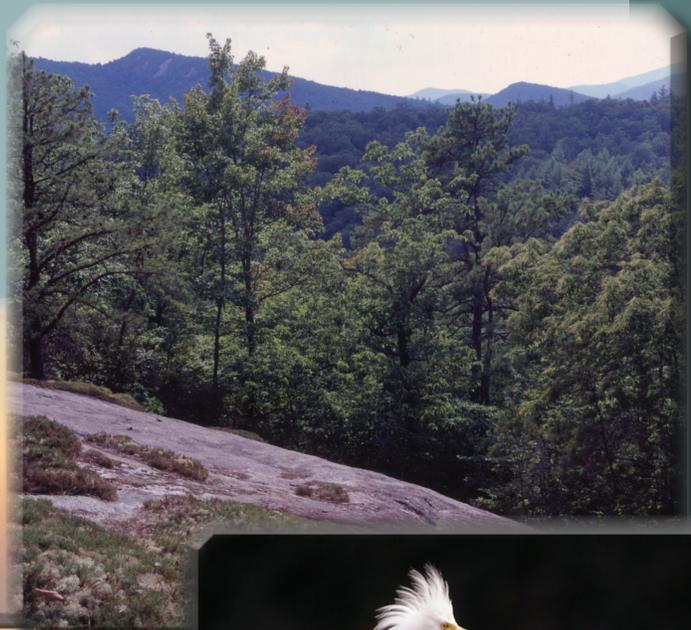
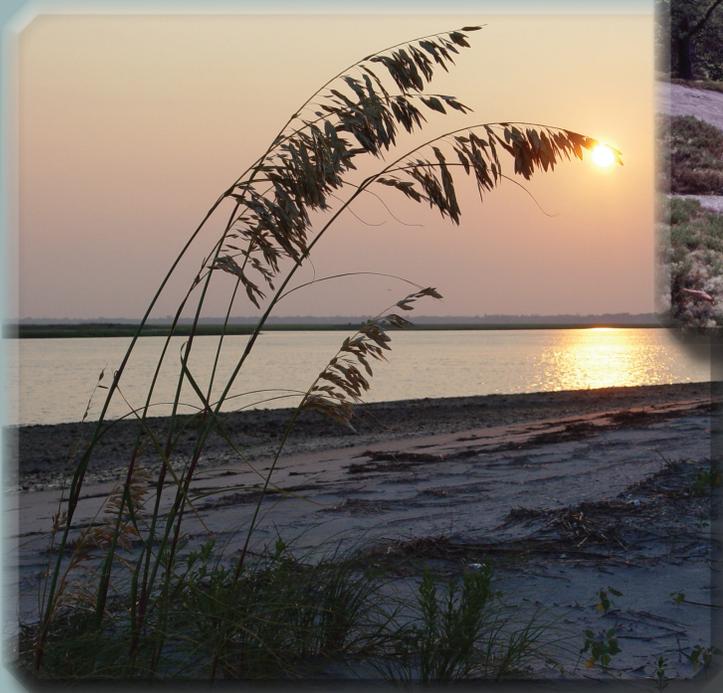




DNR

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources



Overview and Major Accomplishments 2000-2010

Updated with selected FY2012 information

www.dnr.sc.gov/overview

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History and Purpose

The SCDNR's Purpose

The Department of Natural Resources' stated purpose is to serve as the principal advocate for and steward of South Carolina's natural resources.

The Department's History

The passage of Act 489 in 1905 provided for the appointment of game wardens by the governor, and in 1906 Act 60 created the State Board of Fisheries, beginning a century of progress in the professional management, protection and improvement of our state's natural resources. These pieces of legislation also began an evolution that led to the creation of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources.

The agency, as organized on July 1, 1994, under the S.C. Restructuring Act, is composed of the former Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, Water Resources Commission (non-regulatory programs), Land Resources Commission (non-regulatory programs), State Geological Survey (State Geologist), and S.C. Migratory Waterfowl Committee. These have been combined to create the present division structure.

Since 1910, the department has been led by seven directors:

James Henry Rice, 1910-1913
A.A. "Chief" Richardson, 1913-1958
James W. Webb, 1959-1974
James A. Timmerman, Jr., Nov. 1, 1974 to June 30, 1997
Paul A. Sandifer, July 1, 1997 to April 1, 2003
John E. Frampton, April 2, 2003 to March 16, 2012
Alvin A. Taylor, March 16, 2012 to present

SCDNR Board

The SCDNR is governed by the Natural Resources Board, composed of seven members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate (one member representing each of the state's six Congressional Districts and one at large). The board meets monthly.



Director, Alvin A. Taylor

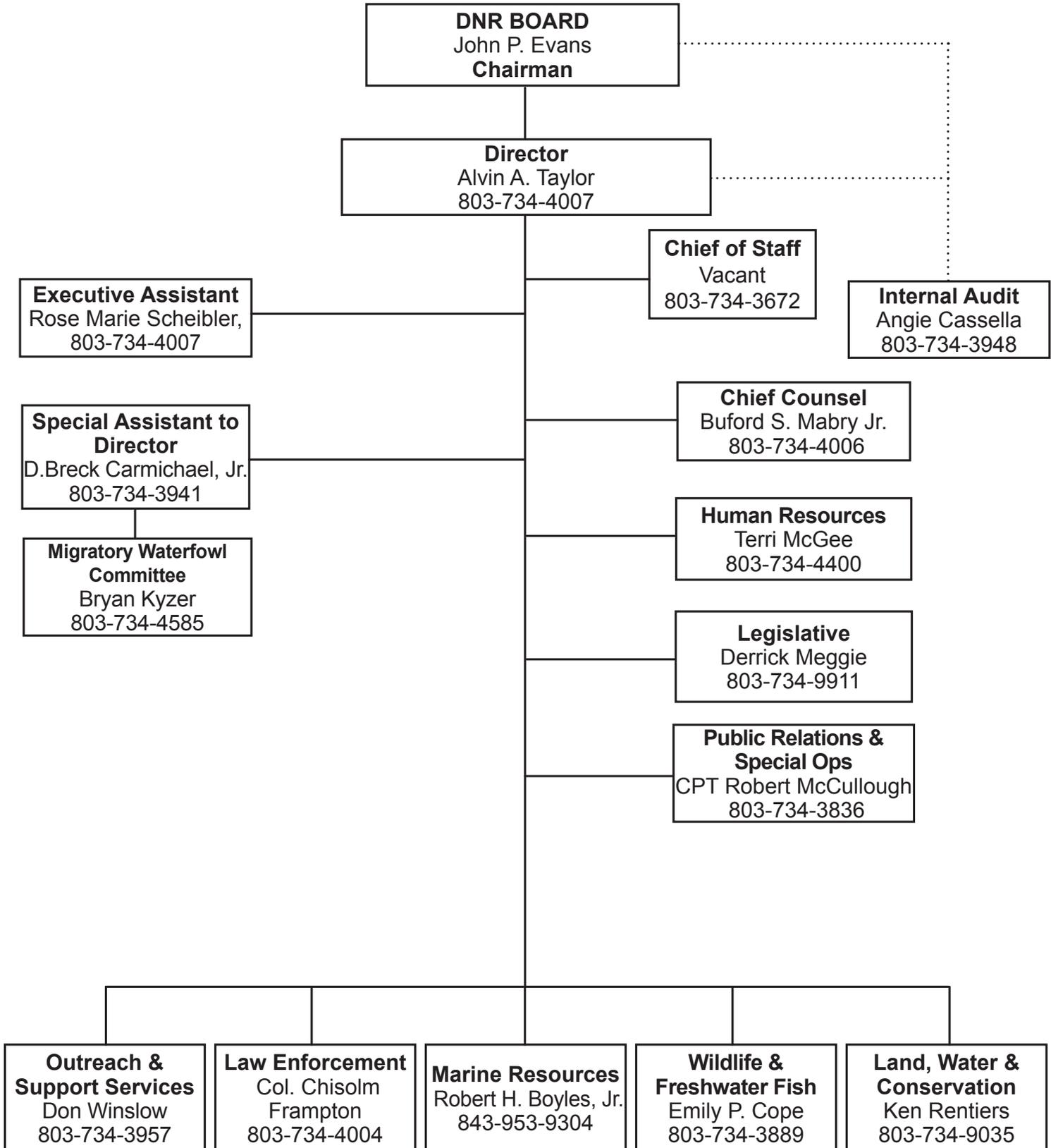
Advisory Committees

A number of advisory boards and committees serve to keep South Carolina citizens in active participation with the SCDNR Board and the S.C. Department of Natural Resources.

- Governor's Cup BillFishing Series Advisory Board
- Heritage Trust Advisory Board
- Land, Water and Conservation Division Advisory Committee
- Law Enforcement Advisory Committee
- Marine Advisory Committee
- Saltwater Recreational Fisheries Advisory Committee
- SC Migratory Waterfowl Committee
- Waterfowl Advisory Committee
- Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Advisory Committee

