

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Training Center  
July 14, 2008**

final ACG 8-11-08

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ellis Harmon, Landowner  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Tom Ruple, LMA  
Joy Downs, LMA  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
John Frick, Landowner  
Jim Cumberland, SCCCL  
Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Mike Summer, SCE&G  
Doug Keisler, homeowner

Linda Schneider, landowner  
Tom Brooks, Saluda County  
Steve Bell, LW  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Tony Bebber, SCPRT  
Van Hoffman, SCANA  
Phil Hamby, Landowner  
Vivianne Vejdani, SCDNR  
Roy Parker, LMA  
James Leslie, Lake Murray Docks  
Suzanne Rhodes, SCWF  
Amy Hoffman, CCLMC  
Carl Sundius, Southshore Marina

**DATE:** July 14, 2008

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**ACTION ITEMS:**

- SCE&G will put together a table on the sizes of the islands on Lake Murray at the elevation 358.5' NAVD or 360' PD
- Copies of the letters of intent to provide lands for the Three Rivers Greenway are to be provided to Jim Cumberland provided they do not contain any proprietary or confidential information
- SCE&G will encourage pervious surfaces for pathways through buffer zones and this wording will be added into the buffer zone management plan
- SCE&G will work with law enforcement on the transmittal of information when someone has a call regarding the cutting down of trees within the buffer zone in front of an individuals property
- David and Tommy will check for language for distance across cove on multi-slip docks on easement property

**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

Alison Guth opened the meeting and noted that the purpose of the meeting would be to review the comments and questions on SCE&G's June 10<sup>th</sup> rebalancing proposal. Alison continued to note that in the afternoon they would be discussing the write up that SCE&G put together on the deed with regards to homeowner contributions of land to the buffer.

The first question the group reviewed was the following:

*American Rivers and CCL notes their concern that the number of islands may include areas that are underwater when the lake is at or close to full pool. The request is made that SCE&G define the term "island" so that it is clear what it means and that SCE&G revise the indicated acreage/miles of shoreline as needed. (pg. 2).*

Tommy replied in reference to islands, that originally SCE&G had about 65 islands mapped which equated to about 220 acres. However, when the LIDAR was used on the Lake, Tommy explained that the acreage was reduced to around 100 acres and about 60 islands. Tommy further clarified that when they refer to islands, it includes anything that is above the 360' contour as flown by LIDAR. Steve Bell noted that there was some concern that some of the islands are not truly recreation areas because they are too small, and what they consider large enough is where one can pull up a boat and camp. David Hancock noted that there were very few that are only just big enough to walk out on. Tommy added that if they can go underwater at full pool then they were not counted. The group decided that in order to answer this question SCE&G would put together a table with the size of each island at the 358.5' NAVD or 360' PD contour. It was noted that this could be added into the recreation plan as well. Jim Cumberland and Steve noted that this would appropriately answer their question.

*American Rivers and the CCL requests that Intermittent ESA's be clearly defined in reference to the allowance of docks within Intermittent ESA's (pg.3)*

*And*

*American Rivers and the CCL urges SCE&G to be extremely conservative with regards to issuing dock permits in areas with full or intermittent ESA's (pg. 3)*

In reference to this question, Tommy noted that the ESA's are clearly identified on the maps and there will be consultation with DNR and the USFWS with locating a dock within an intermittent ESA.

*Lake Watch notes that regarding the allowance of natural area/ESA lands in the calculation of land to gain a multi-slip, common, or individual dock may result in the sale of project lands adjacent to ESA's.*

Ron Ahle clarified Steve's question by noted that it was not the purchase of lands next to ESA's but conservation areas. David noted that whatever is deemed as natural areas will not be sold or included in the calculation of slips, however there could be some areas that include ESA's that will be included in the calculation of land for slips, but there will be no docks within continuous ESA's. It was clarified that fringelands would not be sold in conservation/natural areas, however

fringelands could be sold in front of ESA's. Steve noted that his concern was that a dock would be built in the back of a cove. David drew a diagram for the group illustrating what would and would not be included in the calculation of slips.

*In reference to SCE&G's proposal to place the majority of lands owned in the LSR corridor into the Recreation Classification, American Rivers and the CCL requests that all or a significant percentage of these lands be instead placed into a Natural Area or Forest management classification as appropriate.*

Tommy explained that the intent of placing the lands in the recreation classification was so that there would be more access for the public transversing through the property. Tommy further pointed out that when it was put in the natural area classification there would be more restrictions on what could be done in these areas. Jim C. noted their concern is what will be done on the property, as they would like to see those properties protected to the maximum extent possible. During discussions, it was noted that concerns centered around clearing down to the river and the installation of large paved parking lots associated with recreation areas. Jim C. asked if someone had a proposal for the recreation land, would that proposal then go through FERC. Tommy replied that it would, and there would need to be a plan for that property that would be approved by SCE&G and reviewed by the resource agencies. Dick Christie noted that in order to answer the question posed by American Rivers and the CCL, it may be best to define the intent of the areas with wording so that the recreational activities cannot detract from the scenic properties of the river corridor.

*American Rivers and the CCL note the importance of a suitable riparian buffer along the LSR lands and suggest the SCDNR recommended buffer of 100 to 300 feet.*

The group discussed this issue and Ron explained that neotropical migratory birds and reptiles need at least 300 feet of buffer. Jim C. added that he believes the ultimate goal would be to make sure there is a buffer zone that provides adequate protection.

*American Rivers and the CCL requests that SCE&G work to improve public access along the LSR Corridor by allowing and encouraging on its lands additional, environmentally friendly, public access to the river for boaters and anglers. Notes that access points would be particularly useful at Candi Lane, near the I-26 Bridge and other locations upstream of Millrace Rapids. (pg. 3)*

Jim C. explained that their concern regarding this issue is that people will not be able to egress the river quickly and there is the need for informal take-outs. Van Hoffman explained the intentions for Candi Lane, that is designated as a future take out area. Jim C. further clarified that the extension of the Three Rivers Greenway may take care of this issue in future, however there was the need of informal take-outs in the meantime. It was decided that the recreation TWC would address this issue.

*American Rivers and the CCL requests that SCE&G commit in writing to grant access easements on LSR Corridor lands, and to work with the local governmental and non-governmental entities, to secure completion of the planed Three Rivers Greenway expansion at the earliest possible date. (pg 4)*

In reference to this item, Bill Argentieri asked the reasoning behind placing this in writing if SCE&G has already made this land available. Jim C. asked if this commitment was in writing, to which Van replied there were letters regarding this. Van also noted that there were 5 islands below Elmwood Avenue, at the confluence with the Broad River that have been deeded to the city. Jim C. replied that his question could be answered by being provided with copies of the letters of intent that are not confidential or proprietary.

*American Rivers and the CCL requests that pervious surfaces be used in the construction of meandering paths through the buffer zone. (pg. 4)*

The group discussed this issue and Tommy noted that when they needed to work with handicapped individuals, they needed to use hard surfaces. Jim C. explained the benefits of pervious concrete and asked that it be used when there was a need for hard surfaces. SCE&G agreed that they would encourage pervious surfaces as appropriate and that it may be included in the buffer zone management plan.

*American Rivers and the CCL suggests that SCE&G place a restriction on the amount of time that "permanent structures" be allowed to remain in the buffer zone. (pg. 5)*

The group had discussion on how to define a permanent structure. John F. noted that permanent structures are defined as such when they are located on a permanent foundation. The group discussed issues such as fences and dog pens within the buffer zone. Tommy clarified that the group was discussing areas behind the 75 ft. setback. Tommy further noted that the goal was to stop large houses and structures within the PBL. Phil noted that he was against purchasing property and then not being able to place anything on the property. Tommy replied that SCE&G was not going to nit pick a swing set, however, they would not allow a handyman building on the property. It was recommended to change the wording on property between 75-foot setback and PBL to not allow any building or other structural development.

*Lake Watch asks what action will be taken by SCE&G should a homeowner clear in the 75' buffer zone.*

Steve asked what SCE&G intended on doing if they discovered the cutting down of trees in the non-disturbance areas. Steve noted that he was concerned that after 5 years of people taking stuff out here and there, there would be no vegetation. Tommy noted that this was a benefit of the non-disturbance because they would be able to tell if someone was to take out vegetation. Tommy continued to note that depending on the severity, they may revoke the dock permit for three years. David noted they have a video tape of the shoreline that they can compare to. It was noted that Phil Hamby and some other individuals in the area have had people cut down trees along the shoreline in front of their property. David noted that when that happens people usually call to report it. Phil noted that he had a hard time finding the correct person to contact about this issue. And the group noted that they should work with law enforcement to address how future issues like this should be reported. Joy Downs noted that she believed there should be specific terms in the recreation plan on what can and cannot be done in buffer zones. Tommy pointed out that the recreation plan states that passive recreation can occur in buffer zones, however no one is allowed to, for example, put up a tent. Phil noted that their opinion was that there is already plenty of public opportunities around the lake with out the use of the buffer zone in front of other individuals property. Tommy reiterated

that they could not stop people from going on the buffer zones, however, they could restrict what could be done in those areas.

*In reference to SCE&G's proposal regarding requiring multi-slip docks in lieu of individual docks in "appropriate circumstances", American Rivers and the CCL notes that they support this proposal provided that SCE&G clearly define the term appropriate circumstances and commit to apply this requirement uniformly across the Future Development lands (pg. 5)*

*And*

*American Rivers and the CCL notes that they believe it is in the best interest of the resource for SCE&G not to allow individual docks unless there is a significant amount of undisturbed shoreline between them. (pg. 5)*

*And*

*Lake Watch notes their concern that developers will sub-divide large tracts of land into 200' wide parcels and sell to buyers who will then apply for individual docks. Lake Watch recommends that on tracts currently longer than 400', that SCE&G not allow individual docks*

David noted that "appropriate circumstances" would refer to a narrow cove, as a multi-slip would probably not be allowable in that area. Tommy also pointed out that there also may be an individual who has 400 feet of shoreline, however only wants one dock. Tommy noted that there are areas that will be cut up, however, and he is not sure how SCE&G can prevent that. However, they can apply it in areas where an individual buys 1000 feet of shoreline. David noted that SCE&G needed the latitude to define what was needed, and maybe consultation with DNR will take care of this. Tommy also pointed out that SCE&G's preference was multi-slip, common docks, then individual docks.

There was also discussion on existing homeowners with 100 feet of shoreline. Tommy noted that they would have to work with them on an individual basis. Carl S. asked if it would be linked to the January 2007 date, and what the significance of that date was. Tommy replied that that date was when they got information for all of the property owners around the lake. It was decided that SCE&G will add a designation that property owned as of January 1, 2007 preference will be multi-slip, common then individual docks for shoreline frontage lands greater than 400 feet. And related to previous discussions, David and Tommy will check for language for distance across cove on multi-slip docks on easement property.

*American Rivers and the CCL note that they believe that it is in the best interest of the Project to have policy on the rectifying of existing shoreline development violations included in the license. (pg. 5)*

Jim C. explained that SCE&G has informed the group that they plan on addressing the worst violators of the shoreline first, but AR and CCL would like to see a statement that SCE&G intends to do this. David replied that this was already addressed in the re-vegetation plan that is in the order from the FERC. The group discussed the possibility of SCE&G hiring an individual whose main responsibility was to inspect buffer zones.

*Lake Watch recommends that the rebalancing proposal include measures to educate the public on the right to use the new buffer areas for passive recreation and identify these areas.*

In reference to this question, Steve noted that his concerns had been addressed earlier.

The group moved to individual comments, and Phil H. noted their position and concerns in reference to the lands associated with Two Bird Cove. David explained to the group that SCE&G's last proposal was to place the future development lands in that area in the Forest Management classification. Jim Leslie added that the Windward Point Yacht Club would like to be consulted on what is done with SCE&G future development property in the cove. Tommy replied that the FERC order allowed docks in that area, as long as it does not impact navigation. Ron pointed out that there was a distinction in this situation due to the issue with the agricultural deed. Phil expressed that they would like to continue to have their deeded privileges and have the property stay in the future development classification. Tommy replied that the way the lake was managed in the past stopped with the moratorium on land sales, and the opportunity to buy the future development land in that area was not available anymore. The group discussed that Future Development property in front of Phil's property was approved by the FERC to be sold, so his situation may be different. However, Tommy noted that there was a 180 day window in which to buy the property. More discussion on this issue may occur outside the TWC on an individual basis with Phil.

Group moved on to discuss the questions regarding deed restrictions and Bill projected the three articles drafted up regarding deed restrictions on the overhead. Tommy explained that when the property is sold, these restrictions will be passed on with the title. The question arose on what would happen when the current restrictions changed with time, and if the deeded restrictions would be adjusted. It was explained that the old limited brushing requirements would apply to the deeded land behind the setback. Tommy noted that the management plan would stick with the deed. Tommy also noted that SCE&G would perform the initial limited brushing to the land. Amanda Hill asked what the management plan was for enforcing the limited brushing. Tommy noted that SCE&G would enforce the deeded restrictions. Tommy continued to explain that if the homeowner started to remove trees, SCE&G would make them replant. During discussions, John F. noted that he believed that opinions on this issue have been contorted and that SCE&G should just not sell any more docks on the Lake. Several members of the group pointed out that the group had been working towards a consensus on this issue for a while and it should not just be thrown out.

The agencies and NGO's noted that they needed to run the deed restrictions by their legal staff and provide comments. The group decided that they would not hold their next meeting until September 17<sup>th</sup>. It was explained that the outstanding issues that the group has yet to talk about included the permitting for docks on future development property, and finalizing the permitting handbook and SMP.

General Comments on the Rebalancing:

- **In order to provide optimum environmental protection for Lake Murray and the Lower Saluda River, there should be no further sales of land within the Saluda PBL. – American Rivers and the CCL (pg. 1)**
- **SCDNR notes that the latest SCE&G rebalancing plan will provide significant protections for the shoreline and riparian habitats associated with the lands in the future development classification on Lake Murray.**
- **SCWF notes that the draft proposal appears like a good compromise that they can live with**
- **Lake Murray Docks Inc. notes their position that the FERC should not “release public easements on any remaining project lands, especially in Richland and Lexington Counties”.**
- **The USFWS notes that the proposal represents an adequate proposal from SCE&G to the stakeholders for the rebalancing of resources at Lake Murray and may provide for an adequate compromise for the rebalancing of Future Development lands**

Existing Recreation Areas and New Future Recreation Areas:

- **American Rivers and CCL notes their concern that the number of islands may include areas that are underwater when the lake is at or close to full pool. The request is made that SCE&G define the term “island” so that it is clear what it means and that SCE&G revise the indicated acreage/miles of shoreline as needed. (pg. 2) Action Item/ Response – Identify the acreage for each SCE&G owned island. Show in Recreation Plan maps.**
- **American Rivers and the CCL note their agreement that additional recreational lands will enhance the Project’s resources and explains that they believe this will be especially true at the Rocky Creek recreational site where significant acreage will be added. (pg. 2)**

Forest Management Areas:

- **American Rivers and the CCL noted that SCE&G’s proposal to increase the amount of land within the Project that is in Forest Management classification represents an enhancement of protection for the remaining undeveloped land along the shoreline over current conditions. (pg. 3)**

Natural Areas:

- **American Rivers and the CCL requests that Intermittent ESA's be clearly defined in reference to the allowance of docks within Intermittent ESA's (pg.3) Action Item/Response – SCE&G will add explanation in Permitting Handbook.**
- **American Rivers and the CCL urges SCE&G to be extremely conservative with regards to issuing dock permits in areas with full or intermittent ESA's (pg. 3). Action Item/Response - Docks will not be permitted in continuous ESAs. Docks will be allowed in intermittent ESAs if room is available.**
- **Lake Watch notes that regarding the allowance of natural area/ESA lands in the calculation of land to gain a multi-slip, common, or individual dock may result in the sale of project lands adjacent to ESA's. Action Items/Response – Natural Areas New SMP designation) and Conservation Areas (new SMP designation) are the same. Natural Areas will not be included in shoreline footage for determining number of docks allowed. Docks will be located outside of the ESA area.**

Lower Saluda River:

- **In reference to SCE&G's proposal to place the majority of lands owned in the LSR corridor into the Recreation Classification, American Rivers and the CCL requests that all or a significant percentage of these lands be instead placed into a Natural Area or Forest management classification as appropriate. Action Items/Response – SCE&G still plans to put this property in the Recreation classification. Define the intent of this recreation property. Minimal disturbance recreational opportunities will not detract from the scenic, recreational and ecological properties of the river corridor and must be planned in a manner that takes the river corridor in consideration. Activities will be reviewed for approval by SCE&G, resource agencies and FERC.**
- **American Rivers and the CCL note the importance of a suitable riparian buffer along the LSR lands and suggest the SCDNR recommended buffer of 100 to 300 feet. Action Items/Response – possibly addressed in above paragraph.**
- **American Rivers and the CCL requests that SCE&G work to improve public access along the LSR Corridor by allowing and encouraging on its lands additional, environmentally friendly, public access to the river for boaters and anglers. Notes that access points would be particularly useful at Candi Lane, near the I-26 Bridge and other locations upstream of Millrace Rapids. (pg. 3) Action Items/Response – SCE&G will work with the City of Columbia or River Alliance to develop an egress at Candi Lane prior to new license issuance. There is private property access/egress being developed to address for this request. Recreation TWC will discuss this issue.**
- **American Rivers and the CCL requests that SCE&G commit in writing to grant access easements on LSR Corridor lands, and to work with the local governmental and non-governmental entities, to secure completion of the planed Three Rivers Greenway expansion at the earliest possible date. (pg 4)**



**Action Items/Response – 100-foot scenic river property and islands below confluence of Saluda and Broad rivers are already available. The other lands are available to this project once the City or River Alliance obtains appropriate funding. Provide letters if available to CCL/AR.**

Lake Murray Buffer Zone:

- **American Rivers and the CCL notes that they strongly support the non-disturbance requirement and the requirement for the meandering path to dock access (pg. 4).**
- **American Rivers and the CCL requests that pervious surfaces be used in the construction of meandering paths through the buffer zone. (pg. 4) Action Items/Response – SCE&G will encourage pervious surfaces as appropriate.**
- **American Rivers and the CCL suggests that SCE&G place a restriction on the amount of time that “permanent structures” be allowed to remain in the buffer zone. (pg. 5) Action Items/Response – The 75-foot Buffer Zone is a non-disturbance area with no clearing or installation of structures, only meandering path is allowed. It is recommended to change the wording on property between 75-foot setback and PBL to not allow any building or other structural development.**
- **Lake Watch asks what action will be taken by SCE&G should a homeowner clear in the 75’ buffer zone. Action Items/Response – If someone disturbs the property within the 75-foot buffer zone, their dock will be cancelled for 3 years and they will need to develop and implement a re-vegetation/restoration plan prior to receiving their dock permit.**
- **American Rivers and the CCL note their that they believe that conditioning approval of a dock permit application on the donation of land to the buffer zone is a satisfactory means of encouraging back property owners to assist in the presentation of the scenic and environmental characteristics of the lake by supporting the buffer zone concept. They also support SCE&G’s stated intent to enforce these buffer zone enhancements by revocation of the dock permit if the landowner does not complete the donation.**

Dock Requirements:

- **In reference to SCE&G’s proposal regarding requiring multi-slip docks in lieu of individual docks in “appropriate circumstances”, American Rivers and the CCL notes that the support this proposal provided that SCE&G clearly define the term appropriate circumstances and commit to apply this requirement uniformly across the Future Development lands (pg. 5) Action Items/Response – SCE&G would like to give the Lake Management representative the option to make this determination in the field based on individual shoreline circumstances.**

- **American Rivers and the CCL notes that they believe it is in the best interest of the resource for SCE&G not to allow individual docks unless there is a significant amount of undisturbed shoreline between them. (pg. 5) Action Items/Response –Jim believes that this is covered elsewhere.**
- **Lake Watch notes their concern that developers will sub-divide large tracts of land into 200' wide parcels and sell to buyers who will then apply for individual docks. Lake Watch recommends that on tracts currently longer than 400', that SCE&G not allow individual docks. Action Items/Response – SCE&G will not allow individual docks under these circumstances. SCE&G will add a designation that property owned as of January 1, 2007 preference will be multi-slip, common then individual docks for shoreline frontage lands greater than 400 feet. [David or Tommy - Check for language for distance across cove on multi-slip docks on easement property.]**

Deed Enforcement:

- **With regards to the enforcement of proposed land use restrictions on land in the Future Development Classification, American Rivers and the CCL note that it is essential that SCE&G include in each deed for land sold deed restrictions that are strong, detailed, enforceable, and permanent, and that will preserve the existing character of the shoreline and clearly enumerate what activities and actions the landowner may engage in on these lands. (pg. 5) Action Items/Response – SCE&G will provide a draft deed restriction wording on the property between the 75-foot setback and PBL to the TWC for their review and comment.**
- **SCDNR notes that the mechanism used to establish restrictive covenants be legally binding, perpetual, and enforceable. Action Items/Response - SCE&G will provide a draft deed restriction wording on the property between the 75-foot setback and PBL to the TWC for their review and comment.**
- **The USFWS requests that detailed information regarding the deed restrictions be provided as well as how they will be legally binding and enforced. Action Items/Response - SCE&G will provide a draft deed restriction wording on the property between the 75-foot setback and PBL to the TWC for their review and comment.**
- **SCDNR notes that a specific management plan be developed for lands deeded over to the back property owner and should be included in the SMP. Action Items/Response – SCE&G believes the management plan will be included with the deed. SCE&G will discuss this with our legal department.**
- **The USFWS notes that a management plan (with regards to deeded property) should be developed for the vegetated buffers and fringelands. This plan should be included within the Shoreline Management Plan document. Action**

Items/Response - SCE&G believes the management plan will be included with the deed. SCE&G will discuss this with our legal department.

- **SCWF notes that setbacks and other restrictions should be linked to the FERC license and all relevant planning and management documents which are part of the license.** Action Items/Response - SCE&G believes the management plan will be included with the deed. SCE&G will discuss this with our legal department.

Miscellaneous:

- **American Rivers and the CCL note that they believe that it is in the best interest of the Project to have policy on the rectifying of existing shoreline development violations included in the license. (pg. 5) Action Items/Response – This is already included in the re-vegetation plan that is part of the SMP.**
- **American Rivers and the CCL notes that the definition of “permanent structure” be provided. (pg. 5) Action Items/Response – See response to third bullet under Lake Murray Buffer Zone Section.**
- **Lake Watch recommends that the rebalancing proposal include measures to educate the public on the right to use the new buffer areas for passive recreation and identify these areas.** Action Items/Response – This is covered in the SMP and Recreation Plan.

Individual Issues:

- **Individual Regis Parsons notes that the future development lands located in Two Bird Cove be left in the development category with the second choice that SCE&G will designate the land as a Natural Area**
- **Several individuals note that they believe the Future Development lands proposed for the Forest Management Classification located in Two-Bird cove should be left in the Future Development Classification.**

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

***Lake Murray Boat Trip  
June 12, 2008***

final ACG 8-11-08

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
John Frick, Landowner  
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services

Jim Cumberland, SCCCL  
Steve Bell, LW  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Tony Bebber, SCPRT  
Roy Parker, LMA  
Suzanne Rhodes, SCWF

**DATE:** June 12, 2008

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**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

At the request of several stakeholders, the Lake and Land Management TWC convened a boat trip to view various areas around the Lake Murray shoreline. Ron Ahle noted that he would be interested in seeing how the buffer zone management plan has been, and could be, implemented around the shoreline.

The first area that the group stopped at was Hurricane Cove. Tommy pointed out the property in the cove that is proposed as a future recreation area. Tommy noted that public access to this area at this time was by water. The group also viewed a "natural" causeway in this area that was available during periods of low water. Tommy noted that the public will have some sort of access to this area (by water or land or both) when it is developed as a recreation site. The nature of that access may vary, depending on lake level and resulting availability of the natural causeway. As the group continued on the boat trip, they stopped to view an area where an eagle's nest was located, as too was a future recreation area, across from the Harbor Watch development. Tommy pointed out areas of the Harbor Watch development where limited brushing had been performed in keeping with the old 75' setback maintenance standards. Steve Bell commented that he believed that these areas should be planted in a manner where one would be unable to see the houses from the water. Roy Parker replied that opinions on aesthetics varied, as some individuals like to view the houses from

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the Lake. Tommy related that there was a well functioning environmental stewardship committee for the Harbor Watch development.

The group also viewed the Plantation Pointe development and the associated easement and setback properties. The group additionally visited and viewed areas that did not comply with the setback standards. Murray Shores was another location discussed by the group. At this location there were various stabilization examples using block stabilization as well as riprap planted with switch grasses. The group generally preferred the switch grass stabilization and Tommy noted that it would be good for easement properties.

Continuing on the boat trip, the group viewed Rocky Point recreation area and Tommy explained that there were 640 acres in this area. Tommy noted that this was a good area to consider ADA access with a fishing pier. The group also got out of the boat and walked on a large tract of future development property. This property already had the 75' lines marked. The group discussed the definition of a permanent structure, as Ron posed the question as to whether or not a fence was considered a permanent structure. Tommy noted that they would have to consider this question.

The group moved on to view and discuss the Black's Bridge area as well as Riverwinds, where there may be the opportunity for more slips. The group concluded discussions as they headed back to Dreher Island and adjourned.

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Suzanne Rhodes, SCWF  
Dave Anderson, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tim Vinson, SCDNR

**DATE:** June 10, 2008

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**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

Alan opened the meeting and noted that the purpose of the meeting would be to review the new proposal for future development lands and rebalancing that was being presented by SCE&G. Alan explained that SCE&G had given consideration to the proposals that had been presented thus far by stakeholders for rebalancing.

Randy Mahan began with the introduction to the presentation. He noted that he hoped that the group would find that SCE&G had listened to what has been requested. Randy further noted that although this proposal may not satisfy the desires of everyone, he hoped that this would help them achieve a consensus. Randy further explained that, considering all of the competing desires, SCE&G feels that this is the best that they can do, and what they will submit to the FERC. As the lake and land issues were also tied in with other issues in the relicensing, Randy noted that if for

some reason a comprehensive settlement is not reached, then there may be some push-back from management on the level proposed in this current plan.

Tommy Boozer and David Hancock began the presentation. David noted that in reference to rebalancing, they would be proposing both Project and non-Project lands. David initially began by showing the total number of acres that SCE&G was proposing to protect, which was 9204.24 acres and 184.74 miles of shoreline.

David then began explaining how this number was achieved. He noted that this included current Project lands, which are future development lands, recreation lands (both Project and non-Project), lands inside the PBL on the LSR, and large, non-Project lands adjoining the lake. To begin, David discussed Project lands for future development. David reviewed the current management prescriptions and the current acreage and shoreline miles associated with the prescriptions. He also pointed out that there were currently 763.61 acres of land associated with public recreation, which included the islands.

The group also reviewed the future development lands spreadsheet that was utilized during the rebalancing exercises. David noted that 299 tracts were evaluated during the process. Of the 299 tracts, David pointed out that SCE&G was proposing that a portion or all of 83 tracts go to natural areas, a portion or all of 15 tracts go to recreation, and a portion or all of 14 tracts go to Forest Management.

The group reviewed several tables depicting what was proposed and what the current numbers were for the particular land classifications. David again point out that this was strictly evaluating only the future development lands inside the PBL, which was evaluated during the rebalancing exercise.

Next, Tommy began to discuss the recreation lands with the group. He presented the group with a brief recap of current recreation lands that included existing developed sites, and those set aside for recreation that were yet undeveloped. Tommy also listed the acreage and shoreline miles associated with each site. The islands on Lake Murray were also included, along with the lands that were on the lower Saluda River.

After the review of the current recreation sites, Tommy reviewed the proposed recreation sites with the group. Tommy explained that there were a few sites, such as Sunset, where they were proposing to add property that was outside the PBL into the Project for recreation. The group reviewed the aerial views of each tract and Tommy presented the group with a summary of the proposed future recreation sites. Tommy also briefly reviewed the Lake Murray state and regional parks. In reference to Bundrick Island, he noted that their proposal is to currently leave it as it is. At some future date, Tommy explained, this island may be developed a little more with parking and such.

Tommy also discussed the SCE&G Saluda River Property, which include scenic river easements and SCE&G properties. Tommy explained that in the late 1980's, SCE&G placed much of the LSR shoreline that they owned into a Scenic River Easement. Tommy noted that SCE&G is further proposing to classify 14 tracts, totaling 275.14 acres, plus the 45.04 acres already in the Scenic River, as recreation. It was pointed out that this would bring the grand total of these tracts to 320.18 acres along the Lower Saluda River.

The next item the group discussed was non-Project timber tracts. Tommy explained that SCE&G plans to continue to manage the timber on these tracts under the BMPs; however they are proposing to lease these tracts to SCDNR for the life of the license. Tommy continued to note that DNR could put these parcels into the WMA, and all but one of these tracts were adjacent to the lake. Bill Argentieri pointed out that these areas were outside the Project boundary; therefore, SCE&G was not proposing to bring them into the Project boundary. Ron Ahle noted that DNR currently has WMA leases on much of these lands. Randy replied that those leases can be pulled within 30 days, and this proposal was granting a lease for the life of the license.

The group again reviewed the summary tables showing the acreage and shoreline miles associated with the proposal, showing how the 9204.24 acres was achieved.

After a short break the group discussed what recommendations from stakeholder groups SCE&G has incorporated into the proposal for future development lands. Tommy also pointed out that the proposal for the future development lands does not apply to easement property.

Tommy reviewed a few of the recommendations, which are listed below.

- Increase Lot Size
- Multi-slip docks in lieu of individual docks
- Non disturbance buffer zone
- Establish a full 75' Buffer Zone
- Establish Natural Areas
- Restrict development within the PBL
- Protect additional Forest Management & Recreation Lands
- Manage remaining Future Development Property under restrictive and protective plan
- Dock Policy for Forest Management Lands
- Support Hunting by participating in the SCDNR WMA program
- State Park on the Lexington Side of Lake Murray
- Protect property on Lower Saluda River
- Provide additional recreational properties on Lake Murray and the lower Saluda River
- Update and improve existing Park Sites

Tommy then explained the land sales and dock permitting policies that were being proposed for the remaining future development lands. The group reviewed through these policies and commented. Tommy pointed out that there were requirements for a multi-slip dock if the landowner had over 400 ft of shoreline. However, there was still flexibility for exceptions if the landowner only wanted a single dock on the property, as opposed to a multi-slip. The group also reviewed figures depicting the proposed policy. It was noted that SCE&G was proposing that deed restrictions be placed on the property that would not allow development below the PBL and require special vegetation protection and maintenance conditions on purchased property. Ron pointed out that he believed the true value of this proposal was the deed restriction that was placed on this area above the 75 ft. Ron also noted that there should be a definition for limited brushing. Ron further suggested using the current criteria for limited brushing that was in the Buffer Zone management plan that was approved by the FERC.



There was some concern that was expressed regarding the enforcement of the deed restrictions. Randy explained that the restrictions would be tied to the property itself and SCE&G would have the enforcement authority because the de-vegetation were to the detriment of the company.

The group continued to ask questions regarding the proposal, and Suzanne Rhodes asked if boat lifts would be permitted. David noted that they were still in discussion regarding this issue as they were having some problems with common dock owners and boatlifts. As the group continued to ask questions, Randy pointed out that SCE&G would prefer to send this out to the TWC to review and comment on; however, he believed that it may be a little premature to place on the website. Randy noted that they would like the TWC members to go to their constituents to discuss the proposal; however it was important to point out that this was still being discussed and reviewed.

Phil Hamby asked if the back property owners behind the property that changes were proposed on had been notified. If they have not been notified, Phil noted that he believed that this presentation should be placed on the website. Randy noted that this presentation would be placed on the website at some point, however not until there was more discussion among the group. Regis Parsons and Phil noted that they believed that it was very tough for an individual property owner to have a say in the decisions of the TWC. Dick Christie asked the group to keep in mind that this was at minimum a 5 year process, where they were closing in on the first 3 years, where a stakeholder group has made a recommendation that is going to go to FERC. Dick further explained that FERC will conduct its own evaluation where input from individuals would also be taken account through scoping meetings.

John Frick noted that he believed that there were a lot of designations on the lake that were not appropriate, such as areas that are classified as shallow coves, when he considers that they are not shallow coves. On the issue of sensitive areas, Ron added that classifying the ESA areas has been a dynamic process, and changes have been made when discrepancies were found.

After lunch, David noted that there needed to be one correction to the spreadsheet; FDID 337 was supposed to be classified as natural areas. Therefore, all of the numbers needed to be updated and the spreadsheet would be re-sent out.

Steve Bell noted that he needed to bring this proposal back to his organization. Alan concurred and noted that they would certainly like to get comment on the proposal into the record.

Bill then noted that the SCE&G technical services and fossil hydro management has asked that an acknowledgement sheet be passed around for individuals to sign to acknowledge that they will take this proposal back to their constituents. Bill further noted that signing this document would not be an agreement to the proposal, simply an acknowledgement that the individual would bring it back for consideration.

Ron noted that there may be more detail that the group needed to consider, such as the protection of the lands above the 75 ft to the PBL. Ron further noted that he would need to know that the deed covenants have enforceable rights, and what is going to be maintained and allowed in these areas. Ron added that he believed that the best approach may be to take the plans that have already been developed and apply them to this land.

Jim Cumberland also asked if permanent structures could be further defined and Tommy noted that they would put together a list on what was prohibited. Phil also asked if there was a way to see how the value of a dock was offset by the lack of a lake view. Phil added that this was a significant devaluation of the property. Tommy pointed out that the current status of the land was non-disturbance. He further pointed out that the property may not have a view, but there was still lake access.

Phil further asked if there has been any consideration for a compromise between non-disturbance and limited brushing. Randy noted that that is what they had in place before, however the FERC ruled that there should be total non-disturbance. Phil noted that he does believe there is quite a bit of public access being proposed that far exceeds what is needed. Tommy noted that although it is a good point, they were looking at access for the next 30 or 40 years. Phil also noted that providing the public with access to restaurants, coffee shops, and bed and breakfasts on the lake was an important component as well, that may not be available with new restrictions.

Alan then asked the group if there were any further comments on the proposal that was presented. Jim Leslie added that he believed the concept of limited brushing from the 75 ft setback to the PBL was a good plan. Steve noted that he believed the proposal was something that he would take back to the group for consideration. Randy replied that they understood that there were specific aspects that individuals are not going to be agreeable to. Jim Leslie noted that although he would not like to see any more fringelands sold, if SCE&G was going to sell land, he believed this was a good way to do it.

Alan noted that the group would see preliminary recommendations in the license application in some areas such as instream flows. However this will all be tied together as the group goes through settlement negotiations, which will probably begin in August or September.

The group brought discussions to a close and decided that the TWC would reconvene to discuss this proposal on July 14<sup>th</sup>. Specific information requests on the proposal were due to Alison by June 24<sup>th</sup>.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

***Kleinschmidt Associates Offices  
May 6, 2008***

final ACG 8-11-08

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
John Frick, Landowner  
Jim Cumberland, SCCCL  
Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Carl Sundius, Marina Owner

Joy Downs, LMA  
Linda Schneider, Landowner  
Ellis Harmon, Landowner  
Steve Bell, LW  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Tony Bebbler, SCPRT  
Van Hoffman, SCANA  
Phil Hamby, Landowner  
Vivianne Vejdani, SCDNR  
Roy Parker, LMA  
James Leslie, Lake Murray Docks  
Suzanne Rhodes, SCWF

**DATE:** May 6, 2008

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**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

Alan Stuart opened the meeting and explained that at the previous meeting there were discussions regarding docks in Forest and Game Management Areas. It was noted that the purpose of this meeting would be to discuss the permitting of docks on these areas.

Discussions began on the Forest and Game Management designation and John Frick noted that this was not an appropriate name for these lands. Tommy noted that in most cases they were just referred to as Forest Management Lands. Tommy continued to explain that where the Project lands in Forest Management are less than 100 ft, they are considering allowing a dock in exchange for deeded land to complete the 100 ft. John F. had provided a counter proposal to the group via email and summarized that if there was a policy instated where only multi-slips were issued, then the natural aspects of the lake would be retained. He added that the only major difference with his proposal would be that it allowed multi-slips. Joy Downs noted her opposition to the buffer zone

being public, she noted that as of late, the public availability of the buffer zone has been printed in the newspapers several times.

There was extended discussion regarding the property in Two-Bird Cove. Phil Hamby noted that he did not believe that the proposals by stakeholders such as himself or John Frick were being given consideration. Tommy pointed out that at many of the meetings they have spent a majority of the meeting time discussing Two-bird cove or John F.'s property. Moreover, this proposed policy came about due in part to these discussions. Joy D. added that in her opinion she did not believe the classification of the future development lands in Two-bird cove should depend on the recreation classification of the waters. Steve Bell replied that the Natural Resources group scored two bird cove as very valuable, not because of the recreation designation. Ron Ahle also noted that the future development lands in front of John F's property scored high because of the habitat and the property across the cove. Randy noted that the likelihood that the FERC will approve a Forest and Game management classification with pasturage rights on it was slim, that is why they were discussing the deed.

After a break, the group continued to discuss the proposals presented on permitting docks in Forest and Game management lands. Tommy pointed out that SCE&G's proposal allowed only one dock per property owner. John F. replied that he did not believe the homeowner should have to give up land to make the 100 ft. buffer, as the 75 ft was used everywhere else. Steve replied that he believed the SCE&G proposal was adequate because there is an allowance for a dock on protected areas, and the 100 ft buffer would mitigate for the dock being there. David H. also pointed out in SCE&G's proposal that docks on Forest and Game management lands would be excluded above Kempson's Bridge. Ron replied that there were also areas on Clouds Creek and Bush River where he would also like docks excluded. David replied that they would work with DNR on a case by case basis when they received the request for a dock. Jim Cumberland noted that as it appears that the proposal would be something they would support due to the increase in the buffers due to homeowner donation of land. Jim further noted that they recognize the issue of fairness. John F noted that he believed this policy would work for individuals with around 600 feet of shoreline but was not appropriate for individuals that owned thousands of feet of shoreline. Tommy replied that if an individual owns 6000 feet of shoreline, and gets a dock, then he would only have to donate land on 500 feet of the total 6000 that he owns. Jim C. asked if that individual subdivides the property later could he potentially receive more docks. Tommy replied that he could not as they have the ownership maps.

The group continued to review SCE&G's proposal and Tony B. asked if there was a definition of a narrow cove. David replied that he believed it would be up to the discretion of the lake manager to determine. Ron pointed out that SCDNR's preference was to leave the Forest and Game Management lands as they were, however they would be willing to compromise with what SCE&G has proposed. Joy noted that she did not agree with everything in SCE&G's proposal and had some concerns regarding the development of the back property. Ron replied that there was potential to make some changes with this in the future if this proposal appeared not to be working. The group noted that there was probably not going to be consensus achieved on the proposal but it appeared that the majority of the group was in favor of it.

The group concluded discussions on the SCE&G proposal and noted that there was still a need for a boat trip around the lake. The group worked to schedule this meeting in the upcoming weeks. Furthermore, there was discussion on the proposed water quality drawdown for the lake. Ron noted

that DNR is in support of doing what it takes for the water quality of the lake and the wildlife benefits. Randy responded that SCE&G has requested additional information from Jim Ruane on this issue.

The group concluded its discussions and scheduled dates for both the lake trip and for SCE&G's final rebalancing proposal.

Group Adjourned.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Training Center  
April 8, 2008**

final ACG 8-11-08

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Joy Downs, LMA  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
John Frick, Landowner  
Jim Cumberland, SCCCL  
Amanda Hill, USFWS

Steve Bell, LW  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Tony Bebber, SCPRT  
Van Hoffman, SCANA  
Carl Sundius, CALM  
John David Dawfins, Newberry County  
Vivianne Vejdani, SCDNR  
Roy Parker, LMA  
James Leslie, Lake Murray Docks  
Suzanne Rhodes, SCWF  
Linda Schneider, individual

**DATE:** April 8, 2008

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**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

Alan opened the meeting and noted that the purpose of the meeting would be to discuss the proposed dock policy on Forest and Game Management Land. It was explained that Tommy Boozer and Randy Mahan added discussion in the document that potentially addresses property owners that would donate property. Tommy explained that the Forest Management Property is traditionally a protected classification, however they wanted to propose something that is fair to the property owners. Tommy continued to explain that if the property had less than a 75 ft. buffer, then the property owner would deed the additional acreage in order to make a uniform buffer. Tommy also noted that if the property owner would like additional slips (up to 6) they would have to deed SCE&G an acre per slip contiguous with SCE&G property. Tony Bebber asked what the minimum shoreline frontage would be. Tommy replied that it was 500 feet.

Ron Ahle pointed out that the Clouds Creek area has forest and game lands on either side of it. Ron explained that the long continuous length of forest management land along Clouds Creek was valuable to DNR and they would not like to see this eligible for docks. Dick Christie noted that

## *MEETING NOTES*

### *SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC*

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existing WMA areas may lose some of their historical uses if paths to docks are placed through the property. Dick suggested looking at the maps to discuss this issue. Ron agreed and noted that it may be necessary to assign that certain tracks are not eligible for docks, and the others will be done on a case by case basis. Tommy replied that he did not believe that they should pick and choose lands, that they should develop certain criteria and base choices on that. John Frick noted that he believed that if this was a good plan than it should be done with all undeveloped property on the lake. Randy Mahan replied that it was a good plan for certain properties on the lake. Ron noted his concern for placing development in traditionally protected lands. Tommy explained that there had been mixed feelings on both sides regarding this. Steve Bell noted that he would like to see the agencies look at these areas to decide what would best be in natural areas versus forest management. Steve continued to explain noted that he had a discussion with the USACOE, who noted that they had areas that are protected from docks, and they have had individuals tying boats along the shoreline. John Frick stated that although he does not prefer individual docks, he believes a multi-slip and a boat ramp are appropriate. Ron responded that he did not want to see more boat ramps on individual properties. There was also disagreement among the group as to whether forest and game areas were “protected” areas. John noted that he did not believe they were protected.

There was continued extended discussion on this issue. Tommy noted that since there was such disagreement on this issue then they may leave the forest and game property as it currently was with no docks. Alan addressed Ron and asked if there were particular areas that DNR felt needed more protection and if they contained ESA's. Ron noted that he was not sure without viewing the maps, however he is concerned about what happens below the 360 as well. Ron also pointed out that the terrestrial environment and recreational opportunities of the shoreline were important. Tommy expressed that there would be around 50 properties that would have the potential for a dock under this policy. Tommy explained that they would distribute maps to representatives to look over. The individuals that would receive the maps were as follows: Steve Bell (to share with Jim Cumberland), Ron Ahle, Jim Leslie, Joy Downs, and John Frick. After some discussion it was apparent that item number 7 on the proposal, with regards to obtaining additional slips with a land donation, was not favorable to the majority of individuals in the TWC. Tommy noted that item 7 would be omitted from the proposal and the proposal would be sent to the group for comments.

The next item for discussion was on rebalancing. Alan explained that there had been several proposals, one being SCE&G's proposal, one being John Frick's proposal, the natural groups proposal, and the recreation focus group's proposal. Ron noted that the focus group had reviewed SCE&G's proposal and had developed a counter proposal to SCE&G's proposal ( <http://www.saludahydrorelicense.com/documents/CounterProposal.ppt> ). Ron explained that they would ideally prefer no future land sales, however, they have chosen the lands that were most important to them. Tommy explained that the SCE&G proposal contained many levels of protection that included a non-disturbance setback, larger lots and more restrictions. Ron noted that

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

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he would like to explore other ways of SCE&G receiving the dollar value of lands that would potentially be sold. Randy Mahan noted that due to 10-31 tax exchanges, they could receive dollar for dollar value for the property, which made the land particularly valuable to the company. Randy continued to explain that what SCE&G proposed was something that they have had to work very hard at to get approval from senior management. Therefore, it may be difficult to receive approval on a new proposal.

During lunch SCE&G reviewed and discussed the proposal submitted by the focus group. When the group re-met, Randy noted that he believed the proposal needed more consideration and that SCE&G would get back with the focus group on this issue. Randy continued to explain that what they returned with would most likely be the final recommendation from upper management. Bill Argentieri asked if one representative from the group could be available for questions on the proposal and the focus group agreed that Ron could act as a representative. SCE&G noted that they would arrange a meeting date when a decision had been reached. The group adjourned and Alan noted at the next meeting they would be concluding discussions on the Forest and Game Management land dock proposal and would review the issues matrix.



# SCE&G FOREST MANAGEMENT PROPERTY DOCK POLICY

The SCE&G Forest Management Classification identifies SCE&G timberlands located within the (PBL) Project Boundary line of the Lake Murray Saluda Hydro Project. The Forest Management Classification property will not be available for sale and is protected from shoreline (dock/ramp) development. The timber is managed under the S. C. Forestry Commission (BMP) Best Management Practices with restriction of any timber harvesting within 100 feet of the high water mark (360 contour).

SCE&G has approximately 100 miles of shoreline and 3,570 acres classified as Forest Management property around Lake Murray. The majority of the Forest Management property is located in the upper western end of the project along the Big and Little Saluda Rivers.

The Forest Management Classification has been in effect since 1975 when SCE&G was ordered by the (FERC) Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to establish a Land Use Shoreline Management Plan for the Saluda Hydro Electric Project. The land being identified as Forest Management Property was protected from shoreline development by restricting the sale of any available lands within the PBL that were identified under the Forest Management Classification.

Over the years many property owners with land adjoining the SCE&G shoreline property identified as Forest Management, have expressed concerns of the restriction of no docks within the Forest Management Classification. Many of the current property owners are family members of the original property owners from whom SCE&G purchased their land for the development of the Lake. The majority of the Forest Management Properties were originally timber, pasture, and farm lands and have not changed very much over the years. This policy would address the possibility of permitting some type of limited dock access within the Forest Management Classification to existing back property owners who could meet the established criteria for dock approval.

## Requirements:

### Individual Residential Dock

1. Eligibility for dock consideration restricted to property owners of record as of January 1, 2007. SCE&G has County documentation for property ownership for Newberry, Saluda, Lexington, and Richland Counties.
2. Only one residential dock will be permitted for each identified tract of land.
3. To be eligible for a dock, the property must first have a minimum of 500 feet on the Project Boundary Line (PBL).
4. No dock will be permitted in narrow coves or shall water areas or areas identified as Environmental Sensitive Area (ESA).

5. A minimum width of 100 feet from the 360 contour must be established prior to dock approval. If the PBL is less than 100 feet the property owner would be required to deed SCE&G enough of their property to create a minimum 100 foot Buffer Zone to qualify for a dock.
6. Dock site selection will typically be located in close proximity to the narrowest distance from the 360 contour and being a minimum of 100 feet.

**7. Options for Additional Boat Slips**

If a back property owners is willing to deed non-project property to SCE&G as an incentive for additional boat slips, the following requirements will apply:

- a. A maximum number of six (6) slips will be approved for each tract.
  - b. The back property owner will be required to deed SCE&G one (1) acre for each slip requested.
  - c. Property disbursement will be determined and evaluated on a case by case basis. Acreage could all be in one location or distributed equally along the PBL, whichever one has the greatest benefit to the project.
  - d. Additional slips would be added to the original dock in one location. Slips would not be permitted to be located in different areas along the shoreline.
  - e. Acreage deeded for dock incentives would be re-classified as project property and located inside the PBL.
8. A single residential access path, approximately 10 feet wide, may be cleared for access to a permitted dock from the adjacent back property owner's land. The access path must follow a meandering route to prevent erosion and to protect the aesthetics of the shoreline. No trees larger than 10 inches at breast height can be removed within the 10 foot access path. No removal or clearing of trees or vegetation cover within the Forest Management Property will be permitted, with the exception being within the permitted access path.
  9. Be advised that any unauthorized removal of trees or vegetation on SCE&G property will result in the immediate cancellation of the dock.
  10. Each permit will be evaluated on a case- by-case basis with final approval at the sole discretion of the SCE&G Lake Management Department.
  11. No docks will be permitted on the SCE&G Forest management Land located on the Big Saluda River above Kempson Bridge on Hwy 395. This area, identified as the headwater of Lake Murray, has significant environmental, ecological, and aesthetic values that warrant protection.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY**  
**Lake & Land Management TWC**  
**March 13, 2008**

**ATTENDEES:**

Bret Hoffman, <i>Kleinschmidt Associates</i>	Van B. Hoffman, <i>SCANA</i>
Dick Christie, <i>SCDNR</i>	Joy Downs, <i>LMA</i>
Steve Bell, <i>Lake Watch</i>	Roy Parker, <i>LMA</i>
Tony Bebbber, <i>SCPRT</i>	Randy Mahan, <i>SCANA</i>
Ron Ahle, <i>SCDNR</i>	Tommy Boozer, <i>SCE&amp;G</i>
John S. Frick, <i>Landowner</i>	David Hancock, <i>SCE&amp;G</i>
Jim Cumberland, <i>CCL</i>	Alan Stuart, <i>Kleinschmidt Associates</i>
Jennifer Richardson, <i>Homeowner</i>	Bill Argentieri, <i>SCE&amp;G</i>
Donna Richardson, <i>Homeowner</i>	Jim Leslie, <i>WPYC</i>
Linda H. Schneider, <i>Homeowner</i>	Phil Hamby, <i>Homeowner</i>

**MEETING NOTES:**

*These notes serve as a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

*Public Marina Dock Application Procedure:*

Alan Stuart opened the meeting with discussions regarding public marina dock application procedures, in the interest of revising the draft procedure document. Jim Leslie pointed out he submitted a letter to SCE&G regarding the existing marinas specifications (grandfather exemptions to new guidelines). Jim L further discussed the contents of his letter and stressed the need for public record to contain all information that is considered by SCE&G for permit applications. Steve Bell asked if the discussions and input from the public marina advisory committee (MAC)(discussed in the draft application procedure) should be included in marina applications and the public record. Jim L. noted that he believed it should be. Jim L. further suggested that SCE&G should make all information about the permit applications and the process public, to which Randy replied that SCE&G is not a public committee.

During discussions regarding public marinas, Tommy Boozer noted that public marinas must conform to policies from DHEC and other regulating agencies; SCE&G cannot mandate policy for such agencies.

In reference to Jim L's concerns, Steve stated that the MAC will function to prevent early-stage discrepancies and flush-out issues in process and help resolve issues more directly. Ron further added that MAC can aid in resolving controversy. Tommy

explained that MAC would inform the applicant of requirements, and could allow public and adjacent landowners to know about applicants early on.

Ron and Steve suggested that the group shift focus back to the purpose of MAC. Randy explained that MAC will serve to inform people around the area of the applicant's potential intent for the marina prior to permitting. He continued to note that this may also help the marina developer to design around adjacent owner interests or preferences and minimize negative impacts. No template, he pointed out, can solve every permitting issue, so there must be flexibility in the process. Steve noted that DHEC holds a 'staff assessment,' and he would like MAC meetings to focus on these.

Jim L. returned the focus to the existing facilities, and Tommy pointed out that existing permitted facilities are not subject to restrictions by subsequent adjacent land purchase issues. Randy noted that, for the most part, permit holders are compliant. Jim L. noted that publicly available information would demonstrate compliance. Tommy added that existing facilities may not comply with new requirements, and they would not be forced to as long as they were within their permitted requirements.

#### *Edits to Procedures:*

The group discussed that marinas which change from public to private may immediately have their permits revoked, and may sometimes end up being entirely removed. When they become private, problems arise when adjacent neighborhoods are restricted from use of the marina. Jim L. asked whether there could be public swimming access to public marinas, and Randy replied that it wasn't permitted.

Referring to the CALM comment on 'existing footprints,' Jim L. suggested that this could allow more slips with some footprint. Tommy said that it requires an ACOE permit, so they would have to re-apply. Everyone agreed that repairs to an existing facility within its original footprint are okay and that the number of slips would need to stay the same or be reduced so long as it does not violate the permit. It was noted that additions to existing facilities would require a new permit. Tommy also added that damage to existing facilities can actually be repaired or replaced under the existing permit, whether or not it complies with the new standards.

Ron brought up marina maintenance, and pointed out that there are no references to it in the draft application. Tommy replied that the individual dock maintenance information can be incorporated into it.

Referring to the CALM comment on "no direct competition" with regards to public access sites put in place by SCE&G, it was noted that SCE&G has no control over this. Tommy further noted that SCE&G cannot control FERC orders, and they are required to provide public access at the Project.

*Additional Edits:*

Ron explained that the Duke shoreline management plan details that repairs due to “Acts of God” could be made under existing requirements but the replacement of facilities would have to meet the new requirements. The group generally agreed that as long as it was within its original permit, maintenance replacement would not be required to meet new standards.

The CALM comment regarding membership to the MAC was not adopted.

The group then discussed definition of Public Marina and adjusted the wording so that some features were required of a Public facility. Steve noted his concern that making too many amenities optional can result in a boat ‘parking lot.’ Jim replied that too many amenities can counter business, and there has to be a balance.

Joy brought up the concern regarding development encouraged by the newly permitted marinas, and the potential for those marinas to become privatized for use by adjacent subdivisions. Randy noted that SCE&G did not have the means to control development potentially encouraged by marinas. However, as discussed above, the group developed wording to more specifically address the privatization of marinas.

