

PART IX. SELECTED REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX A. RECREATION PARTICIPATION BY
PLANNING DISTRICT, 2005**

South Carolina Recreation Participation & Preference Study, 2005
Technical Report

University of South Carolina, Institute for Public Service & Policy Research
for
South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism

**Table 26. Appalachian Planning District*
Statewide Recreation Participation 2005, Age 12 and Older
Percentage Participating**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>State</u>
Walking for pleasure or exercise	83.6	83.2
Attending outdoor sporting events	61.0	63.4
Beach swimming/sunbathing	56.0	62.5
Driving for pleasure	59.1	58.2
Weights or exercise machines	55.9	57.1
Picnicking	65.6	53.4
Pool swimming	49.1	53.2
Visiting historical sites	48.4	52.1
Bicycling	33.7	42.8
Visiting a museum	32.7	38.4
Fresh water fishing	40.1	37.2
Visiting an unusual natural feature	47.5	34.7
Playing basketball	32.4	34.5
Visiting a zoo	30.7	34.1
Motorboating	39.3	34.1
Jogging/running	31.5	33.9
Watching wildlife	32.1	33.4
Lake/river swimming	33.7	28.0
Off-road vehicle riding	19.7	23.5
Camping	27.4	23.1
Playing football	21.8	22.4
Golf	20.7	21.1
Guided nature trail/study	17.7	20.2
Bird watching	21.0	20.2
Hiking	23.0	18.2
Playing volleyball	12.9	17.2
Salt water fishing	13.8	16.2
Playing baseball	15.9	15.9
Playing tennis	12.8	14.3
Hunting	14.6	13.6
Playing softball	10.9	13.5
Other shooting sports	11.9	12.0
Jetskiing	14.7	11.8
Attending an auto race	12.7	11.1
Driving a motorcycle for pleasure	13.9	11.1
Canoeing, kayaking, rafting	11.8	10.7
Skateboarding, in-line skating, roller skating	8.7	10.0
Horseback riding	9.3	9.1
Playing soccer	4.9	7.6
Shellfishing/shrimping	1.7	7.1
Waterskiing	7.4	6.1
Rock climbing, rappelling	6.7	6.1
Sailing	2.2	2.7
Geocaching or orienteering	3.4	2.5
Hunting dog field trials	2.3	2.2
In-line hockey	2.2	1.2

* Counties in the Appalachian District include: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens and Spartanburg.

**Table 27. Upper Savannah Planning District*
Statewide Recreation Participation 2005, Age 12 and Older
Percentage Participating**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>State</u>
Walking for pleasure or exercise	88.9	83.2
Attending outdoor sporting events	70.6	63.4
Beach swimming/sunbathing	52.8	62.5
Driving for pleasure	65.5	58.2
Weights or exercise machines	49.7	57.1
Picnicking	53.5	53.4
Pool swimming	50.4	53.2
Visiting historical sites	49.9	52.1
Bicycling	28.8	42.8
Visiting a museum	39.0	38.4
Fresh water fishing	50.6	37.2
Visiting an unusual natural feature	29.0	34.7
Playing basketball	30.8	34.5
Visiting a zoo	25.8	34.1
Motorboating	40.1	34.1
Jogging/running	21.0	33.9
Watching wildlife	43.8	33.4
Lake/river swimming	35.9	28.0
Off-road vehicle riding	21.9	23.5
Camping	29.6	23.1
Playing football	17.3	22.4
Golf	16.0	21.1
Guided nature trail/study	18.2	20.2
Bird watching	26.0	20.2
Hiking	12.9	18.2
Playing volleyball	14.5	17.2
Salt water fishing	10.2	16.2
Playing baseball	18.5	15.9
Playing tennis	9.4	14.3
Hunting	19.6	13.6
Playing softball	21.5	13.5
Other shooting sports	9.3	12.0
Jetskiing	12.7	11.8
Attending an auto race	11.4	11.1
Driving a motorcycle for pleasure	5.7	11.1
Canoeing, kayaking, rafting	7.6	10.7
Skateboarding, in-line skating, roller skating	4.9	10.0
Horseback riding	4.7	9.1
Playing soccer	3.8	7.6
Shellfishing/shrimping	2.2	7.1
Waterskiing	5.1	6.1
Rock climbing, rappelling	5.6	6.1
Sailing	2.5	2.7
Geocaching or orienteering	3.2	2.5
Hunting dog field trials	2.2	2.2
In-line hockey	1.3	1.2

* Counties in the Upper Savannah District include: Abbeville, Greenwood, Edgefield, Laurens, McCormick and Saluda.

**Table 28. Catawba Planning District*
Statewide Recreation Participation 2005, Age 12 and Older
Percentage Participating**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>State</u>
Walking for pleasure or exercise	82.7	83.2
Attending outdoor sporting events	73.0	63.4
Beach swimming/sunbathing	60.0	62.5
Driving for pleasure	58.4	58.2
Weights or exercise machines	55.5	57.1
Picnicking	56.6	53.4
Pool swimming	60.4	53.2
Visiting historical sites	55.1	52.1
Bicycling	43.9	42.8
Visiting a museum	42.1	38.4
Fresh water fishing	43.4	37.2
Visiting an unusual natural feature	42.6	34.7
Playing basketball	37.3	34.5
Visiting a zoo	28.6	34.1
Motorboating	30.6	34.1
Jogging/running	30.7	33.9
Watching wildlife	27.6	33.4
Lake/river swimming	28.1	28.0
Off-road vehicle riding	20.3	23.5
Camping	26.7	23.1
Playing football	23.9	22.4
Golf	20.4	21.1
Guided nature trail/study	26.0	20.2
Bird watching	18.8	20.2
Hiking	28.7	18.2
Playing volleyball	25.4	17.2
Salt water fishing	12.0	16.2
Playing baseball	16.2	15.9
Playing tennis	10.5	14.3
Hunting	14.1	13.6
Playing softball	19.2	13.5
Other shooting sports	18.4	12.0
Jetskiing	11.5	11.8
Attending an auto race	15.4	11.1
Driving a motorcycle for pleasure	13.6	11.1
Canoeing, kayaking, rafting	12.9	10.7
Skateboarding, in-line skating, roller skating	10.1	10.0
Horseback riding	13.3	9.1
Playing soccer	10.6	7.6
Shellfishing/shrimping	3.3	7.1
Waterskiing	10.6	6.1
Rock climbing, rappelling	4.8	6.1
Sailing	3.9	2.7
Geocaching or orienteering	2.2	2.5
Hunting dog field trials	1.7	2.2
In-line hockey	0.7	1.2

* Counties in the Catawba District include: Chester, Lancaster, Union and York.

**Table 29. Central Midlands Planning District*
Statewide Recreation Participation 2005, Age 12 and Older
Percentage Participating**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>State</u>
Walking for pleasure or exercise	82.8	83.2
Attending outdoor sporting events	68.7	63.4
Beach swimming/sunbathing	68.5	62.5
Driving for pleasure	52.8	58.2
Weights or exercise machines	70.7	57.1
Picnicking	54.1	53.4
Pool swimming	52.6	53.2
Visiting historical sites	50.1	52.1
Bicycling	50.6	42.8
Visiting a museum	45.4	38.4
Fresh water fishing	37.6	37.2
Visiting an unusual natural feature	35.3	34.7
Playing basketball	44.2	34.5
Visiting a zoo	60.4	34.1
Motorboating	33.0	34.1
Jogging/running	42.6	33.9
Watching wildlife	34.3	33.4
Lake/river swimming	26.8	28.0
Off-road vehicle riding	22.7	23.5
Camping	20.2	23.1
Playing football	28.9	22.4
Golf	24.7	21.1
Guided nature trail/study	28.9	20.2
Bird watching	17.7	20.2
Hiking	19.9	18.2
Playing volleyball	25.1	17.2
Salt water fishing	11.5	16.2
Playing baseball	16.7	15.9
Playing tennis	16.9	14.3
Hunting	9.7	13.6
Playing softball	16.4	13.5
Other shooting sports	10.5	12.0
Jetskiing	11.3	11.8
Attending an auto race	6.6	11.1
Driving a motorcycle for pleasure	9.7	11.1
Canoeing, kayaking, rafting	12.9	10.7
Skateboarding, in-line skating, roller skating	10.5	10.0
Horseback riding	7.8	9.1
Playing soccer	12.8	7.6
Shellfishing/shrimping	2.5	7.1
Waterskiing	5.5	6.1
Rock climbing, rappelling	6.9	6.1
Sailing	2.3	2.7
Geocaching or orienteering	0.4	2.5
Hunting dog field trials	1.7	2.2
In-line hockey	0.4	1.2

* Counties in the Central Midlands District include: Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry and Richland.

**Table 30. Lower Savannah Planning District*
Statewide Recreation Participation 2005, Age 12 and Older
Percentage Participating**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>State</u>
Walking for pleasure or exercise	80.5	83.2
Attending outdoor sporting events	59.4	63.4
Beach swimming/sunbathing	60.0	62.5
Driving for pleasure	57.8	58.2
Weights or exercise machines	51.9	57.1
Picnicking	43.6	53.4
Pool swimming	47.9	53.2
Visiting historical sites	43.1	52.1
Bicycling	39.2	42.8
Visiting a museum	31.8	38.4
Fresh water fishing	34.2	37.2
Visiting an unusual natural feature	24.7	34.7
Playing basketball	38.8	34.5
Visiting a zoo	36.6	34.1
Motorboating	25.3	34.1
Jogging/running	34.8	33.9
Watching wildlife	32.2	33.4
Lake/river swimming	25.1	28.0
Off-road vehicle riding	22.3	23.5
Camping	21.9	23.1
Playing football	17.5	22.4
Golf	15.4	21.1
Guided nature trail/study	15.4	20.2
Bird watching	18.8	20.2
Hiking	9.3	18.2
Playing volleyball	15.4	17.2
Salt water fishing	15.6	16.2
Playing baseball	13.8	15.9
Playing tennis	12.6	14.3
Hunting	11.8	13.6
Playing softball	10.3	13.5
Other shooting sports	15.9	12.0
Jetskiing	8.3	11.8
Attending an auto race	11.6	11.1
Driving a motorcycle for pleasure	12.2	11.1
Canoeing, kayaking, rafting	11.0	10.7
Skateboarding, in-line skating, roller skating	13.0	10.0
Horseback riding	10.2	9.1
Playing soccer	5.6	7.6
Shellfishing/shrimping	7.9	7.1
Waterskiing	5.4	6.1
Rock climbing, rappelling	5.2	6.1
Sailing	1.6	2.7
Geocaching or orienteering	2.7	2.5
Hunting dog field trials	0.7	2.2
In-line hockey	1.7	1.2

* Counties in the Lower Savannah District include: Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun and Orangeburg.

**Table 31. Santee-Lynches Planning District*
Statewide Recreation Participation 2005, Age 12 and Older
Percentage Participating**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>State</u>
Walking for pleasure or exercise	79.0	83.2
Attending outdoor sporting events	49.9	63.4
Beach swimming/sunbathing	57.4	62.5
Driving for pleasure	59.5	58.2
Weights or exercise machines	55.6	57.1
Picnicking	42.0	53.4
Pool swimming	52.2	53.2
Visiting historical sites	41.0	52.1
Bicycling	39.6	42.8
Visiting a museum	29.0	38.4
Fresh water fishing	41.6	37.2
Visiting an unusual natural feature	23.1	34.7
Playing basketball	35.2	34.5
Visiting a zoo	35.9	34.1
Motorboating	22.8	34.1
Jogging/running	34.8	33.9
Watching wildlife	35.8	33.4
Lake/river swimming	23.6	28.0
Off-road vehicle riding	30.7	23.5
Camping	16.8	23.1
Playing football	15.1	22.4
Golf	13.9	21.1
Guided nature trail/study	13.6	20.2
Bird watching	17.5	20.2
Hiking	8.8	18.2
Playing volleyball	15.3	17.2
Salt water fishing	10.5	16.2
Playing baseball	12.6	15.9
Playing tennis	9.6	14.3
Hunting	22.1	13.6
Playing softball	14.6	13.5
Other shooting sports	9.6	12.0
Jetskiing	7.7	11.8
Attending an auto race	9.0	11.1
Driving a motorcycle for pleasure	9.4	11.1
Canoeing, kayaking, rafting	2.6	10.7
Skateboarding, in-line skating, roller skating	7.9	10.0
Horseback riding	8.5	9.1
Playing soccer	4.4	7.6
Shellfishing/shrimping	4.5	7.1
Waterskiing	1.5	6.1
Rock climbing, rappelling	7.0	6.1
Sailing	1.6	2.7
Geocaching or orienteering	0.0	2.5
Hunting dog field trials	8.5	2.2
In-line hockey	0.0	1.2

* Counties in the Santee-Lynches District include: Clarendon, Lee, Kershaw and Sumter.