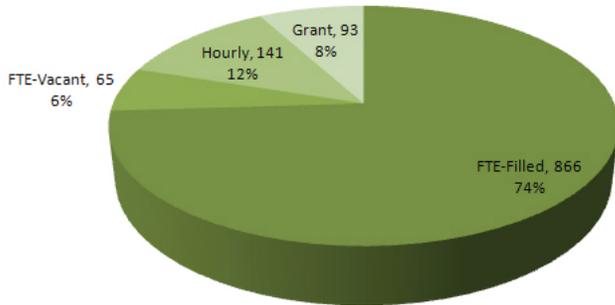


Organizational Chart South Carolina Department of Natural Resources



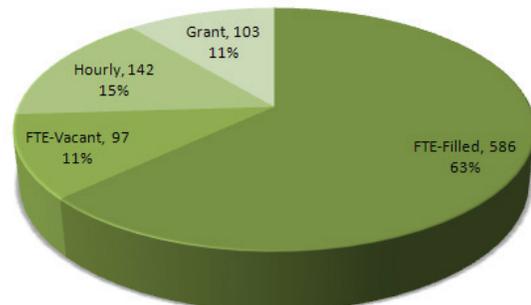
SCDNR Workforce & Funding

Workforce FY 2000-2001



1100

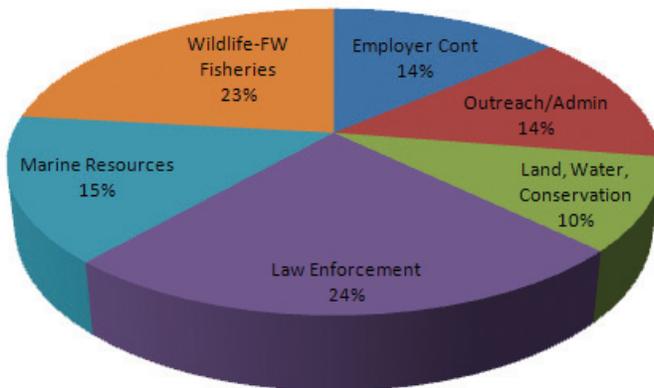
Workforce FY 2011-2012



831

Fiscal Year 2012 Funding

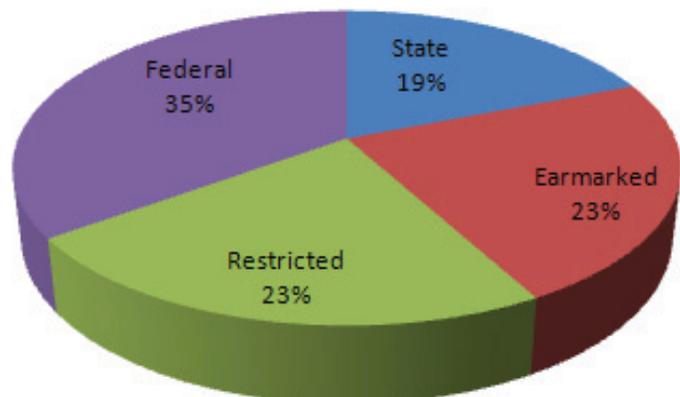
Agency Total Expenditures



\$78,661,554

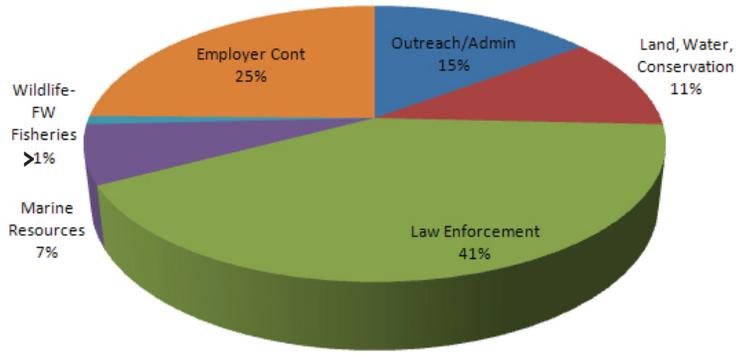
Agency-Source of Funds

\$78,661,554



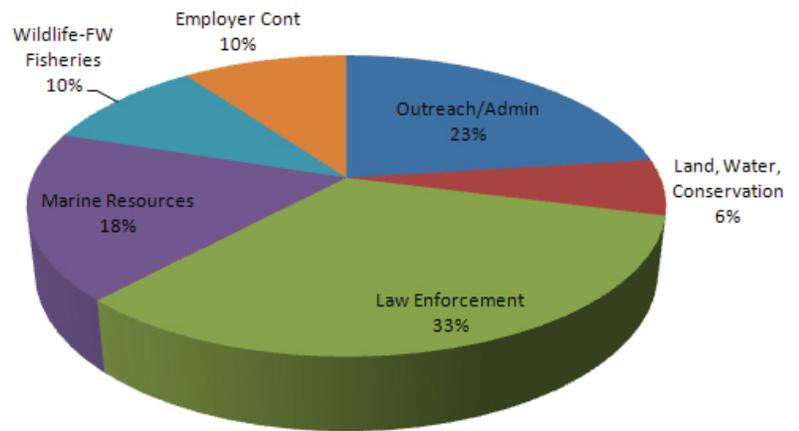
Fiscal Year 2012 Funding

State Funds-Division Expenditures



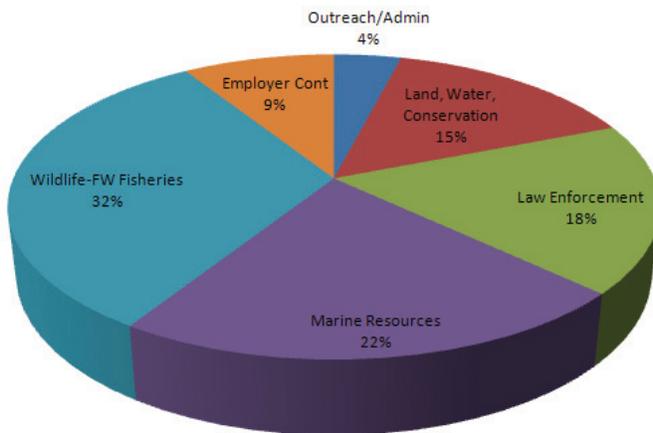
\$14,688,869

Earmarked Funds-Division Expenditures



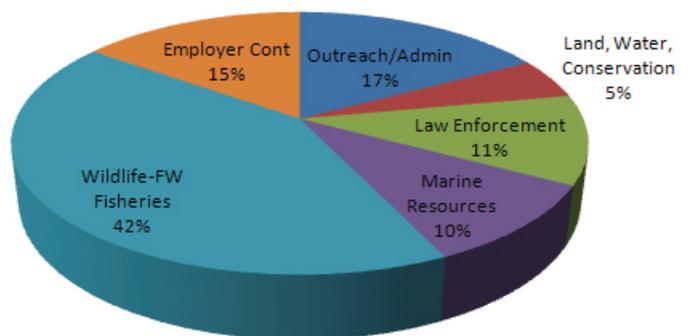
\$18,526,268

Federal Funds-Division Expenditures



\$27,538,970

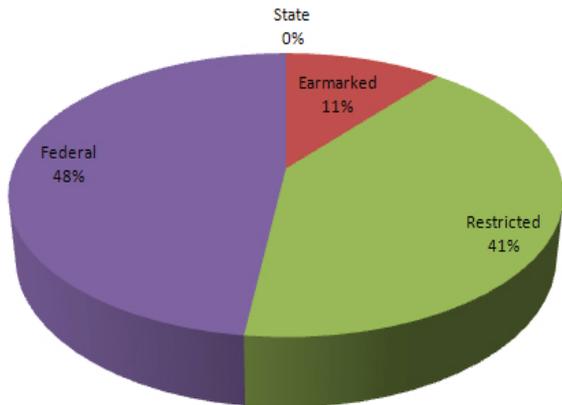
Restricted Funds-Division Expenditures



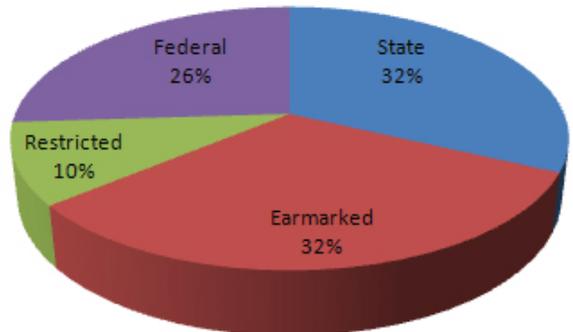
\$19,907,447

Fiscal Year 2012 Division Funding

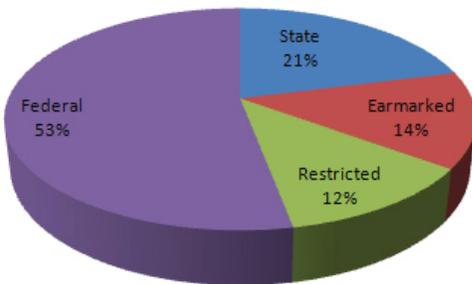
Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries-Source of Funds



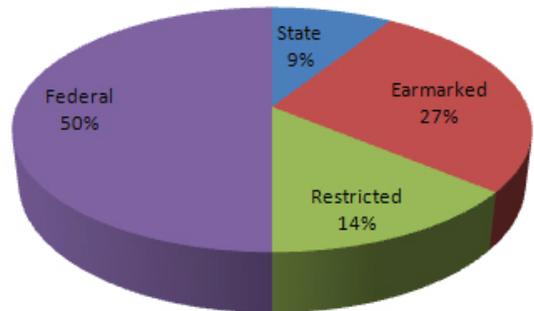
Law Enforcement-Source of Funds



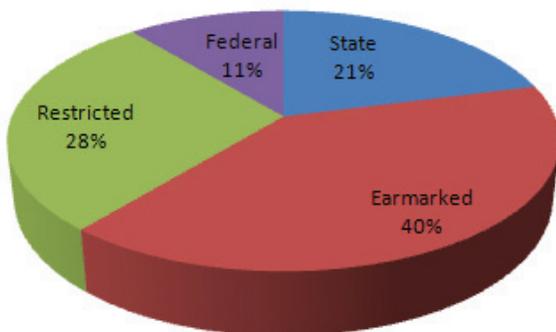
Land, Water, Conservation-Source of Funds

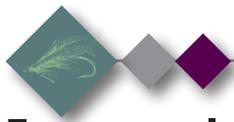


Marine Resources-Source of Funds



OSS/Admin-Source of Funds





Economic Impact of S.C.'s Natural Resources & the SCDNR

The 2009 study, "Underappreciated Assets: The Economic Impact of South Carolina's Natural Resources" by the University of South Carolina Moore School of Business, found that well-managed natural resources are essential for economic development. Blessed with incredible natural bounty and beauty, South Carolina's natural resources are essential for economic development and contribute nearly \$30 billion and 230,000 jobs to the state's economy, according to the 2009 study.

Overall Economic Impact of Natural Resources on South Carolina

2008	Total
Labor Income	\$7.8 billion
Employment	236,110
Total Impact	\$29.1 billion

Outdoor Recreational Impacts: Fishing, Hunting, Wildlife Viewing

In South Carolina, a major part of outdoor recreation centers on fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing. The Department of Natural Resources supports, maintains, and enhances these activities as a primary mission.

Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife Viewing: Economic Impact

2008	Direct	Indirect **	Induced**	Total
Value Added*	\$1,341,344,566	\$324,191,903	\$525,872,930	\$2,191,408,400
Labor Income	\$897,822,911	\$187,818,817	\$270,028,932	\$1,355,670,661
Employment	44,672	5,205	8,660	58,537
Output	\$2,310,822,440	\$590,567,967	\$892,762,984	\$3,794,151,390

Outdoor Recreational Activities

Natural resources are the basis for most recreational activities in South Carolina. Recreation resources must be managed and maintained. Recreational activities in South Carolina are diverse, as indicated in the tables below, which identify the participation of South Carolinians (age 12 or older) in outdoor recreation. The data are derived from South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism's periodic survey of the South Carolina public.

South Carolina Recreation Participation Trends: Percentage Participating in Recreational Activity (Six Highest Participation Rates)		Total Participation in Recreational Activities (Number of Times) by South Carolinians Age 12 and Older: Six Highest Estimated Participation (Trips) 2005	
Beach swimming/sunbathing	62.5	Bird wildlife	46,093,331
Freshwater fishing	37.2	Watching wildlife	46,093,331
Visiting an unusual natural feature	34.7	Beach swimming/sunbathing	24,547,789
Motor boating	34.1	Motor boating	19,850,155
Watching wildlife	33.4	Freshwater fishing	16,247,458
Lake/river swimming	28.0	Lake/river swimming	11,726,426

Source: South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism 2005 Recreation Participation and Preference Study. Columbia, SC, 2005.

Outdoor Recreational Impacts: Coastal Tourism

In addition to fishing, hunting and wildlife viewing, many visitors and local residents take advantage of South Carolina's most famous recreational asset—its miles of sandy beach and ocean surf, stretching from the Grand Strand to the Low Country. The tourism impacts shown in the table below do not include historic tourism (Charleston, for example). The state value added (gross domestic product) from coastal tourism amounts to approximately \$3.5 billion, supporting 81,000 jobs. Total output and value added impacts are given as well.

