

South Carolina State and River Basin Planning

Lower Savannah-Salkehatchie River Basin Council Meeting #1, November 2, 2023

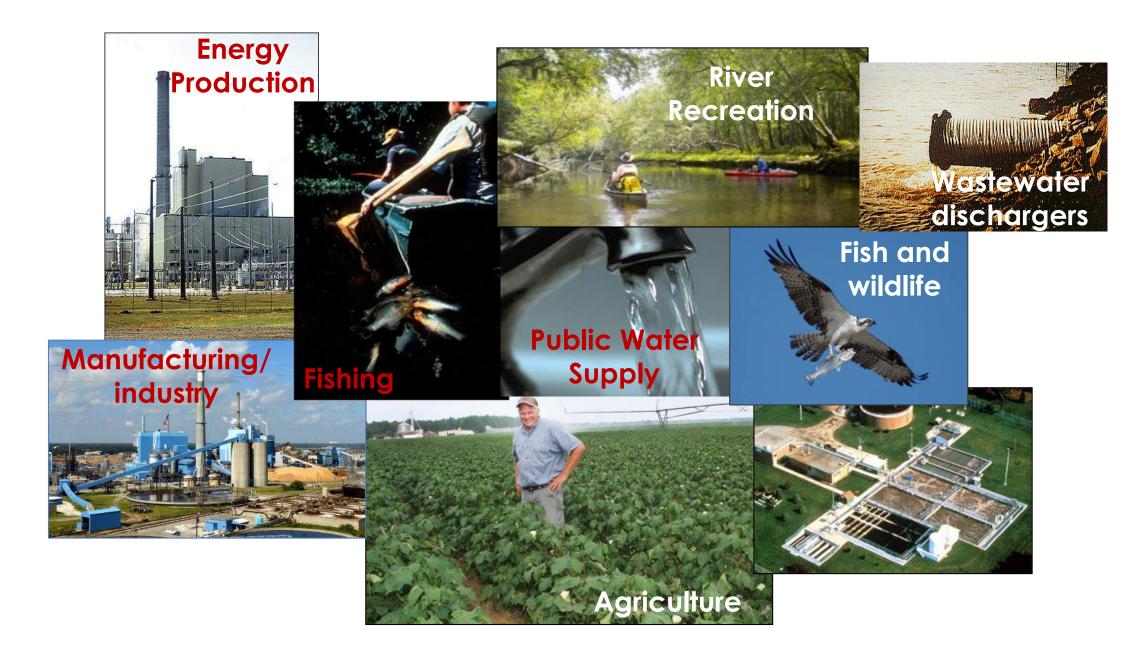
Scott Harder
Hydrology Section Chief
SC Department of Natural Resources

Agenda Item 5



Water Use in South Carolina



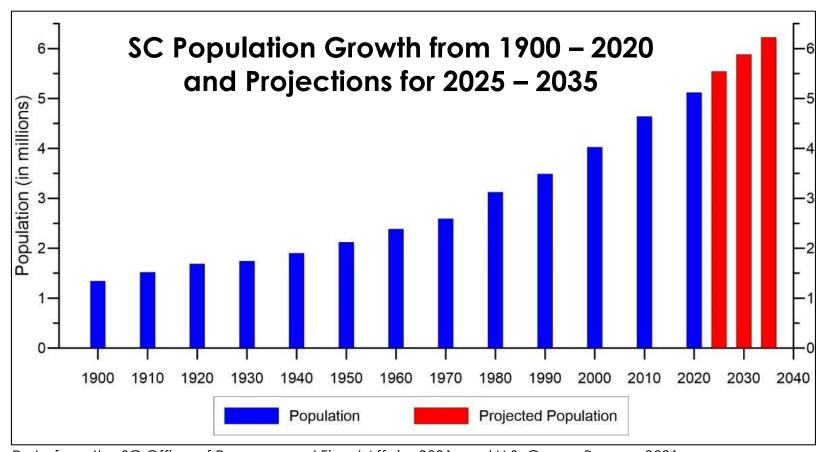


Why State Water Planning



Population Growth → Increased Water Demand

- From 1990 2020, SC population increased from 3.5 to 5.1 million and is forecasted to increase to 6.2 million by 2035.
- Our growing population may increase future water demands and may increase competition for our water supplies.



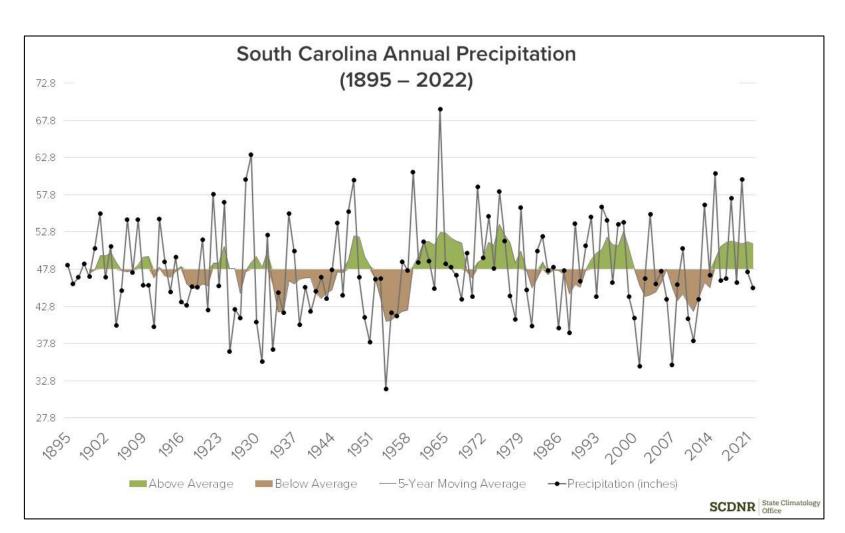
Data from the SC Office of Revenue and Fiscal Affairs, 2021, and U.S. Census Bureau, 2021.



Why State Water Planning?

Drought

SC generally has an abundance of water, but recent droughts (1998-2002, 2007-2008, 2011-2012, 2016, 2019, 2021) have stressed the State's water resources.



Statewide Average Annual Rainfall (inches) and 5-year Running Average

Why State Water Planning?



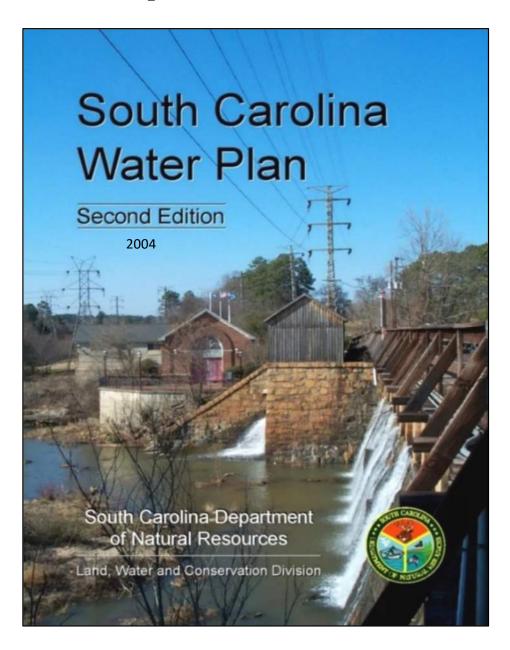
Tree-ring studies indicate the occurrence of more severe and longer-term droughts (Mega-droughts) over the past 400 years.

Uncertainty in future droughts + increased water demand = the need for comprehensive State and river basin planning.