**Table 32. Pee Dee Planning District*
Statewide Recreation Participation 2005, Age 12 and Older
Percentage Participating**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>State</u>
Walking for pleasure or exercise	75.3	83.2
Attending outdoor sporting events	58.7	63.4
Beach swimming/sunbathing	63.0	62.5
Driving for pleasure	67.5	58.2
Weights or exercise machines	53.0	57.1
Picnicking	37.2	53.4
Pool swimming	54.5	53.2
Visiting historical sites	43.4	52.1
Bicycling	39.6	42.8
Visiting a museum	37.3	38.4
Fresh water fishing	44.3	37.2
Visiting an unusual natural feature	27.1	34.7
Playing basketball	35.6	34.5
Visiting a zoo	27.3	34.1
Motorboating	23.6	34.1
Jogging/running	34.0	33.9
Watching wildlife	29.0	33.4
Lake/river swimming	28.1	28.0
Off-road vehicle riding	25.9	23.5
Camping	20.1	23.1
Playing football	19.6	22.4
Golf	21.7	21.1
Guided nature trail/study	20.5	20.2
Bird watching	19.2	20.2
Hiking	12.4	18.2
Playing volleyball	16.1	17.2
Salt water fishing	16.5	16.2
Playing baseball	21.6	15.9
Playing tennis	12.1	14.3
Hunting	16.7	13.6
Playing softball	14.8	13.5
Other shooting sports	10.7	12.0
Jetskiing	7.3	11.8
Attending an auto race	14.3	11.1
Driving a motorcycle for pleasure	10.3	11.1
Canoeing, kayaking, rafting	4.4	10.7
Skateboarding, in-line skating, roller skating	10.3	10.0
Horseback riding	11.2	9.1
Playing soccer	7.5	7.6
Shellfishing/shrimping	4.4	7.1
Waterskiing	4.9	6.1
Rock climbing, rappelling	7.1	6.1
Sailing	0.7	2.7
Geocaching or orienteering	1.7	2.5
Hunting dog field trials	4.9	2.2
In-line hockey	0.7	1.2

* Counties in the Pee Dee District include: Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion and Marlboro.

**Table 33. Waccamaw Planning District*
Statewide Recreation Participation 2005, Age 12 and Older
Percentage Participating**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>State</u>
Walking for pleasure or exercise	84.5	83.2
Attending outdoor sporting events	57.9	63.4
Beach swimming/sunbathing	69.6	62.5
Driving for pleasure	61.3	58.2
Weights or exercise machines	48.1	57.1
Picnicking	46.0	53.4
Pool swimming	57.3	53.2
Visiting historical sites	56.0	52.1
Bicycling	46.8	42.8
Visiting a museum	40.1	38.4
Fresh water fishing	33.6	37.2
Visiting an unusual natural feature	27.7	34.7
Playing basketball	31.9	34.5
Visiting a zoo	31.4	34.1
Motorboating	34.1	34.1
Jogging/running	25.2	33.9
Watching wildlife	43.5	33.4
Lake/river swimming	26.5	28.0
Off-road vehicle riding	29.5	23.5
Camping	19.3	23.1
Playing football	17.4	22.4
Golf	26.7	21.1
Guided nature trail/study	22.6	20.2
Bird watching	21.4	20.2
Hiking	9.1	18.2
Playing volleyball	19.0	17.2
Salt water fishing	29.2	16.2
Playing baseball	13.8	15.9
Playing tennis	18.4	14.3
Hunting	13.0	13.6
Playing softball	13.2	13.5
Other shooting sports	12.5	12.0
Jetskiing	8.4	11.8
Attending an auto race	15.6	11.1
Driving a motorcycle for pleasure	11.2	11.1
Canoeing, kayaking, rafting	12.5	10.7
Skateboarding, in-line skating, roller skating	5.6	10.0
Horseback riding	5.5	9.1
Playing soccer	5.7	7.6
Shellfishing/shrimping	13.3	7.1
Waterskiing	4.0	6.1
Rock climbing, rappelling	1.6	6.1
Sailing	3.8	2.7
Geocaching or orienteering	4.2	2.5
Hunting dog field trials	2.0	2.2
In-line hockey	0.2	1.2

* Counties in the Waccamaw District include: Horry, Georgetown and Williamsburg.

**Table 34. Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Planning District*
Statewide Recreation Participation 2005, Age 12 and Older
Percentage Participating**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>State</u>
Walking for pleasure or exercise	84.5	83.2
Attending outdoor sporting events	65.1	63.4
Beach swimming/sunbathing	68.4	62.5
Driving for pleasure	53.1	58.2
Weights or exercise machines	61.2	57.1
Picnicking	47.2	53.4
Pool swimming	56.2	53.2
Visiting historical sites	64.2	52.1
Bicycling	55.4	42.8
Visiting a museum	40.0	38.4
Fresh water fishing	28.3	37.2
Visiting an unusual natural feature	26.1	34.7
Playing basketball	32.3	34.5
Visiting a zoo	25.1	34.1
Motorboating	36.2	34.1
Jogging/running	39.4	33.9
Watching wildlife	28.2	33.4
Lake/river swimming	19.8	28.0
Off-road vehicle riding	27.8	23.5
Camping	18.1	23.1
Playing football	29.1	22.4
Golf	20.6	21.1
Guided nature trail/study	15.3	20.2
Bird watching	18.4	20.2
Hiking	17.8	18.2
Playing volleyball	15.8	17.2
Salt water fishing	21.1	16.2
Playing baseball	15.3	15.9
Playing tennis	19.5	14.3
Hunting	12.4	13.6
Playing softball	9.0	13.5
Other shooting sports	11.8	12.0
Jetskiing	13.1	11.8
Attending an auto race	7.9	11.1
Driving a motorcycle for pleasure	8.7	11.1
Canoeing, kayaking, rafting	10.8	10.7
Skateboarding, in-line skating, roller skating	13.1	10.0
Horseback riding	7.7	9.1
Playing soccer	10.8	7.6
Shellfishing/shrimping	15.1	7.1
Waterskiing	7.5	6.1
Rock climbing, rappelling	7.3	6.1
Sailing	4.5	2.7
Geocaching or orienteering	3.9	2.5
Hunting dog field trials	1.0	2.2
In-line hockey	1.9	1.2

* Counties in the BCD District include: Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester.

**Table 35. Lowcountry Planning District*
Statewide Recreation Participation 2005, Age 12 and Older
Percentage Participating**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>State</u>
Walking for pleasure or exercise	90.4	83.2
Attending outdoor sporting events	62.5	63.4
Beach swimming/sunbathing	73.3	62.5
Driving for pleasure	55.2	58.2
Weights or exercise machines	57.0	57.1
Picnicking	49.7	53.4
Pool swimming	52.5	53.2
Visiting historical sites	61.7	52.1
Bicycling	49.5	42.8
Visiting a museum	40.6	38.4
Fresh water fishing	39.1	37.2
Visiting an unusual natural feature	30.2	34.7
Playing basketball	32.2	34.5
Visiting a zoo	15.2	34.1
Motorboating	35.8	34.1
Jogging/running	40.4	33.9
Watching wildlife	34.5	33.4
Lake/river swimming	22.0	28.0
Off-road vehicle riding	20.0	23.5
Camping	23.5	23.1
Playing football	25.0	22.4
Golf	28.7	21.1
Guided nature trail/study	22.2	20.2
Bird watching	20.5	20.2
Hiking	14.8	18.2
Playing volleyball	15.9	17.2
Salt water fishing	30.1	16.2
Playing baseball	18.8	15.9
Playing tennis	12.6	14.3
Hunting	12.1	13.6
Playing softball	16.0	13.5
Other shooting sports	10.8	12.0
Jetskiing	13.2	11.8
Attending an auto race	11.3	11.1
Driving a motorcycle for pleasure	9.5	11.1
Canoeing, kayaking, rafting	10.1	10.7
Skateboarding, in-line skating, roller skating	7.9	10.0
Horseback riding	9.5	9.1
Playing soccer	5.6	7.6
Shellfishing/shrimping	30.3	7.1
Waterskiing	4.5	6.1
Rock climbing, rappelling	6.1	6.1
Sailing	3.8	2.7
Geocaching or orienteering	1.0	2.5
Hunting dog field trials	2.8	2.2
In-line hockey	0.4	1.2

* Counties in the Lowcountry District include: Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton and Jasper.

APPENDIX B. SOUTH CAROLINA HERITAGE PRESERVES

**Designated as of January 31, 2007*

Preserves Open Year Round

1. ***Aiken Gopher Tortoise*** (1,492 acres, Aiken County) – The gopher tortoise is the State’s most endangered reptile and a candidate for Federal listing. The northernmost population of gopher tortoises in the United States is protected at this preserve. The preserve contains numerous walking trails and hunting is allowed. Contact 803-755-2843.
2. ***Ashmore*** (1,031 acres, Greenville County) – A beautiful mature hardwood forest covers most of this preserve, which is part of the Mountain Bridge Wilderness and Recreation Area. A hiking trail with beautiful views extends to a small lake that lies in the middle of the preserve. Hunting is allowed. Contact 864-654-6738, Extension 15.
3. ***Bald Rock*** (163 acres, Greenville County) – As a popular overlook on the road to Caesar’s Head, this preserve contains granite outcrops, seeps and water slides. The rock is beside US 276 and falls steeply to a forest below, which provides a spectacular view across the foothills. Two rare plant species are found on the preserve. Contact 864-654-6738, Extension 15.
4. ***Belvue Springs*** (28 acres, Greenville County) – This property was acquired to protect habitat for the federally endangered bunched arrowhead and other rare plant species. Contact 803-654-6738, Extension 15.
5. ***Bennett’s Bay*** (680 acres, Clarendon County) – Most of this Carolina bay is included in the preserve and is one of the westernmost “peat-filled” bays in South Carolina. Peat is formed when plant material, deposited in wetlands, does not completely decompose. The peat layer and associated vegetation form a pocosin with a dense thicket of blueberries, gallberries, cat-brier and other acid tolerant plants. Contact 803-755-2843.
6. ***Brasstown Creek*** (461 acres, Oconee County) – Located adjacent to Sumter National Forest along the Tugaloo River, this preserve harbors the rare pitch pine heath plant community. This community supports turkey beard and several other rare plant species. Periodic fire is used to maintain this habitat. Hunting is allowed. Contact 864-654-6738, Extension 15.
7. ***Bunched Arrowhead*** (176 acres, Greenville County) – This preserve harbors the largest remaining population of the endangered bunched arrowhead (*Sagittaria fasciculata*) plant species. Declining throughout its range, populations of bunched arrowhead located here represent the best chance for long-term survival of the species. A 1.25-mile hiking trail guides the visitor through various habitats. Contact 864-654-6738, Extension 15.
8. ***Buzzard Roost*** (501 acres, Oconee County) – Covering Buzzard Roost Mountain and part of Poor Mountain, this preserve is underlain by low-grade marble, which protrudes in various outcrops and supports uncommon fern species. The 1.3-mile trail guides visitors to the top of Buzzard Roost and to the rare Table Mountain pine plant community, which supports rare species and is fire dependant. Hunting is allowed. Contact 864-654-6738 Ext. 15.

9. ***Caper's Island*** (1,203 acres, Charleston County) – A classical barrier island with a variety of habitats and rare species. Visitors may observe alligators, eagles, nesting osprey and wading birds in the brackish water impoundments. The island is accessed by boat from the inlets at the north and south end or at the dock on the south end. Managed by SCDNR's Marine Resources Division, primitive camping is allowed by permit. Contact 843-953-9360.
10. ***Cartwheel Bay*** (568 acres, Horry County) – One of only a few Carolina bay-longleaf pine savannah complexes in SC. It provides habitat for 9 native orchid species and three rare plant species, including the Venus' flytrap. Managers used prescribed fire to maintain the rare habitats. Hunting is allowed. Contact 843-546-3226.
11. ***Cathedral Bay*** (58 acres, Bamberg County) – A pristine example of a mature pond cypress plant community. The rise and fall of the water level in the bay is controlled by rainfall, evapotranspiration, infiltration, and possibly other factors not yet understood. This natural fluctuation provides habitats used by a variety of amphibians, which use the ponds as breeding sites. Contact 803-755-2843.
12. ***Chandler*** (253 acres, Greenville County) – This preserve provides beautiful views from a large granite outcrop. A half-mile trail also passes through a Virginia pine-hardwood plant community that shows evidence of natural succession through storm damage. The property provides an excellent area for viewing woodpeckers and skinks. Hunting is allowed. Contact 864-654-6738 Extension 15.
13. ***Chestnut Ridge*** (1,886 acres, Greenville County) – Acquisition of this property by several conservation organizations helped safeguard 21,000 acres. The upper part of Chestnut Ridge contains a mixture of mature hardwood forests dominated by either mixed species of oaks or diverse cove hardwood species. The property protects two rare animal species and 7 rare plant species. Hunting is allowed. Contact 864-654-6738, Extension 15.
14. ***Childsbury*** (90 acres, Berkeley County) – Founded in 1707, Childsbury and the adjacent Strawberry Landing (est. 1705) are examples of an early frontier settlement away from the port of Charleston. The area is an important site for interpreting early contact among Native Americans, African Americans and Euro Americans. Features include a ferry landing, shipwrecks, homes, a tavern, a racetrack, a free school and a general store. Contact 803-734-3753.
15. ***Clear Creek*** (19 acres, Greenville County) – This preserve protects a large population of the federally endangered bunched arrowhead plant species. Contact 864-654-6738, Extension 15.
16. ***Congaree Bluffs*** (201 acres, Calhoun County) – Containing steep, undisturbed bluffs bordering the Congaree River, this preserve harbors significant stands of American beech, oak-hickory and bottomland hardwoods. No comparable sites exist in the coastal plain of South Carolina. More than 100 species of trees, shrubs and woody vines have been identified from the ridge base to the crest of the bluffs. Contact 803-755-2843.

