

MEETING NOTES

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

August 20, 2015

Final KDM 10-06-15

ATTENDEES:

Bill Argentieri (SCE&G)	Bill Marshall (SCDNR)
Scott Collins (SCE&G)	Dick Christie (SCDNR)
Tommy Boozer (SCE&G)	Greg Mixon (SCDNR)
Randy Mahan (SCE&G)	Lorianne Riggin (SCDNR)
Ray Ammarell (SCE&G)	Byron Hamstead (USFWS)
Corbin Johnson (SCE&G)	John Fantry (Town of Winnsboro)
Beth Trump (SCE&G)	Billy Hendrix (Property Owner)
Steve Summer (SCANA)	Alison Jakupca (Kleinschmidt)
Brandon Stutts (SCANA)	Kelly Miller (Kleinschmidt)
Caleb Gaston (SCANA)	Henry Mealing (Kleinschmidt)

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

Alison opened the meeting by giving a recap of the progress made on the Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) and Shoreline Management Handbook and Permitting Guidelines (Permitting Handbook). The SMPs were reissued prior to the meeting and included the changes discussed at the April 22, 2015 meeting. The completed first draft of the Permitting Handbook was also distributed prior to the meeting. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss these documents and identify any edits that might be needed.

The group discussed the South Carolina's Best Management Practices for Forestry publication (BMPs) to which SCANA adheres. Copies of the BMPs were distributed to the group, and can also be found at: <http://www.state.sc.us/forest/bmpmanual.pdf>. Corbin stated that SCANA follows these BMPs at a minimum, and may be even more conservative at times depending on the area. Scott said that these regulations have been in place for 20-25 years, and the state does random inspections to make sure these regulations are followed. The inspection reports are periodically published by the State Forestry Division.

The group began reviewing the Permitting Handbook. A few minor edits were made to the document for clarification.

Prior to the meeting, Alison prepared some language for addition to all three documents regarding "natural areas", per Byron's request. Generally everyone agreed to the addition, with a few minor revisions. The draft wording, which was discussed again later in the meeting, is attached to the end of these notes.

Byron asked why the beach area at the Recreation Lake is closed during the winter months. Tommy stated that the boat ramp remains open year-round, but the beach closes because they don't want to encourage swimming during the winter months. He also said they were experiencing a lot of vandalism at the beach area during the winter, when it was open.

Byron said that he doesn't want restrictions put on landowners who want to remove invasive terrestrial plant species from their permitted paths. Clarification was added to the handbook to specify that maintenance of permitted paths was allowed using mechanical methods, but the use of herbicides is prohibited.

Lorianne said that SCDNR is currently working towards securing an Army Corps of Engineers Programmatic General Permit (PGP) for fish habitat enhancement measures in reservoirs throughout the state, which includes Monticello Reservoir. She asked if the handbook and Monticello SMP should state that SCDNR will consult with SCE&G prior to implementing any of these measures. Everyone agreed that this should be added. Lorianne will provide draft wording for inclusion in these documents.

Billy Hendrix brought up the topic of deeded access to Parr Reservoir and asked SCE&G to consider paths across property deeper than 200 feet. SCE&G noted that they would research deed restrictions and develop an appropriate position for this request.

After lunch, the group discussed the draft "natural areas" wording again. SCDNR asked that the wording also state that in the event an RTE species is identified in the project boundary, SCE&G will consult with the agencies. Byron also asked that language be included on how water withdrawals may have environmental impacts. Alison will make the requested changes, and send it back out to stakeholders for final review.

The SMPs and Permitting Handbook are attached to the end of these notes, with edits displayed in track changes. SMP edits will be accepted and finalized, pending agreement of the "natural areas" wording and the SCDNR fish habitat wording from Lorianne. The Permitting Handbook will be revised and sent out to stakeholders for final review. Action items from the meeting are listed below.

Following the meeting, Jeff Carter and Billy Hendrix requested clarification regarding hunting with the PBL. Email correspondence addressing this matter is attached.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Lorianne will provide draft language to be included in the Monticello SMP and Permitting Handbook regarding SCDNR's PGP for fish habitat enhancement measures.
- Scott will make edits to the legends on the Shoreline Classification maps for Parr and Monticello.
- SCE&G will send USFWS a list of residences that have water withdrawal permits on Monticello Reservoir.
- SCE&G will review deeds and develop a policy for allowing access across the PBL on Parr Reservoir.

- Alison will make edits to “natural areas” wording and redistribute to the group for comment.
- Alison will make edits to SMPs and Permitting Handbook and redistribute to the group for comment.

Monticello

Section 11.0 – Shoreline Management Practices

11.1 – SCE&G Shoreline Management Practices

11.1.4 (or 2.2.5 for Monticello under PH) – Protection of Lands Known to Provide Important Habitat Values

Commented [AWR1]: Work with Byron on title of this section

Reservoirs are dynamic environments and the important natural and cultural values that Monticello Reservoir presents may evolve over time. During the upcoming license term, areas along the shoreline may be found to warrant protection against materially negative impacts from development upon one or more of a variety of ecologically important characteristics. Such characteristics may include, but not be limited to the following: areas known to be occupied by rare, threatened or endangered species; rare or exemplary natural communities; [species in the State Wildlife Action Plan](#), significant land forms and geologic features; wetlands and shallow coves; and other areas, such as spawning and nesting habitat, determined to be critical to the continued existence of native species. [In the event that one of the aforementioned species is determined to be present in the PBL, SCE&G will consult with SCDNR to determine appropriate management policies.](#) SCE&G already seeks to protect areas as these through the following policies and practices: 1.) A total of 8.6 miles of shoreline along Monticello Reservoir (150 acres) are included under the Non-Development Area classification. These areas include coves – 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. 2.) Docks are not permitted within Non-Development Areas. 3.) Docks are not to be permitted on shoreline under any classification where that shoreline is materially affected by significant erosion or steep slopes unless the applicant agrees to provide approved shoreline erosion control devices that can be accomplished without the clearing of vegetation or disturbance of shallow water habitat. 4.) Only relatively narrow and meandering paths and water withdrawals may be considered for permitting under the Non-Development classification, and even then only on a case-by-case basis by SCE&G, with an emphasis given to protecting any unique habitats and aesthetic values of the shoreline in question. 5.) SCE&G may dictate the permitted location of docks, meandering paths or water withdrawal lines so that they avoid areas with important environmental and cultural values. 6.) SCE&G may reject permit requests completely where environmentally sound access points are not available.

[As noted above, vegetation on Project property is generally maintained as non-disturbance. However, there may be times during which active, sound forest management practices are warranted \(selective harvesting for optimal growth and/or health\) or even required for the protection of the integrity of the shoreline \(i.e. southern pine beetle infestations\). SCE&G actively manages timber on Project property surrounding Monticello Reservoir in accordance with South Carolina’s Best Management Practices for Forest Publication and uses sound judgement when considering any impacts to environmentally or culturally sensitive areas.](#)

Parr

Section 11.0 – Shoreline Management Practices

11.1 – SCE&G Shoreline Management Practices

11.1.2 (or 3.2.3 for Parr under PH) – Protection of Lands Known to Provide Important Habitat Values

Commented [AWR2]: Work with Byron on title of this section

Reservoirs are dynamic environments and the important natural and cultural values that ~~Monticello-Parr~~ Reservoir presents, may evolve over time. During the upcoming license term, areas along the shoreline may be found to warrant protection against materially negative impacts from development upon one or more of a variety of ecologically important characteristics. Such characteristics may include, but not be limited to the following: areas known to be occupied by rare, threatened or endangered species; rare or exemplary natural communities; [species in the State Wildlife Action Plan](#), significant land forms and geologic features; wetlands and shallow coves; and other areas, such as spawning and nesting habitat, determined to be critical to the continued existence of native species. [In the event that one of the aforementioned species is determined to be present in the PBL, SCE&G will consult with SCDNR to determine appropriate management policies. SCE&G already seeks to protect areas as these through the following policies and practices: 1.\) A total of 79.91 miles of shoreline along Parr Reservoir \(2,188 acres\) are included under the Non-Development Area classification. As noted previously, private development and other land management activities are minimized under this classification and the vegetation within these areas is generally maintained as non-disturbance. 2.\) Only relatively narrow and meandering paths and water withdrawals may be considered for permitting under the Non-Development classification, and even then only on a case-by-case basis by SCE&G, with an emphasis given to protecting any unique habitats and aesthetic values of the shoreline in question. 3.\) SCE&G may dictate the permitted location of meandering paths or water withdrawal lines so that they avoid areas with important environmental and cultural values. 4.\) SCE&G may reject permit requests completely where environmentally sound access points are not available.](#)

[As noted above, vegetation on Project property is generally maintained as non-disturbance. However, there may be times during which active, sound forest management practices are warranted \(selective harvesting for optimal growth and/or health\) or even required for the protection of the integrity of the shoreline \(i.e. southern pine beetle infestations\). SCE&G actively manages timber within the Parr Project boundary line in accordance with South Carolina's Best Management Practices for Forest Publication and uses sound judgement when considering any impacts to environmentally or culturally sensitive areas.](#)

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK AND PERMITTING GUIDELINES

MONTICELLO AND PARR RESERVOIRS

**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

July 2015

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SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY

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

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

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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 ("Parr Development") and the Fairfield Pumped Storage Development ("Fairfield Development"). The developments are located along the Broad River in Fairfield and Newberry Counties, South Carolina.

The Project developments form two distinct Project reservoirs. Monticello Reservoir is located adjacent to the Broad River and functions as the upper reservoir for the Fairfield Development. Parr Reservoir is located along the Broad River, as impounded by Parr Shoals Dam, and functions as the lower 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.

This Shoreline Management Handbook and Permitting Guidelines (Permitting Handbook) has been developed in consultation with governmental, non-governmental, and individual stakeholders to specifically address and guide activities along the Monticello and Parr shorelines that 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.

Additionally, this Permitting Handbook has been designed to work in conjunction with the Shoreline Management Plans ("SMPs") for the Monticello and Parr reservoirs (included under separate covers). The SMPs are comprehensive, overarching documents that discuss the management of Project land and adjoining water resources and their uses, consistent with FERC License requirements and broad Project purposes. The SMPs are available from SCE&G's Lake Management Department (Lake Management).

Although this Permitting Handbook provides guidance for shoreline activities, it is important to contact Lake Management prior to conducting any activity along the shorelines of Monticello or Parr reservoirs, (803) 217-9221. Lake Management is responsible for enforcing FERC directives regarding authorized and unauthorized uses of Monticello and Parr waters and land within the FERC Project boundary. FERC directives require SCE&G to prevent or halt unauthorized actions by taking measures to stop such actions.

2.0 MONTICELLO RESERVOIR

2.1 LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS

The FERC establishes a boundary line encompassing the lands surrounding hydroelectric projects that are needed for project purposes. Licensees are required by FERC to own, or have easement rights to, those lands included in the Project Boundary¹. SCE&G manages company-owned lands within the Parr Hydroelectric Project Boundary (Figure 1) through land use classifications and prescriptions. Land use classifications distinguish distinct areas of land for specific purposes. Land use prescriptions define the activities that may take place on lands within those classifications.

Five distinct land use classifications have been developed for the shorelines surrounding Monticello Reservoir. These land use classifications are as follows: Project Operations; Nuclear Exclusion Zone; Shoreline Permitting; Public Recreation; and, Non-Development Areas (Figure 2). Land use classifications and their associated prescriptions for Monticello reservoir are discussed below.

2.1.1 PROJECT OPERATIONS

CLASSIFICATION: This classification includes SCE&G-owned and managed lands required for operation of the Fairfield Development.

PRESCRIPTION: Public access to, and activities upon, these lands is restricted to ensure public safety and security.

2.1.2 NUCLEAR EXCLUSION ZONE

CLASSIFICATION: The Nuclear Exclusion Zone consists of the area surrounding the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station² 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.

¹ The Project Boundary Line also serves as the common property line between Project No. 1894 property and adjacent lands, whether owned by SCE&G or another back property owner.

² Monticello Reservoir provides cooling water for the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station located on its shore. However, the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station is a separate project from the Parr Hydroelectric Project and is licensed through the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

PRESCRIPTION: Public access to, and activities upon, these lands is restricted to ensure public safety and security.

2.1.3 SHORELINE PERMITTING

CLASSIFICATION: Areas within the Shoreline Permitting Classification may be eligible for certain private residential uses upon approval by SCE&G. These uses include a single, meandering path and a dock, shoreline stabilization, and water withdrawals. This classification does not allow for commercial activities (other than commercial water withdrawals).

PRESCRIPTION: Residential landowners whose property adjoins lands within the Shoreline Permitting classification may be eligible for certain permitted structures only upon written consent from Lake Management. SCE&G strictly regulates the placement and construction of permitted structures. Specific information relating to permitted structures is included within this Permitting Handbook.

2.1.4 PUBLIC RECREATION

CLASSIFICATION: 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. Project lands devoted to public recreation include developed park sites, public boat launches, the Recreation Lake, properties set aside for future recreational development, and islands on Monticello Reservoir owned by SCE&G.

