

6/17/03

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF OCONEE

RESOLUTION 2003-19

WHEREAS, the citizens of the Historic Village of Newry is celebrating their 110th Anniversary Saturday, June 21, 2003; and

WHEREAS, the County of Oconee celebrates this wonderful time with the Village of Newry; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Newry is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as one of the few intact mill villages of the 19th century; and

WHEREAS, Courtenay Mill is listed by the Palmetto Trust for Historic Preservation as one of South Carolina's endangered properties; and

WHEREAS, the County of Oconee would like to take this opportunity to express appreciation to the many volunteers and Citizens of Newry for their dedication and efforts to preserve Courtenay Mill and the historical values of the Newry Village.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THIS DATE that the Official Records and Minutes of the Oconee County Council contain the following:

"THE OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE OCONEE COUNTY SUPERVISOR RECOGNIZES AND CELEBRATES WITH THE CITIZENS OF THE VILLAGE OF NEWRY THEIR 110TH ANNIVERSARY AND PROCLAIMS JUNE 21, 2003 AS "VILLAGE OF NEWRY DAY" IN OCONEE COUNTY.

APPROVED & ADOPTED on first and final reading this 17th day of June 2003.

*Harry R. Hamilton
Interim Supervisor-Chair
Oconee County Council*

Attest:

*Opal O. Green
Clerk to Council*

FAX COVER SHEET

TO:
TELEPHONE:
FAX:

Opal

FROM:
COMPANY:
TELEPHONE:
FAX:

MELISSA GRANT
OCONEE COUNTY SOLID WASTE
864-888-1440
864-888-1444

DATE:
PAGES:

6-13-03
8

COMMENTS:

Opal- I hope I'm not too late to get this on the agenda. DHEC gave us a short timeframe. I talked to Mr. Hamilton about it and he suggested we take it to the next Council meeting.

have not written anything on this yet.

Another item for the agenda - increase much sale price per Solid Waste Commission recommendation, effective 7/1 (meeting was yesterday)



Schnabel Engineering South, LLC

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June 19, 2003

David Oberly, II
Hydrogeologist
Bureau of Land and Waste Management
Division of Hydrogeology
Solid Waste Hydrogeology Section
SC Department of Health and Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201-1708

Post-It® Fax Note	7871	Date	6/18/03	Page	30
To	Melissa Grant	From	Steve Knudsen		
Company		City			
Phone #		Phone #			
Fax #	864-888-1444	Fax #			

RE: Groundwater Quality Assessment Workplan
Oconee County Five Forks Landfill
Schnabel Project #02191037.00-02

Dear Mr. Oberly:

Schnabel Engineering is pleased to provide our recommended scope of work for completing a groundwater quality assessment at the Oconee County Five Forks Landfill. In your letter dated May 14, 2003 to Ms. Ann Hughes, the Oconee County Administrator, SCDHEC requested a groundwater quality assessment to define the horizontal and vertical migration of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) due to confirmed maximum contaminant level (MCL) exceedance.

BACKGROUND

The Five Forks Landfill is located in Oconee County, South Carolina between the cities of Walhalla and Westminster near Five Points, South Carolina (Figure 1). The landfill operated between 1977 and October 1991 and was certified closed on December 1, 1994 through placement of a 12-inch clay cap. This landfill is now subject to post closure care requirements as specified in the post closure care permit # 371001-1102.

The Five Forks Landfill is situated on a portion of a 392-acre tract owned by Oconee County, South Carolina. The landfill is unlined and occupies 28.1 acres of which 19 acres are filled with solid waste. The landfill served the municipalities of Salem, Walhalla, Westminster, and West Union, and approximately 250 square miles of rural area in the western and northern sections of the county. Wastes included domestic and industrial wastes.

Oconee County owns the property adjacent to the landfill to the north, east and west. The property to the south and southwest is privately owned (Smith and Capps). Five Forks

Groundwater Quality Assessment Workplan
Oconee County Five Forks Landfill
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road is the only public road near the landfill. This road is adjacent to the east border of the landfill has been closed since 1994. There are no on site structures at the landfill. The nearest off site structure is a county managed convenience center located approximately 200 feet northeast of the solid waste boundary.

The land surface topography (Figure 1) adjacent to the landfill slopes to the southwest, south, and east to an unnamed creek that flows near the western and southern edge of the landfill and then proceeds east to the Coneross Reservoir located approximately 1,000 feet east of the landfill.

Monitoring wells at the Five Forks Landfill consist of eight (8) Type II downgradient compliance wells (MW-5, 6, 6D, 7S, 8D, 9S, 10D and 11D) and one Type II upgradient background well (MW-4) as shown in Figure 2. Wells MW-4, 5, and 6 and those with an "S" designation are screened in the shallow portions of the saprolite aquifer. The wells with a "D" designation are deeper wells and were constructed where the screen is located at or near aquifer refusal, which is generally at or near the saprolite/bedrock contact. Please refer to Attachment B for the boring and well construction logs that are available for the site.

The main groundwater flow direction is toward the southeast (Figure 2). The groundwater seepage velocity has been estimated in the 2002 Annual Groundwater Report to be approximately 260 feet per year based upon an assumed hydraulic conductivity of 947 ft/day and an effective porosity of 0.10 determined from previous studies and referenced by Goldie and Associates in their December 1, 2000 Annual Groundwater Report for the Five Forks Landfill. The hydraulic gradient is based upon water levels measured by Schabel Engineering in June and September 2002.

Groundwater MCLs have been exceeded for benzene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, methylene chloride, trichloroethene, and vinyl chloride along the western, southern and eastern boundaries of the landfill. Please refer to Attachment B for data tables showing historical detections for the above constituents. Figure 2 shows the March 28, 2003 detections for the same constituents.

- The MCL for benzene has historically exceeded its MCL (5 parts per billion, ppb) at monitoring wells MW-6, MW-6D, MW-7S, and MW-8D.
- The MCL for cis-1,2-dichloroethene has historically exceeded its MCL (70 ppb) at monitoring wells MW-6, MW-6D, MW-7S, MW-8D, MW-9S, and MW-11D.
- The MCL for methylene chloride has historically exceeded its MCL (5 ppb) at monitoring wells MW-6, MW-6D, MW-7S, MW-8D, MW-9S, MW-10D, and MW-11D.

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Oconee County Five Forks Landfill
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- The MCL for trichloroethene has historically exceeded its MCL (5 ppb) at monitoring wells MW-6, MW-6D, MW-7S, MW-8D, MW-9S, MW-10S and MW-11D.
- The MCL for vinyl chloride has historically exceeded its MCL (2 ppb) at monitoring well MW-11D.

Based upon the historical MCL exceedance the following scope of work is recommended by Schnabel Engineering to define the horizontal and vertical migration of VOCs at the Five Forks Landfill.

SCOPE OF WORK

The horizontal and vertical extent of VOCs in the groundwater along the downgradient portion of the Five Forks Landfill (Figure 3) will be field screened using direct push auger soil borings, and air rotary drilling techniques to collect groundwater samples. The groundwater samples will be field screened using a mobile gas chromatograph.

The horizontal VOC extent will be defined by completing nine (9) direct push/auger soil borings (based on penetration resistance) along the western, southern, and eastern edge of the landfill (Figure 3). A groundwater sample will be collected just below the water table and screened for benzene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, methylene chloride, trichloroethene, and vinyl chloride (constituents of concern, CoC). Based on the field screening results additional water table borings and field screening may be required to define the horizontal extent of groundwater impact.

The horizontal and vertical VOC extent will be defined by completing approximately seven (7) direct push/auger soil borings to the top of bedrock (auger refusal) along the western, southern, and eastern edge of the landfill. The approximate locations of the top of bedrock borings are shown on Figure 3. The final locations for the top of bedrock borings will be based on the results of the horizontal extent determination using the water table field screen data. A groundwater sample will be collected at the top of rock and screened for the CoC's. Based on the field screening results additional top of bedrock borings and field screening may be required to define the vertical extent of groundwater impact.

The vertical VOC extent will be defined by completing approximately four (4) air rotary borings to a depth of twenty (20) feet into bedrock along the western, southern, and eastern edge of the landfill. The approximate locations of the bedrock borings are shown on Figure 3. The final locations for bedrock borings will be based on the results of the horizontal and vertical extent determination made using the water table and top of rock field screen data. A groundwater sample will be collected from the bedrock and screened for the CoC's. Based on the field screening results additional bedrock borings and field screening may be completed to define the vertical extent of groundwater impact.

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Oconee County Five Forks Landfill
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Each field-screening borehole will be abandoned by backfilling the borehole with bentonite to the land surface. All cuttings (auger and air rotary) will be spread flat on the land surface around each borehole.

Groundwater samples for field screening will be collected from the desired depth by inserting a disposable plastic tube into the groundwater. The groundwater will be collected through the tube via purge pump or by using a latex-gloved hand to seal the end of the tube trapping the groundwater in the tube. The tube will be removed from the borehole and the groundwater gently poured from the tube into laboratory-supplied, pre-labeled, VOA vials containing hydrochloric acid preservative. New plastic tubing will be used to collect each sample.

Following delineation of the horizontal and vertical extent of VOC contamination using the field screening data, a minimum number of shallow, top of rock and bedrock groundwater monitoring wells will be installed. It is assumed that five (5) water table wells, three (3) top of bedrock wells, and two (2) bedrock wells may be required to define the horizontal and vertical extent of VOC impact (Figure 3). The groundwater monitoring wells will be installed and constructed in accordance with the USEPA Region IV November 2001 Environmental Investigations and Standard Operating Procedures and Quality Assurance Manual and the South Carolina Well Standards and Regulations R. 61-71 dated March 22, 2002.

A slug test will be performed in one of the newly installed water table, top of bedrock and bedrock monitoring wells (total of three slug tests) to determine the hydraulic conductivity in this area. The hydraulic conductivity will be used to determine the rate of plume migration.

A surface water sample will be collected from the unnamed creek downgradient of the site above the Concho Reservoir (Figure 3).

Groundwater samples will be collected from each new monitoring well and analyzed for Appendix I constituents to confirm delineation of the extent of VOC impact. The groundwater samples will be collected following the approved groundwater sampling and analysis plan for the Oconee County Five Forks Landfill.

All sample identification, chain-of-custody records, and field records will be recorded with waterproof, non-erasable ink. If errors are made in any of these documents, corrections will be made by crossing a single line through the error and entering the correct information. All corrections will be initialed and dated.

Field analyses or measurement data will be recorded in field logs. Samples collected for laboratory analysis will be recorded on a chain-of-custody record and will be identified using sample labels attached to the sample containers. The project name, project location, sample identification number, sampler's name, and date and time of sample collection will be included on each sample label. The project name, project location,

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Oconee County Five Forks Landfill
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sample identification number, date and time of sample collection; a brief description of the sampling location, the sampler's signature, and any relevant comments will be included in the field log. The project name, project location, sample identification number, date and time of sample collection, designation of the sample as a grab or composite, type of sample, whether the sample is preserved or unpreserved, the total number of sample containers, and the types of analyses to be performed will be included on the chain-of-custody. The date, time, signature of the sample custodian and subsequent transferee(s) will be also included on the chain-of-custody record.

The original and one copy of the chain-of-custody record will be placed in a plastic polyethylene bag inside the shipping container and the shipping container will be secured. The project leader will retain one copy of the record. The shipping container will be sealed with a custody seal. The sample custodian will date and sign the custody seal. The Air Bill shipping receipt will be retained as part of the documentation.

A dedicated logbook will be maintained for this project. The project leader's name, the sample team leader's name, the project name and location, and the project number will be entered on the inside of the front cover of the logbook. Each page in the logbook will be numbered and dated. Field quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) will include:

- One duplicate sample per medium per container type per field day (Schubel anticipates one duplicate sample will be analyzed).
- An equipment rinse blank for each set of equipment that was decontaminated per sample set (Schubel anticipates one equipment rinse blank sample will be analyzed).
- A VOA trip blank for each sampling group (Schubel anticipates one VOA trip blank sample will be analyzed).

The laboratory reports will include at a minimum the items listed below:

A statement that the laboratory is either South Carolina certified for applicable parameters or that it is a contract laboratory under EPA's Contract Laboratory Program.

A signed statement that the samples were received in good condition and at the required temperature and that analysis of the samples complied with all procedures outlined in USEPA methodology, unless otherwise specified. Any deviations from the methods, additional sample preparation, sample dilution and analytical problems not rectified, are justified in a narrative with the laboratory report.

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Laboratory sheets for all analytical results, including sample identification, sampling dates, date samples were received, extraction dates, analysis dates, analytical methods used, dilution factors and sample quantitation limits.

Laboratory sheets for all laboratory quality control samples, including results for bias and precision and control limits used. The following minimum laboratory quality control sample reporting is required: (a) at least one matrix spike and one matrix spike duplicate per sample delivery group or 14-day period, whichever is more frequent (control limits must be specified), (b) at least one method blank per sample delivery group or 12-hour period, whichever is less, and (c) system monitoring compounds, surrogate recovery required by the method and laboratory control sample analysis (acceptance criteria must be specified). All samples that exceed control limits/acceptance criteria will be flagged in the laboratory report.

Completed chain-of-custody forms will be attached to the analytical report.

The laboratory report will include the names and qualifications of the individuals performing each analysis, the quality assurance officer reviewing the data, and the laboratory manager.

All analytical methods that will be performed will be capable of achieving detection limits less than or equal to the MCL for each constituent for the site. The groundwater samples from the monitoring wells will be analyzed for the Appendix I constituents by USEPA Method 8260B.

Sample container type, holding times and preservation used during the investigation will be as follows:

<u>Analyses</u>	<u>Containers</u>	<u>Preservative</u>	<u>Holding Time (days)</u>
Purgeable Organics			
Water	40 ml clear glass ¹	HCl/Ice (+4°C)	14

¹with TeflonTM septum lid.

Volatile organic compound samples will be placed directly into the sample containers with no mixing. These samples will be collected in a manner that minimizes disturbance of the sample. The sample will be placed in the appropriate container with no headspace, if possible.

All soil and ground water generated on-site during drilling/sampling activities will be disposed of on-site adjacent to the boring/wellhead.

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 Oconee County Five Forks Landfill
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Following completion of monitoring well installation activities, the horizontal location (0.1-foot) and vertical elevation (0.01 foot) of the ground surface, surface pad and top of well casing (TOC) will be determined by direct field survey.

A report of the findings of the groundwater quality assessment will be presented to SCDHEC for review.

All fieldwork and reports will be prepared under the direct supervision of a South Carolina licensed Professional Engineer or Geologist. A well driller licensed in the State of South Carolina will supervise all well installation activities. A South Carolina certified laboratory, using USEPA Method 8200B, will analyze the groundwater samples. The Palmetto Utility Protection Service will be contacted more than 72 hours prior to initiating field activities.

The proposed schedule for the proposed groundwater assessment is as follows:

⇒ Submit proposed workplan	June 20, 2003
⇒ SCDHEC review of workplan	July 21, 2003
⇒ Implement workplan	August 19, 2003
⇒ Submit assessment report	October 31, 2003

The field implementation will begin no sooner than receiving written approval of the groundwater assessment workplan from SCDHEC, nor later than thirty (30) days after approval to proceed.

If you have any questions, please feel free to give me a call.

Sincerely,

SCHNABEL ENGINEERING

Gregory B. Kuntz, P.G.
 Associate

Attachments	Figure 1	Site Location and Topographic Map
	Figure 2	Potentiometric and Concentration Map
	Figure 3	Proposed Field Screening and Well Location Map
	Attachment A	Boring Logs
	Attachment B	Historical Groundwater Concentration Data

cc: Melissa Grant

**Oconee County Solid Waste
Mulch Sales
June 2003**

FY01	Approximately \$10,000	
FY02	\$13,000	(implemented regular schedule)
FY03	Approximately \$20,000	(advertised with flyer)

54% increase since FY02:

Estimated revenues:

If we charge \$3 more per scoop, with the same number of customers (2,700), then we will make an additional \$8,163.

Estimated costs:

It costs approximately \$20 / ton (without overhead) to process mulch. A scoop is equivalent to 1.5 cubic yards. At 500 lbs / cy, a scoop is 750 lbs. We are bringing in \$18 / ton currently.

It is important to note that labor costs are increasing also. We now process an average of 40 customers per day, 3 days per week.

June 17, 2003

Fire Marshall-Fire Chief
Committee

Recommendation:

Bill Rhinehart:	Chairman LEC County Council
Opal Green:	County Council Clerk
Henry Gordon:	Public Safety Director
Richard Timms:	Vice Chairman Fire Chiefs
Bobby Williams:	Chairman Fire Commissioners

FEDDER, NORTON, BALLENGER, & ENDERLIN, P.A.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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W.J. Fedder
(Of Counsel)
Meminger E. Wiggins
(Of Counsel)

MEMORANDUM

May 30, 2003

To: Oconee County Council
From: Julie Mahon
Re: Fee for automobiles

Question Presented:

1. May the County charge a fee for vehicles registered in Oconee County?

Answer: Yes, if it is a valid uniform service charge.