- 17. Congaree Creek** (641 acres, Lexington County) – Four highly significant archaeological sites occur on this preserve. They include a South Appalachian-Mississippian Indian village, a 10-12,000 year old Paleoindian campsite, the 18th century town site of Saxe Gotha, and another site that spans all of these time periods. The 6-mile Guignard Brickworks Loop Trail is nationally recognized as a Millennium Trail. Contact 803-734-3753.
- 18. Crosby Oxypolis** (32 acres, Colleton County) – One of the best sites known for the federally endangered plant species, Canby's dropwort (*Oxypolis canbyi*). This species occurs in habitat formed by a perched water table in the remaining portion of a Carolina bay. Contact 843-546-3226.
- 19. Daw's Island** (1,881 acres, Beaufort County) – This island contains four Late Archaic Period shell rings dating to 4,500 years ago. Twenty-three other sites ranging from 10,000 BC to AD 500 are also present on the Island. A primitive campsite is available by permit and a sea kayak trail guide is under development. For more information or a camp permit, call 803-734-3893.
- 20. Ditch Pond** (117/179 acres, Aiken/Barnwell Counties) – Acquired to protect a Carolina bay, the property also provides habitat for seven rare plant species. First documented in 1973, Ditch Pond is one of the few Carolina bays in the State that remains intact. Contact 803-755-2843.
- 21. Dungannon Plantation** (643 acres, Charleston County) – A freshwater reserve was built on Dungannon Plantation in the 1800's to supply rice fields downstream. The reserve now provides nesting habitat for federally endangered wood storks, ospreys, anhingas, great egrets, and great blue herons. Managers plan to develop a handicapped accessible boardwalk and viewing blind. Hunting is allowed. Contact 843-546-3226.
- 22. Eastatoe Creek** (374 acres, Pickens County) – This steep mountain gorge features an old growth hemlock forest, a rainbow trout stream and rare ferns that are maintained by the creek's moist spray in the "narrows." Primitive camping and fires are allowed in designated areas. Found within Jocassee Gorges, the preserve is managed by the DNR Wildlife Management Section. Hunting is allowed. Contact 864-654-6738 Ext. 15.
- 23. Fort Frederick** (3 acres, Beaufort County) – This fortification was built on the Beaufort River by the British in the early 1700's. The remaining foundation shows an outline of this small structure. A wall, facing the river, was lined with cannons and the interior held a barracks and magazine. Contact 803-734-3753.
- 24. Fort Lamar** (14 acres, Charleston County) – Documented as the 2nd most important Civil War site in the State, this fort was the locale of a fierce battle in which a Confederate force of 1,250 defeated 3,500 Union troops on June 16, 1862. Brochures and self-guided hiking trails are available at the preserve. Contact 803-734-3753.
- 25. Forty Acre Rock** (1,587 acres, Lancaster County) – A diverse assemblage of rare habitats and endangered plant species adapted to the extremes in moisture and temperature, typical of a flat rock plant community. A 4.5-mile hiking trail guides visitors over the rock, along

a piedmont stream and to a beaver pond boardwalk. Hunting is allowed. Contact 803-419-9374.

26. ***Glassy Mountain*** (65 acres, Pickens County) – One of a few relatively undisturbed piedmont monadnocks remaining in South Carolina. This unusual land form provides a spectacular view and harbors several rare plant species. Contact 864-654-6738, Extension 22.
27. ***Great Pee Dee River*** (2,725 acres, Darlington County) – A mature piedmont floodplain forest is preserved on this property, which includes more than 7 miles of river frontage and provides habitats for four State threatened species and several archaeological sites. Visitors can participate in recovery efforts every March during “Archaeology Week”. Hunting is allowed. Contact 803-734-3893.
28. ***Green’s Shell Enclosure*** (3 acres, Beaufort County) – An earthen and oyster shell ground feature of late prehistory, during the Mississippian Period (Irene Phase C. 1300 AD), marks the fortified wall of an Indian village. It is the only feature of this type known to exist in the South Carolina. Contact 803-734-3753.
29. ***Henderson*** (426 acres, Aiken County) – The rare longleaf pine-scrub oak sandhills ecosystem is preserved on this property. The 1.4-mile hiking trail guides visitors through much of this habitat. Controlled burns are undertaken regularly to maintain and enhance habitat for rare species. Contact 803-755-2843.
30. ***Janet Harrison Highpond*** (30 acres, Aiken County) – This small preserve provides the only protection for the federally endangered harperella, known in only three sites in South Carolina. A depression meadow plant community also provides habitat for 5 other rare plant species. Managers are gradually converting this highpond back to a natural condition, which will expand the desired habitat. Contact 803-755-2843.
31. ***Laurel Fork*** (1,000 acres, Pickens County) – This mountain property features an old growth hemlock forest, streams that contain rainbow trout and rare plant species. It is bisected by the “Foothills Trail,” where backpacking and primitive camping is allowed. Laurel Fork lies within the Jocassee Gorges, which is managed by the DNR Wildlife Management Section. Hunting is allowed. Contact 864-654-6738, Extension 15.
32. ***Lewis Ocean Bay*** (9,343 acres, Horry County) – At least 20 Carolina bays are found on this preserve, which provides habitat for Venus’ flytrap, yellow pitcher plants, native orchids, black bear, bald eagles, and red-cockaded woodpeckers. Visitors will find the most plant diversity along the ecotones at the edge of the bays. In this nutrient poor environment, some plant species survive by eating insects. Hunting is allowed. Contact 843-546-3226.
33. ***Little Pee Dee*** (3,488/6,738 acres, Marion/Horry Counties) – Consisting of 5 separate tracts (Little Pee Dee, Tilghman, Ward, Dargan and Upper Gunter Island) this preserve protects more than 17 miles of river frontage. Predominant natural communities include cypress-gum swamps, bottomland hardwood forests and fluvial sand ridges, which provide habitats for rare species. A river trail guide is available and river camping is allowed. Hunting is allowed. Contact 843-546-3226.

- 34. *Little Pee Dee State Park Bay*** (301 acres, Dillon County) – The Heritage Trust Program acquired 301 acres, immediately adjacent to the north end of Little Pee Dee State Park, to protect this undisturbed Carolina bay. It is managed by SCPRT, but there are no access facilities or trails at the Bay. Contact 843-774-8872.
- 35. *Longleaf Pine*** (843 acres, Lee County) – Composed primarily of longleaf pine savannah interspersed with pond cypress depressions, two federally endangered species occur here: the red-cockaded woodpecker and Canby’s dropwort. A pine savannah habitat is maintained by prescribed fire and mechanical roller chopping. Numerous wildflower species can be readily observed during spring, summer, or fall. Hunting is allowed. Contact 803-419-9374.
- 36. *Lynchburg Savanna*** (291 acres, Lee County) – Another fine example of a longleaf pine savannah. This habitat is considered one of the most biologically diverse and imperiled ecosystems in North America. As a measure of diversity, one may note that at least 6 different carnivorous plant species have been found on this preserve. Numerous wildflower species can be readily observed in spring, summer, or fall. Hunting is allowed. Contact 803-734-3893.
- 37. *Old Island*** (400 acres, Beaufort County) – Composed of relict dune ridges interspersed with freshwater wetlands, Old Island exhibits a mosaic of diverse habitats. This undisturbed coastal island is accessible only by boat and visitors must wade across salt marsh to reach the area. Contact 843-546-3226.
- 38. *Pacolet River*** (278 acres, Spartanburg County) - Two Native American soapstone quarries, thought to be the best preserved in the State, are found on this preserve. Bowls, disks, banner stones and pipes were made here from soapstone, during the Late Archaic Period (3,000 - 11,000 BC). Contact 803-734-3753.
- 39. *Peachtree Rock*** (155 acres, Lexington County) – The largest sandstone outcrops in the State are found here, as well as the only waterfall in the Coastal Plain and a longleaf pine ecosystem. More than 245 different plant species have been identified on the property. An adjoining 305-acre tract owned by The Nature Conservancy is also part of the preserve. Contact 803-254-9049.
- 40. *Peter’s Creek*** (160 acres, Spartanburg County) – The second largest known population of the dwarf-flowered heartleaf is found in this piedmont cove forest. Rolling topography, an old mill dam, a pond, two creeks, and walking trails make this site a pleasant place to visit. For more information, call 864-654-6738, Ext. 15.
- 41. *Poinsett Bridge*** (120 acres, Greenville County) – Built in 1820, this arched stone bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Part of the State Road from Charleston to North Carolina, it was designed by noted statesman and botanist Joel Poinsett. Contact 803-734-3753.
- 42. *Rock Hill Blackjacks*** (291 acres, York County) – This small area is all that remains of the once widespread prairie system in South Carolina. It is the only location where the federally endangered Schweinitz’s sunflower enjoys permanent protection. Three rare plant

communities and 21 rare plant species are found on this property. A hiking trail is in place for visitors. Hunting is allowed. Contact 803-419-9374.

43. **Savage Bay** (110 acres, Kershaw County) – The preserve is named in honor of Henry Savage, a noted naturalist, former Heritage Trust Advisory Board member, and author of *The Mysterious Carolina Bays*. Water in the pond cypress interior of this Carolina bay fluctuates throughout the year and provides a beautiful backdrop for wading birds and ducks. Contact 803-419-9374.
44. **Savannah River Bluffs** (84 acres, Aiken County) – From the high bluff on this preserve, one can see the rare rocky shoals spider lily and remnants of ancient Native American fishing weirs. A foot trail will guide the visitor through the only permanently protected habitat for the federally endangered relict trillium. Contact 803-755-2843.
45. **Segars-McKinnon** (795 acres, Darlington County) – Occupying the floodplain and upland on the north side of Black Creek, this preserve provides habitat for 6 rare plant species and 4 rare plant communities. A footbridge across Black Creek connects the preserve with Kalmia Gardens, a botanical complex in Hartsville. Contact 843-383-8145 or 803-419-9374.
46. **Shealy's Pond** (62 acres, Lexington County) – This old mill pond is surrounded by a white cedar bog that supports several rare plant species. This is one of only 3 known localities for the globally rare Rayner's blueberry. The preserve also harbors interesting carnivorous plants, such as sundews, pitcher plants and bladderworts. Contact 803-755-2843.
47. **South Bluff** (24 acres, Beaufort County) – Estimated to be 3,000-5,000 years old, this shell ring complex is one of only 15 known sites in the State. Lack of erosion and protection from vandalism makes South Bluff one of the best-preserved shell ring sites in South Carolina. Contact 803-734-3753.
48. **St. Helena Sound** (7,434 acres, Colleton County & 2,765 acres Beaufort County (10,199 acres total) – Six islands (Big, Warren, Ashe, Beet, Otter, and South Williman) comprise this preserve, which lies at the southern end of the 144,000-acre ACE Basin complex. These islands serve as core research areas for the National Estuarine Research Reserve System. They are open for daytime use year round and overnight camping is allowed from November through April. Access points may be limited due to wildlife resting and nesting locations. Pets are not allowed. Hunting is allowed. These islands are managed by the DNR Marine Resources Division. Contact 843-844-8822.
49. **Steven's Creek** (332/102 acres, McCormick/Edgefield Counties) – Steven's Creek Heritage Preserve is comprised of a north facing (and therefore moist) bluff that harbors 15 rare plant species. It is the only permanently protected site for the federally endangered Webster's salamander. A loop trail will guide the visitor through a mature hardwood forest typical of the Appalachian Mountains. Hunting is allowed. Contact 864-654-6738, Extension 15.
50. **Tillman Sand Ridge** (1,422 acres, Jasper County) – This preserve harbors the largest population of the State's endangered gopher tortoise. Regular controlled burns help to expand the longleaf pine/scrub oak plant community that is necessary for the tortoise to survive. Hunting is allowed. Contact 843-546-3226.