The CALM comment on reducing the required distance across a cove or water way for a 10 or fewer slip marina from 400 ft to 350 ft was not adopted.

It was noted that covered walkways and docks are not permitted, but covered structures are allowed on the shore above 360 contour.

The group agreed that the ESA boundary should be better defined.

The flexibility of distances was discussed. It was noted that having rigid guidelines makes for a more simple “yes” or “no” answer, however certain situations may exist where these boundaries may be unnecessarily prohibitive (i.e. 7 ft shy of an 800 ft requirement). It was also noted that flexibility may discourage legal challenges because of the guidelines. The group agreed to include a general statement allowing consideration of making the guidelines flexible.

*Forest Management Property Policy:*

After lunch, the group discussed the policies on forest management property. It was noted that there are currently no docks permitted in areas classified as protected forest management lands. However, several back property owners have shown interest in obtaining dock access through property currently classified as forest management property.

Tommy stated that only areas below Kempson’s Bridge are being considered, because most of the areas above are ESA’s and could not be permitted. Approximately 45

potential permittees may be eligible under SCE&G's proposed policy. The cut off for consideration on the Little Saluda branch is around Daily Creek. Moreover, no subdivided lots would be allowed additional docks (two owners of a subdivided tract would share a dock)

Steve asked about boat ramps, and Tommy replied that they aren't being considered as a part of the plan.

John Frick added that he thinks subdivided tracts should have the same shoreline criteria as the rest of the lake. He suggested that allowing subdivided lands will promote more sparse development of back property, but only allowing one dock per tract may promote denser development. Tommy stated that policy cannot be written and/or tailored to accommodate one property owner's interests.

Ron noted that the incentive to increase buffer by increasing slips would be beneficial. For example, a dock permit may require a donation of land to forest/game management with a buffer setback if 100 ft. Dick agreed with Ron's suggestion but also added that in situations where the buffer criteria is already met, it may be beneficial to donate land to further increase the buffer.

Jim asked about the procedure for classification of forest and game management. Van replied that FERC required in the previous license for SCE&G to pick land that would not be sold, so he selected it at that time. Since then, he said, back property ownership has changed and created the current situation with interest in access through forest management land.

Phil noted that decisions relating to back-property owners' access has an impact on future development. Randy replied that back-property development is not under SCE&G's control; SCE&G can only control access to the lake. Phil further emphasized that back-property owners need to be adequately represented, and Randy noted that they were being involved in this process. Dick added that the entire afternoon was spent on back property interests, proving they were represented in the process.

Tony Bebbber asked about the upper excluded areas, and David said they have looked at every back-property and ESA's prohibit docks in those areas.

Alan said that since SCE&G's proposal was not completely acceptable to certain back-property owners, he requested that a counter proposal be submitted.

Steve asked about a timeline for re-balancing, and Alan said it is unlikely to make the final application and may take until June 2009. Alan explained that the FERC cannot process the application until all components are completed.

The group agreed that in the next meeting, they need to finalize the forest management and dock policy to try and move rebalancing forward.

The meeting was set for Tuesday April 8<sup>th</sup> at 9:30 A.M.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
Discussions with back property owners on Two Bird Cove**

**Kleinschmidt Offices, Lexington, SC  
February 22, 2008**

final ACG 6-2-08

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**ATTENDEES:**

Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services, Inc.  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
George Schneider  
Mike Summer, SCE&G  
Linda Schneider  
Wendy Schneider  
Sarah Harmon  
Jennifer Richardson

Ellis Harmon  
Bonnie Harmon  
Vicki Hamby  
Phil Hamby  
Emily Hamby  
Barbara Ledbetter  
Linda Harmon  
Clyde Harmon  
Alex Harmon  
David Hancock, SCE&G

Paul Hamby and Carlisle Harmon via  
conference call

**DATE:** February 22, 2008

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**DISCUSSION**

*These notes serve as summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

The meeting was opened and it was noted that the purpose of the meeting would be to discuss several items relating to the lands in Two Bird Cove. It was explained that as the Lake and Land Management TWC progressed through the rebalancing process, all of SCE&G's future development lands were being discussed for potential reclassification. This included those SCE&G owned properties in Two Bird Cove. Tommy Boozer explained to the group that the Lake and Land TWC saw high value to those SCE&G tracts in Two Bird Cove and would like them to be in a protected classification. Tommy continued to note that SCE&G would like to propose that these lands be placed in Forest Management with an evaluation of the possibility for a dock without fringeland purchase for those landowners who currently live behind that property. Tommy also noted that they would be proposing this to the TWC in the upcoming meetings and it would likely be for one dock per property for the current property owners as of January 2007.



## **MEETING NOTES**

### **SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING Discussions with back property owners on Two Bird Cove**

***Kleinschmidt Offices, Lexington, SC  
February 22, 2008***

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In order to get oriented, the group discussed land classifications and SCE&G explained the restrictions related to each classification. It was explained that if the SCE&G owned future development properties were reclassified to recreation, then there would not be the opportunity for private docks, as would be the same with the natural area classification. Tommy explained that like all SCE&G owned lands (excluding those restricted for Project works), forest management lands would be open to the public. Randy Mahan explained that because forest management is a protective classification, the boaters that made the original request to have Two Bird Cove be protected may be satisfied. Therefore, they may not oppose the request to have the special recreation area classification removed. Alan also explained what an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) was to the group. He noted how SCE&G was unable to place a dock within a continuous ESA, however within an intermittent ESA dock placement may be possible.

Carlisle Harmon asked if once the land was placed in the forest management classification, if it was possible to ever transfer it out of that classification. Randy explained that it was not an absolute, and an application can always be filed. However, Randy continued to note that the likelihood that a tract will be transferred from a more protective classification to a less protective classification was slim. Phil Hamby asked if SCE&G was having similar conversations with the other back property owners behind areas of future development lands deemed to become forest management lands. Tommy replied that they have not, and that they were having discussions at this time due specifically to the Two Bird Cove situation. David Hancock explained that in the reclassification proposal where future development was changed to forest management or conservation areas, most of the time SCE&G was the back property owner.

Ellis Harmon asked how the family's deed affected the forest management classification. Tommy explained that in order for SCE&G to be able to permit docks on this property, the deed would need to be relieved. Tommy continued to note that it was more likely that the agencies would agree to have docks on forest management lands if there was not the ability for the land to be de-vegetated, as well. Ellis noted that the deed seemed to state that they could be allowed to clear all of the trees, although it was noted that it was not the family's desire to do so, but to keep it natural. Randy replied that the language in the deed seems to state that there is a lot that can be done with the land, although it also states that actions cannot be inconsistent with what is in the license.

Phil Hamby asked how long the ability to get a dock would be good for. Tommy noted that once a dock permit has been issued, than they could get it anytime, and if they do not ask for a dock permit, it would be good for the length of the license. Tommy added that before any agreements were finalized, they would meet with the property owners and design where the docks would go. Ellis, Linda Schneider, and Emily Hamby expressed that it was not their desire to release the deed because it was part of their family's heritage. Tommy noted that the families would have to weigh whether they would rather have a dock or keep the deed. Phil asked if the decision had already

## **MEETING NOTES**

### **SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING Discussions with back property owners on Two Bird Cove**

***Kleinschmidt Offices, Lexington, SC  
February 22, 2008***

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been made not to keep this land in future development. Tommy replied that the resource agencies were adamant about reclassifying the land to a conservation classification. It was added that SCE&G has already discussed the desire of SCE&G to allow some docks on forest management property with SCDNR, and they have been on-board with the proposal. Bonnie Harmon pointed out that all of this was conditional as they did not know what the FERC would decide. Tommy noted that if the FERC did not agree to the land reclassification and the docks, then the deed would stay as it was. Alan Stuart pointed out that in some cases individuals will have to give up some land to make a consistent 75' buffer zone in order to get a dock. Randy added that every case was going to be different, in some areas it may only be 20 ft from the Project Boundary Line to the 360', and in those cases the back property owner would need to deed enough land to make the 75' buffer in order to get a dock.

Phil asked if the group had researched any other potential coves that the special recreation designation could be moved to. It was explained that the group was still looking at that and there was one potential area.

Ellis asked if there were any other alternatives other than giving up the deed that could be used. Tommy indicated that there were not, and that there were a few other individuals around the lake that had similar deeds. Tommy reiterated that if the land is changed to the natural classification or the recreation classification, then there would not be the opportunity for docks. Tommy noted that he did not believe that the agencies would leave it as future development, and that forest management would be the only opportunity to have a dock which would be a financial benefit to the back property owners.

Carlisle noted that down the road he may decide to split up his property and asked if he could give those individuals the right to use the dock. Tommy responded that other people could have access to the dock; it would be a standard dock and there could only be 2 or 3 boats there at a time. Carlisle also asked if the homeowners went through litigation with SCE&G and won, if they would then have the right to a dock. Tommy replied that litigation would only give the homeowners the right to clear the land. Randy also added that if SCE&G lost litigation, the FERC may come back and require SCE&G to condemn those rights.

The group concluded discussions and it was noted that the landowners would take time to take this information and discuss it before coming to a final decision. Tommy added that if there was an agreement it would be put into writing. Alan noted that it would be in everyone's best interest to keep the discussions between those that are at the meeting until a decision has been made on how to proceed. The property owners noted that after internal discussions they would meet back with SCE&G to discuss their decision. Group adjourned.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Training Center  
February 7, 2008**

final ACG 8-11-08

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Joy Downs, LMA  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
John Frick, Landowner  
Jim Cumberland, SCCCL  
Amanda Hill, USFWS

Steve Bell, LW  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Tony Beber, SCPRT  
Van Hoffman, SCANA  
Carl Sundius, CALM  
Archie Trawick, CALM  
John David Dawfins, Newberry County  
Vivianne Vejdani, SCDNR  
Roy Parker, LMA  
Jim Leslie, Lake Murray Docks  
Bill Brebner, YCOA  
Suzanne Rhodes, SCWF

**DATE:** February 7, 2008

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**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

The meeting opened and the group was welcomed. The first item on the agenda was for property owner John Frick to present the group with a proposal for the framework of shoreline rebalancing. As John presented, he noted that he wanted to discuss rebalancing for Saluda and Newberry counties in a little more detail, as well. John described what he believed should be essentials for rebalancing. John's presentation in its entirety can be viewed at the following address:  
<http://www.saludahydrorelicense.com/documents/rebalancingpresentationfrick2-7.ppt> .

John also discussed his straw-man for how the new Shoreline Management Plan should be structured. He noted that he believed all of the undeveloped shoreline along the lake should be protected and that a uniform 75 ft buffer should be established. He continued to explain that in many cases the buffer consisted of a small strip of land and it would be ideal to have the back property owners widen the strip. Steve Bell noted that he believed the 75 ft buffer should be up for discussion, as some stakeholders did not believe this was a wide enough strip of land. John responded that he believed it could be discussed, however there could be a dozen studies done on this issue that come up with many different answers. He continued to note that he believed that a

**MEETING NOTES**

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uniform 75 ft would be a good option because it would shield the lake from the back property owners.

John continued through the proposal presentation and explained that he believed private docks should be eliminated in the future. He explained that private property owners that own property next to the PBL should receive boating access, however through multi-slip docks and a boat ramp. John also explained in his presentation how the proposed plan could be implemented. He noted that there should be a deeded land exchange between the back property owners and SCE&G to create a uniform 75 ft. buffer. He also explained that following the land exchange, land may be sold to the back property owner where it is larger than the 75 ft buffer. John added that he believed that it should not be mandatory to purchase fringeland in order to have multi-slip docks. John also explained that he believed for every acre that a back property owner purchases from SCE&G, they need to set aside that same amount of acreage in some sort of conservation easement to have no net loss of land. John explained that he believed the land should be developed low-density.

John also presented the group with positive impacts to the counties of Newberry and Saluda. He noted that his proposal would bring a large amount of revenue to the counties. Tommy Boozer asked if the value of the services that the counties would have to provide to the new homes was considered. John replied that the biggest cost to the counties would be the sheriff's protection and the schools; however there still would be a net gain.

Ron Ahle brought up the issue of the conservation easement mitigation with the landowners. He noted that it does not always work out where the conservation easement is where it is needed, simply where the landowner is willing to provide it. Ron added that if there was mitigation, one would need to have the areas specified ahead of time before any property is sold. Ron also noted he had concerns on selling the Forest and Game management lands, as many of the last vestiges of the DNR WMA program lands are above the Black's Bridge area.

John continued to review his presentation and noted that there were positive benefits to the back property owners as well. He noted that his plan allowed for the stabilization of property values at mean levels, there were preservation options available, there are penalties for non-compliance and the plan encouraged low density development.

John completed his presentation and the group continued to discuss the ideas that were raised. Ron pointed out that he liked several aspect of the presentation, however when the lake was considered on the whole, there was not a large amount of undeveloped land left, and forest and game was only 16 percent of this. Ron continued to explain that he believed the best foundation for the preservation of lands on the lake was through the forest and game management lands and the rebalancing process. He added that he did not believe that the forest and game management lands

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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should be sold, but should stay in the Project and had more ecological benefits than a uniform 75ft setback. John pointed out that most of the property around the lake was held by private citizens and in order to protect the land, SCE&G would need to work with those private property owners to set it aside.

Joy Downs noted that she would be concerned that a developer would come in and develop high density with a multi-slip and potentially contribute to a lot of runoff. The group also discussed the parking of boats along the shoreline; John David Dawfins noted that subdivision covenants could state that boats cannot be pulled up onto the shoreline.

The group then began to discuss the straw-man developed on the Public Marina Application Procedure. Tommy discussed some of the definitions with the group and explained that the terms “Commercial” and “Public” was the same thing. He explained that what was being proposed in the straw-man would not apply to private sail clubs or condominium marinas, only true public marinas. Jim Leslie asked if a current public marina was destroyed in a storm, if the new criteria would prohibit rebuilding under their original permit. Tommy noted that this criteria did not apply to existing permitted marinas; however expansions to existing marinas should be evaluated on a case by case basis by a committee. Randy Mahan clarified, regarding the damage to an existing marina from a weather event, that the county may have non-conforming use regulations. He continued to note that, however SCE&G does not have non-conforming use regulations and marina owners can build back under the existing permit.

The group reviewed the document interactively while it was projected on the overhead screen. It was explained that SCE&G was proposing the development of a committee primarily made up of agencies to review marina applications. It was also explained that if a public marina applicant came to SCE&G there would be a set of guidelines that the applicant could review. It was also noted that the applicant would then make a presentation on his plans to the agency committee before he started the permitting process.

As the group discussed the formation of an agency committee, Ron noted that the agencies already met on a regular basis to discuss proposals. After much discussion the group decided that the committee meeting would occur first with the applicant, and then with the inter-agency meeting.

The group continued to review through the document. Tommy explained that SCE&G was looking into charging a fee for a public marina application filing due to the extensive costs related to it. Tommy also explained that they tried to address the lake organizations’ concerns regarding large private marinas through specifically defining “public marina” in the definitions. There was concern expressed that it would be difficult to enforce marinas to stay truly public. Carl Sundius asked if a developer were to build a subdivision across the street from a marina, and the developer wanted to

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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wrap up a lease at a dock into the sale of a house, if that would be conflicting with the public marina status. Tommy replied that he did not believe that they could legally prohibit people from doing this, but that they simply wanted to make sure that the public has access to these facilities.

The group discussed whether to implement any conditions that a marina had to meet to be considered a true public marina. Ideas discussed included item such as the marina had to be on a public road, it must be manned 5-7 days per week, or that it must provide restrooms. Steve noted that he believed that there was not a need for more slips on the lake and he did not want to promote boat parking lots. Carl explained that a marina could not reasonably operate without providing slips. David Hancock reiterated that the committee would be looking at the plans for future marinas, which would provide for a review process on what would happen in the future.

After lunch, the group continued discussions and Suzanne Rhodes asked if there would be water quality monitoring at the marinas that had 10 or less slips. Tommy noted that the reason why they did not include water quality monitoring at the small marinas was that it was expensive and they did not have a big impact to water quality.

The group reviewed maps and diagrams on scenarios for new marinas with proposed restrictions. Tommy explained that they choose the orientation of the marina based on where it has the least impact. However, it was noted that there could be a possibility of a variance for existing marina expansions if there were no adjoining property owners or individuals being impacted. Carl noted that not having “no-wake zones”, could affect how things were oriented, especially with fueling operations.

There were some discussions on Dreher Island State Park and the marina operations there. Carl asked if SCPRT could raise the rates on their boat slips so that they were not competing with the commercial marinas. Archie Trawick added that the SCPRT had the resources to afford to put in infrastructure that the commercial marina operators could not compete with. Randy noted that they understand the difficulty in competing; however there was nothing that SCE&G could do regarding the SCPRT. Randy continued to point out that with regards to SCE&G, it is their obligation to provide facilities, however SCE&G does its best to make sure the private sector is able to operate.

The group re-capped the presentations. It was noted that everyone should review the straw-man on Public Marina Criteria and send back comments within a week. It was noted that SCE&G would update the straw-man with some of the information discussed at the meeting, such as a clause for the variance of existing facilities and a revision of the minimum distances for the 11 to 100 slips. Ron noted that he had some recommendations that he had written up and would forward to SCE&G so that it could be brought back to the group with the Public Marina “straw-man”. The group closed and noted that the next meeting was scheduled for March 13<sup>th</sup>.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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Group Adjourned.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Training Center  
January 22, 2008**

final ACG 4-15-08

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
John Frick, Landowner  
Jim Cumberland, SCCCL

Bob Perry, SCDNR  
Steve Bell, LW  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Tony Bebber, SCPRT  
Van Hoffman, SCANA  
Carl Sundius, CALM  
Vivianne Vejdani, SCDNR  
Roy Parker, LMA  
Jim Leslie, Lake Murray Docks

**DATE:** January 22, 2008

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**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:** February 7, 2008 at 9:30 a.m.  
Located at the LMTC

**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

The group was welcomed and it was explained that the purpose of the day's meeting would be to review SCE&G's land rebalancing proposal with the TWC. The presentation can be found at the following address:

[http://www.saludahydrorelicense.com/documents/ProposedMgmtPlanFutureDevelopmentProperty4\\_000.pdf](http://www.saludahydrorelicense.com/documents/ProposedMgmtPlanFutureDevelopmentProperty4_000.pdf). The presentation began with an explanation of baseline conditions and background information by Randy Mahan. During discussions on classification definitions there was a question on the definition of future development lands. Randy explained that future development lands could be defined as property that was not restricted, and available for sale subject to zoning and development restrictions. He further explained that the fact that a particular piece of land is classified as future development does not mean that it is always going to be sold.

Randy continued to explain baseline conditions and noted that since 1984, SCE&G has sold 294.13 acres of future development property. He pointed out that they have not sold more than 30.04 acres in one year. The history of the buffer zone and ESA restrictions were also discussed. Jim Leslie



**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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asked how the forest and game management land was designated. Van Hoffman discussed this issue with the group and noted that the entire length of the shoreline was walked during the designation process.

After the baseline and background information had been presented, there was discussion on rebalancing. Tommy Boozer explained the plan for rebalancing being proposed by SCE&G, as well as the new land classifications and dock restrictions being proposed. Randy pointed out that there may be a case where the difference between an individual's property line and the 360 is not 75 ft and those situations will need to be considered on a case by case basis. John Frick noted that he believed that there should be wording that specified the property around the PBL and 75 ft buffer zone needs to be developed low-density. Randy pointed out that it was not the prerogative of SCE&G to make zoning decisions, however the proposal made by SCE&G may indirectly reduce density.

Tommy continued to review the proposed new dock criteria with the group. Dick Christie pointed out that the changes were significant, as the old plan allowed for a max of 15 docks on 1500 ft of shoreline, but the new plan proposed a maximum of 10 docks on 1500 ft of shoreline. In a discussion on Multi-slip docks, Ron Ahle asked if a developer decided to place a multi-slip dock on 500 of 1500 ft of shoreline, would that preclude him from placing private docks on the rest of the 1000 ft. Tommy noted that it would. John Frick added that if SCE&G did not permit private docks in the future, and only permitted multi-slips, than a lot more property would be protected.

After discussions on proposed dock criteria had concluded, David Hancock began discussions on SCE&G's proposal for future development lands, as well as the proposed dock policy on forest management lands. It was explained that SCE&G reviewed properties behind current forest and game management lands and identified 88 private property owners that could be considered for a dock if the dock proposal on forest management lands is deemed acceptable. Tommy explained that they would like to work with the TWC and set up criteria and basic guidelines. David added that if the setback was less than 75 ft on these properties than they would like to work with the property owner to make it a uniform 75 ft. Tommy noted that they would write up a straw-man on the criteria for the forest management land dock options and present it to the group.

The group concluded its discussions and conferred on the next steps to take. It was noted that the proposal would be presented to the RCG as well. The group adjourned with the next meeting date set for early February.

**MEETING MINUTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL WORKING COMMITTEE**

**SCE&G Lake Murray Training Center  
January 3 and 4, 2008**

Final ACG 4-14-08

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**ATTENDEES: Jan. 3 & 4**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
Tony Bebbler, SCPRT  
Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR

Jim Cumberland, CCL  
Joy Downs, LMA  
Van Hoffman, SCANA Services  
Steve Bell, LMHOC  
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services  
Roy Parker, LMA  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
John Frick, Landowner  
Carl Sundius, Southshore Marina (4<sup>th</sup> only)

**DATE:** January 3 and 4 2008

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**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

January 3<sup>rd</sup> – SMP Review

The purpose of this Lake and Land TWC meeting was to review the comments on the draft SMP and draft permitting handbook. The meeting ran for two days in order to finalize all of the comments. The documents were projected on the viewing screen and the group worked to make changes collectively. Major discussions are briefly described below.

On January 3, Alison Guth opened the meeting and the group progressed through the SMP from where they had left off at the December 10<sup>th</sup> meeting. The group reviewed through the document and made changes as appropriate. As the group reviewed through the document, they approached the section on rebalancing and deemed it necessary to revisit this issue after the rebalancing exercise was completed.

The group discussed alternate definitions for Multi-purpose lands. It was suggested that multi-purpose be changed to multi-developed. It was noted that the group would think of another potential definition. The group also discussed the permitting process. Ron Ahle noted that they would like to work with SCE&G before the permit application goes to the FERC or DHEC. He added that there have been some dredging projects that they didn't think were appropriate. Ron further noted that there should be a statement in the SMP that notes that an applicant must file the permit application with SCE&G before it is submitted to the Corps. Alan Stuart noted that there

**MEETING MINUTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL WORKING COMMITTEE**

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would be criteria in the Permitting Handbook that would serve as a guide for potential applicants. Steve Bell noted that Lake Watch would like to see additional criteria placed in the document for public marinas. Joy Downs noted that the criteria for commercial marinas should be as specific as possible. The group discussed the formation of a review committee and Randy Mahan explained that at times, when SCE&G is initially approached by a developer, the information is sensitive and therefore cannot be released. However, at the point in which the developer decides to move forward with the project, it could be forwarded to DNR or a technical group.

The group completed discussions on the SMP and it was noted that the following day would be devoted to discussions on the Permitting Handbook

January 4<sup>th</sup>

On January 4<sup>th</sup> the group reviewed through the Permitting Handbook, actively making changes to the projected document, much like they did on the day before with the SMP. The group discussed the dock policy and the allowance of gazebos. Steve noted that gazebos hurt the scenic values of the shoreline. Tommy replied that it is something that is frequently requested and it eliminates having it at the end of the dock.

While discussing docks, Steve noted that one individual had a proposal for a slip dock that took up a smaller footprint and may be applicable for a 100 ft. lot. The group discussed that they had been trying to encourage more shoreline footage and this dock would endorse the opposite of that, as the slip dock allowed for more boats to be placed around it. Tommy Boozer reiterated that SCE&G has been permitting slip docks for some time, but the landowner needs to have 200 ft of shoreline.

The group also discussed the topic public marinas. Steve Bell and Joy Downs noted their concern with having too many public marinas that are not true commercial marinas that do not provide a wide range of amenities- only slip rentals. The group discussed how to differentiate between true commercial marinas and “public docking facilities”. Tony Bebbler suggested requiring that they provide restrooms. Steve noted that Lake Watch generally does not like public docking facilities because they have the potential to become strictly for the use of a development. Steve further noted that a true commercial marina offers public benefits because of the wide range of services provided. The group discussed that they would look up how Duke handled public marinas on their reservoirs and discuss this at a later date. The group also tailored the wording in the Permitting Handbook to reflect this discussion as well.

The group completed discussion on the Permitting Handbook and it was noted that comments would be incorporated into the final document.

Group adjourned

**MEETING MINUTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCE GROUP  
Economics Sub-Committee**

**SCE&G Training Center  
December 14, 2007**

Final ACG 2-5-08

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G

Randy Mahan, SCANA Services  
Roy Parker, LMA  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
John Frick, Landowner  
Carl Sundius, Southshore Marina

**DATE:** December 8, 2005

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**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

The meeting opened and it was noted that the purpose of this meeting would be to review SCE&G's proposal on land rebalancing as an economic TWC. The presentation consisted of three specific sections which included a discussion of the baseline of Shoreline Management Plan, and classifications that were expanded upon in the 1984 license application. Randy Mahan briefly explained the baseline of the SMP, as well as each of the classifications and the restrictions or uses associated with each classification. Tommy Boozer and David Hancock also presented on the available lands, what was accomplished during relicensing and SCE&G's rebalancing proposal.

There was some brief discussion regarding ESAs, and John Frick noted that he believed that the ESA classification was one that changed over time, and that there should be a way to reevaluate these areas. It was explained that although the plant species associated with ESAs may disappear over time, the habitat was still there. Randy noted that re-evaluations would leave the potential open for individuals to destroy ESA's.

The group reviewed some potential questions that may arise on the presentation and where the presentation may need clarification. It was noted that maps may need to be available to show where certain land parcels identified in the presentation were located on the lake. It was also noted that some of the pie charts needed more visibility. The presentation will be updated and presented to the Lake and Land group in the January timeframe.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL WORKING COMMITTEE**

**SCE&G's Lake Murray Training Center  
December 10, 2007**

Final JMS 12-17-07

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**ATTENDEES:**

Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Van Hoffman, SCANA Services  
Nevin Biser, Lake Resident  
Regis Parsons, Lake Resident  
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services, Inc.  
Tony Bebber, SCPRT  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
Archie Trawich, Jakes Landing/CALM

Jim Cumberland, SCCL  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Steve Bell, Lake Watch  
Jeni Hand, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Donna Shealy, Lake Resident  
Carl Sundius, Southshore Marina/CALM

**DATE:** December 10, 2007

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**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**      **Date:** January 3, 2008  
**Time:** 9:30 AM  
**Location:** Lake Murray Training Center

**ACTION ITEMS:**

- Send Alison Guth comments on the Permitting Handbook before December 28, 2007.  
Lake and Land Management TWC
- Incorporate changes to the Permitting Handbook before the January 3, 2008 Lake and Land Management TWC meeting.  
Alison Guth
- Include a license article that will require SCE&G to meet with stakeholders and agencies to review the permitting handbook on an annual basis once the SMP has been approved.  
Alison Guth/Alan Stuart

## **MEETING NOTES**

### **SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL WORKING COMMITTEE**

***SCE&G's Lake Murray Training Center  
December 10, 2007***

Final JMS 12-17-07

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#### **DISCUSSION**

*These notes serve as summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

Alan Stuart of Kleinschmidt Associates welcomed everyone and noted that the purpose of this meeting was to review and discuss concerns of Lake Murray commercial marinas and the Lake Murray Shoreline Management Plan (SMP). Alan explained that Carl Sundius of Southshore Marina will be giving a brief presentation on commercial marinas and concerns for their future on Lake Murray. He also explained that for the remainder of the meeting he would like the group to begin accepting/rejecting changes to the SMP.

#### *Guidelines for Commercial Marinas for Lake Murray; Carl Sundius*

Carl Sundius of Southshore Marina/Commerce Association of Lake Murray briefly presented guidelines that commercial marina owners would like to change in the Lake Murray SMP. The presentation may be viewed by clicking the following link: <http://www.saludahydrorelicense.com/documents/FERCpresentation07Dec10.ppt>. In summary, Carl noted that he was concerned that commercial marinas of today may not support adequate future public access for Lake Murray. He further explained that it seems that Lake Murray is becoming privatized because there is not enough access to support the public. He noted that the guidelines that have been put into place for commercial marina owners are too strict and in order for owners of commercial marinas to expand and/or build new marinas, the guidelines need to be changed. Carl handed out guidelines that commercial marina owners would like to see put into place. Carl explained each of the following guidelines (the original guidelines developed by the Lake and Land Management TWC are contained in the General Permitting Handbook):

1. No commercial marinas facility may encroach or extend more than one-third the distance across any cove area or waterway.
2. The proposed commercial marina should be located within the confines of the imaginary projected property lines as they extend lakeward.
3. Commercial marinas must locate the outside edge of the docks closest to the adjoining property line at least one and half boat lengths of the largest boat accommodated on the dock facing this property line.
4. Excavations for commercial marina facilities to improve public access may be considered on a case-by-case basis with consultation of appropriate state and federal resource agencies and regulatory authorities.
5. Commercial marina facilities must be responsible for water quality during construction and marina operations and must maintain a water testing plan.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL WORKING COMMITTEE**

***SCE&G's Lake Murray Training Center  
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6. Commercial marina facilities with greater than (10) watercraft or that accommodate watercraft with marine sanitation facilities will be required to install, operate, and maintain sewer pump-out disposal system that is available for public use.
7. Commercial marina facilities must provide public restrooms.
8. Commercial marina facilities are encouraged to provide public fishing access areas.
9. Commercial marina facilities must comply with all local county state, and federal regulations.
10. Commercial marina applicants must sign and complete the Commercial Marina Application Agreement before SCE&G will process a permit request.

Tommy Boozer noted that when the group (TWC) developed the commercial marina guidelines they tried to come up with simple guidelines and a simple process that would enable adequate access for the public around Lake Murray and tried to make it feasible for owners to expand marinas or build new marinas to meet public demand. Carl said that commercial marina owners felt that the proposed, new regulations will make it very difficult to expand existing marinas. Ron Ahle opened that demand for public marinas is dropping, and that this phenomenon is not necessarily driven by these restrictions. Carl noted that somehow we must provide more access for the public on Lake Murray before the opportunity to do so disappears. He stated the belief that these restrictions are preventing marinas from expanding and thereby providing more public access. Tommy pointed out that commercial marinas already in existence are exempt from many of the more restrictive requirements applicable to new marinas. The set-backs still do apply, however. Tommy reminded all that SCE&G's regulations, relative to the sitting size, and other requirements for commercial marinas, including the set-back requirements, have been in place since 1984. Tommy explained that some of the commercial marina set-back requirements were put in place to protect existing and potential nearby residential homeowners in the vicinity of marinas.

Joy Downs expressed the Lake Murray Association's position that a 200 boat slips limit for commercial marinas seems fair and is acceptable, but that the distance separations required between marinas perhaps could be lowered in some circumstances. Tommy pointed out that while the distance requirements between marinas are implemented by SCE&G, SCDHEC and the Corps of Engineers also have those distance requirements incorporated into their General Permits for Lake Murray. Ron stated that these restrictions are very similar to what have been adopted in other FERC relicensing proceedings. Alan noted that these restrictions will be included in the expected 10 year review process. So, they are not set in stone. Tommy declared that SCE&G wants the commercial marinas to stay in business, but that some restrictions must remain in place.

## **MEETING NOTES**

### **SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL WORKING COMMITTEE**

***SCE&G's Lake Murray Training Center  
December 10, 2007***

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Carl said that the commercial marina owners group would like to work on restrictions regarding distances between facilities and the radii around the marinas. The group briefly discussed issues regarding radius restrictions and required distances between each commercial marina. It was generally agreed that it would be acceptable for Commercial Marina facilities accommodating between twenty-one (21) and one hundred twenty-five (125) watercraft at a time to be located at minimum of 250 feet from the nearest common property line, measured at each outside edge of the dock walkway, or meet minimum county zoning requirements, which ever provides for the greater distance. The group also agreed to the reasonableness of increasing the maximum limit of on-water slips from two hundred to three hundred (300), assuming no overriding safety and access issues for a proposed location. Regardless of the number of slips, however, the build-out period must conform to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and SCDHEC permit time frames. It was also recommended to add a bullet in the General Permitting Handbook (GP) under the Commercial Marina section stating that existing marinas may expand, remodel, and/or rebuild within their existing footprint with the approval of the local, state and federal agencies. However, such expansions are to be allowable only for providing public access, and should the marina be sold for privatization, or become privatized (i.e. restricted to a members-only access or dedicated solely to a specific development or specific developments after obtaining the permit, then the permit for expansion will be cancelled.

#### *Lake Murray Shoreline Management Plan*

Alan focused the group's attention to the Lake Murray SMP and noted that the group should begin accepting and/or rejecting changes made by committee members. The group started reviewing the SMP. Ron Ahle recommend including the Permitting Handbook as an appendix to the Lake Murray SMP. Alan dissented, noting that should the Permitting Handbook be included in the SMP, any changes to the SMP proposed later would as a result have to be sent out to the public for review and then resubmitted to FERC for approval. Alan and SCE&G representatives argued strongly that this amounted to an undesirable and unnecessary complication to the administration of the SMP, making it too cumbersome and reducing the flexibility necessary for the efficient administration of a plan that must be able to address developing and unforeseeable circumstances promptly. Ron noted that he feels that as the guiding instrument for the SMP, the Handbook should be included as an appendix. Randy noted that we are simply referencing the Handbook in the SMP, which means that we do not have to include it as an appendix. Alan noted that if the Permitting Handbook is included in the SMP, then the Handbook will no longer be guidelines, they will become rules. Alan noted that SCE&G will have a license article that will require SCE&G to meet with stakeholders and agencies to review the Permitting Handbook on an annual basis once the SMP has been approved.



**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL WORKING COMMITTEE**

***SCE&G's Lake Murray Training Center  
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Final JMS 12-17-07

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The group discussed each of the edits/comments made by individual committee members and accepted or rejected them. The group stopped editing at the History of the Lake Murray Shoreline Management Plan. The group agreed to meet again on January 3, 2008 to continue editing the Lake Murray SMP. Alan noted that all committee members should have comments on the Permitting Handbook to Alison Guth by December 28, 2007. Alan noted that Alison would have the edits incorporated by the next meeting.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL WORKING COMMITTEE**

**SCE&G OFFICES AT CAROLINA RESEARCH PARK  
November 8, 2007**

*final acg 8-11-08*

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services  
Carl Sundius, marina owner  
Roy Parker, LMA  
Jenn O'Rourke, SCWF

Steve Bell, LMHOC, LW  
John Frick, landowner  
Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Bob Perry, SCDNR  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
Tony Bebbler, SCPRT  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Jim Cumberland, SCCCL  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR

DATE: November 8, 2007

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**DISCUSSION**

This meeting consisted of the following agenda. There are no specific meeting notes regarding this meeting as it consisted of presentations and individual group discussions.

- **9:30 to 10:30** Economics and Natural sub-committees meet separately
- **10:30 to 10:45** Break
- **10:45 to 12:00** Presentation by Natural Resources sub-committee and Discussion  
by  
Economics Subcommittee
- **12:00 to 1:45** **Working Lunch – Subcommittees meet separately (or together,**  
**as decided by**  
**group) to discuss items presented**
- **1:45 to 2:00** Break
- **2:00 to 2:30** Additional discussion by group on rebalancing (if deemed  
necessary)

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL WORKING COMMITTEE**

**SCE&G OFFICES AT CAROLINA RESEARCH PARK  
November 8, 2007**

*final acg 8-11-08*

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- **2:30 to 3:00**                      Group meets together to review outlook on rebalancing as presented  
    from    recreation perspective - *LMHOC*
  
- **3:00 to 3:30**                      Review of comments currently submitted on draft SMP  
  
    Adjourn

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCE GROUP**

**SCE&G Training Center  
October 16, 2007**

final ACG 2-5-08

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates	Joy Downs, LMA
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates	Ellis Harmon, Landowner
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G	Linda Schneider, Landowner
David Hancock, SCE&G	Ron Scott, Lexington County
Ron Ahle, SCDNR	Steve Bell, LW
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services	Amanda Hill, USFWS
Dick Christie, SCDNR	Bill Argentieri, SCE&G
Bertina Floyd, LMHOC	Tony Bebbler, SCPRT
John Frick, Landowner	Van Hoffman, SCANA
Bob Perry, SCDNR	Carl Sundius, CALM
Rhett Bickley, Lexington County	Nevin Biser, Landowner
Jim Cumberland, SCCCL	Jenn Taraskiewicz, SCWF
Suzanne Rhodes, SCWF	Carl Shealy, Landowner

**DATE:** October 16, 2007

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**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:** November 8, 2007 at 9:30 a.m.  
Located at the CRP

**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

Alan Stuart opened the meeting and introductions were made. Alan explained that the purpose of the day's meeting would be to discuss several issues that had been brought up by stakeholders. In particular there were items that Steve Bell with Lake Watch and Bertina Floyd with the Lake Murray Homeowners Coalition had requested time to discuss.

Discussions began with a presentation from Bertina Floyd. She explained that the LMHOC wanted to provide information on their perspective for developing the new land use plan. She added that the members of the LMHOC utilize Lake Murray's resources much more than the casual visitor and feel that their input is valuable as the committee develops the land use plan. Bertina explained that as lake residents, their organization is not against private development, but is interested in the

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCE GROUP**

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protection of boater safety, water quality, and has congestion concerns. She also noted that they concur with the findings of the Natural Resource committee on the high resource value areas for rebalancing. The entire discussion by LMHOC can be viewed below (in final notes).

Alan then redirected the group to discuss the items that Steve Bell had requested discussion on via email. These items included:

- Dock Policies and Fringeland Purchase Requirements
- Forest and Game Management Lands for areas that may be suitable for access
- Review of Newberry and Saluda Shorelines to Determine the Percentage and Location of Development
- Review of Issues Related to Shoreline Uses and Rebalancing

Steve Bell began the discussions. He addressed Randy Mahan and asked how SCE&G had the legal authority to require individuals to buy fringeland in order to obtain a dock. Mahan replied that on a purely legal basis, it is because SCE&G owned the property. Mahan continued to explain that instead of having to manage small strips of property, they would rather the back property owner purchase the land. Bell explained that some property owners had expressed that they didn't want to purchase the fringelands in order to receive a dock. Tommy Boozer added that there is a financial element to the selling of fringelands; when they sell a piece of property SCE&G then uses the resources for a 10-31 exchange. In support of his argument that SCE&G should not be allowed to sell any of the property acquired by the Lexington Water Power Company for the Saluda Project, John Frick expressed the opinion that property acquired by a utility for utility purposes through eminent domain must always and forevermore be used only for the utility purposes for which it originally was acquired.

The next item that the group discussed was in reference to the Forest and Game Management areas. Bell inquired as to whether the forest and game maps were available and if there were many areas that were shallow and did not provide much in the way of wildlife habitat. Boozer replied that they have reviewed this data and estimated that there are roughly 44 tracts of land where there are back property owners behind forest and game management property. Boozer continued to note that this information gave them some idea of how many people they were dealing with if they decided to change the policy to allow them some sort of access. Boozer further clarified that SCE&G was not sure if this was something they wanted to do; they simply looked at the areas because it was an issue brought up by the TWC. David Hancock noted that this issue would be best addressed after rebalancing had taken place. Mahan pointed out that the group needs to be sure they include in the final program the flexibility to address issues, like this, that arise.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
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The group then reviewed Newberry and Saluda shoreline mileage. Boozer passed out information to the group that listed the shoreline miles and acreage for all four counties (attached below, in final notes). Bell noted that he believed this information would be helpful during land rebalancing.

The next item that the group discussed was the issues matrix. As the group reviewed each of the items identified on the issues matrix, there was some discussion on the item concerning a review of federal regulations. Bell noted that he believed the group had a fairly comprehensive list of these regulations and if there was any need to review these regulations than he could email a copy to the group.

Another item on the issues matrix that the group addressed dealt with updated shoreline classifications. Boozer noted that they have consolidated the classifications and they are available in the draft SMP. Stuart added that they have been consolidated in a way that the FERC typically prefers to see.

With respect to buffer zone restoration, Bell proposed that the group take a field survey of all of future development lands to determine if there is a need for restoration. Boozer noted that SCE&G will identify the most severe areas and work with the back property owners in a replanting process.

Ron Ahle reemphasized that as shoreline management is an issue that is ongoing, the group should meet periodically after relicensing to further review the program and how it is being implemented. Stuart explained that SCE&G is requesting that a 10 year review of the SMP take place with annual group meetings to discuss any issues that have arisen.

The issue of Two Bird Cove and Hurricane Hole cove (designated by the FERC as special recreation areas) was brought up during discussions. Carl Shealy, a property owner in Hurricane Hole cove explained that he hoped this committee could address the FERC on this matter. Shealy continued to note that as property owners in this area, they have had continued problems with boaters trespassing onto their land, etc. Stuart pointed out that even if the special recreation area designation were lifted, it would not change how the boaters are currently using the area. Hancock noted that in both of these areas, there were places where the homeowners owned down to the 360' and areas where there were 75' setbacks. He continued to explain that the privately owned lands could be posted by the landowners, but they needed to yet discuss the use of the fringelands. Stuart noted that one possibility was to make a recommendation on these areas in the license application. Ahle added that the committee could recommend that the designation be lifted, or alternatives, but the easiest way to reverse the designation would be to reach a compromise with the sail-boating groups.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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Shealy pointed out that as far as he understood, the FERC designated this area without fully understanding the situation. He continued to note that if the group is unable to remove the designation fully, then maybe they could further define the designation.

Dick Christie further reiterated that to simply approach the FERC and ask them to remove the designation would be difficult, unless some sort of compromise was made with the sail-boaters. Amanda Hill added that if there was some type of resolution that the group could submit to the FERC, it may be possible. She explained that the FERC prefers the agencies and utilities to find solutions to their problems themselves.

The group concluded that after land rebalancing was completed, the group would convene a small technical committee to work through this issue. Once options had been discussed the technical committee would then bring results to the land-owners and sail-boaters. The technical committee could possibly include individuals such as Jim Leslie, Regis Parsons, representatives from DNR, PRT, and SCE&G, among others.

After lunch, Stuart noted that they would like to briefly review the new proposed land use classifications. Stuart noted to please email in any comments on these classifications before the group reviewed the SMP (November 9<sup>th</sup>).

Ahle noted that he had developed a presentation on the results of the rebalancing work done by the natural resources committee. He explained that the presentation includes potential recommendations for rebalancing and provides a summary of the work the groups did (economics and natural resources). The group decided to meet on November 8<sup>th</sup> to view the presentation and share ideas.

Group adjourned.

**The following comments were provided prior to the meeting:**

From John Frick:  
Received: 1-15-08

*There are a couple of key issues discussed during this meeting that should be reflected in the meeting notes.*

*First, The land owned by SCE&G was taken under "Imminent Domain" for the purpose of electric power production. The land needed for this purpose is the land at and below the 360 elevation. Land above this elevation was routinely resold to the back property owners because it was not needed.*

*The power of "Imminent Domain" was not granted to allow SCE&G a monopolized pathway into the real estate business. It may not be legal, and certainly does not seem ethical, for SCE&G to require repurchase of land previously taken (at prices determined by SCE&G) in order for the descendants of the original property owners to have boating access to the lake.*

*Second, SCE&G's position with regard to lands designated as "Game and Wild life Management" does not conform to the current Shoreline Management Plan in that NONE of the 44 back property owners have their property in the DNR Game Management program. As a result, the fringe land so designated does not provide the wild life habitat, Forrest management, hunting opportunities or wilderness protection originally intended. In fact, these lands have no more protection from development than any other lake property. The only difference in property currently designated as noted above and other undeveloped property on the lake is that the back property owners are denied the same boating access to the lake that all the other back property owners enjoy.*

*It is also interesting to note that much of the property designated by SCE&G as Game and Wildlife Management is NOT designated as such by DNR on their maps. Therefore the narrow strips of fringe land are unknown and primarily unused by the public even if isolated small sections are suitable for hunting or other outdoor activities.*

*It was discussed during this meeting that to meet the intent of Game and Wildlife Management/ Forrest Management, large tracts of land would have to be put into some type of "Conservation Easement" in order for the original intent to be fulfilled. The primary reason for "Rebalancing" is to address this flaw in the current Shoreline management plan.*

Response to above comment:

In response to the above last paragraph, the actual "primary reason" for the rebalancing requested in the June 6th SMP order by the FERC, was to address future development properties inside the PBL, not Forest and Game management lands as it is above implied.



**September, 2007**

<b>Saluda County</b>	<b>Miles</b>	<b>Acres</b>
75-Foot Setback	8.14	69.59
Causeway	0	0.00
Commercial Recreation	0.76	10.08
Conservation Areas	0.2	4.34
Easement	50.74	1255.58
Easement w/ 75-Foot Setback	0	85.33
Forest and Game Management	59.43	1899.78
Future Development	26.88	608.10
Public Recreation	1.92	37.24
	<b>148.07</b>	<b>3970.04</b>

**September, 2007**

<b><u>Newberry County</u></b>	<b><u>Miles</u></b>	<b><u>Acres</u></b>
75-Foot Setback	10.05	85.69
Causeway	0.13	0.28
Commercial Recreation	0.55	26.89
Conservation Areas	0.47	15.18
Easement	65.07	1927.19
Easement w/ 75-Foot Setback	0	92.88
Forest and Game Management	37.92	1398.26
Future Development	28.7	534.90
Public Recreation	15.02	334.22
	<b><u>157.91</u></b>	<b><u>4415.48</u></b>

**September, 2007**

<b>Lexington County</b>	<b>Miles</b>	<b>Acres</b>
75-Foot Setback	8.77	72.41
Causeway	0.22	0.71
Commercial Recreation	4.06	64.71
Conservation Areas	0.09	2.26
Easement	238.25	4074.37
Easement w/ 75-Foot Setback	0	86.54
Forest and Game Management	2.77	272.20
Future Development	38.59	721.04
Project Operations	1.63	1081.27
Public Recreation	15.19	343.83
	<b>309.57</b>	<b>6719.34</b>

**September, 2007**

<b>Richland County</b>	<b>Miles</b>	<b>Acres</b>
75-Foot Setback	1.02	6.61
Causeway	0.52	2.19
Commercial Recreation	0.68	12.59
Conservation Areas	0	0.00
Easement	32.32	685.79
Easement w/ 75-Foot Setback	0	7.60
Forest and Game Management	0	0.00
Future Development	0.81	16.09
Public Recreation	0.48	8.42
	<b>35.83</b>	<b>739.30</b>

**Lake Murray Homeowners Coalition**  
**Concerns on the Land Use Plan**  
**Presentation to LLM/TWC October 16, 2007**  
by  
**Bertina Floyd, Vice Chairperson**

The Lake Murray Homeowners Coalition represents 22 lake communities with an estimated 4500 residents. We understand the need to keep this committee small and streamlined in order to get the job done. We appreciate the committee giving us a few minutes to provide information we believe will be very helpful developing a new land use plan.

Lake Murray homeowners are a very unique and special interest group. As residents, our quality of life, property values, and our enjoyment and participation in recreational opportunities are impacted by how the lake and its resources are managed now and in the future. On the average, we utilize the lake's resources much more than the casual visitor. Thus, we have a clear understanding of the recreational needs as it relates to protecting and enhancing project resources. And we feel our input will be valuable as this committee develops a plan that will ensure future generations will enjoy the resource as we know it today.

As lake residents, we are frequently criticized for participating in discussions on shoreline protection. Let it be clear, our organization is not against private development on Lake Murray. We are against a land use plan that is out of balance and gives little consideration to protecting public values such as recreation, fish and wildlife and natural beauty. And we are not in favor of a land use plan that contributes to congestion, boating safety and water quality concerns. The Coalition believes the number one issue relating to the shoreline use is the need to preserve areas "to get away from it all" and for the preservation and protection of wildlife areas.

We offer the following comments and suggestions as it relates to rebalancing.

### Future Development Lands

The Coalition reviewed the Natural Resource Sub-committee's survey of lands within the Future Development classification. Many of the tracts in this category received high marks ( 3 & 5) for recreation and natural resource values. Based on our experience, we concur with the findings of this committee. It is apparent that these project lands which are currently open to the public provide important passive recreational opportunities including hunting, fishing, hiking, birding, picnicking, enjoyment of scenic qualities and most importantly provide places to "get away from it all." Additionally, it is clear that many of these areas represent some of the last pristine tracts in their respective areas, which provide important habitat for wildlife and protect the lake's natural beauty.

### Forest and Game Management

The Coalition noted that most of these "protected" shore lands (approx. 90 miles) are located in the upper tributaries and are available for public use. The Coalition believes these areas provide great opportunities for passive recreational use including, hunting, fishing, hiking, birding, picnicking, enjoyment of scenic qualities and most importantly provide places to "get away from it all."

### Recommendations

**Future Development Lands** -- Shorelines with scores of 3 or higher for recreation and natural resources values (as noted in the natural resource sub-committee survey) should be reclassified to a Natural/Recreation classification. No lands should be sold in these areas. No docking facilities should be allowed except that consideration should be given to back property owners who offer proposals that would better protect the project's resources in exchange for limited private access.

**Forest and Game Management** -- These shorelines should retain their protective status but where the project boundary runs close to the shoreline, we recommend considering proposals by back property owners that widen the "buffer" by donating lands to the project in exchange for limited access

### Conclusion

The existing breakdown of land uses shows that only 5% of the shoreline is designated for public recreation and only approximately 15% is designated as protected. The result is that 80% of the shoreline is either developed or in a development classification. It is apparent that there is an imbalance between environmental protection, recreation and private development. Our rebalancing proposal would add an additional 60 miles of shoreline to the recreation classification resulting in a new breakdown: Public Recreation 15%, Forest and Game Management 15% and Private Development ( Easement and 75' buffer areas) 70%. This proposal, however small, will make a big difference in ensuring that future generations will enjoy at least some of the benefits we treasure today.

The Lake Murray Homeowners Coalition was formed over two years ago to ensure that lake residents have a voice in the relicensing process, as well as other decision making processes, that impact quality of life, property values, and the lake's public resource values.

Once again, thank you for allowing me time to present our concerns and recommendations.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Lake Murray Training Center  
August 28, 2007**

Final acg 11-8-07

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Steve Bell, Lake Watch  
Carl Sundius, SouthShore Marina  
Joy Downs, LMA  
Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
Jenn Taraskiewiez, SCWF

David Hancock, SCE&G  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Suzanne Rhodes, SCWF  
Roy Parker, LMA  
John Frick, property owner  
Tony Bebbler, SCPRT  
Van Hoffman, SCANA  
Randy Mahan, SCANA

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**HOMEWORK:**

- Alan Stuart to contact Jim Ruane about water quality presentation

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**      **October 16, 2007**  
**Lake Murray Training Center**

**MEETING NOTES:**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

Alan Stuart opened the meeting and noted that this meeting was called to allow for group discussion on a few key items of interest. Tommy Boozer welcomed the group and noted that he would like the groups input on several problem items that either came up from time to time, or were foreseeable problems in the future.

Tommy began by explaining some boating issues that they are experiencing to a small degree now, and could have problems with in the future. He explained that on Strom Thurmond Reservoir they



were having problems with individuals building behind the setback and then leaving boats along the setback area. He explained that on Lake Murray, one problem that they are dealing with now is a 106 ft houseboat that was at Lake Murray Marina, but was then being parked at a residential dock. He noted that they can control boats that are parked at docks because it is not permissible to park a boat larger than 30 ft. at a residential dock. However, Tommy explained that if the boat is pulled up on the bank, it is more difficult to require the property owner to move it. He also pointed out that another concern was, if the lake started to loose the commercial marinas then there would be no place for those individuals with boats larger than 30 ft. to go. Tommy explained that they are not sure if they want to undertake having recourse on where these boats go. David Hancock asked if they wanted to add a rule noting that individuals cannot pull boats up onto shoreline. Tommy emphasized that they are not looking to create more work, however, when individuals call, they expect a solution to a problem.

David suggested that it is harder to regulate individuals who own down to the 360, and pull the boat up onto their property. However, if an individual has pulled a boat up onto setback property or ESAs, then SCE&G can tell them to move the boat. Ron Ahle noted that if a boat greater than 30ft is not allowed at a residential dock, then certainly it is not allowed to park on the shoreline either. It was noted that this was a requirement in the General Permit, that boats greater than 30 ft were not allowed to park at a dock due to pump out issues.

Carl Sundius explained his concern that by limiting the number of slips that housing developments were allowed to have, that more and more individuals would park their boats along the shoreline. There was discussion in the group on whether or not a state law was needed to prevent boats from parking along the shoreline. Roy Parker pointed out that it would be impossible to address every single violation, however, there was a need to address the flagrant violators.

Tommy noted that with the group input, they would go back and look at this issue. He noted that their main concentration would be on ESA and Forest and Game Management Areas, and they would currently deal with it on a case by case basis.

