

**MEETING NOTES**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY**  
**Lake and Land Management TWC Meeting**

**November 5-6, 2014**

Final KDM 12-11-14

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**ATTENDEES:**

Bill Marshall (SCDNR)  
Byron Hamstead (USFWS)  
Dick Christie (SCDNR)  
Randy Mahan (SCE&G)  
Beth Trump (SCE&G)  
Steve Summer (SCANA)

Bill Argentieri (SCE&G)  
Amy Bresnahan (SCE&G)  
Tommy Boozer (SCE&G)  
Henry Mealing (Kleinschmidt)  
Alison Jakupca (Kleinschmidt)  
Kelly Miller (Kleinschmidt)

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*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.*

The Lake and Land Management TWC met over two days to discuss the Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) for Parr Reservoir and Monticello Reservoir. Alison prepared the SMPs from the outlines agreed upon at the LLM TWC meeting held on May 21, 2013.

*November 5, 2014*

The group discussed the Monticello Reservoir SMP. Edits made to the Monticello Reservoir SMP are included at the end of these notes in track changes.

Byron asked if the tables presenting the total miles of shoreline at Monticello Reservoir include the island shorelines. Alison said that island shoreline mileage was included in the total for Monticello Reservoir because the islands are used for recreation and are owned by SCE&G. The table presenting the total miles of shoreline at Parr Reservoir does not include island shoreline miles, as Parr Reservoir is characterized by shoals that may be present depending on water level. Although there are several islands on Parr Reservoir, they are not all owned by SCE&G.

Alison discussed the differences in the current land use classifications on Monticello versus the proposed land use classifications. Tommy said the biggest change is reclassifying the section of land next to the Fairfield Pumped Storage Channel from future recreation to project operations.

The group discussed the proposed waterfowl management area land use classification in great detail. Dick reviewed the SCDNR Wildlife Management Area Classifications with the group. Dick said that the SCDNR waterfowl management area classification are specific for waterfowl hunting, however a wildlife management area allows for hunting of deer and other small game. Although the group was unsure of the hunting specifics allowed in these areas currently at Monticello and Parr reservoirs (water versus land, species allowed, how many days of the week, etc.), the group

decided to list the hunting areas in the SMPs as Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and refer the public to DNR for more specific information. Dick will also research this issue.

Byron asked if there would be a specific classification for "natural areas" as he was interested to see if the SMP definition of natural areas lines up with that of the USFWS. Alison noted that although there wasn't a specific land use classification for natural areas, all of the shoreline within the PBL (except for those areas that are developed for recreation and within a permitted meandering path) has a non-disturbance classification. SCE&G does employ timber management along certain areas of the shoreline, but adheres to sound forest management practices, as discussed further below. Alison said that the group will have a meeting to discuss each parcel around the reservoirs and its classification and will review the management of each area at that time. Henry said that Monticello and Parr have different natural environments. The cove areas have some vegetation, but mostly the shoreline is a pine forest that extends to the lake's edge.

Byron asked if any commercial activities will be allowed on Monticello. Alison said that no commercial activities will be permitted, only governmental and residential water withdrawals will be considered for permits. The group also discussed boat lifts, and decided that they would not be permitted until public interest warrants a change.

Byron asked about the maintenance restrictions for meandering paths on Monticello, and if SCE&G has any issues with straight paths. Tommy said paths must be kept clear and if there are steps, they need to stay in place. He also said there are no issues with straight paths, because when a permit is issued, SCE&G comes to flag out the path before construction. Meandering paths are associated with docks on Monticello, so they will be tracked through the dock permit. Docks will not be permitted on Parr Reservoir at this time however meandering paths will be allowed, and will be tracked through a permit. Specifics on meandering paths will be included in the permitting handbook.

Beth told the group that forest management land is included within the Project Boundary, so the SMPs will need to be amended to include information on these areas. SCE&G adheres to the forestry best management practices put forth by South Carolina. Tommy said that the forestry management areas are mostly located around the upper end of Monticello Reservoir, near the Recreational Lake. These lands are located in areas classified for recreation. SCE&G has a forestry management plan, however since this plan is subject to change, it will be referenced in the SMPs, but the actual document will not be included. Alison will work with Beth to procure these documents and share them with the group. The group will also review which areas in particular are managed under the forestry management program when they review each parcel in the Project Area.

*November 6, 2014*

The group focused on discussing the Parr Reservoir SMP. Edits made to the Parr Reservoir SMP are included at the end of these notes in track changes.

The group discussed the permitting of meandering paths on Parr. Tommy noted that if someone has land along the Parr shoreline, they will naturally want to create a path to the water. Permitting this activity will allow SCE&G a say on the most appropriate positioning for this path. Randy added that because of the nature of Parr Reservoir (riverine, topography, etc.) SCE&G would prefer to consider permitting on a case by case basis for limited uses, such as meandering paths and water

withdrawals. Dick expressed concern that allowing meandering paths might promote boat ramps. Tommy said that allowing a 5 foot path is more acceptable than a 10 foot path, because a larger path is more likely to become a boat launch. The group agreed that the majority of Parr Reservoir shoreline should be classified as non-development areas. Within these non-development areas, 5-foot meandering paths and water withdrawals may be allowed with a permit.

The group then discussed water withdrawals. Henry said that a water withdrawal that is 1 MGD must be permitted by SCDHEC, and FERC also has to be involved. The group decided that within the SMPs, instead of labeling water withdrawals as residential or commercial, they should be defined by volume.

As with the Monticello Reservoir SMP, the subject of Wildlife Management Areas on Parr Reservoir was discussed. The group agreed that waterfowl hunting should be restricted to boats because of the fluctuation of the reservoir. However, Dick pointed out that SCDNR will have difficulty enforcing this. Dick said he would talk to SCDNR enforcement and provide more information on how to best deal with the hunting issues. This will be discussed in more detail at future meetings.

Byron said he is interested in seeing the specific places where watering livestock in the lake is allowed. He also wants to see where docks and water withdrawals are located and where the shoreline is managed for timber on both Monticello and Parr reservoirs. He wants to see how the overall shorelines are balanced. Tommy will plan a trip to the reservoirs in the March to April 2015 timeframe for Byron and others.

The group then discussed the Permitting Handbook outline. Edits made to the Permitting Handbook are included at the end of these notes in track changes.

The group discussed having a small pull-out section of the handbook for distribution to the public, since there is concern on the final size of the handbook. After the entire handbook is developed, the group will decide if this is needed or not.

After the meeting, Byron Hamstead with USFWS submitted a document clarifying a comment he made during the meeting. This document is attached to the end of these notes. Action items stemming from these meetings are listed below.

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***ACTION ITEMS:***

- Alison and Beth will work together to include information on SCE&G's forestry practices in the Monticello and Parr SMPs.
- Dick will gather information from SCDNR enforcement regarding the hunting issues at Parr and Monticello reservoirs.
- Tommy and Scott will develop a new location map with the Project Boundary and updated shoreline classifications.
- Alison will update the SMPs based on the edits discussed at the meetings.
- Tommy will schedule a meeting in March/April 2015 to show agencies the project boundary areas on Parr and Monticello.

# SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN MONTICELLO RESERVOIR

**PARR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
(FERC No. 1894)**

*Prepared for:*

**South Carolina Electric & Gas Company  
Cayce, South Carolina**

*Prepared by:*

**Kleinschmidt**

Lexington, South Carolina  
[www.KleinschmidtGroup.com](http://www.KleinschmidtGroup.com)

September 2014

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**SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
MONTICELLO RESERVOIR**

**PARR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
(FERC No. 1894)**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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South Carolina Electric & Gas Company ("SCE&G") is the Licensee of the Parr Hydroelectric Project (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] No. 1894) ("Project"). The Project consists of the Parr Shoals Development and the Fairfield Pumped Storage Development. The developments are located along the Broad River in Fairfield and Newberry Counties, South Carolina.

The Project developments form two distinct Project reservoirs. Parr Reservoir is located along the Broad River, as impounded by Parr Shoals Dam, and functions as the lower reservoir for the Fairfield Development. Monticello Reservoir is located adjacent to the Broad River and functions as the upper reservoir for the Fairfield Development. Both Project reservoirs serve as popular recreation destinations and are used and enjoyed by local residents as well as visitors to the state.

In conjunction with its relicensing activities, SCE&G has assembled a diverse and inclusive group of stakeholders to advise and assist in the development of two Shoreline Management Plans ("SMPs"), each tailored to a specific reservoir. SMPs are comprehensive plans for the management of Project land and adjoining water resources and their uses, consistent with License requirements and broad Project purposes, and appropriately accessible and beneficial to adjacent shoreline residents and the recreating public. A SMP serves to identify existing and appropriate future uses and to provide plans and programs for responsible future use and management of project lands and waters as well as the flora and fauna encompassed within them. This SMP exists specifically to address shoreline uses surrounding Monticello Reservoir. A SMP to address Parr Reservoir is included under separate cover and available from the SCE&G Lake Management Department (Lake Management).

In addition to a SMP for each Project reservoir, a Shoreline Management Handbook and Permitting Guidelines (Permitting Handbook) was developed for both developments in consultation with governmental, non-governmental, and individual stakeholders to address activities that will require consultation with and/or permits from SCE&G. These activities include construction, maintenance, and placement of docks, shoreline stabilization, lake access pathways and other shoreline activities.

The classification of [Project lands](#) surrounding Monticello Reservoir is described in Section 5.0 and includes five management classifications. These classifications are as follows: Project Operations; Nuclear Exclusion Zone; Shoreline Permitting; Public Recreation; and Undeveloped Areas/Dock Exclusion Areas. Public Recreation land includes land within public parks, SCE&G developed recreation areas, and islands.<sup>1</sup> Undeveloped Areas/Dock Exclusion Areas are areas protected from development to preserve environmental resources and aesthetic values. Conversely, lands included within the Shoreline Permitting classification are not automatically excluded from development related shoreline use, and hence may be available for permitted shoreline development such as access paths and docks. Lands reserved for Project operations are those lands that are specifically required for operation of the Project. They include areas such as plant facility locations, dams, electrical substations, etc. The Nuclear Exclusion Zone (NEZ) is a defined area surrounding the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station. Within the NEZ, SCE&G, as the licensed nuclear plant operator, has responsibility and the authority to control all activities and has the absolute right to exclude or remove persons and property.

Land use prescriptions associated with these land management classifications are discussed in Section 6.0. Prescriptions are administered through the Permitting Handbook.

SCE&G maintains a strong commitment to the management of the waters and shoreline of Monticello Reservoir, focusing on the social, ecological, and economic impacts of activities on and near the shoreline and water, taking into consideration in particular, the environmental, aesthetic, and recreational character of the shoreline and lake. Section 7.07.0 details the activities and structures on and adjacent to Monticello Reservoir that require SCE&G consultation and/or approval. The permitting procedures for shoreline activities or structures are set out in more detail in Section 8.0 and in the Permitting Handbook.

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<sup>1</sup> SCE&G owns all land within the Monticello Development, including all islands within Lake Monticello

Section 9.0 details SCE&G's fee structure for the shoreline management program. Such fees can be one-time or periodic.

Periodic surveys of the Monticello Reservoir shoreline are conducted by SCE&G and include, among other things, inventories and inspections of all docks, including those built and permitted throughout the current year. SCE&G also looks for unauthorized structures ~~below the 425-foot National Geodetic Vertical Datum ("NGVD") contour (high water mark) as well as within Buffer Zones~~ Project boundary at that time. These represent violations of the SMP. SMP violations will be dealt with as deemed by SCE&G, in its sole discretion, to be appropriate. Consequences of violations may range from dock permit cancellations to fines and/or legal action, and are discussed more fully in Section 10.0.

SCE&G Shoreline Management Practices include actions taken to lessen or mitigate for potential impacts to a particular resource resulting from direct or indirect use. These include but may not be limited to shoreline stabilization and vegetation management, as well as aquatic plant management. Shoreline Management Practices are further described in Section 11.0 of this document.

Public education and outreach on the protection of valuable shoreline resources is integral to the effectiveness of the SMPs. Section 12.0 of this document details specific measures to be undertaken to help educate both adjacent shoreline residents and other Project resource users. Among included objectives will be SMP education and Best Management Practices ("BMP") education.

In its Application for New License, SCE&G is proposing 10 year review periods for the SMP. The 10 year SMP review periods provide reasonable opportunities for SCE&G, in concert with governmental, non-governmental, and individual stakeholders, periodically and deliberately to assess new issues that arise as a result of development around the Reservoir, and allow for analyses of cumulative effects. Concurrently with the FERC SMP review process, SCE&G will review the Permitting Handbook with interested stakeholders periodically to evaluate and improve its effectiveness. SCE&G reserves the right, however to make changes to the permitting process as it deems necessary and appropriate. This is discussed in Section 10.0.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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The Parr Hydroelectric Project ("Project") is located on the Broad River in Fairfield and Newberry Counties, South Carolina (Figure 1-1). The Project is located approximately 31 river miles downstream of the Neal Shoals Hydroelectric Project (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ["FERC" or "Commission"] No. 2315) and 24 river miles upstream of the Columbia Diversion Dam. The Project consists of two developments: the Parr Shoals Development ("Parr Development") and the Fairfield Pumped Storage Development ("Fairfield Development"). Subsequently, two primary reservoirs are included as part of the Project, Monticello Reservoir<sup>2</sup> and Parr Reservoir. The normal maximum water level in Monticello Reservoir is El. 425.0 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum ("NGVD"), which corresponds to a surface area of 6,800 acre-feet, and a gross storage of 400,000 acre-feet. Monticello Reservoir has approximately 54-56 miles of shoreline within the Project boundary. Parr Reservoir's normal maximum water level is at El. 266.0 feet NGVD, with a corresponding surface area of 4,400 acres. The gross storage is estimated to be 32,000 acre-feet. Parr Reservoir has 94 miles of shoreline within the Project boundary.

An active storage of up to 29,000 acre-feet is transferred between the two reservoirs by the pumped storage operations of the Fairfield Development. Fairfield Development's alternate cycles of generation and pumping results in daily fluctuations in the water levels of both Monticello and Parr Reservoirs. Monticello, when beginning at normal maximum pool elevation, drops 4.5 to 5 feet over a 10 to 12 hour period during the generating phase of operation. At the same time, the water from Monticello and from the Broad River is flowing into Parr Reservoir, causing it to rise as much as 10 feet. During the pumping cycle, the reverse occurs - the water level rises in Monticello Reservoir and drops in Parr Reservoir.

The Project boundary<sup>3</sup> encompasses land around each reservoir, extending between 50 and 200 horizontal feet from the high water mark. A 300-acre Recreation Sub-impoundment ("Recreation Lake") is situated adjacent to Monticello Reservoir and is included within the FERC Project

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<sup>2</sup> The State of South Carolina considers Monticello Reservoir waters of the State and refers to it as "Lake Monticello".

<sup>3</sup> Standard License Article 5 requires licensees to acquire and retain sufficient property and rights to construct, maintain, and operate their projects, as identified in their specific license, including any property or rights needed to accomplish all designated project purposes. As such, Project lands are those lands within the FERC project boundary owned by SCE&G in fee title and those lands for which SCE&G has acquired or retained an easement.

**Comment [b1]:** Revise to FERC throughout document. Remove "Commission" from rest of document.

boundary. This lake was constructed by South Carolina Electric & Gas Company ("SCE&G") solely for recreational use. The Recreation Lake is unaffected by operational reservoir fluctuations on Monticello Reservoir.

SCE&G manages SCE&G-owned lands within the Project boundary to comply with the FERC license for the Project (the "License"). The goal of project land management is to serve the public interest by providing recreational access and opportunities, protecting wildlife habitat and water quality, producing electricity, and protecting and preserving cultural and aesthetic resources. The Shoreline Management Plan ("SMP") provides a set of administrative policies, procedures, and practices by which SCE&G seeks to manage the Project shoreline to achieve these goals. Future proposals for specific shoreline related developments or activities will be reviewed for consistency with the SMP.

A draft of the initial Project SMP was filed with the ~~Commission-[FERC](#)~~ in 1991. After several years of discussion and revisions, the initial SMP was approved by the ~~Commission-[FERC](#)~~ on June 4, 2001. The history of the Project's SMP is described in more detail in Section 3.0 (History of the Shoreline Management Plan). The current relicensing<sup>4</sup> of the Project provides a near term impetus and opportunity for SCE&G to review the existing SMP in cooperation with relicensing stakeholders, including federal and state regulatory agencies, interested non-governmental organizations ("NGO"s), and individuals. Through discussions with these parties, it was decided that the existing FERC approved SMP, which encompasses both Monticello and Parr Reservoirs, should be divided into two distinct SMP's, one for each reservoir. Hence, this SMP has been prepared for Monticello Reservoir and is being submitted to FERC as part of SCE&G's Parr Hydroelectric Project comprehensive relicensing package. A SMP for Parr Reservoir is included under separate cover.

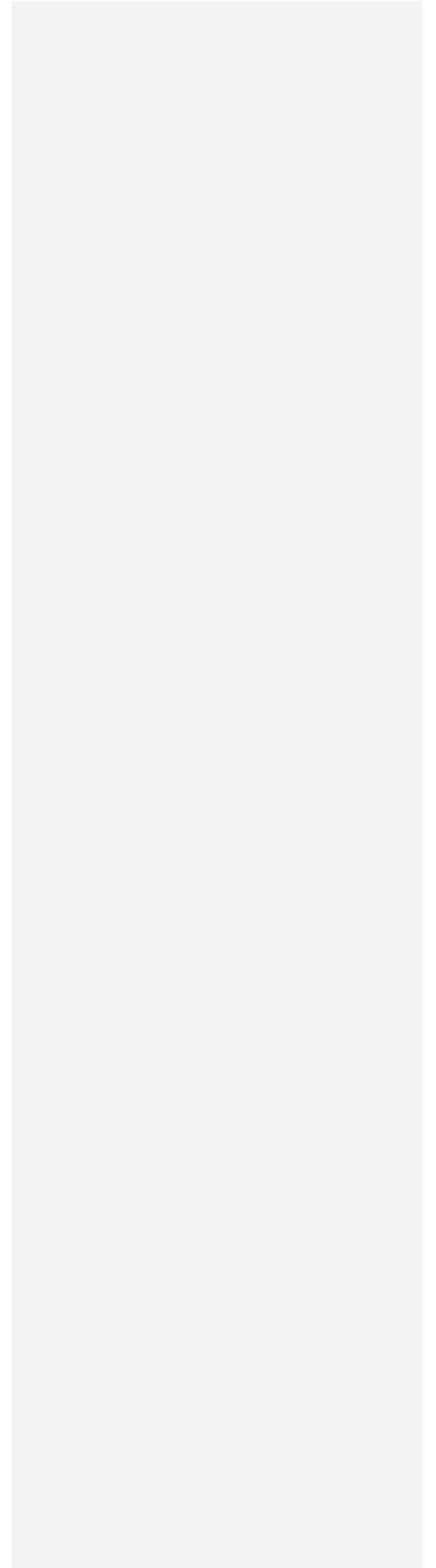
The management guidelines set forth in this SMP are applicable to all lands within the Project boundary surrounding Monticello Reservoir. Among other things, the current document includes the following components:

- Detailed descriptions, management prescriptions and mapping of land classifications;
- Summary information on the Permitting Handbook and fee policies;

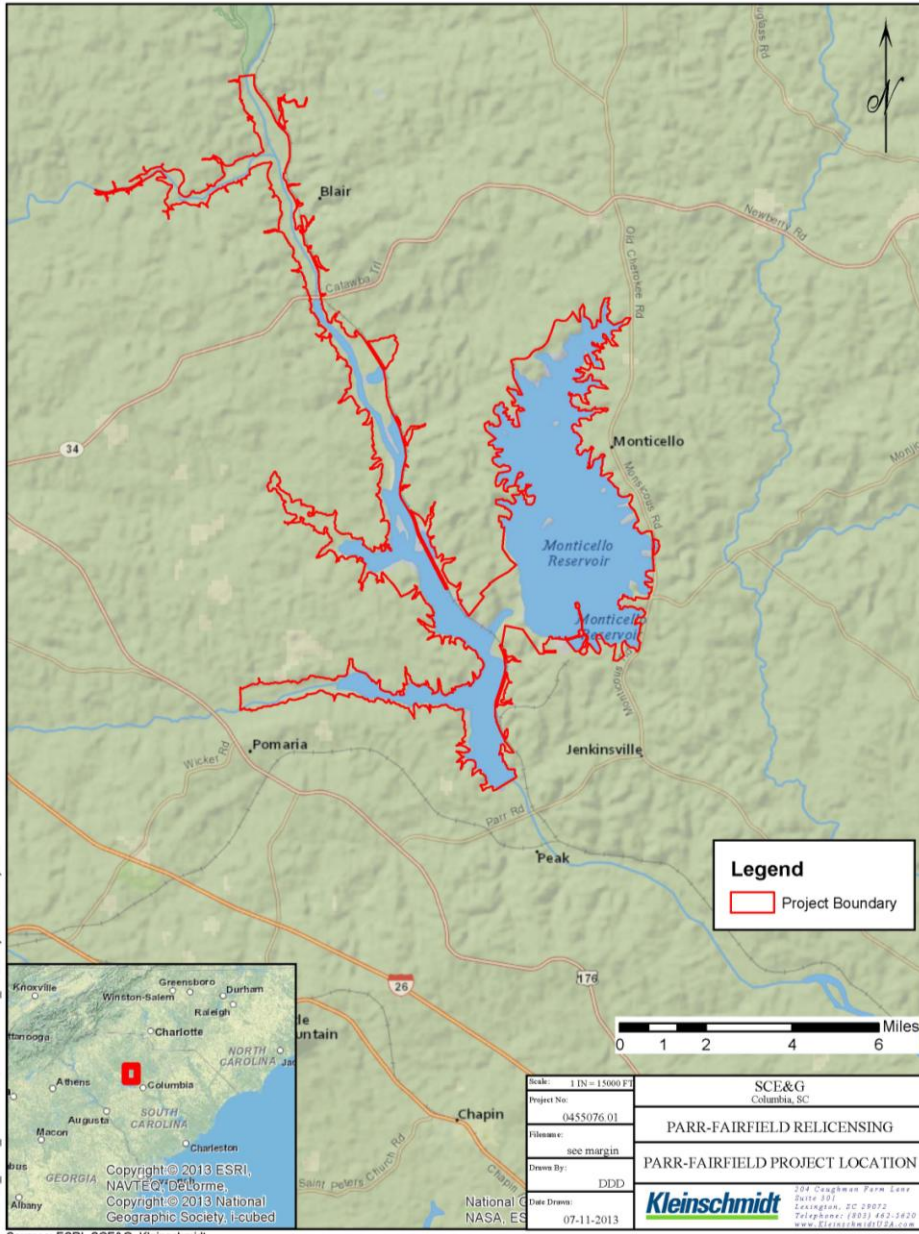
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<sup>4</sup> The current operating license for the Project is due to expire on June 30, 2020. As such, SCE&G will file for a new license with FERC on or before June 30, 2018.