S.C. Code Ann. Section 4-9-30(5)(a) permits counties to "assess property and levy ad valorem property taxes and uniform service charges, ...and make appropriations for functions and operations of the county, including but not limited to, appropriations for ...roads...." (1976 as amended). Under this section, "a county can impose a service charge where it is a fair and reasonable alternative to increasing the general county property tax and is imposed upon those for whom the service is primarily provided." *Brown v. County of Horry*, 308 S.C. 180, 417 S.E.2d 565 (1992).

Horry County has used this section to impose a fee on each motorized vehicle licensed in Horry County since 1985, and the Supreme Court has upheld that fee as a valid uniform service charge. *Id.* In that case, Horry County, each year, passed the following ordinance within its annual budget:

A road maintenance fee of \$15.00 on each motorized vehicle licensed in Horry County is scheduled to be included on motor vehicle tax notices with the proceeds going into the County General Fund and being specifically used for maintenance and improvement of the county road system.

At the time of the case, the cost to Horry County of maintaining and improving the road system was \$5 million, and the revenue from the above referenced ordinance generated \$1.2 million. The Supreme Court approved of this method of imposing a service charge. The Court paid special attention to the fact that, although the money was deposited into the General Fund, it was specifically allocated for road maintenance.

In a later decision, the Court interpreted *Brown* to set forth the following criteria to constitute a valid uniform service charge:

1. the revenue generated is used to the benefit of the payers, even if the general public also benefits;
2. the revenue generated is used only for the specific improvement contemplated;
3. the revenue generated by the fee does not exceed the cost of the improvement; and
4. the fee is uniformly imposed on all the payers.

C.R. Campbell Construction Co., Inc. v. City of Charleston, 325 S.C. 235, 481 S.E.2d 437 (1997).

In instituting this fee, it would be advisable to follow the guideline set by Horry County and by the Supreme Court in: ensuring that the same amount is imposed on all motorized vehicles licensed/registered in Oconee County; specifically allocating the money to be used in road maintenance and improvement; ensuring that the revenue benefits the payers; and ensuring that the revenue raised does not exceed the cost of road maintenance and improvement.

If I can be of further assistance in this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

cc: Harry Hamilton, Oconee County Supervisor
Opal Green, Clerk to Oconee County Council
Brad Norton, County Attorney

Oconee County Council

415 South Pine Street
Walhalla, SC 29691
Phone: 864 718 1023
Facsimile: 864 718 1924

Harry R. Hamilton, Interim Supervisor-Chair
Phone 864 638 4244

Memorandum

To: County Council Members

From: Building Maintenance Facilities

Date: June 17, 2003

RE: Electrical Account

We are requesting that an additional \$3000.00 be put into our electrical account from contingency funds to cover the last month of this fiscal year. For the month of May, the cost of electricity for public facilities was \$17,495.52. Included with the Duke Power invoices was a notice stating that there is going to be an increase of .2000 cents per kilowatt hour starting in the month of June. Should these funds not be used, they will be put back into General Funds.

Thank you for your consideration in this request. Should you have further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (864) 638-

Mr. Steven R. Moore
District I
647 Academy Road
Long Creek, SC 29676

Mr. Kenneth E. Johns, Jr.
District II
125 White Oak Street
Walhalla, SC 29691

Rev. William "Bill" Rhinehart
District III
300 Sunwood Drive
Seneca, SC 29978

Mr. Marlon E. Lyles
District IV
256 Lyles Farm Lane
Westminster, SC 29694

Mr. H. Frank Abley, Jr.
District V
268 Smith Daley Road
Westminster, SC 29694

Mr. Bradley A. Norton
County Attorney
P. O. Box 490
Walhalla, SC 29691

Forest Service Ignores Advice of Its Own Forester

WASHINGTON, DC, June 16, 2003 (EWS) - A U.S. Forest Service archaeologist who studied the history of southern Appalachian forests says that the Forest Service is illegally ignoring its own ecological records from nearly a century ago that contradict the intensive logging and burning now proposed for five national forests.

Plans for the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee, the Chattahoochee/Oconee in Georgia, the Jefferson in Virginia, the Sumter in South Carolina and the Talladega and Bankhead national forests in Alabama for the next 10 to 15 years propose increased logging and 3,000 acres or more of prescribed burns.

The Bush administration thinning and burning plans depend on a definition of these forests that says they never were old growth forests, also known as late successional forests.

By contrast, the historical records studied by Quentin Bass show that southern Appalachian forests were once dominated by tall, old trees, some more than 300 years old, and they are part of a relatively stable ecosystem. Ignoring that information, he says, is a violation of federal law and agency policy.

The Bass research runs counter to the Forest Service's assertion that these forests require large-scale logging and prescribed burns to mimic natural conditions that generate an early successional forest where trees are smaller.

The Forest Service's land use plans for the five forests, now out for public comment, call for increased logging and burning on millions of acres of public land in Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, Alabama and South Carolina.

The records were unearthed by Bass, an archaeologist with the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee with 20 years of agency service. He submitted his findings as part of the Cherokee Forest Plan Revision and received a performance award for his research.

But the Forest Service only briefly mentions the Bass research in the Cherokee plan and excluded it entirely from plans for the other Southern Appalachian national forests.

"The forest plan revisions are premised on a model of forest regeneration relying on forest succession, prescribed burns and even age management," Bass writes. "The Forest Service represents this historically inaccurate, ecologically false, and non-Appalachian model as a 'natural process.'"

Not coincidentally, he continues, "these draft forest plans prescribe massive burns, logging, and other even-age management that results in a higher volume of merchantable timber than would result under management that better reflected the underlying natural ecology of these forests."

The archival maps and surveys studied by Bass were created almost a century ago when mountain land was being acquired for the national forest system. They document ecological

features in areas of the forests that remained unlogged at the time, providing details on the species, age, dimensions and locations of trees and forest communities.

These historical records indicate that eastern forests are far more lush than those in the West and did not depend on periodic fires for regeneration.

By failing to include and address this information in a meaningful way, the Forest Service is violating the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Forest Management Act, and the Data Quality Act, according to findings written by Bass.

By failing to include this information in four of the proposed management plans, the agency is violating its own policy for the southern Appalachian region which stipulates, among other things, that the plan revisions be coordinated and consistent with one another, centered on the implementation of ecosystem management on a regional scale.

Bass' findings were filed as a whistleblower disclosure with the Office of Special Counsel (OSC), a federal government watchdog agency. If the OSC finds that the disclosure has merit, it will require the Forest Service to respond in writing.

<http://ens-news.com/ens/jun2003/2003-06-16-09.asp#anchor2>

by Kathryn McDeed



SOUTH CAROLINA FOREST WATCH
WATCHDOGS

Last week we received a call from a reporter who wanted to know what we thought about the Proposed Revised Sumter National Forest Plan. Answering his question with a question, we asked with whom else he had spoken and what did they say? Well, interestingly enough, he had spoken with a professor of forest management at Clemson who had told him the Plan appears to be no different than other Forest Service (FS) management plans.

We agree. Worst yet, it's not much different than the 1985 Plan. This is not good.

We have been sifting through over 1,000 pages of the three plan documents. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), the Proposed Revised Land and Resource Management Plan (the Plan) and the Summary. We are disappointed by the similarities between this Plan and the 1985 Plan.

- The 1985 Plan allowed timber-harvesting levels that enraged the public. This plan does the same.
- The 1985 Plan provided for aerial spraying. This plan does the same.
- The 1985 Plan provided for clearcutting. This plan does too, only the focus is "even-aged management" and "early succession."
- The 1985 Plan offers analysis of the impacts of things like ORV use, mineral development and road building that falls far short of what is legally required by law (NEPA). This plan does the same.

On the other hand, there are some positive aspects to this plan: a riparian prescription is embedded throughout all prescriptions; rare communities are identified and protected and a consideration for Old Growth in most prescriptions, to name just a few. But on closer examination, this may all just be window dressing.

There is a gross lack of clear objectives, meaningful standards and monitoring tasks that would likely go unnoticed by the average person. Objectives, standards and monitoring tasks we used to measure the agency's success in meeting the goals of the Plan.

We know this to be an intentional attempt by agency personnel to "streamline" the process

and retain as much flexibility as possible in what they are able to do on the ground. We also know that this effectively leaves the public little if any recourse to ensuring the Forest is managed according to the original direction of this Plan: ecosystems management (page 2).

It's time, folks. This Plan will influence the management of the Sumter National Forest for at least the next 10-15 years or longer. In fact, one high level agency employee is rumored to have said that this may be the last (one the Sumter Plan is revised. Write the FS and tell them what you think of the Sumter Plan!

Remember, the National Forests belong to the American people. We are the owners, not industry, and the Forest Service is working for us. It is our right and our responsibility to participate in their management!

Action:

On the following pages are more detailed summaries of what we found and what we would like done with regard to some of the issues we feel are significant. Please read this newsletter, review the Plan yourself (http://www.southernregion.fs.fed.us/planning/sa_plans/Sumter/welcome.htm) and send in your comments. Some of things that we will be asking for are:

One high level agency employee is rumored to have said that this may be the last time the Sumter Plan is revised.

- Reduce industrial production forestry practices and principles.
- Increase the use of both ecologically sustainable forest practices (<http://www.smartwood.org/reports/pdfs/pioneer.pdf>) and ecological restoration principles (<http://www.biologicaldiversity.org/swcbd/Programs/restoration/principles.pdf>)
- Implement true ecosystems management.

Send your comments to: Sumter National Forest, Comment Analysis Team (CAT), P. O. Box 221150, Salt Lake City UT 84122. Send electronic comments to sumter@fs.fed.us. They must be postmarked no later than July 3, 2003.

By the way, the FS says they won't accept bulk email or postcard comments. They need personal "detailed" comments. We believe

(See "You 2 Cuz" on Page 9)

*Keeping Your Water Clean
And
Your Forests Green!*

Phone: 864-647-8804

E-mail: watchdog@scfw.org

Staff

Kathryn McDeed

Board of Directors

Scott Brame

Chris Keimpton

Butch Clay

Peggy Waters

Jeff McAicer

Ed Kiser

Advisory Board

Billy Campbell

Don Sanders

George Foltz

Dennis Cunningham

Susan Staal

Partners:

Southern Appalachian
Forest Coalition

Institute for Conservation

Leadership

Supporting Foundations:

Lyndhurst via SAFC/Wildshare

Environmental Support Center

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Ecosystems Management It Ain't!

by Butch Clay

Revealing perspective on the USFS Sumter Plan Revision process can be gained by reviewing one of the primary documents meant to guide the region-wide approach to forest management planning - a 1995 memo from then Regional Forester, Robert Joslin, to his Forest Supervisors:

"As we enter into Forest Plan revision and the implementation of ecosystem management, it is critical that we have a common understanding of what these Plan revisions are all about. The goal of managing the National Forests is to maintain or restore the sustainability of ecosystems, thereby providing multiple benefits to present and future generations." (Boldface mine)

For a good while throughout the late 1990's, many of us hoped that the new plans really would signal the arrival of true ecosystems management on the national forests. The term "Ecosystem Management" had become the official USFS land management policy in 1992, and in the Regional direction of the "Goals and Design Criteria" that would guide the development of the plan, we found assurance that the planning process meant a new day had dawned in the Forest Service.

The big news - or so we thought - was that timber harvesting would only go forward as a by-product of ecosystem restoration and maintenance activities. Sadly, almost eight years later, the draft Sumter Plan reveals just how easily deceived we all were, to believe that the USFS would ever abandon its bulldozer instincts long enough to implement true ecosystems management.

"Ecosystem management," as commonly understood by scientists, places a priority on the role of scientific understanding and sound ecological models to determine management practices and define *sustainable* uses.

"Sustainable," in true ecosystems management - as I understand the term - refers to the sustainability of ecosystems, in the sense of preserving or restoring the underlying processes, form and function of native ecosystems so that they may confer multiple benefits in perpetuity, including timber, albeit to a limited, carefully controlled degree.

In professional terms, "True ecosystem management does not focus primarily on 'deliverables' such as forest products but rather on sustainability of ecosystem structures and processes necessary to deliver goods and services over the long haul." (Christensen, White Paper, Ecological Society of America).

However, the term "sustainable" in the Sumter Plan is once again conspicuously delimited to silvicultural concerns - a "sustainable wood supply." True, this is really no surprise. It's mostly in keeping with the agency's historically arbitrary conception of "sustainable," - and dovetails acceptably with what turns out to be their own special, watered-down use of the term ecosystem management.

But true ecosystems management the Sumter Plan plainly is not, and nowhere is that made more obvious than in the outrageous Allowable Sale Quantity for timber that Billy Campbell writes about in this newsletter on page 3.

True ecosystems management places a priority on forest integrity that conflicts with predetermined outputs of commodities such as timber or consumptive wildlife. However, in the Sumter Plan, timber is still king, or at least high royalty, despite continued agency assurances throughout the ongoing planning process that timber harvesting would only be a "by-product" of the restoration and maintenance of an ecologically diverse array of habitat and wildlife species.

In fact, the draft EISs for *all five* Southern Appalachian forests indicate arbitrary goals for the yield of allowable cut "deliverables, albeit much more reasonable on, for instance, the Jefferson NF." But guess what, the Sumter plan is *the worst*.

(See "It Ain't" on Page 5)

The Allowable Sale Quantity

by Dilly Campbell

Understanding the Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) is the key to understanding the deception inherent in the Forest Service's preferred alternative and the agency's promotion of it as environmentally balanced.

Hidden in the charts and graphs of the new Plan is the stark reality that the Forest Service (FS) plans to dramatically increase timber cutting on the Sumter to unprecedented levels - a 250% increase over that of the past decade forest-wide, and never seen in the 50 or more years of FS stewardship.

The accelerated cut will be particularly dramatic in the mountainous Andrew Pickens District, where the cut could be 4-5 times that of the last decade. This ASQ will not only retard ecological recovery, it will degrade the scenic quality of the landscape and threaten the kind of recreation the majority of the public prefers (as documented in the Plan's Environmental Impact Statement).

The ASQ, quite simply, is the ceiling for how many trees the Forest Service can cut. The FS knows that the public has a very low tolerance for numerical complexity so it presents its case quite simply:

According to FS press releases, the ASQ for the new plan will be less than that of the old plan: 79 million board feet (mmbf) per year vs 100 mmbf in the 1985 plan. It *sounds* like the level of cutting will decrease significantly. But the FS was never able to come anywhere near 100 mmbf.

The peak year was in 1987, when the Sumter cut 62.5 mmbf. However, for the past 10 years, it has harvested an average of only 30.8 mmbf. The reason that the harvest level dropped had less to do with the freshness of public reaction than to unanticipated problems with the 85 Plan's own internal rules and unavoidable litigation by South Carolina Forest Watch (SCFW).

While the 1985 Plan called for high harvest levels, it also had extensive on-the-ground rules: the Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs). These rules limited the size of clear-cuts, the number of clear-cuts per decade in 1000 acre units, and the number of years before one clear cut could go next to an old one (among others). It turned out that the FS could not cut anywhere near 100 mmbf without violating their own S&Gs - a fact that SCFW exposed.

The harvest level had already dropped by the end of the George H. Bush administration of 1989 - 1992. Then the Clinton administration brought an additional de-emphasis on timber and an increased emphasis on ecological stability and recreation. As a result the 1985 ASQ was abandoned, dead in the water, root.

Not only does the FS's new Plan allow 79 mmbf. The Agency has also engineered new S&Gs that will ensure that this level of harvest is *easily* achievable and created on-the-ground "desired future conditions" that require high levels of cutting.

These factors will make legal challenges difficult if not impossible for conservationists. In fact, with proposed relaxed rules on "salvage-sales" of the "Healthy Forest Initiative," managers could probably exceed the ASQ. They could also possibly make lower levels of harvest subject to legal challenges from the timber industry.

Additionally, the new Plan includes extensive acreage of thinning and other "treatments" that greatly expand the acreage that could be affected to reach the ASQ. It also appears that timber resulting from restoration cuts or salvage cuts on unsuitable lands are not counted as part of the allowable sale quantity, thus further increasing disturbed acreage.

Another sleight of hand involves officially designated scenic areas. The alternatives that actually protect scenic values have less acreage officially designated as "scenic" than does the high-cut preferred-alternative with its erosion of forest-wide scenic quality!

The public is given a choice: if you want more scenic areas *officially protected*, support an alternative with more timber cutting and less very high-quality scenery. We are reassured that visual quality will be emphasized, but the spoils for the new Plan show less "very high quality" scenic opportunities than the old Plan. No kidding.

To put it all in perspective, under the old Plan clear cuts in the mountainous Andrew Pickens District reached around 300 acres per year, a level that caused broad outcry from the public. Such cutting was virtually eliminated, eventually. Under this Plan, however, we can expect 500 acres annually of "even-aged management" (clear-cuts) and additional acreage cut to the very limit of the definition of "even age".

