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*Appendix A*  
*Reedy River Flow Data, 1941-2000*

**Reedy River Flow Data, 1941-2000**  
*(Preliminary- Data has not been quality reviewed)*

Year	Total Annual Flow	Annual Mean Flow	Days < 7Q10 (16 cfs)	Days < 29 MGD (19 cfs)	Days < Annual Mean	Days > Annual Mean	Ratio >:< Annual Mean
1941 *	1665.00	40.81	04	10	31	NA	NA
1942	21208.00	58.10	00	12	277	88.00	0.32
1943	26250.00	71.92	00	02	277	88.00	0.32
1944	29431.00	80.41	00	00	267	99.00	0.37
1945	28616.00	78.40	00	00	285	80.00	0.28
1946	30288.00	82.98	02	03	265	100.00	0.38
1947	25431.00	69.67	02	03	266	99.00	0.37
1948	34009.00	92.92	00	00	269	97.00	0.36
1949	47308.00	129.61	00	00	292	73.00	0.25
1950	25854.00	70.83	00	00	262	103.00	0.39
1951	25565.00	70.04	00	03	287	78.00	0.27
1952	29403.00	80.34	00	09	280	86.00	0.31
1953	24456.00	67.00	15	29	256	109.00	0.43
1954	20384.00	55.85	77	95	273	92.00	0.34
1955	17579.00	48.16	10	42	279	86.00	0.31
1956	27251.00	74.46	03	28	285	81.00	0.28
1957	28243.00	77.38	02	10	254	111.00	0.44
1958	33243.00	91.08	00	00	263	102.00	0.39
1959	36215.00	99.22	00	00	272	93.00	0.34
1960	34691.00	94.78	00	00	245	121.00	0.49
1961	37730.00	103.37	00	00	288	77.00	0.27
1962	34013.00	93.19	00	00	269	96.00	0.36
1963	30330.00	83.10	00	00	302	63.00	0.21
1964	48971.00	133.80	00	00	300	66.00	0.22
1965	31418.00	86.08	00	00	255	110.00	0.43
1966	30773.00	84.31	00	02	280	85.00	0.30
1967	26901.00	73.70	00	00	268	97.00	0.36
1968	31508.00	86.09	00	00	287	79.00	0.28
1969	36675.00	100.48	00	00	280	85.00	0.30
1970	23177.00	63.50	00	00	253	112.00	0.44
1971 *	23792.00	87.15	00	00	190	NA	NA
1987 *	8861.00	42.00	00	36	161	204.00	NA
1988	16526.00	45.15	46	70	272	94.00	0.35
1989	27180.00	74.47	00	00	289	76.00	0.26
1990	31002.00	84.94	00	09	280	85.00	0.30
1991	31162.00	85.38	00	00	277	88.00	0.32
1992	31526.00	86.14	00	01	287	79.00	0.28
1993	31704.00	86.86	25	41	263	102.00	0.39
1994	30174.00	82.67	00	00	287	78.00	0.27
1995	34084.00	93.38	06	17	300	65.00	0.22
1996	29735.00	81.24	00	03	276	90.99	0.33
1997	28848.00	79.04	00	00	287	78.00	0.27
1998	33991.40	93.64	04	18	270	95.00	0.35
1999	17073.00	48.23	49	71	269	96.00	0.36
2000	16188.31	47.20	63	93	248	118.00	0.48

\* Only partial data available for this year

*Appendix B*  
*Greenville County Flood Mitigation Task*  
*Force Recommendations*

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## FLOOD MITIGATION TASK FORCE

### August, 1999

On January 7, 1998, County Council formed the Flood Mitigation Task Force and charged them with making recommendations on how to respond to repeated subdivision flooding due to residential construction permitted by pre-1993 subdivision regulations as well as recent problems. The Task Force was asked to recommend viable alternatives that are "practical, citizen sensitive, cost effective and do not precipitously increase housing cost or unnecessarily 'take' property. It is preferred that this issue be addressed without the need to increase taxes or the wholesale imposition of new fees."

This Executive Summary responds to specific questions asked by Council and then addresses the broader issues of storm water management.

#### Specific Response to Charge:

##### 1) Identify the nature of drainage problems and where they exist

*There is a broad range of drainage problems identified in the report. Some of these, such as the Del Norte area, have had flooding problems for the past 20 years in houses that were built in the flood plain. A number of new flooding problems occurred during Hurricane Jerry in August, 1995, which dumped 15 inches of rain on Greenville in a 36 hour period. Smaller storms in early 1998 caused similar flood problems and people got very skeptical about 100 year storms and 500 year storms. People have also observed waters rising in the creeks much faster than it used to, and attribute that to development. The drought in the past twelve months has reduced some of the citizens' frustration, but they will be back when the rains return. This provides a generalized approach to all the county's flood problems.*

##### 2) Determine an appropriate level for rainstorm flooding

Since 1993, storm water design is based on the 10 year/24 hour storm. The Task Force believes that if the present laws had been historically in place (and enforced), there would not be a major problem. Needless to say, many developments were built prior to the current laws. The Task

Force recommends that new designs be based on the 25 year/24 hour storm to help reduce pre-1993 problems.

##### 3) Determine if this is an issue for retrospective regulatory intervention, and if retrospective intervention to 10-year flood proof homes is feasible. If so, who or what entity should be responsible for such action.

There is nothing the County can reasonably do to prevent problems from a situation like Hurricane Jerry. There is also very little that can be done for houses built in the 100 year flood plain, short of buying, moving or raising those houses. There are situations, however, where problems have been exacerbated by the County's growth. The Task Force believes that flood control is an issue that requires retrospective regulatory intervention. The report recommends that the County become much more active in maintaining detention ponds and live streams. The report also recommends that County funds continue to be used to clean up previous problems. The forthcoming study on Brushy Creek will provide a cost/benefit analysis for potential solutions to the problems in the Del Norte area. Those solutions might include additional upstream detention, removing downstream impediments and/or removing structures in the floodplain. This study should provide a blueprint for approaching problems that exist in other areas of the County.

##### 4) Determine the fiscal impact to correct and how it should be financed.

The Task Force cannot estimate the total cost of this effort. The County is currently spending \$425,000 per year to solve drainage problems. There will be an additional \$5 million in year 2001 that can be used for this purpose. In all areas of storm water management, the Task Force recommends that the County prioritize problems by cost and benefit, and solve the highest priority problems as money becomes available. The Task Force believes that a 50/50 level of cost sharing with local residents affected by flooding is appropriate. The level of cost sharing may depend on specific circumstances.

*The Task Force also believes that all property owners bear some responsibility for generating storm water runoff and therefore the use of general funds or storm water user fees for storm water management and flood mitigation is appropriate.*

## **Basic Principles of Storm Water Management**

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Storm water management involves three basic principles:

- Control runoff from new development to pre development levels for the design storm.
- Let the flood plains flood.
- Minimize contaminants that can be picked up in storm water.

Although storm water contamination was not in the charge, it is hard to separate the problems of quality from the quantity problems. The recommendations in general consider both issues.

## **Conclusions**

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1. Hurricane Jerry, which dumped 15 inches of rain on Greenville in a 36 hour period, brought many of the flooding issues to the forefront. While unfortunate, the County should not base decisions on Hurricane Jerry. It will be impossible to prevent flooding from this kind of a storm.
2. The Task Force has seen few cases where the County could be considered responsible for flooding problems. However, the County is in the best position to help solve previous problems and prevent problems in the future.
3. Flood waters are rising faster in the flood plains than they used to. Most citizens believe this is due to development in the watershed, but downstream debris which blocks the stream can also be a major factor.
4. There are an estimated 550 homes constructed in the 100 year floodplain. Most of the homes were built prior to the 1993 Subdivision ordinance and most of the problems of house flooding have occurred in these homes. Having the County purchase homes on a cost share basis may be an option.

5. Homes are still being constructed in the 100-year floodplain, since FEMA has formally designated floodplains in only 1/6 of the streams. This should not be an excuse. Engineers and soil scientists can determine flood prone soils and homes should not be built in these areas.
6. There are four local agencies, five municipalities, three state agencies and six federal agencies involved with storm water management. Coordination between agencies is poor.
7. The County has some competent and hard working people in storm water management. However, the County's management systems for addressing flood problems and erosion control need improvement.
8. With money becoming available for mitigating pre-1993 problems, a management system should be established to prioritize problems by cost and benefit.
9. When properly controlled, storm water and the flood plains can become an environmental amenity in the County's future.

## **Recommendations**

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The Task Force has broken down recommendations into five general categories:

- **Master Planning by Basin**
  - Pre-1993 Problems
  - Ordinances
  - Management
  - Vision of the Future
  - Funding

## **Master Planning by Basin**

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1. Develop storm water master plans and associated costs by river basin, as well as plans for critical sub-basins. The plans should include flood levels when the basin is fully developed. (Page V-1, V-2, VI-1)

## **Pre-1993 Problems**

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2. Set up a priority system for addressing pre-1993 problems. (Page VI-2)

- Category 1: Minor Problems and Needs
  - Category 2: Major Neighborhood and Floodplain Management Problems
  - Category 3: Watershed Management Problems and Needs
3. Establish a Storm Water Management Advisory Board. (Page VI-3)
  4. Use the Corps of Engineers study on Brushy Creek as a model for determining costs and priorities of mitigating pre-1993 flood problems. (Page VI-3)
  5. Use the SC Department of Natural Resources 1998 report *Flood Hazard Mitigation – A Plan for South Carolina Agencies* for guidance on mitigation techniques. (Page VI-3, Appendix H)

## Ordinances

6. Change the design storm for runoff and detention ponds from the 10-year/24 hr storm to the 25 yr/24 hr storm. Maintain the 10-year storm for the design of piping and ditch sections. The 100-year storm would be utilized in the design of all regional facilities. (Page VI-4)
7. Eliminate all construction in the 100-year flood plain, with the exception of utilities, recreation facilities, roads, parking and non-habitable structures except lots platted prior to the passage of this ordinance, or unless engineering justification is provided. (Page VI-4)
8. In the absence of formally designated 100-year flood plains, building construction should be prohibited in areas where vegetation, hydrology and soils indicate there are flood problems. This information is available in the 1977 Soil Survey for Greenville County and will be available on Geographical Information System (GIS). (Page VI-4)
9. Construction of utilities, roads, etc. in floodways should be controlled through the existing floodplain development permit process. (Page VI-4)
10. Modify Subdivision and Erosion Control Ordinances as appropriate to: (Page VI-5)
  - Show the impact of the 2, 10 and 25 year storms for commercial, service and industrial developments and R-15 or smaller developments in the design of detention ponds.