Coastal Tourism: Economic Impact

2008	Direct	Indirect **	Induced**	Total
Value Added*	\$2,175,917,712	\$525,611,037	\$800,411,667.80	\$3,501,940,417
Labor Income	\$1,357,208,542	\$295,208,228	\$411,000,802	\$2,063,417,573
Employment	60,399	8,119	12,466	80,984
Output	\$4,684,866,174	\$1,002,277,617	\$1,358,850,668	\$7,045,994,459

SCDNR's Major Accomplishments 2000-2010

Consolidation

Consolidated: The land and water protection programs to create the new Habitat Protection Section to more effectively identify and coordinate the purchase of outstanding resource properties; SCDNR field offices statewide into four Regional Hub Offices, closing 18 offices in 16 counties across the state; the Administrative Services Division and the Conservation Education and Communication Division into one new division, the Office of Support Services; and all cell phones into an agency wide minute-share plan, resulting in increased efficiency and effectiveness, creating greater staff accessibility and cutting cost.

Quality of Life & Habitat Protection

The SCDNR has provided quality public outdoor recreation opportunities on more than 1 million acres of land in the Wildlife Management Area (WMA) program. Special hunting opportunities for over 1,100 youth and over 150 mobility impaired sportsmen were also provided.

Since January 2003, SCDNR acquired title to 88,772 acres and protected an additional 6,483 acres with conservation easements that are held by SCDNR yielding a total SCDNR protected acreage of 95,255. Key tracts in this effort include the 10,700-acre Bonneau Ferry tract in Berkeley County, the 25,668-acre Woodbury tract in Marion County, the 13,281-acre Hamilton Ridge tract in Hampton County, and the 4,664-acre Belfast tract in Laurens and Newberry Counties. In addition, SCDNR worked on two protection efforts that were titled to the SC Forestry Commission (SCFC). (The 12,439-acre Wee Tee tract in Williamsburg County and the 3,270-acre Tuomey tract in Sumter county.)

Natural Resource Protection

The SCDNR extensively revised the law enforcement officer reporting systems, eliminating duplicative efforts to record and capture data, thus maximizing manpower toward work activities. Cooperative efforts were undertaken with the SC Department of Public Safety on BUI and DUI enforcement by initiating a new campaign titled the "100 Deadliest Days of Summer." Stepped up enforcement efforts beginning on Memorial Day and running throughout the summer were the focus of this successful campaign. The SCDNR also upgraded and modernized its radio and dispatch system. Additionally, SCDNR streamlined watercraft procurements by establishing state contracts with in-state boat manufacturers.

Customer Input

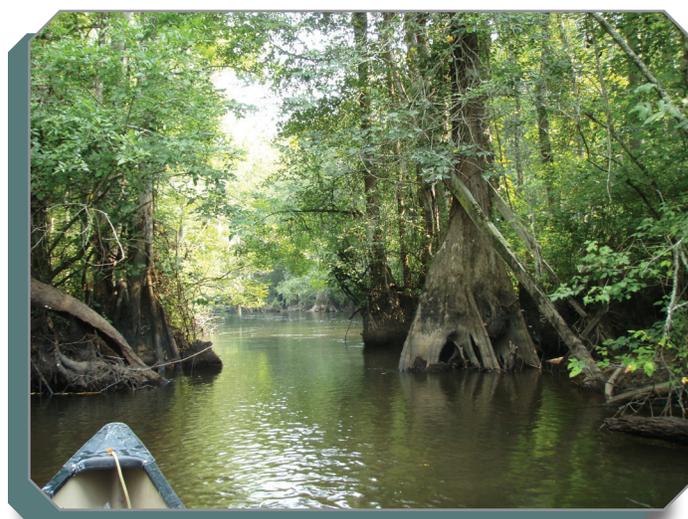
Successfully implemented a stakeholder process to acquire public input, build public support, develop legislative recommendations, and implement regulation changes to protect and enhance the state's natural resources. This approach has led to the successful passage of comprehensive, complex and contentious legislation. Examples: Striped Bass Limits in the Santee Cooper System, Hunting Dog with Deer Penalties, and Part 1 of the Chapter 13 rewrite of the state's fisheries laws.

Technology & Customer Service

SCDNR developed an online database housed on the SCDNR's website which allows the public to view lands available in South Carolina for fishing, hunting, wildlife watching, hiking, and for other outdoor activities. (This online database can be queried by public land location, outdoor activities available, hours of operation, boat ramps availability, etc.)

As of June of 2009, SCDNR required all Manual License Sales agents to convert to the Point of Sale (POS) system. The Agency currently has 517 POS License Sales agents statewide. The conversion to POS compliments the online license sales ability also created during this period.

An online registration system that links the SCDNR's public events web calendar to the Hunter-Boater Education classes and allows the public to see the times and locations of available classes and register online for the class of their choice was completed.





The SCDNR's Key Strategic Challenges

- Continuing water-related issues dominate headlines with increasing political attention. As the water resource planning agency for the state, the SCDNR is responsible for monitoring and analyzing water resource information and developing state water plans. The ability of the Agency to conduct these activities has been compromised following recent budget reductions. These reductions could not be coming at a more inappropriate time, considering the ongoing issues related to water resources: (1) the lawsuit between South and North Carolina over diverting water from the Catawba River; (2) low lake levels in the Savannah River Basin that has caught the attention of both South Carolina and Georgia residents; (3) recent court decisions that make it more likely that Atlanta will be looking to the Savannah lakes as a primary source of water; (4) the state of Georgia's initiation of a multi-year comprehensive state water planning process; (5) the SC General Assembly's consideration of a new Surface Water Withdrawal Permitting Program; and (6) the growing interest among the public to ask the legislature to designate more rivers as State Scenic Rivers.
- Sustaining fisheries through a renewed federal commitment requires enhanced monitoring and management diligence from the Agency. South Carolina is a member of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, which operates under a congressionally approved federal compact for interstate cooperation on fisheries. The Commission develops and adopts, and the states implement, fishery management plans to ensure the long-term sustainability of marine fishery resources. These plans contain specific provisions which require monitoring and stewardship by South Carolina and other states. Failure to comply with provisions of Commission-mandated fishery management plans risk the closure of South Carolina fisheries by the US Secretary of Commerce.
- Continuing drought conditions have affected all or part of the state for much of the past 10 years with many environmental and economic impacts such as widespread timber losses from fire and diseases, agricultural disasters, diminished groundwater supplies, and record low lake levels and streamflows. Notwithstanding the current economic climate, the state needs to be better prepared to monitor, document, and analyze weather conditions in order to provide timely and coordinated responses to drought and other severe weather events such as hurricanes and floods, and to predict future climate change impacts to the state.
- Increasing population expansion into rural areas that have, in many cases, contributed to a lack of understanding of the Agency's mission and objectives. Lacking a rural background, many new residents often fail to understand the need for wildlife conservation, game management, and shooting sports. This failure to understand the Agency's mission and objectives could eventually jeopardize the state's quality of life, its economic competitiveness, and the \$30 billion and 230,000 jobs associated with its natural resources.

SCDNR- By The Numbers FY-2011-2012

By the numbers, Products and Services include, but are not limited to:

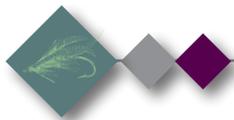
\$30 Billion	Annual economic activity stemming from SC's natural resources
947,127	Resident & Non-Resident licenses and permits purchased last year
462,801	Records submitted annually to county treasurers for tax purposes
370,270	Owners of actively registered watercraft
230,000	State jobs linked to SC's natural resources (1 out of every 8 jobs in the state)
59,574	Individuals that participated in the Individual Antlerless Deer Tag Program
56,661	Individuals that participated in conservation education & instructional outreach
45,173	Subscribers to the S.C. Wildlife magazine
26,000	Individuals that participated in the Archery in the Schools Program
15,674	Individuals that participated in hunter education programs
3,450	Individuals that participated in boater safety programs
3,050	Individuals that participated in Beach Sweep/River Sweep cleanup activities
1,627	Landowners that participated in the Antlerless Deer Quota Program
317	Individual requests for hydrological technical assistance
221	Community leaders and citizens that were provided flood mitigation technical assistance

The SCDNR's Key Stakeholders

The SCDNR's Key Stakeholders Other Than Customers (including but not limited to)		
Hunting & Fishing Organizations	Conservation & Environmental Organizations:	Other State, County and Municipal Entities:
<p>Hunting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ducks Unlimited * - Quality Deer Management Association - S.C. CAMO Coalition - Wild Turkey Federation * <p>Freshwater Fishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bass Anglers Sportsman's Society - Bass Federation - FLW Outdoors - Greenville Striper Kings - Lake Murray Guides Association - Midlands Striper Club - Pure Fishing - Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation - Trout Unlimited * <p>Saltwater Fishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal Conservation Association * - Hilton Head Reef Foundation * - S.C. Marina Association - S.C. Seafood Alliance * - S.C. Shellfish Growers Association - S.C. Shrimper's Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ashley-Cooper Stormwater Education Consortium - Audubon Society - Carolina Clear - Coastal Conservation League - Conservation Voters of S.C. - Donnelley Foundation * - Edisto Island Preservation Alliance * - Five Rivers Coalition - Focus Groups - Harry Hampton Wildlife Fund * - Lowcountry Open Land Trust - National Fish Habitat Board - Nemours Environmental Foundation * - Noisette Project - North Inlet – Winyah Bay NERR * - Palmetto Conservation Foundation * - Safari Club International - S.C. American Fisheries Society - S.C. Farm Bureau * - S.C. Fisheries Workers Association - S.C. Forestry Association - S.C. Land Trust Network - S.C. Natural Resources Society - S.C. Wildlife Federation * - Sierra Club - Southeast Aquatic Resources Partnership - Teacher Environmental Network * - S.C. Coastal Information Network * - The Land Trust Alliance * - The Conservation Fund * - The Nature Conservancy * - Upstate Forever - Wildlife Action, Inc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Emergency Preparedness Offices - Regional Climate Centers * - S.C. Conservation Bank * - S.C. Department of Education * - S.C. Emergency Preparedness Division - S.C. Forestry Commission - S.C. Interactive * - S.C. Parks, Recreation & Tourism * - State water users (industry, agriculture, & regional, county & municipal water processors and providers) - Various law enforcement entities <p>Professional Associations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - American Fisheries Society - Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies - Climatological Society - S.C. Association of Conservation Districts* - S.C. Wildlife Officers Association * - S.C. Wildlife Society Chapter - S.E. Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies - Soil and Water Conservation Society <p>Corporate Partners*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crescent Resources - Duke Energy - International Paper - Santee Cooper - SCE&G <p>* Denotes entities with which the SCDNR has partnered.</p>

The SCDNR's Operating Locations

Four Regional Hub Offices	State Fish Hatcheries
Clemson, Columbia, Charleston, Florence	Cohen Campbell (West Columbia), Walhalla (Mt. Rest)
	Heath Springs (Springs Stevens), Cheraw & Bayless (St. Stephen)
Major Operational Locations	Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Work Centers
Rembert Dennis Building (Columbia)	Greenwood, Rock Hill, Barnwell, Eastover
5 Geology Road (Columbia)	Samworth (Georgetown)
Dennis Wildlife Center (Bonneau)	Santee Coastal Reserve (McClellanville)
Marine Resources Center (James Island)	ACE Basin / Donnelley (Green Pond)
Waddell Mariculture Center (Bluffton)	Webb Wildlife Center (Garnett), Dennis Center (Bonneau)
	Land, Water and Conservation District Office
	St. Matthews



The SCDNR's Regulatory Environment

The SCDNR operates under numerous state and federal laws and regulations covering resource management, environmental affairs, administration and other areas specific to the Agency's mission. The chart below provides just a few examples of statutes and regulations under which the SCDNR operates.