- Best management practices ("BMP"s);
- Public education and outreach;
- Reservoir monitoring; and,
- A proposed review process.



**FIGURE 1-1: PROJECT LOCATION AND BOUNDARY MAP**



## **2.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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The Project has served as a major source of power generation for SCE&G's customers and recreation for local residents and visitors to South Carolina for several decades. Consistent with FERC's Standard Land Use Article, a licensee may authorize specific non-project uses and occupancies of a project's shoreline. Examples of non-project uses at Monticello Reservoir include residential boat docks, boat lifts, access paths across SCE&G property, and erosion control structures. SCE&G has a responsibility to ensure that non-Project uses remain consistent with Project purposes, including protection and enhancement of the Project's scenic, recreational, and environmental values.

As development increases in areas surrounding the Project, so too does stress placed upon Project reservoirs and the surrounding watershed. Thus, a comprehensive SMP for each reservoir that recognizes and addresses sources of potential environmental impact is essential to managing each reservoir for the benefit of all interests and to ensure that non-Project uses remain consistent with the License.

The implementation of the SMP by SCE&G will help to maintain and conserve the area's natural and man-made resources. The SMP will comply with the terms of the License, as well as the regulations and orders of FERC, and is intended to assist in providing a balance between recreational use and development, environmental protection, and energy production.



### 3.0 HISTORY OF THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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On August 28, 1974, the Federal Power Commission (FPC), predecessor to the FERC, issued SCE&G a new License for the Parr Hydroelectric Project. In addition to relicensing the existing 14.88 megawatt (MW) Parr Shoals Development, the new License authorized the construction of the 511.2 MW Fairfield Pumped Storage Development. This resulted in the creation of the Fairfield Development's upper pool, Monticello Reservoir. The new License also authorized the enlargement of the existing Parr Reservoir to serve as the lower pool to the Fairfield Development. This involved raising the height of Parr Dam approximately 9 feet, thereby nearly doubling Parr Reservoir's surface area. The construction of newly licensed facilities was completed in 1978, with the facilities beginning commercial operation that same year (F.P.C., 1974).

Article 48 of the Project License issued in 1974 required that SCE&G purchase in fee and include within the project boundary all lands necessary or appropriate for project operations, including lands for recreational use and shoreline control. The lands encompassed by the project boundary shall include, but not be limited to: the islands in the Parr and Monticello Reservoirs formed by the 266-foot and 425-foot contour intervals, respectively; shoreline lands up to the 270-foot contour, or 50 feet (measured horizontally) from the Parr Reservoir's 266-foot contour, whichever is greater; and, shoreline lands up to the 430-foot contour interval, or 50 feet (measured horizontally) from Monticello Reservoir's 425-foot contour, whichever is greater. Provided that the Project boundary, except with respect to land necessary or appropriate for recreational purposes, shall not exceed 200 feet, horizontally measured, from the 266-foot or the 425-foot contour, unless satisfactory reasons to the contrary are given. This area is referred to as the "Buffer Zone". The FPC determined that acquiring these lands would provide SCE&G with adequate shoreline control around the reservoirs, in addition to serving the purposes of Project operation and recreation (F.P.C., 1974).

Furthermore, Article 20 of the Project License orders that SCE&G allow public access, to a reasonable extent to Project waters and adjacent Project lands (with the exception of lands necessary for the protection of life, health, and property) for navigation and outdoor recreational purposes. This Article also allows SCE&G to grant permits for public access to the reservoirs subject to FERC approval (F.P.C., 1974).

**Comment [b2]:** Bill A to provide additional wording from Article 48.

**Comment [b3]:** Take out reference to Buffer Zone, just refer to Project property.

In 1991, SCE&G recognized that appropriate policies and procedures should be in place to govern shoreline activities at the Project. Utilizing experience gained at their Saluda Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 516), SCE&G filed a proposed SMP with the Commission to regulate the use of Project shorelines. After extensive stakeholder consultation, an amended SMP was filed with the Commission. It was approved on June 4, 2001. The SMP was included as part of the Project's Exhibit R (FERC, 2001).

The SMP approved in 2001 primarily covered activities associated with Monticello Reservoir. It dealt with the following matters: water quality management; forest management; waterfowl management; nuclear exclusion zone restrictions for the operation of SCE&G's V.C. Summer Nuclear Station; fishing, boating, and hunting; public access and recreation; private boat docks and access; vegetation removal; water withdrawal; erosion control; and prohibited activities.

In 2006, SCE&G amended the SMP's policy regarding common docks. The original policy allowed for two to five adjacent property owners to share a single common dock if the shoreline frontage requirement of 200 feet was met. The policy was amended to allow no more than two individual, adjacent single family residential lots to share a common dock. The shoreline frontage requirement of 200 feet was retained.

### **3.1 CURRENT SMP DOCUMENT AND SHORELINE CLASSIFICATIONS**

The SMP serves as a reference document for SCE&G in implementing the Standard Land Use Article, which authorizes SCE&G to permit certain non-project uses of project lands and waters. FERC did not begin including the Standard Land Use Article in new licenses until the early 1980's; thus it was not included in the Project License issued in 1974 (FERC, 2012). However, FERC granted SCE&G the specific authority to permit certain non-Project uses through the approval of the 2001 SMP, and added the Standard Land Use Article to the License (Article 62) in 2011, as revised in 2013 (Article 63). This present document, submitted in conjunction with SCE&G's License application, presents a management plan, covering only Monticello Reservoir (a SMP for Parr Reservoir is included under separate cover), while adhering to the historical management goals agreed to and developed with agencies and stakeholders.

In addition to an updated SMP for each Project reservoir, a Permitting Handbook was developed in consultation with stakeholders and agencies to address activities requiring consultation with and/or permits from SCE&G. These activities include, but are not limited to the following:

construction, maintenance, and placement of docks and boat lifts; shoreline stabilization; construction and maintenance of lake access pathways; limited brushing; and other shoreline activities. SCE&G will review the Permitting Handbook with interested stakeholders periodically to evaluate its effectiveness; however, SCE&G may make changes to the permitting process at any time as it determines in its sole judgment to be necessary and appropriate.

### 3.2 PROJECT BOUNDARY

SCE&G owns all lands within the Project boundary surrounding Monticello Reservoir. As noted, this area ~~is referred to as the "Buffer Zone" and may encompass~~ es but is not limited to an area up to the 430-foot contour or measuring up to 50 feet but no greater than 200 feet horizontally from the 425-foot contour on Monticello Reservoir, whichever is greater.

**Comment [b4]:** Reword to address Article 48 condition. Bill A to provide

### 3.3 ~~ACREAGE OF PROJECT LANDS~~ (SECTION TO BE MOVED TO TABLE UNDER SECTION 5.0)

#### **4.0 SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

The overall goal of this SMP is to define, document, and present the processes and criteria that SCE&G will employ to manage and balance private and public access to and uses of Project lands, specifically including Monticello Reservoir's shoreline, consistent with public safety, energy production operations, environmental protection for Project land as well as Project waters, and reasonable recreational opportunities. This SMP will help to ensure the protection and enhancement of the Project's scenic, environmental, recreational, natural and cultural resources over the term of the License.

This SMP represents a consensus-based, updated management plan intended for submittal with the Project No. 1894 License Application. Specific goals relative to the SCE&G relicensing process that are discussed under this SMP include the following:

1. Provide for reasonable current and future public access;
2. ~~Preserve opportunities~~Provide for current and future to meet recreational needs within the Project;
3. Protect fish and wildlife habitat;
4. Protect cultural resources;
5. Protect the ability to meet operational needs;
6. Facilitate compliance with License articles;
7. Minimize adverse impacts to water quality;
8. Monitor and address erosion;
9. ~~Minimize adverse, manageable~~Protect scenic impacts/values;
10. ~~Guide the control and Monitor and permitting of~~ shoreline activities-development;
11. Provide a summary catalogue of the types and locations of existing recreational opportunities;
12. Establish Land Management Classifications and Land Use Prescriptions to help in the management of non-Project uses of the Monticello Reservoir shoreline lands within the Project boundary;
13. Describe the SMP amendment and monitoring process; and
14. Educate and encourage property owners who own property adjacent to or adjoining Project Property (herein referred to as "adjacent property owners") on the use of voluntary BMPs.

#### 4.1 CONSULTATION

The Project relicensing provides an opportunity for SCE&G to seek input on Project-related shoreline management issues from interested stakeholders. SCE&G recognizes that successfully completing the relicensing process requires identifying and resolving Project issues in consultation with federal and state resource agencies, local and national NGOs, homeowner associations, and individuals who have an interest in the Parr Hydroelectric Project ([Table 4-1: Table 4-1](#)). SCE&G began public outreach efforts in January 2013 by holding a series of public workshops in Winnsboro, Newberry, Columbia, and Jenkinsville, SC. Since that time, SCE&G has sought active public involvement in the process and fostered commitment to issue resolution among SCE&G and stakeholders.

**TABLE 4-1: PARTICIPATING GROUPS IN PARR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT RELICENSING**

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS
American Rivers
American Whitewater
Catawba Indian Nation
City of Columbia
Chestnut Hill Plantation HOA
Coastal Conservation League
Congaree Riverkeeper
Environmentalists Inc.
Fairfield County
Gills Creek Watershed
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Park Service
Newberry County
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
South Carolina Department of Natural Resources
South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
South Carolina Electric & Gas Company
South Carolina Historic Preservation Office
Town of Winnsboro, SC
Tyger-Enoree River Alliance
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
United States Forest Service
University of South Carolina

#### 4.1.1 RECREATION/LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCE CONSERVATION GROUP

In support of the relicensing effort, SCE&G formed three Resource Conservation Groups ("RCG"s) to identify, address and resolve Project-related issues by resource area. The RCGs are as follows: the Fish, Wildlife and Water Quality RCG; the Project Operations RCG; and the Lake & Land Management and Recreation RCG. Consideration of potential issues by resource area allows for more focused topic discussion and targeted issue resolution. Some RCGs have established sub-groups, or Technical Working Committees ("TWC"s), for issues requiring special knowledge, education, or experience. Consequently, the Lake & Land Management and Recreation RCG has a Lake and Land Management TWC as well as a Recreation TWC. The Lake and Land Management TWC is discussed further below.

#### 4.1.2 LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL WORKING COMMITTEE

The primary mission of the Lake and Land Management TWC is to revise the existing Parr Hydroelectric Project SMP to provide a management framework within which Project resources can be effectively protected while assuring appropriate public and private access to the Project resources and the recreational opportunities they present. Another important focus of the TWC is to allow interested parties an effective opportunity to provide input on resource issues and the overall future management of shoreline resources. The resulting collaboration has resulted in the contribution of valuable information by entities and individuals familiar with the Project. The forum was instrumental in addressing important issues relevant to the operation and management of the Project over the term of the new License. In working collaboratively, the members of the TWC ([Table 4-2](#)) aimed to blend the objectives of the state and federal resource agencies with other stakeholder interests.

**TABLE 4-2: ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING ON THE LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS
American Rivers
American Whitewater
Coastal Conservation League
Congaree Riverkeeper
Fairfield County
Gills Creek Watershed
Adjacent Property Owners

<b>STAKEHOLDER GROUPS</b>
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Park Service
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
South Carolina Department of Natural Resources
South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
South Carolina Electric & Gas Company
Tyger-Enoree River Alliance
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
United States Forest Service

#### **4.1.3 MEETING SCHEDULES**

Between October of 2013 and January of 2018, SCE&G has held ~~over~~ [numerous](#) meetings of the Lake and Land Management and Recreation RCG and Lake and Land Management TWC to discuss the details of the Project SMPs. The efforts of the TWC are reflected herein.

## 5.0 LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

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Five distinct land management classifications have been developed for the shorelines surrounding Monticello Reservoir. These land management classifications are as follows: Project Operations; Nuclear Exclusion Zone; Shoreline Permitting; Public Recreation; and, [Undeveloped Areas/Dock Exclusion Non-Development](#) Areas. The Public Recreation Classification includes designated public recreation areas, the Recreation Lake, and all islands on Monticello Reservoir. Although SCE&G intends to manage its lands according to this classification system, the public generally will not be precluded from access to SCE&G-owned lands regardless of classification, with the exception of lands reserved and used for Project operations, lands/areas within the Nuclear Exclusion Zone, or other areas specifically protected from public access and posted as such. The sections below explain/define the land management classifications. The acreages and parcels for each of the classifications are provided in [Table 5-1](#): [Table 5-1](#). [Figure 5-1](#) [Figure 5-1](#) depicts their distribution around Monticello Reservoir.

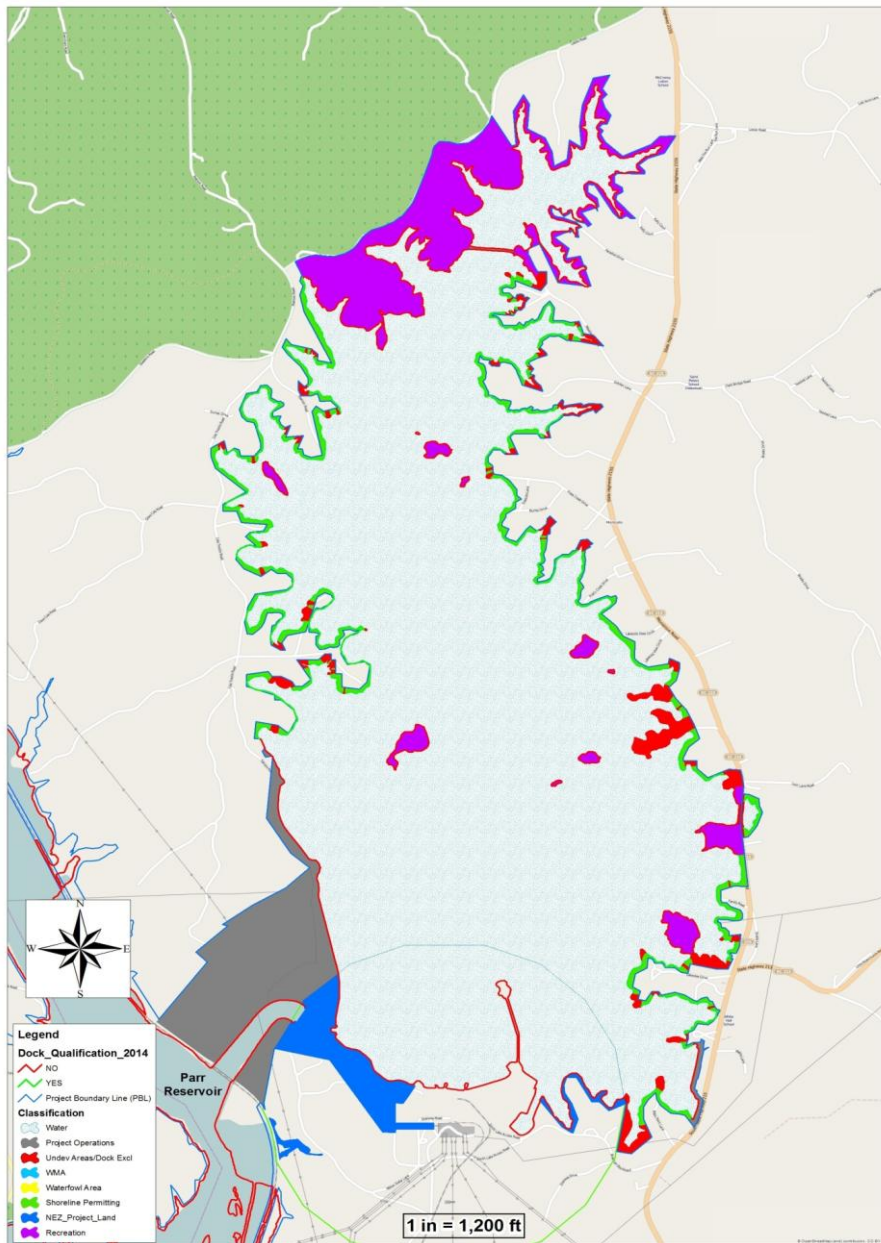
**TABLE 5-1: SHORELINE MILES AND ACREAGES BY LAND USE CLASSIFICATION**

CLASSIFICATION	SHORELINE MILES	ACRES
Project Operation	2.47	457
Nuclear Exclusion Zone	5.43	184
Shoreline Permitting	21.46	238
Public Recreation*	18.73	895
<a href="#">Undeveloped Areas/Dock Exclusion Non-Development</a>	8.14	145
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.23</b>	<b>1,919</b>

\* - Includes the shoreline surrounding the Recreation Lake and all islands



**FIGURE 5-1: SHORELINE CLASSIFICATIONS MAP FOR MONTICELLO RESERVOIR**



## 5.1 PROJECT OPERATIONS

Areas under this classification include SCE&G-owned and managed lands required for operation of the Fairfield Development. Public access to these lands is restricted to ensure public safety or to assure the security of the infrastructure system.

## 5.2 NUCLEAR EXCLUSION ZONE

In addition to its use as part of the Fairfield Development, Monticello Reservoir provides cooling water for the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station located on its shore (authorized under 52 F.P.C. 537 [1974]). The Nuclear Exclusion Zone consists of the area surrounding the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station between the Project boundary line and shoreline and a specified area within Monticello Reservoir where SCE&G as the reactor licensee has the authority to determine all activities, including exclusion or removal of personnel and property. This area is designated by warning signs on the landward side and by buoys on the lakeward side. Admittance to this area is restricted in order to comply with licensing requirements administered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

## 5.3 SHORELINE PERMITTING

It is the policy of SCE&G to authorize certain private uses of and/or acts within the [Buffer ZoneProject boundary](#) by permit when such uses or acts are consistent with the public interest and comply with the requirements of the Project License. Areas within the Shoreline Permitting Classification may be eligible for certain private residential or residential associations' uses upon approval by SCE&G. This does not include commercial activities.

## 5.4 PUBLIC RECREATION

Project lands under this classification serve as recreational resources for the public and include areas managed expressly for recreation as well as those with recreation as a secondary usage. Public recreation lands include the following:

- Public boat launches, and other areas currently being managed as public access;
- Islands owned by SCE&G;
- [Properties owned by SCE&G that are set aside for future recreational development.](#)
- [Recreation Lake](#)
- [Wildlife Management Areas \("WMA"\) \(Water Only\)](#)

**Comment [b5]:** Add sub-sections that discuss each of these bullets.

#### 5.4.1 ISLANDS

There are 8 islands within Monticello Reservoir, all of which are available for public recreational use in accordance with authorized activities (see Permitting Handbook for authorized activities).

#### 5.4.2 RECREATION LAKE

The Recreation Lake is located at the north end of Monticello Reservoir and is approximately 300 acres and 10 miles of shoreline. The Recreation Lake was constructed to provide stable water fisheries and recreation opportunities.

#### ~~5.4.3 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (WATER ONLY)~~

~~The waters of Monticello Reservoir, excluding the Recreation Lake, are included in the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources ("SCDNR") statewide WMA Program. These areas are open to the public for hunting or other recreational activities. The designation for WMA allows hunting on or in the water only and not on adjacent land. For additional information on these areas please visit the SCDNR website at <http://dnr.sc.gov/wma/index.html>.~~

#### 5.5 ~~NON-DEVELOPMENT UNDEVELOPED AREAS/DOCK EXCLUSION AREAS~~

~~Project lands under this classification are protected from private developmental uses. This is done for the protection of the environmental and aesthetic integrity of the shoreline. Lands under this classification warrant special protection because they may provide important habitat, aesthetic values, or other significant Project characteristics.~~

**Comment [WU6]:** I think we should discuss clarifying the acreage associated with this classification. The table lists a total of 898 acres in recreation, but we know there are 6,800 acres of water in this classification (water only).

**Comment [ACJ7]:** I believe that include the water with the land classifications is a bit confusing. My suggestion is to move the WMA water discussion under Section 12.3 (Public Education and Outreach).