- Allow R20 and Rural/Suburban classifications to use qualitative erosion controls that could include but are not limited to undisturbed land and/or buffers in lieu of detention ponds
- Allow qualitative approaches for erosion control instead of temporary sedimentation traps during construction as long as trapping efficiency is maintained.
- Stiffen penalties for violations of the Erosion Control Ordinance, particularly for chronic offenders. The Task Force proposes a three-step process consisting of 1) a warning, 2) a stop-work order, and 3) a \$100 per day per deficiency fine until adequate corrections are made.
- Make the builder and the lot owner, as well as the developer, responsible for erosion control.

11. Note on the tax maps all information on the 100-year flood so that potential purchasers will know when the flood plain determinations have been made. (Page VI-5)
12. Adopt cluster density policy. (VI-5)
13. Adopt a county-wide minimum 35 ft stream buffer on all streams with drainage areas of more than 50 acres. (Page VI-6)
14. Develop a green line ordinance for County subdivisions. (Page VI-7)
15. Review all regulations for ways to reduce required impervious areas. (Page VI-7)

## Management

16. Establish the local Soil and Water Conservation District as the central point of public contact on storm water matters. (Page VI-8)
17. Improve Management Procedures within the Soil and Water Conservation District (Page VI-8)
  - Provide a more public-friendly phone system.
  - Observe and record all complaints of flood problems.
  - Provide Public Works with an initial opinion of priority.
  - Ensure uniform application of permit standards (including municipalities and SC DOT) throughout the County.
  - Enforce ordinances against chronic offenders.
  - Establish a system for recording, monitoring and tracking violations.

- Implement the regulations proposed in the Ordinances Section.
18. Expand current public education program to include the following initiatives: (Page VI-9, VIII-2)
    - Implement an “Adopt a Stream” program which parallels the “adopt a highway” program.
    - Identify all property owners in Greenville County who are in or near a FEMA-regulated floodplain, or who have a history of flooding.
    - Establish guidance information on the use of riparian techniques (bank slopes, rip-rap, natural trees and plants, geotextiles) for flood control.
    - Work with the NPDES Permit process to reduce the contamination from municipal operations.
    - Target educational initiatives to discrete constituencies including citizens, industry, commercial establishments and developmental interests.
  19. Make an annual report to County Council documenting progress in all areas of Storm Water Management. (Page VI-10)
  20. Forge an agreement with SC DOT that insures that storm water appurtenances on state roads meet local design standards. (Page VI-10)
  21. Compile a master list of work of all existing information on the 100-year floodplain for all streams larger than 50 cubic feet per second (cfs) or drainage areas of 50 acres in the County. (Page VI-10)
  22. Provide at least a once per year inspection of detention ponds on subdivisions, commercial sites, multi-family sites and industrial sites. If the owner refuses to maintain the pond, the County should perform the maintenance and back-bill the owner or owners. (Page VI –10, VIII-6)
  23. Provide limited maintenance on live streams where trees or obstructions can cause flooding of upstream or downstream property owners. (Page VI-11, VIII-6)
  24. When completed by FEMA, the County should invest in the software used for mapping flood plains and take responsibility for the mapping. The development community can use the software on a fee basis to simplify their design and help the County recover the estimated \$250,000 cost. (Page V-3)

25. Use inspectors from Building Codes to help inspect erosion control measures. (Page VI-11)
26. Greenville County should take responsibility for implementing the NPDES Permit and contracting parts to WCRSA or other agencies as appropriate. (Page VI-11)

### *Visions of the Future*

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27. Establish a comprehensive greenways program in Greenville County.
28. To implement the greenways program, Greenville County should establish a Greenways Advisory Council. (Page VI-12)
29. Greenville County should encourage development of a fee-based wetlands mitigation program, as well as a stream mitigation program. The purpose of these programs would be to provide a readily available option to developers and infrastructure entities to satisfy State and Federal wetlands and stream mitigation requirements. (Page VI-13)
30. The Planning Commission should develop a green line ordinance for subdivisions. (Page VI-7)
31. Develop regional solutions for storm water detention. (Page VI – 14)

### *Funding*

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32. Utilize all available sources of funds for storm water management (Page VI-14)
  - a. Storm water utility management fee
  - b. County General Funds
  - c. Matching state and federal funds
  - d. Fees from mitigation banks
  - e. Public/private partnerships for various river segments.
  - f. Impact Fees
33. Establish budgets by category for various storm water initiatives. Prioritize problems and implement solutions as funds become available. (Page VI-16)

The attached report details actions that must be taken by County Council, the Soil and Water Conservation District, the Greenville Planning Commission, Greenville County Public Works Department and the Appalachian Council of Governments.



Project	Existing Budget	Proposed Increase
Soil and Water Conservation	\$211,000	\$150,000 (1)
County Public Services	\$120,000 (2)	
Annual Special Projects	\$425,000	(3)
Mitigation of pre-1993 Floodplain Problems		\$5,000,000 (4)
Maintenance of Live Streams/Detention Ponds		\$150,000 (5)
Basin Planning (Matching Funds)	0	\$275,000 (6)
WISE Software		\$250,000 (7)
Greenways Task Force	0	\$150,000 (8)
Flood Warning System		\$200,000 (9)
NPDES Permit Implementation	\$113,000	TBD (10)
<b>Current Annual Expenditure</b>	<b>\$869,000</b>	
<b>Proposed Additional Annual Expenditure</b>		<b>\$300,000</b>
<b>Special Studies, less NPDES (from \$5,000,000)</b>		<b>\$675,000</b>
<b>Software paid over time by user fees</b>		<b>\$250,000</b>

### Notes:

1. This money will fund 2.5 additional positions, complaint tracking tools and public education.
2. Budget is based on the estimated percentage of time of individuals currently assigned to storm water. The County should continue their present effort until additional funds are appropriated.
3. The \$425,000 annual authorization should continue until additional funds are appropriated.
4. The \$5 million should be used for matching existing Corps of Engineer studies and for mitigating pre-1993 based on priorities established in those studies. It could also be used to reduce the multi-year backlog that presently exists.
5. These are new programs requiring a new source of funds. County Council should consider reimplementing the storm water fee at the previous \$4 per household assessment, which yielded \$1.25 million/year in funds.
6. This is a one-time expenditure for studies on Gilder, Brushy and Rocky Creeks. This could be funded from the \$5 million mitigation fund.
7. This is a one-time expenditure for software in fiscal year 2000 and can be repaid from user fees.
8. This is a one time expenditure for planning and Task Force support.
9. This money can come from the \$5 million and prioritized with other needs.
10. When the permit is issued, a study will be done to determine what the budget costs will be. The original Piedmont Olson Hensley estimate was \$1.25 million per year.

We appreciate the opportunity to study these problems for County Council and we hope this report will prove useful to County Council and the citizens of Greenville County. On behalf of the Task Force, we would like to thank the many people for their help. We have listed some of those people on page II-3 of the report. In particular, we would like to thank the following people who were either regular attendees at our meetings or a great help to our effort.

Citizens: Glen Barnes, Jim Mueller, Charles Laine, Erskine Johnson, Sister Venita.

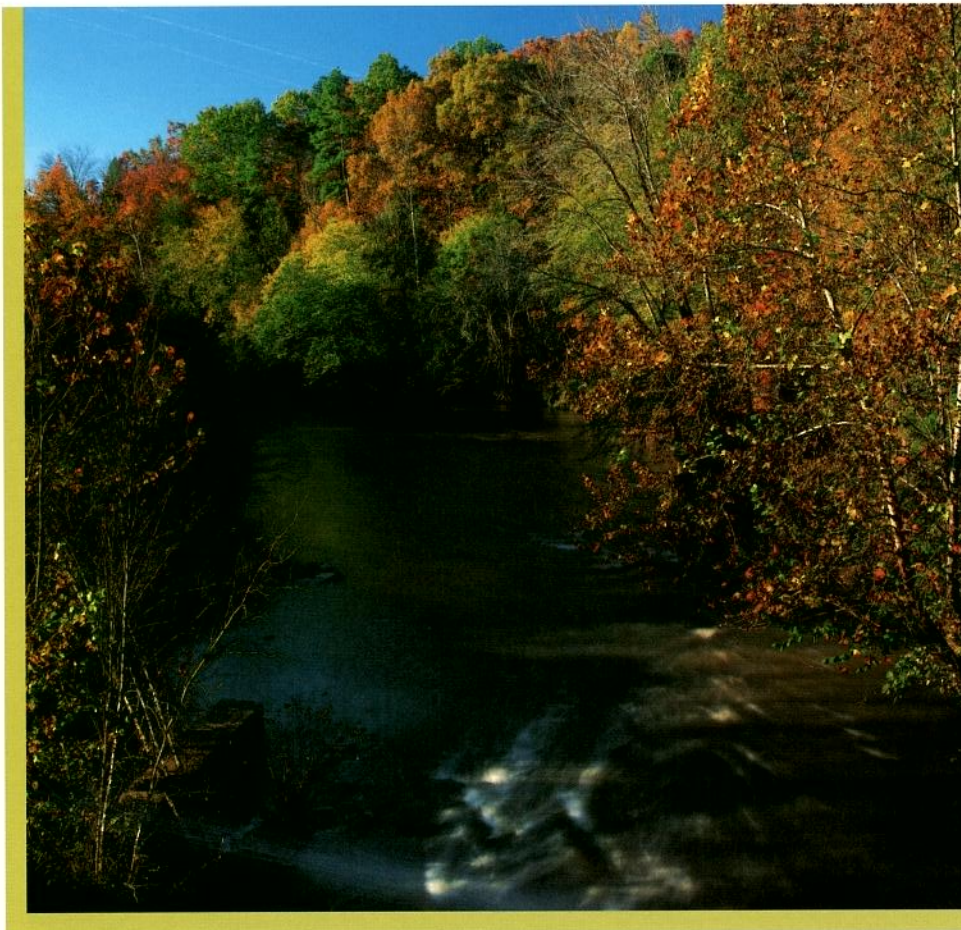
Agency Personnel: Harold Moon, Jason Gillespie, Pat Webb, Judy Hughey, Dave Demarest

Technical/Legal: Gordon Gibson, Charles Jeter, Brad Wyche

Administrative: Sharon Coker, Chris Stapleton

### *Storm Water Task Force*

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*Photograph by Tom Blagden*

George W. Fletcher, Chairman  
Joan Peters, Vice-Chairman

George Acker, Utility Company  
Joe Barron, Consulting Engineer  
Chip Bentley, Appalachian  
Council of Governments  
Richard Cothran, Soil & Water  
Conservation Commission  
David Hargett, Conservation  
Group

Dave Knapp, Simpsonville Storm  
Water Task Force

Charles Laico, Citizen

J.D. Martin, Consulting Engineer

Drew Norwood, Real Estate  
Company

Ray Orvin, WCRSA

Deb Sofield, Citizen

Bill Streyer, Realtor

Original appointees Rich Parker, Citizen and Wes Giles, Homebuilders Association, stopped participating on the Task Force in February, 1998. Gordon Gibson represented the Homebuilders Association on the Subdivision Ordinance Sub-Committee.