PRESCRIPTION: 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 launching³. SCE&G developed and maintained access areas on Monticello Reservoir are depicted in Figure 3. Private permitted activities, other than those noted under the Recreation Lake (Section 2.1.4.2), are prohibited on lands classified as Recreation.

2.1.4.1 ISLANDS

SCE&G owns all of the islands on Monticello Reservoir and they are available for passive public recreational use, as described within the prescription below.

³ The waters of Monticello Reservoir, excluding the Recreation Lake, are available for public waterfowl hunting as discussed under Section 4.0.

PRESCRIPTION: The islands on Monticello Reservoir are available for passive⁴ public recreational use, such as bank fishing, walking and bird watching. Hunting is prohibited on the islands.

2.1.4.2 RECREATION LAKE

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

PRESCRIPTION: 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 will be permitted on the shoreline of the Recreation Lake. Meandering paths and water withdrawals may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

2.1.5 NON-DEVELOPMENT AREAS

CLASSIFICATION: Lands under this classification warrant special protection because they may provide important habitat, aesthetic values, or other significant Project characteristics.

PRESCRIPTION: SCE&G will not permit private shoreline development for Project lands under this classification.

⁴ Passive recreation use can be defined as those recreation activities that are generally non-consumptive in nature, require a minimum of facilitatesfacilities, and/or have a minimal environmental impact.

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The purpose of the Shoreline Management Handbook and Permitting Guidelines is to maintain, balance and conserve the Project's natural and human-made resources, recreational opportunities, and energy production while complying with the terms of the Project's FERC license. SCE&G implements certain environmental policies and practices to achieve the purpose described above.

2.2.1 NON-DISTURBANCE POLICY

Trees, bushes, and other vegetation growing on Project property play an important role in protecting the environmental, scenic and recreational values of Monticello Reservoir. Protection of the shoreline and Project property is important to ensure and maintain a sound, healthy lake environment.

Clearing or removal of trees or vegetative cover by back-property owners and/or non-SCE&G personnel is strictly prohibited except within a permitted access path. Any unauthorized removal of shoreline vegetation will result in the immediate cancellation of dock and other permits issued by SCE&G. Violators will be required to replant and restore the disturbed area with such plantings and/or other measures as SCE&G determines is necessary to mitigate and correct the situation.

SCE&G may implement sound forest management practices on Project property as determined appropriate. SCE&G implements these practices in accordance with South Carolina State Best Management Practices as discussed in the Shoreline Management Plan (included under separate cover).

2.2.2 AQUATIC PLANTS

Lake Management, in cooperation with the South Carolina Aquatic Plant Management Council, manages the Aquatic Weed Program on Monticello Reservoir. Management includes periodic monitoring of Monticello Reservoir for hydrilla by SCE&G. 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.

2.2.3 WOODY DEBRIS & STUMP MANAGEMENT

Woody debris consists of both large and small woody vegetation that is floating or submerged, stationary or transitory, exposed or transported by lake fluctuations and flows and is subject to decay. Monticello Reservoir does not have a significant source of woody debris; however, as a baseline, SCE&G maintains a policy of no disturbance for any and all woody debris and stumps on Project property unless its removal by SCE&G is necessary for reasons of health and human safety, or the debris is so minimal that it is insignificant in the provision of fish or wildlife habitat. [SCE&G may partner with SCDNR to enhance fisheries habitat. See additional wording to be provided by Lorianne Riggins.](#)

2.2.4 FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

SCE&G will manage timber within the Monticello Project boundary line in accordance with South Carolina's Best Management Practices for Forestry publication.

2.3 PUBLIC ACCESS AREAS

SCE&G has developed and maintains four public parks and one informal fishing area on Monticello Reservoir. These include the following:

- Highway 99 Public Access Area
- Recreation Lake Access Area
- Highway 215 Boat Ramp
- Scenic Overlook
- Highway 99 Informal Fishing Area

Each park provides facilities for boat launching, courtesy dock(s), and/or picnic facilities for public use. The Recreation Lake also provides opportunities for swimming⁵. The Scenic Overlook is part of a multiple use recreation area that is maintained in conjunction with Fairfield County Recreation Commission. The scenic overlook area includes picnicking facilities and a fishing facility for those persons with disabilities (maintained exclusively by SCE&G). Additional amenities, maintained by others, include a baseball field, tennis courts, a basketball court, and trails.

⁵ Please note that no lifeguard is on duty. Swim at your own risk.

The Recreation Lake Beach Area is open from sunrise to sunset: April 1 through September 30. The Beach Area is closed October 1 through March 31. All other recreation facilities at Monticello Reservoir are open from sunrise to sunset, year-round.

Alcoholic beverages, hunting and pets are prohibited on SCE&G property. Primitive or overnight camping is only allowed at the Highway 99 Public Access Area, and is prohibited on all other Project property. Park rules and regulations are posted at each developed location. In addition, all islands on Monticello Reservoir and SCE&G Project property along the Monticello Reservoir shoreline (except those lands classified as Project Operations or Nuclear Exclusion) are available for passive public recreation activities. Please see Figure 3 for an identification of recreation areas on Monticello Reservoir.

2.4 SHORELINE ACTIVITIES/DEVELOPMENT PERMITTING

It is the policy of Lake Management to authorize certain private uses of and/or acts upon Project lands by permit when such uses or acts are compatible with the public interest and comply with the requirements of the FERC license for the Project. SCE&G reserves the right to approve final design and placement of docks, access paths, and other permitted activities, as described below⁶. Any activity not in compliance with the shoreline parameters outlined below may constitute a trespass.

2.4.1 DOCKS

A permit must be obtained from Lake Management for the construction, installation, replacement of, or addition to any dock. Any adjacent landowner interested in construction, installation, replacement of, or addition to any dock *must* contact SCE&G *prior* to the start of the activity. The configuration and location of a dock will then be determined during a site visit by an SCE&G representative. Only then may the adjacent landowner proceed with construction activities in compliance with this Permitting Handbook.

General boat dock design may involve either fixed or a combination of fixed and floating structures (Figure 4). Additional dock construction requirements are as follows:

⁶ Permitted water withdrawals are discussed under Section 5.0.

- Dock construction material must consist of approved, treated lumber only. Steel and other building materials will be evaluated on an individual basis. All building materials must be approved for outdoor use.
- All dock floatation must consist of encased or encapsulated Styrofoam billets. No exposed foam billets or metal or plastic drums will be permitted. Floatation which sinks when punctured or becomes waterlogged is prohibited.
- Docks must have reflectors. Reflectors must be placed on each corner of the dock and be visible to boating traffic.
- All permanent, fixed docks must be built one foot above the maximum high water mark (425-foot contour).
- SCE&G prohibits the placement of sinks, toilets, showers, etc. or any type of equipment or construction on docks, or SCE&G property, which will create, cause, or allow any liquid or solid waste to be discharged into the waters of Monticello Reservoir.

Upon completion of dock construction, SCE&G will inspect each dock to ensure compliance and assign an inventory number to compliant docks. Only then will a dock be deemed permitted.

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 (Figure 5). Additionally, docks will not be permitted on shoreline affected by significant erosion or steep slopes unless the applicant agrees to provide approved shoreline erosion control devices. This must be accomplished without the clearing of vegetation or disturbance of shallow water habitat. Use of common docks will be encouraged where practical.

2.4.1.1 PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL DOCKS

Please review the information included in Section 2.4.1, above, before proceeding. To be eligible for a private individual dock, a lot for a single family dwelling first must have a minimum of 200 feet along the Project Boundary Line (Figure 6). Additionally, the distance from the Project Boundary Line to the high water mark (425-foot contour) may not be greater than 200 feet in depth in the vicinity of the proposed dock. Only one dock will be permitted on a single-family lot⁷. One approximately 10-foot wide meandering path will be permitted from the adjacent property owner through Project property for dock access.

⁷ 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.

Docks may generally be up to 750 square feet in overall size (surface area) and 75 feet in length. Exact dock length may vary depending on curvature or slope of the shoreline. However, in no case may they interfere with navigation or adjoining property access. If an interference does exist, size and length may be restricted, or a permit may be denied.

2.4.1.2 PRIVATE COMMON DOCKS

Please review the information included in Section 2.4.1, above, before proceeding. Common docks provide lake access for two single-family adjacent property owners. The combined adjoining lots must have a minimum of 200 feet on the Project Boundary Line (Figure 7). Both property owners must have at least 100 feet on the Project Boundary Line in order to participate in a common dock permit. Additionally, the distance from the Project Boundary Line to the high water mark (425-foot contour) may not be greater than 200 feet in depth in the vicinity of the proposed dock. One approximately 10-foot wide dock access path will be permitted in the vicinity of the common property line between the two adjacent property owners. Property owners must share the one path.

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 or in such other circumstances that SCE&G deems appropriate.

2.4.1.3 DOCK MODIFICATIONS

Prior to initiating any project, property owners should contact Lake Management. Dock modifications that may temporarily or permanently affect the land or water of the shoreline require submittal of a permit application to SCE&G and approval of the application prior to the commencement of any such modifications. However, general maintenance and repairs of docks, such as replacing boards, may not require permitting. Dock owners must contact Lake Management for more information and guidance regarding the need for a permit to conduct dock work.

2.4.2 SHORELINE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

No clearing or removal of trees or vegetative cover within the Project boundary will be permitted except directly within a permitted access path (see Section 2.4.3 for a discussion of access paths). Permission to remove vegetation within a permitted access path will only be granted by 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-path in the permitted condition utilizing hand held tools and without the use of herbicides.

Any unauthorized removal of shoreline vegetation may result in the cancellation of 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 other measures as SCE&G determines is necessary to mitigate and correct the situation.

2.4.3 ACCESS PATH

A single access path may be cleared with hand held tools and without the use of herbicides from the adjacent property owner's land upon approval of SCE&G. A SCE&G Lake Management representative will identify and designate the location of all access paths. Access path restrictions vary dependent upon whether the path will be permitted on Monticello Reservoir or the Recreation Lake. The adjacent property owner must have a minimum of 200 feet on the Project Boundary Line (Figure 6). Additionally, the distance from the Project Boundary Line to the high water mark (425-foot contour) may not be greater than 200 feet in depth in the area of the proposed access path. Examples of a permitted access path are included as Figures 8 for Monticello Reservoir and Figure 9 for the Recreation Lake.

2.4.3.1 MONTICELLO RESERVOIR

Please review the information included in Section 2.4.3, above, before proceeding. An approximately 10-foot wide access path may be permitted through SCE&G property to the shoreline of Monticello Reservoir. 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 in diameter at breast height may be removed within the access path.

2.4.3.2 RECREATION LAKE

Please review the information included in Section 2.4.3, above, before proceeding. An approximately 5-foot wide access path may be permitted through SCE&G property to the shoreline of the Recreation Lake. 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 in diameter at breast height may be removed within the access path.

2.4.4 SHORELINE STABILIZATION

SCE&G supports voluntary efforts to address shoreline erosion in the immediate area of docks or access paths for adjacent property owners. Additionally, SCE&G may require an adjacent property owner to provide approved shoreline erosion control devices if the adjacent property owner submits a permit application for a dock and/or access path on shoreline affected by significant erosion or steep slopes.

To ensure that appropriate, effective techniques and materials are used, SCE&G monitors and controls erosion control projects on or directly affecting Project Property. Erosion control measures on or affecting Project Property must use SCE&G shoreline stabilization practices appropriate for the specific situation. SCE&G prefers to see employment of vegetative shoreline stabilization techniques (bioengineering) to address soil erosion problems, whenever possible. However, 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 structural components. Bricks, blocks, telephone poles, tires, or materials other than rip-rap are prohibited as alternative shoreline stabilization material.

2.5 PROHIBITED STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES

The following structures and activities are prohibited on SCE&G Project property and on the waters of Monticello Reservoir and the Recreation Lake. These prohibitions will be enforced by SCE&G or an appropriate state or federal agency.

Prohibited Structures:

- Roofs or covers over docks;
- Boat lifts;
- Boat slips;
- Boathouses;
- Fueling facilities on a dock;
- Private boat ramps;
- Houseboats;
- Watercraft exceeding 30 feet in length;
- Watercraft with marine sanitation devices ("MSD");
- Commercial marinas;
- Marine rails;
- 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;

Prohibited Activities:

- Water skiing;
- Jet Skiing;
- Parasailing;
- Paragliding;
- Mooring;

- Excavations/dredging;
- Effluent discharges;
- Planting of grass except as a permitted bioengineering erosion control measure;
- Storage or stockpiling of construction material;
- Livestock access to reservoir⁸
- Vegetation removal of any type except in a permitted access path to the shoreline;
- Use of herbicides; and,
- Limbing or trimming of vegetation on Project property to create views or visual corridors.

⁸ Unless grandfathered through deed reservations.