Resource Management	Environmental	Administrative	Other
<p>All State and Federal Game & Fish Laws which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act; • Endangered Species Act; • Federal Migratory Bird Act; • Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation & Management Act • S.C. Code of Laws Title 50 (Fish Game and Watercraft Laws); • SCDNR Regulations Chapter 123; and • Title 51 (Heritage Trust Act). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Water Act (U.S.C.) • Rivers and Harbors Act (U.S.C.) • SC Coastal Zone Management Act • S.C. Code of Laws, Title 48 (Conservation) • S.C. Code of Laws, Title 49 (Water) • SC Department of Health & Environmental Control (DHEC) Regulations • U.S. Army Corps. Of Engineers Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADA-Americans With Disabilities Act • APA-Administrative Procedures Act • Equal Employment Opportunity • Fair Labor Standards Act • Family Privacy Act • FOIA-Freedom of Information Act • GAAP-General Accepted Accounting Practices • OSHA-Occupation Safety & Health Administration • Welfare Reform Act / Child Support Compliance Statute 	<p>US Coast Guard Regulations for registration of watercraft</p>



Divisions

Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries

The core mission of the SCDNR's Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries (WFF) Division is to protect, manage, and sustain the public enjoyment of natural resources through programs that support hunting, fishing, wildlife watching, and other forms of outdoor recreation. The Division develops and implements programs that manage and conserve the wildlife and freshwater fishery resources of the state. Division programs are divided among two sections: Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries. The main offices are located at 1000 Assembly Street in Columbia, with regional offices in Clemson, Florence and Charleston.

The Wildlife Section protects, conserves and enhances the state's wildlife species and their habitats for the public benefit of present and future generations and ensures the best possible hunting and viewing opportunities for the public. The section is responsible for the development, operation and maintenance of the state's Wildlife Management Area (WMA) Program, which has an objective of providing affordable public hunting and a quality outdoor experience for the citizens of South Carolina. Through department-owned and leased WMA lands and Natural Area Heritage Preserves, the section provides a long-term intensively managed habitat base for the protection, enhancement and utilization of a wide variety of wildlife species.

Wildlife Section staff also provide technical assistance to private landowners and public and private entities to effectively and efficiently manage, enhance and/or control wildlife on their property and to maximize the benefit of renewable resources through applied management programs. Species-specific programs are administered for deer, turkey, small game, waterfowl, nongame birds, furbearers and reptiles and amphibians, including sea turtles and alligators. Wetland and wildlife habitat protection initiatives, such as the ACE Basin, Winyah Bay, South Low Country and Congaree-Wateree Focus Areas, are coordinated by the section, as well as cooperative projects among government, public and private entities.

The section supports and administers research, survey and monitoring projects, as well as recovery initiatives for federal and state-listed threatened and endangered species. Both rare species and species of concern are monitored periodically for indicators of degradation. Field biologists work with other scientists, industries, schools, environmental groups and private landowners in decisions relative to conservation of these species. Revenue from both the Check for Wildlife

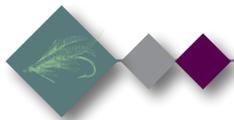
on the state income tax forms and the Wildlife Conservation license plates is used to match federal funds to help support these projects.

The Freshwater Fisheries Section has among its objectives the protection, enhancement and conservation of South Carolina's inland aquatic resources and the provision of recreational fishing opportunities for the state's citizens. The section has five components: hatcheries, regional operations, state public fishing lakes, research and diadromous fisheries. Section activities are directed to provide the information and services needed to maintain and improve South Carolina's freshwater fishery resources. All public water fish kills are investigated and those caused by unnatural events are pursued to recover suffered damages.

Seventeen public fishing lakes are maintained for anglers' enjoyment. Five fish hatcheries produce the species and numbers of fish necessary to maintain productive fishing opportunities and restoration of imperiled species. Access and other angling improvements are developed and maintained to enhance angler convenience and success. Essential biological data are collected, analyzed and reported with appropriate management recommendations. Diadromous fish populations are monitored and enhanced through operation of the St. Stephen Fish Lift and fish passage at the Pinopolis Lock.

As of January 2010, no state appropriated funds are used in the operation of the Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division. The majority of funding for this division comes from federal excise taxes on hunting and fishing equipment through the Sport Fish (Dingell Johnson Act) and Wildlife Restoration Program (Pittman Robertson Act), with required matching funds drawn from revenues generated through the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and other permits. Other revenues such as proceeds from the sales of timber on DNR properties are earmarked to help support the management of the properties.





Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries (WFF): WFF FY 2009-10 – Highlights

Produced over 7.7 million fish of 12 different species for stocking in public waters.

Provided quality public outdoor recreation opportunities on more than 1 million acres of land in the Wildlife Management Area (WMA) program.



Through the Draw Hunt Program, conducted more than 160 separate hunts for deer, turkey, waterfowl, and quail.

Provided special hunting opportunities for over 1,100 youth and over 150 mobility impaired sportsmen.

Significantly improved the habitats of all wildlife species on many of the Heritage Preserves.

Researched, monitored, and surveyed a broad range of native wildlife species, including game, nongame, and endangered vertebrates.

Acquired additional property for habitat protection and public recreation in Newberry County.

Surveyed and inventoried approximately 154 lakes, reservoirs, rivers, and streams.

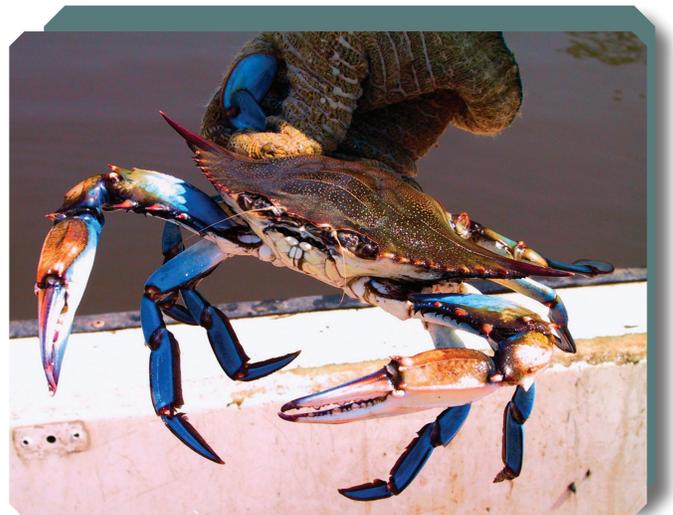
Marine Resources

The Marine Resources Division (MRD) is the chief advocate for, and steward of, the state's living marine resources and their habitats. The Division is responsible for the management and conservation of the state's marine resources. The division conducts routine monitoring and research on the state's marine resources and makes recommendations for the management of those resources. The division is headquartered at the Marine Resources Center on Charleston Harbor with field offices in Bluffton and Bennett's Point.

The division monitors the status of marine species and the marine environment. Through the use of ocean-going vessels, modern laboratory equipment and computer-generated maps, staff monitor relative abundance and trends of inshore and offshore finfish and shellfish populations and their environments. Biologists open and close marine fishing seasons, recommend size and catch limits for fish, track trends in abundance of marine species and review coastal development activities. Through the use of permits and permit conditions, the managers control the harvest of fish, shrimp, crab and shellfish.

Research is aimed largely at understanding life histories and the impacts of nature and man on important marine resources. A major goal of the Division is to proactively manage the state's marine resources and habitats for sustainable use while enhancing the status and quality of those resources.

A field laboratory, the Waddell Mariculture Center, near Bluffton, is dedicated to the development of methods for



the reproduction and grow-out of marine animals in animal ponds and tanks for private culture operations as well as production of hatchery-reared fish that can be released into coastal waters to bolster natural stocks if needed.

The saltwater recreational fishing license is a significant source of dedicated financial support for MRD programs. Two notable programs that use SC saltwater fishing license revenues are the Oyster Shell Recycling Program and the Marine Artificial Reef Program.

Oyster shell recycling saves taxpayer dollars by recovering discarded shells from oyster roasts that are then returned to the marine environment by the SCDNR. Shells attract larval oysters that grow into new oyster reefs and serve as finfish habitat as well as ecosystem engineers, filtering water and removing nitrogen. In addition to planting and recycling shell, the program monitors oyster recruitment to planted reefs to assure effectiveness and accountability and has involved the public - in the award-winning SCORE program - to help build a number of these reefs. These reefs also serve as critical habitat for a number of game fish.

The Marine Artificial Reef program was established in 1975 and the 49 permitted artificial reef sites currently have a total economic impact exceeding \$83 million while supporting approximately 1,000 jobs. A survey of SC saltwater recreational license holders in 2006 found that 32% of active saltwater anglers fish on the state's permitted reef sites. Recycling of waste materials into offshore habitat is an example of improved economic benefit from environmental conservation. Over the past 15 years, 277 deployments have expanded the amount of fishable bottom on these sites by 21.5 million cubic feet.

The SC seafood industry is an important component of the state's coastal economy and heritage. It plays an important role in the lives of 1,500-2,000 commercial fishermen and wholesale and retail seafood dealers, another significant component of the MRD customer base. It also provides a foundation for the state's growing coastal tourism industry. During calendar year 2009, the total weight of wild saltwater stocks landed in this state was 9.6 million pounds with an ex-vessel value of \$17.2 million.

Marine Resources (MR): MR FY 2009-10 – Highlights

Stocked fish into multiple SC estuaries through the finfish research program: 1,101,297 fingerling; 32,136,182 larval; 2,000 sub-adult red drum; and 1,392 medium and 54 large cobia.



Conducted Marine Resource-based educational programs for approximately 21,000 youth/students and 13,480 adults, free of charge.

Completed the Cooperative Fisheries Research program that included 46 separate research projects that involved a total of 500 recreational and commercial fishermen.

Completed 14 artificial reef construction projects on 11 sites, including the addition of 5 barges, 2 steelhulled trawlers, 66 armored personnel carriers, and 1 concrete culvert pipe.

Partnered with private business and government to protect water quality by providing access to pump-out facilities.

Progressed significantly in a large-scale shellfish restoration program in Charleston Harbor in cooperation with the State Ports Authority.

Successfully completed the renovation of the main laboratory building with numerous energy saving modifications – all well within budget.

Installed a solar water heating system for the main lab building.