**Comment [b8]:** Make sure classification is consistent throughout document.

## 6.0 LAND USE PRESCRIPTIONS

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Land use prescriptions are based upon and reflect the guiding principles regarding the management of the SCE&G-owned lands within each classification. SCE&G publishes a detailed Permitting Handbook (included under separate cover) that contains descriptions of the permitting processes and specifications for various shoreline developments. Activities that require consultation with and/or permits from SCE&G include the following: construction, maintenance and placement of docks and boat lifts, shoreline stabilization; construction and maintenance of shoreline pathways, and other shoreline activities. Persons interested in shoreline development must contact SCE&G's Lake Management Department (803) 217-9221, or at <https://www.sceg.com/about-us/lake-murray> (see [Lake Monticello Dock Permits Application](#)), to obtain permitting guidance and a copy of the Permitting Handbook. Section 8.0 of this document discusses the Permitting Handbook in greater depth. General information regarding permitting requirements is included where applicable within the scope of each management prescription below.

**Comment [ACJ9]:** SCE&G is working on getting a webpage set up just for Monticello. Therefore the link will change.

### 6.1 PROJECT OPERATIONS

Properties classified as Project Operation contain project works critical to the operation of the Fairfield Development. **Public access to, or activities upon, these lands is** restricted for reasons of safety and security.

**Comment [b10]:** Check grammer

### 6.2 NUCLEAR EXCLUSION ZONE

Properties and waters classified as Nuclear Exclusion Zone contain project works/areas critical to the operation of the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station. **Public access to, or activities within, these lands is** restricted for reasons of safety and security.

**Comment [b11]:** Check grammer

### 6.3 SHORELINE PERMITTING

Residential landowners whose property adjoins lands within the Shoreline Permitting classification may be eligible for access to Monticello Reservoir by a single meandering path and a dock/boat lift upon written consent from SCE&G's Lake Management Department through its permitting program. SCE&G may allow such structures within this classification, but strictly regulates their placement and construction. Shoreline stabilization and water withdrawal for

~~non-commercial agricultural/residential landscaping~~ irrigation purposes are also acceptable permitted activities in this classification.

To address aspects of shoreline structures, SCE&G has developed permitting application procedures and associated dock specifications guidelines. These guidelines are detailed in SCE&G's Permitting Handbook.

#### 6.4 PUBLIC RECREATION

Project lands devoted to public recreation include developed park sites, properties set aside for future recreational development, and islands on Monticello Reservoir owned by SCE&G. With the exception of the islands, which are maintained in their natural condition, SCE&G manages the areas based on the specific, designated recreational activities for each, including swimming, fishing, picnicking, and boat launching<sup>5</sup>. SCE&G developed and maintained access areas on Monticello Reservoir are depicted in ~~Figure 12-1~~~~Figure 12-1~~. Private permitted activities, other than those noted under the Recreation Lake Section (Section 6.4.2) are excluded.

##### 6.4.1 ISLANDS

SCE&G owns all of the islands on Monticello Reservoir and they are available for **passive** public recreational use, such as fishing, walking and bird watching. Hunting is prohibited on the islands.

**Comment [b12]:** Add footnote for definition of passive.

##### 6.4.2 RECREATION LAKE

The park area at the Recreation Lake offers fishing, swimming and picnic facilities. Regulations for its use are posted at the park site. The swimming/beach area is closed October through March. The boat launch area is open every day, all year long. No private docks or boat ramps will be permitted on the shoreline of the Recreation Lake. Meandering paths and water withdrawals for residential irrigation only may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

##### ~~6.4.3 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (WATER ONLY)~~

~~The waters of Monticello Reservoir are designated as a category II waterfowl management area and are available for public waterfowl hunting. Permitted activities are excluded from this classification, and wildlife management as part of the SCDNR statewide WMA Program. A South Carolina WMA permit is required, and These public hunting areas are shown on WMA~~

**Comment [AC13]:** Suggestion to delete this section and move this wording down to Section 12.3

<sup>5</sup> The waters of Monticello Reservoir, excluding the Recreation Lake, are available for public waterfowl hunting as discussed under Section 12.3.

~~Maps available through the SCDNR. Permitted activities are excluded from this classification. A WMA permit is required to hunt in areas with this designation. Regulations pertaining to Monticello Reservoir are available at SCDNR's website at: <http://dnr.sc.gov/wma/index.html>, or by contacting SCDNR at:~~

~~Waterfowl and Hunting Regulations  
S.C. Department of Natural Resources  
Wildlife and Fresh Water Fisheries  
1000 Assembly Street  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201  
Telephone: 803-734-3886~~

#### **6.5 ~~UNDEVELOPED NON-DEVELOPMENT AREAS / DOCK EXCLUSION AREAS~~**

~~Lands under this classification warrant special protection because they may provide important habitat or aesthetic values. Water withdrawals may be considered on a case by case basis. Private permitted activities, other than water withdrawals on a case by case basis, are excluded in this classification. SCE&G will not permit private shoreline development for Project lands under this classification.~~

## 7.0 SHORELINE ACTIVITIES REQUIRING SCE&G APPROVAL

SCE&G maintains a strong commitment to managing the shoreline of Monticello Reservoir for multiple resources by considering the impact of various activities on the environmental, aesthetic, and recreational character of the lands. SCE&G owns and manages the [Buffer ZoneProject lands](#) around the entire periphery of Monticello Reservoir and the Recreation Lake. Thus, any activity occurring on the "shoreline" is occurring on SCE&G property. Any activity not in compliance with the shoreline activity parameters outlined in this SMP and in the Permitting Handbook constitutes a trespass which SCE&G may elect to prosecute.

### 7.1 AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES REQUIRING APPROVAL THROUGH THE PERMITTING HANDBOOK

Only the following activities and structures may be permitted on Monticello Reservoir:

- Construction or modification to private docks and boat lifts;
- Construction of a meandering access path and associated vegetation removal;
- Shoreline stabilization methods (including rip-rap and bio-engineering);
- Water withdrawal ~~for non-commercial agricultural/landscaping irrigation purposes.~~

**Comment [b14]:** Remove boat lifts throughout document

**Comment [b15]:** Make this change to reference water withdrawal only throughout document

### 7.2 PROHIBITED STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES

Activities and structures that SCE&G does not allow include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Roofs or covers over docks;
- Boat slips;
- Jet skis;
- Water skiing;
- Boathouses;
- Fueling facilities on a dock;
- Private boat ramps;
- Mooring;
- Houseboats;
- Watercraft exceeding 30 feet in length;

- Watercraft with marine sanitation devices ("MSD") ~~are permitted on Monticello Reservoir;~~
- Excavations/dredging;
- Effluent discharges;
- Commercial marinas;
- Marine rails; ~~and;~~
- Sea walls;
- Fences;
- Electrical service;
- Permanent structures other than permitted docks;
- Land-based structures, storage buildings, shelters, patios, gazebos, fences, swimming pools, satellite dishes, signs, storage of boats, camper trailers, canoes or other watercraft, motor homes or automobiles;
- Septic tanks and/or drain fields;
- Planting of grass except as a permitted erosion control measure;
- Storage or stockpiling of construction material;
- Vegetation removal of any type except in a permitted access path to the shoreline; and,
- Limbing or trimming of ~~Buffer Zone~~ vegetation within the Project boundary to create views or visual corridors.



## 8.0 PERMITTING PROCESS FOR SHORELINE ACTIVITIES OR STRUCTURES

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### 8.1 ~~LAND MANAGEMENT CLASSIFICATION OF PROPOSED PROJECT LOCATION~~ (SECTION REMOVED FROM DRAFT)

### 8.2 ~~ALLOWABLE AND PROHIBITED FACILITIES AND USES FOR PROPOSED PROJECT LOCATION~~ (SECTION REMOVED FROM DRAFT)

### 8.3 SHORELINE PERMITTING PROCEDURES

Applicants must obtain the proper permit(s), per the SCE&G's Permitting Handbook, prior to the initiation of any construction or activity on the Monticello Reservoir shoreline, which consists of the lands ~~below the 425-foot contour interval and designated Buffer Zones~~ within the Project boundary. As noted above, some activities may also require local, state, and/or federal permits

Whether a non-Project use is approved under the Standard Land Use article or through ~~prior~~ Project-specific FERC approval, SCE&G is responsible for ensuring that the use is consistent with the purposes of protecting or enhancing the scenic, recreational, and other environmental values of the Project. To assist applicants in the permitting process, the staff at the SCE&G Lake Management Department is available to answer questions regarding documentation, permits, and specification requirements for their particular project. Permits from SCE&G are required for the following activities:

- Construction of a meandering access path;
- Water withdrawal for ~~non-commercial-agricultural/landscaping~~ residential irrigation purposes.
- Installation/application of shoreline stabilization; and,
- Installation of private docks ~~and boat lifts~~.

It is highly advisable to begin the consultation process with SCE&G Lake Management staff at the planning stage of a project. SCE&G staff will be available to discuss specific permitting requirements with the property owner. Depending on the proposed new facility or activity, local, state and federal resource agencies may impose requirements on construction start/stop dates, the placement of erosion control devices, treatment plans, remedial measures, submittal of start

construction notifications, and/or BMPs. Any permit applicant should be aware of such conditions, as violations may nullify a permit.

An overview of permitted activities is included below. Detailed information on SCE&G's permitting process, guidelines, and specifications, is provided in SCE&G's Permitting Handbook available at <https://www.sceg.com/about-us/lake-murray>, [under Lake Monticello Dock Permits Application](#), [or](#) by calling (803) 217-9221), or by writing:

SCE&G Lake Management Department  
6248 Bush River Road  
Columbia, SC 29212

**Comment [ACJ16]:** Website will change to be more specific to Monticello

### 8.3.1 DOCKS ~~AND BOAT LIFTS~~

A permit must be obtained from SCE&G Lake Management Department for the construction, installation, replacement of, or addition to any dock ~~or boat lift~~ prior to the start of the activity. The configuration and location of a dock will be determined during a site visit by an SCE&G representative. At a minimum, dock construction and location must not create a nuisance, or otherwise be incompatible with overall Project recreation use. Impact on navigation or an adjoining property owner will be a strong determining factor. Size, length, or orientation may be restricted, or a permit may be denied if the dock would interfere with navigation or unreasonably impact an adjoining property owner. Dock length may vary depending on curvature or slope of the shoreline or lot line configuration. Any variance (i.e. increase in size or length) from guidelines included in the Permitting Handbook will be evaluated as to the effects on navigation, aesthetic value, or impact on adjacent properties and may be denied if in SCE&G's sole judgment the effects and impacts warrant denial. No dock will be permitted in narrow cove areas, which are defined to be areas where the distance across the water from one shoreline to the other at the 425-foot contour (normal high water level) is less than 200 feet. Only one dock will be permitted on a single-family lot<sup>6</sup>. Please see the Permitting Handbook for additional requirements.

<sup>6</sup> SCE&G does not guarantee usable water access to the waters of Monticello Reservoir at any time. Each lot along the shoreline will have different slopes and contours that will determine water depth in front of the lot. The Monticello Reservoir is a pumped storage project that can fluctuate vertically up to 4.5 feet over a 10 to 12 hour period during generation and pumping phases. The fluctuation of the reservoir will, at times, limit or restrict the use of most docks on the Monticello shoreline.

General boat dock design may involve either fixed or a combination of fixed and floating structures. Common docks are encouraged and may be mandated for all adjacent property owners as an alternative to individual docks and will be required on property with inadequate property line frontage (property line frontage requirements included in Permitting Handbook), or in such other circumstances that SCE&G deems appropriate. Dock layout ~~figures specifications~~ are included in the Permitting Handbook.

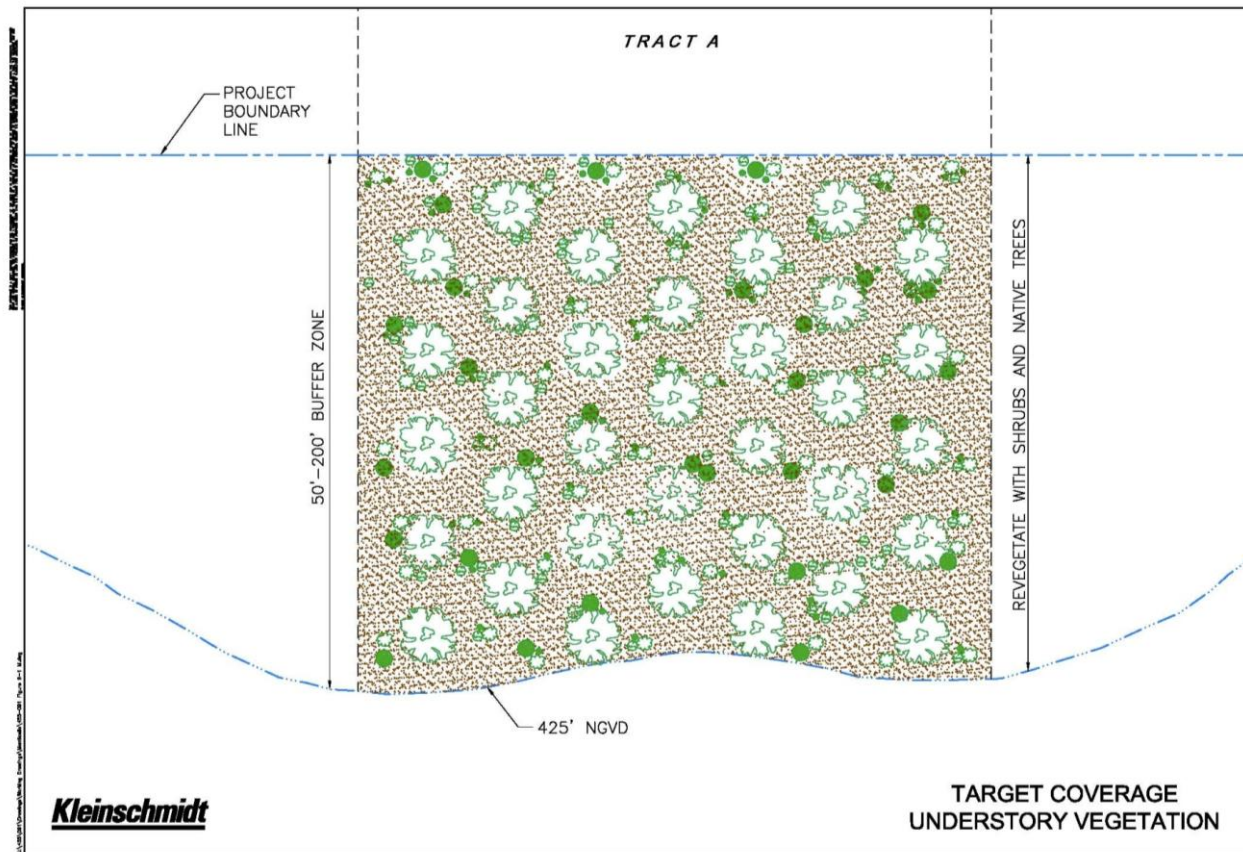
Docks generally will not be permitted on shoreline affected by significant erosion or steep slopes. Applicants may submit a request for approval accompanied by a plan to address ~~unless the applicant agrees to provide approved~~ shoreline erosion ~~control devices. This that can~~ must be accomplished without the clearing of vegetation or disturbance of shallow water habitat. ~~Even if these conditions are agreed to.~~ However, SCE&G ~~may reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to deny a permit if, in its sole discretion, it determines that the installation of a dock at that location would present too much negative impact.~~

The types of docks permitted include private individual and private common docks. See Permitting Handbook for more details describing dock permitting policies.

### **8.3.2 SHORELINE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT**

In general, SCE&G maintains a policy of non-disturbance of any vegetation ~~below the 425-foot contour or within a Buffer Zone~~within the Project boundary without approval from SCE&G. Permission to remove vegetation within a permitted access path will only be granted by SCE&G Lake Management after a site visit with the applicant. Once clearing of the access path is completed according to the permit, the applicant may maintain the site in the permitted condition. Any unauthorized removal of shoreline vegetation may result in the cancellation of the dock and other permits issued by SCE&G as well as legal action. Violators may be required to replant and restore the disturbed area with such plantings and/or shoreline manipulation as SCE&G determines is necessary to mitigate and correct the situation. SCE&G will review areas that are currently manicured, or that were previously pasture land, and will meet with the adjacent property owner to develop re-vegetation plans as appropriate. See ~~Figure 8-1~~Figure 8-1 for an example of target coverage for understory vegetation.

FIGURE 8-1: EXAMPLE OF TARGET COVERAGE FOR UNDERSTORY VEGETATION IN DISTURBED AREAS



### 8.3.3 ACCESS PATH (NEW SECTION)

A single pedestrian-access path may be cleared from the adjacent property owner's land upon approval of SCE&G. 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 may be removed within the access path. A SCE&G Lake Management representative will identify and designate the location of all access paths. Access path restrictions are included in the Permitting Handbook. An example of a permitted access path is included as [Figure 8-2](#).

### 8.3.4 SHORELINE STABILIZATION

Shoreline erosion occurs in some areas where the reservoir shoreline is exposed to prolonged or recurrent wind and wave action. Such erosion, if significant enough, can lead to sedimentation in those areas of the reservoir, affecting aquatic habitats and drainage channels, stream channels, water intakes, and affecting the character of the reservoir in general. Provided it conforms to good engineering standards, as judged by it, SCE&G supports voluntary efforts to address shoreline erosion in the immediate area of docks or footpath access for adjacent property owners. To ensure that appropriate, effective techniques and materials are used, SCE&G monitors and controls erosion control projects on or directly affecting Project Property as detailed in the Permitting Handbook. Owners of property adjoining Project Property who wish to employ erosion control measures on or affecting Project Property must use SCE&G shoreline stabilization practices appropriate for the specific situation.

Because shoreline vegetation serves several important functions (i.e., soil integrity, wildlife habitat, water cleansing functions, and aesthetic value) SCE&G prefers to see employment of vegetative shoreline stabilization techniques to address soil erosion problems, whenever possible. These techniques may be referred to as bioengineering, and consist of installing living plant material as a main component in controlling problems of land instability. Plants used should consist of native species that, ideally, have been collected in the immediate vicinity of a project site to ensure that they are well-adapted to site conditions. The ultimate goal in using bioengineering techniques is to establish diverse plant communities to stabilize erosion prone areas through development of a vegetative cover and a reinforcing root matrix.

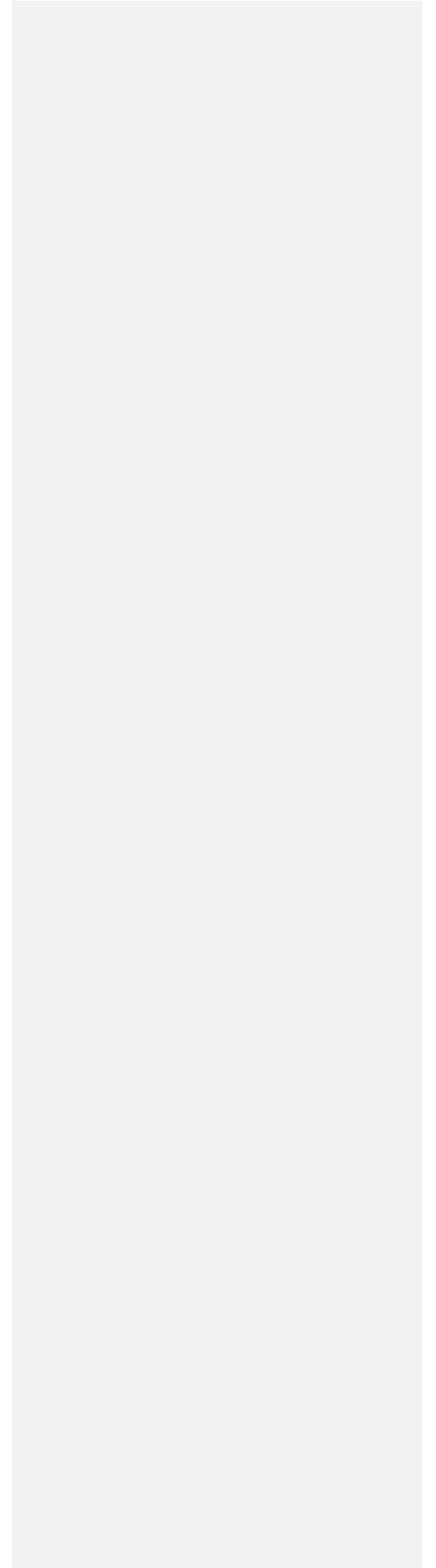
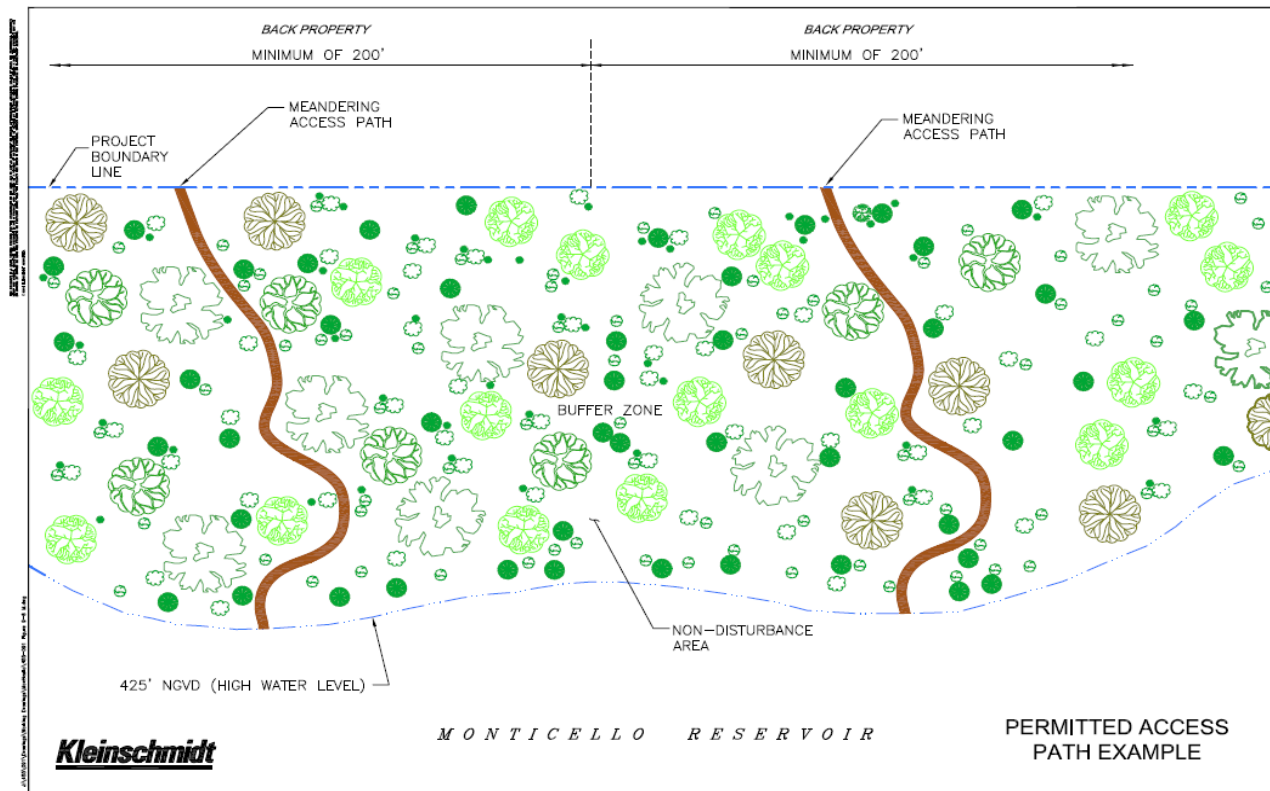