The next issue of discussion was Tree Management. Tommy explained a little about the background of this issue. He noted they just received a letter from Harbor Watch explaining that they have 213 dead pine trees on their property, and they wanted to know at what time SCE&G was going to come remove them. Tommy explained that the cost of this is about 1000 dollars a day, and if the trees are large, they may only be able to take down several a day. Tommy added that in Harbor Watch's case, they were going to have to undertake a lot of replanting, as well. Tommy noted that they were considering placing the liability back on the dock permit noting that any trees that posed a danger should be the responsibility of the property owner. David also noted that an increased dock fee was another way to take care of the tree management issue. Randy pointed out that in theory, if SCE&G wanted to place the responsibility of dealing with 'danger trees' in the setback area or below the 360' contour, on the back property owner, it could exercise its right set forth in every dock permit to cancel the permit upon thirty days. He continued to note that SCE&G then could re-issue all the dock permits, requiring all the dock owners to sign new permits. The new permits would contain an additional term – one that as part of the permittee obligation in exchange for SCE&G's issuance of the permit, requires each permittee to bear responsibility for dealing with danger trees, subject to their securing SCE&G Lake Management review and approval for a tree removal before taking that action. Ron explained that the easiest way to handle this may be to come up with cost estimates for the management of dead trees around the lake, and then divide it by the number of dock permits and add it to the dock fees. Steve Bell noted that SCE&G's license requires the company to remove dead trees that are a problem within the project boundaries

and would object to SCE&G shifting that cost to homeowners.(see additional comments). The group discussed the positives and negatives of each option, and some group members preferred one option over the other.

The group questioned that if SCE&G went with the increased annual dock fee, then what would SCE&G do on property that does not have docks. Tommy replied that this would be something that they would have to deal with. David pointed out that that is where an annual fee is more plausible. Tommy noted that it was SCE&G's preference to take care of the trees if the money was available, because in their experience, many times home owners do more than just remove one tree.

Ron suggested that SCE&G develop a proposal on this to bring back to the TWC. David noted that they were going to look at the total cost of administering the SMP, including buffer zone restoration and tree management, and see how that could be spread out.

The next topic that the group discussed was on a scheduled drawdown. Alan explained that they had a Water Quality TWC meeting earlier in the month, and one discussion item was the water quality benefits of a periodic drawdown to 350'. Alan explained that one of the biggest water quality concerns on the lake was the Little Saluda River Embayment. Alan explained that Jim Ruane, of Reservoir Environmental Management Inc., had a concern that that section of the lake was functioning as its own entity and has internal nutrient cycling. It was explained that during stable water levels, the sediments that are accumulating phosphorus are not flushed to the lower areas of the lake, as they are during drawdowns. It was pointed out that it would be beneficial every 5 years, or so. Tommy noted that other reservoirs have this as a part of their SMP. Ron explained that Lake Wateree has a tremendous amount of sediments and is very eutrophic. He explained that they do not want Lake Murray to approach that in water quality.

The group decided that they would like to see a presentation on this from Jim Ruane and Alan noted that he would contact Jim concerning this.

The group then began to discuss the issue of breakwater protection. Tommy explained that they have received requests for breakwater protection due to the wave action on the lake. He noted that their concerns were in the restriction of navigable waters. Tommy explained that one individual has noted that he had new information on breakwater protection. Carl noted that they were floating attenuators, and briefly described the new technology. Amanda noted that in some situations breakwater protection could be beneficial, as they can decrease erosion. The group noted that it would have to be evaluated on an individual basis.

Steve Bell briefly noted that he had been called by an individual who has information on a low profile lift, and is interested in a slip-dock, however he does not have 200 ft. Steve suggested that if a slip dock did not exceed the normal footprint for individual docks and it allowed for low profile boat lifts, then the group should consider reducing the 200 ft. requirement. Tommy explained that in order to have a slip-dock, one would need at least 200 ft. because it allows an individual to park 3 boats. Tommy and David noted that they believed that this individual was referring to a drive on float.

Alan explained that he would like to talk about the land rebalancing exercise with the group. Ron suggested that DNR give a presentation to discuss the numbers and the categories and a future vision for the lake. SCE&G noted that they had a presentation on rebalancing as well. Steve Bell suggested that the group should first discuss and come to a consensus on the problem with the land use plan.

The group briefly discussed the recreation studies that were being performed as a part of the Recreation RCG before closing. Steve Bell reminded the group that the Recreation Management TWC would be making recommendations to the group relating to re-balancing of shoreline uses. The group also discussed agenda items for the upcoming meetings and adjourned.

## **Additional Comments Provided After the Issuance of the Draft Meeting Notes:**

Lake Murray Watch- Additional Comments on 8/28/2007 LLM TWC Meeting

### Houseboat parking on shoreline-

Tommy began by explaining some boating issues that they are experiencing to a small degree now, and could have problems with in the future. He explained that on Strom Thurmond Reservoir they were having problems with individuals building behind the setback and then leaving boats along the setback area.

Response- This is also happening on Lake Hartwell where development is occurring behind shorelines designated as "recreation" and "protection". It is my understanding that a new policy has been implemented that prohibits boats from being parked in these areas for extended periods. I will volunteer to contact the Corps for further information.

David suggested that it is harder to regulate individuals who own down to the 360, and pull the boat up onto their property.

Response- Since in most cases SCE&G owns the land below the 360' contour, the company should be able to control what's physically parked there for extended periods of time.

### Tree Management-

Tommy B noted they just received a letter from Harbor Watch explaining that they have 213 dead pine trees on their property, and they wanted to know at what time SCE&G was going to come remove them. Tommy noted that they were considering placing the liability back on the dock permit noting that any danger trees were the responsibility of the property owner. Randy Mahan indicated that SCE&G could cancel all dock permits then require a fee in order to re-issue them. (The fee would be used to cover expenses for tree management)

Response- SCE&G's license to operate on a public waterway includes certain requirements including the responsibility to remove dead trees that pose a threat to public safety. I believe this is a part of "doing business" on a federally controlled project. In spite of opposition from agencies and knowing full well its future obligations relating to tree management, SCE&G allowed the development at Harbor Watch to go forward collecting revenues from the sale of over 20 acres of project lands. Knowing the company made a handsome profit on the sale of those twenty acres, I would have issue with the company now wanting to shift the cost of tree management including, Harbor Watch, to all lake residents. Rather than place the burden on lake residents, I would suggest that any future revenues from sales, including those from the sale of the 14 parcels recently approved by FERC, be placed in escrow to help fund the cost of shoreline management including

the removal of problem trees. With due respect to SCE&G, the privilege of using public waters as a free energy source for 30 to 50 years does not come with a “free ride”.

Steve Bell  
Lake Murray Watch

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Lake Murray Training Center  
May 2 , 2007**

Final acg 6-27-07 – revised 7-10-07

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Steve Bell, Lake Watch  
Tony Bebber, SCPRT  
Kristine Jensen, WP C  
Bill Grant, WP C  
Russell Jacobus, WP C  
Kelley McLeod, WP C  
Fran Trapp, WP C  
Brad Anderson, WP C  
Ginger Gocke, WP C  
George Schneider, property owner  
Linda Schneider, property owner  
Jennifer Richardson, property owner  
Ellis Harmon, property owner  
Emily Hamby, property owner  
James Leslie, Lake Murray Docks, Inc.  
John Sheffield, boater  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
Cecil Sheppard, Bass  
Sherron Hopper, WP C

Bonnie Harmon, property owner  
Clyde Harmon, property owner  
Phil Hamby, property owner  
Mac Smith, boater  
Debra Booth Tullis, boater  
Brenda Parsons, property owner  
Regis Parsons, property owner  
Sonya Nussbaum, property owner  
Ken Simmons, property owner, Wingfield  
Dee Dee Simmons, property owner, Wingfield  
Steve Fitts, property owner, Wingfield  
Dave Landis, LMA  
Joy Downs, LMA  
Connie Frick, property owner  
John Frick, property owner  
Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Barbara Grissom, boater  
Mike Summer, SCE&G  
John Jaques, WP C  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
Vicki Hamby, property owner

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**HOMEWORK:**

- Discuss Harmon property deed restrictions with legal team – SCE&G
- Discuss FERC's designation on SC navigable waters with legal team – SCE&G

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:** T

**MEETING NOTES:**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

Alan Stuart opened the meeting and noted that they would begin discussions with two presentations from stakeholders. John Frick was the first to present to the group, and his discussion centered around his recommendations for a framework for the Shoreline Management Plan. The presentation can be viewed at <http://www.saludahydrorelicense.com/documents/LakeMurrayShorelineManagementPlanpresentation.ppt>. After John F. completed his presentation, the floor was opened up for questions and comments. There were some concerns expressed about the large size of lots that were being proposed which would cater only to the extremely wealthy. Tommy Boozer clarified that during the relicensing they could only deal with what was inside the project boundary line (PBL), they could make decisions on permitting docks, but not on zoning and lot sizes. John F. noted that his framework for a SMP looked at the total lands and the fringelands, and the SMP must extend beyond the PBL to be effective. Steve Bell pointed out that the sale of fringelands was yet to be discussed in the TWC.

Dee Dee Simmons and Steve Fitts then gave a presentation on the property they were currently in the process of developing, Wingfield. The presentation can be viewed at <http://www.saludahydrorelicense.com/documents/WingfieldPresentation-May2407.ppt>. As Dee Dee concluded the presentation, she explained that the county was very excited about this development, as the counties are having a lot of negative impact from the high density development. Tony Bebbler noted that similarly on the Saluda River there was a development that has left the frontage along the river as common area. After the Wingfield presentation, the floor was also opened for questions. There were several questions about the natural areas that were being implemented on the property. Dee Dee noted that they were currently working on obtaining the fringelands around the property. Ron Ahle asked if the fringeland was made available, not to buy, but under a type of fee program in order to obtain boat slips, if that would be acceptable. Dee Dee noted that may be a favorable option.

After the presentations had been concluded, Alan explained that the group would spend the remainder of the meeting time discussing Two Bird Cove and its designation as a Special Recreation Area. Tommy began the discussion by giving the group an update of the situation. Tommy explained that this first surfaced during the required five year review period of the SMP. He explained that at one of the meetings for the review, Jim Leslie with Lake Murray Docks discussed the protection of a cove that they had historically used for sailboating. Tommy noted that as the orders started to proceed, SCE&G was ordered by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to discuss with DNR and USFWS on designating this cove a Special Recreation Area. Tommy explained that they were not familiar with the name Two Bird Cove, as it was stated in the FERC order, as it had always been known as Harmon Cove in the past. He continued to note that originally SCE&G was opposed to the designation, however they were required by FERC to reevaluate it and the 2004 order required SCE&G to designate the waters in the cove. Tommy pointed out that the designation only applies to the waters, however, not the land. It was further noted that SCE&G does not have any road access to the property. He explained that there have been some concerns by homeowners regarding the designation, however the group could not make a decision today, as it was up to the FERC. One individual asked what the Harmon's (back property owners) wanted to be done when the designation came about. Ellis Harmon noted that they had wanted the cove left as it was, not for use by only one group of recreators. Alan explained, however, that the FERC designation did not prohibit anyone else from using the cove. Alan continued to note that he believed that the Windward Point Yacht Club's (WPYC) intention behind the request was to make sure that the property was protected, however the FERC responded

and protected the water. It was noted that the question also arose of whether or not the FERC had the legal authority to designate the navigable waters of the state of South Carolina. The concern that the back property owners expressed was that the special designation may encourage more use and act as a flashing beacon for recreators. Alan noted that this would be best discussed if representatives from each group came to the front to express their opinions on the issue.

Jim Leslie spoke for the first on behalf of Lake Murray Docks. Jim L. explained that they were concerned about preserving the water *and* the land of Two Bird Cove. He noted that this area is very important to the sailing community, and added that he does have a direct business interest in the designation staying in place as the cove is within a certain sailing distance from his marina. He explained that he would like to see the SCE&G lands of Two Bird Cove and Hurricane Cove taken out of future development and placed in some type of land trust. He also noted that originally the most convenient cove for sailboaters was Pine Island, however it has become too developed. He noted that their group wanted the designation to stay as it was, as they felt the designation gave more leverage for keeping the fringelands unsold. Phil Hamby explained that this is why the water-based designation does have a potential negative affect on the fringeland itself.

Regis Parsons then presented the group with some of the concerns of the back property owners of Two Bird Cove. Regis explained that they are not opposed to having sailboats come into the cove. He continued to note that, as Jim L. had pointed out, all over the lake people have built homes close to the shore. He cautioned that the yacht club members should understand that some of the back property owners own down to the 360'. Regis noted that there had been a conscious decision by their families to keep their lands natural. He acknowledged that he cannot guarantee that under future owners, these properties will remain as they are currently and cautioned that much of the land off which the yacht owners anchor is not SCE&G fringeland but is privately owned. He continued to explain that he cannot guarantee that the property will remain as it currently is in the future. He also explained that because Two Bird Cove is now labeled as a Special Recreation Area, it will attract more people and thus have an adverse impact on the shoreline and aquatic habitat. Regis further asked the group to look at it from the point of view of other users of the cove. He explained that they when there are too many sailboats rafted up in the cove, it is difficult for other boaters and fishermen to use the cove. Regis explained that he had received a written response from FERC (NOV 1, 2006) stating that the cove designation is intended only to confirm the historical use of the cove waters for overnight anchoring, and that the designation was not to be interpreted as involving any additional provisions. Given that FERC explicitly stated that the designation had no other provisions, he argued that the notion that the designation would keep the cove fringelands protected from development was baseless. Regis ended asking that the TWC support removing the designation from the waters of the cove.

Steve Bell explained that the Lake and Land Management TWC would be discussing the fringeland tracts in Two Bird Cove as a part of land rebalancing discussions. Steve noted that the designation will be considered as a part of the decision making during rebalancing. Alan added that the classification will just be one of many factors considered during the rebalancing. Ron Ahle noted that he was personally concerned about the cove because it is a very significant fish spawning area. Ron also explained that he personally wished that the designation would go away because the designation has resulted in pitting folks of similar interest at odds with each other. He continued to explain that the location of the designation was unknown to him until after the FERC order. Amanda Hill agreed that this would be a cove that the agencies will want to protect. She then asked the group if they would be agreeable to the TWC requesting that the Special Recreation Area designation be removed, however the fringelands be protected. There were differences of opinion regarding this.

It was also pointed out that the Harmon family has provisions in their deed that they have the right to farm the fringeland if they so choose. Tommy further explained that the deed entails that the Harmon's have agricultural and pasture use of the land and allows them to clear to the water's edge. He noted that when the FERC made the decision to make the cove a Special Recreation Area, they did not know about this. Tommy further explained that this was a perpetual deed.

John Sheffield, a sailboat owner, then began to discuss the issue of the designation with the group. He noted that he felt the sailboat owners and the back property owners both had common ground on this issue. He asked the group if the back property owners would work with them in preserving the fringelands. One individual replied that, if all the usage rights are the same, with and without the designation, then why not have the designation removed so there is no more misinterpretation. Phil Hamby, a back property owner, pointed out that the decision to designate the cove was done in a manner that was not an open process. The public's (back property's) ability to provide input was negated since the location of Two Bird Cove was not identified until after the FERC designation was made. He then asked the group if there were any other coves that the group could explore switching the designation to. One individual replied that there were not any coves, other than Two Bird Cove that were within a certain distance of sailing from Mr. Leslie's marina. Phil replied that no studies were conducted outlining options therefore, he would like to see some other options given and consider working towards some sort of compromise. He continued to note that it would work best to designate a location that already has public use occurring (such as the current State Park, or at the new proposed State Park) instead of adjacent to private residences/back property owners. Vicki Hamby explained that part of their concern is what the designation may mean for the land. She noted that they, as back property owners, have had to deal with the noise pollution, congestion and the loss of privacy. She also noted that this designation also causes some people to view the area as a party cove. Tommy pointed out that FERC made the designation decision before they knew of the deed restrictions, so that may shed some light on the situation. Tommy noted that they also had to get some advice from their legal staff on this issue.

Joy Downs with LMA shared her opinion on the subject with the group. She explained that she did not believe this designation has been made anywhere else and was a little disappointed that the FERC only considered one group's opinion when making this decision. Joy explained that the Lake Murray Association is concerned that there is a designation on the lake that there is no good definition or reason for.

There was more discussion from individuals from each organization and the group agreed that they must work together, and not let it get to the point where threats were being made regarding the land. Alan asked the individuals who were members of the TWC if any more information was needed from the groups to supplement discussions on the land designations. Ron pointed out that one thing that they had discussed in the TWC was if there was another place on the Lake for the designation. He continued to explain that he was hearing that there was not, however he asked if the groups could come together and look at a map of the lake. An individual from WP C noted that it needed to be within 5 miles of where they were docked.

In closing, Alan explained that the TWC will review the lands of Two Bird Cove, but noted the issue of the recreation designation may not be resolved in the license. He noted that the WP C and back property owners needed to come together to come to a resolution with the designation. Alan also noted that the TWC could make the recommendation to the FERC if the WP C and back property owners came together to a resolution. Various back property representatives noted that it was unreasonable to be asked to develop a compromise after the fact. They expressed that they had no position to compromise from since the designation was already in place – they would only lose more. Further, it was clarified that they believed in compromise and communication, and that is



exactly why they wanted to have that opportunity occur BEFORE the designation was decreed. It was also noted that any recommendations by the TWC in the classifications of fringeland properties will be made available to those parties involved. Tommy explained that action items for SCE&G included finding out if the FERC can place a designation on navigable waters and also review the deed restrictions on the Harmon property. The group adjourned and Alan again encouraged the WP C and back property owners to come together and discuss a resolution that can be presented to the TWC.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT *an* RECREATION RCG MEETING**

**SCE&G Lake Murray Training Center  
February 7, 2007**

Final acg 3-7-07

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates	Bill Argentieri, SCE&G
Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates	Tony Bebbber, SCPRT
Lee Barber, LMA	Joy Downs, LMA
Stan Jones, CALM	John Altenberg, Sea Tow, CALM
Tammy Wright, CALM	Archie Trawick Jr., CALM, Jakes Landing
Bill Brebner, acht Cove Owners	George Duke, LMHOC
John Frick, landowner	Bill Shipley, CALM
Joe Agnew, CALM	Charlie Higgins, CALM, Holland's Marina
Jon Dukes, Lake Murray Boat Club, CALM	Edie Beaver, CALM, Lake Murray Vacation
Angie Walston, CALM, Lake Murray Vac.	Randy Walston, Acapulco, Lake Murray Vacation.
Donnie LeJohn, Spinners Marina	Suzanne Rhodes, SC Wildlife Fed.
Steve Bell, Lake Murray Watch	George King, landowner
Dave Anderson, Kleinschmidt Associates	Tommy Boozer, SCE&G
David Hancock, SCE&G	Kim Westbury, Saluda County
Teresa Powers, Newberry County	Jenn O'Rourke, SC Wildlife Federation
Carl Sundias, CALM, South Shore Marina	Bill Mathias – LMPS

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**HOMEWORK:**

- Dave Anderson– To issue recreation assessment to Recreation Management TWC
- Dave Anderson- Provide examples of recreation plans from other projects to the RCG.

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**

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Re ie Re reati n A e ent in uarter y Pu i  
Meeting n A ri 1 ' at 10:00 a an 7:00**

**MEETING NOTES:**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

**re entation y the Commerce ociation o Lake Murray:**

Dave Anderson of Kleinschmidt Associates opened the meeting and the group began with introductions. Dave noted that the first item on the agenda included a presentation from the Commerce Association of Lake Murray (CALM) (link to presentation at [http://www.saludahydrorelicense.com/documents/SCEGpresentation4\\_000.ppt](http://www.saludahydrorelicense.com/documents/SCEGpresentation4_000.ppt)). Carl Sundias of South Shore Marina, and a member of CALM, began the presentation. He proceeded to describe the membership of the organization and noted that it not only consisted of marina operators, but other local businesses affected by the lake. Carl explained that the group had collectively developed a mission statement and he proceeded to review the mission statement with the group. After Carl had reviewed the mission of the CALM, Stan Jones of Lighthouse Marina reviewed some of the goals of the group. Stan explained that they were working with the Grow Boating Initiative which would provide boating infrastructure grants. He also reviewed how marinas help to improve the economy and meet the needs of the community. In conclusion, the CALM made a formal request of the Recreation RCG that the moratorium on multi slip dock permits be amended to allow permit applications at existing commercial marinas.

After the presentation, the floor was opened for questions. Dave asked about the Grow Boating Initiative and if it was related to the national Take Me Fishing campaign. Carl and Stan indicated that they do not believe that the two are related and they explained that much of the funding for this initiative comes from portions of boat sales. Lee Barber asked how the work of the CALM aligned with the work of other agencies. Stan explained that they were willing to work with other groups to provide boats or facilities for smart boating courses and such.

The group had a brief discussion on boating safety and David Hancock of SCE&G asked if any of the marina operators have licensed captains that offer basic training on boat operation. A few of the marina operators indicated that they were licensed captains or knew of licensed captains that could assist their patrons. Many of the marina operators noted that they helped individuals who appeared to be having trouble or were inexperienced. Tommy Boozer noted that this may be an important item to note in the Safety RCG.

Tommy asked Stan for a little background on the requirements by DHEC in order to receive the clean marina certification. Stan noted that DHEC has just begun to fully develop the criteria however, he anticipates that Lighthouse Marina will receive its certification this month. He explained that once a marina is certified, DHEC will do testing to make sure that water quality is maintained. Stan further noted that the Commerce Association has also received grants for new pump out facilities, many of which will be pump out boats.

Dave noted that a concern of the Recreation RCG was regarding recreational access to the reservoir and asked the Commerce Association for their opinion regarding current public access to the lake. Carl noted that the marinas have a difficult time competing with the free ramps, which has, in turn, started to put some of the smaller marinas out of business. Carl noted that they do feel the public needs more access, however once more free public access is put in place, the commercial marinas struggle to compete. Dave noted that the RCG's and TWC's do consider the impacts to commercial operators in their discussions. Tommy pointed out that FERC requires SCE&G to fulfill certain needs regarding recreational access, to which SCE&G must comply in order to protect their license. However, Tommy further noted that any access SCE&G provides is basic and does not include the amenities that the marinas provide, such as fuel or food.

The group briefly discussed the CALM's request for an amendment to the moratorium on multi-slip dock permits. Carl noted that the existing commercial marinas would like to perform upgrades and safety improvements that would require the lifting of the moratorium for existing facilities. Tommy noted that this was something that they would consider.

### **Lake and Land Management group date:**

The group reconvened after a short break and Alan provided the group with an update on Lake and Land Management. Alan explained that the TWC had been meeting quite frequently and building on the existing Shoreline Management Plan section by section. Alan noted that the draft SMP would progress from the TWC to the RCG to SCE&G management for approval. From that point, Alan explained, the SMP would go out for public comment. Alan asked the CALM to submit any comments that they had so far on the SMP documents as soon as they could. The CALM noted that they could have any comments on the draft documents submitted to the Alison Guth by the end of March. Alan noted that the TWC has thus far attempted to introduce the needs of the commercial marinas however, it will be very helpful if the commercial marinas can provide the group with specific needs.

Alan continued to explain what the Lake and Land Management group has been discussing. Dave noted that one item that overlapped both Recreation and Lake and Land groups was the issue of the designation of Two-Bird Cove and Hurricane Hole Cove as special recreation areas. This issue, however, was specifically being dealt with under the Lake and Land group.

### **date Management in C License :**

After lunch, Dave provided the group with a presentation on Adaptive Management in the context of FERC licenses. The presentation can be viewed at <http://www.saludahydrolicense.com/documents/2007-02-07AdaptiveManagement.ppt> . Dave noted that adaptive management is a relatively new principle in ecological fields, and the first example of adaptive management being used in a FERC license occurred around 10 years ago. As Dave proceeded through the presentation, he pointed out where the Recreation RCG stood within the adaptive management procedures (in the Planning Stage).

### **date on Recreation C and T C :**

There was group discussion on Recreation Plans, and Dave noted that he would send out an example of a recreation plan to the group. In regards to the drafting of a Recreation Plan for Lake Murray, Dave suggested that the Recreation Management TWC take the lead on this. The group agreed that that was acceptable. Dave explained that the Recreation Plan for Lake Murray would need to be drafted by the end of 2007 and finalized by early 2008. Dave explained that the results of the recreation assessment study would be needed for the drafting of the recreation plan. The results of the recreation assessment study would be presented at the April 1<sup>th</sup> Quarterly Public Meeting. Dave also mentioned that the Recreation RCG would convene in April to view the results of the boating density study and the recreation assessment. He explained that the Recreation Management TWC should anticipate bi-weekly conference calls/meetings during the next several months. Dave noted that the Downstream Flows TWC would probably meet sometime in the fall and the Lake Levels TWC would convene in the next couple weeks.

The group concluded discussions noting that the Lake and Land and Recreation group would be working close together during the land rebalancing process. The group adjourned.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Lake Murray Training Center  
January 2 , 2007**

Final acg 2-21-07

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates	Bill Argentieri, SCE&G
Ron Ahle, SCDNR	Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates
Steve Bell, Lake Watch	Tommy Boozer, SCE&G
Tony Bebbler, SCPRT	Carl Sundias, Southshore Marina
John Frick, landowner	George Duke, LMHOC
Roy Parker, LMA	Greg Carbone, USC
Amanda Hill, USFWS	Theresa Powers, Newberry County
David Hancock, SCE&G	Van Hoffman, SCANA Services
Dick Christie, SCDNR	Kim Westbury, Saluda County

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**HOMEWORK:**

- Tommy Boozer – To coordinate with Orbis on meeting dates

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:** February 7, 2007 at 9:30 a.m. Joint Meeting with  
recreation Located at the Lake Murray Training Center

**MEETING NOTES:**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

**Discussion on Recreation and Management Recreation :**

Alan opened the group and noted that the first item for discussion was a review of the Land Management Prescriptions drafted by Tommy Boozer. Tommy began to discuss these proposed prescriptions with the group and noted that they were drafted in reference to future development property. Tommy explained that he included examples of what would be categorized under each prescription. There were five initial categories that future development lands were proposed to be classified under:

- Development Property
- Limited Development Areas

- Protected Areas (subsequently re-named Natural Areas after discussion)
- Recreation Areas
- Prohibited Access Areas/Project Operation

The group began by discussing Development Property. Tommy explained that under the current license, the FERC allows SCE&G to sell property with restrictions. Tommy further pointed out that these restrictions include the dock guidelines.

The group discussed the guidelines for Limited Development Areas. Tommy noted that the only problem with this classification was that there was no incentives with limited development multi-slip docks. He pointed out that one option was that they could require the property owner to make the setback an equal 100 ft all the way around. In regards to this, Bill Argentieri asked the group what would keep future property owners maintaining 100 ft setback natural. Tommy replied that the owner would have to deed the additional land (the land that makes up the 100 ft) to SCE&G. Tommy noted that in the past they have worked out ways to issue a dock permit when the setback is less than 75 ft. However, Tommy noted that in the future, the property owners would have to give up some of their land to make the setback continuous in order to receive a dock permit.

Tommy began to describe to the group that there were many small areas along the shoreline that are an acre or less. He explained that they would want to protect those located in the backs of coves, however he noted that he did not believe it made sense to preserve small parcels that are located between two parcels that have already been sold down to the 360'. The group agreed.

The group discussed Protected Areas and decided that it would be more appropriately named Natural Areas. The group discussed whether Forest and Game lands would be included under this category. Ron Ahle noted that he believed Forest and Game management lands would only be appropriate under the Natural Areas category if the lands were left in their natural state and not harvested. Subsequently, the group decided that Forest and Game Management lands be best placed under Recreation Areas.

The group talked about the possibility of having a process that they will use to evaluate where lands should be placed or categorized. Dick Christie noted that he believed the TWC would be a good forum in which to evaluate lands that do not fit well under the Forest and Game management category.

The group then moved on to discuss Recreation Areas. Tony Bebbler noted that Commercial Marinas, which was originally listed under Recreation, should be moved to developed areas. The group agreed

As an aside, David Hancock pointed out that the value to the individuals involved primarily came down to whether the property was eligible for a dock. He noted that the rebalancing process may be expedited if the group simply chose how many docks should be put on Future Development fringelands and where they should be placed. He explained that the other Future Development areas could be placed under a conservation easement. The group noted that this may be something that is worth considering.

There was a bit more discussion on the Land Classifications and the group expressed that they were satisfied with the document and the changes that were made.

**conomic coring Criteria:**

The Economics group took some time separate from the group to greater develop their scoring criteria. The economics group then presented their more thoroughly developed criteria, however, the natural resources group remained concerned that there were too few scoring factors (the economics group had 5 scoring factors). Ron suggested that some of the categories be broken down into several separate scoring items. He noted that having more categories would heighten the scoring sensitivity. The TWC adjourned and the Economics group met again prior to the TWC meeting in order to separate out some of the categories. Attached is the amended criteria that the economics group developed. The benefits categories was separated out into the economic interest of the local governments, SCE&G, and the back property owners. Location was also separated out into several categories. Ultimately, the group concluded the meeting with 10 separate items from which to score lands from the economic perspective.

Economics Group Scoring Criteria for Future Development Lands:

1. Economic Interest (Local Government) – Property Tax Revenue, Recreation, Economic Growth

5 High  
3 Medium  
1 Low

2. Economic Interest (SCE&G) – Land Sale (value), Recreation, Environmental (ESA)

5 High  
3 Medium  
1 Low

3. Economic Interest (Back Property Owners) – Lake Access, Dock Permit, Developmental Potential

5 High  
3 Medium  
1 Low

4. Proximity to Utilities (water/sewer/etc.)

5 Existing  
3 Planned  
1 Not suitable

5. Proximity to Road Access

5 Existing and adequate  
3 Minor improvements needed  
1 Major improvements needed

6. Proximity to Amenities (Fire Protection/school district/groceries/medical care etc.)

5 1-5 miles  
3 6-10 miles  
1 10 miles

7. Direct water useability and topography for boating

- 5 year round (12 months)
- 3 6-12 months
- 1 6 months

8. Market Value (Value Assessed per County)

- 5 High Range 100-75
- 3 Medium Range 50-75
- 1 Low Range 50

. Size/width

- 5 \_125 ft Depth  
1 acre
- 3 75-125 ft Depth  
0.5 – 1 acre size
- 1 75 ft depth  
0.5 acre

10. Dock Qualifications

- 5 Unrestricted
- 3 Limited (Deck, multi-use)
- 1 Does not qualify



# STRAW MAN

## SCE&G

### FRINGELAND MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

#### Development Property

Fringeland under the development category is generally available for purchase by the adjoining back property owner subject to the FERC License regulations.

#### Guidelines

Property identified for development will allow individual, shared, multi-slip docks and community access areas. Development areas will maintain a non-disturbance vegetated Buffer one 75 feet and/or 100 feet from the 360-foot contour elevation inland. A 10 foot wide meandering path will provide access to docking facilities. The Shoreline Management Plan dock restrictions and requirements will apply. Project property would only be sold down to the 100 foot Buffer one to qualified back property owners. Note - SCE&G will consider exchange of land to make a continuous 100-foot non-disturbance vegetated Buffer one where fringeland is less than 75 and/or 100 feet wide.

#### Limited Development Areas

Fringeland under the limited development category is generally available for purchase by the adjoining back property owner subject to the FERC License regulation with additional restrictions applied based on environmental impact, aesthetics, accessibility, shoreline density, and fish and wildlife habitat.

#### Guidelines

Property identified as limited development areas will allow individual, shared, multi-slip docks and community access areas but with additional restrictions.

- Individual dock would require a minimum of 200 feet along the Project Boundary Line to qualify for a dock permit.
- Shared dock would require a minimum of 150 feet per lot to qualify for a shared dock permit for a total of 300 feet for one shared dock. Maximum participation in a shared dock permit will be two (2) property owners.
- 
- 75 and/or 100-foot Setbacks passive recreation
  - Multi-slip dock requires 100 feet of shoreline for a maximum of ten (10) slips per 1000 feet. (no incentives)
  - Multi-slip dock must be a minimum of 150 feet from adjoining property.
  - A minimum distance of 500 feet across a cove, measured 360 to 360.
  - One (1) 10 foot wide access path will be allowed through the Buffer one to access the multi-slip dock
  - Multi-slip dock must be a minimum of 50 feet from an Environmentally Sensitive Area.
  - No individual docks will be permitted within a multi-slip dock development.

- Community Access, Boat Ramps, and Courtesy Dock minimum of 300 feet on Project Boundary Line. Setback restriction as established for Community Access Areas by Land and Lake WTC will apply.

#### Natural Areas:

Fringeland under the protected category preserves the environmental, cultural, historical, fish and wildlife habitat and natural resource values of the Project.

- ESA Areas continuous and intermittent
- Forest Management Areas – leave here or place under Recreation Area look into re-defining Forest Management criteria if we leave this classification here.
- Conservation Areas
- Unique Habitat Areas (such as Bomb Island – Purple Martin significance)

#### Recreation Areas:

Designated Recreation Areas that provide the general public access to the waters of Lake Murray. SCE&G public access areas, existing and future, identified on FERC Recreation Plan for Lake Murray, Exhibit R. .

- Existing and Future Recreation Sites
- SCE&G owned Islands
- Impromptu Areas
- Forest Management Areas – move here or keep in Natural Area
- 

#### Prohibited Access Areas/Project Operation

Unavailable to the Public

- Powerhouse Intakes
- Dams
- Spillway
- Tailrace

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Lake Murray Training Center  
January 17, 2007**

final acg 2-21-07

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates	Bill Argentieri, SCE&G
Ron Ahle, SCDNR	Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates
Steve Bell, Lake Watch	Tommy Boozer, SCE&G
Tony Bebber, SCPRT	Carl Sundias, Southshore Marina
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services	John Frick, landowner
Joy Downs, LMA	Synthia Williams, Lexington County
Amanda Hill, USFWS	Wayne Beam, Beam & Associates
David Hancock, SCE&G	Van Hoffman, SCANA Services
Dick Christie, SCDNR	Kim Westbury, Saluda County
Regis Parsons, landowner	Linda Schneider, landowner
Ellis Harmon, landowner	Sherri Armstrong, Lexington County

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**HOMEWORK:**

- Van Hoffman – Further develop definitions on scoring criteria for economics group
- Tommy Boozer – To coordinate with Orbis on meeting dates and to further develop proposed land classifications

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**      **January 26, 2007 at 9:30 a.m.**  
**Located at the Lake Murray Training Center**

**MEETING NOTES:**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

Alan opened the group and there were introductions of the new individuals. Bill Argentieri announced that SCE&G has just introduced the lower Saluda River page on the company's website. He gave a brief website demonstration to the group and illustrated that the website included many features and information related to Project operations. After the website demonstration, the TWC broke off into the two land rebalancing subcommittees (Natural Resource Values and Economic Values). During this period, the separate groups worked on finalizing their land rebalancing work plans.

After lunch, the groups then met together to discuss their respective workplans. The economics group began with a discussion by Kim Westbury from Saluda County. She described the economic value of lands surrounding Lake Murray to the county. She noted that she also had discussions with Capitol City Lake Murray Tourism, the county assessor, and the county auditor who noted that the land values are worth a substantial amount of money to the county. The tourism board alone was impacted by over 16 million dollars yearly. Kim also stressed that Saluda County was the only one of the four counties without an interstate, subsequently making Lake Murray a huge economic development tool for them.

Van Hoffman then discussed some monetary figures specific to Lake Murray and noted that a large percentage of the available future development fringelands will be reduced due to the expansion from a 75 ft setback to a 100 ft setback. Van also explained that the group has developed 5 values from which they will evaluate the land parcels during rebalancing. These items include:

- Benefits - can be described as benefits to the county, SCE&G, area economy, and property owners
- Location - includes proximity, amenities, infrastructure, view, water depth, and topography
- Fair Market Value - described as price per acre or per square ft
- Size/Width - described as the dimensions of the fringeland
- Dock Qualifications – policy based

Van explained that there was probably going to be the need for alternatives to be considered with regards to land rebalancing. He noted that these alternatives could include such items as trade-offs, or the setting aside of a percentage from the sale of fringelands to be applied toward non-development conservation easements along tributaries.

Van discussed how the land parcels will be scored according to the criteria. He noted that they will each receive a score of a 1, 3, or 5, 5 being excellent, 3 being moderate and 1 being poor. Several individuals noted that they would like to see the scoring method further defined with specific criteria behind the numbers. The economics group noted that they would work on this and present this information at an upcoming meeting.

The natural resource group then discussed the workplan that was developed for their evaluation of future development lands. There was brief discussion on the general process of evaluation. It was noted that some of the evaluation criteria was very qualitative and there may be disagreements for the scoring. It was further explained that if a significant disagreement occurs, the disagreement will be noted and placed in the parking lot and the decision of the majority will be chosen for the time being. Ron Ahle noted that the DNR has already met internally to mark areas of concern on maps of the Lake. Ron added that he would bring these maps to the evaluation.

Ron presented the natural resource values (attached to end of notes) to the group and noted at the current time the group feels that each criteria should have an equal weight. Ron further explained that some parcels may not rank high in the total score, but may have a specific feature that is very significant. He noted that these parcels would be flagged so that the group could know to still consider them.

Ron briefly described each of the values to the group beginning with Fish Spawning and Nursery Habitat. He noted that they will look at the amount of this type of habitat in front of the fringelands, and that it was commonly associated with the elevation 354' and higher. For Length of Shoreline Ron noted that typically the longer the shoreline, the higher the value to natural resources. Ron

explained for Mean Width of Fringeland they will consider the average width and they would also give consideration to the habitat from the 358' to the 360'.

Ron continued to go through the definitions and noted that they combined the originally separate Unique Habitat and Threatened and Endangered Species categories into one. He explained that this was a sensitive criteria that will help to separate the excellent sites from the good sites. He also noted that a factor entitled Terrestrial Habitat that considered land for wildlife species had been added and was measured by acreage.

The group also reviewed the scoring factors for each of the natural resource criteria. Ron explained that some of the criteria is based on quantitative measurements, and other things such as waterfowl hunting will be more of a qualitative measurements.

The group generally agreed with the Natural Resource Values workplan and began to discuss how scoring would take place. It was noted that each group would begin by evaluating the parcels on the north side of the lake and work their way around. The natural resource group will evaluate the lands first, and the economics group will use the same excel sheet and numbering as the natural resource group uses. It was explained that this method would allow for land parcel number consistency between the two groups. The natural resource group would also combine small lands where they felt necessary and indicate on the excel sheet what lands were combined for use by the economics group. Ron also noted that the excel sheet containing their scoring criteria would contain a column specifying which lands are not worthy for ranking.

The group concluded the discussions on land rebalancing and Tommy Boozer briefly informed the group on proposed new land classifications for consideration. He noted that these few classifications would simplify the many classifications that currently exist. These proposed new classifications include: Development, limited development, protected/sensitive area habitat, and recreation.

- Development – would include the dock policies
- Limited Development – may have large minimum shoreline length requirements for a dock
- Protected/Sensitive Habitat - would include areas such as ESA's
- Recreation - would include commercial and public recreation sites

The group agreed that they liked the ideas that Tommy presented and Tommy noted that he would work up a more complete set of definitions for discussion at the next meeting. Steve Bell noted that it would be important to point out that the protected areas would still be available for passive recreational activities.

There was some discussion on Two Bird Cove. Some individuals felt it important that the Lake and Land RCG collectively request that the FERC remove the Special Recreation Area classification from Two Bird Cove and Hurricane Hole Cove, but specify that this would not entail any restriction of current recreational uses. It was decided that an RCG meeting would be arranged in the next few months where all of the parties involved (SCE&G, land owners and yacht club) be invited to discuss this issue.

The next meeting date was scheduled for January 26<sup>th</sup> at the Lake Murray Training Center. At this meeting there would be discussion on the Economics Scoring Criteria, proposed new land use

definitions, and the uses of the fringeland. Tommy will coordinate with Clarence from Orbis in order to schedule dates for land rebalancing. The preferred dates for land rebalancing were February 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup>.

Group Adjourned

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries  
Environmental Programs Office

MEMORANDUM

To: ISF TWC  
From: Ron Ahle  
Date: 12-22-06  
Subject: Criteria for evaluating natural resource significance for fringeland.

Resource Value Factors

Fish spawning and nursery habitat

This factor evaluates the amount of near shore lake bottom associated with fringeland that provides substrate and water depth needed for fish spawning and nursery habitat. The relative abundance of this type habitat will be used to evaluate this criterion.

- commonly associated with elev. 354' and higher

Length of shoreline

The logic for this criterion is the longer the shoreline the higher the natural resource value.

Mean width of fringeland

The logic for this criterion is the wider the fringeland the higher the natural resource value.

Waterfowl hunting opportunity

This factor evaluates the amount and quality of near shore waterfowl habitat and the shooting restrictions pertinent to each County. If little or no waterfowl hunting opportunities exist, a poor ranking is given. If only some opportunities exist because of marginal habitat or proximity to a residence, a moderate ranking is given. If most or all of the fringeland shoreline is available for hunting and suitable habitat exists, a best ranking is given.

Regional importance

This factor evaluates the fringeland resource value based on regional land uses. For example, a small tract surrounded by development would have a low rating while a small track connecting two conservation areas would have a high rating. Another example would be a medium size track in a largely developed area could have a high rating because of a lack of natural habitat in the region. A moderate ranking can occur when a medium sized tract occurs in an area that has some development and some forest management.

*the width is measured perpendicular to shore line  
additional consideration will be given for the lands  
below the 360'  
358-360' calculated by dividing  
area by length*

~~Aesthetics~~ → LAND USE

Aesthetics, from a natural resource perspective, is reflected in the amount of "natural habitat" present on a given fringeland tract. The scoring criterion for this factor is based on the more natural cover the better. Natural cover will generally consist of mixed pine/hardwood, hardwood and bottomland hard forest.

Natural forest is best

Recreational values

This factor looks at fringeland from a public recreation perspective with an emphasis on low impact recreation such as hiking, birding, fishing and picnicking. Considerations in evaluating this factor include land-based accessibility; shore fishing opportunities, proximity to other recreational areas, trail linkage and length, and wildlife viewing potential. If a tract has little or no opportunity for recreation, the fringeland is considered restricted and receives a low ranking. If the tract is unrestricted from a recreational perspective, it receives a high ranking.

Adjacency

This factor looks at adjacent land use with the idea that building upon adjacent natural areas is more desirable and establishing natural areas adjacent to other lands uses is less desirable. For example, a fringeland tract that is surrounded by residential development on one side and commercial development on the other would be considered isolated and would receive a low ranking. A tract that is surrounded by forest and game management would receive a high ranking.

Environmentally sensitive areas including conservation areas

This factor evaluates the amount of environmentally sensitive areas and conservation areas associated with future development fringeland. The relative abundance of this type habitat will be used to evaluate this criterion.

Threatened and Endangered Species

This factor evaluates the amount of habitat for threatened and endangered species and recognizes known occurrences. If a fringeland tract has unsuitable habitat with no occurrences, the tract is considered to have low value for endangered species. If the tract has suitable habitat with known occurrences, it is given the highest ranking.

Unique habitats

Unique habitats have a fairly low occurrence along the shoreline of Lake Murray. Some unique habitats that may be encountered include Piedmont seepage wetlands, gum swamps, old growth hardwoods and beaver ponds. The relative abundance of these types

↑  
combined  
↓



of habitat will be used to evaluate this criterion. Because of the rarity, the relative abundance scoring criteria are lower than for the other habitat criteria listed above.

### Scoring Criteria

#### Fish spawning & nursery habitat

- < 10% ----- poor (1)
- 10% to 30% ----- good (3)
- > 30% ----- best (5)

#### Length of shoreline

- < 300 feet ----- moderate (1)
- 300' to 1000' ----- good (3)
- >1000 feet ----- best (5)

#### Mean width of fringeland

- < 100 feet ----- moderate (1)
- 100' to 250' ----- good (3)
- >250 feet ----- best (5)

#### Waterfowl hunting opportunity

- Little or None ----- poor (1)
- Partial ----- moderate (3)
- Good ----- best (5)

#### Regional importance

- Low ----- (1)
- Moderate ----- (3)
- High ----- (5)

#### Aesthetics

- < 25% natural ----- moderate (1)
- 25% to 75% natural ----- good (3)
- 100% natural ----- best (5)

#### Recreational values

- Restricted <sup>Limited</sup> ----- moderate (1)
- Partially restricted ----- good (3)
- Unrestricted ----- best (5)

#### Adjacency

- Isolated ----- (1)
- Connected on one side ----- (3)
- Connected on both sides ----- (5)

Environmentally sensitive areas including conservation areas

- < 10% ----- poor (1)
- 10% to 30% ----- good (3)
- > 30% ----- best (5)

Threatened and Endangered Species

- Poor habitat w/ No records ----- low (1)
- Suitable habitat w/ no records ----- good (3)
- Suitable habitat w/ known occurrences -- best (5)

combined



Unique habitats

- < 5% ----- moderate (1)
- 5% to 20% ----- good (3)
- > 20% ----- best (5)

Terrestrial Resources  
measured by  
acreage

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**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC  
Natural Resource Values Sub-Committee**

**SCE&G Lake Murray Training Center  
December 20, 2006**

Final ACG 1-29-07

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Steve Bell, Lake Watch  
Tony Bebbler, SCPRT  
Jennifer O'Rourke, SCWF  
Joy Downs, LMA  
Amanda Hill, USFWS  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Dick Christie, SCDNR

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**HOMEWORK:**

- David H. – Discuss the acquisition of land parcel information with Orbis (length of shoreline, area, mean width, tract number) and the possibility of combining small, adjacent tracts of land
- Ron A. - incorporate the changes into the workplan document that the group discussed and send it out to the group members by email
- Alison G. – acquire RT&E data from Shane Boring

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**      **January 17, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.**  
**Located at Lake Murray Training Center**

**MEETING NOTES:**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

***Welcome and Review of Resource Value Factors:***

The meeting opened and Ron Ahle distributed the draft criteria that he developed on land rebalancing scoring according to the natural resources perspective. Ron noted that at the last meeting he was informed that his task of putting together the strawman included a list of natural resource values and their definitions. It was noted that an important item of the morning's agenda

## ***MEETING NOTES***

### ***SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC Natural Resource Values Sub-Committee***

***SCE&G Lake Murray Training Center  
December 20, 2006***

Final ACG 1-29-07

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would be to review the natural resource value definitions and discuss whether there needed to be any additional text added.

It was noted that during the afternoon session the group would review the scoring method. Ron noted that when developing this method he took into account that making an assessment by map review may require a qualitative analysis.

The group began by reviewing the natural resource definitions. Ron explained that there was no particular order or weight to which these items were listed. This being noted, the group opened discussions by reviewing each item.

The first item discussed was fish spawning and nursery habitat. David Hancock noted that the topographic layers were available from the 354' contour and up. Ron noted that this would be beneficial because the fish spawning areas are commonly associated with the 354' and higher. It was noted that the water levels would typically be above 354' during the spring spawning season, and it may be just as important that the water is stable during that time period. Ron noted that when evaluating this criteria it would be important to keep in mind two items, substrate and water depth. The group developed additional wording for the definition that noted that fish spawning and nursery habitat was commonly associated with elevation 354' and higher. The group agreed that the maps would provide the data that was needed in order to make a qualitative assessment on fish habitat.

The group moved on to discuss the length of shoreline value. Ron explained that the longer the undisturbed shoreline then the higher the resource value. The group agreed to the definition.

Steve Bell asked the group if there should be a section specifically dealing with areas for wildlife. It was noted that wildlife was being accounted for indirectly through the other categories, such as the width of fringeland and the vegetative cover in the fringeland. After some discussion, the group decided that they would have a category entitled terrestrial wildlife and would be measured by acreage.

The group then discussed the value of the mean width of shoreline. David explained that Orbis would be able to calculate the length of shoreline and the mean width. The group discussed the wording of the definition and noted that consideration will be given to the lands below the 360'.

Ron briefly explained the definition of waterfowl hunting opportunities. He noted that this was based on the limitations of the area. Dick Christie noted that DNR is pursuing waterfowl hunting areas outside of the rebalancing process. It was noted that if there is a need to minimize the list, this may be a value that can be eliminated.

The group continued to review the natural resource values and discussed the definition of regional importance. Ron gave the example of Two Bird Cove to describe regional importance. Ron noted

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that Two Bird Cove was regionally important because it is in an area where there is very few areas still available with similar qualities.

Aesthetics was the next topic of discussion. Ron noted that aesthetics was judged on the degree to which the shoreline was naturally vegetated. This would include land cover such as pine, hardwood, bottomland hardwood forests, and natural rocky points.

The group then discussed recreational values and was generally agreeable to the concept with minor adjustments to the wording. Adjacency was also briefly discussed and Tony Bebbler pointed out that this would be important when considering areas next to parks. Ron also explained that scoring for the ESA value would be quantitative, the more the area of ESA's, the better the scoring.

There was some discussion on the value of threatened and endangered species. There was concern expressed that this may be a value that will bog the group down during the evaluation process. It was noted that threatened and endangered species are already being addressed in the relicensing process. Amanda Hill noted that if there is specific habitat for an endangered or threatened species on a parcel of land that the group may want to consider giving the parcel a higher score. The group noted that they would attempt to score land for threatened and endangered species as Ron has it outlined in the draft workplan. However, if the rebalancing process becomes excessively drawn out due to this category, the group would consider alternative means of scoring or elimination. Alison noted that Shane Boring had developed a list of endangered and threatened species that could possibly occur within the project area based on their habitat preferences. She explained that she would check on the status of this and distribute it to the group. David noted that the SCE&G forestry department has the documented locations of bald eagle nests, however, the information was considered critical and could not be given to the group. The group also discussed culturally significant areas. However, this information was also critical and was currently being addressed by the Cultural Resource Surveys.

The value of unique habitats was discussed and it was proposed that threatened and endangered species be combined with this category. The group agreed that this was an appropriate measure and the value definition and the scoring was modified to reflect this change.

The group further discussed the addition of a value entitled terrestrial habitat. This item would take into account both wildlife habitat and acreage, acreage being the scoring value:

- < 1 acre – mod (1)
- 1-5 acres – good (3)
- >5 acres - best (5)

After the group had completed the review of the natural resource values, the group discussed the scoring criteria for each of the values. Steve Bell noted that it would be important to make sure that

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ESA and cove areas would be high priorities for protection. Dick explained that even if a land parcel scores low, this does not mean that the area cannot be protected. He further clarified that this process of scoring shows the high priority areas that the group may work the hardest at to protect.

***Discussion on Scoring Criteria:***

The group viewed an excel sheet that Ron developed that illustrated how the scores would be entered and summed. The group noted that it would be helpful to have information on the tracks of land already entered into the spreadsheet. This information would include acreage, shoreline length, mean width, and tract number. David noted that he would discuss this with Orbis.

The group then discussed each of the scoring criteria individually, beginning with fish spawning habitat. Ron noted that for fish spawning and nursery habitat the scoring percentages are in reference to the length of shoreline. The group agreed and moved on to discuss the length of shoreline. Ron explained that it was difficult to determine the various lengths that the tracts will be scored by. However, the group felt that the lengths that Ron developed were appropriate and the group would further determine if any changes were necessary when they viewed the tracts of land.

The mean width of fringeland was the next scoring item discussed. Ron noted that these numbers were developed by taking into consideration all of the functions that the group will try to protect. The group noted that this also will be a category that they will make adjustments to during the scoring process, if need be.

There was only brief discussion on the scoring criteria for waterfowl hunting and regional importance and no changes were made. Aesthetics was the next topic of conversation. Aesthetics is scored based on the degree to which it is developed. Tony pointed out that even if a large tract of land has development on portion of it, it may still rank high because of its size. Ron noted that because aesthetics was based solely on the condition of the land at the time of scoring then this may be an value that the group could leave off. The group left the item as it was for the moment but would consider removing it in the future.

The group only briefly discussed recreational values and everyone was agreeable to the method of scoring that item. The group also discussed adjacency and altered the wording some. Tony noted that trail linkages may play a part in this scoring.

The group discussed the criteria for ESA's. Steve Bell asked if there were any ESA's that were not mapped. David responded that they have all been mapped. Ron noted that the percent of the tract of land covered with ESA's is what determines the score. The group agreed to the criteria.

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As discussed above, the group decided to combine threatened and endangered species with unique habitat and the separate section on threatened and endangered species was removed. The scoring of unique habitat was altered to include habitat for threatened and endangered species.

The last item under scoring that the group discussed was the new category entitled terrestrial wildlife. The group agreed that it should be scored by acreage.

***Review of Homework Items:***

The group concluded discussions on scoring and reviewed homework items. David noted that he would check into getting the length of shoreline, area, mean width and tract numbers for each parcel of land from Orbis prior to the next meeting. Dick suggested combining small, adjacent parcels of land and David noted that he would look into this. Ron noted that he would incorporate the changes into the workplan document and send it out to the group members by email.