History of State Water Planning



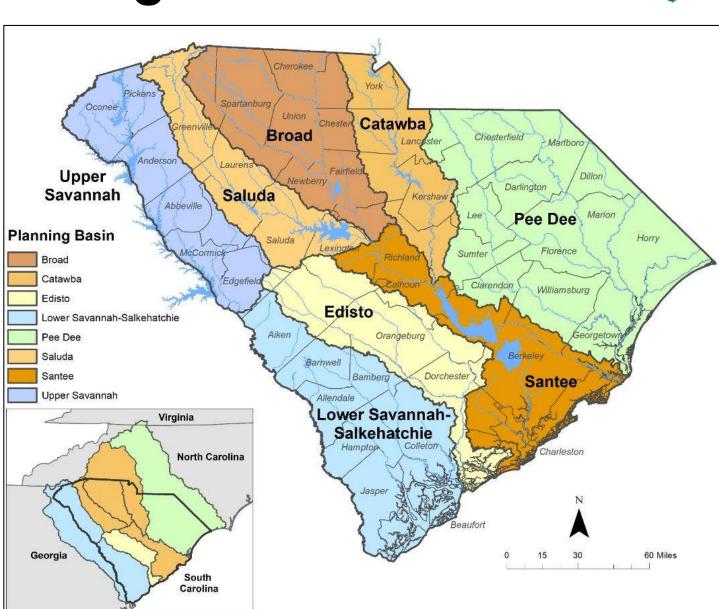


- SCDNR is legislatively mandated to develop a State Water Plan.
- SCDNR published the first edition of the State Water Plan in 1998.
- In 2004, SCDNR published the second edition of the South Carolina Water Plan incorporating lessons learned from the drought of 1998-2002.
- One recommendation was to develop a regional water plan for each major river basin in the State.

South Carolina's Eight Planning Basins



- River Basin Plans will be developed for the State's eight major river basins using a "bottom-up" approach where stakeholders in each basin lead the development of their basin plan.
- Collectively, the River Basin Plans will form the foundation of a new State Water Plan.



Five-step Process

- 1. Surface Water Assessments completed in 2017 for each basin (CDM Smith, Inc).
 - Several models recently updated.
- 2. Groundwater Assessment completed in 2021 (USGS).
 - 3 regional models to be developed over the next several years.
- 3. Water Demand Projections methodology report completed in October 2019.
 - Projections completed for Edisto and Broad basins.
 - Projections for Pee Dee, Saluda, and Upper Savannah basins in progress.

4. River Basin Plans

- Publication of South Carolina State Water Planning Framework.
- Broad, Saluda, Upper Savannah and Pee Dee basin planning in progress.
- Lower Savannah-Salkehatchie basin is the 6th basin to begin planning activities.
- Edisto River Basin Plan completed June 2023.
- 5. State Water Plan River Basin Plans will form the foundation of a new State Water Plan.





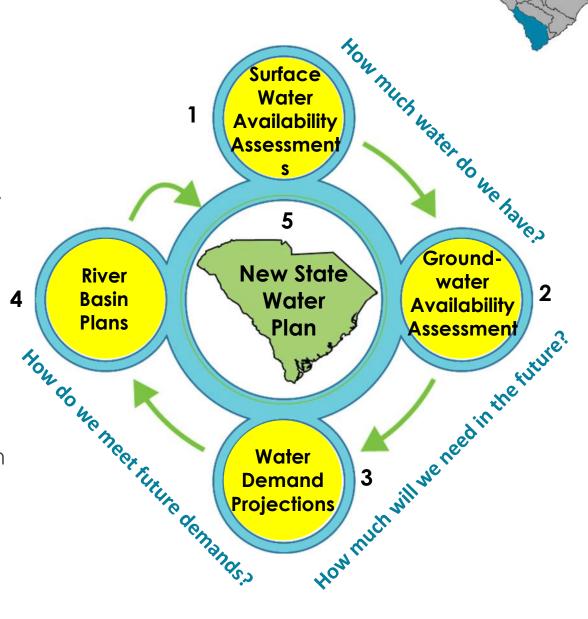












Planning Process Advisory Committee

- Convened by SCDNR in March 2018.
- Purpose develop a guidance document (Planning Framework) for developing River Basin Plans and for updating the State Water Plan.
- South Carolina State Water Planning Framework (Planning Framework) was published in October 2019 after an 18-month process.



Planning Framework is available for review and download at: https://hydrology.dnr.sc.gov/water-planning-framework.html

PPAC Committee Members

Jeffery Allen David Baize

David Bereskin/Jeff Boss Greenville Water

Jesse Cannon

Fred Castles, III

Clay Duffie **Steve Hamilton** Erika Hollis

J.J. Jowers, Jr.

Eric Krueger Jeff Lineberger

Jill Miller

Dean Moss, Jr.

Myra Reece

Ken Rentiers

Bill Stangler

Landrum Weathers

Scott Willett

Charles Wingard

Clemson University

SCAWWA/WEASC

Santee Cooper

Catawba-Wateree Water

Management Group

Mt. Pleasant Waterworks (retired)

The Dunes Golf and Beach Club

Upstate Forever

Bamberg County citizen, Edisto

Engineers and Surveyors, Inc.

The Nature Conservancy

Duke Energy

South Carolina Rural Water Association

Beaufort Jasper WSA (retired)

South Carolina Department of

Health and Environmental Control

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

Congaree Riverkeeper

Farmer

Anderson Regional Joint Water System

Walter P. Rawl and Sons, Inc.



For more information, visit:

https://www.clemson.edu/public/waterassessment/State Water Planning Process **Advisory Committee.html**



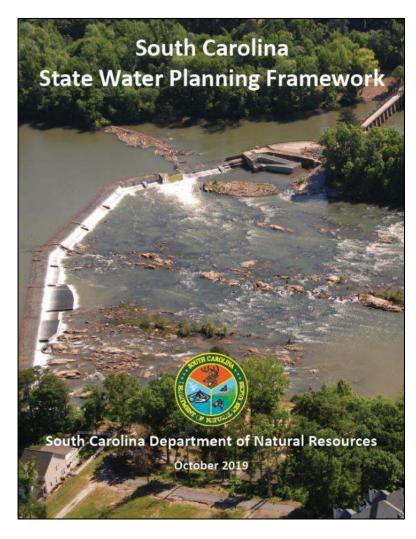
Contents of Planning Framework

W.

Sections:

- 1. Executive Summary
- 2. Introduction
- 3. River Basin Planning Process
- 4. Methodologies for Evaluating Water Availability
- 5. River Basin Plan Table of Contents
- 6. River Basin Planning Process Implementation
- 7. River Basin Plan Implementation
- 8. State Water Plan

Appendix: River Basin Council Bylaws



Planning Framework is available for review and download at: https://hydrology.dnr.sc.gov/water-planning-framework.html

Stakeholder Participation











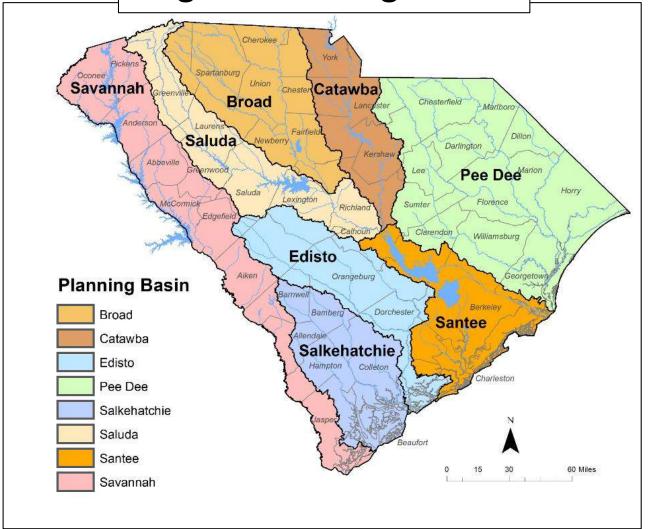


SC River Basin Planning: Status and Long-term Schedule

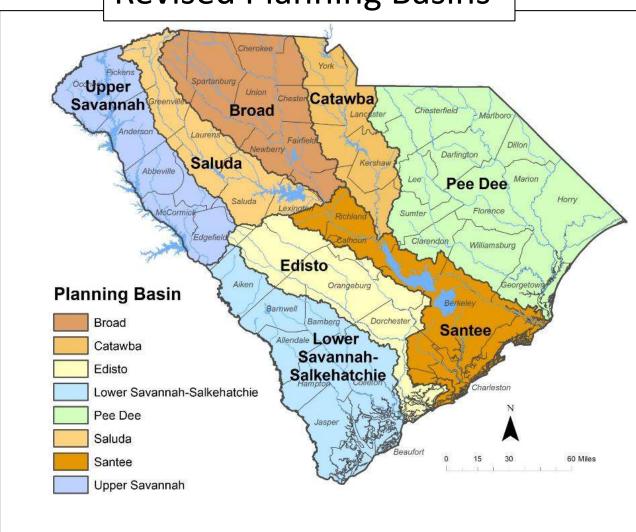
Recent Changes to Planning Basin Boundaries