Installed a Rainwater Recovery Cistern and Irrigation System demonstration project.

Completed the first quantitative evaluation of fishing effort and catch rates in the night-time flounder gigging fishery.



Law Enforcement

The core mission of the SCDNR's Law Enforcement Division is:

- (1) to conserve and protect the state's natural resources for social, economic, recreational, and commercial benefit while providing maximum human utilization;
- (2) to preserve the peace and protect human lives and property;
- (3) to develop public support through outreach, education, and safety programs; and
- (4) to enforce the state's and federal criminal laws through the detection, apprehension, and prosecution of persons who violate those laws.

In addition to the primary natural resources and boating enforcement missions, the Division routinely assists other public safety and law enforcement agencies with homeland security, civil disturbance prevention, response to natural and man-made disasters, search and rescue missions, manhunts, the enforcement of public safety laws, and crime prevention.

The Division, operating from its Columbia headquarters at 1000 Assembly Street, conducts South Carolina's hunter and boater education courses and investigates boating and hunting accidents. SCDNR enforcement officers regularly conduct search and rescue missions to outlying areas and assist other law enforcement agencies in investigations. South Carolina's corps of natural resources enforcement officers is organized into four regions covering groups of the state's 46 counties and coastal marine shoreline and waters out to 200 miles. Regional offices are located in Clemson, Columbia, Florence and Charleston.

Regional offices and the officers working from them are connected by a 24-hour radio system with a primary station in Columbia. A 24-hour toll-free number (1-800-922-5431) is maintained for emergencies requiring immediate law enforcement assistance from a natural resources officer. Any person may call this number anonymously to report a conservation law violation or provide information that could lead to the arrest of a violator and become eligible for a cash reward through the Operation Game Thief Program.

The primary mission of the SCDNR law enforcement officer is to protect the natural resources and those who utilize them. This mission takes on many forms, including crime detection, arrest and prosecution of offenders, formal education efforts, and gaining compliance through informal educational efforts including warnings and instructions. Immeasurable crime deterrence is achieved through officer

presence in the field. Ultimately, the role of the officer is to gain compliance with the laws; provide information to sportsmen, boaters, and the public; educate resources users; and ensure that the resources are conserved for the enjoyment and use of the public.

This responsible proactive outcome-oriented approach can be evidenced by consistent data showing that officers are as likely to educate the public regarding a violation through the use of warnings, as they are to bring formal charges in order to resolve violations encountered in the field. The trend over the last 4 years has been a ratio of 2 warnings to every 1 summons.

The Division's repeated commitment to a proactive approach to public safety, in addition to the enhancement of recreational boating activities, is also exemplified by officers conducting courtesy boat inspections during major holidays and water events. This Program has become one of the more effective outreach efforts put in place by the Division. These inspections are pre-launch checks of safety equipment and registrations intended to ensure the vessel operator is legal and the watercraft is safe before going on the water. They are conducted by officers and deputy officers, and provide another opportunity to deliver the safety message to the public.



Law Enforcement (LE): LE FY 2009-10 – Highlights

The Division continued a joint alcohol enforcement program this year between the SCDPS, Highway Patrol and the SCDNR's Law Enforcement Division utilizing mobile breath alcohol-testing vans (BAT-Mobiles). The use of this tool has had a tremendous and noticeable impact on the rate and efficiency of BUI enforcement by this team. The agencies produced a joint public service announcement/campaign, the "100 Deadliest Days of Summer," featuring both law enforcement entities' efforts to reduce DUI and BUI violations on the highways and waterways of the state. Stepped up enforcement efforts begin on Memorial Day and run throughout the summer. During FY 2009-10, the SCDNR officers arrested 102 individuals for boating under the influence.

Continued outreach programs as part of an attempt to reach young sportsmen across the state. Three such popular outreach programs that continued to expand this past year included:

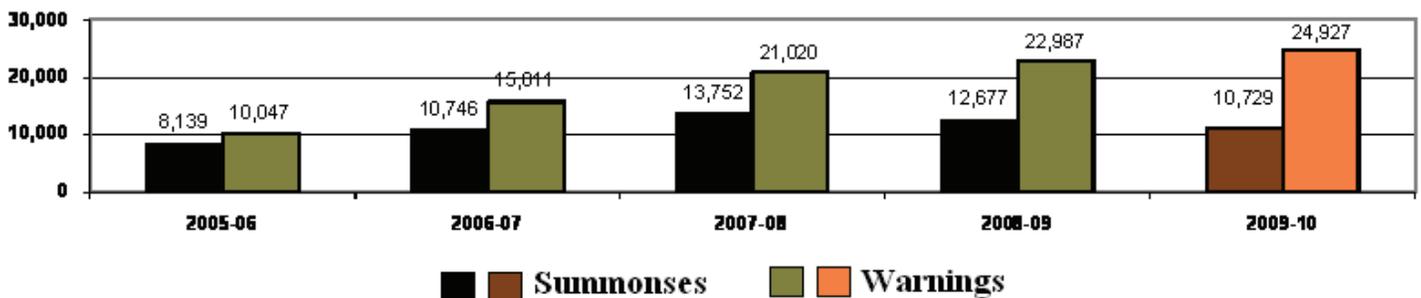
The National Archery in the Schools Program was active in 145 schools with approximately 14,000 students participating in the state during 2009.

The Take One Make One Program coordinated 44 youth hunts in 2009 with 170 youth and adults participating, and reached an additional 32,000 young people and adults through the shooting simulators and the Outdoor Heritage Trailer at local festivals and events throughout the state.

The Scholastic Clay Target Program had 1,306 students participate in shooting events in 2009.

In FY 2009-10, Agency officers identified and resolved a total of 35,656 violations of the law through the issuance of summonses and warning tickets. The issuance of summonses tickets was used to resolve 10,729 of the violations, or 31% of the total. Warning tickets were issued for the remaining 24,927 violations, or 69% of the total.

Comparison of Summonses to Warnings by Fiscal Year



In FY 2009-10, 14,635 students participated in the Department's hunter education program. This represented a 59% increase over the previous year.

The Agency's Boater Education Course is mandatory for boaters under the age of 16 who operate a watercraft powered by a 15 horsepower or larger motor without adult supervision. There are many other boaters who take the course in an effort to improve their knowledge of boating related issues even though they are not required to attend. The Division promotes boating safety courses and allows them to be taken online, as home study, or in a classroom. For FY 2009-10, the total number of students that participated in the SCDNR's Boating Safety Program was 3,740. This includes students who took the course in a classroom (1,774), on the internet (1,720), and by video (246).





Outreach and Support Services

The Division of Outreach and Support Services, with offices in Columbia (1000 Assembly Street) and Charleston (Marine Resources Center on James Island), supports all SCDNR divisions and programs in the areas of procurement, accounting, engineering, human resources, legal, audit, mail services, graphics, duplicating, editorial advisement, photography, video and news/media services.

The Technology Development Program manages the agency's information technology, including all systems and networks, help desk services, database administration and programming, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), remote sensing, electronic document management and world wide web applications development.

OSS administers all agency funds, including federal, state and other revenue. The division is also accountable for the agency's equipment inventory, all fixed assets and land owned or leased by the agency. Engineering staff provides assistance to state, county and municipal government entities in the design, construction and renovation of boating access facilities.

The Boat Titling, Registration and Licensing Section provides customer service for more than 400,000 registered boats. Hunting and fishing licenses are sold through SCDNR offices, license sales vendors (totaling more than 500), a toll-free number and the internet via the SCDNR website, www.dnr.sc.gov. Residents applying for special disability and lifetime licenses should contact any SCDNR office. SCDNR offices are located in Charleston, Clemson, Columbia and Florence. The Charleston and Columbia SCDNR offices can process registration and titling of new boats and outboard motors, transfers of boats and outboard motors, registration renewals, duplicate titles, duplicate boat and outboard motor decals and hunting and fishing license sales. The Clemson and Florence offices can process registration renewals, duplicate boat and outboard motor decals and hunting and fishing license sales. SCDNR offices are open Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., with the exception of state holidays.

Outreach and Support Services coordinates SCDNR's outreach, education and public relations efforts. Ongoing activities are SC Reel Kids, *South Carolina Wildlife Magazine*, promotion of nature-based recreational activities, Palmetto Sportsmen's Classic, Camp Wildwood, and much more.



Outreach & Support Services (OSS): OSS FY 2009-10 - Highlights

Worked with South Carolina Interactive to develop a comprehensive database schema to support the licensing, boat titling and registration and permitting system currently under development to replace the existing mainframe application. The Program continued to support and enhance existing online boat registration renewals, alligator draw hunts, and various licensing and permitting applications.

Developed a web-based SCDNR boat ramp application that allows the public to access information and maps related to agency owned or operated boat access facilities.

Completed 13 projects related to boating access. These projects included repairs to existing facilities, complete renovations to existing facilities, as well as new construction of ramps and docks. The total cost of all of these projects was \$1.2 million.

Distributed 574,000 multi-purpose mailers to customers, allowing them to purchase licenses, permits, and tags through the mail or the Internet.

Redesigned the SCDNR website to improve the site navigation and look and feel of the web pages.

Developed online database housed on the SCDNR's website which allows the public to view lands available in South Carolina for fishing, hunting, wildlife watching, hiking, and for other outdoor activities. (This online database can be queried by public land location, outdoor activities available, hours of operation, boat ramps availability, etc.)

Installed ImageNow EDMS export agent to allow for export of long-term archival data records to archive quality DVD media. (This eliminated the need for microfilming of boating records saving substantial hardware and software maintenance costs and staff time for microfilm creation.)

Continued to provide, at no cost to other state and federal agencies, local governments, and the public, nonsensitive spatial data maintained at the SCDNR through the SCDNR GIS Data Clearinghouse.

Continued the integration of agency natural resources, land management, and administrative data into a comprehensive Oracle database.

Added numerous enhancements and updates to the SCDNR spatial data catalog including new property boundaries and land management facilities, trawling and trawling restriction zones, wetlands, soils, roads, and other natural resource features.

Expanded the electronic document management system applications to include summonses, warning tickets, aviation logs, deer and shrimp tags, and marine creel survey records.

Developed web-based data management tools to support the Law Enforcement Aviation Log storage and retrieval system and developed an online registration and applicant tracking system for the Flood Insurance Program Training and Community Outreach System.



Land, Water & Conservation

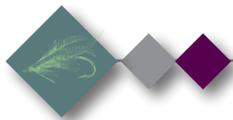
The mission of the Land, Water and Conservation (LWC) Division is to provide scientific and reliable information to policy and decision makers and to the public in order to understand, sustain, and protect the state's natural resources for the benefit of all generations. The Division satisfies this mission by implementing programs that address planning, research, technical assistance and public education. The LWC Division also coordinates SCDNR review of environmental impacts of construction and alteration activities in the 38 inland counties of South Carolina.