Group Adjourned

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**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC  
Economics Sub-Committee**

**SCE&G Bush River Rd Maintenance Area  
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**ATTENDEES:**

Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
Roy Parker, LMA  
John Frick, landowner  
Van Hoffman, SCANA  
Randy Mahan, SCANA  
Rhett Bickley, Lexington County  
Kim Westbury, Saluda County

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**HOMEWORK:**

- Van, Tommy - Develop Economics Resource Group Strawman Workplan
- Kim – Research economic effects from the sale of land
- Tommy – Develop definitions for proposed new land classifications

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**      **January 17, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.**  
**Located at Lake Murray Training Center**

**MEETING NOTES:**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

***Welcome and General Discussion on Rebalancing:***

Van Hoffman, who was nominated the chair of the Economics Subcommittee at the last Lake and Land TWC, opened the meeting. Van provided the group with some of the background on proposed activities regarding fringelands. He explained that by increasing the 75 ft buffer to 100 ft, would reduce the fringeland to about 400 acres. It can subsequently be concluded that if the 100 ft setback were implemented than about 75 to 80 percent of the fringeland is protected. Van continued to give the group background on what SCE&G has looked at in the past with land donations and noted that there was an area on the eastern half of the lake that could possibly be placed under a conservation easement if need be in settlement agreements. Van pointed out that



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there were seven parcels in particular on the eastern half of the lake that were most valuable to the company. He explained that the total value of the future development lands was 65 million dollars.

The group observed the map that depicted the land classifications and Tommy described the mileage associated with each classification. Broken down into management prescriptions, Tommy explained that there were 98.23 miles associated with forest and game, 32.14 associated with public recreation, 5.81 associated with commercial recreation (sail clubs, marinas), and there was 102.7 miles in future development. He noted that they are in the process of identifying ESA's on these lands. Randy pointed out that many of the cove areas are already protected because ESA's are located in many of them. Tommy noted that since 1984 there has only been 26 miles of shoreline sold.

John Frick expressed concern that there would be discrepancy between the maps that DNR uses to evaluate forest and game management areas and the maps that SCE&G uses. It was explained that Orbis will come in with the most updated data for the groups to view and they would all be working off the same maps.

Van noted that from his view, one important item to keep in mind would be the idea of being able to perform land trades during rebalancing. John also suggested using a method that would employ no net loss. Tommy noted that it will be hard to encourage private property owners to participate in a management area without some sort of incentive.

***Development of Evaluation Criteria:***

It was noted that intent of the meeting would be to develop the evaluation criteria that the group would use to rate each of the land parcels. It was also noted that the group would use their time that day to come up with a method of scoring each parcel of land. The group discussed the list of evaluation criteria and the group agreed upon five items that will be used for scoring:

**Scoring Criteria for Economic Values:**

Economic Benefit to SCE&G, the County, Infrastructure, Etc.

- Location - proximity, amenities, infrastructure
- Market Value – price per acre/sq. ft
- Dimensions of Fringeland – Size, Width, Area per ft. of shoreline
- Dock Qualification as per policy – individual, shared, community
- Tax Base Potential

The group also noted that they would keep in mind the recreation potential when evaluating the land parcels, whether the recreation be public or commercial.

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***Development of Scoring Method:***

Alison noted that another goal of the day's meeting would be to develop a scoring method for the land parcels. After some discussion the group came to the conclusion that they would score the land parcels by assigning a score of 1-5 to each of the 5 criteria and adding the scores to receive an overall final score for each parcel.

Example:

*Land Parcel # 12*

Location – 5

Market Value – 5

Dimensions – 3

Dock Qualifications – 5

Tax Base Potential – 5

Total: - 23

***Discussion on Land Classifications:***

Van pointed out that in looking at the current land classifications it may be best to shift the classifications to future development, limited development, and natural habitat classifications, as other power companies have done. The group agreed that they liked these categories. Tommy further proposed having the following definitions at Lake Murray: future development, limited development, conservation classification, a natural habitat classification, and a recreation classification. Tommy explained that areas classified as conservation would be areas such as where ESA's are protected. A natural area may be where they would like to develop a viewshed, or an area between two ESA's. Tommy noted that natural areas could still have the opportunity to have a courtesy dock. The group decided that as a homework item they would think of other alternative names for the "natural area" classification. The group also noted they like the terms "protected access" and "limited conservation". Tommy was charged with developing definitions for each of the new proposed classifications.

Van noted that in addition to selection by criteria there needs to be a process that creates latitude for tradeoffs that utilize "tools in the box". An important key in trade-offs would be to attempt to keep a uniform buffer around the lake. Van noted that all rules need a "waiver process" subject to collaboration because it is impossible to write an absolute rule that always applies. He further noted that management and protection of the lake is a dynamic process that requires a degree of flexibility to take advantage of opportunities assuming no net loss. The group agreed that they approved of where the economic group was headed so far with the criteria and Van and Tommy noted that they would work on the strawman workplan for the next meeting.

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Group Adjourned

*Strawman workplan*

[Economic Data Here]

In addition to selection by criteria there needs to be a process that creates latitude for tradeoffs that utilize “tools in the box”. All rules need a “waiver process” subject to collaboration because it is impossible to write an absolute rule that always applies. Management and protection of the lake is a dynamic process that requires a degree of flexibility to take advantage of opportunities assuming no net loss.

The final location of all recreation sites will supercede other decisions on land classification.

Scoring Criteria for Economic Values:

Economic Benefit to SCE&G, the County, Infrastructure, Etc.

- Location - proximity, amenities, infrastructure
- Market Value – price per acre/sq. ft
- Dimensions of Fringeland – Size, Width, Area per ft. of shoreline
- Dock Qualification as per policy – individual, shared, community
- Tax Base Potential

The group also noted that they would keep in mind the recreation potential when evaluating the land parcels, whether the recreation be public or commercial.

Land parcels will be scored by assigning a score of 1-5 to each of the 5 criteria based on the characteristics of that land parcel and adding the scores to receive an overall final score for the parcel.

Example:

*Land Parcel # 12*

Location – 5

Market Value – 5

Dimensions – 3

Dock Qualifications – 5

Tax Base Potential – 5

Total: - 23

[Possible discussions on proposed new land classifications]

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
Roy Parker, LMA  
Steve Bell, Lake Watch  
Van Hoffman, SCANA  
Tony Bebber, SCPRT

Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
George Duke, LMHOC  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Trisha Priester, Lexington Co.  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
John Frick, landowner  
Joy Downs, LMA

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**HOMEWORK:**

- Tommy, David – Contact Orbis to determine if fringeland dimensions and characteristics currently available (lengths, depths, acreage, ft. of ESA, PBL to 360', Min width, max width, mean width) as well as number the land parcels
- Van - Develop Economics Resource Group Strawman Workplan
- Ron A. – Develop Natural Resources Group Strawman Workplan
- John F. – Back property values strawman

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**      **January 17, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.**  
**Located at Lake Murray Training Center**

**MEETING NOTES:**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

***Welcome and Review of Rebalancing Goal Statement and Criteria***

Alan Stuart welcomed the group and noted that today the group would work on developing a mission statement for rebalancing. Ron Ahle noted that he had completed this strawman as a homework assignment from the last meeting. The group reviewed the strawman interactively and Ron explained the reasoning behind his mission statement. He pointed out that he had divided it into three parts: The Issue, The Task, and The Goal. He noted that he has initially removed the private values from the list of Evaluation Criteria because he believes that in the first sweep the group should look at the public values. He continued to explain that the group would re-visit the

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private values during a second evaluation of the lands. There was some concern expressed that public and private values could not be separated. John Frick explained that there are instances where there is insufficient fringeland and suggested that it could be possible to work with the back property owners. Ron noted that items like this would be evaluated second. The group was generally agreeable to the Mission Statement that Ron had drafted (attached below).

***Group Discussion of Scoring Criteria***

Ron also discussed his concept of scoring the land parcels. He suggested that land parcels will be ranked based on quantitative or qualitative values developed by the group. Ron pointed out that under his method of scoring, the parcels of land would each receive a score (1-poor; 3 – good; 5 – excellent) for each one of the criteria. The sum of the points would subsequently be added up to achieve a final grade for that parcel. Ron explained that this method of scoring worked well because of the many variables that were being evaluated.

Tommy Boozer asked if the evaluation of lands could be accomplished through aerial photography rather than extensive field work. Ron replied that he believed that aerial photography would be an acceptable means of evaluation and the group agreed.

***Evaluation Criteria Review***

Ron began to review the revised list of evaluation criteria. He explained that a few items from the original list were combined, such as continuity and adjacency, and ESA's and Conservation Areas. Trisha Priester noted that it may still be necessary to keep zoning issues in the revised list. Tommy pointed out that the majority of the land that was being reviewed was below the 360', which is not affected by zoning. Ron agreed and noted that zoning may be something that the group looks at along with the private values. The group decided that a discussion on zoning issues would be a parking lot item to discuss at a later point.

Ron continued to explain why some items were not included in the first list. He also explained that his vision for this process would be to eventually see many more fringelands with similar protection to that of Forest and Game Management. The group began to discuss that there may be land swaps with current Forest and Game Lands. Van Hoffman suggested that the group take a conservation easement type of approach with trades of lands on the upper Saluda or lands outside the PBL. Alan noted that the FERC only has responsibility within the project boundary. Subsequently, there may be recommendations that this group makes for land swaps that the FERC cannot agree to in a settlement agreement. The group agreed that this would be discussed further when looking at options that they had in the "toolbox".

In a continuation of discussions on the evaluation criteria, Ron noted that each value will be defined so that one can score a parcel of land quickly and easily. For example, Ron noted general habitat

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quality could be defined so that a score of 5 will be naturally forested, a pine monoculture would receive a 3 and if there was no vegetation it would receive a 1. There was also some discussion on how recreation values would be assessed. Tony Bebber noted that in many places public access is needed more than boat ramps and such. Tommy reminded the group that information on where future recreation areas are needed will come out of the Recreation Surveys.

After lunch the group came to some conclusions on how the criteria should be dealt with. Alan proposed that the group be divided into two subcommittees, the Natural Resource Values Subcommittee, and the Economic Value Subcommittee. Alan continued to explain that the groups would function independently of one another during the scoring process and come back together at the end to compare their scorings of the parcels of land

Alan noted that initially the groups would meet separately to develop their workplans and swap the plans with the other group for comment. Alan continued to explain that recreation would be evaluated separately under each committee. He explained that the Natural Resource committee would evaluate land parcels based on passive recreation, while the Economic committee would evaluate active recreation. Ron further explained that passive recreation can be viewed as recreation that does not change the character of the land (e.g. hiking trails), while active recreation changes the character of the land (e.g. boat ramps). Alan asked Tony if he was agreeable to the way in which the recreation was separated. Tony noted that it appeared acceptable to him. Dick noted that ESAs may be evaluated differently on each committee. He noted that an ESA may charge negatively against the overall score of the land on the Economic committee, while positively toward the Natural Resource Committee.

***Group Assignments:***

The group members were assigned to the following positions and everyone agreed that they were content with their standings on the committees.

**Natural Resource Value Sub-Committee**

SCE&G (David Hancock)  
SCDNR (Ron Ahle)  
USFWS  
Steve Bell  
Joy Downs  
Tony Bebber

**Economic Value Sub-committee**

SCE&G (Tommy Boozer)  
SCANA (Van Hoffman)  
Roy Parker  
John Frick  
George Duke  
Counties (Newberry, Saluda, Lexington,  
Richland)

After some discussion the TWC came up with the following Actions List for the groups.

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1. Each group will separately develop Workplan/Criteria Descriptions/Scoring Mechanisms through email and conference calls and/or meetings.
  2. Both groups will meet back at the Training Center on January 17<sup>th</sup>.
    - They will meet separately in the morning to finalize their workplans
    - Both groups will come back together in the afternoon to compare and comment on workplans
  3. Groups will then view aerial maps to develop initial scoring for land parcels.
  4. Orbis will then come in separately for each group to go over land parcels and the groups will subsequently score each parcel (possibly 2 days for each group).
  5. TWC will meet back together as a whole to compare scorings on land parcels

***Additional Tools and Homework Assignments:***

The TWC noted that a homework item for Orbis would be to assign numbers to each of the parcels, as well as identify the characteristics of the parcels (lengths, depths, acreage, ft. of ESA, PBL to 360', Min width, max width, mean width). Ron noted that he would begin drafting the strawman workplan for the Natural Resource Group, while Van Hoffman noted that he would begin developing the strawman for the Economics Group.

In a discussion on what tools were needed for the upcoming meetings, Joy noted that it may be beneficial to have the radius maps for the marinas. David Hancock also suggested having a few maps depicting land parcels that the group could run through as a scoring exercise. Also, for scoring consistency, the TWC noted that each of the groups will score land based on a 1 to 5 scale. The group will also begin by looking at future development lands. John Frick noted that he would work on developing a way to incorporate the value of land to the back property owners with and without designated fringeland in front of their property.

Group adjourned

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**Mission Statement**

**Issue:** Thirty percent of the project fringelands are currently being managed for wildlife and silvaculture. Approximately half of that (15%) is currently classified as future development lands. The remaining 70% of project lands have been sold and/or converted to other uses. The question is how much of the project fringelands need to be set aside for public uses?

**Task:** In order to understand the public values of the remaining future development lands, it is the task of the TWC to assess these values considering the following factors:

Future Development Land Guidelines

Natural Resource Value Sub-Committee

SCE&G (David Hancock)  
SCDNR (Ron Ahle)  
USFWS

Steve Bell  
Joy Downs  
Tony Bebber

Economic Value Sub-committee

SCE&G (Tommy Boozer)  
SCANA (Van Hoffman)  
Counties (Newberry, Saluda, Lexington,  
Richland)  
Roy Parker  
John Frick  
George Duke

General habitat quality  
Tract Size  
Fish spawning & nursery habitat  
Length of undeveloped shoreline  
Depth of Fringeland  
Waterfowl hunting  
Habitat in surrounding region  
Aesthetics  
Passive Recreation  
Adjacency  
ESA's & Cons areas  
Endangered Species  
Topography (slope)

Length of Fringeland  
Depth of Fringeland  
Active Recreation  
Property Value  
Development Potential  
Economic  
ESA  
Conservation Areas

Information to be provided by Orbis for each Fringeland tract:

Identify each tract by a designation number or letter



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Length of shoreline  
Acreage  
Feet of ESA  
PBL to 360 contour line  
Minimum/Maximum/Mean Width of tract

Once public resource values have been identified, it is the task of the TWC to find ways to protect these values while considering the needs of SCE&G and the back property owners.

- Back property owners
- Continuity
- Development pressure
- Zoning (Density)
- Economics

**Goal:** The goal is to protect public resources values of project lands in accordance with the Federal Power Act through rebalancing and other shoreline classification modifications and restrictions.

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
Roy Parker, LMA  
Steve Bell, Lake Watch  
Van Hoffman, SCANA  
Tony Bebber, SCPRT

Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
George Duke, LMHOC  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Rhett Bickley, Lexington Co.  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
John Frick, landowner  
Amanda Hill, USFWS

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**HOMEWORK:**

- Tommy, David and Van – GIS map depicting width of fringelands
- DNR – Develop Goal/Mission Statement for land rebalancing
- Entire Group – To review Evaluation Criteria and possible ways of scoring

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**

**November 21, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.  
Located at Lake Murray Training Center**

**MEETING NOTES:**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

***Welcome and Fringeland Presentation:***

Alan Stuart opened the meeting and noted that Van Hoffman would be providing the group with a presentation on fringelands. The group viewed the presentation which included various examples of land parcels around Lake Murray. Van included aerial shots that depicted how the 100 ft setback could affect the fringeland. Van also showed the group examples of land that includes conservation areas, such as shallow water habitat.

The group discussed the sale of fringelands. Ron Ahle noted that the intrinsic values that the Lake provides need to be kept in perspective when looking at potential reclassification. These include the back property owners interests, wildlife interests, and development interests, among others. The group discussed some of the limitations involved with areas of fringeland that are less than 75 ft. It

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was explained that SCE&G cannot sell fringelands that are less than 75 ft, however it can be possible to permit a dock in those areas. There was also brief discussion regarding some incentives for widening buffer zones.

After his presentation, Van noted that Lexington County was working on new sediment control measures. He explained that Lexington County may come in to discuss this and provide a presentation to the TWC.

***Presentation on Rebalancing:***

After lunch, Ron Ahle began his presentation entitled Rebalancing of Shoreline Uses on Lake Murray: The DNR's Perspective. The group reviewed the values of the shoreline and the benefits of riparian setbacks. Ron explained that there may be other ways for managing the 75 ft setbacks which include: a widening to 100ft, increasing the no clearing zone, maintaining a closed canopy by replacing diseased or hazardous trees, increase penalties and fines, improve educational outreach, and involve stakeholders in monitoring. Ron also noted his concern at allowing docks in shallow coves. Tommy Boozer noted that if an area is identified as shallow cove, SCE&G does not allow the individual to dredge.

During the presentation, the group also looked at easement properties with ESA's. Ron noted that they had concerns that the selling of ESA land with development behind it will eventually lead to the reduction of habitat. Ron also presented the group with DNR's selection criteria for the protection of lands that included the following:

- General habitat quality
- Fish spawning and nursery habitat
- Length and depth of undeveloped shoreline
- Waterfowl hunting opportunities
- Habitat in surrounding region
- Aesthetics
- Recreational values
- Adjacency

The group then began to discuss the rebalancing efforts by DNR and SCE&G, and the proposals that were made. Ron noted that the above stated criteria was used by DNR when making the proposal, and choices were not made based on the back property owner. He also noted that longer stretches of land are desirable because there are certain values that are lost with smaller stretches.

***Other Information Needs:***

Ron concluded his presentation and Alan asked if there were any more presentations that were desired by the group before intensive rebalancing discussions. The group noted that although there

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were no more presentations needed, there were several information needs that existed. Ron noted that a map depicting the widths of the fringelands would be a necessary tool during rebalancing discussions. Tommy noted that they would work on using the current GIS to put together these maps as best as possible. Ron noted that they would only need to include the future development lands that can be sold.

***Rebalancing Evaluation Criteria:***

The group then noted that they would develop a list of evaluation criteria, similar to DNR's, to use when evaluating land. Interactively, the group developed the following list of general criteria that will be refined later:

Evaluation Criteria:

- General habitat quality
- Fish Spawning and nursery habitat
- Length of undeveloped shoreline
- Depth of undeveloped Shoreline
- Waterfowl hunting opportunities
- Habitat in surrounding region
- Aesthetics
- Recreational values, public use and access
- Adjacency
- Back property owners
- ESA's
- Conservation areas
- Continuity
- Development pressure
- Zoning (Density)
- Economics
- Endangered Species (federal, or state)
- Unique habitat
- Water Quality

The group considered what other tools were needed for discussions on rebalancing. Dick noted that it would be important to make sure all the keys to the maps were correct. Tommy noted that they would be. Steve Bell also noted that he would like to look at all the properties that DNR and the USFWS identified individually. The group noted that at an upcoming meeting they would look at the areas one by one using the evaluation criteria that they developed. Tommy noted that they would have Orbis come in to project the maps so that the group could view them. DNR also

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pointed out that they had a set of ESA maps with the classifications listed that they would bring to the meeting.

***Discussion Review:***

The group decided that at the next meeting they would refine the Evaluation Criteria to a list that was more workable. The group would also consider a method of scoring areas of land based on the Evaluation Criteria. DNR noted that they would work on developing a scoring mechanism as a homework item, and Alan encouraged the whole group to consider scoring options before the next meeting. The group noted that the first areas that they would consider for rebalancing would be Future Development, which would consist of approximately 102 miles of shoreline.

Alan pointed out that it would be important for the group to have a goal statement that would guide the group through rebalancing. DNR was tasked with developing a strawman of a goal statement for the next meeting. Van also briefly touched on the economic benefits of the fringelands with the group. Van explained that the fringelands were important to the company in that the money from their sales is placed into other acquisitions so that it does not have to be borrowed. He further noted that their primary use is to set up 10-31 land exchanges to buy substation sites. Van noted that this helps to keep rates down and the company also earns a return off of the basis.

The group concluded the meeting and reviewed the action items. Tommy noted that when the group began to review the maps with Orbis it may be best to have a meeting two days in a row. The group agreed. The next meeting date was set for November 21 at the Lake Murray Training Center.

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates	Bill Argentieri, SCE&G
Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates	Randy Mahan, SCANA Services, Inc.
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G	Ron Ahle, SCDNR
Dick Christie, SCDNR	Tom Eppink, SCANA Services, Inc.
Roy Parker, LMA	Kenneth Fox, LMA
Steve Bell, Lake Watch	John Frick, landowner
Van Hoffman, SCANA	Mike Murrell, LMA
Tony Bebbber, SCPRT	David Hancock, SCE&G

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**HOMEWORK:**

- Van H. - Fringeland presentation
- David H and Tommy B. - Future development strawman
- David H and Tommy B. – Marina siting maps
- Ron A.– verify DNR’s proposal for rebalancing .
- Van H. – Map depicting width of fringelands
- Tommy B. & David H. – provide group with current aerial photography
- Develop introduction section to criteria – Dick Christie, SCE&G
- Revise the term “greenspace” – TWC Members

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**      **October 31, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.**  
**Located at Carolina Research Park**

**MEETING NOTES:**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

***Discussion about Meeting Topic:***

The group began discussions and Alan S. noted that based on the last meeting, they would finalize the draft of the criteria for multi-slip docks on easement property. Steve B. asked for an clarification of the issues regarding private multi-slip docks. David H. replied that it was his understanding that multi-slip docks were considered a benefit in that it prevented individual docks from occupying every 100 ft of shoreline. Steve B. agreed and added that the main benefit as he

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understood it is the reduction in size of the public marinas and their impacts on public waters. Tommy B. also noted that private multi-slip developments provide off-water access with a community dock and ramp.

***Residential Multi-Slip Docks on Easement Property Criteria Review:***

As the group began to interactively review the criteria, Tommy explained that the criteria was designed with incentives for multi-slip facilities. It was explained that if a certain amount of land was counted toward a multi-slip facility's slip count, then a developer would not be allowed to also add individual docks on that property. Ron A. pointed out that a developer should not be allowed slip credit for areas with environmentally sensitive areas. He continued to explain that this would encourage the developer to place individual docks on all the areas that were possible and count the ESA's toward a multi-slip dock. After much discussion on this topic the group decided that the developer could only count ESA's toward his slip credit if he is to implement a buffer area. It was also encouraged that the buffer area be deeded to the homeowners association of that development.

The group then discussed the need for an introduction section to the criteria explaining the objective. This was assigned as a homework item. The group also had discussions regarding the length of shoreline for slip credit. The group considered rounding odd and half numbers of slip credits up to even numbers (ex, 37.5 would be rounded up to 38). The group decided that for properties without the implemented buffer, the numbers would be rounded down, but the number would be rounded up for those that did implement a buffer area.

The Lake Murray Association expressed concern that there are tracts of land that could be sold that are large enough to qualify for very large multi-slip facilities. David H. reminded the TWC that the criteria still had a 200 slip limitation in place. Steve B. noted that he believed a slip limitation was important to have in place.

The group also discussed how far a multi-slip facility needs to be placed from an adjacent property owner and from what point with that length be measured. It was explained that the facility must be located 150 ft from the adjacent property owner measured from the point where the dock crosses the 360°. Ron A. expressed that the measurement should be taken from the corner of the first slip, in the event the facility was running parallel with the shoreline. Tommy B. noted that a multi-slip facility running flat up against the shoreline was not something that they typically would permit. Tommy B. continued to explain that if they had to go with an orientation like that they would try to place it out perpendicular with the shoreline, or center it up along the shoreline. Tommy B. further noted that they would not place a facility over the projected property line. Steve B. noted that if the multi-slip dock does not extend past the projected property line then he was satisfied. The group agreed that the final placement of the facility will be up to the discretion of SCE&G. Ron A. agreed that he was content with the decision and noted that his main concerns were regarding the sprawling of facilities.

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The group discussed that the definition of the buffer zone that SCE&G manages needs to be distinguished from the voluntary buffer zone that the group was proposing. The group temporarily renamed the voluntary buffer zone "greenspace". The group noted that the definition of greenspace would be included in the objective section of the criteria. There was some disagreement among the group that greenspace was the best definition for the area, subsequently, a homework item for the group was to come up with alternative definitions.

The TWC expressed concern about homeowners pulling their pontoon boats onto the shoreline and leaving them there for long periods of time. Tommy B. noted that it is currently not a problem along Lake Murray Shoreline, however it is possible that it could become a problem in the future. Tommy B. added that he believed that lake levels would have a lot of control over this issue. Randy M. suggested placing a statement in the Lake Murray Handbook that included items on how to be a good neighbor, such as not parking your boat on the shoreline, not leaving trash around, etc. The group agreed to put this issue in the parking lot for further discussion.

After lunch the group reviewed and agreed to the criteria developed for Residential Multi-slips on Easement Property. The TWC concluded that it provided good incentives for the homeowner to implement a multi-slip facility as opposed to individual docks. The group also briefly discussed changing the General Permit. Tommy B. noted that they may hold off on any revisions to the General Permit until the final SMP comes out. It was also noted that the size of boats would be limited to 30 ft at new residential multi-slip facilities.

Alan S. noted that the next item for discussion was the Private Marinas (yacht clubs). The group agreed that Private Marinas would fall under the same criteria as developed for Residential Multi-slip marinas.

The group then began to review homework items and prepare an agenda for the next meeting.

*Homework items were listed as follows:*

- Van H. - Fringeland presentation
- David H and Tommy B. - Future development strawman
- David H and Tommy B. – Marina siting maps
- Ron A.– verify DNR's proposal for rebalancing .
- Van H. – Map depicting width of fringelands
- Tommy B. & David H. – provide group with current aerial photography

*Agenda items for the next meeting:*

- Presentation on Fringelands – Van Hoffman



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- Review of Fringeland Width Maps – Developed by Van Hoffman
  - Presentation of DNR's Proposal for Rebalancing – Ron Ahle

*Agenda items for an upcoming meeting:*

- Land rebalancing and reclassification – need recreation study results
- Aquatic plant management presentation – Steve DeKozlowski

Ron A. also noted that DNR would like to see a map showing the locations of docks on fringelands that have not been sold. Ron continued to note that it would be also helpful to see a map depicting the width of fringelands, especially those that are less than 75'. Van H and David H. noted that there were difficulties when developing this map but that they would work on developing an adequate map for the next meeting. Group decided to schedule the next meeting for October 31<sup>st</sup> at Carolina Research Park.

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DRAFT  
STRAW MAN

RESIDENTIAL MULTI-SLIP DOCKS AND PRIVATE MARINAS

EASEMENT PROPERTY

1. In lieu of individual docks, multi-slip docks may be permitted based on shoreline footage.
2. No individual dock will be permitted within a multi-slip dock development.
3. To participate in the multi-slip dock program the development must have a minimum of 500 feet of shoreline. Property with less than 500 feet will be evaluated for individual or shared docks.
4. An ESA is not to be included in the total shoreline distance when evaluating multi-slip docks unless a minimum 50-foot Greenspace is established on the entire shoreline. One slip will be allowed for each 100 feet of shoreline with an ESA with a minimum 50-foot Greenspace on the entire shoreline. And two slips per 100 feet of shoreline of non-ESA shoreline.
5. Up to 1.5 slips per 100 feet of shoreline will be allowed with no Greenspaces or no ESA shoreline. With a minimum 50-foot Greenspace on the entire shoreline, two slips per 100 feet will be approved.
6. Fractions of slips for properties without a Greenspace will be rounded down to an even number of slips. (e.g., between 14 ½ and 15 ½ slips will be rounded down to 14 slips.)
7. Multi-slip docks must be a minimum of 150 feet from the adjoining property from each outside edge of the dock walkway at the 360-foot contour line to the nearest common property line between the proposed development property and the adjacent property owner, or meet minimum County zoning requirements; which ever provides for greater distance..
8. Final placement of the multi-slip facility will be subject to the SCE&G Lake Management approval.
9. A minimum distance of 500 feet across cove measured from the 360-foot contour elevation to 360-foot contour elevation.

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10. The minimum 50-foot Greenspace Landscape Plan that must be consistent with the established Buffer Zone Management Plan Guidelines shall be submitted and approved by SCE&G Lake Management.

11. Access to multi-slip docks must be provided by the developer.

12. An access path will be allowed in the Greenspace and must be identified in the Greenspace Landscape Plan.

13. SCE&G requires the developer to establish a homeowner's association to administer the neighborhood multi-slip dock program. The Greenspace should be deeded to the homeowner's association. SCE&G encourages the homeowner's association to create an environmental stewardship committee within the homeowner's association to help monitor the Greenspace.

14. Multi-slip dock facilities which accommodate watercraft with marine sanitation facilities will be required to install, operate, and maintain sewer pump-out disposal systems.

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**ATTENDEES:**

Bill Argentieri, SCE&G	Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates
Jeni Summerlin, Kleinschmidt Associates	Steve Bell, Lake Watch
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services	Tony Bebber, SCPRT
David Hancock, SCE&G	John Frick, Lake Murray Homeowner
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G	Ron Ahle, SCDNR
Joy Downs, LMA	Rhett Bickley, Lex. Co Sheriff's Dept.
Roy Parker, LMA	Van Hoffman, SCE&G

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**ACTION ITEMS:**

- Review multi-slip dock permit criteria  
*Everyone*
- Develop citing criteria for multi-slip dock permits  
*Everyone*

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**      **October 10, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.**  
**Located at the Lake Murray Training Center**

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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**MEETING NOTES:**

*These notes serve as a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

Alan Stuart welcomed everyone and noted that the purpose of today's meeting would be to discuss criteria for private multi-slip dock permits for Lake Murray. He noted that David Hancock calculated the number of private and public multi-slip docks located around Lake Murray. David noted that there were 904 slips at public multi-slips marinas, 1350 slips at private multi-slip marinas (subdivisions, sporting clubs), and 268 proposed slips at multi-slip marinas that have not been permitted. He pointed out that there are a total of 9,000 individual docks in Lake Murray.

There was a brief discussion on the rights of homeowners, and Steve Bell noted that he was concerned about the amount of space the multi-slip docks would use and how it will impact recreational users. Steve Bell told the group that private facilities serve only the personal and private use of the upland property owner (or community), and those structures can impair publicly owned natural resources and legitimate public uses of near shore areas. An that these type facilities do not advance legislative goals or federal and state management objectives to protect publicly owned resources. This is the reason why governments have enacted permitting regulations which control private use of public resources."

Randy Mahan explained that there are water and FERC rights, but SCE&G owns the land around Lake Murray except for the private property owners who did not give up their title. Randy suggested to the group that public and private use of the shoreline should be discussed first. Tommy Boozer noted that the group should develop criteria for multi-slip dock permits. It was noted that the goal of the Lake and Land Management Technical Working Committee was to protect the shoreline. Tommy noted that multi-slip docks will aid in protecting the shoreline in that it will reduce the amount of individual docks along the shoreline.

Steve B recommended that the review of private multi-slip docking facilities should include defining the issues and listing them in issue matrix or spread sheet. Steve B. also recommended that a step by step process be used to resolve the issues. Steve B reminded the group that the issues relating to individual dock permitting criteria had not been resolved noting there were concerns about the potential total build out of 24,000 docks. Steve B indicated his concern stakeholder concerns can fall in the cracks if not properly tracked.

The group began discussing criteria for residential multi- dock permits, and Tommy noted that the only people who would have access to these multi-slip docks would be lake-front property owners. The group developed the following list of specific criteria for the multi-slip dock general permit:

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- The easement property owner may either have single private docks or a Residential Multi-slip Dock as described below for each 100-foot wide buildable lot on the 360-foot contour;
- No more than one 20 slip Residential Multi-slip Dock per 1,000 feet linear shoreline on the 360-foot contour;
- A minimum of 400 feet distance of shoreline on the 360 foot contour will be needed for the Residential Multi-slip Dock option;
- Easement property owner may request 1.5 slips per 100-foot lot on the 360-foot contour with no buffer;
- Easement property owner may request two slips per 100-foot lot on the 360-foot contour if they agree to maintain a 25-foot non-disturbance buffer zone;
- One boat per slip for a Residential Multi-slip Dock;
- Residential Multi-slip Docks must be placed at least 150 feet from the adjoining property;
- This option is available for multi-unit or multi-lot properties;
- Final placement of Residential Multi-slip Docks are subject to SCE&G Lake Management direction;

Alan noted, and the group agreed, that the list of criteria for the multi-slip dock permits should be reviewed by all committee members to provide comments for the next meeting. Track changes for general requirements for residential multi-slip docks can be viewed in Appendix A.. He also mentioned that the group should begin thinking about citing criteria (depth of cover, allowable length of docks,, etc.). The group agreed to have the next meeting on October 10, 2006 at the Lake Murray Training Center.

*MEETING NOTES*

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**Appendix A**

Lake Murray Multi-Use Docks Projects

*MEETING NOTES*

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LAKE MURRAY MULTI-USE DOCKS PROJECTS

Definition

Multi-use docks are docks that will accommodate four (4) or more watercraft simultaneously and for which a user fee or maintenance fee is charged for the use or upkeep of the facility - Commercial, Private, Private Residential.

TYPES OF MULTI-USE DOCK MARINAS

Commercial Marina:

Facility opens to the General Public.  
Boat Launching, Boat Storage – Wet and Dry  
Food, Gas, Boat Repairs, etc.

*Example:* Jake's Landing,  
Dreher Island State Park (Marina)  
Lake Murray Marina  
Light House Marina  
South Shore Marina  
Siesta Cove

Private Marina

Multi-use Docks and Boat Ramp  
Sail Clubs, Yacht Club, Private Clubs  
Pay a membership fee to participate

*Example:* Windward Point Yacht Club  
Columbia Sail Club  
Pine Island

Private Residential Marina

Multi-slip Docks and Boat Ramp, Residential Development Both on Water and Off Water Lots,  
Condominiums, Multi-family Development, Subdivisions  
Not open to the General Public

*Example:* Spence Point  
Land's End  
Night Harbor  
Harbor Watch  
Timberlake



*MEETING NOTES*

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Common Access Areas – Residential / 360 and Setback Access

Boat Ramp and Courtesy Dock

On and Off Water Lots

*Example:* Clear Water  
Forty Love  
Harbor View  
Indian Fork

**MEETING NOTES**

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**REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

1. Initial consultation with SCE&G Lake Management Department
2. County Zoning Requirements
3. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers – Approval Permit
4. S. C. Department of Health and Environmental Control – Approval Permit
5. S. C. Department of Natural Resources
6. U. S. Fish and wildlife Service
7. State Historic Preservation Office  
S. C. Department of Archives and History
8. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
9. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company – Approved Permit

**EXISTING PERMITTING CONDITIONS**

**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS – Commercial Marinas**

1. No Commercial Marina facility accommodating ten (10) watercraft or fewer at a time will be permitted any closer than ¼ mile radius to an existing Commercial Multi-use Facility as of {Date}.
2. No Commercial Marina facility accommodating between eleven (11) and one hundred (100) watercraft at a time will be permitted any closer than ½ mile radius to an existing Commercial Multi-use Facility as of {Date}.
3. No Commercial Marina facility accommodating more than one hundred (100) watercraft at a time will be permitted any closer than 1 mile radius to an existing Commercial Multi-use Facility as of {Date}.

**Comment:** Consider Private multi-slip facilities for this restriction.

*MEETING NOTES*

***SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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4. Any proposed Commercial Marina facility located within the ½ mile radius of an existing facility but separated by a peninsula will be located on the opposite side of the peninsula and will be required to have a minimum linear shoreline distance along the 360 contour of three (3) miles between the existing and proposed Multi-use Facility.
5. Commercial Marina facilities accommodating ten (10) watercraft or fewer at a time must be located a minimum of 150' from each outside edge of the dock walkway to the nearest common property line between the proposed development property and the adjacent property owner, or meet minimum County zoning requirements; which ever provides for greater distance.
6. Commercial Marina facilities accommodating between eleven (11) and one hundred (100) watercraft at a time must be located a minimum of 250' from each outside edge of the dock walkway to the nearest common property line between the proposed development property and the adjacent property owner, or meet minimum County zoning requirements; which ever provides for greater distance.
7. Commercial Marina facilities accommodating more than one hundred (100) watercraft at a time must be located a minimum of 300' from each outside edge of the dock walkway to the nearest common property line between the proposed development property and the adjacent property owner, or meet minimum County zoning requirements; which ever provides for greater distance.
8. The proposed Commercial Marina should be located within the confines of the imaginary projected property lines as they extend lakeward.
9. Commercial Marina facilities must be located a minimum of 100 feet from an Environmentally Sensitive Area.
10. Commercial Marina facilities accommodating ten (10) watercraft or fewer at a time shall be located within a minimum distance of 350 feet extending from the 360 foot to the 360 foot contour across the cove or waterway.
11. Commercial Marina facilities accommodating between eleven (11) and one hundred (100) watercraft at a time shall be located within a minimum distance of 500 feet extending from the 360 foot to the 360 foot contour across the cove or waterway.

**Comment:** Provide diagram or sketch for these requirements.

**Comment:** Provide diagram or sketch for these requirements.

*MEETING NOTES*

***SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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12. Commercial Marina facilities accommodating more than one hundred (100) watercraft at a time shall be located within a minimum distance of 750 feet extending from the 360 foot to the 360 foot contour across the cove or waterway.
13. No Commercial Marina facility may encroach or extend more than one-third the distance across any cove area or waterway.
14. A maximum development limit of 200 on-water slips to accommodate watercraft will be permitted. The buildout period must conform to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control permit time frame.
- 15.
16. No Commercial Marina facilities will be permitted to have covers over the slips.
17. Excavations for Commercial Marina facilities to improve public access may be considered on a case-by-case basis with consultation of appropriate State and federal resource agencies and regulatory authorities.
18. The construction or use of Commercial Marina facilities must in no way be detrimental to the existing water quality.
19. Applicant will be required to conduct a 5-year Baseline Environmental Water Quality Monitoring Plan – see attached sheet.
20. Commercial Marina facilities with greater than ten (10) watercraft or which accommodate watercraft with marine sanitation facilities will be required to install, operate, and maintain sewer pump-out disposal systems that are available for public use.
21. Commercial Marina facilities must provide public restrooms.
22. Commercial Marina facilities are encouraged to provide public fishing access areas.
23. Commercial Marina facilities must comply with all local, county, state and federal regulations.
24. Applicant must sign and complete the Commercial Marina Application Agreement before SCE&G will process a permit request.

**Comment:** Look into this further.

*MEETING NOTES*

***SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC***

***Carolina Research Park, SCE&G Building  
September 19, 2006***

Final JMS 10-2-06

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Discussion

NEW CRITERIA FOR MULTI-USE DOCKS

Commercial Marina

- Size (minimum and/or maximum number of slips)
- Location
- Environmental issues (aesthetics, WQ, dredging, traffic, parking lot runoff, dry storage, PetroSoil material for oil absorption)
- Local authorities (traffic to facility, road issues)
- Layout, scope of facilities (fuel, parking, waste pump-out facility)
- Economics – profitability of new and existing marinas
- What % of lake users are accommodated by commercial marinas
- Provide incentives for privately owned commercial marinas vs SCE&G managed or existing facilities
- Minimum criteria that an applicant will need to request a permit for a new commercial marina

Private Marina

Private Residential Marina/Slips

Common Access Areas

Expanding of Existing Marina Facilities

Public and Private

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS – Residential Multi-slip Docks

Easement Property:

1. The easement property owner may either have single private docks or a Residential Multi-slip Dock as described below for each 100-foot wide buildable lot on the 360-foot contour.
2. No more than one 20 slip Residential Multi-slip Dock per 1,000 feet linear shoreline on the 360-foot contour.
3. A minimum of 400 feet distance of shoreline on the 360 foot contour will be needed for the Residential Multi-slip Dock option.

**Comment:** To be reviewed before this section is finalized.

*MEETING NOTES*

*SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC*

*Carolina Research Park, SCE&G Building  
September 19, 2006*

Final JMS 10-2-06

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4. Easement property owner may request 1.5 slips per 100-foot lot on the 360-foot contour with no buffer.
5. Easement property owner may request two slips per 100-foot lot on the 360-foot contour if they agree to maintain a 25-foot non-disturbance buffer zone.
6. One boat per slip for a Residential Multi-slip Dock.
7. Residential Multi-slip Docks must be placed at least 150 feet from the adjoining property.
8. This option is available for multi-unit or multi-lot properties.
9. Final placement of Residential Multi-slip Docks are subject to SCE&G Lake Management direction.

**Comment:** This should be true for all multi-slip docks.

*MEETING NOTES*

*SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC*

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September 19, 2006*

Final JMS 10-2-06

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Criteria for Multi-slip vs. Private Individual Docks

Number of slips per shoreline footage

*Example: Two (2) slips per 100 feet of shoreline*

*Maximum number*

*Minimum number*

Incentives

*Shoreline Protection/Buffer*

Multi-slip Dock

*Easement Property vs. Setback Property*

*Footage of shoreline of ESA to be included in total shoreline footage*

Definition of Cove

*100' to 400' width*

Aerial Photographs

*Tapp Property*

*McMeekin Property*

*Rawls Property*

*R. B. Baker Tract*

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Training Center  
September 5, 2006**

Final acg 10-5-06

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates	Bill Argentieri, SCE&G
Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates	Randy Mahan, SCANA Services, Inc.
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G	Ron Ahle, SCDNR
Rhett Bickley, Lexington County	Dick Christie, SCDNR
Joy Downs, LMA	Roy Parker, LMA
Steve Bell, Lake Watch	John Frick, landowner
Kim Westbury, Saluda County	Van Hoffman, SCANA
Tony Bebbler, SCPRT	

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**HOMEWORK:**

- Tommy and David to review proposed changes to Commercial Marina Criteria on radius map.

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:      September 19, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.  
Located at Carolina Research Park**

**MEETING NOTES:**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

Alan welcomed the group and noted that discussions will be regarding Commercial Marinas. Alan explained that, with the guidance of Tommy Boozer, the group would progress through the current criteria for Commercial Marinas. Tommy noted that while reviewing the criteria, that the group should keep in mind that Commercial Marinas are areas where public access should be promoted.

Before the group directly made changes to the criteria, Tommy reviewed background data with the group. He noted that if a permit is approved for a public marina, than it was important that it stay a public marina under that permit. Tommy also briefly reviewed the general requirements. There was some discussion on incentives that may be provided to the Commercial Marinas in particular. Examples that were discussed included the allowance of more slips at facilities that are open to the public.



*MEETING NOTES*

*SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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During discussions on the permitting process, Tommy proposed an alternative process for permitting Commercial Marinas that has been considered by SCE&G. He explained that this process would require the marina or proposed marina to meet basic criteria before progressing through an in-depth committee review process with SCE&G, agencies, and possibly a few NGO individuals. He noted that during the committee review the potential marina owners could provide the committee with a presentation on what was planned for the marina. The group agreed with this concept.

Joy Downs noted that it may be beneficial to encourage dry storage rather than wet slips at marinas and asked the group what incentives could be provided to marinas to put dry storage in place. Steve Bell agreed, and noted that he believed that the boat "parking lots" on the lake needed to be kept as small as possible. However, he added that the business owners still needed to be considered in the equation, and he thought it a good idea to talk with the marina owners. In the discussion on dry storage options, Van Hoffman pointed out that dry storage was not without its drawbacks due to the large buildings that effect aesthetics and the need to excavate an area. Group discussed that there were drawbacks to both wet slips as well as dry.

There was some discussion on information gathering from marina operators, and Steve Bell suggested that a survey be given to marina operators. Steve Bell added that it may help to answer questions on if size limitations on facilities are going to prevent the facilities from continuing business or new facilities from coming in. There was agreement among some individuals in the group that a survey was needed. Roy Parker also suggested looking at a few marinas that serve as desirable examples aesthetics wise, water quality wise, etc. Dick Christie added that another information need may be what percentage of the boating public actually use commercial marinas.

After some brainstorming the group began to list what criteria was needed from a prospective marina owner if a new marina was proposed. Interactively the group developed the following list of criteria:

New Commercial Marina Information Needs

- Size (minimum and/or maximum number of slips)
- Location
- Environmental issues (aesthetics, WQ, dredging, traffic, parking lot runoff, dry storage, PetroSoil material for oil absorption)
- Local authorities (traffic to facility, road issues)
- Layout, scope of facilities (fuel, parking, waste pump-out facility)
- Economics – profitability of new and existing marinas
- What % of lake users are accommodated by commercial marinas

*MEETING NOTES*

*SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC*

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September 5, 2006*

Final acg 10-5-06

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- Provide incentives for privately owned commercial marinas vs. SCE&G managed or existing facilities
- Minimum criteria that an applicant will need to request a permit for a new commercial marina

Roy asked if Tommy would give his view on a desirable marina, as well as the issues regarding the public marinas. Tommy briefly discussed a few of the items that he frequently deals with regarding public marinas and highlighted that most of them frequently ask for more slips as well note that they cannot compete with State and SCE&G sites such as Billy Dreher Island. Speaking to the question of which marina may be a desirable example, Tommy explained that many provide the same access and amenities, however, some are more recently renovated, citing Lighthouse Marina as an example. Tommy did not note, however, that being recently renovated made Lighthouse Marina any better of an example than some of the older facilities that provided the same access.

After the group concluded the general discussion and suggestions, the group moved to talk about the initial criteria that would be required of a new marina in order to make a proposal for a permit. Alan recapped that there would be general criteria that the prospective marina would have to meet before providing information, answering the above listed information needs, to a panel for review. Draft changes from the interactive review of the current criteria is attached below.

The group generally agreed that the criteria for the commercial marinas should be less stringent than private marinas. Such as a higher number of slips may be allowed per area for a commercial marina than a private marina. Tommy noted that he would review all proposed changes on the radius map and the group would revisit items if needed.

While reviewing the criteria Ron suggested that buffer zones be established horizontally between ESA's and commercial marinas where the dock crosses the 360. The group came to the agreement on a 100-foot distance along the 360-foot contour from an ESA.

The group took some time to review and discuss the definition of a narrow cove. After some discussion the group decided that depending on the number of slips, there would need to be at least 350' to 750' extending from the 360 foot to the 360 foot contour across the cove or waterway where the dock is located.

Steve Bell noted that he was concerned that if the number of slips is not limited, a landowner may be able to expand greatly into the waterway. Tommy acknowledged his concern but also noted that he would like to retain the flexibility to allow for 250 slips or so at a site that has been set aside and there is minimum impact to adjoining property owners. Tommy cited Dreher Island as an example. Dick Christie suggested leaving a maximum at 200 and increasing it during a subsequent review

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Training Center  
September 5, 2006**

Final acg 10-5-06

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period if necessary. Steve also asked if this issue could be placed in the parking lot for review at a later date.

The group concluded the discussion on the criteria for Commercial Marinas and noted that they would be discussing Private Marinas on September 19<sup>th</sup>, 2006. Before adjourning there was a brief review of items that the group would still give thought to:

- The review process for commercial marinas
- Criteria for the commercial marina review process
- Incentives for dry storage
- Size of commercial marinas (# of slips)
- Expiration of permit if there is a change of use
- Protection of aesthetics
- Buffer zones for dry storage areas
- Survey of marina users
- Economics
- Percent of boaters using public marinas.

## LAKE MURRAY MULTI-USE DOCKS PROJECTS

### Definition

Multi-use docks are docks that will accommodate four (4) or more watercraft simultaneously and for which a user fee or maintenance fee is charged for the use or upkeep of the facility - ~~Commercial, Private~~, Private Residential.

Deleted: Private

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### TYPES OF MULTI-USE DOCK MARINAS

#### Commercial Marina:

Facility opens to the General Public.  
Boat Launching, Boat Storage – Wet and Dry  
Food, Gas, Boat Repairs, etc.

*Example:* Jake's Landing,  
Dreher Island State Park  
Lake Murray Marina  
Light House Marina  
South Shore Marina  
Siesta Cove

#### Private Marina

Multi-use Docks and Boat Ramp  
Sail Clubs, Yacht Club, Private Clubs  
Pay a membership fee to participate

*Example:* Windward Point Yacht Club  
Columbia Sail Club  
Pine Island

#### Private Residential Marinas

Multi-slip Docks and Boat Ramp, Residential Development Both on Water and Off Water  
Lots, Condominiums, Multi-family Development, Subdivisions  
Not open to the General Public

*Example:* Spence Point  
Land's End  
Night Harbor  
Harbor Watch  
Timberlake

#### Common Access Areas – Residential / 360 and Setback Access

Boat Ramp and Courtesy Dock  
On and Off Water Lots

*Example:* Clear Water  
Forty Love  
Harbor View  
Indian Fork

## REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. Initial consultation with SCE&G Lake Management Department
2. County Zoning Requirements
3. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers – Approval Permit
4. S. C. Department of Health and Environmental Control – Approval Permit
5. S. C. Department of Natural Resources
6. U. S. Fish and wildlife Service
7. State Historic Preservation Office  
S. C. Department of Archives and History
8. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
9. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company – Approved Permit

## EXISTING PERMITTING CONDITIONS

### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS – Commercial Marinas

1. No Commercial Marina facility accommodating ten (10) watercraft or fewer at a time will be permitted any closer than ¼ mile radius to an existing Multi-use Facility.
2. No Commercial Marina facility accommodating between eleven (11) and one hundred (100) watercraft at a time will be permitted any closer than ½ mile radius to an existing Multi-use Facility.
3. No Commercial Marina facility accommodating more than one hundred (100) watercraft at a time will be permitted any closer than 1 mile radius to an existing Multi-use Facility.
4. Any proposed Commercial Marina facility located within the ½ mile radius of an existing facility but separated by a peninsula will be located on the opposite side of the peninsula and will be required to have a minimum linear shoreline distance along the 360 contour of three (3) miles between the existing and proposed Multi-use Facility.
5. Commercial Marina facilities accommodating ten (10) watercraft or fewer at a time must be located a minimum of 150' from each outside edge of the dock walkway to the nearest common property line between the proposed development property and the adjacent property owner, or meet minimum County zoning requirements; which ever provides for greater distance.

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6. Commercial Marina facilities accommodating between eleven (11) and one hundred (100) watercraft at a time must be located a minimum of 250' from each outside edge of the dock walkway to the nearest common property line between the proposed development property and the adjacent property owner, or meet minimum County zoning requirements; which ever provides for greater distance.

7. Commercial Marina facilities accommodating more than one hundred (100) watercraft at a time must be located a minimum of 300' from each outside edge of the dock walkway to the nearest common property line between the proposed development property and the adjacent property owner, or meet minimum County zoning requirements; which ever provides for greater distance.

8. The proposed Commercial Marina should be located within the confines of the imaginary projected property lines as they extend lakeward.

9. Commercial Marina facilities must be located a minimum of 100 feet from an Environmentally Sensitive Area.

10. Commercial Marina facilities accommodating ten (10) watercraft or fewer at a time shall be located within a minimum distance of 350 feet extending from the 360 foot to the 360 foot contour across the cove or waterway.

11. Commercial Marina facilities accommodating between eleven (11) and one hundred (100) watercraft at a time shall be located within a minimum distance of 500 feet extending from the 360 foot to the 360 foot contour across the cove or waterway.

12. Commercial Marina facilities accommodating more than one hundred (100) watercraft at a time shall be located within a minimum distance of 750 feet extending from the 360 foot to the 360 foot contour across the cove or waterway.

13. No Commercial Marina facility may encroach or extend more than one-third the distance across any cove area or waterway.

14. A maximum development limit of 200 on-water slips to accommodate watercraft will be permitted. The buildout period must conform to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control permit time frame.

15.

16. No Commercial Marina facilities will be permitted to have covers over the requested slips.

17. Excavations for Commercial Marina facilities to improve public access may be considered on a case-by-case basis with consultation with appropriate State and federal resource agencies and regulatory authorities.

18. The construction or use of Commercial Marina facilities must in no way be detrimental to the existing water quality.

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19. Applicant will be required to conduct a 5-year Baseline Environmental Water Quality Monitoring Plan – see attached sheet.

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~~20. Commercial Marina facilities with greater than ten (10) watercraft or which accommodate watercraft with marine sanitation facilities will be required to install, operate, and maintain sewer pump-out disposal systems.~~

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21. Commercial Marina facilities must provide public restrooms.

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22. Commercial Marina facilities are encouraged to provide public fishing access areas.

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23. Commercial Marina facilities must comply with all local, county, state and federal regulations.

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24. Applicant must sign and complete the Commercial Marina Application Agreement before SCE&G will process a permit request.