Revised Planning Basins

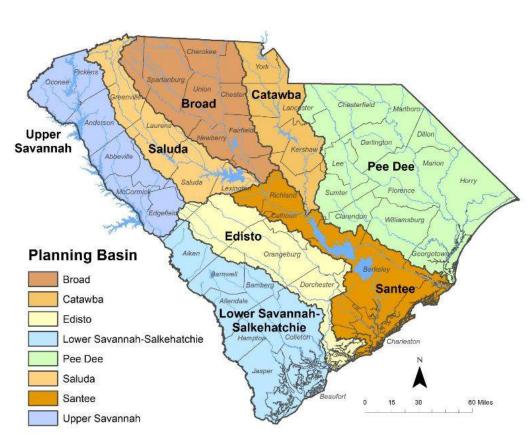


Impacted basins include the Salkehatchie, Saluda, Santee, and Savannah basins

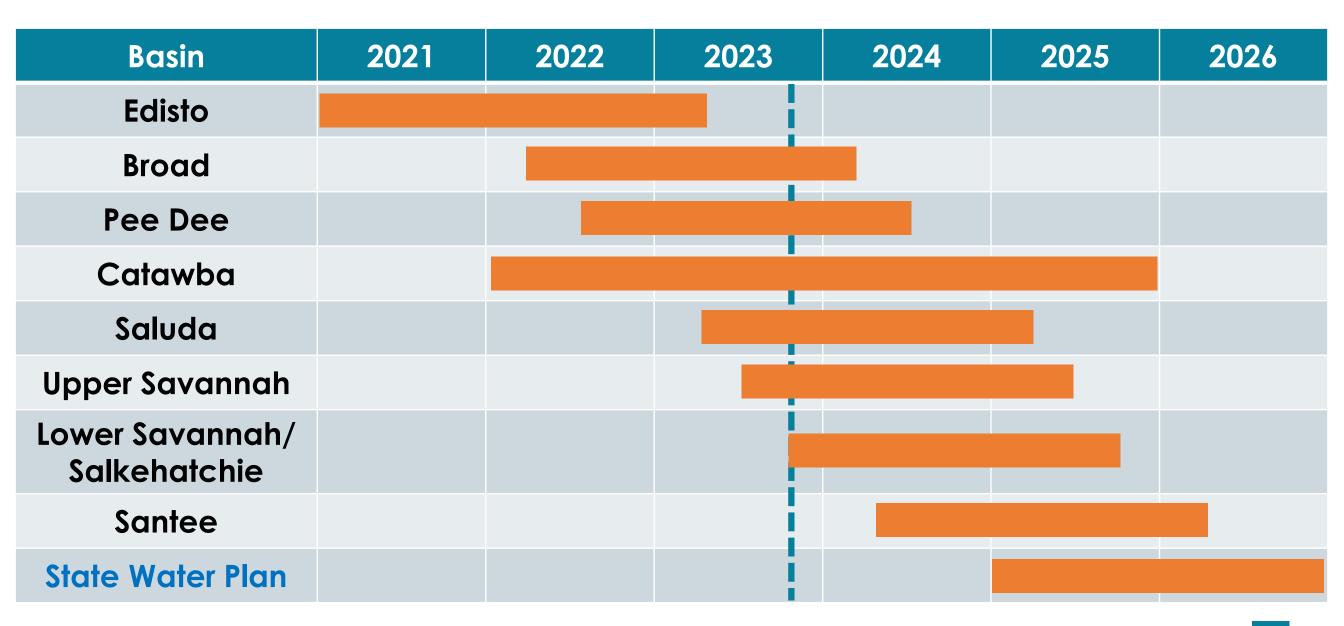


River Basin Planning Current Status

Basin	Status	
Edisto	June 2020 – June 2023	
Broad	March 2022 – present	
Pee Dee	June 2022 – present	
Saluda	March 2023 - present	
Upper Savannah	June 2023 - present	
Lower Savannah/ Salkehatchie	November 2023 - present	
Santee	Scheduled to begin Spring 2024	
Catawba	CWWMG's Integrated Resource Plan in progress	



State Water Plan - Schedule

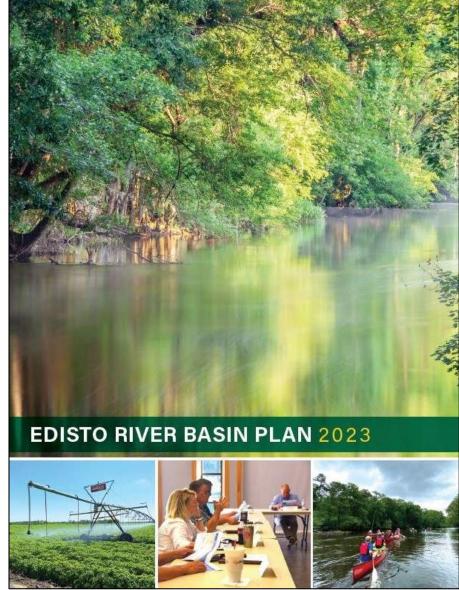


Edisto River Basin Plan

- Final Plan and Executive Summary available at: https://hydrology.dnr.sc.gov/edisto-river-basin-plan.html
- River Basin Plan completed in June 2023.



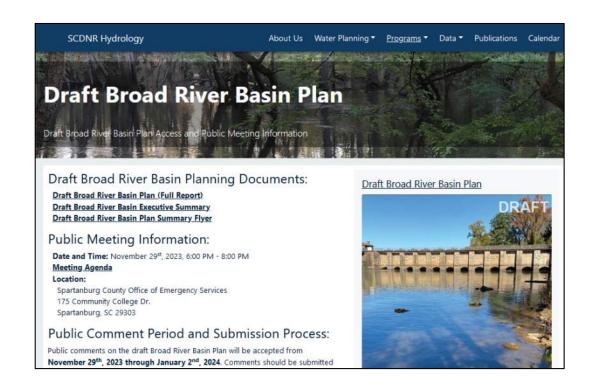


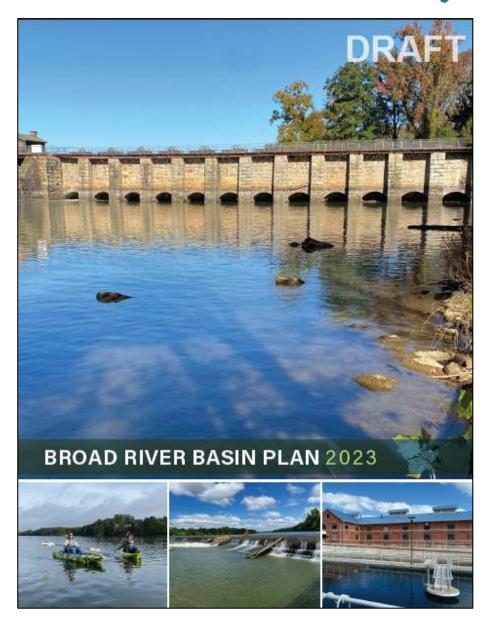


Draft Broad River Basin Plan

A.C.