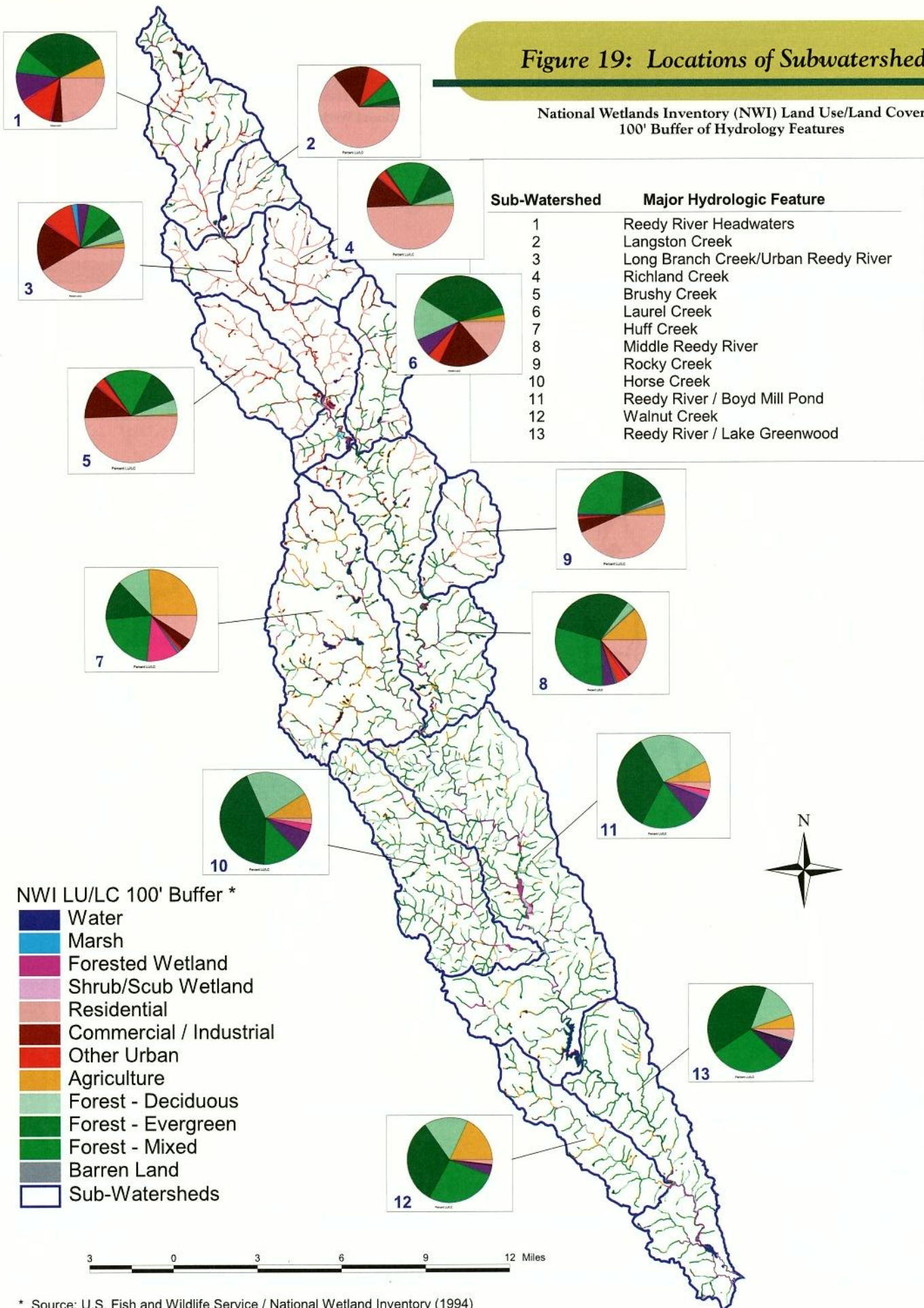


*Appendix C: Buffer Land Use and Acreages for  
Each of the 13 Subwatersheds of the Reedy River*

The figures contained in this appendix illustrate, by subwatershed, the amount of land and the type of use that would be required for creation of a 100-foot riparian buffer within the Reedy River Watershed. First, Figure 19 illustrates the locations of each of these subwatersheds with a pie-chart representing the amount of land in each subwatershed by use. The pie-charts are helpful because they clearly illustrate the differences in land use between the northern and southern portions of the watershed. Note that in the subwatersheds of the northern portion, the pie-charts are mostly pink and red, representing urban uses. Conversely, in the subwatersheds of the southern portion, the pie-charts are mostly green, representing forest lands. Figures 20 through 31 illustrate each subwatershed in the Reedy River.

**Figure 19: Locations of Subwatersheds**

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Land Use/Land Cover  
100' Buffer of Hydrology Features



\* Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service / National Wetland Inventory (1994)

Figure 20: Reedy River Headwaters

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Land Use/Land Cover  
 100' Buffer of Hydrology Features  
**Reedy River Headwaters**

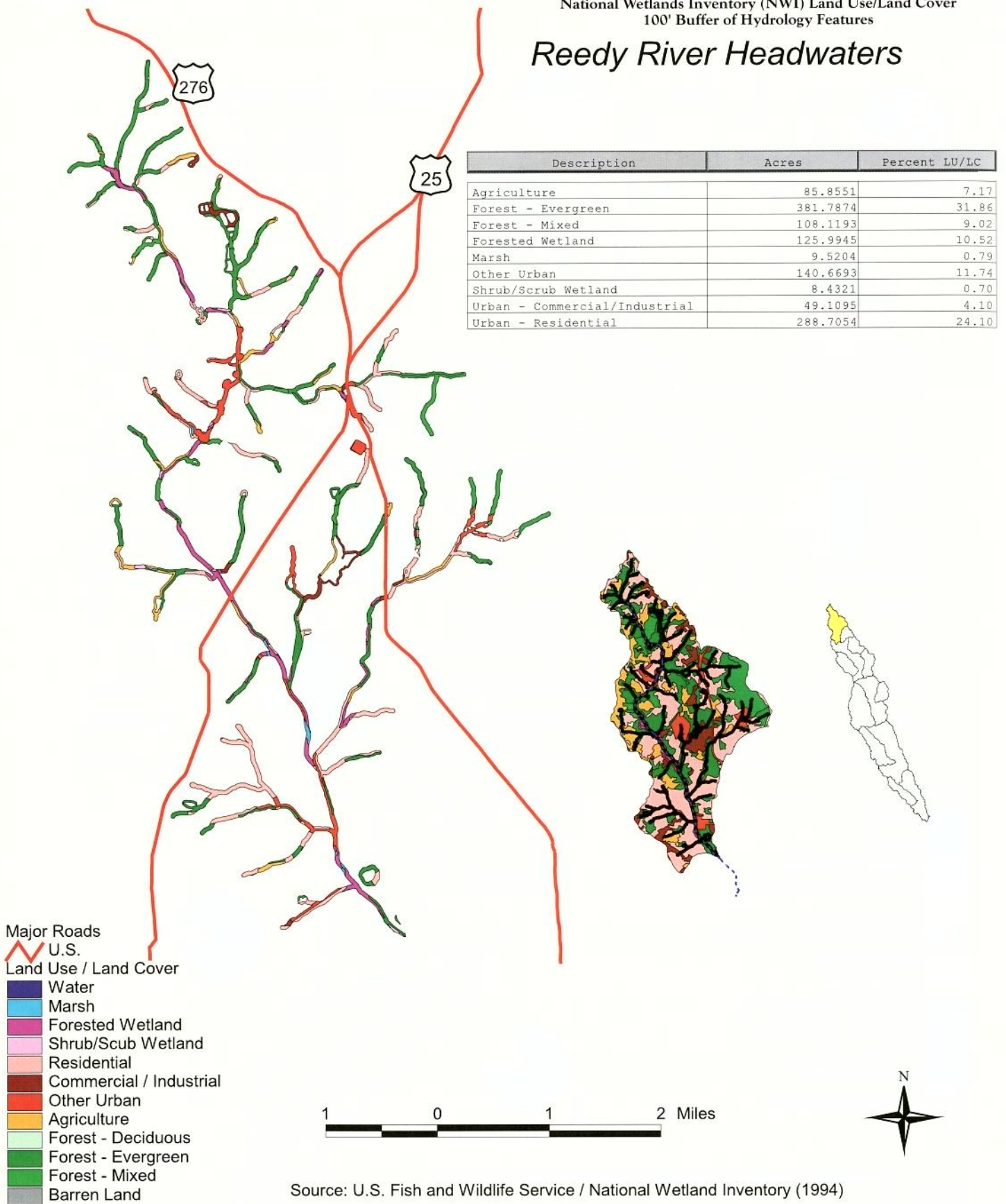
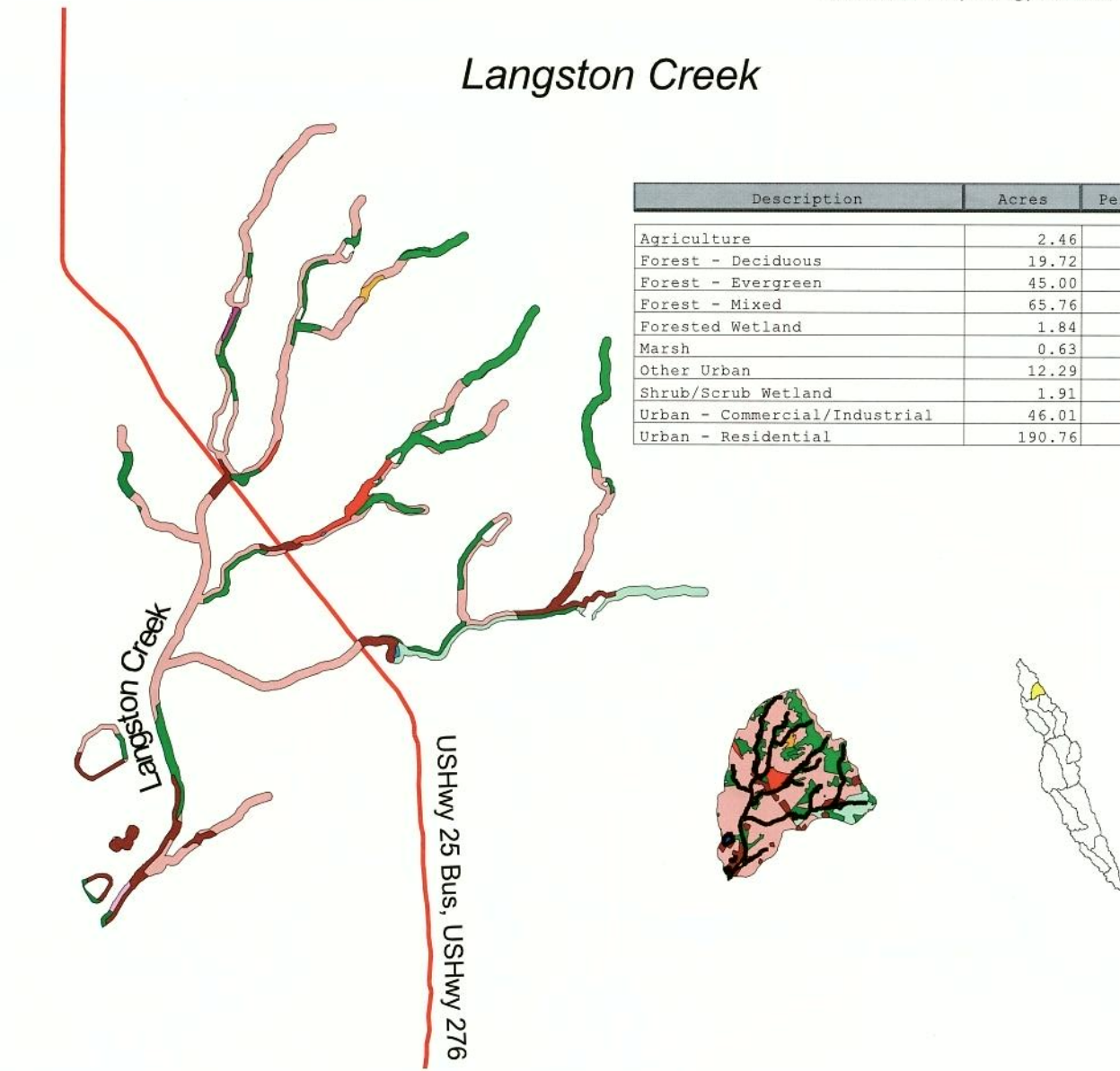