- 51. *Victoria Bluff*** (1,113 acres, Beaufort County) – Victoria Bluff Heritage Preserve is composed of the rare pine-saw palmetto flatwoods plant community. Dotted with small wet depressions, this property provides habitat for the rare pond spice. Fire breaks serve as potential hiking trails. Hunting is allowed. Contact 843-546-3226.
- 52. *Waccamaw River*** (5,387 acres, Horry County) – This preserve borders much of the Waccamaw River from Red Bluff to the North Carolina State line. The mature bottomland hardwood forests and white sand beaches provide habitat for rare species. A river guide is available. River camping and hunting are allowed on the preserve. Contact 843-546-3226.
- 53. *Wadakoe Mountain*** (37 acres, Pickens County) – Containing soils high in magnesium and calcium, this preserve provides habitat for nine rare plant species not commonly found in the Southern Appalachians. Contact 864-654-6738 Ext 15.
- 54. *Watson-Cooper*** (1,707 acres, Greenville County) – This preserve is part of the Mountain Bridge Wilderness and Recreation Area. It contains the only protected mountain bog habitat in South Carolina and supports several rare plant species. Backpacking, camping and hunting is allowed. Contact 864-654-6738 ext.15.
- 55. *Woods Bay*** (338/105/27 acres, Clarendon/Sumter/Florence Counties) – Several highly significant properties bordering Woods Bay State Park have been obtained to protect the entire Woods Bay. It ranks as the 5th most significant in South Carolina and much of the sand rim and adjacent land is not protected. SCPRT and DNR will continue efforts to protect a natural buffer around this bay. The park offers a visitors center, boardwalk, canoe trail, canoe rentals, and nature programs. Contact 843-659-4445.

Preserves Open Seasonally

The Heritage Trust Program has permanently protected six sandy shoals along our coast to maintain suitable nesting habitat for seabirds and shorebirds. Birds nesting in these small areas number in the thousands. Any disturbance during nesting will adversely affect nesting success. For that reason, these shoal areas are closed to public use from April 1 thru October 15, but may be viewed from boats during these months. Visitors may access these shoals during winter months. These shoals may disappear, reappear and move as they go through cycles of erosion and accretion. Pets are not allowed. For more information, call 843-546-3226.

- 56. *Bay Point Shoal*** (1 acre, Beaufort County) – This shoal is located about a half mile south of Bay Point Island and serves as an important seabird resting and nesting site.
- 57. *Bird Key-Stono*** (20 acres, Charleston County) – A small island in the mouth of the Stono River harboring one of the largest brown pelican rookeries on the east coast.
- 58. *Crab Bank*** (22 acres, Charleston County) – Seabird nesting at this sandy shoal was first recorded in 1979. In 1997, the site hosted the second largest seabird colony in South Carolina, with a total of 3,375 nests.

- 59. *Deveaux Bank*** (15 acres, Charleston County) – Deveaux Bank may be the most famous shorebird rookery in South Carolina, as it was first documented in the 1930's. This shoal has disappeared and reappeared several times due to storms and erosion.
- 60. *Joiner Bank*** (1 acre, Beaufort County) – Considered to be one of the most significant seabird nesting sites in Beaufort County, Joiner Bank provides habitat to large colonies of black skimmers, federally endangered piping plovers and other seabirds.
- 61. *North Santee Bar*** (1 acre, Georgetown County) – Located at the mouth of the North Santee River, this small shoal provides nesting and resting habitat for black skimmers, laughing gulls, least terns, piping plovers and other seabirds.

Preserve Visitation by Prearranged Tour Only

Public visitation to some Heritage Preserves is limited to pre-arranged guided tours because of legal limitations on access or to prevent the unauthorized collection of artifacts at archaeological sites. The following six preserves are limited to guided tours and a phone number to call for additional information and reservations is listed.

- 62. *Bear Branch*** (173 acres, Aiken County) – B.F. Landrum started making pottery here in 1848 and passed the tradition on to his son, who manufactured pottery here into the 1920's. The property contains an archaeological catalogue of the only true folk pottery in the Old Edgefield District. Contact 803-734-3753.
- 63. *Buzzard Island*** (1 acre, Charleston County) – This prehistoric shell ring, from the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Periods (3,000-5,000 BP), represents the earliest look at coastal dwellers in South Carolina. Contact 803-734-3753.
- 64. *Gopher Branch*** (11 acres, Aiken County) – This archaeological preserve includes Reverend John Landrum's home and his alkaline glaze stoneware pottery kiln. He is believed to be the founder of the alkaline glaze stoneware tradition in the Old Edgefield District. Contact 803-734-3753.
- 65. *Long Branch Bay*** (51 acres, Barnwell County) – This Carolina bay has been altered, but still harbors 4 rare plant species. Its interior is composed of an open grass/sedge meadow plant community that is intermittently flooded. Contact 803-755-2843.
- 66. *Nipper Creek*** (90 acres, Richland County) – This preserve permanently protects a portion of the oldest and most productive archaeological site in South Carolina. The property harbors remains of prehistoric cultures dating from 10,000 BC to AD 500. Contact 803-734-3753.
- 67. *Stoney Creek Battery*** (1 acre, Beaufort County) – The fortifications here were part of the Confederate southern coastal defenses constructed under the direction of General Robert E. Lee in 1861 and 1862. It is believed that the fortifications were not continuously manned; instead, a picket of one or more men would be periodically posted at Stoney Creek to warn of a Union advance into the area. Contact 803-734-3753.

68. *Tom Yawkey Wildlife Center* (18,086 acres, Georgetown County) – The Tom Yawkey Wildlife Center includes Cat Island, South Island, Sand Island, and North Island. This diverse complex of managed wetlands, tidal marshes, island beaches, maritime forests and pine flatwoods hosts a wide diversity of game and nongame species, including threatened and endangered species. Contact 843-546-6814.

Limited Access Facilities

Some Heritage Preserve properties have been recently acquired and do not yet have access facilities for the public. Others are difficult to access or contain habitat types that are available at existing preserves with access facilities. The following properties fall into this category

69. *Blackwell Bunched Arrowhead* (16 acres, Greenville County) – This small preserve, along with two registration agreements, protects the federally endangered bunched arrowhead plant species. The property is open to public visitation, but is difficult to access. The nearby Bunched Arrowhead Heritage Preserve is recommended as an alternate site for visitation.

70. *Fish Dam Ford* (138 acres, Chester County) – The property represents a Revolutionary War battle site where American forces defeated the British on November 7, 1782. It was one in a series of battles that turned the tide of the war and led to the British surrender at Yorktown, Virginia. Public access facilities will be constructed in the future.

TOTAL ACREAGE PROTECTED: 81,409
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For all preserves: The phone number listed (if any) is a field office that is manned sporadically. A message may be left there or call 803-734-3893 during business hours.

APPENDIX C. LIST OF SAMPLE GRANTS AND FUNDING SOURCES FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Funding for outdoor recreation projects and operations is often pieced together from diverse sources, including Federal appropriations, State funds, grants, and corporate and private donations. Outdoor recreation will increasingly rely on public-private partnerships and innovative cost-sharing and leveraging of limited funds. The following table lists some of the current finding sources that support outdoor recreation and related interests.

SOURCE	TYPE	PROGRAM/AREAS OF INTEREST	CONTACT INFORMATION
American Express	Corporate	Preservation of natural, cultural and built environment	http://home3.americanexpress.com/corp/gb/theses.asp
American Forest Foundation	Foundation	Project Learning Tree environmental education program funds "learning-by-doing" environmental neighborhood improvement projects	www.plt.org/cms/pages/21_22_18.html
American Hiking Society	Foundation	<i>National Trails Endowment</i> provides funding to grassroots organizations working to establish, protect, and maintain foot trails	www.americanhiking.org/alliance/fund.html
Asphalt Rubber Technology Service/SC DHEC and Clemson University	State	Recreational projects to include sports surfaces, sports infill systems, playgrounds, running tracks, walking trails, etc. that use recycled rubber coverings and materials	www.ces.clemson.edu/arts/application.html
Bikes Belong Coalition	Foundation	Develop bicycle facilities and encourage biking	www.bikesbelong.org/grants
Captain Planet Foundation	Foundation	Environmental projects for children and youth	www.captainplanetfdn.org
Coastal Community Foundation	Foundation	Multiple environmental and conservation programs in 8 coastal counties from Beaufort to Georgetown	www.ccfgives.org
Community Foundation of Greater Greenville	Foundation	Environment and multiple areas through donor advised funds	www.cfgg.com
Conservation Fund - <i>American Greenways Awards</i>	Foundation	Support planning and implementation of community greenways	www.conservtaionfund.org
Environmental Protection Agency - <i>Environmental Education Grants</i>	Federal	Environmental education projects to enhance the public's awareness, knowledge, and skills to make informed and responsible decisions that affect environmental quality	www.epa.gov/ogd/grants/information.htm
Fish America Foundation/ American Sportfishing Assoc	Association	Projects that enhance fish populations, restore habitat, improve water quality and advance fisheries research	www.fishamerica.org/grants/index.html
Foundation for Boating Safety and Clean Water	Foundation	Improve boating environment through education and outreach - <i>Clean Water Grants</i> and <i>Boating Safety Grants</i>	www.boatus.com/foundation/Grants/index.htm

SOURCE	TYPE	PROGRAM/AREAS OF INTEREST	CONTACT INFORMATION
Fund for Wild Nature	Foundation	<i>Environmental Action Grants</i> support campaigns to save and restore native species and wild ecosystems, including actions to defend wilderness and biological diversity	www.fundwildnature.org/index.html
Future Fisherman Foundation - National Fishing and Boating Education Grants	Foundation	Funds physical education teachers in K-12 schools to incorporate fishing/ boating activities into the broader school curriculum	http://futurefisherman.org/programs/pegan ts.php
Gaylord and Dorothy Donnelly Foundation	Foundation	Environmental initiatives in the SC Lowcountry region	www.gddf.org
General Mills – <i>Champions for Healthy Kids Grants</i>	Corporate	Projects that encourage enhanced nutrition and physical activity for young people	www.generalmills.com/corporate/commitment/champions.aspx
Home Depot	Corporate	Community Trees grant program supports efforts incorporate the strategic use of trees and landscape into community development plans	www.homedepotfoundation.org/support_trees_apply.html
J. Paul Getty Trust	Foundation	<i>Architectural Conservation Grants</i> support organizations in preserving buildings, sites, and designed landscapes of outstanding architectural, historical, and cultural significance	www.getty.edu/grants/
Lowcountry Conservation Loan Fund	Community Foundation Fund	Low-cost, interim financing to pre-approved non-profit conservation organizations to protect lands with significant ecological, wildlife, scenic and recreational value	www.ccfgives.org/funding_apply.html
Lowe's	Corporate	Toolbox for Education program funds school-based projects that can include outdoor classroom and nature trail projects	www.toolboxforeducation.com/
Mary Flagler Cary Charitable Trust	Foundation	Supports collaborative efforts to protect barrier islands, estuaries and coastal wetlands and forests at selected sites along the Atlantic coastline from Maryland to South Carolina	www.carytrust.org
Merck Family Fund	Foundation	Funds restoration and protection of the natural environment; strengthening the social fabric and physical landscape of the urban community with focus on Southern Appalachian ecosystems and southeastern wetlands and coastal forests	www.merckff.org
Mott Foundation	Foundation	Projects that advance the conservation and restoration of freshwater ecosystems in North America, with emphasis on the Great Lakes and southeastern US	www.mott.org/Home/about/programs/environment/ecosystems.aspx
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Corporate and Foundation	<i>Five-Star Restoration Challenge Grant</i> Funds diverse local partnerships for wetland, riparian, and coastal habitat restoration	www.nfwf.org

SOURCE	TYPE	PROGRAM/AREAS OF INTEREST	CONTACT INFORMATION
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation/Wal-Mart	Corporate and Foundation	<i>Land Conservation Grants</i> provide for projects that conserve important habitat for fish, wildlife, and plants through acquisition of interest in real property	www.nfwf.org/programs/acresforamerica/rfp.cfm
National Park Service	Federal	<i>American Battlefield Protection Program</i> promotes the identification, preservation and interpretation of significant historic battlefield land or historic sites associated with wars on American soil	www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/
National Park Service	Federal	<i>Rivers and Trails Program</i> works with community groups and local, State, and Federal government agencies to conserve rivers, preserve open space, and develop trails and greenways through technical assistance	www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/whowear_e/wwa_who_we_are.htm
National Park Service	Federal	<i>Challenge Cost-Share Program</i> supports participation of communities, local agencies, and organizations to preserve natural, recreational, and cultural resources on NPS lands – including resource management, resource inventory and monitoring, scientific research, interpretive exhibit enhancement, historic site restoration, trail segment reconstruction, stabilization, rehabilitation, and trail safety improvements	www.nps.gov/chal/sp/jchalapp.htm
National Science Foundation	Federal	Formal and informal environmental education projects that develop and implement informal learning experiences designed to increase interest, engagement, and understanding of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics by individuals of all ages and backgrounds	www.nsf.gov
National Trust for Historic Preservation	Foundation	<i>Johanna Favrot Fund</i> awards matching grants to non-profit organizations and public agencies grants for projects that contribute to preservation or recapture an authentic sense of place	www.nationaltrust.org/funding/nonprofit.html#funds
National Trust for Historic Preservation	Foundation	<i>Preservation Services Fund</i> grants support for preservation planning and education efforts	www.nationaltrust.org/help/grants.html
Robert Wood Johnson	Foundation	Various <i>Active Living</i> programs to support community recreation and physical activity	www.rwjf.org
SC Conservation Bank	State	Supports outright purchase of a property or the acquisition of an easement to protect a property for conservation or historic preservation purposes	http://sccbanc.sc.gov
SC Department of Archives & History	State	<i>Historic Preservation Grant</i> program for survey and planning and stabilization efforts	www.state.sc.us/scdah/fedbro.htm

