Pupil Count in South Carolina Schools

The Pupils in South Carolina Schools Report provides information concerning students by grade in each of the public school districts and those special schools funded through the State Department of Education. Care should be taken when comparing previous years' data to the current year's data due to school consolidations, reorganizations, and closures. The gender and racial/ethnic composition of students in each school is provided for those interested in preparing studies concerning these areas. Student average daily membership counts are rounded at the school level; totals may vary from the source documents due to this rounding procedure.

- Pupils in South Carolina School, 2005-2006
- Title Page (Word.doc 30.0kb)
- Introduction (Word.doc 47.5kb)
- Table of Contents (Word.doc 47.5kb)
- Organizational Patterns(Word.doc 4.41mb)
- 135-Day (Elementary Schools) (Excel.xls 179kb)
- 135-Day (Seconday Schools) (Excel.xls 70.5kb)
- 135-Day (Combined Elementary and Secondary) (Excel.xls 25.5kb)
- 135-Day (By Grade, By School District) (Excel.xls 33kb)
- Enrollment Percentages By Race and Sex, By School District (Excel.xls 25kb)
- Glossary of Terms (Word.doc 39.5kb)

Pupils in South Carolina Schools, 2003-2004

Title Page(Word .doc 20kb)
Introduction(Word .doc 31kb)
Table of Contents(Word .doc 29kb)
Organizational Patterns(Word .doc 405kb)
135-Day (Elementary Schools)(Excel .xls 167kb)
135-Day (Secondary Schools)(Excel .xls 67kb)
135-Day (Combined Elementary and Secondary)(Excel .xls 23kb)
135-Day (By Grade, By School District)(Excel .xls 30kb)
Enrollment Percentages By Race and Sex, By School District(Excel .xls 24kb)
Glossary of Terms(Word .doc 32kb)

- Pupils in South Carolina Schools, 2002-2003 135-Day (Elementary Schools)(Excel .xls 163kb)
  135-Day (Secondary Schools)(Excel .xls 71kb)
  135-Day (Combined Elementary and Secondary)(Excel .xls 21kb)
  135-Day (By Grade, By School District)(Excel .xls 29kb)

Enrollment Percentages By Race and Sex, By School District(Excel .xls 24kb)

- Pupils in South Carolina Schools, 2001-2002 135-Day (Elementary Schools)(Excel .xls 174kb)
  135-Day (Secondary Schools)(Excel .xls 71kb)
  135-Day (Combined Elementary and Secondary Grade Span)(Excel .xls 20kb)
  135-Day (By Grade, By School District)(Excel .xls 29kb)
  Enrollment Percentages By Race and Sex, By School District(Excel .xls 23kb)

Related Links

Contact Information

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Columbia, SC 29201
Tel: 803-734-8272
Fax: 803-734-2983
E-mail: wgunter@ed.sc.gov

Program Calendar

October 11, 2005
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt

October 20, 2005
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt

October 26, 2005
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt

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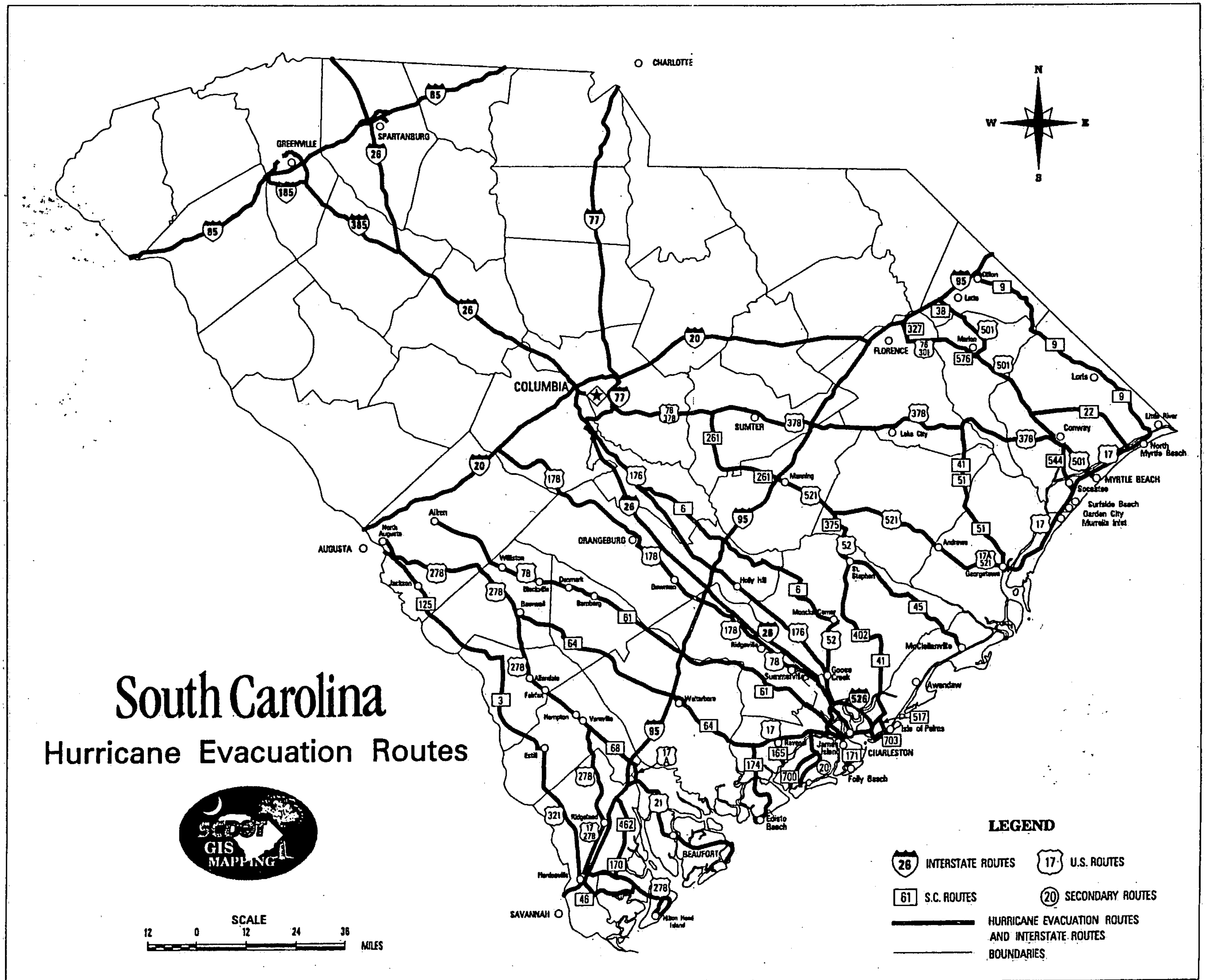
South Carolina

Hurricane Evacuation Routes



SCDOT PRODUCED BY: GIS / MAPPING UNIT, ROADWAY DATA SERVICES, TRAFFIC ENGINEERING, ENGINEERING DIVISION

MAY 2003

2.5.2.2 (SCDOT 2003)

www.scdot.org Accessed 8/11/06

Sec 2.5 pg 81

2.5.2.2 SCDOT 2004

Getting Around in South Carolina

Quicklinks

Current SC Weather
- CNN.com
- The Weather Channel
- Weather Underground
- Nat'l. Weather Service
- Intellicast

Travel Advisories
- Bridge Load Restrictions
- SC Road Conditions
- Nationwide Conditions
- SCDOT Incident Response
- Motorcycles & Traffic Signals
- Traffic Cameras
- Traffic Counts

Emergency Response
- Emergency Response Procedures
- SCDOT Incident Response
- Coastal Evacuation Routes

Highways or Dieways
- Official Site
- Take the Pledge
- Reasons to Take the Pledge

State Maps
- Map Information
- Interstate & Welcome / Rest Areas Map
- Coastal Evacuation Routes

Tourism
- Discover South Carolina
- South Carolina State Parks
- South Carolina State Trails

Mass Transit
- Services
- Programs
- Public Providers

Passenger Rail
- Overview
- Corridor Improvement Study
- Corridor Maps

Bike/Ped
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Program

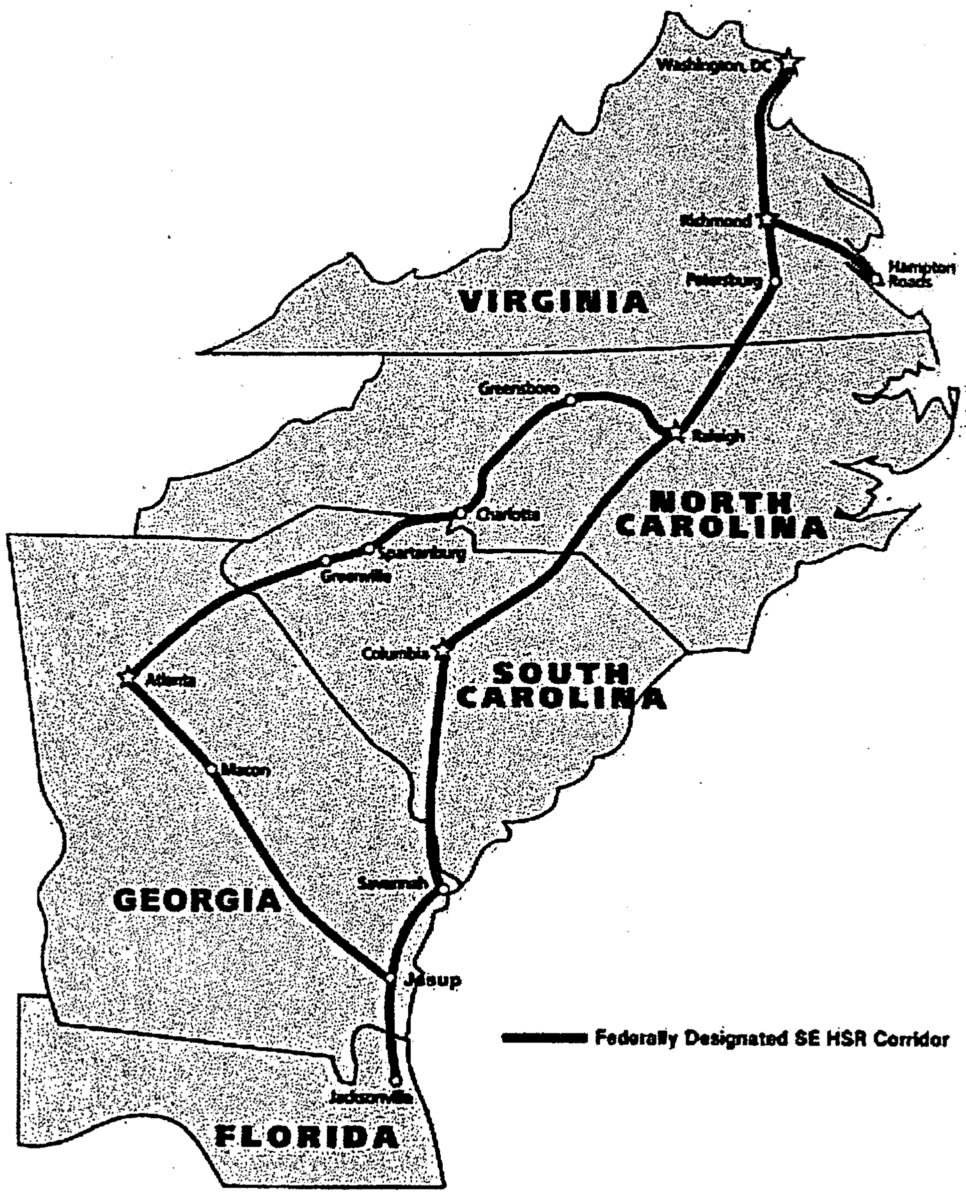
Driver and Vehicle Licensing
- SC Department of Motor Vehicles

South Carolina Toll Facilities
- SC Toll Operations Center

Sec 2.5
Ref 82

Regional Highspeed Corridor Map

Southeast High-Speed Rail Corridor



Base Map:
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Exhibit 1-1

Updated 12/09/04

=== COVER PAGE ===

TO: ______________________

FROM: SC DOT

FAX: 803-737-0006

TEL:

COMMENT:

955 Park Street
P.O. Box 191
Columbia, SC 29202

SCDOT

To:	Scott Flickinger	Fax:	803-643-8454
From:	Terrica	Date:	12/15/06
Re:		Pages:	1
CC:			

☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

This is the information we have in our system. If you need more criteria information contact Angela Hance 737-1466 or Stacey Eargle 737-1673.

Thank you

Table 2.5.2-5
Average Annual Daily Traffic Counts (2005)

STAT		Route and Location	Number of Lanes	SCDOT Road Classification	Est. AADT	Maximum Capacity (passengers cars per hour)
145 –	1	State Route 215 Richland Co. Line to SC 213	2	3 rural minor arterial	2,400	This count is a 24 hr ct published once a yr. We don't per say have a aadt broken down to cars per hour.
147 –	2	State Route 215 SC 213 to Chester Co. Line	2	3 rural minor arterial	1,250	
185 –	3	State Route 202 I-26 to US 176	2	7 rural major collector	1,000	
125 –	4	US Highway 176 ~~215~~ SC 202 to SC 213	4	7 rural major collector	1,500	
187 –	5	State Route 213 US 176 to SC 215	2	7 rural major collector	1,550	
140 –	6	State Route 213 Newberry Co line to SC 215	2	7 rural major collector	2,400	
141 –	7	State Route 213 SC 215 to S-23	2	7 rural major collect	900	
143 –	8	State Route 213 S-23 to US 321	2	15 urban collector	2400	

Source: SCDOT 2005

Newberry Co.

All other are Fairfield Co.

The functional classification is based on a lot of different criteria. Functional class roads are federal aided. You can see maps according to county at this link

http://www.dot.state.sc.us/trafficgis/Functional_Class.htm

Click on county choose specific county and colored legend is listed to match hwy segments

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2.5.22 Sec 2.5 Ref 84

Inside SCDOT | Getting Around in SC | Doing Business with SCDOT | Public Forum | Community Service

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- CNN.com
- The Weather Channel
- Weather Underground
- Nat'l. Weather Service
- Intellicast

Travel Advisories
- Bridge Load Restrictions
- SC Road Conditions
- Nationwide Conditions
- SCDOT Incident Response
- Motorcycles & Traffic Signals
- Traffic Cameras
- Traffic Counts

Emergency Response
- Emergency Response Procedures
- SCDOT Incident Response
- Coastal Evacuation Routes

Highways or Dieways
- Official Site
- Take the Pledge
- Reasons to Take the Pledge

State Maps
- Map Information
- Interstate & Welcome / Rest Areas Map
- Coastal Evacuation Routes

Tourism
- Discover South Carolina
- South Carolina State Parks
- South Carolina State Trails

Mass Transit
- Services
- Programs
- Public Providers

Passenger Rail
- Overview
- Corridor Improvement Study
- Corridor Maps

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- SC Department of Motor Vehicles

South Carolina Toll Facilities
- SC Toll Operations Center

SCEG-419

Average Annual Daily Traffic

Average daily traffic volumes are available from over 15,000 locations across South Carolina.

Estimated average annual daily traffic (AADT) data can be accessed by selecting the appropriate county. This information is updated yearly.

Select a County: Abbeville Go

For assistance with traffic count data, you may contact the SCDOT at (803) 737-1628.

The AADT data sheets provided here contain brief text descriptions of station locations where counts are taken. Users may also wish to obtain Traffic Flow Maps that graphically show count station locations.

For information on how to obtain Traffic Flow Maps contact:

South Carolina Department of Transportation
Engineering Publications, Room G-19
Post Office Box 191
Columbia, South Carolina 29202-0191
Telephone: (803)737-4533
Fax: (803)737-4530

You can also contact us through our Map Information page.

You will need Adobe Reader to view the AADT data sheets..

Get Adobe Reader

Updated 07/05/06

for: MAP SALES

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
101	US 21	Richland Co. TO U.S. 21 CON. S-159	3000	2005	Fairfield
102	US 21	U.S. 21 CONN./S-159 TO S-262	3700	2005	Fairfield
103	US 21	S-262 TO Chester Co. Line	1000	2005	Fairfield
105	US 21 CON	S.C. 34 TO U.S. 21	1450	2005	Fairfield
107	US 321	Richland Co. TO S.C. 269	3600	2005	Fairfield
109	US 321	S.C. 269 TO U.S. 321 BUS.	8400	2005	Fairfield
111	US 321	U.S. 321 BUS. TO S-20	2600	2005	Fairfield
113	US 321	S-20 TO Chester County Line	1400	2005	Fairfield
115	US 321 BUS	U.S. 321 TO S-21	5000	2005	Fairfield
116	US 321 BUS	S-21 TO U.S. 321/S.C. 200 CONN.	7200	2005	Fairfield
117	US 321 BUS	U.S. 321/S.C. 200 CON. TO S.C. 200	4000	2005	Fairfield
119	US 321 BUS	S.C. 200 TO U.S. 321	1450	2005	Fairfield
121	SC 34	Newberry Co. TO S.C. 215	1700	2005	Fairfield
123	SC 34	S.C. 215 TO U.S. 321	2600	2005	Fairfield
125	SC 34	U.S. 321 TO S-34	7500	2005	Fairfield
127	SC 34	S-34 TO I-77	7700	2005	Fairfield
128	SC 34	I-77 To US 21	5100	2005	Fairfield
129	SC 34	US 21/S-260 TO Kershaw County Line	2500	2005	Fairfield
131	SC 200	U.S. 321 TO U.S. 321 BUS.	2300	2005	Fairfield
133	SC 200	U.S. 321 BUS. TO S-41	2200	2005	Fairfield
135	SC 200	S-41 TO I-77	1400	2005	Fairfield
137	SC 200	I-77 TO U.S. 21	2800	2005	Fairfield
138	SC 200 CON	U.S. 321 BUS. TO S-24	1400	2005	Fairfield
139	S- 16	S.C. 215 TO Southern Railroad	500	2005	Fairfield
140	SC 213	Newberry Co. Line To S.C. 215	2400	2005	Fairfield
141	SC 213	S.C. 215 TO S-23	900	2005	Fairfield
143	SC 213	S-23 TO U.S. 321	2400	2005	Fairfield
145	SC 215	Richland Co. TO S.C. 213	1700	2005	Fairfield
147	SC 215	S.C. 213 TO Chester Co. Line	1250	2005	Fairfield
149	SC 269	Richland Co. TO U.S. 321	1200	2005	Fairfield
151	SC 901	S.C. 200 TO Chester Co. Line	150	2005	Fairfield
153	S- 99	S.C. 215 TO S.C. 215/S-205	175	2005	Fairfield
155	S- 31	S.C. 215 TO S-12	75	2005	Fairfield
157	S- 22	Chester County Line TO S-346	75	2005	Fairfield
159	S- 22	S-346 TO S.C. 34	200	2005	Fairfield
161	S- 38	U.S. 321 TO S.C. 34	700	2005	Fairfield
163	S- 18	S.C. 215 TO Chester Co. Line	175	2005	Fairfield
165	S- 205	S.C. 215 TO S.C. 34	650	2005	Fairfield
167	S- 48	S.C. 269 TO S.C. 213	250	2005	Fairfield
168	S- 54	S.C. 34 To S.C. 213	100	2005	Fairfield
169	S- 54	S.C. 213 TO S.C. 269	275	2005	Fairfield
171	S- 70	S.C. 213 TO S-48	1200	2005	Fairfield
173	S- 62	S-19 TO S-63	650	2005	Fairfield
175	S- 30	S-63 TO S.C. 34	950	2005	Fairfield
177	S- 115	Richland Co. Line TO S-30	1300	2005	Fairfield
178	S- 115	S-30 To S-93	850	2005	Fairfield
179	S- 419	S-60 TO S-48	75	2005	Fairfield
181	S- 20	S-68 TO I-77	75	2005	Fairfield
183	S- 20	I-77 TO U.S. 321	150	2005	Fairfield
185	S- 222	S.C. 200 TO S.C. 200	600	2005	Fairfield

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
187	S- 41	U.S. 21 TO I-77	650	2005	Fairfield
189	S- 41	I-77 TO S.C. 200	550	2005	Fairfield
191	S- 3	Kershaw County Line TO S-43	650	2005	Fairfield
193	S- 3	S-43 TO U.S. 21	2300	2005	Fairfield
194	S- 43	S-3 To S-46	650	2005	Fairfield
195	S- 43	S-46 TO Kershaw County Line	1000	2005	Fairfield
197	S- 151	S-67 TO S-101	750	2005	Fairfield
199	S- 33	S.C. 215 TO End at Railroad	50	2005	Fairfield
201	S- 111	U.S. 321 BUS. TO U.S. 321/S.C. 34	450	2005	Fairfield
203	S- 169	S-78 TO S-81	450	2005	Fairfield
205	S- 56	S-241 TO S-58	1100	2005	Fairfield
207	S- 56	S-58 TO S-162	1350	2005	Fairfield
209	S- 58	S-88 TO S-57	1600	2005	Fairfield
211	S- 61	U.S. 321 TO S-88	9200	2005	Fairfield
213	S- 61	S-88 TO S-58	4500	2005	Fairfield
215	S- 110	S-56 TO S-133	350	2005	Fairfield
217	S- 77	S-170 TO S-76	1600	2005	Fairfield
219	S- 88	S-61 TO U.S. 321 BUS.	4600	2005	Fairfield
221	S- 78	S-61 TO S-170	600	2005	Fairfield
223	S- 83	U.S. 321 BUS. TO S-112	650	2005	Fairfield
225	S- 82	U.S. 321 BUS. TO U.S. 321	1600	2005	Fairfield
227	S- 133	S-21 TO 0.14 Mi. E. of Dogwood Aue	1050	2005	Fairfield
229	S- 21	S-133 TO S-163	2000	2005	Fairfield
231	S- 118	U.S. 321 TO U.S. 321 BUS.	800	2005	Fairfield
233	S- 34	S.C. 34 TO S-118	750	2005	Fairfield
235	S- 101	U.S. 21 TO Rockbridge Rd.	7700	2005	Fairfield
236	S- 101	Rockbridge Rd To Dead End	5800	2005	Fairfield
237	S- 19	S-70 To S-62	700	2005	Fairfield
239	S- 23	S.C. 213 To U.S. 321	1300	2005	Fairfield
241	S- 25	S-130 To S-32	650	2005	Fairfield
243	S- 28	S-22 TO U.S. 321	50	2005	Fairfield
245	S- 32	S-52 TO Chester Co. Line	25	2005	Fairfield
246	S- 44	S-20 TO S.C. 200	50	2005	Fairfield
247	S- 46	U.S. 21 TO S-47	1100	2005	Fairfield
249	S- 47	S-46 TO Richland Co. Line	550	2005	Fairfield
251	S- 51	S-18 To S.C. 215	50	2005	Fairfield
253	S- 52	S.C. 200 TO S-32	425	2005	Fairfield
255	S- 55	Chester Co. Line TO S-101	700	2005	Fairfield
257	S- 60	S-419 TO S-294	175	2005	Fairfield
259	S- 63	S-62 TO S.C. 269	900	2005	Fairfield
261	S- 67	S-151 TO S.C. 34	325	2005	Fairfield
262	S- 93	S-115 TO SC 34	1300	2005	Fairfield
263	S- 130	Chester Co. Line TO U.S. 321	375	2005	Fairfield
265	S- 257	S-99 TO S-257	700	2005	Fairfield
267	S- 294	S-48 TO S-60	200	2005	Fairfield
2225	I- 77	S-59 (Richland Co.) To S.C. 34	38200	2005	Fairfield
2227	I- 77	S.C. 34 TO S-41	34400	2005	Fairfield
2229	I- 77	S-41 TO S-20	34100	2005	Fairfield
2231	I- 77	S-20 TO S.C. 200	34000	2005	Fairfield

Richland Cty

for: MAP SALES

STAT	ROUT NO.		ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
101	US	1	Lexington Co.(US 378) TO Huger St.	26100	2005	Richland
102	US	1	Harden St. To Millwood St.	28800	2005	Richland
103	US	1	S-1480 TO S-127	15100	2005	Richland
104	US	1	Huger St. TO Assembly St.	29700	2005	Richland
105	US	1	SC 16 TO S-907	22500	2005	Richland
106	US	1	Assembly St. To Bull St.	25900	2005	Richland
107	US	1	S-907 TO S-151/S-1036	21900	2005	Richland
108	US	1	Bull St. TO Harden St.(S-10)	27700	2005	Richland
109	US	1	S-151/S-1036 TO S-1677	19200	2005	Richland
110	US	1	S-127 To SC 16	16600	2005	Richland
111	US	1	S-1677 TO I-20	30400	2005	Richland
112	US	1	SC 12 To S-1480	13300	2005	Richland
113	US	1	I-20 TO I-77	30300	2005	Richland
114	US	1	US 76/S-33 To SC 12	11800	2005	Richland
115	US	1	I-77 TO S-2214	35600	2005	Richland
117	US	1	S-2214 TO S-2385	31000	2005	Richland
118	US	1	S-2385 to S-53	21000	2005	Richland
119	US	1	S-53 TO Kershaw County Line	10700	2005	Richland
120	US	1	S-52 to S-53	13900	2005	Richland
121	US	21	Lexington Co. TO U.S. 21/76 CONN	28000	2005	Richland
123	US	21	U.S. 21/76 CONN. TO U.S. 1	25000	2005	Richland
125	US	21	U.S. 1 TO I-126	34300	2005	Richland
127	US	21	I-126 TO U.S. 76	49100	2005	Richland
128	US	21	US 76 To Us 176	17700	2005	Richland
129	US	21	US 176 To SC 16	14700	2005	Richland
130	US	21	SC 16 To SC 215	19700	2005	Richland
131	US	21	U.S. 321 TO I-20	9800	2005	Richland
132	US	21	SC 215 To US 321	13800	2005	Richland
133	US	21	I-20 TO S-130	15100	2005	Richland
135	US	21	S-130 TO S-2885/S-2886	6400	2005	Richland
137	US	21	S-2885/S-2886 TO S-59	8800	2005	Richland
139	US	21	S-59 TO Fairfield Co. Line	3600	2005	Richland
141	US	21 CON	U.S. 21/S-102 TO SC-48	23900	2005	Richland
142	US	21 CON	SC 48 To Saluda Ave	19000	2005	Richland
143	US	21 CON	Saluda Ave TO U.S. 76/378	12500	2005	Richland
145	US	76	Lexington Co. Line TO S.C. 6	15700	2005	Richland
147	US	76	S.C. 6 TO S-27	15100	2005	Richland
149	US	76	S-1862 To I-26	22500	2005	Richland
150	US	76	S-27 To S-1862	10900	2005	Richland
151	US	76	U.S. 21 TO S.C. 277	34800	2005	Richland
152	US	76	S.C. 277 TO U.S. 1	21800	2005	Richland
153	US	76	U.S. 1 TO U.S. 21 CONN.	20600	2005	Richland
155	US	76	U.S. 21 CONN./S-33 TO S.C. 16	23700	2005	Richland
157	US	76	S.C. 16 TO U.S. 76 CONN.	26000	2005	Richland
159	US	76	U.S. 76 CONN. TO S.C. 262	40500	2005	Richland
163	US	76	SC 262 To S-49	43000	2005	Richland
165	US	76	S-49 TO S-50	39600	2005	Richland
167	US	76	S-50 TO S-88	33800	2005	Richland
169	US	76	S-88 TO L-905	36700	2005	Richland
171	US	76	L-905 TO S.C. 769	33600	2005	Richland

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STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
173	US 76	S.C. 769 TO Sumter Co. Line	16700	2005	Richland
175	US 76 CON	S.C. 16/48 TO U.S. 76/378	17800	2005	Richland
176	US 76 CON	U.S. 76/368 TO S.C. 760	10400	2005	Richland
177	US 76 CON	S.C. 16 TO U.S. 378	11200	2005	Richland
178	US 176	Newberry Co. Line TO I-26	5900	2005	Richland
179	US 176	S-674 (Piney Grove Rd) TO S-42	19500	2005	Richland
180	US 176	I-26 To US 76	6300	2005	Richland
181	US 176	S-42 TO S-31	36800	2005	Richland
182	US 176	I-26\US 76 To SC 60	11000	2005	Richland
183	US 176	S-31 TO S-3020	26100	2005	Richland
184	US 176	S-3020 To SC 16	23000	2005	Richland
185	US 176	S.C. 16/S-126 TO U.S. 21/Local Rd.	6200	2005	Richland
186	US 321	U.S. 21 TO S-1094	9300	2005	Richland
187	US 321	S-1094 TO I-20	9300	2005	Richland
188	US 321	I-20 TO S-423	13000	2005	Richland
189	US 321	S-423 To Local Rd.(Evergreen Dr.)	6500	2005	Richland
190	US 176	SC 60 To S-674 (Piney Grove Rd.)	15300	2005	Richland
191	US 321	Local Rd. To Fairfield Co.	3700	2005	Richland
193	US 601	Calhoun Co. To Congaree Br.	3200	2005	Richland
195	US 601	Congaree Br. To S.C.48	3200	2005	Richland
197	US 601	S.C. 48 TO S-418	3100	2005	Richland
199	US 601	S-418 TO U.S. 76	4200	2005	Richland
201	US 601	U.S. 76 TO Kershaw Co. Line	4100	2005	Richland
202	SC 12 SPR	S.C. 12 TO Fort Jackson Gate	16800	2005	Richland
203	SC 6	U.S. 76 TO Lexington Co. Line	9100	2005	Richland
205	SC 12	Lexington Co. TO S.C. 12 COUPLET	25300	2005	Richland
206	SC 12 MC	S.C. 12 TO S.C. 12	12200	2005	Richland
207	SC 12	S.C. 12 COUPLET TO U.S. 1	17200	2005	Richland
209	SC 12	U.S. 1 TO S.C. 16	18700	2005	Richland
211	SC 12	S.C. 16 TO S-33	24100	2005	Richland
213	SC 12	S-33 TO S.C. 12 SPUR	25100	2005	Richland
214	SC 12	S.C. 12 SPUR TO S-151	9500	2005	Richland
215	SC 12	S-151 TO S-1026	12100	2005	Richland
216	SC 12	S-1026 TO S-1026	9100	2005	Richland
217	SC 12	S-1026 TO Kershaw Co. Line	8500	2005	Richland
219	SC 12	S.C. 12 COUPLET TO S.C. 12 COUPLET	10000	2005	Richland
221	SC 16	U.S. 176/S-126 TO U.S. 21	17800	2005	Richland
223	SC 16	U.S. 21 TO S.C. 16 COUPLET/16	21900	2005	Richland
225	SC 16	S.C. 16 COUPLET/555 TO U.S. 1	24100	2005	Richland
227	SC 16	U.S. 1 TO S.C. 12	16100	2005	Richland
229	SC 16	S.C. 12 TO U.S. 76 CONN./S-252	23200	2005	Richland
230	SC 16	US 76Conn/S-252 To US 76/378	5800	2005	Richland
231	SC 16	U.S. 76/378 To S-48/US 76/SC 760	8500	2005	Richland
232	SC 16	Harden St. To SC 48	15700	2005	Richland
233	SC 16	S-48/US 76/SC 760/16Conn To Harden	20400	2005	Richland
234	SC 48	U.S. 21 TO S.C. 12	20700	2005	Richland
235	SC 48	S.C. 12 TO U.S. 1	23800	2005	Richland
236	SC 48	U.S. 1 TO U.S. 21/76Conn.	22200	2005	Richland
237	SC 48	U.S. 21 Conn. TO S.C. 16	22000	2005	Richland
238	SC 48	S-200 To I-77	19100	2005	Richland

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
239	SC 48	S-50 To S-960	10100	2005	Richland
240	SC 48	SC 16 To S-200	7300	2005	Richland
241	SC 48	S-87 To S-734	5200	2005	Richland
242	SC 48	I-77 To S-50	10700	2005	Richland
243	SC 48	S-734 TO S-1090	2700	2005	Richland
244	SC 48	S-960 To S-87	6200	2005	Richland
245	SC 60	Lexington Co. TO I-26	27900	2005	Richland
246	SC 48	S-1090 To US 601	2800	2005	Richland
247	SC 215	U.S. 21 TO I-20	11200	2005	Richland
248	SC 60	I-26 To US 176	4700	2005	Richland
249	SC 215	I-20 TO S-330	9400	2005	Richland
250	SC 215	S-330 TO S-1281	6100	2005	Richland
251	SC 215	S-1281 TO S-41	3500	2005	Richland
253	SC 215	S-41 TO Fairfield Co. Line	1800	2005	Richland
255	SC 262	U.S. 76 TO S-70	19200	2005	Richland
257	SC 262	S-70 TO S-69	7100	2005	Richland
259	SC 262	S-69 TO U.S. 601/Local Rd.	1700	2005	Richland
261	SC 263	S.C. 764 TO U.S. 76	1800	2005	Richland
263	SC 269	S.C. 215 TO Fairfield Co.	1100	2005	Richland
265	SC 277	S.C. 16 TO S.C. 555	32700	2005	Richland
267	SC 277	S.C. 555 TO S-218	39000	2005	Richland
269	SC 277	S-218 TO I-20	40400	2005	Richland
271	SC 277	I-20 TO S-1036	40800	2005	Richland
273	SC 277	S-1036 TO I-77	31600	2005	Richland
275	SC 555	S.C. 12 TO S-2813/S-73	21000	2005	Richland
277	SC 555	S-2813\S-73 TO S-218	12600	2005	Richland
279	SC 555	S-218 TO I-20	11900	2005	Richland
280	SC 555	I-20 To S-34	14000	2005	Richland
281	SC 555	I-77 To S-83	27600	2005	Richland
282	SC 555	S-34 To I-77	23800	2005	Richland
284	SC 555	S-83 To S-52	9500	2005	Richland
285	SC 555	S-52 TO U.S. 21	4100	2005	Richland
287	SC 760	U.S. 76/378 TO Fort Jackson Gate	7800	2005	Richland
289	SC 764	U.S. 76/378 TO S-56	2000	2005	Richland
290	SC 768	S-50 To I-77	22800	2005	Richland
291	SC 764	S-56 TO U.S. 601	1450	2005	Richland
292	SC 768	S-1248 To S-50	15700	2005	Richland
293	SC 768	U.S. 76/378 TO S-1248	12400	2005	Richland
295	SC 768	I-77 To SC 48	15200	2005	Richland
296	SC 768	S-48 To SC 48	4800	2005	Richland
297	SC 769	U.S. 76 TO S-48	2400	2005	Richland
298	S-1036	SC 277 To SC 555	13600	2005	Richland
299	S-3020	US 176 To I-126	18600	2005	Richland
300	L- 176	S-10 To Main St.	5600	2005	Richland
301	S- 330	S-38 TO S-423	1350	2005	Richland
302	L- 177	US 21/76 Conn To US 1	6700	2005	Richland
303	S- 330	S-947 TO S.C. 215	1700	2005	Richland
304	L- 454	S-2027 To SC 48	6500	2005	Richland
305	S- 54	U.S. 21 TO Kershaw Co. Line	4900	2005	Richland
306	S- 268	U.S. 601 TO S-1904	3000	2005	Richland

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
307	S- 268	S-1904 TO S.C. 12	5300	2005	Richland
308	S- 151	S-33 TO US 1	28200	2005	Richland
309	S- 56	S.C. 48 TO S.C. 764	250	2005	Richland
310	S- 151	SC 12 TO S-1201	20400	2005	Richland
311	S- 218	U.S. 21 TO S.C. 555	7300	2005	Richland
312	S- 218	S.C. 555 TO S.C. 277	11100	2005	Richland
313	S-1036	I-20 TO U.S. 1	25400	2005	Richland
314	S- 218	S.C. 277 TO U.S. 1	16700	2005	Richland
315	S- 151	S-1201 TO S-33	27900	2005	Richland
316	S- 33	S-151 TO S-827	11400	2005	Richland
317	S- 33	S-827 TO S-480	14500	2005	Richland
318	S- 33	US 1 TO S-1677	10700	2005	Richland
319	S- 33	S-480 TO S.C. 12	19500	2005	Richland
320	S- 33	S-1677 TO S-151	8500	2005	Richland
321	S- 33	S.C. 12 TO S.C. 16	15900	2005	Richland
322	L-2020	S-960 To US 76/378	1100	2005	Richland
323	S- 33	S.C. 16 TO S-138	10900	2005	Richland
324	L-3328	SC 555 To US 1	1900	2005	Richland
325	S- 33	S-138 TO U.S. 1	13200	2005	Richland
326	L-3391	S-176 To SC 16	1500	2005	Richland
327	L- 73	S.C. 277 TO 0.22 mi NE of S.C. 277	6500	2005	Richland
329	L-1086	S-337 TO S.C. 12	350	2005	Richland
330	L-1086	I-126 To S-337	900	2005	Richland
331	S- 337	S.C. 555 TO S.C. 48	6500	2005	Richland
332	S- 13	S-226/S-762 TO S.C. 48	12200	2005	Richland
333	S- 177	U.S. 1 TO U.S. 76	11600	2005	Richland
334	L- 158	S.C. 12 TO S-254	8400	2005	Richland
335	S- 158	S-254 TO S-172	4400	2005	Richland
337	L- 158	S-172 TO U.S. 1	3100	2005	Richland
339	L- 170	S-106 TO Local Rd.	5000	2005	Richland
340	L-2027	Catawba St. TO U.S. 21	8300	2005	Richland
341	L-2027	Pendleton St. TO S.C. 12	5800	2005	Richland
343	S- 171	S-175 To US 1	2700	2005	Richland
347	S- 114	U.S. 76 TO S-33	1350	2005	Richland
349	S- 115	S-33 TO S-127	6200	2005	Richland
351	L- 95	U.S. 76 TO S-118	7500	2005	Richland
352	S- 95	S-48 TO U.S. 76	3600	2005	Richland
353	S- 95	S.C. 16/S-118 TO S.C.760	7000	2005	Richland
354	S- 48	SC 768 To S-1021	8200	2005	Richland
355	S- 48	S-1021 To S.C. 16	6100	2005	Richland
357	S- 727	S-15 TO Local Rd.	10800	2005	Richland
359	S- 727	Local Rd. TO S-838	10500	2005	Richland
361	S- 727	S-838 TO S-1568	9600	2005	Richland
363	S- 727	S-1568 TO S-48	11400	2005	Richland
365	S- 49	S.C. 262 TO S-50	5700	2005	Richland
367	S- 88	U.S. 76 TO S.C. 262	3200	2005	Richland
369	S-1660	S.C. 262 TO S-404	300	2005	Richland
370	S-1660	S-404 TO S-906	2800	2005	Richland
371	S- 404	S-88 TO S-222	6300	2005	Richland
373	S-1149	S-906 TO S-1954	3700	2005	Richland

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
374	S-1149	S-1954 To US 76/378	4500	2005	Richland
375	S-1083	U.S. 76 TO S-906	1850	2005	Richland
377	S- 50	S.C. 48 TO S.C. 768	4700	2005	Richland
379	S- 50	S.C. 768 TO U.S. 76	7000	2005	Richland
381	S-1261	S-490 TO S-404	375	2005	Richland
382	S-1201	S-827 TO S-151	1300	2005	Richland
383	S-1201	S-151 TO S-1196	4400	2005	Richland
384	S-1201	S-1196 TO S-63	5900	2005	Richland
385	S-1763	S-33 TO S-480	475	2005	Richland
387	S-1763	S-480 TO S-435	700	2005	Richland
389	S- 435	S-978 TO S-336	2100	2005	Richland
391	S- 435	S-336 TO S-434	4700	2005	Richland
392	S-1583	S-2244 TO S-2242	1150	2005	Richland
393	S-1583	S-2242 TO S.C. 12	1250	2005	Richland
394	S-1583	S-827 To S-2244	1800	2005	Richland
395	S- 196	S-253 TO S.C. 16	800	2005	Richland
396	S- 385	US 76 To I-26	5200	2005	Richland
397	S-1248	S.C. 48 TO S.C. 768	2500	2005	Richland
399	L- 905	S-905 TO U.S. 76	25	2005	Richland
401	S- 222	U.S. 76 TO S-87	6400	2005	Richland
403	S- 222	S-87 TO S-37	2000	2005	Richland
405	S- 37	S.C.48 TO U.S. 76	2400	2005	Richland
407	S- 66	S-37 TO S.C. 769	1600	2005	Richland
409	S- 804	S-734 TO S-66	1100	2005	Richland
411	S- 87	S-222 TO S.C. 48	375	2005	Richland
413	S-1352	S-2200 TO U.S. 21	750	2005	Richland
415	S-1436	U.S. 21 TO U.S. 321	1150	2005	Richland
416	S- 93	U.S. 1 TO S.C.12	2200	2005	Richland
417	S- 219	U.S. 321 TO U.S. 21	2500	2005	Richland
419	S- 458	U.S. 321 TO U.S. 21	950	2005	Richland
421	S- 62	S.C. 215 TO S-43	350	2005	Richland
423	S-1722	S-1721 TO S-1296	850	2005	Richland
425	S-1196	U.S. 1 TO S-2326	5300	2005	Richland
427	S-1196	S-2326 TO S.C. 12	3200	2005	Richland
429	S- 61	U.S. 21 TO U.S. 321	1300	2005	Richland
431	S- 423	U.S. 321 TO S-330	2700	2005	Richland
432	S- 34	SC 555 To S-1560	3300	2005	Richland
433	S- 130	U.S. 21 TO U.S. 321	2000	2005	Richland
434	L- 34	S-1560 To 0.97 mi SE of US 21	2800	2005	Richland
435	S- 34	0.54mi SE of US 21 To US 21	2400	2005	Richland
437	S- 83	S-54 TO S-1048	12900	2005	Richland
438	S- 83	S-1048 To S.C. 555	17200	2005	Richland
439	S- 83	S.C. 555 TO U.S. 21	2500	2005	Richland
440	S- 52	S-266 To S-83	18600	2005	Richland
441	S- 52	U.S. 1 TO S-266	23800	2005	Richland
442	S- 52	S-83 To SC 555	10600	2005	Richland
443	S- 52	S.C. 555 TO U.S. 21	3600	2005	Richland
444	S- 52	S.C. 12 To S-2033	10300	2005	Richland
445	S-1274	S.C. 555 TO U.S. 1	10900	2005	Richland
446	S- 52	S-2033 to US 1	17700	2005	Richland

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
447	S-2033	US 1 TO S-52	11700	2005	Richland
449	S- 53	S-1292 TO U.S. 1	8600	2005	Richland
450	S- 53	S-955 TO S-1292	5400	2005	Richland
451	S- 53	U.S. 1 TO S.C. 12	8000	2005	Richland
452	S- 53	Kershaw County Line TO S-955	2100	2005	Richland
453	S- 80	U.S. 176 TO S-234	900	2005	Richland
455	S- 234	U.S. 76 TO U.S. 176	2400	2005	Richland
456	S- 234	U.S.176 TO S-80	900	2005	Richland
457	S- 129	S-58 TO U.S. 176	14100	2005	Richland
461	S-1682	S.C. 215 TO U.S. 321	700	2005	Richland
463	S- 757	U.S. 176 TO I-26 Frtg. Rd	8700	2005	Richland
465	S-1280	Lexington Co. TO U.S. 176	5300	2005	Richland
467	L-3051	S-1386 TO S-287	8500	2005	Richland
469	S- 31	I-26 TO U.S. 176	29200	2005	Richland
471	S-1052	S-33 TO S-2137	400	2005	Richland
473	S- 10	S-198 To S.C. 12	22800	2005	Richland
475	S- 15	S.C. 48 To S.C. 16	8000	2005	Richland
477	S- 27	U.S. 76 To Lexington Co.	6500	2005	Richland
479	S- 31	Lexington Co. To I-26	18800	2005	Richland
481	S- 37	U.S. 76 To S.C. 262	1950	2005	Richland
483	S- 38	S.C. 215 To U.S. 321	650	2005	Richland
485	S- 40	U.S. 76 To Dead End	1550	2005	Richland
487	S- 42	Lexington Co. To U.S. 176	17900	2005	Richland
489	S- 43	S.C. 215 To S.C. 215	1750	2005	Richland
490	S- 59	I-77 To S-2200	7100	2005	Richland
491	S- 55	S.C. 48 To S-37	700	2005	Richland
492	S-1834	S-1274 To S-52	13500	2005	Richland
493	S- 58	S-217 To U.S. 176	1800	2005	Richland
494	S- 59	U.S. 21 To I-77	11300	2005	Richland
495	S- 59	U.S. 321 To S.C. 215	325	2005	Richland
496	S- 59	S-2200 To US 321	850	2005	Richland
497	S- 60	S-54 To Fairfield Co.	1150	2005	Richland
498	S- 63	S.C. 12 To I-20	12300	2005	Richland
499	S- 63	I-20 To U.S. 1	7400	2005	Richland
500	S-2680	S-1862 To Co Rd(Parlock Rd)	3000	2005	Richland
501	S- 64	S-33 To U.S. 1	2600	2005	Richland
503	S- 67	S.C. 764 To S.C. 769	475	2005	Richland
505	S- 69	S.C. 262 To S-68	750	2005	Richland
507	S- 70	S-37 To S.C. 262	2800	2005	Richland
509	S- 73	NE of S.C. 277 To S-2813\SC 555	7800	2005	Richland
511	S- 81	S-60 To S-54	800	2005	Richland
513	S- 82	Kershaw County Line To S-81	900	2005	Richland
515	S- 86	S-37 To U.S.76	500	2005	Richland
517	S- 86	U.S. 76 To S.C. 262	700	2005	Richland
519	S- 90	Dead End To S-121	1200	2005	Richland
521	S- 96	S.C. 215 To S.C. 555	6600	2005	Richland
522	S- 99	S-132 To S-101	3200	2005	Richland
523	S- 97	U.S. 176 To S-99	1150	2005	Richland
524	L- 99	S-101 To S-100	2600	2005	Richland
525	S- 99	S-100 To S-505	1900	2005	Richland

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
526	L- 132	Chester St To Elmwood St.	650	2005	Richland
527	S- 102	U.S. 21 CONN. To Heyward St.	18600	2005	Richland
529	S- 106	S-1165 To SC 12	3500	2005	Richland
530	L- 111	US 76 To S-108 (Wheat St).	1200	2005	Richland
531	S- 111	Wheat Street TO S-500	1750	2005	Richland
532	S- 121	US 76 To S-139	1000	2005	Richland
533	S- 123	S-513 TO S-56	750	2005	Richland
534	L- 106	US 21 To S-1165	3300	2005	Richland
535	S- 126	U.S. 176 TO S.C. 215	2900	2005	Richland
536	S- 106	SC 12 To US1/378	3500	2005	Richland
537	S- 127	U.S. 1 TO Dead End	6800	2005	Richland
538	S- 131	S-131 To US 1	1200	2005	Richland
539	S- 131	S-218 TO S-131	5700	2005	Richland
541	L- 167	Richland St. To S-132	800	2005	Richland
543	S- 172	U.S. 1 TO Calhoun Street	2600	2005	Richland
545	S- 174	Main Street TO SC 48	6900	2005	Richland
547	S- 176	Main Street TO S-319	5000	2005	Richland
549	S- 177	S-255 TO U.S. 21 CONN.	4100	2005	Richland
551	S- 198	U.S. 21 CONN. TO S-211	12000	2005	Richland
553	S- 198	Bonham Street TO S-95	550	2005	Richland
555	S- 205	U.S. 21 TO S-228	3300	2005	Richland
557	S- 209	S-434 TO S.C. 12	4100	2005	Richland
559	S- 216	Dead End TO U.S. 76	1950	2005	Richland
561	S- 217	S-234 TO S-58	700	2005	Richland
563	S- 220	S-54 TO S-369	950	2005	Richland
565	S- 222	S-70 TO U.S. 76	4000	2005	Richland
567	S- 223	S-222 TO S.C. 769	3100	2005	Richland
569	S- 228	S.C. 555 TO U.S. 21	2100	2005	Richland
571	S- 236	S.C. 16 TO U.S. 21 CONN.	500	2005	Richland
573	S- 244	S-217 TO S-80	2100	2005	Richland
575	S- 253	S-196 TO S-111	225	2005	Richland
577	S- 255	S-1488 TO Bull Street	3500	2005	Richland
579	S- 260	S-33 TO S.C. 12	2800	2005	Richland
581	S- 270	S-33 TO S-339	1200	2005	Richland
583	S- 283	S-59 TO Fairfield Co. Line	2100	2005	Richland
585	S- 287	U.S. 176 TO S-2890	1000	2005	Richland
587	S- 287	S-2890 TO Innsbrook Dr.	3000	2005	Richland
589	S- 288	S-131 TO U.S. 1	5400	2005	Richland
591	S- 289	S-127 TO U.S. 1	3400	2005	Richland
592	S- 301	S-33 To S-33	2200	2005	Richland
593	S- 311	U.S. 176 TO Lexington Co.	2500	2005	Richland
595	S- 334	S-43 TO S-330	3800	2005	Richland
596	S- 336	S-435 To S-1106	400	2005	Richland
597	S- 336	S-1106 TO S-977	300	2005	Richland
599	S- 337	S-167 TO Gist Street	6100	2005	Richland
601	S- 360	S-196 TO S-157	175	2005	Richland
603	S- 375	S-228 TO U.S. 321	950	2005	Richland
605	S- 405	S-39 TO Lexington Co.	600	2005	Richland
607	S- 406	S-2220 TO S-1335	550	2005	Richland
609	S- 406	S-1335 TO S-59	150	2005	Richland

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
611	S- 424	S.C. 555 TO U.S. 1	9000	2005	Richland
613	S- 448	S-255 TO S.C. 16	2300	2005	Richland
615	S- 448	S.C. 16 TO S-196	250	2005	Richland
617	S- 448	S-196 TO S-95	250	2005	Richland
618	S- 454	S-762 To S-102	18300	2005	Richland
619	S- 454	S.C. 48 TO S-13	9200	2005	Richland
620	S- 475	Shirley St To S-121	200	2005	Richland
621	S- 480	S-1516 TO S-1765	650	2005	Richland
622	S- 480	S-33 To S-1516	1100	2005	Richland
623	S- 480	S-1765 TO S-1457	750	2005	Richland
624	S- 480	S-1457 To S-33	1300	2005	Richland
625	S- 488	S-56 TO U.S. 601	550	2005	Richland
627	S- 489	S-56 TO S.C. 48	425	2005	Richland
629	S- 489	S.C. 48 TO S-1314	350	2005	Richland
631	S- 490	S.C. 262 TO S-404	1400	2005	Richland
632	S- 498	S-244 To S-58	4300	2005	Richland
633	S- 511	S.C. 215 TO U.S. 321	3300	2005	Richland
635	S- 514	S-488 TO S.C. 764	150	2005	Richland
637	S- 618	S-216 TO U.S. 76	3200	2005	Richland
639	S- 635	S-217 TO S-129	3300	2005	Richland
641	S- 674	2.05 mi. No. U.S. 176 TO U.S. 176	3800	2005	Richland
643	S- 674	U.S. 176 TO U.S. 176	1300	2005	Richland
645	S- 705	S-49 TO S-708	1050	2005	Richland
647	S- 705	S-708 TO S-88	750	2005	Richland
649	S- 707	S.C. 262 TO U.S. 76	2500	2005	Richland
651	S- 708	S-1306 TO S-88	1500	2005	Richland
653	S- 708 CON	S-88 TO S-708	1150	2005	Richland
655	S- 734	S.C. 48 TO S.C. 48	25	2005	Richland
657	S- 762	S-13 TO Whaley	12100	2005	Richland
659	S- 827	S-33 TO S-1583	4600	2005	Richland
661	S- 827	S-1583 TO S-151	2900	2005	Richland
663	S- 827	S-151 TO S-1200	4500	2005	Richland
665	S- 901	S-1022 TO U.S. 21	3600	2005	Richland
667	S- 905	S-404 TO S-906	1100	2005	Richland
669	S- 906	S-905 TO S-88	950	2005	Richland
671	S- 907	S-1022 TO S.C.277	5500	2005	Richland
673	S- 907	S.C. 277 TO U.S. 1	5100	2005	Richland
675	S- 913	S-458 TO S-219	600	2005	Richland
677	S- 935	S-1790 TO S.C. 262	950	2005	Richland
678	S- 935	US 76 To S-1790	325	2005	Richland
679	S- 945	U.S. 76 TO S-935	325	2005	Richland
681	S- 947	S-330 TO U.S. 321	550	2005	Richland
682	S- 955	S-53 TO Kershaw County/ S-1041	1450	2005	Richland
683	S- 955	U.S. 1 TO S-53	550	2005	Richland
684	S- 957	SC 6 To US 76	2900	2005	Richland
685	S- 960	Mill Creek Pkwy To S.C. 48	425	2005	Richland
687	S- 960	S.C. 48 TO End State Maint.	50	2005	Richland
689	S- 962	S.C. 764 TO U.S. 601	300	2005	Richland
691	S- 967	S-406 TO S-59	25	2005	Richland
693	S- 973	S-1593 TO S.C. 555	6400	2005	Richland