Figure 21: Langston Creek Subwatershed

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Land Use/Land Cover  
100' Buffer of Hydrology Features

### Langston Creek

Description	Acres	Percent LU/LC
Agriculture	2.46	0.64
Forest - Deciduous	19.72	5.10
Forest - Evergreen	45.00	11.65
Forest - Mixed	65.76	17.02
Forested Wetland	1.84	0.48
Marsh	0.63	0.16
Other Urban	12.29	3.18
Shrub/Scrub Wetland	1.91	0.49
Urban - Commercial/Industrial	46.01	11.91
Urban - Residential	190.76	49.37



- Land Cover/Land Use
- Water
  - Marsh
  - Forested Wetland
  - Shrub/Scrub Wetland
  - Residential
  - Commercial / Industrial
  - Other Urban
  - Agriculture
  - Forest - Deciduous
  - Forest - Evergreen
  - Forest - Mixed
  - Barren Land
- Major Roads
- U.S. Highways



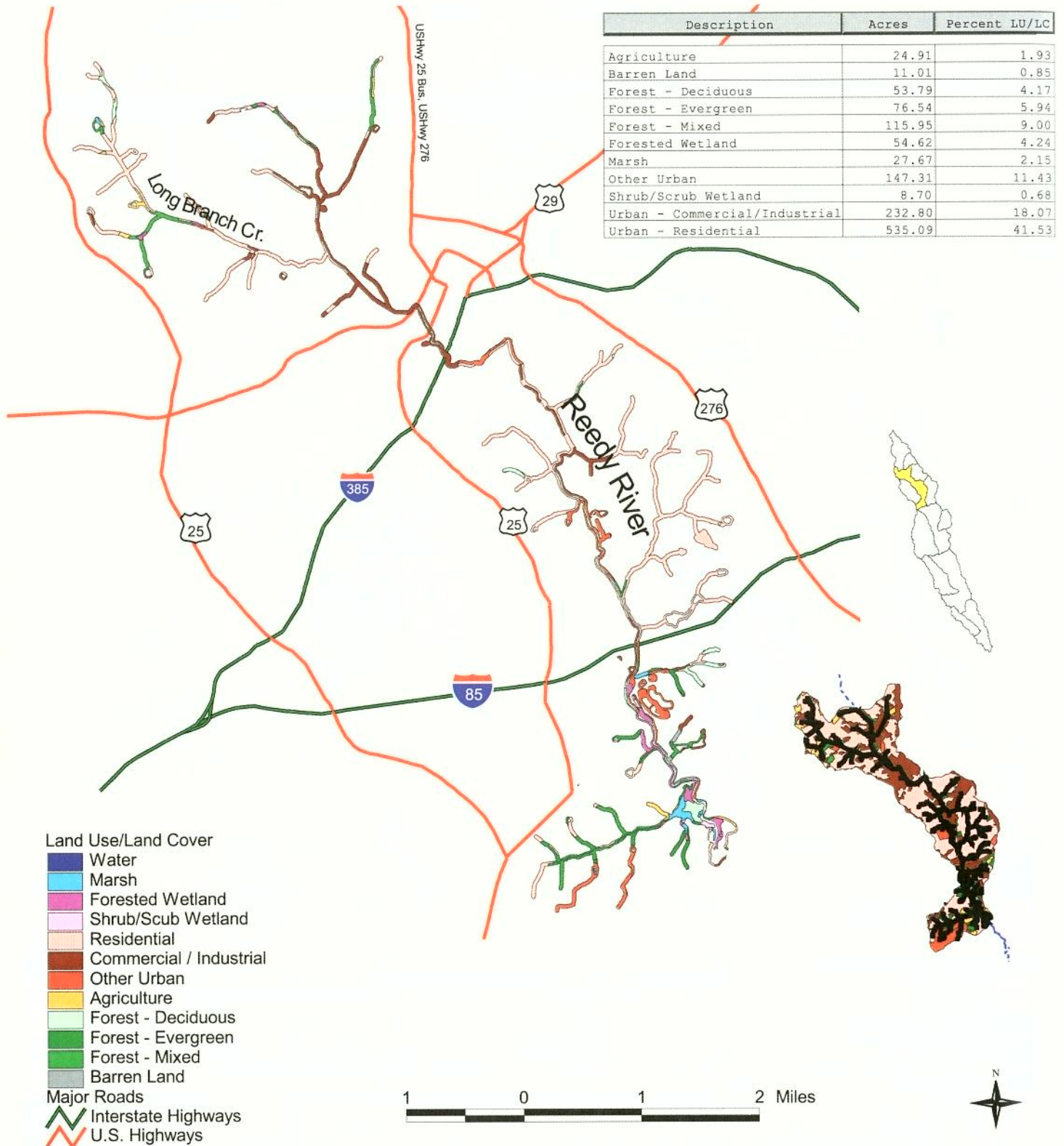
Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service / National Wetland Inventory (1994)



**Figure 22: Long Branch Creek/Urban Reedy River Subwatershed**

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Land Use/Land Cover  
100' Buffer of Hydrology Features