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Discussion

NEW CRITERIA FOR MULTI-USE DOCKS

Commercial Marina

- Size (minimum and/or maximum number of slips)
- Location
- Environmental issues (aesthetics, WQ, dredging, traffic, parking lot runoff, dry storage, PetroSoil material for oil absorption)
- Local authorities (traffic to facility, road issues)
- Layout, scope of facilities (fuel, parking, waste pump-out facility)
- Economics – profitability of new and existing marinas
- What % of lake users are accommodated by commercial marinas
- Provide incentives for privately owned commercial marinas vs SCE&G managed or existing facilities
- Minimum criteria that an applicant will need to request a permit for a new commercial marina

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Private Marina

Private Residential Marina/Slips

Common Access Areas

Expanding of Existing Marina Facilities

Public and Private

Criteria for Multi-slip vs. Private Individual Docks

Number of slips per shoreline footage

*Example: Two (2) slips per 100 feet of shoreline*

*Maximum number*

*Minimum number*

Incentives

*Shoreline Protection/Buffer*

Multi-slip Dock

*Easement Property vs. Setback Property*

*Footage of shoreline of ESA to be included in total shoreline footage*

Definition of Cove

*100' to 400' width*

Aerial Photographs

*Tapp Property*

*McMeekin Property*

*Rawls Property*

*R. B. Baker Tract*



located in an area where water depths are adequate for the development of the project without requiring any excavation.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Training Center  
August 24, 2006**

Final acg 9-20-06

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates	Bill Argentieri, SCE&G
Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates	Randy Mahan, SCANA Services, Inc.
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G	Ron Ahle, SCDNR
David Hancock, SCE&G	Rhett Bickley, Lexington County
Joy Downs, LMA	Roy Parker, LMA
Steve Bell, Lake Watch	John Frick, landowner
Tony Bebbber, SCPRT	

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**HOMEWORK:**

- Tommy/David to develop recommendations for increasing the size /slips of common access areas accommodating larger shoreline properties

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING: September 5, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.  
Located at the Lake Murray Training Center**

**MEETING NOTES:**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

Alan opened the meeting and noted that the first item on the agenda would be for Tommy to give a presentation on SCE&G's existing multi-use dock policy.

While discussing the presentation with the group, Tommy explained that the definition of a multi-use dock was a dock that would accommodate four or more watercraft simultaneously. Tommy added that under the residential dock policy they could accommodate at most four people at a common dock. However, Tommy reminded the group that they had recommended to change that number to two people at most per common dock. Tommy also noted that the terms multi-use and multi-slip could be used interchangeably.

During the presentation Tommy also discussed the general requirements of multi-use marinas. Tommy explained that when a marina greater than 10 slips went into an area, no other marinas were allowed within a half-mile radius of the facility, except on a peninsula which there is a required 3

*MEETING NOTES*

*SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC*

*SCE&G Training Center  
August 24, 2006*

Final acg 9-20-06

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mile shoreline distance between marinas. Ron Ahle asked why they chose the 3 mile distance on a peninsula rather than the ½ mile radius. Randy Mahan replied that a 3 mile distance would be far enough that keep boat traffic at a distance where the marinas would not be impacting one another.

Tommy went on to discuss common access areas. He noted that if there is a common access area in a community then they will not permit individual boat ramps in that community. After the presentation the group looked at the Lake Murray Multi-slip Radius Map. While the group looked over the map, David Hancock noted that many of the facilities on the map were in place before the criteria came out. Ron noted that when criteria is developed he believed that there needed to be something in the criteria that allows for an objection by the agencies if there is significant spawning habitat. There was some discussion on private marinas vs. public marinas. The group noted the need for public multi-slip facilities and questioned if there was a need to make special concessions for those facilities. The group discussed how this could be incorporated while still developing fair criteria. Ron Ahle suggested having a less restrictive rule that the public facility only has to be a ¼ mile from another facility rather than ½ mile.

John Frick noted that if a developer buys 3000 ft of shoreline that it may have less of an environmental impact for him to put in a multi-slip dock rather than individual docks. Tommy noted that he and David had discussed that issue and noted they have also considered asking the developer to put in a buffer in order to receive a certain amount of extra slips.

The group discussed whether or not there was a need for more recreation facilities on the Lake. Alan noted that they will be able to better understand this question with the data from the recreation studies. Randy noted that the group needed to make sure that they documented the rationale behind the decisions they made because many of the decisions would be affecting the expectations that people would have for their property. He also noted that they would be presenting the changes to the public.

As a homework item review from the last meeting the group discussed the statistical analysis of the total number of docks that could exist on Lake Murray for each 100' of shoreline. Group noted that this would be good information to keep on file while making considerations. The group then looked at the newly updated ESA data. Ron noted that he would be interested in knowing how many deeper fringeland tracts are around the lake. He noted that this would be important to know during discussions on rebalancing. David noted that in order to do that there would need to be survey work done because there is inconsistencies with the GIS information. He noted that the PBL is correct on the ground and the plats but it is not consistent with the GIS. Tommy noted that they would look into this issue further.

*MEETING NOTES*

*SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC*

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August 24, 2006*

Final acg 9-20-06

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The group noted that the first set of criteria they would discuss was the criteria on common access areas. The group briefly discussed what the definition of a narrow cove should be. Ron noted that at another project they had termed a narrow cove anything “that was behind a constriction point of 300 ft or less”. There was discussion on whether or not to permit common access in coves with narrow openings. There was some agreement among individuals that this may not be an issue because there were not many areas like this around the Lake that needed to be dealt with.

The group continued to review through the criteria (criteria with group accepted changes attached below). As the group went through each one of the items they spent some time discussing how much shoreline should be required in a development for the common access area. The group also discussed how many feet of shoreline should be required for developments greater than 75 units, and if they were to include the lake front lots in that number. The group decided that the lake front lots would be included. The group also concluded that they would like to implement a minimum of 100 feet of shoreline with common areas serving more than 75 property/residential units having an additional 1.5 feet of linear shoreline per each property/residential unit served. The group noted that this would be good to have in place if there was a condominium or apartment complex built.

The group also noted that common access areas serving 10 or fewer property/residential units will meet the established existing guidelines for private docks, generally permitting up to 750 square feet in size and 75 feet in length. Common access areas serving more than 10 property/residential units may be eligible for a slip dock. This would allow a place where people could park their boat for short periods of time

When the group had finished discussing the criteria, they noted that the next TWC meeting would be scheduled for September 5<sup>th</sup> at 9:30 and they will be discussing commercial marinas.

**Statistical Analysis of the Total Number of Docks That Could Exist on Lake Murray for Each 100' of Shoreline**

<b>Total Docks per each 100' lot</b>						
Classification	Miles	ESA Miles	Feet	Docks		
Essement	385.16	39.66	2,033,803.29	20,338.03		
Future Development	101.33	40.65	535,022.40	5,350.22		
Forest Management	99.29	56.98	518,654.40	5,186.54		
75-Foot Setback	27.3	7.59	144,144.00	1,441.44		
Conservation Areas	0.71	0.71	3,748.80	37.49		
Public Recreation	32.14	0	0.00	0.00		
Commercial Recreation	5.81	0	0.00	0.00		
Project Operations	1.63	0	0.00	0.00		
	<b>652.34</b>	<b>145.89</b>	<b>3,235,372.80</b>	<b>32,353.73</b>		
<b>Total Docks per 100' lots excluding Public Rec, Commercial Rec and Project Ops</b>						
				32,354		
<b>Total Docks per each 100' lot Excluding Protected Shoreline</b>						
Classification	Miles	ESA Miles	Continuous Button Bush Miles	Shoreline Miles w/o Button Bush	Feet	Docks
Essement	385.19	39.66	-21.65	393.54	1,519,491.20	19,794.51
Future Development	101.33	40.95	-30.29	71.04	375,091.20	3,750.91
75-Foot Setback	27.3	7.59	-3.66	23.64	124,019.20	1,240.19
	<b>513.82</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>-55.60</b>	<b>458.22</b>	<b>2,419,401.60</b>	<b>24,194.02</b>
<b>Total Docks per 100' lots Excluding Forest Management and Continuous ESA's</b>						
						24,194
Current Number of Docks Existing on Lake Murray	9,500					

<b>1994-2005 ESA DATA</b>				
Classification	Miles	ESA Miles	<b>Total ESA Mileage per County</b>	
Easement	385.19	39.66	Lexington	39.49
Future Development	101.33	40.95	Newberry	51.36
Forest Management	98.23	56.98	Richland	2.92
75-Foot Setback	27.3	7.59	Saluda	52.11
Conservation Areas	0.71	0.71		<b>145.89</b>
Public Recreation	32.14	0		
Commercial Recreation	5.81	0		
Project Operations	1.93	0		
	<b>652.34</b>	<b>145.89</b>		
<b>ESA Breakdown by County</b>			<b>Total Mileage per ESA</b>	
Classification	County	ESA Miles		
Easement	Lexington	21.48	Wet Flats	18.09
	Newberry	9.94	Shallow Shoals	0.30
	Richland	2.03	Shallow Coves	25.75
	Saluda	6.21	Mature Upland Hardwood	0.86
		<b>39.66</b>	Exposed Bars	0.13
Future Development	Lexington	15.95	Button Bush & Willow Flats	14.89
	Newberry	14.04	Bottomland Hardwood	17.89
	Richland	0.39	Rocky Shores	0.10
	Saluda	10.57	Water Tupelo	0.10
		<b>40.95</b>	Continuous Button Bush	51.94
Forest Management and 75-Foot Setback	Lexington	1.98	Intermittent Button Bush	12.29
	Newberry	26.88	Bottomland Hardwood	5.55
	Richland	0.50		<b>145.89</b>
	Saluda	35.21		
		<b>64.57</b>		
Conservation Areas	Lexington	0.09		
	Newberry	0.50		
	Richland	0.00		
	Saluda	0.12		
		<b>0.71</b>		

Updated August 23, 2006



SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
LAKE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

COMMON ACCESS AREA GUIDELINES  
BOAT RAMPS AND COURTESY DOCKS

1. Initial consultation and site inspection by SCE&G Lake Management representative.
2. County Zoning Requirements: SCE&G requires a letter from the County Zoning Administration stating that the proposed site location meets existing County regulations to construct a Boat Ramp or Courtesy Dock.
3. ~~No common access area, dock or ramp will be permitted to be located in a cove less than 200' wide measured from the 360' to 360' contour across the cove.~~ **3.**  
Existing slope and water depth must accommodate ramp and dock at a minimum lake level elevation of 352'. Ramps will be constructed of reinforced concrete and may not exceed 12 feet wide.
4. No destruction or removal of **critical** shoreline vegetation growing below the 360' contour will be permitted for the installation of a boat ramp or dock. Critical vegetation includes but is not limited to species such as button bush, willows and significant hardwood species.
5. From the end of the proposed courtesy dock, there must be a minimum of 150' across the cove to the 360' contour on the opposite shore. Clearance between structures on opposing banks must be a minimum of 75 feet.
6. Common areas must be located within the confines of the proposed development with a minimum of 100' to the nearest adjoining property, or a buildable lot designated on both sides of the common area with a minimum linear shoreline footage of 100 feet.
7. All common areas must have a minimum of 100' of linear shoreline. Common areas serving more than 75 property/residential units must have an additional 1.5 feet of linear shoreline per each property/residential unit served.

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Comment: Check for consistency with verbiage in the SMP/ESA criteria.

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Hanging: 0.75"

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Deleted: All common areas must have minimum of 100' of linear shoreline.

8.

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**Deleted:** Common areas must provide adequate roads and parking area to accommodate the use of the facility by the Homeowners Association.

9.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

**Deleted:** Ramps will be constructed of reinforced concrete and generally up to 12 feet wide. Required length to be functional.

**Common Access Area Guidelines  
Boat Ramps and Courtesy Docks  
Page 2**

10.

Common access areas serving 10 or fewer property/residential units will meet the established existing guidelines for private docks, generally permitting up to 750 square feet in size and 75 feet in length. Common access areas serving more than 10 property/residential units may be eligible for a slip dock. waterway.

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**Comment:** Tommy/David to develop recommendations for increasing the size /slips of common access areas accomodating larger shoreline properties.

11.

All common access docks are approved for short term day use only.

**Deleted:** or not to extend one third the distance across the affected

**Deleted:** No slips or overnight docking of boats will be allowed at the Courtesy Dock.



**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RCG**

**SCE&G Training Center  
August 22, 2006**

Final ACG 9-20-06

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Steve Bell, LW  
Roy Parker, LMA  
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services  
Bob Keener, LMA, LMSCA  
Tom Bowles, SCE&G  
Don Tyler, LMA, LMHOC  
Tom Ruple, LMA  
Trisha Priester, Lexington County  
Teresa Powers, Newberry County  
Jennifer O'Rourke, SCWF

Phil Hamby, Landowner  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Tony Bebber, SCPRT  
Rhett Bickley – Lexington County  
Van Hoffman – SCE&G  
Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
Bill Mathias, LMA, LMPS  
Mike Murrell, LMA  
Bertina Floyd, LMHOC  
Bill Marshall, SCDNR, LSSRAC  
Regis Parsons, Landowner  
Joy Downs, LMA

**DATE:** August 22, 2006

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**HOMEWORK ITEMS:**

- RCG members to make recommendations for what they would like to see in regards to public outreach to the TWC
- Alan and Tommy to contact individuals at Alabama Power and Georgia Power to see how their public outreach programs are being accepted
- TWC to take field trip to review the ESAs.
- Ron Ahle to put together some information on the biological benefits of a periodic drawdown for TWC discussion

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:** November 14, 2006 at 9:30 a.m. (Tentative)  
Located at the Lake Murray Training Center

## **MEETING NOTES**

### **SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RCG**

**SCE&G Training Center  
August 22, 2006**

Final ACG 9-20-06

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#### **INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

*These notes serve to be a summary of the major points presented during the meeting and are not intended to be a transcript or analysis of the meeting.*

Alan Stuart opened the meeting and welcomed the group. It was noted that the first item of the agenda was for Alison Guth to give a presentation on public outreach for shoreline management plans at hydropower projects. After the presentation the floor was opened for group discussion on this topic.

The group discussed a variety of public outreach options that included newsletters at kiosks, notices on bill stuffers, and quarterly newsletters. Tommy Boozer noted that the website could be used as an information portal and have links with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Lake Murray Association (LMA), and Lake Murray Power Squadron (LMPS) websites. There was also discussion on publishing a quarterly or annual newsletter similar to the example from Alabama Power Company given in Alison's presentation. Ron Ahle noted that he believed that the newsletter would allow for the development of incentive and recognition programs for shoreline improvement. The group generally liked the idea of a recognition program for shoreline improvements. Tommy noted that it may also be beneficial if Steve Bell wrote about some of the shoreline management issues in his articles in the Lake Murray News.

Don Tyler asked how a property owner would obtain a copy of the SMP if they did not apply for a dock permit. Tommy replied that they are currently working on ways to tie it into title transfers.

The group continued to discuss public outreach options. It was noted that one important item to have in a newsletter would be a section including standard information on lake management contacts and regulations. There was the suggestion of having the newsletter as a pdf that would be available on the website. The group noted pro's and con's of having a solely electronic newsletter. It was noted that although the electronic version may be the way things are progressing, many people would not think to look it up. Overall, the group noted that if a newsletter was chosen as a form of public outreach it would need to be diverse and cover many issues on Lake Murray, not solely lake and land management issues. The group decided that a homework item would be for the group members to make recommendations for what they would like to see in regards to public outreach to the TWC.

Alan noted that he would work with Tommy to contact individuals at Alabama Power and Georgia Power to see how their public outreach programs are being accepted. The group also noted public outreach would be addressed in the license in a brief manner, and the nuts and bolts of the public

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RCG**

**SCE&G Training Center  
August 22, 2006**

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outreach program would not be included as a part of the license. This would allow for modification of a public outreach program without having to change the license.

The next item for discussion was the issues matrix. As the group interactively reviewed the issues matrix for Lake and Land, they made comments and asked question on the issues. Alan noted that the goal of the issues matrix is to make sure that everyone's issue has been addressed or is being addressed.

Joy Downs asked if the RCG would see the newly drafted SMP section by section or as a whole. Alan noted that he would leave that up to the group to decide. After some discussion the group decided that the RCG would see the SMP as a whole, although they could track each issue through the issues matrix and through the notes.

While the group continued to discuss the matrix, Steve Bell noted that he believed the TWC would need to go out on the Lake to review the ESAs. The TWC members generally agreed that a field trip to review the ESAs may be beneficial. Although, David Hancock added that USFWS and DNR had already been out with the consultant to map the ESAs. Tommy also noted that they were in the process of putting together a map that included the ESAs and where they were within each land classification.

There was some discussion on whether or not there should be a periodic drawdown for vegetation control. The group briefly discussed the positives and negatives of a drawdown and Ron Ahle noted he would put together some information on the biological benefits of a periodic drawdown that will be discussed in more detail in the TWC.

The group continued to review the issues matrix and the group discussed the issues regarding Two-Bird cove. SCE&G explained that they had had no choice but to act on the FERC order to designate Two-Bird Cove as a special recreation area. Bill Argentieri explained that they first received this order in October of 2004, which SCE&G appealed stating that they recommended against it. However, in December of 2004 the FERC rejected their appeal and required SCE&G to designate the areas. Several of the group members who live in Two-Bird Cove expressed their concern. Phil Hamby expressed his concern that there may be public facilities placed in the cove on SCE&G owned property. Tommy noted that SCE&G had no plans of doing that and the FERC order required no facilities be placed there. He also noted that a good deal of the property in the cove is classified as ESA. Ron noted that when they reviewed the FERC order it was originally concerning sailboats, which he was not as apprehensive about because they would not be able to go far back in the shallow cove. Ron noted that he was concerned that it included all boats because the area is a significant in regards to habitat. For clarification purposes, Alan asked SCE&G what they were planning on doing as part of the designation. Tommy noted that they had no plans or

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RCG**

***SCE&G Training Center  
August 22, 2006***

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intentions of doing anything as part of the designation. Tommy further noted that the only thing they may have to do is identify the areas on Exhibit R maps. Ron suggested that the TWC come up with a few alternative coves to present to the FERC that the sailboat groups would agree to. Regis Parsons noted that he thought the landowners would be happy with that alternative if it was also coupled with the de-designation of Two-Bird Cove.

Alan noted that there would be continued dialogue on this topic in future discussions on Fringelands and Land Classifications. Amanda Hill and Ron both noted that they would like to revisit this topic because they were not anticipating the level of high intensity use of this cove by all boats, not just sailboats.

The group concluded the meeting and noted that the next RCG meeting was tentatively scheduled for November 14<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

<i>Issue/Request</i>	<i>Requested by:</i>	<i>TWC Assignment/ Category Assignment*</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Status/Date Discussed</i>	<i>Current Action Items</i>	<i>Resolutions</i>
Map of Intermittent and Perennial Streams	DNR	Buffer Zone Restoration and Management	Parts of the SMP that have not been resolved include a map identifying intermittent and perennial streams and their associated 75' buffer		Include maps in SMP	<b>Tentatively Complete to the Satisfaction of the TWC (August 2005??)</b>
Existing Studies	USFWS, Newberry County	Information Needs/Study Requests				<b>Tentatively Complete to the Satisfaction of the TWC</b>
Federal and State Regulations Technical Committee	Lake Watch	Information Needs/Study Requests	A technical committee should be formed to determine and review all Federal and State regulations that relate to or have impact on the management of the reservoir, the lower Saluda and lands within the project boundaries. The committee should also meet with FERC and discuss and clarify all FERC regulations/ requirements.	<b>April 20, 2006</b> - Allan Creamer (FERC Rep for the Saluda Project) attended a question and answer session at the Quarterly Public Meeting to answer the groups relicensing questions	Continue to review regulations as issues are identified/addressed	<b>Tentatively Complete to the Satisfaction of the TWC</b>
Updated Shoreline Classification	USFWS, DNR, Newberry County	Shoreline Classification	Updated classification that describes the existing use of the property, acreage and mileage of shoreline for Lake Murray and Lower Saluda River. Including information on how many acres, within the PBL are associated with environmental, forest and game and vegetated land classifications, as well as wetlands	<b>March 28, 2006</b> - Tommy presented this information to the TWC. Maps are also currently being updated to include all information	Include in SMP	<b>Tentatively Complete to the Satisfaction of the TWC</b>
LUSMP Technical Committee	Lake Watch	Shoreline Permitting sub-committee (General Shoreline Management)	The technical committee would review the existing LUSMP and make changes after discussion with the larger group. One outcome would be to put together in one document the entire LUSMP			<b>Tentatively Complete to the Satisfaction of the TWC</b> - This is being accomplished through the Lake and Land Management Technical Working Committee

Buffer Zone Restoration Technical Committee	Lake Watch	Buffer Zone Restoration and Management	A technical committee should be formed to assess all buffer zones on the lake for compliance with current and past guidelines and restriction. Cause of excessive clearing should be determined, restoration plan should be re-evaluated and updated if necessary	<b>March 16, 2006</b> - TWC discussed the Buffer Zone Management Plan and agreed on a monitoring and compliance section that would include the submittal of a revegetation plan by the land owner and that the landowner provide photo documentation of replanted area for a period of 5 years	TWC discussed these issues and arrived at consensus regarding the Monitoring and Compliance section of the Plan. It would include items such as the submittal of a revegetation plan by the land owner and that the landowner must provide photo documentation of replanted area for a period of 5 years	<b>Tentatively Complete to the Satisfaction of the TWC</b>
Communications/ Procedural Technical Committee	Lake Watch	Other	A technical committee should be formed to study how SCE&G and stakeholders can better communicate and work together to achieve the goals and objectives implemented in the new license plan	<b>November 1, 2005</b> - Group discussed this issue and it was concluded that if increased communication between group was needed then joint group meetings would be held	Steve Bell to develop recommendations	
Excavation Policy	Newberry County, USFWS	Shoreline Permitting sub-committee (Excavation)	review the current excavation policy	<b>June 15, 2006</b> - TWC reviewed and made group consensus changes to Excavation Policy. SCE&G to incorporate changes		<b>1st Draft Complete to the Satisfaction of the TWC</b>

Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan	DNR	Erosion and Sedimentation	Parts of the plan (SMP) that have not been resolved include: an erosion and sedimentation control plan	<b>May 8, 2006</b> - TWC reviewed DNR drafted shoreline stabilization plan that details the criteria for shoreline stabilization permits and consequences for violators. <b>May 26, 2006</b> - TWC continued to review strawman shoreline stabilization criteria developed by SCDNR. Incorporated group consensus changes	<b>1st Draft Complete to the Satisfaction of the TWC</b>
FERC Lake Murray Shoreline Management Plan Update	Newberry County	Shoreline Permitting sub-committee (General Shoreline Management)	General Outline to be developed by SCE&G	<b>April 26, 2005</b> - RCG reviewed and made changes to the new SMP general outline. Group consensus changes to be incorporated	<b>1st Draft Complete to the Satisfaction of the TWC</b>
Limited Brushing Criteria	DNR	Shoreline Permitting	It was requested that a limited brushing permit be implemented to cut back growth of invasive plants and to educate the landowner.	<b>April 25, 2006</b> - TWC agreed on limited brushing guidelines and created a document that details, among other items, species that can and cannot be cleared.	<b>1st Draft Complete to the Satisfaction of the TWC</b>
Woody Debris and Stump Management Plan	DNR	ESA Identification and Management	Parts of the SMP that have not been resolved include a woody debris and stump management plan	<b>March 28, 2006</b> - The TWC agreed to make the Woody Debris Management Plan a component of the SMP. TWC reviewed plan and comments were incorporated	<b>1st Draft Complete to the Satisfaction of the TWC</b>

Completion of a Buffer Zone Management Plan	USFWS, DNR, Newberry County	Buffer Zone Restoration and Management	Complete a Buffer Zone and Management Plan that includes Restoration Measures for buffer zone areas that have been improperly cleared by landowners. Newberry county requests that the buffer zone property be mapped and posted with the applicable restrictions in order to be made available through local government offices	<b>March 16, 2006</b> - TWC progressed through Buffer Zone and Riparian Management Plan and incorporated changes based on group consensus. SCE&G to incorporate changes into document		<b>1st Draft Complete to the Satisfaction of the TWC</b>
Restriction Guidelines in Buffer Surrounding ESA's	DNR	ESA Identification and Management	Parts of the SMP that have not been resolved include guidelines for restrictions within the 50' buffer surrounding the ESA's	<b>March 28, 2006</b> - TWC discussed the implementation of a 15ft buffer around continuous ESA's.	SCE&G to consider implementation of 15ft buffer on either side adjacent to continuous ESA on easement and future development property. DNR noted that this would be acceptable	<b>Proposal under consideration by SCE&amp;G</b>
Map Showing ESA's for Easement Properties	DNR	ESA Identification and Management	Parts of the SMP that have not been resolved include a map showing ESA's in front of all easement properties	<b>March 28, 2006</b> - SCE&G is in the process of developing updated map including these items	SCE&G developing map Combined with Item 1 SCE&G still needs to place all ESA locations in one viewing tool TWC ground-truth verification of ESA Map	<b>Completed</b>
ESA Management Policy	DNR, USFWS, Newberry County	ESA Identification and Management	Development and incorporation of specific management restrictions into the SMP to control encroachments into ESA's, conservation areas, and other areas	<b>March 28, 2006</b> - TWC discussed the permitting of docks in ESA's on easement property and the establishment of a buffer around continuous ESA's.	SCE&G tasked with developing general criteria regarding the permitting of docks on ESAs on easement property	<b>Ongoing</b>



Reservoir Level Study	CCL/American Rivers, City of Columbia PRT, LSSRAC, LMA		Lake level fluctuation as it pertains to aquatic habitat, downstream flows, and recreation. More specifically the effects of drawdown on recreational boating, the ability to release downstream flows using a hydrologic/operations a model including effects of inundation patterns on the Congaree. A look at the effects of yearly lake level fluctuations on the Saluda and Congaree as well as the Congaree National Park. Also, to evaluate potential seasonal target elevations for Lake Murray that attempt to balance all related interest, including lakeside homeowners, municipal water users, environmental interests, power production capabilities, and downstream river users			<b>Ongoing:</b> Operations TWC is in the process of developing a Hydraulic Operations Model that will answer many of these questions.
Posting of Drawdown Dates/ Periodic Drawdowns	Newberry County		Newberry County requests the posting of draw-down dates due to safety concerns for lake users.		Ron Ahle will prepare a presentation on the WQ and F&W benefits of periodic drawdowns.	<b>Ongoing:</b> SCE&G in the process of developing Web-based information system that includes information on planned releases
Review of TVA and USACE Shoreline Management Policies	Lake Watch	Shoreline Permitting	It is recommended that studies on Shoreline Development Impacts on TVA Rivers and Lakes and US Army Corps studies associated with shoreline management updates be used as part of the information available to address issues in this committee	<b>May 8, 2006</b> - TWC reviewed TVA and Corps guidelines for bank stabilization while discussing what guidelines on Lake Murray should entail.		<b>Ongoing</b>

Total Build-Out Study	SCPRT, Newberry County, USFWS, LMHC	Land Reclassification	A "build-out" scenario should be used to identify areas to avoid or target for new recreational access and identify areas in SMP that need to be amended	<b>July 12, 2006</b> - TWC discussed this item, SCE&G to estimate the maximum number of docks possible on the lake at the request of Lake Watch <b>July 19, 2006</b> - Recreation Management TWC in process of developing Boat Density Study Plan which will provide information on what areas of the lake are most used and where areas for improvement would be	SCE&G to provide number for maximum number of docks possible. Rec Management TWC to finalize and provide data from Boat Density Study	<b>Ongoing: AWS been working with Bill Mathias and AWS to develop a study/work plan</b>
Residential, Commercial, and Common Docks	USFWS, Newberry County, Lake Watch	Shoreline Permitting sub-committee (Residential, Commercial, Public, Private, and Multi-Slip Dock Permitting)	It was requested that the group review the Residential, Commercial, Public, Private and Multi-Slip dock policies	<b>June 15, 2006</b> - Group reviewed and made changes to General requirements for Private Docks and Common Docks. Lake Watch noted that they needed until the July 12, 2006 meeting to review the General Requirements document. <b>July 12, 2006</b> Lake Watch noted that in order to agree with criteria on Private and Common docks they would need information on the maximum number of docks possible on Lake Murray. SCE&G to calculate number	SCE&G to calculate maximum possible number of docks on Lake Murray	<b>TBD: Meeting on August 24</b>

Rebalancing of Shoreline Classifications	DNR, SCPRT	Land Reclassification	Rebalancing of shoreline classifications in order to provide sufficient recreation and nature-based tourism opportunities for the growing regional population throughout the license period. Acreage should be added to all small recreation sites to allow for future expansion as recreational needs change and to provide options for shore based recreation.			TBD
Future Fringeland Sale Policy	USFWS, Newberry County	Land Reclassification sub-committee (Lake Murray Land Sales)	Review the current policies on the sale of fringeland			TBD
Two-Bird Cove Hurricane Hole Cove	Landowners	Land Reclassification	Would like the de-designation of Two Bird Cove as a special recreation area		Explore alternatives to recreation in the Two Bird Cove area and remove "Special Recreation" designation.	TBD
Activities in the Fringeland						TBD
Obtain dock without purchase of fringeland						TBD

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Training Center  
July 12, 2006**

final ACG 8-8-06

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
Steve Bell, LW

Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Rhett Bickley – Lexington County  
Van Hoffman – SCE&G  
Randy Mahan – SCANA Services  
Tom Eppink – SCANA Services  
John Frick, Landowner  
Tony Bebbler, SCPRT  
Roy Parker, LMA

**DATE:** July 12, 2006

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**HOMEWORK ITEMS:**

- SCE&G to work on list of activities that are not allowed
- SCE&G to estimate the maximum number of docks possible on the lake at the request of Lake Watch.
- Dick Christie to develop section on Aquatic Plants for SMP booklet and email to SCE&G
- Group to consider incentives to landowners for multi-slip docks and habitat improvements for boat ramps.

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:** August 24, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.  
Located at the Lake Murray Training Center

**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

Alan opened the meeting and noted that the group would begin by reviewing the Shoreline Management Program Booklet. Although this was not the first item on the agenda it was noted that discussion on the first item would require the presence of another individual that had not yet shown up.

The group began to discuss the booklet item by item. The group noted that the goal was to make the booklet deal solely with permitting. As the group discussed the items in the booklet, changes were made directly to the document projected on the screen (document attached). During discussions on the section in the booklet pertaining to undeveloped areas, it was noted that that

## **Saluda Hydro Relicensing Lake and Land Management Technical Working Committee**

particular section would need to be addressed in more detail during TWC discussion on land reclassification.

It was noted that discussion on fisheries management would not be included in the smaller booklet, but in the more detailed SMP. In place of extended discussion on this topic in the booklet, the group noted that DNR's website would be listed as a reference for information on fisheries management. The group also noted that the phone number for Marine Enforcement should be included under the section entitled Boating Safety. There was continued discussion on the purpose and function of the booklet and it was noted that another separate booklet would be put together for Recreation, while this booklet strictly contained the dos and don'ts in the Shoreline Management Program.

The group briefly discussed the Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA)s. John Frick asked if the ESA classifications would shift over time due to die-offs. Ron Ahle replied that although the button bushes may die from time to time in an area, the habitat that is suitable for growth will remain, and they will come back over time. Ron also noted that periodic updates to ESA's may be beneficial to protect areas that were not originally identified.

Dick Christie made a few suggestions to the SMP booklet for the group to consider. He noted that it may be beneficial to list Shoreline Classifications at the beginning of the booklet. He explained that this section could include discussion on what activities are allowed in areas such as Forest and Game Management, what acreage is included in those lands, etc. Tommy Boozer also added that discussion on what activities can be performed in the Buffer Zone should be included as well.

The group continued to progress through the booklet and noted that there would be a brief reference to SCE&G Park facilities; although the points on Criteria for Establishing New Facilities would be taken out, while the other items could be placed in the recreation booklet.

As the group began discussion on dock policies, Ron suggested that the group come up with some proposals for incentive programs. The group noted that incentive programs would be discussed at a later date and the group was tasked to consider incentives in the meantime, as well as review incentive programs at other projects.

The group briefly discussed boat ramps and Tommy explained this issue to the group. Tommy noted that they do not permit a boat ramp to an individual that has access to a community boat ramp. He explained that the only instances in which SCE&G does permit a boat ramp are when the individual owns down to the 360, is not associated with a common access area and they have no vegetation to consider. Ron suggested that the group consider not allowing private residential boat ramps. Alan noted that a ramp may be used as an incentive to have the homeowner plant button bushes on his property. The group agreed that this may be an area for incentives.

Discussion arose regarding boat lifts and Tommy explained that they only allow one boatlift per dock. Tommy continued to note that he would like the groups' input on the issue of jet ski lifts. He pointed out that most of the jet ski or personal watercraft lifts are floating and have been considered temporary because they are fiberglass and are placed on the backside of docks. Tommy noted that it currently has not been an issue due to the fact that the footprint of the dock does not change.

## **Saluda Hydro Relicensing Lake and Land Management Technical Working Committee**

Tommy also explained that another issue that they have been confronted with is the homeowner wanting to purchase a jet dock in order to pull their boat up on. He explained that they are currently handling this situation by informing the individuals that they cannot have the jet dock unless it took the place of their current dock and was a maximum size of 20' x 12'. Dick made the suggestion of defining "jet dock" in the booklet. Tom Eppink noted that he believed it best that a permitting process be developed for jet ski lifts.

Tony Bebber explained that in the Catawba relicensing issues with water toys, such as trampolines and large inflatable rafts, arose. The group considered these issues and noted that water toys, such as trampolines, could not be left out for more than a day without being considered a mooring, adding to the total footprint of the area. The group also decided to review Catawba's policy on this. It was noted that the term "mooring" would also be defined in the booklet. Tommy Boozer also explained that there are no approved ski jumps or ski courses on the lake.

The group began to discuss earthfill encroachments. It was noted that these encroachments happened many years ago and most are 5 to 10 ft. Tommy explained that they sometimes have the encroachments removed, however in some cases it is more detrimental to remove an encroachment than to permit it. Tommy also explained that the license allows SCE&G to sell those encroachments to the property owner.

The next topic to discuss was fringelands, however the group noted that this topic would be discussed in more detail prior to a presentation on this issue by Van Hoffman. The group briefly discussed the section on water removal and noted that it would be revised and condensed.

As the group continued through the document, it was noted that many of the items would be discussed in detail in the SMP, rather than in the booklet. Dick noted that he would put together a section on aquatic plants for the booklet as a homework assignment.

The group concluded the discussion on the SMP booklet and briefly noted the homework items before moving on to discuss the General Requirements for Docks.

In discussions on the General Requirements for docks, Steve Bell requested an estimate on the maximum number of docks possible on Lake Murray. When asked why this number was useful, Steve noted that it has been requested for consideration in whether the footprint is too large. SCE&G noted that they could calculate the maximum docks on the lake, however the number would be completely theoretical. It was noted that more discussion on the General Requirements would occur after the number was distributed to the TWC.

John Frick suggested an alternative proposal of increasing the spacing between docks to 400 ft, with agreement from some attendees of the concept of greater spacing. Tommy noted that that would essentially be privatizing the lake because very few people could afford that much shoreline. Also, John F. suggested that landward access to game management lands should be a requirement, else the designation as game management might be misleading since only lakeside access would be possible for the public. The group came to consensus that issues regarding game management lands, land sales and fringe lands would be discussed in more detail at a future Lake and Land Management meeting. Specifically, when the group focuses land sales, reclassification and

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rebalancing discussions. Tony suggested that the group should decide if shared docks and multi-slip docks are preferable to the current pattern of individual docks, and discuss what incentives or requirements would encourage this. The group decided to discuss this issue in more detail during discussions on incentives.

Agenda for next meeting:

It was noted that at the next meeting there would be discussion on multi-slip docks and common access areas. Tommy would give a presentation on how multi-slip docks and common access areas are currently being permitted.

# Lake Murray

## Shoreline Management Program



**Saluda Hydro Relicensing  
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**Lake Murray**

**Policies and Procedures**

**INTRODUCTION**

Work of clearing the site for the Saluda River Hydroelectric Development was started in April of 1927 under a permit granted by the Federal Power Commission to the Lexington Water Power Company.

In July of 1930 Lake Murray reached an elevation of 300 feet. The following December, the first electric power, 10,000 kilowatts, was delivered. At the time of its completion, Saluda Dam was the largest earth dam in cubical content for power purposes in the world<sup>1</sup>. The dam itself is 211 feet high and contains over 11 million cubic yards of material. Lake Murray is 41 miles long and 14 miles wide at its widest point and contains 763 billion gallons of water. It has a shoreline of approximately 650 miles including the islands. Residents and visitors to Lake Murray are familiar with its fluctuating water levels. In the Saluda River watershed, about 75 percent of the normal rainfall comes in the first six months of the calendar year. The lake level can reach 360 feet; however the normal high lake level is usually reached in May at about 358 feet above mean sea level. When rainfall decreases during the summer months and the demand for power increases, the elevation begins to drop with a normal minimum of about 350 feet elevation coming in the fall of the year.

Lake Murray, over the years, has been, and still is, a major power generation source and provider of recreational and commercial resources for the residents and visitors of South Carolina.

In the late 1960's a rapid change in the character and rate of development of the lake began to take place.

As development increases, due primarily to Lake Murray's close proximity to the Columbia Metropolitan area, the very values that attract families and visitors in the first place could be destroyed unless the potential for environmental degradation is recognized by all parties concerned.

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South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, (SCE&G) as owner and Licensee of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project No. 516, realizes the need for formulation of rules and regulations to promote and enhance the recreational potential of Lake Murray and protect its environmental quality while continuing to use Lake Murray as a major part of SCE&G's power production capabilities. All lake management policies are consistent with the regulations and requirements of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) under whose authority SCE&G owns and operates Lake Murray for the generation of power.

SCE&G's Lake Management Department is responsible for enforcing FERC directives regarding unauthorized uses of Lake Murray waters and land below the 360 foot contour elevation.

FERC directives require SCE&G to prevent or halt unauthorized actions by taking measures to stop such actions.

SCE&G has implemented a Shoreline Management Permitting Program (described in this booklet) to permit, upgrade, and properly maintain structures and facilities below the 360 contour. These regulations and inspection programs serve to maintain an environment at Lake Murray which has something to offer to everyone.

[Add Sections for ESA and Land Use Classification and what people can do on these lands](#)

**I. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES**

**1. General Policy and Purpose**

a. The implementation by SCE&G of the Lake Murray Shoreline Management Program shall maintain and conserve the area's natural and man-made resources.

b. The purpose of the policy is to comply with the terms of the Project No. 516 License, the regulations and the orders of the FERC and to assist in providing a balance between recreation and environmental control.

**2. Water Quality Standards**

SCE&G will conduct a continuing water quality monitoring program to ensure that the waters of Lake Murray continue to be of an "A" classification suitable for swimming, fishing and other water-related recreational activities.

**3. Undeveloped Areas**

SCE&G owned undeveloped land around the lake is managed by the Land Department. These properties will be maintained through a sound forest management program to ensure the health of the forest. Timber will be managed in a multiple use manner in compliance with the S. C. Best Management Practices to maintain a balance of quality watershed

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conditions, recreational opportunities, wildlife habitat and promotion of new timber growth.

**II. PUBLIC FISHING, BOATING AND HUNTING**

**1. Fisheries Management**

The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources maintains an annual stocking program during the months of April, May and June. Fisheries Management of the lake in future years will consist of annual checks of the population by predator stocking (striped bass). Approximately 20,000 Rainbow Trout are stocked in the Saluda River below the dam annually. State fishing and safety regulations are enforced by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources.

**2. Boating Safety**

The boating laws of South Carolina are enforced by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Department on Lake Murray

**3. Public Hunting**

Approximately 6,225 acres of watershed land within and adjacent to Project No. 516 are leased to the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources as a part of the statewide Game Management Program. This land is located adjacent to the western portions of Lake Murray and in many cases, adjacent to other privately held lands that are also in the management program. These public hunting areas are shown on Game Management Area Maps available through the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources.

**III. PUBLIC LANDINGS and Parksites**

**Recreation will be placed in a separate brochure or map.**

**1. SCE&G Park Facilities**

SCE&G presently maintains 12 parks on Lake Murray, for a total of 56 acres. Each park provides a variety of recreational opportunities available to the public. Recreational activities include boat launching, fishing and picnicking. At the recreational facilities located on the north and south ends of the Lake Murray Dam a parking fee is charged to provide security and traffic control in congested areas. (Park season is from April 1 through September 30).

In addition to the existing 12 developed public parks, there are 65 islands in Lake Murray consisting of 220 acres that are available for public recreation.

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New Company Facilities¶**

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Additional park sites have been set aside by SCE&G. When public demand justifies the need for additional parks, these sites will be developed in cooperation with state and county agencies or independently by SCE&G.

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**3. Saluda River Access**

**Update with Saluda Shoals Park and Metts Landing. Place in Recreation Brochure.**

Public boat ramps are provided on the north and south sides of the Saluda River approximately 1 mile below the dam where Hope Ferry Road once crossed the river. They can be reached from the south by Corley Mill Road and on the north by Bush River Road.

A canoe portage facility is located approximately seven miles below the Lake Murray Dam on the north side of the Saluda River off of Bush River Road.

**4. Commercial Facilities**

**Place in Recreation Brochure**

Public access to the lake is also provided at privately-owned facilities. Boat launching and other recreation activities are available.

**5. S. C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism**

**Place in Recreation Brochure**

Dreher Island State Park provides boat ramps, camping, swimming, nature trails, sailing, and overlook areas. This 348 acre island is leased to PRT by SCE&G. See [www.southcarolinaparks.com](http://www.southcarolinaparks.com) or call 803-364-4152 for more information.

**Make new sections as follows:**

**List all permitted activities, list all activities and provide a description of the activities.**

**IV. DOCKS**

**1. General**

SCE&G requires that all docks, fixed, floating or combinations, be inspected by SCE&G agents to comply with Section IV, Paragraph 6, and that an inspection decal be prominently displayed on the approved dock.

**2. Policy**

SCE&G requires that anyone desiring to repair, replace, add to, or construct a dock must file an application before a permit will be issued prior to start of construction. Docks, whether fixed or floating must not interfere with surface water activities or navigation and must be compatible with scenic values in the vicinity. Use of common docks will be encouraged where practical.

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**3. General Requirements**

A minimum lot width of 100 feet along the 360 foot contour is required before an individual residential dock application will be considered.

Lots measuring less than 100 feet in width along the 360 contour requesting a dock, will be required to construct common docks with adjacent property owner(s). It is an applicant's responsibility to make arrangements with his neighbor(s) for common dock facilities. Common docks may accommodate up to five (5) individual lakefront property owners. A minimum distance of 100 feet is required between common docks and/or a common dock and an existing individual dock.

Lots measuring less than 100 feet in width in subdivisions established prior to 1989, where the adjacent lots have existing docks, may be considered for limited size docks.

If an existing lot having a permitted dock is subdivided, that dock permit will be canceled. A new permit will be issued only if the shoreline width requirement is met or if a common dock for all resulting lots is requested.

**4. Watercraft Limitations**

No watercraft exceeding 30 feet in length will be permitted to be permanently docked at a residential or common area dock.

Watercraft exceeding 30 feet must be docked at a multi-use docking facility

*It is against both federal and state laws to discharge sewage from any description of watercraft into the waters of South Carolina.*

**5. Application Procedure for New Construction, Additions or Replacements**

The applicant will be required to apply to SCE&G in writing and submit the following:

- a. Sketch showing location, design and dimensions of the proposed structure.
- b. Permitting fee required.
- c. Specific directions by land to applicant's property on Lake Murray.

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d. Plat of applicant's property reflecting, among other things, county tax map information..

**6. Dock Specifications**

a. Private docks whether permanent, floating or a combination of both, may generally be up to 450 square feet in overall size (surface area) and 75 feet in length provided they do not interfere with navigation, ingress or egress to adjoining property or are in any manner hazardous. In some locations, such as narrow coves, the maximum size may not be permitted or docks may not be permitted at all. Floating docks attached to permanent docks may be moved out as the water level recedes, provided they do not interfere with adjacent property owner's access.

b. A variance in the dimensions related to the length of docks may be granted in instances where conformity with existing structures would be practical and in cases where exceptions would be desirable due to curvature and/or slope of the shoreline. However, the effects on navigation and the aesthetic values of the surrounding area will control issuance of any variance.

c. All permanent docks must be built horizontally between the elevation of 360 foot and 362 foot contour.

d. Docks must be located a minimum of 15 feet from adjacent property lines and the projected length should not encroach across the imaginary projected lot lines. The projection of the imaginary property line is a management tool to assist Lake Management Representatives and may be waived under certain circumstances. Common docks, between adjacent property owners, are encouraged. The sideline limitation of 15 feet will be waived for existing or proposed common use docks. A copy of the written agreement between participating property owners will be furnished to SCE&G. An acceptable form of agreement is available upon request.

e. Covers on docks are not permissible unless the covered portion is located within 15ft. of the 360 foot contour. Handrailings on docks are permissible, provided that the sides of docks are not enclosed so as to obscure cross-vision.

f. Sinks, toilets, showers, etc., or any type of equipment or construction which will create or cause any liquid or solid waste to be discharged into the waters of the lake will not be permitted.

g. Effective January 1, 1995, all new floating docks constructed on Lake Murray are required to use encased or encapsulated flotation. Exposed foam bead flotation billets, or metal drums will not be allowed. Foam bead flotation



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deteriorates, causing shoreline litter. It is subject to destruction by animals and becomes waterlogged.

The New regulation applies only to new dock construction. Existing docks will be required to install encapsulated flotation when the old existing flotation needs to be replaced.

h. Houseboats used for habitation may not be permanently moored at private docks. Permanent mooring must be at marinas with sewer pump-out and treatment facilities.

**7. Common Dock Policy**

Common docks are docks which provide lake access for two to five family residential lots. Common docks are encouraged for all lake property as an alternative to individual docks and will be required on property with poor access and/or limited lake frontage, or in such other circumstances that SCE&G deems appropriate. Property owners are encouraged to adopt the common dock concept to reduce the number of docks on the shoreline and limit congestion in heavily developed areas.

SCE&G does not guarantee water access. Each lot is affected by the existing contours of the lake bottom and the operation of the Saluda Hydro Electric Project. It is the applicant's responsibility to review the shoreline area where the dock is to be located and to apply the restrictions outlined in Section IV-6 above to ensure the dock will meet the applicant's needs and satisfy SCE&G's shoreline management requirements.

**8. Multi-slip Dock Policy [Make sure this multi-slip term is consistent between this document and the SMP.]**

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The development and expansion of new or existing commercial docks will be negotiated on a case by case basis. The necessary Federal State and Local approved permits must be obtained before final approval by South Carolina Electric and Gas and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

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**V. Boat Ramps, Marine Railways & Boat Lifts**

**1. Policy**

Boat ramps, marine railways, or boat lifts cannot be constructed, replaced or added to without a permit from SCE&G. The use of boat ramps at public and semi-public facilities shall be encouraged in preference to construction of private ramps. Refer to Section IX - 2. concerning boatramps on fringeland. [add more detail of boat ramp details with incentives for improvements if they ramps are allowed, such as vegetation, slope, topography, etc.]

**2. Application Procedure**

Applications for permits to construct, add to, or replace boat ramps, marine railways, boat lifts shall be submitted to SCE&G in writing and must include the following:

- a. Sketch showing location and dimensions of the proposed ramp, boat lift and/or marine railway.
- b. Permitting fee required.
- c. Specific directions, by land, to applicant's property on Lake Murray.

**3. Boat Ramp, Boat Lift, Personal Watercraft Lifts and/or Marine Railway Specifications**

- a. Ramps will be constructed of concrete. Asphalt compounds or petroleum base products are prohibited.
- b. All ramps should be located as not to interfere with neighboring property owners. Adjoining property owners are encouraged to agree to common use of the ramp. A copy of the written agreement between participating property owners will be furnished to SCE&G.
- c. Ramps may generally be up to 15 feet wide and required length to be functional. Public and semi -public ramps may be granted a variance.

d. Generally, marine railways to be constructed for access to the lake from facilities located above the 360 foot contour are permitted. Railways constructed below the 360 foot contour area restricted to two foot elevation above the natural lake basin.

e. Boat lifts should be located as not to interfere with the adjoining property owners' access. All boat lifts will be constructed at the owners' dock. No

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covers are to be constructed over boatlifts. [only one boat lift will be approved per dock.] [we need to address floating drive on docks under Dock Section of the SMP] [address jet ski drive on docks – we do not object to them at this time.]

f. Personal Watercraft lifts will require a permit from SCE&G [We need to address jet ski lifts]

g. Floating platforms or tubes (look at Duke SMP program for water toys)

**VI. Moorings (develop a definition of anchorages at USACE)**

Absent exceptional circumstances, mooring on the waters of Lake Murray is not allowed.

Ski jumps are not allowed. Ski courses are not allowed on a permanent basis

**VII. Shoreline Stabilization**

No sand shall be placed below the 360 foot contour. They shall take effective measures to keep sand from migrating below the 360 foot contour.

**1. Policy**

No rip-rapping, seawalls or retainer walls will be constructed, replaced, repaired or added to without a permit from SCE&G.

**2. Application Procedure**

Applicants for permits for erosion control shall be submitted to SCE&G in writing and must include the following:

- a. A copy of applicant's deed and plat to the property.
- b. Area on plat where located and type of erosion control proposed.
- c. Permitting fee required.
- d. Specific directions by land, to applicant's property on Lake Murray.

**3. Specifications**

- a. Rip -rapping

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Rip-rapping for erosion control at the 360 foot contour and below will generally be permitted provided it is aesthetically acceptable and materials used have prior approval by SCE&G. (No ~~concrete~~ blocks, bricks, or building materials may be used as rip-rap below the 360 foot contour).

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b. Seawalls or retainer walls

Seawalls or retainer walls for erosion control will be permitted provided they are constructed on the 360 foot contour. Earth fills below the 360 foot contour are prohibited.

**4. Limited Brushing**

Trees, bushes, and vegetation growing below the 360 foot contour on the shoreline of Lake Murray play an important role in the overall environmental condition of the Lake. The ecological impact the vegetation has on the fish and wildlife habitat is necessary to ensure a sound, healthy Lake environment. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company's Shoreline Management Plan permits limited removal of the shoreline vegetation for the construction and installation of docks. Please be advised that unauthorized removal of shoreline vegetation (button bushes, willow trees, hardwood, etc.) will result in the cancellation of the dock permit and revegetation of the shoreline will be required. Removal of merchantable timber may require reimbursement subject to valuation by SCE&G's Land Department. Property owners must contact South Carolina Electric & Gas Company's Lake Management Department prior to any removal of shoreline vegetation below the 360' contour.

**VIII. Excavations**

**1. Policy**

Excavation below the 360 foot contour is not permitted without authorization from SCE&G. All authorized excavations must be in accordance with SCE&G specifications and requirements which may include an environmental assessment plan or report.

**2. Application Procedure**

Applications for permits to excavate shall be submitted to SCE&G in writing and will include the following:

- a. A copy of applicant's deed and plat of property.
- b. Specific directions, by land, to applicant's property on Lake Murray.
- c. Drawing to scale of area to be excavated.

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- d. Required local, state and federal permits. Lake Management Department of SCE&G will assist in preparation of required local, state and federal permits.
- e. An application for an excavation not exceeding 150 cubic yards can be processed by SCE&G personnel. Any commercial excavation or individual individual excavation exceeding 150 cubic yards must be processed through the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and State agencies.
- f. Permitting fee required.

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**3. Excavation Specifications**

- a. All excavating must be done directly in front of the permittee's lot.
- b. No excavation will be permitted when the excavation site is covered with water.
- c. All displaced soil must be moved above the 360 foot contour and must be stabilized and top seeded to prevent erosion.
- d. A 4 to 1 slope is the maximum slope allowed without rip rap. A 2 to 1 slope is permitted if rip-rap is installed.
- e. Excavations of wooded or vegetated areas located below the 360 foot contour is prohibited.
- f. No excavation will be permitted to alter the existing 360 contour.
- g. Excavation activities will be allowed only between October 1st of the current year and January 15th of the next year. Permits expire January 15 following the date of issuance

**IX. LAND USE**

**1. Encroachments**

Earth fills and non-permitted structures below the 360 foot contour are prohibited. Any that occurred prior to January 1, 1974, will be handled on a case by case basis.

**2. Fringeland [insert diagram!!!]**

Fringeland is that strip of land owned by SCE&G located between the 360 foot contour and the FERC Project Boundary Line. Fringeland is real estate

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and as such falls under the responsibility of the Land Department. The use of all fringeland is categorized under a Land Use Classification Plan. Fringeland under the Development Category is generally available for purchase by the adjoining back property owner subject to Land Department and FERC review and regulation. However, as landowner, the Company retains the discretion to determine the availability of parcels for sale on an individual basis. Residential landowners, who have property behind SCE&G fringeland will have the right of access by foot to and from the lake. However, they will not be allowed to encroach with improvements, cut any trees or shrubs, place any water-oriented encroachments (dock or ramp) or otherwise alter the fringeland without written consent from the Lake Management Department. Appropriate action will be initiated to address such unauthorized violations. Upon the sale of fringeland to an individual, SCE&G generally retains title to a 75 foot buffer zone adjacent to the 360 foot contour.

Any unauthorized clearing of the trees or underbrush in the 75 foot buffer zone will result in the immediate cancellation of the individual's dock permit as well as possible legal action to require the revegetation of the affected area. Removal of merchantable timber will require reimbursement to South Carolina Electric & Gas Company subject to valuation of the Land Department.

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**X. WATER REMOVAL FROM THE LAKE [Move this section to after Moorings]**

**1. Application for a Permit [Commercial and residential requests for water withdrawals should contact SCE&G for permit applications and additional information. Water removal permits for residential property will be for irrigation purposes only.]**

[note – verify this information is in the SMP] Applications for a commercial permit to remove water may be submitted to SCE&G. SCE&G will deny the application if it appears to conflict with the public interest. If not, it will be forwarded to FERC for approval if required. SCE&G will not endorse such applications. SCE&G will impose limits in granting permits for approved applications. The applicant will be required to compensate SCE&G for water withdrawn and to bear expenses of filing the application.