SOURCE	TYPE	PROGRAM/AREAS OF INTEREST	CONTACT INFORMATION
SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism	State	<i>Tourism Partnership Fund</i> (TPF) grants provide financial assistance to qualified partners for tourism marketing initiatives that attract visitors to and encourage visitor spending in South Carolina	www.scprt.com/our-partners/grants/tmpp.aspx
SCPRT	State	<i>Parks and Recreation Development</i> (PARD) Grants are for local government or special purposes district entities within each county which provide recreational opportunities	www.scprt.com/our-partners/grants/pard.aspx
SCPRT	Federal	<i>Recreational Trails Program</i> (RTP) Grants are used to build or improve trails across South Carolina for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail use	www.scprt.com/our-partners/grants/trails.aspx
SCPRT	Federal	<i>Heritage Corridor Development Grants</i> assist in developing, implementing, and maintaining a successful heritage tourism attraction or program that benefits residents and attracts visitors to the area	www.scprt.com/our-partners/grants/heritagegrant.aspx
SCPRT	State	<i>Recreation Land Trust</i> (RELT) Fund supports acquisition of property for public recreation	www.scprt.com/our-partners/grants/relt.aspx
SCPRT	Federal	<i>Land & Water Conservation Fund</i> (LCWF) Grants support acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas for public use	www.scprt.com/our-partners/grants/lwcf.aspx
SCPRT	State	<i>Product Development Grant</i> provides funding for the construction of specific projects that are well planned and meet the tourism development goals	www.scprt.com/our-partners/grants/pdgp.aspx
SC Department of Transportation	Federal	<i>Transportation Enhancement Grants</i> enhance the transportation experience and include acquisition of scenic or historic sites; historic preservation; rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation properties; archaeological research/planning; scenic or historic highway programs; establishment of transportation museums; landscaping and streetscape improvements	www.dot.state.sc.us/community/tep.html
SC Forestry Commission	State	<i>Community Forestry Grants</i> support inventories, training and continuing education, ordinance development, planting and other related activities to improve public tree planting, protection and maintenance	www.state.sc.us/forest/urban
US Fish and Wildlife Service	Federal	<i>US Standard Grants Program</i> is a competitive, matching grants program that supports public-private partnerships in acquisition, establishment, enhancement and restoration of wetlands and wetland-associated uplands	www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/Grants/NAWCA/Standard/US/index.shtm

SOURCE	TYPE	PROGRAM/AREAS OF INTEREST	CONTACT INFORMATION
USFWS	Federal	<i>Private Stewardship Grants</i> provide assistance on a competitive basis to private individuals and groups engaged in private, voluntary conservation efforts that benefit species listed or proposed as endangered or threatened	www.fws.gov/endangered/grants/private_stewardship/index.html
US Golf Association	Association	Introduces the game of golf to disadvantaged students	www.usga.org/aboutus/foundation/grants/grants.html
US Soccer Foundation	Foundation	Enhance and grow the sport of soccer through field improvements, program development, and building new fields	www.ussoccerfoundation.org/
Waccamaw Community Foundation	Foundation	Multiple project areas in Horry and Georgetown Counties	www.waccamawcf.org
Wild Birds Unlimited/ National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Corporate and Federal	<i>Pathways to Nature Conservation Fund</i> supports projects such as boardwalks, viewing platforms and blinds, education, interactive exhibits located within the National Wildlife Refuge System	www.pathwaystonature.com
Wildlife Forever	Foundation	<i>Challenge Grants</i> target habitat restoration and acquisition, research and management, and educational projects	www.wildlifeforever.org/grants/overview.aspx
1772 Foundation	Foundation	Preservation and enhancement of American historical entities, with particular interest in farming, industrial development, transportation and unusual historical buildings	www.1772foundation.org

APPENDIX D. Summary of Federal Legislation Requiring Outdoor Recreation Planning Coordination

LEGISLATION	PURPOSE
Federal Outdoor Recreation Coordination Act (PL 88-29)	Provides for coordination of Federal activities related to outdoor recreation, and for developing a nationwide outdoor recreation plan. The Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to formulate and maintain a comprehensive nationwide outdoor recreation plan, taking into consideration the plans of the various Federal agencies, states, and their political subdivisions.
Federal Water Project Recreation Act (PL 89-72)	Provides uniform policies with respect to recreation, fish and wildlife benefits, and costs of Federal multi-purpose water resource projects. The Act requires the Secretary of the Interior to report on the extent to which proposed recreation and fish and wildlife development conforms to and is in accord with the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.
Water Resources Planning Act (PL 89-80)	Provides financial assistance to the states in order to increase state participation in coordinated planning of water and related land resources. The Act requires full coordination between comprehensive water resources planning and the SCORP for approval by the Water Resources Council.
National Historic Preservation Act (PL 89-665)	Establishes a program for the preservation of historic properties. The Act provides that no grant may be made under its provisions unless the application is in accordance with the statewide historic preservation plan which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior after considering its relationship to the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (PL 90-542)	Implements the policy of preserving selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition. The Act requires the Secretary of the Interior to encourage states to consider the needs and opportunities for establishing state and local wild, scenic and recreational river areas when developing their State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.
National Trails System Act (PL 90-543)	Institutes a national system of recreation and scenic trails. It prescribes the methods and standards by which components may be added to the system. The Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to encourage states to consider need and opportunities for establishing park, forest and other recreation trails on lands owned or administered by states and recreation trails on lands in or near urban areas in their State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans.
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (PL 75-210)	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish financial assistance in carrying out plans for works of improvement for land conservation and utilization. It requires that such public works which provide for water-based fish and wildlife or recreational development shall be consistent with State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans.
Emergency Wetlands Act of 1986 (PL 99-645)	Requires that the SCORP contains a wetlands priority component consistent with Section 303 of the Act, including consideration of wetlands protection needs and problems consistent with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan and a listing of wetland types, if any, which should receive priority for acquisition. Evidence of coordination and consultation with the state agency primarily responsible for wetlands planning is also required.

(Source: *L&WCF Grants Manual*, Chapter 630.1, Attachment A.)

APPENDIX E. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC WORKSHOPS AND COMMENTS

A series of public workshops were held throughout the State in October and November of 2007 to include the Pee Dee, Lower Savannah, Lowcountry, Upstate and Midlands regions. Workshops were held in rural and urban locations with afternoon and evening meeting times to encourage greater participation and access among diverse populations. Participants received an orientation to the SCORP purpose and planning process, an overview of State recreational preference survey results, and a summary of recreation trends. Participants were invited to share their priority issues and concerns relative to outdoor recreation in the State and then to rank these identified issues in order of priority. Residents and stakeholders who were unable to attend one of these five regional workshops were encouraged to submit their concerns and issues electronically via e-mail or regular mail. The priority issues identified and ranked at each regional workshop are listed, along with comments that were received by SCPRT through e-mail and mail.

A draft of the 2008 SCORP was posted for public review on the SCPRT website from February 26, 2008 until March 26, 2008. A summary of the issues provided during the comment period are provided in this Appendix.

**PEE DEE REGIONAL WORKSHOP
OCTOBER 29, 2007 7:00 PM**

The workshop was held in the Library of the Town of Lamar in Darlington County.

Prioritized Issues

- Increased funding for local recreation projects that serve rural communities. Incentives for leveraging resources with State and local funds accompanied by funding criteria that help level the playing field for rural communities (29 points).
- Development of smaller, community-based facilities, especially for rural communities, to provide easier access. Regional “super-centers” are nice, but not as accessible to rural residents who would like local playgrounds and ball fields (17 points).
- Development of more horse trails and facilities statewide to include camping facilities that accommodate campers/rigs and have water, bathhouse access (12 points).
- Strengthen education and awareness effort for local recreational leagues to enhance sustainability and continuity. Rural community programs are heavily volunteer-based and are frequently challenged with building programs and reliable access to facilities on a year-to-year basis (7 points).
- Greater respect for recreation and awareness of the benefits of community-based recreation among residents, local officials, and legislators (6 points).
- Accessibility for special needs populations – i.e., aging, disabilities – to accommodate the increased need for walkers, wheelchairs and other mobility issues (4 points).
- Maintain hunting access and do not reduce hunting areas (3 points).
- Address comprehensive recreational needs of smaller communities through planning, coordination and funding (0 points).
- Increase availability of bicycle trails and linkage to rural communities (0 points).

**LOWCOUNTRY REGIONAL WORKSHOP
OCTOBER 30, 2007 3:00 PM**

The workshop was held at Wannamaker County Park in North Charleston in Charleston County.

- Need to balance recreational activity popularity with environmental impacts and use conflicts that arise over concerns such as safety and noise (8 points).
- Do not cut funding for recreation programs (5 points).

- Need dog parks to accommodate trails, shows, agility courses, and other dog/owner activities (3 points).
- Greater connectivity among trails. New trails should be developed with connectivity in mind and incentives should be tied in part to trail connectivity (3 points).
- Encourage outdoor recreation to reduce obesity (3 points).
- Plan for aging population and changing user recreational needs to include access and surfacing for trails (3 points).
- Need for coordinated local recreation planning at the city and county levels (2 points).
- Explore privatization of some recreational activities and facilities such as motorized recreation (2 points).
- Acquisition of new lands for future recreational use with a focus on former timber and paper company lands and rail lines (1 point).
- Encourage green development practices by private developers through financial and regulatory incentives (0 points).
- Greater access to aquatic facilities. Existing facilities are often overcrowded or are inaccessible at popular times due to swimming leagues (0 points).
- Trail heads should be upgraded to include safe parking facilities, call boxes, and markers and signage (0 points).
- Need additional public boat landings (0 points).
- Need more canoe/kayak access and trails (0 points).
- Encourage the protection of unique natural features, particularly through the use of conservation districts (0 points).

**LOWER SAVANNAH REGIONAL WORKSHOP
NOVEMBER 5, 2007 7:00 PM**

The workshop was held at Barnwell State Park near the Town of Blackville in Barnwell County.

- Greater minority awareness of recreational opportunities, especially State facilities and parks. Outreach efforts, including K-12 involvement, may help to address underutilization by minority populations (6 points).
- The Broad River should be preserved for flat water uses such as rowing and other smaller and non-motorized boats. The section from Parr Reservoir to the Columbia Canal is particularly suited for this type of activity (5 points).
- Swimming instruction for youth and adults to reduce apprehension about water activities and increase safety (2 points).
- More attention to accessibility to recreational resources, particularly with growing number of aging residents and individuals with disabilities (1 point).
- Need development of rowing facilities statewide to take advantage of the year-round favorable climate and the potential to attract tourists and teams to State events and training facilities. There is untapped potential for growth in youth participation. Adequate rowing facilities would include a boat house, low dock, flat water, and restricted motorized boating. (1 point).
- Boating safety is a growing need with increased crowding on water resources and a lack of training among users (0 points).
- Availability of walking and biking trails and connectivity between trails and to housing, schools, shopping and employment areas (0 points).
- The State should build upon its diverse resource base to enhance existing facilities and expand to new areas (0 points).

**UPSTATE REGIONAL WORKSHOP
NOVEMBER 6, 2007 3:00 PM**

The workshop was held at the Conference Center of the Appalachian Regional Council of Governments in the City of Greenville in Greenville County.