3.0 PARR RESERVOIR

3.1 LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS

Three distinct land management classifications have been developed for the shorelines surrounding Parr Reservoir. These land management classifications are as follows: Project Operations; Public Recreation; and, Non-Development Areas.

3.1.1 PROJECT OPERATIONS

CLASSIFICATION: This classification includes SCE&G-owned and managed lands required for operation of the Parr Shoals Development.

PRESCRIPTION: Public access to, and activities upon, these lands is restricted to ensure public safety and security.

3.1.2 PUBLIC RECREATION

CLASSIFICATION: 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. Project lands devoted to public recreation include developed park sites, public boat launches, Wildlife Management Areas (WMA), properties set aside for future recreational development, Pearson's Island, and shoals on Parr Reservoir owned by SCE&G.

PRESCRIPTION: With the exception of Pearson's Island and shoals within Parr Reservoir, which are maintained in their natural condition, SCE&G manages the areas based on the specific, designated recreational activities for each, including hunting⁹, fishing, picnicking, primitive and overnight camping (at Cannon's Creek, Heller's Creek and Hwy 34 Park Sites) and boat launching. SCE&G developed and maintained access areas on Parr Reservoir are depicted in Figure 3. Private permitted activities are excluded from areas under this classification.

3.1.2.1 PEARSON'S ISLAND AND SHOALS

PRESCRIPTION: 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 property with the exception of those areas designated under South Carolina Department Natural

⁹ Certain portions of Parr Reservoir are available for public waterfowl hunting as discussed under Section 4.0.

Resource's (SCDNR) WMA Program. 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.

3.1.2.2 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Portions of Project lands are included in the SCDNR statewide 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. Additionally, portions of Parr Reservoir are designated as a waterfowl management area under the WMA program. ~~Public Hunting-hunting~~ is not allowed on SCE&G property or Parr Reservoir 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>.

Commented [AWR1]: Change in SMP also.

PRESCRIPTION: ~~Public Hunting-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.

3.1.3 NON-DEVELOPMENT AREAS

CLASSIFICATION: 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.

PRESCRIPTION: SCE&G will generally not permit private shoreline development for Project lands under this classification. An exception to this may be made for meandering access paths and water withdrawals on a case-by-case basis upon written approval of SCE&G.

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PRACTICES

As discussed in Section 2.2, SCE&G implements certain environmental policies and practices to maintain, balance and conserve the area's natural and human-made resources, recreational opportunities, and energy production while complying with the terms of the Project's FERC license.

3.2.1 NON-DISTURBANCE POLICY

As discussed regarding Monticello Reservoir, trees, bushes, and other vegetation growing on Project property along Parr Reservoir play an important role in protecting the environmental, scenic and recreational values.

Clearing or removal of trees or vegetative cover by back-property owners and/or non-SCE&G personnel is strictly prohibited except within a permitted access path. Any unauthorized removal of shoreline vegetation will result in the immediate cancellation of permits issued by SCE&G. Violators will be required to replant and restore the disturbed area with such plantings and/or measures as SCE&G determines is necessary to mitigate and correct the situation.

SCE&G may implement sound forest management practices on Project property as determined appropriate. SCE&G implements these practices in accordance with South Carolina State Best Management Practices as discussed in the Shoreline Management Plan (included under separate cover).

3.2.2 FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

SCE&G will manage timber within the Parr Project boundary line in accordance with South Carolina's Best Management Practices for Forestry publication.

3.3 PUBLIC ACCESS AREAS

SCE&G has developed and maintains two public parks and one primitive boat ramp on Parr Reservoir. These include the following:

- Cannon's Creek Public Access Area
- Heller's Creek Public Access Area
- Highway 34 Primitive Ramp

Each park provides facilities for boat launching, courtesy dock(s), and/or picnic facilities for public use. Additionally, Pearson's Island is located within Parr Reservoir, is owned by SCE&G and is available for passive public recreational use.

As discussed under Section 3.1, the Broad and Enoree Waterfowl Areas are included in the SCDNR statewide 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. For additional information on these areas, please visit the SCDNR website at <http://dnr.sc.gov/wma/index.html>.

Alcoholic beverages, public hunting (with the exception of the Broad River and Enoree Waterfowl Areas) and pets (except hunting dogs at the Broad River and Enoree Waterfowl Areas) are prohibited on Project property. Park rules and regulations are posted at each developed location. SCE&G Project property along the Parr Reservoir shoreline (except those lands classified as Project Operations) are available for passive public recreation activities. Please see Figure 3 for an identification of recreation areas on Parr Reservoir.

3.4 SHORELINE ACTIVITIES/DEVELOPMENT PERMITTING

It is the policy of the SCE&G Lake Management Department to authorize certain private uses of and/or acts upon Project lands by permit when such uses or acts are compatible with the public interest and comply with the requirements of the license for the Project. SCE&G reserves the right to approve final design and placement of access paths, and other permitted activities, as described below¹⁰. Any activity not in compliance with the shoreline parameters outlined below may constitute a trespass.

3.4.1 SHORELINE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

No clearing or removal of trees or vegetative cover within the Project boundary will be permitted except directly within a permitted access path (see Section 3.4.2 for a discussion of access paths). Permission to remove vegetation within a permitted access path will only be granted by Lake Management after a site visit with the applicant. Once clearing of the access path is completed

¹⁰ Permitted water withdrawals are discussed under Section 5.0.

according to the permit, the applicant may maintain the site-path in the permitted condition utilizing hand held tools and without the use of herbicides.

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 measures as SCE&G determines is necessary to mitigate and correct the situation.

3.4.2 ACCESS PATH

A single access path approximately 5-foot wide may be cleared with hand held tools and without the use of herbicides from the adjacent property owner's land to the edge of Parr Reservoir upon approval of SCE&G ~~A single, approximately 5-foot wide access path may be permitted through SCE&G property to the shoreline of Parr Reservoir~~ (Figure 10). A Lake Management representative will identify and designate the location of all access paths. 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 in diameter at breast height may be removed within the access path. The distance from the Project Boundary Line to the high water mark (266-foot contour) may not be greater than 200 feet in depth, with exceptions on a case by case basis, in the area of the proposed access path.

3.5 PROHIBITED STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES

The following structures and activities are prohibited on SCE&G Project property and on the waters of Parr Reservoir. These prohibitions will be enforced by SCE&G or an appropriate state or federal agency.

Prohibited Structures:

- Private boat docks;
- Private shoreline stabilization;
- Boathouses;
- Private boat ramps;
- Commercial marinas;
- Marine rails;
- Sea walls;

- Fences;
- Electrical service;
- 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;

Prohibited Activities:

- Jet skiing;
- Water skiing;
- Parasailing;
- Paragliding;
- Mooring;
- Excavations/dredging (except commercial operations permitted by the state);
- Effluent discharges;
- Storage or stockpiling of construction material;
- Livestock access to reservoir¹¹
- Vegetation removal of any type except in a permitted access path to the shoreline;
- Use of herbicides: and,
- Limbing or trimming of vegetation on Project property to create views or visual corridors.

¹¹ Unless grandfathered through deed reservations.

4.0 PUBLIC FISHING, BOATING & HUNTING

Commented [AWR2]: Remove this section from the PH and make sure it is covered in the SMP.

The SCDNR maintains fishery management responsibility and state fishing regulations enforcement on Monticello and Parr reservoirs. Fishing regulations are available at SCDNR's website at: <http://www.dnr.sc.gov/fishregs/fishing.html>. SCE&G may partner with SCDNR to enhance fisheries habitat. See additional wording to be provided by Lorianne Riggin.

The boating laws of South Carolina are enforced by the 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 reservoirs and should be observed. Due to operation of the pumped storage generating plant, the waters of Monticello and Parr reservoirs can fluctuate several feet in a matter of several hours. This fluctuation makes it especially important for boaters and other lake recreators to assume a high degree of personal responsibility for their own safety by being especially aware and cautious. Shoals and hazardous areas are marked by the SCDNR. However, it must not be assumed that every potentially dangerous shoal and hazardous area has been marked.

The waters of Monticello Reservoir, excluding the Recreation Lake, and certain portions of Parr Reservoir are designated as a 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 WMA permit is required to hunt in areas with this designation. Hunters must familiarize themselves with hunting rules and regulations. Regulations pertaining to Monticello and Parr reservoirs 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-water~~ Fisheries
1000 Assembly Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 167
Columbia, South Carolina 29202
Telephone: 803-734-3886

5.0 WATER WITHDRAWAL

Piping and other transportation/delivery equipment to be placed on Project property necessary for water withdrawals require a permit from SCE&G. Water withdrawals may be permitted on Monticello Reservoir, the Recreation Lake and Parr Reservoir as deemed appropriate by Lake Management. Water withdrawal for residential property must be for irrigation purposes only. Requests for withdrawal of up to one million gallons per day (MGD) may also require state and federal agency consultation prior to approval by SCE&G. SCE&G may impose additional limits in granting permits for state and/or federally approved applications. 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 low water conditions.

Water withdrawal applications for commercial use may be treated differently than those for residential irrigation purposes. Water withdrawal applications for greater than one MGD must be forwarded to the FERC for approval. The applicant for a water withdrawal of greater than one MGD may be required to bear the expenses of filing the application and will be required to compensate SCE&G for water withdrawn. An application to withdraw water from Monticello or Parr reservoirs for commercial purposes must include the following information:

- a complete description of the purpose for the removal;
- removal processes to be used;
- volumes to be withdrawn;
- design plans;
- copies of all required local, state, and federal permits and reports;
- the required fee; and
- any additional information as required by SCE&G.

Applications for a permit to remove water must be submitted to SCE&G for review. Applicants should contact Lake Management for permit applications and additional information.

6.0 PERMITTING APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Requests for permits for docks, access paths, water withdrawals, and shoreline stabilization must be submitted to SCE&G's Lake Management Department in writing and on forms provided by SCE&G. Information will be furnished to the applicant concerning the requirement for formal approval of shoreline requests. For permitting information call or write:

SCE&G Lake Management Department
6248 Bush River Road
Columbia, SC 29212
803-217-9221

6.1 PERMITTING FEES

SCE&G charges individual processing fees for its efforts in managing various permitting activities around the reservoirs. Permit fees are listed below and are due at the time of application submission to SCE&G. If an application is denied the permit fee will be returned.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| • Docks | \$100 |
| • Access Paths | \$100 |
| • Water Withdrawals for Residential Irrigation ¹² | \$100 |
| • Shoreline Stabilization | \$100 |

An annual Administrative Fee may be implemented, as FERC allows SCE&G the right to charge a reasonable fee to cover the costs of administering its Shoreline Permitting Program, which adds significant management responsibilities and costs to SCE&G's operation. SCE&G will give adequate public notice through appropriate communication avenues before changing the fee structure. Failure to comply with this policy may result in the revocation of existing permits, fines, or legal action, as well as loss of consideration for future permits.

6.2 PERMITTING ENFORCEMENT AND VIOLATIONS

SCE&G will conduct periodic shoreline inspections to ensure compliance with the SMP and Permitting Handbook. Dock applicants are responsible for maintaining their structures in good repair and safe condition. If at any time a dock is determined by a SCE&G Lake Management representative to be in disrepair or a hazardous condition, it must be repaired or removed from

¹² Fees for water withdrawals for commercial applications will be determined in consultation with SCE&G Lake Management.

Commented [AWR3]: Add website link to permitting application. <https://www.sceg.com/about-us/lakes-and-recreation#monticello-par-reservoirs>

Monticello Reservoir waters immediately. SCE&G reserves the right to remove any dock on its property as conditions warrant.