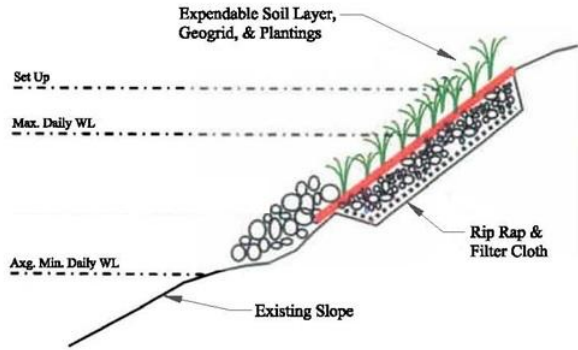
FIGURE 8-2: PERMITTED ACCESS PATH



Bioengineering techniques are least effective at sites with significant and prolonged exposure to strong currents or wind-generated waves. Stabilization of areas experiencing strong erosion pressure may also require the use of structural erosion control methods such as rip-rap. Areas with high-gradient banks or those in advanced stages of erosion may also benefit from such structural components. The optimal solution at a given location often involves combinations of techniques providing both structural and environmental benefits to the shoreline. A variety of bioengineering methodologies and devices are available to address erosion. Illustrations of erosion control designs that utilize both vegetation and structural elements are provided in [Figure 8-3](#) and [Figure 8-4](#). As depicted in the figures, rip rap can provide immediate shoreline stability, thereby enabling plantings to become established to add root-based soil integrity. Optimal erosion control designs must account for site specific slope and erosion pressure as well as homeowner/landowner preferences. [Figure 8-5](#) illustrates a site at which SCE&G's general guidance on using rip rap is followed. Bricks, blocks, tires, or materials other than rip-rap are prohibited as alternative shoreline stabilization material. SCE&G's Lake Management Department is available to provide the benefit of its knowledge and experience to help homeowners attempting to select the design right for them and the Reservoir environment.



**FIGURE 8-3: EXAMPLES OF SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL DESIGNS UTILIZING BIOENGINEERING AND STRUCTURAL TECHNOLOGIES (A)**



**FIGURE 8-4: EXAMPLES OF SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL DESIGNS UTILIZING BIOENGINEERING AND STRUCTURAL TECHNOLOGIES (B)**

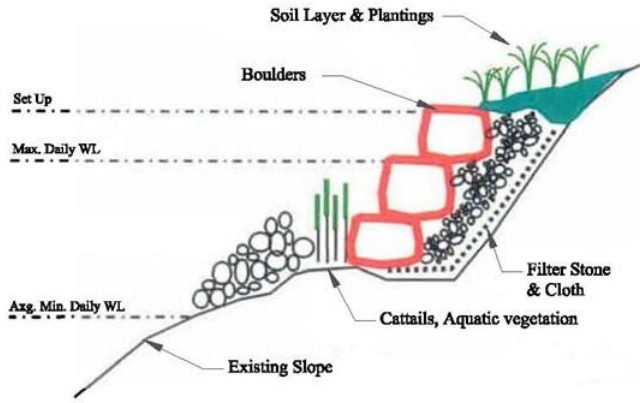
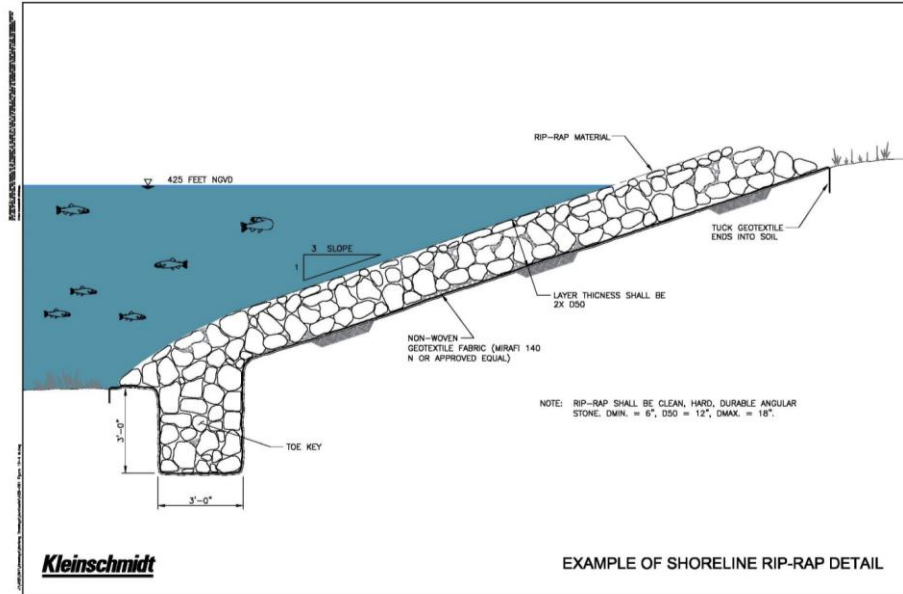


FIGURE 8-5: EXAMPLE OF SHORELINE RIP-RAP DETAIL



### 8.3.5 WATER WITHDRAWAL

~~Commercial and residential water~~ Water withdrawals requiring piping and other transportation/delivery equipment to be placed along the shoreline or in the littoral zone, are managed according to the terms of this SMP. Water withdrawal for residential property must be for irrigation purposes only. Permits are required, and will not be issued for any other purpose. Associated pumps and electrical service must be located outside SCE&G property. SCE&G reserves the right to prohibit withdrawal during times of drought or water drawdown.

Applications for a ~~commercial~~ permit to remove water must be submitted to SCE&G for review. ~~Large commercial water~~ Water withdrawal applications for greater than one million gallons per day (MGD) will be forwarded to the FERC for approval. Requests for withdrawal of one MGD or less may require agency consultation prior to approval. SCE&G may impose limits in granting permits for approved applications (see Permitting Handbook). The applicant may be required to bear the expenses of filing the application and will be required to compensate SCE&G for water withdrawn.

## 9.0 SCE&G PERMITTING FEE POLICIES

---

FERC allows licensees the right to charge reasonable fees to cover the costs of administering shoreline management programs, which add management responsibilities and associated costs to project operations. SCE&G administers its SMP in part through a permitting program, which does include a fee component. This ensures that activities occurring within the Project and in particular on Project land, are consistent with the overall goals for the Project, and that SCE&G's customers are not burdened with the full cost of administering programs that also have significant private, and often non-customer, benefit. Permit fees are due with applications and are required for docks, ~~boat lifts~~, access paths, water withdrawal, and erosion control projects. Should an application be denied, associated permit fees will be returned. Periodic permit renewal fees may be required depending on the shoreline activity. ~~One-time and periodic permit~~ Permit fees for Monticello Reservoir shoreline activities are detailed in the Permitting Handbook. Failure to comply with this policy may result in, among other things, revocation of existing permits, fines, or legal action, as well as loss of consideration for future permits.

SCE&G will give reasonable public notice through appropriate communication avenues before changing the fee structure.

## **10.0 ENFORCEMENT OF SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

---

### **10.1 VIOLATIONS OF SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

SCE&G conducts periodic surveys of the Monticello Reservoir shoreline to inventory and inspect docks, ~~boat lifts,~~ access paths, and shoreline erosion control structures/projects. Lake Management representatives make note of unauthorized structures that they see, as well as urging residents and Reservoir visitors to report anything they believe to be unauthorized activity ~~below the 425-foot contour or within Buffer Zones~~within the Project boundary. Anyone believing that an activity violating the SMP is occurring is urged to contact SCE&G Lake Management at (803) 217-9221.

SCE&G Lake Management representatives will issue Stop Work Directives and/or Trespass Notices for any violations detected on SCE&G property. Any unauthorized clearing of trees or underbrush may result in the revocation of responsible parties' dock permits within 30 days if the violation(s) is (are) not corrected or a course of and schedule for corrective action has not been agreed to and approved by SCE&G. SCE&G may also commence legal action, if it deems it necessary, to require re-vegetation of the affected area. Removal of merchantable timber will require reimbursement to SCE&G subject to valuation of the Forestry Operations Department, including legally allowable "penalties." Consequences for violations may also include restrictions of access to SCE&G property, legal actions, fines, and loss of consideration for future permits.

## 11.0 SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

---

### 11.1 SCE&G SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

~~In addition to development activities, the environment around Monticello Reservoir is susceptible to impacts associated with residential and recreational activities. These include, for example only, improper fertilizer/pesticide use, boat maintenance, and debris disposal. Adjacent property owners can mitigate negative impacts otherwise associated with their property uses and instead make significant positive contributions to the Reservoir environment, and ultimately the watershed, by employing BMPs that preserve bank integrity and minimize non point sources of pollution and contamination. Adjacent property owners should understand that using BMPs will help to preserve the scenic, environmental, and recreational qualities of the Reservoir that they so highly value. Examples of effective BMPs recommended to adjacent property owners are provided in the succeeding sections. SCE&G is available to provide more information and to assist landowners in determining effective BMPs for activities on their properties. Also, anyone may contact the Natural Resource Conservation Service or local county extension office (<http://www.sc.nres.usda.gov/contact/>). SCE&G has established a set of management practices that apply to all of the lands included in the Project Bboundary. These practices are reflective of each of their developments unique qualities. The ~~current~~ management practices for the Fairfield Development (which includes Monticello Reservoir) ~~are described in this section~~herein, ~~but~~ may be reviewed and revised periodically during the period of the FERC license.~~

**Comment [b17]:** Define Project boundary earlier in the document.

#### 11.1.1 FOREST MANAGEMENT SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (SECTION REMOVED FROM DRAFT)

**Comment [b18]:** Add back in as we do forest management within the PBL

#### 11.1.2 SHORELINE PERMITTING PROGRAM (REMOVED, DISCUSSED IN SECTION 8.0)

#### 11.1.3 SHORELINE STABILIZATION AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT (REMOVED, DISCUSSED IN SECTION 8.0)

#### 11.1.4 AQUATIC PLANT MANAGEMENT **ACTIVITIES**

Some species of aquatic plants can become significant nuisances to recreation and Project operations should their populations not be controlled. Some of the common problem species that may be found in Monticello Reservoir include hydrilla, water primrose, and several species of pondweed. When managing invasive and exotic aquatic plants it is important to also protect the aquatic ecosystems and fish habitat. This requires the integration and use of specific BMPs appropriate to the regional and local conditions.

SCE&G's Lake Management Department, in cooperation with the South Carolina Aquatic Plant Management Council, manages the Aquatic Weed Program on Monticello Reservoir. Because some aquatic weed control techniques can harm fish and native plant species if improperly used, it is unlawful, per state and federal regulations, for individuals to spray or treat aquatic growth in the waters of Monticello Reservoir. SCE&G joins with SCDNR to ask that any aquatic vegetation problems recognized by Reservoir visitors or adjacent property owners be reported to SCE&G's Lake Management Department and the SCDNR. In addition, to help curb the spread of invasive aquatic species, SCE&G joins with SCDNR to ask that Reservoir visitors examine their boats and trailers and remove all vegetation from boats and trailers before placing them into the waters of Monticello Reservoir and after removing them from Monticello Reservoir. This plea and advice also applies to every body of water in the State.

#### 11.1.5 WOODY DEBRIS & STUMP MANAGEMENT **(NEW SECTION)**

Monticello Reservoir does not have a significant source of woody debris. ~~To the extent that woody debris and stump management becomes an issue, it is~~are discussed in the Permitting Handbook.

#### 11.2 LANDOWNER RECOMMENDED BMPs **(NEW SECTION)**

In addition to development activities, the environment around Monticello Reservoir is susceptible to impacts associated with residential and recreational activities. These include, for example only, improper fertilizer/pesticide use, boat maintenance, and debris disposal. Adjacent property owners can mitigate negative impacts otherwise associated with their property uses and instead make significant positive contributions to the Reservoir environment, and ultimately the watershed, by employing BMPs that preserve bank integrity and minimize non-point sources of pollution and contamination. Adjacent property owners should understand that using BMPs will

**Comment [b19]:** Explore options used by SCE&G to control aquatic plants. SCE&G prohibits spraying herbicides on Monticello.

**Comment [b20]:** Add link to SCDNR website For aquatic plant management

help to preserve the scenic, environmental, and recreational qualities of the reservoir that they so highly value. Examples of effective BMPs recommended to adjacent property owners are provided in the succeeding section. SCE&G is available to provide more information and to assist landowners in determining effective BMPs for activities on their properties. Also, anyone may contact the Natural Resource Conservation Service or local county extension office (<http://www.sc.nrcs.usda.gov/contact/>).

#### 11.2.1 MINIMIZING NON-POINT SOURCE POLLUTION (NEW SECTION)

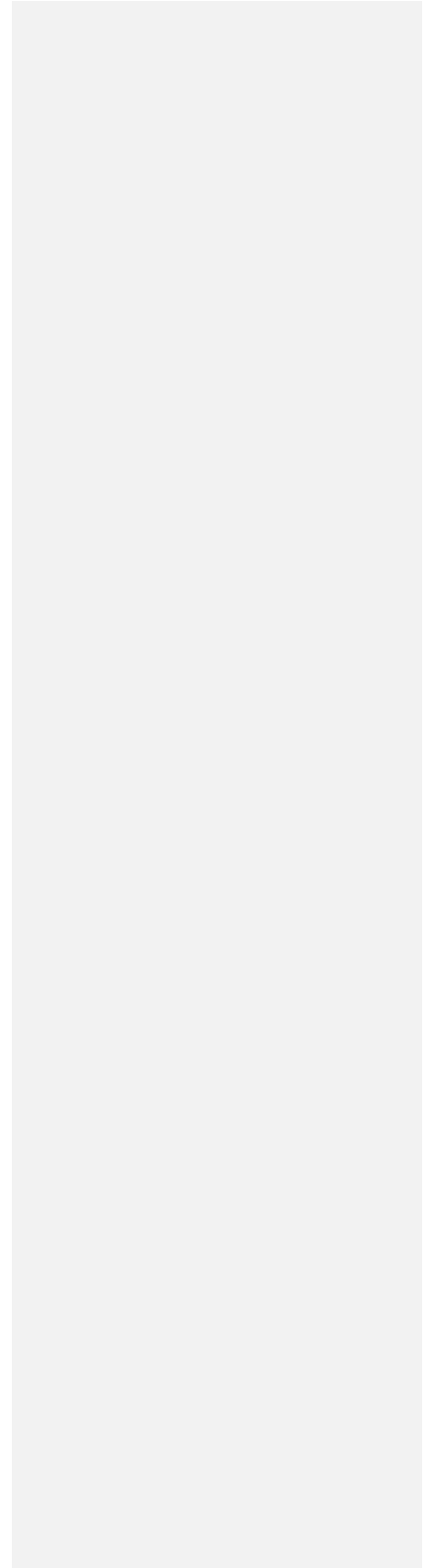
Reservoir pollution may result from a variety of activities related to residential development, agriculture, forestry, and construction. Contaminants may enter the reservoir and tributaries via overland flows carrying biological, chemical, and other substances picked up and carried by runoff from rain events. This runoff water may contain sediment, bacteria, oil, grease, detergents pesticides, fungicides, fertilizers, and other pollutants. These pollutants, depending on type, quantities, and concentrations can overwhelm a reservoir's natural ability to filter and process them ~~to at least a neutral or de minimis impact~~, thus leading to degraded water quality and aquatic environments.

Although a single point of impact or action may seem insignificant in its effect on the reservoir, the cumulative effects of the resource may be considerable. With this in mind, SCE&G encourages adjacent land owners to be mindful that they are members of a larger community that uses and impacts the reservoir. Employing the following BMPs can go a long way in preserving and improving reservoir water quality:

- Use permeable paving materials and reduce the area of impervious surfaces, particularly driveways, sidewalks, walkways, and parking areas;
- Dispose of vehicle fluids, paints, and/or household chemicals as indicated on their respective labels and do not deposit these products into storm drains, project waters, or onto the ground;
- Use soap sparingly when washing vehicles and wash them on a grassy areas , preferably sloping gently away from the reservoir, so the ground can filter the water naturally;
- Use hose nozzles with triggers to save water and dispose of used soapy water in sinks or other vessels that direct the materials into sewer systems, not in the street;
- Maintain septic tanks and drain fields according to the guidelines and/or regulations established by appropriate regulatory authorities;
- Remove and dispose of pet waste properly in areas that do not drain to the reservoir; and



- Use only low or no phosphorous fertilizer on lawns near the reservoir.



## **12.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

---

This SMP is intended to foster management of shoreline use and development to achieve consistency with the FERC License, as well as to promote protection of public safety and environmental quality (water quality, natural habitat, aesthetics, etc.). To garner support and compliance from the public and lake users, it is key to educate them to the need and means to protect shoreline resources. Additionally, the public must be aware of the management and permitting programs put in place to provide this protection. To accomplish the task of increasing public awareness of the goals and objectives of this SMP SCE&G has developed an education and outreach program that includes the components described below.

### **12.1 SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN EDUCATION**

SCE&G's Public Education and Outreach program seeks to educate the public on various aspects of the management of Monticello Reservoir, including the Permitting Handbook, recommended BMP use, relevant Project Operations information, and the Safety Program. To accomplish this, SCE&G uses various public education measures including informational pamphlets, public meetings, newsletters, and an internet webpage.

The Internet, in particular, presents an excellent mechanism for disseminating information and improving awareness. SCE&G maintains a website designed to provide information on the SMP and the Permitting Handbook. Printed copies of the following materials may also be obtained by contacting SCE&G Lake Management at (803) 217-9221. Information and materials that will be available at the website include the following:

- Permitting Handbook;
- Permit application forms;
- Examples and information on BMPs;
- Alternative and example designs for shoreline stabilization; and
- Useful links and other related information.

Additional outreach mechanisms that SCE&G intends to employ in implementing the SMP include the following:

- Provide speakers for homeowner and other organizations' meetings;
- Provide information to realtors and encourage dissemination of this information to all potential Reservoir shoreline back-property buyers; and
- Develop and distribute new, "user friendly" brochures that include general reservoir information, permitting processes, shoreline BMPs, and relevant contact information.

## 12.2 PUBLIC ACCESS AREA MAPS

A figure depicting existing and future Public Access Areas on Monticello Reservoir is included as ~~Figure 12-1~~ Figure 12-4.

## 12.3 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ~~AREAS~~ WATERFOWL ONLY

The waters of Monticello Reservoir, excluding the Recreation Lake, are designated as a ~~category~~ ~~H~~-waterfowl management area and are available for public waterfowl hunting. The designation for waterfowl management allows hunting on or in the water only and not on adjacent land. A South Carolina Wildlife Management Area (WMA) permit is required ~~is required to hunt in areas~~ with this designation. Regulations pertaining to Monticello Reservoir are available at SCDNR's website at: <http://dnr.sc.gov/wma/index.html>, or by contacting SCDNR at:

Waterfowl and Hunting Regulations  
S.C. Department of Natural Resources  
Wildlife and Fresh Water Fisheries  
1000 Assembly Street  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201  
Telephone: 803-734-3886

## ~~12.3~~ 12.4 WATER SAFETY PROGRAMS

Due to operation of the pumped storage generating plant, the waters of Monticello Reservoir can fluctuate several feet in a matter of a few hours. This rapid fluctuation makes it especially important for boaters and other recreationists to exercise a high degree of care and fully assume personal responsibility for their safety by being especially aware and cautious. For public safety, hazardous areas which are marked should not be entered and any other warnings posted around the reservoir should be observed as well.