Action: Include comments about Allowable Sale Quantities in your letter to the Forest Service. Some of the things that we are asking for are:

- *Re-write standards to reflect the implementation of ecosystems management, sustainable forestry and ecological restoration forestry.*
- *Timber should be a by product of ecosystems management and ecological restoration forestry.*
- *Reduce the Allowable Sale Quantity to no more than 50 million board feet per year.*

in the mountainous
Andrew Pickens District
we can expect
500 acres annually
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"even-aged management"
(clear-cuts)

Short Changing Our Wild Streams

The Forest Service studied all the streams on the Andrew Pickens District and decided that eight were eligible for Wild and Scenic (W&S) River System status. Yet, they decided to not study them for W&S suitability. Instead they have placed them in prescriptions that will "preserve" their eligibility. As you might expect, we aren't totally convinced.

The East Fork of the Chattooga is mostly in the Ellicott Rock Wilderness Study Area. This works. The Chattooga River becomes a scenic area without recognition of its Wild River eligibility. The others, Brasstown Creek, Cedar Creek, Crane Creek and Tamassee Creek are listed as botanical areas.

With the exception of the East Fork of the Chattooga, all of these areas are surrounded by prescriptions suitable for timber production, road building and mineral extraction! How about a nice big clear cut in the watersheds of these streams? Or a gold mine? (See Mineral Development, pg 6)

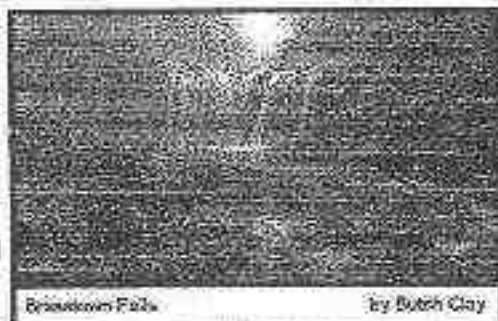
Of course, the larger problem is that these activities are still allowed in the watersheds of the W&S Chattooga and the newly recommended W&S Turkey and Stevens Creek on the Long Cane District as well.

Part of the reason for not identifying these water bodies as eligible for W&S is a concern within the Forest Service that their subsequent designation as Wild and Scenic will increase recreational impacts. That may be true, but only to the extent that the agency builds easy access trails that facilitate over use.

The whole purpose of Wild and Scenic designation is to preserve and protect the resource from all damaging activity, including recreational.

Action: Include comments about Wild and Scenic Rivers in your letter to the Forest Service. Some of the things that we are asking for are:

1. Identify all eligible rivers as recommended W&S and include a plan objective to study their suitability for Wild and Scenic designation.
2. Increase the width of protection given to the head-water zones (ephemerals) by at least 50% above the currently recommended width - 25' to 50' on either side of the channel.
3. Decrease the amount of soil disturbing activities: even-aged management, road building and mining.
4. Restrict access to primitive trails into these areas.



Say No to Recreational Boating Above Highway 28

by Dutch Clay

One issue on the table in this Plan will determine whether or not the main stem of the Chattooga above Highway 28 is opened to recreational whitewater boating, or if it will continue to be a hard-to-reach wilderness remnant of rare beauty and solitude. This section includes the Rock Gorge and is currently reserved for foot travel only.

Right now, the Forest Service is under tremendous pressure from powerful recreational interests to open this stretch of river - the *only* section not already open to recreational boating.

We feel that the challenging, experts-only whitewater experience currently available to boaters on the West Fork headwaters is an irreplaceable resource for cultivating an earned, authentic respect for this unique, wild river. Likewise, we feel that the Rock Gorge affords a similar kind of inaccessible and highly demanding experience, as highly prized by non-boaters as Overflow is to boaters.

I have heard at least one boater describe Overflow as their "church." I know fishermen who feel exactly the same about the Rock Gorge. I think that both sections - and both

kinds of river experience - need the highest protection possible.

Original Chattooga Wild and Scenic River rules wisely limited access above Highway 28. In the intervening thirty years, the kind of wilderness experience still available in Rock Gorge has become only more rare and irreplaceable.

Sure, boaters will do no harm to the place; they will respect it as much as any fisherman or hiker. But opening it up to boating will remove judicious rules now in place that limit easy access. Since that section is mostly not as demanding as Overflow, boaters will come from near and far, at certain times and flows, and the rare, fragile wildness that survives there now will be sacrificed.

Boaters already have access to the rest of this increasingly crowded river. It's wise to keep the rugged heart of the Chattooga as wild and lonesome as it ever was.

Action: In your comments about the Plan, ask the USFS to deny the proposed extension of recreational boating above Highway 28.

Watershed Protection Dries Up

by Chris Kempton

The protection of watersheds was one of the primary reasons for establishing the National Forests and continues to be a stated priority by the Forest Service today. However, we feel that the proposed plan falls far short of it's potential in this area.

Watershed protection is not a simple issue as so many different activities can impact water quality. Actually improving water quality is even tougher and requires a level of commitment that is not obvious in this plan.

Soil disturbing activities, primarily timber harvests, pine beetle salvage activities and harvests under the guise of restoration, will likely increase if this plan is implemented. The Forest Service actually estimates that sediment yields will increase.

No problem roads are scheduled to be decommissioned and little additional protection is given to the many streams found to have outstanding qualities. With a glaring lack of significant goals, clear measurable objectives and meaningful standards, this plan does little to truly protect watersheds.

The importance of these goals, objectives and standards cannot be overstated, as they are the only way that the public can hold the Forest Service accountable for the effects of its actions. Unfortunately, many are so weak or flawed by "wiggly words" as to make them meaningless.

For instance, one standard prohibits new ATV trails from streamside areas *except* when necessary to accommodate steep terrain. Should ATV trails be in these areas at all? We don't think so.

Another requires that stream crossings for logging equipment be located where they will *minimize* soil disturbances and that those stream banks that are disturbed be *stabilized*. This kind of weak language is virtually unenforceable.

The plan has a seemingly admirable objective of restoring aquatic habitat on 110 miles of streams on the forest. There are, however, over 12,000 miles of streams on the Sumter, a large proportion of which are impaired in some way. To me, this illustrates a lack of vision or commitment on the part of the Forest Service.

Action: Include comments about Watersheds in your letter to the Forest Service. Some of the things that we are asking for are:

1. Greatly increase the amount of roads decommissioned, particularly those that have a history of maintenance problems or those are in close proximity to streams.
2. Increase the width of protection given to streamside zones by at least 50% above the currently recommended widths.
3. Decrease the amount of soil disturbing timber management activities.



especially timber, in forest planning and gives little attention to sustaining ecosystems."

Don't get me wrong, there are good, hard-working people on the Sumter Forest. Many long hours and much significant positive input were contributed by members of the forest planning team. The new Sumter Plan is not without certain limited improvements.

However, let us be clear. This plan was apparently hijacked in the 11th hour, mostly behind closed doors, as agency planners somewhere down (or up) the line "adjusted" many of the incremental improvements toward truly careful ecological management out of the Plan.

Along the way they re-asserted the kind of unjustified faith in intensive management - especially industrial strength rotational timber harvests - that made the 1985 Plan so contentious. The truth in the numbers shows just how far short of the mark USFS leadership at both the Regional and Supervisor levels have fallen in delivering "a plan that we could all live with."

SCEW is not a so-called "End Commercial Logging" group. Nor have we ever sought to discontinue timber har-

(see "It Ain't" on page 11)

(Continued from page 2)

Forest	Acres	Suitable Acres	ASQ
Jefferson	723,000	268,000 (37%)	20.6 mbf/yr
Cherokee	640,000	420,047 (65.5%)	22 mbf/yr
Alabama	665,000	389,480 (58.5%)	42 mbf/yr
Chatt/Oconee	864,965	457,000 (52%)	61 mbf/yr
Sumter	362,000	256,360 (70.7%)	78.7 mbf/yr

Judging from the numbers in their plan, the Sumter emphasis is not on sustaining the ecosystem. And forget about all the propaganda about how this plan has incorporated public input and charted a truly new course for OUR forests. This new Sumter Plan is the same old industry-backed, cookie-cutter paradigm that had us all ready to butt heads with bulldozers back in the bad old 1980s.

This issue of USFS bias toward timber was addressed in a U.S. Office of Technology Assessment report, *Forest Service Planning: Accommodating Uses, Producing Outputs and Sustaining Ecosystems*, OTA-F-5015 (Washington, D.C., GPO, Feb, 1992). "The Forest Service emphasizes allocating lands and producing physical outputs,

Mineral Development

by Scott Bramie and Kathryn McDeed

In 1995, a Gold Prospecting Project was proposed adjacent to the Chauga River in an area identified by SCFW and others as critical habitat. If SCFW had not organized massive opposition to this project, it is possible that the project would have been implemented, with the end result being an operating mine in the Chauga River watershed.

The mine operations would have most likely irrevocably harmed the biological integrity of this botanically rich area. Even more frightening was the prospect that the probable resulting onsite gold separation process (using cyanide) could have failed and leaked into the Chauga, creating a massive fish kill and endangering the town of Westminster's water supply.

For SCFW, preventing the implementation of that project was one of our greatest successes, but it may be short lived. This proposed Forest Plan leaves the door wide open for mineral development to resume in the Chauga River watershed, and elsewhere.

In the April 8, 1997 Decision Notice (DN), Forest Supervisor David Wilson denied Accipiter Exploration a permit to conduct their requested exploration activities. In the DN, Wilson stated that the prospecting proposal and the subsequent hypothetical mining scenario needed a more comprehensive analysis than that provided by the existing environmental assessment, that any proposed mining activities needed to have a "mineral compatibility assessment" be conducted.

The DN also stated that "A mineral suitability assessment" is being conducted as part of the plan revision and accompanying Environmental Impact Statement".

This is the problem:

Nowhere in the five pages addressing Mineral Development in both the Plan or the DEIS is there mention of any mineral suitability assessment or a minerals compatibility assessment. We have the process records that cover the FS development team's treatment of this subject, no assessments there either.

In the DEIS, the Direct and Indirect Effects section is redundant. All of this points to a blatant failure by the FS to treat this vitally important issue in a responsible manner, and worse, represents a possible attempt to baffle the public with meaningless verbiage.

The Cumulative Effects section consists of two sentences: (1) "Cumulative effects cannot be determined due to the uncertain nature of mineral exploration and development." This statement simply dodges the issue. They have enough information to run worst case, best case and cumulative effects scenarios. (2) "Any lease issued will not have 100% surface disturbance." This statement is arbitrary, wide open to interpretation and gives us little assurance that the effects of mineral development have been fully considered.

It's no wonder then that the Plan proposes only 2.6% of the Forest to not be available for mineral leasing. Another 37.6% of the Forest is available for lease but conditioned with no-surface-occupancy or controlled-occupancy stipulations, the details of which are never explained.

This leaves 59.8% available for mineral leasing with standard stipulations. Admittedly this is a significant reduction from the 92.9% in the 1985 Plan but the lack of analysis, standards and monitoring tasks leaves this plan as weak as the last.

What we expect from the Sumter Plan and DEIS:

1. We need to see the assessments recommended in 1997 by then Supervisor David Wilson.
2. We need a clear management plan for mineral development on the Sumter. This plan needs to include:
 - A detailed site specific Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) at the prospecting level that will be revised at the mineral development level should economically viable deposits of minerals be found. This would include a geo-chemical analysis (i.e., what exactly did they find and how much) that would be used to determine suitability for project implementation and operating standards.
 - A description of the different types of mining operations that might be permitted on the Sumter.
 - A description of the no-surface-occupancy and controlled-occupancy stipulations with a list of standards that might be applied depending on the type of operation.
 - Clearly detailed reclamation requirements that would ensure the mining company returns the condition of the project area (soil stability, water quality and vegetation coverage) to the level at which they found it, if not better. This should require the mining company remain responsible for the sustained success of reclamation efforts for at least 25 years after project completion.
 - Strong monitoring language from the very beginning of project implementation through successful

only 2.6% of the
Sumter
National Forest
is
not available
for
mineral leasing

(See Mining on Page 7)

Off Highway Vehicles Everywhere!

by Kathryn McDeed

One of the most potentially abusive recreational uses of our national forests is that of off-highway vehicles (OHV); particularly dirt bikes and all terrain vehicles - four wheelers.

Though we have no problem with legal, low-intensity OHV use by hunters and older folks who just use the machines to get around, too much current OHV use of public land is geared more toward sport-riding. Unfortunately, despite the fact that most OHV riders are responsible people, this is a sport where an unlawful few have tarnished the overall image of the sport by refusing to respect either property or the law.

In a nutshell, much of OHV use common today is a motor sport which is simply not compatible with natural areas on public lands. OHVs pollute the air and water. They disrupt wildlife and other recreators. They disturb soils and destroy wildlife habitat. Not only do they maim both animals and humans, they can kill. These claims are based on years of documentation regarding the abusive effects of these vehicles (<http://www.naturalltrails.org>, and <http://outerlimits.wildtruckles.com/wopr/ORV-Petition.doc>).

Additionally, we feel this is just another corporate subsidy, albeit indirect. According to National Geographic (August 2001), it is estimated that 1500 ATVs are sold in this country each day. The demand for places to recreate with these machines is increasing. At SCFW, we believe the burden of OHV trails should be put squarely on the shoulders of those making a profit from the sale of these machines.

In other words, it only seems appropriate that the manufacturers and the dealers should finance OHV "parks" where they will have to suffer the resource destruction and bear the maintenance costs rather than forcing it upon our public lands, public agents and public coffers. Be that as it may, the Forest Service is required by law (The Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960) to accommodate all, including OHV users. To that end, there are currently 46 miles of

OHV trails on the Sumter with a projected increase of over 25 miles in the Plan.

Worse, the new plan proposes to decrease "semi-primitive non-motorized" acres from 6,000 to 3,290 acres. At the same time, this plan proposes to increase "semi-primitive motorized" acreage from current levels of 150 to 7,738 acres. This is in spite of the fact that by their own estimation, off-road demand is estimated to increase by only 34% while primitive area visits and backpacking increases by 171%.

Worst of all, by prescription allocation in this Plan, OHV use could be spread across some 313,879 acres (87%) of the Sumter Forest.

If you value the clean water and peace and quiet of your public lands, the Forest Service needs to hear from you on this issue in your plan comments.

Action: Include comments about OHVs in your letter to the Forest Service. Some of the things that we are asking for are:

- The Forest Service has not shown that OHV use is compatible with other forest uses and resources. Therefore OHV use should not be allowed in prescriptions other than 7.C which is dedicated to OHV use. Any OHV trails outside a 7.C prescription area would require a plan amendment and reallocation to 7.C.

- The Forest Plan should include criteria for places on the Forest where

OHVs could be located. If site-specific analysis of an area shows OHV use would meet these criteria, only then should the area be allocated to Prescription 7.C.

- These screening criteria for OHVs should be included as standards under prescription 7.C, not relegated to an "implementation guide" as the Plan currently states.
- Also, until law enforcement is expanded to sufficiently address the current out-of-control illegal use, any additional OHV use should be prohibited.

OHVs
pollute the air and water

disrupt wildlife
and other recreators

disturb soils and
destroy wildlife habitat

maim both
animals and humans

they can kill

(From Mining on page 6)

reclamation. A comprehensive monitoring program ensures that toxic releases to surface and subsurface waters are detected quickly and mitigating measures are implemented promptly.

- Standard accountability language such as, but not limited to, bonding requirements, permit transfer

restrictions and violation penalties.

Action: Demand that no commercial prospecting or mining activities be allowed on the Sumter NF until a mineral management plan is included in the Plan that requires a site specific EIS and a comprehensive reclamation and monitoring program for each project.

Preserving the Wilderness in Roadless

by Bruce Clay

We have three small roadless areas eligible for wilderness recommendation on this forest, all of them in the northern section of the Andrew Pickens. (There are none at all on the Sumter Piedmont Districts). Of those three, only one, the 2,000-acre Ellicott Rock Extension, is recommended for wilderness study in this plan.

This is basically status quo from 1985 plan, when the same area was endorsed for Wilderness by Strom Thurmond but was never designated. This welcomed measure would add acreage to the existing 2,800-acre Ellicott Rock Wilderness Area, the *only* Wilderness on this 360,000-acre forest. That's less than 1% in Wilderness, the lowest ratio in the region except Mississippi.

In 1999 the Forest Service (FS) originally recommended the 3,000-acre "Bee Cove" area for wilderness study, but they "adjusted" it into a scenic area in the final draft. Scenic area status would allow recreational development that could preclude wilderness study in the future.

Bee Cove is the core area of what was a roughly 7,000-acre RARE II roadless area called Persimmon Mountain, whose wild values must be protected because of its rugged Escarpment terrain and importance as a corridor/link to the Jocassee tract, just a couple of ridges to the east.

The other roadless area, 2,332-acre Rock Gorge (Big Mountain), is allocated to a backcountry zone. While mostly preserving its roadless character, this prescription could allow recreational development in the future. Just like Bee Cove, the 1999 version of the Plan better protected Rock Gorge. Why they changed prescriptions is a good question to ask in your comments.

Note that Big Mountain roadless area spans the Chattooga River. The Chattahoochee National Forest has allocated the 7,700-acre area to a similarly named prescription that absolutely *does not* protect the roadless values of this incredible area. Georgia planners would allow salvage logging, temporary roads for forest health concerns, and possibly some "development" for recreational uses.