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
695	S- 977	S-336 TO S-1928	3300	2005	Richland
697	S- 978	S-1243 To S-977	2300	2005	Richland
699	S- 985	S-1727 To S.C. 12	1450	2005	Richland
701	S- 986	0.17 mi SW of S-987 To End	550	2005	Richland
702	S-1022	S-907 To S-901	3000	2005	Richland
703	S-1002	S-88 To S-705	850	2005	Richland
705	S-1041	S-955 To U.S. 21	3000	2005	Richland
707	S-1048	S-1274 To S-1274	4800	2005	Richland
709	S-1050	S-83 To S-51	5800	2005	Richland
711	S-1051	S-52 TO S-1051 SPUR	5900	2005	Richland
713	S-1051	S-1051 SPUR To S-54	2200	2005	Richland
715	S-1053	S-69 To S-962	350	2005	Richland
717	S-1086	Richland St. To S-337	550	2005	Richland
719	L-1086	S.C. 12 To Washingtion St.	700	2005	Richland
721	S-1090	S.C. 48 To S.C. 48	25	2005	Richland
723	S-1100	U.S. 76 To S-1843	8200	2005	Richland
725	S-1113	S-504 To 0.18 mi SW of U.S. 21	225	2005	Richland
727	S-1117	S-86 To U.S. 76	500	2005	Richland
729	S-1159	S-223 To S-55	275	2005	Richland
731	S-1182	S-1105 TO U.S. 76	800	2005	Richland
733	S-1243	S-209 To S-1763	550	2005	Richland
734	S-1243	S-480 To S-209	1600	2005	Richland
735	S-1257	S-986 TO S-985	550	2005	Richland
737	S-1283	S-37 To S-86	1050	2005	Richland
739	S-1288	S-734 To S-1090	25	2005	Richland
741	S-1293	S-424 To S-1048	6000	2005	Richland
743	S-1294	S-60 To S-369	225	2005	Richland
745	S-1296	U.S. 1 To S-1036	1000	2005	Richland
747	S-1300	S-66 To S-55	125	2005	Richland
749	S-1317	S-70 To S-222	1800	2005	Richland
751	S-1365	S-1935 To S-978	400	2005	Richland
753	S-1380	S-1276 To U.S. 176	1150	2005	Richland
755	S-1435	S.C. 269 To S-59	125	2005	Richland
757	S-1439	S.C. 48 To S-87	300	2005	Richland
759	S-1447	U.S. 76 To Shelly Rd (Rd 2748)	750	2005	Richland
760	S-1486	S-2364 To US 1	3600	2005	Richland
761	S-1507	S.C. 12 To S-301	1150	2005	Richland
763	S-1534	S-50 To U.S. 76	4000	2005	Richland
765	S-1540	S.C. 16 To S-448	250	2005	Richland
766	S-1560	S-83 To S-34	1200	2005	Richland
767	S-1581	S-985 To S-827	650	2005	Richland
768	S-1581	S-827 To S-827	800	2005	Richland
769	S-1592	Humphrey St. To S-1036	3600	2005	Richland
771	S-1593	S-228 To S-1592	3500	2005	Richland
773	S-1656	S-1447 To S-1534	425	2005	Richland
775	S-1677	S-1036 To S-151	9900	2005	Richland
777	S-1721	S-1036 To S-2321	850	2005	Richland
779	S-1790	S-69 To US 76\378	275	2005	Richland
780	S-1790	S-1444 To S-69	700	2005	Richland
781	S-1800	S-1534 TO 0.13 mi N of S-1844	2400	2005	Richland

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
782	S-1795	I-20 To S-2033	6000	2005	Richland
783	S-1802	S-1447 To S-1800	900	2005	Richland
785	S-1835	S.C. 555 To S-52	6300	2005	Richland
787	S-1844	S-1800 To S-1100	1750	2005	Richland
789	S-1862	U.S. 76 To Lexington Co.	10900	2005	Richland
791	S-1937	S-480 TO S-1935	550	2005	Richland
793	S-1975	End (Near I-77) To S-1677	5200	2005	Richland
795	S-2027	U.S. 21 CONN To Pendleton St.	9000	2005	Richland
796	S-2089	US 76/378 To S-37	650	2005	Richland
797	S-2091	S-2813 To S.C. 16	8600	2005	Richland
799	S-2200	U.S. 321 To S-59	2600	2005	Richland
801	S-2206	S.C. 769 To S.C. 48	350	2005	Richland
803	S-2214	U.S. 1 TO S-2919	7800	2005	Richland
805	S-2235	S-1288 TO S.C. 48	400	2005	Richland
807	S-2237	S-2206 To S.C. 769	175	2005	Richland
809	S-2744	S-708 To S-88	100	2005	Richland
811	S-2745	S-2744 To S-1002	75	2005	Richland
813	L- 484	S.C. 12 To S-135	900	2005	Richland
814	L- 484	S-185 To College Street	2800	2005	Richland
815	L- 484	Whaley St To S-249	275	2005	Richland
817	S- 32	Newberry Co. TO U.S. 176	1650	2005	Richland
819	SC 16 MC	S.C. 16 TO S.C. 16	15100	2005	Richland
821	SC 277	U.S. 76 TO S.C. 16	36400	2005	Richland
823	S-2813	SC 277 To SC 555	11200	2005	Richland
825	S-1530	S-1534 To U.S. 76	6700	2005	Richland
837	S-2963	I-126 To Bush River Rd	9500	2005	Richland
839	S-2262	S-835 To S-3020	5300	2005	Richland
843	S-2890	0.18 mi E. of S-2262 To S-287	4200	2005	Richland
845	S-2919	S-63 To S-2214/S-2919	9700	2005	Richland
847	S-3015	S-1317 To S-37	950	2005	Richland
848	S- 670	SC 60 To US 176	12400	2005	Richland
849	L- 171	Gervais St. To Hampton St.	4000	2005	Richland
851	L- 172	Greene St. To Gervais St.	5400	2005	Richland
853	L- 174	Barnwell St. TO Main St.	8600	2005	Richland
857	L- 198	S-211 To S-196	4700	2005	Richland
859	L- 205	S-228 To Dead End	800	2005	Richland
861	L- 224	90mi N. of Elmwood St. To Elmwood	2500	2005	Richland
863	L- 255	US 76 (Bull St) To S-111	1950	2005	Richland
865	L- 337	US 1 TO SC 555	8800	2005	Richland
867	L- 337	SC 48 TO Park St.	8400	2005	Richland
869	L- 454	Park St. TO Wayne St.	7900	2005	Richland
873	L-1483	US TO Local Rd (224)	2500	2005	Richland
875	L-1946	Waites Rd To Barhamville rd.	75	2005	Richland
877	L-2027	SC 16 To Catawba St.	6600	2005	Richland
879	L-2027	SC 12 TO Calhoun St.	1450	2005	Richland
881	L-2680	Parlock Rd. TO Lord Howe Rd	2800	2005	Richland
883	L-3313	SC 12 To US 76	850	2005	Richland
885	L-3342	S-33 To US 21/76 Con	3800	2005	Richland
887	L-3342	US 21/76 Conn To SC 16	3600	2005	Richland
889	L-3493	SC 16 To Heyward St.	6400	2005	Richland

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
891	L-3493	Heyward St. To S-198(Blossom St.)	8800	2005	Richland
893	L-3508	S-1990 To Local Rd (3511)	2000	2005	Richland
895	L-3511	Holt Dr. TO S-196(Holly St.)	850	2005	Richland
897	L-3926	S-2214(Polo Rd) TO S-1795	4400	2005	Richland
898	L-4701	Richland County Line to S-771	13800	2005	Richland
899	L-4701	S-771 To SC 60	13100	2005	Richland
900	L-4701	SC 60 To S-2603	5500	2005	Richland
901	L-4701	S-2603 To US 76/176	5200	2005	Richland
2031	I- 20	I-26 TO U.S. 176	83500	2005	Richland
2033	I- 20	U.S. 176 TO S.C. 215	97200	2005	Richland
2035	I- 20	S.C. 215 TO U.S. 321	91200	2005	Richland
2037	I- 20	U.S. 321 TO U.S. 21	88200	2005	Richland
2039	I- 20	U.S. 21 TO S.C. 555	85300	2005	Richland
2041	I- 20	S.C. 555 TO S.C. 277	78200	2005	Richland
2043	I- 20	S.C. 277 TO U.S. 1	76600	2005	Richland
2045	I- 20	U.S. 1 TO I-77	61000	2005	Richland
2047	I- 20	I-77 TO S-63	42300	2005	Richland
2049	I- 20	S-63 TO S-2033	71400	2005	Richland
2051	I- 20	S-2033 TO S-53	52300	2005	Richland
2127	I- 26	(Lex.) S-48 TO U.S. 176	45700	2005	Richland
2129	I- 26	U.S. 176 TO U.S. 176	46300	2005	Richland
2131	I- 26	U.S. 176 TO S.C. 60	65300	2005	Richland
2133	I- 26	S.C. 60 TO Harbison Blvd.	87700	2005	Richland
2141	I- 26	I-20 TO I-126	117900	2005	Richland
2213	I- 77	I-20 To U.S. 1	45400	2005	Richland
2214	I- 77	S.C. 48 To S.C. 768	62200	2005	Richland
2215	I- 77	U.S. 1 TO S.C. 277	42000	2005	Richland
2216	I- 77	S.C. 768 To U.S. 76/378	56700	2005	Richland
2217	I- 77	S.C. 277 TO S.C. 555	56700	2005	Richland
2218	I- 77	US 76\378 To SC 760(Ft.Jkson Blvd)	56200	2005	Richland
2219	I- 77	S.C. 555 TO S-52	60700	2005	Richland
2220	I- 77	SC 760 To SC 12 Spur	68200	2005	Richland
2221	I- 77	S-52 TO U.S. 21	52400	2005	Richland
2222	I- 77	SC 12 Spur To S-151 exit	78700	2005	Richland
2223	I- 77	U.S. 21 TO S-59	43800	2005	Richland
2224	I- 77	S-151 exit To SC 12	65000	2005	Richland
2226	I- 77	SC 12 To I-20	67100	2005	Richland
2429	I- 126	I-26 To S-2963	68400	2005	Richland
2431	I- 126	S-2963 To S-3020	78000	2005	Richland
2433	I- 126	S-3020 To US 21	76500	2005	Richland
2435	I- 126	Huger St. TO Gadsen St.	51400	2005	Richland

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
101	US 76	Laurens Co. TO S-642/S.C.121	2600	2005	Newberry
103	US 76	S-642/S.C. 121 TO S-386	7700	2005	Newberry
105	US 76	S-386 TO S.C. 34	15600	2005	Newberry
107	US 76	S.C. 34 TO S-383	16100	2005	Newberry
109	US 76	S-383 TO S-82	10600	2005	Newberry
111	US 76	S-82 TO Lexington County	5600	2005	Newberry
113	S- 642	S-90 TO SC 121	4500	2005	Newberry
115	S- 60	S-383 To S.C. 395	8100	2005	Newberry
117	S- 383	US 76 TO S-60	1500	2005	Newberry
119	US 176	Union County Line TO S.C. 72	6200	2005	Newberry
121	US 176	S.C. 72 TO S.C. 34	4000	2005	Newberry
123	US 176	S.C. 34 TO S.C. 219	1000	2005	Newberry
125	US 176	S.C. 219 TO Richland Co.	1500	2005	Newberry
127	US 176 CON	S.C.72 TO U.S. 176	1850	2005	Newberry
129	SC 34	Greenwood Co. To Local Rd.	3100	2005	Newberry
130	SC 34	Local Rd. To S.C. 39	3100	2005	Newberry
131	SC 34	S-48 TO S-83	3400	2005	Newberry
132	SC 34	S.C. 39 TO S-48	3200	2005	Newberry
133	SC 34	S-83 TO S.C. 121	5700	2005	Newberry
135	SC 34	S.C. 121 TO S-90	3400	2005	Newberry
137	SC 34	S-90 TO S.C. 395	3400	2005	Newberry
139	SC 34	S.C. 395 TO S-68	5100	2005	Newberry
141	SC 34	S-68 TO U.S. 76	5900	2005	Newberry
143	SC 34	U.S. 76 TO I-26	7800	2005	Newberry
145	SC 34	I-26 TO Fairfield Co. Line	2400	2005	Newberry
147	SC 34 CON	S.C. 121 TO S.C. 34 BUS.	1400	2005	Newberry
149	S- 90	S.C. 34 TO S.C. 395	2400	2005	Newberry
151	SC 395	S-90 TO S-60	5100	2005	Newberry
152	S- 60	US 76 BUS. TO S-383	10500	2005	Newberry
153	SC 39	Saluda Co. line TO S.C. 56	1900	2005	Newberry
155	SC 39	S.C. 56 TO Laurens Co. Line	600	2005	Newberry
157	SC 56	S.C. 39 TO Laurens Co. Line	1400	2005	Newberry
159	SC 66	Laurens County Line TO S-32	650	2005	Newberry
161	SC 66	S-32 TO S.C. 72	2200	2005	Newberry
163	SC 72	Laurens County Line TO S-75	3000	2005	Newberry
165	SC 72	S-75 TO U.S. 176	4000	2005	Newberry
167	SC 121	Saluda Co. Line TO S.C. 34	2900	2005	Newberry
169	SC 121	S.C. 34 TO S.C. 34 CONN.	2600	2005	Newberry
171	SC 121	S.C. 34 CONN. TO S-58	3800	2005	Newberry
173	SC 121	S-58 TO S-91	3500	2005	Newberry
175	SC 121	S-91 TO S-56	4500	2005	Newberry
177	SC 121	S-56 TO S.C. 395/S-103	6200	2005	Newberry
179	SC 121	S.C. 395/S-103 TO U.S. 76	7500	2005	Newberry
181	SC 121	U.S. 76 TO I-26	6700	2005	Newberry
182	SC 121	I-26 To US 176	3600	2005	Newberry
183	SC 202	U.S. 76 TO I-26	1800	2005	Newberry
185	SC 202	I-26 TO U.S. 176	1000	2005	Newberry
187	SC 213	U.S. 176 TO Fairfield Co.	1550	2005	Newberry
189	SC 219	U.S.76 TO S-505	7600	2005	Newberry
191	SC 219	S-505 TO I-26	6700	2005	Newberry

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STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
193	SC 219	I-26 TO U.S. 176	1400	2005	Newberry
195	SC 391	Saluda County TO S-197	3500	2005	Newberry
197	SC 391	S-197 TO U.S. 76	4300	2005	Newberry
199	SC 395	Saluda County Line TO S-273	1200	2005	Newberry
201	SC 395	S-273 TO S-161	3000	2005	Newberry
203	SC 395	S-161 TO S.C. 34	3800	2005	Newberry
205	SC 395	S.C. 34 TO S-127	3100	2005	Newberry
207	SC 395	S-127 TO S-90	3200	2005	Newberry
209	SC 395	S-60 TO S.C. 121/S-103	4400	2005	Newberry
211	SC 773	U.S. 76 TO U.S. 176	3200	2005	Newberry
213	S- 94	S.C. 66 TO S-86	175	2005	Newberry
215	S- 36	U.S. 176/S.C. 121 TO S.C. 66	425	2005	Newberry
217	S- 32	U.S. 76 TO I-26	400	2005	Newberry
219	S- 32	I-26 TO S.C. 66	200	2005	Newberry
221	S- 54	S-45 TO Union Co. Line	100	2005	Newberry
223	S- 45	S-55 TO Union County Line	200	2005	Newberry
225	S- 55	S.C. 34 TO S-28	375	2005	Newberry
227	S- 81	S-45 TO U.S. 76	150	2005	Newberry
229	S- 572	S.C. 34 TO U.S. 176	250	2005	Newberry
231	S- 63	S-32 TO Laurens County Line	150	2005	Newberry
233	S- 64	U.S. 76 TO S-58	200	2005	Newberry
235	S- 368	S-64 TO S-56	175	2005	Newberry
236	S- 56	S-671 To S.C. 121	2300	2005	Newberry
237	S- 56	S.C. 560 TO S-344	550	2005	Newberry
238	S- 56	S.C. 121 To S.C. 395	3000	2005	Newberry
239	S- 56	S-344 TO S-671	850	2005	Newberry
240	S- 56	S.C. 395 To S-642	2400	2005	Newberry
241	S- 65	S-48 TO Laurens County Line	50	2005	Newberry
243	S- 376	S-48 TO S-22	25	2005	Newberry
245	S- 276	S-64 TO S-101	200	2005	Newberry
247	S- 58	S-89 TO S-348	1100	2005	Newberry
249	S- 58	S-348 To S.C. 56	850	2005	Newberry
251	S- 101	S.C. 34 TO S-48	300	2005	Newberry
253	S- 366	S-343 TO S-276	125	2005	Newberry
255	S- 49	S-58 TO S.C. 34	1350	2005	Newberry
257	S- 83	S.C. 395 TO S.C. 121	325	2005	Newberry
259	S- 244	S.C. 391 TO S.C. 395	600	2005	Newberry
261	S- 363	S.C. 34 TO S-83	25	2005	Newberry
263	S- 281	U.S. 76 TO S-42	800	2005	Newberry
265	S- 67	S.C. 395 TO S-68	400	2005	Newberry
267	S- 67	S-68 TO U.S. 76	800	2005	Newberry
269	S- 38	U.S. 76 TO S.C. 773	650	2005	Newberry
271	S- 82	U.S. 176 TO U.S. 76	475	2005	Newberry
273	S- 499	S.C. 219 TO U.S. 176	150	2005	Newberry
275	S- 272	S-97 TO S.C. 34	350	2005	Newberry
277	S- 97	U.S. 176 TO S-28	250	2005	Newberry
279	S- 28	Richland Co. TO S.C. 213	1450	2005	Newberry
281	S- 28	S.C. 213 TO S-55	275	2005	Newberry
283	S- 98	S-28 TO S-97	200	2005	Newberry
284	S- 29	US 176 To S-167	500	2005	Newberry

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
285	S- 33	S-107 TO S-28	225	2005	Newberry
287	S- 99	U.S. 76 TO S-38	250	2005	Newberry
289	S- 167	S-39 TO S-29	425	2005	Newberry
291	S- 39	U.S. 176 TO S-167	300	2005	Newberry
292	S- 39	S-167 TO U.S. 76	900	2005	Newberry
293	S- 40	S-39 TO Lexington Co. Line	700	2005	Newberry
295	S- 202	S-26 TO U.S. 76	750	2005	Newberry
297	S- 41	S.C. 395 TO S.C. 391	850	2005	Newberry
299	S- 41	S.C. 391 TO U.S. 76	800	2005	Newberry
301	S- 42	S.C. 395 TO S.C. 391	650	2005	Newberry
303	S- 17	S-42 TO S.C. 391	375	2005	Newberry
305	S- 71	S-587 TO S.C. 391	1250	2005	Newberry
307	S- 187	S-26 TO S-71	1300	2005	Newberry
309	S- 226	S.C. 391 TO S-587	850	2005	Newberry
311	S- 571	S-15 TO End	1150	2005	Newberry
313	S- 15	Lexington Co. Line TO S-26	1350	2005	Newberry
315	S- 26	S.C. 391 TO End	1800	2005	Newberry
317	S- 72	Lexington Co. Line TO S-26	600	2005	Newberry
319	S- 271	S-72 TO S-458	325	2005	Newberry
321	S- 20	U.S. 76 TO S-72	650	2005	Newberry
322	S- 20	S-72 To S-26	850	2005	Newberry
323	S- 48	S-58 TO S.C. 34	200	2005	Newberry
325	S- 44	S.C. 34 TO S-723	2900	2005	Newberry
327	S- 44	S-723 TO S-55	550	2005	Newberry
329	S- 344	S-56 TO U.S. 76	1000	2005	Newberry
331	S- 103	S.C. 121 TO S-344	700	2005	Newberry
333	S- 545	S.C. 121 TO S-344	1150	2005	Newberry
335	S- 348	S-56/S-149 TO S-58	1800	2005	Newberry
337	S- 104	S-642 TO S.C. 121	900	2005	Newberry
339	S- 386	U.S. 76 BUS. TO U.S. 76 BP	2500	2005	Newberry
341	S- 160	S-642 TO S-383	4300	2005	Newberry
343	S- 383	S-60 TO S-642	2100	2005	Newberry
345	S- 30	U.S. 76 BUS. TO S.C. 395	3200	2005	Newberry
347	S- 92	U.S. 76 TO S-415	3100	2005	Newberry
349	S- 375	U.S. 76 TO S.C. 34 BUS.	1500	2005	Newberry
351	L- 91	Bedenbamgh Alley To S-89	2500	2005	Newberry
352	S- 91	S-89 To SC 395	1100	2005	Newberry
353	S- 523	S-90 TO S-37	400	2005	Newberry
355	S- 37	S-30 TO S.C. 395	1600	2005	Newberry
357	S- 127	S-68 TO S.C. 395	1250	2005	Newberry
359	S- 68	S-383 TO S.C. 34	850	2005	Newberry
361	S- 68	S.C. 34 TO S-67	950	2005	Newberry
363	S- 462	S.C. 34 TO S-44	2300	2005	Newberry
365	S- 217	S-75 TO S.C. 72	325	2005	Newberry
367	S- 75	S-51 TO S.C. 72	850	2005	Newberry
369	S- 51	S.C. 66 TO S.C. 72	1300	2005	Newberry
371	S- 188	S.C. 66 TO S-578	800	2005	Newberry
373	S- 24	U.S. 76 TO U.S. 76	450	2005	Newberry
375	S- 43	S.C. 395 TO S-42	200	2005	Newberry
377	S- 66	S.C. 395 TO S.C. 34/S-761	225	2005	Newberry

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
379	S- 69	S.C. 121 TO S-642	1100	2005	Newberry
381	S- 77	Laurens Co. Line TO S-65	50	2005	Newberry
383	S- 106	S-383 TO S-68	200	2005	Newberry
385	S- 107	U.S. 176 TO U.S. 176	325	2005	Newberry
387	S- 161	S-68 TO S.C. 395	600	2005	Newberry
389	S- 170	U.S. 176 TO S-33	100	2005	Newberry
391	S- 273	S.C. 395 TO S-66	150	2005	Newberry
393	S- 321	S-48 TO S-58	125	2005	Newberry
395	S- 328	S-58 TO S-56	75	2005	Newberry
397	S- 342	S-328 TO U.S. 76	100	2005	Newberry
399	S- 370	S.C. 202 TO S-167	100	2005	Newberry
401	S- 371	S.C. 34 TO S-82	225	2005	Newberry
403	S- 403	S-41 TO S-202	650	2005	Newberry
407	S- 684	U.S. 76 TO S-160	4100	2005	Newberry
409	S- 711	S-82 TO U.S. 176	125	2005	Newberry
411	S- 730	S.C. 34 TO U.S. 176	100	2005	Newberry
413	L- 91	SC 121 TO Wardlaw St.	1450	2005	Newberry
415	L-1233	SC 395 To S-90	650	2005	Newberry
2113	I- 26	(Laurens) S.C. 66 to S-32	32800	2005	Newberry
2115	I- 26	S-32 TO S.C. 121	32800	2005	Newberry
2117	I- 26	S.C. 121 TO S.C. 34	33300	2005	Newberry
2119	I- 26	S.C. 34 TO S.C. 219	33300	2005	Newberry
2121	I- 26	S.C. 219 TO S.C. 773	36400	2005	Newberry
2123	I- 26	S.C. 773 TO S.C. 202	37500	2005	Newberry

Lexington City

for: MAP SALES

STAT	ROUT NO.		ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
101	US	1	Saluda County Line TO S-50	2900	2005	Lexington
103	US	1	S-50 TO U.S. 178/S.C. 391	5200	2005	Lexington
105	US	1	U.S. 178/S.C. 391 TO S-17	7700	2005	Lexington
107	US	1	S-17 TO S.C. 245	9400	2005	Lexington
109	US	1	S.C. 245 TO S-39	9000	2005	Lexington
111	US	1	S-39 TO S-34	8100	2005	Lexington
113	US	1	S-34 TO S.C. 23	4500	2005	Lexington
114	US	1	SC 23 TO S-24	6200	2005	Lexington
115	US	1	S-24 TO S-204	12100	2005	Lexington
116	US	1	S- 204 To U.S. 378	18700	2005	Lexington
117	US	1	U.S. 378 TO U.S. 378/S-52	30900	2005	Lexington
119	US	1	U.S. 378/S-52 TO S.C. 6	17000	2005	Lexington
121	US	1	S.C. 6 TO I-20	26400	2005	Lexington
122	US	1	I-26 To S.C. 12	33900	2005	Lexington
123	US	1	I-20 TO S-386	27700	2005	Lexington
125	US	1	S-386 TO S-71	31700	2005	Lexington
126	US	21	I-26 TO U.S. 321	5200	2005	Lexington
127	US	1	S-71 TO I-26	44700	2005	Lexington
128	US	21	U.S. 321 TO S-129	24700	2005	Lexington
129	US	1	S.C 12 TO U.S. 21 CONN.	16500	2005	Lexington
130	US	1 CON	U.S. 1 TO S.C. 6	3100	2005	Lexington
131	US	1	U.S. 21 CONN. TO U.S. 378	14000	2005	Lexington
132	US	21	I-26 TO S.C. 2	23300	2005	Lexington
133	US	21	S.C. 2 TO S.C. 302/S-804	13600	2005	Lexington
134	US	21	S-129 TO I-26	30100	2005	Lexington
135	US	21	S.C. 302/S-804 TO U.S. 21 CONN.	26300	2005	Lexington
137	US	21	U.S. 21 Conn. To Richland Co.	23400	2005	Lexington
139	US	21 CON	U.S. 21 TO U.S. 1	8200	2005	Lexington
140	US	21	Calhoun Co. TO Calhoun Co.	2200	2005	Lexington
142	US	21	Calhoun Co. Line TO I-26	3800	2005	Lexington
143	US	76	Newberry County Line TO S-83	12400	2005	Lexington
144	US	76	S-83 TO Richland County Line	9300	2005	Lexington
145	US	178	Saluda Co. TO S.C. 23/S-137	5500	2005	Lexington
147	US	178	S.C. 23/S-137 TO S.C. 23/391	8800	2005	Lexington
149	US	178	S.C. 23/391 TO S.C. 391	7400	2005	Lexington
151	US	178	S.C. 391 TO S.C. 245	3400	2005	Lexington
153	US	178	S.C. 245 TO I-20	4100	2005	Lexington
155	US	178	I-20 TO S.C. 113/S-278	4100	2005	Lexington
157	US	178	S.C. 113/S-278 TO S.C. 302	2800	2005	Lexington
159	US	178	S.C. 302 TO S.C. 3	3300	2005	Lexington
160	S-	162	SC 692 To S-65	275	2005	Lexington
161	US	178	S.C. 3 TO Orangeburg Co.	1950	2005	Lexington
163	US	321	Orangeburg Co. Line TO S-287	5100	2005	Lexington
165	US	321	S-287 TO S.C. 692/S-297	9300	2005	Lexington
167	US	321	S.C. 692/S-297 TO S-288	11300	2005	Lexington
169	US	321	S-288 TO S-932	11700	2005	Lexington
170	US	321	S-932 TO S-65	13700	2005	Lexington
171	US	321	S-65 TO U.S. 21	20500	2005	Lexington
172	US	378	Saluda County Line To S-24	7900	2005	Lexington
173	US	378	S-24 TO S-113	10100	2005	Lexington

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STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
175	US 378	S-113 TO U.S. 1	10900	2005	Lexington
177	US 378	U.S. 1/S-52 TO S.C. 6	26600	2005	Lexington
179	US 378	S.C. 6 TO S.C. 6/S-392	37900	2005	Lexington
180	US 378	SC 6/S-392 To S-485	32600	2005	Lexington
181	US 378	S-485 TO S-28	33500	2005	Lexington
183	US 378	S-28 TO I-20	29700	2005	Lexington
185	US 378	I-20 TO S-30	36400	2005	Lexington
187	US 378	S-30 TO I-26	25600	2005	Lexington
189	US 378	I-26 TO S-285	25600	2005	Lexington
191	US 378	S-285 TO S.C. 12 CONN	21300	2005	Lexington
193	US 378	S.C. 12 CONN. TO S.C. 12	15700	2005	Lexington
195	US 378	S.C. 12 TO U.S. 1	8800	2005	Lexington
197	SC 2	U.S. 21 TO S.C. 35	6000	2005	Lexington
199	SC 2	S.C. 35 TO S-266	5000	2005	Lexington
201	SC 2	S-266 TO S-41	4800	2005	Lexington
203	SC 2	S-41 TO U.S. 21	7900	2005	Lexington
205	SC 2	U.S. 21 TO S-67	9400	2005	Lexington
207	SC 2	S-67 TO U.S. 1	8300	2005	Lexington
209	SC 2	U.S. 1 TO U.S. 378	3800	2005	Lexington
211	SC 3	Orangeburg Co. TO U.S. 321	3600	2005	Lexington
212	SC 6	Richland Co. TO S.C. 60/S-107	10100	2005	Lexington
213	SC 6	S.C. 60/S-107 TO S-68	17000	2005	Lexington
215	SC 6	S-68 TO U.S. 378	10200	2005	Lexington
217	SC 6	U.S. 378 TO U.S. 1	11000	2005	Lexington
219	SC 6	U.S. 1 TO I-20	14100	2005	Lexington
221	SC 6	I-20 TO S.C. 302	13600	2005	Lexington
223	SC 6	S.C. 302 TO S-342	5800	2005	Lexington
225	SC 6	S-342 TO S-248	3400	2005	Lexington
227	SC 6	S-248 TO U.S. 321/S-579	5000	2005	Lexington
229	SC 6	U.S. 321/S-120 TO S-164	4200	2005	Lexington
231	SC 6	S-164 TO Calhoun County Line	1200	2005	Lexington
232	SC 6 CON	SC-6 TO SC-6	2900	2005	Lexington
233	SC 12	U.S. 1 TO S.C. 12 CONN.	13500	2005	Lexington
235	SC 12	S.C. 12 CONN. TO U.S. 378	17300	2005	Lexington
236	SC 12	U.S. 378 TO Richland Co.	24200	2005	Lexington
237	SC 12 CON	U.S. 378 TO U.S. 1	2700	2005	Lexington
239	SC 23	Saluda County Line TO S-50	2600	2005	Lexington
241	SC 23	S-50 TO U.S. 178/S-137	3300	2005	Lexington
243	SC 23	U.S. 178/S.C. 391 TO S-17	6000	2005	Lexington
245	SC 23	S-17 TO S.C. 245	6400	2005	Lexington
247	SC 23	S.C. 245 TO S-1198	5200	2005	Lexington
248	SC 35	17mi SE I-77 TO L-472	7300	2005	Lexington
249	SC 23	S-1198 TO U.S. 1	3100	2005	Lexington
250	SC 35	L-472 To SC 2	5600	2005	Lexington
251	SC 35	S.C. 2 TO S-186	8300	2005	Lexington
253	SC 35	S-186 TO U.S. 21/176/215/321/SC302	9800	2005	Lexington
255	SC 35	U.S. 21/176/215/321/SC 302 TO US 1	11700	2005	Lexington
257	SC 35	U.S. 1 TO S.C. 12	13300	2005	Lexington
259	SC 35	S.C. 12 TO U.S. 378	8700	2005	Lexington
261	SC 60	S-36 TO Richland County Line	25200	2005	Lexington

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
262	SC 60	S.C. 6 TO S-36	10400	2005	Lexington
263	SC 113	Aiken County TO U.S. 178	1300	2005	Lexington
265	SC 245	U.S. 178 TO S-484/S-1039	2800	2005	Lexington
267	SC 245	S-484/S-1039 TO U.S. 1	4500	2005	Lexington
269	SC 245	U.S. 1 TO S.C. 23	4800	2005	Lexington
271	SC 245	S.C. 23 TO S.C. 391	2400	2005	Lexington
273	SC 302	Aiken County TO U.S. 178	6100	2005	Lexington
275	SC 302	U.S. 178 TO S-625	10200	2005	Lexington
277	SC 302	S-625 TO S.C. 6	7400	2005	Lexington
279	SC 302	S.C. 6 TO S-622	9000	2005	Lexington
281	SC 302	S-622 TO S-103	13600	2005	Lexington
283	SC 302	S-103 TO S-378	14500	2005	Lexington
285	SC 302	S-378 TO I-26	31100	2005	Lexington
287	SC 302	I-26 TO U.S. 21	13200	2005	Lexington
289	SC 391	S-17 TO Saluda Co. Line	3600	2005	Lexington
291	SC 391	S-470 TO S-17	2300	2005	Lexington
293	SC 391	S-345 TO S-470	2200	2005	Lexington
295	SC 391	U.S. 178 S.C. 23 TO S-345	3300	2005	Lexington
297	SC 391	S-77 TO U.S. 178	2800	2005	Lexington
299	SC 391	Aiken County Line TO S-77	1350	2005	Lexington
301	SC 602	S.C. 6 TO S-103	11100	2005	Lexington
303	SC 602	S-103 TO S-168	10200	2005	Lexington
305	SC 602	S-168 TO S-1807	14400	2005	Lexington
307	SC 602	S-1807 TO S-365	8500	2005	Lexington
309	SC 602	S-365 TO S-404	14900	2005	Lexington
311	SC 602	S-404 TO U.S. 21 CON/S-139	6000	2005	Lexington
313	SC 692	U.S. 321 TO Orangeburg Co.	2600	2005	Lexington
315	S- 24	S-77 TO S-261	4600	2005	Lexington
317	S- 24	S-261 TO S-880	5100	2005	Lexington
319	S- 24	S-880 TO U.S. 1	3100	2005	Lexington
321	S- 24	U.S. 1 TO S-115	1800	2005	Lexington
323	S- 70	US 1 TO S-168	4400	2005	Lexington
325	S- 70	S-168 TO S-686	11100	2005	Lexington
327	S- 70	S-686 TO S.C. 6	8300	2005	Lexington
329	S- 70	S.C. 6 TO S-1260	5700	2005	Lexington
331	S- 70	S-1260 TO S-77	6300	2005	Lexington
333	S- 204	S-172 TO U.S. 1	5900	2005	Lexington
335	S- 204	U.S. 1 TO S-77	5900	2005	Lexington
337	S- 204	S-77 TO I-20	8700	2005	Lexington
339	S- 204	I-20 TO S-243	7600	2005	Lexington
341	S- 106	U.S. 378 TO S-921	6100	2005	Lexington
343	S- 106	S-921 TO S-685	4000	2005	Lexington
345	S- 244	S.C. 602 TO S-70	6500	2005	Lexington
347	S- 77	S.C. 391 TO U.S. 178	1350	2005	Lexington
349	S- 77	U.S. 178 TO S-37	1150	2005	Lexington
351	S- 77	S-37 TO S-278	2700	2005	Lexington
353	S- 77	S-278 TO S-1207	5000	2005	Lexington
355	S- 278	S-169 TO S-34	3000	2005	Lexington
357	S- 278	S-34 TO U.S. 178	1400	2005	Lexington
359	S- 625	S-73 TO S-624	3400	2005	Lexington

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
361	S- 625	S-624 TO S-278	2300	2005	Lexington
363	S- 625	S-34 TO S-37	1800	2005	Lexington
365	S- 31	U.S. 1 TO S-88	600	2005	Lexington
367	S- 31	S-88 TO S-24	1450	2005	Lexington
369	S- 65	S.C. 6 TO U.S. 321	3500	2005	Lexington
371	S- 65	U.S. 321 TO S-1475	3800	2005	Lexington
372	S- 65	S-1475 TO S-431	900	2005	Lexington
373	S- 100	S-665 TO S.C. 6	650	2005	Lexington
375	S- 100	S.C. 6 TO S-65	1450	2005	Lexington
377	S- 9	U.S. 178 TO S-342	800	2005	Lexington
379	S- 9	S-342 To Local Rd.	1200	2005	Lexington
381	S- 9	Local Rd. To S.C. 6	1450	2005	Lexington
383	S- 73	S.C. 302 TO S.C. 6	2500	2005	Lexington
385	S- 73	S.C. 6 TO S-65	2200	2005	Lexington
387	S- 73	S-65 TO S-103	5300	2005	Lexington
389	S- 73	S-103 TO U.S. 21	12500	2005	Lexington
391	S- 277	U.S. 1 TO S-88	1150	2005	Lexington
392	S- 88	S-277 TO S-330	800	2005	Lexington
393	S- 330	S-240 To Local Rd.	650	2005	Lexington
395	S- 330	Local Rd. To U.S. 1	1750	2005	Lexington
397	S- 34	S.C. 23 TO U.S. 1	1150	2005	Lexington
399	S- 34	U.S. 1 TO S-189	3300	2005	Lexington
401	S- 34	S-189 TO S-77	3100	2005	Lexington
403	S- 34	S-77 TO I-20	4900	2005	Lexington
405	S- 34	I-20 TO S-625	2400	2005	Lexington
407	S- 34	S-625 TO S-278	3100	2005	Lexington
409	S- 34	S-278 TO S.C. 6	3400	2005	Lexington
411	S- 616	S-77 TO S-34	500	2005	Lexington
413	S- 60	S-37 TO S-77	3200	2005	Lexington
415	S- 37	S-24 TO Local Rd.	3000	2005	Lexington
417	S- 169	U.S. 1 TO S-77	2500	2005	Lexington
419	S- 172	S-408 TO U.S. 378	3200	2005	Lexington
421	S-1207	S-77 TO S-626	2700	2005	Lexington
423	S- 485	U.S. 378 TO S.C. 6	12200	2005	Lexington
425	S- 485	S.C. 6 TO S-408	9700	2005	Lexington
427	S- 408	S-52 TO S.C. 6	7600	2005	Lexington
428	S- 408	S-204 TO S-52	9500	2005	Lexington
429	S- 28	S.C. 6 TO S-738	4200	2005	Lexington
431	S- 143	S.C. 6 TO S-244	1650	2005	Lexington
433	S- 104	S-957 TO S-686	5200	2005	Lexington
435	S- 47	S-484 TO S.C. 245	1500	2005	Lexington
437	S- 774	U.S. 178 TO S-883	700	2005	Lexington
438	L- 774	S-883 To S-883	100	2005	Lexington
439	S- 774	S-883 TO S-34	1450	2005	Lexington
441	S- 261	S-24 TO S-330	2200	2005	Lexington
443	S- 737	S-24 TO S-37	3400	2005	Lexington
445	S- 663	U.S. 321 TO S-65/S-1471	3900	2005	Lexington
446	L- 663	S-65/S-1471 To S-100	400	2005	Lexington
447	S- 164	S.C. 6 TO U.S. 21	700	2005	Lexington
449	S- 74	S-55 TO S.C. 302	225	2005	Lexington

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
451	S- 55	S-45 TO U.S. 178	275	2005	Lexington
453	S- 45	S.C. 302 TO U.S. 178	400	2005	Lexington
455	S-1260	S-70/S-1824 TO S-204	1150	2005	Lexington
456	S- 47	S.C. 245 TO U.S. 1	2700	2005	Lexington
457	S- 29	S-268 TO S-231	3500	2005	Lexington
458	S- 29	U.S. 76 TO S-268	4900	2005	Lexington
459	S- 51	S-48 TO S-754	8900	2005	Lexington
461	S- 51	S-754 TO S-1149	6400	2005	Lexington
463	S- 624	S-625 TO S.C. 302	1400	2005	Lexington
465	S-1082	S-70 TO S-168	4200	2005	Lexington
466	S-1082	S-168 To S-686	2800	2005	Lexington
467	S- 626	S-1448 TO S.C. 6	5400	2005	Lexington
468	S- 626	S-70 To S-1448	3300	2005	Lexington
469	S- 46	U.S. 378 TO S-54	500	2005	Lexington
471	S- 233	Richland Co. TO S-270	3900	2005	Lexington
473	S- 246	U.S. 178 TO S-9	950	2005	Lexington
475	S- 48	S-51 TO S-49	8800	2005	Lexington
477	S- 48	S-49 TO I-26	12300	2005	Lexington
479	S- 82	U.S. 76 TO S-48	1450	2005	Lexington
481	S- 49	U.S. 76 TO S-48	1550	2005	Lexington
483	S- 49	S-48 TO Newberry County Line	1050	2005	Lexington
485	S- 83	S-48 TO S-716	7400	2005	Lexington
487	S- 289	U.S. 321 TO S-65	300	2005	Lexington
489	S- 65	S-431 TO S.C. 6	850	2005	Lexington
491	S- 288	S.C. 6 TO U.S. 321	275	2005	Lexington
493	S- 576	S.C. 245 TO S-192	475	2005	Lexington
495	S- 192	S.C. 23 TO U.S. 1	650	2005	Lexington
497	S- 192	U.S. 1 TO S-576	425	2005	Lexington
499	S- 39	U.S. 1 TO S.C. 23	1900	2005	Lexington
501	S- 39	S.C. 23 TO S-193	950	2005	Lexington
503	S-1198	S.C. 23 TO S-158	600	2005	Lexington
505	S- 158	S-54 TO U.S. 1	750	2005	Lexington
507	S- 158	U.S. 1 TO S-330	550	2005	Lexington
509	S- 50	S-151 TO S.C. 23	225	2005	Lexington
511	S- 50	S.C. 23 TO U.S. 1	650	2005	Lexington
513	S- 50	U.S. 1 TO S-90	375	2005	Lexington
515	S- 151	U.S. 178 TO S-50	450	2005	Lexington
517	S- 90	S-86 TO U.S. 178	650	2005	Lexington
519	S- 90	U.S. 178 TO S-150	200	2005	Lexington
521	S- 346	U.S. 1 TO S-572	325	2005	Lexington
523	S- 306	U.S. 1 TO S.C. 23	475	2005	Lexington
525	S- 58	S.C. 391 TO S-345	500	2005	Lexington
527	S- 58	S-345 TO S.C. 23	1000	2005	Lexington
528	S- 58	SC 23 To US 1	2400	2005	Lexington
529	S- 58	U.S.1 TO S-149	800	2005	Lexington
531	S- 437	S-345 TO S.C. 23	250	2005	Lexington
533	S- 17	U.S. 1 TO S.C. 23	3300	2005	Lexington
535	S- 17	S.C. 23 TO S.C. 391	3100	2005	Lexington
537	S- 33	S.C. 391 TO Saluda Co. Line	1300	2005	Lexington
539	S- 344	S.C. 23 TO U.S.1	650	2005	Lexington

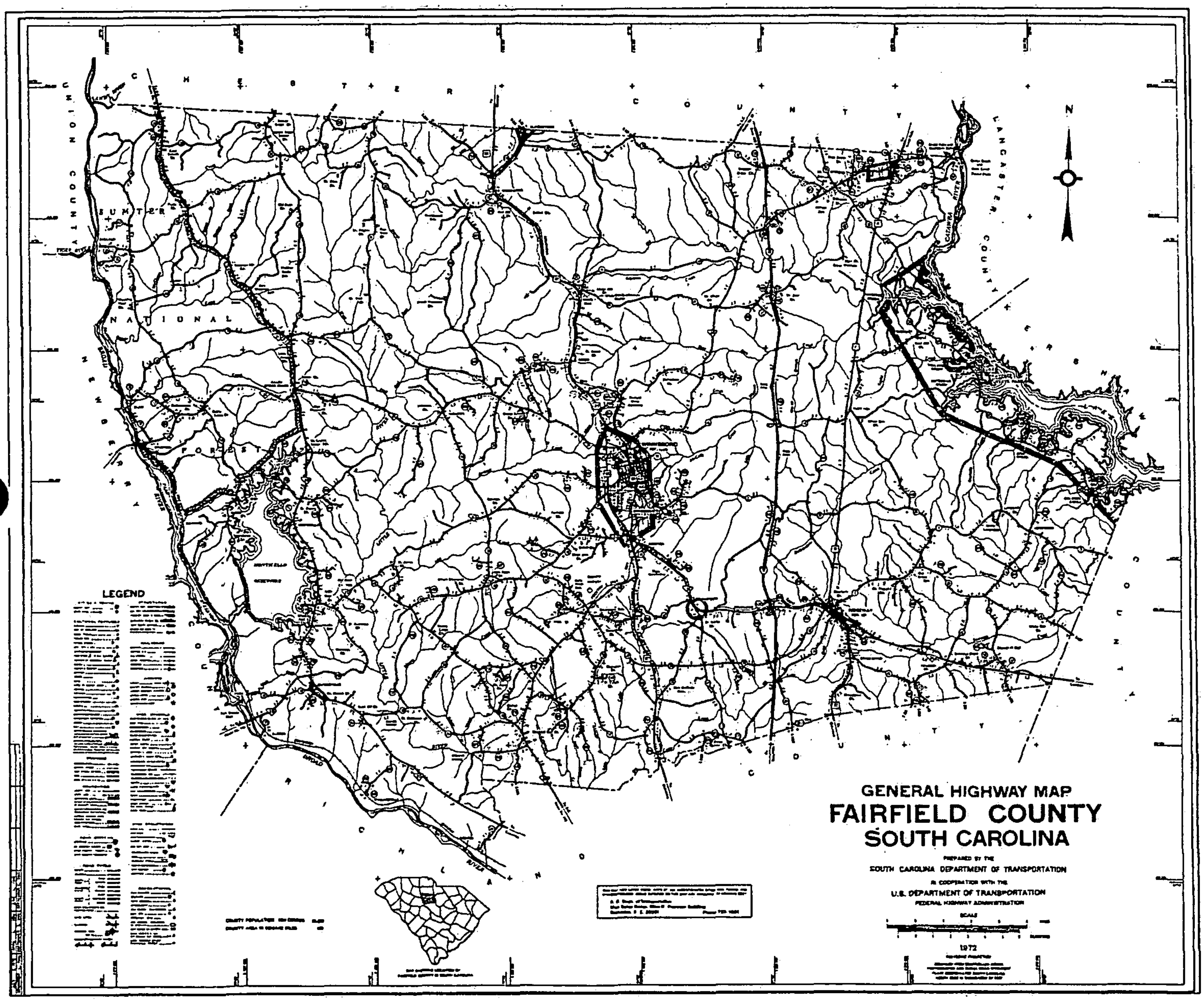
STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
541	S- 745	S-1053 To S-90	400	2005	Lexington
543	S- 906	U.S. 178 TO S.C. 391	400	2005	Lexington
545	S- 175	S.C. 60 TO S.C. 6	8500	2005	Lexington
547	S- 370	U.S. 1 TO S-280	6100	2005	Lexington
549	S- 370	S-280 TO U.S. 21	4100	2005	Lexington
551	S- 56	U.S. 1 TO U.S. 21	4600	2005	Lexington
553	S- 56	U.S. 21 TO S-140	3600	2005	Lexington
555	S- 153	S-146 TO U.S. 378	3100	2005	Lexington
557	S- 67	S.C. 2 TO U.S. 21 CONN./S-105	1350	2005	Lexington
559	S- 317	U.S. 21 TO S-180	2800	2005	Lexington
561	S- 180	S.C. 2 TO SC-35	1900	2005	Lexington
563	S- 180	S-740 TO S.C. 2	1700	2005	Lexington
565	S- 328	S.C. 2 TO S-266	1200	2005	Lexington
567	S- 166	S-180 TO S.C. 302	2000	2005	Lexington
569	S- 365	S.C. 602 TO I-26	3400	2005	Lexington
571	S- 365	I-26 TO S-71	3800	2005	Lexington
573	S- 383	U.S. 1 TO S-1508	800	2005	Lexington
575	S- 274	U.S. 1 TO S-746	2400	2005	Lexington
576	S- 274	S-746 TO S-30	1850	2005	Lexington
577	S- 687	S-30 To S-1812	850	2005	Lexington
579	S- 285	U.S. 378 TO U.S. 1	2100	2005	Lexington
581	S- 30	U.S. 1 TO I-26	9200	2005	Lexington
583	S- 30	I-26 TO S-687	9000	2005	Lexington
585	S- 275	S.C. 602 TO U.S. 1	12000	2005	Lexington
587	S- 165	U.S. 21 TO S.C. 302	2000	2005	Lexington
589	S- 165	S.C. 302 TO S.C. 602	3100	2005	Lexington
591	S- 740	S-266 TO S-180	25	2005	Lexington
593	S- 32	S.C. 2 TO S-371	900	2005	Lexington
595	S- 865	S-30 TO U.S. 378	2500	2005	Lexington
597	S- 386	S-230 TO U.S. 1	7100	2005	Lexington
599	S- 386	U.S. 1 TO S-106	6600	2005	Lexington
600	S- 386	S-899 TO S-230	3000	2005	Lexington
601	S- 386	S-106 TO S-387	4100	2005	Lexington
603	S- 106	S-386 TO S-685	4300	2005	Lexington
605	S- 106	S-685 TO S-30	5300	2005	Lexington
607	S- 387	U.S. 378 TO S-386	5500	2005	Lexington
609	S- 357	S-106 TO U.S. 1	1350	2005	Lexington
611	S- 685	U.S. 1 TO S-106	2000	2005	Lexington
613	S- 41	S-56 TO S-32	1150	2005	Lexington
615	S- 41	S-32 TO U.S. 21	3100	2005	Lexington
617	S- 69	U.S. 378 TO S-559	1350	2005	Lexington
619	S- 396	S-516 TO U.S. 378	1100	2005	Lexington
621	S- 516	S-644 TO S-396	1000	2005	Lexington
623	S- 312	S-30 TO S-313	1950	2005	Lexington
625	S- 313	S-927 TO S.C. 12	2100	2005	Lexington
627	S- 313	S.C. 12 TO U.S. 1	1250	2005	Lexington
629	S- 266	S.C. 2 TO S-66	2400	2005	Lexington
631	S- 620	S.C. 602 TO S-365	950	2005	Lexington
633	S- 727	S-285 TO S-927	1200	2005	Lexington
635	S- 71	S-1639 TO U.S. 1	4100	2005	Lexington