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**2. Application Procedure**

A commercial application to withdraw water from the lake must include a complete description of the purpose for the removal and processes to be used, the volumes to be withdrawn and ultimately to be returned to the project waters, and copies of all required local, state, and federal permits and reports. A fee will be required.

**XI. EFFLUENT DISCHARGES [for SMP only – make sure this information is in the SMP.]**

**[We should include a statement in this document as follows: Lake Murray is classified as a no sewage discharge lake.]**

**1. Policy**

SCE&G personnel will continue to notify appropriate governmental officials of any unauthorized effluent discharges which are discovered. Anyone found to have an unauthorized discharge source within the project boundary line will be required to remove it.

**2. Installation of Sewage Pumping Stations at Marinas**

Commercial marinas must have facilities to remove effluent wastes from boats pursuant to South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control regulations.

**XII. GOVERNMENTAL CONSENTS [make sure the first two paragraphs are included in the SMP and remove from this document.]**

The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources has jurisdiction over navigation, wildlife, fisheries on Lake Murray. Applications for construction of new docks, boat ramps, excavations, filling and other encroachments may require evidence of consent from this agency.

The S. C. Department of Health and Environmental Control and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency have jurisdiction over effluent discharges and activities affecting water quality in Lake Murray. Permits and certificates from these agencies may also be required.

Leave this statement in this document: [Permits or consents from local governments with jurisdiction over zoning or other land use laws may be required.]

**XIII. GENERAL [include PFD, boating, other safety issues and/or websites to address these issues in more detail.]**



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**Aquatic Plants [Dick Christie to develop a write-up for this section.]**

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The management of the Aquatic Weed Program on Lake Murray is a cooperative agreement between the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources and South Carolina Electric & Gas Company's Lake Management Department. Lake visitors are requested to help prevent the spread of aquatic weeds by clearing off boats and trailers before launching into the waters of Lake Murray.

It is against both State and Federal regulations for individuals to spray or treat aquatic growth in the waters of Lake Murray without the necessary permits. Report all unauthorized spraying or aquatic weed problems to South Carolina Electric & Gas Company's Lake Management Department.

**Notice to Boaters** (Overhead Powerlines  
Crossing Project Waters)

Overhead powerlines cross the waters of Lake Murray. Boaters should be aware of powerlines and approach with caution.

Deeds, permits or other instruments affecting Project 516 lands and waters will contain all standard covenants customarily imposed upon project property and such other covenants as in the sole discretion of SCE&G may be desirable or appropriate. The instrument may contain indemnity clauses and insurance provisions.

Inspection fees do not constitute a charge for admission to Project lands,.

SCE&G retains the right to vary the amount of inspection fees.

No vested right or rights enforceable by third parties are created by SCE&G's Policies or Procedures.

All statements in this booklet are qualified by reference to SCE&G's Policy Memorandum and Procedure Memorandum governing Lake Murray, both of which are subject to change at any time. Regulations, Orders and Directives of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission will take precedence.

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**Maps of Lake Murray showing public and commercial landings, parks, shoal markings and other information are available free of charge from the South Carolina Electric & Gas Company.**

**Inquiries concerning policies, procedures, applications or regulations as outlined in this booklet should be directed to South Carolina Electric & Gas Company (096), Lake Murray Management Department, Columbia, South Carolina 29218. Telephone (803) 748-3015.**

**Saluda Hydro Relicensing  
Lake and Land Management Technical Working Committee**



**South Carolina Electric & Gas Company  
Lake Murray Management Department  
Mail Code 096  
Columbia, South Carolina 29218**

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Revised 5-80  
Revised 5-84  
Revised 6-88**

**Saluda Hydro Relicensing  
Lake and Land Management Technical Working Committee**

Revised 2-90  
Revised 8-95

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*MEETING NOTES*

***SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC***

***SCE&G Training Center  
June 15, 2006***

Final ACG 7-5-06

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***ATTENDEES:***

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
Steve Bell, LW

Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Rhett Bickley – Lexington County  
Van Hoffman – SCE&G  
Randy Mahan – SCANA Services  
Bill Mathias – LMA and LMPS  
Tom Eppink – SCANA Services

***DATE:*** June 15, 2006

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***HOMEWORK ITEMS:***

- Ron Ahle – to send Tommy Boozer and David Hancock Bank Erodability Index

***DATE OF NEXT MEETING:*** July 12, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.  
Located at the Lake Murray Training Center

***INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION***

Alan Stuart opened the meeting and noted that the group was working toward wrapping up the bank stabilization criteria. He explained that Tommy Boozer had an example to show the group on a checklist for bank stabilization. This was a homework item assigned to Boozer and David Hancock at a previous meeting. Boozer noted that the example handed out was developed for another lake, however, they would take the format and apply it to Lake Murray.

The group reviewed the example document. Ron Ahle made the suggestion of including a bank erodability index. He further explained that there is a formula that looks at the measurements of the bank itself and calculates the erodability index. Ahle noted that he would research the index and bring the information back to the group. Boozer asked that Ahle send it to them so that they could begin to review it. He also noted that in most cases the erodability index was something that the contractor would determine.

## **Saluda Hydro Relicensing Lake and Land Management Technical Working Committee**

The group moved to discussions on excavations and reviewed the current criteria. Hancock explained that currently the maximum amount they allow to be excavated is 150 cubic yards. He further explained that typically the average excavation increases depth 2 to 4 feet around the dock. Hancock noted that they typically try to get the docks to the 352' to 351' elevation. Ahle suggested using the LIDAR information to assist contractors in determining elevations.

The group decided that it would proceed by developing a list of Benefits and Impacts of excavations. The group developed the list below

### Benefits:

- Improved Access
- Boating, Swimming, Fishing
- Happy Individuals
- Removes Loose Sediment
- \$\$\$ to homeowner
- Small scale

### Impacts:

- Undeveloped area disturbance
- Disturbed fish spawning habitat
- Bank stabilization issues, vegetation impacts
- Alters cove water patterns
- Littoral zone alterations
- Boat traffic

Stuart asked the group if there was a safety component to be considered under the Benefits or the Impacts. There were different opinions expressed on whether excavations provided an increase in safety or had an impact to safety. The group continued to discuss the Benefits vs. the Impacts to excavations and Hancock pointed out that there was an issue of sand build up in the Lexington side of the Lake, and if excavations were not allowed, those areas would fill in.

Dick Christie noted, that from an ecological perspective, during excavations you are, in effect, taking a highly productive littoral zone and changing it to a less productive classification. Christie continued to explain that the littoral zone was important in that it is where spawning occurs, where reptiles and amphibians spend much of their time, where wading birds feed.

Once the group had concluded discussions on the Benefits and Impacts of excavations, the group then again began to review the current criteria. It was decided that excavations would take place below the 354' elevation unless otherwise approved by SCE&G in consultation with SCDNR. Boozer asked the group what would happen if an individual applied for a Corps permit that was above the 354' elevation in a site that is not appropriate for excavation above the 354', and should SCE&G object to it. Ahle noted that as well as SCE&G objecting to it, SCDNR would also object to it as it is not consistent with SCE&G's Shoreline Management Plan (SMP). Steve Bell asked what conditions are considered for allowing excavations to occur above the 354'. Ahle replied that the key is if there are significant ecological resources at the location. Hancock noted that currently

**Saluda Hydro Relicensing  
Lake and Land Management Technical Working Committee**

if they have a site that is questionable that they do call SCDNR, and that they are not going to approve an excavation that the DNR does not approve. Ahle noted that, at the same time, they recognize that individuals need to have access to the Lake and that they will try to work with homeowners to the extent possible.

The group continued the interactive discussion and made changes to the document accordingly (Lake Murray Excavation document with changes attached below). After concluding discussion on this topic, Hancock reviewed the Shoreline Activities application with the group. The group did not pose any changes to the application and the group moved on to discuss Private Docks.

Boozer began this discussion by giving a presentation and a brief history of the SMP as it relates to private docks to the group. It was noted that since 1978 there has been an increase of about 5000 structures on the Lake, from the recorded 4,000 in the 1978 inventory. Boozer further noted that everything that was inventoried prior to the implementation of the SMP was grandfathered in, and that they have been working over the years with the homeowners to get those structures into compliance.

Boozer explained a little about the dock permitting process to the group and that SCE&G does have a standard dock that is allowed. As Boozer proceeded through the presentation the group reviewed the application together. In discussions on the vegetation agreement, it was noted that some changes will be made to include the new items decided upon in the group. It was noted that the group would review this document with the incorporated changes at the next meeting.

The group reviewed the dock diagram, and Boozer explained that the largest floating platform that SCE&G will permit is a 12' by 20'. Boozer further pointed out that they also only allow one boat lift per dock due to the large areas that boat lifts impact. He noted that SCE&G receives quite a few requests for jet ski lifts, and explained that he would like for this group to make a decision on how this should be handled in the future. Upon reviewing the slip type docks, Boozer noted that an individual had to have a minimum of 200 feet of shoreline to be eligible for this type of dock. He also noted that generally with this type of dock layout they require the boat lifts to be inside the slip.

Boozer concluded his presentation and noted that the next agenda item would be to review the General Requirements. Stuart asked the group if there were any issues with the dock permitting program as it currently exists. Bell replied that he would like to have more time to review the document with the other stakeholders that he represents. Boozer noted that as far as SCE&G is concerned, they feel comfortable with what is defined in the General Permit, however, they are open to discussion.

The group decided that they would briefly review the General Requirements, however they would leave the bulk of the discussion for the next meeting. A few concerns were brought up. Ahle noted he would like to see a deadline, such as 5 years, for dock applications for those lots who are eligible for a dock but have not yet applied for one. Hancock replied that there were not that many lots that have been guaranteed a dock and have not yet applied for it. He further noted that he did not see any benefit to placing a deadline in this instance because it would most likely promote a rush for permits that otherwise may not be applied for. Ahle replied that if there were not a large amount of

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Lake and Land Management Technical Working Committee**

areas that have been guaranteed a dock then it was probably not a large concern, if it was a large amount, however, it may raise more concerns.

The group shortly discussed the situation involving individuals that own land behind areas classified as Forest and Game Management. Ahle noted that this was an important issue to consider with their discussions on reclassification. In discussions on common docks, Boozer suggested that the group change the ownership rules that an individual has to have 75 feet of shoreline and only 2 people are allowed to share a common dock, instead of 4. The group agreed to these changes

The group decided that at the next meeting they would continue these discussions on the General Requirements, as well as review a few items in the shoreline management plan booklet. The next meeting date was scheduled for July 12<sup>th</sup>.

Document revisions and Agenda attached below:



**Saluda Hydro Relicensing  
Lake and Land Management Technical Working Committee**

**LAKE MURRAY EXCAVATIONS**

At the time you applied for permission to excavate in front of your property at Lake Murray, you were advised of the Company's Shoreline Management Guidelines, and were requested to supply additional information required by the policy. If you are given approval by our Lake Management representative, it is imperative that the terms of the permit be adhered to, including the following requirements:

1. A non-refundable permitting fee of \$200.00 is required for the excavation permit, plus a \$500.00 deposit. The deposit is refundable upon request after final inspection and approval of the condition of the excavated shoreline.
2. A complete, detailed drawing (to scale) of the proposed excavation area must be provided. This must include contours, cross sections, width, length and depth, and the exact volume of earth in cubic yards to be removed. Also, the drawing must include and identify the location where the excavation dirt will be placed upon removal from site. If the dirt is to be totally removed from the shoreline area, this must be so stated. **The maximum volume of earth to be removed is 150 cubic yards.**
3. A recordable plat of the applicant's and adjacent property owners' property that will be affected by proposed excavation must be furnished.
4. Lake Management Department must be notified prior to commencement of work.
5. All displaced soil must be taken off site or otherwise stabilized above the 360 foot contour in accordance with SCE&G requirements if in Richland, Saluda and Newberry Counties, and in accordance with recommendations of the Lexington County Sediment Control Representative if in Lexington County.
6. A 4 to 1 slope is the maximum slope allowed.
7. All excavating must be done directly in front of the applicant's property and below the 354' contour, unless otherwise approved by SCE&G in consultation with SCDNR.
8. No excavation will be permitted in a wooded or vegetated area or other areas that may be identified by SCE&G in consultation with SCDNR. The protection of shallow water habitat must be considered at all times. A Lake Management representative will designate area to be excavated.
9. Excavation activities generally will not be allowed between **January 15 and October 1**. Exceptions may be granted by SCE&G based on hydrological or meteorological conditions. Permits are valid for one (1) year from the date of issue only. See date on approved permit.
10. Water must not cover the excavation site during excavation activities.
11. The contractor must have a copy of the approved permit and drawing while on the job site at all times.

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Lake and Land Management Technical Working Committee**

12. All excavation must be completed by using the following equipment: (1) dragline; (2) track backhoe; or other equipment approved by Lake Management personnel.

13. Lake Management Department must be notified upon completion of work.

**Failure to comply with any of the above requirements will result in automatic suspension of the excavation permit, forfeit of the \$500.00 deposit, and may result in the cancellation of any shoreline permits.**

Applicant acknowledges and accepts the above listed requirements, and further certifies that he/she possesses the authority to undertake the proposed activities. Applicant further certifies that he/she shall indemnify and hold harmless SCE&G from all liability however arising to any and all persons whomsoever, whether for personal injuries (including death) or otherwise, by reason of the construction upon lands and interests of SCE&G, and from any damage or injury resulting to any persons whomsoever from defects in or defective conditions of said construction.

South Carolina Electric & Gas Company

\_\_\_\_\_  
Applicant

Project Representative

\_\_\_\_\_  
Street

Date

City, State, Zip Code

Revised 7/23/03

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5. A recordable plat of the applicant's and adjacent property owners' property that will be affected by proposed excavation must be furnished.¶  
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Lake and Land Management Technical Working Committee**

**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

Permits to construct, repair, modify, or replace boat docks, ramps, marine railways, boat lifts, water removal, limited brushing, rip-rap, and retaining walls must be obtained from SCE&G's Lake Management Department prior to the beginning of construction.

Dock construction shall not endanger health, create a nuisance, or otherwise be incompatible with overall Project recreation use.

A minimum lot width of 100 feet along the 360 contour is required before an individual residential dock application will be considered.

Lots measuring less than 100 feet in width in subdivisions established prior to 1989 where the adjacent lots have existing docks may be considered for limited size docks.

No watercraft exceeding 30 feet in length will be permitted to be permanently docked at a residential or common area dock.

Application Procedure for New Construction, Additions, or Replacements

The applicant will be required to apply to SCE&G in writing and submit the following:

1. Sketch showing location, design, and dimensions of the proposed structure.
2. Permitting fee
3. Specific direction by land to applicant's property on Lake Murray
4. Plat of applicant's property

All docks must be kept in good repair.

Private docks, whether permanent or floating may generally be up to 750 sq. feet in overall size and 75 feet in length provided they do not interfere with navigation or restrict access to adjoining property.

Floating docks attached to permanent docks may be moved out as the Lake level recedes provided they do not interfere with adjacent property owner's access.

Docks may be longer where conformity with existing structures would be practical and in cases where exception would be desirable due to curvature or slope of the shoreline.

All permitted docks must be built horizontally between the elevation of 360 and 362 foot contour.

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Docks must be located a minimum of 15 feet from adjacent property lines and the projected extension should not cross over the imaginary projected lot lines.

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The projection of the imaginary property line is a management tool to assist Lake Management Representatives and may be waived under certain circumstances.

Covers on docks are not permissible unless the covered portion is located within 15 feet of the 360 contour.

Hand railing is permissible provided the sides are not enclosed.

No sinks, toilets, showers, or fueling systems are permitted.

Flotation for floating docks must be encased or encapsulated flotation.

Docks must be single story structures.

Boatlifts connected to docks are allowable.

Common docks ~~shall follow all of the guidelines described for private~~ docks. ~~Common docks may be permitted~~ for two residential lots. Each property owner participating in a common dock must have a minimum of ~~75~~ feet along the 360 contour.

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**Saluda Hydro Relicensing  
Lake and Land Management Technical Working Committee**

**Meeting Purpose:**

To Develop Draft Criteria on Excavations for Inclusion in the Shoreline Management Plan. To Discuss and Review Criteria for Residential Dock Permits

**Logistics:**

**Where:** Lake Murray Training Center

**When:** June 15, 2006

**Time:** 9:30 AM to 3:00 PM

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**Meeting Agenda:**

- **9:30 to 10:30**      Begin Discussions on Criteria For Excavations
  - **10:30 to 10:40**      **Break**
  - **10:40 to 11:30**      Continued Discussion on Excavations and the Development of Draft Criteria to be Presented to the RCG
  - **11:30 to 12:00**      **Lunch**
  - **12:00 to 12:30**      Presentation on Docks – *Tommy Boozer and David Hancock*
  - **12:30 to 2:45**      Development of Draft Criteria on Residential Dock Permits to be Presented to the RCG
  - **2:45 to 3:00**      Develop List of Homework Assignments, Agenda and Date for Meeting  
    Next
- Adjourn

No excavation activities will be allowed between **January 15 and October**

1. Permits are valid for one (1) year from the date of issue only. See date on approved permit.

Lake Management Department must be notified upon completion of work.

13. Displaced soil must be stabilized in accordance with SCE&G requirements if in Richland, Saluda and Newberry Counties, and in accordance with recommendations of the Lexington County Sediment Control Representative if in Lexington County. The work performed must not endanger health, create a nuisance or otherwise be incompatible with the overall project recreational use.

**Failure to comply with any of the above requirements will result in automatic suspension of the excavation permit and forfeit of the \$500.00 deposit.**

*MEETING NOTES*

***SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC***

***SCE&G Training Center  
May 26, 2006***

Final ACG 7-5-06

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***ATTENDEES:***

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Steve Bell, LW  
Roy Parker, LMA

Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Tony Bebber, SCPRT  
Rhett Bickley – Lexington County  
Van Hoffman – SCE&G  
Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Dick Christie, SCDNR

***DATE:*** May 26, 2006

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***HOMEWORK ITEMS:***

- Develop Erosion Evaluation Form – Tommy Boozer and David Hancock

***DATE OF NEXT MEETING:*** June 15, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.  
Located at the Lake Murray Training Center

***INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION***

Alan Stuart opened the meeting and welcomed the group. He noted that the first item would be to discuss the edits to the bank stabilization criteria. David Hancock and Tommy Boozer explained that they would like that a permit be obtained from the Corps for any riprapping projects exceeding 1000 feet in length. There was some discussion on this issue. Ron Ahle made the suggestion that the homeowner be required to obtain a permit for riprapping exceeding 500 feet or have the option of bioengineering the bank for any lengths above 500 feet in lieu of obtaining the permit. Ahle also noted that it was an opportunity to encourage people to employ bioengineering techniques. Stuart asked, in the past few years, how many applications exceeding 500 feet are typically received by SCE&G. Tommy Boozer replied that there had only been a few. After continued discussion on this issue, the group decided to proceed with Ron Ahle's presentation on bioengineering before a decision was made.

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*SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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Ahle began the presentation and noted that the purpose was to provide education on the various bioengineering techniques that are available. He noted that a goal would be to provide stabilization along with a vegetated shoreline and wildlife habitat. He explained that it was important to educate the public that there are other ways to stabilize the shoreline naturally. He noted that an education program could also inform people on where bioengineering supplies would be available and who was able to do the work.

After Ahle presented a few examples of bank erosion, Roy Parker noted that he had observed, on Bomb Island, that although there is vegetation and trees it continues to severely erode. Ahle noted that he would address this later in his presentation.

Ahle began his presentation with a discussion on live stakings and noted that they were the most appropriate for areas in the backs of coves. He explained that one important thing with live staking is that the downside of the staking has a sharp point and is at or below normal pool elevation. Ahle pointed out that the easiest and cheapest method for live staking is to use live cuttings. He also noted in his presentation that the homeowner could have the work done costing in the ranges of \$1.50 to \$3.50 a stake. Ahle explained that this method was applicable for escarpments that are less than 1 foot. Steve Bell asked if an individual has an escarpment that is less than one foot, would it be best to cut it out or fill it in. Ahle replied that it should probably be sloped back.

The next method of bioengineering that Ahle discussed was the installation of a Bio-log, with vegetation planted behind and around. Ahle noted that this method would not prevent the homeowner from being able to see the lake. Ahle explained that less desirable species would need to be weeded out when they began to come in. Ahle also explained that the plants used would be perennials. Dick Christie asked Ahle if the lake went down for a few years if some of the vegetation was drought hardy. Van Hoffman replied that it may have to be watered and Ahle also noted that he believed that you would still be able to maintain a good protected bank with vegetation during a drought.

There was some discussion on the bioengineering method of Contour Wattleing. Hancock expressed concern because many times in performing this bioengineering method the trees have to be taken out 40 to 50 feet back. Boozer also noted that he was concerned that if the bioengineering was made too difficult, many people are not going to want to do it. Ahle explained that Contour Wattleing was probably not the most recommended method for bioengineering.

Parker pointed out that there are some individuals who like the look of riprap. Ahle noted that if people become used to seeing the natural shoreline they many begin to like that better. Rhett Bickley noted that the increased vegetation would also benefit water quality that may be an



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incentive to some. Ahle explained that he believed that one important key is that options are available to allow the homeowner to choose what is best for them.

Ahle went on to explain a few more options for bioengineering. Ahle discussed live facine but noted that it was probably not the best solution for the private property owner. He noted that brush layering was another option for steeper slopes. He explained that with this method notches are cut into the slope at angles. Ahle began to describe Brush Mattresses that are secured with wire lacing and grow thick. Ahle noted that one of the drawbacks of this method is that it tends to be very expensive.

Ahle noted that vegetated rip rap is another option for bioengineering. He explained that some plants that might grow well among riprap are swamp mallow and hibiscus. Ahle pointed out that vegetated rip-rap may be a transition if an individual is insistent on riprap.

The group went on to discuss what could be done on severely eroded banks. Ahle explained that the bioengineering technique for this circumstance is a vegetated gabion wall which uses rock baskets with plantings. He noted that a similar vegetated gabion mattress is used for a less steep slope. Hancock pointed out that one drawback to a gabion was that the Lake may eventually break it up. Ahle also explained a vegetated crib wall to the group. He concluded his presentation by explaining what is called A-Jacks, interlocking structures that allow plants to grow in between.

Amanda Hill noted that on different slopes that different methodologies worked better. She noted that it would be helpful to show the slope calculations along with the best associated bank stabilization techniques. Ahle noted that one helpful thing that SCE&G could do to promote bioengineering was to buy Bio-logs wholesale and provide them wholesale to homeowners.

The group began to discuss the options for bioengineering and Boozer explained to the group that typically, individuals who buy a piece of property cannot do everything at one time financially. He continued to note that they typically do it in phases, get the boat dock first, then look into stabilization at a later date. Hill added that when the individuals do come to SCE&G for a boat dock, that is when SCE&G should give them a consultation on options available for the future, in terms of stabilization and such. Stuart suggested having a pamphlet on bank stabilization available in those circumstances. Boozer also suggested using areas in the public parks to give examples of bioengineering. Ahle and Hill agreed that that would be a good idea. Ahle added that the cabins in front of Dreher Island would be a good place to set up one of the examples.

The group then began to discuss the topic of receiving a Corps permit for 1000 ft of rip-rap or the suggested 500 feet of rip rap. Boozer suggested that if the riprap request was over 500 feet then it should be reviewed by the USFWS and SCDNR. Ahle and Hill agreed. Boozer also noted that they

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would take the first shot at the development of an Erosion Evaluation Form that would be included in the SCE&G application packet. Hill noted that instead of having a box in the application form that asks if the homeowner is interested in riprap, to have a box that asks if the homeowner is interested in bank stabilization, under which the different forms of stabilization could be listed, including bioengineering.

After lunch the group began their discussion on limbing and Hancock gave a presentation to the group that he had prepared on this topic. In his presentation, Hancock proposed that trees may be limbed if they have a minimum DBH of 6" and a minimum height of 20'. He noted in his proposal that an individual can only limb up to 8' in height. Hancock further noted that they would not allow the limbing of willow trees, only pine, oak, sweet gum, and maple. Christie noted that without the proper knowledge and tools, DBH may be difficult for the average person to decipher. Christie went on to suggest that circumference be listed as well, in parenthesis. The group agreed to the limbing proposal and concluded the meeting. It was noted that at the next meeting the group would discuss excavations and Hancock passed out the excavation packet for review prior to the meeting. The next meeting date was set for June 15<sup>th</sup> at 9:30 at the Lake Murray Training Center.

Shoreline Stabilization Memo edits attached below:

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries  
Environmental Programs Office**

MEMORANDUM

To: L & LM TWC (Saluda Hydro Project)  
From: Ron Ahle  
Date: 5-05-06  
Subject: Straw-man for Shoreline Stabilization Criteria

**Criteria for Shoreline Stabilization Permits [Provide good diagrams]**

All shoreline stabilization efforts must be approved by SCE&G Lake Management prior to implementation and/or construction.

Develop slope criteria matrix similar to what Ron provided at May 26 TWC.

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Provide a description or definition of bioengineering

Include an erosion evaluation form in the application package (SCE&G will develop this)

1) Since every possible situation cannot be anticipated, SCE&G Lake Management reserves the right to make special rulings in cases not specifically covered by these guidelines.

2) Adjoining property owners should be aware that conducting all shoreline stabilization activities at a federally licensed hydroelectric project (e.g., Saluda Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. P-516) is a privilege that can only be granted with authorization from the Licensee. No riprapping, seawalls, or retaining walls may be constructed, replaced, repaired, or added to without a permit from SCE&G. Furthermore, there are some areas of the lake where facilities may not be permitted because of environmental considerations, development patterns, physical lake characteristics, impacts to cultural resources, or other reasons.

3) New or expanding stabilization activities (excluding bio-engineering) may not be undertaken within a 50 feet offset from an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) classification identified in the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP). All shoreline stabilization activities affecting ESA will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

4) The applicant must be the owner of the tract of land immediately adjoining the high water mark (360-foot elevation), or SCE&G-owned buffer zone or have the written permission of the easement property owner on water rights tracts (i.e. SCE&G only has a flowage easement). SCE&G Lake Management will hold the applicant fully responsible for ongoing adherence with the current SMP (including maintaining structures in good repair). This responsibility transfers automatically along with ownership.

5) All shoreline stabilization activities must comply with all local, state, and federal regulations, if applicable. Prior to beginning any activity/construction within the high water mark (360-foot elevation), the applicant must obtain all necessary governmental permits or approvals, and written authorization from SCE&G Lake Management, especially for any stabilization activities associated with native aquatic plants. Stop sentence here such as water willow beds.

6) Consultation with SCDNR and USFWS will be required for stabilization that exceeds 500 linear feet of shoreline. Additionally, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) may require an individual permit for large shoreline stabilization projects.

7) In order to protect aquatic resources shoreline stabilization activities shall typically be performed when water elevation is below work area. When water elevation is above the work area,

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MEETING NOTES

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC

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critical/emergency shoreline stabilization activities may be performed in the inundated work area during the months of July through February. The applicant should make every reasonable effort to minimize any adverse impact on fish, wildlife, shoreline vegetation and other natural resources.

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8) Riprap material must be SCDOT Class B or larger quarry-run stone, natural stone, or other material approved by SCE&G. Tires, scrap metal, crushed block, construction/demolition debris or other types of material are not allowed for stabilization.

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9) Minimal clearing below the high water mark (360-foot elevation) is allowed to create corridors for equipment access for stabilization projects. Access corridors should be incorporated into permanent pier/dock access corridors (i.e. foot paths) where practical. Vegetation removed to accommodate construction access for shoreline stabilization shall be replaced with native vegetation.

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10) Applicants are encouraged to avoid activities (including stabilization) that could have an adverse impact upon existing native aquatic plants. Bio-engineering is a preferred shoreline stabilization technique and is encouraged especially in eroded areas associated with emergent aquatic vegetation. Shoreline stabilization activities are limited to the eroded bank. Any unavoidable impacts to existing emergent aquatic vegetation, as a result of stabilization installation, require replanting vegetation in the impacted area(s). Rip rap installed below the high water mark (360-foot elevation) in vegetated areas must be limited to one layer deep to allow spaces between the stone for vegetation recruitment.

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11) The type of plantings utilized in bioengineering and landscape-planting projects should be native to South Carolina, and must be reviewed and approved by SCE&G Lake Management prior to introduction.

12) Approved bioengineering techniques are always the preferred method for shoreline stabilization. However, approved bioengineering techniques are generally required for eroded banks of two feet or less of erosional scarp. Approved bioengineering and/or vegetated riprap techniques are preferred for eroded banks exceeding two feet of erosional scarp. (Figure for examples of acceptable bioengineering and vegetated rip-rap techniques).

Comment: Add to glossary

13) Riprap use should be limited to only that area necessary to adequately stabilize the existing eroded bank. Riprap should be confined to the area between 6 feet below the high water mark (360 foot elevation) and high water mark (360 foot elevation), except where the entire placement is on above severely eroded banks. These areas must be sloped back or terraced to provide minimum bank stability.

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MEETING NOTES

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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14) Stabilization of eroded banks that are 2 feet in height or higher or that are not associated with emergent aquatic vegetation can be stabilized using S C D O T Class B or larger size riprap with filter cloth bio-engineering using significant live staking and planting, or other forms of bio-engineering within the riprap.

15) Retaining walls are only allowed for erosion control where the average eroded bank height is greater than 3 feet and the wall is constructed at the high water mark (360-foot elevation). Earth fills below the high water mark (360-foot elevation) are prohibited.

16) A layer of riprap (SCDOT Class B or larger) extending 6 feet lake-ward from full pond must be placed along the entire base of all retaining walls. The 6-foot requirement is measured vertically for steep slopes and horizontally for more gradual slopes where the vertical requirement would prove impractical.

**Consequences for Violations**

1. SCE&G Lake Management representatives will issue Stop Work Directives for any violations that are detected within the high water mark (360 foot elevation) of Lake Murray. Consequences for violations will include one or more of the following:

- Unwanted delays.
- Suspension or cancellation of approved shoreline stabilization permit.
- Modification or removal of non-complying structures and restoration of disturbed areas at the owner's expense.
- Cancellation of all current shoreline permits and loss of consideration for future shoreline permits

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**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Steve Bell, LW  
Joy Downs, LMA

Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Tony Bebbler, SCPRT  
Rhett Bickley, Lexington County  
Van Hoffman, SCE&G  
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services

**DATE:** May 8, 2006

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**HOMEWORK ITEMS:**

- Distribute draft Shoreline Stabilization document for additional review – Alison Guth
- Internet Search on bioengineering methods and who is performing these activities – Ron Ahle
- Draft section on Limbing for inclusion in the Limited Brushing section of the SMP – Tommy Boozer and David Hancock
- Develop spreadsheet of each SMP issue and note changes and dates of changes made for each issue.  
Alan Stuart

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:** May 26, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.  
Located at the Lake Murray Training Center

**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

Alan Stuart opened the meeting and reviewed the Lake and Land Management RCG Mission Statement with the group. He noted that as specified in the mission statement it was the group's responsibility to develop the criteria for the Shoreline Management Plan. Alan also briefly reviewed the Priority Issues that were identified at the February 9<sup>th</sup> RCG meeting. Steve Bell noted that he agreed that the Priority Issues cover the basic issues that need to be discussed in the group. Steve B. also expressed interest in developing a report on how each issue is being addressed. Ron

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Ahle suggested developing a spreadsheet similar to what was developed for the Catawba Wateree Relicensings. He noted that the spreadsheet had the dates of changes made, and how issues were handled. Alan S. noted that he would work on developing a spreadsheet and everyone agreed it would be helpful.

Van Hoffman then began to give a presentation on a proposed land exchange between an individual (Dr. Fairey) and SCE&G. He noted that this was in reference to a tract of land on the Saluda River where Dr. Fairey owned down to the river. Van H. explained that due to releases from Lake Greenwood, parts of Dr. Fairey's property would flood, making it a good area for the management of waterfowl. Van explained that there was a small piece of property that was owned by SCE&G, however it was not easily accessible by the public without trespassing. Van H. noted that they had originally informed Dr. Fairey that they were not currently selling any fringeland due to the relicensing. However, Van noted that after some consideration SCE&G has proposed that they would entertain the idea of conveying him the tract of SCE&G property with a conservation easement for a 150 foot wide buffer along the water in fee title. Van H. explained that SCE&G feels that this is a win-win situation, which will, among other things, be beneficial for the waterfowl. Van H. continued to explain that they have not yet submitted their application to FERC and wanted to explain the situation to the group. Ron Ahle agreed that a big benefit from this transaction would be the assurance that the large trees along the water front would remain intact. He however expressed concern that a 150 foot wide strip would not be wide enough if all of the trees were cleared behind it or that a conservation easement could not be placed on the entire property. Van explained that they viewed this as the best option as they currently only own flowage rights on the property, he noted that he had originally wanted a 250 foot buffer, however they were only able to negotiate a 150 foot wide strip which equates to about 22 acres. Randy noted that there was a great deal of negotiation behind the proposal, in which conservation easements were thoroughly discussed.

Ron A. noted that when the request is submitted to the FERC, and it goes out on notice, that he is probably going to recommend that some areas be kept for public use, as Dr. Fairey is going to continue to reserve some spaces for his own use. He also noted that he would recommend that an additional 300 ft buffer be placed in a conservation easement behind the 150 ft strip to an organization such as the Congaree Land Trust.

The group then briefly reviewed the topic of limited brushing that was discussed in the previous Lake and Land TWC. Ron A. mentioned that one item that he realized was not discussed was the topic of limbing. He explained that below the 360 individuals are not allowed to cut and noted that possibly the limbing on desired species can be prohibited, or allowed only at a certain plant size. Rhett Bickley explained that there were advantages to the limbing of certain species. After some discussion, the group decided that there was the need for a separate section in the limited brushing

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document that addresses limbing. Tommy Boozer noted that they would develop a strawman section on this issue for the limited brushing document.

As a homework item from the last TWC meeting, the group began to review bank stabilization guidelines from the Corps and TVA. Tommy B. noted that in general the TVA does a better job explaining the options for shoreline stabilization. Steve Bell mentioned that he intended to call TVA and would discuss what their preferred method of stabilization was with them. In looking at guidelines distributed by TVA, the group viewed diagrams that illustrated examples of bank stabilization, and thought it a good idea to have similar diagrams in the version that they developed

The group then began to discuss the strawman that Ron Ahle developed for shoreline stabilization. Ron also suggested that it may be beneficial to the group to have Larry Dyck present a few examples on bank stabilization to the group, as he was very knowledgeable on this topic. Tommy Boozer also suggested Gene Hayes as a possible presenter. However, the group decided that initially Ron A. would begin this task by performing an internet search on bioengineering on shores and compile a list on who is performing these activities and what is being done.

The group began to discuss ideas on shoreline stabilization and interactively made changes to the strawman document. Tommy B. noted that it may be beneficial to include a section in the document that specified where one can purchase stabilization materials, as well as who will perform the work. Tommy B. also explained to the group that although they generally do not permit seawalls, there are a few situations where they are appropriate. Ron Ahle agreed that some wording may be placed in the plan that indicated that seawalls were permitted on a case to case basis.

After lunch the group continued to go through the draft version of Shoreline Stabilization criteria. David Hancock noted that they have come across situations where individuals want to add to existing rip-rap and he questioned whether another permit would be needed to accomplish that. Ron A. replied that if there is already an existing permit in place for a designated area that a new permit would most likely not be needed if they stay within the designated area.

The group began to discuss if there was a need for an offset between bank stabilization activities and an ESA. Ron A. noted that Duke had put in place a requirement of a 50 foot offset between an ESA and shoreline stabilization projects. Tommy B. noted that generally this should not be a concern due to the fact that the majority of ESA's around the lake are in shallow cove areas or in the backs of coves where there is no need for stabilization. Ron A. noted that his intention in this was to target areas with gentle slopes and aquatic vegetation. Although it was noted that this was generally not going to be an issue the group placed it in the plan for consideration.



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The group continued to discuss items from the draft plan. There was discussion on the applicant obtaining permits from appropriate local, state and federal agencies and these items were put into the parking lot.

The group continued through the document and made changes where needed (document with changes attached below). At the conclusion of the meeting Alison Guth noted that she would distribute the document by email once more before the next meeting, when they would finalize the draft document. After briefly reviewing the homework items the group noted that they would meet again on the 26<sup>th</sup> of May at 9:30.

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SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries  
Environmental Programs Office

MEMORANDUM

To: L & LM TWC (Saluda Hydro Project)  
From: Ron Ahle  
Date: 5-05-06  
Subject: Straw-man for Shoreline Stabilization Criteria

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**Criteria for Shoreline Stabilization Permits *[Provide good diagrams]***

1) Since every possible situation cannot be anticipated, SCE&G Lake Management reserves the right to make special rulings in cases not specifically covered by these guidelines.

All shoreline stabilization efforts must be approved by SCE&G Lake Management prior to implementation and/or construction.

2) Adjoining property owners should be aware that conducting all shoreline stabilization activities at a federally licensed hydroelectric project (e.g., Saluda Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. P-516) is a privilege that can only be granted with authorization from the Licensee. No riprapping, seawalls, or retaining walls may be constructed, replaced, repaired, or added to without a permit from SCE&G. Furthermore, there are some areas of the lake where facilities may not be permitted because of environmental considerations, development patterns, physical lake characteristics, impacts to cultural resources, or other reasons.

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3) New or expanding stabilization activities (excluding bio-engineering) may not be undertaken within a 50 feet offset from an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) classification identified in the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP). All shoreline stabilization activities affecting ESA will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

4) The applicant must be the owner of the tract of land immediately adjoining the high water mark (360-foot elevation), or SCE&G-owned buffer zone or have the written permission of the easement property owner on water rights tracts (i.e. SCE&G only has a flowage easement). SCE&G Lake Management will hold the applicant fully responsible for ongoing adherence with the current SMP

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(including maintaining structures in good repair). This responsibility transfers automatically along with ownership.

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5) All shoreline stabilization activities must comply with all local, state, and federal regulations, if applicable. Prior to beginning any activity/construction within the high water mark (360-foot elevation), the applicant must obtain all necessary governmental permits or approvals, and written authorization from SCE&G Lake Management, especially for any stabilization activities associated with native aquatic plants such as water willow beds.

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6) An individual permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers in South Carolina is required for stabilization that exceeds 500 linear feet of shoreline. Additionally, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) may require an individual permit for large shoreline stabilization projects.

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7) In order to protect aquatic resources typically all shoreline stabilization activities shall be performed when water elevation is below work area. When water elevation is above the work area, critical/emergency shoreline stabilization activities may be performed in the inundated work area during the months of July through February. The applicant should make every reasonable effort to minimize any adverse impact on fish, wildlife, and other natural resources.

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8) Riprap material must be quarry-run stone, natural stone, or other material approved by SCE&G. Tires, scrap metal, crushed block, construction/demolition debris or other types of material are not allowed for stabilization.

9) Minimal clearing below the high water mark (360-foot elevation) is allowed to create corridors for equipment access for stabilization projects. Access corridors should be incorporated into permanent pier/dock access corridors (i.e. foot paths) where practical. Vegetation removed to accommodate construction access for shoreline stabilization shall be replaced with native vegetation.

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10) Applicants are encouraged to avoid activities (including stabilization) that could have an adverse impact upon existing native aquatic plants. Bio-engineering is a preferred shoreline stabilization technique and is encouraged especially in eroded areas associated with emergent aquatic vegetation. Shoreline stabilization activities are limited to the eroded bank. Any unavoidable impacts to existing emergent aquatic vegetation, as a result of stabilization installation, require replanting vegetation in the impacted area(s). Rip rap installed below the high water mark (360-foot elevation) in vegetated areas must be limited to one layer deep to allow spaces between the stone for vegetation recruitment.

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MEETING NOTES

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11) The type of plantings utilized in bioengineering and landscape-planting projects should be native to South Carolina, and must be reviewed and approved by SCE&G Lake Management prior to introduction.

12) Approved bioengineering techniques and enhanced riprap techniques shall be required for eroded banks less than one foot and recommended for eroded banks up to two feet. (Figure for examples of acceptable enhanced rip-rap techniques).

13) Riprap use should be limited to only that area necessary to adequately stabilize the existing eroded bank. Riprap should be confined to the area between 6 feet below the high water mark (360 foot elevation) and high water mark (360 foot elevation), except where the entire placement is above severely eroded banks. These areas must be sloped back or terraced to provide minimum bank stability.

14) Stabilization of eroded banks that are 2 feet in height or higher or that are not associated with emergent aquatic vegetation can be stabilized using S C D O T Class B or larger size riprap with filter cloth, bio-engineering using significant live staking and planting, or other forms of bio-engineering within the riprap.

15) Retaining walls are only allowed for erosion control where the average eroded bank height is greater than 3 feet and the wall is constructed at the high water mark (360-foot elevation). Earth fills below the high water mark (360-foot elevation) are prohibited.

16) A layer of riprap (SCDOT Class B or larger) extending 6 feet lake-ward from full pond must be placed along the entire base of all retaining walls. The 6-foot requirement is measured vertically for steep slopes and horizontally for more gradual slopes where the vertical requirement would prove impractical.

**Consequences for Violations**

1. SCE&G Lake Management representatives will issue Stop Work Directives for any violations that are detected within the high water mark (360 foot elevation) of Lake Murray. Consequences for violations will include one or more of the following:

- Unwanted delays.
- Suspension or cancellation of approved shoreline stabilization permit.

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- Modification or removal of non-complying structures and restoration of disturbed areas at the owner's expense.
- Cancellation of all current shoreline permits and loss of consideration for future shoreline permits

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**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RCG**

**SCE&G Training Center  
April 26, 2006**

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Steve Bell, LW  
John Oswald, Century 21  
Kit Oswald, Century 21  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Van Hoffman, SCE&G  
Don Tyler, LMA, LMHOC  
Roy Parker, LMA

Dan Tufford, USC  
Mike Murrell, LMA  
Bertina Floyd, LMHOC  
Richard Kidder, LMA, LMSCA  
Bob Keener, LMA, LMSCA  
Tony Bebbler, SCPRT  
Jenn O'Rourke, SC Wildlife Federation  
John S Frick, landowners  
Bill Mathias, LMA, LMPS  
Tom Ruple, LMA  
Ron Scott, Lexington County

**DATE:** April 26, 2006

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**AGENDA ITEMS:**

- Alan Stuart suggested a presentation on what other utilities are doing as far as public outreach. – Alan Stuart

**HOMEWORK ITEMS:**

*None*

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:** August 22, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.  
Located at the Lake Murray Training Center

**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

Alan Stuart began the meeting and the group progressed through introductions. Before beginning the first item on the agenda, Alan S. briefly reviewed the mission statement with the group. As an introductory item, Alan S. updated the Resource Conservation Group (RCG) as to the progress of the Technical Working Committee (TWC). He explained that the TWC has developed the first draft of a Buffer Zone and Woody Debris Management Plan. Alan S. added that the TWC has

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discussed limited brushing, as well, and has come to a few conclusions regarding that issue. When asked the status of the request for a Total Build-Out, Study Alan S. replied that Randy Mahan was currently looking into it. Don Tyler explained that he viewed the real value of a build-out study as providing key information that can be applied to land management policies.

There was some discussion on land reclassification. Alan S. explained that land reclassification was one of the last items that the TWC would discuss. One individual expressed concern about areas that were categorized as forest and game management areas. He noted that some of the areas are too small to actually be hunted or provide benefit for recreation and wildlife. Ron Ahle explained that although he would like for the most ideal land to be categorized as Forest and Game Management, that the smaller lands provided benefits other than hunting, which includes habitat for many smaller species.

Moving to the next item on the agenda, the group began to review the draft layout of the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP). Alan S. explained that his goal was to, through this meeting, develop a solid first draft to move forward with. The group continued to review through the draft and Alan S. briefly explained each item as the group proceeded through the document.

The group began to discuss the section defining the existing resources of the Project. Steve Bell asked if the TWC's would be developing the information under that section. Alan S. explained that that section in particular would generally consist of information obtained from the ICD, and the TWC would most likely only review the data.

For clarification purposes, Bertina Floyd noted that it was her understanding that the group would develop a complete SMP to be filed with the FERC along with a more abbreviated booklet for the general public's understanding. David Hancock explained that the group has reviewed several ideas and noted that the SMP may change depending on what the FERC issues. David H. continued to note that the smaller booklet will most likely not be distributed until the FERC issues the new license.

The group continued to proceed through the document. Upon discussing the section on Cultural Resources, Tony Bebbler suggested that a statement be placed in the document that instructs an individual what to do if an artifact is found. The group continued to discuss the Cultural Resources component of the SMP and Bill Argentieri briefly explained what activities were being performed during Stage 2 surveys. When asked if this information was going to be shared in detail with the group, Bill A. replied that he would need to first discuss this with his cultural resources contact because there may be some legal issues with the release of the information.

There was some discussion on setbacks and buffer zones. It was explained that according to SCE&G definition, "setbacks" and "buffer zones" were used interchangeably. The group agreed

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that in order to cut down on the potential for confusion, that they would only use the term buffer zone, as it is the FERC definition. Tony B. suggested the SMP contain a sketch of the land classifications, including ESA's, Buffer Zones and Fringeland.

Bob Keener noted that other than aquatic vegetation, there may be a need to address the vegetation that grows in previously water covered areas during drawdowns. Tommy Boozer replied that during an extended drawdown they allow individuals to remove the vegetation from around their docks.

After lunch the group began to discuss the prohibited activities section of the SMP strawman. Tommy B. noted that he would work to develop a list of prohibited activities to add to the strawman. Tony B. suggested the group include a list of activities that are not allowed in the buffer zone, in particular, as well. Alan S. noted that one important overarching component would be education and the group began to discuss ideas on this issue in more detail. Alan S. pointed out that the education program included in the SMP would most likely be very broad so that there was not the need to continue to update the SMP as things changed. Tommy B. agreed, and noted that the more specific items would probably be discussed in the small booklet and/or addressed on the website.

The group briefly discussed the cost of implementing the SMP and Steve Bell noted that he felt as though the property owners were paying the bill. David H. explained that what was received through permitting fees did not cover near all of the expenses that SCE&G accrues in implementing the SMP. Tommy B. added that it is going to take additional staff to manage Lake Murray with the new criteria implemented through relicensing.

Steve B. pointed out that public communications may be an important component to place in the SMP and suggested the development of communications protocol. Tommy B. noted that information could also be disseminated through the homeowner groups. Roy Parker noted that currently the LMA is engaged in an education effort to inform individuals on the proper fertilization techniques for centipede lawns. Alan S. suggested addressing the education issue in a "public outreach and communication" section of the SMP.

The group concluded discussions on the draft document and Alan S. explained that this document was still a draft and there was still opportunity for revisions. The group agreed that they were happy with the draft outline. The group discussed placing text to the outline and Tony B. suggested that after the TWC has placed text to 2 or 3 sections, that it be brought back to the RCG for review. Tommy B. also suggested that the group begin by reviewing what has been done with other projects and noted that many utilities have a quarterly newsletter that they issue. Alan S. suggested that at



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the next RCG meeting it may be helpful to have a presentation on what other utilities around the country are doing as far as public outreach.

The group concluded the meeting and agreed that they were pleased with the changes made to the draft SMP outline. The next meeting was scheduled for August 22, 2006.

Draft SMP outline with group incorporated changes attached below:

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
LAKE MURRAY SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
APRIL 2006 (REVISED 4/26/06)**

Executive Summary

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Purpose and Scope of the Shoreline Management Plan
- 3.0 Shoreline Management Plan Goals and Objectives
  - 3.1 Consultation
- 4.0 Inventory of Existing Resources
  - 4.1 Soils and Geology
  - 4.2 Water Quality
    - 4.2.1 Water Quality Standards
  - 4.3 Aquatic Resources
  - 4.4 Terrestrial Resources
  - 4.5 Threatened and Endangered Species
  - 4.6 Land Use and Aesthetics [Re-number from here to end]
  - 4.6 Cultural Resources
  - 4.7 Recreation Facilities (include informal areas such as SCE&G owned islands, impromptu, etc.)
    - 4.7.1 Lake Murray
      - 4.7.1.1 Private
      - 4.7.1.2 Public
      - 4.7.1.3 Commercial

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
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- 4.7.2 Lower Saluda River
  - 4.7.2.1 Public
- 4.8 Recreation Use
  - 4.8.1 Fishing
  - 4.8.2 Public Hunting
  - 4.8.3 Boating
    - 4.8.3.1 Sailboats
    - 4.8.3.2 Jet skis
    - 4.8.3.3 Motor Boats
    - 4.8.3.4 Kayaking
  - 4.8.4 Other
    - Hiking
    - bird watching
    - sunbathing
    - picnicking
    - hunting
    - (Obtain other activities from Recreation Survey)**
- 7.0 Land Use Classifications
  - 7.1 Definitions
  - 7.2 Forest and Game Management
  - 7.3 Future Development
  - 7.4 Buffer Zone
  - 7.5 Recreation
  - 7.6 ESA
  - 7.7 Conservation Area
  - 7.8 Project Operations
  - 7.9 Easement
- 8.0 New Shoreline Facilities or Activities Evaluation Process
  - 8.1 Shoreline Management Guidelines for Project Lands
    - 8.1.1 Residential
      - 8.1.1.1 Permitting
    - 8.1.2 Commercial
      - 8.1.2.1 Permitting
  - 8.1 Buffer Zone Management **[Re-number from here to end of section]**
    - 8.1.1 Limited Brushing Below 360 El.
    - 8.1.2 Re-vegetation of Disturbed Areas

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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- 8.1.3 Activities impacting buffer zones
- 8.2 ESA Identification and Management
  - 8.2.1 Woody Debris & Stump Management
  - 8.2.2 Shoreline Vegetation Management
- 8.3 Erosion and Sedimentation
  - 8.3.1 Excavation Activities
- 8.4 Shoreline Permitting Program
  - 8.4.1 Shoreline Permitting (docks, boat lifts, etc.)
  - 8.4.2 Multi-slip (public & private)
- 9.0 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES
  - 9.1 Moorings
  - 9.2 Encroachments
  - 9.3 Boat Discharges
  - 9.4 ATV (motorized vehicles) below the 360 elevation
  - 9.5 List of what is not allowed and list of what is not allowed without a permit.
  - 9.6 Address restriction of Bomb Island during Purple Martin roosting period.
- 10.0 Water Management Activities
  - 10.1 Residential & commercial water withdrawals
- 11.0 Aquatic Plant Management Activities
- 11.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND PUBLIC EDUCATION
  - 11.1 Shoreline Enhancement Program
  - 11.2 Public access area maps
  - 11.3 Non-point source discharge
  - 11.4 Public Service Announcements (PSA)
  - 11.5 Safety Programs
    - 11.5.1 Lake Murray
    - 11.5.2 Lower Saluda River
- 14.0 SCE&G PERMITTING FEE POLICIES
- 15.0 MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT OF SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN
  - 15.1 Overall Land Use Monitoring
- 16.0 PUBLIC OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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16.1 Dispute resolution

17.0 REVIEW PROCESS

17.1 Review Process

**MEETING NOTES**

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Steve Bell, LW

Dick Christie, SCDNR  
Joy Downs, LMA  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Van Hoffman, SCE&G  
Tony Bebber, SCPRT

**DATE:** April 25, 2006

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**HOMEWORK ITEMS:**

Due for next meeting:

- Ron Ahle- to prepare a strawman of guidelines for bank stabilization based on Duke criteria
- Tommy and David – To bring information on USACE bank stabilization criteria for group discussion
- Steve Bell - To bring information on TVA bank stabilization criteria for group discussion

**AGENDA TOPICS FOR NEXT MEETING:**

- **9:30 to 9:45** Review of Mission Statement and Review of Responsibilities of the TWC – *Alan Stuart*
- **9:45 to 10:05** Review of Pending and Completed Priority Issues and Studies – *Alan Stuart*
- **10:05 to 10:35** Discussion on Potential SCE&G Land Transaction – *Van Hoffman*
- **10:35 to 10:45** **Break**

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
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- **10:45 to 11:00**  
Bank Discussion of Homework Items – Review of USACE and TVA Stabilization Guidelines – *Tommy Boozer and Steve Bell*
  - **11:00 to 11:45** Discussion of Homework Items – Review Strawman on Bank Stabilization Guidelines based on Duke’s Guidelines – *Ron Ahle and Group*
  - **11:45 to 12:15** **Lunch**
  - **12:15 to 1:00** Continued Discussion on Bank Stabilization Guidelines Strawman – *Ron Ahle and Group*
  - **1:00 to 1:45** Discussions on Excavations
  - **1:45 to 2:00** Develop List of Homework Assignments, Agenda and Date for Next Meeting
- Adjourn

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:** **May 8, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.**  
**Located at the Lake Murray Training Center**

**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

Alan Stuart opened the meeting and noted that the first order of business would be to review the homework assignments from the March 28th TWC meeting. As homework from the last meeting, Ron Ahle presented a strawman of guidelines on limited brushing around Lake Murray to the group for review. Upon evaluation of the document, Tommy Boozer noted that the strawman document was very similar to the document on limited brushing that SCE&G had sent to the FERC with the addition of a few species.