If there is one roadless area on this forest that absolutely *should be wilderness*, it is Big Mountain. Not only because it protects the rugged, pathless heart of the Chattooga watershed, Rock Gorge (our preferred name for it), but it also contains some of the wildest, most remote country left in the Southern Appalachians, including the aptly named Big Mountain on the Georgia side, and the incredibly rugged Chattooga tributaries, Reed Creek (GA) and Ira Branch (SC).

Controversy over trout stocking led a local group of trout fishermen to oppose wilderness recommendation for both Bee Cove and Rock Gorge - the main reason why this area is not recommended for wilderness. This is unfortunate since Trout Unlimited on a national level does support wilderness designations in general.

In view of the policy gridlock on this area, most people I know can live with a designation for this fine area that falls short of Wilderness with a capital "W," but only as long as USFS allocations absolutely protect the roadless, de facto wilderness character of the area. We absolutely must protect at least the option for Wilderness for future generations. This is more true than ever, since the last time I checked, there was an illegal ATV trail on Big Mountain.



Rock Gorge

by Bruce Clay

Action: Include comments about protecting wilderness in roadless areas in your letter to the Forest Service. Some of the things that we are asking for are:

- Short of Recommended Wilderness Study, the Sumter planners should allocate the whole 7,000 acre Persimmon Mountain area to a 12.C at best, 12.B, at minimum, but not 12.A.
- Insist that Big Mountain (on both sides of the river) be managed as one area, under a uniform designation that protects the roadless values, 12.C at best and 12.B at minimum.
- Include standards to aggressively stop/prevent the illegal use by OHVs of our National Forest. (Page 7)

(Your 2 Cents" from page 1)

this limits participation by the average citizen since forest management is complex and not easily understood by most - other than us policy wonks. Thus this newsletter

If you agree with the comments on the enclosed card, use blank side for your own comments. Feel free to add additional pages if you need to. Then fold it in half, staple and mail by July 3rd.

Looking for Old Growth

By George Polk

Old growth (or forests composed of old trees that have attained biological maturity) has long been a concern of naturalist and ecologists because mature forests provide for a level of biodiversity and ecological function unavailable in younger and frequently managed stands.

Seemingly to recognize this, the Forest Service devised its *Guidance for Conserving and Restore Old Growth Forest Communities on National Forests in the Southern Region*. This Guidance was to

be used in revising forest plans throughout the region.

Unfortunately, the planners for the Sumter Plan seem to have little desire to comply with this directive. This appears when they state in the summary that old growth will increase five fold from the previous plan from 17,520 acres to 85,573 acres. However in the Plan, old growth as defined in the Guidance is given only 1,714 acres of Existing Old Growth.

All old growth areas mentioned outside of the Old Growth 6 C prescription are in prescriptions that are open to timber harvesting. In these prescriptions there are standards

to maintain certain percentages of forest as late successional or old growth conditions. Notice the "or" in the standard. There is no assurance that any part of the area will be even managed as old growth, let alone be protected as old growth. When these trees get big enough they could just as easily be part of a timber sale as not.

The Forest Service should have done a Possible Old Growth inventory before starting the planning process. They did not.

If you value the smell and feel of old growth forests, the Forest Service needs to hear from you now.

Action: Include comments about Old Growth in your letter to the Forest Service. Some of the things that we are asking for are:

- *Identify and map all late successional stands that meet one or more of the Guidance requirements for Future Old growth.*
- *Identify the percentage of forest allocated to "late successional or old growth" in timber suitable prescriptions as Future old growth, take it out of the timber base and manage it as Old growth.*
- *Identify and map large or medium sized patches of future old growth in a network distributed spatially and by community type across the forest.*
- *All project sites must be inventoried for Existing Old Growth. When encountered map it and protect the old growth characteristics.*

The agency
should have done a
Possible Old Growth
inventory.
They did not.

(Continued from page 3)

vest altogether, only to relieve these priceless escarpment forests from the unsustainable harvest levels of the 1980s.

Careful timber harvests truly designed to restore the structure and composition of the native ecosystems of the Chattooga watershed and the Blue Ridge Escarpment are perfectly acceptable.

Likewise, we do not oppose credible attempts to maintain or restore forest health. Neither do we have a problem with small, local logging outfits benefiting from the by-products - pulp, saw timber, whatever - of that kind of logging. Nevertheless, in our view, the adjustments that those plans suffered when the timber interests re-asserted their historical dominance constitutes a gross mis-appropriation of the stated intent and original spirit of these plans.

Maybe the problems here are not entirely local or even regional, but might ultimately be traced to the dictates

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of USFS political appointees in DC. Their mission seems to be to hand over the National Forests to their buddies in the timber, grazing and mining industries, and to shut the public out of any decision-making whatsoever. From what we've seen of Mark Rey's chainsaw diplomacy (past timber industry lobbyist and current Under Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment for the USDA), we should not be surprised.

But what is disturbing is the extent to which Mr. Rey seems to have found willing lieutenants on the Sumter planning team. Somebody, somewhere - at the local, regional or national level - "adjusted" these plans right out of the ballpark.

Despite some pretty language and a few incremental gains over the 1985 Plan, this draft revision is not much closer to the implementation of ecosystems management than the old, more explicitly timber-focused plan was. It's as if Sumter planners never read the 1995 memo, and never got the message.

Bottom line: This Plan is not worthy of the name "ecosystems management." It is not sustainable, it is not regionally consistent and it certainly is not a plan we can live with.

OPPORTUNITIES TO SHOW YOUR SUPPORT

by Peggy Waters

I sat outside this morning, as I usually do, and watched the sun rise — a great orange ball over the woods to the east. It rose through a layer of light clouds, an easy breeze drifted through the trees and a songbird symphony enveloped me. I have the good fortune to live surrounded by the Forest, and this is my moment with it.

I'm sure you have your moment, too. A favorite time, a favorite place. That's what brings us together. Our love of the Forest and our personal moments with it. That's why our membership in South Carolina Forest Watch is so important. Working together, we can ensure that we'll continue to have those special moments for ourselves and for future generations.

In our recent appeal to the membership, we discussed the critical need for \$4000 to support the development of comments to the plan revision. Thanks to those of you who answered the call and sent in your membership renewals or additional contributions, we are well on our way to reaching that goal. But we're not quite there yet. If you haven't yet done so, please consider sending in your donation now. This is your moment to have

an impact on the future of our public lands. Don't let it pass you by.

Help us spread the word! We'd like to challenge each of you to bring at least one new member into the ranks of South Carolina Forest Watch. A reply card is included with this newsletter. Please share it with a friend or colleague who supports our cause (protecting and restoring the native forest communities on the public land) and encourage them to return it with a membership donation. Or better yet, maybe you have a friend who has a birthday or other special occasion coming up. What better way to support Forest Watch! Give a gift membership!

Also, don't miss the news on page 11 about our upcoming **Membership Party - Benefit Concert** on **June 27** at the Baird Family Farm in Six Mile. This will be a great opportunity to get together for some fun, celebrate our hard work during the comment period and introduce new members to each other and the organization. Bring all your family and friends!

Thanks for your support!!!

**To the new members, renewing members and
folk who have generously responded to our recent appeals.
Your support sustains and strengthens our efforts.**

THANK YOU!

David Armstrong
Joe Ashley
Thomas M. Badgett, D.M.D.
Dorothy Beery
Jerry Beck
Ann Berrigan
Barbara Biggers
Gail Brownlee
Jon Calme
Flaine Chaney
Ellie and Larry Clayton
Tracy Davids
William Farley
Don Fowler
Bettina George
Slade Gleatos
Eugene Goodwyn
Nancy Barton and Robert Guild
Dr. Lynn Hackett
Yvonne Harox
Nancy Hayward
Tina and Paul Hopcy
Beth Hughes

Dell Isham
Mark W. Jones
Kathleen Kompe
Chrissy and Ed Kizer
Michael Kohl
Liz and Marty Kuehmerer
Mary-Rose and Bernard Lowry
Lynda Maralago
Anne and Don McDeed
Kathryn McDeed
Bill McLamey
Karen Miley
Chanda and Stephen Morrisut
Arthur E. Nowell III
Oconee Natural Foods Club
Terry Osborne
William Painter
Theresa Pizzuto
Jim Richardson
Eleanor and Don Richardson
Cindy and Jim Rogers
Carolyn Ross
Chester Sansbury

Sabine Scheumann
SC Coastal Conservation League
Laura Stanton
Sunshine Bicycle Company
Christy and Chris Todd
Betsy Veronee
Wilder & Associates
Teresa Wilson
Brad Wyche

The \$200 Brame Challengers:

Dorothy Beery
John Bradshaw
Richard Cain
Butch Clay
Peggy Waters and Bill Coburn
Frank Holleman
Dr. Graydon C. Kingsland
Richard McAdams
Anna and Don McDeed
Charlotte and Merrill Palmec
Don Sanders

Membership Party - Benefit Concert

The Wolf Creek Bluegrass Band will perform at the Baird Family Farm in Six Mile on June 27th in a benefit concert for South Carolina Forest Watch. Joanne Steele, environmental folk singer from Santee-Nacoochee GA, will be joining us.

Come for the pot luck dinner at 5:00. The jammin' will start around 7:00. Beer will be provided for as long as it lasts (so BYOB). Also, bring a chair or blanket. And since we're about protecting forests, bring your own reusable plates, utensils and napkins.

Oh! And bring all the potential new Forest Watch members you can fit in your car and a suggested \$10 donation.

Wolf Creek is a local bluegrass band. They have been around for about 8 years. Jim Walton, the group's hot guitar player just won the Texas State Flatpicking Championships. He is flying in from Houston to play.

Other members, past and present, include Charles Wood (1992 National Banjo Champ), Glen Crane on resonator guitar, Trey Ward on mandolin, Joe Pearce on guitar and upright bass, Ben Peacor on mandolin, Jeff McAleer on guitar and upright bass, Eric Svenson on banjo, and Jim Rollins (formerly of Jimmy Martin's Sunny Mountain Boys) on the 5 string banjo.

The pickin' and singin' from Wolf Creek is solid.

Joanne Steele is the Oconee Nuclear Project Director with Action for a Clean Environment. She has performed for grassroots organizations throughout the SE from Kentucky to Florida for the last 10 years. She plays guitar and harmonica, and shares some serious, some amusing songs covering topics from sustainable agriculture to nuclear waste.

Directions to the Baird Family Farm in Six Mile

From Clemson: Take Hwy 133 from Clemson to Six Mile. Bear left in Six Mile at the BP. Stay on 133. Go 2 miles past the 4-way stop at Durban's Grocery and turn right onto Mile Creek Road. Go about 1 mile and turn left onto Little Crow Creek Road. Go through 2 sharp curves and then straightaway downhill. The farm is on right before the bridge.

Dear editor,

The new proposed US Forest Service Management Plan calls for hundreds of acres of clear cuts per year, even more than during the mid 1980's. As usual they are using acronyms and fancy terms but the final results are large clear cuts and huge trucks loaded with trees that could have kept the streams clean, that people could walk through, and that would provide mast to feed the animals.

Beyond all that, we taxpayers often wind up paying someone to strip our forest bare because the Forest Service permits the cost to cut the trees, build the roads, and replant trees to exceed the timber sale price. That is also unfair competition to private landowners when they sell their timber.

I wish more people understood that the Forest Service has changed from the role of restoring the natural forest and protecting the watersheds, to an agency that is more interested in getting out the cut, as dictated by the Washington Office.

In my career with the US Forest Service I observed this big change take place in the 1960's. I know that many fine people in the agency would like to manage for much more than a commercial pine tree farm.

Everyone that has an interest in the National Forests should tell the Forest Service what they want in the Management Plan.

Don Sanders, Retired USFS
Mountain Rest, SC

SOUTH CAROLINA FOREST WATCH

invites you to join us!

Founded in 1989, South Carolina Forest Watch is a grassroots conservation group with 501(c)(3) non-profit status dedicated to the long term stewardship of watersheds in the northwestern corner of South Carolina. Based on the Andrew Pickens District of Sumter National Forest, our work extends beyond our Appalachian home forest to the two Sumter piedmont districts and to all public lands on the Blue Ridge Escarpment in this state, Georgia and North Carolina.



SOUTH CAROLINA FOREST WATCH

P.O. Box 657 - Westminster SC 29693
 854.647.8804 - e-mail watchdog@scfw.org

YES! Please represent my interests in -
 Keeping your forest green & your water clean.

- Acorn \$25.00
- Hemlock \$35.00
- White Oak \$50.00
- Beech \$100.00
- Mature Forest \$500.00
- Ancient Forest \$1000.00
- Other \$ _____

Please join us in our work to restore and protect the streams and forests of
 the golden corner of South Carolina.

Name _____
 Street _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 E-mail _____
 Telephone _____

To assist us in producing the annual SCFW we occasionally exchange membership lists with
 other environmental groups.

If you **do not** wish your name exchanged, please check () here

South Carolina Forest Watch is a nonprofit organization
 and all contributions are tax deductible to the
 extent allowed by law.

Interested in doing volunteer work for SCFW?
 Office ... trail maintenance ... stream maintenance ... restoration ...
 Interpretation ... check () here

Calendar of Events

- June**
 27 Membership Party and Benefit Concert at the Baird Family Farm in Six
 Mile. Details on page 11.
- July**
 3 Comments due on the Proposed Revised Land and Resource
 Management Plan for the Sumter National Forest. Details on pages 1-9.
 12 Spikeless Tree Climbing Workshop. Call (854) 647-8804 for details.

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John Schafer
 P.O. Box 2205
 Cuckey, South Carolina
 803.647.8804
 john@johnweb.com



SOUTH CAROLINA FOREST WATCH
 P.O. Box 657
 Westminster SC 29693
Return Service Requested

Bulk Permit #10
 Westminster SC
 29693

Keeping Your Forests Green and Your Water Clean

AGP REVIEW
 Sumter Plan Revision Comments
 Due July 3rd

Dear Sumter NF Comment Analysis Team,

Drastically Reduce Timber Harvest Levels. The Forest Service wants to keep more than half of the Sumter national forest open to logging, including areas on the Blue Ridge Escarpment adjacent to the Jocassee Gorges and areas along Scenic Highway 107. National forests in South Carolina provide less than 2% of the state's timber products and it is well documented that intensive logging causes forest health problems, destroys soil integrity and degrades water quality. **Reduce the Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) to no more than 30 million board feet per year. This is half of the most harvested off the Sumter in the last 15 years.**

Protect Wilderness. The Forest Service identified only three roadless areas on the Sumter National Forest. One of these is adjacent to the Ellicott Rock Wilderness Area and is protected as wilderness study area. Rock Gorge (Big Mountain) is designated as a "Backcountry Area" which could preserve its roadless character but not its wildness. Bee Cove is designated in a "Scenic Area" that allows recreational development, thus degrading its wilderness character. **We would like to see both these areas in wilderness study. Short of that, Rock Gorge and Bee Cove should both be allocated to a 12.B at minimum, 12.C at best so both their roadlessness and wildness will remain protected for future generations.**

Protect Old Growth. The Forest Service says they are committed to implementing the 1997 Regional Old Growth Guidance for conserving and restoring old growth in the Sumter. However, the total lack of monitoring tasks for old growth gives us no assurance that this will be the case. **The Plan needs to include tasks that will clearly monitor the protection of existing old growth and future old growth areas.**

Protect Watersheds. The watersheds on the Sumter National Forest, including the Chattooga River, Chauga River, Stevens Creek and Turkey Creek watersheds are all in areas that will allow intensive logging, road building and mineral extraction. **The focus of forest management should be ecosystem management where timber is a by product of ecological restoration of our native forest communities.**

Stop Road Building. Roads are the number one cause of sedimentation to streams. They disturb the integrity of intact forest communities and even if closed, are used illegally by OHVs (motorcycles and four wheelers), resulting in increased erosion and possible poaching activities. **No new roads should be constructed and all temporary, existing poorly maintained or defunct roads should be decommissioned.**

(Over)

Postage

Sumter National Forest
Comment Analysis Team
P. O. Box 221150
Salt Lake City UT 84122

In addition to the comments on the reverse side of this card, I have the additional comments to make:



Oconee County Sewer Commission

623 Return Church Road • Seneca, South Carolina 29678
Phone: 864-972-3900 • Fax: 864-972-3917

June 6, 2003

Mr. Harry R. Hamilton
Oconee County Supervisor
415 South Pine Street
Walhalla, SC 29691

RE: 2003-2004 Sewer Commission Budget

Dear Mr. Hamilton,

Attached find a copy of the Oconee County Sewer Commission's 2003-2004 budget which includes the 2002-03 Supplemental for your review. This budget was approved by the Sewer Commission at the June 2, 2003 meeting. We are requesting to be included on the agenda for the June 17, 2003 County Council Meeting to present the budget and answer questions.

Members of the Finance Committee and Mr. Robert Winchester, our General Superintendent, will accompany me and be available to discuss the budget.