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
637	S- 71	U.S. 1 TO S-104	13800	2005	Lexington
639	S- 71	S-104 TO S.C. 602	8600	2005	Lexington
641	S- 71	S.C. 602 TO S-299	7800	2005	Lexington
643	S- 71	S-299 TO S.C. 302	12000	2005	Lexington
644	S-1508	S-104 To US 1	3600	2005	Lexington
645	S-1508	S.C. 602 TO S-104	2900	2005	Lexington
646	S- 104	S-686 To S-244	5700	2005	Lexington
647	S- 104	S-71 TO S-1372	5600	2005	Lexington
648	S- 104	S-1372 TO S-168	6000	2005	Lexington
649	S- 964	S-965 TO S-71	650	2005	Lexington
650	S- 104	S-168 TO S-957	5600	2005	Lexington
655	S-1810	S-592 To S-30	1650	2005	Lexington
657	S- 66	S-266 TO S-1347	2600	2005	Lexington
659	S- 66	S-1347 To S-1431	1800	2005	Lexington
661	S- 266	S-66 TO S-609	500	2005	Lexington
663	S- 68	U.S. 378 TO S-916	5900	2005	Lexington
664	S- 52	S-408 To S-1446	8300	2005	Lexington
665	S- 52	U.S.378 TO S-145	6600	2005	Lexington
667	S- 52	S-145 TO S-408	5700	2005	Lexington
668	S- 52	S-1446 TO END	4700	2005	Lexington
669	S- 127	U.S. 1 TO Brookmill Road	6800	2005	Lexington
671	S- 127	Brookmill Road TO S-408	4300	2005	Lexington
673	S- 176	U.S. 1 TO S-324	5900	2005	Lexington
675	S- 176	S-324 TO S-91	4600	2005	Lexington
677	S- 77	S-1207 TO S-43	8100	2005	Lexington
679	S- 77	S-43 TO U.S. 1	6700	2005	Lexington
681	S- 43	S-77 TO S-176	2000	2005	Lexington
683	S- 43	S-176 TO S-91	2400	2005	Lexington
685	S- 177	S-131 TO U.S. 378	400	2005	Lexington
687	S- 61	U.S. 378 TO S-325	6400	2005	Lexington
689	S- 61	S-325 TO U.S. 1	3300	2005	Lexington
691	S- 392	U.S. 378 TO S-860	3000	2005	Lexington
693	S- 337	U.S. 1 TO S.C. 6	1800	2005	Lexington
695	S- 91	S.C. 6 TO S-176	4900	2005	Lexington
697	S- 91	S-176 TO S-256	1150	2005	Lexington
699	S- 91	S-256 TO U.S. 1	4300	2005	Lexington
701	L- 121	S-131 TO U.S. 378	850	2005	Lexington
703	S- 178	S.C. 6 TO S-61	800	2005	Lexington
705	S- 324	S-176 TO S-91	1500	2005	Lexington
707	S- 324	S-91 To SC 6	1750	2005	Lexington
709	S- 256	S-324 TO S-91	1250	2005	Lexington
711	S- 132	S.C. 6 TO S-337	1000	2005	Lexington
713	S- 638	U.S. 378 TO S-392	2400	2005	Lexington
715	S- 638	S-392 TO S-52	2000	2005	Lexington
717	S- 131	S.C. 6 TO US 1 Con	1800	2005	Lexington
719	S- 131	U.S. 1 CONN. TO U.S. 378	2000	2005	Lexington
721	S- 168	S-1246 TO S-72	6300	2005	Lexington
723	S- 168	S-72 TO S.C. 602	8400	2005	Lexington
725	S- 168	S.C. 602 TO S-70	11600	2005	Lexington
727	S- 103	U.S. 21 TO S-73	1700	2005	Lexington

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
729	S- 103	S-73 TO S.C. 302	6200	2005	Lexington
731	S- 103	S.C. 302 TO S.C. 602	3000	2005	Lexington
733	S- 378	S.C. 302 TO S-299	11700	2005	Lexington
735	S- 326	S-71 TO S.C. 602	1200	2005	Lexington
737	S- 472	S-609 TO S-358	425	2005	Lexington
739	S- 472	S-358 TO S.C. 2	1350	2005	Lexington
741	S- 630	U.S. 21 TO S-629	2700	2005	Lexington
743	S- 72	U.S. 21 TO S.C. 302	9900	2005	Lexington
745	S- 72	S.C. 302 TO S-168	4800	2005	Lexington
747	S- 174	S-107 TO S-36	1750	2005	Lexington
749	S- 757	Country Squire Rd. To I-26	38200	2005	Lexington
750	S- 757	S-36 To Country Squire Rd.	17900	2005	Lexington
751	S- 757	S-174 TO S-36	4200	2005	Lexington
753	S- 36	I-26 TO S-173	21900	2005	Lexington
755	S- 36	S-173 TO S-273	13800	2005	Lexington
757	S- 36	S-273 TO S-671	21600	2005	Lexington
759	S- 36	S-671 TO S-757	17400	2005	Lexington
761	S- 671	S-36 TO Richland Co.	11800	2005	Lexington
763	S- 107	S.C. 60 TO S-36	9000	2005	Lexington
765	S- 273	Richland Co. TO I-20	18100	2005	Lexington
767	S- 273	I-20 TO S-946/S-1496	13900	2005	Lexington
769	S- 273	S-946/S-1496 TO S-36	9300	2005	Lexington
771	S- 273	S-36 TO S-173	2700	2005	Lexington
773	S-1079	Richland Co. TO I-26 FR.	2500	2005	Lexington
775	S- 173	S-273 TO S-36	2400	2005	Lexington
777	S- 946	S-36 TO S-273	3000	2005	Lexington
779	S- 85	S.C. 391 TO S-87	400	2005	Lexington
781	S- 243	S-278 TO S.C. 6	4200	2005	Lexington
782	L- 108	S-736 To End	350	2005	Lexington
783	S-1257	S-73 TO S-875	3600	2005	Lexington
784	L-1848	S-243 To S-34	1300	2005	Lexington
785	S- 952	S-72 TO S.C. 302	2700	2005	Lexington
787	S- 145	S-52 TO S-408	3200	2005	Lexington
789	S- 609	S.C. 2 TO S-180	1950	2005	Lexington
791	S- 686	S-957 TO S-104	800	2005	Lexington
793	S- 29	S-231 TO Newberry Co.	1050	2005	Lexington
795	S- 30	S-687 TO U.S. 378	7100	2005	Lexington
797	S- 36	S-757 TO S-174	19300	2005	Lexington
799	S- 36	S-174 TO S.C. 60	17300	2005	Lexington
801	S- 36	S.C. 60 TO Richland Co.	12000	2005	Lexington
803	S- 42	Richland Co. TO S.C. 60	6600	2005	Lexington
805	S- 42	S.C. 60 TO End	1150	2005	Lexington
807	S- 48	I-26 TO Richland Co.	1800	2005	Lexington
809	S- 54	S-157 TO U.S. 1	600	2005	Lexington
811	S- 59	S.C. 245 TO S-46	275	2005	Lexington
813	S- 68	S-916 TO S-738	5300	2005	Lexington
815	S- 68	S-738 TO S.C. 6	3200	2005	Lexington
817	S- 75	S.C. 113 TO Aiken Co.	400	2005	Lexington
819	S- 83	S-716 T0 Local Rd.	2500	2005	Lexington
821	S- 115	U.S. 378 TO S-443	2700	2005	Lexington

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
823	S- 140	S-56 TO S-183	2900	2005	Lexington
825	S- 157	S-721 TO S-54	1000	2005	Lexington
827	S- 166	S.C. 302 TO S.C. 602	1650	2005	Lexington
829	S- 167	S-70 TO U.S. 1	5800	2005	Lexington
830	S- 171	S-486 To S-204	2300	2005	Lexington
831	S- 173	Richland Co. TO S-273	2600	2005	Lexington
833	S- 183	S-140 TO S.C. 2	1150	2005	Lexington
834	S- 231	S-29 To Newberry Co.	2700	2005	Lexington
835	S- 231	S-1309 TO S-29	500	2005	Lexington
837	S- 239	S.C. 60 TO S.C. 6	1150	2005	Lexington
839	S- 270	S-233 TO S-1254	1400	2005	Lexington
841	S- 272	S-174 TO S-356	3600	2005	Lexington
843	S- 299	S-71 TO S-378	3300	2005	Lexington
845	S- 356	S.C. 60 To Goldstone Drive	5700	2005	Lexington
847	S- 370	U.S. 21 TO S-471	1350	2005	Lexington
849	S- 443	S-115 TO 1.14mi E. of S-115	350	2005	Lexington
851	S- 471	S-32 TO S.C. 2	425	2005	Lexington
853	S- 485	S-408 TO S-52	600	2005	Lexington
855	S- 486	S-171 TO U.S. 378	1050	2005	Lexington
857	S- 609	S-180 TO S-630	1600	2005	Lexington
859	S- 630	S-629 TO S-609	900	2005	Lexington
861	S- 644	S-516 TO U.S. 378	1950	2005	Lexington
862	S-1455	S-169 To S-77	200	2005	Lexington
863	S- 665	S-100 TO S.C. 3	225	2005	Lexington
865	S-1673	S-685/1675 TO S-30	1500	2005	Lexington
867	S- 721	S-157 To 1.99mi NE of S-157	225	2005	Lexington
871	S- 764	S-273 To Ludgare Drive	850	2005	Lexington
873	S- 765	S-766 TO S-671	1350	2005	Lexington
875	S- 875	S-73 TO U.S. 321	2900	2005	Lexington
877	S- 899	S-104 TO S-1082	2400	2005	Lexington
879	S- 942	S-365 TO U.S. 1	2400	2005	Lexington
881	S-1149	S-51 To SE of S-51	2800	2005	Lexington
883	S-1632	Chapel White Road TO End	2900	2005	Lexington
885	S-1500	S.C. 602 TO Local Rd.(Rd 378)	400	2005	Lexington
886	S-1791	S-36 To S-671	5200	2005	Lexington
887	S- 686	S-1082 To S-70	2700	2005	Lexington
895	S- 685	S-106 To Rd 3386(Allendale Dr.)	1550	2005	Lexington
897	S- 358	S-424 To S-376	1500	2005	Lexington
899	L- 900	1.00 mi N of S-900 spur To S-279	425	2005	Lexington
901	L-1738	S-101 To S-100	25	2005	Lexington
903	S- 66	S-1431 To I-77	75	2005	Lexington
905	L- 824	SC 6 To S-164	300	2005	Lexington
909	L-4073	SC 2 To S-180	50	2005	Lexington
911	L- 665	SC 3 TO S-1084	75	2005	Lexington
913	L-3002	S-443 To 0.47mi N. of S-443	125	2005	Lexington
915	L-3524	Wilton Hill Rd To S-356	1450	2005	Lexington
917	L-3584	Cokesdale Rd To Wilton Hill Rd	650	2005	Lexington
919	L-3586	Dinton Rd To Goldstone Dr.	800	2005	Lexington
921	L-3587	S-107 To 0.04mi N. of S-107	900	2005	Lexington
922	L-3634	S-1792 To Park Terrace Dr.	10500	2005	Lexington

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
923	L-3634	Park Terrace Dr. To S-757	13300	2005	Lexington
924	L-3632	.05 mi NE of Bowers Pky To S-757	9400	2005	Lexington
925	L- 378	S-299 To S-378	3000	2005	Lexington
926	L-3630	S-757 TO Richland County Line	16100	2005	Lexington
2017	I- 20	U.S. 178 TO S-34	28400	2005	Lexington
2019	I- 20	S-34 TO S-204	32300	2005	Lexington
2021	I- 20	S-204 TO S.C. 6	40600	2005	Lexington
2023	I- 20	S.C. 6 TO U.S. 1	50900	2005	Lexington
2025	I- 20	U.S. 1 TO U.S. 378	54200	2005	Lexington
2027	I- 20	U.S. 378 TO S-273	72600	2005	Lexington
2029	I- 20	S-273 TO I-26 (Richland)	69400	2005	Lexington
2125	I- 26	(Newberry) S.C. 202 TO S-48	37700	2005	Lexington
2135	I- 26	(Richland) Harbison Blvd TO S-671	102200	2005	Lexington
2137	I- 26	S-671 TO S-36	115800	2005	Lexington
2139	I- 26	S-36 TO I-20 (Richland)	138300	2005	Lexington
2143	I- 26	(Richland) I-126 TO U.S. 378	83400	2005	Lexington
2145	I- 26	U.S. 378 TO U.S. 1	79000	2005	Lexington
2147	I- 26	U.S. 1 TO S.C. 302	85300	2005	Lexington
2149	I- 26	S.C. 302 TO U.S. 21	77300	2005	Lexington
2151	I- 26	U.S. 21 TO I-326	53400	2005	Lexington
2153	I- 26	I-326 TO U.S. 21	60100	2005	Lexington
2157	I- 26	(Calhoun) S-31 TO U.S. 21	51900	2005	Lexington
2159	I- 26	U.S. 21 TO S.C. 6	50200	2005	Lexington
2212	I- 77	I-26 TO (Richland) S.C. 35	65600	2005	Lexington
2228	I- 77	SC 35 To SC 48 (Richland Co.)	68500	2005	Lexington


GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
FAIRFIELD COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
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RICHLAND COUNTY
UNION COUNTY
NEWBERRY
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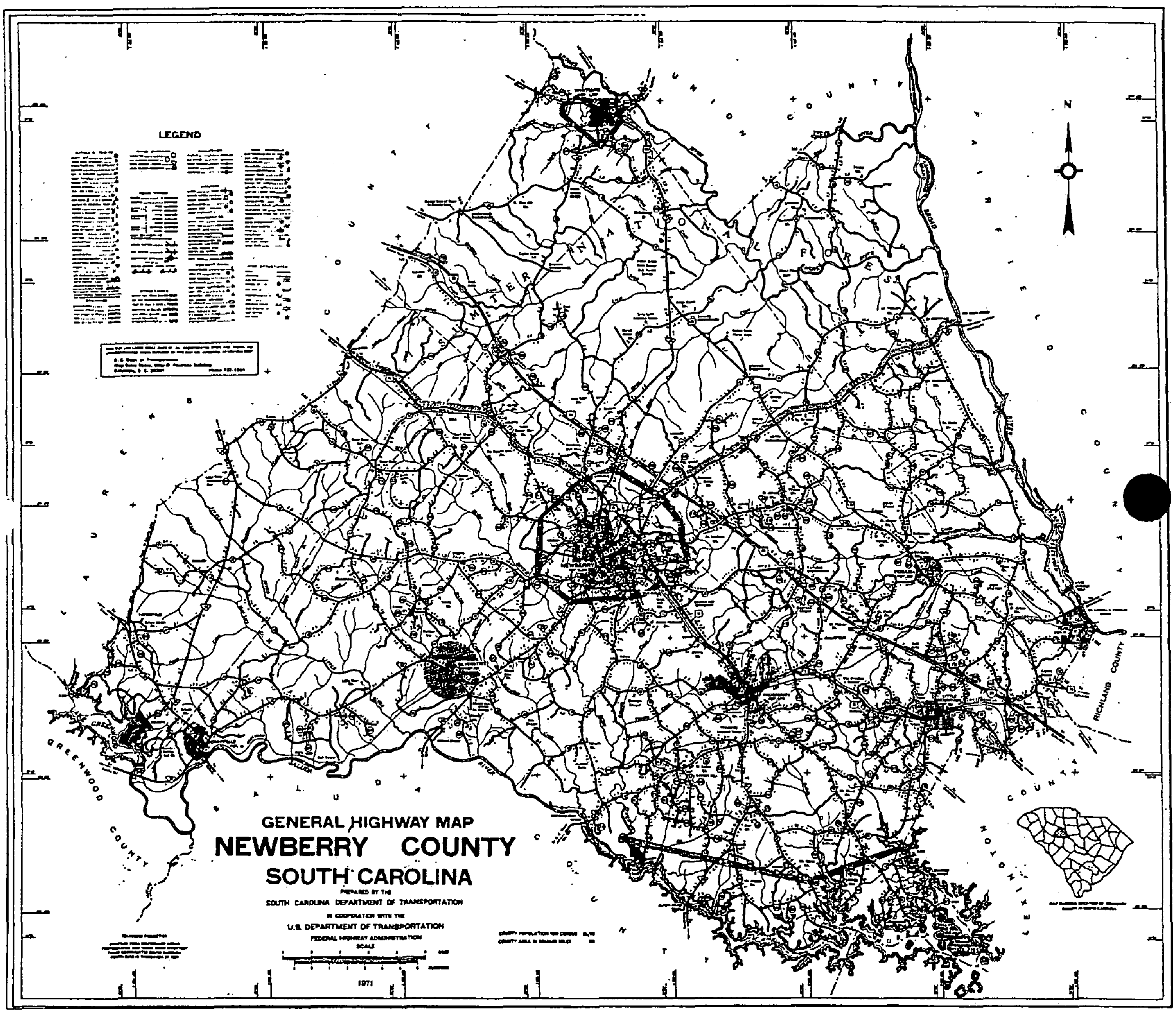
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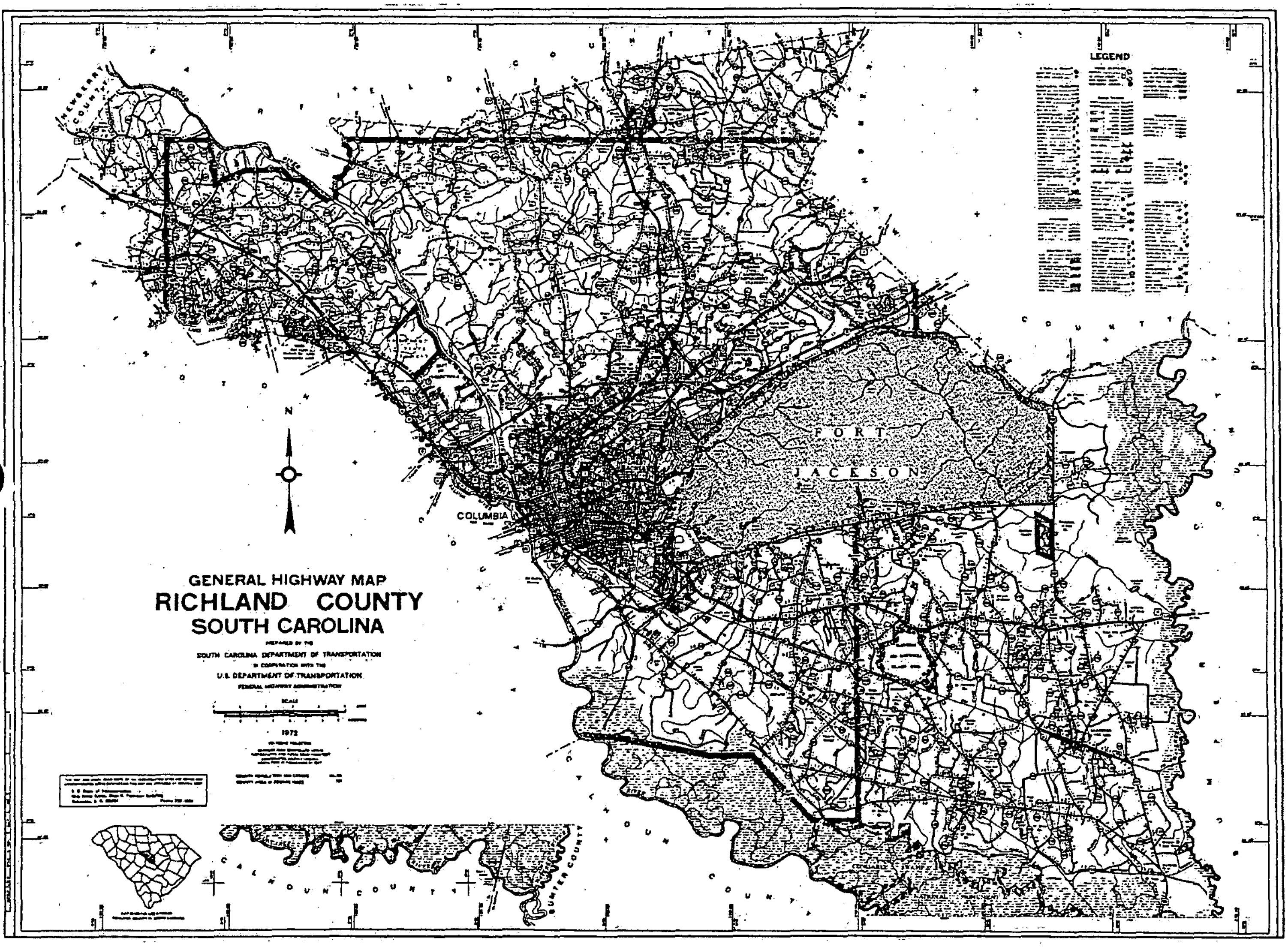
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
NEWBERRY COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA
PREPARED BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
SCALE
RICHLAND COUNTY
GREENWOOD COUNTY



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GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
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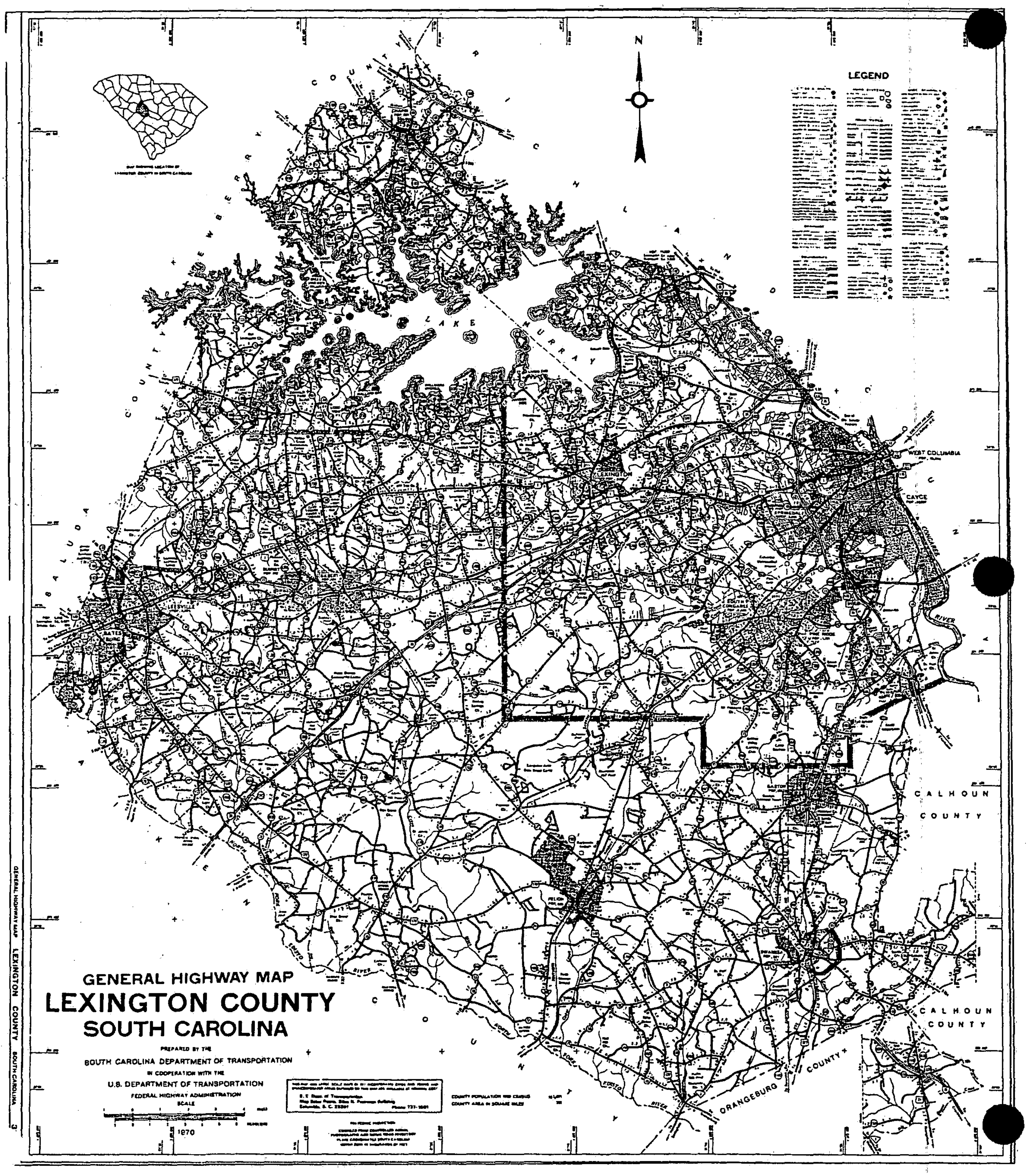
CALHOUN COUNTY
SUMTER COUNTY



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WEST COLUMBIA
CAYCE
LEESVILLE
CALHOUN COUNTY
CALHOUN COUNTY
ORANGEBURG COUNTY
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
LEXINGTON COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA
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IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
SCALE
1970
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP LEXINGTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA

Fairfield Cty

STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
101	US 21	Richland Co. TO U.S. 21 CON. S-159	3000	2005	Fairfield
102	US 21	U.S. 21 CONN./S-159 TO S-262	3700	2005	Fairfield
103	US 21	S-262 TO Chester Co. Line	1000	2005	Fairfield
105	US 21 CON	S.C. 34 TO U.S. 21	1450	2005	Fairfield
107	US 321	Richland Co. TO S.C. 269	3600	2005	Fairfield
109	US 321	S.C. 269 TO U.S. 321 BUS.	8400	2005	Fairfield
111	US 321	U.S. 321 BUS. TO S-20	2600	2005	Fairfield
113	US 321	S-20 TO Chester County Line	1400	2005	Fairfield
115	US 321 BUS	U.S. 321 TO S-21	5000	2005	Fairfield
116	US 321 BUS	S-21 TO U.S. 321/S.C. 200 CONN.	7200	2005	Fairfield
117	US 321 BUS	U.S. 321/S.C. 200 CON. TO S.C. 200	4000	2005	Fairfield
119	US 321 BUS	S.C. 200 TO U.S. 321	1450	2005	Fairfield
121	SC 34	Newberry Co. TO S.C. 215	1700	2005	Fairfield
123	SC 34	S.C. 215 TO U.S. 321	2600	2005	Fairfield
125	SC 34	U.S. 321 TO S-34	7500	2005	Fairfield
127	SC 34	S-34 TO I-77	7700	2005	Fairfield
128	SC 34	I-77 To US 21	5100	2005	Fairfield
129	SC 34	US 21/S-260 TO Kershaw County Line	2500	2005	Fairfield
131	SC 200	U.S. 321 TO U.S. 321 BUS.	2300	2005	Fairfield
133	SC 200	U.S. 321 BUS. TO S-41	2200	2005	Fairfield
135	SC 200	S-41 TO I-77	1400	2005	Fairfield
137	SC 200	I-77 TO U.S. 21	2800	2005	Fairfield
138	SC 200 CON	U.S. 321 BUS. TO S-24	1400	2005	Fairfield
139	S- 16	S.C. 215 TO Southern Railroad	500	2005	Fairfield
140	SC 213	Newberry Co. Line To S.C. 215	2400	2005	Fairfield
141	SC 213	S.C. 215 TO S-23	900	2005	Fairfield
143	SC 213	S-23 TO U.S. 321	2400	2005	Fairfield
145	SC 215	Richland Co. TO S.C. 213	1700	2005	Fairfield
147	SC 215	S.C. 213 TO Chester Co. Line	1250	2005	Fairfield
149	SC 269	Richland Co. TO U.S. 321	1200	2005	Fairfield
151	SC 901	S.C. 200 TO Chester Co. Line	150	2005	Fairfield
153	S- 99	S.C. 215 TO S.C. 215/S-205	175	2005	Fairfield
155	S- 31	S.C. 215 TO S-12	75	2005	Fairfield
157	S- 22	Chester County Line TO S-346	75	2005	Fairfield
159	S- 22	S-346 TO S.C. 34	200	2005	Fairfield
161	S- 38	U.S. 321 TO S.C. 34	700	2005	Fairfield
163	S- 18	S.C. 215 TO Chester Co. Line	175	2005	Fairfield
165	S- 205	S.C. 215 TO S.C. 34	650	2005	Fairfield
167	S- 48	S.C. 269 TO S.C. 213	250	2005	Fairfield
168	S- 54	S.C. 34 To S.C. 213	100	2005	Fairfield
169	S- 54	S.C. 213 TO S.C. 269	275	2005	Fairfield
171	S- 70	S.C. 213 TO S-48	1200	2005	Fairfield
173	S- 62	S-19 TO S-63	650	2005	Fairfield
175	S- 30	S-63 TO S.C. 34	950	2005	Fairfield
177	S- 115	Richland Co. Line TO S-30	1300	2005	Fairfield
178	S- 115	S-30 To S-93	850	2005	Fairfield
179	S- 419	S-60 TO S-48	75	2005	Fairfield
181	S- 20	S-68 TO I-77	75	2005	Fairfield
183	S- 20	I-77 TO U.S. 321	150	2005	Fairfield
185	S- 222	S.C. 200 TO S.C. 200	600	2005	Fairfield

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STAT	ROUT NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YEAR	COUNTY
187	S- 41	U.S. 21 TO I-77	650	2005	Fairfield
189	S- 41	I-77 TO S.C. 200	550	2005	Fairfield
191	S- 3	Kershaw County Line TO S-43	650	2005	Fairfield
193	S- 3	S-43 TO U.S. 21	2300	2005	Fairfield
194	S- 43	S-3 To S-46	650	2005	Fairfield
195	S- 43	S-46 TO Kershaw County Line	1000	2005	Fairfield
197	S- 151	S-67 TO S-101	750	2005	Fairfield
199	S- 33	S.C. 215 TO End at Railroad	50	2005	Fairfield
201	S- 111	U.S. 321 BUS. TO U.S. 321/S.C. 34	450	2005	Fairfield
203	S- 169	S-78 TO S-81	450	2005	Fairfield
205	S- 56	S-241 TO S-58	1100	2005	Fairfield
207	S- 56	S-58 TO S-162	1350	2005	Fairfield
209	S- 58	S-88 TO S-57	1600	2005	Fairfield
211	S- 61	U.S. 321 TO S-88	9200	2005	Fairfield
213	S- 61	S-88 TO S-58	4500	2005	Fairfield
215	S- 110	S-56 TO S-133	350	2005	Fairfield
217	S- 77	S-170 TO S-76	1600	2005	Fairfield
219	S- 88	S-61 TO U.S. 321 BUS.	4600	2005	Fairfield
221	S- 78	S-61 TO S-170	600	2005	Fairfield
223	S- 83	U.S. 321 BUS. TO S-112	650	2005	Fairfield
225	S- 82	U.S. 321 BUS. TO U.S. 321	1600	2005	Fairfield
227	S- 133	S-21 TO 0.14 Mi. E. of Dogwood Aue	1050	2005	Fairfield
229	S- 21	S-133 TO S-163	2000	2005	Fairfield
231	S- 118	U.S. 321 TO U.S. 321 BUS.	800	2005	Fairfield
233	S- 34	S.C. 34 TO S-118	750	2005	Fairfield
235	S- 101	U.S. 21 TO Rockbridge Rd.	7700	2005	Fairfield
236	S- 101	Rockbridge Rd To Dead End	5800	2005	Fairfield
237	S- 19	S-70 To S-62	700	2005	Fairfield
239	S- 23	S.C. 213 To U.S. 321	1300	2005	Fairfield
241	S- 25	S-130 To S-32	650	2005	Fairfield
243	S- 28	S-22 TO U.S. 321	50	2005	Fairfield
245	S- 32	S-52 TO Chester Co. Line	25	2005	Fairfield
246	S- 44	S-20 TO S.C. 200	50	2005	Fairfield
247	S- 46	U.S. 21 TO S-47	1100	2005	Fairfield
249	S- 47	S-46 TO Richland Co. Line	550	2005	Fairfield
251	S- 51	S-18 To S.C. 215	50	2005	Fairfield
253	S- 52	S.C. 200 TO S-32	425	2005	Fairfield
255	S- 55	Chester Co. Line TO S-101	700	2005	Fairfield
257	S- 60	S-419 TO S-294	175	2005	Fairfield
259	S- 63	S-62 TO S.C. 269	900	2005	Fairfield
261	S- 67	S-151 TO S.C. 34	325	2005	Fairfield
262	S- 93	S-115 TO SC 34	1300	2005	Fairfield
263	S- 130	Chester Co. Line TO U.S. 321	375	2005	Fairfield
265	S- 257	S-99 TO S-257	700	2005	Fairfield
267	S- 294	S-48 TO S-60	200	2005	Fairfield
2225	I- 77	S-59 (Richland Co.) To S.C. 34	38200	2005	Fairfield
2227	I- 77	S.C. 34 TO S-41	34400	2005	Fairfield
2229	I- 77	S-41 TO S-20	34100	2005	Fairfield
2231	I- 77	S-20 TO S.C. 200	34000	2005	Fairfield

Sec 2.5 Ref 85

Flickinger, Scott -- NUS

From:	Patton, Ron [PattonRK@dot.state.sc.us]
Sent:	Monday, December 04, 2006 5:05 PM
To:	Flickinger, Scott -- NUS
Subject:	SCDOT Road Level of Service
Attachments:	LOS Breakdown.xls

LOS
kdown.xls (33

Scott:
You will need to follow the chart down to a two lane roadway with your desired classification. You need to know whether it is a minor collector, or arterial etc...

LOS "E" is capacity, so as an example, a two lane undivided collector roadway (code 22) reaches capacity with an ADT of 11,524 vehicles. Your scenario, if it was a two lane undivided collector, has a LOS of A (basically free flow) at 4,214 ADT. Your 2,400 ADT would be an A+.
thanks
Ron Patton

> > <<LOS Breakdown.xls>>

MAXIMUM ADT by LEVEL of SERVICE for URBAN FACILITIES for SCDOT Travel Demand Models

Link Group 1 Coding	Functional Classification	Total # Lanes	LEVEL OF SERVICE A	B	C	D	E
1	Freeway	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		2	14,357	21,682	29,300	33,695	39,262
		3	21,560	32,560	44,000	50,600	58,960
		4	28,714	43,364	58,600	67,390	78,524
		5	35,893	54,205	73,250	84,238	98,155
		6	43,071	65,046	87,900	101,085	117,786
		7	50,250	75,887	102,550	117,933	137,417
		8	57,428	86,728	117,200	134,780	157,048
		10	71,785	108,410	146,500	168,475	196,310
2	Expressway	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		2	10,290	15,540	21,000	24,150	28,140
		3	11,809	17,834	24,100	27,715	32,294
		4	20,580	31,080	42,000	48,300	56,280
		5	23,643	35,705	48,250	55,488	64,655
		6	30,870	46,620	63,000	72,450	84,420
		7	35,476	53,576	72,400	83,260	97,016
		8	41,160	62,160	84,000	96,600	112,560
3	Ramps	1	3,675	5,550	7,500	8,625	10,050
		2	7,350	11,100	15,000	17,250	20,100
11	Principal Arterial <u>Divided</u>	1	4,116	6,216	8,400	9,660	11,256
		2	8,232	12,432	16,800	19,320	22,512
		3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		4	16,464	24,864	33,600	38,640	45,024
		5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		6	24,696	37,296	50,400	57,960	67,536
		7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		8	32,928	49,728	67,200	77,280	90,048
12	Principal Arterial <u>Undivided</u>	1	3,577	5,402	7,300	8,395	9,782
		2	7,154	10,804	14,600	16,790	19,564
		3	8,232	12,432	16,800	19,320	22,512
		4	14,308	21,608	29,200	33,580	39,128
		5	16,464	24,864	33,600	38,640	45,024
		6	21,462	32,412	43,800	50,370	58,692
		7	24,696	37,296	50,400	57,960	67,536
		8	28,616	43,216	58,400	67,160	78,256
13	Minor Arterial <u>Divided</u>	1	3,038	4,588	6,200	7,130	8,308
		2	6,076	9,176	12,400	14,260	16,616
		3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		4	12,152	18,352	24,800	28,520	33,232
		5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

		6	18,228	27,528	37,200	42,780	49,848
		7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		8	24,304	36,704	49,600	57,040	66,464
14	Minor	1	2,646	3,996	5,400	6,210	7,236
	Arterial	2	5,292	7,992	10,800	12,420	14,472
	Undivided	3	6,076	9,176	12,400	14,260	16,616
		4	10,584	15,984	21,600	24,840	28,944
		5	12,152	18,352	24,800	28,520	33,232
		6	15,876	23,976	32,400	37,260	43,416
		7	18,228	27,528	37,200	42,780	49,848
		8	21,168	31,968	43,200	49,680	57,888
21	Collectors	1	2,401	3,626	4,900	5,635	6,566
		2	4,802	7,252	9,800	11,270	13,132
	Divided	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		4	9,604	14,504	19,600	22,540	26,264
		5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		6	14,406	21,756	29,400	33,810	39,396
		7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		8	19,208	29,008	39,200	45,080	52,528
22	Collectors	1	2,107	3,182	4,300	4,945	5,762
		2	4,214	6,364	8,600	9,890	11,524
	Undivided	3	4,802	7,252	9,800	11,270	13,132
		4	8,428	12,728	17,200	19,780	23,048
		5	9,604	14,504	19,600	22,540	26,264
		6	12,642	19,092	25,800	29,670	34,572
		7	14,406	21,756	29,400	33,810	39,396
		8	16,856	25,456	34,400	39,560	46,096
32	Centroid Connectors	no lanes	These are loading points not actual facilities.				

Sec 2.5
Ref 86

Home | DOT Resources | Disclaimer | Contact Us | Site Map | Search Go!

Inside SCDOT | Getting Around in SC | Doing Business with SCDOT | Public Forum | Community Service

Highway Policy in South Carolina

Quicklinks Go!

Featured Construction Projects
- Review Project Status
- Briggs-DeLaine-Pearson Connector
- Cooper River Bridge
- I-73 Study
- I-585/US-176 (Spartanburg)

Personnel
- Headquarters Directory
- District Directory
- Employment Opportunities
- Classification and Compensation

Commission
- Meet the Commission
- Meet the Administration
- Commission Meetings
- Commission Minutes

Finance
- Highway Policy
- Revenues and Expenditures
- Innovative Financing

Planning
- Transportation Planning
- STIP Report
- Metropolitan Planning Organization
- MPO TIPS
- Frequently Asked Questions

Public Service
- Speakers Bureau

Publications
- Best Management Practices
- Annual Accountability Report
- SCDOT Economic Impact

Understanding Highway Policy

SCDOT is responsible for 63% of South Carolina Roads

State vs. Local Control of Highways

Every state in the nation has a highway agency. These agencies hold varying degrees of responsibility for the construction and maintenance of public highways.

Nationally, 21% of all public roads are state-controlled. County or municipal government locally controls 79% of the roads across America. **Here in South Carolina, 63% of the road miles are state-controlled and 37% are locally controlled.**

This means that SCDOT controls and maintains three times the average number of state roads in proportion to the overall system.

National System **South Carolina**

Highway Policy in South Carolina

Highway Policy
- State vs. Local Control of Highways

Funding
- State Funding
- Federal Funding

Safety
- Safety Statistics

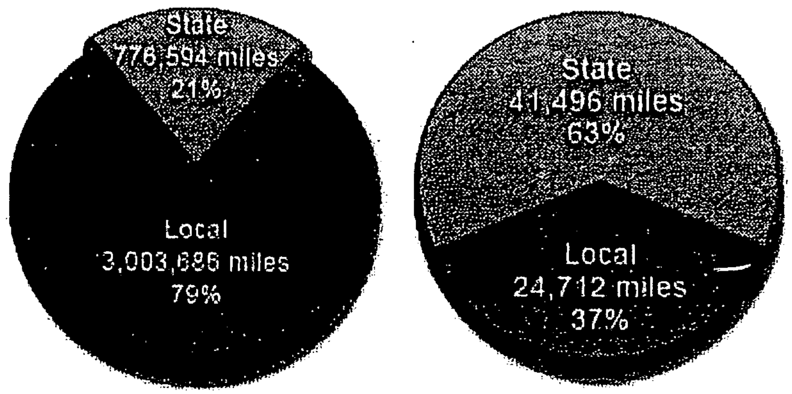
Facts and Recommendations
- Highway Facts
- Independent Studies

Downloads

You can view or print the entire Highway Policy in South Carolina (2M) information in .pdf format.

You will need the Adobe Reader 5.0 to view Highway Policy in South Carolina information.

Get Acrobat Reader



This situation evolved over an eighty-year period. Most of it occurred prior to the "home rule" form of government in South Carolina. Fortunately, this resulted in several advantages for South Carolina. With more roads under the control of a central agency, the legislature has created the opportunity for uniform highway design and lower overhead costs. But, these advantages assume that state government will provide funding consistent with the agency's responsibilities. This has not been the case in South Carolina.

Next

SC.GOV

Updated 08/30/06

State Parks Visitation (Fiscal Year 2004-05)

Park Name	Cabin Users	Campers	Rental Facility Users	Rental Equipment Users	Paid Swimmers	Golf Rounds	Out of State Visitors	Total Visitors	Average Daily Attendance
Aiken State Natural Area		3,891	929	1,012			3,139	22,151	61
Andrew Jackson State Park		6,148	8,437	942			12,865	64,977	178
Baker Creek State Park		9,957	1,362				8,749	27,324	75
Barnwell State Park	3,228	1,883	13,795	256			9,732	32,895	90
Caesars Head State Park		737					94,000	188,000	515
Calhoun Falls State Recreation Area		35,844	2,935	87			28,619	86,584	237
Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site			1,618	4,944			4,224	44,734	123
Cheraw State Park	1,387	4,972	7,809	3,018		23,381	64,780	195,092	534
Chester State Park		6,411	4,070	581			9,357	29,166	80
[illegible]eton State Park		6,973	295				8,067	25,281	[illegible]
Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site							5,349	16,774	46
Croft State Natural Area		12,388	6,712	1,854			24,742	79,628	218
Devils Fork State Park	28,599	35,684	365				96,202	192,513	527
Dreher Island State Recreation Area	5,604	30,577	20,314	182			68,725	206,948	567
Edisto Beach State Park	9,264	86,792	580				112,931	339,652	931
Givhans Ferry State Park	4,316	7,390	7,205				7,999	32,493	89
Goodale State Park			2,329	636			58	7,728	21
Hamilton Branch State Recreation Area		33,234	50				20,868	63,244	173
Hampton Plantation State Historic Site			82				7,752	23,852	65
Hickory Knob State Recreation Area	14,992	5,641	31,508	237		20,239	109,116	328,148	899
Hunting Island State Park	30,956	112,659	480				364,867	1,215,635	3,331
Huntington Beach State Park		93,922	50,635				88,492	443,208	1,214

Jones Gap State Park		2,338					18,175	45,620	125
Keowee-Toxaway State Natural Area	1,607	4,363	190				6,925	35,397	97
Kings Mountain State Park		31,015	21,452	3,623			84,296	253,740	695
Lake Greenwood State Recreation Area		51,125	5,722				27,717	139,152	381
Lake Hartwell State Recreation Area		11,921	707				20,876	105,000	288
Lake Warren State Park		10	6,298				5,861	20,211	55
Lake Wateree State Recreation Area		32,435					44,079	133,008	364
Landsford Canal State Park			423				8,904	27,244	75
Lee State Natural Area		3,827	246				12,754	25,508	70
Little Pee Dee State Park		4,950	465	369			3,370	11,652	32
Musgrove Mill State Historic Site							1,830	9,573	26
Myrtle Beach State Park	10,921	178,864	312				369,441	1,109,952	3,041
Oconee State Park	19,756	38,298	4,005	3,377	6,785		43,237	172,948	474
Oconee Station State Historic Site							2,045	6,399	18
Paris Mountain State Park		12,243	23,957	1,629	3,422		49,855	150,657	413
Poinsett State Park	3,038	6,145	1,085	398			14,162	43,192	118
Redcliffe Plantation State Historic Site							1,232	2,464	7
Rivers Bridge State Historic Site		257	520				444	1,914	5
Rose Hill Plantation State Historic Site			50				1,053	3,864	11
Sadlers Creek State Recreation Area		8,766	2,535				17,139	87,088	239
Santee State Park	32,451	52,642	2,755	20			58,950	178,406	489
Sesquicentennial State Park		9,641	4,991	3,947			35,002	105,672	290
Table Rock State Park	18,142	36,402	10,885	7,784	8,680		29,172	172,556	473
Woods Bay State Natural Area			55	47			127	380	1
Total	184,261	980,345	248,163	34,943	18,887	43,620	2,007,279	6,507,624	17,829

Source: South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, State Parks Service.

Sec 2.5
Ref 87

Lake Greenwood State Recreation Area

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]

Generations of history come together with miles of fun at Lake Greenwood State Recreation Area.

The park occupies a series of peninsulas on Lake Greenwood, which itself offers 212 miles of shoreline and 11,400 acres of boating and fishing opportunities year-round.

Lake Greenwood State Recreation Area is one of 16 state parks in South Carolina built by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the Great Depression. That history is captured in the park's CCC museum, which also serves as a popular reception and meeting center.

CCC structures remaining at the park include picnic shelters, a boathouse, water fountain and lakeside terrace.

In addition to lakeside camping, picnicking and hiking, the park also hosts the South Carolina Half-Iron Man Competition, a popular endurance contest, each fall.

Contact Information

302 State Park RD
Ninety Six,SC 29666
Phone: (864) 543-3535

Ninety Six

360° **PANORAMIC VIEW**

GENERAL

- *Designation*: Lake Greenwood State Recreation Area was developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a New Deal Program created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The program was designed to provide employment during the Great Depression while addressing national needs in conservation and recreation.

  The CCC was instrumental in the development of many of South Carolina's state parks. A number of buildings built by the CCC in the 1930's are still in use at this park.
- *Counties*: Greenwood
- *Acreage*: 914
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: Donated in 1938 by Greenwood County.
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.
- *Pay Phone on Site*: Yes

HOURS

- *Admissions*: $2 adults; $1.25 SC seniors; age 15 & younger free
- *Office Hours*: 9am - 5pm Su-W and 9am - 8pm Th-Sa (During daylight savings time)
- *Days and Hours of Operation*: M-Su 6am-6pm (extended to 10pm during Daylight Savings Time)

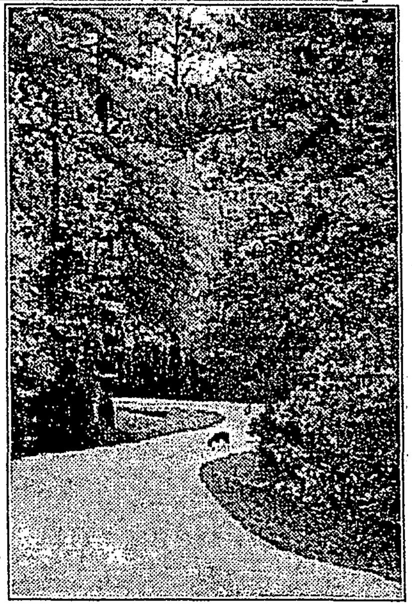
LOCATION

Driving Directions:
From I-26: Take exit 74 to Hwy 34 towards Newberry. Stay on Hwy 34 for 25 mi. Turn rt. onto Hwy 702 for 2 mi.The park entrance is on the right.

THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS | PARK FINDER

Lake Wateree State Recreation Area

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]



Looking for a chance to unwind at one of South Carolina's most beautiful lakes? Why not come explore Lake Wateree State Recreation Area?

Located on Desportes Island, Lake Wateree SRA has a tackle shop/ park store with refueling dock and public boat ramp that can meet the needs of most any fisherman or boater.

The lake is truly a fishermen's delight with significant populations of crappie, bream, largemouth bass, catfish and striped bass. Lake Wateree hosts numerous fishing tournaments throughout the year.

The park does not lack in camping space either with 72 sites, including many that accommodate large RVs and all with water and electrical service. These sites go quickly in the summer months, so visitors should plan ahead.

rs at Lake Wateree can also enjoy the picnic tables, playground and the mile-long nature trail that runs through the peaceful woods.

Contact Information
881 State Park RD
Winnsboro,SC 29180
Phone: (803) 482-6401
Fax: (803) 482-6126

Winnsboro

360° **PANORAMIC VIEW**

GENERAL

- *Counties*: Fairfield
- *Acreage*: 238
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: Purchased in 1982 from Crescent Land and Timber
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.
- *Pay Phone on Site*: Yes

HOURS

- *Admissions*: $2 adults; $1.25 SC seniors; age 15 & younger free
- *Office Hours*: 9am-5pm
- *Days and Hours of Operation*: M-Su 6am-6pm (extended to 10pm during Daylight Savings Time)

LOCATION

- *Driving Directions*:
  From I-77: Take exit 41, follow secondary 41 N. to stop sign at Hwy 21. Turn left and go approximately 2-3 mi. to the first paved road on the rt. Turn rt. on Rd. 101 (River Rd.) The park is 5.5 mi. on the left.
- *Lake Location*: Yes
- *Miles to Nearest Hospital*: 16
- *Miles to Nearest Town*: 10

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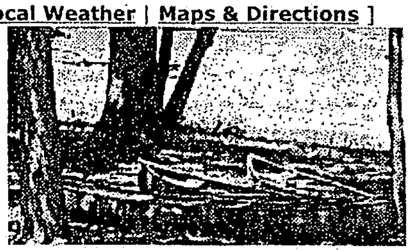
Landsford Canal State Park

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]



A broad river, rich history and rare, hardy wildflowers come together at Landsford Canal State Park.

Stretched along the Catawba River along the South Carolina fall line, the park is home to the well-preserved remains of the canal system that made the river commercially navigable from 1820 to 1835. Locks, a mill site and the lockkeeper's home are among the numerous intact structures from that era.

Out in the river is one of the largest known stands of rocky shoals spider lilies, tough plants that hang tight in the swift water and bloom spectacularly in a huge blanket of white in late May and early June. An easy-to-walk trail along the river leads to a viewing deck.

This crossable spot on the river (that's what a ford is, of course) also played a role in the Revolutionary War, as both British and American troops under Cornwallis and Sumter crossed here before and after pivotal battles.

Fi[illegible]ing, picnicking, nature watching (including the resident pair of bald eagles) and studying the c[illegible] structures and the interpretive signage all are favorite activities at this park in the Piedmont.

GENERAL

- *Must See*: Yes
- *Designation*: National Register
- *Counties*: Chester & Lancaster
- *Acreage*: 448
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: In 1970 , 194 acres in Chester County were donated by Duke Power Company (now Duke Energy). In 1989, 44 adjoining acres were acquired by land trade. In 1998, 210 acres were purchased in Lancaster County from Crescent Resources.
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.
- *Tour and Programs Information*: Landsford Canal is a **"DiscoverCarolina Site"**, which provides curriculum-based social studies and science education programs for South Carolina school children.
- *Significant Natural Features*: This area is home to the largest population of the Rocky Shoals spider lilies in the world.

  This large plant has adapted to live in a very harsh environment and puts on one of the greatest natural "shows" on the east coast.

  During their peak bloom from about mid-May to mid-June, these plants cover the river in a blanket of white.
- *Pay Phone on Site*: Yes

Contact Information

2051 Park DR
Catawba,SC 29704
Phone: (803) 789-5800

Catawba

360° **PANORAMIC VIEW**

More Park Information

State Park Metal Detection Guidelines
More

THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS | PARK FINDER

Musgrove Mill State Historic Site

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Musgrove Mill State Historic Site's peaceful setting in the Piedmont woods stands in sharp contrast to the bloody struggle waged there on Aug. 19, 1780. A group of 200 Patriot militiamen rode to strike what they thought was an equal number of Loyalists at Musgrove Mill on the Enoree River. Instead, they found themselves badly outnumbered, the Tories having been joined by 300 provincial regulars from the British post at Ninety Six.

Retreat was impossible, a frontal assault suicidal. So the Patriot forces took a strong defensive position and lured the Loyalists into a fierce fight that turned into a near rout after the British attack collapsed.

The park's visitor center is filled with interpretive exhibits which focus on the Battle of Musgrove Mill and also detail South Carolina's pivotal role in the Revolutionary War.

The park's nature trail highlights the Enoree River, Cedar Shoals Creek and Horseshoe Falls, re legend has it Mary Musgrove, the mill owner's daughter, hid a Patriot soldier from the h. The park also offers picnicking and a popular fishing pond.

Musgrove Mill State Historic Site, located not far off Interstate 26 near Clinton, regularly holds special events, including reenactments and living history programs.

GENERAL

- *Must See*: Yes
- *Designation*: National Register
- *Counties*: Laurens, Spartanburg and Union counties
- *Acreage*: 360
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: Acquired in 1975
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.