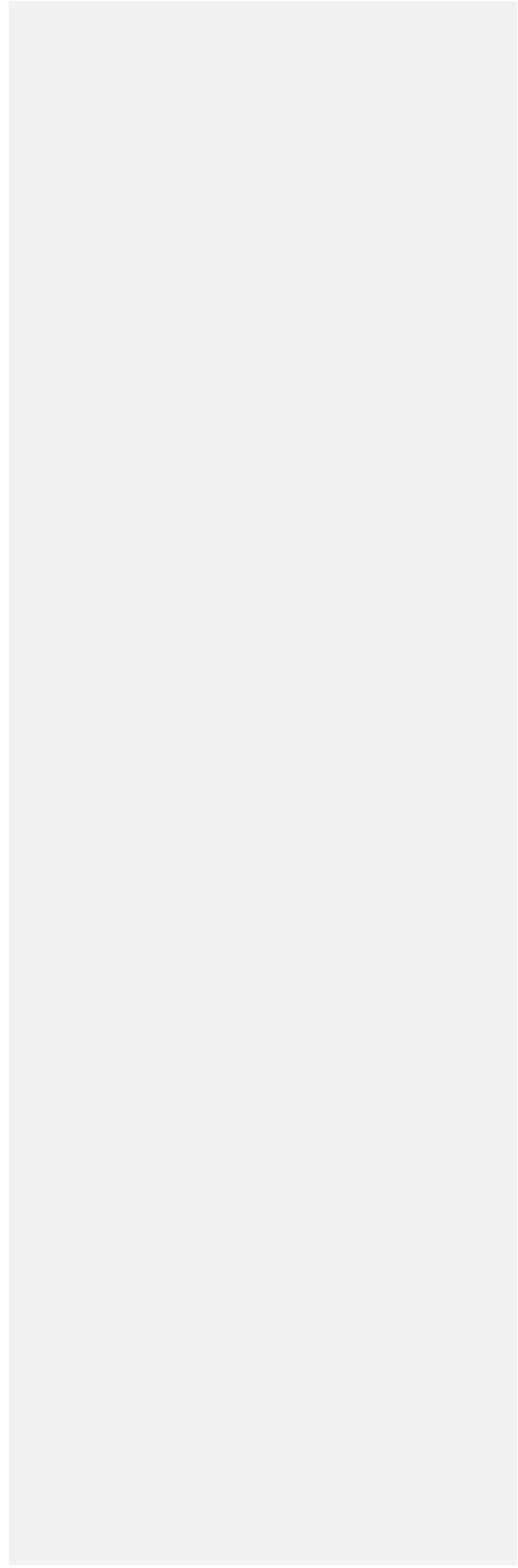
SCE&G also makes note of unauthorized structures during its surveys, and urges residents and other lake visitors to report what they believe may be unauthorized activity on Monticello and Parr reservoirs, the Recreation Lake and other Project property. SCE&G Lake Management representatives will issue Stop Work Directives for any violations that are detected on SCE&G property. Any unauthorized clearing of the trees or underbrush will result in the immediate cancellation of permits, as well as action to require re-vegetation of the affected area. Removal of merchantable timber will require reimbursement to SCE&G subject to valuation of the SCE&G Forestry Operations Department. Additional, consequences for violations may include loss of consideration for future permits, fines, and/or legal action.

6.3 MISCELLANEOUS

- Deeds, permits, or other instruments affecting Project lands and waters will contain all standard covenants customarily imposed upon Project property and such other covenants as in the sole discretion of SCE&G may be desirable or appropriate. The instrument may contain indemnity clauses and insurance provisions.
- Permitting fees do not constitute a charge for admission to Project lands.
- SCE&G retains the right to vary the amount of application fees.
- No vested right or rights enforceable by third parties are created by SCE&G's Policies or Procedures.

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PERMITTING FIGURES AND EXAMPLES

APPENDIX B
SHORELINE PERMIT APPLICATION



APPENDIX C
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APPENDIX D
VEGETATION AGREEMENT

APPENDIX E
SHORELINE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT



**South Carolina Electric & Gas Company
Lake Management Department
6248 Bush River Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29212**

(803) 217-9221

Published

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

July 2015

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SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY

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**SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN
MONTICELLO 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 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 Non-Development Areas. Public Recreation land includes land within public parks, SCE&G developed recreation areas, and islands.¹ Non-Development 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.

Commented [AWR1]: Make list of classifications same order as descriptions of classifications.

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 7.0 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.

¹ 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.

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 within the Project property 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

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"] 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 Reservoir² 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, and a gross storage of 400,000 acre-feet. Monticello Reservoir has approximately 57 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 approximately 88 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 boundary³ 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

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

³ 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.

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 ("Project property") 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 FERC in 1991. After several years of discussion and revisions, the initial SMP was approved by the 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 relicensing⁴ 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:

⁴ 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.

- 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.

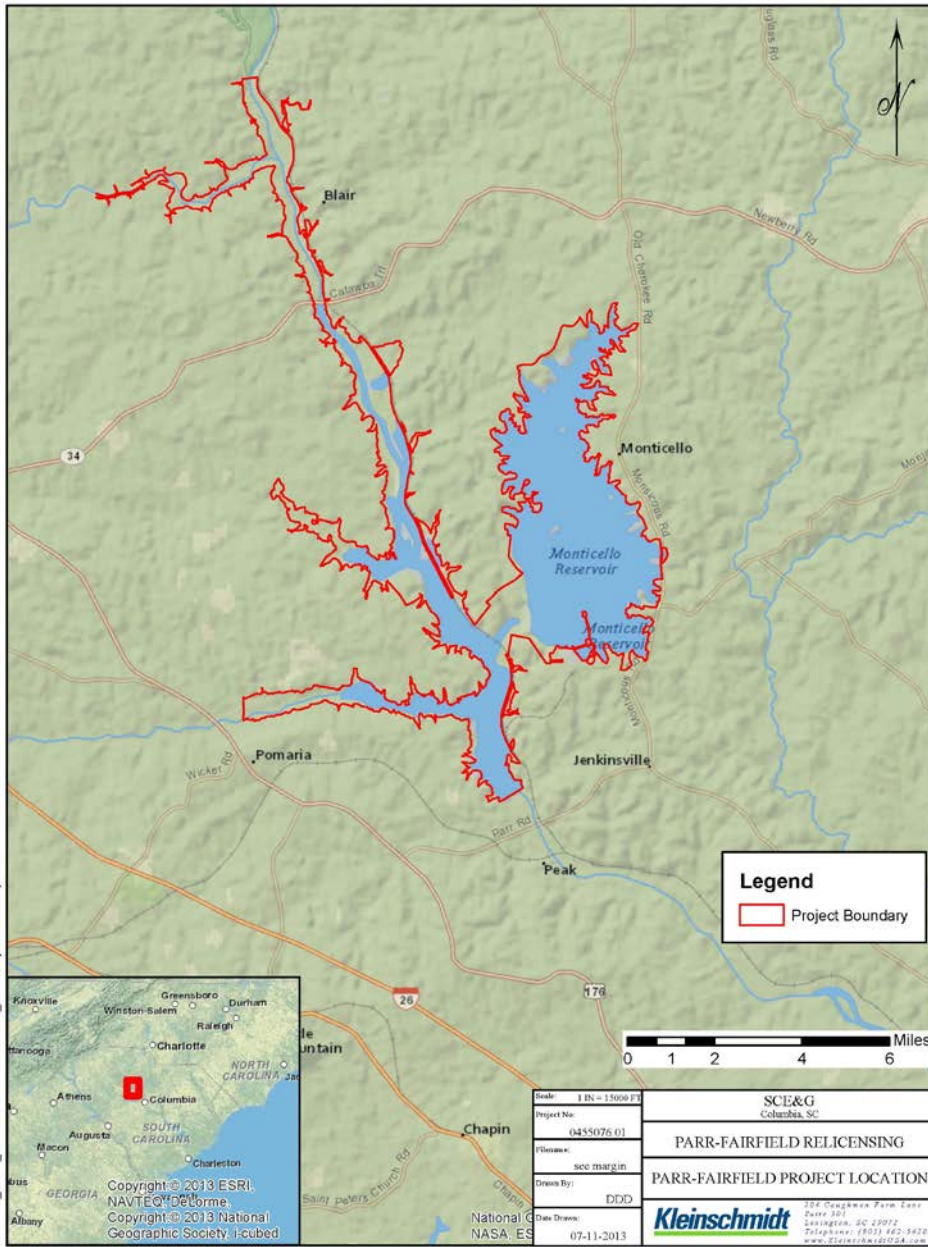


FIGURE 1-1 PROJECT LOCATION AND BOUNDARY MAP

2.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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, access paths across Project 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

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. 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).

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 FERC to regulate the use of Project shorelines. After extensive stakeholder consultation, an amended SMP was filed with the FERC. 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; 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 in fee or obtained flowage rights for all lands necessary or appropriate for project operations, including lands for recreational use and shoreline control, [as described above in Section 3.0](#). A Project boundary map is included as Figure 1-1.

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. Provide for current and future 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. Protect scenic values;
10. Monitor and permit shoreline activities;
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). 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

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

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
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 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

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, 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. 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 Operations*	4.14	501
Nuclear Exclusion Zone Project *	5.43	184
Shoreline Permitting	20.70	225
Public Recreation*	18.73**	892**
Non-Development	8.60	150
TOTAL	57.60	1,952

*No docks allowed

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

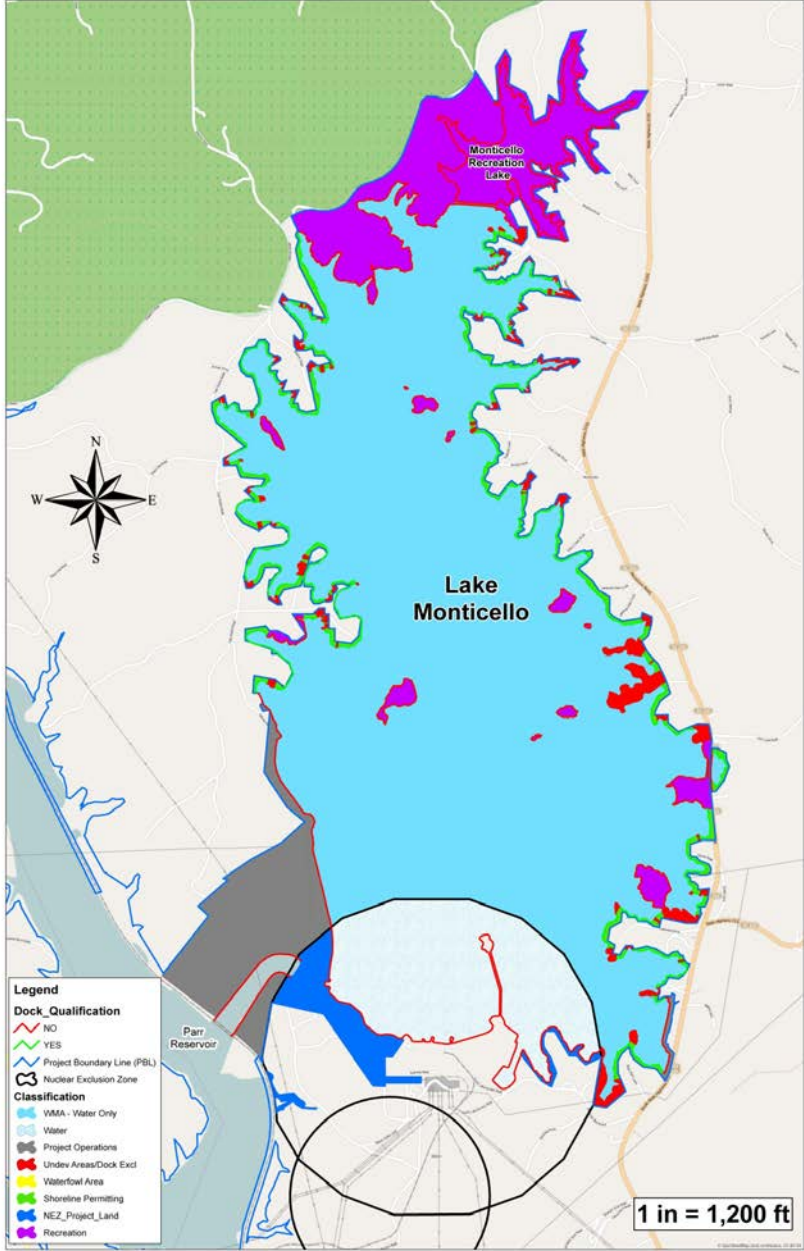


FIGURE 5-1 SHORELINE CLASSIFICATIONS MAP FOR MONTICELLO RESERVOIR

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 on Project property 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 uses upon approval by SCE&G. This does not include commercial activities (other than commercial water withdrawals).

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:

- Recreation Lake
- Public boat launches, and other areas currently being managed as public access;
- Islands on Monticello Reservoir;
- Properties owned by SCE&G that are set aside for future recreational development.

5.4.1 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 for fisheries and recreation opportunities.

5.4.2 PUBLIC ACCESS AREAS

There are four public parks and one informal fishing area on Monticello Reservoir. All recreation facilities at Monticello Reservoir are open year-round from sunrise to sunset, except the Recreation Lake Beach Area, which is closed October 1 through March 31. For a list of authorized activities, please see the Permitting Handbook.

5.4.3 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).

5.4.4 FUTURE RECREATION AREAS

Future Recreation Areas include lands SCE&G has set aside for future recreational development, if and when it is determined additional recreation access is needed.

5.5 NON-DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Lands under this classification warrant special protection because they may provide important habitat, aesthetic values, or other significant Project characteristics.

6.0 LAND USE PRESCRIPTIONS

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, 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/lakes-and-recreation#monticello-par-reservoirs> 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 Fairfield Development. Public access and recreation activities on these lands are restricted for reasons of safety and security.

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 and recreation activities on these lands are restricted for reasons of safety and security.

6.3 SHORELINE PERMITTING

Residential landowners whose property adjoins lands within the Shoreline Permitting classification may be eligible for certain permitted structures only upon written consent from Lake Management. SCE&G strictly regulates the placement and construction of permitted structures. To address aspects of shoreline structures, SCE&G has developed permitting application procedures and associated dock specification 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&G⁵. 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 launching⁶. SCE&G developed and maintained access areas on Monticello Reservoir are depicted in Figure 12-1. Private permitted activities, other than those noted under the Recreation Lake Section (Section 6.4.2) are excluded.