- Need more equine trails and more mileage on existing trails, with enhanced trailhead development in the form of parking and signage. Camping facilities also need upgrades to include more room, bath house, and water. A new statewide trails guide in print or electronic format would be helpful to in-state residents and visitors. Greater organization of trail crews could leverage area saddle clubs with State supervision to maintain and improve trails (26 points).
 - Participants also noted that T. Ed Garrison facility is underused by saddle clubs
 - Lee State Park has a nice trail but too short – would be a great site if trail could be lengthened
 - Georgia has several good models for equine recreation facilities
 - Potential partnership with Parsons Mountain and Hamilton Branch
 - Twin Lakes should allow horses in off-season as Croft does
 - McCalla should reopen for equestrian use
- Concern over funding levels. Maintaining current funding levels is actually a *decrease* given increased demand by more users and increased maintenance, construction and operational costs (14 points).
- Connectivity of trails and bikeways needs to be multi-county in scope and tied in with greenways planning, as well as transportation and economic development planning. Incentives should also be available to encourage this approach (11 points).
- Need water at the Brickhouse in the Sumter National Forest. Lack of water severely limits use by equestrians and hikers. There is also a need to delineate equestrian and hunter uses of the Forest during hunting season (11 points).
- Public/private partnership should be explored and encouraged for new recreational facilities to include matching resources for grants and sponsorships by companies with recreational products and consumers. Such partnerships may be appropriate for equestrian facilities and other specialized activities with a distinct user base (8 points).
- Need to expand and ensure recreational opportunities for special needs populations to include playground and other facilities to meet the needs of disabled persons of all ages (6 points).
- Need more pocket parks to reduce load on major facilities and provide recreational access closer to home and access to those with lower incomes and limited transportation options (5 points).
- Expand eco-tourism efforts to include K-12 linkages in the form of outdoor education, curriculum design and career awareness (5 points).

- Need a single-point-of-contact such as a *State Trails Coordinator* to ensure trail design and construction is carried out in compliance with State and Federal standards and to coordinate connectivity (4 points).
- Explore additional recreational access to Heritage Trust Lands (4 points).
- Need a comprehensive list of resources statewide by region and type of use for use by State residents and visitors. Greenville County has developed a successful countywide guide available on-line (1 point).
- Trail development and planning should be coordinated with land use patterns in mind, including new residential development (1 point).
- Greater awareness among local governments of the requirements for and challenges of using volunteers in recreation (0 points).

**MIDLANDS REGIONAL WORKSHOP
NOVEMBER 15, 2007 7:00 PM**

The workshop was held at the Central Midlands Council of Governments in the City of Columbia in Richland County.

- More land set-aside for green space to address the future need to accommodate population increases. Acquisition and advance planning needs to start now. Local governments should play an expanded role in this effort (15 points).
- Need longer horse trails and increased connectivity between trails, as well as improved equestrian access for persons with disabilities. Also need upgraded and expanded camping facilities to allow for larger rigs (11 points).
- Need upgrades at put-in/take-out points for paddlers to include trash collection. Also need additional access points throughout the State. Explore the use of the motorized watercraft tax proceeds for use in non-motorized watercraft access needs (7 points).
- Develop regional facilities and sites for greater impact and employ regional planning to accommodate diversity of recreational uses and access within a region. Encourage interagency coordination to achieve this (6 points).
- More protected access to land and water resources from the mountains to the beachfront (6 points).
- Need for more community-based recreational facilities to include ball fields, etc. (5 points).
- Need more funding for smaller, rural communities to support construction and maintenance of basic recreational facilities. These communities need access to additional funding sources (3 points).
- Greater awareness and involvement by the public in shoreline protection and planning for Federally-regulated water bodies such as Lake Murray. Efforts should be made to dedicate more of the waterfront lands to public recreational use (3 points).
- Continued planning for the young sector of the population with the goals of increasing recreational activity, addressing generational conflicts, and providing balanced recreational opportunities (2 points).
- Greater education and awareness among recreational user groups to avoid undue conflict and increase safety – such as equestrians and hunters (2 points).
- Encourage connectivity of public lands and green space (2 points).
- Increase State and county emphasis on rail to trail conversion and acquisition. Encourage partnerships and address barriers (2 points).

- Provide more secluded campsites for all users and balance primitive sites with sites that have more amenities (1 point).
- Greater State involvement in battlefield preservation (0 points).
- Facilities to accommodate “new” and emerging sports in the area such as lacrosse, rowing, etc. (0 points).

<p style="text-align:center">SUMMARY OF COMMENTS SUBMITTED VIA MAIL AND E-MAIL OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 2007</p>

The following issues and needs were submitted via mail and e-mail to SCPRT during the public comment period. These are listed in the order received with no prioritization.

- Encourage collaboration with public schools on outdoor/environmental education teaching and learning at park and school sites. Work with K-12 educators to create site activities and lesson plans that make connections to natural and social systems and integrate the core subjects of math, science, social studies, and English/Language Arts. Provide professional development for teachers on how to teach in the outdoors along with class management techniques in outdoor settings.
- State assistance for local and state parks should be recurring. Maintenance is a growing issue at many state parks where facilities are deteriorating. The State Legislature must commit at a higher level of support for maintenance and equipment.
- An aggressive and comprehensive conservation plan that includes a timeline with acreage goals is needed to preserve additional natural resources.
- South Carolina needs a comprehensive network of paths and routes for walking and cycling. Planners should require pathways in the design of new developments and find ways to retrofit them in existing cities.
- Recreational and competitive disc golf facilities can attract players from across the State, providing an economic benefit to local businesses. One possible site is the Pickett-Thomas Site/Goodale State Park in Camden.
- Equestrians in South Carolina desire more in-state facilities and trails. Many equestrians travel out-of-state to access facilities in neighboring Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee.
- Include equestrian trails in the statewide trail system and include equestrian access for state parks. Design trails to link parks and complete the SC/NC trail connecting Kings Mountain State Park and Crowder's Mountain Park. Add equestrian trails to the proposed Thread Trail. Also consider Andrew Jackson State Park for equestrian trails.
- Support a comprehensive statewide network of public trails for equestrian, hiking, biking and other non-motorized uses. A standard of one mile of trail per 500 persons was suggested.
- Park land initiative should be launched to acquire park land throughout the State and provide local funding to support a minimum acreage goal based on projected growth in each county. Park land should be defined as land for public use and should not include private clubs, homeowner association lands, SCDNR lands or wilderness areas which are not open for non-motorized uses. Only protected open space should be counted in inventories.

- Additional river and water trails are needed, along with more access points for canoeing and kayaking. These resources should be publicized.
- Identify Revolutionary War Trails for protection and provide appropriate signage.
- Fund sharing should be encouraged by the State with consideration to development grants for small businesses to offer public recreation.
- Encourage scheduled releases from certain dams such as Lake Murray to encourage whitewater paddling and to promote tourism.
- Provide more rock climbing access points.
- Encourage greater public and user group participation in the recreation planning process through a comprehensive notification process, additional meetings, news releases, and public service ads.

**SUMMARY OF COMMENTS SUBMITTED VIA MAIL AND E-MAIL
2008 DRAFT SCORP REVIEW PERIOD FROM 2/26/08 TO 3/26/2008**

The following issues and needs were submitted via mail and e-mail to SCPRT during the thirty-day 2008 SCORP review period. These comments are summarized and listed in the order received with no prioritization.

- Create longer bicycle route opportunities in the State. Cyclists seek longer trail opportunities offering multi-day rides with an origin and destination of interest. Such routes can attract tourists looking for an outdoor adventure in South Carolina. Examples include the Katy Trail (Missouri), the Continental Divide Trail, the New River Trail, and the combined Allegheny Mountain Trail and C&O Trails that allow cyclists to ride from Pittsburgh to Washington, DC. The Palmetto Trail offers such an opportunity, but cross-state use is restricted by the interposition of several segments that do not permit mountain bike traffic.
- Maximize the use of available abandoned rail lines for trails in South Carolina. Use of rail lines may generate additional, environmentally-friendly commuting possibilities.
- Explore the development of disc golf opportunities statewide that offer a low cost, low impact activity that can be enjoyed by a diverse population in terms of age, gender and income level. The activity requires little to no cost for participants and can meet a recreational niche for youth in particular. Disc golf facilities and courses can attract leagues and tournaments to the State. Goodale State Park in Kershaw County offers potential for an accessible, centrally-located disc golf course development.
- Encourage the development of greenways in communities of all sizes throughout the State as a tool to protect open space and create recreational opportunities such as walking and biking and access to rivers and other waterways.
- Use greenways as an opportunity to provide non-vehicular connections between existing recreational resources, residential areas, and commercial and cultural facilities, which helps to reduce vehicular emission and improve air quality.
- Promote the incorporation of greenways in neighborhood and community revitalization, providing non-vehicular connections to commercial areas and public markets as well as natural, historic and cultural resources.

APPENDIX F. 2002 SCORP ACCOMPLISHMENTS

There have been notable accomplishments in addressing the eleven priority outdoor recreation issues identified in the 2002 SCORP over the last five years. These activities are summarized under each issue and show significant gains in the areas of land protection and acquisition, expansion of trails, partnership development, and the implementation of existing plans. Although listed only once, many of these accomplishments impacted and advanced multiple priority issues.

<p><i>Issue 1: Protect significant lands for natural and cultural resources allowing public recreational use.</i></p>
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- Since its inception in 2004, the SC Conservation Bank provided grant funding in excess of \$70.7 million for the conservation of more than 134,000 acres of land, including more than 124,000 acres of forests and wetlands.
- SCPRT successfully applied for Conservation Bank funding to protect a recreational trail corridor in the Mountain Bridge.
- SCDNR worked with the Catawba Valley Land Trust (KVLV), SCPRT and the SC Forestry Commission to acquire the 1,049-acre Landsford Forest Legacy Tract, which enabled the provision of new recreational public lands around Landsford Canal State Park.
- SCPRT, SCDNR, and other organizations actively participated on the Duke Energy Catawba-Wateree hydro re-licensing stakeholder team to protect natural and historic resources in the Great Falls area and areas along the Catawba River Corridor. The Great Falls Nature Based Tourism Implementation Team worked toward the protection of lands around Great Falls, implementing trail projects, historic building acquisition, and other projects. SCDNR, KVLV, SCPRT, and others cooperated with Duke Energy and Crescent Resources to acquire the 1,540-acre Heritage Tract near the Town of Great Falls; the 1,878-acre McDowell Creek property; an additional 203 acres at Great Falls; and 161 acres of conservation easements along Fishing Creek and Camp Creek. An agreement was also reached that will establish a new 983-acre state park on the islands at Great Falls, 800 acres of Lake Wateree recreation lands, and a number of river and lake access areas.
- KVLV, SCDNR, SCPRT, the Catawba Regional Council of Governments, the SC Department of Commerce, and many other organizations worked with the Great Falls Nature Based Tourism Implementation Team to protect lands around Great Falls, the implementation of trail projects, acquisition of historic building, and other related projects.
- SCPRT redeveloped the Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site to significantly enhance the interpretation of cultural resources.
- Blackstock Battlefield, a significant 107-acre Revolutionary War battlefield site, was acquired by SCPRT. Additional facilities were added to the Musgrove Mill State Historic Site to interpret the importance of the Revolutionary War site and were opened to the public.

- SCDNR continued to work with partners through the Heritage Trust and Focus Area programs to protect significant habitat along river corridors and throughout the State.
- Since 2002, 2,839 additional acres have been purchased and dedicated as Heritage Preserves by SCDNR. In addition, 47,509 acres of undedicated land were purchased through the Heritage Land Trust Fund as part of the DNR habitat protection efforts.
- SCDNR and SCPRT, through funding provided by the SC Conservation Bank and other public and private partners, protected the 440-acre Stumphouse Mountain property, including the Stumphouse Tunnel and Isaqueena Falls.
- SCDNR designated two new State Scenic Rivers – the Great Pee Dee from Highway 378 to Winyah Bay in 2002 and the Little Pee Dee in Dillon County in 2005. In addition, two rivers are currently being evaluated for scenic river designation in 2008 – the Lower Lynches River from the Lynches River County Park to the Great Pee Dee River and the Catawba River from the Lake Wylie Dam to Highway 9.
- In November 2003, the Congaree Swamp National Monument was designated as Congaree National Park, becoming the first National Park in South Carolina. As part of the designation, the Park was expanded by more than 4,500 acres to include lands at the confluence of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers.
- Congaree National Park and other NPS units in South Carolina continued to seek operational and lands acquisition funding increases to provide expanded opportunities for resource protection and visitor experiences.
- The National Park Service continued protection and interpretation of cultural and historic resources on their sites throughout the State.
- Congaree National Park acquired more than 2,394 additional acres at the confluence of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers in 2006.
- In 2006, SC Governor Mark Sanford designated the portion of Cedar Creek that flows through Congaree National Park as South Carolina’s only *Outstanding National Resource Waters*.
- Congaree National Park, in partnership with a number of other historic sites in Lower Richland County and as a part of the Lower Richland Heritage Corridor, promoted heritage-based tourism through special events and marketing in Lower Richland County.
- Since 2002, the Beaufort County Rural and Critical Land Preservation Program preserved nearly 10,134 acres of land.
- Since its inception in June 2006, the Charleston County Greenbelt Bank has provided \$12 million in funding for the preservation of 19 projects totaling more than 4,113 acres.
- The Richland County Conservation Commission awarded grants for 15 projects, including the protection of 3 tracts totaling 109 acres located in the northwestern and northeastern areas of the County. The Commission also began development of a trails plan that will

connect parks and green space, in partnership with local governments, neighborhood groups and other non-profit organizations.