SCE&G and SCDNR cooperate to mark shoals and other hazardous areas to increase boating safety. However, boaters should not assume all shoals and hazardous areas have been marked.

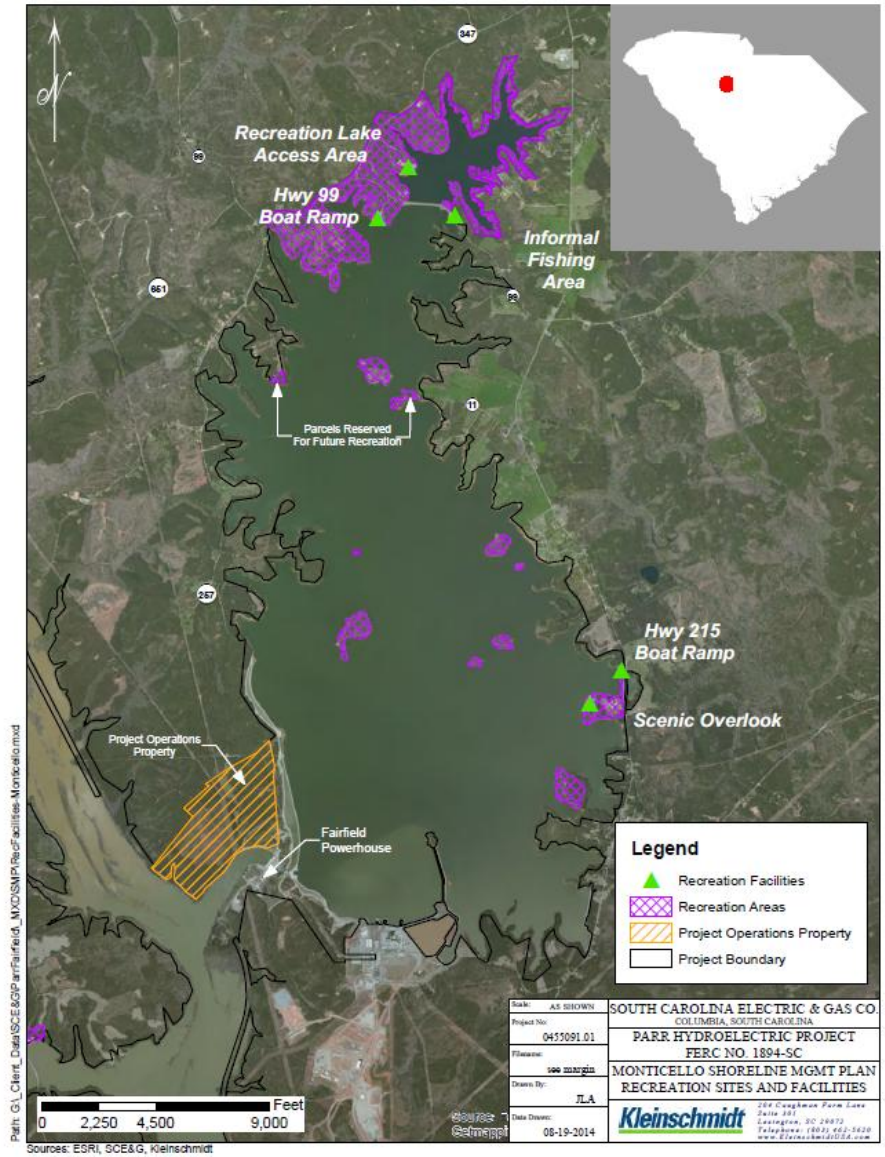
**Comment [ACJ21]:** I took the wording from the Classification and Prescription Sections above and meshed it into the following wording with SCDNR's suggestions.

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SCDNR also enforces the boating laws of South Carolina. Boaters should ensure that watercraft and safety equipment are in good working condition and in compliance with all applicable state laws. The boating laws of South Carolina are enforced by SCDNR. Boaters and sportsmen should be aware of dangerous areas which are marked and for public safety should not be entered. Other warnings are posted around the reservoir and should be observed as well. Due to operation of the pumped storage generating plant, the waters of Monticello Reservoir can fluctuate several feet in a matter of a few hours. This rapid fluctuation makes it especially important for boaters and other recreationists to exercise a high degree of care and fully assume personal responsibility for their safety by being especially aware and cautious. Shoals and hazardous areas are marked by the SCDNR to increase boating safety to create a safer boating environment. However, it must not be assumed that every potentially dangerous shoal and hazardous area has been marked.

FIGURE 12-1: MONTICELLO RESERVOIR PUBLIC ACCESS AREA MAP



**Comment [b22]:** Get new map to remove recreation area upstream of Highway 34. This should not be recreation.

Change all references of Undeveloped to Non-Developed.

Update map to be consistent with SCE&G maps.

Color in waterfowl areas instead of using a triangle .

## 13.0 MONITORING AND REVIEW PROCESS

---

### 13.1 OVERALL LAND USE MONITORING

As demographics and user groups change within the Project area, changes in residential and commercial areas may occur. Often this type of use change is incremental and cumulative, occurring over a period of years or decades. To monitor land use around Monticello Reservoir, SCE&G will employ a geographic information system (GIS) to compare new and existing permit applications against GIS data for the land management classifications. Such monitoring will provide long-term data that should be useful in identifying areas experiencing change. Every 10 years, during the SMP review process (see Section 13.2 on Review Process below), SCE&G will report on changes in land use for the various land management classifications ~~in addition to filing Form 80 surveys~~. If it is found that material changes within the Project boundary have occurred that are not consistent with the current SMP goals, amendments to the SMP may be warranted. Such situations might include significant changes in land ownership, major commercial upgrades or uses, or new residential uses or pressures.

### 13.2 REVIEW PROCESS

SCE&G proposes a 10 year SMP review cycle interval. A 10 year SMP review period interval should provide reasonable opportunities for SCE&G, in concert with governmental, non-governmental, and individual stakeholders, periodically and deliberately to assess new issues that arise as a result of development around the Reservoir, and allow for analyses of cumulative effects. The SMP review process will begin sufficiently in advance of the end of each period so that it will be completed within the 10 year time frame. One month prior to the scheduled start of the review process, its occurrence will be advertised in various media formats (e.g., web site, newsletter, contact with homeowner associations, etc.). SCE&G will use those same media avenues to issue a report on the outcome of the review process. As in the past, SCE&G will solicit input from interested parties in addressing issues that arise and have a bearing on Reservoir management. This includes keeping lines of communication open during the time between review periods. Concurrently with the FERC SMP review process, SCE&G will review the Permitting Handbook periodically with interested stakeholders to ensure its effectiveness; however, changes to the permitting process may be made, as needed, outside of the scheduled review periods.

## 14.0 REFERENCES

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Federal Power Commission (F.P.C.). 1974. Order Issuing New License for the Parr Hydroelectric Project. August 28, 1974. 52 F.P.C. 537.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). 2012. Guidance for Shoreline Management Planning at Hydropower Projects. Online. [URL]: <http://www.ferc.gov/industries/hydropower/gen-info/guidelines/smpbook.pdf>.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). 2001. Order Approving Land use and Shoreline Management Plan. June 4, 2001. 95 FERC ¶ 61,351.

# SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN PARR RESERVOIR

**PARR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
(FERC No. 1894)**

*Prepared for:*

**South Carolina Electric & Gas Company  
Cayce, South Carolina**

*Prepared by:*

**Kleinschmidt**

Lexington, South Carolina  
[www.KleinschmidtGroup.com](http://www.KleinschmidtGroup.com)

September 2014



SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
PARR RESERVOIR

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PARR RESERVOIR

PARR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
(FERC No. 1894)

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY

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**PARR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
PARR RESERVOIR**

**PARR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
(FERC NO. 1894)**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

---

South Carolina Electric & Gas Company ("SCE&G") is the Licensee of the Parr Hydroelectric Project (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] No. 1894) ("Project"). The Project consists of the Parr Shoals Development and the Fairfield Pumped Storage Development. The developments are located along the Broad River in Fairfield and Newberry Counties, South Carolina.

The Project developments form two distinct Project reservoirs. Parr Reservoir is located along the Broad River, as impounded by Parr Dam, and functions as the lower reservoir for the Fairfield Development. Monticello Reservoir is located adjacent to the Broad River and functions as the upper reservoir for the Fairfield Development. Both Project reservoirs serve as popular recreation destinations and are used and enjoyed by local residents as well as visitors to the state.

In conjunction with its relicensing activities, SCE&G has assembled a diverse and inclusive group of stakeholders to advise and assist in the development of two Shoreline Management Plans ("SMPs"), each tailored to a specific reservoir. SMPs are comprehensive plans for the management of Project land and adjoining water resources and their uses, consistent with License requirements and broad Project purposes, and appropriately accessible and beneficial to adjacent shoreline residents and the recreating public. A SMP serves to identify existing and appropriate future uses and to provide plans and programs for responsible future use and management of project lands and waters as well as the flora and fauna encompassed within them. This SMP exists specifically to address shoreline uses surrounding Parr Reservoir. A SMP to address Monticello Reservoir is included under separate cover and is available from the SCE&G Lake Management Department (Lake Management).

In addition to a SMP for each Project reservoir, a Shoreline Management Handbook and Permitting Guidelines (Permitting Handbook) was developed for both developments in consultation with governmental, non-governmental, and individual stakeholders to address activities that will require consultation with and/or permits from SCE&G. These activities include construction, maintenance, and placement of docks on Monticello Reservoir, shoreline stabilization, lake access pathways and other shoreline activities.

The classification of Project lands surrounding Parr Reservoir is described in Section 5.0 and includes four management classifications. These classifications are as follows: Project Operations; Public Recreation; Waterfowl Areas; and, Undeveloped Areas. Public Recreation land includes land within SCE&G developed recreation areas, ~~waterfowl hunting areas~~, and islands that are owned by SCE&G. Undeveloped areas are areas protected from development to preserve the environmental resources and aesthetic values. Lands reserved for Project operations are those lands that are specifically required for operation of the Project. They include areas such as plant facility locations, dams, electrical substations, etc. Land use prescriptions associated with these land management classifications are discussed in further detail in Section 6.0. Prescriptions are administered through the Permitting Handbook.

SCE&G maintains a strong commitment to the management of the waters and shoreline of Parr Reservoir, focusing on the social, ecological, and economic impacts of activities on and near the shoreline and water, taking into consideration in particular the environmental, aesthetic, and recreational character of the shoreline and lake. Section 7.0 details the activities and structures on and adjacent to Parr Reservoir that require SCE&G consultation and/or approval. The permitting procedures for shoreline activities or structures are set out in more detail in Section 8.0 and in the Permitting Handbook.

Section 9.0 details SCE&G's fee structure for the shoreline management program. Such fees can be one-time or periodic.

Periodic surveys of the Parr Reservoir shoreline are conducted by SCE&G and include, among other things, inventories of unauthorized structures. These represent violations of the SMP. SMP violations will be dealt with as deemed by SCE&G, in its sole discretion, to be appropriate. Consequences of violations may range from required removal of unauthorized structure, fines, and/or legal action, and are discussed more fully in Section 10.0.

SCE&G Shoreline Management Practices include actions taken to lessen or mitigate for potential impacts to a particular resource resulting from its direct or indirect use. These include but may not be limited to landowner Best Management Practices ("BMP"). Shoreline Management Practices are further described in Section 11.0 of this document.

Public education and outreach on the protection of valuable shoreline resources is integral to the effectiveness of the SMP. Section 12.0 of this document details specific measures to be undertaken to help educate both adjacent shoreline residents and other Project resource users. Among included objectives will be SMP education and BMP education.

In its Application for New License, SCE&G is proposing 10 year review periods for the SMP. The 10 year SMP review periods provide reasonable opportunities for SCE&G, in concert with governmental, non-governmental, and individual stakeholders, periodically and deliberately to assess new issues that arise as a result of development around the Reservoir, and allow for analyses of cumulative effects. Concurrently with the FERC SMP review process, SCE&G will review the Permitting Handbook with interested stakeholders periodically to ensure its effectiveness; however, changes to the permitting process may be made as it deems necessary and appropriate. This is discussed in Section 13.0.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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The Parr Hydroelectric Project ("Project") is located on the Broad River in Fairfield and Newberry Counties, South Carolina (Figure 1-1). The Project is located approximately 31 river miles downstream of the Neal Shoals Hydroelectric Project (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ["FERC" or "Commission"] No. 2315) and 24 river miles upstream of the Columbia Diversion Dam. The Project consists of two developments: the Parr Shoals Development ("Parr Development") and the Fairfield Pumped Storage Development ("Fairfield Development"). Subsequently, two reservoirs are included as part of the Project, Monticello Reservoir<sup>1</sup> and Parr Reservoir. The normal maximum water level in Monticello Reservoir is El. 425.0 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum ("NGVD"), which corresponds to a surface area of 6,800 acres~~-feet~~, and a gross storage of 400,000 acre-feet. Monticello Reservoir has approximately 54-56 miles of shoreline within the Project boundary<sup>2</sup>. Parr Reservoir's normal maximum water level is at El. 266.0 feet NGVD, with a corresponding surface area of 4,400 acres. The gross storage is estimated to be 32,000 acre-feet. Parr Reservoir has 94 miles of shoreline within the Project boundary.

An active storage of up to 29,000 acre-feet is transferred between the two reservoirs by the pumped storage operations of the Fairfield Development. Fairfield Development's alternate cycles of generation and pumping results in daily fluctuations in the water levels of both Monticello and Parr Reservoirs. Monticello, when beginning at normal maximum pool elevation, drops 4.5 to 5 feet over a 10 to 12 hour period during the generating phase of operation. At the same time, the water from Monticello and from the Broad River is flowing into Parr Reservoir, causing it to rise as much as 10 feet. During the pumping cycle, the reverse occurs - the water level rises in Monticello Reservoir and drops in Parr Reservoir.

The Project boundary encompasses land around each reservoir, extending between 50 and 200 horizontal feet from the high water mark. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company ("SCE&G") manages SCE&G-owned lands within the Project boundary to comply with the FERC License

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<sup>1</sup> The State of South Carolina considers Monticello Reservoir waters of the State and refers to it as "Lake Monticello".

<sup>2</sup> Standard License Article 5 requires licensees to acquire and retain sufficient property and rights to construct, maintain, and operate their projects, as identified in their specific license, including any property or rights needed to accomplish all designated project purposes. As such, Project lands are those lands within the FERC project boundary owned by SCE&G in fee title and those lands for which SCE&G has acquired or retained an easement.

**Comment [b1]:** Revise to FERC throughout document. Remove "Commission" from rest of document.



for the Project (the "Licensee"). The goal of project land management is to serve the public interest by providing recreational access and opportunities, protecting wildlife habitat and water quality, producing electricity, and protecting and preserving cultural and aesthetic resources. The Shoreline Management Plan ("SMP") provides a set of administrative policies, procedures, and practices by which SCE&G seeks to manage the Project shoreline to achieve these goals. Future proposals for specific shoreline related developments or activities will be reviewed for consistency with the SMP.

A draft of the initial Project SMP was filed with the [Commission FERC](#) in 1991. After several years of discussion and revisions, the initial SMP was approved by the [Commission FERC](#) on June 4, 2001. The history of the Project's SMP is described in more detail in Section 3.0 (History of the Shoreline Management Plan). The current relicensing<sup>3</sup> of the Project provides a near term impetus and opportunity for SCE&G to review the existing SMP in cooperation with relicensing stakeholders, including federal and state regulatory agencies, interested non-governmental organizations ("NGO"s), and individuals. Through discussions with these parties, it was decided that the existing FERC approved SMP, which encompasses both Parr and Monticello Reservoirs, should be divided into two distinct SMP's, one for each reservoir. Hence, this SMP has been prepared for Parr Reservoir and is being submitted to FERC as part of SCE&G's Parr Hydroelectric Project comprehensive relicensing package. A SMP for Monticello Reservoir is included under separate cover.

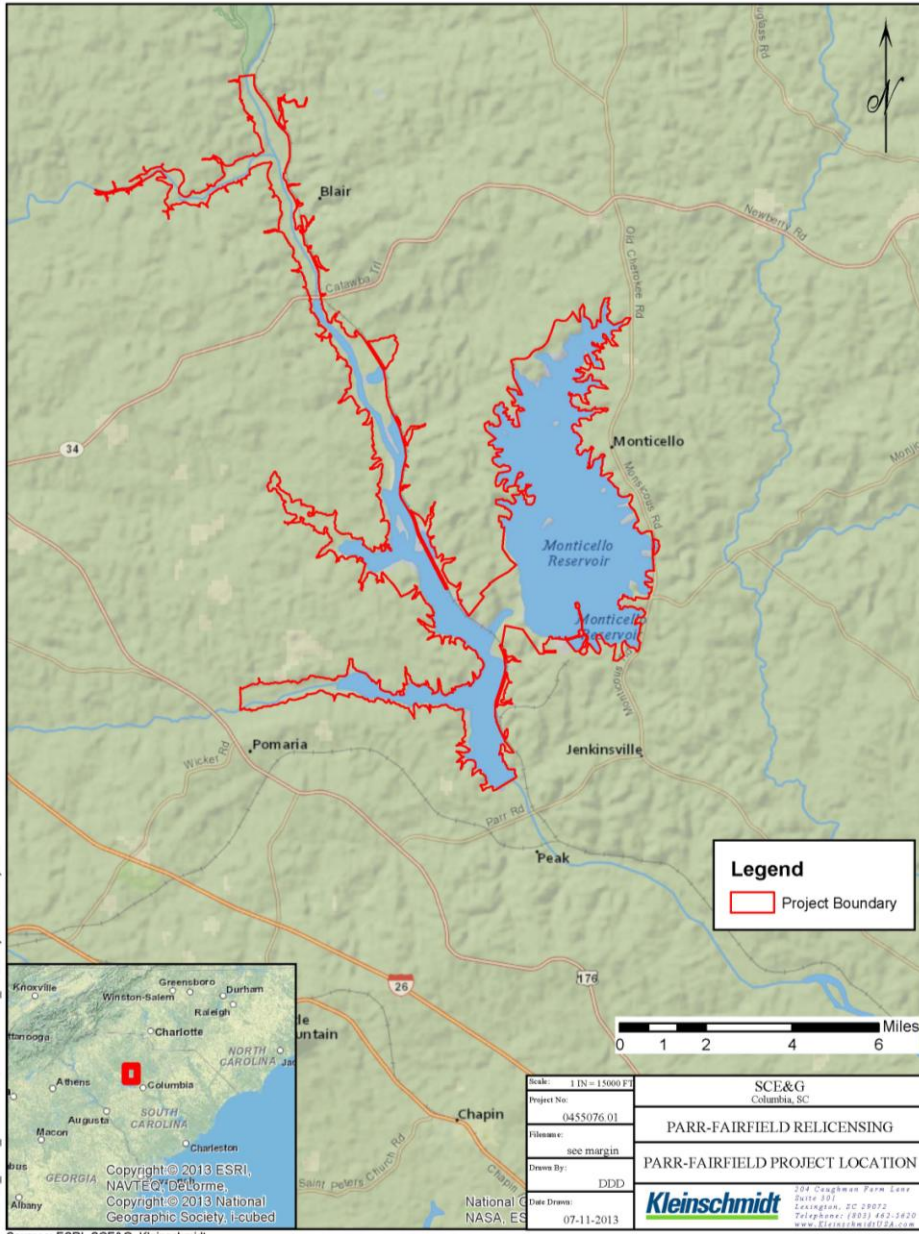
The management guidelines set forth in this SMP are applicable to all lands within the Project boundary surrounding Parr Reservoir. Among other things, the current document includes the following components:

- Detailed descriptions, management prescriptions and mapping of land classifications;
- Summary information on the Permitting Handbook and fee policies;
- Best management practices ("BMP"s);
- Public education and outreach;
- Reservoir monitoring; and,
- A proposed review process.

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<sup>3</sup> The current operating License for the Project is due to expire on June 30, 2020. As such, SCE&G will file for a new License with FERC on or before June 30, 2018.

**FIGURE 1-1: PROJECT LOCATION AND BOUNDARY MAP**



## **2.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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The Project has served as a major source of power generation for SCE&G's customers and recreation for local residents and visitors to South Carolina for several decades. Consistent with FERC's Standard Land Use Article, a licensee may authorize specific non-project uses and occupancies of a project's shoreline. Examples of non-project uses at Parr Reservoir include access paths across SCE&G property, and water withdrawal. SCE&G has a responsibility to ensure that non-Project uses remain consistent with Project purposes, including protection and enhancement of the Project's scenic, recreational, and environmental values.

As development increases in areas surrounding the Project, so too does stress placed upon Project reservoirs and the surrounding watershed. Thus, a comprehensive SMP for each reservoir that recognizes and addresses sources of potential environmental impact is essential to managing each reservoir for the benefit of all interests and to ensure that non-Project uses remain consistent with the License.

The implementation of the SMP by SCE&G will help to maintain and conserve the area's natural and man-made resources. The SMP will comply with the terms of the License, as well as the regulations and orders of FERC, and is intended to assist in providing a balance between recreational use and development, environmental protection, and energy production.