*Long Branch Creek / Urban Reedy River*



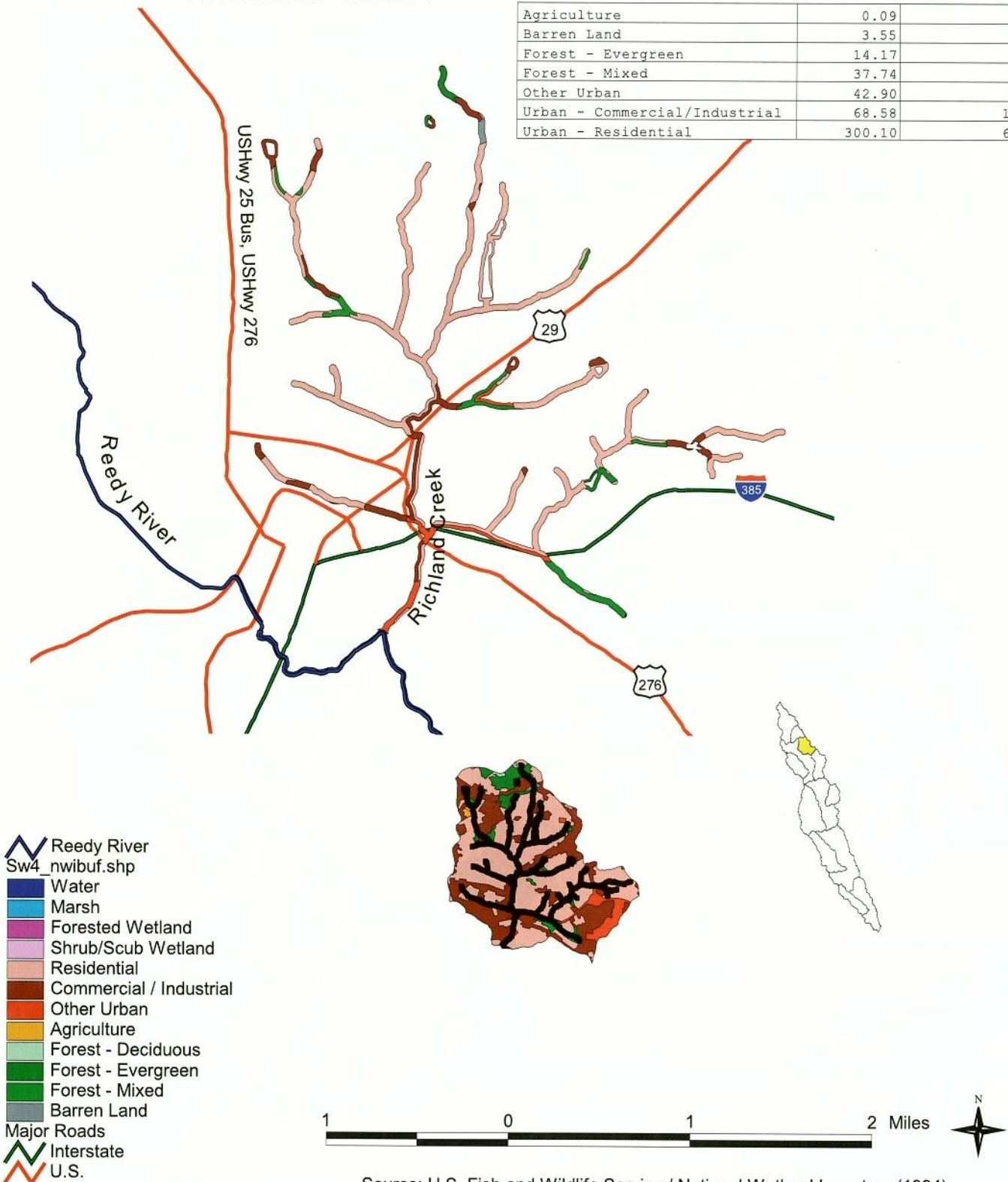
Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service / National Wetland Inventory (1994)

Figure 23: Richland Creek Subwatershed

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Land Use/Land Cover  
100' Buffer of Hydrology Features

Description	Acres	Percent LU/LC
Agriculture	0.09	0.02
Barren Land	3.55	0.76
Forest - Evergreen	14.17	3.03
Forest - Mixed	37.74	8.08
Other Urban	42.90	9.18
Urban - Commercial/Industrial	68.58	14.68
Urban - Residential	300.10	64.24

Richland Creek



Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service / National Wetland Inventory (1994)

Figure 24: Brushy Creek and Laurel Creek Subwatersheds



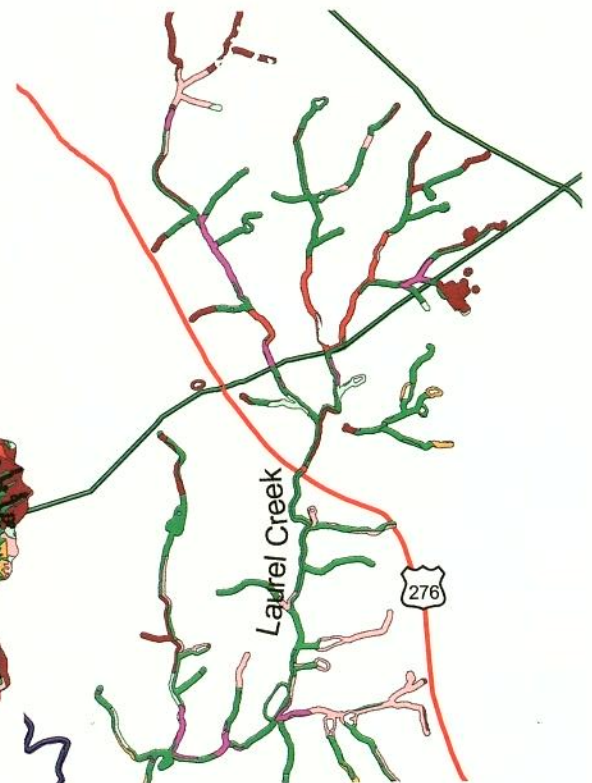
Brushy Creek

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Land Use/Land Cover  
100' Buffer of Hydrology Features

Description	Acres	Percent LU/LC
Agriculture	2.46	0.64
Forest - Deciduous	19.72	5.10
Forest - Evergreen	45.00	11.65
Forest - Mixed	65.76	17.02
Forested Wetland	1.84	0.48
Marsh	0.63	0.16
Other Urban	12.29	3.18
Shrub/Scrub Wetland	1.91	0.49
Urban - Commercial/Industrial	46.01	11.91
Urban - Residential	190.76	49.37



Description	Acres	Percent LU/LC
Agriculture	18.94	2.37
Forest - Deciduous	22.91	2.87
Forest - Evergreen	286.67	35.86
Forest - Mixed	124.28	15.55
Forested Wetland	51.64	6.46
Marsh	0.85	0.11
Other Urban	37.35	4.67
Shrub/Scrub Wetland	0.21	0.03
Urban - Commercial/Industrial	146.17	18.28
Urban - Residential	110.45	13.82



Laurel Creek

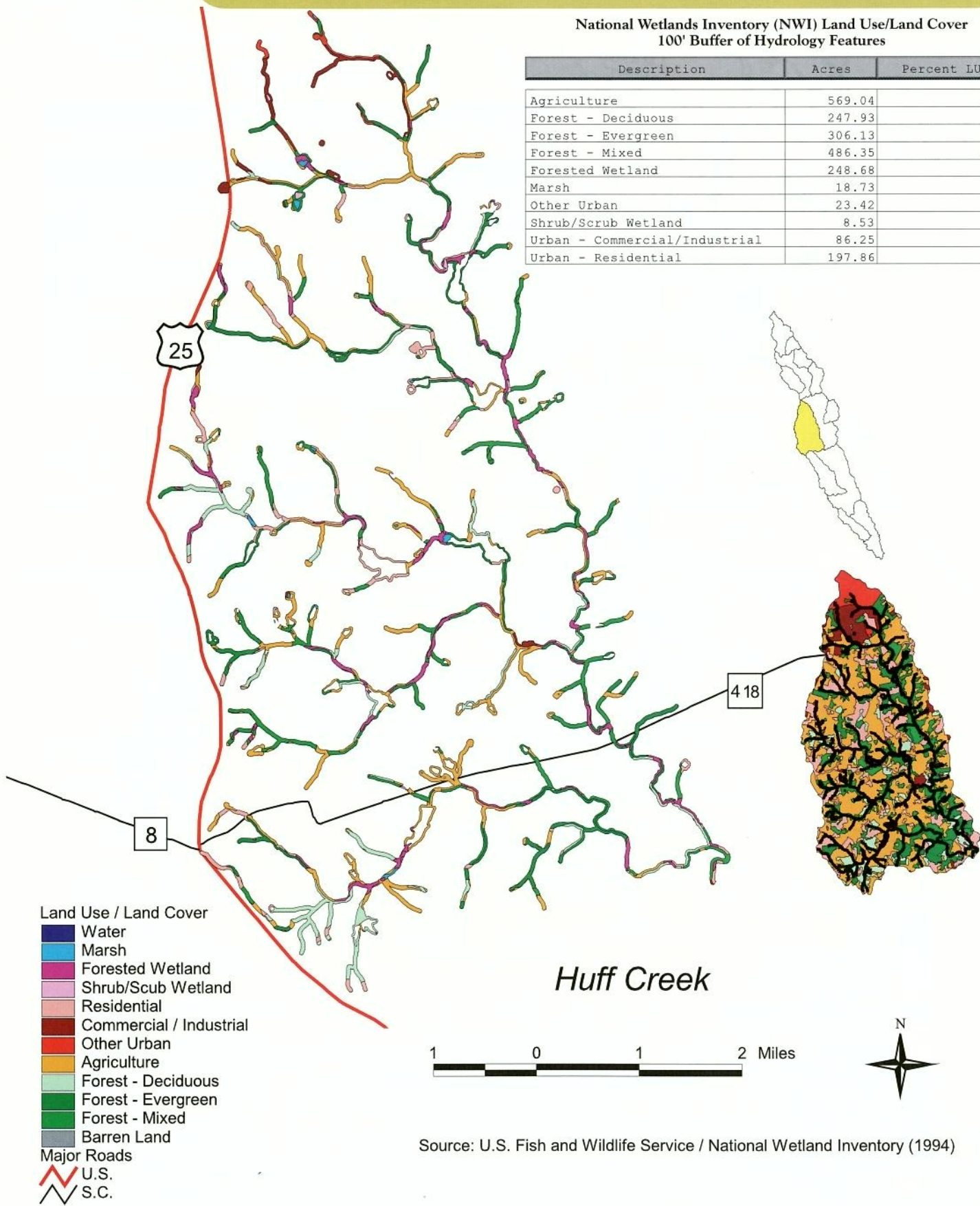
- Land Cover/Land Use
- Water
  - Marsh
  - Forested Wetland
  - Shrub/Scrub Wetland
  - Residential
  - Commercial / Industrial
  - Other Urban
  - Agriculture
  - Forest - Deciduous
  - Forest - Evergreen
  - Forest - Mixed
  - Barren Land
  - Major Roads
  - U.S. Highways



Figure 25: Huff Creek Subwatershed

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Land Use/Land Cover  
100' Buffer of Hydrology Features

Description	Acres	Percent LU/LC
Agriculture	569.04	25.95
Forest - Deciduous	247.93	11.31
Forest - Evergreen	306.13	13.96
Forest - Mixed	486.35	22.18
Forested Wetland	248.68	11.34
Marsh	18.73	0.85
Other Urban	23.42	1.07
Shrub/Scrub Wetland	8.53	0.39
Urban - Commercial/Industrial	86.25	3.93
Urban - Residential	197.86	9.02