- Draft Plan and Executive Summary available at: https://hydrology.dnr.sc.gov/broad-river-basin-plan.html.
- Public meeting to introduce draft plan and solicit comments scheduled for November, 29th, 2023.







Lower Savannah-Salkehatchie River Basin Council Meeting #1, November 2, 2023

Brooke Czwartacki

Basin Planning

Hydrologist

SC Department of Natural Resources



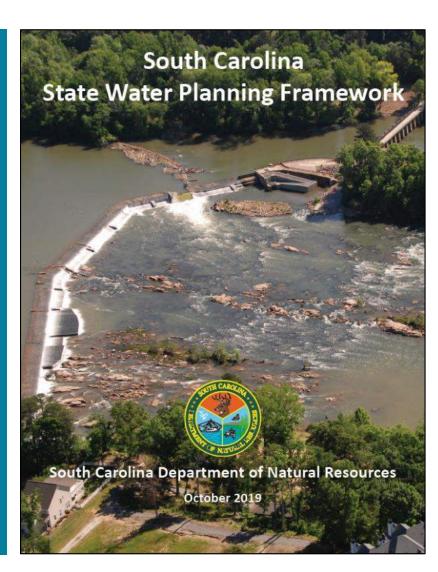
What is a River Basin Plan?

What is a River Basin Plan?



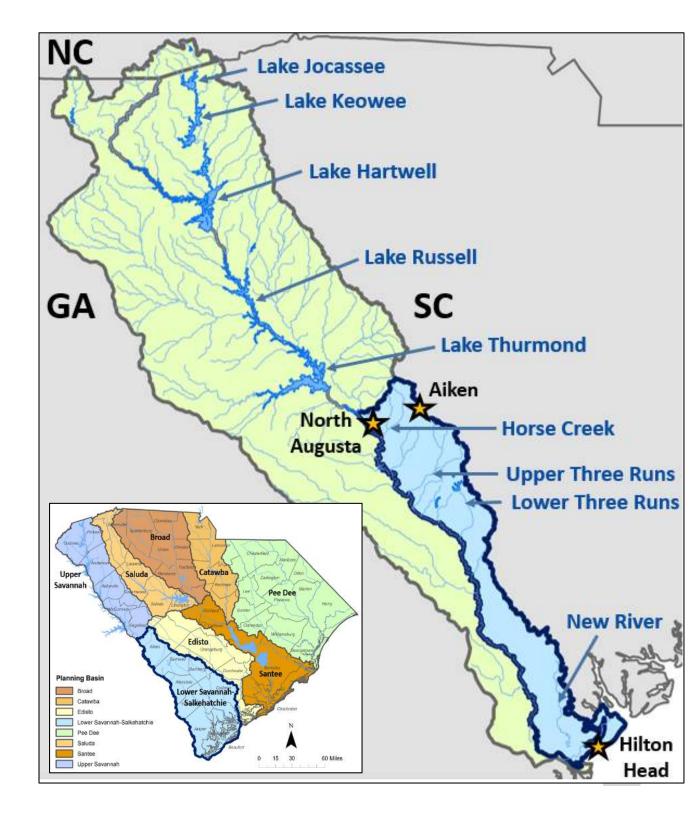
A River Basin Plan answers four questions:

- 1. What is the basin's current available water supply and demand?
- 2. What are the current permitted and registered water uses?
- 3. What will be the basin's water demand over the Planning Horizon, and will the water supply meet the demand?
- 4. What water management strategies will be employed to ensure the supply meets or exceeds the projected demand over the Planning Horizon?



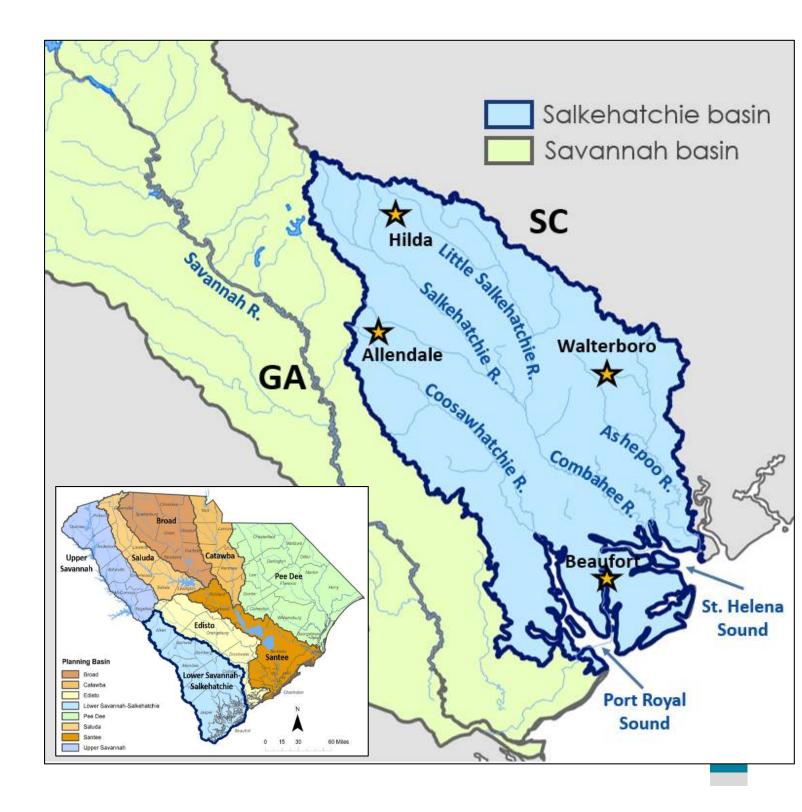
Savannah Basin Overview

- Length = 314 miles, with headwaters in the mountains of SC, GA, and NC.
- Spans 3 states NC, GA, SC.
- Area = 10,971 sq. mi.
 - GA 5,821 sq. mi. (53.1%)
 - SC 4,979 sq. mi. (45.4%)
 - NC 171 sq. mi. (1.6%)
- Upper basin dominated by reservoirs operated by Duke Energy and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Lower Savannah Basin:
 - 1,759 sq. mi.
 - Outside of Savannah River Site, no major reservoirs.



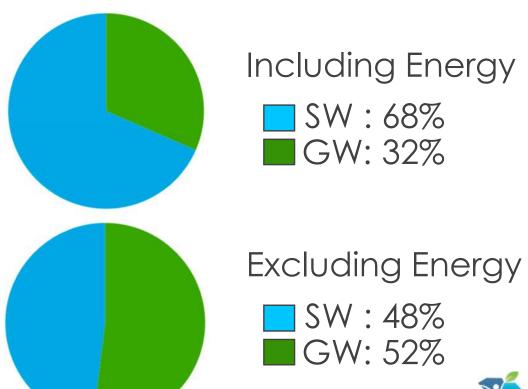
Salkehatchie Basin Overview

- Basin entirely lies in SC.
- Area = 2,725 sq. mi.
- Salkehatchie,
 Coosawhatchie, and
 Ashepoo are the major rivers
 draining the middle and
 lower Coastal Plain regions
 in the basin.
- No major reservoirs.
- The basin contains the most extensive estuarine water bodies in the State.

