

Water Planning in South Carolina: A Collaborative Stakeholder Process

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History of Water Planning in South Carolina

Title 49 - Waters, Water
Resources and Drainage

CHAPTER 3.

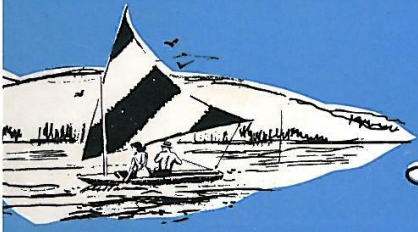
WATER RESOURCES
PLANNING AND
COORDINATION ACT

SECTION 49-3-10. Short
title.

This chapter may be cited
as the South Carolina
Water Resources Planning
and Coordination Act.

HISTORY: 1962 Code
Section 70-21; 1967 (55)
60; 1993 Act No. 181,
Section 1244.

Water Use in South Carolina 1970



WATER USE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Introduction

The South Carolina Water Resources Commission is developing a water resources plan for the State. As a part of this plan, an inventory of water use in South Carolina was made.

In consultation with some of the State's outstanding water authorities, a questionnaire was developed to provide a uniform and orderly method of seeking voluntary information with respect to water use in South Carolina.

This report was compiled from individual questionnaires completed by officials of municipalities, industries and power generating facilities. A field check was made by the Staff of the South Carolina Water Resources Commission to insure completeness, accuracy and uniformity.

This report summarized self-supplied municipal and industrial use of water, municipalities and industries that purchase water and the water used in steam and hydroelectric generation. The report also includes a section on small water users, for which information was obtained from the South Carolina State Board of Health, and a section on irrigation water use. Irrigation water use data were supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

While the data collected and tabulated for presentation in this document will require periodic up-dating, the inventory will take its proper place as a portion of the data base on which a sound water resource plan for the State can be developed.

County maps are included to show locations of surface-water systems, ground-water systems, power-generating facilities, waste water discharge points, and other information pertinent to the development and utilization of the State's water resources.

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this inventory was to provide needed information on current and projected demands for water use within the State of South Carolina. This information, coupled with other current and projected demands on the resource, provides engineers, planners, scientists, and other interests with objectives which must be met in an orderly and efficient manner.

Definition of Terms and Abbreviations

Several hydrologic terms used in this report are defined as follows:

Surface Water is bodies of water or streams which are on the surface of the earth. In this report, the water-regulating reservoirs created by man-made dams on streams are considered as surface water.

Ground Water is water that lies below the surface of the ground in the zone of saturation from which wells are supplied. In this report, water is considered as ground water if it is withdrawn from below the surface of the earth through a well.

River Basin is a geographic area enclosed by a topographic divide that directs surface runoff from precipitation by gravity into the named river. Sub-basins discussed in this report are Ashley, Black, Broad, Combahee, Congaree, Cooper, Edisto, Great Pee Dee, Little Pee Dee, Lynches, Saluda, Santee, Savannah, Waccamaw, and Wateree.

MGD is the abbreviation for million gallons per day and is used to denote the volume of water used in a 24-hour period.

**"ACE"
FRAMEWORK
STUDY**

**Ashley-Combahee-Edisto
River Basin**

**State of South Carolina
Water Resources Commission**



CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION
SOUTH CAROLINA'S STATE WATER PLAN

Need For A Plan

The basic wealth of South Carolina and of the nation depends not upon dollars but upon the products of our resources which feed us, shelter us and with which we trade.

We have in the past both preserved and exploited resources and found neither a satisfactory policy. Our growing population and our desire for a higher quality of living require the ever increasing use of resources, but use with wisdom, efficiency and restraint.

South Carolina's needs are not unique. Man has always lived with the need to bend nature to his use. If South Carolina is unique in any way, it is in the availability of natural resources.

Fertile soil, water, and forest lands are nature's great gifts to man. South Carolina's past was built from the land and water and her future lies in their wise development and use. What then must be done to meet that future, not by chance, but by a design of our own choosing?

Simply stated, there are four basic problems in our use of land and water:

First, contrary to wishful thinking, South Carolina's natural resources are limited in amount compared to potential needs. There is not enough land and enough water for each of us to have all we might desire or to use as each might see fit - so we must share.

Second, natural resources occur not where man wills them but where nature places them. Fertile soils and abundant waters by themselves offer little to man. It is their productive union that multiplies the value of each.