**Figure 26: Middle Reedy River Subwatershed**

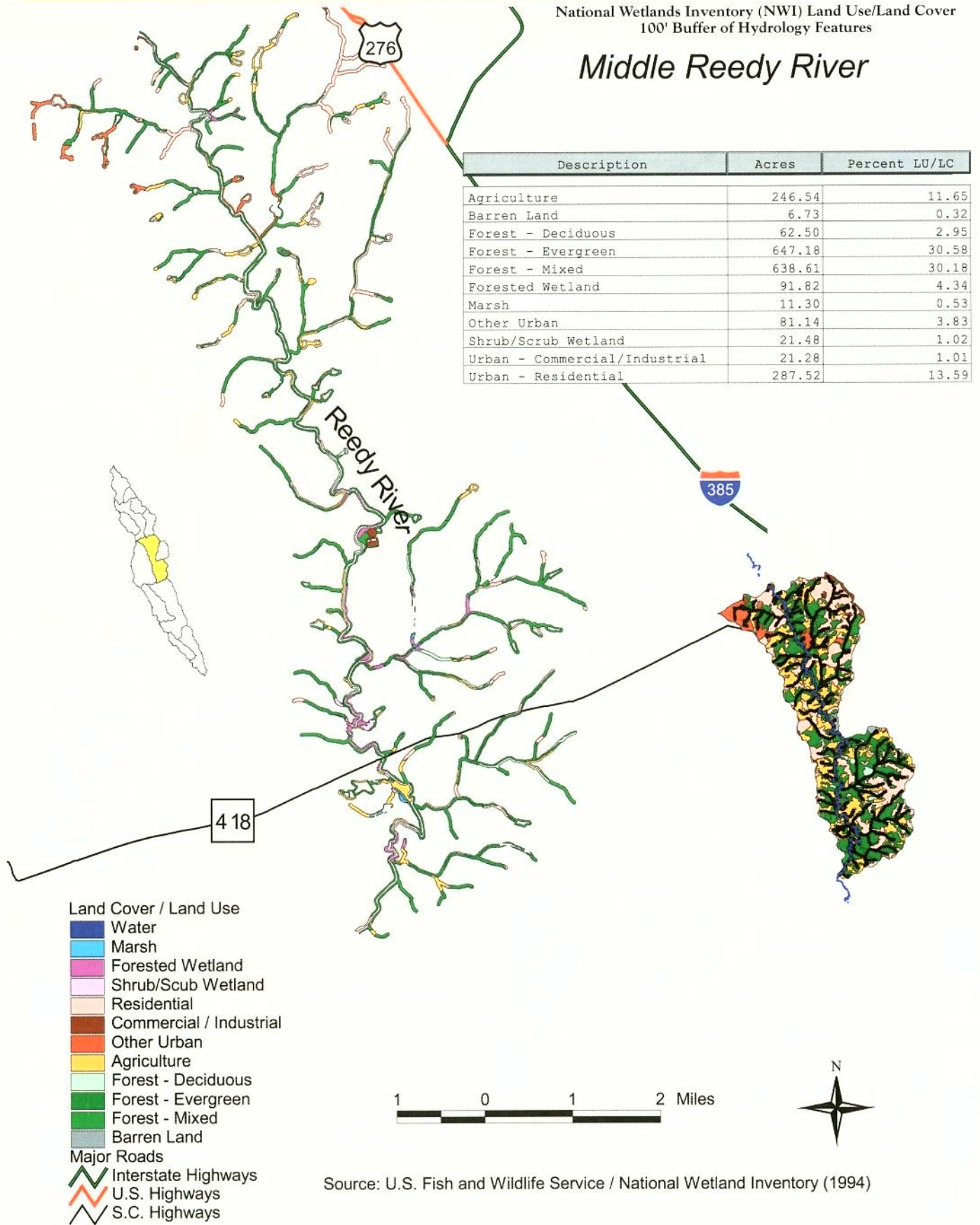
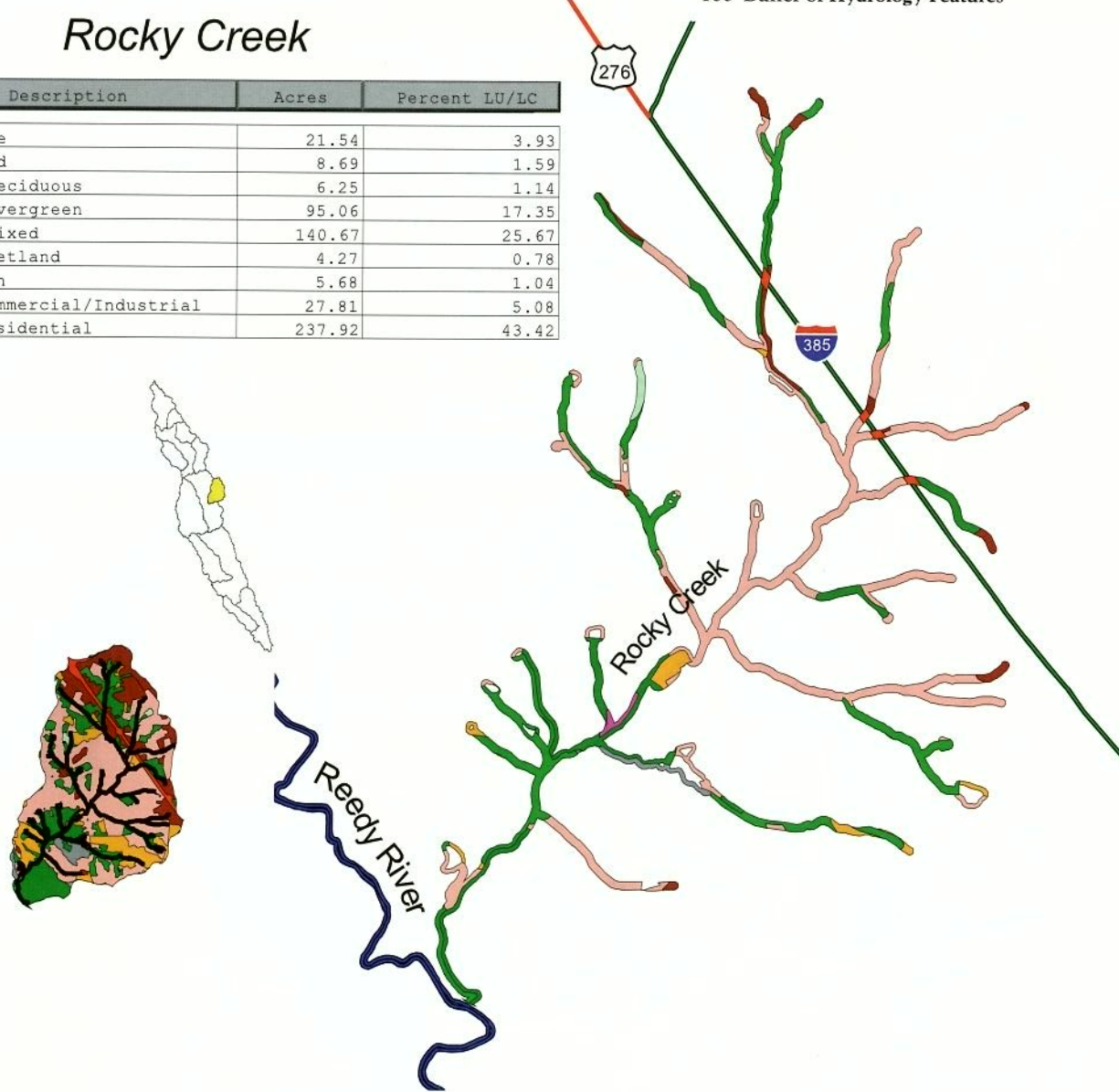


Figure 27: Rocky Creek Subwatershed

## Rocky Creek

Description	Acres	Percent LU/LC
Agriculture	21.54	3.93
Barren Land	8.69	1.59
Forest - Deciduous	6.25	1.14
Forest - Evergreen	95.06	17.35
Forest - Mixed	140.67	25.67
Forested Wetland	4.27	0.78
Other Urban	5.68	1.04
Urban - Commercial/Industrial	27.81	5.08
Urban - Residential	237.92	43.42

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Land Use/Land Cover  
100' Buffer of Hydrology Features



Land Use / Land Cover

- Water
- Marsh
- Forested Wetland
- Shrub/Scrub Wetland
- Residential
- Commercial / Industrial
- Other Urban
- Agriculture
- Forest - Deciduous
- Forest - Evergreen
- Forest - Mixed
- Barren Land
- Reedy River
- Major Roads
- Interstate Highways
- U.S. Highways