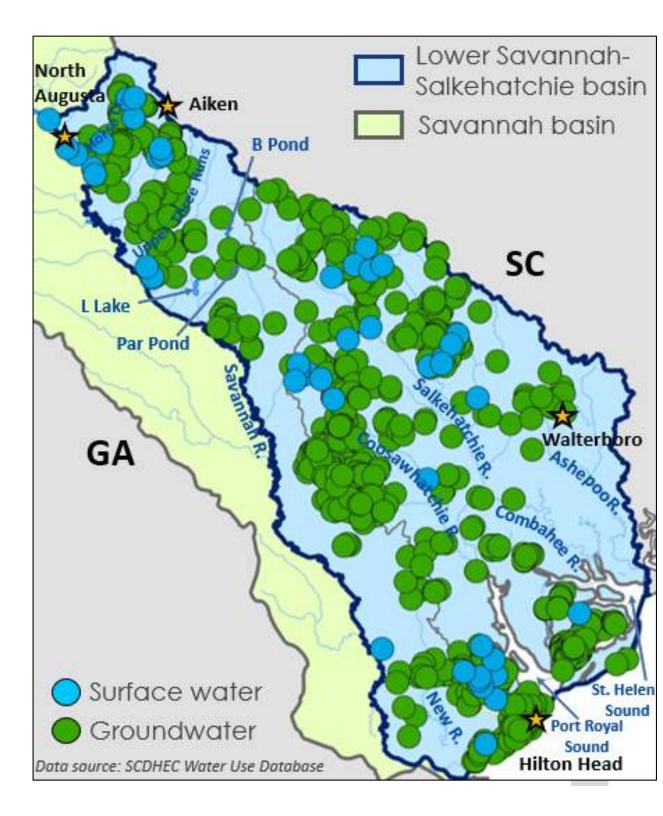


Lower Savannah-Salkehatchie Water Withdrawals

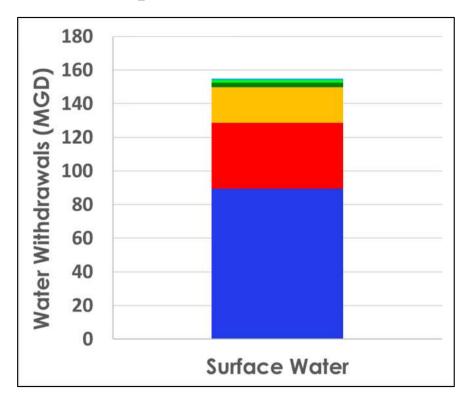
 Both surface water and groundwater are important resources in the basin.





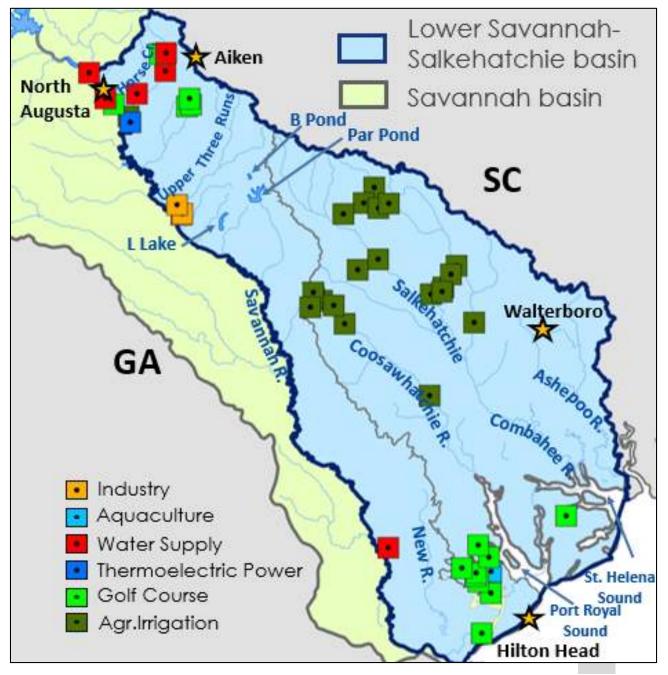


2022 Reported Surface Water Withdrawals

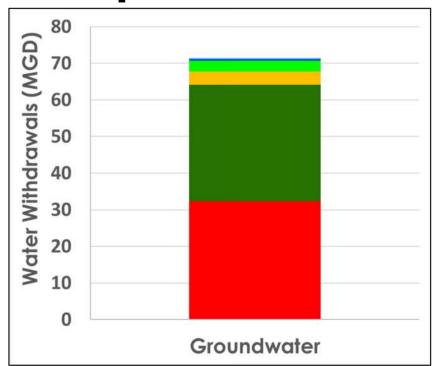


- Thermoelectric Power (58%)
- Water Supply (25%)
- Industry (14%)
- Agr. Irrigation (2%)
- Golf Course (1%)
- Aquaculture (1%)



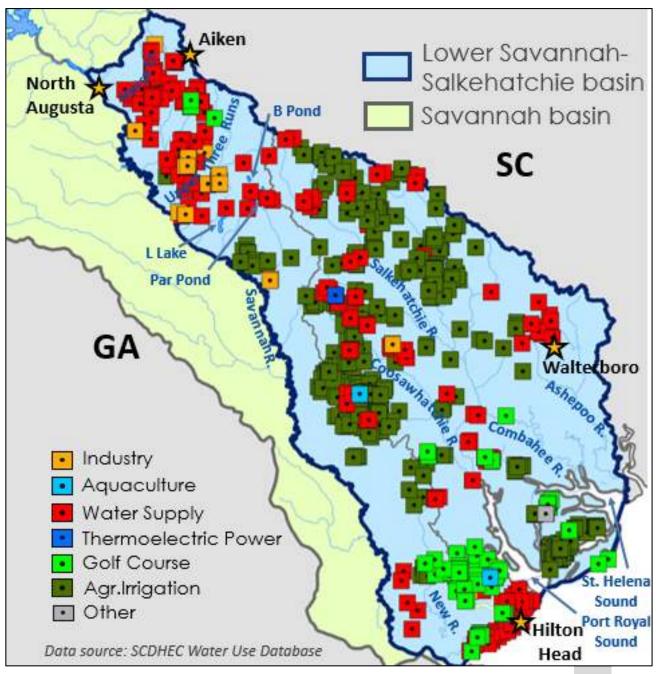


2022 Reported Groundwater Withdrawals



- Water Supply (45%)
- Agr. Irrigation (44%)
- Industry (5%)
- Golf Course (4%)
- Thermoelectric Power (1%)
- Aquaculture (<1%)</p>
- Other (<1%)</p>

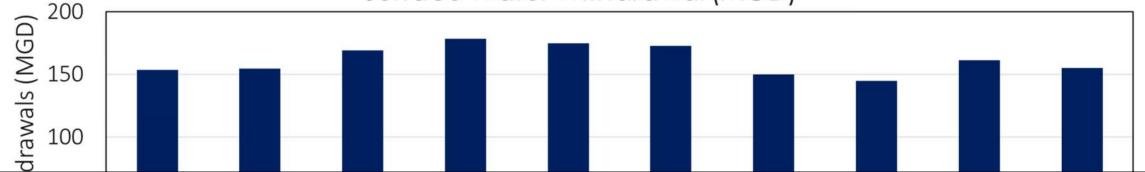




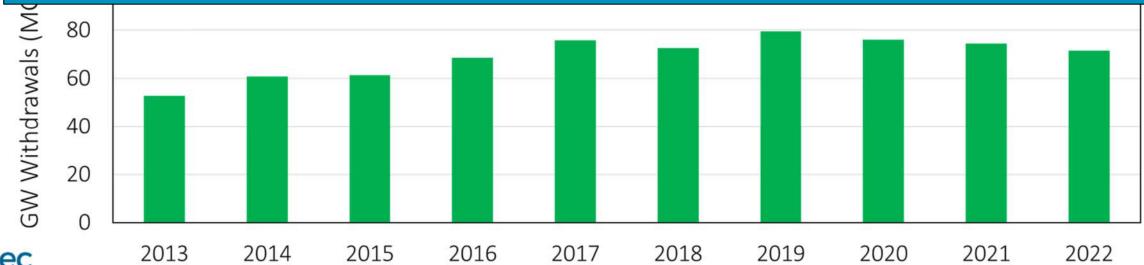
Reported Water Withdrawals (2013 – 2022)



Surface Water Withdrawal (MGD)



- How will this demand change over the next 50-years?
- Will we have enough water to meet those demands?
- If not, how can we manage our water resources to meet future demand?