*South Carolina
State Water Assessment*

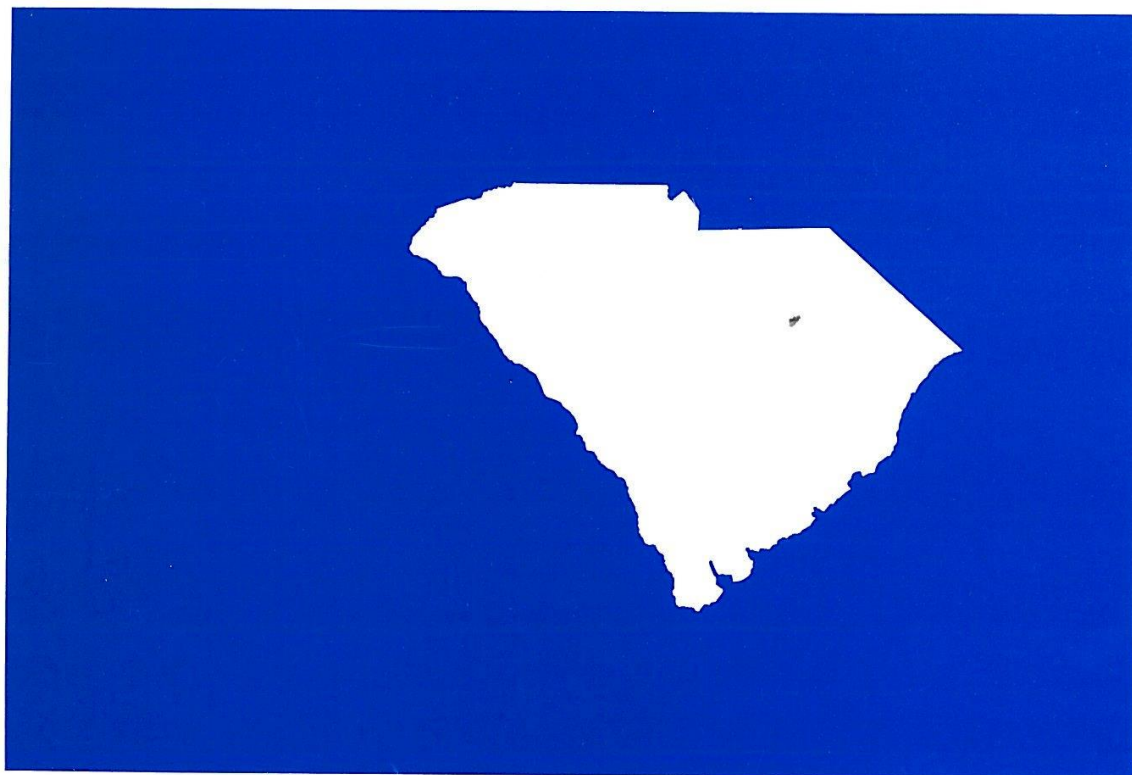
South Carolina Water Resources Commission
3830 Forest Drive, P. O. Box 4440
Columbia, South Carolina 29240

September 1983

The Situation and Outlook For Water Resource Use In South Carolina 1985–2000

South Carolina Water Resources Commission

Second Year Executive Summary



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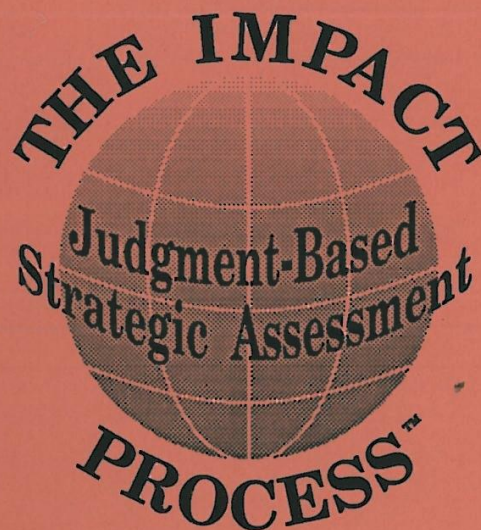
WATER FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S FUTURE

*Policy Issues and Options in the
Development of a State Water Plan*

FOR DISPLAY ONLY
PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE

AN ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES AFFECTING THE SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN

Results of a Workshop
Conducted Using



A Report Prepared for
The US Army Corps of Engineers
Savannah District
and
The Strom Thurmond Institute
Clemson University

Title: South Carolina Water Plan

Author: Cherry, Rodney N. ; Badr, A. W.