Facts about the Budget

- A) The total budget is up \$351,163 overall.
- B) The user fee to the cities shows a total increase of \$101,613 for a total of \$2,423,394 in 2003-2004. (A worksheet showing calculations of the pro rata share is attached.)
- C) The Contingency Fund of \$57,000 remains the same for 2003-2004.
- D) The budget includes a total of 20 employees. The same as last year.
- E) A 1 3/4 % Cost of Living increase is included in the Salaries Line Item.
- F) The actual funding of Depreciation expense in the sewer use fees will remain at \$445,591.
- G) Interest expense for the Loan is included in the O&M budget in the amount of \$259,723.38.
- H) This budget contains major Capital Projects in the amount of \$827,500 for replacement of existing equipment from the Depreciation Fund. (schedule attached)
- I) The budget does not contain any County funding.

The Sewer Commission requests that County Council approve the proposed 2002-2003 budget, to include the transfer from contingency to make adjustments to line items within the total budget.

Please review this information, and if you have questions or comments, please call.

Sincerely,

Howard S. Adams
Chairman OCSC

CC: County Council Members via Opal Green
Commissioners

OCONEE COUNTY SEWER COMMISSION

2003-04 BUDGET

ACCOUNT CODE	LINE ITEM	SUPPLEMENTAL		
		2002/03 BUDGET/YR	2002/03 BUDGET/YR	2003/04 BUDGET/YR
5000	Salaries	579,494	579,494	800,748
5020	Overtime	16,175	16,175	16,636
5040	Social Security	45,569	45,569	47,230
5060	Retirement	40,803	40,803	42,291
5080	Workers Compensation	8,233	18,873	17,500
5090	Commission Compensation	10,759	10,759	10,800
5100	Travel & POV Mileage	280	280	280
5120	Seminars, Meetings, Workshops	2,500	1,000	2,500
5140	Professional Dues and Fees	1,400	1,400	1,400
5160	Training Courses & Materials	800	800	800
5180	Accounting Fees	2,280	3,280	8,000
5200	Audit Fees	3,950	3,950	5,500
5220	Engineering Fees	20,000	20,000	20,000
5240	Legal Fees	22,000	10,000	20,000
5280	SRLF Management Fees	1,200	1,200	1,200
5300	SCDHEC Fees	3,500	4,100	4,000
20	SCDHEC Fines	0	0	0
5340	Insurance, Health	85,000	65,000	72,800
5380	Insurance, Buildings	5,733	5,880	6,200
5380	Insurance, Vehicles	3,879	3,932	4,150
5400	Insurance, Liability	2,395	2,443	2,500
0000	Insurance, Unemployment	0	0	0
5420	Surety Bond	933	1,188	1,200
5440	Supplies, Safety Equipment	1,800	1,800	1,800
5460	Supplies, Office	3,520	3,520	3,520
5480	Office Equip. & Service Contracts	2,900	900	2,900
5500	Supplies, Janitorial	1,450	1,450	1,450
5520	Lubricants	4,000	4,000	4,000
5540	Supplies, Medical	100	100	100
5560	Medical, Hepatitis B Vaccine	500	500	500
5580	Supplies, Operations	750	750	900
5600	Laboratory, Supplies	11,000	11,000	11,000
5620	Laboratory, Equipment Calib.	700	700	700
5640	Laboratory, Toxicity Analysis	4,000	7,000	5,044
5660	Laboratory, Inf./Eff. Analysis	7,000	7,842	7,842

5680	Process Chemicals	40,000	40,000	40,000
700	Uniforms	5,784	5,784	6,025
4/20	Telephone	2,500	2,500	2,500
5730	Garbage	200	202	250
5740	Electricity	356,000	370,000	370,000
5760	Water, Plant	1,800	1,800	1,800
5780	Water, Pump Stations	1,200	1,200	1,500
5790	Natural Gas	139,500	139,500	139,500
5800	Fuels	7,500	7,500	7,500
5820	Printing and Publications	800	800	800
5840	Postage	1,850	1,850	1,850
5860	Equipment Rentals	1,000	1,000	1,000
5900	Advertising	500	500	500
5920	Miscellaneous	400	400	1,400
6000	Misc., UPS, Shipping, Freight	500	500	500
6020	Misc., Employee Physicals	575	575	575
6040	Misc., Employee Christmas	1,325	1,325	1,325
6080	Sludge Disposal	60,000	45,478	55,000
6100	USGS Gaging Station	5,500	5,500	5,700
6120	Maint., Vehicles	8,000	3,500	8,000
6140	Maint., Off-Road Vehicles	4,000	4,047	4,000
6160	Maint., Buildings	3,000	5,910	3,000
6180	Maint., Grounds	2,000	2,000	2,000
6200	Maint., Pump Stations	30,000	30,000	30,000
6210	Maint, Sludge Dryer	12,000	12,000	18,500
6220	Maint., Treatment Plant	23,000	23,000	23,000
6240	Maint., Service Contracts	4,500	4,500	4,500
6260	Maint., Tools Purchased	2,000	2,000	2,000
6280	Maint., Trunk Lines	6,000	6,000	6,000
6320	Capital Expenditures	16,000	16,000	16,000
6340	Capital Expend., Vehicles	0	0	0
6380	Cap. Exp., Safety Equipment	3,000	3,000	3,000
6400	Depreciation (Amt to be covered by current yr. revenue = \$445,581)	790,000	790,000	790,000
7200	Interest Expense	259,724	259,724	244,600
	School District Expenditures (see attached schedule)	38,279	38,279	31,982
	Pretreatment Expenditures (see attached schedule)	92,940	92,940	94,641
	O & M TOTAL	2,794,380	2,794,380	2,843,919

1340	Contingent Fund	TOTAL	57,000	57,000	57,000
1400	Bond Payment (See Resolution 96-1)				
1480	SRLF Loan Payment				
1500	Depreciation Fund				
1480	SRLF Principal & Loan Coverage Payments (\$731,938 - \$244,800)		472,213	472,213	487,337
		TOTAL	472,213	472,213	487,337
		SUBTOTAL	3,323,593	3,323,593	3,388,286
	Capital Improvements		541,000	541,000	827,500
		GRAND TOTAL	3,864,593	3,864,593	4,215,786

PROJECTED REVENUE SOURCES

A.	Sewer Usage Fees	2,321,781	2,364,977	2,423,394	
B.	Septic Tank Services	75,000	75,000	78,000	
C.	Interest Income	27,100	27,100	15,000	
D.	Industrial Pretreatment	123,888	111,588	125,729	
E.	School Package Plants	41,815	37,431	32,662	
F.	Budgeted from Prior Years Retained Earnings	734,409	707,497	713,471	
F.	Transfer from Gross Revenue				
G.	Transfer from Depreciation	541,000	541,000	827,500	
H.	Transfer from Special Expansion Fund				
		REVENUE TOTAL	3,864,593	3,864,593	4,215,756
		VARIANCE	0	0	0

ATTACH I SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES FOR CONTRACT SERVICES

School District Package Plants

4220	School Dist., Salaries	24,286	25,557	22,089
4240	School Dist., FICA	1,857	1,971	1,888
4260	School Dist., Retirement	1,665	1,765	1,511
4280	School Dist., Workers' Comp	539	706	605
4300	School Dist., Insurance	2,117	2,117	2,374
4320	School Dist., Materials	4,000	1,954	2,000
4340	School Dist., Uniforms	215	215	215
4360	School Dist., Travel	3,600	1,400	1,500
4380	School Dist., Miscellaneous	0	0	
	TOTAL	38,279	35,685	31,962

Industrial Pretreatment Program

4520	Pretreatment, Salaries	46,206	46,558	46,997
4540	Pretreatment, FICA	3,535	3,562	3,595
4560	Pretreatment, Retirement	3,165	3,189	3,219
4580	Pretreatment, Workers' Comp	1,054	1,279	1,274
4600	Pretreatment, Insurance	3,529	3,275	3,956
4620	Pretreatment, Materials	650	350	650
4640	Pretreatment, Laboratory	30,000	21,839	30,000
4660	Pretreatment, Travel	3,200	3,178	3,200
4680	Pretreatment, Miscellaneous	1,500	1,189	1,500
	Pretreatment, Uniforms	101	101	250
	TOTAL	92,940	84,513	94,641

**WORKSHEET FOR THE
2003-04 PROPOSED BUDGET
OCONEE COUNTY SEWER COMMISSION**

Gallons Metered, All Cities

2002 Flow = 1,075,435,433 Gallons

Percentages and Metered Flows By Cities

	<u>Seneca</u>		<u>Walhalla</u>		<u>Westminster</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Gallons</u>
2002	58.7	631,505,333	21.5	231,067,300	19.8	212,862,800
Monthly Base		52,625,444		19,255,608		17,738,566

Gallons/Year Based on 2002 Flow
1,075,435,433

User fees needed to balance budget = \$2,423,394

Seneca = \$1,422,532.28 /yr. = \$118,544.35 /mo.

Walhalla = \$521,029.70 /yr. = \$43,419.15 /mo.

Westminster = \$479,832.02 /yr. = \$39,986.00 /mo.

Total \$2,423,394 \$201,949.50

Total July 2002 - March 2003 unmetered flows (\$18,370.84) were credited to the cities on a monthly basis in fiscal year 2002-03 based on the following percentages:

	Percentage	Annual Amount	Monthly Amount
Total Unmetered Flows		\$18,370.84	
Seneca	59.10%	\$10,857.17 /yr.	904.76 /mo.
Walhalla	18.30%	\$3,361.86 /yr.	280.16 /mo.
Westminster	22.60%	\$4,151.81 /yr.	345.98 /mo.

Oconee County Sewer Commission
CAPITAL PROJECTS
2003-04

a)	Perkins Creek Pump Station Upgrade 2) 200 HP Pumps Replace 2) Valves Force Main	\$250,000
b)	Cane Creek Pump Station Replace approx. 2500 L.F. 12" Force Main	\$150,000
e)	Polymer Feed System Replace for Coneross Treatment Plant	\$ 135,000
d)	Vehicle Radios Replace (8)	\$ 6,000
e)	GIS Mapping - sewer system	\$ 42,000
f)	Update Telephone System	\$ 5,000
g)	Sludge Hopper & Conveyor	\$200,000
h)	Replace Pump (Speeds PS)	\$ 18,000
i)	Martins/Perkins Basin Evaluation	\$ 21,500
	TOTAL	\$827,500

PENDLETON DISTRICT WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD

"A Partnership That Works"



June 3, 2003

The Honorable Harry Hamilton
Oconee County Council
415 South Pine Street
Walhalla, South Carolina 29691

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

In February of 2000, the Pendleton District Workforce Investment Board submitted its 5-Year Strategic Plan to the Governor. This plan was approved. The second annual modification is now due to the state.

Modifications include significant changes in local economic conditions, changes in the financing available, changes in the local Board structure and/or membership, changes in the system, revised strategies to meet performance goals, and any other definitions or policy changes. You will find enclosed a copy of the board's modification to the plan.

As Interim Supervisor of Oconee County, I will need your signature on this modification. Please let me know if you would like me to present this document to the Council. If there are any questions regarding this matter, please contact me at (864) 646-1827.

Sincerely,

Julia A. Sermons
Director

Workforce Investment Act

Instructions for Program Year 2003

Modifications of the

Local Five-Year Strategic Plan

PART I

Local Areas must address all items in Part I.

A. Identifying Information

Workforce Investment Area Name: Pendleton District

Name(s) and Title(s) of Chief Elected Official(s)	
William Dees, Anderson County Council Chairman Harry Hamilton, Oconee County Interim Supervisor Ron Harrison, Pickens County Council Chairman	
Address(es) of Chief Elected Official(s)	
PO Box 8002, Anderson 29624 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla 29691 222 McDaniel Avenue, Pickens 29671	
Name of Local Workforce Investment Board or Alternative Entity	
Pendleton District Workforce Investment Board	
Name of WIB or Alternative Entity	
Pendleton District Workforce Investment Board	
Address of WIB or Alternative Entity Chairperson	
800 N. Fant Street, Anderson, SC 29621	
Telephone Number:	864.261.1109
Facsimile Number:	864.260.3750
E-mail Address:	ddouglas@ahmed.com
Name and Title of Workforce Investment Area Contact Person	
Julia Sermons	
Address of Workforce Investment Area Contact Person	
PO Box 587, Pendleton, SC 29670	
Telephone Number:	864.646.1827
Facsimile Number:	864.646.2814
E-mail Address:	jsermons@scacog.org

Date of Submission: May 30, 2003

B. Systems Update

1. Provide the current status of the Workforce Investment Board (WIB).

- If your board is a WIB, complete section A of the Board Composition Form and WIB Membership Form A.

Attached

- If your board is an alternative entity, complete section B of the Board Composition Form and WIB Membership Form B.

N/A

2. If there are vacancies on your board, indicate how long these seats have been vacant, what is being done to fill them and when the vacancies are anticipated to be filled. Specify any special problems you are having in filling the vacancies.

There are currently three vacancies on the board, Public Housing, Community Based Organization, and Administrative Entity Board Representative.

The Public Housing vacancy has been vacant since January 30, 2003. The previous board member changed jobs. The new housing director has just recently been hired. We were allowing him to settle in before contacting him regarding membership on the board. We have sent him an application and pertinent material and awaiting his reply. He is still residing in North Carolina. We expect this position to be filled by July 1, 2003.

The Administrative Entity Board Representative (Appalachian Council of Governments Board) fills the position of WIA Title I-B, Welfare-to-Work, Older Americans, and C Services BG E & T. This has been vacant since June 2002. The previous appointee was appointed as a private sector representative and could not also represent the "other" category. Soon after this change, the Municipal Association representation on the ACOG board was to change due to the election. It was determined that we should wait until that appointment was made before approaching someone to serve this position. An individual has been asked to serve this position and we are awaiting his response. We expect this position to be filled by July 1, 2003.

The Community Based Organization Representative position has been vacant since May 2002. This person worked for the United Way and resigned for health reasons. The United Way declined to serve due to time constraints. Several attempts to fill this position have fallen through. We expect this position to be filled by August 30, 2003.

3. Using the Youth Council Membership Form, provide the current status of the Council.

Attached

4. If you have vacancies on the Youth Council, indicate how long these seats have been vacant, what is being done to fill them and when the vacancies are anticipated to be filled.

The only vacancy on the Youth Council is the Public Housing seat which we anticipate will be filled by the board member fulfilling that position on the WIB. Please see the previous explanation in Paragraph two of Section B.2. for the reason, length, and expected filling of this position.

5. Provide a copy of your local area's **priority of service policy**.

Attached

6. Provide the local area's **self-sufficiency** definition for adults and dislocated workers.

Section 663.230 of the Federal Regulation outlines the minimum criteria that must be used by local boards in establishing their self-sufficiency policies. While the methodology for adults utilizes the lower living standard income level (LLSIL), an exception to this requirement is included for dislocated workers. For this customer group, self sufficiency may be defined in relation to a percentage of the lay-off wage (this approach is recommended).

Adults: The Pendleton District defines self-sufficiency for Adults as having family income above the 185% of Lower Living Standard Income Level (based on family size) and availability of family health insurance benefits, and not receiving public assistance, to include housing, transportation, child care, and food stamps. Participant is employed with a single employer with at least 30 hours per week but not more than 45 hours per week.

Dislocated Workers: The Pendleton District defines self-sufficiency for Dislocated Workers as having a job which pays more than 85% of the dislocation wage and which is higher than 85% of the dislocation wage of the previous year.

7. Define the point of registration your local area has adopted.

The point of registration for the Pendleton District is when the participant is enrolled in Intensive Services and begins receiving staff assisted services. We do not have a Core B level of services. If a participant needs additional help beyond Core Services, they should be enrolled in Intensive Services.

8. What is your point of exit for adults, dislocated workers and youth?

The point of exit for adults, dislocated workers, and youth is when the participant has been determined to be self-sufficient and no longer needs our services. If a participant drops out of the services, every effort is made to contact and retrieve that participant. Only after it is determined that the participant wishes not to continue is the exit completed.

9. Describe how the local area will ensure that services are provided promptly and efficiently to non-English speaking customers.

Numerous instruction letters have been issued to the contractors and one-stops regarding nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements. All posters, forms, and handouts have been translated. If not on site, interpreters are available upon request.

10. Identify any Faith-Based activities your local area is involved in, including coordination and collaboration efforts.

The community based organization representative on the board is from a faith-based organization. We are assisting them in applying for a faith-based grant through the Department of Labor. The faith-based organizations have a presence in the one-stops. The faith-based organizations collaborate with the one-stops and its partners to identify needs in the community and cooperate in the delivery and coordination of services to meet those needs. The one-stops make referrals to the faith-based organizations for supportive services such as transportation, childcare, and emergency financial assistance. The faith-based organizations rely on the one-stops for workshops, job referral, and job training.

11. Describe the process used to award contracts/grants for youth programs.

The youth contracts were awarded using a competitive procurement process. The board competitively procured the first year contracts with the option to extend up to four additional years. The board will be exercising its option to extend the youth contract this year.

C. Quarterly Service Plans

- A. Complete the attached Form C (Expenditure Plan) for each funding stream.

Attached

- B. Complete the attached Forms D, E and F (Registrant Plan) using the accompanying instructions.

Attached

D. Public Review and Comment

Describe the process the local area used to give the public an opportunity for review and comment. Include a summary of comments received.