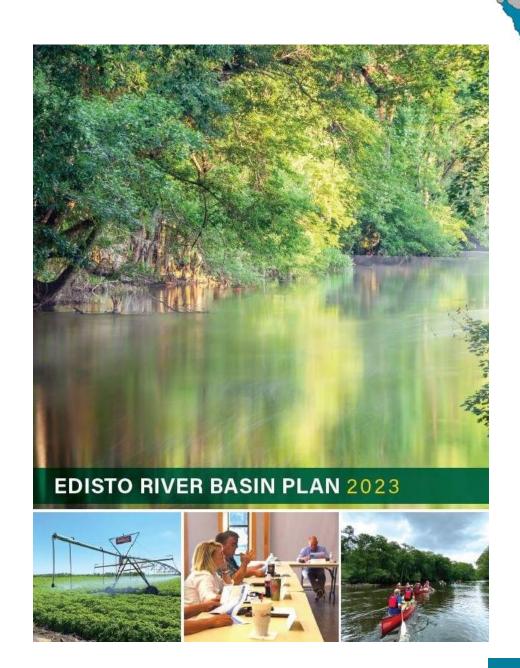


Guiding Principles

- Water is a limited natural resource and is a major factor for economic development and environmental protection.
- River Basin Plans should strive for the equitable use of water resources with the goal of ensuring water is available for all uses, when and where needed, throughout the Planning Horizon and under drought conditions.
- River Basin Plans should protect the public's health and well-being and should balance social, economic, and environmental needs.

Features of a River Basin Plan

- Stakeholder-developed.
- Covers a **50-year** Planning Horizon.
- Considers both surface water and groundwater resources.
- Current focus is on water quantity not water quality with emphasis on drought conditions.
- Not a regulatory document but may include recommendations regarding State water policy, law, and regulations.
- Updated every 5-years water planning will be an ongoing process.
- Supported by hydrologic data, models, and water-demand projections.



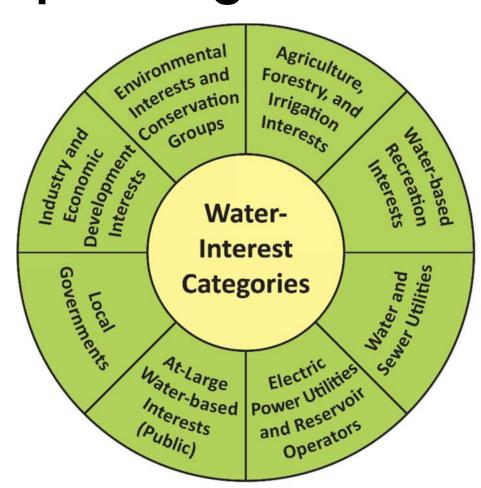
River Basin Plan Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Description of the Basin
- 3. Water Resources of the Basin
- 4. Current and Projected Water Demand
- 5. Comparison of Water Resource Availability and Water Demand
- 6. Water Management Strategies
- 7. Water Management Strategy Recommendations
- 8. Drought Response
- 9. Policy, Legislative, Regulatory, Technical, and Planning Process Recommendations
- 10. Implementation Plan

How will the River Basin Plan be Developed?



- Stakeholder-led team responsible for developing the River Basin Plan.
- 25-30 members representing 8 interest categories.
- Governed by a set of Bylaws.
- Consensus based decision-making process.
- Chair and Vice-Chair elected by RBC.



River Basin Plans will be developed over a 2-year period

Lower Savannah-Salkehatchie River Basin Council

Planning Team

- Clemson
 - Coordination
 - Public Outreach
- CDM Smith
 - Facilitation
 - SW Tech Support
 - Report Writing
- USGS
 - GW Tech Support
- SCDNR
 - Oversight
 - Education
- SCDHEC
 - Education











Name			
Trains	Organization	Interest Category	
Austin Connelly	armers Grain & Supply Inc.	-	
Samuel Grubbs	Samuel L Grubbs Farm LLC		
Brad O'Neal	Coosaw Farms	Agriculture, Forestry, and Irrigation	
Joseph Oswald III	JCO Farms & AIS LLC		
Brad Young Hi	ton Head National Golf Club		
Kenneth Caldwell Allian	Insurance Services/Tree Farmer	At-Large	
Jeffrey Jones	Adjunct Professor		
Dean Moss	Retired		
Brandon Stutts	Dominion Energy	Electric-Power Utilities	
Leslie Dickerson	Savannah Riverkeeper		
Lawrence Hayden Self Emplo	yed - Previously USDA Forest Service	Environmental	
Courtney Kimmel P	ort Royal Sound Foundation		
Sara O'Connor Coppa	ge Law Firm/Seaside Sustainability		
Danny Black South	nern Carolina Regional Alliance	Industry and Economic Development	
Heyward Horton Colleto	n County Economic Alliance, Inc.		
Jeff Hynds Department	of Energy - Savannah River Field Office		
Will Williams Western SC	Economic Development Partnership		
John Carman City of Aiker	Energy and Environmental Committee	Local Governments	
Tommy Paradise	City of North Augusta		
Brian Chemsak Beaufor	Jasper Water and Sewer Authority	Water and Sewer Utilities	
Kari Foy Lowcou	ntry Regional Water System (LRWS)		
Lynn McEwen	City of Barnwell		
Pete Nardi Hilton	Head Public Service District (PSD)		
Reid Pollard	Retired	Water-based Recreational	
Bill Wabbersen	Retired		

RBC Roles and Responsibilities

The second

- Identify water shortages or conflicts using hydrologic models.
- Recommend strategies to mitigate or eliminate water use conflicts or water shortages.
- Help draft River Basin Plans.

Communicate with stakeholders and the public on water

planning activities.

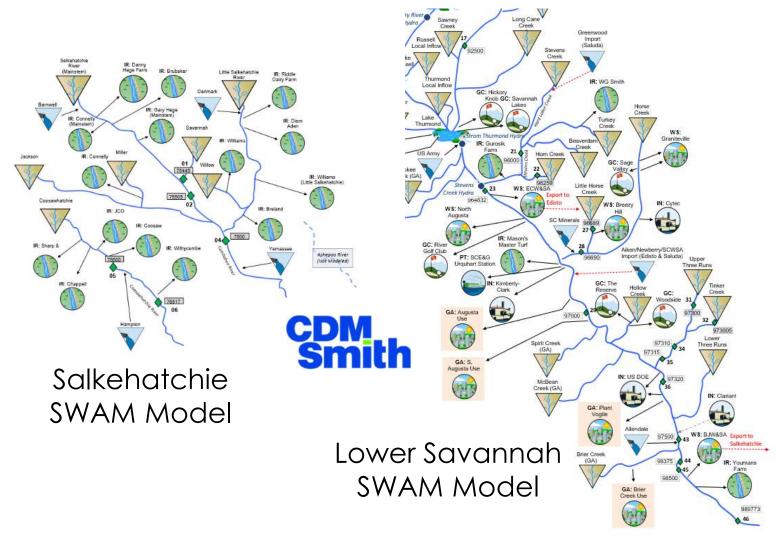
- Recommend changes to water policy or legislation or to the water planning process.
- Update River Basin Plans every 5years and amend the plans as needed.





Water Models (SWAM)

Models are decisionmaking tools used to assess water availability and management strategies, and will support the development of the River Basin Plan

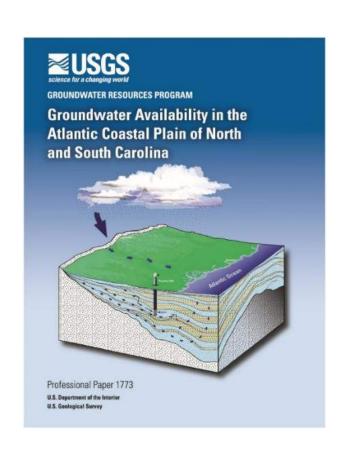


Updated models are available at:

https://hydrology.dnr.sc.gov/surface-water-models.html

Lower Savannah-Salkehatchie Groundwater Model







- •USGS Coastal Plain Groundwater model completed in 2021.
 - Regional model will be developed in coming year.
- Model is a decision-making tool used to assess groundwater availability and management strategies and will support the development of River Basin Plans.
- More information can be found at https://hydrology.dnr.sc.gov/groundwater-models.html.