The hydrology staff conducts routine monitoring and scientific studies of the state's surface and groundwater resources and provides technical assistance to water users. During FY 2009-10, the SCDNR Hydrology Program staff reviewed and suggested improvements to the newly adopted Surface Water legislation regarding the permitting of surface-water withdrawals; advised representatives from the Attorney General's office regarding hydrologic issues associated with South Carolina's lawsuit against North Carolina to prevent additional transfers of water out of the Catawba River basin; and worked with Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and other stakeholders of the Savannah River basin to establish the

Savannah River Basin Advisory Council. The group is made up of local lake association members, environmental groups, economic development officials and local and state government officials that will help to develop water-use policies and drought contingency planning and to resolve other water-related issues in the basin.

Additionally, hydrology staff provided technical assistance to the Environmental Office regarding numerous projects. Such assistance can include providing streamflow statistics for the determination of minimum instream flow requirements of a river. This type of information can facilitate management decisions and operating guidelines for water users. Staff also convened the SC Drought Response Committee (of the State Climatology Office) six times to review conditions, issue declarations, and recommend mitigation actions in response to the record drought conditions in the Savannah River Basin and Upstate South Carolina and developed an online Regional Drought Monitor Application system.

The Aquatic Nuisance Species Program works with state, federal, county, and local entities through cost share to prevent the introduction and control the spread of non-native invasive species, such as hydrilla, in the state's public waters. Aquatic invasive species adversely impact native plant and animal populations, disrupt natural ecosystem



functions, and impair beneficial uses of our waterways including public water supplies, recreational activities and power generation. The program provided aquatic invasive species management and control directly to 2,081 acres of state waters in 26 waterbodies and coordinated with Santee Cooper's control program on Lake Marion and Lake Moultrie on an additional 2,438 acres for a total of 4,519 acres.

The Flood Mitigation Program coordinates floodplain management and National Flood Insurance Program functions in the state. The program trained over 200 community officials and professionals, provided technical assistance to over 3,500 community leaders and citizens, and delivered information with over 2,000 website visits pertaining to the Flood Mitigation Program. This program benefited the state's population in 34 counties through the new digital flood maps which provide greater accuracy and ease of use.

The SC State Climatology Office is the state's official archive and focal point for climate and weather information. The office serves state government and the public by providing certified documented historical climate information, seasonal and severe weather predictions, agricultural weather services, drought response planning and hurricane and tornado tracking and impact assessment. In addition to serving on the State's Emergency Operations Team, an in-house severe weather notification alert was developed by the office and now reaches nearly 1,000 users. The staff answers, on average, 50 requests per month from a variety of interests that include law enforcement, education, insurance, engineering, agriculture, construction, tourism and media.

The Geological Survey provides reliable geologic information of the state in the form of geologic maps, conducting geologic framework studies, providing assistance in geologic hazard mitigation, and commenting on geology aspects of environmental permitting.

Habitat Protection programs protect special natural and cultural resources through the Heritage Trust Program and work with local advisory councils to manage the state's 10 scenic rivers.

SCDNR works with the state's 46 soil and water conservation districts to provide technical assistance and information on best management practices for land and water conservation. Services include farm planning, urban and rural flood control, soil conservation, water quality initiatives and wildlife management.

Land, Water & Conservation (LWC): LWC FY 2009-10 - Highlights

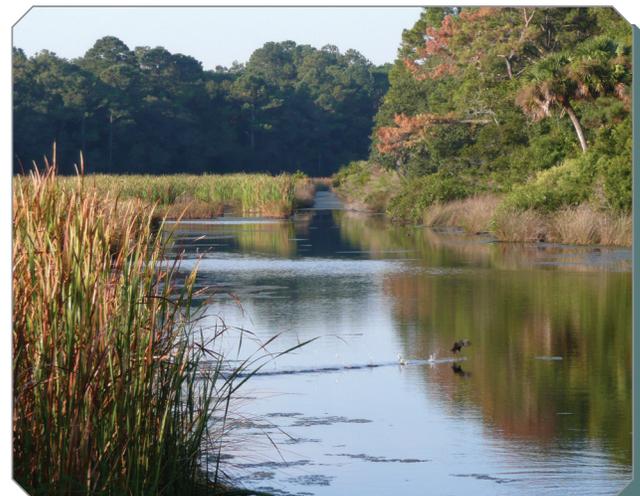
Initiated a series of stakeholders meetings to receive input on the update of the State Water Plan.

Monitored continuously ground-water levels in 110 wells, saltwater intrusion in 5 wells along the coast, and pond levels at one Carolina bay. A total of 111 well records were added to the Piedmont well database; 171 well-site recommendations were made in the Piedmont; and 3 springs were added to the statewide springs database.

Responded to 870 requests for technical assistance during the year, and made 13 presentations to water professionals and the general public regarding the state's water resources.

The Aquatic Nuisance Species Program provided public outreach to the citizens of South Carolina via public meetings, wildlife oriented events, distribution of educational materials, and direct communication to landowners concerning effective treatment recommendations. Costs were controlled for the agency by utilizing more efficient survey and treatment schedules along with the increased efficacy of newer herbicides. A new state contract was initiated and approved for aquatic applications and herbicides that resulted in significant cost savings due to lower application costs and lower herbicide costs. Additionally, over 8,650 acres of Phragmites control was conducted during the last decade (550 acres in 2010) to provide habitat restoration for waterfowl and other species in the coastal marsh areas of the state.

New maps covering approximately 512 miles have been created. That mapping covers parts of the Inner Piedmont, Savannah River Basin, and mouth of the Santee River. The areas had never been mapped, and information was also digitized so it would be available in electronic format. Six older Piedmont maps and a 22-quadrangle compilation of the Lake Marion-Lake Marion area also were digitized.



Department of Natural Resources 2000-2010 Budget Reductions & Efficiency Enhancements



The SCDNR number of FTE's for FY 2001 was 866 and for FY 2011 was 640.

This represents a change of -266 or -31.6%.

The SCDNR General Fund appropriations for FY 2001 were \$31,159,196 and for FY 2011 were \$14,814,081.

This represents a change of -\$16,345,115 or -52.6%.

Budget Reductions

- Water monitoring lab closed.
- Reduced operating expenses with USGS by 29% by eliminating support of 10 groundwater and 3 surface water monitoring stations.
- Initiated volunteer climate data gathering network instead of installing planned automated climate data network.
- Cancelled all maintenance contracts on major marine scientific equipment.
- Permanently closed two fish hatcheries and suspended freshwater fishing angler surveys.
- Eliminated Devine Street office and merged staff into existing space in the Dennis Building.
- Closed internal printshop.
- Discontinued technical assistance to private pond owners.
- Discontinued the sale of fish to private pond owners.
- Discontinued direct map services to the public and enhanced internet/GIS availability of maps.
- Discontinued intern program with Clemson University.
- Discontinued minority intern program.
- Discontinued outreach programs to include "Becoming an Outdoors Woman" and school animal programs.
- Discontinued South Carolina Wildlife ETV program.
- Reduction of wildlife plantings on Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and delayed renovation and repair of several other sections of WMA roads.
- Three northern coastal waterfowl management areas have been placed under the supervision of one biologist.
- Reduced conservation district staff and consolidated responsibilities for reduced staffing.
- Reduced agency support for Camp Wildwood and other education programs.
- Purchase of new equipment has been greatly reduced to all but the most critical pieces.
- From Fiscal Year 2003-October 2010, 245 vacancies being carried. This was 29% of the agency's authorized FTEs. 95 of those were law enforcement officers, leaving four counties with only one officer and one county without any officers.
- Five public dove fields were eliminated. Other dove fields less intensively managed.
- Outside funding secured from the Corps of Engineers to support the operation of an office in Greenwood.
- Shifted activities (where possible) to grant and other funding sources.
- Changed funding sources on selected positions from general funds to revenue and from general funds to federal funds in order to maximize match leverage.
- Offered retirement and voluntary separation packages, resulting in 136 participants leaving the agency.
- Closed the Conway customer service office.
- Reduced active management for three legislatively approved State Scenic Rivers by 75%.
- Out-of-state travel has been reduced.
- Infrastructure projects delayed, other than those previously funded through supplemental appropriations.
- Terminated 19 hourly employees.
- Twice implemented Reduction-In-Force that resulted in twelve terminations, one demotion and one reassignment.
- Offered retirement and voluntary separation packages, resulting in 63 participants leaving the agency.
- All agency boats are being operated at 2/3 power/speed unless under emergency response.
- Continued mileage restriction for Law Enforcement Officers.

Efficiency Enhancements

- Officially merged two support divisions under one deputy director.
- Merged administrative support functions (procurement and human resources) in Charleston with the same functions in the Columbia headquarters.
- Merged Supply/Equipment with Procurement Services, allowing the agency to provide these services under the direction of one mid-level manager instead of two.
- Eliminated the SCDNR supply room and moved purchases to procurement cards.
- Maintain minimal levels of supplies, uniforms and accessories in the Law Enforcement Supply Room. Consolidate purchases whenever possible to maximize savings from bulk purchases, utilize state contracts, GSA contracts and other bid processes to obtain the best prices possible for goods and services.
- Merged Marine Public Affairs Section with the Coastal Reserves Section, under one manager. Reduced the number of higher level managers by one position.



- Began video conferencing between Columbia and Charleston offices to reduce travel.
- Made all mailer forms one standard size. Used a new bidding process (reversed auction) and reduced the cost of license mailers by \$12,000.00.
- Working towards moving “draw hunts” to an all electronic process.
- Realignment of state lakes maintenance crews into one unit.
- Realignment of state fish hatchery operations, increasing federal funding and reducing line supervision.
- Consolidation of law enforcement and wildlife/fisheries storage facilities.
- Merged wildlife management and wildlife diversity sections.
- Merged Heritage Trust with habitat protection office.
- Merged Habitat Protection, Conservation Districts, Aquatic Nuisance Species, Environmental Programs, Flood Mitigation and Laboratory Services under one manager. Reduced the number of higher level managers by one position.
- Merged the Flood Mitigation program within the Hydrology Section to more effectively use technical and administrative staff expertise in both water-related programs.
- Entered into a joint aircraft program with SLED-SCDNR operating fixed wing aircraft and SLED operating helicopter.
- Consolidated nine district offices into four regional hubs. Reduced the number of CPT’s and LT’s by 6 as a result of consolidation.
- Flood Mitigation, Conservation Districts and Climatology offices relocated and merged into existing office space.
- Consolidated hatchery production into major hatcheries with focus on limited number of priority species.
- Increased collaborative activities with universities, government agencies and public utilities.
- Increased partnership with Georgia DNR in trout production by providing surplus fish in return for manpower assistance during spawning season.
- As a customer service, the Columbia and Charleston offices accept credit cards for licensing and boating transactions.
- Created a “one stop shop” for all boating and licensing transactions in the Columbia office.
- Made purchasing licenses more convenient for customers by offering online sales and a direct mail license promotion.
- Restructured the Law Enforcement Division.
- Bid the hunting & fishing rules & regulations to vendors who sell ads to reduce the cost of printing.
- Less expensive paper used in the production of the rules & regulations, Wildlife Management (WMA) maps, turkey regulations and migratory bird regulations.
- Re-engineered primary electrical service to Fort Johnson, resulting in greater efficiency and lower electricity rates.
- Installed a water collection system at the Fort Johnson facility for landscape watering.
- Established ocean going research vessels as cost centers - no state appropriated dollars are used to support vessel operations.
- “Internalized” travel cost by charging uniform mileage rate to all federal projects.
- Identified source of federal funds to support all marine fuel costs.
- Began collaborating with USGS and DHEC in ground water monitoring statewide to provide cost savings in personnel, equipment and data management.
- Significantly reduced the use of fixed phone lines from Communications Center in Columbia to repeater sites located throughout the state with a combination of a micro-wave CANOPY system and Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) system. The reduction in fixed phone lines will generate approximately \$80,000 in savings annually.
- Updated High Band VHF communications system (technology in old system dated back 20 plus years) with new technology to improve signal clarity and security of communications. There are minimal monthly services fees associated with this system.
- By utilizing SCDNR personnel (one Motorola trained technician and one assistant) to install and program much of the updated system hardware and software improvements, the agency saved approximately \$750,000 over the last two years as opposed to having this work completed by private contractors.
- In-service and other training has been moved from the SCCJA to the regions in an effort to reduce the amount of time officers are away from their assigned areas of work and reduce costs associated with travel to Columbia.
- In-line with manufacturers recommendations increased routine vehicle service from 3,000 to 5,000 mile intervals.
- Seek and utilize Law Enforcement Federal Grants, as available, to fund equipment purchases. Obtained a grant to purchase a Computer Aided Dispatch system for Communications Center that will help monitor officer activity to better serve the public in reduced response time to calls for service and enhance officer safety.