- York County Forever preserved more than 6,208 acres of land since 2002.
- In December of 2007, the Central Midlands COG Board approved a concept document entitled *Keeping it Green in the Midlands* that outlines a vision for assembling a network of open spaces within the region. The resulting document has been disseminated to elected officials, planners, environmental groups and other interested parties within the region, to encourage Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry and Richland Counties to integrate open space preservation into their local planning efforts.
- The ACE Basin Task Force continued to seek protection of approximately 350,000 acres of wetlands and uplands in the lower drainage region of the Ashepoo, Combahee, and Edisto Rivers. To date, more than 150,000 acres have been protected through purchase, donation, and conservation easements. SCPRT also worked with SCDNR and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to establish an education center at Edisto Beach State Park.
- According to the Land Trust Alliance's *2005 National Land Trust Census Report*, more than 176,460 acres of land were protected by private local and state land trusts in South Carolina during 2005, resulting in a ranking of 17th nationwide in terms of protected acreage.
- Private groups such as local and regional land trusts, the SC Wildlife Federation, the Coastal Conservation League, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, Quail Unlimited, National Wild Turkey Federation, and the SC Waterfowl Association worked together and with public agencies and landowners to conserve natural resources and improve habitat in the State.

Issue 2: Manage and expand trail resources for walking, jogging/running, bicycling, off-road vehicle riding, skating, hiking, horse riding, and canoeing/kayaking.

Land Trails

- SCPRT, along with the Palmetto Conservation Foundation (PCF), began plans to construct a portion of the Palmetto Trail through the Croft State Natural Area.
- SCPRT partnered with the Palmetto Conservation Foundation to build the Table Rock Passage of the Palmetto Trail, a 12.5 mile section that connects Table Rock State Park, Wesleyan Camp and the Jocassee Gorges.
- SCPRT partnered with the Palmetto Conservation Foundation and the US Forest Service to successfully complete a 3.2 mile section of the Palmetto Trail for mountain biking and hiking that connects the Oconee Station Falls to Oconee State Park, passing through the Sumter National Forest.
- SCPRT upgraded trails in the Mountain Bridge Wilderness Area, including the construction of a viewing platform and a much needed foot bridge in Jones Gap.

- SCPRT successfully obtained RTP funds to build a trail connecting Kings Mountain State Park and Kings Mountain National Military Park to Crowders Mountain State Park in North Carolina. The project is currently underway.
- SCPRT assumed management responsibilities for recreational resources at the 7,000-acre H. Cooper Black Field Trial and Recreation Area in Chesterfield County, including 20 miles of equestrian trails, stalls and camping as well as recreational field trial services.
- SCPRT continued to make more trails accessible to physically challenged trail users through surface improvements of trails at Hunting Island State Park (Salt Marsh Boardwalk), Edisto Beach State Park (Spanish Mount and Maritime Forest Trails) and at Landsford Canal State Park (trail and viewing platform for Rocky Shoals Spider Lilies).
- SCPRT constructed a new accessible boardwalk at Lee State Natural Area that ties in with the environmental education center and significantly enhances *Discover Carolina* school programming efforts provided at the Park.
- In 2007, the Palmetto Conservation Foundation developed and hosted a series of trail construction and management workshops to provide training for trail enthusiasts in South Carolina.
- SCPRT and other groups continued heritage tourism efforts to preserve and promote the State's cultural and historical treasures, including the development of the South Carolina Heritage Corridor, the Cradle of Democracy, Carolinas Backcountry (Revolutionary War), the Tobacco Trail, and the Cotton Trail.
- The preservation of Revolutionary War battlefields continued to be a high priority for the Palmetto Conservation Foundation. PCF transferred more than 107 acres at the site of the Battle of Blackstocks and 39 acres at Musgrove Mill to SCPRT in 2005. In 2007, PCF conveyed 33 acres adjacent to the Star Fort in Ninety Six to the National Park Service. PCF also acquired significant acreage at the core of the Camden Battlefield – 316 acres in 2002 and an additional 161 acres in 2007, which includes more than 3 miles of public hiking trails.
- The Palmetto Conservation Foundation partnered with Federal and State agencies, local governments, private foundations, corporations and private landowners to extend the Palmetto Trail to 275 miles by December 2007. In addition to sections already noted in this Appendix, the following sections were added:
 - 6.6 mile Poinsett Reservoir Passage connecting to the Blue Wall Passage;
 - 5 mile Hub City Connector, including access to the SC School for the Deaf and Blind, Liberty Trail, Mary Black Rail Trail, and the Chinquapin Greenway;
 - 2 mile Blackstock Passage;
 - 24 mile Enoree passage connecting to the 14 mile Sumter passage to create a 36 mile trail through the Sumter National Forest;
 - 7.3 mile Wateree Passage, connecting to the High Hills of Santee Passage at Poinsett State Park and completing a 162 mile stretch of the Palmetto Trail from the Wateree River to the Intracoastal Waterway; and

- 7.2 mile Awendaw Passage, connecting Swamp Fox Passage with the Intracoastal Waterway and the eastern terminus of the Palmetto Trail.
- Preliminary discussions began on the development of the Savannah River Valley Trail, which included the participation of the Palmetto Conservation Foundation.
- Through hydro re-licensing processes and project reviews, SCDNR, SCPRT, and other stakeholders continued to encourage utility companies to conserve open spaces on lakes and rivers associated with hydropower projects.
- Congaree National Park continued to maintain its 2.4 mile, ADA-accessible boardwalk loop for Park visitors.
- Congaree National Park continued to expand its foot trail system by maintaining existing trails and adding length to trails.
- Numerous local and regional recreation organizations such as the City of Rock Hill, the Greenville County Recreation Commission, the Irmo-Chapin Recreation Commission (Saluda Shoals Park) and the River Alliance constructed and expanded trails and trail systems, while other local jurisdictions such as Richland County began development of area-wide trail plans.
- The Palmetto Conservation Foundation worked with agencies, local governments, private foundations, corporations and private landowners to advocate for better walking, skating and bicycling infrastructure statewide, both as part of the extension and completion of the Palmetto Trail and through other unrelated projects such as greenway and trail plans.

Water Trails

- The Catawba River Implementation Committee worked to pursue additional River access points. Projects completed include the paddle-craft landing at River Park in Rock Hill and improvements to the Fort Mill Landing on the Catawba River. Catawba-Wateree re-licensing participants reached agreements that will add new paddling access points at the Catawba Reservation and Landsford Canal State Park, as well as new whitewater opportunities at Great Falls.
- Friends of the Edisto, in partnership with the Palmetto Conservation Foundation, established the North Fork Blueway on the North Fork Edisto River.
- The Berkeley Conservation District and other partners developed Berkeley County Blueways, a system of 23 water trails totaling more than 175 miles. The project includes the development of maps, a website, establishment of new access points, and improvements to existing access points.
- SCDNR continued development of a canoe trail at Congaree Creek Heritage Preserve with access sites established at 12th Street and Old State Road and another access planned for the Highway 321 crossing.
- SCDNR and the Lynches Scenic River Advisory Council received an RTP grant to develop a river trail guide from Lee State Park to Lynches River County Park.

- SCDNR designated two new *South Carolina Scenic Rivers* – the Great Pee Dee from Highway 378 to Winyah Bay in 2002 and the Little Pee Dee in Dillon County in 2005. In addition, two rivers are currently being evaluated for scenic river designation in 2008 – the Lower Lynches River from the Lynches River County Park to the Great Pee Dee River and the Catawba River from the Lake Wylie Dam to Highway 9.
- American Rivers, Congaree National Park, SCDNR, the River Alliance, Friends of the Congaree, and other partners began development of the Congaree River Blue Trail from Gervais Street in Columbia to US Highway 601 and are seeking to develop an information map and guide. The trail has been nominated for designation as a National Recreation Trail.
- The National Park Service developed a project proposal for improvements to the parking and access to the Cedar Creek Wilderness Canoe Trail at Congaree National Park.
- Congaree National Park quadrupled its free, guided canoe trail offerings for the visiting public and increased the availability of the trips to twice a week.

All Trails

- SCPRT continued to expand its trails education effort statewide through inventory and promotion of public trails on its web site at www.SCTRAILS.net.
- SCPRT continued management of the Recreational Trails Program (provided through the Federal Highways Administration), with 422 letters of intent received for projects totaling \$38.4 million between 2003 and 2007. Of these, 48 projects were funded at a total of \$3.9 million.
- Congaree National Park began development of training on the use of traditional tools for trail maintenance in federally-designated wilderness areas, with a goal of meeting the wilderness management objective of maintaining trails without the use of motorized tools.
- SCPRT, USDA Forest Service, SC Forestry Commission, and the US Army Corps of Engineers cooperated on neighboring properties to share facilities and trail resources, resulting in longer trails with improved user services. Many non-profit groups have partnered with public agencies to expand and maintain trails in the State. The SCPRT State Trails Coordinator worked closely with other agencies and volunteer groups to provide additional trail opportunities in the State.

<h3><i>Issue 3: Maintain and improve existing parks and recreational facilities.</i></h3>
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- SCPRT has maintained and in some instances improved 139 trails in its state park system, totaling more than 350 miles in length. Of these, trails in 6 state parks share resources and extend recreational opportunities beyond state park boundaries by connecting with the Palmetto Trail at Poinsett, Oconee, Oconee Station, Blackstock Battlefield and Table Rock State Parks; with the Foothills Trail at Oconee, Table Rock and Caesars Head State Parks; and with Stevens Creek Trail at Hamilton Branch. Other connector trails are being planned or are under development.

- SCPRT continued to make more trails accessible to physically-challenged trail users through surface improvements of trails at Hunting Island State Park (Salt Marsh Boardwalk), Edisto Beach State Park (Spanish Mount and Maritime Forest Trails) and at Landsford Canal State Park (trail and viewing platform for Rocky Shoals Spider Lilies).
- SCPRT continued to utilize volunteers and “Friends” groups at a number of state parks. The volunteers provided trail monitoring and maintenance at many parks, hosted tours at historic sites, raised funds for special projects, and served as campground hosts. Scout groups and individuals also completed a number of special projects, litter pick-ups, and other small maintenance projects throughout the Park Service.
- Congaree National Park continued to utilize volunteers and volunteer groups for trail maintenance and construction; to maintain trail facilities to established standards; and to update trail ramps to provide for easier wheelchair access.
- The National Park Service and Congaree National Park developed policies for the use of Segway personal transporters for access to the boardwalk by physically-challenged trail users.
- The US Army Corps of Engineers made significant improvements to a number of its facilities, including:
 - the construction of picnic shelters, a playground and sidewalks at the Lake Murray Dam Recreation Area;
 - construction of picnic shelters, a gatehouse, restrooms and sidewalks at the Clarks Hill Park Recreation Area;
 - addition of restrooms, new courtesy docks and lighting at the Scotts Ferry and Dordon Creek Ramps;
 - installation of lighting at the Modoc and Calhoun Falls Ramps;
 - campsites renovated or constructed and lighting installed at the Modoc, Hawe Creek and Mount Carmel Campgrounds;
 - restrooms installed at Leroy’s Ferry Campground; and
 - a playground installed at the Modoc Campground.
- The Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge maintained and improved existing recreational facilities, including renovation of the 40-acre lake and road and trail improvements.
- Local and regional recreation organizations statewide continued to provide maintenance for existing recreation facilities and made improvements to many existing recreation facilities.

<p><i>Issue 4: Increase funding for a variety of parks and recreational facilities.</i></p>
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- The *SC Conservation Bank Act* was adopted in 2002, establishing a conservation land bank program using proceeds from the State portion of deed recording fees. The program was funded in 2004 and allowed purchase of land/easements to conserve priority areas. The Conservation Bank provided more than \$70.7 million in grant funding for the conservation of more than 134,000 acres of land between 2004 and 2007.

- The South Carolina State Park Service applied for and was successfully awarded funding from the RTP and LWCF grant programs for trails and outdoor recreational facility development at Edisto Beach State Park, Hunting Island State Park, Landsford Canal, Table Rock State Park, Mountain Bridge Wilderness Area, Musgrove Mill State Historic Site, Kings Mountain State Park and Woods Bay State Natural Area. This funding will significantly enhance outdoor public recreational opportunities at these sites which are of regional importance.
- SCPRT and other organizations continued to pursue stable, multi-year funding for the Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).
- SCPRT continued to administer the Federal LWCF and RTP programs as well as the state-funded Recreation Land Trust (RELT) and Parks and Recreation Development (PARD) Fund. The Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) for LWCF/ RELT established funding priorities for:
 - Significant natural/cultural resources conservation, public beach access;
 - Trails and greenways, river access, public open space;
 - Athletic fields and courts, playgrounds, wildlife watching and other passive opportunities;
 - Lake access, improvements that increase the usefulness of existing facilities, golf, campgrounds; and
 - Support facilities, renovations.