We published the notice for public comment in the three major news papers in the Pendleton District Local Workforce Investment Area. Attached is a copy of that notice. No comments were received.

E. Signatures

The local plan modification must bear the signatures of the Chairperson of the local board and the appropriate Chief Elected Official(s). Use the enclosed signature sheet.

Attached

Note: Use the enclosed Modification Checklist to ensure that all Part I items have been addressed. Include the completed Checklist with your submission.

PART II

In this part, complete only those items for which significant changes have occurred or are projected to occur.

A. Local Area Goals

Describe significant changes that have taken place in the local area's strategic economic and workforce goals since submission of your last plan modification.

Other than addressing the needs of the large number of dislocated workers through already existing services, there are no changes to the strategic economic and workforce goals submitted in the Plan Modification April 15, 2002.

B. Assessment

1. Describe significant changes that have shaped the economic environment of the local area since the submission of your last plan modification.

Over the past year and a half, the Pendleton District has lost over 2700 jobs to mass layoffs or plant closures. Obviously, this is a major focus of the board in the coming year. While most of these were in the textile industry, the board will be looking for ways to transition these workers into economically sound industries.

2. Describe any changes in management, configuration or naming of one-stop centers in the local area during PY 2002. Include the addition and/or deletion of one-stop centers.

There have been no changes to the one-stop center structure in the past year. The board did fund a one-stop coordinator position in each center. The purpose of this was to take the workload off the ESC Area Directors and the Director of Employment and Training at Tri-County Technical College whose resources were already stretched. This allowed a single point of contact and responsibility for the one-stops.

C. Changes in Services

1. Describe any significant changes in services to adults and/or dislocated workers in your area.

There have been no significant changes to the services available to adults or dislocated workers in the Pendleton District Workforce Investment Area.

2. Describe any significant changes in services to youth in your area.

The only significant change in services to the youth in the Pendleton District Workforce Investment area is the addition of a Job Developer. The Youth contractor added this position to concentrate efforts on finding quality work experience sites for the youth. This position also helps with follow-up and assisting the youth in finding employment upon completion of the youth program.

D. Fund Transfers

If a transfer between the adult and dislocated worker fund streams is requested, indicate it here. Explain the rationale and indicate the impact of the transfer to both titles.

None expected at this time.

BOARD COMPOSITION FORM

LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT AREA: Pendleton District

COMPLETE THE APPLICABLE SECTION BELOW:

- A. COMPLETE THIS SECTION IF YOUR BOARD WAS ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED AS A WIB.

COMPOSITION OF THE LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS	<u>30</u>
NUMBER & PERCENT REPRESENTING BUSINESS # <u>16</u>	% <u>53</u>
NUMBER REPRESENTING EDUCATION	<u>3*</u>
NUMBER REPRESENTING LABOR	<u>2</u>
NUMBER REPRESENTING COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS	<u>2</u>
NUMBER REPRESENTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<u>2</u>
NUMBER REPRESENTING MANDATORY ONE-STOP PARTNERS	<u>6*</u>
NUMBER REPRESENTING ADDITIONAL ONE-STOP PARTNERS	<u>0</u>

DENOTE ANY MULTIPLE REPRESENTATION WITH ASTERISK () AND EXPLANATION*

* Education and One-Stop Partner duplication represents the President of Tri-County Technical College.

- B. COMPLETE THIS SECTION IF YOUR BOARD IS A PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL THAT WAS GRANDFATHERED AS AN ALTERNATIVE ENTITY.

N/A

WIB MEMBERSHIP FORM A

Complete this form if your board was originally established as a WIB. Enter the board member names or indicate vacancies in the appropriate categories:

LWIA Name: Pendleton District

Business Representatives	Labor Organizations	
Leib Oshmig		Brenda Scotland
Leon Harris		Hugh Foster
Education Entities		
Claude Leitzsey		Frank Lanford
Craig Brandon		Don Garrison
Hugh Carroll		Tom Chapman
Community-Based Organizations		
Randy Bunch		Kristi King
Doug Douglas		Vacant
Economic Development Agencies		
Mark Sharp		Bill Ward
Russ Karolick		Ray Farley
One-Stop Partners		
Marge Putnam	WIA Title I-B	Vacant
Anthony Rose	Wagner Peyser	Joyce Smith
Gary Justice	Adult Ed. & WIA Title II	Charan Lee
Ed Parris	Vocational Rehab.	Robert Oppermann
Bill Creesh	Welfare To Work	Vacant
Ben Garvin	Older Americans	Vacant
Lawrence Nichols	Perkins Voc. Ed.	Don Garrison
	TAA & NAFTA	Joyce Smith
	Vet's ES & Disability	Joyce Smith
	C Services BG E&T	Vacant
	HUD E&T	Vacant
	UI	Joyce Smith
Vacancies in WIA Title I-B, Welfare-to-Work, Older Americans, and C Services BG E & T represent the same position as the COG Board Representative.		

YOUTH COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP FORM

WIB Members			Subcategory
Hugh Carroll	Two		Milliken/Private Sector
Kristi King	Mandatory		Anderson Interfaith Ministries
Tom Chapman			School District Superintendent
Youth Service Agencies			Subcategory
Thomas Davis	Two		Communities in Schools/CBO
Jim Grantham	Mandatory		Juvenile Justice/SC JJ County Division
Lyn Merchant			Juvenile Justice/Pre-Trial Intervention
Public Housing Authorities			Subcategory
Dewayne Legrant	Two		Public Housing Director
Vacant	Mandatory		
Parents/Youth Participant			Subcategory
Felicia Chappell	Two		Parent
Oliver Mercer	Mandatory		Parent
Youth Activities Experienced			Subcategory
Nichole Boseman	Two		Local School-to-Work Coordinator
Danny Farney	Mandatory		Local School-to-Work Coordinator
Job Corps Representatives			Subcategory
	Two		
	Mandatory*		
Others			Subcategory

* Two Job Corps representatives are mandatory only if there is a Center Located in the area

Pendleton District Workforce Investment Area Priority of Service Policy

Section 134(b)(4)(E) of the Workforce Investment Act states: In the event that funds allocated to a local area for adult employment and training activities are limited, priority shall be given to recipients of public assistance and other low-income individuals for intensive services and training services.

The Pendleton District Workforce Investment Board has established the following Priority of Service Policy: Funds are not limited for Intensive Services, therefore, no priority of services will be imposed until a participant is being considered for training services. Once a participant is considered for training services and has completed the eligibility requirements for core and intensive services, the following priorities shall be established.

- Low income individuals - Low income shall be described as 185% of lower living standard income level based on family size. Youth age 18 or older and non-economically disadvantaged as defined in Section 127(b)(2)(C), but who can benefit from such services may be served as an Adult
- Individuals in employment which does not allow for self-sufficiency such as:
 - a) Under-employed individuals who are employed with a single employer for less than 35 hours per week and that employment does not offer reasonable opportunity for advancement nor employer-assisted benefits and results in seasonal unemployment in excess of one month; or
 - b) Under-employed individuals who accrue hourly wages or earnings that equal to less than 185% of the poverty level based on appropriate family size and the individual does not work more than 45 hours per week.
- Disabled individuals
- Veterans
- Food Stamp and TANF Recipient
- High School Dropouts
- Displaced Homemakers
- Offenders;
- Homeless Individuals
- Individuals who are basic skills deficient
- High School dropouts
- Migrant & Seasonal Farmworkers
- Women and Minorities

FORM C
PY 03 WIA QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE PLAN

Local Area: Pendleton District

Contact: Jule Sammons

Phone: 893.648.1527

Funding (circle one): Adult

QUARTER 1		QUARTER 1	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 1
Total Funds Available		Total Funds Expended YTD	% of Total	Total Funds Obligated	% of Funds Obligated
New	\$ 587,947.00				
Carry-Over	\$ 312,790.00				
Total	\$ 900,737.00	\$ 128,476.00	14%	\$ 561,135.00	62%

QUARTER 2		QUARTER 2	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 2
Total Funds Available		Total Funds Expended YTD	% of Total	Total Funds Obligated	% of Funds Obligated
Total	\$ 900,737.00	\$ 577,322.00	64%	\$ 720,600.00	80%

QUARTER 3		QUARTER 3	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 3
Total Funds Available		Total Funds Expended YTD	% of Total	Total Funds Obligated	% of Funds Obligated
Total	\$ 900,737.00	\$ 626,168.00	69%	\$ 900,737.00	100%

QUARTER 4		QUARTER 4	QUARTER 4	QUARTER 4	QUARTER 4
Total Funds Available		Total Funds Expended YTD	% of Total	Total Funds Obligated	% of Funds Obligated
Total	\$ 900,737.00	\$ 725,014.00	80%	\$ 900,737.00	100%

A Quarterly Expenditure Plan should be completed for each funding stream.
The Quarterly Expenditure Plan addresses program funds only... administration funds are not

FORM C
PY 03 WIA QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE PLAN

Local Area: Pendleton District

Contact: Julie Simmons

Phone: 804.946.1827

Funding (code one): Disabled Worker

QUARTER 1		QUARTER 1	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 1
Total Funds Available		Total Funds Expended YTD	% of Total	Total Funds Obligated	% of Funds Obligated
New	\$ 816,953.00				
Carry-Over	\$ 306,721.00				
Total	\$ 1,123,704.00	\$ 196,808.00	12%	\$ 803,720.00	64%

QUARTER 2		QUARTER 2	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 2
Total Funds Available		Total Funds Expended YTD	% of Total	Total Funds Obligated	% of Funds Obligated
Total	\$ 1,123,704.00	\$ 391,074.00	34%	\$ 898,963.00	80%

QUARTER 3		QUARTER 3	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 3
Total Funds Available		Total Funds Expended YTD	% of Total	Total Funds Obligated	% of Funds Obligated
Total	\$ 1,123,704.00	\$ 691,340.00	66%	\$ 1,123,704.00	100%

QUARTER 4		QUARTER 4	QUARTER 4	QUARTER 4	QUARTER 4
Total Funds Available		Total Funds Expended YTD	% of Total	Total Funds Obligated	% of Funds Obligated
Total	\$ 1,123,704.00	\$ 878,609.00	78%	\$ 1,123,704.00	100%

A Quarterly Expenditure Plan should be completed for each funding stream.
The Quarterly Expenditure Plan addresses program funds only... administration funds are not to be included in any of the calculations.

FORM C
PY 03 WIA QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE PLAN

Local Area: Pendleton Dist

Contact: Julia Semons

Phone: 804.648.1827

Funding (give one): Youth

QUARTER 1		QUARTER 1	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 1
Total Funds Available		Total Funds Expended YTD	% of Total	Total Funds Obligated	% of Funds Obligated
New	\$ 621,156.00				
Carry Over	\$ 37,166.00				
Total	\$ 658,322.00	\$ 152,988.00	24%	\$ 657,735.00	100%

QUARTER 2		QUARTER 2	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 2
Total Funds Available		Total Funds Expended YTD	% of Total	Total Funds Obligated	% of Funds Obligated
Total	\$ 658,322.00	\$ 311,973.00	47%	\$ 657,735.00	100%

QUARTER 3		QUARTER 3	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 3
Total Funds Available		Total Funds Expended YTD	% of Total	Total Funds Obligated	% of Funds Obligated
Total	\$ 658,322.00	\$ 467,964.00	71%	\$ 657,735.00	100%

QUARTER 4		QUARTER 4	QUARTER 4	QUARTER 4	QUARTER 4
Total Funds Available		Total Funds Expended YTD	% of Total	Total Funds Obligated	% of Funds Obligated
Total	\$ 658,322.00	\$ 623,852.00	95%	\$ 657,735.00	100%

A Quarterly Expenditure Plan should be completed for each funding stream.
 The Quarterly Expenditure Plan addresses program funds only... administration funds are not to be included in any of the calculations.
 Use cumulative amounts for each quarter.

FORM E

Quarterly Adult Registrant Plan
Program Year 2003

Pendleton District

	1st Quarter 07/01/03 9/30/2003	2nd Quarter 10/01/03 12/31/03	3rd Quarter 01/01/04 03/31/04	4th Quarter 04/01/04 06/30/04
	G	H	I	J
REGISTRANTS				
A1. Carryovers from Previous Quarter	88	103	89	110
A2. Plan Number of New WIA Registrants Each Quarter	45	20	49	18
A3. Carryovers + New Registrants	133	123	138	128
EXITS				
B1. Plan Number of Exits Each Quarter	30	34	28	45
ON BOARD				
C1. On Board at the End of Each Quarter	103	89	110	83
IN TRAINING				
D1. Plan Number in Training at the End of Each Quarter	50	42	49	30
CORE B and INTENSIVE SERVICES ONLY				
E1. Plan Number Receiving Core B Services End of Qtr.	0	0	0	0
E2. Plan Number Receiving Intensive Services End of Qtr.	53	47	61	44
F1. Total Received Services at the End of Quarter	103	89	110	83

**Quarterly Dislocated Workers Registrant Plan
Program Year 2003**

Pendleton District

	1st Quarter 07/01/03 9/30/2003	2nd Quarter 10/01/03 12/31/2003	3rd Quarter 01/01/04 03/31/04	4th Quarter 04/01/04 06/30/04
	G	H	I	J
REGISTRANTS				
A1. Carryovers from Previous Quarter	245	249	224	240
A2. Plan Number of New WIA Registrants Each Quarter	93	41	89	34
A3. Carryovers + New Registrants	338	290	313	274
EXITS				
B1. Plan Number of Exits Each Quarter	89	56	73	55
ON BOARD				
C1. On Board at the End of Each Quarter	249	224	240	219
IN TRAINING				
D1. Plan Number in Training at the End of Each Quarter	130	123	125	129
D2. Plan Number in Non-WIA Training at the End of the Qtr.	0	0	0	0
D3. Total Plan Number in Training at the End of the Quarter	130	123	125	129
CORE B and INTENSIVE SERVICES ONLY				
E1. Plan Number Receiving Core B Services End of Qtr.	0	0	0	0
E2. Plan Number Receiving Intensive Services End of Qtr.	119	101	115	90
F1. Total Received Services at the End of Quarter	249	224	240	219

Quarterly Youth Registrant Plan
Program Year 2003

Pendleton District

	1st Quarter 07/01/03 9/30/2003	2nd Quarter 10/01/03 12/31/03	3rd Quarter 01/01/04 03/31/04	4th Quarter 04/01/04 06/30/04
	D	E	F	G
OLDER YOUTH (Age 19-21)				
A1. Carryover from the Previous Quarter	17	15	15	17
A2. Plan Number of New WIA Registrants Each Quarter	7	6	7	8
A3. Carryover + New Registrants	24	21	22	25
A4. Plan Number of Exits Each Quarter	9	6	5	7
A5. On Board at the End of the Quarter	15	15	17	18
YOUNGER YOUTH (Age 14-18)				
B1. Carryovers from Previous Quarter	37	85	40	89
B2. Plan Number of New WIA Registrants Each Quarter	50	0	50	0
B3. Carryover + New Registrants	87	85	90	89
B4. Plan Number of Exits Each Quarter	2	45	1	51
B5. On Board at the End of the Quarter	85	40	89	38
TOTAL YOUTH				
C1. Carryover from the Previous Quarter	54	100	55	105
C2. Number of New WIA Registrants Each Quarter	57	6	57	8
C3. Carryover + New Registrants	111	106	112	114
C4. Plan Number of Exits Each Quarter	11	51	6	58
C5. On Board at the End of the Quarter	100	55	106	56

PUBLIC NOTICE

In early 2000, The Pendleton District Workforce Investment Board (Anderson, Oconee and Pickens Counties) developed its five-year strategic plan as required in the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998. The WIA reformed employment and training programs and created a new comprehensive, customer-focused workforce investment system. The legislation provided the framework through which states and localities created a comprehensive and integrated workforce investment system that meets the needs of both workers and employers.

The Local Board is in the process of revising this five-year plan to reflect the changing local economic situation. An opportunity for public comment will be provided at the regularly scheduled Board meeting on Thursday, May 15, 1:00 PM, at the Madron Center on the Campus of Clemson University.

Questions regarding this matter may be address to Julia A. Sermons, Director, Pendleton District Workforce Investment Board, PO Box 587, Pendleton, SC 29670, Phone 864-646-1827.

SIGNATURE SHEET

For

PY 2003 MODIFICATION OF THE FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN



Doug Douglas, Board Chairperson

Date

William Dees, Anderson County Council Chair

Date

Harry Hamilton, Oconee County Interim Supervisor

Date

Ron Harrison, Pickens County Council Chair

Date

Workforce Investment Act

**Instructions for Corrective Action Plan
Constituting a Modifications of the
Local Five-Year Strategic Plan**

Concerns and Issues

We have very strong feelings about performance issues. Therefore, we are echoing the words Concerns and Issues raised by the Lowcountry Workforce Investment Board. These issues are shared by many of the Local Areas and are stated so well here, that we asked permission to include them in our response.

There are also several issues surrounding performance reporting that must be openly discussed and understood before any local area can be held accountable for failure.