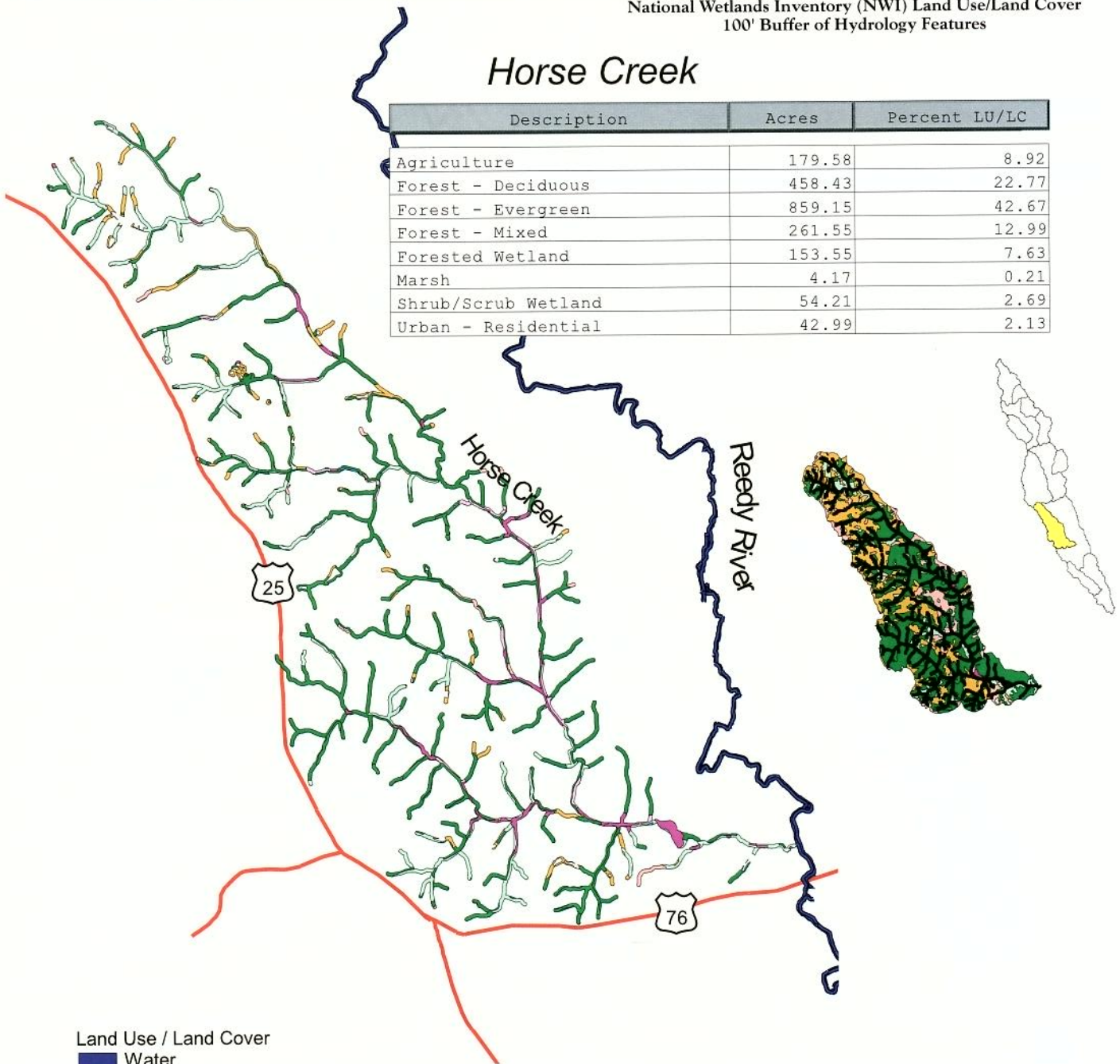
Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service / National Wetland Inventory (1994)

**Figure 28: Horse Creek Subwatershed**

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Land Use/Land Cover  
100' Buffer of Hydrology Features

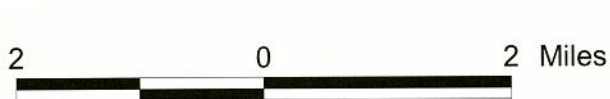
### Horse Creek

Description	Acres	Percent LU/LC
Agriculture	179.58	8.92
Forest - Deciduous	458.43	22.77
Forest - Evergreen	859.15	42.67
Forest - Mixed	261.55	12.99
Forested Wetland	153.55	7.63
Marsh	4.17	0.21
Shrub/Scrub Wetland	54.21	2.69
Urban - Residential	42.99	2.13



Land Use / Land Cover

- Water
- Marsh
- Forested Wetland
- Shrub/Scrub Wetland
- Residential
- Commercial / Industrial
- Other Urban
- Agriculture
- Forest - Deciduous
- Forest - Evergreen
- Forest - Mixed
- Barren Land
- Reedy River
- Major Roads
- U.S. Highways



Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service / National Wetland Inventory (1994)

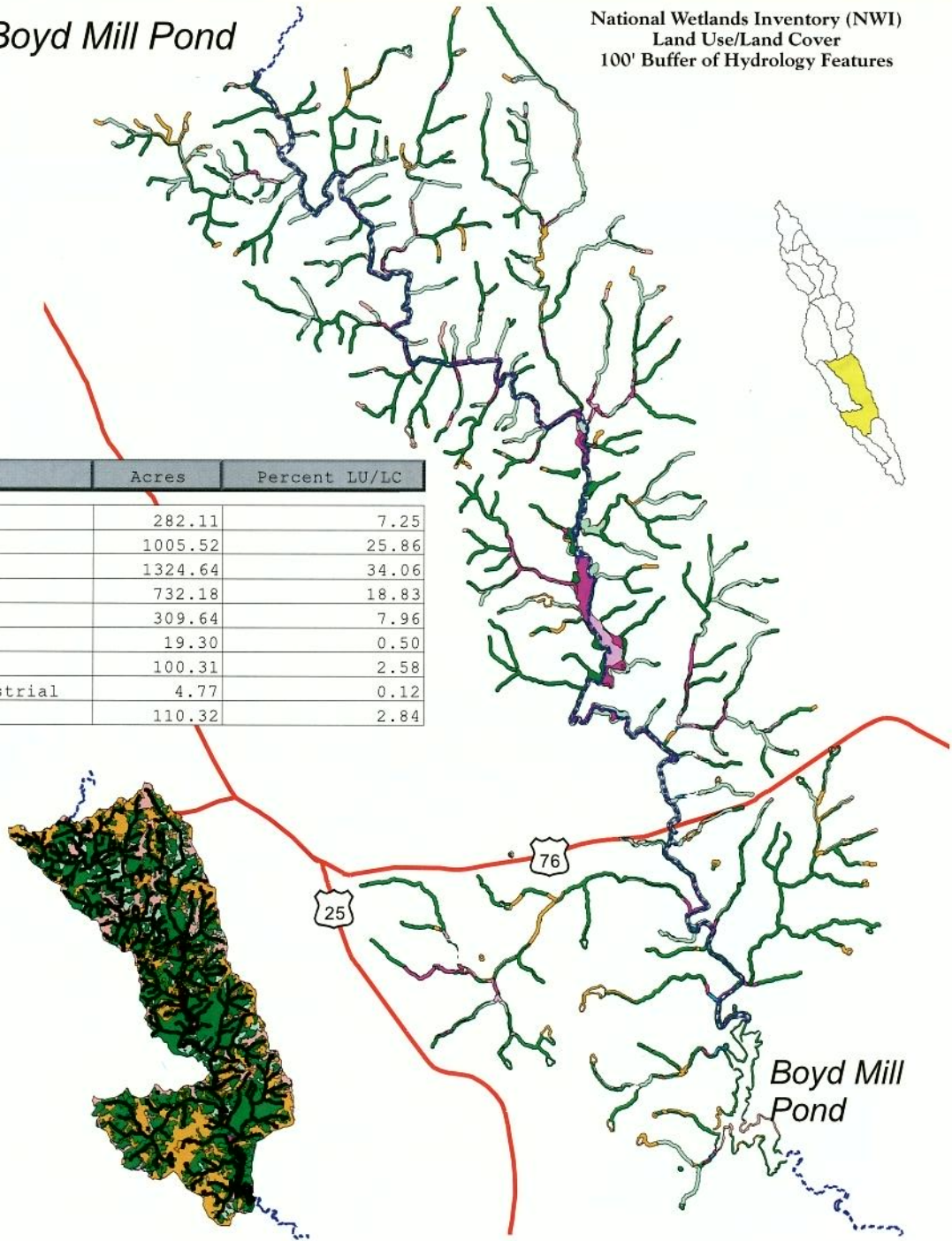
Figure 29: Reedy River/Boyd Mill Pond Subwatershed

Reedy River/Boyd Mill Pond

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)  
Land Use/Land Cover  
100' Buffer of Hydrology Features

Description	Acres	Percent LU/LC
Agriculture	282.11	7.25
Forest - Deciduous	1005.52	25.86
Forest - Evergreen	1324.64	34.06
Forest - Mixed	732.18	18.83
Forested Wetland	309.64	7.96
Marsh	19.30	0.50
Shrub/Scrub Wetland	100.31	2.58
Urban - Commercial/Industrial	4.77	0.12
Urban - Residential	110.32	2.84

- Reedy River
- Land Use / Land Cover
- Water
- Marsh
- Forested Wetland
- Shrub/Scrub Wetland
- Residential
- Commercial / Industrial
- Other Urban
- Agriculture
- Forest - Deciduous
- Forest - Evergreen
- Forest - Mixed
- Barren Land
- Major Roads
- U.S. Highways



2 0 2 4 Miles



Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service / National Wetland Inventory (1994)