HOURS

- *Admissions*: Free admission
- *Days and Hours of Operation*: Park Hours: 9am-6pm, daily

  Visitor Center Hours: 10am-4pm M-F, 10am-5pm Sa-Su

LOCATION

- *Driving Directions*:
  From I-26: Take exit 52 for Cross Anchor/Clinton. Turn onto Hwy 56 toward Cross Anchor and drive for 6 mi. The park entrance will be on the left.
- *Miles to Nearest Hospital*: 16
- *Miles to Nearest Town*: 5

Contact Information

398 State Park RD
Clinton,SC 29325
Phone: (864) 938-0100

Clinton

360° PANORAMIC VIEW

More Park Information

State Park Metal Detection Guidelines
More

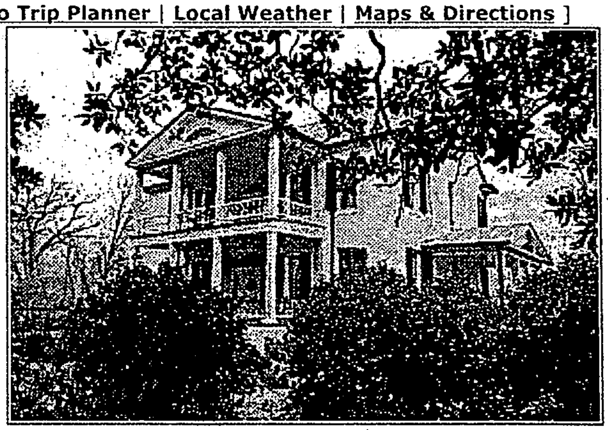
Living History Festival
More

Living History Festival Program
More

THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS | PARK FINDER

Rose Hill Plantation State Historic Site

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]



In the days following the election of President Abraham Lincoln, South Carolina Gov. William H. Gist was characteristically blunt: "The only alternative left, in my judgment, is the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union."

Today, Rose Hill Plantation State Historic Site interprets the life and legacy of the man history has come to know as the "Secession Governor."

The son of a Charleston merchant, Gist rose from modest beginnings to be elected governor of South Carolina in 1858. He also was a reputed duelist.

Today, visitors can walk the elegant grounds, tour the plantation home, admire its beautiful rose gardens and explore other original plantation buildings. The site also includes a short hiking trail down to the Tyger River.

Holiday programs and other special events are held at Rose Hill site year-round, including weddings and receptions.

Contact Information

2677 Sardis RD
Union,SC 29379
Phone: (864) 427-5966

Union

360° **PANORAMIC VIEW**

GENERAL

- *Designation*: National Register
- *Counties*: Union
- *Acreage*: 44
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: Purchased in 1960 from Clyde T. Franks
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.
- *Tour and Programs Information*: Historic house museum tours focus on plantation life from 1828-1960.

  Held daily on the hour from 1pm to 4 pm.

  Large groups are requested to call ahead.

  House tour is $4/adult; $3.25/SC Senior; $3/youth 6-15.

  Rose Hill Plantation is a **"DiscoverCarolina Site"**, which provides curriculum-based social studies programs for South Carolina school children.

HOURS

Admissions: Grounds are free. House tours: $4 age 16+;
$2.50 SC Senior;
$3 age 6-16;
children under 5 are free.

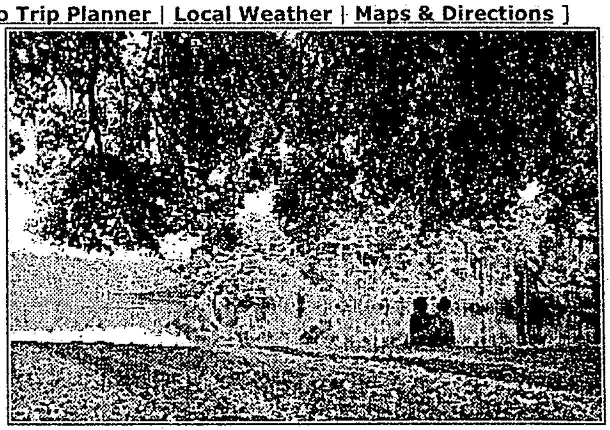
More Park Information

State Park Metal Detection Guidelines
More

THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS | PARK FINDER

Sesquicentennial State Park

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]



Sesquicentennial State Park, situated in the middle of the Sandhills region, features a beautiful 30-acre lake surrounded by trails and picnic areas.

The park's proximity to downtown Columbia and interstate highways attracts both local residents and travelers.

Sesqui, as it's affectionately known, is heavily used for family reunions and group campouts. It also features dog park and well-attended interpretive nature programs, as well as a dormitory, meeting facility and ropes course popular for corporate retreats and team-building.

Once a drive out to the country but now a green space in the Columbia suburbs, the park was originally built by the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. Evidence of their craftsmanship remains today, including in the distinctive white stone blocks that mark the front

GENERAL

- *Designation*: Sesquicentennial State Park was developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a New Deal Program created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The program was designed to provide employment during the Great Depression while addressing national needs in conservation and recreation.

  The CCC was instrumental in the development of many of South Carolina's state parks. A number of buildings built by the CCC in the 1930's are still in use at this park.
- *Counties*: Richland
- *Acreage*: 1419
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: Donated in 1937 from the Sesquicentennial Commission
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.

  There is also a new dog park available at Sesquicentennial State Park. The dog park is a 2-acre, fenced-in area for dogs to run off-leash.

  A permit is required for each dog, available at the park office. Permits are $25/year, and are pro-rated depending on the date of purchase. Permits expire on July 1 of each year. Daily permits are available for $4. Owners must provide current vaccination records showing proof of spayed/neutered, rabies, parvo and kennel cough. Dog permit fees do not include admission into the park.

  See the What's New section for more information on the dog park.

  Tour and Programs Information: Sesquicentennial is a **"DiscoverCarolina Site"**, which provides curriculum-based science education programs for South Carolina school children.

Contact Information

9564 Two Notch RD
Columbia,SC 29223
Phone: (803) 788-2706
Fax: (803) 788-4414

Columbia

360° PANORAMIC VIEW

More Park Information

Trails Brochure
More

Fishing Regulations for Sesquicentennial
More

Individual Income Tax FAQ

-- Jump to Page --

DOR Home / Tax Information / Individual Income Tax

Printer Friendly Page

Taxes and Licenses:
- Beer-Wine-Liquor-Bingo
- Corporate
- Withholding
- Individual Income
- Miscellaneous
- Motor Fuel
- Partnership
- Property
- Sales and Use
- Nexus Filing Requirements
- Voluntary Disclosure Program
- P & I Calculator

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- S.C. Codes
- S.C. Regulations
- A.G. Opinions
- Dept. Advisory Opinions

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- News Releases
- Publications
- Tax Workshops
- Links to Other Sites

Compliance:
- Debtors Corner
- GEAR

About DOR:
- DOR Administration
- Strategic Plan
- Contact Information

DISCLAIMER

This information is revised as of December 31, 2002, unless otherwise indicated. Be aware that some laws have been amended in past years that could result in different answers and that new legislation may result in different answers in the future. These questions and answers address general situations and should be used only as a guide. Since your particular facts and circumstances may result in a different answer, you should not rely on this information as a substitute for obtaining professional advice and researching tax law.

FAQ Topics- To view a list of the most frequently asked questions and answers, click on the topics below.

See pg. 4

- Filing Requirements
- Tax Forms and Rates
- Income
- Deductions and Modifications
- Tax Credits
- Tax Payments
- Amended Returns
- Withholding, W-2s and 1099's
- Refunds
- Retirees and Seniors
- Extension to File
- Penalties
- Administrative Questions
- Resources

FILING REQUIREMENTS

Q. What are the filing requirements for a part-year resident?

A. An individual who is a SC resident for only a portion of the tax year may choose the filing method below that is the most beneficial:

a. Compute SC tax as a SC resident for the entire year; File form SC1040 - "SC Individual Income Tax Return" and claim a credit for income tax paid to another state (form SC1040TC); or

b. Compute SC tax as a nonresident individual, except for the time you were a resident. South Carolina taxable income includes all items of income, gain, loss, or deductions that a resident would be taxed. File form SC1040 - "SC Individual Income Tax Return" and Schedule NR".

See Code Section 12-6-1710.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. What are the filing requirements for a nonresident working in SC?

A. All income from personal services received by a nonresident individual for services rendered in SC is subject to tax in SC. A nonresident individual files a form SC1040 - "SC Individual Income Tax Return" and Schedule NR - "Nonresident Schedule."

See Code Sections 12-6-1720 and 12-6-2220.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. What are the requirements for filing a composite return for nonresident partners or shareholders?

A. A composite return allows S-corporations or partnerships to compute and report the SC income and tax attributable to their nonresident shareholders or partners on a single tax return. A form SC1040 - "SC Individual Income Tax Return" and Schedule NR - "Nonresident Schedule" should be used to file a composite return.

Nonresident fiduciary and individual shareholders and partners may participate in the filing. All participating must have the same tax year. Corporate partners may not be included on the composite return since they are required to file an annual report and pay a license fee. Also, shareholders or partners having an income within SC from sources other than the partnership or S-corporation may not be included in the composite return.

For additional information, see Code Section 12-6-5030 and SC Revenue Procedure #92-5, questions 17 through 21.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. What are the filing requirements for a nonresident who has an investment in rental property in SC?

A. A nonresident individual having SC rental property as an investment in SC should file a form SC1040 - "SC Individual Income Tax Return" and Schedule NR - "Nonresident Schedule." Rents received from the rental of real estate, less all related expenses, are allocated to SC providing the property is not used in or connected with the taxpayer's trade or business.

See Code Section 12-6-2220.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. What tax return should a SC college student file who has income from a job in SC?

A. A student attending college in SC and working in South Carolina should file a tax return to report income earned in South Carolina and claim a refund for additional tax that may have been withheld. A South Carolina resident will file a form SC1040 or SC1040A. A nonresident will file a form SC1040 and Schedule NR.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

TAX FORMS AND RATES

Q. What methods can be used to file an individual income tax return?

A. You have a choice of filing a traditional paper tax return or a paperless tax return by using an electronic filing method. The four electronic, or "Fast File" methods, are:

a. **Telefile**. This method requires use of a touchtone phone and can be used only by taxpayers pre-selected by the SC DOR based on their prior year filing status and certain other income and filing qualifications.

b. **Fed/State On-line Filing**. This method requires use of commercial tax preparation software on your computer. Taxpayers may file both their federal and South Carolina returns together OR separately. Software developers will typically require that the federal return be completed initially in State Only filing situations.

c. **SCnetFile** - This method requires use of the Internet and can be used only by taxpayers that filed a South Carolina return the previous tax year AND who have been pre-assigned a 4 digit personal identification number (PIN) by SC DOR.

d. **Fed/State Electronic Filing**. This method requires use of an electronic return originator (a tax preparer certified to electronically file). Taxpayers may file both their federal and South Carolina returns together OR separately. Software developers will typically require that the federal return be completed initially in State Only filing situations.

Click on the type of "Fast File" option above for more information about filing a paperless tax return.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Where are South Carolina income tax forms available?

A. South Carolina income tax forms can be obtained from the following sources:

a. The Department's website **(click here to view income tax forms)**;

b. The Department's fax on demand automated form retrieval system.

Call 803-898-5320 (in Columbia) or 1-800-768-3676 (toll-free within South Carolina); or

c. The Department's Taxpayer Service Centers located throughout the state. **(click here for location addresses)**.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. What are the tax rates?

A. South Carolina imposes an income tax on individuals at graduated rates ranging from 2.5% to a maximum rate of 7%. There are six income tax brackets that are adjusted annually for inflation.

See Code Section 12-6-510.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Where can I get a South Carolina income tax table?

A. There is a copy of the tax tables in the individual income tax return instructions. The income tax tables are also available on our website. **Click here to view the income tax tables.**

(Last revised 12/31/03)

INCOME

Q. What are examples of interest income that is taxable in South Carolina?

A. Interest received from the following sources are examples of interest income that is taxable to South Carolina:

a. Repurchase Agreements - The interest received by a "buyer" in a repurchase agreement transaction of a federal obligation.

b. Federal Tax Refunds - Interest paid on federal tax refunds.

c. Federal and State Credit Unions - Interest from deposits with federal and state credit unions.

d. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association (Freddie Mac) - Interest from obligations issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association.

e. Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) - Interest from obligations issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association.

f. Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) - Interest from obligations issued by the Government National Mortgage Association.

g. Inter-American Development Bank - Interest on obligations issued by the Inter-American Development Bank.

h. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - Interest on obligations issued by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

i. Municipal obligations of states other than South Carolina - Interest from obligations issued by other states and municipalities.

j. World Bank - Interest from obligations issued by the World Bank.

For additional information, see SC Revenue Ruling #91-15.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Does converting an IRA to a Roth IRA have South Carolina income tax consequences?

A. In general, taxpayers with adjusted gross income of $100,000 or less may convert an IRA to a Roth IRA. For federal purposes, the amount is reported on federal Form 8606 (Nondeductible IRAs) and included in gross income. Since South Carolina adopts federal taxable income as the starting point for South Carolina income tax purposes and there is no provision to make South Carolina adjustments for IRA conversions, the conversion amount is also taxable for South Carolina purposes. South Carolina does allow an annual deduction of up to $3,000 until age 65 for taxable retirement income received from qualified retirements plans that is not subject to a penalty for premature distributions. (See the "Information for Seniors/Retirees" Section below for more information on the retirement deduction.)

See Code Section 12-6-1170 and Internal Revenue Code Section 408.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Does a like-kind exchange for federal purposes also qualify as a like-kind exchange for South Carolina purposes?

A. Effective August 17, 2000, South Carolina's like-kind exchange rules conformed to those in Internal Revenue Code Section 1031. Prior to that date, property that qualified under Internal Revenue Code Section 1031 for nonrecognition of gain or loss treatment qualified for nonrecognition treatment for SC purposes provided the real estate received in the exchange was located in South Carolina.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Is disability income taxable in SC?

A. South Carolina allows a deduction for disability retirement included in South Carolina gross income that is received due to permanent and total disability by a person who could qualify for the homestead exemption under Section 12-37-250 by reason of being classified as totally and permanently disabled (i.e., the inability to perform substantial gainful employment by reason of a medically determinable impairment, either physical or mental, which has lasted or is expected to last for a continuous period of twelve months or more or result in death.)

See Code Section 12-6-1140(4).

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Is income received from the National Guard or armed forces reserve pay for the annual training period and weekend drill taxable in South Carolina?

A. No. South Carolina does not tax compensation received for the customary annual training period up to 15 days for guard members or 14 days plus travel time for reserve members, weekend drills, and inactive duty training.

See Code Section 12-6-1120(7).

(Last revised 12/31/03)

DEDUCTIONS and MODIFICATIONS

Q. How is the 44% deduction for net long term capital gains calculated?

A. Individuals are allowed a deduction from South Carolina taxable income equal to 44% of the net capital gain recognized in South Carolina. "Net capital gain" means the excess of the net long term capital gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than one year over the net short term capital loss of capital assets held for one year or less.

To compute the deduction, follow these steps:

Step 1: Determine if there is a net gain on all SC assets held more than one year. **If there is a net loss on all SC assets held more than one year, stop here - there is no deduction.**

Step 2: Determine if there is a net gain or a net loss on all SC assets held one year or less. **If the computation results in a net gain on SC assets held for one year or less, it is disregarded in the remaining steps** for computing the deduction.

Step 3: Reduce the net capital gain amount on all SC assets held more than 1 year determined in Step 1 by the net capital loss amount on all SC assets held 1 year or less determined in Step 2.

Step 4: Multiply the net capital gain result in Step 3 by 44%. This result is the amount of your SC deduction.

Q. How is capital gain holding period determined for a mutual fund?

A. Individuals are allowed a 44% deduction for recognized net capital gains that have a holding period of more than one year. The holding period for investments in a mutual fund is the time the mutual fund held the investment; it is **not** how long the individual taxpayer held his or her shares in the mutual fund. Your mutual fund should provide you with this information.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. What are examples of interest income that is not taxable in South Carolina?

A. The following interest in **not** subject to tax in South Carolina:

a. interest on obligations of South Carolina,

b. interest on obligations of any of South Carolina's political subdivisions, and

c. interest on obligation of the United States.

Interest from the following list of securities is exempt from South Carolina income tax. This list should not be considered as an exhaustive listing of all exempt securities.

a. Bonds Issued by South Carolina or its Political Subdivisions - Interest from obligations issued by the State of South Carolina or any of its political subdivisions which are exempt from federal income tax.

b. Banks for Cooperatives - Interest from notes, debentures, and other obligations issued by Banks for Cooperatives. (12 USC 2134.)

c. Commodity Credit Corporation - Interest derived from bonds, notes, debentures, and other similar obligations issued by Commodity Credit Corporation. (15 USC 713a-5.)

d. Farm Credit Financial Assistance Corporation - Interest derived from notes, bonds, debentures and other obligations issued by the

Farm Credit Financial Assistance Corporation. (12 USC 2278b-10; 12 USC 2023.)

e. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation - Interest derived from notes, debentures, bonds or other such obligations issued by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. (12 USC 1825.)

f. Federal Farm Credit Banks - Interest from consolidated system-wide notes, bonds, debentures, and other obligations issued jointly and severally under 12 USC 2153 by Banks of the Federal Farm Credit System. (12 USC 2055; 12 USC 2079; 12 USC 2098; and 12 USC 2134.)

g. Federal Financing Bank - Interest derived from obligations issued by the Federal Financing Bank. (12 USC 2290.)

h. Federal Home Loan Banks - Interest derived from notes, debentures, bonds, and other obligations issued by Federal Home Loan Banks and from consolidated Federal Home Loan bonds and debentures (12 USC 1433). Interest earned on deposits at the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta or its successors by savings and loan associations which meet the qualified thrift lender test set forth in the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989. (SC Code 12-13-30.)

i. Federal Intermediate Credit Banks - Interest from notes, bonds, debentures, and other obligations issued by Federal Intermediate Credit Banks (12 USC 2079.)

j. Federal Land Banks and Federal Land Bank Association - Interest from notes, bonds, debentures, and other obligations issued by Federal Land Banks and Federal Land Bank Associations. (12 USC 2055.)

k. Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation - Interest derived from notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations issued by Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. (12 USC 1725(e).)

l. General Insurance Fund:

(1) Interest on debentures issued under the War Housing Insurance Law by the General Insurance Fund (12 USC 1739(d).)

(2) Interest on debentures issued by the General Insurance Fund to acquire rental housing (12 USC 1747g(g).)

(3) Interest on Armed Services Housing Mortgage Insurance Debentures issued by the General Insurance Fund (12 USC 1748b(f).)

m. GSA Public Building Trust Participation Certificates - Interest on Series A through I, inclusive. (12 USC 3124(a).)

n. Guam - Interest on bonds issued by the Government of Guam. (48

USC 1423(a).)

o. Participation Certificates in the Federal Assets Financing Trust - Interest from Series A through D Participation Certificates, due in 1987 and 1988, and income from Participation Certificates in the Federal Assets Liquidation Trust, Series B, due in 1987, issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association as trustee (the Government National Mortgage Association is the current trustee) under (12 USC 1717(c)); (31 USC 3124(a).)

p. Production Credit Association - Interest from notes, debentures, and other obligations issued by Production Credit Association. (12 USC 2098.)

q. Puerto Rico - Interest derived from bonds issued by the Government of Puerto Rico. (48 USC 745.)

r. Resolution Trust Corporation - Interest from obligations issued by the Resolution Trust Corporation. (12 USC 1441a(g).)

s. Student Loan Marketing Association - Interest derived from obligations issued by the Student Loan Marketing Association (20 USC 1087-2(l))

t. Tennessee Valley Authority - Interest from bonds issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority. (16 USC 831n-4(d).)

u. United States Postal Service - Interest from obligations issued by the United States Postal Service. (39 USC 2005(d)(4).)

v. United States Treasury Bonds, Bills, Certificates and Savings Bonds - Interest from Treasury Bonds, Treasury Bills, certificates and savings bonds. (31 USC 3124(a).)

w. Virgin Islands - Interest from bonds issued by the Government of the Virgin Islands. (48 USC 1574(b)(ii)(A).)

See SC Revenue Ruling #91-15 for more information.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

TAX CREDITS

Q. What is "earned income" for computing the two wage earner credit?

A. SC provides married individuals filing a joint return a credit equal to .007 of the lesser of: (1) the SC qualified earned income of the spouse with the lower qualified earned income for the year or (2) $30,000.

In general, "earned income" means wages, salaries, or professional fees, and other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered. It does **not** include income, such as, an amount received from a retirement plan or an annuity, individual retirement account or annuity, deferred compensation, or any amount your spouse paid you, interest, dividends, Social Security benefits, or any non-taxable income.

See Code Section 12-6-3330 and the instructions to the individual tax form for detailed instructions.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Does South Carolina allow a credit for taxes paid to another country?

A. South Carolina allows a credit against taxes paid to another state on income that is taxed in South Carolina and another state. Since the credit is not specifically limited to a tax paid to a state of the United States, the credit is allowed for taxes paid to political entities equivalent to a state which are located outside the borders of the United States. An example of tax paid to a political entity equivalent to a state is a Canadian province. A tax paid to another country, such as Italy, would be equivalent to a tax paid to the United States, not a state, and would not be allowed the credit.

See Code Section 12-6-3400, Commission Decision I-D-288, and Opinion No. 3804.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. What is the tuition tax credit?

A. South Carolina Code Section 12-6-3385 provides a refundable individual income tax credit for tuition paid to an institution of higher learning. The credit for each taxable year is equal to 25% of the tuition paid, not to exceed $850 for a student attending a 4-year institution or $350 for a student attending a 2-year institution.

The credit may be claimed by the student paying the tuition or by an individual paying the tuition who is eligible to claim the student as a dependent on his federal income tax return, whoever actually paid the tuition. It may be claimed for no more than 4 consecutive years after the student enrolls in an eligible institution.

See SC Revenue Advisory Bulletin #00-1 for more information about the tuition tax credit. Caution: The requirements and provisions differ from those governing the federal tuition tax credits.

See Code Section 12-6-3385

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Who is eligible for the tuition tax credit?

A. To qualify for the tuition tax credit, an individual enrolled in an institution of higher learning must meet all of the following requirements:

1. have graduated from high school during or after May 1997;

2. within 12 months before enrolling in the institution of higher learning:

a. graduated from a South Carolina high school,

b. completed a South Carolina high school home school program, or

c. graduated from a preparatory high school outside of South Carolina while a dependent of a parent or guardian who is a legal resident of South Carolina has custody of the student;

3. be eligible for in-state tuition;

4. be admitted, enrolled, and classified as a degree-seeking undergraduate or be enrolled in a certificate or diploma program of at least 1 year and be in good standing at the institution (whether or not a student is in good standing is determined by the qualifying institution); and,

5. have completed at least 30 credit hours at the end of the taxable year for which the credit is claimed, or its equivalent as determined by the Commission on Higher Education. (A student is considered to have "completed" a course regardless of the grade achieved, however, a student receiving an incomplete or withdrawing from a course is not considered to have "completed" a course for purposes of the 30 credit hour requirement.)

NOTE: There is not a minimum Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) requirement or grade point average requirement to qualify for the tuition credit, however, the student must be in good standing at the institution to claim the credit.

See Code Section 12-6-3385 and SC Revenue Advisory Bulletin #00-1.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. How many credit hours must a student complete to qualify for the tuition tax credit?

A. A student must have completed at least 30 credit hours, or its equivalent as determined by the Commission on Higher Education, at the end of the taxable year for which the credit is claimed. The

Commission on Higher Education has determined the student must meet the following credit hour requirements:

1. Students attending a full year at a traditional semester school can meet the 30 credit hour requirement in any combination of hours completed during the winter, interim, spring, summer, and fall terms in the current tax year.

2. Students attending one regular semester (fall or spring semester) at a traditional semester school must complete 15 credit hours in the one regular semester attended in order to be eligible for the tax credit. The Commission on Higher Education determined that summer school hours do not count in meeting this 15 hour per regular semester requirement.

3. Students attending a full year at a nontraditional semester school (Converse, Erskine, Furman, and Wofford) can meet the 30 credit hour requirement in any combination of hours completed during the winter, interim, spring, summer, and fall terms in the current tax year. The Commission on Higher Education has determined that the "equivalent hours" for a student attending a full year at Johnson and Wales is 36 credit hours in the tax year.

4. Students attending one regular semester (fall or spring semester) at Converse, Johnson and Wales, and Wofford must complete 12 credit hours in either the fall or spring semester in order to qualify for the credit. Students attending one regular semester (fall or spring semester) at Erskine must complete 13 credit hours in either the fall or spring semester in order to qualify for the credit. Students attending one regular semester (fall or spring semester) at Furman must complete 8 credit hours in either the fall or spring semester in order to qualify for the credit.

See Code Section 12-6-3385 and SC Revenue Advisory Bulletin #00-1.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

TAX PAYMENTS

Q. Does SC have payment plans or installment agreements if the full tax amount cannot be paid by April 15th?

A. Yes. Taxpayers can make payments and they will be applied to the tax year indicated on your payment. Please include your Social Security Number on your payment. When you receive a Proposed Notice of Adjustment or Assessment, you can request a Form FS-102 Installment Agreement Request. It will instruct you on applying for a Pay Plan.

SC DOR encourages individuals to file their income tax returns on time and pay as much as possible when filing returns since penalties and interest will be assessed on unpaid balances.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Can I pay my tax liability with a credit card?

A. Generally not. However, the SC Department of Revenue will accept payment of a current tax liability by credit card for eligible persons filing a South Carolina individual income tax return using SCnetFile for Individual Income Tax.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

AMENDED RETURNS

Q. How do I amend my tax return after I filed it and need to make a correction?

A. To correct an error on a previously filed income tax return, file a form SC1040X - "Amended Individual Income Tax" return.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. How long do I have to file a claim for refund?

A. In general, a claim for refund must be filed within 3 years of the time the timely return was filed (including extensions), or 2 years from the date of payment, whichever is later. If no return was filed, a claim for refund must be filed within 2 years from the date of payment. The date of payment of withholding and estimated payments is deemed to be on the due date of the return, without regard to any extension of time.

An example best explains the time limitation period. A taxpayer's individual income tax return for 2000 is due April 16, 2001. The taxpayer had $500 of SC income tax withheld from wages. The taxpayer timely files an extension of time to file until August 15, 2001. On August 1, 2001, the taxpayer files a timely tax return showing and paying an additional tax liability of $200. On August 1, 2004, the taxpayer files a claim for refund of $700.

Is the taxpayer entitled to a refund? Yes. The claim for refund was timely filed within 3 years of filing the timely original return, including the extension of time. As a result, the taxpayer is entitled to a refund of $700, the $500 tax paid within the 3 year period immediately preceding the filing the return (the amount withheld from wages is deemed paid April 16, 2001) and the $200 since the 4 month extension period used to file the return is added to the 3 year time limitation period.

See Code Section 12-54-85 and SC Revenue Ruling #97-14.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

WITHHOLDING, W-2'S AND 1099's

Q. What are the estimated tax payment requirements?

A. In general, at least 90% of an individual's income tax must be paid through either withholding or estimated tax payments. No penalty for failure to pay estimated taxes will be imposed on an individual whose tax liability for the year, after credit for withholding taxes, is less than $100 or on an individual who pays at least: (1) 90% of the tax shown on the current SC income tax return, or (2) 100% of the tax shown on the prior year's SC income tax return. (This safe harbor amount for individuals with an adjusted gross income of $150,000 or more is 108.6% if the preceding tax year begins in 1999, 110% if the preceding tax year begins in 2000, 112% if the preceding tax year begins in 2001, and 110% if the preceding tax year begins in 2002 or thereafter.)

Estimated tax payments are made by filing Form SC1040ES. The due dates of estimated taxes are:

First Quarter April 15th

Second Quarter June 15th

Third Quarter September 15th

Fourth Quarter January 15th, of the following tax year.

See Code Section 12-6-3910.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. What should I do if I have not received my W-2?

A. W-2's are required to be mailed on or before January 31st. If you have not received your W-2 by early February, you should contact your employer. If you misplaced your W-2, contact your employer for a replacement.

If a W-2 or 1099 has not been furnished to you, or has been lost and you are unable to obtain a replacement, then your alternative is to file SC Form SC4852 (Substitute for Form W-2).

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. How does a nonresident shareholder or partner who had amounts withheld by the S-corporation or partnership claim a credit for the amount withheld?

A. The S-corporation or partnership must provide each nonresident shareholder or partner for whom tax was withheld a federal form 1099-MISC marked "SC ONLY"on the top of the form. The information on the form should include the shareholder's or partner's name, address, social security number, and amount of tax withheld. A copy of form 1099-MISC must be attached to the nonresident shareholder's or partner's South Carolina income tax return as verification for claiming the credit for the withholding taxes paid. A Schedule K-1 is not acceptable in lieu of the form 1099-MISC.

See Code Section 12-8-590 and SC Revenue Procedure #92-5.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. What do I do with the Form 1099G/INT I received from the Department of Revenue?

A. SC Form1099G/INT is for information purposes. It provides a summary of all refund, credits, and interest you received from the Department during the tax year. The total includes refunds, amounts applied to estimated taxes, debt setoff amounts, and contributions to checkoffs. Do not attach Form 1099G/INT to your tax return.

Although South Carolina does not tax any state income tax refund included in federal gross income, interest received from the Department is subject to tax in South Carolina.

See Code Section 12-6-1120(2).

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. What are the withholding requirements for a nonresident who sold real estate in South Carolina during the tax year?

A. Code Section 12-8-580 requires withholding on purchases of real property, or real and associated tangible personal property, from a nonresident seller. The buyer is liable for withholding and remitting the money to the Department on Form I-290, "Nonresident Real Estate Withholding." The withholding payment is due on or before the 15th day of the month following the month in which the sale took place.

The amount of withholding can be computed as follows:

1. The buyer is required to withhold 7% (5% if the seller is a corporation) of the gain recognized by the nonresident seller. The

amount of gain recognized by the seller is reported on SC Form I-295, "Seller's Affidavit."

2. If the seller fails to provide the buyer with the required affidavit stating the amount of gain, the buyer is required to withhold 7% (5% for corporations) of the amount realized. If a withholding payment is based on the amount realized, the seller may file for a refund of any over-withheld amount by filing Form I-290X with the Department and stating the amount of the gain required to be recognized.

3. If the amount required to be withheld exceeds the net proceeds payable to the seller, the buyer will meet his obligation if he remits the entire net proceeds.

The nonresident seller is required to file a South Carolina income tax return for the year of the sale and report the gain or loss on the sale. On the income tax return, the seller will apply the amount withheld against any income tax due and any excess will be refunded.

See Code Section 12-8-580 and SC Revenue Ruling #90-3 for a detailed question and answer summary.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

REFUNDS

Q. Where is my refund check mailed if I moved after filing my return?

A. The Department mails a refund check to the address shown on your tax return. Some post offices forward mail for the Department if you filed a change of address with the post office; others do not. If your refund check is returned to the Department by a post office and you notify us of your new mailing address, we will send the check to your new address.

Please file Form SC8822 (Change of Address) to notify the Department of your new mailing address or call the Department at 803-898-5709.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Can I check on the status of my tax refund?

A. You should allow up to12 weeks to process a paper return and 12 days for a "Fast File" electronic/non-paper method. If you have not received your refund after 12 weeks from filing a paper return, you can check your refund status at our website. You may call the Department at 803-898-5300 or 803-898-5709 to check the status. Please note that any errors found while processing your return may result in additional delays.

Click here to check on the status of your refund

(Last revised 12/31/03)

INFORMATION FOR RETIREES AND SENIORS

Q. Do some taxpayers age 65 and older not have to file an SC income tax return?

A. Yes, certain taxpayers age 65 and older may not have to file a SC income tax return. An individual is **not** required to file a South Carolina income tax return who has (1) a single, surviving spouse, head of household federal filing status, or a married, filing separately filing status when the spouse does not itemize deductions and (2) gross income less that the sum of the federal exemption amount, the applicable standard deduction amount, and any age 65 and older deduction for which the taxpayer qualifies.

Further, a individual is **not** required to file a South Carolina income tax return who has (1) a federal joint filing status and (2) combined gross income of less than the sum of (a) twice the federal exemption amount, (b) the standard deduction if the individual and spouse had the same household at the close of the tax year, and (c) any age 65 and older deduction for which the taxpayer qualifies.

See Code Section 12-6-4910.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Is social security taxed by the federal government also taxed in South Carolina?

A. No. Social Security benefits taxed for federal purposes are not subject to tax in South Carolina.

See Code Section 12-6-1120(4).

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Is retirement income received from employment outside of SC taxable?

A. Retirement income received by a resident individual is taxable in South Carolina. The residency of a taxpayer when the taxpayer receives the retirement income, not the place of employment where the retirement income was earned, determines the taxability of retirement income. South Carolina does not tax the retirement income of nonresident individuals.

See Code Section 12-6-1130. Also, see Code Section 12-6-3500 that provides for a credit over the qualifying taxpayer's lifetime for other state income taxes paid on the employee's contributions.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Is there a deduction for retirement income subject to tax in South Carolina?

A. Yes. A taxpayer receiving retirement income may deduct up to $3,000 of qualifying retirement income annually until reaching age 65, and deduct up to $10,000 of such retirement income annually at age 65 and thereafter. For this purpose, "retirement income" means the total of all otherwise taxable income not subject to a penalty for premature distribution from qualified retirement plans (which includes those plans defined in Internal Revenue Code Sections 401, 403, 408, 457) and public employee retirement plans of the federal, state, and local governments, including military retirement.

Further, if both spouses receive retirement income, each spouse is entitled to a retirement income deduction. In addition, a surviving spouse is allowed a deduction for income received from his or her retirement plan, if any, and a second, separate deduction for retirement income that is attributable to the deceased spouse, if any. The deduction for retirement income received as a surviving spouse is based on the age the deceased spouse would have been had he or she lived.

See Code Section 12-6-1170(A).

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. What is the income tax deduction available to all taxpayers age 65 and older?

A. An income tax deduction of up to $15,000 is allowed against any South Carolina taxable income of a resident individual who is 65 or older by the end of the tax year. The following requirements apply to this deduction:

a. Amounts deducted as retirement income (see above discussion) reduce this $15,000 deduction.

b. Amounts deducted as a surviving spouse (see above discussion) do not reduce this $15,000 deduction.

c. Taxpayer's filing a joint return are allowed a deduction of up to $15,000 when only one spouse is 65 or older and up to $30,000 when both spouses are 65 or older by the end of the tax year.

See Code Section 12-6-1170(B).

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Is all military retirement pay taxable to South Carolina?

A. South Carolina does not tax retirement benefits received from the United States or any state for service in a state National Guard or a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States. South Carolina does tax military retirement pay based upon service in any other military component (such as active duty), however, South Carolina allows a deduction for up to $10,000 of taxable retirement income. See the discussion above on the retirement income deduction.

An example best illustrates how to determine the amount of.military retirement pay that is excluded from South Carolina taxable income. Assume your military retirement pay is from service on active duty and also service in the National Guard. You must determine what portion of the total retirement pay is to be excluded from your South Carolina taxable income. This is a 2 step process.

Step 1: Determine the percentage of your total military service that you served in the National Guard or Reserves based on the following formula:

Reserve time + National Guard time = % Exclusion Total military time

Step 2:. Determine the amount of your military retirement income that is not subject to tax:

% Exclusion x Total military retirement income = Military Retirement pay not subject to tax in SC taxed on your federal return

See Code Sections 12-6-1120(7) and 12-6-1170(A).

(Last revised 12/31/03)

EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE

Q. How do I request a extension of time to file a composite tax return?

A. A composite return allows S-corporations or partnerships to compute and report the South Carolina income and tax attributable to their nonresident shareholders or partners on a single tax return. A form SC1040, "South Carolina Individual Income Tax Return" is used to file a composite return on behalf of fiduciary and individual shareholders and partners. The return is filed using the S-corporation's or partnership's name, address, and federal identification number. The composite return is due on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the shareholder's or partner's taxable year end, generally April 15th. The composite return may be extended by filing form SC4868, "Request for Extension of Time to File South Carolina Tax Return." Any tax estimated to be due must be paid with the timely filed extension. The extension of the composite return does not extend the South Carolina S-corporation (SC1120S) or partnership (SC1065) tax return.

See also SC Revenue Procedure #92-5.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

PENALTIES

Q. Am I penalized if I do not file my return or pay my taxes by the due date?

A. Yes. Civil penalties are imposed for failing to file an income tax return. A failure to file penalty is imposed for failing to file a tax return on or before its due date, determined with regard to any extension of time for filing. The penalty is 5% of the tax amount if the failure is for not more than one month, with an additional 5% for each additional month or fraction of the month during which the failure continues, not to exceed 25% in the aggregate.

Also, a failure to pay penalty is imposed for failing to pay the amount shown as tax on any return on or before its due date, determined with regard to any extension of time for paying. The penalty is 1/2% of the amount of tax if the failure is for not more than one month, with an additional 1/2% for each additional month or fraction of the month during which the failure continues, not to exceed 25% in the aggregate.

Other penalties may apply. See Code Section 12-54-43.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

Q. Where do I mail my income tax return?

A. Tax returns are mailed to particular post office boxes based upon the type of tax form filed and whether a refund or payment is anticipated. The addresses are:

Mail Form SC1040 - With a refund or no tax payment due to:

SC 1040 Processing Center

PO Box 101100

Columbia, SC 29211-0100

Mail Form SC1040A - With a refund or no tax payment due to:

Short Form Processing Center

PO Box 101104

Columbia, SC 29211-0104

Mail All Returns having a tax payment due to:

Taxable Processing Center

PO Box 101105

Columbia, SC 29211-0105

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. When is my income tax return or estimated payment due, if the due date is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday?

A. If the due date of an individual income tax return or estimated payment is a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, then the filing will be considered timely if it is made on the next business day. The Department considers the return timely filed if it is placed in the US mail in a properly addressed envelope with adequate postage and it has a legible postmark falling within the prescribed filing time.

For example, since the due date of the 2000 SC individual income tax returns was Sunday, April 15, 2001, taxpayers have until Monday, April 16, 2001, to file their return and pay any taxes due.

See SC Revenue Procedural Bulletin # 00-2

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. What is my county code number?

A. It is useful to the Department if you enter the code number of the county in which you are a resident. There is also a code number to enter if you reside outside South Carolina (No. 99) or the United States (No. 88). These codes are in the instructions to the income tax form or can be found on the Department's website.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. How do I get copies of my income tax return filed in past years with the Department?

A. Please file Form SC4506 (Request for Copy of Tax Form) to the Department's Photocopy Section, or call us at 803-898-5866. There is a $5.00 fee (plus applicable sales tax) for each tax return copy requested.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Q. Does SC have "Innocent Spouse," "Separation of Liability," and "Equitable Relief" provisions like the Internal Revenue Service?

A. South Carolina has adopted the joint return relief provisions in Internal Revenue Code Section 6015. This means that in some cases, a spouse may be relieved of responsibility for paying tax, interest, and penalties on a joint return.

Innocent Spouse Relief. You must meet all the following conditions to qualify for innocent spouse relief:

a. You filed a joint return which has an understatement of tax attributable to erroneous items of your spouse.

b. You establish that at the time you signed the joint return you did not know, and had no reason to know, that there was an understatement of tax.

c. Taking into account all the facts and circumstances, it would be unfair to hold you liable for the understatement of tax.

Relief by Separation of Liability. Under this type of relief, you divide the understatement of tax, interest, and penalties on your joint return between you and your spouse (or former spouse). The understatement of tax allocated to you is generally the amount for which you are responsible. This relief can be requested whether or not the taxpayer requests innocent spouse relief. You may qualify for relief by separation of liability if:

a. You are no longer married to, or are legally separated from, the spouse with whom the taxpayer filed the joint return (this includes a widow), or

b. You were not a member of the same household as the spouse with whom you filed the joint return within the last 12 months.

Equitable Relief. You may qualify for equitable relief if you meet all of the following conditions:

a. Taking into account all the facts and circumstances, it would be unfair to hold you liable for the understatement or underpayment of tax.

b. You are not eligible for innocent spouse relief.

c. You are not eligible for separation of liability.

How to Request Relief. To request relief, a taxpayer should send a letter to the Department providing the taxpayer's name, address, phone number, tax years involved, and complete statement of the facts.

See SC Code Section 12-6-50(14) and Internal Revenue Code Section 6015.

(Last revised 12/31/03)

RESOURCES

Q. Where is a copy of the South Carolina Code of Laws?

A. The South Carolina Tax Code is available on the internet. **Click here to go to the law.**

(Last revised 12/31/03)

Sec 2.5 Ref 89

2.5.2.3 - (SCDR No Date)(a)

Welcome to the South Carolina Department of Revenue

-- Jump to Page --

Printer Friendly Pag

Taxes and Licenses:
- Beer-Wine-Liquor-Bingo
- Corporate
- Withholding
- Individual Income
- Miscellaneous
- Motor Fuel
- Partnership
- Property
- Sales and Use
- Nexus Filing Requirements
- Voluntary Disclosure Program
- P & I Calculator

Law and Policy:
- S.C. Codes
- S.C. Regulations
- .G. Opinions
- ept. Advisory Opinions

DOR Services:
- Electronic Services
- News Releases
- Publications
- Tax Workshops
- Links to Other Sites

Compliance:
- Debtors Corner
- GEAR

About DOR:
- DOR Administration
- Strategic Plan
- Contact Information

Tradition of Excellence

The South Carolina Department of Revenue administers 32 taxes, collecting more than $6.1billion annually. Our mission is to administer the tax laws of the state and to collect taxes in a manner that ensures public confidence in our integrity, effectiveness and fairness.

The SC Department of Revenue has established a single sign on for access to all SC DOR web applications utilizing one user name and password. Taxpayers that attempt to login using their user name and password will be informed that their password has "expired". You will then be required to create a new password followed by rekeying the password to confirm it. Taxpayers will be asked to answer three questions and setup a user profile to renew access to SC DOR web applications.

SCDOR Online

eDORBOS Business One Stop On-line Business Registration	**eDORePay** Electronic Payment System
eSCnetFile Individual Income Tax SC1040 - 1040A	**eSales** Check Out eSales for Online Filing of Sales Tax Returns
eWithholding WH-1605/1606 SC Withholding Quarterly/Annual Reconciliation Tax Return	

What's New

- **Sales Tax Due on Rentals of Vacation Homes and Other Places** (6/26/06)
- **Regulations Approved by the General Assembly** (6/26/06)
- **Sales Tax Holiday** (6/21/06)
- **Deed Recording Fee - Sample Affidavits** (5/19/06)
- **Credit for Taxes Paid to Other States** (5/19/06)
- **Racing Gasoline** (5/19/06)
- **Regulations Approved by the General Assembly** (2/24/06)
- **Fairfield County 1% Local Option Sales & Use Tax (effective May 1, 2006)** (2/24/06)

Need Help?? the DOR is ope

SCDOR Revenew ONLIN NEWSLETTE

Features

South Carolina Business One-Stop

Quick Links

- Individual Income Tax Fast Facts
- Forms and Instructions
- Refund Status
- SCeNote
- Search DOR
- Site Map
- Job opportunities

- **VITA Locations in the Midlands** (2/2/06)
- **SCDOR & IRS Announce Free Tax Assistance Program** (1/27/06)
- **SCDOR Wins Enterprise All-Star Award** (1/5/06)

Corporate Tax

Corporate Income Tax

South Carolina taxes the income of corporations at a five percent rate. State taxable income is federal taxable income with certain South Carolina modifications. See Additions and Deductions to federal taxable income. Multi-state corporations determine South Carolina taxable income by applying an apportionment ratio to modified federal taxable income. Corporations manufacturing or dealing with tangible personal property use a four factor apportionment ratio of property, payroll and sales counted twice. Others use a single factor apportionment ratio. Real estate gains (losses) and dividend income, however, are allocated to the state of situs or state of domicile, respectively. Return due dates are the same as federal. Estimated tax payment amounts and due dates are determined using federal rules except that the first quarter estimated tax payment date is the fifteenth day of the third month of the tax year.

Corporate License Tax

Corporations and other entities taxed for income tax purposes as a corporation are subject to an annual license tax of .001 times their capital stock and paid-in-surplus plus $15. Multistate corporations multiply their capital stock and paid-in-capital by the income tax apportionment ratio to arrive at the license tax base subject to the tax. The license tax is payable by the original due date for filing the income tax return and is paid along with the return or the request for an extension for filing the income tax return. The initial license tax is $25.00 and is paid at the time of incorporation or at the time of qualification by an out-of-state corporation with the South Carolina Secretary of State.

Description of Topics Available for Corporate Tax

Appeals procedures describes the steps necessary to appeal state tax assessments, license revocations, and refund claims.

Sales and Use Tax Web Page

Sec 2.5 Ref 90

-- Jump to Page --

Sales Tax

Sales tax is imposed on the sale of goods and certain services in South Carolina. Use tax is imposed on goods and certain services purchased out of state and brought into South Carolina or on which no sales tax has been paid. The statewide sales and use tax rate is 5%. Counties may impose an additional 1% local sales tax if voters in that county approve the tax. Generally, all retail sales are subject to the sales tax.

Use Tax

Use Tax: Purchases of tangible goods for use in South Carolina on which no South Carolina sales or use tax has been paid are subject to the use tax. Examples include: catalog purchases, goods bought on-line over the internet, or furniture purchased out of state and delivered in South Carolina on which no or insufficient South Carolina tax was paid. (Contrary to popular misconception, the federal Internet Tax Freedom Act governs taxation of access to the internet through your internet-access provider. Goods purchased over the internet are not tax free.) When figuring your use tax liability, please review any credit card statements from the taxable year. In addition, please recall any large purchases made during the taxable year.

Credit: You are allowed a credit against SC use tax for the amount of tax paid to another state or local jurisdiction. For example, if you purchased furniture in another state, and paid that state's 4% sales tax, you would calculate the SC use tax at 5%, plus local option taxes, and subtract from the total 4% paid to the other state.

"Individual Use Tax is reported on Your Individual Income Tax Return."

Description of Topics Available for Sales and Use Tax

Select the topic from the drop-down menu on the left for additional information.

Appeals procedures describes the steps necessary to appeal state tax assessments, license revocations, and refund claims.

E-Services provides information about the electronic methods available for filing and/or paying sales and use tax.

FAQs provides answers to frequently asked questions about sales and use tax.

Filing Requirements explains the requirements for reporting and paying sales and use tax.

Forms provides access to current year (2003) sales and use tax forms and miscellaneous information such as where to mail returns, FAX on demand, and forms from other States.

Help provides information on office locations, telephone numbers, electronic registration for sales and use tax, and how to submit a question via e-mail.

Other Topics provides access to information available for sales and use tax that is not accessible from one of the other links provided in the drop-down menu to the left.

Publications is a list of the publications available for Sales and Use Tax.

Tax Calendar provides information on the filing/paying due dates for Sales and Use Tax.

Tax Rates/Tax Tables provides information on the appropriate tax rates for Sales and Use Tax.

Taxpayer Workshops provides information about workshops, seminars, and electronic learning modules on Sales and Use Tax.

2.5.2.3 (SCDR 2006)

Sec 2.5 Ref 91

State of South Carolina
Department of Revenue
301 Gervais Street, P.O. Box 125, Columbia, South Carolina 29214

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Effective May 1, 2006

M RGSA @FILE_NUMBER. SALES

File Number:

TO: Retailers Located In or Making Sales to Fairfield County

FROM: South Carolina Department of Revenue

RE: 1% Local Option Sales and Use Tax for Fairfield County

Effective Monday, May 1, 2006, Fairfield County will impose a new 1% Local Option tax. As a result, all sales of merchandise made in or delivered to Fairfield County will be subject to 6% sales and use tax (or 8% accommodations tax). This change in the tax rate is the result of **voter approval of an additional 1% local sales and use tax to reduce the property tax burden in Fairfield County.** You must break the Local Option tax down by municipality.

If you make sales in Fairfield County, **you should begin collecting tax at the new rate on May 1.** You will continue to use your current sales tax form (ST-3, ST-388 or ST-403); however, in addition to completing your current form, you must also complete and attach all pages of addendum form ST-389.

Page 3 of ST-389
This page is used for reporting 1% Local Option tax. Please report your taxable information for the local option tax in the Local Option Tax section of this page. **The Local Option tax is not reported countywide – it is necessary to break this tax down by municipality. The municipality codes for the incorporated cities/towns are listed below:**

Municipal and County Numerical Codes

Fairfield County	1020
Ridgeway	2775
Winnsboro	2972

All sales which are currently subject to the 5% sales and use tax are also subject to the 1% local option tax, with the **following three (3) exceptions:**

1) Items subject to a $300 maximum tax are exempt from the 1% local option tax. The maximum tax applies to the sale or lease of motor vehicles, airplanes, boats, motorcycles, trailers or semi-trailers pulled by truck tractors, horse trailers, recreational vehicles and self-propelled light construction equipment. The $300 maximum tax also applies to the sale of musical instruments and office equipment to religious organizations.

Special rules apply to the sale of modular and manufactured homes. Consult one of the Department of Revenue's Taxpayer Service Centers for assistance in calculating tax on modular and manufactured home sales.

2) Items subject to the casual excise tax for the issuance of every certificate of title, or other proof of ownership, for every motor vehicle, motorcycle, boat, motor or airplane, required to be registered, titled or licensed.

3) Items that are exempted or excluded from the 5% state sales or use tax are exempt from the 1% local option tax.

Note: Sales of trailers that can be pulled by vehicles other than truck tractors, and sales of pole trailers, are not exempt from the 1% local sales and use taxes.

For additional information on exemptions, see SC Information Letter #05-15. The SC Information Letter is available on our website at **www.sctax.org.**

Construction Contracts:

The gross proceeds of sales of tangible personal property delivered after the imposition date of the tax levied in a county, either under the terms of the construction contract executed before the imposition date, or a written bid submitted before the imposition date culminating in a construction contract entered into before or after the impositions date, are exempt from the local sales and use tax provided a verified copy of the contract is filed with the South Carolina Department of Revenue within six months after the imposition of the local sales and use tax.

For information on how to apply for the above exemption, see SC Information Letter #05-15. You may apply for the exemption by completing Form ST-10-C. The form is available from our website at **www.sctax.org**.