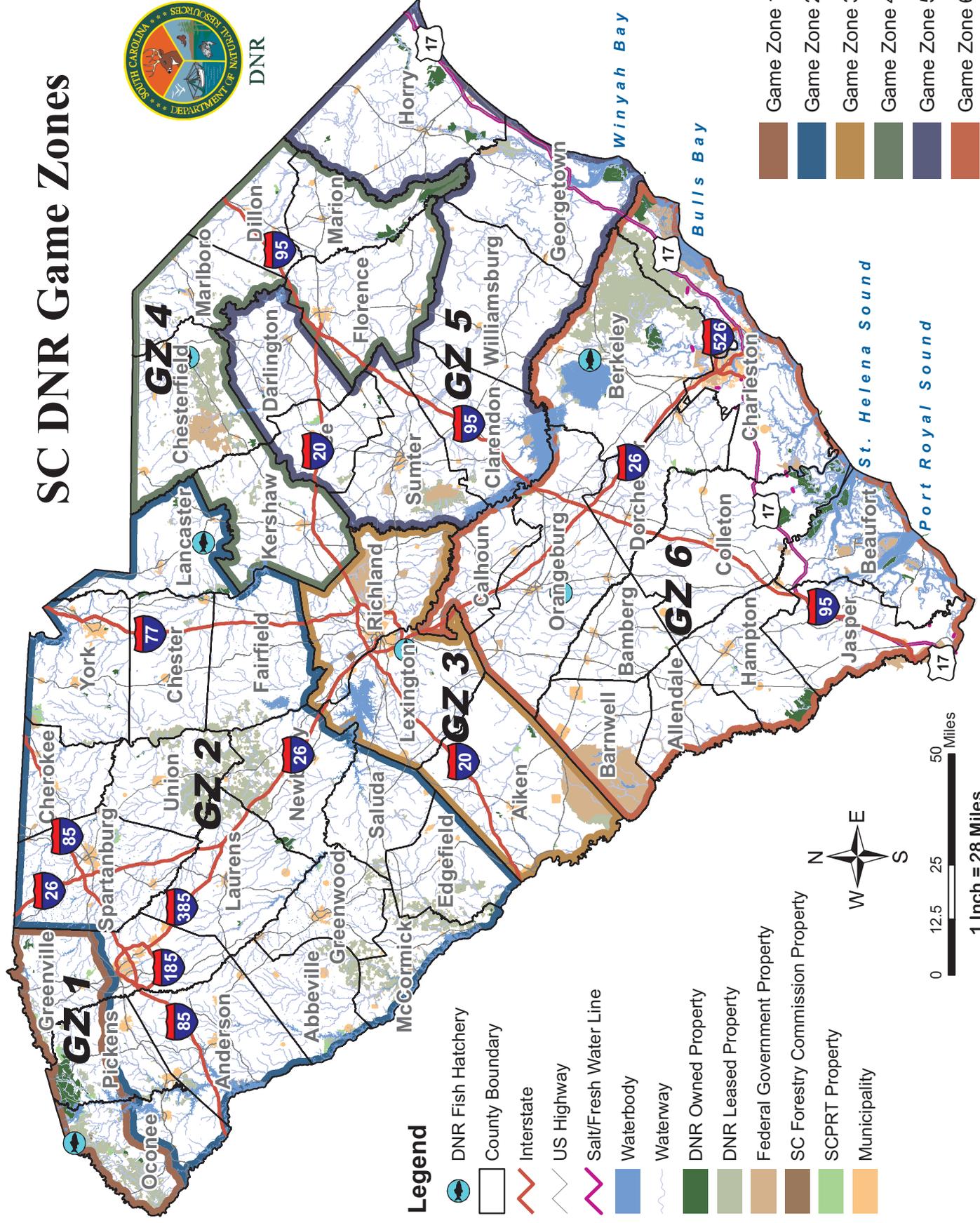


Game Zone and Regions Maps

SC DNR Game Zones



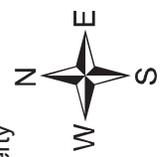
DNR



- Game Zone 1
- Game Zone 2
- Game Zone 3
- Game Zone 4
- Game Zone 5
- Game Zone 6

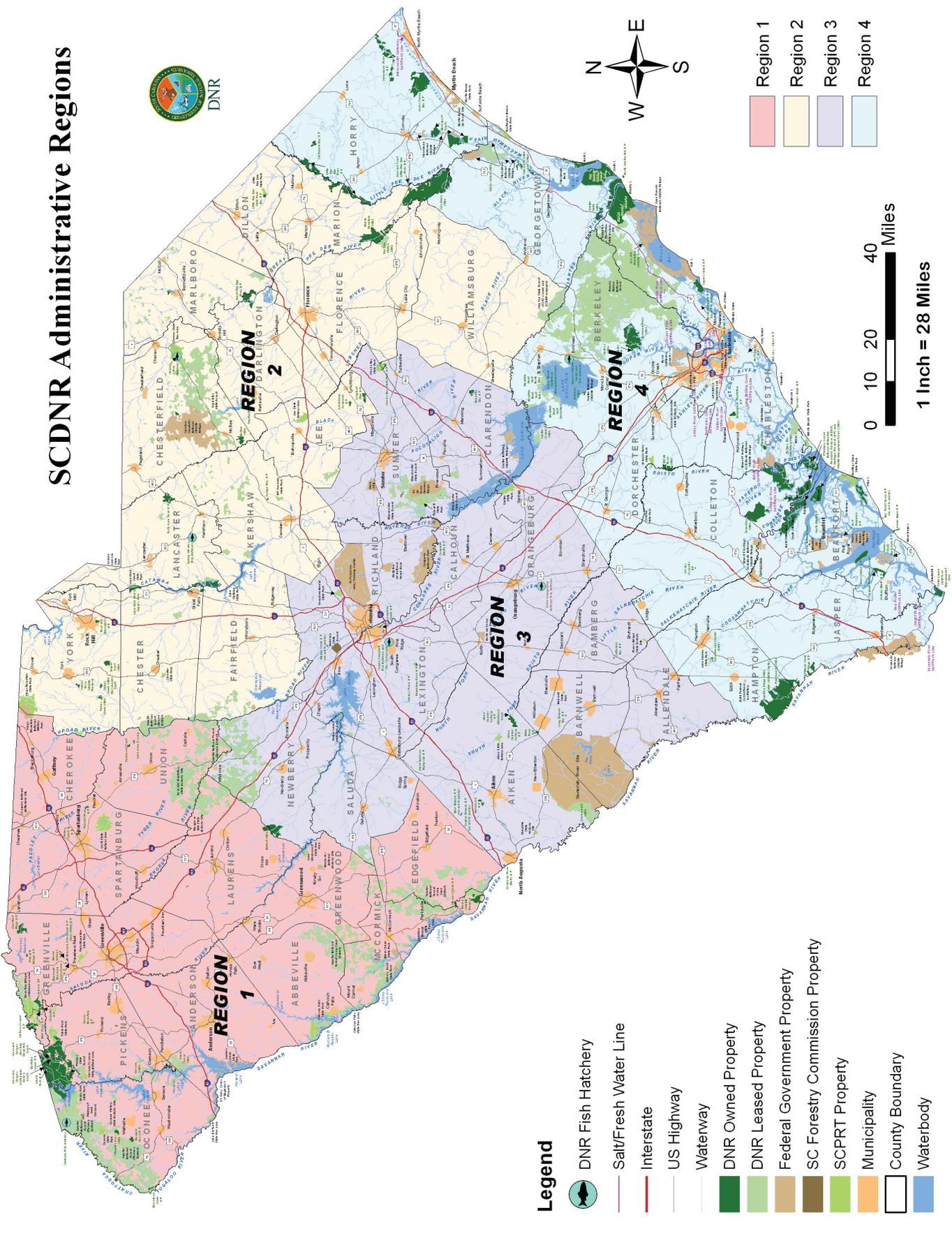
Legend

- DNR Fish Hatchery
- County Boundary
- Interstate
- US Highway
- Salt/Fresh Water Line
- Waterbody
- Waterway
- DNR Owned Property
- DNR Leased Property
- Federal Government Property
- SC Forestry Commission Property
- SCRPRT Property
- Municipality



1 Inch = 28 Miles

SCDNR Administrative Regions



- Region 1
- Region 2
- Region 3
- Region 4



1 Inch = 28 Miles

Legend

- DNR Fish Hatchery
- Salt/Fresh Water Line
- Interstate
- US Highway
- Waterway
- DNR Owned Property
- DNR Leased Property
- Federal Government Property
- SC Forestry Commission Property
- SCPRP Property
- Municipality
- County Boundary
- Waterbody