Abstract: The sources of water for South Carolina are precipitation (48 inches average per year) and streamflow from adjacent states (8 inches average per year). In addition to the annual replenishment, water is stored mostly in sand and limestone aquifers of the Coastal Plain. The Water Plan suggests the utilization of water from streams and lakes, where feasible, in preference to using water from aquifers, because of the slow recharge to the aquifers and the high evapotranspiration losses and shorter retention times in streams and lakes...

Description: Proceedings of the 1999 Georgia Water Resources Conference, March 30 and 31, Athens, Georgia.

South Carolina Water Plan

Second Edition

South Carolina Department
of Natural Resources

Land, Water and Conservation Division



South Carolina State Water Assessment

Second Edition

South Carolina Department
of Natural Resources

Land, Water and Conservation Division



DNR

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

WATERSHED WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT

SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN

2010

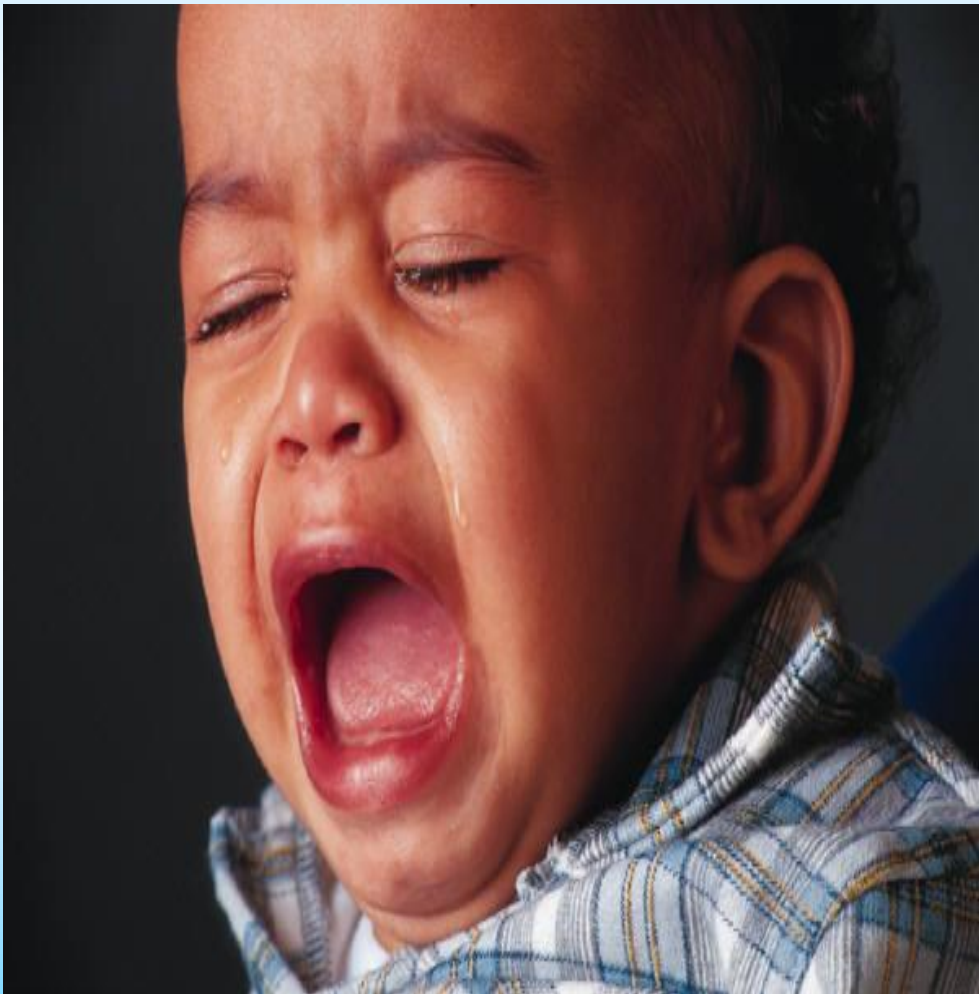
Statewide Water Resources Planning: A Nine-State Study



April 2010

Prepared for the
Tennessee Advisory Commission
on Intergovernmental Relations
by
Institute for a Secure and Sustainable Environment
University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Challenges:
**Trying to keep everyone
happy**



Have a great day!!!

Jeffery S. Allen, Ph.D.