6.4.1 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.

6.4.2 ISLANDS

SCE&G owns all of the islands on Monticello Reservoir and they are available for passive⁷ public recreational use, such as fishing, walking and bird watching. Hunting is prohibited on the islands.

6.5 NON-DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Lands under this classification warrant special protection because they may provide important habitat or aesthetic values. SCE&G will not permit private shoreline development for Project lands under this classification.

⁵ SCE&G also manages some of the lands classified as public recreation for timber. Information on SCE&G's forest management practices is included in Section 11.1.1.1.

⁶ The waters of Monticello Reservoir, excluding the Recreation Lake, are available for public waterfowl hunting as discussed under Section 12.3.

⁷ Passive recreation use can be defined as those recreation activities that are generally non-consumptive in nature, require a minimum of facilities, and/or have a minimal environmental impact.

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 Project 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;
- Construction of a meandering access path and associated vegetation removal;
- Shoreline stabilization methods (including rip-rap and bio-engineering);
- Water withdrawal.

7.2 PROHIBITED STRUCTURES AND ACTIVITIES

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

Prohibited Structures:

- Roofs or covers over docks;
- Boat lifts;
- Boat slips;
- Boathouses;
- Fueling facilities on a dock;
- Private boat ramps;
- Houseboats;
- Watercraft exceeding 30 feet in length;
- Watercraft with marine sanitation devices ("MSD");
- Commercial marinas;

- Marine rails;
- 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;

Prohibited Activities:

- Water skiing;
- Jet Skiing
- Parasailing
- Paragliding
- Mooring;
- Excavations/dredging;
- Effluent discharges;
- Planting of grass except as a permitted bioengineering erosion control measure;
- Storage or stockpiling of construction material;
- Livestock access to reservoir⁸
- Primitive or overnight camping on all Project property, except at Highway 99 Public Access Area;
- Vegetation removal of any type except in a permitted access path to the shoreline;
- Use of herbicides; and,
- Limbing or trimming of vegetation on Project property to create views or visual corridors.

⁸ Unless grandfathered through deed reservations.

8.0 PERMITTING PROCESS FOR SHORELINE ACTIVITIES OR STRUCTURES

8.1 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 Project property. 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 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;
- Installation/application of shoreline stabilization; and,
- Installation of private docks.

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/lakes-and-recreation#monticello-par-reservoirs>, 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

8.1.1 DOCKS

A permit must be obtained from SCE&G Lake Management Department for the construction, installation, replacement of, or addition to any dock 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 lot⁹. Please see the Permitting Handbook for additional requirements.

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 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 shoreline

⁹ 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.

erosion that can be accomplished without the clearing of vegetation or disturbance of shallow water habitat. However, SCE&G reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to deny a permit.

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

8.1.2 SHORELINE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

In general, SCE&G maintains a policy of non-disturbance of any vegetation 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.

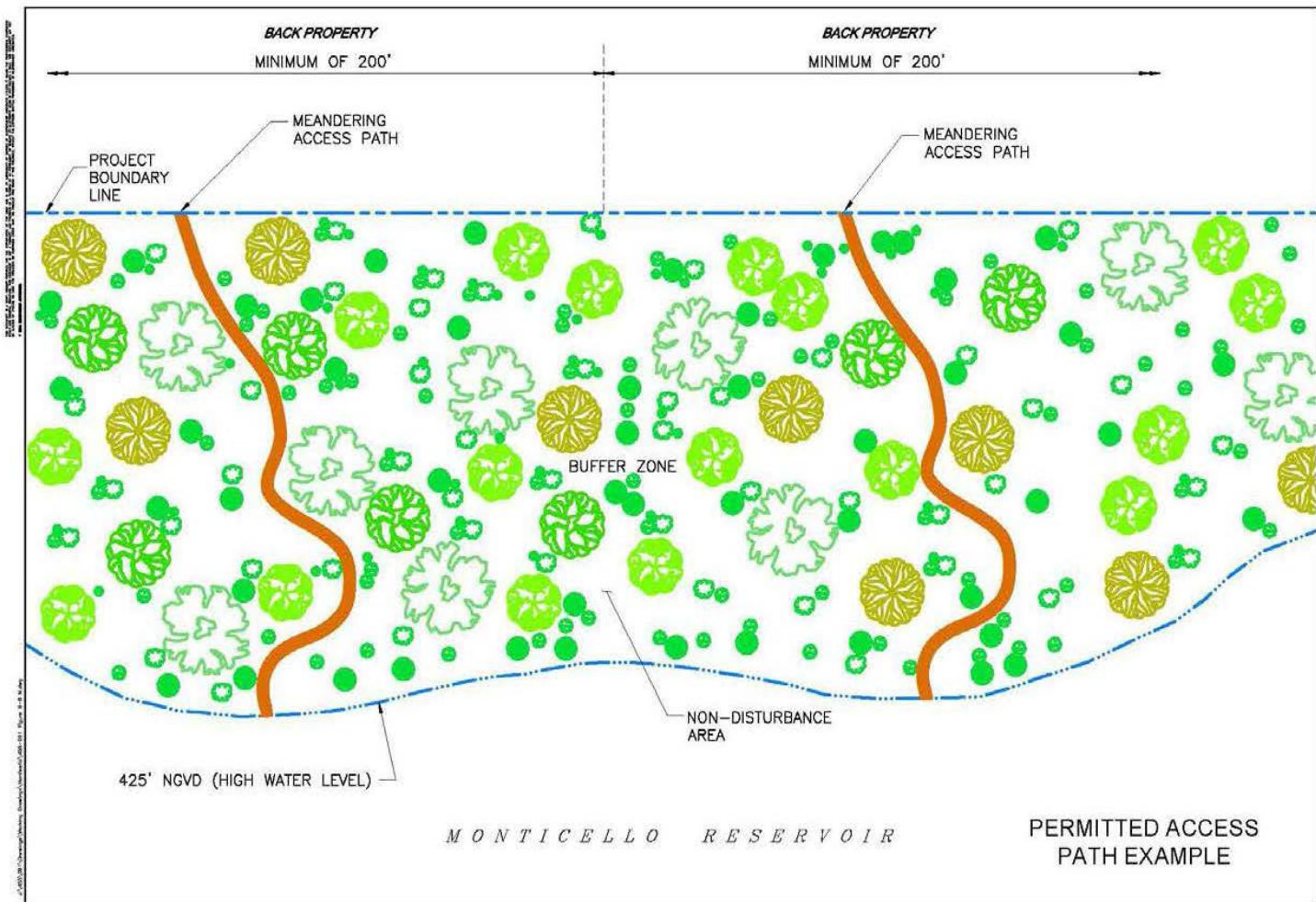
8.1.3 ACCESS PATH

A single 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 in diameter 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 8-1.

8.1.4 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 SCE&G, SCE&G supports voluntary efforts to address shoreline erosion in the immediate area of docks or access path 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.



Commented [AWR2]: Update with 200 feet from lake to PBL and add 10' to meandering path.

FIGURE 8-1 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 8-2 and Figure 8-3. 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 8-4 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.

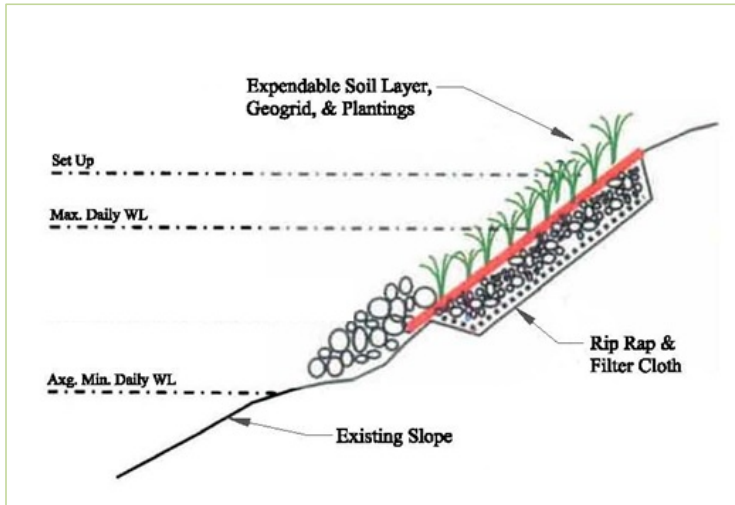


FIGURE 8-2 EXAMPLES OF SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL DESIGNS UTILIZING BIOENGINEERING AND STRUCTURAL TECHNOLOGIES (A)

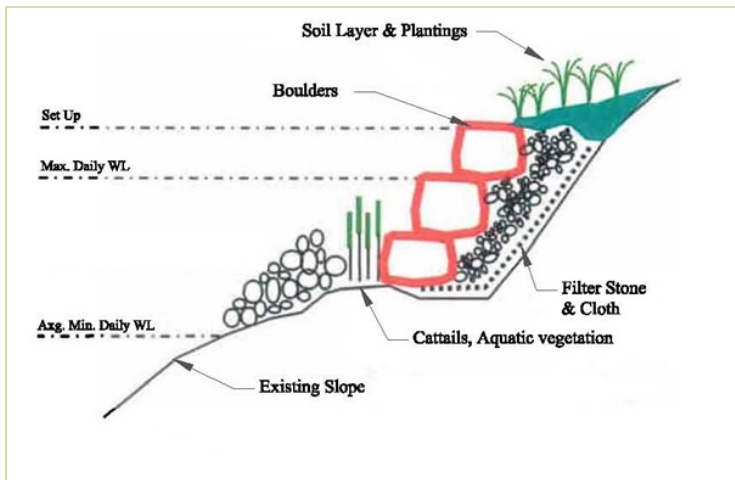


FIGURE 8-3 EXAMPLES OF SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL DESIGNS UTILIZING BIOENGINEERING AND STRUCTURAL TECHNOLOGIES (B)

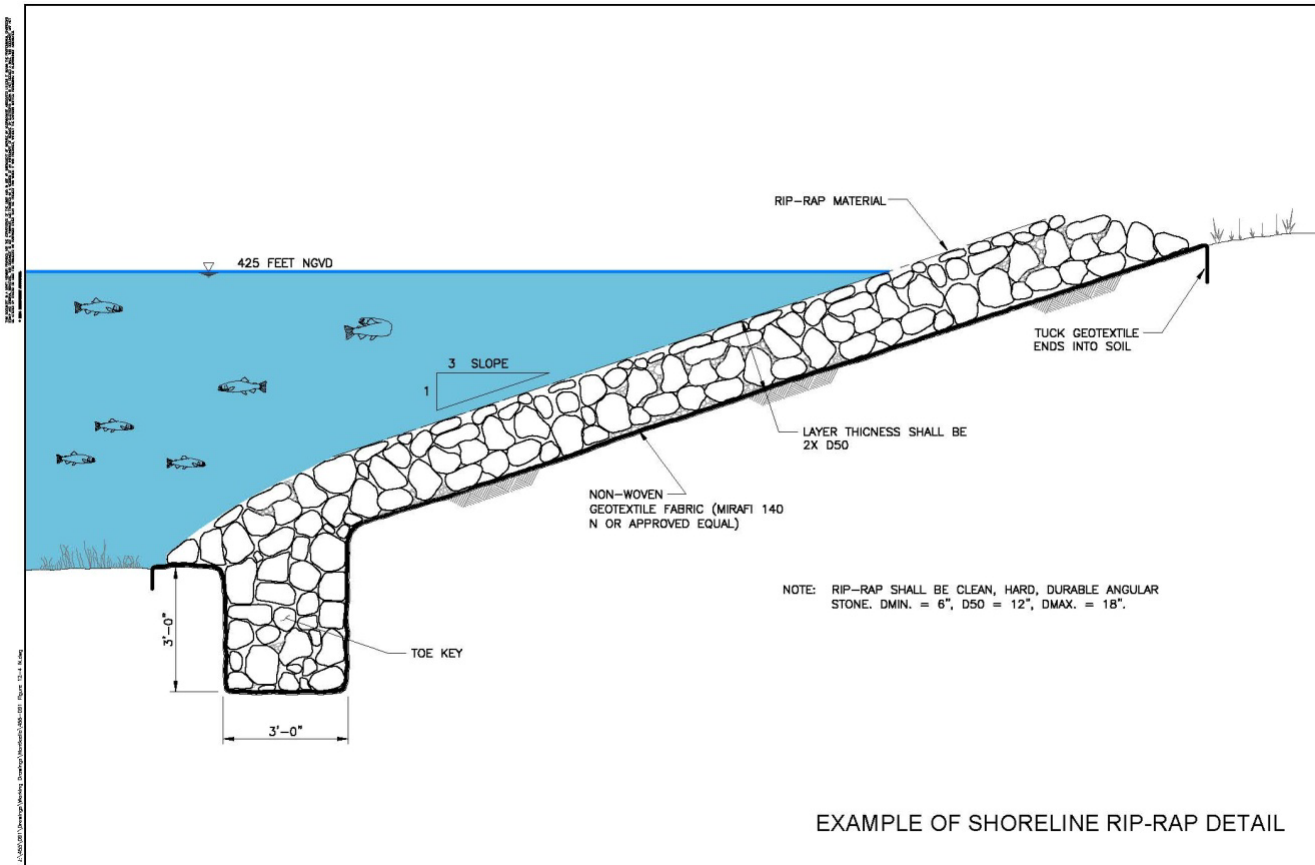


FIGURE 8-4 EXAMPLE OF SHORELINE RIP-RAP DETAIL

8.1.5 WATER WITHDRAWAL

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 permit to remove water must be submitted to SCE&G for review. 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, 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. 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, 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 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

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 management practices for the Fairfield Development (which includes Monticello Reservoir) described herein, may be reviewed and revised periodically during the period of the FERC license.