Water Demand Projections



- Water-demand methodology report released in October 2019 and available at:
 - https://hydrology.dnr.sc.gov/water-demand.html.
- Projections will be used in surface water model to assess future water availability and will support the development of River Basin Plans.
- Water-demand projections for the Lower Savannah-Salkehatchie basin will be developed (Clemson/SCDNR).
- RBC will have opportunity to review and provide feedback on the Lower Savannah-Salkehatchie river basin's water-demand projections.











- Contractors (solicited and hired by SCDNR):
 - Meeting Facilitation, SW Technical Support, and River Basin Plan report writing – CDM Smith, Inc.
 - Meeting Coordination (administrative and logistical support) and Public Outreach – Clemson University
 - Groundwater Modeling Technical Support USGS
- Other State and Federal Agencies:
 - RBCs can request agencies to serve as Advisors.
 - Participate in RBC meetings and subcommittee meetings as requested.
- RBCs can request input from other outside Advisors.

PPAC, SCDNR, and SCDHEC will continue to provide oversight for the river basin planning process.



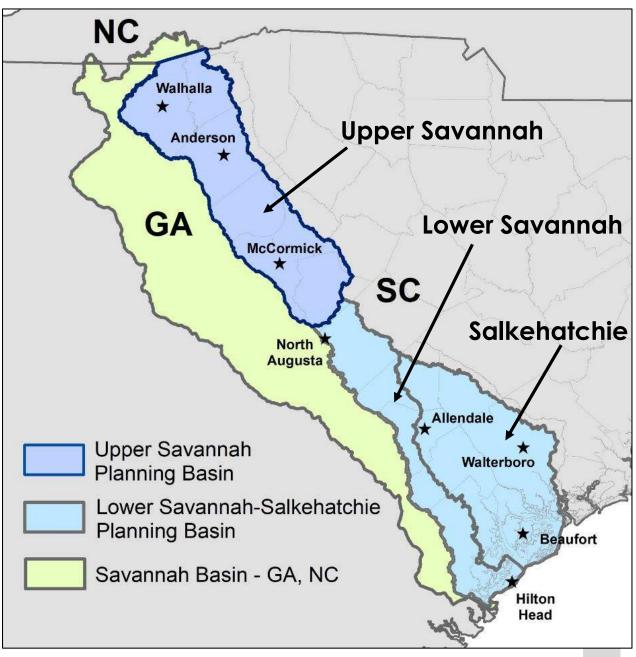
Coordination with other Planning Bodies

- Planning Framework recognizes the existence of other formal water planning groups and drought management groups.
- Planning Framework emphasizes coordination with such groups and provides general guidelines.
- Inter-basin River Councils (IRCs):
 - Made up of RBC members from two or more basins.
 - A forum for adjoining basins to communicate and coordinate on mutual interests and to resolve conflicts.

Coordination with Upper Savannah RBC



- Upper Savannah basin planning activities began in July 2023.
- An IRC will be formed between the Upper Savannah planning basin and the Lower Savannah-Salkehatchie planning basin.







- Process is **not** intended as a forum to evaluate and provide alternatives to:
 - the USACE's Drought Management Plan any future studies regarding the Drought Management Plan will be led by the USACE in a separate process.
- For Lower Savannah, planning will focus on demand-side water management strategies and supply-side strategies on tributaries.



Stakeholder/Public Participation Guidelines

- Guidelines for stakeholder and public participation described in Section 3.7 of Planning Framework.
- Public meetings (3 to 4 per basin):
 - Prior to first RBC meeting "kickoff" meeting(s).
 - After draft River Basin Plan is released.
 - After final River Basin Plan is released.
- Draft River Basin Plan public review period (30 days).
- RBC meetings:
 - Open to the public.
 - Each meeting will include public comment period.

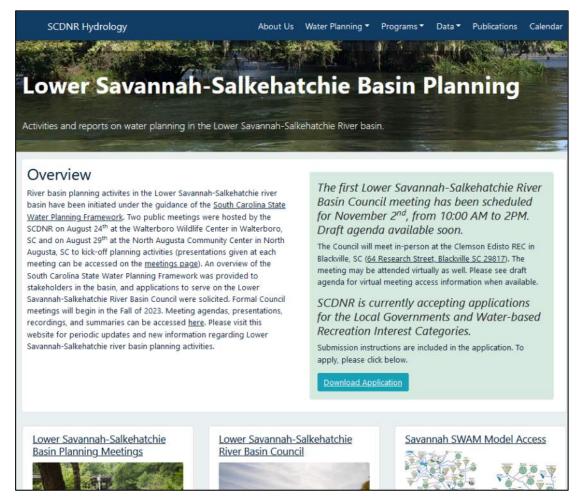
SCDNR Hydrology Website



https://hydrology.dnr.sc.gov/water-planning.html

Site will host:

- Announcements/Calendar of Events
- Access to water planning documents Planning Framework, technical reports
- RBC meeting materials agendas, presentations, recordings



https://hydrology.dnr.sc.gov/lowsav-basinplanning.html

Questions?

Brooke Czwartacki – <u>czwartackb@dnr.sc.gov</u> Scott Harder – <u>harders@dnr.sc.gov</u>





River Basin Planning Phases & Examples

John Boyer, CDM Smith

Phase 1

- Learn about the basin's water (and related) resources
- Become familiar with rules and laws governing water use
- Develop a vision statement and goals
- Review water demand projections
- Become familiar with the modeling tools

The focus of Phase 1 is on *learning*.

What is expected of the RBC in Phase 1:

- Be inquisitive. Ask questions. Keep an open mind.
- Suggest and participate in field trips.
- Identify additional topics that the RBC should explore and learn.
- Select an alternate. Select a Chair & Vice Chair.

Phase 1 Examples from other RBCs

Information Topics Covered

- Summary of Current Water Use
- Population and Water Demand Projections
- Basin Climatology and SC Drought Response Act
- Surface Water Resources and Low Flow Characteristics
- Groundwater Resources
- Water Law
- Aquatic Resources and Flow-Ecological Health Relationships
- Overview of the Surface Water Models

Field trips

• **Edisto:** Walthers Farm, Edisto River Canoeing, Charleston Water System Intake, Aiken State Park Groundwater Monitoring





 Broad: Columbia canal and WTP, diversion dam and fish passage, Fairfeld Pumped Storage Facility, Parr Shoals Hydroelectric Facility, Lake Blalock Canoeing, Spartanburg Water System Advanced Oxidation System, Cooley Farms.





Phase 2

- Evaluate current and future water availability issues
- Evaluate the safe yield of water supply reservoirs
- Consider and evaluate flow-ecology relationships

Phase 2 answers the question "is there enough water to meet current and future needs?"