The group continued an interactive review of the document and made several changes. Ron Ahle explained that limited brushing is effective in eliminating the undesirable and invasive species from the shoreline. Tommy Boozer noted that their goal was to achieve a document that would be consistent and that allowed for violations to be dealt with. Ron explained that the document does not allow the individual to clear any vegetation on the list of native species, he continued to note that the native species would begin to take the place of the invasive species once they were

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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removed. David Hancock also noted that when a limited brushing permit is received it serves as an opportunity to educate the landowner.

Joy Downs then asked SCE&G if a limited brushing permit would need to be obtained if a landowner owned down to the 360' and wanted to clear weeds out of rip-rap that was placed there. Tommy noted that the weeds could be cleared out of any rip-rap without the need for a limited brushing permit. Dick Christie explained, that from a DNR perspective, a key value of the document was the educational component. He explained that the back property owner did not have the immediate right to go down to the 360' and apply herbicide. He noted that those activities needed to be first authorized by SCE&G.

It was noted that if issues arose in the future that this document could be amended to deal with those issues during a SMP review period. The group agreed that the limited brushing strawman contained the general criteria that was needed and any minor issues would be addressed when it was moved into the overall SMP.

After agreeing to the limited brushing guidelines (document with group incorporated changes can be viewed below), the group began to discuss the Sedimentation and Erosion Control Plan. SCE&G gave a brief explanation of the background of the plan and Tommy noted that the areas of concern were chosen in discussions with the DNR and the USFWS.

Steve asked the group what SCE&G's responsibility in terms of erosion was. Tommy explained that, at this point, the FERC has only required SCE&G to identify the areas of concern. He noted that they have also agreed to evaluate the public recreation sites and to stabilize them as they were developed.

Ron noted that LIDAR could be very useful in the identification of eroded areas. He explained that it may be helpful to develop a map of eroded areas using this tool. Tommy noted that he would look into this.

After lunch, the group decided to review the criteria for the identification of eroded areas. Through discussions the group decided that anything 50 feet in length and greater will be identified for mapping purposes, anything less than that would be dealt with on a case to case basis. Ron noted that for mapping purposes, in addition to looking for areas with a length of 50 feet and greater, that the group should look for areas with an 80 to 90 percent slope that is 5 feet or greater in elevation. Tommy noted that they would begin to work on developing the maps.

The group then began discussions on bank stabilization. Along with discussions on rip-rap, and bioengineering, David explained that SCE&G has very strict criteria about where sea walls can and

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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cannot be placed. Tommy also briefly described an option for bank stabilization that included the placement of small blocks along the shoreline.

Tommy noted that they typically like to give individuals options for bank stabilization such as block or rip rap, and noted that he has only seen bioengineering successful in the back of coves. Ron agreed and noted that bioengineering needs a certain degree of protection to be beneficial.

The group began to discuss that some eroding areas may need to be sloped in order to perform proper stabilization. Dick noted that he does not believe that the DNR would be against sloping an area if that was what was needed in order to stabilize the site. He explained that if there is a 4 or 5 foot bluff then it will most likely have to be sloped. David then asked what SCE&G should do if they needed to establish a slope on a buffer zone. He continued to ask if they should establish it by taking out a few trees or from the lake-ward side down. Ron noted that it would need to be determined on a case to case basis. Dick also explained that if there is a 50 foot wide buffer zone and the first 10 feet needs to be used for sloping, that it may not have that big of an impact on the buffer.

Ron explained that from his involvement in the Catawba-Wateree relicensings he had the guidelines for bank stabilization developed for those projects. He explained that it consisted of a booklet of instructions for the back property owner on what type of erosion control was allowed and contained recommendations for stabilization. Alan asked if Ron would develop a strawman for Lake Murray from the criteria in Duke's plan and the group agreed. Tommy also noted that he would like to see the criteria for the Corp and TVA lakes. Tommy was assigned the homework of researching the Corp guidelines, while Steve Bell noted that he would research TVA criteria. David also added that he would be meeting with the other utilities at a conference the next week and he would confer with them as to what types of guidelines for stabilization they imposed.

Alan noted that at the next meeting they would continue to discuss erosion and sedimentation in the morning and discuss excavations in the afternoon. Van Hoffman noted that he would also like a few minutes on the agenda to discuss a land transaction that was being discussed.

The group concluded the meeting and noted that the next meeting would occur on May 8<sup>th</sup> at 9:30.

Limited Brushing Criteria with group edits attached below:



**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

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**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS OFFICE**

**MEMORANDUM**

To: Lake & Land Management Technical Committee  
From: Ron Ahle  
Date: 4-25-2006 (Revised 4/25/06)  
Subject: Limited Brushing

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The unauthorized clearing of vegetation below the 360 elevation is not allowed on the shoreline of Lake Murray. **However, in some cases where the back property owner owns down to the 360 elevation, limited brushing will be allowed when permission is granted by SCE&G Lake Management after a site visit with the applicant.** Once limited brushing is complete the applicant can maintain the site in said condition. SCE&G permits docks to minimize impacts to vegetation below elevation 360 contour line. Limited brushing will allow back property owners to remove exotic and invasive vegetation that occurs adjacent to their property.

In general, certain critical vegetation cannot be removed when limited brushing is permitted. Critical vegetation such as buttonbush, willows, oaks and others provide well documented benefits such as bank stabilization, water quality functions, habitat, shade in near shore environments, and *terrestrial input for aquatic ecosystems (May redefine later to a more common language or in a definition section)*. For the purposes of a limited brushing permit, the following vegetation can not be cleared:

Buttonbush	Sycamore
Tag alder	River birch
Water Hickory	Green ash
Black gum	Cottonwood
Black willow	Oaks
Tulip poplar	Hardwood species
Persimmon	

Plants that can be cleared through limited brushing are generally undesirable species that are invasive and in some cases, exotic. Included in this group are vines such as green briars, Japanese honey suckle, poison ivy, poison oak, wisteria, and kudzu, shrubs such as black berry and privet,

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and trees such as mimosa and Bradford Pear. Trees that are dead and create a hazard may also be removed.

Some selective clearing of native, non-invasive species will be allowed through limited brushing. Generally, this will include certain softwood species that are less than 3 inches diameter at breast height (dbh).

Species that could be cleared in this category include:

Sweetgum  
Red cedar  
Longleaf pine

Red maple  
Loblolly pine  
Virginia pine

Any vegetation that doesn't meet the above listed criteria, but the back property owner would still like to remove will have to be addressed individually with SCE&G Lake Management Staff. It is likely that any tree removal that is not consistent with limited brushing, as outlined above, will have to be mitigated in accordance with the riparian buffer zone management plan and may include revocation of the property owner's dock permit.

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**REMBERT C. DENNIS BUILDING \* P.O. Box 167 \* COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202  
TELEPHONE: (803) 734-2728 \* FACSIMILE: (803) 734-6020**

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Training Center  
March 28, 2006**

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Laura Boos, USC  
Steve Bell, LW

Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Rhett Bickley, Lexington County  
Van Hoffman, SCE&G  
Norman Boatwright, MFC

**DATE:** March 28, 2006

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**HOMEWORK ITEMS:**

Due for next meeting:

- Ron Ahle- to prepare a strawman of guidelines for limited brushing, will be discussed as first item on Tuesday.

Due at a future date:

- Tommy and David - Maps should be updated to include setbacks, Easement property that is not owned by SCE&G, and ESA's on Forest and Game Management Areas. It was also recommended to have percentage/mileage tables (similar to the ESA percentage tables) that reflects all updated items. It was also suggested that the number of ESA's on the lake be attained by county.
- Tommy and David - to develop criteria on permitting docks in shallow coves. Will be discussed further in the dock discussion.
- Tommy and David - to develop criteria for docks requested on ESA's in easement property. Although the group was leaning toward not allowing this, it was decided that some alternatives needed to be developed to present to the RCG along with the preferred alternative. To be discussed at dock discussion

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

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**AGENDA TOPICS FOR NEXT MEETING:**

- **9:30 to 10:30** Discussion of Homework items from previous TWC meeting – Ron Ahle to review strawman of guidelines for limited brushing
- **10:30 to 10:45** Break
- **10:45 to 11:45** Group Discussion on Sedimentation and Erosion Control Plan
- **11:45 to 12:15** Lunch
- **12:15 to 1:15** Continued Discussion on Sedimentation and Erosion Control Plan
- **1:15 to 1:30** Break
- **1:30 to 2:45** Identification and Resolution on Items Discussed, Identification of any Solutions
- **2:45 to 3:00** Develop List of Homework Assignments, Agenda and Date for Next Meeting

Adjourn

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING: April 25, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.  
Located at the Lake Murray Training Center**

**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

Alan Stuart opened the meeting and after brief introductions Ron Ahle began a picture presentation on Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA's). Ron Ahle's presentation can be viewed on the website. Ron gave a brief explanation of the habitat types as well as the species present in each classification. He noted that he was working with several USC graduate students to identify other various plant species present and their significance.

The group then directly began discussion on ESA's. Tommy noted that the ESA's have been updated twice. During discussions Tommy distributed a handout to the group which specified the miles and percentages associated with ESA's and Future Development ESA's (document attached

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**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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below). The group discussed this table further in order to gain a better understanding of the data it presented. Norman Boatwright noted that they surveyed all of the setbacks in 1994, however, it is not included in the numbers listed in the table. He noted that in 2002 they had surveyed all of the easement areas and updated the future development lands. During further discussion the group decided that information the current maps lacked that needed to be incorporated into updated maps included setbacks, Easement property that is not owned by SCE&G, and ESA's on Forest and Game Management Areas. It was also recommended to have updated percentage/mileage tables that reflects these items. Steve Bell pointed out that it would be interesting to know how many ESA's are on the lake. Tommy noted that they could identify that by county.

Alan then directed the discussion toward the management of the ESA's. Tommy began to explain that before they received the order from the FERC asking SCE&G not to permit docks on continuous ESA's, they would occasionally allow people to place docks on an continuous ESA, depending on the ESA. He continued to explain that currently, in order to place a dock in a ESA that was not continuous, it was stated in the Army Corp of Engineers (Corp) General Permit (GP) that the individual would have to apply for a permit through the Corp. Ron Ahle and Amanda Hill expressed concern over this and noted that although it may give the agencies an opportunity to comment, they do not recall ever being notified of such. Ron noted that he would be much more comfortable if the permits went through SCE&G instead of the Corp, and SCE&G allowed the agencies to comment. The group decided that one key item to accomplish was to take the ESA permitting out of the GP. The group also noted that all dock requests on continuous ESA's on easement property would be discussed by SCE&G, USFWS and DNR and they would collectively decide upon mitigation, community docks etc. The groups initial response was to not allow docks in ESA's on easement property, however it was decided that some alternatives need to be developed to present to the RCG along with the preferred alternative. SCE&G was tasked to come up with general criteria regarding the permitting of docks in ESA's on easement property to present to the group.

Tommy noted that one problem that SCE&G deals with is when an individual owns the land under the lake and another individual would like to put a dock in that area. Ron Ahle asked if SCE&G would consider buying that property. Van Hoffman noted that they have tried to in the past but the landowners decided not to sell.

Steve Bell asked the group if docks were allowed in the backs of coves. David Hancock pointed out that it depended on the location. He explained that they would have to go out and observe the cove and the vegetation and determine how a dock would impact that. Steve asked if they could develop criteria for permitting a dock in the back of a shallow cove. The group began to discuss this issue, one item that was proposed was for a trade off to occur, for example, a dock would be permitted in certain cases, if a 25 foot buffer was planted above the 360'. Ron Ahle added that it could be tied

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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directly to the dock permit to prevent the landowner from then clearing all of the vegetation. Steve requested that one of the requirements be that the dock be a certain distance away from the back of the cove. It was decided that any criteria that was developed needed to be consistent. SCE&G would begin by developing a strawman of criteria and it would be discussed further in the discussion on docks. Ron also suggested that the group look at how Duke has handled similar situations.

Ron Ahle also requested that a 50 ft buffer be established on either side of a continuous ESA. He noted that it was more significant to have buffers on either side of a continuous ESA because an intermittent ESA did not have as much value. Ron referred to a FERC letter and he added that it requested this. Tommy noted that it was not how it was interpreted by SCE&G, he noted that to his knowledge FERC was referring to 50 feet back from the ESA. Ron then explained that he would like SCE&G to consider this, he pointed out that buffers would prevent individuals from slowly encroaching upon the ESA. Tommy replied that SCE&G would agree to consider 15 feet adjacent to a continuous ESA on easement and future development property. Ron agreed that they would accept 15 feet if SCE&G decided to implement it.

After lunch the group began to discuss the Woody Debris Management Plan that was filed with the FERC.

In a discussion on stump removal, SCE&G explained that at this point all that they are allowing is that stumps located next to docks be chainsawed off. Tommy noted that they have relocated docks in areas where there are many stumps, however most of the time when this issue is raised it is only regarding a single stump. Ron Ahle noted that he was okay with this, and asked SCE&G to put it into writing. He explained that he was initially concerned because stumps are an important form of habitat in Lake Murray.

The group began to go through the comments that the USFWS and DNR raised in regards to the Woody Debris Management Plan. Amanda Hill noted that all of her comments were answered satisfactorily and all of DNR's comments were incorporated into the plan. Alan then asked the group if everyone was comfortable in taking the Woody Debris Management Plan as a component of the Shoreline Management Plan. Everyone agreed.

One of the final items for discussion pertained to the management of areas below the 360'. Tommy Boozer explained that they have allowed people to perform limited brushing of non-critical vegetation below the 360'. He noted that it is evaluated on a case by case basis on the brush that is already present. Tommy described that if they go to a property that has quite a few pine trees and a lot of pines in danger of falling, that they allow individuals to take some out. Ron Ahle noted that clearing below the 360' was one of the biggest complaints received by DNR. He noted that he is

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concerned about the removal of large button bushes and willows. Ron explained that he would like to see the group develop a limited brushing permit that included a species list. Ron also noted that it may be beneficial to have examples (photographs, etc.) to show the landowner. Tommy noted that they could come up with a definition of limited brushing but it would need to take place on a case to case basis. He further noted that it should be done by species as well as condition.

After continued discussion on this topic, Alan asked Ron Ahle if he would prepare a strawman of guidelines for limited brushing which will be presented to the group for consideration at the next meeting.

It was noted that the next item for discussion would be on Erosion and Sedimentation. The group agreed that the next meeting would occur on April 25<sup>th</sup> at 9:30.

The group adjourned.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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**2005 Shoreline  
Management Prescriptions**

**Shoreline Easement Environmental Sensitive Area (ESA)**

ESA	Miles	Feet	Percent of	Percent of
Button Bush Continuous	21.65	114,312	3.32%	26.64%
Button Bush Intermittant	8.19	43,243	1.26%	10.08%
Shallow Cove	4.61	24,341	0.71%	5.67%
Bottomland Hardwood	5.20	27,456	0.80%	6.40%
Wet Flat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.65</b>	<b>209,352</b>	<b>6.08%</b>	<b>48.79%</b>

**Shoreline Future Development Environmental Sensitive Area (ESA)**

ESA	Miles	Feet	Percent of Total Miles	Percent of Total ESA Miles
Button Bush Continuous	30.29	1,599,615	4.64%	37.28%
Button Bush Intermittant	4.10	216,521	0.63%	5.05%
Shallow Cove	5.96	314,748	0.91%	7.33%
Bottomland Hardwood	1.25	66,013	0.19%	1.54%
Wet Flat	0.01	528	0.00%	0.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.61</b>	<b>2,197,424</b>	<b>6.37%</b>	<b>51.21%</b>

**Total Shoreline Environmental Sensitive Area (ESA)**

ESA	Miles	Feet	Percent of Total Miles	Percent of Total ESA Miles
Button Bush Continuous	51.94	274,243	7.96%	63.92%
Button Bush Intermittant	12.29	64,891	1.88%	15.12%
Shallow Cove	10.57	55,810	1.62%	13.01%
Bottomland Hardwood	6.45	34,056	0.99%	7.94%
Wet Flat	0.01	53	0.00%	0.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.26</b>	<b>429,053</b>	<b>12.46%</b>	<b>100%</b>



**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
Tom Ruple, LMA  
Bill Cutler - LW  
Steve Bell, LW

Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Tony Beber, SCPRT  
Rhett Bickley – Lexington County  
Van Hoffman – SCE&G  
Mike Summer – SCE&G  
Randy Mahan – SCANA Services

**DATE:** March 16, 2006

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**HOMEWORK ITEMS:**

- SCE&G/KA to revise Buffer Zone and Riparian Management Plan per TWC comments

**AGENDA TOPICS FOR NEXT MEETING:**

- Picture Presentation on ESA's – Ron Ahle
- Discussion of ESA Management
- Discussion on Woody Debris Plan
- Discussion on Areas Below the 360'

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:** **March 28, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.**  
**Located at the Lake Murray Training Center**

**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

Alan opened the meeting and noted that before the group began discussions on the Buffer Zone and Riparian Management Plan that Bill Cutler has asked to present a few items to the group. Bill Cutler noted that he has developed a Structured Work Process for the TWCs that he would like to

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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present to this group for consideration, as well as the other TWCs if time was available. Bill C. distributed an explanation of the process (attached below) and noted that in his experience a framework helps to smooth the progression through the issues. He continued to explain the benefits of a structured process and noted that it would help to improve the quality of the final product and consensus can be built incrementally. He noted that it would also provide an audit trail which makes it possible to see how a particular decision came about.

Bill C. continued to go through the bulleted items on the handout with the group. Alan expressed concern with too rigid a framework because not every issue falls under a structured framework in terms of resolution. Bill C. agreed and noted that sometimes when an issue is small it is easy to work with and a rigid framework is not needed, however a framework serves to resolve the larger issues in a more efficient manner. Bill C. also noted that he believes that this process will provide a degree of bullet proofing against challenges at the end and provides a structure that assists the group in what needs to be covered, as well as helping as well as helping smoke out the stakeholders who are unaware or not able to attend. On the subject of compiling stakeholder interests, Dick Christie noted that he believes that it is the role of SCE&G and KA through the FERC process to identify the interested parties; he added that that particular step has already been taken in this process. Ron Ahle added that the members of the TWC have many stakeholders depending on the resource agencies to express their interests. Bill C. concluded by noting that he was offering this process as a proposal to the group and is willing to present this to the other groups as well if they are interested. Randy Mahan noted that this information could be distributed to the other TWCs and they can decide where to go from there.

The group then began an interactive review session of the Buffer Zone and Riparian Management Plan. The Plan, with group consensus comments is attached at the end of the document in Adobe format (double click on the front page to open Adobe).

The group discussed the term "Riparian" as it is used in the document and noted it is generally associated with riverine areas. Alan explained that in this plan the term is defined as the area below the 360' elevation. The group decided that for clarification purposes, the term Riparian would need to be further defined or another word needed to be substituted.

Tommy Boozer explained to the group that there is currently 22.9 miles of buffer zone on the lake, which equals about 206 acres. He noted that in the new plan, they were proposing a 75' non-disturbance zone. Dick Christie asked how many miles the new buffer zone would address. Tommy replied that it would apply to the Future Development lands and what is determined under reclassification.

**MEETING NOTES**

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The group continued to go over the Plan and it was pointed out that it may be good to include a section on education. This would address a volunteer program that encouraged individuals to revegetate areas below the 360', such as areas that were destroyed by pine beetles. Tommy noted that many of the buffer zones issued under the old permits had allowable limited brushing. Tom Ruple pointed out that many individuals are not aware of where the 360' is located. David Hancock explained that they have placed irons, painted trees, and put up signs on the majority of fringelands. Dick Christie asked if SCE&G would mark an unmarked area if a landowner requested it. Tommy noted that they could do that.

The group began to discuss the various definitions for land classifications. Randy suggested that Future Development lands could be better defined as lands that are available for sale and/or use up to and including development. Dick Christie noted that the FERC 18 CFR Sec. 4.41 had a good definition for buffer zones, and the group decided that it would be used in the plan.

After lunch the group began to discuss the section on Management Actions. Ron Ahle made a few suggestions on amending this section and noted that it may be beneficial to have a brief statement on Forest and Game Management areas included. The group decided to split this section into two paragraphs, one describing management actions from 1984-2005 and one paragraph describing management actions from 2005 onward (SCE&G to develop paragraph strawman).

The next section the group discussed was Monitoring and Compliance. Ron Ahle noted that documentation of planting successes and failures can be beneficial in the improvement of survivorship over time. Ron continued to note that it would consist of a structured procedure in which growth would be monitored. It was suggested that this plan could be implemented when a violation has taken place and could require a land owner to provide pictures and measurements of newly planted species for a certain period of time. The group concluded that this would be addressed further under the revegetation plan.

In discussions on the Buffer Zone and Revegetation plan, the group concluded that only Zone 2 (buffer zone) should be included in the new plan. Zone I (below elevation 360') will be covered under the ESA topic. Several individuals expressed concern that Zone 3 may unintentionally invite landowners to privatize the buffer zone with non-native grasses.

The group briefly discussed violations and how the plan would be implemented. In such cases of natural occurrences (e.g. lightning, pine beetles), Steve Bell suggested that SCE&G first encourage the individual to use the revegetation plan, or otherwise let it grow back naturally. The group agreed that it may be beneficial to consider that option.

**MEETING NOTES**

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Ron Ahle noted that he believed the 25' spacing of trees in the 75' buffer may not be adequate. He explained that if the spacing was shortened to 24' then there would be 2x the amount of trees. Through some discussion it was decided that a 15' requirement would be placed in the plan with a maximum of 24' that could be implemented at the discretion of SCE&G. The group also decided that Sweetgum would be taken off the list of recommended species for planting in the buffer and all recommended grasses would be limited to those native species.

The group concluded the meeting and noted that it would be beneficial to include Norman Boatwright in the next meeting. Ron Ahle would also give a picture presentation on ESAs.

Meeting Adjourned

Attached below is the agenda, the TWC Work Processes Handout proposed by Bill Cutler, and the edited version of the Buffer Zone and Riparian Management Plan (double-click on the page and Adobe should open).

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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**Saluda Hydro Relicensing  
Lake and Land Management Technical Working Committee**

**Meeting Agenda**

**March 16, 2006**

**9:30 AM**

**Lake Murray Training Center**

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- Interactive Review of Buffer Zone Management Plans
- Discussion on Additional Criteria for Future Buffer Zone Enhancements and Potential Restoration



**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

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**A Structured Work Process for the TWCs**

**Benefits of a structured process**

- Complete and thorough consideration of all factors
- Everyone on the same page
- Consensus is built incrementally
- Enables work to be done via the internet
- Builds an audit trail to support reviews and respond to challenges
- Uniformity of products across the project

**TWC Issue Resolution Report Template**

1. Definition of the Issue
2. Stakeholder Audit
3. Compilation of Stakeholder Interests
4. Definition of Success
5. Solution Options
6. Methods of Evaluation
7. Selected Solution .

These process steps cover all the needed elements of a successful issue resolution, and contain nothing extraneous. If a successful issue resolution is desired, nothing can be left out, and nothing needs to be added.

## **MEETING NOTES**

### **SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Training Center  
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#### **A Structured Work Process for the TWCs William H. Cutler February 10, 2006**

A structured work process can enhance the efficiency and quality of the work done by the TWCs under the various RCGs

Benefits of a structured process.

- Complete and thorough consideration of all factors bearing on issue resolution
- Everyone on the same page on each issue
- Consensus is built incrementally toward a final agreement that is acceptable to all stakeholders
- Enables work to be done via the internet, speeding up the process and minimizing the need for meetings
- Builds an audit trail to support reviews and respond to challenges
- Uniformity of products across the project

A structured process implements the measures of the Operating Procedures document that governs the activities of the RCGs.

Paragraph 2.6 says, in part:

“Identify all stakeholders, their interests and issues...”

Paragraph 2.7 says, in part:

- 1. Encourage dialog which (1) gets at the deeper interests, values and priorities of the stakeholders, and (2) is structured to provide the inputs needed by subsequent stages in the solution-discovery process.”
- 2. Document stakeholder interests...”
- 3. At every step along the solution-discovery pathway, validation of every decision is established...”

A standardized structured work process can be implemented by adopting a template for the reports prepared by the TWCs that describe their proposed resolution for each of the issues they address. This report template would consist of the following sections.

#### **TWC Issue Resolution Report Template**

1. A Definition of the Issue, describing scope, content, and related factors as known at the outset. This definition may be revised as information is developed in the course of the issue resolution process.
2. A Stakeholder Audit, enumerating all the stakeholders, as individuals or classes, that have an interest in the issue. This audit would include measures taken to ensure that each stakeholder is engaged in the process, either by actual participation or by representation by a surrogate. The following definition of stakeholder is proposed: “Stakeholders are any with an interest in the outcome of the issue, whether they know it or not, and any who believe they have an interest, whether they do or not.” This broad and inclusive definition of stakeholder is of benefit because it ensures that all relevant stakeholders are included, thereby strengthening the solution, and that any significant challenges are anticipated and dealt with in advance.
3. A Compilation of Stakeholder Interests that expresses, to the satisfaction of each stakeholder, the concerns, interests, values and priorities held by each stakeholder regarding the issue in question.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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4. A Definition of Success which describes the qualities of an outcome (independent of specific features of any particular solution to be selected later) that would be acceptable to all stakeholders, along with whatever Measures of Effectiveness are appropriate to quantify realization of the desired qualities. This represents an idealized "wish list" and may contain conflicts to be resolved at later stages in the process. In general, the Definition of Success is more than a mere reiteration of stakeholder interests. Rather, it is a translation of those interests into a description of the outcome which is used as the standard for selecting the final solution.

5. A description of the Solution Options that were considered, as well as those rejected for consideration, with justification for these decisions. Include also a description of the strategy used to generate solution options, and how conflicts within the Definition of Success are resolved in design of a solution, by compromise, tradeoff, or discovery of a creative solution which erases the conflict.

6. A description of the Methods of Evaluation that are used to determine which solution option best satisfies the Definition of Success. This would include data, models, methods of analysis, etc. as appropriate to the issue. Studies necessary to support issue resolution are identified here.

7. A description of the Selected Solution that results from application of all the previous steps, with justification. Include analysis of considerations unique to the selected solution that may not have been addressed in previous steps.

These process steps cover all the needed elements of a successful issue resolution, and contain nothing extraneous. If a successful issue resolution is desired, nothing can be left out, and nothing needs to be added.

This structured process enables working via the internet. A section editor is assigned to each of the sections of the report. The members of the TWC e-mail suggestions to the section editor who uses them to prepare a working draft of the section. The working draft is e-mailed to TWC members, who then review and make additional suggestions. Face-to-face meetings may be held as necessary to iron out differences. When all TWC members are satisfied, the report is ready for submittal to the RCG members for familiarization prior to a RCG meeting where the report is reviewed.



# **SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY**

*COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA*

## **SALUDA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT**

*FERC PROJECT NO. 516*

### **BUFFER ZONE AND RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT PLAN**

*JANUARY 2006*

*Prepared by:*

***Kleinschmidt***  
*Energy & Water Resource Consultants*

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

SALUDA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
FERC PROJECT NO. 516

BUFFER ZONE AND RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT PLAN

JANUARY 2006

Prepared by:

***Kleinschmidt***  
*Energy & Water Resource Consultants*

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
(FERC PROJECT NO. 516)**

**FERC COMPLIANCE ARTICLES**

**BUFFER ZONE AND RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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2.0	BACKGROUND.....	<u>5</u>	Deleted: 5 Deleted: 4
3.0	MANAGEMENT ACTIONS.....	<u>6</u>	Inserted: 5 Deleted: 6
4.0	MONITORING.....	<u>10</u>	Inserted: 6 Deleted: 5
5.0	BUFFER ZONE RE-VEGETATION PLAN.....	<u>11</u>	Deleted: 10 Inserted: 10
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**LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix A: 75 Foot Buffer Zone Goals and Criteria for Re-vegetation of Disturbed Areas

11/22/05 – MAS  
455-027-99-00

\\Wren\sc\_job\455-027 Lake Murray SMP\Buffer Zone MP\Buffer Zone Management Plan 11-22-2005.doc

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
(FERC PROJECT NO. 516)**

**FERC COMPLIANCE ARTICLES**

**BUFFER ZONE AND RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Comment:** Address riparian zone in a different plan or section of the SMP.



This plan was prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC or Commission) Order Approving Land Use and Shoreline Management Plan for FERC Project No. 516, issued and effective June 23, 2004 and subsequent Order Clarifying and Modifying the June Order, issued and effective October 28, 2004 (together referred to hereafter as the "Order"). Paragraph G of the June 23 Order and Paragraph E of the October 28 Order require South Carolina Electric & Gas (SCE&G) to develop and file a plan, by June 23, 2005, for addressing buffer zone management and the re-vegetation of improperly cleared buffer zones on Lake Murray. On May 31, 2005, SCE&G requested a time extension until January 31, 2006.

**Comment:** Delete this paragraph

Define Riparian in final plan. This term will be used to address area below 360' elevation along the lake.

Add a short paragraph of how LSR buffer zone is handled.

SCE&G will mark the 75-foot set back property line

This plan addresses management and re-vegetation of areas within the 75' foot buffer zone above the 360' foot contour (Plant Datum) ("the 360," or "El. 360") adjacent to lands sold after 1984. This document applies to all lands around the lake except those sold prior to 1984 or to those properties below El. 360 over which SCE&G has no management authority. Buffer zones exist for only a very few parcels of shoreline property sold prior to 1984.

**Deleted:** riparian

**Deleted:** between

**Deleted:** and 2000 where vegetation has been disturbed

**Deleted:** does not

**Deleted:** y

**Deleted:** any

**Comment:** Delete from this section and use later in plan.



<sup>11</sup> Though submitted and approved in 1980, Licensee's original SMP contained a fifty foot (50') buffer requirement. However, only a couple of parcels were sold under the original SMP.

## 1.0 DEFINITIONS

Buffer Zone – SCE&G provide strawman for this definition and send to other members of TWC for their review and comment. Use 18 CFR 4.41(f) (7) (iii) as the definition.

Future Development Lands are Licensee-owned properties within the project boundary that have been identified as lands available for possible sale and/or development. These lands are available for sale and/or use up to and including development.

Deleted: ¶

Fringeland is Licensee-owned property which lies between the Project Boundary Line (PBL) and the 360. SCE&G is to define what happens when Fringeland is sold under this definition. It turns into Easement Property.

Add definition of Easement Property – SCE&G to provide a definition

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) are generally located below the 360-foot contour. ESAs include areas of wetlands and shallow coves, typically occupied by willow trees and buttonbushes, which are the “target vegetation” for defining which shoreline areas are to be considered ESAs by virtue of vegetative cover; and other areas determined to be critical to the continued existence of indigenous or threatened species, such as spawning and nesting habitat. ESAs have a 50-foot natural buffer zone designated around them. Clearing is prohibited within the ESAs and the associated 50-foot buffer zone. They are sub-classified as follows:

Deleted: are properties adjacent to shoreline classified “Future Development.” ESAs

Deleted: and not available for sale

Deleted: non-endangered

Comment: Remove from this section and use in a future section of the SMP.

- *Shallow Coves with Stream Confluence* – Areas where streams enter the lake to form coves where water elevations in areas outside the historical stream channel are predominately above the 355 foot contour line. The up gradient portion of shallow coves is typically vegetated with buttonbush and willow.
- *Continuous Vegetated Shoreline* – Continuous vegetated linear shoreline at least 66 feet in length, with vegetation greater than 5 feet deep (horizontal depth of vegetative strip not vertical depth of water), measured perpendicular to the shoreline.
- *Intermittent Vegetated Shoreline* – Linear shoreline coverage of vegetation at least 66 feet in length. This class can have gaps. (Gap is defined as 8 to 20 feet in length)

Deleted: an area at least

where there is little or no vegetation below the normal high water mark.) Areas with gaps more than 20 feet in length are termed “breaks” and are not to be considered vegetated shoreline.

Deleted: within which

- *Bottomland Hardwood and Wet Flats* – Continuous linear shoreline coverage of bottomland hardwood (excluding sweetgum) and wet flats at least 66 feet in length.

2.0 **INTRODUCTION – [MOVE THIS SECTION TO BEFORE THE DEFINITIONS. MAKE IT SECTION 1.0]**

Deleted: BACKGROUND

Shoreline vegetation along Lake Murray primarily consists of buttonbush, alder, willow, river birch, green ash, and loblolly pine with limited occurrence of oaks and other hardwood trees. Forested, riparian buffers along reservoir shorelines are generally acknowledged to provide a variety of environmental functions and ecological values. These environmental functions include trapping and/or filtering sediment runoff, reducing bank erosion, removing phosphorous and other nutrients and sequestering contaminants such as pesticides. Ecological values include contribution of leaves and other nutrient sources to the lake, maintenance of habitat for fish and aquatic organisms by moderating near shore water temperature, providing woody debris and providing habitat for amphibians and other terrestrial organisms. Buffers also provide societal values such as maintaining a more “natural” aesthetic appearance of shoreline.

Deleted: Riparian b

The license issued to SCE&G by the FERC in 1984 for the Saluda Hydroelectric Project required SCE&G to establish and maintain a 75-foot vegetative buffer zone on all Fringeland conveyed after the issuance of the 1984 license. The buffer zone, which extends inland from the 360 foot (Plant Datum) contour, creates an expanded vegetated, aesthetic buffer between back property development and the Lake Murray shoreline that protects and enhances the Project’s scenic, recreational and environmental values. The 75-foot vegetative buffer zone represents the normal limit to which SCE&G may sell land between the PBL and the lake. SCE&G retains ownership of the 75-foot buffer area. It comes into existence “in front of” (between the PBL and the 360’ contour) all Fringeland sold. In addition, buffer zones exist along all perennial and intermittent streams in both Future Development and Forest and Game Management land as a result of the June and October 2004 FERC Orders.

In addition to the 75-foot zone for Future Development properties sold, and thereafter classified as “Easement Properties,” SCE&G manages (and in most locations, owns) lands below the 360-foot contour, adjacent to Future Development lands and Easement Properties. Management prescriptions for these lands, which are separate from the 75-foot vegetative buffer zone, are also provided here.

Comment: Remove from this section and save for a future section



Insert section for Goals and Objectives after the Introduction Section – [SCE&G will develop a strawman to address this section]

### 3.0 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

**Shoreline Property:** Generally speaking, prior to 2004, SCE&G managed its properties within and adjacent to the PBL, including Future Development Lands, according to its Forest Management Plan. However, there are some areas where active management is problematic, and sometimes not possible, due to the lack of land-side vehicular access, small and isolated parcels, or land that is adjacent to highly developed residential areas, or for other reasons. Where applied, the Forest Management Plan provided for the protection of the watershed and its wildlife and fishery habitat and reduced insect- and disease-related tree mortality. In turn, the plan provided for a variety of forest products while promoting a healthy forest and managed conservation of natural resources. Among other things, this program employs selective harvesting to maintain optimum stocking by removing suppressed, intermediate and diseased trees while favoring dominant and co-dominant pine trees and mass-producing hardwood. Forestry management practices affecting property that became the 75-foot buffer zone upon sale of the Fringeland include the following:

**Comment:** Condense this paragraph into two sentences and move to Introduction Section.

1. Maintenance of a 100-foot wide forested buffer strip adjacent to the shoreline where timber is only selectively harvested to ensure the health of the forest. SCE&G harvests trees within 100 feet of the open shoreline where stocking conditions make thinning appropriate.
2. SCE&G adheres to, and sometimes exceeds where necessary, the South Carolina Forestry Commission's Best Management Practices.
3. Healthy mass-producing hardwood trees within 100 feet of the shoreline are maintained.
4. Selective thinning that always leaves a minimum stem basal area of 60 square feet for over story trees where stocking density is adequate.
5. Forest stands on unique sites such as cliffs, steep slopes, or atypical groups of trees receive special protection.
6. No trees are cut within the 25-foot area (measured horizontally) immediately adjacent to the Lake's shoreline beginning at that point where merchantable tree growth begins



to ensure that habitat and aesthetic values are protected. Only weak and hazardous trees are removed when deemed necessary to protect public safety and the health of the forest. Special attention always is given to aesthetics in areas of shoreline highly visible to the public from the lake.

7. To promote the existence of a healthy forest understory, SCE&G's goal is to attempt to schedule selective thinnings so that they don't coincide with the sale of Future Development lands, but rather provide adequate time intervals for the healing and/or development of a vigorous vegetative understory so as to provide desirable levels of forest stratification within the transition zone.
8. Prohibits tree cutting within the 25-foot area (measured horizontally) immediately adjacent to the lake's shoreline on all Future Development lands, while maintaining all healthy mast-producing hardwood trees within 100 feet of the shoreline.


**Comment:** Remove these bullets

Since 2004, SCE&G forestry practices prohibit selective thinning or timber management within 100 feet of the 360-foot contour on Future Development Lands.

**Buffer Zone (1984-2005)<sup>2</sup>:** [Add footnote – Discuss history of SMP, initial shoreline management plan was approved in 1981.] Buffer zones did not exist prior to 1984. As part of the sale of Future Development property, the 75-foot buffer zone was delineated and documented. It became the lake-ward property boundary with the new Fringeland owner. SCE&G maintains GIS based maps of each established 75-foot vegetative buffer zone. Where available, aerial photography may have been used for site documentation. This provided a baseline to assist in future monitoring.

**Deleted:** Pre

**Comment:** Revise term to Easement Property owner

SCE&G maintained special use restrictions within the  75-foot vegetative buffer zone. The use of SCE&G's 75-foot vegetative buffer zone was entirely permissive and at the discretion of SCE&G as landowner. Owners of adjoining lands (back property owners) were given the right of access by foot to and from the lake over the buffer zone, but were not permitted to encroach with improvements, cut any significant trees or shrubs, place any water-oriented encroachments (docks, ramps, etc.), change the contour of the land, or post the property, without

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<sup>2</sup> In 2005, Licensee adopted and is operating according to more stringent and protective criteria. These criteria will be the subject of study and discussion during the currently ongoing Project 516 relicensing process, and included, as they may be amended, as part of the SMP five-year review process integrated into the relicensing process as directed by the FERC in the Order.

written consent from SCE&G. Any modification to the lands within the buffer zone approved by SCE&G had to comply with all applicable requirements of SCE&G's Shoreline Management Program.

Special use restrictions within the 75-foot vegetative buffer zone included the following:

1. Upon the sale of any Fringeland, a purchaser was allowed to perform limited brushing so long as the purchaser adhered to SCE&G's established guidelines as described below. Once a purchaser had completed the permissible limited brushing, a subsequent property owner only could maintain the work that had been completed. No further brushing or clearing was allowed, whether by permit or otherwise.
2. Trimming or limbing of trees higher than ten feet above the ground was prohibited without prior approval and permits.
3. "Privatization" and structural encroachments were prohibited.
4. After 1994, individual boat ramps were prohibited. However, community boat ramps were encouraged and approved, provided existing guidelines were met.
5. Removal of vegetation greater than 3 inches in diameter measured at breast high (4') was prohibited without a permit.
6. Boat docks were allowed provided they complied with SCE&G's standard boat dock guidelines and appropriate permits were obtained.

Additional restrictions may have applied if the property was adjacent to ESAs.

[Buffer Zones \(2005 - ???\) SCE&G should develop a strawman to describe this section and send to TWC for review and comment.](#)

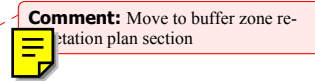
**Lands below El. 360.** SCE&G maintains a policy of no disturbance for any and all ESA target vegetation below El. 360 unless its removal is necessary for reasons of health and human safety or in compliance with the Woody Debris Management Plan. Furthermore, SCE&G maintains a policy of no disturbance for any vegetation below El. 360 without approval from SCE&G. With few exceptions, lands below El. 360 are owned and managed by SCE&G.



**Comment:** Move to another section pertaining to riparian section of SMP.

#### 4.0 MONITORING & COMPLIANCE

Buffer zones are inspected annually by SCE&G staff for compliance with approved management practices. Boundaries have been painted and signs have been posted to identify these areas. On approximately a five-year rotation, a physical inspection of the buffer zones to monitor for violations and replace damaged or worn signs is conducted. At all times, upon observation or notification that a property owner may be in violation of these management criteria, SCE&G field checks the property and, in cases of confirmed violations, provides written notification of the violations and requests for corrective actions to the land owners. Buffer zones that have been restored are inspected annually to check survival of planted species and compliance with the re-vegetation plan.



## 5.0 BUFFER ZONE RE-VEGETATION PLAN

Occasionally, vegetation in buffer zones is disturbed beyond what is permitted in the guidelines. Regardless of whether a disturbance was man-made or natural, intentional or unintentional, it is the intent of the Licensee to implement this re-vegetation plan. The principle of the plan is to stabilize disturbed areas by planting forbs, grasses, shrubs and trees as needed, and to allow natural succession to continue.

SCE&G has worked closely with the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to develop guidelines for establishing and/or restoring effective vegetative buffer zones. The NRCS is a federal agency whose mission is to work with landowners assessing and treating natural resource concerns including establishing protective buffer zones on lands which border water bodies. According to the management protocol recommended by NRCS, riparian buffers occur in three distinct zones for management purposes. Zone II begins at the edge of Zone I and extends upland a minimum distance of 20 feet measured horizontally. This zone, which can be increased up to 120 feet in high sediment or nutrient producing areas, can include faster growing softwood trees, but should include at least 20% deciduous hardwoods or shrubs. Zone III would apply upland of Zone II and consists of filter strips comprised of grasses, legumes and/or other forbs. This zone may be a component of a buffer zone where protection from excessive sediment or nutrients is needed.

**Comment:** Remove since we are changing the NRCS guidelines for the new BZ Plan.

**Deleted:** Zone I begins at the normal water line and extends upland a minimum distance of 15 feet measured horizontally, and vegetation should favor hardwood trees and shrubs.

**Comment:** Reword this paragraph to remove Zone I and Zone III

The NRCS has prepared “minimum guidelines” for re-vegetation of these Zones, and the Licensee intends to require landowners to conduct re-vegetation under these Guidelines, which appear as Attachment A.

**Comment:** Remove since we are not using the NRCS guidelines.

- Zone I (Riparian) – Lands below El 360
- Zone II (Filter Zone) – Lands above El 360, beginning at the 360 and extending 75 feet inland, measured horizontally
- Zone III (Buffer Zone) – Lands above EL 360 beginning at a line 25 feet inland from the 360, measured horizontally, and extending to a line 75 feet inland measured horizontally at all points above the 360.



## CORRECTIVE ACTIONS AND PENALTIES

### Corrective Actions

Landowners found to have violated the buffer zone requirements or landowners adjacent to buffers that have been significantly affected by natural conditions (storm, pestilence, fire, etc.) must submit a re-vegetation plan to SCE&G within 30 days of being notified by SCE&G of the violation or “natural” conditions warranting mitigation. If the buffer has been significantly affected by natural conditions, then SCE&G will work with the landowner to restore vegetation in the buffer zone. SCE&G’s Lake and Land Management Department will review the final plan for adequacy and completeness and provide the landowner with a request for modifications and/or approval within 30 days of receipt of the plan. If the plan requires modification, the landowner may be given no more than fifteen business days following SCE&G’s modification request to make the modifications and re-submit a conforming plan. Under no circumstances may more than a total of 50 days for violations or 90 days for natural condition mitigation from the date of SCE&G’s notification to the landowner pass until an approved plan must be received by SCE&G. SCE&G reserves the right to require more than the minimum re-vegetation requirements should it determine that additional vegetation is needed, based on site characteristics or extenuating circumstances. The nature of the violation or the response of the landowner are two such extenuating circumstances that will be considered. The landowner must comply with these changes or risk penalties.

Comment: Reword this section into bullet items and add d and e from Penalty section.

Once a re-vegetation plan has been approved, the landowner must implement the plan during the next planting season. SCE&G defines the planting season to be from November to February. Should the landowner not implement the plan within the specified time frame, the plan will become null and void and the landowner will be found in violation and subject to penalties.

This plan will be used to encourage all landowners to develop a buffer zone or correct any violations of existing buffer zones.

SCE&G will perform a follow-up inspection after the 5 year improvement period.

**6.0 PENALTIES MAKE INTO SUBSECTION OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS AND PENALTIES**

In most cases, SCE&G is able to work with the landowner to resolve areas of nonconformance, particularly if the buffer zone modification is a result of natural causes. SCE&G reserves the right to require additional plantings that go beyond the guidelines in Attachment A.

Landowners found in violation of the 75-foot buffer zone management restrictions or management restrictions below El. 360, as a result of the removal of vegetation, encroachment into the buffer zone, or un-permitted changes to property contours, may be subject to any or all of the following:

- a) Repeat violations by landowners may result in the permanent cancellation of their dock permit and loss of lake access.
- b) Revocation of existing shoreline dock and/or ramp permits for a period of no less than five years.
- c) Denial of any future permits and denial of access across SCE&G's property to the lake, perhaps even in the form of positive barriers.
- d) Requirements that the landowner submits a re-vegetation plan for approval to SCE&G and complete replanting during the next growing season. A re-vegetation plan must, at a minimum, comply with guidelines set forth in Attachment A. add note – individual will provide photo documentation for a period of 5 years
- e) SCE&G reserves the right to take legal action to require re-vegetation of the affected areas, seek damages, and seek its administrative and legal costs for doing so. add note – individual will provide photo documentation for a period of 5 years
- f) Removal of marketable timber within the buffer zone by the landowner will require, at a minimum, payment equal to triple stumpage, subject to valuation by SCE&G's Land Department.
- g) Reimbursement of costs, in cases where SCE&G finds it necessary, to actively restore affected buffer zones because landowners either have not timely submitted a re-vegetation plan, or the conditions are such as in the opinion of SCE&G to require immediate attention to prevent serious shoreline problems.

**Comment:** Move to previous section of re-vegetation

**Comment:** Move to previous section of re-vegetation.

ATTACHMENT A  
75-FOOT BUFFER ZONE GOALS AND CRITERIA FOR  
RE-VEGETATION OF DISTURBED AREAS



**BUFFER ZONE GOALS AND MINIMUM CRITERIA  
FOR RE-VEGETATION OF DISTURBED AREAS**

**FERC PROJECT NO. 516**

**LAKE MURRAY – SCE&G**

**MINIMUM BUFFER ZONE AND SHORELINE VEGETATION**

1. Improvement Goals and Recommendations

Implementation of the management goals below is recommended to enhance vegetated buffers, thereby improving biodiversity, providing erosion protection, adding or maintaining filtering capacity, and protecting the aesthetics of a “natural” shoreline.

The vegetated buffer will be managed as three zones with the desired vegetative mix for each zone based on the inherent properties of the zone and the ecological function of that zone and of the buffer in total. These zones include Zone I (vegetated perimeter below the 360 elevation), Zone II (0 feet to 25 feet beginning at the 360 elevation inland), and Zone III (>25 feet to 75 feet). The table in Section 3 provides recommendations for adapted species for each zone.

- a) Zone I: If the slope is as flat as 2 to 1 or flatter, an understory cover consisting of grasses, forbs, and shrubs with a height of at least 6 inches or duff or natural mulch at least 4 inches thick will be established or encouraged to develop over at least 75% of this zone for the stability of the shoreline. All shrubs, grasses and forbs used to meet the understory requirement shall be native species. Absolutely no removal of trees and shrubs other than dead specimens is permitted in this zone. Unless an exception is granted by SCE&G, any tree removed in this zone must be replaced. Replacement trees shall be at least 6 feet in height (measured from the first sign of bark exiting the

soil to the top of the tree). If the slope of this zone is steeper than 2 to 1 and the shoreline is unstable, South Carolina Electric & Gas will provide guidance on acceptable measures that may be used to stabilize the shoreline.

**Comment:** This zone will be used as part of the riparian description.

- b) Zone II: At least 50% of Zone II shall have an understory cover consisting of grasses, forbs, and shrubs with a height of at least 6 inches or a layer of duff or mulch of natural materials at least 4 inches in thickness. All shrubs, grasses and forbs used to meet the understory requirement shall be native species. Absolutely no removal of trees other than dead or diseased specimens is permitted in this zone should occur in this Zone. Removed trees should be replaced as needed to meet the spacing limitation. Replacement trees should be at least 6 feet in height above the ground.

**Comment:** SCE&G will develop spacing criteria instead of 50% understory cover.

- c) Zone III: An understory primarily consisting of herbaceous species is suggested for this zone to provide for immediate filtering of sediment, nutrients, and other potential pollutants from developed upland areas above lake. Traditional lawn species, vines and shrubs are accepted and permitted in the upper 25 ft. of this zone, i.e. >50 ft to 75 ft. can be planted with grass but will be managed naturally without application of nutrients or pesticides, and except as specified below, it may not be cleared or “improved” to create conditions favorable for such traditional lawn species. Selective thinning may be allowed in this zone to remove undesirable or dead trees and shrubs. Dead or undesirable trees, which are removed, shall be replanted. Replacement trees should be at least 6 feet in height above the ground.

**Comment:** Remove this zone

## 2. Minimum Criteria for Re-vegetation of Disturbed Areas

The following guidelines shall be adhered to as minimum criteria for application in the restoration of disturbed buffers along the shoreline perimeter of Lake Murray:

The area beginning at the 360 feet elevation (the “360”) and continuing inland to the limits of the 75 ft shoreline buffer zone shall be maintained as a vegetated buffer. No removal of ESA targeted vegetation (willow, buttonbush etc.) whatsoever may occur. This entire area shall be inclusive of buffer vegetative management Zone II and Zone III.

- a) In addition to the requirements for zones II and III, if the slope of Zone I is as flat as 2 to 1 or flatter, the guidelines in Section 2 will be applied to facilitate the establishment/development of satisfactory vegetative cover.
- b) The spacing between any two trees shall not exceed 25 feet. In addition, the spacing between the 360 feet elevation and a tree shall not exceed 25 ft.
- c) If the spacing does not meet the minimum requirements cited above, specimens of approved tree species shall be planted as needed for compliance. Dead trees or trees weakened by disease, insects, natural events, etc. may be selectively cut. However, cut trees must be replaced, regardless of their spacing, to meet these spacing requirements. Existing pines may be credited towards meeting the spacing requirements. However, pines are not included in the list of acceptable replacements because of the frequency of mortality due to pest and climatic problems.
- d) If a significant understory was present prior to disturbance in Zone 1 re-vegetation shall be planted to have an understory cover consisting of grasses, forbs, and shrubs with a height of at least 6 inches covering no less than 75 % area in Zone 1.
- e) If a significant understory was present prior to disturbance in Zone 2 re-vegetation shall be planted to have an understory cover consisting of grasses, forbs, and shrubs with a height of at least 6 inches covering no


**Comment:** Change to something less than 25 feet (any number between 15 and 24 feet can be included in this plan)

less than 50 % area in Zone 2 and a layer of duff or mulch of natural materials at least 4 inches thick.

- f) In addition, in order to meet this requirement, the understory cover in both Zones 1 and Zone 2 shall be in a mosaic or linear arrangement that extends across at least 80% of the length of the buffer.
- g) The impacted area shall be replaced with a layer of duff or mulch of natural materials at least 4 inches thick. The leaves from the leaf drop of the trees must be left on the surface to provide ground cover and filtering. Dead limbs on the surface in the buffer zone may be removed.
- h) All replanted trees must be of a height between 6 to 8 feet above the ground (measure from the first sign of exposed bark exiting the soil to the top of the tree).
- i) No pesticides or nutrients are to be applied within the buffer without written approval from SCE&G.