11.1.1 FOREST MANAGEMENT SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

SCE&G manages timber within the Monticello Project boundary line in accordance with South Carolina's Best Management Practices for Forestry publication. An online copy of this publication is available at <http://www.state.sc.us/forest/refbmp.htm>.

11.1.2 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 and visible mud 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. Additional

information on aquatic plant management throughout the state, including Monticello Reservoir, is available at SCDNR's website, <http://www.dnr.sc.gov/invasiveweeds/plan.html>.

11.1.3 WOODY DEBRIS & STUMP MANAGEMENT

Commented [AWR3]: Include wording from Lorianne Riggins

Monticello Reservoir does not have a significant source of woody debris. Woody debris and stump management are discussed in the Permitting Handbook.

11.2 LANDOWNER RECOMMENDED BMPs

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

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, 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 and dispose of 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.

12.3 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS/WATERFOWL HUNTING ONLY

The waters of Monticello Reservoir, excluding the Recreation Lake, are designated as a 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 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~~ water Fisheries
 1000 Assembly Street
 Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 167
Columbia, South Carolina 29202
 Telephone: 803-734-3886

12.4 WATER SAFETY

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.

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.

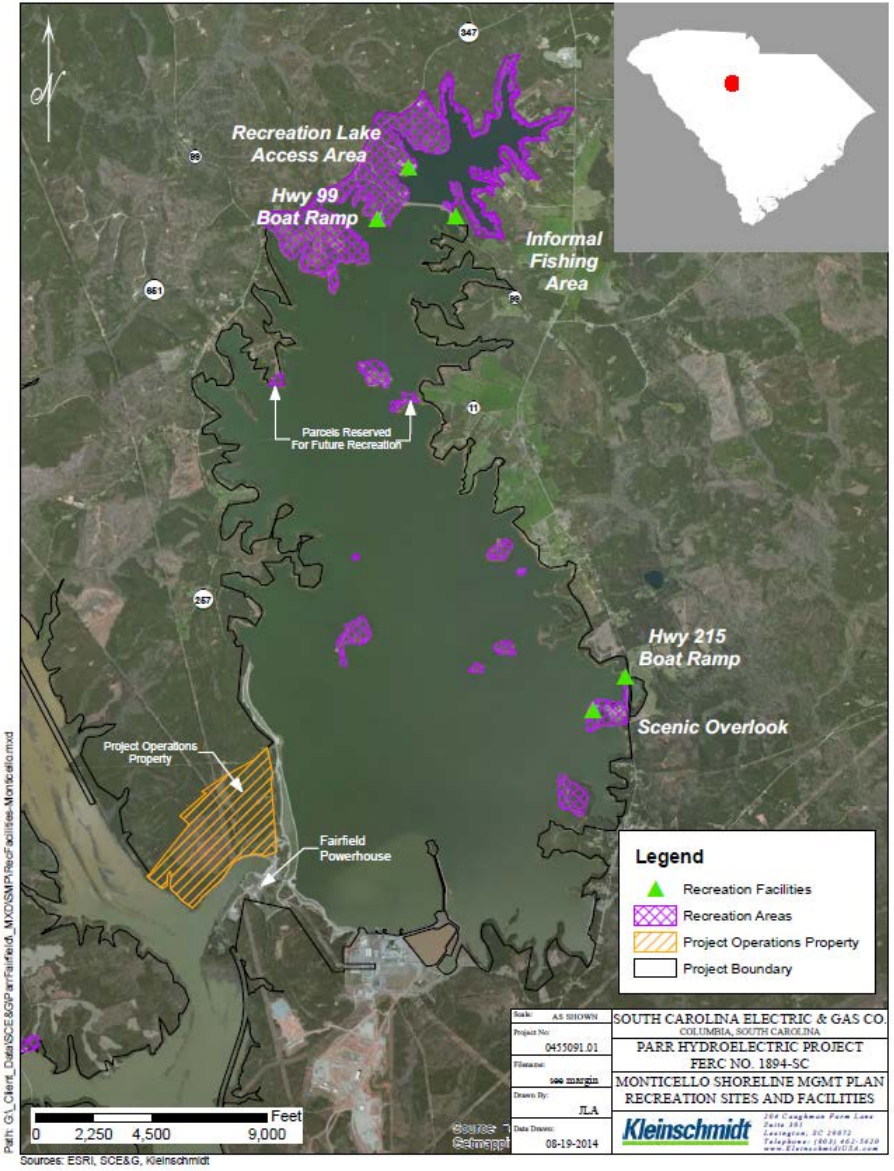


FIGURE 12-1 MONTECELLO RESERVOIR PUBLIC ACCESS AREA MAP

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. 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

- 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

July 2015

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN
PARR RESERVOIR

PARR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
(FERC No. 1894)

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Lexington, South Carolina
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July 2015

**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~~three management classifications. These classifications are as follows: Project Operations; Public Recreation; ~~Waterfowl Areas;~~ and, ~~Undeveloped-Non-Development~~ Areas. Public Recreation land includes land within SCE&G developed recreation 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.

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PARR RESERVOIR**

**PARR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
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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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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"] 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 Reservoir¹ 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, and a gross storage of 400,000 acre-feet. Monticello Reservoir has approximately 57 miles of shoreline within the Project boundary². 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 approximately 88 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

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

² 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.

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 ("Project property") to comply with the FERC License 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 FERC in 1991. After several years of discussion and revisions, the initial SMP was approved by the 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 relicensing³ 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:

³ 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.

- 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.

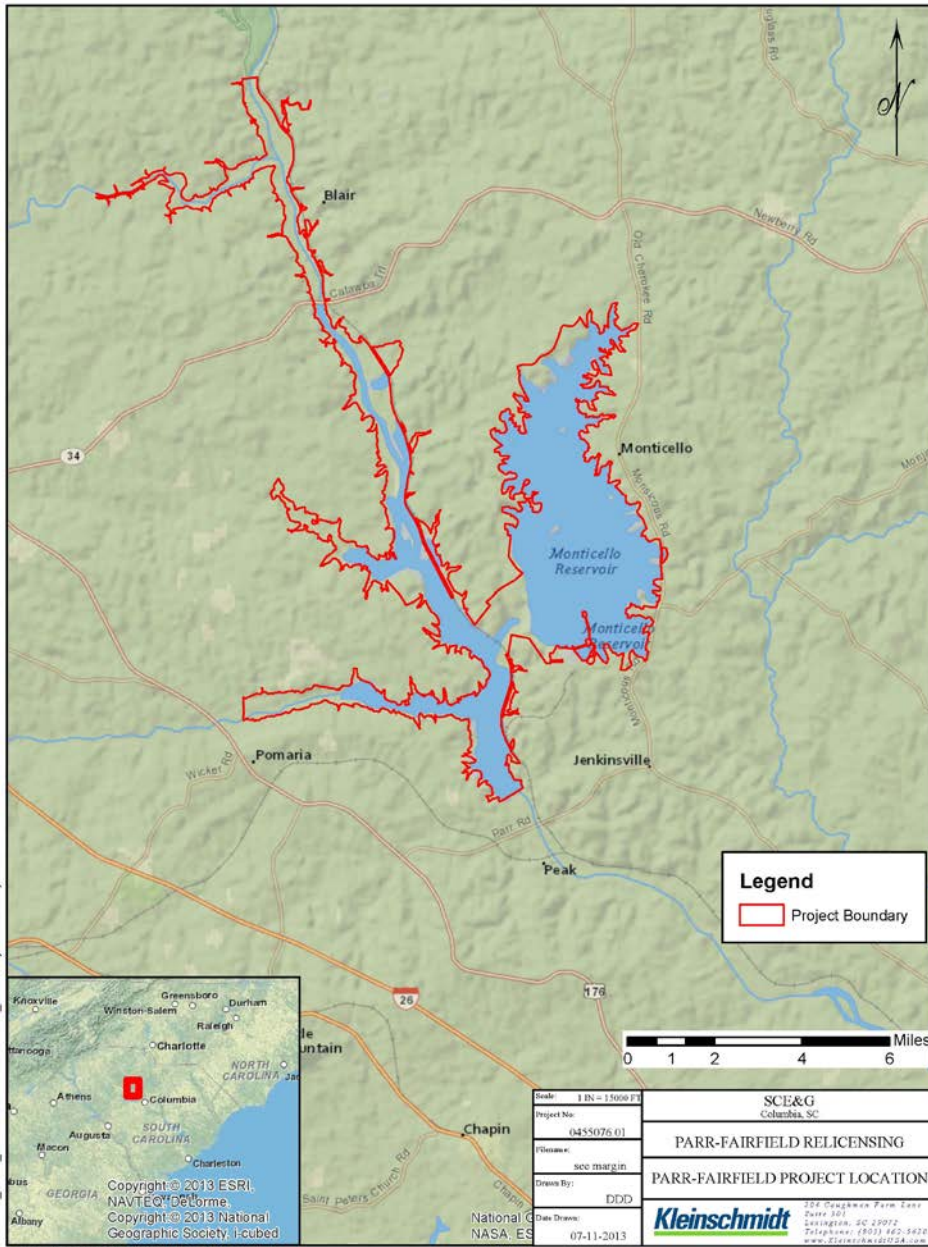


FIGURE 1-1 PROJECT LOCATION AND BOUNDARY MAP

2.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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. 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).

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 FERC to regulate the use of Project shorelines. After extensive stakeholder consultation, an amended SMP was filed with FERC. 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 in fee or obtained flowage rights for all lands necessary or appropriate for project operations, including lands for recreational use and shoreline control. A Project boundary map is included as Figure 1-1.

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 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;
9. Monitor and permit shoreline activities;
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). 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

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Gills Creek Watershed

Adjacent Property Owners

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 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

Three distinct land management classifications have been developed for the shorelines surrounding Parr Reservoir. These land management classifications are as follows: Project Operations; Public Recreation; and, Non-Development Areas. The Public Recreation Classification includes designated public recreation areas, WMA and 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. 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 Operations*	2.77	90
Public Recreation*	2.84	219
Waterfowl Areas*	2.47	723
Non-Development Areas*	79.91	2,188
TOTAL	87.99	3,220

*No docks allowed

Commented [AWR1]: Include under Public Recreation

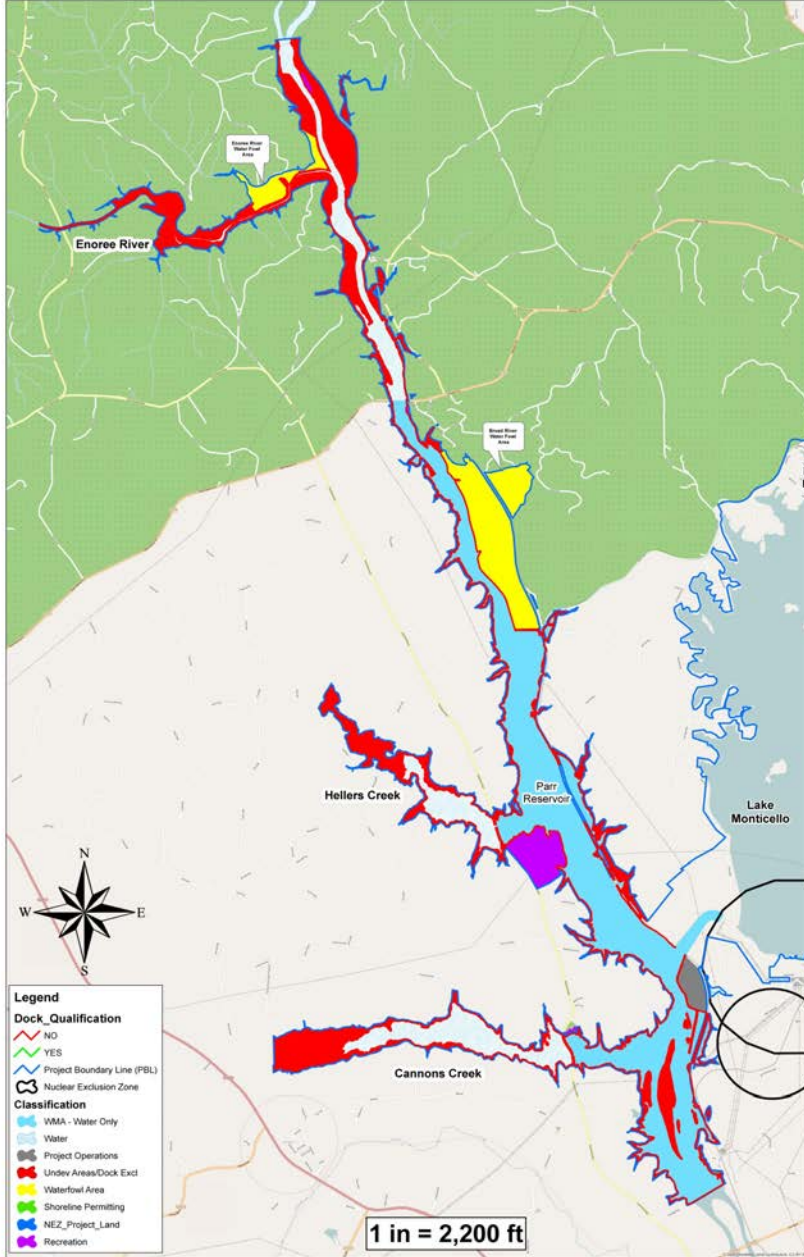


FIGURE 5-1 SHORELINE CLASSIFICATIONS MAP FOR PARR RESERVOIR

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 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;
- Public Hunting.