If you have questions about how to report your sales, please call one of the following Taxpayer Service Centers:

Columbia Main Office	803-898-5788
Charleston Service Center	843-852-3600
Florence Service Center	843-661-4850
Greenville Service Center	864-241-1200
Rock Hill Service Center	803-324-7641

For information on Local Option Sales & Use Tax, see SC Revenue Ruling #91-17, SC Revenue Ruling #05-16 and SC Information Letter #05-15. The SC Revenue Rulings and Information Letter are available on our website at **www.sctax.org**.

accessed 8/23/06

Sec 2.5 Ref 92

V2.5.2-33

Programs and Services

The programs and services provided by DSS are listed below in categories for Core Programs and Services, Affiliated Initiatives and Administrative Services

---

Core Programs and Services

Core programs and services administered by DSS (unless otherwise noted, these programs and services are administered through our county offices)

ABC Child Care Program

Advocates for Better Care (ABC) is the statewide system designed by South Carolina to administer the child care program funded by the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). South Carolina parents who meet established income guidelines may be eligible for assistance with the cost of their weekly child care. Income eligible parents must be working, in school, or in a training program.
» more

Adoption Services

DSS considers adoptions for children who are unable to return home or be placed with relatives. Adoption services inlcude assessment of children, recruitment of adoptive families and placement of children in adoptive homes. DSS also offers services to birth parents who are considering adoption for their child or children. Post-adoption services exis for adoptive families, adult adoptees and birth families. A large number of children available for adoption are older, black or racially mixed, have physical or emotional handicaps or are members of sibling groups.
» more

Adult Protective Services

Adult Protective Services protects the health and welfare of elderly and disabled adults. These services are probided to individuals who are 18 or older and are victims of actual or potential abuse, neglect or exploitation. This mistreatment may be caused by others or it may be self-inflicted. DSS is authorized to investigate all reports and provide services to meet the adults' basic needs and ensure their safety.
» more

Child & Adult Food Program

In South Carolina, the Child and Adult Care Food Program is a key source of support for improving the nutritional quality of meals and snacks served to children and adults in day care.
» more

Child Care Services
The Division of Child Care Services is an administrative structure for the child care related services and programs provided by and coordinated through the South Carolina Department of Social Services.
» more

Child Protective and Preventive Services
Child Protective and Preventive Services receives and assesses or investigates reports of child abuse and neglect. These services, provided or coordinated by DSS, are designed to maintain children safely in their own homes when possible, reunite the family as soon as possible or place the children with relatives or in foster care, when necessary. Reports of suspected abuse or beglect should be made to the county DSS office.
» more

Child Support Enforcement
» more

Daniel's Law
Daniel's Law is a new law designed to provide a safe haven for abandoned babies. It is named for an infant boy who survived after being buried in a landfill soon after his birth.
» more

Domestic Violence
DSS seeks to prevent or reduce family violence and to ensure emergency shelter and realted assistance to victims of domestic abuse. The agency contracts with shelters and counseling programs to address the needs of victims of domestic abuse and their abusers.
» more

EBT (for clients)
» more

EBT (for retailers)
» more

Family Independence
The South Carolina Department of Social Services is committed to helping people build better lives. Because of the changes in the welfare laws, DSS has become an agency that focuses on employment and training for its clients while maintaining its commitment to ensuring the well-being of the children and families it serves.
» more

Food Stamps
For over 30 years, the Food Stamp Program has served as the foundation of America's national nutrition safety net, working to end hunger and improve the health of low-income people by helping families buy the food they need for a nutritionally adequate diet. In South Carolina over 100,000 households depend on the Food Stamp Program each month to get the food they need for good health.
» more

Foster Care Helpline
The number for the Foster Care Helpline is 1-888-722-2580. It was established to answer calls 24 hours a day from children and youth in foster care.
» more

Foster Care

Foster care provides temporary services for chilren removed from their families because of abuse, neglect or exploitation by a parent or guardian. DSS seeks to license foster care providers who can best meet the individual needs of children. Whenever possible, DSS places the child close to home and in the most family like setting available. In South Carolina, about two-thirds of foster children live in foster family homes, and the rest live in group care and institutional settings. If the child cannot be reunified with family or placed with relatives, permanency may be brought about be termination of parental rights, adoption and independent living.
» more

Foster Home and Group Home Licensing

DSS is mandated tolicense, register or approve foster family homes, 24-hour residential group homes and child placing agencies. The licensing staff seeks to ensure compliance with standards established by law and regulations in order to protect and supervise children in out-of-home care, provided by both the private and public sectors.
» more

Healthy Helpings

» more

Independent Living

Independent Living is defined as an array of services provided to adolescents ages 13 to 21. The purpose of the Independent Living program is to provide the developmental skills necessary for foster adolescents to live healthy, productive, self-sufficient and responsible adult lives. The program's overall goal is to provide foster adolescents with opportunities to learn needed independent living skills and increase the likelihood of their successful transition from the foster care system.
» more

Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children

South Carolina is a member of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, also known as ICPC. The purpose of the compact is to assure that children moved from one state to another in their adoptive or foster care placements receive an appropriate level of care in the new placements. For more information, call (803) 898-7318.
» more

Out-of-Home Abuse and Neglect Investigations

DSS is mandated by law to investigate reports of the abuse and neglect of children who reside in or recieve care or supervision in residential institutions, foster homes and child care facilities.

» more

Affiliated Programs

The programs and services administered by other entities in conjunction with DSS

NexusKids

NexusKids is an interdisciplinary effort on behalf of children and youth to see services through the eyes of the child by involving those who have a vested interest in their future.
» more

SCOneStop

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) provides services and training for your and adults, and "dislocated" workers.
» more

SilveRxCard

South Carolina seniors' prescription drug program.

» more

Administrative Services

Those services maintained in support of the direct programs and services provided through DSS (unless otherwise noted, these services are provided through our state office)

News / Press Releases

» more

Contact Information

» more

Forms and Brochures

» more

Notices and Bulletins

» more

Research and Reports

» more

South Carolina Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 1520 • Columbia, SC 29202-1520
Comments or Questions?... AskDSS | Disclaimer and Privacy Policies

Sec 2.5 Ref 93   Sec. 2.1 Ref. SCE&G 1978

OLER, Amendment 3, Oct. 1978

south carolina
electric & gas
company

SCE 12

VIRGIL C. SUMMER NUCLEAR STATION

operating license environmental report

VOLUME 1

2.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 GEOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHY

2.1.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1.1.1 Specification of Location

The Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station site is in Fairfield County, S.C., approximately 15 miles southwest of the county seat of Winnsboro and 26 miles northwest of Columbia, the state capital. The site is in a sparsely populated rural area. The nearest community is Jenkinsville, approximately 3 miles southeast of the site. The Broad River is located approximately 1 mile west of the site and flows in a southerly direction. Lake Murray, 12 miles south of the site, is a 50,000 acre reservoir utilized for hydroelectric power generation and recreation. A regional location map (Figure 2.1-1) and a site location map (Figure 2.1-2) indicate the plant location with respect to local and regional features.

The reactor building is located at latitude N34°17'54.1" and longitude W81°18'54.6". Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates, Zone 17, for the reactor building are N3,795,086 and E470,996.

2.1.1.2 Site Area

The plant features and site area map (Figure 2.1-3) indicates the site boundary, plant property line, and the location of principal plant structures in relation to existing features in the area. The exclusion area consists of a zone within approximately 1 mile of the reactor building. This area encompasses parts of Monticello Reservoir and the Fairfield Pumped Storage Facility. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company has acquired, by purchase, all land within the site boundary. For purposes related to the operation of the nuclear facilities, the

SCE&G maintains control of access to and activity within this area and has the authority to remove personnel and/or material when deemed necessary. Mineral rights within this area are also owned by SCE&G and SCPSA, and are also under the control of SCE&G as manager of the plant.

The exclusion area for the nuclear station is not and will not be traversed by other than wholly owned land accesses. The closest primary public road, S. C. 215, lies approximately 6,800 feet east of the reactor building centerline and is outside the exclusion area.

The Broad River is approximately 6,050 feet west of the reactor building and is outside the exclusion area. The southern portion of the Monticello Reservoir lies within the exclusion area. The closest railroad not owned by SCE&G and SCPSA lies 5,850 feet to the southwest on the outside edge of the site boundary. Figure 2.1-3 shows river, reservoir, and railroad locations.

SCE&G and SCPSA own and maintain the section of railroad facilities within the exclusion area. These facilities are used for receipt and shipment of carload freight to and from the Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station in accordance with an agreement between Southern Railway Company and the applicant. The applicant is the sole authority for control of these rail facilities.

There is an easement through the exclusion area for a 115 kV transmission line owned by Duke Power Company. Terms of the easement provide for the applicant to maintain control over the use of the land involved in the easement. Maintenance and upkeep of the right-of-way may be performed only upon authorization by the applicant.

The only non-station related activities conducted within the exclusion area are those related to the Fairfield Pumped Storage Facility and possible recreational use of Monticello Reservoir. 3

Sec 2.5 Ref 94

SCE&G 2002

SCE&G

Appendix E
Applicant's Environmental Report
Operating License Renewal Stage
Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station

South Carolina Electric & Gas Company

Docket No. 50-395

License No. NPF-12

August 2002

2.0 SITE AND ENVIRONMENTAL INTERFACES

2.1 Location and Features

Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station (VCSNS) is located in Fairfield County, South Carolina, approximately 15 miles west of the county seat of Winnsboro and 26 miles northwest of Columbia, the state capital (Figure 2-1). The site is in a sparsely-populated, largely rural area, with forests and small farms comprising the dominant land use. The Broad River flows in a northwest-to-southeast direction approximately one mile west of the site and serves as the boundary between Fairfield County (to the east) and Newberry County (to the west).

This reach of the Broad River, impounded for a small, run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant (Parr Hydro) in 1914, is known as Parr Reservoir (Figure 2-2). Originally 1,850 acres, Parr Reservoir was enlarged to approximately 4,400 acres in 1977 by raising the level of the dam by 9 feet (SCE&G 1978, pg. 2.1-16). This modification was necessary to support the development of the Fairfield Pumped Storage Facility (FPSF) (Figure 2-2), which was built on Frees Creek, a small tributary of the Broad River. In addition, Monticello Reservoir, a 6,500-acre impoundment, was built in the Frees Creek valley to serve as the upper pool for FPSF and the cooling water source for VCSNS. Parr Reservoir, which had historically been the source of water for Parr Hydro, assumed a dual function, providing water for both Parr Hydro and FPSF.

The VCSNS powerblock area (generating facilities and switchyard) is located on the south shore of Monticello Reservoir (Figure 2-3). A nuclear exclusion zone, defined as the area within approximately one mile of the reactor building, is posted and access to land portions of this area is controlled. The nuclear exclusion zone is not a perfect circle; its western axis is slightly longer (5,850 feet, or 1.11 mile) than its eastern axis (5,350 feet, or 1.01 mile) (SCE&G 1978, pg. 2.1-2). The boundary of the exclusion zone also represents the site boundary. The VCSNS property, thus defined, covers approximately 2,245 acres, and includes the southern portion of Monticello Reservoir and parts of the FPSF (Figure 2-3).

Section 3.1 describes key features of the station, including reactor and containment systems, cooling and auxiliary water systems, and transmission facilities.

2.2 Aquatic and Riparian Ecological Communities

Aquatic and riparian communities in the vicinity of VCSNS are influenced by the hydrology and water quality of the Broad River and movement of water between the Broad River/Parr Reservoir and Monticello Reservoir. This section characterizes both the hydrology and water quality of these waterbodies and the distribution and abundance of organisms within them.

Broad River and Parr Reservoir Hydrology and Water Quality

The Broad River originates on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains near Lake Lure, North Carolina, and flows 220 miles southeast into South Carolina before joining the Saluda River at Columbia, South Carolina, to form the Congaree River. In South Carolina, the Broad River basin encompasses an approximately 4,500-square-mile watershed drained by 4,719 miles of streams (SCDHEC 1998, pg. 21). Major tributaries include the Pacolet, Tyger, and Enoree Rivers, all of which enter the Broad River from the west (Figure 2-1). The Broad River Basin in South Carolina is entirely within the Piedmont region, which is an area of gently rolling to hilly terrain with relatively broad stream valleys; elevations range from 376 to 1,000 feet above mean sea level (SCDHEC 1998, pg. 22). For most of its length in South Carolina, the Broad River flows through agricultural and forested land, including the Sumter National Forest, which bounds the river for some 30 miles above Parr Reservoir.

The 1998 South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) report contains additional information on land use in the Broad River Basin, its sub-basins (upper Broad, Pacolet, Tyger, and Enoree), and watersheds within these sub-basins. In addition, it provides details on stream classifications and water quality of all major streams in the region, and describes potential threats to water quality (point sources and non-point sources). The SCDHEC report notes that water quality in the Broad River from the Tyger River to the Parr Shoals dam is suitable for a range of aquatic life, but is experiencing "a significantly increasing trend" in total phosphorous concentrations (SCDHEC 1998, pg. 113) from upstream (agricultural and municipal) sources. In addition, fecal coliform bacteria levels are occasionally elevated in this stretch of the river.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) operates and maintains gauging stations on the Broad River upstream and downstream of Parr Reservoir. Mean daily flow at the Carlisle gauging station (approximately 20 miles upstream of Parr Reservoir) over the 1939-2000 period ranged from 44 to 114,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) and averaged 3,933 cfs (Cooney et al. 2001, pg. 179). At the Alston gauging station, 1.2 miles downstream of Parr Shoals Dam, flows over the period of record (1896-1907; 1980-2000) ranged from 235 to 130,000 cfs and averaged 6,535 cfs (Cooney et al. 2001, pg. 226). Substantially higher flows at Alston, SC, reflect Tyger and Enoree River inflows. These streams enter the Broad River 18 and 13.5 miles, respectively, above the Parr Shoals dam, significantly increasing flows in the main stem of the river.

Parr Reservoir (see Figure 2-2) was created in 1914 by damming the Broad River at Parr Shoals, approximately 26 miles upstream of the confluence of the Broad and Saluda Rivers for Parr Hydro, a small (15 megawatt) run-of-the-river hydroelectric facility (SCE&G 2000). Prior to 1977, the reservoir's surface area was 1,850 acres (SCE&G 1978, pg. 2.1-16). In 1977, the level of Parr Reservoir was raised by 9 feet, which increased its surface area to approximately 4,400 acres. This modification was necessary to support the development of FPSF, which was built on Frees Creek, a small tributary of the Broad River. In addition, Monticello Reservoir was created to serve as the upper reservoir for FPSF and the cooling water source for VCSNS. Parr Reservoir, which had historically been the source of water for Parr Hydro, assumed a dual function, providing a headwater pool for Parr Hydro and a tailwater pool for FPSF.

The daily cycle of operation at the FPSF transfers up to 29,000 acre-feet per day (9.5×10^9 gallons per day) of water from Parr Reservoir to Monticello Reservoir and back (NRC 1981, pg. 2-10). Operations vary, depending on the season and system needs. In summer, FPSF generally pumps water from Parr Reservoir to Monticello Reservoir between the hours of 11 pm and 8 am and generates power (by releasing water) between the hours of 10 am and 11 pm. In winter, FPSF generally pumps water from Parr Reservoir to Monticello Reservoir between 11 pm and 6 am and generates between the hours of 6 am and 1 pm. The level of generation varies from one generator up to the maximum output of eight, depending on demand. Maximum output may not be necessary on all days. Pumping is normally done at maximum capacity. FPSF is normally operated seven days a week.

As a result of FPSF operations, Parr Reservoir is subject to daily fluctuations in water level of as much as 10 feet (NRC 1981, pg. 2-10), but the daily average is approximately 4 feet (Dames & Moore 1985). These water level fluctuations can expose and then reinundate up to 2,550 acres of Parr Reservoir with each cycle of pumpback and generation (release of water). The amount of water pumped from and returned to Parr Reservoir daily represents as much as 88 percent of its total volume (NRC 1981, pg. 2-18).

Temperatures and dissolved oxygen (DO) levels in water leaving Parr Reservoir are monitored at a USGS water quality monitoring station just downstream of the Parr Hydro powerhouse. Temperature and DO levels vary seasonally, and show an inverse relationship, with high temperatures associated with relatively low DO levels and low temperatures associated with relatively high DO levels. Temperatures in water year 1999-2000 (Oct. 1, 1999 through Sept. 30, 2000) ranged from 38.3°F in February to 87.8°F in August, with corresponding DO concentrations of 13.1 milligrams per liter and 4.9 milligrams per liter (Cooney et al. 2001, pp. 221-224).

Currently, Parr Reservoir maintains an intermediate trophic state among reservoirs in South Carolina; its river-like flows and short retention time (approximately four days) produce high DO levels (in most months) and high turbidity in the reservoir. Aquatic life and recreational uses are "fully supported" in Parr Reservoir, according to SCDHEC (1998, pg. 114), meaning that water quality is adequate to support a balanced indigenous community of organisms, with no restrictions on recreational users.

Monticello Reservoir Hydrology and Water Quality

VCSNS lies on the south shore of Monticello Reservoir (Figure 2-2), which serves as its cooling water source and heat sink. Monticello Reservoir was formed by damming Frees Creek, a small tributary of the Broad River that flowed into Parr Reservoir about 1.2 miles upstream of the Parr Shoals dam. As previously discussed, Monticello Reservoir was designed to serve both as a cooling pond for VCSNS and the upper pool for the FPSF, with an enlarged Parr Reservoir serving as the lower pool. Water flow from the Frees Creek watershed into the newly created Monticello Reservoir was negligible, and FPSF's pumps were used initially to fill the reservoir with water from Parr Reservoir (NRC 1981). Monticello Reservoir's small watershed drains an area of only 11,000 acres, including the reservoir and its subimpoundment (discussed later in this section).

Monticello Reservoir is approximately six miles long with a surface area of 6,500 acres. The average depth is 59 feet and the maximum depth is approximately 126 feet (SCDHEC 1998, pg. 114). FPSF operations can cause water levels in Monticello Reservoir to fluctuate as much as 4.5 feet daily, from 420.5 feet above mean sea level to 425.0 feet above mean sea level. Daily elevation changes vary, depending on system needs.

The most complete source of information on the water quality and biotic resources of Monticello Reservoir is a series of reports prepared in support of a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 316(a) Demonstration for VCSNS and summarized in a final report (Dames & Moore 1985) submitted to SCDHEC and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in April 1985. A station-to-station comparison of pre-operational (1978-1982) and operational (1983-1984) water chemistry in Monticello Reservoir showed significant differences in 13 of 27 chemical parameters analyzed (Dames & Moore 1985, pg. 2.2-18). In 10 cases, concentrations of chemicals or measurements were higher in the pre-operational phase and in three cases concentrations were higher in the operational phase. None of these differences were related to operations of VCSNS.

The highest temperature observed in Monticello Reservoir over the 1983-1984 operational phase was 93.6°F at a depth of one foot at Station 14 (the sampling point closest to the discharge canal) in August 1983 (Dames & Moore 1985, pg. 2.2-10). A discernible thermal plume was present on 12 of 24 monthly field surveys at this same location, but survey results were confounded by plant operations (the plant was off-line during four surveys and at 50 percent power or less during three surveys). When plumes were detected, they were observed to a depth of 1 to 3 feet. Below this depth, the influence of the thermal plume was not evident. In more recent years (1995-2000), maximum temperatures at a sampling station just outside the mouth of the discharge canal ranged from 95.2°F to 103.7°F (see Section 4.12 for additional discussion).

Long-term eutrophication studies indicate that Monticello Reservoir's trophic condition is improving (SCDHEC 1998, pg. 114). It is currently rated as one of the least eutrophic reservoirs in South Carolina, and is characterized by low nutrient (total phosphorus and total nitrogen) concentrations.

Broad River/Parr Reservoir Aquatic Communities

The Broad River in the area of VCSNS was characterized (prior to the operation of FPSF and VCSNS) by a high silt load, high DO levels, high suspended solids levels, and low buffering capacity (NRC 1981). Parr Reservoir, a narrow, shallow, run-of-the-river reservoir, had lotic rather than lentic characteristics. Turbidity and flows appeared to limit the production of phytoplankton, and as a consequence they appeared to contribute only marginally to productivity. Zooplankton were also of limited importance. Benthic macroinvertebrates showed very little diversity, but relatively high measures of biomass due to the presence of high densities of the Asiatic clam, *Corbicula*. Fish collections prior to operation of FPSF were dominated by sunfish (bluegill, in particular) and gizzard shad, a forage species. Largemouth bass and white catfish also made up a significant proportion of biomass in collections (NRC 1981).

South Carolina Electric & Gas Company (SCE&G) monitored water quality and aquatic communities in the Broad River, Parr Reservoir, and Monticello Reservoir from mid-1978 through 1984 to assess the impacts of FPSF and VCSNS operations. This represented more than three years of pre-operational data and two years of operational data. These studies, summarized in a final report submitted to SCDHEC in April 1985 as part of a CWA Section 316(a) Demonstration (Dames & Moore 1985), represent the most comprehensive information on the biotic communities of the Broad River in the vicinity of VCSNS.

Parr Reservoir fish collections were dominated numerically in 1983 and 1984 by common warm water species. Approximately 44 percent of fish collected were centrarchids (e.g., bluegill, pumpkinseed, redear sunfish, largemouth bass), while 43 percent were clupeids (gizzard shad and threadfin shad). Gizzard shad and bluegill accounted for the greatest biomass, with 20.9 and 3.4 kilograms/hectare, respectively (Dames & Moore 1985, pp. 2.8-3–2.8-21). Species composition was essentially the same in preoperational (1978-1982) and operational (1983-1984) periods, with collections dominated by centrarchids (sunfish), clupeids (shad), and ictalurids (catfish and bullheads). The species composition was typical of warm, shallow southeastern reservoirs. The fish community of Parr Reservoir appeared to be largely unaffected by operations of VCSNS.

No comprehensive surveys or studies of Parr Reservoir's fish community have been conducted since 1984. The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) assessed the largemouth bass fishery in the early 1990s and determined that there were fewer largemouth bass per acre in Parr Reservoir than other reservoirs in Fisheries Region III (Hayes 1999). Mean lengths and weights of Parr Reservoir largemouth bass were also lower. Parr Reservoir largemouth bass grew slowly, with fish reaching a minimum harvestable size of 12 inches at age three (Hayes 1999, pg. 19).

No creel survey has ever been conducted on Parr Reservoir to quantify angler effort, harvest, or success. (Hayes 1999, pg. 15). Anecdotal reports and casual interviews of fishermen suggest that catfish, crappie, and largemouth bass are the most targeted species. The extreme water level fluctuations on the reservoir make navigation difficult at times (water levels can be extremely low after pump-back operations) and appear to limit fishing pressure (Hayes 1999, pg. 15).

SCDNR is currently inventorying the aquatic resources of the Broad River and creating a Geographic Information System (GIS) database for natural resource managers in the region. Work began in the fall of 2000 and is scheduled for completion in the fall of 2002 (Bettinger 2001). This work is being supported by SCE&G, Duke Power, and Lockhart Power Company under the auspices of the Broad River Mitigation Trust Fund, whose Trustees are SCE&G, Duke Power, SCDNR, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

In the fall of 2000 and the spring of 2001, 43 species of fish representing 9 families were collected from 9 sampling stations ranging over approximately 75 miles of the Broad River, from Gaston Shoals (near the North Carolina state line) to Bookman Island (15 miles below the Parr Shoals dam). Overall, the most common fish collected were redbreast sunfish, whitefin shiner, and silver redhorse (Bettinger et al. 2001). No exotic species or nuisance species were collected, and no federally listed species were collected. Live native mussels were extremely rare, found only at a single station in the Bookman Island area (Bettinger et al. 2001). All native mussels found were of the genus *Elliptio*. Fish collections at a station 14 miles upstream of Parr Shoals dam (just upstream of the confluence of the Broad River and the Enoree River) were dominated by common centrarchids (e.g., redbreast sunfish and bluegill), notropids (e.g., whitefin shiner and spottail shiner), and ictalurids (e.g., snail bullhead and margined madtom). Because the surveys were intended to provide baseline information on unimpounded sections of the river (tailwaters of dams and reaches of river between dams), Parr Reservoir was not included in the surveys.

<u>Monticello Reservoir Aquatic Communities</u>

Contract biologists using gill nets and electrofishing gear collected 32 species of fish representing 8 families from Monticello Reservoir in 1983 and 1984 (Dames & Moore 1985, Table 2.8.10), the last two years that sampling was conducted in support of the station's CWA Section 316(a) Demonstration. The Monticello Reservoir fish community in 1983-1984 was dominated by centrarchids (55 percent of fish captured) and clupeids (28 percent of fish captured) (Dames & Moore 1985, p. 2.8-10). Smaller numbers of ictalurids (7 percent), catastomids (5 percent), and percids (3 percent) were also captured. The species composition and relative abundance of Monticello Reservoir fish changed very little from 1978 through 1984. In all preoperational and operational years, centrarchids ranked first in abundance and clupeids ranked second. There was no indication that VCSNS operations had an effect on fish populations in Monticello Reservoir.

Based on cove rotenone studies conducted by SCDNR in 1987, 1988, 1995, and 1996, the fish community of Monticello Reservoir remains reasonably balanced and diverse, comprised of warmwater species common to the southeastern U.S. (Nash, Christie, and Stroud 1990; Christie and Stroud 1996, 1997). Three catfish species (blue catfish, channel catfish, and white catfish) made up a substantial proportion (56 percent, by weight) of the reservoir's standing stock in 1996 and provided an important recreational fishery, particularly in summer months. Other species more traditionally regarded as gamefish (largemouth bass, black crappie, white bass) contribute less to the reservoir's standing stocks, but considerable angler effort is directed toward these species in winter, spring, and fall.

In addition to the fish species that are normally sought and harvested by anglers, Monticello Reservoir contains a variety of game and non-game species including clupeids (threadfin shad and gizzard shad, which provide important forage for predators), cyprinids (e.g., common carp, golden shiner, whitefin shiner), catastomids (e.g., silver redhorse, shorthead redhorse, river carpsucker), ictalurids (brown bullhead, flat bullhead, and snail bullhead), centrarchids (e.g., bluegill, redear sunfish, redbreast), and percids (yellow perch and tesselated darter) (Nash, Christie, and Stroud 1990; Christie and Stroud 1996, 1997). All of these species are common to ubiquitous in South Carolina streams, ponds, and reservoirs (Loyacano 1975; Lee et al. 1980; Bennett and McFarlane 1983; SCDNR 1995).

There have been a number of changes in the Monticello Reservoir fish community since VCSNS began operating in 1982, none attributable to station operations. Two species (blue catfish and white perch) that now make up a major portion of the recreational catch first appeared in SCDNR samples in 1995. These species may have been introduced by fisherman or transferred into Monticello Reservoir from Parr Reservoir by pump-back operations. The blue catfish in particular "exploded" in numbers and importance in the reservoir between 1995 and 1996 (Christie and Stroud 1997, pg. 25). In an annual report on the status of fisheries in SCDNR Region IV, Christie and Stroud (1997, pg. 28) voiced concern about the booming population of blue catfish in Monticello Reservoir, noting that Monticello Reservoir has a "...relatively low prey base..." and "the unfortunate introduction of blue catfish may lead to competition for forage between catfish and game species."

The white perch, a semi-anadromous species native to the southeastern coast, is regarded as a "pest" by many inland fisheries managers (SC Bass Federation 2000). It is a species known for its high reproductive potential (high fecundity rate and high hatching rate), slow rate of growth, and long lifespan (up to 17 years), characteristics that tend to create crowded populations of stunted white perch in reservoirs (Wisconsin Sea Grant 1999; SAREP 2000). White perch are known to depress populations of other, more desirable gamefish species, such as walleye and white bass, by competing for limited forage and by feeding heavily on walleye and white bass eggs (Wisconsin Sea Grant 1999).

A number of other fish species (brook silverside, swallowtail shiner, and green sunfish) appeared for the first time in SCDNR's Monticello Reservoir cove rotenone samples in 1995 (Christie and Stroud 1996, pg. 19). These species were known to occur in other waterbodies in the Santee-Cooper drainage basin (which includes the Broad River), but had not been collected previously in Monticello Reservoir by SCDNR. None of these species is expected to have a noticeable effect on the reservoir's fisheries, beyond some minor contribution to the forage base.

Although somewhat less productive than other, older reservoirs in the region, Monticello Reservoir continues to provide fishermen in the South Carolina Midlands and Upstate with a variety of fishing opportunities. Roving creel surveys in 1997-1998 and 1998-1999 that included interviews of selected anglers revealed that roughly half (51 percent in 1997-98; 42 percent in 1998-99) of all fishing effort in Monticello Reservoir was directed at catfish (Christie and Stroud 1999, pp. 20-28). Less effort was expended fishing for black crappie (15 percent in 1997-98; 5 percent in 1998-99), largemouth bass (12 percent in 1997-98; 10 percent in 1998-99), and other species (bluegill, carp, white bass, white perch). The creel surveys indicated that fishing effort (number of hours fished per annum) had increased substantially since the late 1980s. They also showed that fishing pressure (hours fished per acre) was lower on Monticello Reservoir than on other reservoirs in the region (Christie and Stroud 1999, Table 17).

Excluding blue catfish and white perch, both apparently introduced by fishermen, no undesirable non-native fish species appeared in Monticello Reservoir after it was created and no nuisance species appeared to be favored by its operational thermal regimes. There have been no outbreaks of disease, beyond the occasional appearance of *Aeromonas* (*Aeromonas hydrophila*; a bacterium) infections in spawning largemouth bass in the spring. These fish, already stressed by spawning, appeared to have been caught and released by anglers. Handling further stressed these fish and removed protective slime/mucous coating, which resulted in *Aeromonas* infection.

In the late 1980s, a number of limited fish kills (generally involving small catfish) occurred in the VCSNS discharge bay in late summer and early fall. SCE&G set up a monitoring program to help identify the cause of the fish kills. Investigations revealed that the fish kills were associated with relatively high discharge temperatures and Monticello Reservoir drawdowns (through the operation of FPSF). It was determined that reservoir drawdown reduced the inflow of cooler water (from the main body of the reservoir) along the bottom of the discharge canal and into the discharge bay. Reduction or loss of this inflow allowed water temperatures to rise rapidly and kill fish inhabiting the discharge bay. Since the reservoir level was subject to daily fluctuation with the operation of FPSF, fish kills recurred as high reservoir levels (following pumpback operations) allowed more cool water inflow and recolonization of the discharge canal and bay.

SCE&G took several actions over the 1991–1993 period to reduce the frequency and severity of fish kills (SCE&G Environmental Services 1994, pg. 2). In 1991, an elevated area (an old roadbed) was removed from the discharge canal by dredging. This initially appeared to have ameliorated the fish kills, but a major fish kill in August 1992 indicated that removal of the roadbed had not completely solved the problem. In September 1992, Monticello Reservoir drawdown was limited to 422.5 feet mean sea level to prevent further fish kills.

SCE&G dredged the entire length of the discharge canal in July and August of 1993 to allow more cool water inflow at low reservoir levels. The dredging of the discharge canal altered circulation patterns and increased cool water inflow such that temperature at the bottom of the discharge bay in summer remained significantly (10 to 15 degrees) cooler than "end-of-pipe" discharge temperatures (SCE&G Environmental Services 1996, Figure 2). Fish kills ceased once the dredging of the discharge canal was completed. The discharge bay and canal were monitored intensively over the summers of 1994 and 1995, and no fish kills were observed (SCE&G Environmental Services 1996, pg. 3). None have been observed since that time.

The *Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Power Plants* (GEIS) (NRC 1996, pg. 4-57) briefly discusses the fish kills in the VCSNS discharge bay and mentions SCE&G's investigations on the specific causes of the kills. It concludes that "these fish kills were localized; they do not appear to have had any adverse effect on the cooling pond (fish) population."

Monticello Subimpoundment Aquatic Communities

Monticello Reservoir is a 6,500-acre impoundment. However, it is hydrologically connected (by a conduit that passes under the Highway 99 causeway) to a smaller 300-acre body of water known as the Monticello Subimpoundment (Figure 2-2). This smaller subimpoundment is managed for recreational boating and fishing by SCE&G and SCDNR. SCE&G maintains the property, which includes boat launch, swimming, and picnic facilities; SCDNR manages the subimpoundment's fisheries by setting creel and size limits on fish. Fishing is permitted on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Surveys of the subimpoundment's fishery were last conducted in 1984 (Dames & Moore 1985). At that time, the fish community of the subimpoundment was characterized by relatively low species richness (12 species collected in 1983 and 1984), with collections dominated by gizzard shad and centrarchids (e.g., bluegill, redear sunfish, black crappie, and largemouth bass) (Dames & Moore 1985, pg. 2.8-8 and Figure 2.8-24). The Monticello Subimpoundment continues to be a popular fishing spot for local fishermen.

Sec 2.5 Ref 95

South Carolina
Forestry Commission

Harbison State Forest

SCEG-654

Harbison State Forest
a South Carolina State Forest
S.C. FORESTRY COMMISSION

Harbison Environmental Education Forest

Bounded along its northeastern edge by the Broad River, Harbison Environmental Education Forest encompasses 2,177 acres of forestland only nine miles from downtown Columbia. Its unique urban location makes Harbison one of the largest public greenspaces inside the city limits of a metropolitan area in the eastern United States.

Over sixteen miles of roads and trails weave through the pine and hardwood forest, crossing wandering streams and descending through leafy glades to the Broad River.

Harbison Environmental Education Forest's emphasis is on natural resource education, providing demonstrations of forestry practices as well as recreation. Visitors are encouraged to come, enjoy, and even volunteer to help with the development of this valuable urban forest.

Contents

History

The history of the Forest dates back thousands of years. Catawba and Cherokee tribes frequently traversed the woodlands to reach an ancient fording location on the Broad River. Early roads and paths leading to the ford made the area an attractive location for the first European settlers who formed a community which came to be known as Dutch Fork (from "Deutsche volk").

In 1951 the South Carolina Forestry Commission purchased 2,200 acres of land on the Broad River from the Board of National Missions for the Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church. The Church stipulated that the land be named "Harbison Forest" in honor of a major benefactor.

Sec 2.5 Ref 96

Events

- Children's Activities
- Concerts
- Cultural Events
- Special Events
- Sporting Events
- Tours
- Applications

The 2007 Festival of Flowers has an exciting schedule of events for the entire family. An estimated 20,000 visitors and locals will enjoy a large variety of over 30 events that occur during the month of June. Southern Hospitality and our volunteers are the key to the festival's success. The Greenwood community works together to showcase civic pride in the town that is the home of Park Seed Company and Fujifilm Manufacturing, USA. Amateur and professional growers alike come from all over the globe to tour the grounds and see first hand the breath-taking variety of new and old horticultural wonders in the trial garden, at the peak of the growing season.

Private home garden tours, musical concerts, children's activities, cultural exhibits and sporting events can be enjoyed by all during the S.C. Festival of Flowers.

2.5.2.1 Sec 2.5 Ref 97 (Schunk 2004)

The Economic Impact of the Military in South Carolina: A Focus on the Industry Distribution of Economic Activity

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SCEG-413

The many military installations dispersed across South Carolina are a substantial segment of the overall South Carolina economy. Bases around the state fuel economic activity by purchasing goods and services from the local community and by providing income to military and civilian personnel. In addition to these direct impacts that are due to the operations of the bases, additional benefits accrue to the state economy because of the military-related visitors and military retirees that they attract.

However, the ultimate impacts on the state and local economies do not stop with these direct expenditures associated with the military bases. Once an initial injection of funds occurs in the local economy, additional rounds of economic activity are supported by economic multiplier effects. By including these multiplier impacts, the true significance of military base operations to the state and local economies becomes clear.

Further, the role of a military base in the local economy is somewhat unique in that the funding for the operations comes from the federal government. While some of this federal funding is the return of South Carolina tax dollars, much of the money used to support the military represents a true net addition to the South Carolina economy. In this way, the impacts of the military add to the economy as opposed to simply redistributing existing funds.

* This report updates the February 2004 version to incorporate revised source data from the Charleston region.

- The military's impact in the Charleston area amounts to $3.5 billion worth of sales at local businesses, a total of 64,300 jobs, and $2.2 billion in personal income.
- The military's presence in Beaufort supports a total of $717.5 million in sales at local businesses. This spending supports a total of 17,500 jobs and $614.6 million in personal income each year.

These results clearly show the substantial impact of the military on South Carolina's economy. While the magnitude of these impacts is vital to understanding the importance of the military, the ultimate goal of the figures presented in this report is to provide an estimate of the industry distribution of this business activity. For every area and every direct source of impacts a table provides a list of the 40 industries most affected in terms of annual sales. These industry estimates are the heart of this report and serve to show the breadth of the military's impact on the state and local economies in South Carolina.

All of the estimated impacts presented in the following tables are based on direct data covering military base expenditures, visitor expenditures, and retiree income and expenditures. The direct spending figures come from a variety of sources, including direct correspondence with military bases, local economic development officials, and several federal government databases. These direct effects then form the basis for estimating the multiplier effects using IMPLAN, a widely used program for modeling economic impacts that relies on data specific to the state and county economies.

SUMMARY OF MILITARY IMPACTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

BASE OPERATIONS

Fort Jackson, McEntire, Shaw, MCAS, MCRD, Beaufort NH, CAFB, CNWS

	Direct Impacts	Multiplier Impacts	Total Impacts
Business Sales	$2,813,464,910	$3,127,132,666	$5,940,597,576
Employment	54,110	70,808	124,918
Labor Income	$1,741,500,000	$2,057,700,091	$3,799,200,091

VISITORS

Military Visitors to Beaufort, Charleston, Midlands

	Total Impacts
Business Sales	$67,652,269
Employment	1,234
Labor Income	$25,785,274

RETIREE SPENDING

	Total Impacts	Retiree Income
Business Sales	$1,323,705,774	
Employment	15,782	
Labor Income	$440,094,889	$860,800,000

OVERALL MILITARY IMPACT ON SOUTH CAROLINA (INCLUDES BASE OPERATIONS, MILITARY VISITORS, STATEWIDE MILITARY RETIREES)

	Total Impacts
Business Sales	$7,331,955,619
Employment	141,934
Personal Income	$5,125,880,254

All dollar figures are in 2003 dollars. For base operations impacts, the direct impacts include: base expenditures in the local economy, the spending of personnel payroll in the local economy, and military and civilian employment directly at the base. The retiree spending impacts are based on the local expenditures of retirees living anywhere in South Carolina. The overall impacts on South Carolina are greater than the sum of the individual regional impacts. Primarily this is because the statewide impacts capture interregional spillovers that represent a leakage from the local economy.

Annual Sales at S.C. Businesses due to Military Visitors

	Industry	Annual
1	Hotels and Lodging Places	$22,510,846
2	Eating & Drinking	$13,306,583
3	Real Estate	$2,958,622
4	Miscellaneous Retail	$2,870,114
5	Banking	$1,441,757
6	Wholesale Trade	$1,440,395
7	Doctors and Dentists	$1,091,028
8	Maintenance and Repair Other Facilities	$867,383
9	Communications- Except Radio and TV	$855,804
10	Other Business Services	$811,141
11	Motor Freight Transport and Warehousing	$710,064
12	Hospitals	$680,361
13	Management and Consulting Services	$661,501
14	Electric Services	$658,008
15	Credit Agencies	$653,737
16	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	$573,012
17	Personnel Supply Services	$549,889
18	Computer and Data Processing Services	$548,310
19	Insurance Carriers	$516,757
20	Legal Services	$464,821
21	Food Stores	$442,874
22	Other State and Local Govt Enterprises	$407,153
23	Maintenance and Repair- Residential	$399,221
24	Services To Buildings	$398,275
25	Accounting- Auditing and Bookkeeping	$368,150
26	General Merchandise Stores	$311,182
27	Automobile Repair and Services	$293,647
28	Radio and TV Broadcasting	$277,650
29	U.S. Postal Service	$264,318
30	Other Medical and Health Services	$239,787
31	Commercial Printing	$231,384
32	Arrangement Of Passenger Transportation	$224,141
33	Sanitary Services and Steam Supply	$220,676
34	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	$193,208
35	Detective and Protective Services	$192,397
36	Newspapers	$182,544
37	Building Materials & Gardening	$173,787
38	Amusement and Recreation Services-	$172,602
39	Laundry- Cleaning and Shoe Repair	$170,708
40	Motor Vehicles	$169,221

The sales figures represent total sales, including the direct and multiplier-generated sales. These industries are the 40 most affected out of a total of more than 250 affected industries.

Annual Sales at S.C. Businesses due to Overall Military Presence, South Carolina
Includes Effects of Base Operations, Visitors, and Retirees

	Industry	Annual Sales
1	Maintenance and Repair Other Facilities	$550,709,754
2	Other Business Services	$376,373,130
3	Real Estate	$374,386,030
4	Doctors and Dentists	$269,533,852
5	Maintenance and Repair- Residential	$254,004,717
6	Eating & Drinking	$253,374,511
7	Wholesale Trade	$252,812,527
8	Banking	$204,513,053
9	State and Local Electric Utilities	$192,251,263
10	Services To Buildings	$164,424,356
11	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	$146,852,856
12	Insurance Carriers	$143,504,329
13	Miscellaneous Retail	$131,107,582
14	Engineering- Architectural Services	$130,828,398
15	Communications- Except Radio and TV	$123,523,624
16	Hotels and Lodging Places	$106,320,744
17	Food Stores	$105,813,444
18	Electric Services	$103,010,156
19	Motor Freight Transport and Warehousing	$102,477,022
20	Hospitals	$97,585,627
21	Motor Vehicles	$81,607,209
22	General Merchandise Stores	$81,097,170
23	Management and Consulting Services	$77,437,669
24	Legal Services	$73,909,375
25	Other State and Local Govt Enterprises	$71,805,351
26	State/Local Govt NonEducation	$68,841,522
27	Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	$61,535,348
28	Personnel Supply Services	$61,246,482
29	Automobile Repair and Services	$57,256,310
30	Computer and Data Processing Services	$54,445,596
31	Credit Agencies	$52,028,745
32	Miscellaneous Plastics Products	$51,337,135
33	Other Medical and Health Services	$50,377,809
34	Apparel Made From Purchased Materials	$48,512,931
35	Insurance Agents and Brokers	$48,188,966
36	Accounting- Auditing and Bookkeeping	$46,063,337
37	Amusement and Recreation Services- N.E.C.	$45,533,253
38	Apparel & Accessory Stores	$44,474,705
39	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	$44,370,413
40	Sanitary Services and Steam Supply	$42,284,386

The sales figures represent total sales, including the direct and multiplier-generated sales. These industries are the 40 most affected out of a total of more than 250 affected industries.

Summary of Military Impacts in the Midlands

Base Operations

Fort Jackson

	Direct Impacts	Multiplier Impacts	Total Impacts
Business Sales	$580,391,534	$587,383,165	$1,167,774,699
Employment	19,000	14,251	33,251
Labor Income	$510,500,000	$400,870,737	$911,370,737

McEntire

	Direct Impacts	Multiplier Impacts	Total Impacts
Business Sales	$69,294,644	$70,644,503	$139,939,147
Employment	1,799	1,707	3,506
Labor Income	$54,000,000	$48,200,000	$102,200,000

Shaw AFB

	Direct Impacts	Multiplier Impacts	Total Impacts
Business Sales	$251,483,379	$261,850,368	$513,333,747
Employment	6,866	6,246	13,112
Labor Income	$227,600,000	$177,951,207	$405,551,207

Visitors

Fort Jackson

	Total Impacts
Business Sales	$28,259,048
Employment	530
Labor Income	$10,493,205

Retiree Spending

	Total Impacts	Retiree Income
Business Sales	$418,766,581	
Employment	5,123	
Labor Income	$139,716,942	$282,100,000

Combined Military Impact on the Midlands (Includes Base Operations at Fort Jackson, McEntire, Shaw, Fort Jackson Visitors, and Area Military Retirees)

	Total Impacts
Business Sales	$2,268,073,222
Employment	55,522
Personal Income	$1,851,432,091

All dollar figures are in 2003 dollars. For base operations impacts, the direct impacts include: base expenditures in the local economy, the spending of personnel payroll in the local economy, and military and civilian employment directly at the base. Fort Jackson visitor impacts are based on an estimate of $13.8 million in visitor spending annually. The $28.3 million impact of visitor spending includes the $13.8 million in direct spending and the multiplier effects of this direct expenditure. The retiree spending impacts are based on the local expenditures of retirees living in the 290, 291, and 292 3-digit zip code areas.

Annual Sales at Local Businesses Due to McEntire Operations

	Industry	Annual Sales
1	Maintenance and Repair Other Facilities	$9,266,711
2	Other Business Services	$8,379,103
3	Real Estate	$6,399,305
4	Doctors and Dentists	$5,602,505
5	Wholesale Trade	$5,277,947
6	Banking	$4,970,682
7	Eating & Drinking	$4,787,824
8	Maintenance and Repair- Residential	$4,401,336
9	Insurance Carriers	$3,614,729
10	State and Local Electric Utilities	$3,169,284
11	Communications- Except Radio and TV	$3,013,994
12	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	$2,957,936
13	Services To Buildings	$2,745,365
14	Miscellaneous Retail	$2,490,612
15	Motor Freight Transport and Warehousing	$2,179,020
16	Electric Services	$2,111,245
17	Food Stores	$2,071,374
18	State/Local Govt NonEducation	$2,042,769
19	Engineering- Architectural Services	$2,007,902
20	Computer and Data Processing Services	$1,875,909
21	Hospitals	$1,867,272
22	Motor Vehicles	$1,847,917
23	General Merchandise Stores	$1,616,383
24	Legal Services	$1,460,033
25	Other State and Local Govt Enterprises	$1,454,722
26	Management and Consulting Services	$1,320,070
27	Credit Agencies	$1,225,762
28	Personnel Supply Services	$1,184,996
29	Apparel Made From Purchased Materials	$1,119,965
30	Automobile Repair and Services	$1,118,605
31	Accounting- Auditing and Bookkeeping	$1,099,962
32	Insurance Agents and Brokers	$1,089,168
33	Other Medical and Health Services	$1,050,710
34	Inorganic Chemicals Nec.	$1,004,440
35	Hotels and Lodging Places	$966,040
36	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	$901,085
37	Amusement and Recreation Services- N.E.C.	$878,439
38	Commercial Printing	$819,071
39	U.S. Postal Service	$795,922
40	Building Materials & Gardening	$784,158

The sales figures represent total sales, including the direct and multiplier-generated sales. These industries are the 40 most affected out of a total of more than 250 affected industries.

Annual Sales at Local Businesses due to Fort Jackson Visitors

	Industry	Annual Sales
1	Hotels and Lodging Places	$9,397,066
2	Eating & Drinking	$5,370,875
3	Real Estate	$1,052,258
4	Banking	$766,047
5	Wholesale Trade	$685,357
6	Doctors and Dentists	$468,591
7	Communications- Except Radio and TV	$421,106
8	Credit Agencies	$377,533
9	Insurance Carriers	$371,283
10	Maintenance and Repair Other Facilities	$366,032
11	Electric Services	$354,134
12	Other Business Services	$331,922
13	Motor Freight Transport and Warehousing	$329,659
14	Computer and Data Processing Services	$299,004
15	Personnel Supply Services	$266,883
16	Management and Consulting Services	$243,140
17	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	$241,912
18	Hospitals	$215,663
19	Miscellaneous Retail	$200,585
20	Legal Services	$185,131
21	Food Stores	$173,673
22	Motor Vehicles	$169,221
23	Services To Buildings	$162,755
24	Accounting- Auditing and Bookkeeping	$161,038
25	Other State and Local Govt Enterprises	$147,287
26	Maintenance and Repair- Residential	$147,272
27	Commercial Printing	$141,192
28	General Merchandise Stores	$137,402
29	U.S. Postal Service	$117,204
30	Automobile Repair and Services	$116,560
31	Bread- Cake- and Related Products	$114,729
32	Insurance Agents and Brokers	$111,873
33	Radio and TV Broadcasting	$106,674
34	Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks & Water	$105,035
35	Sanitary Services and Steam Supply	$100,451
36	Other Medical and Health Services	$100,284
37	Apparel Made From Purchased Materials	$97,824
38	Meat Packing Plants	$93,774
39	Poultry Processing	$92,398
40	Detective and Protective Services	$85,550

The sales figures represent total sales, including the direct and multiplier-generated sales. These industries are the 40 most affected out of a total of more than 250 affected industries.

Annual Sales at Local Businesses due to Overall Military Presence, Midlands Area Includes Effects of Fort Jackson, McEntire and Shaw Operations, Fort Jackson Visitors, and Area Retirees

	Industry	Annual Sales
1	Real Estate	$111,637,423
2	Maintenance and Repair Other Facilities	$110,747,330
3	Other Business Services	$101,522,188
4	Doctors and Dentists	$98,856,446
5	Wholesale Trade	$90,096,664
6	Eating & Drinking	$89,411,255
7	Banking	$86,740,779
8	Insurance Carriers	$61,786,749
9	Maintenance and Repair- Residential	$57,144,110
10	Communications- Except Radio and TV	$52,351,165
11	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	$51,282,522
12	Miscellaneous Retail	$43,978,050
13	State/Local Govt NonEducation	$37,880,858
14	State and Local Electric Utilities	$37,512,179
15	Electric Services	$36,955,390
16	Food Stores	$36,551,234
17	Hospitals	$34,806,384
18	Motor Freight Transport and Warehousing	$34,792,689
19	Services To Buildings	$33,350,254
20	Computer and Data Processing Services	$32,142,557
21	Motor Vehicles	$31,945,230
22	General Merchandise Stores	$28,656,106
23	Hotels and Lodging Places	$25,900,384
24	Legal Services	$25,820,475
25	Other State and Local Govt Enterprises	$25,486,332
26	Engineering- Architectural Services	$24,963,787
27	Credit Agencies	$21,960,286
28	Apparel Made From Purchased Materials	$19,770,995
29	Inorganic Chemicals Nec.	$19,487,601
30	Management and Consulting Services	$19,450,149
31	Automobile Repair and Services	$19,396,973
32	Personnel Supply Services	$18,363,811
33	Other Medical and Health Services	$18,331,909
34	Insurance Agents and Brokers	$17,696,264
35	Accounting- Auditing and Bookkeeping	$17,252,641
36	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	$15,810,913
37	Amusement and Recreation Services- N.E.C.	$15,589,384
38	Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	$14,887,667
39	Apparel & Accessory Stores	$14,103,415
40	Building Materials & Gardening	$13,503,087

The sales figures represent total sales, including the direct and multiplier-generated sales. These industries are the 40 most affected out of a total of more than 250 affected industries.

Summary of Military Impacts in Charleston

Base Operations

Charleston Air Force Base

	Direct Impacts	Multiplier Impacts	Total Impacts
Business Sales	$409,140,351	$377,475,097	$786,615,448
Employment	6,942	10,181	17,123
Labor Income	$194,700,000	$283,467,562	$478,167,562

Charleston Naval Weapons Station

	Direct Impacts	Multiplier Impacts	Total Impacts
Business Sales	$1,195,878,474	$1,129,577,232	$2,325,455,706
Employment	11,673	30,546	42,219
Labor Income	$476,000,000	$849,468,994	$1,325,468,994

Visitors

Military Visitors to Charleston

	Total Impacts
Business Sales	$28,429,947
Employment	505
Labor Income	$10,954,152

Retiree Spending

	Total Impacts	Retiree Income
Business Sales	$345,929,655	
Employment	4,431	
Labor Income	$119,621,397	$249,200,000

Overall Military Impact on the Charleston Area (Includes Base Operations at AFB and NWS, Military Visitors, Area Military Retirees)

	Total Impacts
Business Sales	$3,486,430,756
Employment	64,278
Personal Income	$2,183,412,105

All dollar figures are in 2003 dollars. For base operations impacts, the direct impacts include: base expenditures in the local economy, the spending of personnel payroll in the local economy, and military and civilian employment directly at the base. Charleston visitor impacts are based on an estimate of $15.3 million in visitor spending annually. The $28.4 million impact of visitor spending includes the $15.3 million in direct spending and the multiplier effects of this direct expenditure. The retiree spending impacts are based on the local expenditures of retirees living in the 294 3-digit zip code area.

Annual Sales at Local Businesses due to Naval Weapons Station Operations

	Industry	Annual Sales
1	Maintenance and Repair Other Facilities	$288,908,992
2	Other Business Services	$262,378,768
3	Maintenance and Repair- Residential	$126,828,784
4	Real Estate	$110,062,520
5	Services To Buildings	$86,843,880
6	Engineering- Architectural Services	$81,399,160
7	Wholesale Trade	$72,050,928
8	Doctors and Dentists	$67,978,632
9	State and Local Electric Utilities	$67,574,968
10	Eating & Drinking	$60,680,704
11	Banking	$52,181,176
12	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	$41,040,200
13	Management and Consulting Services	$40,669,380
14	Hospitals	$39,987,760
15	Motor Freight Transport and Warehousing	$35,113,980
16	Miscellaneous Retail	$34,910,144
17	Communications- Except Radio and TV	$32,499,780
18	Computer and Data Processing Services	$28,569,714
19	Food Stores	$26,945,354
20	Hotels and Lodging Places	$26,549,182
21	Insurance Carriers	$24,572,028
22	Personnel Supply Services	$24,261,524
23	Legal Services	$23,889,334
24	Accounting- Auditing and Bookkeeping	$23,677,528
25	Cyclic Crudes- Interm. & Indus. Organic Chem.	$23,514,414
26	Other State and Local Govt Enterprises	$22,615,178
27	Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	$19,778,076
28	General Merchandise Stores	$19,122,054
29	Electric Services	$16,453,667
30	Automobile Repair and Services	$16,443,558
31	U.S. Postal Service	$14,170,329
32	Other Medical and Health Services	$14,111,429
33	Sanitary Services and Steam Supply	$12,165,942
34	State/Local Govt NonEducation	$11,976,240
35	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	$11,827,050
36	Apparel & Accessory Stores	$11,653,954
37	Building Materials & Gardening	$11,157,521
38	Other Educational Services	$9,681,089
39	Credit Agencies	$9,413,281
40	Equipment Rental and Leasing	$9,370,392

The sales figures represent total sales, including the direct and multiplier-generated sales. These industries are the 40 most affected out of a total of more than 250 affected industries.