### 3.0 HISTORY OF THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Parr Reservoir is formed by the Parr Shoals Dam ("Dam"), which was originally constructed between 1912 and 1914. The Dam is situated across the Broad River and houses a 14.88 megawatt (MW) hydroelectric facility, located in an integral powerhouse. On August 28, 1974, the Federal Power Commission (FPC), predecessor to the FERC, issued SCE&G a new operating License for the Parr Shoals Development. In addition to relicensing the existing facilities, the new License authorized the construction of the 511.2 MW Fairfield Pumped Storage Development. This resulted in the creation of the Fairfield Development's upper pool, Monticello Reservoir. The new License also authorized the enlargement of the existing Parr Reservoir to serve as the lower pool to the Fairfield Development. This involved raising the height of the Dam approximately 9 feet, thereby nearly doubling Parr Reservoir's surface area. The construction of newly licensed facilities was completed in 1978, with the facilities beginning commercial operation that same year (F.P.C., 1974). The newly developed Project, including both Parr and Fairfield Developments, was subsequently referred to as the Parr Hydroelectric Project.

Article 48 of the Project License issued in 1974 required that SCE&G purchase in fee and include within the Project boundary all lands necessary or appropriate for project operations, including lands for recreational use and shoreline control. The lands encompassed by the project boundary shall include, but not be limited to: the islands in the Parr and Monticello Reservoirs formed by the 266-foot and 425-foot contour intervals, respectively; shoreline lands up to the 270-foot contour, or 50 feet (measured horizontally) from the Parr Reservoir's 266-foot contour, whichever is greater; and, shoreline lands up to the 430-foot contour interval, or 50 feet (measured horizontally) from Monticello Reservoir's 425-foot contour, whichever is greater. Provided that the Project boundary, except with respect to land necessary or appropriate for recreational purposes, shall not exceed 200 feet, horizontally measured, from the 266-foot or the 425-foot contour, unless satisfactory reasons to the contrary are given. This area is referred to as the "Buffer Zone". The FPC determined that acquiring these lands would provide SCE&G with adequate shoreline control around the reservoirs, in addition to serving the purposes of Project operation and recreation (F.P.C., 1974).

Furthermore, Article 20 of the Project License orders that SCE&G allow public access, to a reasonable extent to Project waters and adjacent Project lands (with the exception of lands

**Comment [b2]:** Bill A to provide additional wording from Article 48.

**Comment [b3]:** Take out reference to Buffer Zone, just refer to Project property.

necessary for the protection of life, health, and property) for navigation and outdoor recreational purposes. This Article also allows SCE&G to grant permits for public access to the reservoirs subject to FERC approval (F.P.C., 1974).

In 1991, SCE&G recognized that appropriate policies and procedures should be in place to govern shoreline activities at the Project. Utilizing experience gained at their Saluda Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 516), SCE&G filed a proposed SMP with the Commission to regulate the use of Project shorelines. After extensive stakeholder consultation, an amended SMP was filed with the Commission. It was approved on June 4, 2001. The SMP was included as part of the Project's Exhibit R (FERC, 2001).

The SMP approved in 2001 primarily covered activities associated with Monticello Reservoir. It dealt with the following matters: water quality management; forest management; waterfowl management; nuclear exclusion zone restrictions for the operation of SCE&G's V.C. Summer Nuclear Station; fishing, boating, and hunting; public access and recreation; private boat docks and access; vegetation removal; erosion control; and, prohibited activities.

In 2006, SCE&G amended the SMP's policy regarding common docks on Monticello Reservoir. The original policy allowed for two to five property owners to share a single common dock if the shoreline frontage requirement of 200 feet was met. The policy was amended to allow no more than two individual, adjacent single family residential lots to share a common dock. The shoreline frontage requirement of 200 feet was retained.

As noted, the previous SMP included very little pertaining to Parr Reservoir. As such, the need for a new SMP specifically pertaining to Parr Reservoir was identified.

### **3.1 CURRENT SMP DOCUMENT AND SHORELINE CLASSIFICATIONS**

The SMP serves as a reference document for SCE&G in implementing the Standard Land Use Article, which authorizes SCE&G to permit certain non-project uses of project lands and waters. FERC did not begin including the Standard Land Use Article in new licenses until the early 1980's; thus, it was not included in the Project License issued in 1974 (FERC, 2012). However, FERC granted SCE&G the authority to permit certain non-Project uses through the approval of the 2001 SMP, and added the Standard Land Use Article to the License (Article 62) in 2011, as revised in 2013 (Article 63). This present document, submitted in conjunction with SCE&G's

License application, presents a management plan, covering only Parr Reservoir (a SMP for Monticello Reservoir is included under separate cover), while adhering to the historical management goals agreed to and developed with agencies and stakeholders.

In addition to an updated SMP for each Project reservoir, a Permitting Handbook was developed in consultation with stakeholders and agencies to address activities requiring consultation with and/or permits from SCE&G. These activities include, but are not limited to the following: shoreline stabilization, access path development, and other shoreline activities. SCE&G will review the Permitting Handbook with interested stakeholders periodically to evaluate its effectiveness; however, SCE&G may make changes to the permitting process at any time as it determines in its sole judgment to be necessary and appropriate.

### 3.2 PROJECT BOUNDARY

SCE&G owns all lands or obtained flowage rights within the Project boundary surrounding Parr Reservoir. As noted, this area ~~is referred to as the "Buffer Zone" and may encompass~~ but is not limited to an area up to the 270-foot contour or measuring up to 50 feet but no greater than 200 feet horizontally from the 266-foot contour on Parr Reservoir, whichever is greater.

**Comment [b4]:** Reword to address Article 48 condition. Bill A to provide

### 3.3 ACREAGE OF PROJECT LANDS (SECTION TO BE MOVED TO TABLE UNDER SECTION 5.0)

#### **4.0 SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

The overall goal of this SMP is to define, document, and present the processes and criteria that SCE&G will employ to manage and balance private and public access to and uses of Project lands, specifically including Parr Reservoir's shoreline, consistent with public safety, energy production operations, environmental protection for Project land as well as Project waters, and reasonable recreational opportunities. This SMP will help to ensure the protection and enhancement of the Project's scenic, environmental, recreational, natural and cultural resources over the term of the License.

This SMP represents a consensus-based, updated management plan intended for submittal with the Project No. 1894 License Application. Specific goals relative to the SCE&G relicensing process that are discussed under this SMP include the following:

1. Provide for reasonable current and future public access;
2. [Provide for current and future](#) ~~Preserve opportunities to meet~~ recreational needs within the Project;
3. Protect fish and wildlife habitat;
4. Protect cultural resources;
5. Protect the ability to meet operational needs;
6. Facilitate compliance with License articles;
7. Minimize adverse impacts to water quality;
8. [Protect scenic values](#) ~~Minimize adverse, manageable scenic impacts~~;
9. [Monitor and permit shoreline activities](#) ~~Guide the control and permitting of shoreline development~~;
10. Provide a summary catalogue of the types and locations of existing recreational opportunities;
11. Establish Land Management Classifications and Land Use Prescriptions to help in the management of non-Project uses of the Parr Reservoir shoreline lands within the Project boundary;
12. Describe the SMP amendment and monitoring process; and
13. Educate and encourage property owners who own property adjacent to or adjoining Project Property (herein referred to as "adjacent property owners") on the use of voluntary BMPs.

#### 4.1 CONSULTATION

The Project relicensing provides an opportunity for SCE&G to seek input on Project-related shoreline management issues from interested stakeholders. SCE&G recognizes that successfully completing the relicensing process requires identifying and resolving Project issues in consultation with federal and state resource agencies, local and national NGOs, homeowner associations, and individuals who have an interest in the Parr Hydroelectric Project ([Table 4-1: \\_\\_\\_\\_\\_ Table 4-1](#)). SCE&G began public outreach efforts in January 2013 by holding a series of public workshops in Winnsboro, Newberry, Columbia, and Jenkinsville, SC. Since that time, SCE&G has sought active public involvement in the process and fostered commitment to issue resolution among SCE&G and stakeholders.

**TABLE 4-1: PARTICIPATING GROUPS IN PARR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT RELICENSING**

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS
American Rivers
American Whitewater
Catawba Indian Nation
City of Columbia
Chestnut Hill Plantation HOA
Coastal Conservation League
Congaree Riverkeeper
Environmentalists Inc.
Fairfield County
Gills Creek Watershed
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Park Service
Newberry County
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
South Carolina Department of Natural Resources
South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
South Carolina Electric & Gas Company
South Carolina Historic Preservation Office
Town of Winnsboro, SC
Tyger-Enoree River Alliance
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
United States Forest Service
University of South Carolina



#### 4.1.1 RECREATION/LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCE CONSERVATION GROUP

In support of the relicensing effort, SCE&G formed three Resource Conservation Groups ("RCG"s) to identify, address and resolve Project-related issues by resource area. The RCGs are as follows: the Fish, Wildlife and Water Quality RCG; the Project Operations RCG; and the Lake & Land Management and Recreation RCG. Consideration of potential issues by resource area allows for more focused topic discussion and targeted issue resolution. Some RCGs have established sub-groups, or Technical Working Committees ("TWC"s), for issues requiring special knowledge, education, or experience. Consequently, the Lake & Land Management and Recreation RCG has a Lake and Land Management TWC as well as a Recreation TWC. The Lake and Land Management TWC is discussed further below.

#### 4.1.2 LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL WORKING COMMITTEE

The primary mission of the Lake and Land Management TWC is to revise the existing Parr Hydroelectric Project SMP to provide a management framework within which Project resources can be effectively protected while assuring appropriate public and private access to the Project resources and the recreational opportunities they present. Another important focus of the TWC is to allow interested parties an effective opportunity to provide input on resource issues and the overall future management of shoreline resources. The resulting collaboration has resulted in the contribution of valuable information by entities and individuals familiar with the Project. The forum was instrumental in addressing important issues relevant to the operation and management of the Project over the term of the new License. In working collaboratively, the members of the TWC ([Table 4-2](#)) aimed to blend the objectives of the state and federal resource agencies with other stakeholder interests.

**TABLE 4-2: ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING ON THE LAKE AND LAND MANAGEMENT TWC**

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS
American Rivers
American Whitewater
Coastal Conservation League
Congaree Riverkeeper
Fairfield County
Gills Creek Watershed
Adjacent Property Owners

<b>STAKEHOLDER GROUPS</b>
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Park Service
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
South Carolina Department of Natural Resources
South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
South Carolina Electric & Gas Company
Tyger-Enoree River Alliance
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
United States Forest Service

#### **4.1.3 MEETING SCHEDULE**

Between October of 2013 and January of 2018, SCE&G has held ~~over~~ numerous meetings of the Lake and Land Management and Recreation RCG and Lake and Land Management TWC to discuss the details of the Project SMPs. The efforts of the TWC are reflected herein.

## 5.0 LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

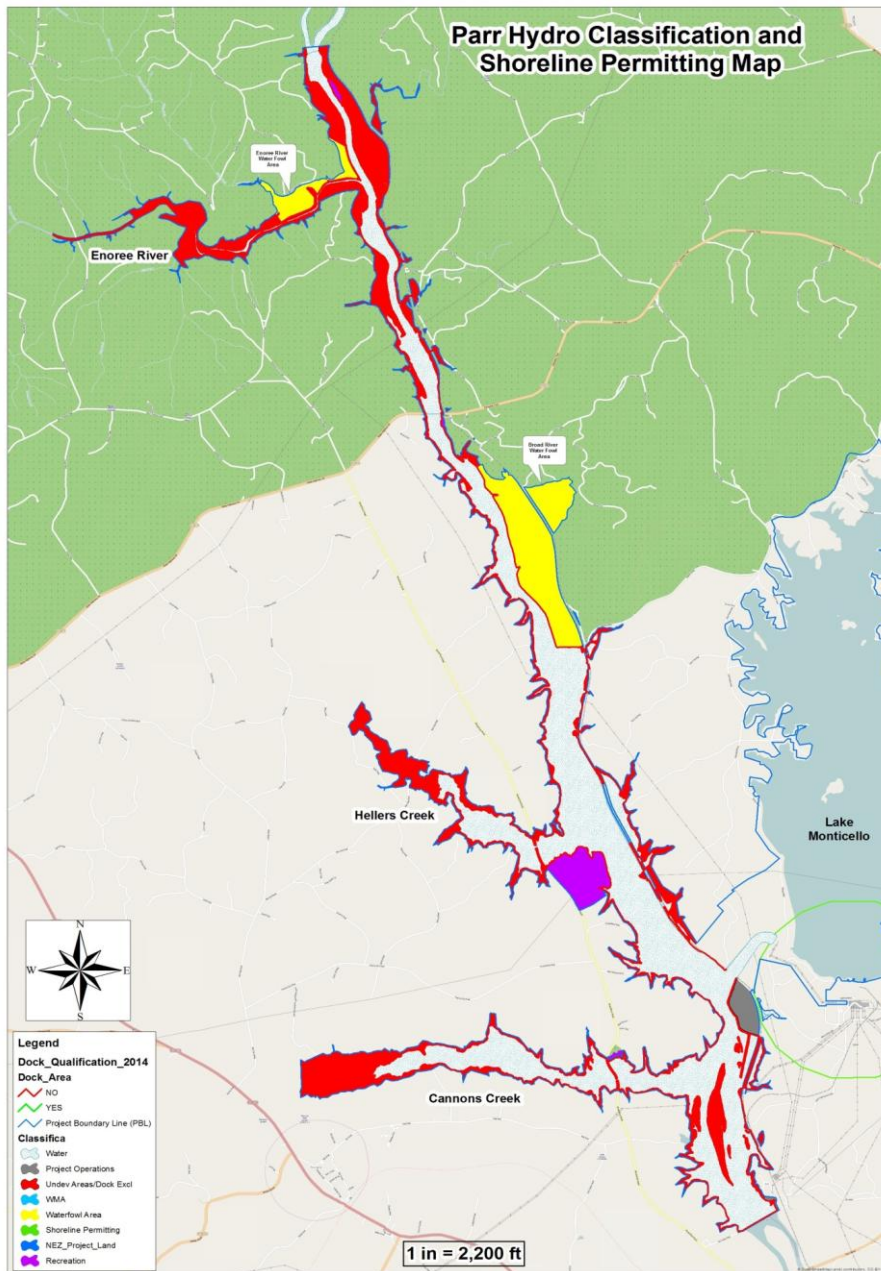
Four distinct land management classifications have been developed for the shorelines surrounding Parr Reservoir. These land management classifications are as follows: Project Operations; Public Recreation; ~~Waterfowl Areas~~; and, Undeveloped Areas. The Public Recreation Classification includes designated public recreation areas, ~~WMA and as well as~~ some islands within Parr Reservoir. Although SCE&G intends to manage its lands according to this classification system, the public generally will not be precluded from access to SCE&G-owned lands regardless of classification, with the exception of lands reserved and used for Project operations or other areas specifically protected from public access and posted as such. The sections below explain/define the land management classifications. The acreages and parcels for each of the classifications are provided in ~~Table 5-1; Table 5-1. Figure 5-1; Figure 5-1~~ depicts their distribution around Parr Reservoir.

**TABLE 5-1: SHORELINE MILES AND ACREAGES BY LAND USE CLASSIFICATION**

CLASSIFICATION	SHORELINE MILES	ACRES
Project Operation	2.26	90
Public Recreation	2.84	219
<del>Waterfowl Areas</del>	2.46	723
<del>Undeveloped Non-Development</del> Areas	81.79	2,188
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.35</b>	<b>3,220</b>

**Comment [b5]:** Be consistent with 94 in other places of SMP.

**FIGURE 5-1: SHORELINE CLASSIFICATIONS MAP FOR PARR RESERVOIR**



## 5.1 PROJECT OPERATIONS

Areas under this classification include SCE&G-owned and managed lands required for operation of the Parr Development. Public access to these lands is restricted to ensure public safety or to assure the security of the infrastructure system.

## 5.2 SHORELINE PERMITTING (SECTION REMOVED)

## 5.3 PUBLIC RECREATION

Project lands under this classification serve as recreational resources for the public and include areas managed expressly for recreation as well as those with recreation as a secondary usage. Public recreation lands include the following:

- Public boat launches, and other areas currently being managed as public access;
- Islands owned by SCE&G;
- Properties owned by SCE&G that are set aside for future recreational development.
- [Hunting](#)
- [Wildlife Management Areas \("WMA"\) \(Water Only\)](#)

**Comment [b6]:** Add sub-sections that discuss each of these bullets.

### 5.3.1 ISLANDS AND SHOALS (NEW SECTION)

Pearson's Island is located within Parr Reservoir and is available for public recreational use in accordance with authorized activities (See the Permitting Handbook for authorized activities). Due to the fluctuation of Parr Reservoir associated with the Fairfield Development's pumped storage operations, shoals (areas of exposed, or nearly exposed, shallow lake bottom) in Parr Reservoir may be dewatered and are open for passive recreational activities.

### 5.3.2 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Portions of Project lands are included in the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources ("SCDNR") statewide Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) Program. These areas are open to the public for hunting and other recreational activities (visit <http://dnr.sc.gov/wma/index.html> for additional information). The Broad River and Enoree River WMA's are open to public hunting only on specified days. Hunting is not allowed on SCE&G property unless designated under SCDNR's Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) Program. For additional information on these areas, please visit the SCDNR website at <http://dnr.sc.gov/wma/index.html>.

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~~5.3.2 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (WATER ONLY)~~

~~Certain portions of Parr Reservoir are included in the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources ("SCDNR") statewide WMA Program. These areas are open to the public for hunting or other recreational activities. The designation for WMA allows hunting on or in the water only and not on adjacent land. For additional information on these areas please visit the SCDNR website at <http://dnr.sc.gov/wma/index.html>.~~

~~5.4 WATERFOWL AREAS~~

~~Portions of Project lands are under the management jurisdiction of SCDNR under its Wildlife Management MA Program. Waterfowl management areas are located on the Broad River (Broad River Waterfowl Sub impoundment), and the Enoree River (Enoree River Waterfowl Sub impoundment), and Parr Reservoir.~~

~~5.5.4 UNDEVELOPED NON-DEVELOPMENT AREAS~~

Project lands under this classification are protected from private development. This is done for the protection of the environmental and aesthetic integrity of the shoreline.

**Comment [ACJ7]:** Suggest deleting this section and moving discussion under Section 12.3

## 6.0 LAND USE PRESCRIPTIONS

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Land use prescriptions are based upon and reflect the guiding principles regarding the management of the SCE&G-owned lands within each classification. SCE&G publishes a detailed Permitting Handbook (included under separate cover) that contains descriptions of the permitting processes and specifications for various shoreline developments. Activities that require consultation with and/or permits from SCE&G include the following: construction, maintenance and placement of docks and boat lifts, shoreline stabilization; construction and maintenance of shoreline pathways, and other shoreline activities. Persons interested in shoreline development must contact SCE&G's Lake Management Department (803) 217-9221, or at <https://www.sceg.com/about-us/lake-murray> to obtain permitting guidance and a copy of the Permitting Handbook. Section 8.0 of this document discusses the Permitting Handbook in greater depth. General information regarding permitting requirements is included where applicable within the scope of each management prescription below.

### 6.1 PROJECT OPERATIONS

Properties classified as Project Operation contain project works critical to the operation of the Parr Shoals Development. Public access to, or activities upon, these lands is restricted for reasons of safety and security.

### 6.2 PUBLIC RECREATION

Project lands devoted to public recreation include developed park sites, properties set aside for future recreational development, Pearson's Island and shoals on Parr Reservoir owned by SCE&G. With the exception of the islands, which are maintained in their natural condition, SCE&G manages the areas based on the specific, designated recreational activities including swimming, fishing, picnicking, and boat launching. SCE&G developed and maintained access areas on Parr Reservoir are depicted in [Figure 12-1](#)~~Figure 12-1~~. Private permitted activities are excluded.

**Comment [b8]:** Add primitive camping under public recreation section.

#### 6.2.1 ISLAND AND SHOALS

Pearson's Island is located on Parr Reservoir and is open for passive public recreational use, such as fishing, walking, and bird watching. Hunting is prohibited on SCE&G owned islands. Due to the fluctuation of Parr Reservoir resulting from the Fairfield Development's pumped storage

operations, shoals (areas of exposed or nearly exposed, shallow lake bottom) in Parr Reservoir may be dewatered and are open for passive recreational activities.

#### ~~6.2.2 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (WATER ONLY)~~

~~Portions of Parr Reservoir are available for public hunting and wildlife management as part of the SCDNR statewide Wildlife Management Program. These public hunting areas are shown on Wildlife Management Area Maps available through the SCDNR. Permitted activities are excluded from this classification. Permitted activities are excluded from this classification. Regulations pertaining to Parr Reservoir are available at SCDNR's website at: <http://dnr.sc.gov/wma/index.html>, or by contacting SCDNR at:~~

~~Waterfowl and Hunting Regulations  
S.C. Department of Natural Resources  
Wildlife and Fresh Water Fisheries  
1000 Assembly Street  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201  
Telephone: 803-734-3886~~

**Comment [ACJ9]:** My suggestion would be to delete this Section 6.2.2, "Water Only classification", out of the Land Classification and Prescription Sections and include it under 12.3. I have also included a sentence below. I recommend spelling out waterfowl management area, and using the acronym for Wildlife Management Area (WMA).

**Comment [WU10]:** We might want to combine this paragraph with the following paragraph to reduce redundancy. We may also need some clarification between WMA's and wma's.

**Comment [WU11]:** How many acres of Project lands are leased to DNR? I am thinking 5,123 (4,400 plus 730) of approximately 7,311 (reservoir plus undeveloped plus Broad And Enoree waterfowl areas).