5.2.1 PUBLIC ACCESS AREAS

SCE&G has developed and maintains two public parks and one primitive boat ramp on Parr Reservoir. These include the following:

- Cannon's Creek Public Access Area
- Heller's Creek Public Access Area
- Highway 34 Primitive Ramp

Each park provides facilities for boat launching, courtesy dock(s), and/or picnic facilities for public use.

5.2.2 PEARSON'S ISLAND AND SHOALS

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.

5.2.3 FUTURE RECREATION AREAS

Future Recreation Areas include lands SCE&G has set aside for future recreational development, if and when it is determined additional recreation access is needed.

5.2.4 PUBLIC HUNTING

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. ~~Public Hunting-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>.

5.3 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.

6.0 LAND USE PRESCRIPTIONS

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/lakes-and-recreation#monticello-par-reservoirs> 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&G⁴. With the exception of Pearson's Island, which is maintained in its natural condition, SCE&G manages the areas based on the specific, designated recreational activities including swimming, fishing, picnicking, and boat launching. Primitive camping is allowed at the three park sites (Cannon's Creek Access Area, Heller's Creek Access Area, and Highway 34 Primitive Ramp). Private permitted activities are excluded. SCE&G developed and maintained access areas on Parr Reservoir are depicted in Figure 12-1.

⁴ SCE&G manages some of the lands classified for public recreation for timber. Information on SCE&G's forest management practices is included in Section 11.1.1.

6.2.1 PEARSON'S 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 HUNTING

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. This area is discussed under Section 12.3.

6.3 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.

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 property around the entire periphery of Parr Reservoir. Thus, any activity occurring on the "shoreline" is occurring on SCE&G property. 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.

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:

Prohibited Structures:

- Private boat docks;
- Private shoreline stabilization;
- Boathouses;
- Private boat ramps;
- Commercial marinas;
- Marine rails;
- Sea walls;
- Fences;
- Electrical service;
- 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;

Prohibited Activities:

- Jet skiing;
- Water skiing;
- Parasailing
- Paragliding
- Mooring;
- Excavations/dredging (except commercial operations permitted by the state);
- Effluent discharges;
- Storage or stockpiling of construction material;
- Livestock access to reservoir⁵
- Vegetation removal of any type except in a permitted access path to the shoreline;
- Use of herbicides: and,
- Limbing or trimming of vegetation on Project property to create views or visual corridors.

⁵ Unless grandfathered through deed reservations.

8.0 PERMITTING PROCESS FOR SHORELINE ACTIVITIES OR STRUCTURES

8.1 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 designated Project property. 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/lakes-and-recreation#monticello-par-reservoirs>, by calling (803) 217-9221, or by writing:

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

8.1.1 SHORELINE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

In general, SCE&G maintains a policy of non-disturbance of any vegetation below the 266-foot contour or on Project property 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.

8.1.2 ACCESS PATH

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 8-1.

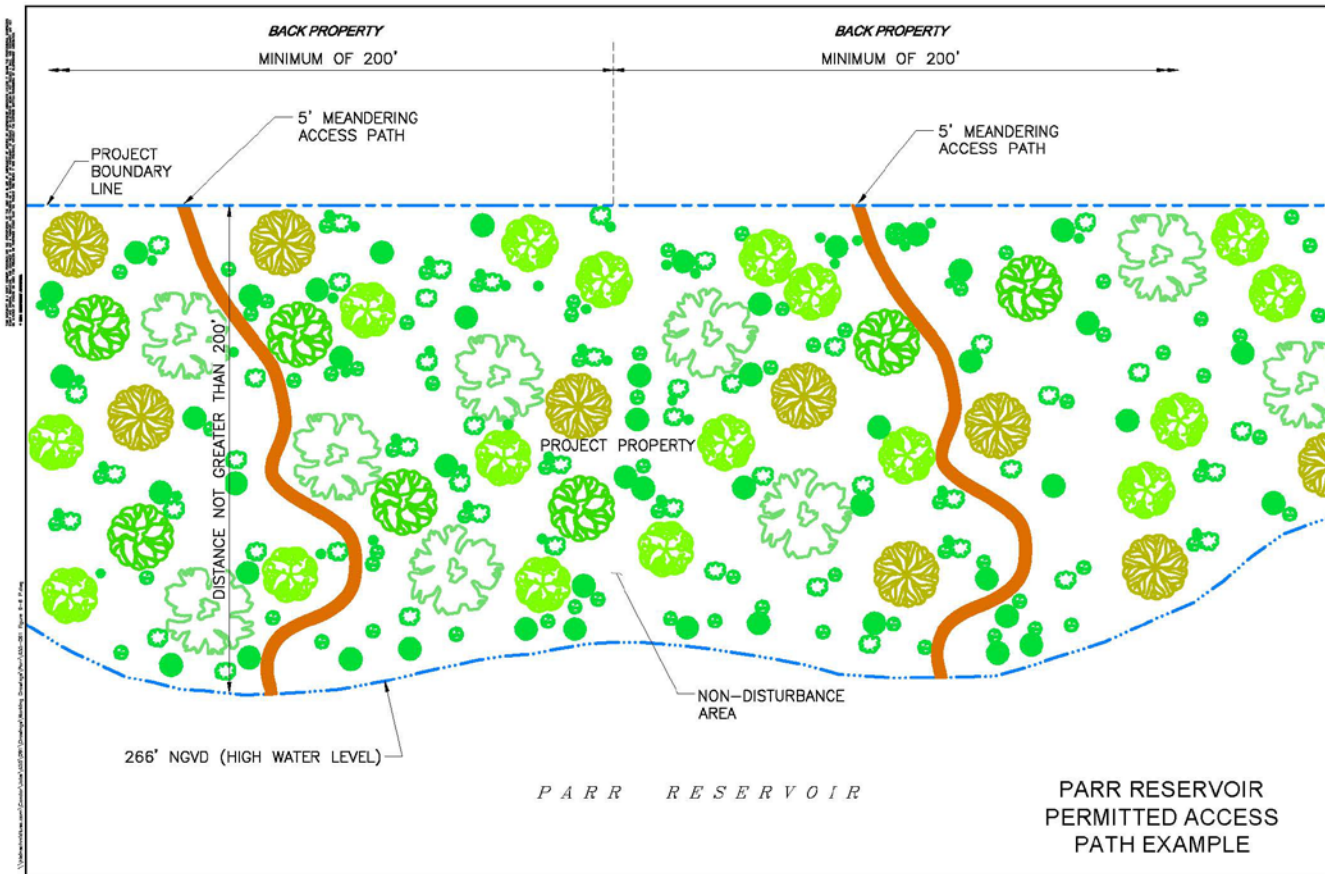


FIGURE 8-1 PERMITTED ACCESS PATH

8.1.3 WATER WITHDRAWAL

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 permit to remove water must be submitted to SCE&G for review. 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

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 on designated Project property. 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

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

SCE&G manages timber within the Parr Project boundary line in accordance with South Carolina's Best Management Practices for Forestry publication. An online copy of this publication is available at <http://www.state.sc.us/forest/refbmp.htm>.

11.2 LANDOWNER RECOMMENDED BMPs

In addition to development activities, the environment around Monticello-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 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

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, 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 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. Waterfowl area maps are available from the SCDNR at:
<http://dnr.sc.gov/wma/maps.html>.

12.3 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. 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

12.4 SAFETY PROGRAMS

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. 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.

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.

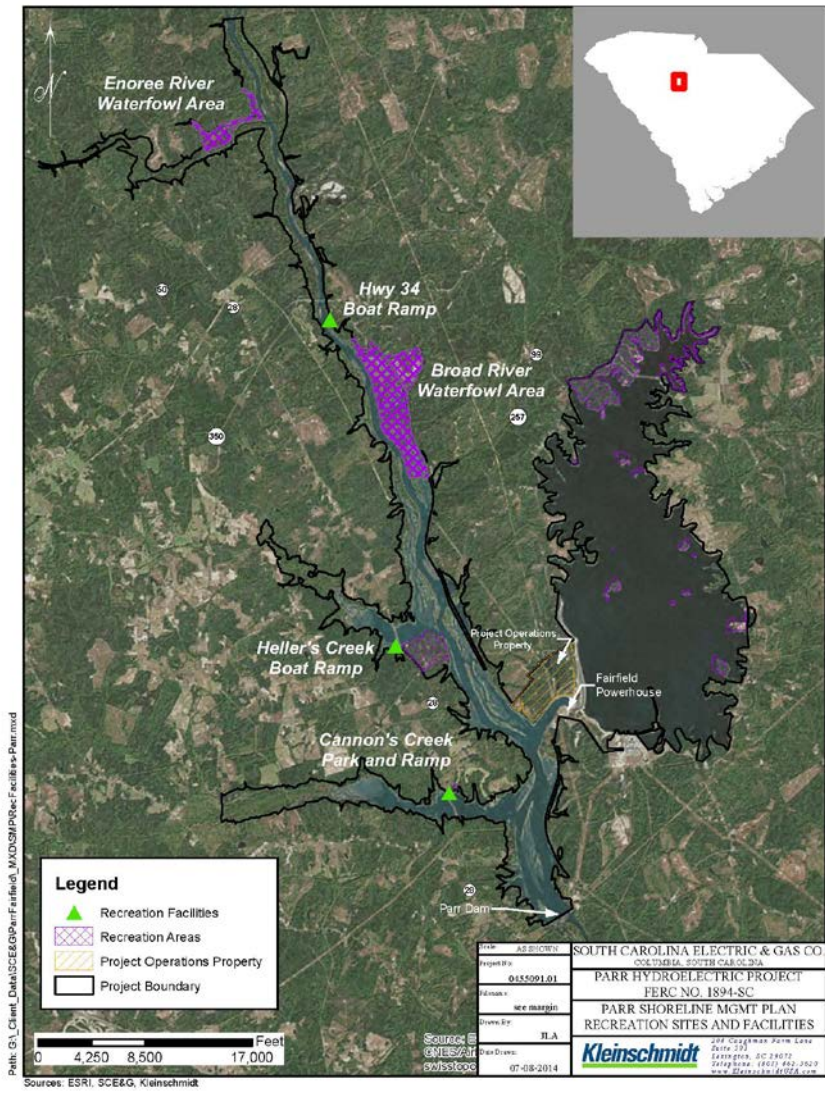


FIGURE 12-1 PARR RESERVOIR PUBLIC ACCESS AREA MAP

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

- 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.