3. Recommended Species for Planting in the Vegetated Buffer

ZONE	RECOMMENDED SPECIES		
	Trees	Shrubs	Grass & Forbs
Zone I  (Perimeter below 360 feet elevation)	Black Willow* Cottonwood* Cypress, Bald* Cypress, Pond Green Ash* River Birch* Swamp Tupelo Willow Oak* Water Oak*	Buttonbush* Silky Dogwood* Swamp Azalea Wax Myrtle* Alder	Maidencane Switchgrass (Alamo)* Bushy Bluestem Switchcane Hibiscus Water willow

ZONE	RECOMMENDED SPECIES		
	Trees	Shrubs	Grass & Forbs
Zone II (0 to 25 feet in perimeter above the 360 feet elevation)	American Elm* Bitter-nut Hickory Crabapple* Dogwood* Eastern Redbud* Eastern Redcedar* Green Ash* Hackberry/Sugarberry Laurel Oak* Paw Paw Persimmon* Red Maple* Red Mulberry Sweetgum*  Sycamore* Water Oak* White Ash* Willow Oak* Yellow Poplar*	American Strawberry Bush American Beautyberry* American Holly* Carolina Rose Native Azaleas Wax Myrtle*	Big Bluestem* Broomsedge Eastern Gamagrass* Little Bluestem* Indiangrass* Purpletop Switchgrass* Illinois Bundleflower* Partridge Pea* Purple Coneflower*
Zone III (>25 to 75 feet in perimeter above the 360 feet elevation)	American Elm* Bitter-nut Hickory Crabapple* Dogwood* Eastern Redbud* Eastern Red Cedar* Green Ash* Hackberry/Sugarberry Laurel Oak* Paw Paw Persimmon* Red Maple* Red Mulberry Sweetgum* Sycamore* Water Oak* White Ash* Willow Oak* Yellow Poplar*	American Strawberry Bush American Beautyberry* American Holly* Carolina Rose Native Azaleas Wax Myrtle*	Big Bluestem* Broomsedge Eastern Gamagrass* Little Bluestem* Indiangrass* Purpletop Switchgrass* Illinois Bundleflower* Partridge Pea* Purple Coneflower*

**Comment:** REMOVE FROM LIST

**Comment:** Remove from list



The tree, shrub and herbaceous plants listed include only native species which are adapted for the location and use and which are commercially available. Species which typically are the most readily available are indicated by an “\*”. Note that the native botanical community may include other acceptable species that typically are not commercially available.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

**SCE&G Training Center  
March 9, 2006**

Final ACG 3-27-06

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
Joy Downs, LMA

Steve Bell, LW  
Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Tony Bebber, SCPRT  
Ronald Scott – Lexington County  
Van Hoffman – SCE&G

**DATE:** February 9, 2006

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**HOMEWORK ITEMS:**

- SCE&G to provide a list of changes in classifications that have occurred since the last map was completed - *Not needed until Land Reclassification Discussion*
- SCE&G to provide description of land classifications and how they are managed – *Not needed until Land Reclassification Discussion*
- Alan to locate Randy Mahan’s letter to Lake property owners on setback implementation and clearing policies
- Ron Scott to ask Rhett Bickley to attend next week’s TWC meeting
- Alan to check status of NWI maps
- SCE&G to send the original ’94, ’02 and ’04 studies on ESAs to the group – *Not needed until ESA Identification and Management Discussion*
- SCE&G to distribute dock permitting sheet to the group – *Not needed until Shoreline Permitting Discussion*
- Alan to send out the Revegetation, Sediment and Erosion and Woody Debris plans to the group for review before the Buffer Zone Management discussion next Thursday

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

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**AGENDA TOPICS FOR NEXT MEETING:**

- Interactive Review of Buffer Zone Management Plans
- Discussion on Additional Criteria for Future Buffer Zone Enhancements and Potential Restoration

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:      March 16, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.  
Located at the Lake Murray Training Center**

**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

Alan opened the meeting and noted that the first item for discussion on the agenda was an update of the shoreline classifications on Lake Murray. Tommy Boozer and David Hancock handed out and began discussions on the 2002 and 2005 Lake Murray mileage sheets separated out by management prescription. Tommy pointed out that although the mileage was not survey grade, it was as close as could be attained using GIS. Tommy continued to expound on this issue, and explained that in 1994 they had compiled their plats to provide a good baseline and the 2002 update provided a lot more accurate photography. Subsequently, in 2005 the accuracy again increased due to the LIDAR that was performed around the Lake.

The group continued to discuss the mileage sheets. In reference to Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA)s, Tommy pointed out that there was almost 40 miles of ESAs on Easement property and 41.61 miles of ESAs on Future Development lands. David noted that this mileage does not include the ESA land in front of forest and game management areas. Ron Ahle asked the group what percentage of total easement land was ESA land. It was noted that it was 6.8%. Ron added that ESA habitat would be lost when development occurs down to the 360. Tommy replied that with the new regulations, hopefully no clearing would occur below the 360 and all of the ESAs are located below the 360.

Ron Ahle noted that it was standard procedure to go back in relicensing and update the SMP, however, in this case there have been very few changes that have occurred since the map was completed. Therefore, Ron presented the idea of developing a list of changes that have occurred since the map was last completed. He clarified that he was referring to actual changes to classifications on the shoreline that have occurred. SCE&G agreed that they could provide this list. Tommy and David additionally noted that the only changes that have occurred are the new additions on easement property and land sales.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

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The group decided that this meeting was not the appropriate time to evaluate rebalancing and it should be further discussed at a later date. To aid in this discussion, SCE&G agreed to develop a brief description of each classification and give a presentation on the classifications at a future meeting. Tommy noted that there has been some discussion with DNR and PRT about rebalancing. He added that at some point it would be brought back to the committee.

The group decided that the agenda item for the next TWC meeting should be a review of the Buffer Zone Management Plan and an interactive session to go through the items in this plan.

The group began to briefly discuss the history of the buffer zone. Van Hoffman explained that in 1973 or 74 Santee Cooper received its new license and was subsequently required by FERC to put in place a 50 foot easement. Shortly thereafter, SCE&G filed for a new license which was received in '84. However, the FERC required SCE&G to retain a 75 foot setback. Van continued to explain that Randy Mahan had prepared a letter to landowners informing them of the setback and noting that they would be allowed to clear vegetation excluding large trees. Van continued to explain the progression toward a prescription that allowed clearing of vegetation less than 3 ½ inches in diameter and subsequently toward non-disturbance. The group noted that they would like to view a little bit of the history behind this and Alan agreed to locate Randy's letter.

The group continued to discuss buffer zone management but agreed to hold this discussion until next meeting and go through the plan line by line. Tommy asked Ron Scott if he could ask Rhett Bickley to attend next week's meeting. Ron said that he would ask him to come.

Alan then noted that they would use the rest of the time to go through the prioritized issues and identify what information was needed for the future discussion of these topics. In reference to the ESA Identification and Management Issues, Ron Ahle suggested that we have a presentation as well as a boat trip. The group agreed but noted that they did not necessarily have to wait for the boat trip before they made recommendations on this issue back to the RCG, because the boat trip would need to be scheduled during warmer weather. A presentation on the history of ESA and classifications would be needed. Tommy noted that they would send the original '94, '02 and '04 studies on ESAs to the group.

Ron Ahle noted that he would like to view a map of where the wetlands were located. Alan noted that he believes that the NWI maps have been generated and would check on the status of those. The group began to discuss the issues under Shoreline Permitting and Tommy noted that he had a permitting sheet that he would distribute to the group. There was some discussion on permitting fees and Tommy noted that the Project license requires them to manage the shoreline and also allows them to recoup their management expenses by charging fees. Joy Downs asked what was



**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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done in regards to commercial multi-slips when charging for slips. Tommy replied that commercial facilities pay per slip. Dick noted that since not all of the public commercial landings provide pump-out facilities, SCE&G may want to consider providing a reduced slip fee for those who do have pump-out facilities as an incentive. The group agreed that this was a good idea to be considered.

Alan asked the group what additional information was needed to discuss Docks issues. Ron Noted that it may be beneficial to look at some of the commercial docks that have been permitted recently that have been controversial in order to identify some of the reasons why they have been controversial. The group decided that that would be beneficial. David Hancock noted that they would also provide the group with aerial photography and also another layer on the large map for purpose of identifying its general vicinity.

The group began to discuss excavations and a few people expressed concern on this issue. Ron Ahle noted that in the past they have allowed the excavation of a boat channel and a place for the individual to turn the boat around at the dock. He added that if there was a plan in place things would progress smoother. David Hancock noted that this was a hard issue to deal with in a plan because conditions varied from case to case. The group decided that they need to discuss at a future date whether or not docks should not be allowed after a certain elevation or whether there excavation should not be allowed completely.

The group concluded its discussion and Alan noted that he would send out the Revegetation, Sediment and Erosion and Woody Debris plans to the group for review before the Buffer Zone Management discussion next Thursday.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCE GROUP**

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services  
George Duke, LMHC  
Chris Page, SCDNR  
Dan Tufford, USC  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
Bertina Floyd, LMHOC  
Joy Downs, LMA  
Richard Kidder - LMA  
Mike Summer – SCE&G  
Tom Ruple- LMA

Mike Murrell, LMA  
Tom Brooks, Newberry County  
Don Tyler, LMA & LMHC  
Bill Marshall, SCDNR & LSSRAC  
Randall Shealy, Lake Murray Historical Soc.  
Bill Cutler, LW & SCCCL  
Steve Bell, LW  
Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Tony Bebbler, SCPRT  
Rhett Bickley – Lexington County  
Ronald Scott – Lexington County  
Bill Mathias, LMA & Lake Murray Power  
Squadron

**DATE:** February 9, 2006

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**HOMEWORK ITEMS:**

- Develop SMP StrawMan – SCE&G
- Read SMP and Highlight Items of Interest or Concern for Discussion – Everyone
- Contact FERC Representative, Allan Creamer, to Arrange a Visit to the Next Quarterly Public Meeting – Bill Argentieri
- Discuss with Orbis the Potential for Developing Aerial Survey Photography Above the 360 to Satisfy LIDAR Request – Tommy Boozer
- Send SCE&G MOU with Santee Cooper on Aquatic Plants – DNR (Chris Page, Ron Ahle or Dick Christie)

**AGENDA TOPICS FOR NEXT MEETING:**

- To be determined by TWC

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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**DATE OF NEXT MEETING: April 26, 2006 at 9:00 a.m.  
Located at the Lake Murray Training Center**

**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

Alan opened the meeting and noted that the first order of business was to discuss the status of the meeting minutes from the previous meeting. He noted that he would like to finalize these notes and asked if anyone from the group had something that they would like to add or change. The group agreed that the notes could be finalized and the group read the mission statement together.

During the first quarter of the meeting David Hancock briefly went through the Shoreline Management Booklet prompting discussion on various topics referenced therein. Alan indicated the booklet would likely change significantly as a new SMP was prepared.

The group discussed the general makeup of what they felt should be contained in the new SMP. It was pointed out that it would be important to have general guidelines with some flexibility for implementation.

It was noted that one homework item for the group would be to go through the Shoreline Management Booklet. Alan proposed that one of the missions of the Technical Working Committee would be to develop the components of the Shoreline Management Booklet, discussing the objectives with the RCG. The group decided that it would be beneficial if SCE&G first provided a strawman of the Shoreline Management Booklet that the TWC could add onto and change as they see fit. The group agreed that this would be beneficial.

The group began to discuss the buffer zone management. Alan noted that a buffer zone management plan has been sent to the FERC. Rhett Bickley asked SCE&G what percent of shoreline on the Lower Saluda River was managed by SCE&G. It was noted that it was approximately 50 percent. Tony Bebbler added that it may be beneficial to consider a type of voluntary program for those properties that are not under SCE&G ownership. Tommy Boozer agreed that it could be incorporated as a part of public outreach and public education.

Ron Ahle noted that he believed that the group should meet on an annual basis to discuss how the plan was or was not working and make suggested changes to the next plan. Tommy noted that public response and communication was also important and helped to keep down the number of violations. The group also decided that it would be beneficial for the FERC Representative for the Saluda Project to visit the next Quarterly Public Meeting in order to answer relicensing questions.

## MEETING NOTES

### **SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCE GROUP**

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The group began an interactive discussion on issues and TWCs. Amanda Hill noted that the Woody Debris Management was not included in the list of issues. Alan pointed out that a Woody Debris Management Plan was developed and accepted by the agencies and would subsequently be included into the ESA. The issues are attached below and filed underneath their appropriate subsection as agreed upon by the group.

#### ***Buffer Zone Restoration/Management***

1. **Lake Watch 2<sup>nd</sup> Priority** : *Buffer Zone restoration- A technical committee should be formed to assess all buffer zones on the lake for compliance with current and past guidelines and restrictions etc. The cause of excessive clearing should be determined, the existing restoration plan should be re-evaluated and updated if necessary.*
2. **USFWS 4<sup>th</sup> Priority**: *Buffer Zone Management*
3. **Newberry County 6<sup>th</sup> Priority**: *Buffer Zone Management*
4. **DNR Priority**: *Parts of the plan [SMP] that have not been resolved include a buffer zone management plan that includes restoration measures for buffer zone areas that have been improperly cleared by landowners*
5. **DNR Priority**: *Parts of the plan [SMP] that have not been resolved include a map identifying intermittent and perennial streams and their associated 75' buffer*

#### ***ESA Identification and Management***

6. **DNR Priority**: *We also request that specific management restrictions be developed and incorporated into the SMP that would control encroachments into ESA's, conservation areas, and other natural areas.*
7. **USFWS 5<sup>th</sup> Priority**: *ESA management policy*
8. **Newberry County 11<sup>th</sup> Priority**: *ESA Management*
9. **DNR Priority**: *Parts of the plan [SMP] that have not been resolved include guidelines for restrictions within the 50' buffer surrounding the ESA's*
10. **DNR Priority**: *Parts of the plan [SMP] that have not been resolved include a map showing ESA's in front of all easement properties*
11. **DNR Priority**: *Parts of the plan [SMP] that have not been resolved include a woody debris and stump management plan*

#### ***Land Reclassification***

12. **USFWS 2<sup>nd</sup> Priority**: *Updated Shoreline Classification for Lake Murray and Lower Saluda River*
13. **Newberry County 4<sup>th</sup> Priority**: *Updated Shoreline Classification*

## MEETING NOTES

### SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCE GROUP

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14. **DNR Priority:** SCE&G is in the process of revising land classifications, and we request an updated classification that clearly describes the existing use of the property, acreage and mileage of shoreline associated with each classification.
15. **DNR Priority:** Our primary concern with the SMP plan continues to be rebalancing of shoreline classifications. In a 2004 order, FERC recognized that the shoreline classifications are weighted heavily towards development and stated that rebalancing is needed. We, along with other resource agencies and stakeholders, have repeatedly asked for and continue to recommend that rebalancing be completed.
16. **DNR Priority:** Project lands associated with the Lower Saluda River have been less developed, and the riparian buffers and natural features associated with most of these lands are still intact. We request a summary of project lands and their current classifications, to include acreage and mileage of shoreline.
17. **Lake Watch 7<sup>th</sup> Priority:** Social-economic- a technical committee should be formed to evaluate the socia-economic impacts associated with LUSMP including development and ecotourism – **Land Reclassification**
18. **SCPRT 1<sup>st</sup> Priority:** Ensure that recreational facilities and opportunities are protected and enhanced for current and future users, on and near the lake and river. - **(To be considered under Land Reclassification Discussion)**
19. **SCPRT 2<sup>nd</sup> Priority:** Provide sufficient recreation and nature-based tourism opportunities to support the growing population of the region throughout the license period. - **(To be considered in the Land Reclassification Discussion)**
20. **SCPRT 3<sup>rd</sup> Priority:** Provide safe and enjoyable recreation experiences for the boating and non-boating public including state residents and visitors. - **(To be considered in the Land Reclassification Discussion)**
21. **SCPRT 4<sup>th</sup> Priority:** Conserve natural, cultural, and recreational resources for future generations to enjoy. - **(To be considered in the Land Reclassification Discussion)**
22. **SCPRT 5<sup>th</sup> Priority:** Include enough land in the project boundary to assure optimum development of recreational resources afforded by the project. - **Recreation RCG and to be considered in the Land Reclassification Discussion)**
23. **SCPRT Priority:** The Saluda project (lake and regulated river) offers tremendous opportunities for parks, recreation, and tourism now and in the future. We are concerned that insufficient project shoreline has been set aside for public recreation, especially shore-oriented recreation such as bank/pier fishing, picnicking, camping, wildlife watching, and hiking/walking. As the population of this area grows and as this resource becomes more attractive to potential visitors from other areas, more shoreline and adjacent properties will be needed to serve the recreational and natural resource needs of the public. In the current Shoreline Management Plan

## MEETING NOTES

### SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCE GROUP

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(SMP), very little of the shoreline on the lake has been set aside for current or future public recreation. Some of this recreational shoreline includes the islands which are generally inaccessible except by boat. Approximately 75 percent of the shoreline is developed or planned for future development. We believe that this development has impacted recreation use, visual aesthetics (**a value to be considered in all TWC**), fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality. We request that SCE&G review the current allocation for the project in consultation with resource agencies and stakeholders and identify a more balanced allocation that will meet the public recreation and natural resource needs over the life of the license. To accomplish this, an updated classification of the existing use of the property, acreage, and shoreline mileage associated with each classification should be completed and the shoreline management plan should be updated. - **(To be considered in the Land Reclassification Discussion)**

24. **SCPRT Priority:** The ICD reports that only 404 acres are provided for public recreation on Lake Murray which includes the 348 acre Dreher Island State Park. The access areas listed are small - from 1.1 acre to 17.9 acres - with most under 10 acres (excluding the state park and three sites that did not list acreage). On the Saluda River, Saluda Shoals Park is 240 acres and the other three access areas are small (Gardendale acreage not identified). We suggest acreage be added to all small sites to the extent possible to allow for future expansion as recreational needs change and to provide options for shore based recreation. **Recreation RCG and Land Reclassification Discussions**
25. **DNR Priority:** The access areas listed are small with most under 10 acres (excluding the state park) and we are concerned that adequate shore based recreational activities are not available for public use. Information regarding future plans to develop shore based recreational access is needed - **Recreation RCG and Land Reclassification TWC Discussion**
26. **SCPRT Priority:** A "build out" scenario should be used to identify the volume of use based on future development proposed in the shoreline management plan. This should help identify areas to avoid or target for new recreational access and may also identify areas that should be addressed for amendments to the shoreline management plan. Information is needed on how the "build out" will affect boating carrying capacity, water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat. - **Land Reclassification Discussion**
27. **Newberry County 2<sup>nd</sup> Priority:** Total Build-Out Study - **Land Reclassification Discussion**
28. **USFWS 6<sup>th</sup> Priority:** Total Build-Out - **Land Reclassification Discussion**
29. Permanent protection of a new state park property with significant shoreline on the Lexington/Saluda side of the lake. - **Land Reclassification Discussion**

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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30. *Conservation of areas identified as important during interagency review of shoreline management maps. - **Land Reclassification Discussion***

**Lake Murray Land Sales – (Include as subcommittee to Land Reclassification)**

31. *USFWS 3<sup>rd</sup> Priority: Future Fringeland Sale Policy*  
32. *Newberry County 5<sup>th</sup> Priority: Future Fringeland Sale*

**Shoreline Permitting**

33. *Lake Watch 8<sup>th</sup> Priority: We recommend that recent studies on Shoreline Development Impacts on TVA Rivers and Lakes and recent US Army Corps studies associated with shoreline management updates be used as part of the information available to address issues in this committee. A sub-committee under #5 [Land Use and Shoreline Plan] could be formed to retrieve this information along with any other request. – **Shoreline Permitting***  
34. *Newberry County 14<sup>th</sup> Priority: Review current Shoreline permitting fees - **Shoreline Permitting Discussion***

**Residential, Commercial, Public, Private, and Multi-Slip Dock Permitting – All Docks (subcommittee of Shoreline Permitting)**

35. *USFWS 7<sup>th</sup> Priority: Residential, Commercial, and Common Docks*  
36. *Newberry County 13<sup>th</sup> Priority: Residential Docks*  
37. *Newberry County 15<sup>th</sup> Priority: Commercial Multi-use Dock procedure*  
38. *Newberry County 16<sup>th</sup> Priority: Common Dock Regs*  
39. *Lake Watch 4<sup>th</sup> Priority: Marina construction- A technical committee should be formed to review and update the current guidelines and policies regarding the permitting of private and commercial marinas*

**General Shoreline Management**

40. *Newberry County 9<sup>th</sup> Priority: FERC Lake Murray Shoreline Management Plan Update – **General Outline to be developed by SCE&G***  
41. *Lake Watch 5<sup>th</sup> Priority: Land Use and Shoreline Plan- A technical committee should be formed to review the existing LUSMP line by line to discuss the need for making changes with the goal of submitting recommendations back to the larger group for discussion. One outcome would be to put together in one document the*

## MEETING NOTES

### SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCE GROUP

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*entire LUSMP. The entire plan now can only be found as bits and pieces of the past record. - General Outline to be developed by SCE&G*

42. *Newberry County 8<sup>th</sup> Priority: General Permits – Shoreline Permitting*

43. *Newberry County 7<sup>th</sup> Priority: General Shoreline Activities – Shoreline Permitting*

#### **Excavation -**

44. *USFWS 9<sup>th</sup> Priority: General Shoreline Activities/Excavation policy - Shoreline Permitting*

45. *Newberry County 12<sup>th</sup> Priority: Excavation policy - Shoreline Permitting*

#### **Erosion and Sedimentation**

46. *Lake Watch 6<sup>th</sup> Priority-Erosion- A technical committee should be formed to determine the extent of erosion problems on the project's shoreline and submit recommendations back to the overall group for review and discussion.*

47. *DNR Priority: Parts of the plan [SMP] that have not been resolved include: an erosion and sedimentation control plan*

#### **Other**

48. *Newberry County 1<sup>st</sup> Priority: LIDAR up to at least the PBL (Project Boundary Line) – not scheduled for Newberry and Saluda counties, Richland (2003) and Lexington (2004) counties have it. (Parking lot)*

49. *Lake Watch 1<sup>st</sup> Priority: Communication between SCE&G and stakeholders - A technical committee should be formed to study how SCE&G and stakeholders can better communicate and work together to achieve the goals and objectives implemented in the new license plan. - General Outline to be developed by SCE&G*

#### **Information Needs/Study Requests**

50. *USFWS 1<sup>st</sup> Priority: Existing Studies - Complete*

51. *Newberry County 3<sup>rd</sup> Priority: Existing Studies - Complete*

52. *Lake Watch 3<sup>rd</sup> Priority: Federal and state regulations and/or requirements- A technical committee should be formed to determine and review all Federal and State regulations that relate to or have impact on the management of the reservoir, the lower Saluda and lands within the project boundaries. This committee should arrange to meet with FERC staff and discuss and clarify all FERC regulations or*



**MEETING NOTES**

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*requirements associated with lake and land management – FERC Relicensing  
Contact to talk at public meeting*

**FOR CONSIDERATION TO BE HANDLED BY THE AQUATIC PLANT MANAGEMENT  
COUNCIL – (parking lot), one suggestion is to develop MOU with SCDNR to address this**

*Newberry County 10<sup>th</sup> Priority: Aquatic Plant Management Program*

*USFWS 10<sup>th</sup> Priority: Aquatic Plant Management*

*DNR Priority: Information such as species composition, location, and acreage of  
aquatic plants in the project is needed to develop an aquatic plant management plan.*

**FOR CONSIDERATION TO BE HANDLED IN THE CULTURAL RESOURCE RCG**

*SCPRT Priority: There are many known and unknown cultural resources located within  
the project boundary. A plan should be developed in coordination with appropriate  
resource agencies to identify and protect these valuable resources*

**FOR CONSIDERATION TO BE HANDLED IN THE FISH AND WILDLIFE RCG**

*SCPRT Priority: Due to state laws affecting Lake Murray, each new building or marina  
on the lake further restricts waterfowl hunting. An estimate of remaining legal  
waterfowl hunting areas should be mapped for consideration of designated waterfowl  
hunting areas*

*USFWS 11<sup>th</sup> Priority: Waterfowl Hunting Areas*

*Newberry County 17<sup>th</sup> Priority: Waterfowl Hunting*

*DNR Priority: Parts of the plan [SMP] that have not been resolved include the  
designation of new waterfowl hunting areas to compensate for those lost to land sales  
and development*

**FOR CONSIDERATION TO BE HANDLED IN THE RECREATION RCG –**

## MEETING NOTES

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*DNR Priority: In the lower Saluda River, flows are needed to support wade fishing and paddling. Information is needed regarding the flows that provide optimal recreational opportunity and when they should be provided. – Operations RCG*

#### *Access Points*

*DNR Priority: the location and property for a large, multi-lane boating event site should be explored. - Recreation RCG*

*DNR Priority: Ensuring the public has adequate access to the project is a high interest of the agency. A description of public recreation sites is provided in the ICD (Table E-15). However, no indication of capacity or handicapped accessibility is provided, and we request that information be included. – Recreation RCG*

#### *Total Build-Out Scenarios*

*SCPRT Priority: A boat carrying capacity study should be performed for Lake Murray to identify concerns with current or future over-crowding and safety. As part of the process, include an inventory of current and future residential docks, public and private marinas, dry storage, and other boat access opportunities. Project related accidents during the current license period should be identified for use in addressing safety needs. This study will identify areas to target or avoid for new boating facilities. – The study will be done by Recreation RCG, results made available to Lake and Land Management TWC*

*DNR Priority: Information regarding recreational use and needs, projected for at least 10 years, is needed to plan for future recreational enhancements. – Recreation RCG*

#### *Specific Priorities From SCPRT That Could be Handled in the Recreation RCG*

*Permanent protection for Dreher Island State Recreation Area. - Recreation RCG*

*Continuation of existing recreational resources on Lake Murray and new/expanded resources where possible and appropriate. – Recreation RCG*

*Continued implementation of the Lower Saluda River Corridor Plan & Update, including additional recreational access at “Sandy Beach”, I-20, I-26, take out above*

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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*Mill Race Rapids, and development of the Saluda River greenway and Three Rivers Greenway. – **Recreation RCG***

*Continuation of existing recreational resources on the Saluda River. - **Recreation RCG***

*Maintenance/enhancement of the scenic integrity of Lake Murray and the Saluda River. – **All TWC and RCG***

*Identification and enhancement of paddling opportunities in the tributaries and tributary arms of the lake. - **Recreation RCG***

**FOR CONSIDERATION TO BE HANDLED IN THE SAFETY RCG**

*DNR Priority: we are interested in identifying ways to reduce the number of water related deaths and accidents associated with the project. We request that a list of all project related accidents that occurred during the existing license period be provided, as well as any accommodations in project operations or facilities by the licensee to address these accidents. – **Safety RCG***

There was a brief discussion on LIDAR. Chris Page explained that it was basically a form of radar that could give you good digital elevations among other things. He noted that it had been performed in Lexington in 2004 and Richland in 2003. He further explained that LIDAR has not been performed in Newberry or Saluda Counties. Tom Brooks noted that they were looking for contours up to the PBL and if SCE&G worked with Newberry and Saluda counties that the LIDAR could be completed in a more cost effective manner. There was some discussion among the group on this topic. Tommy noted that they had aerial photography from the 360 to the 355 and they would ask Orbis for information on what the capabilities are for developing more information above the 360.

There was some discussion among the group on the issue of aquatic plants. Alan noted that in discussions with Chris Page and Tommy Boozer these issues would be addressed by the Aquatic Plant Management Council. Bill Argentieri noted that the dates of Aquatic Plant Management Council meetings would be posted to the website as SCE&G is made aware of the meetings. Alan asked if it would be okay if a Memorandum of Understanding could be worked out with DNR addressing this issue and shared with the group and the group agreed that that would be acceptable. DNR noted that they would send a copy of the MOU they had with Santee Cooper to SCE&G as an example.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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After the group finished going through the issues, they then began to develop the list of members for the TWC. Dick Christie noted that in his experience with Duke the TWC was relatively small, less than 10 people, and consisted mainly of people who were recognized for their technical knowledge and also of a few stakeholders. He added that he believed it was important to include a few stakeholders that may not have all of the technical expertise but were able to provide a “real world” view.

The group agreed that there would be one core TWC that would address all of the issues. Everyone agreed that the TWC would consist of the members listed below and would discuss the following major topics and the items included therein (see pages 3-10 for a list of all of the items):

Lake & Land Management TWC Participants

Dick Christie - SCDNR  
Amanda Hill - USFWS  
Tony Bebbler - SCPRT  
Ron Ahle - SCDNR  
Tommy Boozer – SCE&G  
David Hancock – SCE&G  
Van Hoffman – SCE&G  
Andy Miller – SCDHEC  
Alan Stuart – Kleinschmidt  
Steve Bell – Lake Watch  
Joy Downs – LMA

- **Buffer Zone Management**  
Limited Brushing Below 360 El.
- **ESA Identification and Management**  
Woody Debris & Stump Management
- **Land Reclassification**  
Land Sales
- **Erosion and Sedimentation**
- **Shoreline Permitting**  
Commercial, residential, public, private, multi-slip docks

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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Excavation

- **Shoreline Management Plan Outline**  
SCE&G to take lead in developing strawman

The dates for the next TWC meetings would be March 9<sup>th</sup>, March 16<sup>th</sup>, March 21<sup>st</sup> and March 30<sup>th</sup>.  
The RCG decided to meet on the 26<sup>th</sup> of April.

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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**Saluda Hydro Relicensing  
Lake and Land Management Resource Conservation Group**

**Meeting Agenda**

**February 9, 2006**

**9:00 AM**

**Lake Murray Training Center**

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- **9:00 to 9:30**            Review of Meeting Notes from 12-8-05
  - **9:30 to 9:35**            Review of Mission Statement
  - **9:35 to 11:45**          Begin Discussion of Priority Issues
  - **11:45 to 12:15**        Lunch
  - **12:15 to 2:30**          Continued Discussion of Priority Issues
  - **2:30 to 2:45**            Discussion of Presentations Needed to Address Priority Issues
  - **2:45 to 3:00**            Develop List of Homework Assignments, Agenda and Date for  
    Next Meeting
- Adjourn



**MEETING MINUTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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***ATTENDEES:***

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Bob Keener, LMA & LMSCA  
Beth Trump, SCE&G  
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services  
George Duke, LMHC  
Chris Page, SCDNR  
Dan Tufford, USC  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
Bertina Floyd, LMHOC  
Joy Downs, LMA

Mike Murrell, LMA  
Tom Brooks, Newberry County  
Don Tyler, LMA & LMHC  
Roy Parker, LMA  
Mary Anne Taylor, SCE&G  
Bill Marshall, SCDNR & LSSRAC  
Randall Shealy, Lake Murray Historical Soc.  
Bill Cutler, LW & SCCCL  
Steve Bell, LW  
Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Tony Bebber, SCPRT  
Bill Mathias, LMA & Lake Murray Power Squadron

**DATE:** December 8, 2005

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**ACTION ITEMS:**

- Check on the Status of the Map Monitorization Program Using LIDAR – *Chris Page*
- Check on the Criteria of Water Quality Monitoring Programs on Lake Murray – *Tommy Boozer*
- Acquire Information from Clemson on Total Build-Out Scenarios – *Tom Brooks*

**HOMEWORK ITEMS:**

- Prioritization of Issues for Discussion in the Upcoming Meetings

**AGENDA TOPICS FOR NEXT MEETING:**

- To be determined with the receipt of prioritized issues

**MEETING MINUTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
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**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**      **February 9, 2005 at 9:00 a.m.**  
**Located at the Lake Murray Training Center**

**INTRODUCTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

Alan opened the meeting and introduced Tommy Boozer and David Hancock as the speakers. Tommy noted that for informational purposes he had brought an application permit for a boat ramp as well as the Shoreline Management Program booklet. Tommy began his presentation and explained that easement property could be defined as property that SCE&G has sold down to the 360 or has never owned. George Duke asked if the Forest and Game management property could be sold, to which Tommy replied that it could not. Randy Mahan elaborated that SCE&G has informed the FERC of the classification and that it would not be available to sell, although there is no conservation easement on it. He noted that therefore SCE&G could not sell it without going through a FERC process.

Through discussions, Tommy pointed out that SCE&G owns about 70 to 71 of the islands and that they are open for public recreation. In a discussion on easement property, Randy noted that SCE&G's policy has been that they will only sell to those individuals who already own the back property and that they do not allow someone to purchase property between another individuals home and the Lake. Tommy further explained that they do not directly solicit landowners to buy this property, and noted that it was important to remember that these individuals have access to this property they just cannot put in a dock or do any type of brush clearing.

Ron Ahle pointed out that due to the uniqueness of the Project, in having extra lands around the project boundary, that SCE&G could mitigate using property they already own. Duke has had to purchase property for mitigation.

Tommy showed the group a map depicting the Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA). He also showed examples of future development property that would be set aside for use as a conservation area. He noted that if land was protected as a conservation area it would be identified as such on future maps. Tom Brooks inquired as to how long in advance SCE&G typically finds out about a new development coming in. Tommy replied that those developers will usually not buy the property unless it has dock access. He continued to note that he has yet to see a developer not come to them before they buy the property in order to see what could be done with the property. Tom Brooks and SCE&G had brief discussion on the need for increased communication between the counties and SCE&G.



**MEETING MINUTES**

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There was some discussion on the possible future use of LIDAR technology by SCE&G and what contours were going to use when it was performed. It was noted that contours from the 354 to the 360 would be used. Chris Page briefly discussed that there was a map monitorization program that uses LIDAR to bring most maps in the state to the right designation. Tom Brooks added that Lexington has already been completed; however he was not sure about Saluda and Richland. Chris Page noted that he would check on what has been done.

After a short break the group began to discuss issues related to Shoreline Management. Tommy noted that to aid in discussions and presentation prep, that a homework assignment would be for each individual or organization to go home and prepare a list of prioritized issues based on items mentioned by stakeholders, study requests, etc. Tommy prepared a packet with an extended list of issues; he noted that this packet could aid in the prioritization of issues.

As the group began to go through the issues in this packet, Tommy began to discuss the residential dock policy, as well as common docks. He noted that docks that have been permitted in the last 10 years are relatively consistent; however, older docks that have been “grandfathered in” have various differences. Tommy noted that docks can be permitted up to 750 sq. feet. However, he added that SCE&G does not always permit a 750 sq. ft dock when requested; it very much depends on the land and the water.

In a discussion of activities on the Lake, Tommy noted that they do not allow moorings on the Lake. He explained that they do not move boats that are moored over the weekend but they will require individuals to move a boat that is moored for an extended period of time. There was some discussion on the excavation policy and Ron Ahle mentioned that he believed there was room for improvement there. Tommy noted that they would discuss it. David Hancock added that the typical excavation that they approve allows an individual to increase their depth on an average of 2 feet. He continued to state that most excavations take place between the 352 and 354 elevations.

In a discussion on dock permitting and marinas, Tommy mentioned that there has not been a new marina on the lake in some time. He noted that they were looking into requirements that would ensure that public marinas stay public marinas. David Hancock noted that common access areas have become great tools for selling off water lots and if those same individuals did not have common access areas then they would have to go to public access points, which are already crowded.

The group continued to go through the issues packet and brief discussions continued on each of the items. It was noted that SCE&G will request a 10 year review of the SMPs instead of a 5 year review. Tommy noted that with the current 5 year review period, by the time they had finished with one review it would be time to start the next review.

**MEETING MINUTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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The group then began to discuss the Buffer Zone Management Plan. Randy noted that as far as he understood, a 10 foot meandering path is more stringent than what the FERC order required, however, SCE&G decided that they needed something that would give as much protection as possible and was easy for Tommy and the Lake and Land Management Group to implement. Randy reiterated that their standard was going to allow a 10 foot meandering path down to the bank with absolutely no disturbance for the whole 75 foot buffer zone. Tommy added that there would be some safety issues to deal with such as pines and pine beetles, however they would be dealt with on a case to case basis. Joy Downs expressed concern about having buffer zones open for the public, especially if it becomes public knowledge, when there are other areas that are available for public recreation. Tommy explained that federal law requires that they allow public use of the buffer zone, however the public's access can be limited, camping for example could be restricted, while they do allow a passage type of activity.

As the group continued to discuss issues, Dick Christie noted that he thought it was important that everyone understand the current land classifications and what the ramifications would be if all of the developable lands were to be developed. Tom Brooks noted that they could get information on the particular counties.

Joy Downs asked Tommy if they performed water quality testing. Tommy noted that they did to a certain extent through USGS monitoring. However he noted that DHEC performed the testing at the back of coves. Tommy noted that he would check into what exactly was monitored for.

The group began to go over homework items. It was noted that each individual or organization should prioritize their issues and then send your prioritizations to Alison Guth by December 30th. Tommy and David were tasked with preparing a presentation on those issues that are raised. Tom Brooks mentioned that he felt the use of LIDAR up to the PBL was a very important issue although it was not listed.

The group decided that the next meeting would occur on February 9<sup>th</sup> at 9:00.

Ron Ahle noted that he had concerns that the way the issues were broken down was too specific at this time. He noted that he believed that the discussion could be focused toward going through the plan and addressing the issues in the way it is written. The group agreed that that may be a good approach.

In reference to the land classification maps of Lake Murray, Bill Marshall mentioned that it may be helpful to also have land classification maps of the LSR.

**MEETING MINUTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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Tom Brooks was tasked with acquiring Total build out information from Clemson. Chris Page was tasked with finding out the status on the map monitorization. It was also noted that it would be important to send out more letters to the County Administrators.

Lee's Powerpoint Presentation of Saluda Hydro System Control can be viewed through the website as well as through the November 1<sup>st</sup> Operations meeting notes.

**MEETING MINUTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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**Saluda Hydro Relicensing  
Lake and Land Management Resource Conservation Group**

**Meeting Agenda**

**December 8, 2005**

**9:30 AM**

**Lake Murray Training Center**

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- **9:35 to 9:45** Introductions and Discussion On Presentation
- **9:45 to 10:30** Discussion on Lake Murray Lake and Land Maps – Tommy Boozer, SCE&G
- **10:30 to 11:45** Preliminary Discussion of Issues
- **11:45 to 12:15** Lunch
- **12:15 to 1:00** Develop List of Homework Assignments, Agenda and Date for Meeting  
Next
- **1:00 to 3:00** **Presentation – Saluda Hydro Operations – Lee Xanthakos**  
**SCANA Services**  
Adjourn



**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
SALUDA HYDRO PROJECT RELICENSING  
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**SCE&G Training Center  
November 2, 2005**

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**ATTENDEES:**

Alan Stuart, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Alison Guth, Kleinschmidt Associates  
Tommy Boozer, SCE&G  
David Hancock, SCE&G  
Ron Ahle, SCDNR  
Bob Keener, LMA & LMSCA  
Beth Trump, SCE&G  
Randy Mahan, SCANA Services  
George Duke, LMHC  
Mark Leao, USFWS  
Chris Page, SCDNR  
Ralph Crafton, LMA  
Dan Tufford, USC  
Dick Christie, SCDNR  
Don Tyler, LMA & LMHC  
Richard Kidder, LMA  
Roy Parker, LMA  
Tim Flach, The State (observer)

Robert Yanity, SCE&G  
Bill Marshall, SCDNR & LSSRAC  
Tom Ruple, LMA  
Van Hoffman, SCANA Services  
Andy Miller, SCDHEC  
Randall Shealy, Lake Murray Historical Soc.  
Bill Cutler, LW & SCCCL  
Steve Bell, LW  
Patrick Moore, SCCCL & Am. Rivers  
Teresa Powers, Newberry Co.  
Amanda Hill, USFWS  
Bill Argentieri, SCE&G  
Beth Trump, SCE&G  
Rhett Bickley, Lexington Co.  
Tony Bebbler, SCPRT  
Bill Mathias, LMA & Lake Murray Power  
Squadron

**DATE:** November 2, 2005

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**ACTION ITEMS:**

- Outline of SMP guidelines/Land Use:  
*Tommy Boozer and Randy Mahan*
- Draft Mission Statement:  
*Alison Guth and Randy Mahan*
- GIS Mapping:  
*Tommy Boozer and David Hancock*
- Multi-slip dock application on SCANA website with link to relicensing website.  
*Alison Guth*

**MEETING NOTES**

***SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY  
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**HOMEWORK ITEMS:**

- Review Shoreline Management Plan Booklet
- Review ICD
- Review Study Requests associated with Lake and Land Management

**AGENDA TOPICS FOR NEXT MEETING:**

- Presentation on the Operation of Saluda Hydro  
*Lee Xanthakos*
- Discussion on Issues
- Further Discussion on Procedures

**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**      **December 8, 2005 at 9:30 a.m.**  
**Located at the Lake Murray Training Center**

**INTRODUCTIONS AND PURPOSE**

Alan Stuart opened the meeting and everyone introduced themselves.

He introduced Tommy Boozer as the presentation speaker and noted that a Mission Statement would be developed with the goals for the group a little later in the afternoon.

**DISCUSSION**

The discussion floor was then turned over to Tommy Boozer, of SCE&G, who began a presentation on Lake Murray's Shoreline Management, Lake Management, Land Use, and Aquatic Plant Management. (Presentation can be viewed on the website)

Tommy began with a discussion on the history of the lake noting that the lake land was purchased in 1927. He continued to discuss the history of the lake in a little more detail before beginning discussion on the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP). He noted that there is a booklet that gives information about the current SMP that he would be passing out. Tommy also noted that they were updating floatation requirements to replace them with encapsulated flotation.

Tommy showed several more pictures and noted that for the past 10-12 years, they have tried to promote a certain type of dock. Examples included on-shore sitting areas, common areas, and narrow docks. He also presented examples of marine rails, and noted that there were not many left

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anymore. Tommy then gave an example of an SCE&G permitted water removal system and noted that they were for irrigation use only.

Discussion then moved to excavations, in which David Hancock pointed out that the only time they allow excavation to take place was when the land was dry.

In a discussion on erosion prevention, Tommy showed examples of rip-rap and noted that it was beneficial because it was the easiest to install on the shoreline and probably the most inexpensive. He also pointed out that seawalls are only allowed on the 360-foot elevation. You are not allowed to do any earth-fill encroachments.

Looking at other alternatives, Tommy showed an exhibit done in conjunction with the National Resource Conservation Service. This exhibit included a mixture of rip-rap, vegetation and interlocking blocks. He noted that one problem with interlocking blocks was when bushes were planted in the blocks, the water tended to undermine the root system. In order to use this material, you need to do some kind of grating or sloping. He noted that they were getting ready to send out a Shoreline Buffer Zone Restoration Plan for review.

Tommy discussed the Lake Murray Public Recreation areas and listed the following numbers: There are 16 Public Parks, 11 Future Parks, 23 Impromptu areas, 31 Public Marinas and Landings, 57 Private Marinas, and 65 islands open to the public (David Hancock noted that there are about 48 islands on the lake that are privately owned). Tommy pointed out that impromptu areas can be defined as areas at the end of a road where people could park and walk down to fish.

Discussions then began to center on Land Use classifications, to which Tommy noted that SCE&G is in the process of updating all of the classifications and submitting them to the FERC.

Easement Property was defined as property that SCE&G has sold down to 360. He noted that only about 12 percent is owned by individuals.

It was noted that buffer zones are shown by signs or paint to identify property line between an individual's property and SCE&G's. Tommy noted that it was an effective tool in reminding the property owner where the buffer zone was.

It was noted that fringe land is the property available for SCE&G to sell.

Bob Keener asked Tommy as to whether SCE&G was running into problems on the measurement of the 75 setback?

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Tommy Boozer replied that they had not. That is actually surveyed and it follows the contour, a horizontal distance.

Bob Keener then asked if it was understood by homeowners that it is measured horizontally.

Beth Trump noted that if SCE&G was going to sell, it is clearly marked.

Docks were discussed and it was noted that when they first started the inventory, there were 7800, and now there are over 9000. It was noted that all docks that were on the Lake before 1978, when they did survey, were grandfathered in, including docks with sitting areas on the end or middle of docks and boat houses. Tommy also noted that the dock permitting program is always changing.

David Hancock noted that SCE&G performs a shoreline inspection every year, meaning that they start an inventory and inspection of the docks that were built and permitted throughout the year and identify what has been built without a permit. They encouraged people to call if they notice something happening that they believe is not allowed.

Tommy presented a picture of an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA). Not all ESAs are restricted to the back of coves. Many are on open water.

Aquatic Plant Management was the next topic, and Tommy noted that *hydrilla* moved in in 1993 and then “exploded” during the drought. It was noted that treatments and drawdowns have been done to control it. Yellow primrose has encroached deeper in the past years but has started to die back.

A picture was shown of *hydrilla* infestation. It was noted that Cindy Aulbach Smith investigated *hydrilla* by diving, using an underwater camera, and rake in all the areas that traditionally had *hydrilla* and found that there was only a couple of short strands there.

It was noted that herbicide spraying is still an option in some areas, especially in public access areas.

In March 2003, they had 64,500 grass carp placed in areas around lake. Moreover, it was noted that they have been very successful in aquatic weed control.

David Hancock noted that the SMP is reviewed and changed every 5 years due to license requirements. He noted that they may ask for 10 year increments in the next license because sometimes it takes 5 years to get out the SMP, so they are constantly reviewing the SMP.

George Duke asked “Besides Tommy and David. Who deals with the lake?”



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Tommy replied that along with David Hancock and himself, staff included Curtis Stockman, Mary Ann Taylor, Mary Fitts (Secretary), and 4 other individuals do maintenance to public access areas.

George Duke then noted that “The Lake has expanded, but it doesn’t seem like you have grown.”

Randy Mahan replied that the technology has grown substantially, but he does agree that we may need more people out there.

Tommy Boozer noted that there are a couple things they need to look at. “Staffing has a lot to do with experience and we have been out there for many years. We are looking at the possibility of setting up more interaction between the communities. We need to promote information in community newsletters. You are never going to be able to stop violations, but property owners and neighbors can help. We are also looking at assessing more fees on the lake in order to pay for new staff and new equipment.”

Beth Trump also noted, “Land Management Group augments lake management groups. We are coming up with supplemental photography that will help bring information up quickly.”

The group asked “Is that information going to be on web?”

Beth Trump: “No, a lot of this information is not public.”

Bill Cutler asked: “What kind of outcomes are we shooting for and what features are we putting in place? If I understand it correctly, why I have to put in a buffer zone? I am more likely to follow the rules.”

Randy Mahan replied: “We are going to try to do better in public education in a number of areas.”

David Hancock noted: “LMA and other groups can also help out with education.”

Alan Stuart mentioned that one of the homework assignments needs to include thought on what presentations are needed in this group. It was noted that Lee’s presentation may be another option for the next group meeting or a presentation from the Natural Resource Conservation Service on buffer zones. The group agreed it was a good idea.

Bob Keener: “One concern I have is we talked about education. Tommy mentioned Harbor Watch several times and several years ago. I and some other people wrote to FERC about what happened there and FERC said you had to develop a shoreline renourishment plan. What has happened with

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that? I would be interested in seeing an update on those projects and what has been done. It is obvious that they have a lot on their plate.

Ron Ahle: “One thing that I have noticed is missing is success criteria or goals to be met in a time period. If you have that plan, it is easier to see what is expected and I can see us coming up with some good ideas on how to ensure that.”

Tommy Boozer: “We are in the process of coming up with a plan that will be reviewed and we are going to address areas that had violations and bring other areas up to standard. It is a draft and it will be open for comment. We wanted to develop a plan that we could see the success in, and we need to get the backing of property owners and other folks to buy in.”

David Hancock (in reference to Bob Keener’s question above): “I can say that we have, and they have, planted thousands of trees within the last 5 years. A few have not survived, but lots have survived and we continue to plant.”

The group then shifted gears to discuss the Operating Procedures. Alan noted that they prepared some draft Operating Procedures, upon which they received comments from SCCCL/Am. Rivers with 9 signatories. He also noted that one of SCCCL’s recommendations was to form a procedural group. Alan mentioned that LMA had stated that they did not support an official group for procedures. Randy noted that he would rather develop an ad hoc group as needed instead of defining such a strict box from the beginning.

Randy Mahan: “If it comes down to it, and we need this committee, then we will by all means form an ad hoc group. However, let’s not form such a tight box right away.”

Alan also pointed out that there had been some confusion with the “parking lot”. He noted that any discussion item placed in the parking lot would be addressed in some manner. He noted that a parking lot was put into place so that items irrelevant to the discussion topic would not disrupt the day. It was also noted that with regards to the media, you might speak on behalf of your organization; however, you are not permitted to speak on behalf of the Lake and Land Management Resource Conservation Group.

Randy Mahan: “I do not anticipate that the RCG will be putting out news releases. Minutes will be posted on the website. Any information that the individual wants, they can get from the website. Anyone can make a statement on their own behalf, but not on behalf of the RCG.”

The group began to discuss the status of the Operating Procedures and it was noted that they were in the process of being revised to include new comments. They will be finalized in the next couple weeks. Patrick Moore requested that a definition section was included in the procedures.

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Steve Bell: "Since there will not be a procedural committee, are you still accepting comments?"

Randy Mahan: "Yes. However, they need to be submitted in a timely fashion."

Bill Cutler: "There is a specific rationale behind recommendations. I am firmly convinced that there are things regarding the nature of the process that can't be avoided. The comments that we submit express a formalization or framework. The issues are: who are stakeholders; what are the interests of the stakeholders; what is the picture of success; how are solution options generated; how are solution options evaluated; and having agreed upon it, what is the preferred solution and is that solution valid and why? I challenge you to take a look at the questions; omitting questions may have adverse consequences on the outcome. "

Bill Marshall questioned whether the scope of this RCG was exclusively the lake or if downstream was included.

Randy Mahan noted that it included anything in or impacted by project, downstream included.

Bill Cutler: "What about outside the project, like runoff and such?"

Randy Mahan: "That is certainly an appropriate scope of inquiry for *someone*. My question is: is it an appropriate scope for the relicensing of a project? In terms of overall regional development, I am not sure that there is much we will have to deal with in licensing process."

The group briefly discussed whether or not to group the meetings by issue, in that fashion those who did not have an interest in downstream resources or such did not have to attend that meeting. Randy Mahan noted that he did not have a problem grouping the issues when it made logical sense to group the issues; however he noted that it was up to the committee to decide.

Bob Keener: "I think it is real important that those who are primarily oriented on the lake understand what goes on downstream, and if downstream oriented individuals understand lake issues, then hopefully, we can support each other and there will not have a us versus them syndrome.

The group agreed with Mr. Keener and decided that if necessary, at the end of an agenda, you can have it as an isolated item for discussion.

**LUNCH BREAK**

Round table discussion on goals people would like to see as a result of regulation.

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SCE&G noted that they would like to see a 10 year or so appropriate SMP review time period, unless something arises that needs to be addressed in the middle of a review process

Bill Cutler noted that he would like to see a robust product that is adaptable to changing realities.

Patrick Moore pointed out that he would like to see a full and comprehensive evaluation on what effects the water has on water levels in Broad and Congaree, a comprehensive analysis on the effects on downstream resources.

Amanda Hill noted on behalf of the USFWS, that they would like to see a completion of current SMP, per the June 23rd order.

Bill Argentieri replied: “We were discussing that the June 23<sup>rd</sup> order required submission to FERC, and what we have noted that some of those same issues are going to be discussed in this forum, but we need to send something to FERC in the interim. We are developing several plans that we are going to pass around to the agencies and we are submitting that to FERC. Not to say these plans won’t end up in the new plan we submit with the application.

Amanda Hill: “Sounds good. That is what we want to see.”

Randy Mahan: “What we are talking about is the sediment and erosion control program. We think it is going to meet current FERC obligation and, hopefully, agencies will think it is good enough for now, but it can still be improved on in the future.”

Randy Mahan: We may want a goal on developing the concepts on how to enforce violations and prevent people from ignoring. Maybe an education program.

Alan Stuart then led the group into discussions on what the ultimate goal of the group would be. George Duke mentioned that he would like to see the issues put into a “time machine” and their significance to the future looked at.

Ron Ahle noted: (to Alan Stuart) “A goal for this group is that we should be looking at the shoreline management plan and guidelines, and updating these to the current conditions of the lake and get a management plan that everyone can agree upon, that will be of benefit to the lake.”

Amanda Hill added: “And identify those things that are not in the existing plan and include them in the new plan.”

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Randy Mahan: “Then you have to define the appropriate elements in the plan related to various issues. Our goal is to get a settlement agreement.”

From this point, the group then worked on developing a mission statement. Bill Cutler noted that there were several items that should be included in the content of the mission statement, these included: the scope of the group, goal of the group, method of approach. Randy Mahan came up with a “strawman” draft mission statement and noted that they wanted to include all properties within the PBL upstream and downstream and all boundaries outside PBL that the project through its SMP could have a material impact on.

As an aside, Randall Shealy noted the following: “At some point, are we going to be talking about how it is not fair that Lexington and Richland counties get all of the tax breaks and the Newberry and Saluda have to keep things natural. You should come up with some sort of percentage that should be developed versus natural. It is not fair for the other counties. Split it by counties and go by so many buildings per shore mile, so much development per shore mile.

Ron Ahle noted: “That needed to happen 50 years ago. We would love to divide it out for each county and it is too late to do that.”

Randall replied: “[the past] can’t be changed, but you can say from this date forward [it will change].”

Randy Mahan: “I agree with you, but I agree that the challenge is to look at what we have left and look at that in a way that addresses all these issues including the unfairness to Saluda and Newberry. You only have a limited amount of shoreline left and you can’t have it completely balanced, but you can have a goal of trying to get as much consensus as possible. We are going to do the best we can.”

Back on the topic of the Mission Statement, Bill Cutler noted that one thing in the mission statement that wasn’t listed but implied, would be cooperating with the other RCGs.

The Agenda was the next discussion topic and Alan noted that Lee Xanthakos of SCE&G System Control has a very good presentation on the operation of Saluda. Tommy Boozer also noted that he would put a call into NRCS to see if they could give a presentation as well.

Alan Stuart noted that one Homework Assignment would include a review of the Study Requests (passed out in the meeting). Randy Mahan noted that SCE&G believes that they already have information for some of the requests and may only need to do a tabletop study.

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Randy also suggested a homework item include a review of operating procedures and ICD. He noted that the ICD has a lot of information that may have been missed previously; he also recommended that the group look at shoreline management plan book.

The group wrapped up discussions and the meeting was adjourned.

**ADDITIONS AND/OR COMMENTS PROVIDED SUBSEQUENT TO THE MEETING:**

*Regarding the discussion of Operating Procedures on Page 6, Bill Marshall noted the following:  
The Lower Saluda Scenic River Advisory Council also submitted a letter to SCE&G recommending the formation of a procedural group.*