**Comment [ACJ12]:** I believe we should keep the land and the water numbers separate.

#### ~~6.2.2 WATERFOWL AREAS WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS~~

#### ~~6.3 (New Section)~~

~~Hunting is not allowed on SCE&G property unless designated under SCDNR's WMA Program. WMA Program areas may be available for hunting of waterfowl, small game and/or deer. Other recreational activities are allowed as well. See SCDNR website for regulations and WMA maps.~~

~~Portions of Parr Reservoir are designated as a waterfowl management area under the WMA program, and is discussed under Section 12.3.~~

~~Approximately 730 acres of land along Parr Reservoir are located in the Broad River and Enoree River Waterfowl Areas and are leased to SCDNR for public hunting and wildlife management as part of the statewide WMA Wildlife Management Program. Portions of Parr Reservoir (water only) are also designated as a category II waterfowl management area and area available for public waterfowl hunting as described under Section 12.3. These public hunting areas are shown on Wildlife Management Area (WMA) Maps available through the SCDNR. Permitted activities~~

**Comment [b13]:** This will be a sub-section under Public Recreation

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**Comment [WU14]:** Parr Reservoir is also a waterfowl management area and it includes 4400 acres.

**Comment [ACJ15]:** As noted above, I would suggest keeping the land and water acreages separate.



are excluded from this classification. Regulations pertaining to these areas and Parr Reservoir, proper, are available at SCDNR's website at: <http://dnr.sc.gov/wma/index.html>, or by contacting SCDNR at:

~~Waterfowl and Hunting Regulations~~

~~S.C. Department of Natural Resources~~

~~Wildlife and Fresh Water Fisheries~~

~~1000 Assembly Street~~

~~Columbia, South Carolina 29201~~

~~Telephone: 803 734 3886~~

### 6.46.3 UNDEVELOPED NON-DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Lands under this classification warrant special protection because they may provide important habitat or aesthetic values. Meandering paths and water withdrawals must be permitted and may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

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**Comment [ACJ16]:** Comment to stakeholders: currently DNR allows hunting on the land around Parr, however, we would like to discuss changing this to hunting only on the water.

**Comment [WU17]:** We are discussing this with DNR staff and should have a response by 2018.

## 7.0 SHORELINE ACTIVITIES REQUIRING SCE&G APPROVAL

SCE&G maintains a strong commitment to managing the shoreline of Parr Reservoir for multiple resources by considering the impact of various activities on the environmental, aesthetic, and recreational character of the lands. SCE&G owns and manages the Buffer Zone around the entire periphery of Parr Reservoir. Thus, any activity occurring on the "shoreline" is occurring on SCE&G property. Any Activities not in compliance with the shoreline activity parameters outlined in this SMP and in the Permitting Handbook may constitute a trespass which SCE&G may elect to prosecute.

**Comment [WU18]:** I think some activities that are not in compliance with either SMP or SMG were "Grandfathered" and do not constitute a trespass.

**Comment [ACJ19]:** Correct.

### 7.1 AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES REQUIRING APPROVAL THROUGH THE PERMITTING HANDBOOK

Only the following activities and structures may be permitted on Parr Reservoir:

- Construction of a meandering access path;
- Water withdrawal for non-commercial agricultural/landscaping irrigation purposes.

### 7.2 PROHIBITED STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES

Activities and structures that SCE&G does not allow include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Private boat docks;
- Private shoreline stabilization;
- Jet skiing;
- Water skiing;
- Boathouses;
- Private boat ramps;
- Mooring;
- Excavations/dredging (except commercial operations permitted by the state ~~authorized by SCE&G~~);
- Effluent discharges;
- Commercial marinas;
- Marine rails;
- Sea walls;

- Fences within the Buffer Zone;
- Electrical service within the Buffer Zone;
- Permanent structures;
- Land-based structures, storage buildings, shelters, patios, gazebos, fences, swimming pools, satellite dishes, signs, storage of boats, canoes or other watercraft or automobiles;
- Septic tanks and/or drain fields;
- Storage or stockpiling of construction material;
- Vegetation removal of any type except in a permitted access path to the shoreline; and,
- Limbing or trimming of Buffer Zone vegetation to create views or visual corridors.

## **8.0 PERMITTING PROCESS FOR SHORELINE ACTIVITIES OR STRUCTURES**

---

### **8.1 ~~LAND MANAGEMENT CLASSIFICATION OF PROPOSED PROJECT LOCATION~~ (SECTION REMOVED FROM DRAFT)**

### **8.2 ~~ALLOWABLE AND PROHIBITED FACILITIES AND USES FOR PROPOSED PROJECT LOCATION~~ (SECTION REMOVED FROM DRAFT)**

### **8.3 SHORELINE PERMITTING PROCEDURES**

Applicants must obtain the proper permit(s), per the SCE&G's Permitting Handbook, prior to the initiation of any construction or activity on the Parr Reservoir shoreline, which consists of the lands below the 266-foot contour interval and in designated Buffer Zones. As noted above, some activities may also require local, state, and/or federal permits.

Whether a non-Project use is approved under the Standard Land Use article or through prior FERC approval, SCE&G is responsible for ensuring that the use is consistent with the purposes of protecting or enhancing the scenic, recreational, and other environmental values of the Project. To assist applicants in the permitting process, the staff at the SCE&G Lake Management Department is available to answer questions regarding documentation, permits, and specification requirements for their particular project. Permits from SCE&G are required for the following activities:

- Construction of a meandering access path;
- Water withdrawal for non-commercial agricultural/landscaping irrigation purposes.

It is highly advisable to begin the consultation process with SCE&G Lake Management staff at the planning stage of a project. SCE&G staff will be available to discuss specific permitting requirements with the property owner. Depending on the proposed new facility or activity, local, state and federal resource agencies may impose requirements on construction start/stop dates, the placement of erosion control devices, treatment plans, remedial measures, submittal of start construction notifications, and/or best management practices. Any permit applicant should be aware of such conditions, as violations may nullify a permit.

An overview of permitted activities is included below. Detailed information on SCE&G's permitting process, guidelines, and specifications, is provided in SCE&G's Permitting

Handbook available at <https://www.sceg.com/about-us/lake-murray>, by calling (803) 217-9221), or by writing:

SCE&G Lake Management Department  
6248 Bush River Road  
Columbia, SC 29212

### 8.3.1 ~~DOCKS~~ (REMOVED FROM DRAFT)

### 8.3.2 SHORELINE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

In general, SCE&G maintains a policy of non-disturbance of any vegetation below the 266-foot contour or within a Buffer Zone without approval from SCE&G. Permission to remove vegetation within a permitted access path will only be granted by SCE&G Lake Management after a site visit with the applicant. Once clearing of the access path is completed according to the permit, the applicant may maintain the site in the permitted condition. Any unauthorized removal of shoreline vegetation may result in the cancellation of permits issued by SCE&G, as well as legal action. Violators may be required to replant and restore the disturbed area with such plantings and/or shoreline manipulation as SCE&G determines is necessary to mitigate and correct the situation. SCE&G will review areas that are currently manicured, or that were previously pasture land, and will meet with the adjacent property owner to develop a re-vegetation plan. See ~~Figure 8-1~~[Figure 8-4](#) for an example of target coverage for understory vegetation.

### 8.3.3 ACCESS PATH (NEW SECTION)

A single pedestrian access path may be cleared from the adjacent property owner's land upon approval of SCE&G. 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 may be removed within the access path. A SCE&G Lake Management representative will identify and designate the location of all access paths. Access path restrictions are included in the Permitting Handbook. An example of a permitted access path is included as ~~Figure 8-2~~[Figure 8-2](#)

FIGURE 8-1: TARGET COVERAGE FOR UNDERSTORY VEGETATION

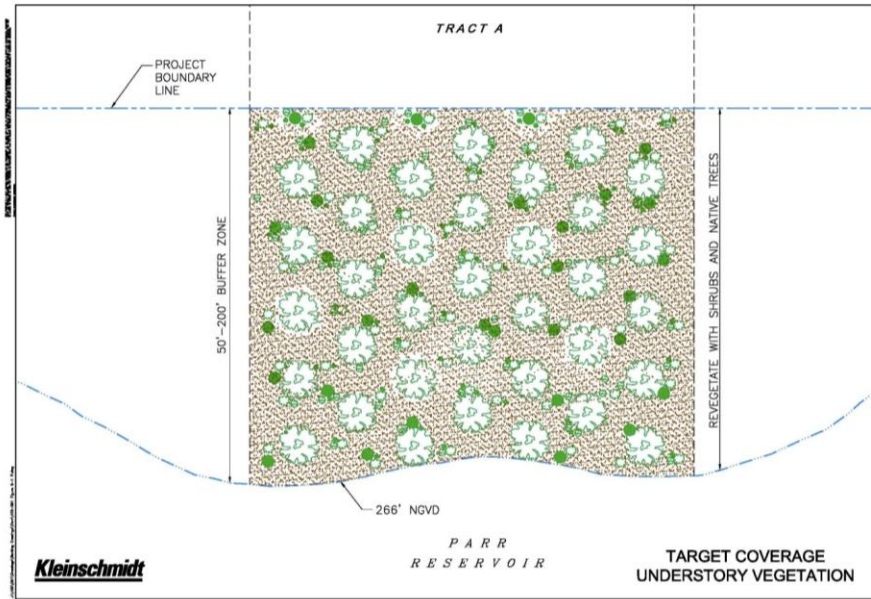
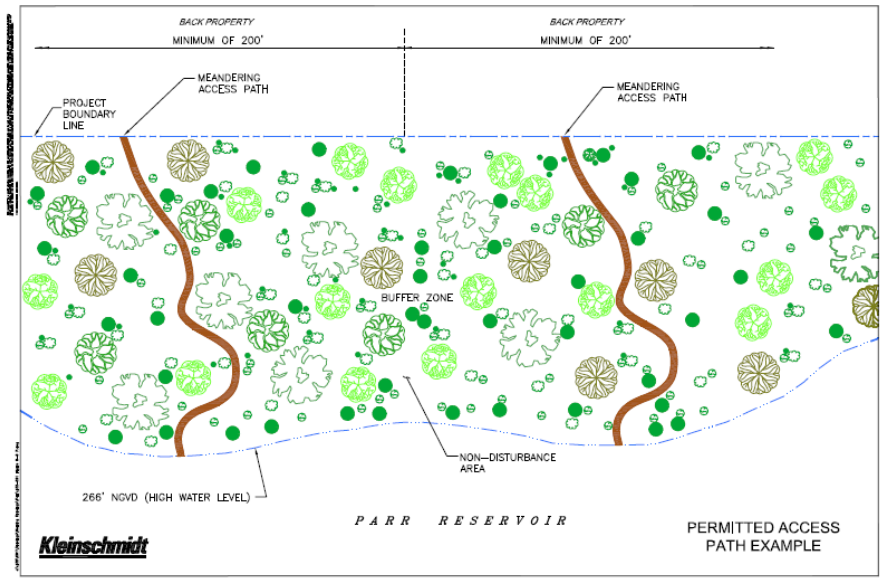


FIGURE 8-2: PERMITTED ACCESS PATH



#### 8.3.4 SHORELINE STABILIZATION (REMOVED FROM DRAFT)

#### 8.3.5 WATER WITHDRAWAL

~~Commercial and residential water~~ Water withdrawals requiring piping and other transportation/delivery equipment to be placed along the shoreline or in the littoral zone, are managed according to the terms of this SMP. Water withdrawal for residential property must be for irrigation purposes only. Permits are required, and will not be issued for any other purpose. Associated pumps and electrical service must be located outside SCE&G property. SCE&G reserves the right to prohibit withdrawal during times of drought or water drawdown.

Applications for a ~~commercial~~ permit to remove water must be submitted to SCE&G for review. ~~Large commercial water~~ Water withdrawal applications for greater than one million gallons per day (MGD) will be forwarded to the FERC for approval. Requests for withdrawal of one MGD or less may require agency consultation prior to approval. SCE&G may impose limits in granting permits for approved applications (see Permitting Handbook). The applicant may be required to bear the expenses of filing the application and will be required to compensate SCE&G for water withdrawn.



## **9.0 SCE&G PERMITTING FEE POLICIES**

---

FERC allows licensees the right to charge reasonable fees to cover the costs of administering shoreline management programs, which add management responsibilities and associated costs to project operations. SCE&G administers its SMP in part through a permitting program, which does include a fee component. This ensures that activities occurring within the Project and in particular on Project land, are consistent with the overall goals for the Project, and that SCE&G's customers are not burdened with the full cost of administering programs that also have significant private, and often non-customer, benefit. Permit fees are due with applications and are required for docks, boat lifts, access paths, water withdrawal, and erosion control projects. Should an application be denied, associated permit fees will be returned. Periodic permit renewal fees may be required depending on the shoreline activity. One-time and periodic permit fees for Parr Reservoir shoreline activities are detailed in the Permitting Handbook. Failure to comply with this policy may result in, among other things, revocation of existing permits, fines, or legal action, as well as loss of consideration for future permits.

SCE&G will give reasonable public notice through appropriate communication avenues before changing the fee structure.

## **10.0 ENFORCEMENT OF SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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### **10.1 VIOLATIONS OF SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

SCE&G conducts periodic surveys of the Parr Reservoir shoreline to inventory and inspect permitted uses throughout the year. Lake Management representatives make note of unauthorized structures that they see, as well as urging residents and Reservoir visitors to report anything they believe to be unauthorized activity below the 266-foot contour, or within Buffer Zones. Anyone believing that an activity violating the SMP is occurring is urged to contact SCE&G Lake Management at (803) 217-9221.

SCE&G Lake Management representatives will issue Stop Work Directives and or Trespass Notices for any violations detected on SCE&G property. Any unauthorized clearing of trees or underbrush will result in the revocation [of](#) any SCE&G issued permits within 30 days if the violation(s) is (are) not corrected or a course of and schedule for corrective action has not been agreed to and approved by SCE&G. SCE&G may also commence legal action, if it deems it necessary, to require re-vegetation of the affected area. Removal of merchantable timber will require reimbursement to SCE&G subject to valuation of the Forestry Operations Department, including legally allowable "penalties." Consequences for violations may also include restrictions of access to SCE&G property, legal actions, fines, and loss of consideration for future permits.

## 11.0 SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

---

### 11.1 SCE&G SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

~~In addition to development activities, the environment around Parr Reservoir is susceptible to impacts associated with residential and recreational activities. These include, for example only, improper fertilizer/pesticide use, boat maintenance, and debris disposal. Adjacent property owners can mitigate negative impacts otherwise associated with their property uses and instead make significant positive contributions to the Reservoir environment, and ultimately the watershed, by employing BMPs that preserve bank integrity and minimize non point sources of pollution and contamination. Adjacent property owners should understand that using BMPs will help to preserve the scenic, environmental, and recreational qualities of the Reservoir that they so highly value. Examples of effective BMPs recommended to adjacent property owners are provided in the succeeding sections. SCE&G is available to provide more information and to assist landowners in determining effective BMPs for activities on their properties. Also, anyone may contact the Natural Resource Conservation Service or local county extension office (<http://www.sc.nres.usda.gov/contact/>). SCE&G has established a set of management practices that apply to all of the lands included in the Project Boundary. These practices are reflective of each of their developments unique qualities. The current management practices for the Parr Development (which includes Parr Reservoir) are described in this section, but may be reviewed during the period of the FERC license.~~

#### 11.1.1 FOREST MANAGEMENT SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (SECTION REMOVED FROM DRAFT)

Comment [b20]: Add this back in and add text

#### 11.1.2 SHORELINE PERMITTING PROGRAM (REMOVED, DISCUSSED IN SECTION 8.0)

### 11.1.3 SHORELINE STABILIZATION AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT (REMOVED, DISCUSSED IN SECTION 8.0)

### 11.1.4 AQUATIC PLANT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES (REMOVED FROM DRAFT NOT APPLICABLE TO PARR)

## 11.2 LANDOWNER RECOMMENDED BMPs (NEW SECTION)

In addition to development activities, the environment around Monticello Reservoir is susceptible to impacts associated with residential and recreational activities. These include, for example only, improper fertilizer/pesticide use, boat maintenance, and debris disposal. Adjacent property owners can mitigate negative impacts otherwise associated with their property uses and instead make significant positive contributions to the Reservoir environment, and ultimately the watershed, by employing BMPs that preserve bank integrity and minimize non-point sources of pollution and contamination. Adjacent property owners should understand that using BMPs will help to preserve the scenic, environmental, and recreational qualities of the reservoir that they so highly value. Examples of effective BMPs recommended to adjacent property owners are provided in the succeeding section. SCE&G is available to provide more information and to assist landowners in determining effective BMPs for activities on their properties. Also, anyone may contact the Natural Resource Conservation Service or local county extension office (<http://www.sc.nrcs.usda.gov/contact/>).

### 11.2.1 MINIMIZING NON-POINT SOURCE POLLUTION (NEW SECTION)

Reservoir pollution may result from a variety of activities related to residential development, agriculture, forestry, and construction. Contaminants may enter the reservoir and tributaries via overland flows carrying biological, chemical, and other substances picked up and carried by runoff from rain events. This runoff water may contain sediment, bacteria, oil, grease, detergents pesticides, fungicides, fertilizers, and other pollutants. These pollutants, depending on type, quantities, and concentrations can overwhelm a reservoir's natural ability to filter and process them, ~~to at least a neutral or *de minimis* impact~~, thus leading to degraded water quality and aquatic environments.

Although a single point of impact or action may seem insignificant in its effect on the reservoir, the cumulative effects of the resource may be considerable. With this in mind, SCE&G

Comment [WU21]: See section 11.1 above.

Comment [ACJ22]: This section should remain. The wording in Section 11.1 was meant to be removed.

encourages adjacent land owners to be mindful that they are members of a larger community that uses and impacts the reservoir. Employing the following BMPs can go a long way in preserving and improving reservoir water quality:

- Use permeable paving materials and reduce the area of impervious surfaces, particularly driveways, sidewalks, walkways, and parking areas;
- Dispose of vehicle fluids, paints, and/or household chemicals as indicated on their respective labels and do not deposit these products into storm drains, project waters, or onto the ground;
- Use soap sparingly when washing vehicles and wash them on a grassy areas , preferably sloping gently away from the reservoir, so the ground can filter the water naturally;
- Use hose nozzles with triggers to save water and dispose of used soapy water in sinks or other vessels that direct the materials into sewer systems, not in the street;
- Maintain septic tanks and drain fields according to the guidelines and/or regulations established by appropriate regulatory authorities;
- Remove and dispose of pet waste properly in areas that do not drain to the reservoir; and
- Use only low or no phosphorous fertilizer on lawns near the reservoir.

## **12.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

---

This SMP is intended to foster management of shoreline use and development to achieve consistency with the FERC License, as well as the promote protection of public safety and environmental quality (water quality, natural habitat, aesthetics, etc.). To garner support and compliance from the public and lake users, it is key to educate them to the need and means to protect shoreline resources. Additionally, the public must be aware of the management and permitting programs put in place to provide this protection. To accomplish the task of increasing public awareness of the goals and objectives of this SMP SCE&G has developed an education and outreach program that includes the components described below.

### **12.1 SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN EDUCATION**

SCE&G's Public Education and Outreach program seeks to educate the public on various aspects of the management of Parr Reservoir, including the Permitting Handbook, recommended BMP use, relevant Project Operations information, and the Safety Program. To accomplish this, SCE&G uses various public education measures including informational pamphlets, public meetings, newsletters, and an internet webpage.

The Internet, in particular, presents an excellent mechanism for disseminating information and improving awareness. SCE&G maintains a website designed to provide information on the SMP and the Permitting Handbook. Printed copies of the following materials may also be obtained by contacting SCE&G Lake Management at (803) 217-9221. Information and materials that will be available at the website include the following:

- Permitting Handbook;
- Permit application forms;
- Examples and information on BMPs;
- Alternative and example designs for shoreline stabilization on Monticello Reservoir; and
- Useful links and other related information.

Additional outreach mechanisms that SCE&G intends to employ in implementing the SMP include the following:

- Provide speakers for homeowner and other organizations' meetings;
- Provide information to realtors and encourage dissemination of this information to all potential adjacent property buyers; and
- Develop and distribute new, "user friendly" brochures that include general reservoir information, permitting processes, shoreline BMPs, and relevant contact information.

## 12.2 PUBLIC ACCESS AREA MAPS

A figure depicting existing and future Public Access Areas on Parr Reservoir is included as ~~Figure 12-1~~~~Figure 12-4~~. Waterfowl area maps are available from the SCDNR at: <http://dnr.sc.gov/wma/maps.html>.