- *Performance reporting is sent by the State to DOL quarterly and then annually. Local areas receive copies of these reports after they have been transmitted, and the reports only contain final totals.*
- *There is no way for local areas to identify and correct performance failings if they are not given a list of every participant included in the denominator for EACH performance measure, along with a list of participants in the numerator and their success/failure data. There may be a miscalculation in the State data, which can only be identified with participant detail. Or, the locals may have done quality work with the participants but input their information incorrectly, but again this can only be identified with detailed data. Or, the locals may indeed have failed a measure, but **THERE IS NO WAY TO SEE WHAT YOU'VE DONE WRONG IF YOU DON'T KNOW WHERE TO LOOK!***
- *Equal treatment and technical assistance must be given to ALL of the local area in the State. Even though the larger Workforce Investment Areas have the greatest impact on the overall numbers for the State, the smaller local areas should not be neglected. The WIA Administrative Entity should make a concerted effort to provide technical assistance to all of the State equally, not just to those areas that have the greatest impact on overall performance.*
- *All of the local areas have been operating **WITHOUT** any management reports or performance detail---they simply aren't available. While we are all working together to make Virtual One-Stop functional, the locals should not be penalized for not making performance when we are forced to "feel our way in the dark". If there is not data to work with, how can we create a true corrective action plan? While the lack of information is not anyone's fault, the Sanctions and Incentive policy establishes the punishment involved for not improving performance. But how can local areas possibly improve performance without timely, accurate data?*
- *It is currently May 2003. We have not received any performance data on Third Year since November 2002 when we received 1st Quarter totals. WISARD is not current or functioning. VOS contains the information but does not produce any reports. As of today, we have absolutely no idea how our third year performance (which ended Sept. 30, 2002) looks---have we done better or worse or do we have input problems or are any of our corrective actions working?*
- *The following corrective action plan is based on assumptions and guesstimates, not solid data. Further, we have no way to check our benchmarks and make adjustments*

accordingly. We hope that the State WIB understands the "shaky ground" that this report is based on, the void in which we are operating and will work TOGETHER with the local areas to find a way to improve our State's current situation.

Additionally, we would like to add the following points:

- From the very beginning, we were never given the opportunity to negotiate our performance levels. They were handed to us to use "like it or not".
- Attempts to request technical assistance from the State Administrative Unit have been futile. The staff person assigned to our area gives us the run around without answering our questions in an understandable way. We recently asked for help by providing the Youth Performance outcomes for Program Year 2001. The answer was "I don't feel comfortable providing these numbers, the data is unreliable." If state staff feel that way, how can we feel comfortable with the data?

We are grateful for the help we do receive. We have neither the money nor the staff time and expertise to develop our own tracking system. We feel that SC is well on its way to having a great system but we need to work together. When we ask for help, we expect to get it.

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN INSTRUCTIONS

The Corrective Action Plan Constitutes a Modification to your Five Year Strategic Plan.

SECTION I: Identifying Information

Local Workforce Investment Area (LWIA): Pendleton District

LWIA Board Chair (typed name): Doug Douglas

LWIA Board Chair Signature:



LWIA Administrator Signature:



Submission Date: 05/30/03

SECTION II: This section addresses the adult performance goals that were failed in Program Years 2000 and 2001. (Respond below if applicable)

A. Identify the adult performance goals that were failed in both Program Years 2000 and 2001.

None

B. Identify the reasons why the local area failed adult performance goals in both Program Years 2000 and 2001. Describe the actions that already have been taken to correct the problems and indicate the effectiveness of these actions.

C. Describe, in detail, the plan of action that will be undertaken during Program Year 2003 to correct adult performance problems. Include a timetable which identifies the steps to be taken and benchmarks dates by which certain levels of progress will be accomplished. (See attached suggested format)

D. Identify the technical assistance that will be needed in order to implement the corrective action.

SECTION III: This section addresses the dislocated worker performance goals that were failed in Program Years 2000 and 2001. (Respond below if applicable)

A. Identify the dislocated worker performance goals that were failed in both Program Years 2000 and 2001.

None

B. Identify the reasons why the local area failed dislocated worker performance goals in both Program Years 2000 and 2001. Describe the actions that already have been taken to correct the problems and indicate the effectiveness of these actions.

C. Describe, in detail, the plan of action that will be undertaken during Program Year 2003 to correct dislocated worker performance problems. Include a timetable which identifies the steps to be taken and benchmarks dates by which certain levels of progress will be accomplished. (See attached suggested format)

D. Identify the technical assistance that will be needed in order to implement the corrective action.

SECTION IV: This section addresses the youth performance goals that were failed in Program Years 2000 and 2001. (Respond below if applicable)

A. Identify the youth performance goals that were failed in both Program Years 2000 and 2001.

**Younger Youth Retention Rate
Older Youth Earnings Rate**

B. Identify the reasons why the local area failed youth performance goals in both Program Years 2000 and 2001. Describe the actions that already have been taken to correct the problems and indicate the effectiveness of these actions.

- The Pendleton District has only one Youth Contractor. Therefore, our performance battle is won or lost with the performance of that one contractor.
- When we transitioned from JTPA to WIA, we exited all youth participants with the exception of a handful attending classes at Tri-County Technical College.
- The contract was begun July 1, 2000. Due to being new in the area the youth contractor did not become fully operational until January 2001.

- To be included in these performance measures for Program Year 2001 the participant must have exited the program by September 30, 2001. There were only two participants in each of these measures that exited in that timeframe.
- There was not sufficient amount of time for enough participants to exit successfully.
- We have identified a lack of follow up by the contractor.
- We have identified the contractor's inability to complete paperwork in a timely and accurate manner. Where the data to DOL shows only 2 participants for the Younger Youth Retention Rate, had the information been entered timely, there would have been 11 participants included in that measure.
- Program Year 2000 data would have included the last three quarters of JTPA and only the first quarter of WIA. Information was gathered differently under JTPA and may not have been reported correctly by the contractor. Also, the contractor we had under JTPA did not continue under WIA so the participants were not followed up on in the proper manner.

- C. Describe, in detail, the plan of action that will be undertaken during Program Year 2003 to correct youth performance problems. Include a timetable which identifies the steps to be taken and benchmarks dates by which certain levels of progress will be accomplished. (See attached suggested format)

Upon becoming aware of the deficiencies of the youth contractor, the local staff has provided technical assistance numerous times. Local Area Staff provided intense training on the performance measures, including what they are and how they are measured. The Youth Contractor has met with the Executive Committee to determine where the problem lies. The Executive Committee decided that it was not a matter of quality services being provided but a matter of them not being reported correctly or timely.

The contractor has established an internal process of accountability. Their Corporate office has developed reports geared around the seven youth measures. They are to complete these reports monthly. Before data is entered into the system by a casemanager, the project manager reviews the action and approves it. Beginning in July 2002, the contractor hired a job developer to concentrate on finding work experience job sites for participants and conduct follow up services.

- D. Identify the technical assistance that will be needed in order to implement the corrective action.

The state can help by providing information in a timely manner in order to monitor the progress of this youth contractor. Information should include the names of the individuals included in the totals reported to DOL. This would help in identifying problems regarding accurate and timely input at the local level.

The local area will be required to submit quarterly progress reports. The progress report must describe the progress of the corrective action taken, the attainment or non-attainment of benchmarks and any necessary revision of the Corrective Action Plan. Submission dates for the progress reports are October 15, 2003; January 15, 2004; April 15, 2004 and July 15, 2004.

Suggested Format for CAP Timetable

(Reference item C. of CAP Instructions)

Describe, in detail, the plan of action that will be undertaken during Program Year 2003 to correct performance problems. Include a timetable which identifies the steps to be taken and benchmarks dates by which certain levels of progress will be accomplished.

LWIA: Pendleton District

Program (circle one) Youth

SUGGESTED FORMAT: At a minimum, the timetable must contain the information below:

Measure Failed	Actual Performance Goal	Negotiated Performance Goal	Plan of Action and Completion Dates	Benchmark	Benchmark Dates
Earnings Change Older Youth	PY'00 \$2824 PY'01 -\$4250	PY' 00 \$3638 PY' 01 \$3711	Monthly monitoring of data input to ensure timeliness and accuracy.	Timely and Accurate Data	Monthly

Measure Failed	Actual Performance Goal	Negotiated Performance Goal	Plan of Action and Completion Dates	Benchmark	Benchmark Dates
Retention Rate Younger Youth	PY'00 16.1% PY'01 0%	60% 50%	Monthly monitoring of data input to ensure timeliness and accuracy.	Timely and Accurate Data	Monthly

Measure Failed	Actual Performance Goal	Negotiated Performance Goal	Plan of Action and Completion Dates	Benchmark	Benchmark Dates

Workforce Investment Act

**Instructions for Performance
Improvement Plan
Constituting a Modifications of the
Local Five-Year Strategic Plan**

Concerns and Issues

We have very strong feelings about performance issues. Therefore, we are echoing the words Concerns and Issues raised by the Lowcountry Workforce Investment Board. These issues are shared by many of the Local Areas and are stated so well here, that we asked permission to include them in our response.

There are also several issues surrounding performance reporting that must be openly discussed and understood before any local area can be held accountable for failure.

- *Performance reporting is sent by the State to DOL quarterly and then annually. Local areas receive copies of these reports after they have been transmitted, and the reports only contain final totals.*
- *There is no way for local areas to identify and correct performance failings if they are not given a list of every participant included in the denominator for EACH performance measure, along with a list of participants in the numerator and their success/failure data. There may be a miscalculation in the State data, which can only be identified with participant detail. Or, the locals may have done quality work with the participants but input their information incorrectly, but again this can only be identified with detailed data. Or, the locals may indeed have failed a measure, but **THERE IS NO WAY TO SEE WHAT YOU'VE DONE WRONG IF YOU DON'T KNOW WHERE TO LOOK!***
- *Equal treatment and technical assistance must be given to ALL of the local area in the State. Even though the larger Workforce Investment Areas have the greatest impact on the overall numbers for the State, the smaller local areas should not be neglected. The WIA Administrative Entity should make a concerted effort to provide technical assistance to all of the State equally, not just to those areas that have the greatest impact on overall performance.*
- *All of the local areas have been operating **WITHOUT** any management reports or performance detail—they simply aren't available. While we are all working together to make Virtual One Stop functional, the locals should not be penalized for not making performance when we are forced to "feel our way in the dark". If there is not data to work with, how can we create a true corrective action plan? While the lack of information is not anyone's fault, the Sanctions and Incentive policy establishes the punishment involved for not improving performance. But how can local areas possibly improve performance without timely, accurate data?*
- *It is currently May 2003. We have not received any performance data on Third Year since November 2002 when we received 1st Quarter totals. WISABU is not current or functioning. VOX contains the information but does not produce any reports. As of today, we have absolutely no idea how our third year performance (which ended Sept 30, 2002) looks—have we done better or worse or do we have input problems or are any of our corrective actions working?*
- *The following corrective action plan is based on assumptions and guesstimates, not solid data. Further, we have no way to check our benchmarks and make adjustments*

accordingly. We hope that the State WIB understands the "shaky ground" that this report is based on, the void in which we are operating and will work TOGETHER with the local areas to find a way to improve our State's current situation.

Additionally, we would like to add the following points:

- From the very beginning, we were never given the opportunity to negotiate our performance levels. They were handed to us to use "like it or not".
- Attempts to request technical assistance from the State Administrative Unit have been futile. The staff person assigned to our area gives us the run around without answering our questions in an understandable way. We recently asked for help by providing the Youth Performance outcomes for Program Year 2001. The answer was "I don't feel comfortable providing those numbers, the data is unreliable." If state staff feel that way, how can we feel comfortable with the data?

We are grateful for the help we do receive. We have neither the money nor the staff time and expertise to develop our own tracking system. We feel that SC is well on its way to having a great system but we need to work together. When we ask for help, we expect to get it.

PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT PLAN INSTRUCTIONS

The Performance Improvement Plan Constitutes a Modification to your Five Year Strategic Plan.

SECTION I: Identifying Information

Local Workforce Investment Area (LWIA): Pendleton District

LWIA Board Chair (typed name): Doug Douglas

LWIA Board Chair Signature: _____

LWIA Administrator Signature: _____

Submission Date: 05/30/03

SECTION II: This section addresses the adult performance goals that were failed in Program Year 2001. (Respond below if applicable)

A. Identify the adult performance goals that were failed in Program Year 2001.

Adults Earnings Rate

B. Identify the reasons why the local area failed adult performance goals in Program Year 2001, and indicate the actions that already have been taken to address the problems as well the effectiveness of these actions.

Only one participant was included in this measure. While she was employed, it was not at the same pay level as before. The uncertainty of new WIA regulations stopped enrollments the last 6 months of JTPA (1/00-6/00) and affected the number of exiters during the time measured.

C. Describe additional performance improvement strategies that will be implemented during Program Year 2003 for adult performance goals, including a timetable for actions. (See attached suggested format)

May include items such as:

- Quarterly review of and monitoring of service providers.

- Service provider's participation in quality assurance activities.
- Mandatory participation in staff and/or service provider training.
- Locally developed real-time reports.

The Intensive Services and Training Coordination contractor is monitoring performance closely. Six months ago they added a staff person to aid in the follow-up process. She has at least monthly contact with each participant in follow-up and can assist them in finding another job if necessary.

- D. Identify the technical assistance that will be needed in order to implement your performance improvement strategies:

None at this time

SECTION III: This section addresses the dislocated worker performance goals that were failed in Program Year 2001. (Respond below if applicable)

- A. Identify the dislocated worker performance goals that were failed in Program Year 2001.

None

- B. Identify the reasons why the local area failed dislocated worker performance goals in Program Year 2001, and indicate the actions that already have been taken to address the problems as well the effectiveness of these actions.

- C. Describe additional performance improvement strategies that will be implemented during Program Year 2003 for dislocated worker performance goals, including a timetable for actions. (See attached suggested format)

May include items such as:

- Quarterly review of and monitoring of service providers.
- Service provider's participation in quality assurance activities.
- Mandatory participation in staff and/or service provider training.
- Locally developed real-time reports.

- D. Identify the technical assistance that will be needed in order to implement your performance improvement strategies.

SECTION IV: This section addresses the youth performance goals that were failed in Program Year 2001. (Respond below if applicable)

- A. Identify the youth performance goals that were failed in Program Year 2001.

Older Youth Entered Employment Rate
Older Youth Retention Rate

B. Identify the reasons why the local area failed youth performance goals in Program Year 2001, and indicate the actions that already have been taken to address the problems as well the effectiveness of these actions.

- The Pendleton District has only one Youth Contractor. Therefore, our performance battle is won or lost with the performance of that one contractor.
- When we transitioned from JTPA to WIA, we exited all youth participants with the exception of a handful attending classes at Tri-County Technical College.
- The contract was begun July 1, 2000. Due to being new in the area the youth contractor did not become fully operational until January 2001.
- To be included in these performance measures for Program Year 2001 the participant must have exited the program between October 1, 2000 and September 30, 2001.
- There was not sufficient amount of time for enough participants to exit successfully.
- We have identified a lack of follow up by the contractor.
- We have identified the contractor's inability to complete paperwork in a timely and accurate manner.

C. Describe additional performance improvement strategies that will be implemented during Program Year 2003 for youth performance goals, including a timetable for actions. (See attached suggested format)

May include items such as:

- Quarterly review of and monitoring of service providers.
- Service provider's participation in quality assurance activities.
- Mandatory participation in staff and/or service provider training.
- Locally developed real-time reports.

Upon becoming aware of the deficiencies of the youth contractor, the local staff has provided technical assistance numerous times. Local Area Staff provided intense training on the performance measures, including what they are and how they are measured. The Youth Contractor has met with the Executive Committee to determine where the problem lies. The Executive Committee decided that it was not a matter of quality services being provided but a matter of them not being reported correctly or timely.

The contractor has established an internal process of accountability. Their Corporate office has developed reports geared around the seven youth measures. They are to complete these reports monthly. Before data is entered into the system by a casemanager, the project manager reviews the action and approves it. Beginning in July 2002, the contractor hired a job developer to concentrate on finding work experience job sites for participants and conduct follow up services.

- D. Identify the technical assistance that will be needed in order to implement your performance improvement strategies.

The state can help by providing information in a timely manner in order to monitor the progress of this youth contractor. Information should include the names of the individuals included in the totals reported to DOL. This would help in identifying problems regarding accurate and timely input at the local level.

Suggested Format for PIP Timetable

(Reference item C. of PIP Instructions)

Describe additional performance improvement strategies that will be implemented during Program Year 2003 and include the timetable for these actions.

LWA Name: Pendleton District

Program (circle one): Adult

SUGGESTED FORMAT: At a minimum, the timetable must contain the information below.

Measure Failed	Actual Performance Goal	Negotiated Performance Goal	Performance Improvement Strategies	Start Date	Completion Date, if applicable
Earnings Rate	\$337	\$3711	Monthly Review of performance through locally developed real time reports	May 1, 2003	On going

Suggested Format for PIP Timetable

(Reference Item C. of PIP Instructions)

Describe additional performance improvement strategies that will be implemented during Program Year 2003 and include the timetable for these actions.