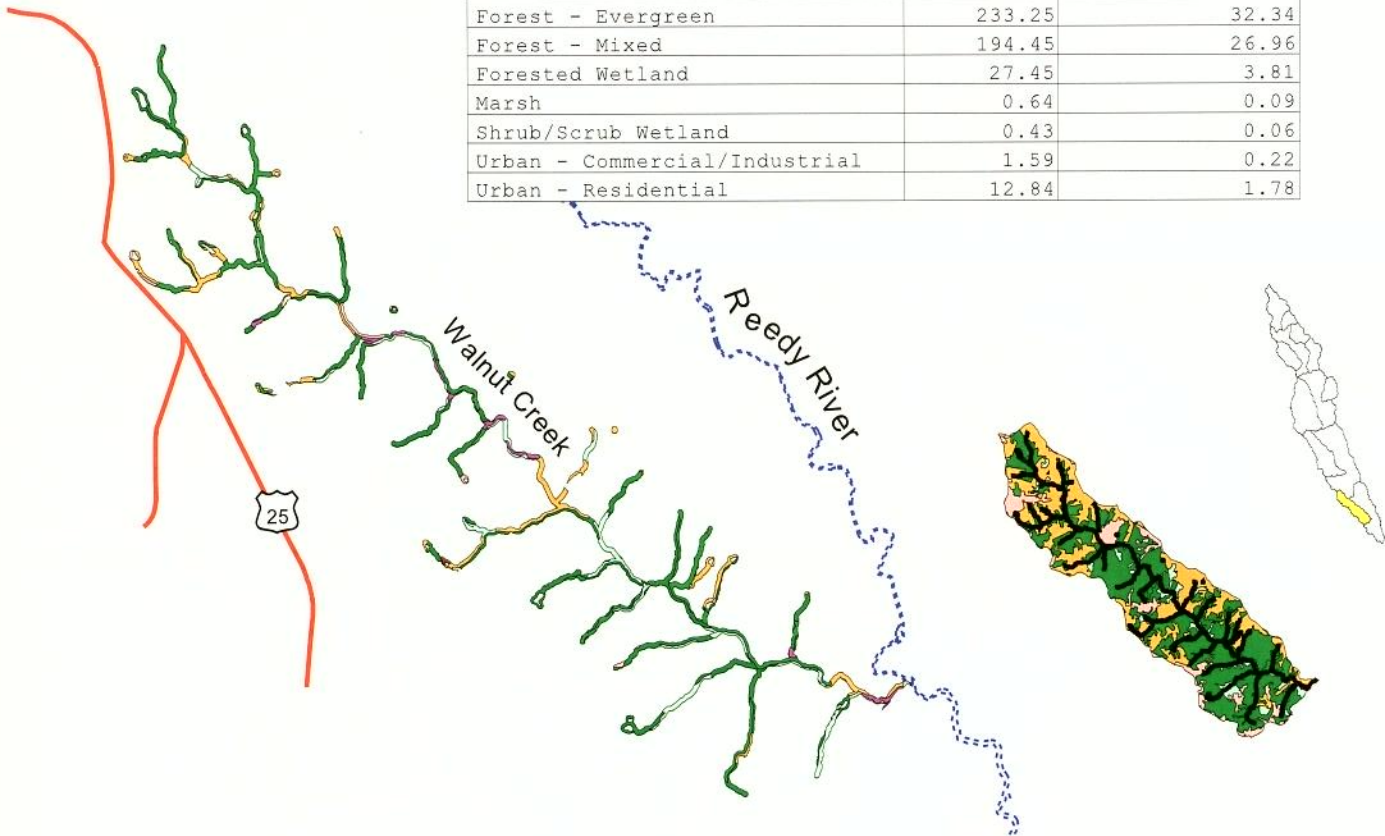


Figure 30: Walnut Creek Subwatershed

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Land Use/Land Cover  
100' Buffer of Hydrology Features

## Walnut Creek

Description	Acres	Percent LU/LC
Agriculture	129.81	18.00
Forest - Deciduous	120.81	16.75
Forest - Evergreen	233.25	32.34
Forest - Mixed	194.45	26.96
Forested Wetland	27.45	3.81
Marsh	0.64	0.09
Shrub/Scrub Wetland	0.43	0.06
Urban - Commercial/Industrial	1.59	0.22
Urban - Residential	12.84	1.78



### Land Cover/Land Use

- Water
- Marsh
- Forested Wetland
- Shrub/Scrub Wetland
- Residential
- Commercial / Industrial
- Other Urban
- Agriculture
- Forest - Deciduous
- Forest - Evergreen
- Forest - Mixed
- Barren Land
- Reedy River
- Major Roads
- U.S.



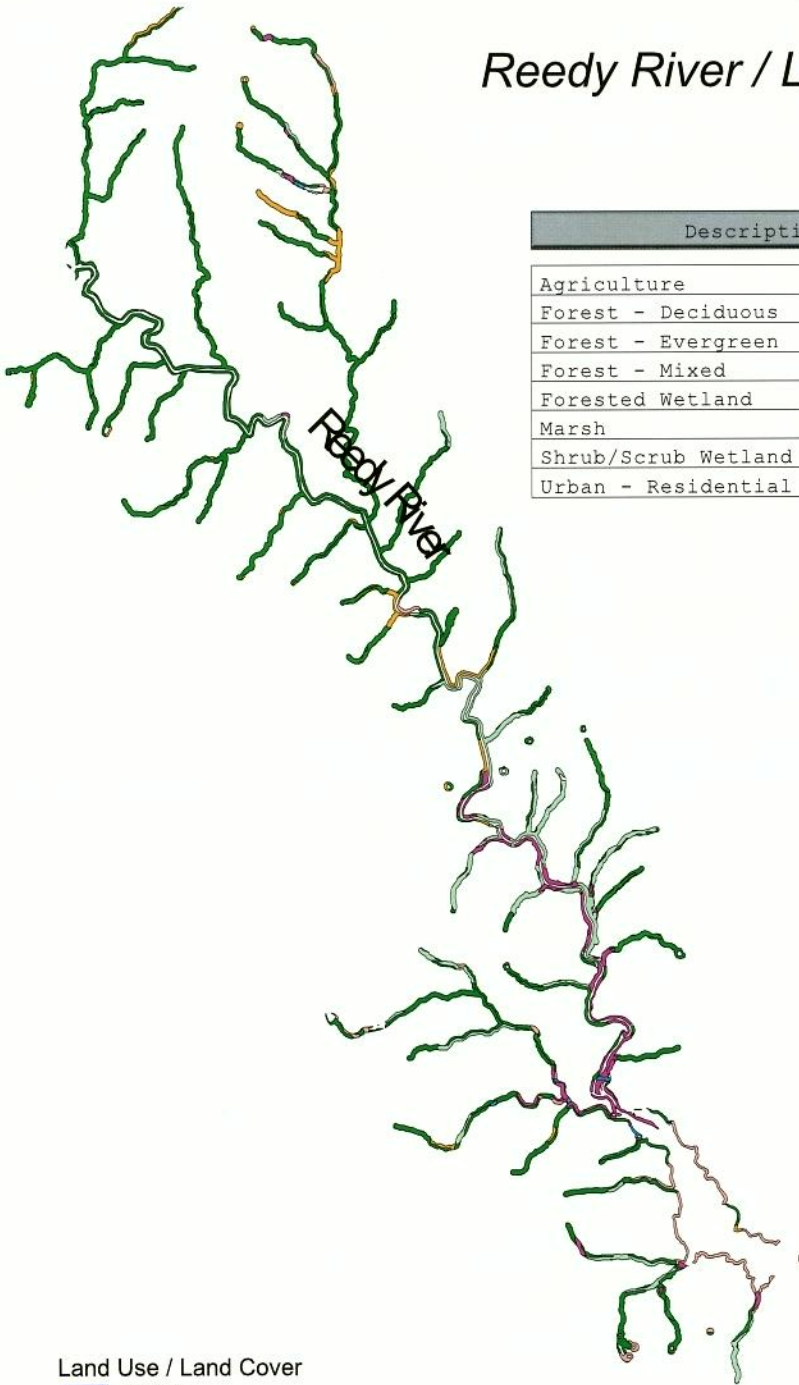
Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service / National Wetland Inventory (1994)

**Figure 31: Reedy River/Lake Greenwood Subwatershed**

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Land Use/Land Cover  
100' Buffer of Hydrology Features

**Reedy River / Lake Greenwood**

Description	Acres	Percent LU/LC
Agriculture	80.77	5.25
Forest - Deciduous	214.88	13.96
Forest - Evergreen	615.72	40.02
Forest - Mixed	436.53	28.37
Forested Wetland	113.30	7.36
Marsh	6.73	0.44
Shrub/Scrub Wetland	1.60	0.10
Urban - Residential	69.20	4.50



- Land Use / Land Cover
- Water
  - Marsh
  - Forested Wetland
  - Shrub/Scrub Wetland
  - Residential
  - Commercial / Industrial
  - Other Urban
  - Agriculture
  - Forest - Deciduous
  - Forest - Evergreen
  - Forest - Mixed
  - Barren Land



Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service / National Wetland Inventory (1994)



*Appendix D: Reedy River  
Watershed Committee Proposal*

*The Reedy River Watershed Committee (RRWC)*

1. **Legal Authority:** RRWC shall be set up as a 501-C-3 educational/conservation advocacy organization that is accountable and makes recommendations directly to Laurens, Greenwood and Greenville County Councils and Greenville City Council. RRWC shall serve as the functionary for these local governments to encourage multi-governmental cooperation, serve as a communication conduit and implement the recommendations of the Reedy River Watershed Task Force's Management Plan.
2. **Membership:** Thirteen total members – Four members appointed by Laurens, Greenwood and Greenville County Councils and one member appointed by Greenville City Council. No compensation shall be paid to any appointed member.
  - A. **Length of Terms:** Staggered terms must be established to allow for continuity in committee membership. Membership is limited to a maximum of eight years.
  - B. **Ex-officio Members:** All meetings are open to the public, but representatives from related agencies that are invited by the three County and the City of Greenville Councils would participate in the RRWC discussions, receive all meeting notices and minutes, but would not be allowed to vote on RRWC business.

The following agencies are recommended for consideration:

- Western Carolina Regional Sewer Authority
- Friends of the Reedy River
- Council of Governments
- Conservation Districts
- Development assoc. of Greater Greenville
- Friends of Lake Greenwood
- Greenville Water System
- SCDHEC
- Sierra Club
- Foothills RC&D
- Donaldson Commission
- Lake Conastee Foundation

C. **Structure:** Chairman, Vic-Chair, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by the appointed members and shall make up the Executive Committee. Each appointed member will have one vote.

3. **Re-authorization:** RRWC would be re-authorized as appropriate by the agreement of Laurens, Greenwood and Greenville County Councils and the Greenville City Council.

4. **Funding Sources:** It is recommended that Laurens, Greenwood and Greenville Counties and the City of Greenville provide annual financial support for the RRWC. Other potential funding sources are:

- |                                    |  |                         |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Colonial Pipeline Settlement       | Private Donations                        | ISTEA Grants            |
| Sponsorships                       | PARD Grants                              | Foundations             |
| LWCF Grants                        | Potential Lottery Funds                  | RELT Grants             |
| Potential Tobacco Settlement Funds | SCPRT Trail Grants                       | Municipal/County Boards |
| Land Trust                         | Deed Transfer Fees/Taxes                 | Donated Services        |
| Local Matching Funds               | SCPRT Fund Sharing Grant (for brochures) |                         |

5. **Staffing:** RRWC staff shall be employed as needed to achieve the goals and implement the progress of the committee. Staffing is contingent on the financial resources available to the RRWC.

6. **Accountability:** RRWC must be accountable to the four governmental entities that make the appointments. An Annual Report shall be presented to each of the four government councils by the RRWC President.

7. **Functions:**

- A. Establish education and environmental advocacy programs.
- B. Conduct research.
- C. Purchase greenway property.
- D. Contract for services.
- E. Receive financial and property donations.

All functions shall directly relate to the goals and objectives adopted by the Laurens, Greenwood and Greenville County Councils and the Greenville City Council.



**DNR**