## ~~12.3 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS~~ WATERFOWL HUNTING ON PARR RESERVOIR

~~Portions of Parr Reservoir are open for public waterfowl hunting only during specified days and times during state waterfowl seasons. are available for public hunting and wildlife management as part of the SCDNR statewide Wildlife Management Program. These public hunting areas are designated as a category II waterfowl management area and are shown on WMA Maps available through the SCDNR.~~ Regulations and maps pertaining to Parr Reservoir are available at SCDNR's website at: <http://dnr.sc.gov/wma/index.html>, or by contacting SCDNR at:

[Waterfowl and Hunting Regulations](#)

[S.C. Department of Natural Resources](#)  
[Wildlife and Fresh Water Fisheries](#)  
 1000 Assembly Street  
 Columbia, South Carolina 29201  
 Telephone: 803-734-3886

## ~~12.3~~ 12.4 SAFETY PROGRAMS

The boating laws of South Carolina are enforced by SCDNR. Boaters and sportsmen should be aware of dangerous areas which are marked and for public safety should not be entered. Other warnings are posted around the reservoir and should be observed as well. Due to operation of the pumped storage generating plant, the waters of Parr Reservoir can fluctuate several feet in a matter of a few hours. This rapid fluctuation makes it especially important for boaters and other recreationists to exercise a high degree of care and fully assume personal responsibility for their safety by being especially aware and cautious. Shoals and hazardous areas are marked by the

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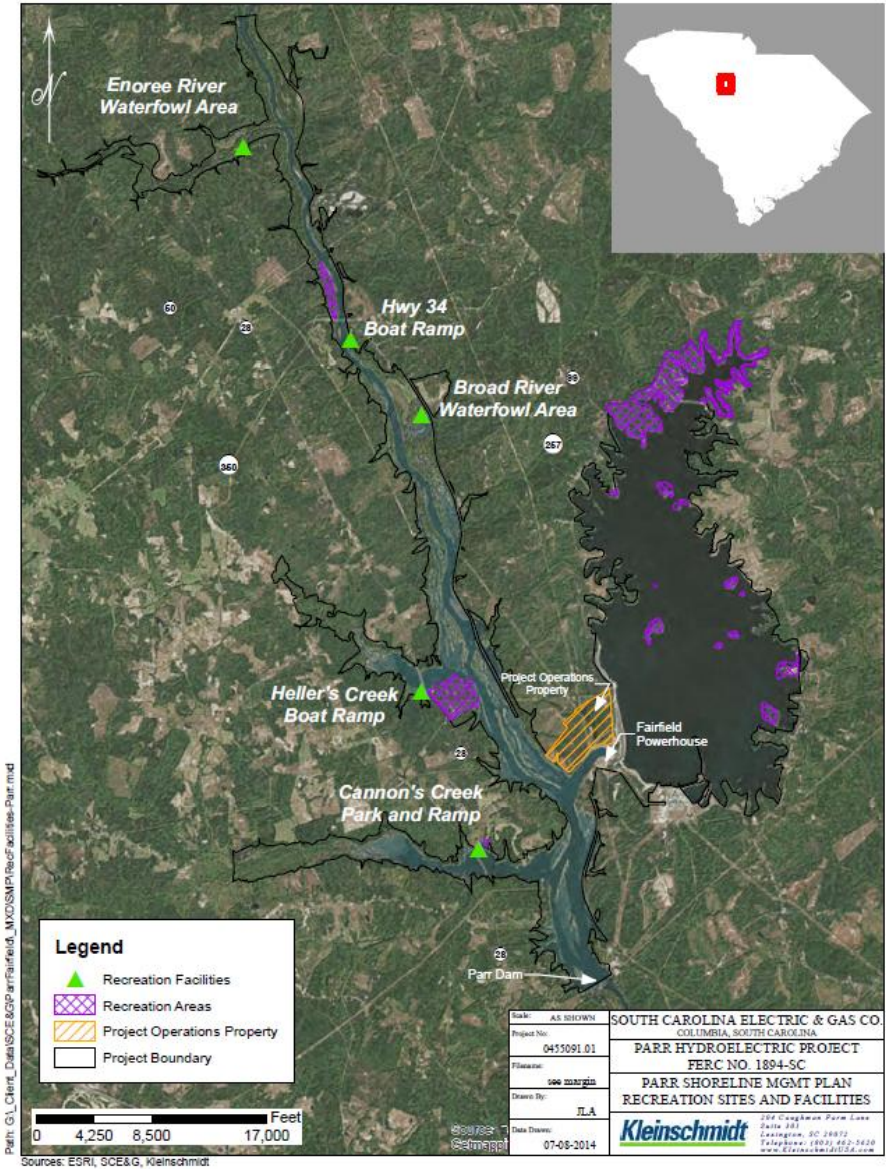
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Comment [b23]: Revise based on Monticello comments.

SCDNR [to create a safer boating environment](#). However, it must not be assumed that every potentially dangerous shoal and hazardous area has been marked.



FIGURE 12-1: PARR RESERVOIR PUBLIC ACCESS AREA MAP



**Comment [ACJ24]:** Comment to stakeholders: Currently, the property adjacent to the Fairfield powerhouse and dams is under the Recreation classification, and is set aside for future recreation. However, as discussed during previous TWC meetings, SCE&G intends to change this land classification to Project Operations due to its proximity to Project structures. This property is depicted as Project operations on Figure 12-1.

**Comment [b25]:** Get new map to remove recreation area upstream of Highway 34. This should not be recreation.

Change all references of Undeveloped to Non-Developed.

Update map to be consistent with SCE&G maps.

Color in waterfowl areas instead of using a triangle .

## **13.0 MONITORING AND REVIEW PROCESS**

---

### **13.1 OVERALL LAND USE MONITORING**

As demographics and user groups change within the Project area, changes in residential and commercial areas may occur. Often this type of use change is incremental and cumulative, occurring over a period of years or decades. To monitor land use around Parr Reservoir, SCE&G will employ a geographic information system (GIS) to compare new and existing permit applications against GIS data for the land management classifications. Such monitoring will provide long-term data that should be useful in identifying areas experiencing change. Every 10 years, during the SMP review process (see Section 13.2 on Review Process below), SCE&G will report on changes in land use for the various land management classifications in addition to filing Form 80 surveys. If it is found that material changes within the Project boundary have occurred that are not consistent with the current SMP goals, amendments to the SMP may be warranted. Such situations might include significant changes in land ownership, major commercial upgrades or uses, or new residential uses or pressures.

### **13.2 REVIEW PROCESS**

SCE&G proposes a 10 year SMP review cycle interval. A 10 year SMP review period interval should provide reasonable opportunities for SCE&G, in concert with governmental, non-governmental, and individual stakeholders, periodically and deliberately to assess new issues that arise as a result of development around the Reservoir, and allow for analyses of cumulative effects. The SMP review process will begin sufficiently in advance of the end of each period so that it will be completed within the 10 year time frame. One month prior to the scheduled start of the review process, its occurrence will be advertised in various media formats (e.g., web site, newsletter, contact with homeowner associations, etc.). SCE&G will use those same media avenues to issue a report on the outcome of the review process. As in the past, SCE&G will solicit input from interested parties in addressing issues that arise and have a bearing on Reservoir management. This includes keeping lines of communication open during the time between review periods. Concurrently with the FERC SMP review process, SCE&G will review the Permitting Handbook periodically with interested stakeholders to ensure its effectiveness; however, changes to the permitting process may be made periodically, as needed, outside of the scheduled review periods.

## 14.0 REFERENCES

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Federal Power Commission (F.P.C.). 1974. Order Issuing New License for the Parr Hydroelectric Project. August 28, 1974. 52 F.P.C. 537.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). 2012. Guidance for Shoreline Management Planning at Hydropower Projects. Online. [URL]: <http://www.ferc.gov/industries/hydropower/gen-info/guidelines/smpbook.pdf>.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). 2001. Order Approving Land use and Shoreline Management Plan. June 4, 2001. 95 FERC ¶ 61,351.

# SHORELINE MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK AND PERMITTING GUIDELINES

## PARR-MONTICELLO AND PARR MONTICELLO RESERVOIRS

Comment [b1]: Change throughout the document

**PARR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
(FERC No. 1894)**

*Prepared for:*

**South Carolina Electric & Gas Company  
Cayce, South Carolina**

*Prepared by:*

**Kleinschmidt**

Lexington, South Carolina  
[www.KleinschmidtGroup.com](http://www.KleinschmidtGroup.com)

September 2014

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK AND PERMITTING GUIDELINES

PARR AND MONTICELLO RESERVOIRS

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September 2014

**SHORELINE MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK AND PERMITTING GUIDELINES  
PARR AND MONTICELLO RESERVOIRS**

**PARR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
(FERC No. 1894)**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY**

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**SHORELINE MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK AND PERMITTING GUIDELINES  
PARR AND MONTICELLO RESERVOIRS**

**PARR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT  
(FERC No. 1894)**

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

---

*[General Project Details and History of the Project]*

## **2.0 PARR RESERVOIR**

---

### **2.1 LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS**

*[Discuss the land use classifications identified in the SMP in greater detail]*

#### **2.1.1 PROJECT OPERATIONS**

#### **2.1.2 PUBLIC RECREATION**

##### **2.1.2.1 ISLANDS AND SHOALS**

##### **2.1.2.2 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (WATER ONLY)**

#### **2.1.3 WATERFOWL AREAS**

#### **2.1.4 UNDEVELOPED AREAS**

**2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PRACTICES**

**2.2.1 GENERAL POLICY AND PURPOSE**

**2.2.2 WATER QUALITY STANDARDS**

**2.2.3 NON-DISTURBANCE POLICY**

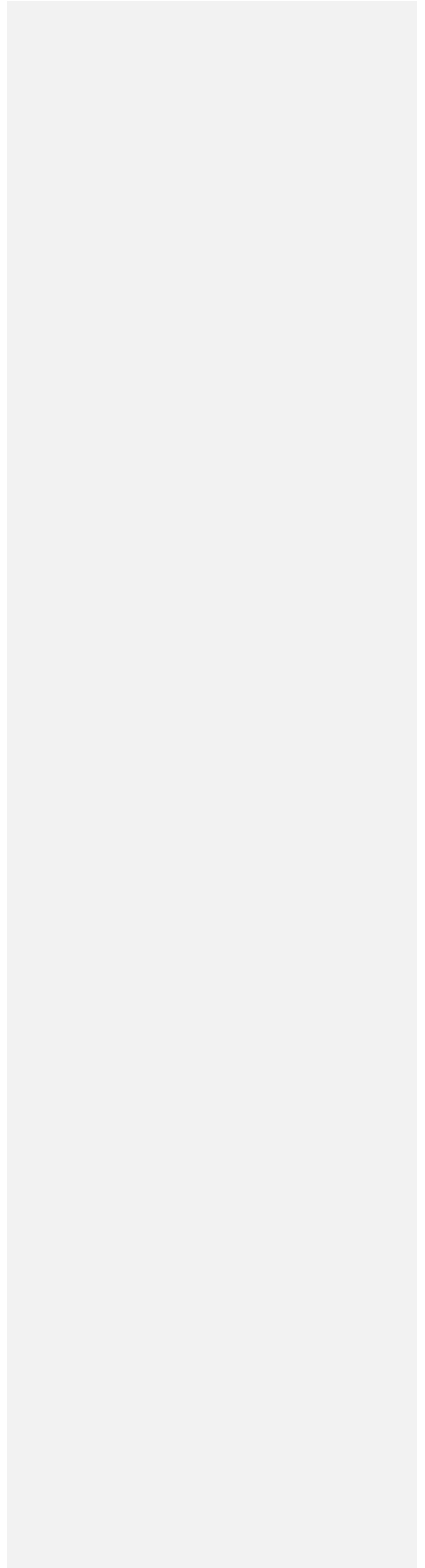
**2.2.4 EFFLUENT DISCHARGES**

**2.2.5 PUBLIC FISHING, BOATING & HUNTING**

*[Provide DNR contact info up-front, include discussions of boating safety public hunting and fishery management (if applicable)]*

**2.3 PUBLIC ACCESS AREAS**

*[Identify public access sites on Parr Reservoir]*



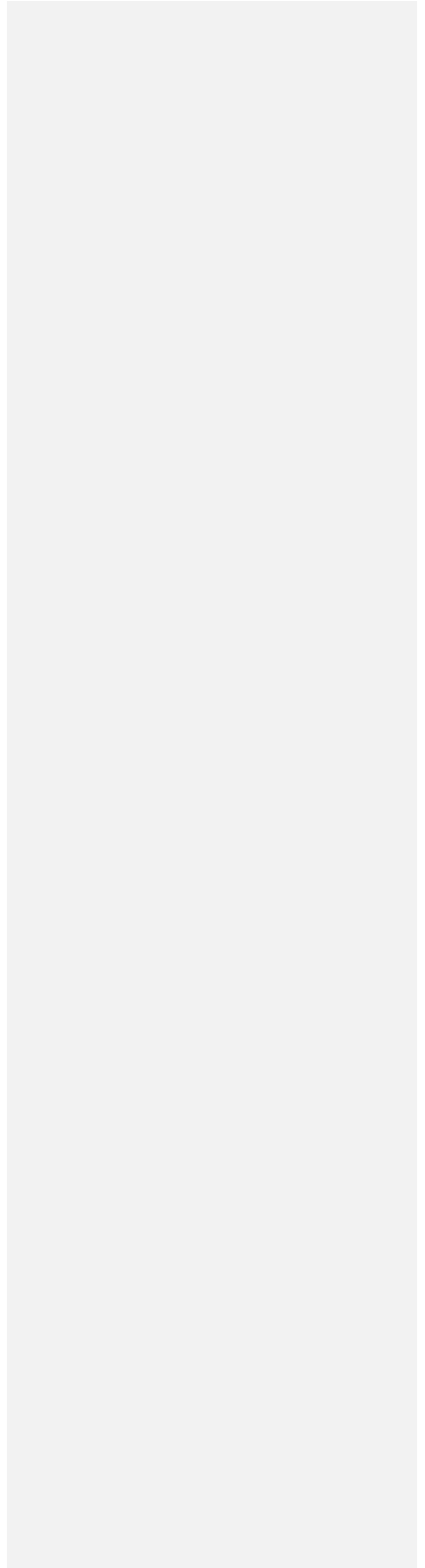
## **2.4 SHORELINE ACTIVITIES/DEVELOPMENT PERMITTING**

*[Include general discussion paragraph under main Section 2.4 Header]*

### **2.4.1 SHORELINE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT**

### **2.4.2 ACCESS PATH**

**2.5 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES/STRUCTURES**



## **3.0 MONTICELLO RESERVOIR**

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### **3.1 LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS**

*[Discuss the land use classifications identified in the SMP in greater detail]*

#### **3.1.1 PROJECT OPERATIONS**

#### **3.1.2 NUCLEAR EXCLUSION ZONE**

#### **3.1.3 SHORELINE PERMITTING**

#### **3.1.4 PUBLIC RECREATION**

##### **3.1.4.1 ISLANDS**

##### **3.1.4.2 RECREATION LAKE**

##### **3.1.4.3 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (WATER ONLY)**

#### **3.1.5 UNDEVELOPED AREAS/DOCK EXCLUSION AREAS**

**3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PRACTICES**

**3.2.1 GENERAL POLICY AND PURPOSE**

**3.2.2 WATER QUALITY STANDARDS**

**3.2.3 NON-DISTURBANCE POLICY**

**3.2.4 EFFLUENT DISCHARGES**

**3.2.5 PUBLIC FISHING, BOATING & HUNTING**

*[Provide DNR contact info up-front, include discussions of boating safety public hunting and fishery management (if applicable)]*

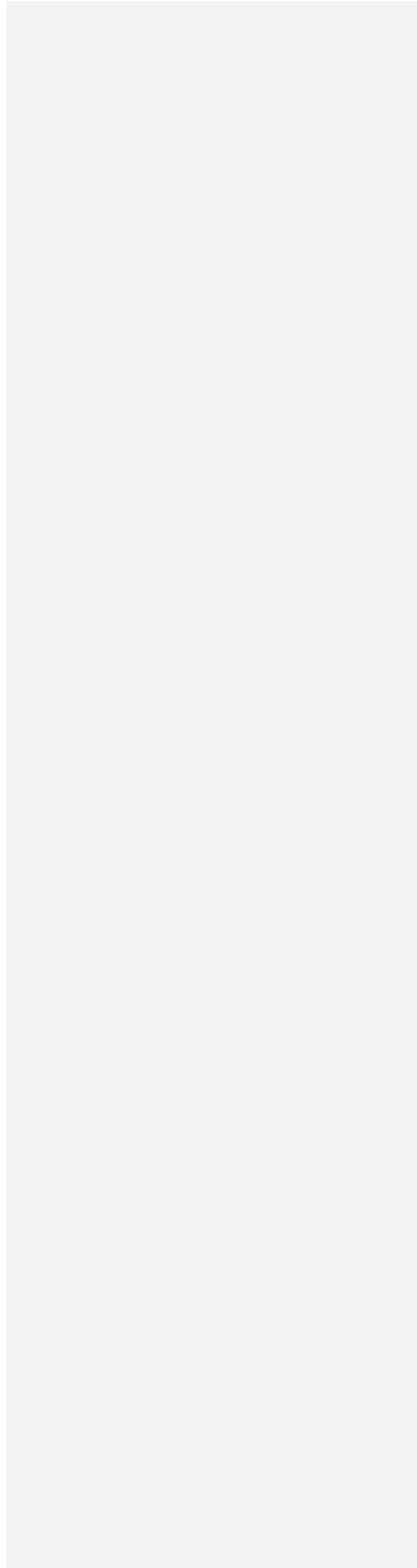
**3.2.6 AQUATIC PLANTS**

**3.2.7 WOODY DEBRIS & STUMP MANAGEMENT**



**3.3 PUBLIC ACCESS AREAS**

*[Identify public access sites on Monticello Reservoir]*



### **3.4 SHORELINE ACTIVITIES/DEVELOPMENT PERMITTING**

*[Include general discussion paragraph under main Section 3.4 Header]*

#### **3.4.1 DOCKS AND BOAT LIFTS**

##### **3.4.1.1 PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL DOCKS**

##### **3.4.1.2 PRIVATE COMMON DOCKS**

##### **3.4.1.3 DOCK MODIFICATIONS**

##### **3.4.1.4 BOAT LIFTS**

#### **3.4.2 SHORELINE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT**

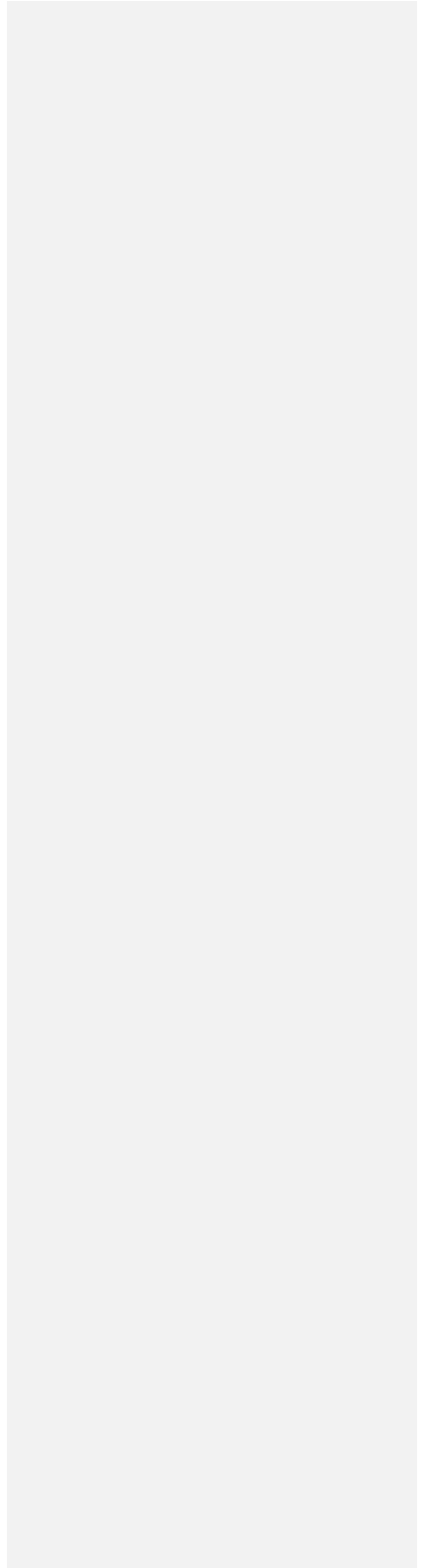
#### **3.4.3 ACCESS PATH**

##### **3.4.3.1 MONTICELLO RESERVOIR**

##### **3.4.3.2 RECREATION LAKE**

#### **3.4.4 SHORELINE STABILIZATION**

**3.5 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES/STRUCTURES**



## **4.0 WATER WITHDRAWAL**

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### **4.1 RESIDENTIAL WITHDRAWALS**

### **4.2 COMMERCIAL WITHDRAWALS**

## **5.0 PERMITTING APPLICATION PROCEDURE**

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### **5.1 GENERAL PROCEDURE**

### **5.2 PERMITTING FEES**

### **5.3 PERMITTING VIOLATIONS**

### **5.4 MISCELLANEOUS**



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**Published X**

USFWS Comments on the meeting notes for the Parr and Monticello LLM TWC meeting held on November 5-6, 2014.

Hi Kelly,

The Service provides the following comments regarding the Parr and Monticello LLM TWC meeting notes:

Page 2, regarding “natural areas classification”: I think I was trying to get some clarification on what kinds of shoreline and activities (e.g. silvaculture, livestock access, natural vegetation, riprap etc.) occur in “Undeveloped Areas/Dock Exclusion” land use classes for each reservoir.

I intended to express why this kind of clarification and specificity is helpful for me, but I may not have explained this very well. I need to determine if the SMPs offer a balanced consideration for ecological priorities as well as for development. I think that this could be evaluated by delineating and quantifying naturally vegetated shoreline that will remain undisturbed. Delineating this kind of shoreline should be done independently from the other classifications since not all “Undeveloped Areas/Dock Exclusion” areas are naturally vegetated. Moreover, naturally vegetated shoreline likely occurs adjacent to “Recreation” and other land use classes.

I am not so much concerned about the definition of “natural areas” at this time. I think that if the SMPs had an independent “natural areas” classification or sub-classification, we could reach an agreement on the definition without too much deliberation.

Thank you for considering these comments. The Service appreciates the opportunity to participate in the development of these SMPs and the Permitting Handbook.

Thank you,

Byron Hamstead