LWIA Name: Pendleton District

Program (circle one): Youth

SUGGESTED FORMAT: At a minimum, the timetable must contain the information below:

Measure Failed	Actual Performance Goal	Negotiated Performance Goal	Performance Improvement Strategies	Start Date	Completion Date, if applicable
Older Youth Entered Employment Rate	50%	80%	Monthly monitoring of data input to ensure timeliness and accuracy	May 1, 2003	On going
Older Youth Retention Rate	66.7%	92.3%	Monthly monitoring of data input to ensure timeliness and accuracy	May 1, 2003	On going

**Request for Long-term Lease
Property at 13 Short Street
By Patriot's Hall Association**

On January 21, 2003, The Oconee County Council granted Patriot's Hall Association (PHA) six months to complete professional surveys of the building and to evaluate the support that was projected in the project planning document.

During the interim period, PHA has become a non-profit corporation; has confirmed its estimates of the cost of renovation and remediation; has been awarded government and private grants to support the conversion of the property to a museum; has built a base of 150 members and donors supporting the museum (sponsorships are growing daily); has established alliances with other non-profits; has developed support in all areas of the county; has generally shown itself to be a good citizen of the county; and is now ready to move forward with establishing a veteran's museum that will bring favorable publicity to the county. Permit PHA to boost the county by providing this museum at no cost.

Reiteration of Mission: The mission of Patriot's Hall Association is to build a unique museum dedicated to our veterans in honor of their service to our country and established in an edifice reflecting our country's service to its citizens. PHA is not on a mission to save a building or to create a training project for students. PHA, like County Council, supports education. We anticipate working with the School District of Oconee County on some projects. However, we will not put our prime objective at risk to create special opportunities for students.

Term of Lease: Traditionally, Oconee County considers a long term lease to be twenty five years. On projects where the county is providing the funding, this is appropriate. However, PHA supporters deserve stronger protection for their investment. Therefore, PHA requests Council to consider writing a 99-year lease. There is no risk in this action to the county. If Patriot's Hall becomes a successful museum, PHA's investment will be protected by the longer term lease. If the museum is not successful, PHA will quickly default on the lease rather than obligate its board to payment of utilities and insurance.

The Decision: Council is faced with a simple decision: Council can spend \$25,000 and demolish the property at 13 Short Street with the only advantage being the addition of approximately 6 parking places. The alternative is to spend no money and allow Patriot's Hall to be established. This action will generate significant future cash flows from tourism, and it will produce abundant favorable publicity as a unique concept is implemented in Oconee County. In addition, Council will show support for projects completed for the County at no cost to the County and will bestow further honor on the 8,000 veterans from Oconee County. Demolish the building, and all future potential is gone. Continue to trust in PHA, and, in the worst case, the county will have a fine refurbished office building in a prime location at no cost to Oconee County. The decision should be easy.

The officers, board, and supporters of PHA thank you for consideration of our request for a lease on 13 Short Street and for a chance to make a deserted facility a strong asset for Oconee County.

Oconee County Planning Commission

415 S. Pine St. • Walthalla, South Carolina 29691

Phone (864) 638-4218 • Fax (864) 638-4168



MEMO

June 12, 2003

TO: Supervisor
County Council

FROM: Tom Hendricks, Planning Director *JH*

RE: Ozone Action Coordinator

On June 9, 2003, the Oconee County Planning Commission voted to recommend that County Council appoint the County Planner, Art Holbrooks, as Oconee County's Ozone Action Coordinator. If appointed, the County Planner will maintain his current responsibilities while coordinating Oconee County's efforts to comply with the requirements of the South Carolina Early Action Ozone Compact. The Coordinator's duties will include monitoring Oconee County's compliance efforts, updating Council and the Supervisor (and other appropriate entities) on Compact-related issues, working to promote public awareness, and insuring that county leaders are aware of additional federal and state requirements that may emerge as the standards of the Clean Air Act are implemented. No additional compensation is necessary.

The creation of the title of Coordinator stems from Oconee County's participation in the South Carolina Early Action Ozone Compact, the EPA sponsored effort to bring counties into compliance with the Clean Air Act prior to the 2007 deadline. DHEC, the agency responsible for assembling the South Carolina compliance plan, recommends that all counties appoint a Coordinator to insure that the lengthy and somewhat complex process of attaining compliance with the Compact is accomplished. For not only do the counties have to meet a series of milestones leading up to the 2007 deadline, but they also must continue to work with DHEC and EPA on progress reports and updates for years to come. The Commission feels that, because most of the Compact's requirements involve planning issues, the Coordinator should be a member of the Planning Department. Given the level of the Planning Director's current obligations, the County Planner, who has been actively involved in Oconee County's compliance efforts to date, is the best candidate for the job.

OCCONEE COUNTY FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: Opal Green, County Council Clerk
CC: Harry R. Hamilton, Supervisor-Chair
Oconee County Council Members
Phyllis E. Lombard, Director of Administrative Services & Finance
Melissa Brown, Deputy Finance Director
FROM: Linda Shugart, Grants Administrator
Henry Gordon, Emergency Management Director
DATE: June 13, 2003
SUBJECT: Emergency Management Grants

In February 2003 the Federal Emergency Management Agency awarded Oconee County Emergency Management three grants: total award of \$24,684. The purpose of the funding was to assist the State and the local efforts to prepare themselves to respond to emergencies and disasters including any that may be caused by terrorist attacks using conventional means or Weapons of Mass Destruction. A portion of the FEMA funds awarded support the growth of Citizen Corps activities and the expansion of FEMA's Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) program, which trains individuals in emergency response skills.

For information purposes we would like to advise Council that Mr. Henry Gordon, Emergency Management Director, was made aware of additional funds available through these programs and has submitted applications with a total fund request of \$16,021. The application package included the following; (1) CERT- \$5,771, (2) Supplemental Local Planning - \$8,300, and (3) Citizens Corps - \$1,950. There is no financial match required from the County.

Please place the attached item on the June 17, 2003, Oconee County Council meeting agenda. Should you need additional information, please do not hesitate to call me.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

COPY

Y-2002 SUPPLEMENTAL LOCAL PLANNING GRANT FOR ALL-HAZARD EMERGENCY OPERATIONS GRANT APPLICATION

FOR STATE FUNDING AGENCY (SFA) USE ONLY

Grant # EMA-2002-GR-5076 Award Date _____
 Prior Grant #1 N/A #2 _____ #3 _____
 App# _____ Federal ID No. _____
 Federal Fiscal Year: 2002 Fund Year: 2002 Program Area: _____

TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT DIRECTOR--SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. County # 03 2. Grant Period:
 County Name: Dconee County Begin: January 1, 2003 End: February 15, 2004
 3. Project Title: 63,562 Local Planning Grant for All-Hazard Emergency Planning
 4. Project Summary: _____

5. Type of Application (Check Applicable Line)
 a. Initial Continuation b. Year of Funds 1st 2nd 3rd Other:
 Revision Reverted c. Advance Reimbursable

6. a. Organization Type (Check Applicable Line)
 State City County
 Private, Non-Profit
 Organization
 Other (Specify): _____
 b. U.S. Congressional District: 3rd
 7. Name and Address of Implementing Agency
Dconee County Emergency Management
415 S. Pina St.
Walhalla, SC
 15 Digit Zip: 29691-2278
 (Area) Phone #: 864-638-4700
 (Area) Fax #: 864-638-7048

COMPLETE PAGES 2&3 BEFORE COMPLETING THIS SECTION

8. BUDGET: USE WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY! (For Example \$1,500 NOT \$1,500.00)

a. BUDGET CATEGORIES	GRANTOR	AGENCY MATCH	TOTAL
Personnel	_____	0.00	_____
Contractual Services	<u>8300</u>	0.00	<u>8300</u>
Travel	_____	0.00	_____
Equipment	_____	0.00	_____
Supplies	_____	0.00	_____
Other	_____	0.00	_____
TOTAL:	<u>8300</u>	0.00	<u>8300</u>
b. PERCENTAGE:	<u>100%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>

9. APPROPRIATION OF NON-GRANTOR MATCHING FUNDS
 Other (Explain): N/A State County City

THIS PAGE MUST BE SUBMITTED TO APPLY FOR THE SLPG.

CERTIFICATION BY PROJECT DIRECTOR

(County EPD Director/Coordinator)

I certify that I understand and agree to comply with the general and fiscal provisions of this grant application including the terms and conditions; to comply with provisions of the regulations governing these funds and all other federal and state laws; that all information presented is correct; that there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies; that I am duly authorized by the Applicant to perform the tasks of Project Director as they relate to the requirements of this grant application; that costs incurred prior to Grantee approval may result in the expenditures being absorbed by the Sub-grantee; and, that the receipt of these grant funds through the Grantee will not supplant state or local funds.

Name: Henry H. Gordon, Jr. Title: Director
(Please Print or Type)

Agency: Emergency Management Address: 115 S. Pine St.

Phone Number: 864-638-4200 Waltham, SC 29691

Signature: Henry H. Gordon, Jr. Date: 6/11/03 Bonded: Yes No

CERTIFICATION BY OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN

(County Administrator/Manager)

I certify that I understand and agree to ensure compliance with the general and fiscal provisions of this grant application, including the terms and conditions, thereof; and to ensure compliance with provisions of the regulations governing these funds and all other federal and state laws. I further certify that all information presented is correct and that appropriate coordination with affected agencies has been made. I further certify that I am duly authorized by the County to authenticate this grant application.

Name: Harry Hamilton Title: Supervisor
(Please Print or Type)

Agency: Oconee County Address: 115 S. Pine St.

Phone Number: 864-638-4244 Waltham, SC 29691

Signature: Harry R. Hamilton Date: 6/12/03 Bonded: Yes No

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL



ATTACHMENT C FY-2002 SUPPLEMENTAL CITIZENS CORPS GRANT APPLICATION

FOR STATE FUNDING AGENCY (SFA) USE ONLY

Grant # EMA-2002-GR-5084 Award Date _____

Prior Grant #1: N/A #2: _____ #3: _____

App#: _____ Federal ID No.: _____

Federal Fiscal Year: 2002 Fund Year: 2002 Program Area: _____

TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT DIRECTOR--SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. County #: 37 2. Grant Period: _____

County Name: Oconee County Begin: 02/14/03 End: 12/30/03

3. Project Title: 83.634 Citizens Corps

4. Project Summary: Support the formation of Citizens Corps Council and the oversight and outreach responsibilities of the Council, and expand CERT training throughout the county.

5. Type of Application (Check Applicable Line)

a. Initial Continuation Revision Reverted

b. Year of Funds: 1st 2nd 3rd Other

c. Advance Reimbursable

6. a. Organization Type: (Check Applicable Line)

State City County Private, Non-Profit Organization

Other (Specify): _____

b. U.S. Congressional District: 3rd

7. Name and Address of Implementing Agency

Oconee County Emergency Management
415 S. Pine St.
Walhalla, SC

10 Digit Zip: 29691-2278

(Area) Phone #: 864-638-4200

(Area) Fax #: 864-638-7048

COMPLETE PAGES 2&3 BEFORE COMPLETING THIS SECTION

8. BUDGET: USE WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY! (For Example: \$1,500 NOT \$1,500.00)

a. BUDGET CATEGORIES	GRANTOR	AGENCY MATCH	TOTAL
Personnel	_____	0.00	_____
Contractual Services	_____	0.00	_____
Travel	500	0.00	500
Equipment	_____	0.00	_____
Supplies	150	0.00	150
Other	1300	0.00	1300
TOTAL	1950	0.00	1950

b. PERCENTAGE

	100%	0%	100%
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9. APPROPRIATION OF NON-GRANTOR MATCHING FUNDS

State County City

Other (Explain): N/A

PAGE FIVE OR SIX MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THE GRANT APPLICATION.

CERTIFICATION BY PROJECT DIRECTOR
(County EPD Director/Coordinator)

I certify that I understand and agree to comply with the general and fiscal provisions of this grant application including the terms and conditions; to comply with provisions of the regulations governing these funds and all other federal and state laws; that all information presented is correct; that there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies; that I am duly authorized by the Applicant to perform the tasks of Project Director as they relate to the requirements of this grant application; that costs incurred prior to Grantee approval may result in the expenditures being absorbed by the Sub-grantee; and, that the receipt of these grant funds through the Grantee will not supplant state or local funds.

Name: Henry H. Gordon, Jr. Title: Director
(Please Print or Type)
Agency: Emergency Management Address: 415 S. Pine St.
Phone Number: 864-638-4200 Walhalla, SC 29691
Signature: Henry H. Gordon, Jr. Date: _____ Bonded: Yes No

CERTIFICATION BY OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN
(County Administrator/Manager/Supervisor)

I certify that I understand and agree to ensure compliance with the general and fiscal provisions of this grant application, including the terms and conditions, thereof; and to ensure compliance with provisions of the regulations governing these funds and all other federal and state laws. I further certify that all information presented is correct and that appropriate coordination with affected agencies has been made. I further certify that I am duly authorized by the County to authenticate this grant application.

Name: Harry Hamilton Title: Supervisor
(Please Print or Type)
Agency: Oconee County Address: 415 S. Pine St.
Phone Number: 864-638-4244 Walhalla, SC 29691
Signature: Harry R. Hamilton Date: 6/12/05 Bonded: Yes No

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

COPY

TACHMENT D. FY-2002 SUPPLEMENTAL CERT GRANT APPLICATION

FOR STATE FUNDING AGENCY (SFA) USE ONLY

Grant #: EMA-2002-GR-5084 Award Date: _____
 Prior Grant #1: N/A #2: _____ #3: _____
 App#: _____ Federal ID No. _____
 Federal Fiscal Year: 2002 Fund Year: 2002 Program Area: _____

TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT DIRECTOR--SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. County #: 37 2. Grant Period:
 County Name: Oconee County Begin: 02/14/03 End: 12/30/03

3. Project Title: 83.564 Citizens Corps/CERT
 4. Project Summary: Support the formation of Citizens Corps Council and the oversight and outreach responsibilities of the Council, and expand CERT training throughout the county.

5. Type of Application (Check Applicable Line)
 a. Initial Continuation Revision Reverted
 b. Year of Funds: 1st 2nd 3rd Other
 c. Advance Reimbursable

a. Organization Type (Check Applicable Line)
 State City County
 Private, Non-Profit Organization
 Other (Specify): _____
 b. U.S. Congressional District: 3rd
 7. Name and Address of Implementing Agency
Oconee County Emergency Management
415 S. Pine St.
Walhalla, SC
 10 Digit Zip: 29691-2278
 (Area) Phone #: 864-638-4200
 (Area) Fax #: 864-638-7045

COMPLETE PAGES 2&3 BEFORE COMPLETING THIS SECTION

8. BUDGET: USE WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY! (For Example: \$1,500 NOT \$1,500.00)

a. BUDGET CATEGORIES	GRANTOR	AGENCY MATCH	TOTAL
Personnel	<u>1200</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>1200</u>
Contractual Services	_____	<u>0.00</u>	_____
Travel	<u>600</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>600</u>
Equipment	_____	<u>0.00</u>	_____
Supplies	<u>2536</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>2536</u>
Other	<u>1335</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>1335</u>
TOTAL:	<u>5771</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>5771</u>
b. PERCENTAGE	<u>100%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>

9. APPROPRIATION OF NON-GRANTOR MATCHING FUNDS:
 State County City
 Other (Explain): N/A

CERTIFICATION BY PROJECT DIRECTOR

(County EPD Director/Coordinator)

I certify that I understand and agree to comply with the general and fiscal provisions of this grant application including the terms and conditions, to comply with provisions of the regulations governing these funds and all other federal and state laws; that all information presented is correct; that there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies; that I am duly authorized by the Applicant to perform the tasks of Project Director as they relate to the requirements of this grant application; that costs incurred prior to Grantee approval may result in the expenditures being absorbed by the Sub-grantee; and, that the receipt of these grant funds through the Grantee will not supplant state or local funds.

Name: Henry H. Gordon, Jr. Title: Director
(Please Print or Type)
Agency: Emergency Management Address: 415 S. Pine St.
Phone Number: 864-638-4200 Walthalla, SC 29691
Signature: *Henry H. Gordon Jr.* Date: 6/11/03 Bonded: Yes No

CERTIFICATION BY OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN

(County Administrator/Manager/Supervisor)

I certify that I understand and agree to ensure compliance with the general and fiscal provisions of this grant application, including the terms and conditions, thereof; and to ensure compliance with provisions of the regulations governing these funds and all other federal and state laws. I further certify that all information presented is correct and that appropriate coordination with affected agencies has been made. I further certify that I am duly authorized by the County to authenticate this grant application.

Name: Harry Hamilton Title: Supervisor
(Please Print or Type)
Agency: Oconee County Address: 415 S. Pine St.
Phone Number: 864-638-4244 Walthalla, SC 29691
Signature: *Harry R. Hamilton* Date: _____ Bonded: Yes No

TO: Opel and Phyllis

FROM: Marianne Dillard

DATE: June 13, 2003

SUBJECT: Agents items for June 17, 2003

Discussion and Possible Action
Regarding Request to Purchase
Storage Building for Auction Items
from Auction Revenue
Marianne Dillard

Bid Not to exceed \$7,000
Budget
Code: 10-080-00895-10380