Annual Sales at Local Businesses due to Military Retirees, Charleston

	Industry	Annual Sales
1	Real Estate	$23,447,154
2	Doctors and Dentists	$19,987,184
3	Eating & Drinking	$17,448,546
4	Wholesale Trade	$14,728,787
5	Banking	$12,646,078
6	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	$9,841,790
7	Hospitals	$9,365,546
8	Miscellaneous Retail	$9,047,562
9	Insurance Carriers	$8,724,838
10	Food Stores	$7,544,486
11	Cyclic Crudes- Interm. & Indus. Organic	$7,155,611
12	State/Local Govt NonEducation	$6,269,914
13	Communications- Except Radio and TV	$6,172,314
14	Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	$5,962,848
15	Other State and Local Govt Enterprises	$5,666,378
16	General Merchandise Stores	$5,576,226
17	Motor Freight Transport and Warehousing	$5,347,311
18	Hotels and Lodging Places	$4,933,884
19	Electric Services	$4,806,281
20	Legal Services	$4,778,893
21	Maintenance and Repair- Residential	$4,550,374
22	Maintenance and Repair Other Facilities	$4,391,206
23	Other Medical and Health Services	$3,962,634
24	Other Business Services	$3,928,222
25	Automobile Repair and Services	$3,627,804
26	Computer and Data Processing Services	$3,485,801
27	Apparel & Accessory Stores	$3,212,434
28	Apparel Made From Purchased Materials	$3,187,045
29	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	$3,072,592
30	Amusement and Recreation Services-	$3,006,773
31	Insurance Agents and Brokers	$2,888,362
32	Fluid Milk	$2,819,077
33	Management and Consulting Services	$2,610,979
34	Building Materials & Gardening	$2,557,631
35	Personnel Supply Services	$2,475,153
36	Credit Agencies	$2,310,205
37	Security and Commodity Brokers	$2,292,857
38	Accounting- Auditing and Bookkeeping	$2,045,320
39	U.S. Postal Service	$1,954,892
40	State and Local Electric Utilities	$1,949,225

The sales figures represent total sales, including the direct and multiplier-generated sales. These industries are the 40 most affected out of a total of more than 250 affected industries.

Economic Impacts for the Lowcountry Region

Annual Sales at Local Businesses due to MCAS Operations

	Industry	Annual Sales
1	Maintenance and Repair Other Facilities	$22,854,290
2	Other Business Services	$22,599,938
3	Real Estate	$16,559,736
4	Eating & Drinking	$11,308,756
5	Maintenance and Repair- Residential	$11,220,838
6	Doctors and Dentists	$10,596,819
7	Wholesale Trade	$8,655,669
8	State and Local Electric Utilities	$8,255,198
9	Communications- Except Radio and TV	$7,525,192
10	Banking	$7,446,452
11	Services To Buildings	$6,845,627
12	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	$6,136,297
13	Miscellaneous Retail	$5,551,071
14	Food Stores	$4,771,349
15	Hospitals	$4,754,697
16	Insurance Carriers	$4,589,648
17	Electric Services	$4,216,401
18	Management and Consulting Services	$4,210,117
19	Engineering- Architectural Services	$4,143,626
20	Hotels and Lodging Places	$3,867,895
21	Other State and Local Govt Enterprises	$3,860,263
22	State/Local Govt NonEducation	$3,820,325
23	Cyclic Crudes- Interm. & Indus. Organic	$3,806,101
24	Motor Freight Transport and Warehousing	$3,533,490
25	General Merchandise Stores	$3,331,053
26	Legal Services	$2,887,716
27	Credit Agencies	$2,436,092
28	Automobile Repair and Services	$2,396,261
29	Amusement and Recreation Services-	$2,294,454
30	Accounting- Auditing and Bookkeeping	$2,282,224
31	Apparel & Accessory Stores	$2,123,925
32	Other Medical and Health Services	$2,094,866
33	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	$1,983,380
34	Transportation Equipment- N.E.C	$1,955,925
35	Apparel Made From Purchased Materials	$1,858,238
36	Building Materials & Gardening	$1,813,635
37	Security and Commodity Brokers	$1,787,570
38	Commercial Printing	$1,651,870
39	Miscellaneous Plastics Products	$1,518,635
40	Insurance Agents and Brokers	$1,471,669

The sales figures represent total sales, including the direct and multiplier-generated sales. These industries are the 40 most affected out of a total of more than 250 affected industries.

Annual Sales at Local Businesses due to Naval Hospital

	Industry	Annual
1	Real Estate	$11,028,248
2	Management and Consulting Services	$6,253,460
3	Eating & Drinking	$3,823,725
4	Wholesale Trade	$3,229,790
5	Communications- Except Radio and TV	$2,958,774
6	Doctors and Dentists	$2,879,698
7	Other Business Services	$2,437,575
8	Cyclic Crudes- Interm. & Indus. Organic	$2,435,208
9	Banking	$2,339,082
10	Maintenance and Repair Other Facilities	$1,850,309
11	Legal Services	$1,701,772
12	Services To Buildings	$1,626,072
13	Hotels and Lodging Places	$1,592,501
14	Electric Services	$1,582,246
15	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	$1,567,696
16	Miscellaneous Retail	$1,455,074
17	Motor Freight Transport and Warehousing	$1,436,239
18	Hospitals	$1,339,372
19	Maintenance and Repair- Residential	$1,319,854
20	Food Stores	$1,278,777
21	Insurance Carriers	$1,259,935
22	Other State and Local Govt Enterprises	$1,182,429
23	State/Local Govt NonEducation	$1,085,684
24	U.S. Postal Service	$1,075,126
25	Commercial Printing	$904,114
26	Accounting- Auditing and Bookkeeping	$896,912
27	General Merchandise Stores	$881,606
28	Automobile Repair and Services	$841,365
29	Credit Agencies	$839,235
30	Security and Commodity Brokers	$746,805
31	Miscellaneous Plastics Products	$670,128
32	Amusement and Recreation Services-	$629,470
33	Other Medical and Health Services	$584,813
34	Broadwoven Fabric Mills and Finishing	$571,230
35	Apparel & Accessory Stores	$565,449
36	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	$524,480
37	Periodicals	$516,936
38	Landscape and Horticultural Services	$503,624
39	Transportation Equipment- N.E.C	$479,341
40	Miscellaneous Publishing	$474,157

The sales figures represent total sales, including the direct and multiplier-generated sales. These industries are the 40 most affected out of a total of more than 250 affected industries.

Annual Sales at Local Businesses due to Military Retirees, Beaufort Area

	Industry	Annual Sales
1	Real Estate	$5,197,039
2	Doctors and Dentists	$4,048,043
3	Eating & Drinking	$4,025,851
4	Wholesale Trade	$2,816,486
5	Banking	$2,579,290
6	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	$2,101,054
7	Communications- Except Radio and TV	$2,022,859
8	Miscellaneous Retail	$1,947,998
9	Insurance Carriers	$1,853,890
10	Food Stores	$1,691,737
11	Hospitals	$1,680,899
12	State/Local Govt NonEducation	$1,608,558
13	Cyclic Crudes- Interm. & Indus. Organic	$1,508,058
14	Electric Services	$1,444,112
15	Other State and Local Govt Enterprises	$1,254,721
16	General Merchandise Stores	$1,214,683
17	Hotels and Lodging Places	$1,141,499
18	Maintenance and Repair- Residential	$1,097,364
19	Motor Freight Transport and Warehousing	$978,735
20	Other Business Services	$937,272
21	Maintenance and Repair Other Facilities	$930,791
22	Legal Services	$911,301
23	Amusement and Recreation Services-	$826,825
24	Transportation Equipment- N.E.C	$794,309
25	Automobile Repair and Services	$781,153
26	Other Medical and Health Services	$780,243
27	Credit Agencies	$777,482
28	Apparel Made From Purchased Materials	$770,208
29	Apparel & Accessory Stores	$741,393
30	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	$684,687
31	Management and Consulting Services	$615,734
32	Security and Commodity Brokers	$596,417
33	Insurance Agents and Brokers	$594,449
34	Building Materials & Gardening	$587,257
35	Miscellaneous Plastics Products	$525,807
36	Broadwoven Fabric Mills and Finishing	$473,919
37	Miscellaneous Publishing	$458,238
38	Accounting- Auditing and Bookkeeping	$431,906
39	Fluid Milk	$423,793
40	Meat Packing Plants	$421,118

The sales figures represent total sales, including the direct and multiplier-generated sales. These industries are the 40 most affected out of a total of more than 250 affected industries.

Sec 2.5 Ref 93

SCONFIRE.com

South Carolina Fire/Rescue Links

Abbeville County

- Abbeville City Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Mason Speer, Jr.
  ISO Class: 5
  Type FD: Combination
- Abbeville County Fire Marshal
  Fire Marshal: Dan Evatt
  ff
  ff
- Antreville Fire Department
  Fire Chief: James Wilson
  ISO Class: ?
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Calhoun Falls Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Darrel Manning
  ISO Class: 4
  Type FD: Combination
- Cold Spring Volunteer Fire Dept.
  Fire Chief: Nate Overholt
  ISO Class: 7
  Type FD: Combination
- Due West Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Mark Wilson
  ISO Class: 6
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Long Cane Volunteer Fire Dept.
  Fire Chief: Dennis Rousey
  ISO Class: 7
  Type FD: Combination

Aiken County

- Aiken County HAZ-MAT Team
  HAZMAT Chief: D. Turno
  Type FD: Combination
  ff
- Aiken Public Safety Department
  Fire Chief: Pete Frommer
  ISO Class: 2
  Type FD: Combination

Edgefield County

- County Line Volunteer Fire Dept.
  Fire Chief: Tim Malcolm
  ISO Class: 6
  Type FD: Volunteer

Fairfield County

- Lebanon Volunteer Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Barkley Ramsey
  ISO Class: 9
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Winnsboro Public Safety Department
  Fire Chief: Wayne Yates
  ISO Class: 5
  Type FD: Combination

Florence County

- Florence Fire Department
  Fire Chief: J.H. Robertson
  ISO Class: 2
  Type FD: Paid
- Florence Rescue Squad
  Rescue Chief: Ken Williams
  ff
  ff
- Hannah-Salem/Friendfield Fire Dept.
  Fire Chief: Lanney Ard
  ISO Class: 7
  Type FD: Combination
- Howe Springs Fire District
  Fire Chief: Shannon Smith
  ISO Class: 7
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Johnsonville Fire District
  Fire Chief: Kerry Tanner
  ISO Class: 4

Lexington County

- Batesburg-Leesville Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Tommy Shealy
  ISO Class: 4
  Type FD: Combination
- Boiling Springs Fire Department
  Fire Chief: M.L. Taylor
  ISO Class: ?
  Type FD: Combination
- Cayce Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Charles McNair
  ISO Class: 5
  Type FD: Combination
- Irmo Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Mike Sonefeld
  ISO Class: 5
  Type FD: Combination
- Oak Grove Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Eddie Turner
  ISO Class: 5/7
  Type FD: Combination
- Pine Grove Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Steve Curry
  ISO Class: 5/7
  Type FD: Combination

Marion County

- City of Mullins Fire & Rescue
  Fire Chief: Robert Stetson
  ISO Rating: 5/9
  Type FD: Combination

Marlboro County

- Bennettsville Fire Department
  Fire Chief: H. Dixon Odum
  ISO Rating: 4/6
  Type FD: Combination

Clio Rural Fire Department
Fire Chief: Donald Floyd
ISO Class: 5/9

- Belvedere Volunteer Fire Dept.
  Fire Chief: Todd Durrance
  ISO Class: 4
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Graniteville, Vaucluse, & Warrenville
  Fire Chief: Phil Napier
  ISO Class: 4
  Type FD: Combination
- North Augusta Dept of Public Safety
  Fire Chief: T.L. Wetherington
  ISO Class: 3
  Type FD: Combination

Anderson County

- Anderson City Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Jack Abraham
  ISO Class: 3
  Type FD: Paid
- Anderson City Rescue Team
  Team Coordinator: Dale Horne
  ff
  ff
- Anderson County Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Chris Gibson
  ISO Class: 5/9
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Belton Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Alan Sims
  ISO Class: 4
  Type FD: Combination
- Flat Rock-Bowen Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Michael Hobbs
  ISO Class: Unknown
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Fork Rescue Squad
  Fire Chief: Mark Bryant
  Type Squad: Combination
  ff
- Honea Path Fire Department
  Fire Chief: James Smith
  ISO Class: 3
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Townville Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Lewis Carroll

Type FD: Combination

- Johnsonville Rescue Squad
  Rescue Chief: Unknown
  ff
  ff
- Pamplico Fire and Rescue Squad
  Fire Chief: C.G. "Chuck" Haines
  ISO Class: 7
  Type FD: Volunteer
- South Lynches Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Sam Brockington
  ISO Class: 4
  Type FD: Combination
- Timmonsville Rescue Squad
  Rescue Chief: Unknown
  ff
  ff
- West Florence Rural VFD
  Fire Chief: Larue Hendrix
  ISO Class: 4/9
  Type FD: Combination
- Windy Hill Volunteer Fire Dept.
  Fire Chief: John Delung
  ISO Class: 5/9
  Type FD: Combination

Georgetown County

- Georgetown City Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Joseph Tanner
  ISO Class: 3
  Type FD: Combination
- Georgetown County Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Mack Reed
  ISO Class: 6/9
  Type FD: Combination
- Midway Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Doug Eggiman
  ISO Class: 4/9
  Type FD: Combination
- Murrell's Inlet-Garden City Fire Dept.
  Fire Chief: Norman Knight
  ISO Class: 4
  Type FD: Combination

Type FD: Volunteer

- Marlboro County Rescue Squad
  Rescue Captain: Jeff Boan
  ff
  ff

Newberry County

- Chappell's VFD
  Fire Chief: Tony Johnson
  ISO Class: 9
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Little Mountain Rescue Squad
  Squad Chief: N/A
  ff
  ff
- Newberry Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Joe Palmer
  ISO Class: 3
  Type FD: Combination
- Newberry Rescue Squad
  Rescue Chief: Terry Green
  ff
  ff
- Whitmire Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Carol Thomas
  ISO Class: 6
  Type FD: Volunteer

Oconee County

- Corinth-Shiloh Volunteer FD
  Fire Chief: Kevin Christenbury
  ISO Class: 7
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Fair Play Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Larry Wilkerson
  ISO Class: 5
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Keowee Key Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Stephen Lomas
  ISO Class: 5/9
  Type FD: Combination
- City of Seneca Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Shane Phillips
  ISO Class: 4

- Goose Creek Rural Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Mike Haines
  ISO Class: 4
  Type FD: Combination
- Goose Creek City Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Steve Chapman
  ISO Class: 2
  Type FD: Combination
- Moncks Corner Fire Department
  Fire Chief: David Miller
  ISO Class: 5
  Type FD: Combination
- Moncks Corner Rural Fire Dept.
  Fire Chief: Scott Lee
  ISO Class: 5
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Pine Ridge Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Walter Hilton
  ISO Class: 4
  Type FD: Volunteer

Calhoun County

- Belleville Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Nathan Kennerly
  ISO Class: 7
  Type FD: Combination
- Fort Motte Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Dale Watson
  ISO Class: 9
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Sandy Run Volunteer Fire Dept.
  Fire Chief: Herbert Geiger
  ISO Class: 6
  Type FD: Volunteer
- St. Matthews Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Walter Heckle
  ISO Class: 5
  Type FD: Combination

Charleston County

- Awendaw Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Mike Rakoske
  ISO Class: 6

Fire Chief: Russell Sapp
ISO Class: 3
Type FD: Combination

- Mauldin Fire Dept. C-shift
  Fire Chief: Russell Sapp
  ISO Class: 3
  Type FD: Combination
- Parker Fire District
  Fire Chief: Richard Jones
  ISO Class: 3
  Type FD: Paid
- Pelham-Batesville Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Phil Jolley
  ISO Class: 3
  Type FD: Combination
- Piedmont Park Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Richard T. Cobb
  ISO Class: 4
  Type FD: Combination
- Simpsonville Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Jess E. Major
  ISO Class: 3/9
  Type FD: Paid
- South Greenville Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Ken Taylor
  ISO Class: 3
  Type FD: Combination
- Travelers Rest Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Richard Johnson
  ISO Class: 5
  Type FD: Combination
- Wade Hampton Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Gary Downey
  ISO Class: 2
  Type FD: Paid

Greenwood County

- City of Greenwood Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Terry Strange
  ISO Class: 3
  Type FD: Paid
- Lower Lake Greenwood Fire Dept.
  Fire Chief: Jerry Roberts
  ISO Class: 9/7

- Columbia Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Bradley Anderson
  ISO Class: 2/9
  Type FD: Combination
- Fort Jackson Fire Department
  Fire Chief: B. Forester
  ISO Class: Unknown
  Type FD: Paid

Saluda County

- Hollywood VFD
  Fire Chief: Robby Hatcher
  ISO Class: 9
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Ridge Spring Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Robert Steadman
  ISO Class: 5
  Type FD: Volunteer

Spartanburg County

- Boiling Springs Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Leroy Searcey
  ISO Class: 3
  Type FD: Combination
- Cherokee Springs Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Pat Murray
  ISO Class: 5/9
  Type FD: Combination
- Chesnee Community Fire Dept.
  Fire Chief: Kevin Gregory
  ISO Class: 5
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Converse Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Tim D. Jones
  ISO Class: 5
  Type FD: Combination
- Cowpens Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Jamie Caggiano
  ISO Class: 4
  Type FD: Volunteer
- Gaffney Fire Department
  Fire Chief: Steve Blanton
  ISO Class: 4
  Type FD: Combination

Sec 2.5 Ref 99

ıiken County

SCEG-487

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Yı Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
'otal Revenues (School Dist., Counties, & Cities)	210,407,577	228,937,364	252,844,220	287,177,096	286,062,310	287,375,399	310,042,845	6.7%	7.9%
Revenues from Local Sources	110,555,089	119,696,916	129,627,586	143,224,884	148,098,894	135,327,702	165,479,874	7.0%	22.3%
Current Property Taxes	64,207,009	68,948,945	73,838,058	79,670,645	81,504,861	85,617,806	97,640,170	7.2%	14.0%
Current Real & Personal Property Taxes	62,046,921	66,563,938	71,057,909	76,110,445	77,790,003	81,795,584	92,721,670	6.9%	13.4%
Fee In Lieu of Property Tax (only Counties and Cities)	571,056	650,887	923,773	1,695,993	1,561,032	1,828,737	2,620,726	28.9%	43.3%
All Other	1,589,032	1,734,120	1,856,376	1,864,208	2,153,826	1,993,485	2,297,774	6.3%	15.3%
Local Options Sales Tax	20,372	8,084	8,515	10,885	19,620	2,921,371	13,676,560	195.9%	368.2%
Local Hospitality Tax	0	203,690	1,782,609	1,727,843	425,314	330,184	354,381	n/a	7.3%
Local Accommodations Tax	432	41,105	229,046	245,525	236,711	297,805	324,366	201.5%	8.9%
Capital Projects Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Licenses, fees, Charges, Bonds, etc.	46,327,276	50,495,092	53,769,358	61,569,986	65,912,388	46,160,536	53,484,397	2.4%	15.9%
Licenses & Permits	7,347,321	8,003,607	8,169,709	9,290,319	10,328,739	10,754,268	11,449,770	7.7%	6.5%
Service Revenue & Charges	23,033,014	25,924,621	26,661,813	27,964,466	25,350,679	25,012,373	26,400,748	2.3%	5.6%
Bonds & Leases	10,000,500	9,599,956	9,809,658	10,680,656	21,248,993	55,035	5,086,765	-10.7%	9142.8%
Miscellaneous	5,946,441	6,966,908	9,128,178	13,634,545	8,983,977	10,338,860	10,547,114	10.0%	2.0%
Revenues from State Sources	87,254,771	92,169,191	105,723,007	118,994,293	121,643,826	126,645,664	120,374,357	5.5%	-5.0%
Reimbursements for Property Tax Relief /1	7,469,504	7,401,523	8,423,383	7,581,046	8,276,982	8,147,500	8,147,500	1.5%	0.0%
State-Shared Taxes (Aid to Subdivisions) /2	7,426,938	7,803,678	8,239,633	8,739,140	20,156,433	21,149,896	21,938,192	19.8%	3.7%
Homestead Exemption /3	576,365	631,702	645,926	1,393,835	1,480,302	1,544,586	1,665,847	19.4%	7.9%
Manufacturer's Depreciation Reimbursement	65,877	145,199	179,782	189,104	285,239	265,695	249,704	24.9%	-6.0%
State Grants	19,637,388	20,841,880	29,201,384	39,190,072	33,024,871	37,613,732	28,651,876	6.5%	-23.8%
Education Finance Act (EFA)	38,804,774	41,778,712	43,837,651	44,948,424	42,658,800	40,759,164	40,316,700	0.6%	-1.1%
Education Improvement Act (EIA)	13,273,925	13,566,497	15,195,248	16,952,673	15,761,199	15,792,667	18,319,406	5.5%	16.0%
Education Lottery	0	0	0	0	0	1,372,423	1,085,131	n/a	-20.9%
Revenues from Federal Sources	11,801,994	16,293,913	12,959,189	13,894,974	14,198,767	19,285,144	22,955,818	11.7%	19.0%
Revenues from Other Local Sources	795,723	777,344	4,534,438	11,062,944	2,120,823	6,116,889	1,232,796	7.6%	-79.8%
ıtal Expenditures (School Dist., Counties, & Cities)	203,680,411	232,962,040	231,093,296	268,123,444	307,990,944	295,315,334	314,797,501	7.5%	6.6%
Administration	62,816,701	68,585,509	67,072,683	72,517,286	87,531,334	100,214,955	105,575,142	9.0%	5.3%
Instruction	71,865,713	75,757,681	82,172,785	89,155,472	96,450,063	100,100,820	103,023,174	6.2%	2.9%
Public Safety	18,241,288	17,939,330	20,426,823	20,916,606	25,141,068	22,691,788	23,529,154	4.3%	3.7%
Transportation	4,489,330	7,515,706	7,000,496	6,635,282	6,239,994	7,049,492	8,135,146	10.4%	15.4%
Health & Human Services	3,116,538	3,430,848	4,038,476	4,221,053	4,295,394	4,491,662	4,538,247	6.5%	1.0%
Environment & Housing	6,388,086	7,481,832	8,030,236	8,826,586	8,337,070	8,832,273	10,489,004	8.6%	18.8%
Recreation & Culture	6,583,560	7,049,942	6,838,601	7,829,304	7,966,216	8,010,993	8,691,313	4.7%	8.5%
Debt Service/Interest on Debt /4	11,912,767	11,198,468	10,746,254	12,262,981	12,504,034	13,049,217	12,773,567	1.2%	-2.1%
Land Purchase & Facility Construction	11,497,893	28,447,869	19,294,979	30,207,338	45,884,280	22,032,674	19,515,230	9.2%	-11.4%
All Other	6,768,535	5,554,855	5,471,963	15,551,536	13,641,491	8,841,460	18,527,524	18.3%	109.6%

FY 96 was the first year School Districts received the Property Tax Reimbursement. Actual Property Tax Reimbursement for FY 00 was $251,576,947 because of differences in accounting.
FY 96 was the first year School Districts separated out the Merchant's Inventory Tax, in past years it was included in Current Real and Personal Property Taxes. Actual Local Government Fund appropriation for FY 00 was $218,056,570.
FY 96 was the first year School Districts separated out the Homestead Exemption. Actual Homestead Reimbursement for FY 00 was $53,579,824 because of differences in accounting. FY 01 the exemption was increased from $20,000 to $50,000.
School Districts include total debt service but the Counties and Cities include only the interest on debt.
Prior to FY 97 all County & Municipal data is from the F-65 Report and School District Data is from the Dept. of Education.
Beginning in FY 97, Count[illegible]al Property Tax, Homestead, Manufacturer's Depreciation, Fee in Lieu, Local Option Sales Tax, Merchant[illegible]ory, and Motor Carrier Tax data
s from the Comptroller Ge[illegible]office, all other data is from the F-65 and the Dept. of Education.

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ten County

al Property Taxes	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Yr Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
Total for School Districts, Counties, & Cities	64,207,009	68,948,945	73,838,058	79,670,645	81,504,861	85,617,806	97,640,170	7.2%	14.0%
School District Total	36,337,195	38,377,927	42,128,580	47,527,468	48,026,903	51,315,517	59,931,481	8.7%	16.8%
County Total	17,883,986	19,994,959	20,854,769	20,899,700	21,930,296	22,652,197	25,774,608	6.3%	13.8%
Cities Total	9,985,828	10,576,059	10,854,709	11,243,477	11,547,662	11,650,092	11,934,081	3.0%	2.4%

sessed Property Values for Tax Years	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		
Total Assessed Value	362,370,209	374,583,275	402,008,135	419,841,702	440,435,712	449,082,079	458,004,882	4.0%	2.0%
Owner Occupied	113,074,180	114,278,010	118,764,480	123,291,370	136,062,890	140,971,403	145,508,283	4.3%	3.2%
Agricultural (Private)	2,838,400	2,867,490	2,817,710	2,840,290	2,901,010	2,475,180	2,242,370	-3.9%	-9.4%
Agricultural (Corporate)	92,680	55,080	81,640	81,640	78,890	291,420	517,300	33.2%	77.5%
Commercial/Rental	75,504,390	79,578,670	80,810,380	83,614,140	88,897,550	91,527,505	94,607,883	3.8%	3.4%
Personal Property (Vehicles) /6	70,890,269	72,925,377	79,019,218	79,425,260	82,545,708	80,941,238	77,741,293	1.5%	-4.0%
Other Personal Property County /6	0	0	0	4,968,600	4,296,040	5,134,430	4,811,110	n/a	-6.3%
Manufacturing w/o Fee in Lieu Values /1	49,305,410	48,715,880	57,012,591	51,928,980	52,943,248	51,504,243	48,103,020	-0.4%	-6.6%
Utility	36,014,820	36,714,948	38,610,762	40,866,463	41,300,880	42,032,760	41,851,140	2.5%	-0.4%
Business Personal	13,483,220	15,445,320	16,352,640	16,793,270	16,729,190	17,536,230	15,974,520	2.9%	-8.9%
Motor Carrier	81,110	421,730	720,106	657,654	1,139,832	1,010,739	927,623	50.1%	-8.2%
Fee-In-Lieu and Joint Industrial Park	1,085,730	3,580,770	7,818,608	15,374,035	13,540,474	15,656,931	25,720,340	69.5%	64.3%

tal Average Millage Rates /2	232.0	234.6	239.3	202.3	240.1	259.8	261.8	2.0%	0.8%
School Districts /3	121.0	122.2	125.7	131.3	127.8	132.4	148.6	3.5%	12.3%
Counties /4	50.0	54.3	52.2	49.2	49.6	49.8	54.2	1.3%	8.8%
Cities & Special Purpose Districts /5	61.0	58.0	61.3	21.9	62.6	77.6	59.0	-0.6%	-24.0%

stimated Total Property Tax Revenues	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04		
Total Property Tax Revenues	64,207,009	68,948,945	73,838,058	79,670,645	81,504,861	85,617,806	97,640,170	7.2%	14.0%
Owner Occupied	14,327,619	15,266,101	15,167,128	16,558,855	17,953,895	19,652,593	23,492,061	8.6%	19.5%
Agricultural (Private)	561,415	584,208	574,491	588,226	590,833	515,235	513,256	-1.5%	-0.4%
Agricultural (Corporate)	18,331	11,222	16,645	16,908	16,087	60,662	118,405	36.5%	95.2%
Commercial/Rental	14,934,212	16,212,970	16,476,101	17,316,552	18,105,274	19,052,412	21,654,809	6.4%	13.7%
Personal Property (Vehicles)	14,021,574	14,857,461	16,110,908	16,449,031	16,811,629	16,848,769	17,794,214	4.1%	5.6%
Other Personal Property County	0	0	0	1,029,001	874,951	1,068,786	1,101,216	n/a	3.0%
Manufacturing	10,322,719	10,574,655	12,545,595	12,450,524	12,343,691	12,549,887	13,631,032	4.7%	8.6%
Utility	7,123,466	7,480,124	7,872,192	8,463,475	8,411,523	8,749,561	9,579,312	5.1%	9.5%
Business Personal	2,666,882	3,146,754	3,334,073	3,477,899	3,407,142	3,650,351	3,656,410	5.4%	0.2%
Motor Carrier	16,043	85,921	146,819	136,201	232,143	210,396	212,324	53.8%	0.9%
Fee-in-Lieu and Joint Industrial Park	214,750	729,529	1,594,104	3,183,974	2,757,714	3,259,155	5,887,132	73.6%	80.6%

Assessed Manufacturing Property Values excludes assessed value attributable to manufacturing property allowed Fee in Lieu.

The Total Average Millage Rate is an average of millage rates applied in each tax district as reported in the "Millage Rate Report", Office of Research and Statistics, SC Budget and Control Board. It is computed from a survey of millage rates in all 1,100 tax districts in the state by taking a simple average of tax districts in each county and averaging the county estimates together weighted by assessed value in each county.

Implicit School District Average Millage Rate is computed from the tax revenues reported by the school districts and their assessed values.

Implicit County Average Millage Rate is computed from the tax revenues reported by the counties and their assessed values.

Cities and Special Purpose Districts Millage Rate is that millage not included in the school district and county average millage rates.

Car Tax Phase-down begins in TY 2002

‹en County

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Yea. Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
:al Revenues (School District only)	**142,470,459**	**147,448,431**	**157,929,873**	**182,522,770**	**186,319,788**	**176,754,665**	**184,604,436**	**4.4%**	**4.4%**
ʀevenues from Local Sources	55,554,223	58,210,609	61,492,039	67,817,682	77,482,204	59,786,631	73,290,690	4.7%	22.6%
Current Property Taxes	36,337,195	38,377,927	42,128,580	47,527,468	48,026,903	51,315,517	59,931,481	8.7%	16.8%
Current Real & Personal Property Taxes	36,337,195	38,377,927	42,128,580	47,527,468	48,026,903	51,315,517	59,931,481	8.7%	16.8%
Fee In Lieu of Property Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
All Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Options Sales Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Hospitality Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Accommodations Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Capital Projects Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Licenses, fees, Charges, Bonds, etc.	19,217,028	19,832,682	19,363,459	20,290,214	29,455,301	8,471,114	13,359,209	-5.9%	57.7%
Licenses & Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Service Revenue & Charges	8,399,302	8,988,527	8,453,860	8,605,358	7,291,331	6,757,225	6,824,220	-3.4%	1.0%
Bonds & Leases	10,000,500	9,599,956	9,809,658	10,680,656	21,248,993	55,035	5,086,765	-10.7%	9142.8%
Miscellaneous	817,226	1,244,199	1,099,941	1,004,200	914,977	1,658,854	1,448,224	10.0%	-12.7%
Revenues from State Sources	76,285,002	78,747,056	84,878,871	102,501,794	95,255,363	99,094,892	90,915,310	3.0%	-8.3%
Reimbursements for Property Tax Relief /1	7,469,504	7,401,523	8,423,383	7,581,046	8,276,982	8,147,500	8,147,500	1.5%	0.0%
State-Shared Taxes (Aid to Subdivisions) /2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Homestead Exemption /3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Manufacturer's Depreciation Reimbursement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
State Grants 4/	16,736,799	16,000,324	17,422,589	33,019,651	28,558,382	33,023,138	23,046,573	5.5%	-30.2%
Education Finance Act (EFA)	38,804,774	41,778,712	43,837,651	44,948,424	42,658,800	40,759,164	40,316,700	0.6%	-1.1%
Education Improvement Act (EIA)	13,273,925	13,566,497	15,195,248	16,952,673	15,761,199	15,792,667	18,319,406	5.5%	16.0%
Education Lottery	0	0	0	0	0	1,372,423	1,085,131	n/a	-20.9%
Revenues from Federal Sources	10,631,234	10,490,766	11,558,963	12,203,294	13,582,221	17,873,142	20,398,436	11.5%	14.1%
Revenues from Other Local Sources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
›tal Expenditures (School District only)	**134,693,083**	**148,534,607**	**155,600,281**	**173,511,432**	**199,635,189**	**189,681,535**	**194,363,006**	**6.3%**	**2.5%**
Administration	43,353,624	45,530,013	48,180,717	52,882,564	56,100,686	59,005,255	59,812,135	5.5%	1.4%
Instruction	71,865,713	75,757,681	82,172,785	89,155,472	96,450,063	100,100,820	103,023,174	6.2%	2.9%
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Health & Human Services	205,371	236,603	317,253	249,282	219,224	292,278	189,961	-1.3%	-35.0%
Environment & Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Recreation & Culture	42,493	64,497	56,861	3,401	2,500	0	14,662	-16.3%	n/a
Debt Service/Interest on Debt	10,928,662	10,207,280	10,502,398	11,099,187	11,284,727	12,056,290	11,984,617	1.5%	-0.6%
Purchase of Land & Facility Construction	8,149,542	16,604,060	14,297,503	20,047,743	34,995,566	16,663,608	17,536,143	13.6%	5.2%
All Other	147,678	134,473	72,764	73,783	582,423	1,563,284	1,802,314	51.7%	15.3%

FY 96 was the first year School Districts received the Property Tax Reimbursement

FY 96 was the first year School Districts separated out the Merchant's Inventory Tax to the Aid to Subdivisions, in past years it was included in Current Real and Personal Property Taxes.

FY 96 was the first year School Districts separated out the Homestead Exemption, in past years it was included in Current Real and Personal Property Taxes.

FY 00 increase in State Grants is due to the State School Facilities Bond Act, $125MM given to School Districts for building funds.

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	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Year Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
ıl Revenues (County only)	**38,126,675**	**49,371,279**	**60,419,606**	**67,474,298**	**63,853,910**	**70,648,779**	**71,574,908**	**11.1%**	**1.3%**
evenues from Local Sources	28,177,165	33,357,701	37,733,147	42,392,945	38,846,859	39,995,709	43,471,748	7.5%	8.7%
Current Property Taxes	17,883,986	19,994,959	20,854,769	20,899,700	21,930,296	22,652,197	25,774,608	6.3%	13.8%
Current Real & Personal Property Taxes	16,462,379	18,344,877	18,753,525	18,109,251	19,019,010	19,705,369	21,709,877	4.7%	10.2%
Fee In Lieu of Property Tax	134,234	213,847	486,609	1,258,324	1,057,855	1,325,160	2,115,480	58.3%	59.6%
All Other	1,287,373	1,436,235	1,614,635	1,532,126	1,853,431	1,621,668	1,949,251	7.2%	20.2%
Local Options Sales Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Hospitality Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Accommodations Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Capital Projects Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Licenses, fees, Charges, Bonds, etc.	10,293,179	13,362,742	16,878,378	21,493,245	16,916,563	17,343,512	17,697,138	9.5%	2.0%
Licenses & Permits	1,133,507	1,312,916	1,506,893	1,338,703	1,507,186	1,724,945	1,854,811	8.6%	7.5%
Service Revenue & Charges	7,067,169	9,464,456	10,915,423	11,495,771	9,608,449	9,766,867	9,904,510	5.8%	1.4%
Bonds & Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Miscellaneous	2,092,503	2,585,370	4,456,062	8,658,771	5,800,928	5,851,700	5,937,817	19.0%	1.5%
₹evenues from State Sources	9,034,087	11,424,717	18,487,885	13,428,806	23,431,604	24,593,236	26,727,402	19.8%	8.7%
Reimbursements for Property Tax Relief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
State-Shared Taxes (Aid to Subdivisions)	6,047,311	6,313,348	6,796,027	7,075,133	18,399,675	19,328,307	20,076,165	22.1%	3.9%
Homestead Exemption	374,778	425,118	440,831	1,001,337	993,789	1,031,140	1,156,550	20.7%	12.2%
Manufacturer's Depreciation Reimbursement	65,877	145,199	179,782	189,104	285,239	265,695	249,704	24.9%	-6.0%
State Grants	2,546,121	4,541,052	11,071,245	5,163,233	3,752,901	3,968,093	5,244,982	12.8%	32.2%
Education Finance Act (EFA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Education Improvement Act (EIA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Revenues from Federal Sources	680,839	4,367,064	298,680	906,163	188,290	665,391	918,081	5.1%	38.0%
Revenues from Other Local Sources	234,484	221,797	3,899,894	10,746,383	1,387,157	5,394,443	457,679	11.8%	-91.5%
tal Expenditures (County only)	**39,725,975**	**51,967,356**	**40,758,361**	**52,023,663**	**63,468,992**	**66,425,089**	**79,662,827**	**12.3%**	**19.9%**
Administration	15,567,028	18,793,593	14,748,378	16,041,893	25,794,395	36,220,711	39,975,640	17.0%	10.4%
Instruction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Public Safety	9,217,814	8,657,754	11,074,420	10,387,083	14,049,590	11,616,753	12,257,654	4.9%	5.5%
Transportation	1,834,498	5,257,757	3,679,114	2,679,531	2,777,345	2,982,811	2,639,796	6.3%	-11.5%
Health & Human Services	2,911,167	3,194,245	3,721,223	3,971,771	4,076,170	4,198,285	4,348,286	6.9%	3.6%
Environment & Housing	1,837,305	3,135,775	3,064,068	3,607,164	3,837,168	3,909,390	4,152,037	14.6%	6.2%
Recreation & Culture	2,599,878	2,508,237	2,752,616	3,057,151	3,073,209	3,203,036	3,395,278	4.5%	6.0%
Debt Service/Interest on Debt	724,194	751,899	0	909,457	1,000,593	843,738	675,365	-1.2%	-20.0%
Land Purchase & Facility Construction	2,573,824	8,769,984	962,447	1,071,245	1,138,756	1,177,686	1,370,118	-10.0%	16.3%
All Other	2,460,267	898,112	756,095	10,298,368	7,721,766	2,272,679	10,848,853	28.1%	377.4%

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	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00 /1	FY 01 /2	FY 02 /3	FY 03 /4	FY 04 /5	6 Yea.. Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
...al Revenues (Cities only)	**29,810,543**	**32,117,654**	**34,494,741**	**37,180,028**	**35,888,612**	**39,971,955**	**53,863,601**	**10.4%**	**34.8%**
...Revenues from Local Sources	26,823,701	28,128,606	30,402,400	33,014,257	31,769,831	35,545,362	48,717,438	10.5%	37.1%
Current Property Taxes	9,985,828	10,576,059	10,854,709	11,243,477	11,547,662	11,650,092	11,934,081	3.0%	2.4%
Current Real & Personal Property Taxes	9,247,347	9,841,134	10,175,804	10,473,726	10,744,090	10,774,698	11,080,312	3.1%	2.8%
Fee In Lieu of Property Tax	436,822	437,040	437,164	437,669	503,177	503,577	505,246	2.5%	0.3%
All Other	301,659	297,885	241,741	332,082	300,395	371,817	348,523	2.4%	-6.3%
Local Options Sales Tax	20,372	8,084	8,515	10,885	19,620	2,921,371	13,676,560	195.9%	368.2%
Local Hospitality Tax	0	203,690	1,782,609	1,727,843	425,314	330,184	354,381	n/a	7.3%
Local Accommodations Tax	432	41,105	229,046	245,525	236,711	297,805	324,366	201.5%	8.9%
Capital Projects Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Licenses, fees, Charges, Bonds, etc.	16,817,069	17,299,668	17,527,521	19,786,527	19,540,524	20,345,910	22,428,050	4.9%	10.2%
Licenses & Permits	6,213,814	6,690,691	6,662,816	7,951,616	8,821,553	9,029,323	9,594,959	7.5%	6.3%
Service Revenue & Charges	7,566,543	7,471,638	7,292,530	7,863,337	8,450,899	8,488,281	9,672,018	4.2%	13.9%
Bonds & Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Miscellaneous	3,036,712	3,137,339	3,572,175	3,971,574	2,268,072	2,828,306	3,161,073	0.7%	11.8%
Revenues from State Sources	1,935,682	1,997,418	2,356,251	3,063,693	2,956,859	2,957,536	2,731,645	5.9%	-7.6%
Reimbursements for Property Tax Relief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
State-Shared Taxes (Aid to Subdivisions)	1,379,627	1,490,330	1,443,606	1,664,007	1,756,758	1,821,589	1,862,027	5.1%	2.2%
Homestead Exemption	201,587	206,584	205,095	392,498	486,513	513,446	509,297	16.7%	-0.8%
Manufacturer's Depreciation Reimbursement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
State Grants	354,468	300,504	707,550	1,007,188	713,588	622,501	360,321	0.3%	-42.1%
Education Finance Act (EFA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Education Improvement Act (EIA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Revenues from Federal Sources	489,921	1,436,083	1,101,546	785,517	428,256	746,611	1,639,301	22.3%	119.6%
Revenues from Other Local Sources	561,239	555,547	634,544	316,561	733,666	722,446	775,117	5.5%	7.3%
...otal Expenditures (Cities only)	**29,261,353**	**32,460,077**	**34,734,654**	**42,688,349**	**44,886,763**	**39,208,710**	**40,771,668**	**5.7%**	**4.0%**
Administration	3,896,049	4,261,903	4,143,586	3,592,829	5,636,253	4,986,989	5,787,367	6.8%	16.0%
Instruction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Public Safety	9,023,474	9,281,576	9,352,403	10,529,523	11,091,478	11,075,035	11,271,500	3.8%	1.8%
Transportation	2,654,832	2,257,949	3,321,382	3,955,751	3,462,649	4,066,681	5,495,350	12.9%	35.1%
Health & Human Services	0	0	0	0	0	1,099	0	n/a	n/a
Environment & Housing	4,550,781	4,346,057	4,966,168	5,219,422	4,499,902	4,922,883	6,336,967	5.7%	28.7%
Recreation & Culture	3,941,189	4,477,208	4,029,124	4,768,752	4,890,507	4,807,957	5,281,373	5.0%	9.8%
Debt Service/Interest on Debt	259,911	239,289	243,856	254,337	218,714	149,189	113,585	-12.9%	-23.9%
Purchase of Land & Facility Construction	774,527	3,073,825	4,035,029	9,088,350	9,749,958	4,191,380	608,969	-3.9%	-85.5%
All Other	4,160,590	4,522,270	4,643,104	5,179,385	5,337,302	5,005,497	5,876,557	5.9%	17.4%

Cities Included: Aiken, Burnettown, Jackson, Monetta, New Ellenton, North Augusta, Perry, Salley, Wagener & Windsor.
In FY 00 Burnettown New Ellenton & Monetta were excluded.
In FY 01 Burnettown, New Ellenton, Salley and Windsor were excluded.
In FY 02 Windsor and Burnettown were excluded.
In FY 03 Burnettown, New Ellentown & Windsor were excluded.
In FY 04 New Ellentown & Windsor were excluded.

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imated School District Tax Revenues	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Year Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
Total Revenues	36,337,195	38,377,927	42,128,580	47,527,468	48,026,903	51,315,517	59,931,481	8.7%	16.8%
Owner Occupied	6,199,960	6,564,889	6,511,085	8,602,206	9,116,860	10,518,542	13,481,212	13.8%	28.2%
Agricultural (Private)	343,132	350,448	354,323	372,817	370,856	327,739	333,311	-0.5%	1.7%
Agricultural (Corporate)	11,204	6,732	10,266	10,716	10,085	38,587	76,893	37.9%	99.3%
Commercial/Rental	9,127,677	9,725,655	10,161,793	10,975,210	11,364,377	12,119,169	14,062,750	7.5%	16.0%
Personal Property (Vehicles)	8,569,879	8,912,527	9,936,557	10,425,377	10,552,378	10,717,440	11,555,659	5.1%	7.8%
Other Personal Property	0	0	0	652,180	549,192	679,851	715,135	n/a	5.2%
Manufacturing	5,960,499	5,953,779	7,169,254	6,816,209	6,768,095	6,819,684	7,150,152	3.1%	4.8%
Utility	4,353,808	4,487,093	4,855,250	5,364,141	5,279,772	5,565,563	6,220,857	6.1%	11.8%
Business Personal	1,629,978	1,887,640	2,056,322	2,204,288	2,138,606	2,321,975	2,374,492	6.5%	2.3%
Motor Carrier	9,805	51,541	90,552	86,324	145,712	133,832	137,884	55.4%	3.0%
Fee-in-Lieu and Joint Industrial Park	131,253	437,621	983,179	2,017,999	1,730,971	2,073,136	3,823,135	75.4%	84.4%

stimated County Tax Revenues	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Year Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
Total Revenues	18,324,642	20,565,276	21,475,382	20,642,714	21,866,230	22,358,177	24,815,678	5.2%	11.0%
Owner Occupied	5,676,144	6,208,822	6,200,672	6,061,971	6,755,089	7,018,458	7,883,948	5.6%	12.3%
Agricultural (Private)	142,483	155,793	147,112	139,651	144,026	123,230	121,496	-2.6%	-1.4%
Agricultural (Corporate)	4,652	2,993	4,262	4,014	3,917	14,509	28,028	34.9%	93.2%
Commercial/Rental	3,790,200	4,323,577	4,219,096	4,111,127	4,413,480	4,556,824	5,126,056	5.2%	12.5%
Personal Property (Vehicles)	3,558,579	3,962,098	4,125,579	3,905,169	4,098,131	4,029,772	4,212,189	2.9%	4.5%
Other Personal Property	0	0	0	244,295	213,285	255,625	260,676	n/a	2.0%
Manufacturing	2,609,288	2,860,622	3,463,226	2,553,236	2,628,464	2,564,211	2,606,324	0.0%	1.6%
Utility	1,807,887	1,994,754	2,015,861	2,009,316	2,050,457	2,092,660	2,267,584	3.8%	8.4%
Business Personal	676,836	839,157	853,768	825,689	830,551	873,066	865,533	4.2%	-0.9%
Motor Carrier	4,072	22,913	37,597	32,335	56,589	50,321	50,261	52.0%	-0.1%
Fee-in-Lieu and Joint Industrial Park	54,502	194,546	408,208	755,908	672,241	779,502	1,393,583	71.6%	78.8%

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	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Yr Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
al Revenues (School Dist., Counties, & Cities)	**19,216,677**	**22,411,480**	**23,671,536**	**25,679,405**	**25,630,331**	**30,067,529**	**29,063,554**	7.1%	-3.3%
Revenues from Local Sources	8,115,483	9,839,979	9,993,539	10,015,324	10,406,866	14,169,086	11,785,616	6.4%	-16.8%
Current Property Taxes	5,834,411	7,660,040	8,336,616	8,437,867	8,802,540	8,049,860	9,272,691	8.0%	15.2%
Current Real & Personal Property Taxes	5,612,550	7,391,640	7,973,377	8,113,876	8,326,325	7,701,301	8,723,331	7.6%	13.3%
Fee In Lieu of Property Tax (only Counties and Cities)	4,465	21,805	23,804	23,535	19,833	20,645	22,240	30.7%	7.7%
All Other	217,396	246,595	339,435	300,457	456,382	327,914	527,119	15.9%	60.7%
Local Options Sales Tax	302,631	170,275	182,928	276,780	325,000	356,183	326,268	1.3%	-8.4%
Local Hospitality Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Accommodations Tax	0	0	0	2,012	38,512	39,437	39,219	n/a	-0.6%
Capital Projects Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Licenses, fees, Charges, Bonds, etc.	1,978,441	2,009,664	1,473,995	1,298,665	1,240,814	5,723,606	2,147,438	1.4%	-62.5%
Licenses & Permits	487,666	419,853	12,773	7,602	260	12,802	345,153	-5.6%	2596.1%
Service Revenue & Charges	877,089	945,434	867,096	969,356	851,703	921,643	1,015,623	2.5%	10.2%
Bonds & Leases	0	0	0	0	0	3,765,686	51,146	n/a	-98.6%
Miscellaneous	613,686	644,377	594,126	321,707	388,851	1,023,475	735,516	3.1%	-28.1%
Revenues from State Sources	8,723,925	9,461,770	10,147,195	11,258,170	10,632,009	11,203,584	12,841,629	6.7%	14.6%
Reimbursements for Property Tax Relief /1	350,748	325,429	451,345	406,210	364,044	413,385	413,385	2.8%	0.0%
State-Shared Taxes (Aid to Subdivisions) /2	781,083	802,167	651,480	777,599	643,291	640,030	858,825	1.6%	34.2%
Homestead Exemption /3	196,982	222,561	226,962	322,633	348,150	403,021	468,266	15.5%	16.2%
Manufacturer's Depreciation Reimbursement	22,581	111,683	261,969	222,383	249,047	235,946	263,800	50.6%	11.8%
State Grants	2,030,706	2,500,322	2,551,502	3,043,759	3,246,930	3,209,669	4,581,123	14.5%	42.7%
Education Finance Act (EFA)	3,675,565	3,818,173	3,903,090	3,827,913	3,746,178	3,386,477	3,094,895	-2.8%	-8.6%
Education Improvement Act (EIA)	1,666,260	1,681,435	2,100,847	2,657,673	2,034,369	1,921,077	2,814,809	9.1%	46.5%
Education Lottery	0	0	0	0	0	993,979	346,526	n/a	-65.1%
Revenues from Federal Sources	2,367,932	3,099,051	3,530,802	4,405,911	4,591,456	4,694,859	4,436,309	11.0%	-5.5%
Revenues from Other Local Sources	9,337	10,680	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	n/a
tal Expenditures (School Dist., Counties, & Cities)	**19,752,422**	**19,628,117**	**22,468,737**	**25,041,516**	**24,835,325**	**27,102,624**	**27,423,612**	5.6%	1.2%
Administration	7,659,610	7,343,816	8,855,305	9,614,978	10,170,136	10,932,310	10,217,331	4.9%	-6.5%
Instruction	7,649,323	7,649,260	9,468,571	10,580,466	10,233,997	11,185,806	11,147,112	6.5%	-0.3%
Public Safety	1,280,394	1,333,574	1,174,939	1,638,584	1,465,038	1,387,384	1,387,484	1.3%	0.0%
Transportation	64,613	117,417	28,582	42,085	77,391	90,305	151,985	15.3%	68.3%
Health & Human Services	643,694	484,810	476,456	244,332	266,181	377,575	370,972	-8.8%	-1.7%
Environment & Housing	571,585	491,480	224,926	343,809	254,514	333,210	456,934	-3.7%	37.1%
Recreation & Culture	217,008	222,903	112,264	193,769	206,708	239,432	228,869	0.9%	-4.4%
Debt Service/Interest on Debt /4	619,637	621,269	603,339	616,028	375,970	1,440,383	412,758	-6.5%	-71.3%
Land Purchase & Facility Construction	334,674	322,792	88,965	93,959	87,759	52,828	2,036,795	35.1%	3755.5%
All Other	711,884	1,040,796	1,415,390	1,673,506	1,697,631	1,063,291	1,013,372	6.1%	-4.7%

FY 96 was the first year School Districts received the Property Tax Reimbursement. Actual Property Tax Reimbursement for FY 00 was $251,576,947 because of differences in accounting.

FY 96 was the first year School Districts separated out the Merchant's Inventory Tax, in past years it was included in Current Real and Personal Property Taxes. Actual Local Government Fund appropriation for FY 00 was $218,056,570.

FY 96 was the first year School Districts separated out the Homestead Exemption. Actual Homestead Reimbursement for FY 00 was $53,579,824 because of differences in accounting. FY 01 the exemption was increased from $20,000 to $50,000.

School Districts include total debt service but the Counties and Cities include only the interest on debt.

Prior to FY 97 all County & M l data is from the F-65 Report and School District Data is from the Dept. of Education.