What is expected of the RBC in Phase 2:

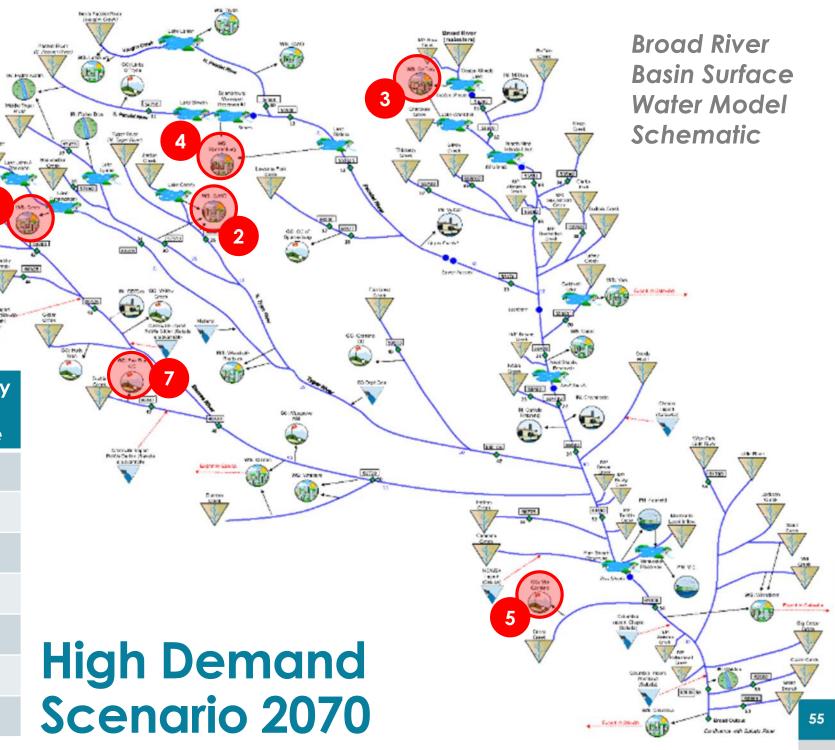
- Take a critical look at the surface water model inputs and outputs.
- Request additional analyses where warranted.

Phase 2 Example from the Broad

Evaluating future water availability issues

Surface Water Shortage Table

Map ID	Water User	Frequency of Shortage
1	WS: Greer	7.1%
2	WS: SJWD	0.6%
3	WS: Gaffney	1.1%
4	WS: Spartanburg	0.4%
5	GC: Mid Carolina	0.2%
6	GC: Pebble Creek	0.1%
7	GC: Fox Run	0.1%



Phase 3

- Develop and evaluate water management strategies
- Recommend and prioritize strategies

The focus of Phase 3 is on finding solutions.

What is expected of the RBC in Phase 3:

- Provide direction to the modeling team on water management strategies to evaluate.
- Identify strategies that support a water conservation and water efficiency ethic.
- Recognize and consider the potential for changing conditions and select strategies appropriately.
- Begin reviewing and commenting on draft chapters of the Plan.

Phase 3 Example from the Broad

Evaluating water management strategies by modeling

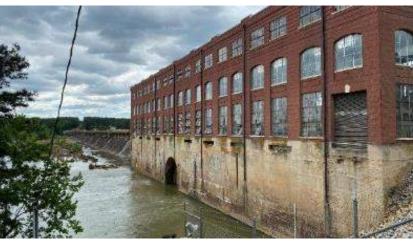
"What if" Simulations...

- Water Utilities Drought Management Plans were triggered, and targeted demand reductions were achieved?
- Reservoir releases were optimized based on the (higher) projected demands (withdrawals)?
- Long-term reductions in per capita water demand were achieved through a portfolio of water conservation, water loss control, and water efficiency strategies?

Supply-Side Strategies Being Evaluated:

- Increasing dam height to increase reservoir storage
- Adding an off-line quarry for additional storage
- Adding a second intake and renegotiating average annual withdrawals allowed by FERC
- A new regional water supply reservoir







Phase 4

- Develop legislative, policy, technical and planning process recommendations
- Prepare the River Basin Plan that:
 - Includes an implementation plan
 - Identifies drought response initiatives
 - Considers **public input**

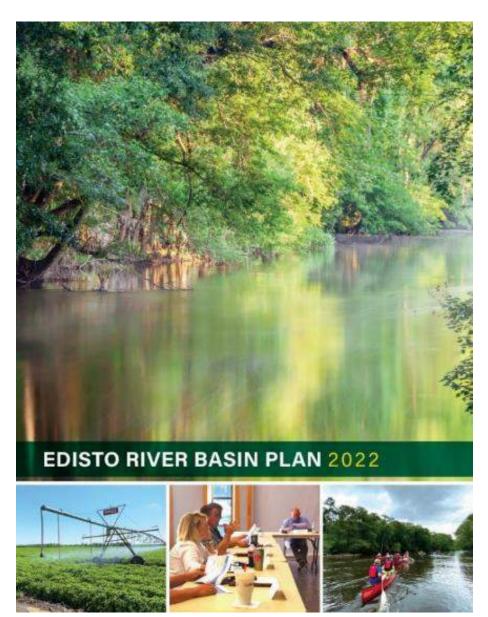
Phase 4 focuses on achieving consensus and writing the Plan.

What is expected of the RBC in Phase 4:

- Make timely decisions and recommendations
- Review and comment on draft chapters of the Plan. Make sure the Draft Plan accurately represents your sector's water-related interests.
- Participate in public outreach

Phase 4 Example from the Edisto

- The Edisto RBC prepared a River Basin Plan that:
 - Recommends management strategies to eliminate projected surface water shortages.
 - Recommends monitoring and additional groundwater modeling in identified Groundwater Areas of Concern.
 - Includes a Low Flow Strategy that aims to maintain a minimum amount of flow in the Edisto River during drought.
 - Includes a detailed **Implementation Plan** with specific short-term (5-year) and long-term strategies and actions to address six major objectives.
 - Includes **technical**, **policy**, **legislative**, **regulatory**, and **planning process recommendations**.



Important Things to Remember

- River basin planning is an ongoing process.
 - Not all stakeholder needs and desires can be addressed during the first phase of planning.
- The process is not intended to resolve issues associated with South Carolina water laws and regulations.
 - But, through discussion, RBC recommendations on policies and regulations can be documented and summarized for agency and legislature consideration.
- The process is intended to be **stakeholder-driven** and leverage the knowledge of those that use, recreate, and seek to protect the water resources of the basins.
- The process provides **transparency** and uses the best-available science and tools to assess water availability and identify strategies to meet water demands 50 years into the future.







Georgia Water Planning – Over Two Decades of Planning



Regional Water Plans adopted

2017 Revised regional water plans adopted by Regional Water Councils and Metro District.

The 2023 Regional Water Plans were adopted by Georgia EPD's Director on June 29, 2023. The plan outlines near-term and long-term strategies to meet water needs through 2060



Comprehensive State-wide Water Planning Act

2004

2003 Metro Water District adopted three regional water plans.

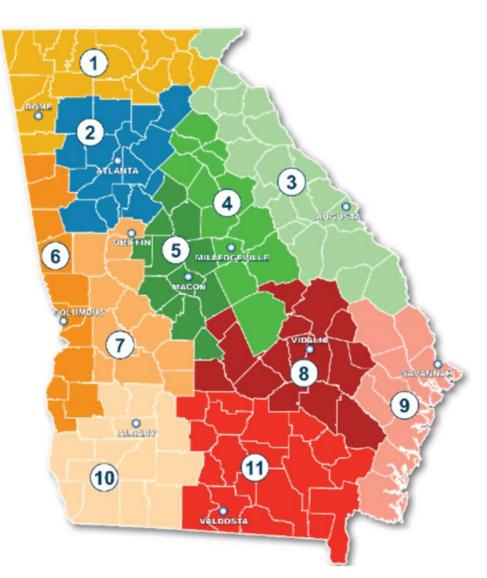
Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning Act passed, creating Metro Water District

The 5-Year Review Cycles Focus on:

- Updated water demand and wastewater forecasts
- Update Surface Water and Ground Water Availability Resource Assessments (Quantity)
- Updated Surface Water Quality Availability Resource Assessment
- Refine Management Practices, if needed, to address water resource

Georgia Regional Water Councils





- (1) COOSA-NORTH GEORGIA
- (2) METRO WATER DISTRICT
- 3 SAVANNAH-UPPER OGEECHEE
- 4 UPPER OCONEE
- (5) MIDDLE OCMULGEE
- (6) MIDDLE CHATTAHOOCHEE
- (7) UPPER FLINT
- (8) ALTAMAHA
- 9 COASTAL
- 10 LOWER FLINT-OCHLOCKONEE
- 11 SUWANNEE-SATILLA