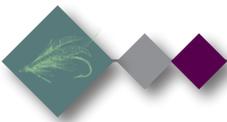


S.C. Department of Natural Resources

10 Year Public Boat Access and Facility Assistance - 149 Projects Completed

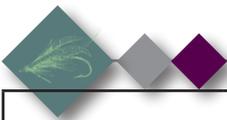
Location	Date	Project	Cost
Aiken	Sep-07	Ditch Pond Boardwalk	\$18,744.50
	Dec-06	Riverview Park Depris Broom Repair	\$6,929.56
	Dec-05	North Augusta Riverview Park	\$2,075.00
	Jan-05	Riverview Park Landing	\$62,365.40
	Oct-03	North Augusta Dock Repairs	\$14,723.00
	Oct-02	North Augusta Riverview	\$98,150.00
Allendale	Jun-06	Cohen's Bluff & Johnson Repair	\$4,574.20
	Jun-00	Cohen's Bluff	\$142,500.00
Bamberg	Oct-07	Bobcat Bank Stabilization	\$2,755.00
Barnwell	Mar-05	Lake Edgar Brown Fishing Piers	\$30,240.00
Beaufort	Oct-10	Warf Street Access	\$50,330.00
	Mar-10	Butcher's Island	\$40,000.00
	Jun-08	Waddell Center Painting (3) Buildings	\$25,240.00
	Mar-08	Waddell Ctr. Repairs Wetlab/Upstairs	\$149,375.00
	Mar-08	Waddell Center Head Box Repairs	\$19,150.00
	Feb-07	Seawater Intake Line	\$41,500.00
	Feb-07	Repair of Main Head	\$13,000.00
	Jan-07	Pier Renovation	\$36,000.00
	May-06	Waddell Mariculture Ctr. Dock Repairs	\$99,990.00
	Jan-07	South Bluff Parking	\$25,318.00
	Apr-03	H.E. Trask Landing	\$236,390.00
Berkeley	Sep-05	Bushy Park	\$4,500.00
	Sep-03	John R. Bettis Repairs	\$5,850.00
	Aug-02	Highway 41 Landing	\$3,400.00
	Jan-02	McConnells Landing	\$30,000.00
	Dec-05	Childsbury Guardrail & Gate Installation	\$18,115.00
	Nov-03	Bushy Park Repairs, Salt Water	\$14,604.00
	Sep-03	Bushy Park Repairs, Fresh Water	\$9,000.00
	Aug-00	John R. Bettis	\$32,272.39
Calhoun	Mar-04	Congaree River Bluff Deck	\$12,936.00
Charleston	Apr-09	Demetere Park	\$336,799.40
	Oct-07	Santee Coastal Reserve Roofing	\$40,335.00
	Jul-07	Repair of Capers Island Pier	\$51,426.76
	May-05	Capers and Videls Landing	\$15,242.00
	Jun-03	County Farm Dock	\$76,010.00

Charleston	Jun-02	Remley's Point	\$412,804.20
	Apr-01	Remley's Point	\$961,680.00
Chesterfield	May-05	Lake Robinson Landing	\$11,700.00
	Dec-02	Laney Landing	\$65,270.00
Clarendon	Jun-00	Taw Caw Creek	\$73,277.00
Colleton	Jun-09	Sullivan's Ferry Rehabilitation	\$37,000.00
	Jan-09	Good Hope Bank Stabilization	\$3,950.00
	Jan-09	Bennetts Point Dock Repair	\$3,400.00
	Dec-08	Public Landing Dock	\$31,500.00
	Nov-08	Prince's Bridge Landing	\$44,030.00
	Jun-05	Old Chehaw Repairs	\$3,000.00
	Sep-05	Old Chehaw Landing	\$34,688.00
	Aug-02	Good Hope & Long Creek	\$46,000.00
	Dec-03	Bennett's Point Dock	\$96,882.00
	Jun-03	Bennett's Point	\$149,450.00
	Feb-03	Public Landing	\$49,875.00
	Nov-08	West Bank Landing	\$137,000.00
	Darlington	Sep-03	Cashua Ferry Dock Removal/Repairs
Feb-03		Cashua Ferry Log Jam Removal	\$4,800.00
Sep-05		Cashua Ferry Repairs	\$4,500.00
Oct-02		Sonovista Park	\$16,900.00
Nov-00		Cashua Ferry	\$497,546.90
Dorchester	Aug-10	T.Coke Weeks Gangway	\$1,290.00
	Nov-05	Jessen Dock Replace	\$109,818.72
	Nov-05	Jessen Ramp Repairs	\$1,950.00
	Sep-04	T.W. Messervy Landing	\$4,963.00
	Mar-00	Herbert H. Jessen	\$84,600.00
Fairfield	Feb-08	Dutchman Creek Fishing Platforms	\$85,000.00
Florence	Oct-10	Lynches River Archery Range	\$27,800.00
	Jul-10	Florence Hub Sign	\$975.00
	Oct-07	Dewitt's Bluff Debris Removal	\$5,000.00
	Oct-07	Ellison's Debris Removal	\$7,000.00
Georgetown	Mar-11	Peterfield Landing	\$199,345.00
	Nov-10	Wacca Wache Sign	\$850.00
	Jul-10	South Island Ferry Sign	\$1,450.00
	Feb-10	Murrell's Inlet Signs	\$1,750.00
	Jun-09	Murrell's Inlet Resurface Drive to Ramp	\$7,397.55
	May-09	Murrell's Inlet Tree Removal	\$1,300.00



Georgetown	Oct-08	Pea House Landing	\$209,000.00
	Mar-08	Hagley Repairs	\$3,350.00
	Oct-07	Samworth WMA Roofing	\$27,008.00
	Mar-00	Pawley's Island 3rd Street Ramp	\$45,500.00
	Aug-05	South Island Ferry Repairs	\$2,460.46
	Mar-05	South Island Ferry Landing	\$2,489.00
	Feb-05	Hagley Landing	\$7,240.00
	Aug-04	Hagley Landing Repairs	\$950.00
	Jun-04	Hagley Landing Dock	\$49,990.00
	Sep-03	Murrell's Inlet Repairs	\$27,641.00
	Oct-03	Wacca Wache Repairs	\$3,480.00
	May-02	Old Pumping Station	\$93,890.00
	Hampton	Oct-02	Stokes Bluff Landing
Jun-07		Goat Hill Landing Renovation	\$34,215.00
Horry	Dec-10	Highway 544 Boardwalk	\$177,846.00
	Aug-10	Reaves Ferry Dock	\$51,230.00
	May-10	Solar Lights at Landing	\$11,000.00
	Mar-10	Sampit Landing	\$750,000.00
	Oct-09	Port Harrelson	\$44,500.00
	Oct-09	Ricefield's Cove Resurface	\$78,800.00
	Aug-09	Gunter's Lake Rehabilitation	\$33,325.00
	Feb-09	Chris Anderson Sign	\$975.00
	Jan-09	Enterprise Landing Dock	\$117,950.00
	Jun-08	Sandy Bluff Landing	\$115,375.00
	Aug-04	Punch Bowl Renovations	\$81,435.00
	Aug-04	Cherry Grobe Landing	\$670,544.00
	May-06	Pitch Landing Renovations	\$110,944.90
	Oct-03	Savannah Bluff Landing	\$71,000.00
	Mar-07	Red Bluff Landing	\$85,000.00
	Oct-02	Highway 544 (Private Developer)	\$300,000.00+
	Jan-01	Highway 9/17 Dredgine	\$67,435.00
	Jul-06	Lee's Landing	\$75,055.00
	Jun-06	Lee's Landing	\$75,055.00
	May-03	Socastee Landing	\$32,380.00
May-02	Hughes Landing	\$57,460.00	
Jan-02	Highway 9	\$61,000.00	
Jun-01	Pitt's	\$56,000.00	
Jasper	Jan-08	Bolan Hall Fishing Pier	\$98,820.00

Jasper	Jun-04	Cooks Landing Dock Refabrication	\$19,733.10
	Nov-03	Cooks Dock Removal/Debris	\$9,126.00
Kershaw	Jul-07	Highway 1 Reconstruction of Ramp	\$84,544.00
	Oct-05	Highway #1 Repairs	\$4,500.00
Lancaster	Apr-10	Springs Park Landing	\$120,000.00
	Feb-04	Bear Creek Reservoir	\$15,000.00
	May-00	Sunrise Lake	\$32,500.00
Laurens	Mar-05	River Fork Parking Area	\$23,274.00
	Nov-04	River Fork Fishing Pier	\$123,962.00
	Jan-07	DNR Floating Dock	\$44,718.56
Lee	Oct-05	Lake Ashwood Repairs	\$22,000.00
	Oct-05	Lake Ashwood Pier	\$24,985.00
Lexington	Apr-06	Thomas Newman Repairs	\$4,000.00
	Dec-03	Hope Ferry Landing	\$145,007.00
	Jul-03	Larry Koon Landing	\$188,222.00
	Feb-05	Larry Koon Landing	\$1,150.00
	Jul-06	Thomas Newman Repairs	\$4,000.00
	Jun-06	Barney Jordan	\$7,500.00
	Sep-02	Thomas Newman	\$3,700.00
Marion	May-01	Galivant's Ferry	\$435,669.26
Oconee	Mar-10	Wahalla Hatchery Water Line Replacement	\$24,500.00
Orangeburg	Jun-08	Orangeburg City Park Boating Access	\$110,500.00
	Dec-02	Cathead Landing	\$43,532.00
	Jun-00	Pole Building	\$26,895.00
	Aug-00	Cathead	\$67,075.00
Pickens	Aug-10	Pistol Shed Replacement	\$27,800.00
Richland	Mar-04	Bates Bridge Courtesy Dock	\$11,999.00
	Mar-04	Bates Bridge Debris Removal	\$3,950.00
	Mar-04	W.T. Tolar Landing Repairs	\$3,000.00
	Nov-04	Bates Bridge Landing	\$2,000.00
	Nov-04	Billy Tolar Landing	\$3,000.00
	Mar-06	W.T. Tolar Repairs	\$4,000.00
Spartanburg	Nov-00	Pacolet River	\$26,400.00
	Sep-05	Lake Bowen Pier	\$19,438.00
	Jun-03	Lake Blalock	\$370,000.00
	Jun-01	Lake Lyman	\$325,000.00
Sumter	Jan-00	Rimini Dock	\$24,990.00
York	Mar-01	Ebenezer Park	\$200,000.00
			\$11,098,546



S.C. Department of Natural Resources

Fy2010-11, Fy2011-12, Fy2012-13 Public Boat Access and Facility Assistance - 29 Projects Completed

Location	Date	Project	Cost
Bamberg	Dec-11	Bobcat Landing Bank Repair	\$8,300.00
	Dec-11	Riverview Park Bank Repair	\$25,000.00
Beaufort	Mar-11	Edding's Point Dock	\$167,903.00
	May-11	Wallace Landing	\$140,400.00
	May-11	Wimbee Creek Dock	\$120,977.00
Berkeley	Oct-12	Clear Trees from Lenud's Ramp	\$1,025.00
	Oct-12	Replace Lenud's Facility Sign	\$1,650.00
Colleton	Nov-11	Mars Oldfield Bank Landing Stabilization	\$15,897.00
Darlington	Apr-12	Replace Kirvan Facility Sign	\$1,500.00
Florence	Mar-12	Replace Tread Place - Dewitt's	\$2,450.00
	Jun-12	New Facility Sign Hwy 327	\$1,650.00
Georgetown	May-11	Brown' Ferry Landing	\$152,310.00
	Apr-12	Tom Crocker/Shell Road Repairs	\$8,675.00
Horry	Jan-12	Red Bluff Courtesy Dock	\$89,500.00
Kershaw	Feb-12	Hwy 601/1 Dock	\$238,000.00
	Aug-12	New Facility Sign Hwy 1	\$1,650.00
Lee	May-11	Highway 15 Rehab Landing	\$139,386.00
Marlboro	Mar-11	Lake Wallace Ramp Repair	\$2,400.00
Spartanburg	Jul-11	Tiger River Access	\$150,000.00
			\$1,260,373.00