Beginning in FY 97, County Property Tax, Homestead, Manufacturer's Depreciation, Fee In Lieu, Local Option Sales Tax, Merchant's y, and Motor Carrier Tax data

the F-65 and the Dept. of Education

ndale Count

al Property Taxes	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Y Compound Growth Rate	Y 04 Percent Change
otal for School Districts, Counties, & Cities	5,834,411	7,660,040	8,336,616	8,437,867	8,802,540	8,049,860	9,272,691	8.0%	15.2%
School District Total	3,856,517	4,507,105	4,885,996	4,858,852	4,978,147	4,533,458	5,164,862	5.0%	13.9%
County Total	1,843,160	3,015,660	3,444,925	3,573,720	3,823,174	3,516,402	3,521,404	11.4%	0.1%
Cities Total	134,734	137,275	5,695	5,295	1,219	0	586,425	27.8%	n/a

essed Property Values for Tax Years	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		
otal Assessed Value	22,665,855	24,807,416	26,691,152	25,888,361	28,871,163	24,783,503	22,428,796	-0.2%	-9.5%
Owner Occupied	3,023,350	3,102,550	3,313,050	3,366,720	3,443,430	3,491,630	3,507,690	2.5%	0.5%
Agricultural (Private)	1,130,410	1,134,610	1,125,960	1,127,300	1,127,710	1,145,600	1,049,620	-1.2%	-8.4%
Agricultural (Corporate)	402,730	391,150	350,270	349,580	348,730	322,210	466,400	2.5%	44.8%
Commercial/Rental	2,103,115	2,170,705	2,131,540	2,212,870	2,212,130	2,277,620	2,244,350	1.1%	-1.5%
Personal Property (Vehicles) /6	3,147,223	3,370,326	3,639,950	3,152,881	3,101,216	3,031,067	2,717,540	-2.4%	-10.3%
Other Personal Property County /6	0	0	0	154,645	124,330	131,520	147,205	n/a	11.9%
Manufacturing w/o Fee in Lieu Values /1	6,025,300	7,502,970	8,775,230	7,494,268	7,977,560	6,254,980	6,356,510	0.9%	1.6%
Utility	6,128,340	6,325,180	6,505,980	7,167,920	9,695,160	7,422,400	5,171,310	-2.8%	-30.3%
Business Personal	548,800	670,310	696,330	704,220	675,650	545,930	615,690	1.9%	12.8%
Motor Carrier	33,867	16,895	30,122	35,237	42,545	37,826	29,761	-2.1%	-21.3%
Fee-in-Lieu and Joint Industrial Park	122,720	122,720	122,720	122,720	122,720	122,720	122,720	0.0%	0.0%

tal Average Millage Rates /2	408.0	429.0	430.0	416.0	453.0	484.0	486.0	3.0%	0.4%
School Districts /3	186.0	197.4	205.6	203.4	185.0	199.6	248.7	5.0%	24.6%
Counties /4	86.0	126.2	136.1	143.0	137.2	148.1	164.9	11.5%	11.4%
Cities & Special Purpose Districts /5	137.0	105.3	88.2	69.6	130.8	136.3	72.3	-10.1%	-46.9%

timated Total Property Tax Revenues	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04		
Total Property Tax Revenues	5,834,411	7,660,040	8,336,616	8,437,867	8,802,540	8,049,860	9,272,691	8.0%	15.2%
Owner Occupied	304,806	482,753	455,910	460,205	420,251	429,811	702,931	14.9%	63.5%
Agricultural (Private)	317,968	374,065	378,447	398,136	370,871	408,883	474,161	6.9%	16.0%
Agricultural (Corporate)	113,283	128,957	117,729	123,464	114,687	115,002	210,694	10.9%	83.2%
Commercial/Rental	591,576	715,652	716,433	781,535	727,506	812,918	1,013,874	9.4%	24.7%
Personal Property (Vehicles)	885,269	1,111,150	1,223,426	1,113,525	1,019,901	1,081,835	1,227,636	5.6%	13.5%
Other Personal Property County	0	0	0	54,617	40,889	46,942	66,499	n/a	41.7%
Manufacturing	1,699,278	2,495,118	2,972,526	2,670,338	2,643,423	2,253,146	2,893,763	9.3%	28.4%
Utility	1,723,814	2,085,325	2,186,729	2,531,545	3,188,459	2,649,171	2,336,115	5.2%	-11.8%
Business Personal	154,370	220,992	234,044	248,714	222,202	194,851	278,135	10.3%	42.7%
Motor Carrier	9,526	5,570	10,124	12,445	13,992	13,501	13,444	5.9%	-0.4%
Fee-In-Lieu and Joint Industrial Park	34,519	40,459	41,247	43,342	40,359	43,801	55,438	8.2%	26.6%

Assessed Manufacturing Property Values excludes assessed value attributable to manufacturing property allowed Fee in Lieu.

The Total Average Millage Rate is an average of millage rates applied in each tax district as reported in the "Millage Rate Report", Office of Research and Statistics, SC Budget and Control Board. It is computed from a survey of millage rates in all 1,100 tax districts in the state by taking a simple average of tax districts in each county and averaging the county estimates together weighted by assessed value in each county.

Implicit School District Average Millage Rate is computed from the tax revenues reported by the school districts and their assessed values.

Implicit County Average Millage Rate is computed from the tax revenues reported by the counties and their assessed values.

Cities and Special Purpose Districts Millage Rate is that millage not included in the school district and county average millage rates.

Car Tax Phase-down begins in TY 2002

lendale County

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Yea. Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
tal Revenues (School District only)	**14,332,688**	**15,934,142**	**18,002,576**	**19,500,184**	**19,713,774**	**23,616,247**	**21,739,706**	**7.2%**	**-7.9%**
Revenues from Local Sources	4,455,778	5,261,530	5,903,331	5,566,236	5,645,054	9,041,534	5,871,227	4.7%	-35.1%
Current Property Taxes	3,856,517	4,507,105	4,885,996	4,858,852	4,978,147	4,533,458	5,164,862	5.0%	13.9%
Current Real & Personal Property Taxes	3,856,517	4,473,162	4,827,227	4,788,026	4,908,871	4,454,493	5,092,840	4.7%	14.3%
Fee In Lieu of Property Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
All Other	0	33,943	58,769	70,826	69,276	78,965	72,022	n/a	-8.8%
Local Options Sales Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Hospitality Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Accommodations Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Capital Projects Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Licenses, fees, Charges, Bonds, etc.	599,261	754,425	1,017,335	707,384	666,907	4,508,076	706,365	2.8%	-84.3%
Licenses & Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Service Revenue & Charges	363,519	480,612	534,715	504,785	378,859	327,291	304,737	-2.9%	-6.9%
Bonds & Leases	0	0	0	0	0	3,765,686	51,146	n/a	-98.6%
Miscellaneous	235,742	273,813	482,620	202,599	288,048	415,099	350,482	6.8%	-15.6%
Revenues from State Sources	7,678,313	8,303,878	9,130,209	10,104,697	9,477,264	9,995,513	11,530,333	7.0%	15.4%
Reimbursements for Property Tax Relief /1	350,748	325,429	451,345	406,210	364,044	413,385	413,385	2.8%	0.0%
State-Shared Taxes (Aid to Subdivisions) /2	39,933	40,849	40,849	35,530	38,306	39,845	40,045	0.0%	0.5%
Homestead Exemption /3	103,728	120,568	131,090	176,610	191,266	229,418	267,881	17.1%	16.8%
Manufacturer's Depreciation Reimbursement	0	65,177	151,372	121,733	132,535	134,308	150,921	n/a	12.4%
State Grants 4/	1,842,079	2,252,247	2,351,616	2,879,028	2,970,566	2,877,024	4,401,871	15.6%	53.0%
Education Finance Act (EFA)	3,675,565	3,818,173	3,903,090	3,827,913	3,746,178	3,386,477	3,094,895	-2.8%	-8.6%
Education Improvement Act (EIA)	1,666,260	1,681,435	2,100,847	2,657,673	2,034,369	1,921,077	2,814,809	9.1%	46.5%
Education Lottery	0	0	0	0	0	993,979	346,526	n/a	-65.1%
Revenues from Federal Sources	2,198,597	2,368,734	2,969,035	3,829,251	4,591,456	4,578,200	4,338,146	12.0%	-5.2%
Revenues from Other Local Sources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
otal Expenditures (School District only)	**14,332,116**	**14,332,053**	**17,927,332**	**19,920,678**	**19,980,862**	**22,074,337**	**22,052,557**	**7.4%**	**-0.1%**
Administration	5,675,488	5,675,488	7,392,293	8,138,633	8,580,426	9,286,722	8,428,570	6.8%	-9.2%
Instruction	7,649,323	7,649,260	9,488,571	10,580,466	10,233,997	11,185,806	11,147,112	6.5%	-0.3%
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Health & Human Services	354	354	256	318	46,604	22,637	0	-100.0%	n/a
Environment & Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Recreation & Culture	27,008	27,008	33,522	15,861	24,745	13,770	3,207	-29.9%	-76.7%
Debt Service/Interest on Debt	610,604	610,604	603,339	616,028	375,970	1,440,383	412,758	-6.3%	-71.3%
Purchase of Land & Facility Construction	296,381	296,381	88,965	93,959	87,759	52,828	2,033,310	37.8%	3748.9%
All Other	72,958	72,958	320,386	475,413	631,361	72,191	27,600	-15.0%	-61.8%

FY 96 was the first year School Districts received the Property Tax Reimbursement

FY 96 was the first year School Districts separated out the Merchant's Inventory Tax to the Aid to Subdivisions, in past years it was included in Current Real and Personal Property Taxes.

FY 96 was the first year School Districts separated out the Homestead Exemption, in past years it was included in Current Real and Personal Property Taxes.

FY 00 increase in State Gran[illegible] due to the State School Facilities Bond Act, $125MM given to School Districts for building funds.

ndale County

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Year Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
al Revenues (County only)	**3,902,264**	**5,509,653**	**5,656,584**	**6,159,842**	**5,911,496**	**6,429,078**	**5,641,805**	6.3%	-12.2%
evenues from Local Sources	2,793,377	3,733,882	4,082,733	4,438,598	4,760,283	5,106,251	4,498,862	8.3%	-11.9%
Current Property Taxes	1,843,160	3,015,660	3,444,925	3,573,720	3,823,174	3,516,402	3,521,404	11.4%	0.1%
Current Real & Personal Property Taxes	1,640,122	2,802,319	3,146,150	3,325,850	3,417,454	3,246,808	3,232,998	12.0%	-0.4%
Fee In Lieu of Property Tax	55	16,867	18,109	18,240	18,614	20,645	22,240	171.9%	7.7%
All Other	202,983	198,474	280,666	229,631	387,106	248,949	266,165	4.6%	6.9%
Local Options Sales Tax	217,265	83,749	181,148	275,000	325,000	350,000	200,000	-1.4%	-42.9%
Local Hospitality Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Accommodations Tax	0	0	0	0	38,512	39,437	37,188	n/a	-5.7%
Capital Projects Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Licenses, fees, Charges, Bonds, etc.	732,952	634,473	456,660	589,878	573,597	1,200,412	740,272	0.2%	-38.3%
Licenses & Permits	42,007	1,859	12,773	6,199	0	0	0	-100.0%	n/a
Service Revenue & Charges	359,181	305,744	332,381	464,571	472,844	594,352	361,020	0.1%	-39.3%
Bonds & Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Miscellaneous	331,764	326,870	111,506	119,108	100,753	606,060	379,252	2.3%	-37.4%
Revenues from State Sources	939,766	1,045,454	1,012,084	1,144,584	1,151,213	1,206,168	1,091,086	2.5%	-9.5%
Reimbursements for Property Tax Relief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
State-Shared Taxes (Aid to Subdivisions)	650,464	664,800	605,729	733,180	601,453	598,282	598,570	-1.4%	0.0%
Homestead Exemption	78,094	86,073	95,872	146,023	156,884	173,603	200,385	17.0%	15.4%
Manufacturer's Depreciation Reimbursement	22,581	46,506	110,597	100,650	116,512	101,638	112,879	30.8%	11.1%
State Grants	188,627	248,075	199,886	164,731	276,364	332,645	179,252	-0.8%	-46.1%
Education Finance Act (EFA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Education Improvement Act (EIA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Revenues from Federal Sources	169,121	730,317	561,767	576,660	0	116,659	51,857	-17.9%	-55.5%
Revenues from Other Local Sources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
tal Expenditures (County only)	**4,476,179**	**4,307,804**	**4,536,605**	**5,116,038**	**4,849,663**	**5,018,059**	**5,034,193**	2.0%	0.3%
Administration	1,560,180	1,255,603	1,458,212	1,471,545	1,584,910	1,640,788	1,640,788	0.8%	0.0%
Instruction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Public Safety	1,014,105	1,050,689	1,174,939	1,638,584	1,465,038	1,387,384	1,387,484	5.4%	0.0%
Transportation	60,851	112,430	28,582	42,085	77,391	90,305	90,305	6.8%	0.0%
Health & Human Services	643,340	484,456	476,200	244,014	219,577	354,938	370,972	-8.8%	4.5%
Environment & Housing	359,744	240,893	224,926	343,809	254,514	333,210	333,210	-1.3%	0.0%
Recreation & Culture	190,000	195,895	78,742	177,908	181,963	225,662	225,662	2.9%	0.0%
Debt Service/Interest on Debt	9,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	n/a
Land Purchase & Facility Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
All Other	638,926	967,838	1,095,004	1,198,093	1,066,270	985,772	985,772	7.5%	0.0%

ndale County

	FY 98 /1	FY 99 /1	FY 00 /2	FY 01 /2	FY 02 /2	FY 03 /2	FY 04 /3	6 Ye. Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
al Revenues (Cities only)	**981,725**	**967,685**	**12,377**	**19,379**	**5,061**	**23,204**	**1,682,043**	**9.4%**	**7148.9%**
levenues from Local Sources	868,328	844,567	7,475	10,490	1,529	21,301	1,415,527	8.5%	6545.4%
Current Property Taxes	134,734	137,275	5,695	5,295	1,219	0	586,425	27.8%	n/a
Current Real & Personal Property Taxes	115,911	116,159	0	0	0	0	397,493	22.8%	n/a
Fee In Lieu of Property Tax	4,410	4,938	5,695	5,295	1,219	0	0	-100.0%	n/a
All Other	14,413	16,178	0	0	0	0	188,932	53.6%	n/a
Local Options Sales Tax	85,366	86,526	1,780	1,780	0	6,183	128,268	6.7%	1942.2%
Local Hospitality Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Accommodations Tax	0	0	0	2,012	0	0	2,033	n/a	n/a
Capital Projects Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Licenses, fees, Charges, Bonds, etc.	646,228	620,766	0	1,403	310	15,118	700,801	1.4%	4535.5%
Licenses & Permits	445,659	417,994	0	1,403	260	12,802	345,153	-4.2%	2596.1%
Service Revenue & Charges	154,389	159,078	0	0	0	0	349,866	14.6%	n/a
Bonds & Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Miscellaneous	46,180	43,694	0	0	50	2,316	5,782	-29.3%	149.7%
Revenues from State Sources	105,846	112,438	4,902	8,889	3,532	1,903	220,210	13.0%	11471.7%
Reimbursements for Property Tax Relief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
State-Shared Taxes (Aid to Subdivisions)	90,686	96,518	4,902	8,889	3,532	1,903	220,210	15.9%	11471.7%
Homestead Exemption	15,160	15,920	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	n/a
Manufacturer's Depreciation Reimbursement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
State Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Education Finance Act (EFA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Education Improvement Act (EIA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Revenues from Federal Sources	214	0	0	0	0	0	46,306	145.0%	n/a
Revenues from Other Local Sources	9,337	10,680	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	n/a
tal Expenditures (Cities only)	**944,127**	**988,260**	**4,800**	**4,800**	**4,800**	**10,128**	**336,862**	**-16.8%**	**3226.0%**
Administration	423,942	412,725	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	147,973	-16.1%	2982.8%
Instruction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Public Safety	266,289	282,885	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	n/a
Transportation	3,762	4,987	0	0	0	0	61,680	59.4%	n/a
Health & Human Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Environment & Housing	211,841	250,587	0	0	0	0	123,724	-8.6%	n/a
Recreation & Culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Debt Service/Interest on Debt	0	10,665	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Purchase of Land & Facility Construction	38,293	26,411	0	0	0	0	3,485	-32.9%	n/a
All Other	0	0	0	0	0	5,328	0	n/a	n/a

Cities Included: Allendale, Fairfax, Sycamore & Ulmer.
In FYs 98 & 99 Allendale was excluded.
In FYs 00, 01, 02, & 03 Allendale, Fairfax, and Ulmer were excluded.
In FY 04 Fairfax and Ulmer were excluded.

llendale County

stimated School District Tax Revenues	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Ye.. Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
Total Revenues	3,856,517	4,572,282	5,037,368	4,858,852	4,978,147	4,533,458	5,164,862	5.0%	13.9%
Owner Occupied	210,450	287,105	229,944	278,499	273,112	283,552	459,010	13.9%	61.9%
Agricultural (Private)	209,828	224,005	231,540	229,265	208,666	228,664	261,050	3.7%	14.2%
Agricultural (Corporate)	74,755	77,224	72,029	71,096	64,527	64,314	115,998	7.6%	80.4%
Commercial/Rental	390,383	428,561	438,325	450,044	409,322	454,618	558,190	6.1%	22.8%
Personal Property (Vehicles)	584,192	665,401	748,512	641,219	573,835	605,008	675,877	2.5%	11.7%
Other Personal Property	0	0	0	31,451	23,005	26,252	36,611	n/a	39.5%
Manufacturing	1,118,424	1,481,306	1,804,520	1,524,152	1,476,131	1,248,508	1,580,922	5.9%	26.6%
Utility	1,137,550	1,248,776	1,337,876	1,457,780	1,793,948	1,481,528	1,286,152	2.1%	-13.2%
Business Personal	101,869	132,339	143,192	143,221	125,019	108,969	153,128	7.0%	40.5%
Motor Carrier	6,286	3,336	6,194	7,166	7,872	7,550	7,402	2.8%	-2.0%
Fee-in-Lieu and Joint Industrial Park	22,779	24,229	25,236	24,958	22,708	24,495	30,522	5.0%	24.6%

stimated County Tax Revenues	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Year Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
Total Revenues	1,943,835	3,148,239	3,651,394	3,701,503	3,961,444	3,669,360	3,699,549	11.3%	0.8%
Owner Occupied	259,277	391,626	450,983	481,372	472,476	516,959	578,581	14.3%	11.9%
Agricultural (Private)	96,942	143,219	153,269	161,181	154,734	169,614	173,131	10.1%	2.1%
Agricultural (Corporate)	34,537	49,374	47,680	49,983	47,850	47,705	76,931	14.3%	61.3%
Commercial/Rental	180,359	274,002	290,152	316,395	303,529	337,217	370,197	12.7%	9.8%
Personal Property (Vehicles)	269,900	425,427	495,482	450,797	425,521	448,769	448,248	8.8%	-0.1%
Other Personal Property	0	0	0	22,111	17,059	19,472	24,281	n/a	24.7%
Manufacturing	516,773	963,946	1,212,621	1,071,526	1,094,609	926,091	1,048,483	12.5%	13.2%
Utility	525,555	798,410	885,615	1,024,865	1,330,283	1,098,935	852,989	8.4%	-22.4%
Business Personal	47,064	84,611	94,787	100,689	92,707	80,829	101,556	13.7%	25.6%
Motor Carrier	2,904	2,133	4,100	5,038	5,838	5,600	4,909	9.1%	-12.3%
Fee-in-Lieu and Joint Industrial Park	10,524	15,491	16,705	17,546	16,839	16,169	20,242	11.5%	11.4%

ırnwell County

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Yr Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
tal Revenues (School Dist., Counties, & Cities)	**42,409,603**	**50,693,676**	**50,239,585**	**55,608,801**	**60,960,145**	**59,225,253**	**63,028,310**	**6.8%**	**6.4%**
Revenues from Local Sources	15,343,197	22,658,114	19,495,839	19,380,871	21,300,681	21,090,016	21,965,136	6.2%	4.1%
Current Property Taxes	9,038,816	9,396,399	10,732,562	11,610,838	13,057,348	12,845,072	13,959,354	7.5%	8.7%
Current Real & Personal Property Taxes	8,754,705	9,009,980	10,170,185	10,824,553	11,928,580	12,019,003	13,017,791	6.8%	8.3%
Fee in Lieu of Property Tax (only Counties and Cities)	7,204	36,546	54,365	151,788	387,921	240,435	232,484	78.4%	-3.3%
All Other	276,907	349,873	508,012	634,497	740,847	585,634	709,079	17.0%	21.1%
Local Options Sales Tax	0	10,086	677,502	1,149,076	1,116,088	1,352,369	1,432,585	n/a	5.9%
Local Hospitality Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Accommodations Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,882	n/a	n/a
Capital Projects Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Licenses, fees, Charges, Bonds, etc.	6,304,381	13,251,629	8,085,775	6,620,957	7,127,245	6,892,575	6,560,315	0.7%	-4.8%
Licenses & Permits	1,255,986	1,284,635	1,503,900	1,381,631	1,634,166	1,684,578	1,725,687	5.4%	2.4%
Service Revenue & Charges	3,513,853	3,535,136	4,335,147	4,073,510	3,661,947	3,719,188	3,816,608	1.4%	2.6%
Bonds & Leases	0	6,921,842	65,189	0	0	42,103	0	n/a	n/a
Miscellaneous	1,534,542	1,510,016	2,181,539	1,165,816	1,831,132	1,446,706	1,018,020	-6.6%	-29.6%
Revenues from State Sources	20,755,741	22,032,490	24,586,189	29,417,154	31,846,300	27,557,825	32,208,199	7.6%	16.9%
Reimbursements for Property Tax Relief /1	877,675	906,957	1,060,790	957,959	1,013,537	1,013,537	1,013,537	2.4%	0.0%
State-Shared Taxes (Aid to Subdivisions) /2	1,503,805	1,585,007	1,684,105	1,755,616	1,754,150	1,671,060	1,652,224	1.6%	-1.1%
Homestead Exemption /3	249,102	256,074	304,591	573,821	673,977	725,380	815,327	21.9%	12.4%
Manufacturer's Depreciation Reimbursement	38,668	136,807	228,831	240,102	265,139	292,886	323,302	42.5%	10.4%
State Grants	5,324,878	5,832,025	7,755,230	11,784,418	15,062,061	10,335,413	15,249,030	19.2%	47.5%
Education Finance Act (EFA)	9,485,205	10,042,447	10,214,460	10,360,814	9,612,986	9,208,948	8,933,157	-1.0%	-3.0%
Education Improvement Act (EIA)	3,276,408	3,273,173	3,338,182	3,744,425	3,464,450	3,510,059	3,755,655	2.3%	7.0%
Education Lottery	0	0	0	0	0	800,542	465,967	n/a	-41.8%
Revenues from Federal Sources	5,889,982	5,579,142	5,578,260	6,233,227	6,971,347	7,663,271	7,814,367	4.8%	2.0%
Revenues from Other Local Sources	420,683	423,930	579,297	577,549	841,817	2,914,141	1,040,608	16.3%	-64.3%
otal Expenditures (School Dist., Counties, & Cities)	**39,032,964**	**43,393,004**	**52,174,251**	**53,525,524**	**53,196,265**	**59,289,446**	**60,196,263**	**7.5%**	**1.5%**
Administration	14,189,427	14,930,923	16,284,194	17,084,557	18,770,456	18,327,406	18,568,260	4.6%	1.3%
Instruction	16,186,550	17,414,499	18,814,356	20,158,316	20,896,752	21,007,066	20,612,997	4.1%	-1.9%
Public Safety	3,613,622	3,896,891	3,836,135	4,951,743	5,528,816	4,162,258	4,528,100	3.8%	8.8%
Transportation	334,898	689,740	779,009	498,622	273,503	415,503	1,265,831	24.8%	204.7%
Health & Human Services	380,602	1,143,648	864,068	732,217	30,512	968,304	992,529	17.3%	2.5%
Environment & Housing	693,029	1,250,883	1,283,378	1,444,828	538,673	1,383,092	1,464,598	13.3%	5.9%
Recreation & Culture	368,507	365,860	387,889	396,180	458,704	403,635	550,509	6.9%	36.4%
Debt Service/Interest on Debt /4	1,658,822	1,691,413	2,299,580	2,442,723	3,017,020	5,367,547	2,042,956	3.5%	-61.9%
Land Purchase & Facility Construction	957,164	1,401,284	6,307,868	2,293,456	2,384,968	5,602,143	8,596,783	44.2%	53.5%
All Other	650,343	607,863	1,317,774	3,522,882	1,296,861	1,652,492	1,573,700	15.9%	-4.8%

FY 96 was the first year School Districts received the Property Tax Reimbursement. Actual Property Tax Reimbursement for FY 00 was $251,576,947 *because of differences in accounting.*

FY 96 was the first year School Districts separated out the Merchant's Inventory Tax, in past years it was included in Current Real and Personal Property Taxes. Actual Local Government Fund appropriation for FY 00 was $218,056,570.

FY 96 was the first year School Districts separated out the Homestead Exemption. Actual Homestead Reimbursement for FY 00 was $53,579,824 *because of differences in accounting.* FY 01 the exemption was increased from $20,000 to $50,000.

School Districts include total debt service but the Counties and Cities include only the interest on debt.

Prior to FY 97 all County & M[illegible]ipal data is from the F-65 Report and School District Data is from the Dept. of Education.

Beginning in FY 97, County[illegible]al Property Tax, Homestead, Manufacturer's Depreciation, Fee in Lieu, Local Option Sales Tax, Merchant'[illegible]ory, and Motor Carrier Tax data

[illegible] all other data is from the F-65 and the Dept. of Education.

rnwell County

al Property Taxes	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Y Compounu Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
otal for School Districts, Counties, & Cities	9,038,816	9,396,399	10,732,562	11,610,838	13,057,348	12,845,072	13,959,354	7.5%	8.7%
School District Total	4,856,989	5,149,487	6,267,354	6,592,054	7,299,893	7,413,552	8,216,933	9.2%	10.8%
County Total	2,797,457	2,874,787	3,063,231	3,540,195	4,045,440	3,961,038	4,211,800	7.1%	6.3%
Cities Total	1,384,370	1,372,125	1,401,977	1,478,589	1,712,015	1,470,482	1,530,621	1.7%	4.1%

sessed Property Values for Tax Years	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		
Total Assessed Value	44,414,028	47,314,805	50,467,120	50,372,932	52,694,198	51,381,198	50,809,442	2.3%	-1.1%
Owner Occupied	8,741,360	9,029,420	9,354,600	9,700,690	11,443,980	11,646,920	11,797,750	5.1%	1.3%
Agricultural (Private)	1,112,420	1,111,660	1,112,200	1,109,130	1,143,010	1,150,800	1,164,580	0.8%	1.2%
Agricultural (Corporate)	185,000	181,740	182,770	181,330	185,850	177,420	177,390	-0.7%	0.0%
Commercial/Rental	6,974,960	7,765,020	7,679,310	8,025,670	9,074,230	9,492,765	9,829,460	5.9%	3.5%
Personal Property (Vehicles) /6	9,509,301	9,447,925	10,451,678	9,828,472	9,861,897	9,350,991	8,757,610	-1.4%	-6.3%
Other Personal Property County /6	0	0	0	959,930	1,055,060	625,090	629,450	n/a	0.7%
Manufacturing w/o Fee in Lieu Values /1	11,096,430	11,999,920	13,166,993	10,752,721	10,233,440	9,002,230	8,568,400	-4.2%	-4.8%
Utility	5,009,050	5,151,950	5,197,910	5,225,740	5,155,790	5,312,580	5,530,870	1.7%	4.1%
Business Personal	1,697,179	1,808,719	2,080,229	2,383,899	2,381,379	2,151,439	2,252,889	4.8%	4.7%
Motor Carrier	62,008	327,901	570,173	680,757	744,748	682,668	578,853	45.1%	-15.2%
Fee-in-Lieu and Joint Industrial Park	26,320	490,550	871,257	1,524,593	1,414,814	1,788,295	1,522,190	96.7%	-14.9%
tal Average Millage Rates /2	247.0	294.8	305.3	312.4	317.1	325.3	368.8	6.9%	13.4%
School Districts /3	129.7	129.6	147.6	149.9	157.8	164.0	181.7	5.8%	10.8%
Counties /4	65.1	62.5	63.2	71.3	78.4	78.2	84.8	4.5%	8.4%
Cities & Special Purpose Districts /5	52.3	102.7	94.5	91.2	80.9	83.1	102.4	11.8%	23.3%

stimated Total Property Tax Revenues	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04		
Total Property Tax Revenues	9,038,816	9,396,399	10,732,562	11,610,838	13,057,348	12,845,072	13,959,354	7.5%	8.7%
Owner Occupied	876,411	858,731	890,451	969,961	1,430,487	1,512,433	1,783,115	12.6%	17.9%
Agricultural (Private)	254,314	246,855	264,815	286,037	311,422	321,257	356,546	5.8%	11.0%
Agricultural (Corporate)	42,293	40,357	43,517	46,764	50,636	49,528	54,309	4.3%	9.7%
Commercial/Rental	1,594,565	1,724,299	1,828,442	2,069,765	2,472,344	2,649,996	3,009,371	11.2%	13.6%
Personal Property (Vehicles)	2,173,949	2,098,005	2,488,542	2,534,695	2,686,950	2,610,419	2,681,215	3.6%	2.7%
Other Personal Property County	0	0	0	247,559	287,459	174,500	192,711	n/a	10.4%
Manufacturing	2,543,960	2,700,722	3,188,288	2,924,840	3,176,101	2,753,494	2,855,771	1.9%	3.7%
Utility	1,145,133	1,144,041	1,237,621	1,347,682	1,404,735	1,483,058	1,693,322	8.7%	14.2%
Business Personal	387,997	401,644	495,302	614,791	648,825	600,595	689,741	10.1%	14.8%
Motor Carrier	14,175	72,814	135,758	176,563	202,912	190,573	177,221	52.3%	-7.0%
Fee-in-Lieu and Joint Industrial Park	6,017	108,931	159,826	393,182	385,477	499,220	466,031	106.5%	-6.6%

Assessed Manufacturing Property Values excludes assessed value attributable to manufacturing property allowed Fee in Lieu.
The Total Average Millage Rate is an average of millage rates applied in each tax district as reported in the "Millage Rate Report", Office of Research and Statistics, SC Budget and Control Board. It is computed from a survey of millage rates in all 1,100 tax districts in the state by taking a simple average of tax districts in each county and averaging the county estimates together weighted by assessed value in each county.
Implicit School District Average Millage Rate is computed from the tax revenues reported by the school districts and their assessed values.
Implicit County Average Millage Rate is computed from the tax revenues reported by the counties and their assessed values.
Cities and Special Purpose Districts Millage Rate is that millage not included in the school district and county average millage rates.
Car Tax Phase-down begins in TY 2002

rnwell County

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Year Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
al Revenues (School District only)	**30,111,986**	**38,524,025**	**34,933,059**	**36,808,622**	**38,455,622**	**38,523,469**	**41,581,281**	**5.5%**	**7.9%**
Revenues from Local Sources	7,827,439	15,370,851	9,353,815	9,523,438	10,419,488	10,313,790	10,677,504	5.3%	3.5%
Current Property Taxes	4,856,989	5,149,487	6,267,354	6,592,054	7,299,893	7,413,552	8,216,933	9.2%	10.8%
Current Real & Personal Property Taxes	4,849,094	5,105,265	6,190,518	6,495,710	7,185,900	7,305,310	8,119,713	9.0%	11.1%
Fee In Lieu of Property Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
All Other	7,895	44,222	76,836	96,344	113,993	108,242	97,220	52.0%	-10.2%
Local Options Sales Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Hospitality Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Accommodations Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Capital Projects Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Licenses, fees, Charges, Bonds, etc.	2,970,450	10,221,364	3,086,461	2,931,384	3,119,595	2,900,238	2,460,571	-3.1%	-15.2%
Licenses & Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Service Revenue & Charges	1,656,800	2,020,267	2,278,028	2,145,092	1,762,299	1,720,570	1,690,015	0.3%	-1.8%
Bonds & Leases	0	6,921,842	65,189	0	0	42,103	0	n/a	n/a
Miscellaneous	1,313,650	1,279,255	743,244	786,292	1,357,296	1,137,565	770,556	-8.5%	-32.3%
Revenues from State Sources	18,789,666	19,423,887	21,577,765	23,085,468	23,553,795	22,907,879	25,662,784	5.3%	12.0%
Reimbursements for Property Tax Relief /1	877,675	906,957	1,060,790	957,959	1,013,537	1,013,537	1,013,537	2.4%	0.0%
State-Shared Taxes (Aid to Subdivisions) /2	62,854	66,380	66,380	68,954	68,966	66,380	66,380	0.9%	0.0%
Homestead Exemption /3	139,880	139,170	168,984	317,306	366,696	406,188	447,150	21.4%	10.1%
Manufacturer's Depreciation Reimbursement	24,599	75,623	121,613	122,840	156,285	152,467	171,398	38.2%	12.4%
State Grants 4/	4,923,045	4,920,137	6,607,356	7,513,170	8,870,875	7,749,758	10,809,540	14.0%	39.5%
Education Finance Act (EFA)	9,485,205	10,042,447	10,214,460	10,360,814	9,612,986	9,208,948	8,933,157	-1.0%	-3.0%
Education Improvement Act (EIA)	3,276,408	3,273,173	3,338,182	3,744,425	3,464,450	3,510,059	3,755,655	2.3%	7.0%
Education Lottery	0	0	0	0	0	800,542	465,967	n/a	-41.8%
Revenues from Federal Sources	3,494,881	3,729,287	4,001,479	4,199,716	4,482,339	5,301,800	5,240,993	7.0%	-1.1%
Revenues from Other Local Sources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
tal Expenditures (School District only)	**29,984,875**	**30,987,911**	**39,036,912**	**37,401,886**	**38,664,814**	**38,875,376**	**43,007,664**	**6.2%**	**10.6%**
Administration	11,013,951	11,326,918	11,929,630	13,058,878	13,348,184	13,792,065	13,963,676	4.0%	1.2%
Instruction	16,186,550	17,414,499	18,814,356	20,158,316	20,896,752	21,007,066	20,612,997	4.1%	-1.9%
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Health & Human Services	33,634	36,827	36,030	31,610	30,512	21,070	13,483	-14.1%	-36.0%
Environment & Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Recreation & Culture	15,162	18,977	11,943	12,147	3,590	7,528	43,989	19.4%	484.3%
Debt Service/Interest on Debt	1,641,850	1,544,328	2,052,427	2,024,569	2,045,893	2,074,541	1,934,964	2.8%	-6.7%
Purchase of Land & Facility Construction	954,664	406,628	6,017,879	1,932,244	2,199,329	1,928,193	6,381,550	37.3%	231.0%
All Other	139,064	239,734	174,647	184,122	140,554	44,913	57,005	-13.8%	26.9%

FY 96 was the first year School Districts received the Property Tax Reimbursement

FY 96 was the first year School Districts separated out the Merchant's Inventory Tax to the Aid to Subdivisions, in past years it was included in Current Real and Personal Property Taxes.

FY 96 was the first year School Districts separated out the Homestead Exemption, in past years it was included in Current Real and Personal Property Taxes.

FY 00 Increase in State Gra[illegible]ue to the State School Facilities Bond Act, $125MM given to School Districts for building funds.

:nwell County

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Year Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
al Revenues (County only)	**7,111,101**	**7,283,240**	**9,260,213**	**12,836,783**	**16,256,456**	**13,586,146**	**16,491,973**	**15.1%**	**21.4%**
levenues from Local Sources	4,425,108	4,014,907	5,494,924	5,887,163	6,695,443	6,749,247	7,175,124	8.4%	6.3%
Current Property Taxes	2,797,457	2,874,787	3,063,231	3,540,195	4,045,440	3,961,038	4,211,800	7.1%	6.3%
Current Real & Personal Property Taxes	2,619,107	2,623,450	2,686,146	2,998,263	3,435,608	3,393,593	3,518,780	5.0%	3.7%
Fee In Lieu of Property Tax	0	36,546	50,320	150,768	155,715	193,027	185,066	n/a	-4.1%
All Other	178,350	214,791	326,765	391,164	453,917	374,418	507,954	19.1%	35.7%
Local Options Sales Tax	0	0	501,264	640,849	800,999	842,858	903,362	n/a	7.2%
Local Hospitality Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Accommodations Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Capital Projects Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Licenses, fees, Charges, Bonds, etc.	1,627,651	1,140,120	1,930,429	1,706,119	1,849,004	1,945,351	2,059,962	4.0%	5.9%
Licenses & Permits	454,894	416,191	567,196	449,975	607,321	617,188	630,604	5.6%	2.2%
Service Revenue & Charges	1,096,127	698,973	1,208,151	1,086,899	1,055,461	1,194,519	1,289,328	2.7%	7.9%
Bonds & Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Miscellaneous	76,630	24,956	155,082	169,245	186,222	133,644	140,030	10.6%	4.8%
Revenues from State Sources	1,439,512	1,926,912	2,309,503	5,363,597	7,682,195	3,230,128	6,057,372	27.1%	87.5%
Reimbursements for Property Tax Relief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
State-Shared Taxes (Aid to Subdivisions)	1,031,453	1,098,564	1,173,951	1,223,646	1,237,295	1,243,893	1,235,014	3.0%	-0.7%
Homestead Exemption	78,747	78,273	98,068	204,308	241,217	250,096	280,380	23.6%	12.1%
Manufacturer's Depreciation Reimbursement	14,069	41,577	76,243	86,850	105,760	97,284	109,957	40.9%	13.0%
State Grants	315,243	708,498	961,241	3,848,794	6,097,903	1,638,855	4,432,021	55.4%	170.4%
Education Finance Act (EFA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Education Improvement Act (EIA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Revenues from Federal Sources	884,666	998,765	978,757	1,155,551	1,196,592	1,450,020	2,530,663	19.1%	74.5%
Revenues from Other Local Sources	361,815	342,656	477,029	430,472	682,226	2,156,751	728,814	12.4%	-66.2%
tal Expenditures (County only)	**5,661,923**	**8,842,428**	**9,202,012**	**11,748,246**	**10,400,813**	**16,340,672**	**13,042,136**	**14.9%**	**-20.2%**
Administration	2,338,236	2,726,727	3,292,531	2,947,455	4,362,300	3,233,299	3,416,690	6.5%	5.7%
Instruction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Public Safety	2,207,742	2,377,366	2,112,827	3,072,902	3,711,048	2,440,700	2,673,085	3.2%	9.5%
Transportation	39,354	402,452	462,414	143,529	0	154,589	998,413	71.4%	545.8%
Health & Human Services	343,238	1,101,821	828,038	700,607	0	947,234	975,426	19.0%	3.0%
Environment & Housing	141,110	677,949	736,793	933,963	0	930,596	983,540	38.2%	5.7%
Recreation & Culture	167,225	170,350	187,099	193,846	200,031	193,416	199,231	3.0%	3.0%
Debt Service/Interest on Debt	0	145,751	247,153	417,363	971,127	3,293,006	107,992	n/a	-96.7%
Land Purchase & Facility Construction	0	936,298	192,030	0	0	3,540,253	2,171,064	n/a	-38.7%
All Other	425,018	303,714	1,143,127	3,338,581	1,156,307	1,607,579	1,518,695	23.6%	-5.7%

rnwell County

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00 /1 /2	FY 01 /1 /2	FY 02 /1 /2 /3	FY 03 /1 /2	FY 04 /1 /2 /3	6 Yea. Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
al Revenues (Cities only)	**5,186,516**	**4,886,411**	**6,046,313**	**5,963,396**	**6,248,067**	**7,115,638**	**4,955,056**	**-0.8%**	**-30.4%**
ievenues from Local Sources	3,090,650	3,272,356	4,647,100	3,970,270	4,185,750	4,026,979	4,112,508	4.9%	2.1%
Current Property Taxes	1,384,370	1,372,125	1,401,977	1,478,589	1,712,015	1,470,482	1,530,621	1.7%	4.1%
Current Real & Personal Property Taxes	1,286,504	1,281,265	1,293,521	1,330,580	1,306,872	1,320,100	1,379,298	1.2%	4.5%
Fee In Lieu of Property Tax	7,204	0	4,045	1,020	232,206	47,408	47,418	36.9%	0.0%
All Other	90,662	90,860	104,411	146,989	172,937	102,974	103,905	2.3%	0.9%
Local Options Sales Tax	0	10,086	176,238	508,227	315,089	509,511	529,223	n/a	3.9%
Local Hospitality Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Local Accommodations Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,882	n/a	n/a
Capital Projects Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Licenses, fees, Charges, Bonds, etc.	1,706,280	1,890,145	3,068,885	1,983,454	2,158,646	2,046,986	2,039,782	3.0%	-0.4%
Licenses & Permits	801,092	868,444	936,704	931,656	1,026,845	1,067,390	1,095,083	5.3%	2.6%
Service Revenue & Charges	760,926	815,896	848,968	841,519	844,187	804,099	837,265	1.6%	4.1%
Bonds & Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Miscellaneous	144,262	205,805	1,283,213	210,279	287,614	175,497	107,434	-4.8%	-38.8%
ievenues from State Sources	526,563	681,691	698,921	968,089	610,310	1,419,818	488,043	-1.3%	-65.6%
Reimbursements for Property Tax Relief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
State-Shared Taxes (Aid to Subdivisions)	409,498	420,063	443,774	463,016	447,889	360,787	350,830	-2.5%	-2.8%
Homestead Exemption	30,475	38,631	37,539	52,207	66,064	69,096	87,797	19.3%	27.1%
Manufacturer's Depreciation Reimbursement	0	19,607	30,975	30,412	3,074	43,135	41,947	n/a	-2.8%
State Grants	86,590	203,390	186,633	422,454	93,283	946,800	7,469	-33.5%	-99.2%
Education Finance Act (EFA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Education Improvement Act (EIA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
ievenues from Federal Sources	1,510,435	851,090	598,024	877,960	1,292,416	911,451	42,711	-44.8%	-95.3%
ievenues from Other Local Sources	58,868	81,274	102,268	147,077	159,591	757,390	311,794	32.0%	-58.8%
al Expenditures (Cities only)	**3,386,166**	**3,562,665**	**3,935,327**	**4,375,392**	**4,130,638**	**4,073,398**	**4,146,463**	**3.4%**	**1.8%**
Administration	837,240	877,278	1,062,033	1,078,224	1,059,972	1,302,042	1,187,894	6.0%	-8.8%
Instruction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Public Safety	1,405,880	1,519,525	1,723,308	1,878,841	1,817,768	1,721,558	1,855,015	4.7%	7.8%
Transportation	295,544	287,288	316,595	355,093	273,503	260,914	267,418	-1.7%	2.5%
Health & Human Services	3,730	5,000	0	0	0	0	3,620	-0.5%	n/a
Environment & Housing	551,919	572,934	546,585	510,865	538,673	452,496	481,058	-2.3%	6.3%
Recreation & Culture	186,120	176,533	188,847	190,187	255,083	202,691	307,289	8.7%	51.6%
Debt Service/Interest on Debt	16,972	1,334	0	791	0	0	0	-100.0%	n/a
Purchase of Land & Facility Construction	2,500	58,358	97,959	361,212	185,639	133,697	44,169	61.4%	-67.0%
All Other	86,261	64,415	0	179	0	0	0	-100.0%	n/a

ities Included: Barnwell, Blackville, Elko, Hilda, Kline, Snelling & Williston.
ı FYs 00, 01, 02, 03, & 04 Elko was excluded.
n FYs 00, 01, 02, 03 & 04 Hilda was excluded.
n FYs 02 & 04 Kline was excluded.

rnwell County

timated School District Tax Revenues	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Ye. Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
Total Revenues	4,881,588	5,225,110	6,388,967	6,592,054	7,299,893	7,413,552	8,216,933	9.1%	10.8%
Owner Occupied	255,836	263,269	320,099	496,003	791,951	896,688	1,129,741	28.1%	26.0%
Agricultural (Private)	144,250	144,073	164,179	166,239	180,330	188,744	211,567	6.6%	12.1%
Agricultural (Corporate)	23,989	23,554	26,980	27,178	29,321	29,099	32,226	5.0%	10.7%
Commercial/Rental	904,458	1,006,358	1,133,589	1,202,906	1,431,618	1,556,919	1,785,702	12.0%	14.7%
Personal Property (Vehicles)	1,233,092	1,224,465	1,542,835	1,473,114	1,555,886	1,533,667	1,590,981	4.3%	3.7%
Other Personal Property	0	0	0	143,877	166,454	102,522	114,351	n/a	11.5%
Manufacturing	1,438,898	1,555,207	1,943,660	1,611,643	1,614,504	1,476,466	1,556,608	1.3%	5.4%
Utility	649,534	667,700	767,295	783,246	813,416	871,322	1,004,784	7.5%	15.3%
Business Personal	220,077	234,413	307,075	357,304	375,704	352,860	409,279	10.9%	16.0%
Motor Carrier	8,041	42,496	84,167	102,033	117,497	111,965	105,159	53.5%	-6.1%
Fee-In-Lieu and Joint Industrial Park	3,413	63,576	99,088	228,510	223,212	293,300	276,534	108.0%	-5.7%

timated County Tax Revenues	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	6 Year Compound Growth Rate	FY 04 Percent Change
Total Revenues	2,890,273	2,994,637	3,237,542	3,593,735	4,130,942	4,016,107	4,307,114	6.9%	7.2%
Owner Occupied	568,850	564,513	590,784	692,072	897,147	910,811	1,000,095	9.9%	9.8%
Agricultural (Private)	72,391	69,500	70,240	79,128	89,606	89,995	98,721	5.3%	9.7%
Agricultural (Corporate)	12,039	11,362	11,543	12,937	14,570	13,875	15,037	3.8%	8.4%
Commercial/Rental	453,900	485,464	484,982	572,572	711,371	742,352	833,243	10.7%	12.2%
Personal Property (Vehicles)	618,824	590,678	660,070	701,189	773,120	731,265	742,382	3.1%	1.5%
Other Personal Property	0	0	0	68,484	82,711	48,883	53,358	n/a	9.2%
Manufacturing	722,108	786,773	881,874	767,127	802,247	703,991	726,343	0.1%	3.2%
Utility	325,967	322,097	328,271	372,818	404,186	415,454	466,852	6.2%	12.9%
Business Personal	110,445	113,080	131,376	170,074	186,687	168,247	190,977	9.6%	13.5%
Motor Carrier	4,035	20,500	36,009	48,567	58,384	53,366	49,069	51.6%	-8.1%
Fee-In-Lieu and Joint Industrial Park	1,713	30,669	42,393	108,768	110,914	139,848	129,036	105.5%	-7.7%

Sec 2.5 Ref 100

V2.5-14

(Sinclair, S. 2007)

9

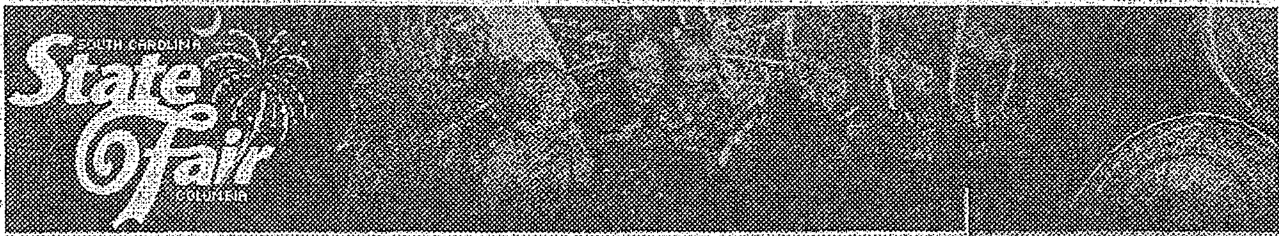
TETRATECH NUS, INC.
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

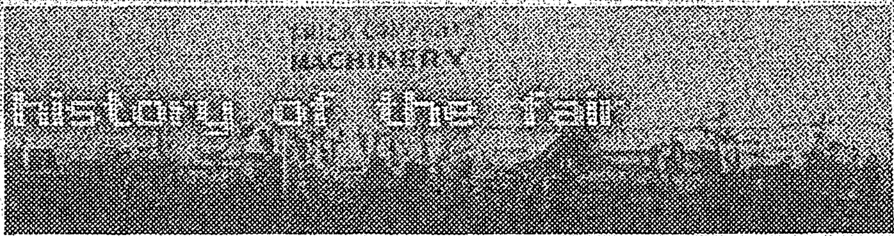
MEETING/TELECON RECORD

Topic/Purpose: Call Whitmire to get public water treatment information	Date/Time: January 24, 2007
Project: SCE&G COL	Charge No.: 112C00329 Draft ER
Attendees: Gary Gunter Synthia L. Sinclair	Organization: TTNUS Town of Whitmire Water Treatment Facility
Discussion: Whitmire water treatment facility (Water supply) has a capacity of 1 MGD	
Action Items: None	Responsibility None
Distribution: SCE&G Datatbase	File:

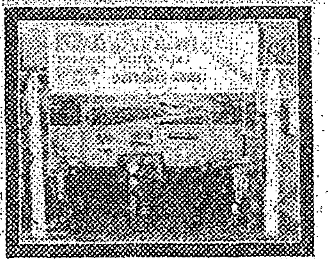
Sec 2.5
Ref 101

V2 5-2-28 #101





(All photographs on this page and in the slideshow are circa 1930-1960.)



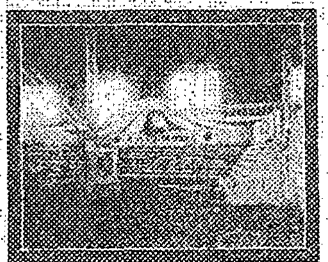
The State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina, an eleemosynary institution owned and controlled by life members, is responsible for the establishment of the South Carolina State Fair.

The present State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina was preceded by the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina, 1839-49 and the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina, 1855-61.

In November of 1839, the State Agricultural Society was organized in Columbia, SC. Patrick Nobel was President; W.B. Seabrook, Whitfield Brooks, W.K. Clowney, James Gregg and B.F. Dunkin, Vice Presidents; and George McDuffie, Anniversary Orator. This Society ended in the 1940's.

Click for Slideshow

On August 8, 1855, an agricultural convention met in Columbia and resulted in the reorganization of the Society of which the present South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society is the successor. A.P. Calhoun was elected President; A.G. Summer, Secretary. Summer was succeeded by R.J. Gage as Secretary, and Calhoun served as President until the outbreak of the Civil War. Buildings were erected with an initial $5,000 appropriation from the Legislature.



In 1861, the Society's Fair buildings were occupied by Confederate authorities and used in the manufacture of munitions of war. In 1865, Sherman's army burned the buildings.

Again in April 1869, the Society was resurrected with Johnson Hagood, President, and D. Wyatt Aiken, Secretary. The City of Columbia reconstructed the buildings, in part, and a fund was raised from sale of life memberships with which to renew the operations of the Society and create a statewide fair. At that time, the Legislature appropriated $2,500 annually to assist the Society in its worthwhile endeavors.

The area on Elmwood grew too small for the event, so in 1904, the Society

state fair
Advance Ticket Purchas
Commercial Exhibitors &
Concessionaires
Competitive Exhibits On
Premium Guide
Daily Schedule of Event
Entertainment
Directions to Fair, Lodgi
Campgrounds
Fair Food
FAQ's (Frequently Aske
Questions)
General Rules & Regulat
Grandstand Entertainm
History of the SC State
Kiddie & Major Rides
Map of the Fair
Sponsorship Opportunit
newslette

moved the fair to its present location on property along Bluff Road in Columbia.

In 1912, the Society bought the Hippodrome Building, which had been used for the Jamestown Exposition near Norfolk, Virginia in 1907 and for the National Republican Convention in 1908. It was moved to Columbia, where the National Corn show was held that year. Destroyed by fire in 1966, the building was replaced by the present Hampton and Ruff Buildings.

Today, the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society has full responsibility for the operation of the fair and much of the proceeds are provided to charitable organizations throughout the state. Though the fair is still considered the "State Fair", it is not state-owned and receives no appropriation from the State of South Carolina.