From: Kelly Miller
To: "Hendrix, William B."; Jeff Carter
Cc: [randy.mahan \(rmahan@sc.rr.com\)](mailto:randy.mahan@sc.rr.com); [Erich Miarka \(erich.miarka@gillscreekwatershed.org\)](mailto:Erich.Miarka@gillscreekwatershed.org); [Robert Stroud \(StroudR@dnr.sc.gov\)](mailto:Robert.Stroud@dnr.sc.gov); [Mark Davis](mailto:Mark.Davis@scana.com); [Alison Jakupca](mailto:Alison.Jakupca@scana.com); [Steve Summer](mailto:Steve.Summer@scana.com); [Malcolm Leaphart \(mwleapjr@att.net\)](mailto:Malcolm.Leaphart@att.net); btrump@scana.com; [Frank Henning@nps.gov](mailto:Frank.Henning@nps.gov); [J. Hagood Hamilton Jr. \(jhamilton@scana.com\)](mailto:J.HagoodHamilton@scana.com); [Pace Wilber \(Pace.Wilber@noaa.gov\)](mailto:Pace.Wilber@noaa.gov); [Bill Marshall \(marshallb@dnr.sc.gov\)](mailto:Bill.Marshall@dnr.sc.gov); [Edye Joyner](mailto:Edye.Joyner@scana.com); [Dick Christie \(dchristie@comporium.net\)](mailto:Dick.Christie@comporium.net); [Chuck Hightower \(hightocw@dhec.sc.gov\)](mailto:Chuck.Hightower@dhec.sc.gov); [Scott Collins \(secollins@scana.com\)](mailto:Scott.Collins@scana.com); [Wayne and Ginny Boland \(wayneboland@bellsouth.net\)](mailto:Wayne.and.Ginny.Boland@bellsouth.net); [John Fantry \(jfantry@bellsouth.net\)](mailto:John.Fantry@bellsouth.net); [STUTTS.BRANDON.G](mailto:STUTTS.BRANDON.G@scana.com); [Bill Stangler \(CRK@congariverkeeper.org\)](mailto:Bill.Stangler@congariverkeeper.org); [Henry Mealing](mailto:Henry.Mealing@dnr.sc.gov); [Greg Mixon \(mixong@dnr.sc.gov\)](mailto:Greg.Mixon@dnr.sc.gov); [Rusty Wenerick \(weneriwr@dhec.sc.gov\)](mailto:Rusty.Wenerick@dhec.sc.gov); [Jaclyn Daly \(Jaclyn.Daly@noaa.gov\)](mailto:Jaclyn.Daly@noaa.gov); [Gerrit Jobsis \(gjobsis@americanrivers.org\)](mailto:Gerrit.Jobsis@americanrivers.org); [BRESNAHAN.AMY](mailto:BRESNAHAN.AMY@scana.com); [Merrill McGregor \(merrillm@sccl.org\)](mailto:Merrill.McGregor@merrillm@sccl.org); [Joe Wojcicki](mailto:Joe.Wojcicki@scana.com); [Jon Durham \(jondurham@bellsouth.net\)](mailto:Jon.Durham@bellsouth.net); [Byron Hamstead \(Byron.hamstead@fws.gov\)](mailto:Byron.Hamstead@fws.gov); [ARGENTIERI.WILLIAM.R](mailto:ARGENTIERI.WILLIAM.R@scana.com); rammarell@scana.com; [Lorianne Riggin \(RigginL@dnr.sc.gov\)](mailto:Lorianne.Riggin@dnr.sc.gov); [Jay Maher](mailto:Jay.Maher@scana.com); [Charlene Coleman \(cheetahtk@yahoo.com\)](mailto:Charlene.Coleman@scana.com); [David Haddon \(dhaddon@scana.com\)](mailto:David.Haddon@scana.com); tboozier@scana.com; [Corbin Johnson \(Corbin.Johnson@scana.com\)](mailto:Corbin.Johnson@scana.com); [Randy Mahan \(randolph.mahan@scana.com\)](mailto:Randy.Mahan@scana.com)
Subject: RE: draft LLM TWC meeting notes - 8/20/15
Date: Monday, September 21, 2015 9:19:00 AM

Thank you Mr. Hendrix,

I think that we have identified where the confusion on this issue is coming from. Our answer to Mr. Carter was to address how the lands inside the Project Boundary are **currently** being managed under the existing Shoreline Management Plan approved by FERC. The discussion held on August 20 was focused on how we **propose** to manage Project lands under the **new** Shoreline Management Plan that will be filed with the Final License Application and become effective after FERC has issued the new license and approved the Plan.

As you pointed out, the TWC has included language addressing public hunting on non-WMA project lands in the draft of the new Shoreline Management Plan (revised draft will be distributed soon). There is nothing in the current Shoreline Management Plan that addresses the hunting issue at Parr. Thus, it remains a "gray area" until FERC issues the new license for the Project and approves the new Shoreline Management Plan.

We will certainly discuss this issue more at an upcoming meeting and will alert the TWC members as to when this topic will be included on the agenda.

Thanks,
Kelly

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From: Hendrix, William B. [mailto:HendrixWB@scdot.org]

Sent: Thursday, September 17, 2015 9:18 AM

To: Kelly Miller <Kelly.Miller@KleinschmidtGroup.com>; Jeff Carter <jmcarter00@sc.rr.com>

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Subject: RE: draft LLM TWC meeting notes - 8/20/15

Kelly, I am somewhat confused by your reply to Mr. Carter. It was my recollection of the meeting that this matter of public hunting on Non-WMA property was covered by the revision that was made during the meeting to Paragraph 6.2.2 (Hunting) of the Parr SMP. As you will recall, during the meeting I pointed out that the paragraph was not accurate as written as there is hunting on SCE&G lands that are not designated WMA, as SCE&G currently leases the land within the PBL north of Hwy. 34 to its employees for hunting. It was my recollection that Bill revised the paragraph to read "Public Hunting is not allowed..." Is this not the case? Can you please forward this page with the tracking changes shown?

I think there is certainly such a degree of confusion in regards to the lands within the PBL above Hwy. 34 that warrant making this topic an agenda item for the next meeting. I would think the committee would certainly want to produce a final product free of any "gray areas."

Thank you.
Billy Hendrix

From: Kelly Miller [<mailto:Kelly.Miller@KleinschmidtGroup.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 10:23 AM
To: Jeff Carter
Cc: randy mahan (rmahan@sc.rr.com) ; Erich Miarka (erich.miarka@gillscreekwatershed.org) ; Robert Stroud (StroudR@dnr.sc.gov) ; Mark Davis; Alison Jakupca; Steve Summer; Malcolm Leaphart (mwleapjr@att.net) ; btrump@scana.com; Frank_Henning@nps.gov ; J. Hagood Hamilton Jr. (jhamilton@scana.com) ; Pace Wilber (Pace.Wilber@noaa.gov) ; Bill Marshall (marshallb@dnr.sc.gov) ; Hendrix, William B.; Edye Joyner; Dick Christie (dchristie@comporium.net); Chuck Hightower (hightocw@dhec.sc.gov) ; Scott Collins (secollins@scana.com) ; Wayne and Ginny Boland (wayneboland@bellsouth.net); John Fantry (jfantry@bellsouth.net); STUTTS, BRANDON G ; Bill Stangler (CRK@congareeriverkeeper.org) ; Henry Mealing; Greg Mixon (mixong@dnr.sc.gov) ; Rusty Wenerick (weneriwr@dhec.sc.gov) ; Jaclyn Daly (Jaclyn.Daly@noaa.gov); Gerrit Jobsis (gjobsis@americanrivers.org) ; BRESNAHAN, AMY; Merrill McGregor (merrillm@scccl.org); Joe Wojcicki; Jon Durham (jondurham@bellsouth.net); Byron Hamstead (Byron_hamstead@fws.gov); ARGENTIERI, WILLIAM R; rammarell@scana.com ; Lorianne Riggin (RigginL@dnr.sc.gov) ; Jay Maher; Charlene Coleman (cheetahrk@yahoo.com); David Haddon (dhaddon@scana.com); tboozier@scana.com; Corbin Johnson (Corbin_Johnson@scana.com); Randy Mahan (randolph.mahan@scana.com)
Subject: RE: draft LLM TWC meeting notes - 8/20/15

Mr. Carter,

Thank you for your comment regarding WMA lands within the Parr PBL. In order to fully and accurately answer your question, we also consulted with Bill Marshall with SCDNR. Here is a summary of the information we collected.

Shoreline around the Nuclear Exclusion Zone and some other specific lands owned by SCE&G are designated as part of the Property Watch Program, where SCE&G does not allow public hunting. This is enforced by SCDNR. Currently, the land within the PBL upstream of Hwy 34 has not been communicated to SCDNR as land that needs to be included in this program. However, if SCE&G does not want to allow public hunting above Hwy 34, they can communicate this with SCDNR for enforcement.

Right now, it appears that the lands in question are in a "gray area," where they are not part of the WMA (please see the SCDNR Map #4 attached), and they are also not included in the Property Watch Program. Public hunting is not encouraged, but it is also not prohibited.

To answer your question, all PBL property north of Hwy 34 is **not** designated within South Carolina's WMA, however, it has also not been designated to SCDNR as an area where hunting is prohibited to the public.

We will include your question and this response as part of the meeting notes record.

I hope this answers your question and if you have any further questions or comments, please let me know. As always, we appreciate your continued participation in the Lake and Land Management TWC, and the Parr Hydro Project Relicensing.

Thanks,
Kelly

Kelly Miller
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From: Jeff Carter [<mailto:jmcarter00@sc.rr.com>]

Sent: Monday, September 14, 2015 7:50 PM

To: Kelly Miller <Kelly.Miller@KleinschmidtGroup.com>

Cc: randy mahan (rmahan@sc.rr.com) <rmahan@sc.rr.com>; Erich Miarka (erich.miarka@gillscreekwatershed.org) <erich.miarka@gillscreekwatershed.org>; Robert Stroud (StroudR@dnr.sc.gov) <StroudR@dnr.sc.gov>; Mark Davis <mddavis629@gmail.com>; Alison Jakupca <Alison.Jakupca@KleinschmidtGroup.com>; Steve Summer <ssummer@scana.com>; Malcolm Leaphart (mwleapjr@att.net) <mwleapjr@att.net>; btrump@scana.com <btrump@scana.com>; Frank_Henning@nps.gov <Frank_Henning@nps.gov>; J. Hagood Hamilton Jr. (jhamilton@scana.com) <jhamilton@scana.com>; Pace Wilber (Pace.Wilber@noaa.gov) <Pace.Wilber@noaa.gov>; Bill Marshall (marshallb@dnr.sc.gov) <marshallb@dnr.sc.gov>; William Hendrix (HendrixWB@dot.state.sc.us) <HendrixWB@dot.state.sc.us>; Edye Joyner <edye@bteamkayaking.com>; Dick Christie (dchristie@comporium.net) <dchristie@comporium.net>; Chuck Hightower (hightocw@dhec.sc.gov) <hightocw@dhec.sc.gov>; Scott Collins (secollins@scana.com) <secollins@scana.com>; Wayne and Ginny Boland (wayneboland@bellsouth.net) <wayneboland@bellsouth.net>; John Fantry (jfantry@bellsouth.net) <jfantry@bellsouth.net>; STUTTS, BRANDON G <BSTUTTS@scana.com>; Bill Stangler (CRK@congareriverkeeper.org) <CRK@congareriverkeeper.org>; Henry Mealing <Henry.Mealing@KleinschmidtGroup.com>; Greg Mixon (mixong@dnr.sc.gov) <mixong@dnr.sc.gov>; Rusty Wenerick (weneriwr@dhec.sc.gov) <weneriwr@dhec.sc.gov>; Jaclyn Daly (Jaclyn.Daly@noaa.gov) <Jaclyn.Daly@noaa.gov>; Gerrit Jobsis (gjobsis@americanrivers.org) <gjobsis@americanrivers.org>; BRESNAHAN, AMY <Amy.Bresnahan@scana.com>; Merrill McGregor (merrillm@sccl.org) <merrillm@sccl.org>; Joe Wojcicki <bypas2000@yahoo.com>; Jon Durham (jondurham@bellsouth.net) <jondurham@bellsouth.net>; Byron Hamstead (Byron_hamstead@fws.gov) <Byron_hamstead@fws.gov>; ARGENTIERI, WILLIAM R <BARGENTIERI@scana.com>; rammarell@scana.com <rammarell@scana.com>; Lorianne Riggin (RigginL@dnr.sc.gov) <RigginL@dnr.sc.gov>; Jay Maher <Jay.Maher@KleinschmidtGroup.com>; Charlene Coleman (cheetahtrk@yahoo.com) <cheetahtrk@yahoo.com>; David Haddon (dhaddon@scana.com) <dhaddon@scana.com>; tboozier@scana.com; Corbin Johnson (Corbin.Johnson@scana.com) <Corbin.Johnson@scana.com>; Randy Mahan (randolph.mahan@scana.com) <randolph.mahan@scana.com>

Subject: Re: draft LLM TWC meeting notes - 8/20/15

Kelly, I was unable to attend the meeting but would like to request clarification of WMA property within the PBL. Although I fully support no hunting above Highway 34 which is my current understanding, however, there appears to be a question as to if the entire Parr Reservoir is or is not WMA.

Please refer to page 71 of the SCDNR 2015-2016 Hunting & Fishing Regulation Guide and it identifies the entire 4,400 acres within WMA.

Additionally, I visited the State Office of DNR and was informed by a Law Enforcement Officer that they allow hunting on all PBL property above Hwy. 34. My question is as follows; Does all PBL property north of Highway 34 considered within the designated SCWMA and therefore available to be hunted by the public?

Would you allow this to be part of the follow up from the meeting held August 20, 2015?

Sent from my Verizon Wireless 4G LTE Tablet

On Sep 14, 2015 4:23 PM, Kelly Miller <Kelly.Miller@KleinschmidtGroup.com> wrote:

All,

Attached are the draft notes from our LLM TWC meeting held on August 20, 2015. Please review and return any edits or comments to me by Friday, September 25th.

Thanks,
Kelly

Kelly Miller
Regulatory Coordinator

Kleinschmidt

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