Additional consideration was given to agencies or projects that demonstrated the following:

- Acquisition only, for future recreation use;
- Identified in current recreation/natural resources plans;
- Significant interagency or public/private cooperation;
- Located in areas of low incomes, high percentage of minorities, or high population growth;
- Improves accessibility for persons with disabilities or special needs;
- Protects wetlands (with emphasis on those identified as protection targets in the SCORP); and
- Limited site alteration.

LWCF and RELT received 299 letters of intent for a total of \$45.2 million between 2003 and 2007. Only 72 applicants received funding, which were matched with \$7.6 million for a total project impact of \$15.3 million.

- Many organizations encouraged the legislature to continue and increase the PARD funding for local communities. In 2007, an additional non-recurring appropriation was funded by the Legislature.
- Congaree National Park and other NPS units in South Carolina continued to seek increased operational and lands acquisition funding to expand opportunities for resource protection and visitor experiences.
- The Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge established a Refuge Friends group to assist in maintaining and promoting recreational resources at the facility.

- Funding for recreation facilities and programs in some local jurisdictions was enhanced through a wide range of methods such as partnerships, tax allocations, and one-time capital funding.
- SCPRT maintained an ongoing planning process for updating the *State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)* and performing special supportive studies, such as the *Recreation Participation and Preference Study* and other special focus surveys. This planning process enables South Carolina to be eligible for grants and provides up-to-date information needed at the local, State and Federal level to apply for other funding assistance.

Issue 5: Acquire public open space for recreational use, including urban parks, neighborhood parks, and greenways.

- SCPRT worked with other agencies and organizations to acquire or lease public open space for recreational use at Landsford, Great Falls, Lake Wateree, Blackstock Battlefield, Caesars Head, and Paris Mountain.
- In December 2007, the CMCOG Board approved an outline for assembling a network of open spaces within the region called *Keeping it Green in the Midlands*. The document was disseminated to elected officials, planners, environmental groups and other stakeholders in the region to encourage open space preservation in the local planning efforts of Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry and Richland Counties.
- A number of local governments such as Charleston, Greenville, and Spartanburg Counties and organizations such as the River Alliance in the Columbia area developed and began implementation of local and regional greenway systems.
- Since 2002, 2,839 additional acres have been purchased and dedicated as Heritage Preserves by SCDNR. In addition, 47,509 acres of undedicated land were purchased through the Heritage Land Trust Fund as part of the agency’s habitat protection efforts.
- Local governments and organizations acquired additional land for outdoor recreation and made improvements for recreational access. Examples include the Reedy River Falls Park and the Lake Conestee Park in Greenville.

Issue 6: Provide more multi-use athletic complexes and active recreational facilities for youth.

- SCPRT continued administration of the Federal LWCF and RTP programs as well as the State RELT and PARD Funds. Athletic fields and courts were established as a funding priority for the LWCF and RELT programs.
- Local and regional recreation organizations such as those in Greenville, Richland and York Counties and the cities of Rock Hill and Greenville expanded and constructed multi-use recreational facilities such as tennis centers, multi-use fields and recreation centers.

Issue 7: Create partnerships between and among government agencies and the private sector to build, maintain, and promote recreation resources, and to implement existing plans.

- SCPRT worked with the SC Forestry Commission (SCFC) and SCDNR to formalize an agreement that turned over management of outdoor recreational components at the H. Cooper Black Field Trial and Recreation Area to SCPRT, including significant and popular equestrian facilities.
- SCPRT, SCDNR and a number of other stakeholders have been active participants on the SCE&G Saluda hydro re-licensing process to ensure that public open space is conserved and available on Lake Murray and the Lower Saluda River for public use.
- SCPRT, SCDNR, and many other agencies, local governments and organizations actively participated on the Duke Energy Catawba-Wateree hydro re-licensing stakeholder teams to protect natural, cultural, and recreational resources in the Great Falls area and areas along the Catawba-Wateree River Corridor. The partnership successfully negotiated the terms of the Catawba Hydroelectric Re-licensing Agreement.
- SCPRT, the PCF, and other organizations were active participants in the *Cradle of Democracy* project aimed at protecting and promoting Revolutionary War heritage in South Carolina. Through this effort, SCPRT acquired the Blackstock Battlefield in Union County and a new segment of the Palmetto Trail was added on the property.
- SCPRT coordinated the *State Recreation Resources Forum* in 2005, with attendance that included 35 individuals from 12 different agencies.
- SCDOT, SCPRT, and local/regional governments and tourism groups continued to work together to improve the scenic nature of designated scenic highways.
- SCDNR, Charleston County and other partners began the process of creating a protected lands buffer around Dungannon Heritage Preserve and the Caw Caw Interpretive Center. SCDNR continued to manage the Dungannon Heritage Preserve.
- The Katawba Valley Land Trust, Crescent Resources, SCDNR, SCPRT, and the SC Forestry Commission partnered to protect 1,049 acres of significant lands along the Catawba River near Landsford Canal.
- In 2007, SCPRT, SCFC, SCDNR, and other partners planned and conducted a *South Carolina Trails Conference*, which focused on both land and water trails.
- Congaree National Park began development of a curriculum-based education program focusing on park resource management.
- Congaree National Park partnered with volunteer groups to provide trail maintenance and construction.
- Recognizing the need to promote health and wellness, private organizations such as the Greenville Hospital System committed funding to local recreation organizations and agencies to enhance active living through outdoor recreation.

- SCPRT, the USDA Forest Service, the SC Forestry Commission, and the US Army Corps of Engineers cooperated on neighboring properties to share facilities and trail resources, resulting in longer trails with improved user services.
- The US Army Corps of Engineers continued to lease land to and cooperate with State and local governments and private interests for public lake access and other recreational opportunities on Lake Thurmond, Lake Russell, and Lake Hartwell.
- The South Carolina National Heritage Corridor Board of Directors, regional boards, local committees, and SCPRT continued to staff the South Carolina Heritage Partnership and implement the *South Carolina Heritage Corridor Plan*.

<p><i>Issue 8: Implement existing plans.</i></p>

- SCPRT, the PCF, and other groups worked toward the implementation of the *2002 SC State Trails Plan*.
- The Catawba River Implementation Committee supported and carried out elements of the *Catawba River Corridor Plan* through its participation with the Catawba-Wateree Re-licensing process and through cooperative planning with Catawba Regional Council of Governments, the Katawba Valley and Nation Ford Land Trusts, SCDNR, SCPRT and associated local governments to promote and enhance recreational access along the River corridor. The group also began efforts toward the designation of a section of the River as a *South Carolina Scenic River*.
- The Great Falls Nature-Based Tourism Implementation Committee continued its efforts to implement its plan through involvement in the Catawba-Wateree re-licensing process, downtown revitalization, historic building acquisition, trail planning, bird counts, and heritage celebrations.
- SCPRT actively and cooperatively worked with the PCF to expand land protection opportunities and enhance recreation along new segments of the Palmetto Trail on SCPRT properties at Table Rock, Oconee, Oconee Station and Blackstock Battlefield.
- The Lower Saluda Scenic River Advisory Council, SCDNR, SCPRT and other groups implemented the goals and recommendations of the *Saluda River Corridor Plan and Update*. Actions included receipt of a grant for a water quality assessment and education project; development of river-user safety information and a warning system; continuous advocacy for planning and permitting decisions that will protect water quality and riparian habitat; sharing of conservation information with landowners; support for Saluda Shoals Park expansions and funding for the extension of the greenway trail along the River; and participation in the re-licensing process for the Saluda Hydro Project to advance interests in recreational access facilities, safety, and in-stream flows. SCE&G, Trout Unlimited, SCDNR, and SCDHEC also worked to improve the water quality of the River.
- SCPRT continued to implement components of the *State Park Vision for the 21st Century*, focusing on stewardship and service in the State Park Service.

- SCPRT continued to implement elements of the *Lynches River Management Plan* through educational efforts and the provision of river access at Lee State Natural Area in Lee County.
- SCPRT continued to work closely with the National Park Service and the PCF to implement common objectives and enhance cooperative natural heritage interpretation and conservation efforts.
- The East Coast Greenway Association, local governments, SCPRT, and other groups worked toward the development of the East Coast Greenway Trail that weaves through the coastal counties of South Carolina, with segments of the Trail added at Huntington Beach State Park and in several urban areas of Horry, Georgetown, Charleston, and Beaufort Counties.
- SCPRT continued to implement its *Nature-Based Tourism Plan* to grow tourism that utilizes the State's natural and cultural resources in a sustainable manner.
- SCPRT continued to work with local interests to implement the *South Carolina Heritage Corridor Plan*.
- Friends of the Edisto, SCDNR and other partners continue to promote the goals of the *Edisto River Basin Project Report*. Grants were obtained to develop watershed partnerships for conservation and education programs aimed at landowners and local government/business leaders, to conduct annual "Stewardship Day" river cleanups and river/watershed festivals, and to organize projects to address water quality problems.
- Implementation of the *Reedy River Management Plan* continued, focusing primarily on the areas of education and access. Two paddlefests were held on the River.
- Lynches Scenic River Advisory Council, SCDNR, SCPRT and other organizations implemented the goals and recommendations of the *Lynches Scenic River Management Plan*. Actions included: a grant award for a riparian habitat assessment and education project to improve water quality; sharing of conservation information with landowners; the provision of river access and educational opportunities at Lee State Natural Area in Lee County; promotion of improvements for the Highway 15 Boat Ramp in Lee County; and conducting community river festivals. An RTP grant was also obtained to begin development of a river-trail guide.
- The Ashley Scenic River Advisory Council, SCDNR and other organizations implemented the goals and recommendations of the *Ashley Scenic River Management Plan*. Actions included conducting community education programs about river resources and land conservation for landowners and local government leaders, and advocating permitting and local planning decisions that protect river resources.
- The Black Scenic River Advisory Council, SCDNR and other organizations began development of the *Black Scenic River Management Plan*. The Plan will advocate creation of a new paddle-craft access at Highway 377 and improvements at Pea House Landing and planning and permitting decisions that will protect water quality and riparian habitat.

- Local governments and outdoor recreation organizations implemented the objectives of a variety of local recreation plans.

Issue 9: Increase opportunities for activities of high recreational demand.

- SCPRT continued to play a significant role in increasing and maintaining opportunities for outdoor recreational access at state parks through its diverse trails program, wildlife watching opportunities, camping, golf, picnicking, historic site visitation, fishing and other activities.
- The SCPRT grant process focused on the following activities of high recreational demand:
 - Walking/running for pleasure or exercise
 - Playing ball/attending sporting events
 - Swimming/beach swimming
 - Driving for pleasure
 - Bicycling
 - Fishing
 - Wildlife/bird watching
 - Golf
 - Motorboating
 - Picnicking
 - Camping
 - Visiting historic sites
 - Gardening
 - Hiking
- The Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge provided enhanced opportunities for wildlife and bird watching, including improvements to access, a new photography blind and construction of a new observation tower.
- Local governments and recreation organizations provided new opportunities for a wide range of high demand outdoor recreational activities such as bird watching, walking/running and picnicking.

Issue 10: Increase ongoing education efforts to provide information on recreation opportunities, avoid user conflicts, and protect resources.

- SCPRT significantly expanded delivery of public outdoor recreation information and education through its improved and updated websites. The web resources provide linkages to other outdoor recreation sites and promote stewardship, nature based tourism, trails, and other programs and activities.
- SCPRT constructed new visitor centers at Charles Towne Landing, Musgrove Mill, and Edisto Beach State Park and re-developed the former Paris Mountain bath house into a new visitor center. All of these facilities provide visitor interpretation and education of park resources as well as trail access and enhanced opportunities for the *Discover Carolina* program and other educational outreach programs.

- Congaree National Park expanded and updated its web site to provide additional information about recreational opportunities and developed a range of educational and promotional materials for specialized users such as bird watchers, hikers, and paddlers.
- Congaree National Park continued to improve its visitor center and has now fully staffed the Old Growth Bottomland Forest Research and Education Center.
- Congaree National Park significantly expanded its educational outreach efforts – both internally and externally – to include K-12, higher education, and informal public science programs; partnerships with the research community to utilize the new Learning Center; and provision of a dedicated Education Coordinator.
- The Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge installed additional interpretive kiosks and panels and new exhibits that detail recreational opportunities at the Refuge.
- Local governments and organizations such as the Greenville County Recreation Commission enhanced or created web sites that promote and provide information about outdoor recreation opportunities, facilities and programs.

<p><i>Issue 11: Increase public beach access.</i></p>
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- SCPRT continued to maintain important public beach access opportunities at Hunting Island, Edisto Beach, Huntington Beach and Myrtle Beach State Parks. Dune crossovers were added at several locations, sand was added to severely eroding beaches, and facilities were moved as needed to “retreat” from beach areas.
- The SCDHEC Office of Coastal Resource Management continued to encourage public beach access and implementation of the policies of the *Coastal Zone Management Act* and the *Beachfront Management Act*.