The Society has 6 buildings, totaling more than 125,000 square feet of exhibit space. The premiums offered for the Society's annual state fair have grown from $5,000 in 1882 to more than $215,000 today, and, at the same time, attendance has increased from 3,000 to over 600,000. Also, other shows, exhibitions, and events are held at the site throughout the year to further the Society's objective "to promote the material, educational, agricultural and industrial interests of the state." Throughout its existence, the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society has continued to fulfill that charge.

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Sec 2.5 Ref 102

STATEPARKS.com

→ USA → South Carolina → Ninety Six National Historic Site

Facilities and Activities:

Day-Use	Fishing	yes
	Hiking Trail, miles	yes
	Picnicking	yes

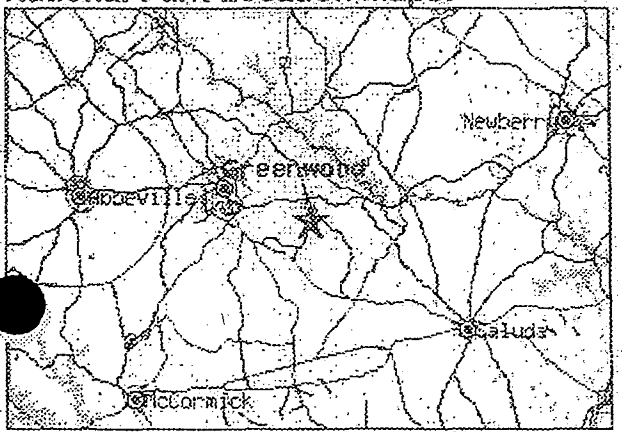
National Park Contact Information:

Ninety Six National Historic Site
Post Office Box 496
Ninety Six, 29666

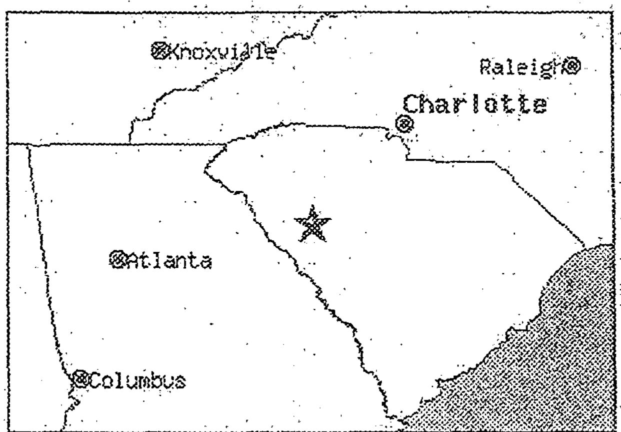
Adopt-A-Park Contacts:

Yogi's Helper: volunteer positions open
Nature Programs: volunteer positions open
Photography: volunteer positions open

National Park Location Maps:



(click here to zoom and navigate local map)



(click here to zoom and navigate regional map)

View TOPO Maps!

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National Park Overview:

The Ninety Six National Historic Site is an area of unique historical signific
name was given by early traders in the 1700's because they mistakenly be
estimated number of miles to the Cherokee village of Keowee in the upper
foothills.

By the mid-1700's, European colonists found it a favorable place to settle.
early days, troubles with local Indians increased. In 1760, Cherokees twice
Ninety Six, built for the settlers' protection. By the early 1700's, Ninety
peak with a growing population, 12 houses and a newly constructed c

Ninety Six also figured prominently in the Southern Campaign of the Amer
first land battle south of New England was fought here in 1775 and in 178
the strategically important frontier town. From May 22 - June 18, 1781; Ma
Nathanael Greene with 1,000 patriot troops staged the longest (yet unsucc
Revolutionary War against 550 loyalists who were defending Ninety Six. T
989.14 acres.

Related Links:

Ninety Six National Historic Site (NPS) - Ninety Six National Histori
BASICS | ACTIVITIES | FACILITIES |FEES/PERMITS Help Download
Download Map pdf Adobe Illustrator 5.0 size - 45k Map showing walking ..

Ninety-Six National Historic Site - Ninety-Six National Historic Site Nine

THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS | PARK FINDER

Andrew Jackson State Park

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]

Andrew Jackson State Park combines history, art and community activities into a setting that has made it one of the S.C. State Park Service's most popular attractions.

The only park in the system dedicated to a U.S. president, Andrew Jackson State Park features a museum that details the boyhood of the nation's seventh president, who grew up here in what then was known as the Waxhaws of the South Carolina backcountry.

A striking highlight of the park grounds is the bold equestrian statue of "Old Hickory" sculpted by Anna Hyatt Huntington of Brookgreen Gardens fame. Living history programs with docents in period garb are included in the park's programming.

Lancaster County park also has a replica of a late 18th-century one-room schoolhouse, an amphitheatre that serves as home to a well-attended bluegrass festival each year and other community gatherings, as well as a campground, fishing lake, picnicking facilities and trails.

GENERAL

- *Counties*: Lancaster
- *Acreage*: 360
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: Donated in 1953 from Lancaster County.
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.
- *Tour and Programs Information*: Andrew Jackson is a **"DiscoverCarolina Site"**, which provides curriculum-based social studies programs for South Carolina school children.
- *Pay Phone on Site*: Yes

HOURS

- *Admissions*: $2 adults; $1.25 SC seniors; age 15 & younger free
- *Office Hours*: 11am -noon
- *Days and Hours of Operation*: Standard Time: M-Su 8am-6pm; Daylight Savings Time: M-Su 9am-9pm

LOCATION

- *Driving Directions*:
  From I-77 Southbound: Exit onto Hwy. 5 E. Follow Hwy. 5 until it intersects with Hwy. 521 N. The park is located ½ mi. on the right, 9 mi. N. of Lancaster.

  From I-77 Northbound: Exit onto Hwy. 9 E toward Richburg. Take Hwy. 9 until it intersects with Hwy. 521 Go N. on Hwy 521 through Lancaster. Park is 9 mi. N. of

Contact Information

196 Andrew Jackson Park RD
Lancaster, SC 29720
Phone: (803) 285-3344

Lancaster

360° PANORAMIC VIEW

More Park Information

Friends of Andrew Jackson Brochure
More

THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS | PARK FINDER

Chester State Park

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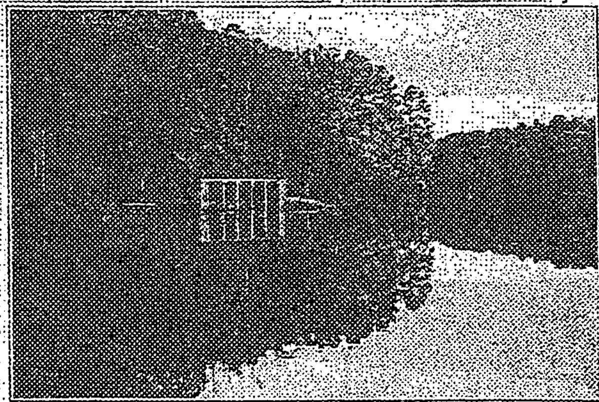


Chester State Park has been a haven for hiking, picnicking, boating and fishing for the surrounding communities in the South Carolina Piedmont ever since it was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s.

Centrally located between Columbia and Charlotte, the park centers on a 160-acre lake, itself surrounded by a two-mile nature trail through the pine forest.

A community building, camping, archery range and johnboat rentals and an unusually serene, placid setting close to town are among this traditional state park's attractions.

Contact Information
759 State Park DR
Chester,SC 29706
Phone: (803) 385-2680

Chester

360° PANORAMIC VIEW

GENERAL

- *Designation*: Chester State Park was developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a New Deal Program created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The program was designed to provide employment during the Great Depression while addressing national needs in conservation and recreation.

  The CCC was instrumental in the development of many of South Carolina's state parks. A number of buildings built by the CCC in the 1930's are still in use at this park.
- *Counties*: Chester
- *Acreage*: 523
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: Purchased in 1935 from Lake View Corporation and various land owners
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.
- *Pay Phone on Site*: Yes

HOURS

- *Admissions*: $2 adults; $1.25 SC seniors; age 15 & younger free
- *Office Hours*: 11am-noon
- *Days and Hours of Operation*: M-Su 9am-6pm (extended to 9 pm during Daylight Savings Time)

LOCATION

- *Driving Directions*:
  From I-77: Take Hwy 97 or Hwy 9 to the town of Chester. The park is located on Hwy 72, 2 mi W. of town.
- *Lake Location*: Yes
- *Miles to Nearest Hospital*: 5
- *Miles to Nearest Town*: 3
- *Miles to Nearest Grocery Store*: 1

THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS | PARK FINDER

Croft State Natural Area

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]

Croft State Natural Area is a big park with lots to do.

Photo Credit: Brian Gomsak

A green retreat in the heart of fast-growing Spartanburg County, the park offers more than 12 miles of biking and hiking trails, a playground, picnicking and camping, as well as fishing and boating in two lakes, including 150-acre Lake Craig.

Contact Information
450 Croft State Park RD
Spartanburg,SC 29302
Phone: (864) 585-1283

Spartanburg

Croft also is known around the region for its equestrian facilities. The park regularly hosts shows in its arena and boasts more than 20 miles of equestrian facilities and 55 stalls.

The diverse park was once an Army training base and covers nearly 12 miles of rolling, wooded terrain that also provides habitat for a wide variety of flora and fauna just five miles from bustling downtown Spartanburg.

PANORAMIC VIEW

GENERAL

- *Counties*: Spartanburg
- *Acreage*: 7054
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: Purchased in 1949 from the US Government.
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.
- *Pay Phone on Site*: Yes

HOURS

- *Admissions*: $2 adults; $1.25 SC seniors; age 15 & younger free
- *Office Hours*: 11am -noon & 4pm-5pm
- *Days and Hours of Operation*: Standard Time Hours : 7am- 6pm; extended to 8pm on Fri;

  Daylight Savings Time Hours: M-Su 7am -9pm

LOCATION

- *Driving Directions*:
  From I-85: Take exit 78. Get on Hwy. 221 and take Hwy. 176 to Country Club Rd. Turn right on Country Club Rd. Turn left at the light (Hwy. 56). Stay on Hwy. 56, turn left onto Dairy Ridge Rd. and follow signs.

  From I-26 Southbound: Take exit 22, go east on Hwy. 296. for approximately one mile, turn onto Hwy. 295 until it intersects with Hwy 56. Turn right onto Hwy. 56, then take a left at Dairy Ridge Rd. and follow signs.

  From I-26 Northbound: Take exit #52 onto Hwy 56. Go N for 30 mi. Turn rt onto Dairy Ridge Rd. And follow signs.
- *Lake Location*: Yes
- *Miles to Nearest Hospital*: 7
- *Miles to Nearest Town*: 5
- *Miles to Nearest Grocery Store*: 2

THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS | PARK FINDER

Dreher Island State Recreation Area

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]

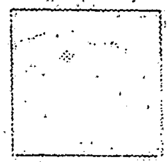
Out into the lake but not far from the city, Dreher Island State Recreation Area is a great place to get away from it all.

Only about 30 miles from downtown Columbia on the shores of big Lake Murray – one of the best-known largemouth and striped bass fishing destinations in the South – the park consists of three islands linked to shore by a causeway and two bridges.

In addition to woodsy hiking trails and lots of places to fish from shore, Dreher Island offers picnicking, camping and lakeside villas.

A tackle shop and boat ramp also is available. The park has long been popular with recreational boaters and fishermen, and has been a launching spot for major national bass tournaments.

Contact Information
3677 State Park RD
Prosperity,SC 29127
Phone: (803) 364-4152
Fax: (803) 364-0756



Prosperity

360° PANORAMIC VIEW

GENERAL

- *Must See*: Yes
- *Counties*: Newberry
- *Acreage*: 348
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: Leased in 1970 from South Carolina Electric and Gas Co.
- *Pets*: Pets are not allowed in the villas or the villa areas. Pets are allowed in most other outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.
- *Pay Phone on Site*: Yes

HOURS

- *Admissions*: $2 adults; $1.25 SC seniors; age 15 & younger free
- *Office Hours*: 9am-6pm (extended to 8 p.m. in peak season)
- *Days and Hours of Operation*: M-Su Dawn to Dusk

LOCATION

- *Driving Directions*:
  From I-26: Take exit 91 (Chapin exit- Hwy. 48) to Chapin. Turn rt on Hwy 76 for 1/8 mile, then turn left onto St. Peter's Church Rd (Hwy. 29) for 4 mi. Turn left onto Dreher Island Rd (Hwy 231) for approximately 3 mi. Then turn onto State Park Rd for 2 mi. to the park entrance.
- *Lake Location*: Yes
- *Miles to Nearest Hospital*: 17
- *Miles to Nearest Town*: 11
- *Miles to Nearest Grocery Store*: 9

MILES TO:

THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS | PARK FINDER

Goodale State Park

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]

Tall cypress trees that enchant the eye. A Civil War-era mill pond that abounds with wildlife. And a nature trail waiting to be explored.

N.R. Goodale State Park near Camden is home to these attractions and hidden surprises, such as a 3-mile cypress canoe trail that takes paddlers quickly back into a world they didn't know existed so near to town.

A longtime community favorite, Goodale also offers shoreline fishing, canoe rentals, picnicking and hiking.

Contact Information

650 Park RD
Camden,SC 29020
Phone: (803) 432-2772

Camden

360° PANORAMIC VIEW

GENERAL

- *Counties*: Kershaw
- *Acreage*: 763
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: Donated in 1973 by Kershaw County.
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.

HOURS

- *Admissions*: Free admission
- *Office Hours*: M-Su 11am-noon
- *Days and Hours of Operation*: 9am-6pm

LOCATION

- *Driving Directions*:
  From I-20: Take Hwy 521 (exit 98) toward Camden for 2.3 miles. Turn right onto DeKalb St/Hwy 1 and drive 3 mi. Turn right onto Stagecoach Rd. and drive 2.4 miles. Turn left onto Park Rd. and look for park signs. Park entrance is .2 miles on the right.
- *Lake Location*: Yes
- *Miles to Nearest Hospital*: 7
- *Miles to Nearest Town*: 2

MILES TO:

- *Charleston, SC*: 129
- *Columbia, SC*: 37
- *Florence, SC*: 50
- *Greenville, SC*: 138
- *Charlotte, NC*: 80
- *Raleigh, NC*: 168
- *Atlanta, GA*: 248
- *Augusta, GA*: 110

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS | PARK FINDER

Lake Greenwood State Recreation Area

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]

Contact Information
302 State Park RD
Ninety Six,SC 29666
Phone: (864) 543-3535

Ninety Six

360° PANORAMIC VIEW

Generations of history come together with miles of fun at Lake Greenwood State Recreation Area.

The park occupies a series of peninsulas on Lake Greenwood, which itself offers 212 miles of shoreline and 11,400 acres of boating and fishing opportunities year-round.

Lake Greenwood State Recreation Area is one of 16 state parks in South Carolina built by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the Great Depression. That history is captured in the park's CCC museum, which also serves as a popular reception and meeting center.

CCC structures remaining at the park include picnic shelters, a boathouse, water fountain and lakeside terrace.

In addition to lakeside camping, picnicking and hiking, the park also hosts the South Carolina Iron Man Competition, a popular endurance contest, each fall.

GENERAL

- *Designation*: Lake Greenwood State Recreation Area was developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a New Deal Program created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The program was designed to provide employment during the Great Depression while addressing national needs in conservation and recreation.

  The CCC was instrumental in the development of many of South Carolina's state parks. A number of buildings built by the CCC in the 1930's are still in use at this park.

- *Counties*: Greenwood
- *Acreage*: 914
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: Donated in 1938 by Greenwood County.
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.
- *Pay Phone on Site*: Yes

HOURS

- *Admissions*: $2 adults; $1.25 SC seniors; age 15 & younger free
- *Office Hours*: 9am - 5pm Su-W and 9am - 8pm Th-Sa (During daylight savings time)
- *Days and Hours of Operation*: M-Su 6am-6pm (extended to 10pm during Daylight Savings Time)

CATION

- *Driving Directions*:
  From I-26: Take exit 74 to Hwy 34 towards Newberry. Stay on Hwy 34 for 25 mi. Turn rt. onto Hwy 702 for 2 mi.The park entrance is on the right.

Lake Wateree State Recreation Area

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]

Looking for a chance to unwind at one of South Carolina's most beautiful lakes? Why not come explore Lake Wateree State Recreation Area?

Located on Desportes Island, Lake Wateree SRA has a tackle shop/ park store with refueling dock and public boat ramp that can meet the needs of most any fisherman or boater.

The lake is truly a fishermen's delight with significant populations of crappie, bream, largemouth bass, catfish and striped bass. Lake Wateree hosts numerous fishing tournaments throughout the year.

The park does not lack in camping space either with 72 sites, including many that accommodate large RVs and all with water and electrical service. These sites go quickly in the summer months, so visitors should plan ahead.

Visitors at Lake Wateree can also enjoy the picnic tables, playground and the mile-long nature trail that runs through the peaceful woods.

Contact Information
881 State Park RD
Winnsboro, SC 29180
Phone: (803) 482-6401
Fax: (803) 482-6126

Winnsboro

360° PANORAMIC VIEW

GENERAL

- *Counties*: Fairfield
- *Acreage*: 238
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: Purchased in 1982 from Crescent Land and Timber
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.
- *Pay Phone on Site*: Yes

HOURS

- *Admissions*: $2 adults; $1.25 SC seniors; age 15 & younger free
- *Office Hours*: 9am-5pm
- *Days and Hours of Operation*: M-Su 6am-6pm (extended to 10pm during Daylight Savings Time)

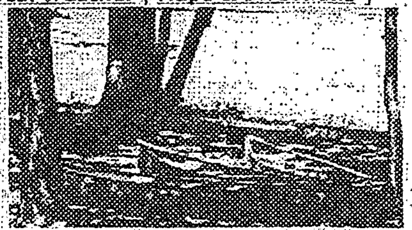
LOCATION

- *Driving Directions*:
  From I-77: Take exit 41, follow secondary 41 N. to stop sign at Hwy 21. Turn left and go approximately 2-3 mi. to the first paved road on the rt. Turn rt. on Rd. 101 (River Rd.) The park is 5.5 mi. on the left.
- *Lake Location*: Yes
- *Miles to Nearest Hospital*: 16
- *Miles to Nearest Town*: 10

THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS | PARK FINDER

Landsford Canal State Park

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]



A broad river, rich history and rare, hardy wildflowers come together at Landsford Canal State Park.

Stretched along the Catawba River along the South Carolina fall line, the park is home to the well-preserved remains of the canal system that made the river commercially navigable from 1820 to 1835. Locks, a mill site and the lockkeeper's home are among the numerous intact structures from that era.

Out in the river is one of the largest known stands of rocky shoals spider lilies, tough plants that hang tight in the swift water and bloom spectacularly in a huge blanket of white in late May and early June. An easy-to-walk trail along the river leads to a viewing deck.

This crossable spot on the river (that's what a ford is, of course) also played a role in the Revolutionary War, as both British and American troops under Cornwallis and Sumter crossed here before and after pivotal battles.

ing, picnicking, nature watching (including the resident pair of bald eagles) and studying the canal structures and the interpretive signage all are favorite activities at this park in the Piedmont.

GENERAL

- *Must See*: Yes
- *Designation*: National Register
- *Counties*: Chester & Lancaster
- *Acreage*: 448
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: In 1970 , 194 acres in Chester County were donated by Duke Power Company (now Duke Energy). In 1989, 44 adjoining acres were acquired by land trade. In 1998, 210 acres were purchased in Lancaster County from Crescent Resources.
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.
- *Tour and Programs Information*: Landsford Canal is a "DiscoverCarolina Site", which provides curriculum-based social studies and science education programs for South Carolina school children.
- *Significant Natural Features*: This area is home to the largest population of the Rocky Shoals spider lilies in the world.

  This large plant has adapted to live in a very harsh environment and puts on one of the greatest natural "shows" on the east coast.

  During their peak bloom from about mid-May to mid-June, these plants cover the river in a blanket of white.
- *Pay Phone on Site*: Yes

Contact Information

2051 Park DR.
Catawba, SC 29704
Phone: (803) 789-5800

Catawba

360° PANORAMIC VIEW

More Park Information

State Park Metal Detection Guidelines
More

THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS | PARK FINDER

Musgrove Mill State Historic Site

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]

Musgrove Mill State Historic Site's peaceful setting in the Piedmont woods stands in sharp contrast to the bloody struggle waged there on Aug. 19, 1780. A group of 200 Patriot militiamen rode to strike what they thought was an equal number of Loyalists at Musgrove Mill on the Enoree River. Instead, they found themselves badly outnumbered, the Tories having been joined by 300 provincial regulars from the British post at Ninety Six.

Retreat was impossible, a frontal assault suicidal. So the Patriot forces took a strong defensive position and lured the Loyalists into a fierce fight that turned into a near rout after the British attack collapsed.

The park's visitor center is filled with interpretive exhibits which focus on the Battle of Musgrove Mill and also detail South Carolina's pivotal role in the Revolutionary War.

The park's nature trail highlights the Enoree River, Cedar Shoals Creek and Horseshoe Falls, ...e legend has it Mary Musgrove, the mill owner's daughter, hid a Patriot soldier from the B...sh. The park also offers picnicking and a popular fishing pond.

Musgrove Mill State Historic Site, located not far off Interstate 26 near Clinton, regularly holds special events, including reenactments and living history programs.

GENERAL

- *Must See*: Yes
- *Designation*: National Register
- *Counties*: Laurens, Spartanburg and Union counties
- *Acreage*: 360
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: Acquired in 1975
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.

HOURS

- *Admissions*: Free admission
- *Days and Hours of Operation*: Park Hours: 9am-6pm, daily

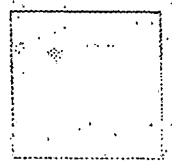
  Visitor Center Hours: 10am-4pm M-F, 10am-5pm Sa-Su

LOCATION

- *Driving Directions*:
  From I-26: Take exit 52 for Cross Anchor/Clinton. Turn onto Hwy 56 toward Cross Anchor and drive for 6 mi. The park entrance will be on the left.
- *Miles to Nearest Hospital*: 16
- *Miles to Nearest Town*: 5

Contact Information

398 State Park RD
Clinton,SC 29325
Phone: (864) 938-0100



Clinton

360° PANORAMIC VIEW

More Park Information

State Park Metal Detection Guidelines
More

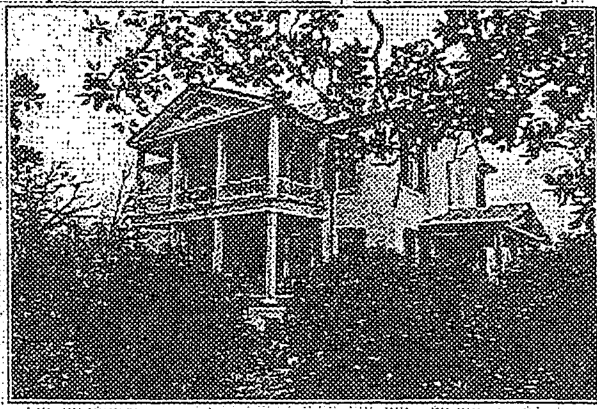
Living History Festival
More

Living History Festival Program
More

THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS | PARK FINDER

Rose Hill Plantation State Historic Site

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]



In the days following the election of President Abraham Lincoin, South Carolina Gov. William H. Gist was characteristically blunt: "The only alternative left, in my judgment, is the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union."

Today, Rose Hill Plantation State Historic Site interprets the life and legacy of the man history has come to know as the "Secession Governor."

The son of a Charleston merchant, Gist rose from modest beginnings to be elected governor of South Carolina in 1858. He also was a reputed duelist.

Today, visitors can walk the elegant grounds, tour the plantation home, admire its beautiful rose gardens and explore other original plantation buildings. The site also includes a short g trail down to the Tyger River.

Holiday programs and other special events are held at Rose Hill site year-round, including weddings and receptions.

GENERAL

- *Designation*: National Register
- *Counties*: Union
- *Acreage*: 44
- *When & How PRT Acquired*: Purchased in 1960 from Clyde T. Franks
- *Pets*: Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.
- *Tour and Programs Information*: Historic house museum tours focus on plantation life from 1828-1960.

  Held daily on the hour from 1pm to 4 pm.

  Large groups are requested to call ahead.

  House tour is $4/adult; $3.25/SC Senior; $3/youth 6-15.

  Rose Hill Plantation is a "DiscoverCarolina Site", which provides curriculum-based social studies programs for South Carolina school children.

HOURS

- *Admissions*: Grounds are free. House tours: $4 age 16+;
  $2.50 SC Senior;
  $3 age 6-16;
  children under 5 are free.

Contact Information

2677 Sardis RD
Union,SC 29379
Phone: (864) 427-5966

Union

360° PANORAMIC VIEW

More Park Information

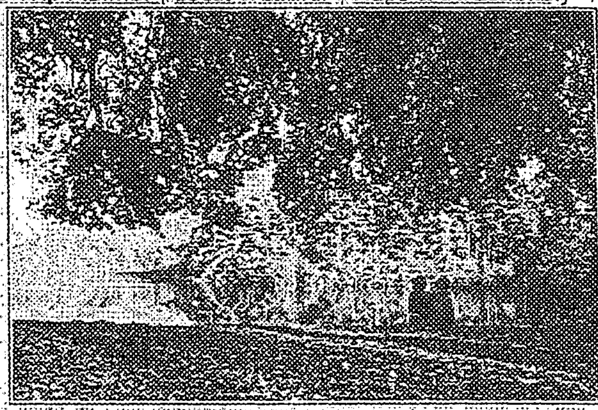
State Park Metal Detection Guidelines

More

THE OFFICIAL SITE OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARKS | PARK FINDER

Sesquicentennial State Park

[Add to Trip Planner | Local Weather | Maps & Directions]



Sesquicentennial State Park, situated in the middle of the Sandhills region, features a beautiful 30-acre lake surrounded by trails and picnic areas.

The park's proximity to downtown Columbia and interstate highways attracts both local residents and travelers.

Sesqui, as it's affectionately known, is heavily used for family reunions and group campouts. It also features dog park and well-attended interpretive nature programs, as well as a dormitory, meeting facility and ropes course popular for corporate retreats and team-building.

Once a drive out to the country but now a green space in the Columbia suburbs, the park was originally built by the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. Evidence of their craftsmanship remains today, including in the distinctive white stone blocks that mark the front

Contact Information
9564 Two Notch RD
Columbia,SC 29223
Phone: (803) 788-2706
Fax: (803) 788-4414

Columbia

360° PANORAMIC VIEW

GENERAL

- *Designation:* Sesquicentennial State Park was developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a New Deal Program created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The program was designed to provide employment during the Great Depression while addressing national needs in conservation and recreation.

  The CCC was instrumental in the development of many of South Carolina's state parks. A number of buildings built by the CCC in the 1930's are still in use at this park.

- *Counties:* Richland
- *Acreage:* 1419
- *When & How PRT Acquired:* Donated in 1937 from the Sesquicentennial Commission
- *Pets:* Pets are allowed in most outdoor areas provided they are kept under physical restraint or on a leash not longer than six feet.

  There is also a new dog park available at Sesquicentennial State Park. The dog park is a 2-acre, fenced-in area for dogs to run off-leash.

  A permit is required for each dog, available at the park office. Permits are $25/year, and are pro-rated depending on the date of purchase. Permits expire on July 1 of each year. Daily permits are available for $4. Owners must provide current vaccination records showing proof of spayed/neutered, rabies, parvo and kennel cough. Dog permit fees do not include admission into the park.

  See the What's New section for more information on the dog park.

- *Tour and Programs Information:* Sesquicentennial is a **"DiscoverCarolina Site"**, which provides curriculum-based science education programs for South Carolina school children.

More Park Information

Trails Brochure
More

Fishing Regulations for Sesquicentennial
More

Sec 2.5 Ref 103

(Talking Book. 2006)

SCEG-373

THE TALKING PHONE BOOK

MAX SEARCH nursing homes Go | Yellow Page Categories A-Z | People and N

Refine Your Search

Category:
Nursing Homes

Locations:
Columbia
Lexington
Ridgeway
West Columbia
White Rock

Zip Code: Go

Show results starting with the letter:
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Change Directory

- [ ] Camden, SC
- [x] Columbia, SC

Search Again

Yellow Page results for nursing homes in Columbia
Category: Nursing Homes (clear)

Found 23 results in 0.153 seconds

1. **Agape At Kathwood**
   (803)787-1234
   4520 Trenholm Rd
   Columbia, SC 29206
   [Nursing Homes]
   Map | Directions
2. **Agape Senior Community**
   (803)939-3000
   2705 Leaphart Rd
   West Columbia, SC 29169
   [Nursing Homes]
   Map | Directions
3. **Aikens Community Care Home Inc**
   (803)754-4468
   216 Cora Dr
   SC 29203
   [Nursing Homes]
   Map | Directions
4. **Cedar Acres**
   (803)755-3093
   2091 Sams Elbow Rd
   West Columbia, SC 29170
   [Nursing Homes]
   Map | Directions
5. **Edengardens Of Columbia**
   (803)781-2243
   120 Fairforest Rd
   SC 29212
   [Nursing Homes]
   Map | Directions
6. **Haven In The Summit The**
   (803)788-4633
   3 Summit Terrace
   Columbia, SC 29229
   [Nursing Homes]
   Map | Directions
7. **Heartland Of Columbia**
   (803)256-4983
   2601 Forest Dr
   SC 29204
   [Nursing Homes]
   Map | Directions
8. **Heartland Of Lexington**
   (803)796-8024
   2416 Sunset Blvd
   West Columbia, SC 29169
   [Nursing Homes]

In The News

Found 24 results in

1. Killer invites
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2. Killer invites
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3. Three arrest
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4. Doctor, nurs
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5. No mercy in
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   Source: CNN.
6. E-mail losing

Source: MSN

7. Cruise ship
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   one criticall
   Source: CNN.
8. Power outag

Map | Directions

9. **Lexington Medical Alzheimer Care Center**
(803)359-5181
815 Old Cherokee Rd
Lexington, SC 29072
[Nursing Homes]

Map | Directions

10. **Lexington Medical Center Extended Care**
(803)359-5181
815 Old Cherokee Rd
Lexington, SC 29072
[Nursing Homes]

Map | Directions

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MAX SEARCH nursing homes Go Yellow Page Categories A-Z People and N

Refine Your Search

Category:
Nursing Homes

Locations:
Columbia
Lexington
Ridgeway
West Columbia
White Rock

Zip Code: Go

Show results starting with the letter:
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Change Directory

Camden, SC
Columbia, SC
Search Again

Yellow Page results for nursing homes in Columbia
Category: Nursing Homes (clear)

Found 23 results in 0.028 seconds

11. **Life Care Center Of Columbia**
(803)865-1999
2514 Faraway Dr
SC 29223
[Nursing Homes]
Map | Directions

12. **Lowman Home Nursing Center General Information**
(803)732-3000
2101 Dutch Fork Rd
White Rock, SC
Daily Life Center General Information **(803)732-8800**
Dayspring General Information **(803)732-8800**
Residential Care General Information **(803)732-8800**
[Nursing Homes]
Map | Directions

13. **Magnolia Manor Of Columbia Inc**
(803)699-4111
1007 North Kings St
SC 29223
[Nursing Homes]
Map | Directions

14. **Morningside Of Lexington**
(803)957-3600
218 Old Chapin Rd
Lexington, SC 29072
[Nursing Homes]
Map | Directions

15. **NHC Healthcare-Lexington**
(803)939-0026
2993 Sunset Blvd
West Columbia, SC 29169
[Nursing Homes]
Map | Directions

16. **NHC Parklane**
(803)741-9090
7601 Parklane Rd
SC 29223
[Nursing Homes]
Map | Directions

17. **Richland Pines**
(803)699-5922

In The News

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2. Killer invites
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7. Cruise ship t
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Source: CN

8. Power outag

651 Polo Rd
Columbia, SC 29223
[Nursing Homes]

Map | Directions

18. **Ridgeway Health & Rehabilitation Center**
(803)799-5563
3rd St
Ridgeway, SC 29130
[Nursing Homes]

Map | Directions

19. **South Carolina Episcopal Home At Still Hopes**
(803)796-6490
One Still Hopes Dr
SC
[Nursing Homes]

20. **Still Hopes Episcopal Ret Comm** Info
(803)796-6490
One Still Hopes Dr
West Columbia, SC 29169
[Nursing Homes]

Map | Directions

PREV 1 2 3 NEXT

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Read full stor
Source: CNN.

10. Yates drown
Read full stor
Source: CNN.

THE TALKING PHONE BOOK

MAX SEARCH nursing homes Go Yellow Page Categories A-Z People and

Refine Your Search

Category:
Nursing Homes

Locations:
Columbia
Lexington
Ridgeway
West Columbia
White Rock

Zip Code: Go

Show results starting with the letter:
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Change Directory

☐ Camden, SC
☑ Columbia, SC
Search Again

Yellow Page results for nursing homes in Columbia
Category: Nursing Homes (clear)

Found 23 results in 0.171 seconds

21. **The Haven In The Summit**
(803)788-4633
3 Summit Ter
Columbia, SC 29229
[Nursing Homes]
Map | Directions

22. **White Oak Manor**
(803)782-4363
3001 Beechaven Rd
SC 29204
[Nursing Homes]
Map | Directions

23. **Williams Community Care Home**
(803)783-1223
7705 Richard St
SC 29209
[Nursing Homes]
Map | Directions

PREV 1 2 3

In The News

Found 24 results in

1. Killer invites
Read full stor
Source: CNN.

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Source: CNN.

3. Three arrest
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4. Doctor, nurs
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Source: CNN.

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Source: CNN.

See 2.5 Ref 104 51

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AN ASSESSMENT
OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
IN THE PARR PROJECT AREA,
SOUTH CAROLINA

by

George A. Teague

Research Manuscript Series No.

RESEARCH MANUSCRIPT SERIES

I.A.A.

U.S.C.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
29208

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES (CONTINUED)

TABLES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are extended to the South Carolina Electric & Gas Company for providing, through funding, this opportunity to add to the knowledge of the prehistory of South Carolina. The survey and excavations were made much more pleasant through the many courtesies extended by Mr. E. H. Crews, Mr. W. E. Moore, and Mr. E. L. Presley, all of the South Carolina Electric & Gas Company.

Special thanks are due Mr. R. M. Blair, of Blair, South Carolina, and Mrs. Josie McMeekin, of Monticello, South Carolina, for permitting excavation on their properties. In addition, many local residents were kind enough to share their knowledge of the area with us, in particular Mr. B. B. Martin and Mr. R. A. Westbrook, both of Monticello, South Carolina.

Over 20 members of the Archeological Society of South Carolina contributed two or more weekends of their time in supervised excavation at Blair Mound, enabling the sampling area to be greatly expanded. I thank them.

Appreciation is due many people at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology for contributing their skills and knowledge to this project. Jim Frierson, Darby Erd drafted the maps and line-drawings; Gordon Brown is responsible for the photographs; and John Combes, Leland Ferguson, and Stanley South all contributed through lively discussion to the planning and execution of this project.

Lynn S. Teague is gratefully acknowledged for having read and offered useful comments on earlier drafts of this report. Also, special thanks are extended to Robert L. Stephenson, who served as project director and administrator.

INTRODUCTION

The Parr Hydroelectric Project will affect the Frees Creek drainage and a section of the Broad River in Fairfield and Newberry Counties, South Carolina. This area, 25 air miles northwest of Columbia, South Carolina, is the Piedmont Physiographic Province, about 20 miles northwest of the Fall Line (Fig. 1). Funding for a program of archeological survey and excavation within the area to be affected by the Parr Project was provided by the South Carolina Electric & Gas Company.

The study area consists of those areas that will be inundated or disturbed by construction of the Parr Hydroelectric Project, and hence will be inaccessible for future archeological research. Specifically, these areas are as follows:

Parr Reservoir Area
Elevating the existing Parr Dam will result in an addition of approximately 2,500 acres to the Parr Reservoir on the Broad River. The initial construction of Parr Dam in 1914 inundated the original floodplain and most of the first terrace of the Broad River within the Parr Reservoir. Thus, the topographic zones most affected will be the remnants of the first and second terraces of the Broad River for a distance of about 12 miles upstream from Parr Dam, as well as the mouths of Cannons, Frees, Hellers, and Terrible Creeks.

Monticello Reservoir Area
Construction of a dam on Frees Creek will impound water from Frees Creek and its associated small tributaries to an elevation of 425 feet above mean sea level, thus forming Monticello Reservoir. This Reservoir will cover an area of about 6,800 acres.

Nuclear Site Areas
There will be two nuclear sites, one on the south boundary and another on the west boundary of Monticello Reservoir. Exclusion areas surrounding these sites will render more than 2,500 acres inaccessible.

In total, about 12,000 acres will be inaccessible for archeological research upon completion of the Parr Hydroelectric Project (South Carolina Electric and Gas 1971).

Knowledge of the past is an important national resource. This has been recognized through enactment of the Environmental Protection Act of 1969 and subsequent legislation providing for the protection of resources that can contribute to an understanding of prehistory and history. In keeping with this legislation, the Parr archeological study was conducted in order to determine the nature and distribution of archeological sites in the project area and to assess the probable effects of the project on these resources. Work was conducted in several phases.

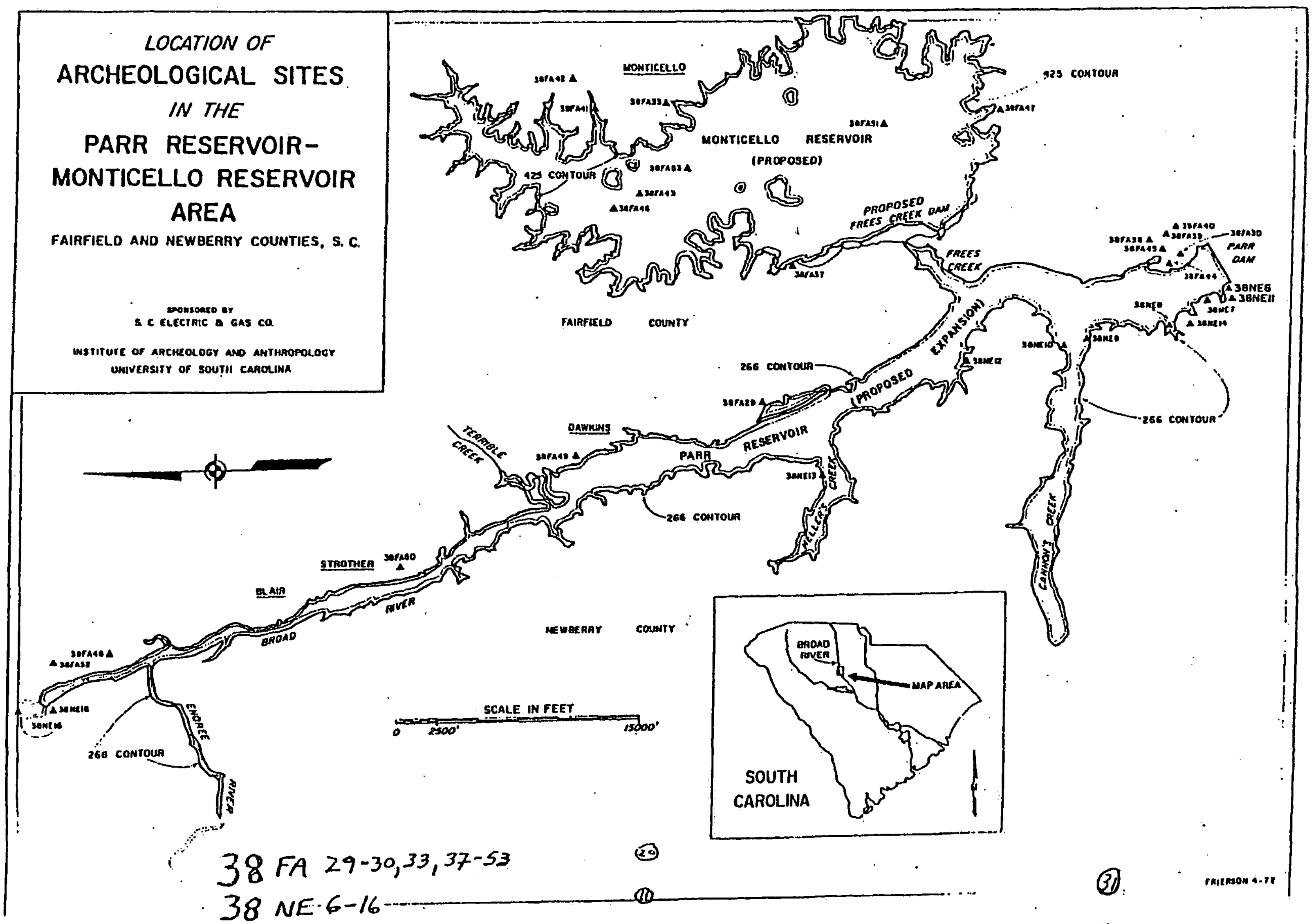

FIGURE 1: Map of the study area showing location of archeological sites.

38FA41, 48

During February, and part of March, 1972, John Jameson and I conducted a reconnaissance of the study area and found and recorded 27 archeological sites. In addition, four sites were already known to be in this area. Thirty person-days were expended in the survey.

After analysis of survey data, conducted during April, 1972, two sites, McMeekin Shelter (38FA41) and Blair Mound (38FA48), were selected for extensive test excavation. Excavation began on May 15, 1972 and ended on June 30, 1972. The excavation crew consisted of George Teague (Supervisor), Carol Weed (Site Assistant), Travis Bianchi, Richard Edwards, Holly Hook, Susan Jackson, Page Luttrell, David Miller, and David Mullis.

Data gathered during the field season were analyzed and collated at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology during July and part of August, 1972.

This report serves as a record of fieldwork, and provides a base of data for an archeologically poorly understood area.

BACKGROUND TO THE SURVEY

Research Strategy

"Before the archaeologist launches into a presentation of his methodology and data, he should present, to some degree at least, the theoretical assumptions upon which the study was undertaken and interpreted (South 1959: 5)." In this chapter, an attempt will be made to explicate the theoretical assumptions under which the Parr survey was conducted.

Anyone collecting data operates under some form of theoretical model, whether explicit or implicit. Accordingly, this model is carried forward through research strategies. It is convenient to classify these strategies in terms of goal orientation. Some goals common to archeologists have been listed by Binford (1968). They are as follows:

1. The collection of data which will in the future "fill in the gaps in the puzzle."

2. The reconstruction of culture history --that is, the ordering of particular events in time and space.

3. The reconstruction of past lifeways through interpretation of activity sets in their spatial context.

The major, and often stated, goal of much recent archeology is:

4. The explanation of culture process through the formation and testing of formal hypotheses.

All of these goals have been pursued in past contract archeology projects. Consider the orientations of several major projects done in the Southeastern United States, for example. Salvage archeology done in the Norris and Wheeler Basins of Tennessee (Webb 1938, 1939), apparently had as a goal little more than the non-selective accumulation of data. Certain monumental surveys conducted in the Lower Mississippi Valley and in the Yazoo Basin operated with very little explicit theory (Phillips, et al. 1951: 39-40; Phillips 1970: 3-4), but it may be inferred that these surveys were primarily concerned with typology and space-time distributions, that is, with the reconstruction of culture history.

Lifeways reconstruction has been strangely neglected in American archeology in general and in contract archeology in particular. If the delineation of patterns of settlement and subsistence is to be included under the rubric of lifeways reconstruction, then in the Southeastern United States, we may look to Hemmings' (1970) study of the Trotter's Shoals area of South Carolina, among others.

Instances of the explicitly explanation-oriented approach are rare in contract archeology. An early example of the use of this strategy can be found in Skinner's (1971) work in Texas where salvage data were used to produce testable hypotheses concerning group size fluctuations and maintenance cycles. In addition, an interesting set of hypotheses concerning culture change was proposed and tested through material culture trait frequencies by Wauchope (1966). However, a general interest in social patterning has been common for some time (see Johnson 1942).

In summary, archeological surveys have traditionally served several functions, the most basic among them being the determination of the past occupations of an area by man. They have provided at least a relative estimate of site densities within an area and, of course, have provided an approximation of unexcavated material remains (Zubrow 1971: 127). In addition, the chronological ordering of human occupations in an area, the patterns of settlement and subsistence which obtained in that area at various times, and the lifeway structures which enabled man to maintain himself may be reconstructed from survey derived data. Further, the relationship of man with his environment may be perceived in a systemic context, allowing questions concerning culture process to be more effectively formulated and addressed.

Strategy devised for the Parr Hydroelectric Project Survey was based on the position that goals outlined above are in fact complementary and reciprocal, rather than mutually exclusive. Hence, goals of this survey were as follows:

1. To outline the space and time distributions of prehistoric and early historic occupation within the study area.

2. To delineate the relationship between man and environment in the study area and to determine the ways in which prehistoric man maintained himself.

3. To propose, for future testing, hypotheses regarding processes of culture change, especially those involving settlement and subsistence, which occurred in the study area.

In addition to this theoretically oriented strategy, it is incumbent upon the archeologist involved in a management-oriented study to suggest ways in which archeological resources and the information which they represent may be preserved.

Research Methodology and Technique

Survey of the Parr Project Area did not involve complete coverage of the proposed impact areas. However, generalizations about a population may be made on the basis of a sample of that population. The percentage of the whole needed for generalizations in any given case depends upon the characteristics of the population being sampled (most importantly size and distribution), the questions being asked, and the precision with which the characteristics of the population must be determined in order to satisfactorily resolve these questions.

For the purposes of this study, a relatively small sampling fraction was employed. About 5% of the area was covered. It is believed, however, that this has been adequate to determine the outlines of settlement distributions in the study area and to provide information for the assessment of potential project impacts on the resources.

The research objectives defined earlier may be approached on many levels. In this case, very broad questions have been asked and very generalized answers provided. This is consistent with the management objectives of the study.

The areal survey of a reservoir area presents peculiar problems. While there are physiographically integral units such as river bottoms, bluffs, etc., it must be kept in mind that these units likely formed only a portion of the total region of importance to the prehistoric inhabitants. Nonetheless, significant information may be extracted through recognition of the patterning of occupation within environmental zones.

As a preliminary phase of sampling strategy selection, environmental zones within the survey area, were determined (Fig. 2). Next, a portion of the survey area that included all environmental zones was selected for initial survey. A grid with 1000 foot intervals was imposed upon a map of this portion of the study area, and the locations of the 300 grid intersection points were plotted. Thirty of these points were selected by a non-stratified statistically random technique, and were ground-checked for the presence of archeological sites. Six sites-- 38NE8, 38NE9, 38NE10, 38NE11, 38FA44, and 38FA45--were located at grid intersection points. Equally important was the subjective determination of where sites were likely not to be found due to physiographic considerations: for example, on steep slopes of the Broad River and in the alluvium of tributary drainages.

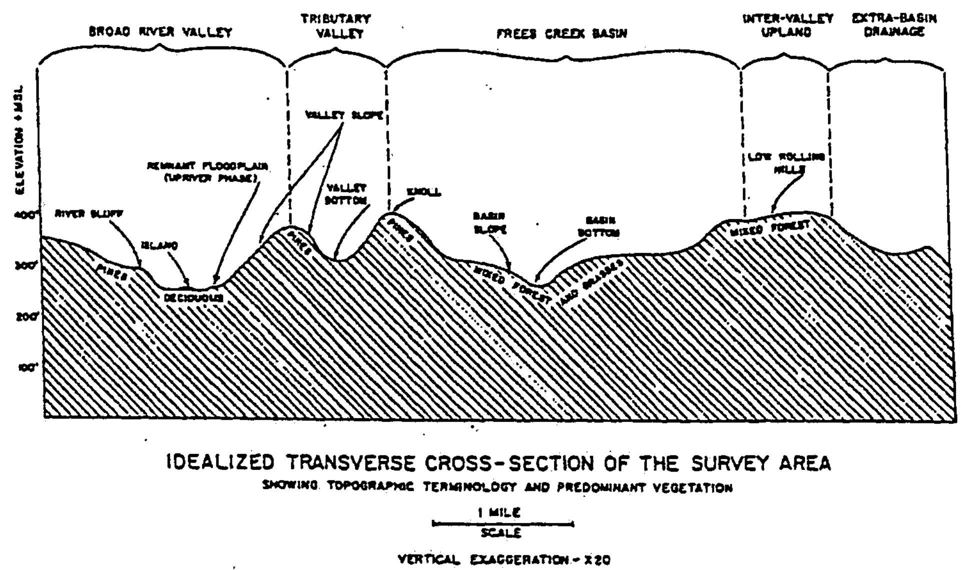

FIGURE 2: Physiographic cross-section of the study area.

On the basis of this preliminary evaluation, transects were selected for physical on-the-ground traverse. The remnants of river bottomlands and terraces, as well as overlooking knolls along the Broad River, were surveyed in their entirety, as were a number of arbitrary transects across the proposed Monticello Reservoir.

Due to the great amount of ground cover, site identification along the survey transects was usually limited to areas that had been exposed by erosion or man-made disturbances such as road building, right-of-way clearance, or cultivation. In addition, locations which seemed subjectively likely to have been occupied prehistorically were tested for stratigraphy and content through excavation of small test pits, usually 1 m^2.

The traverses were conducted by four-wheel-drive truck, by foot and by small boat. Two people walked along the transect plots, remaining in visual contact, while maximizing lateral observation of the terrain. When sites or cleared areas were found, survey expanded to encompass an area approximately 100 m in diameter, with the site or cleared area serving as a focal point.

Sites so located were photographed and recorded on standardized forms, and were mapped when site complexity dictated. Diagnostic artifacts were collected non-systematically for later identification. Primary records, photographs, and collections are maintained at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

THE SURVEY AREA: PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Environmental Setting

Introduction

The environment within the study area has a variety of implications for prehistoric and historic cultural development. Subsurface geology of the area is of interest principally as it relates to economically useful stone available to the prehistoric population for tool manufacture. The occurrence of caves and rock shelters, valuable archeologically because of their long-term attraction as a focus of human occupation, is also of interest. Likewise soil and water resources are significant as indicators of agricultural potential, and to plants and animals support. Plants and animals are, of course, significant as sources of food and other commodities related to the general subsistence pattern.

The following description of the environment is of necessity based almost entirely upon current conditions and those of the recent past. It would be unwarranted to assume that resource types and availabilty have remained stable since the prehistoric occupation of the area. It could be expected that the rates of change vary for the various resources. The most dramatic changes have doubtlessly occurred in the plant and animal populations of the area, while geologic conditions are probably little changed.

One particular problem in interpreting the environment is that the original Broad River Valley bottom is not available for study. A dam was built at Parr Shoals in the early years of this century and the floodplain was inundated. The valley bottom referred to in this report is the current floodplain, formed of terraces and remnant original flood-plain.

Subsurface Geology

The geology of the study area is relatively well known (Kesler 1936; McCauley 1961; Overstreet and Bell 1965; Secor and Wagener 1968). A complex system of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks is covered by soils resulting primarily from chemical weathering of the underlying parent rock. Five principal rock units--Charlotte belt gneiss, Carolina slate belt rocks, mignate, granadiorite, and granofels--have been defined for the area.

The first two of these units contain materials useful in tool manufacture such as quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, andesite, gneiss, and siliceous slate. Economically useful stone is found in abundance on deflated surfaces along bluffs and on knoll tops in the study area (Fig. 3).

38FA41, 43

FIGURE 3: Site 38FA49--Stone quarry debris exposed on deflated surface (View to North).

FIGURE 4: Site 38FA41 during excavation (View to Northwest).

Structurally, rock outcrops are sparse and faulting is infrequent, although a well developed joint system is present. Consequently, rock shelters and caves are rare. Only one small rock shelter was found during the survey (Fig. 4).

Land Forms and Soils

The study area is characterized by rolling hills and mature stream valleys with superimposed deep erosional gullies, which are probably very recent in origin. Elevation ranges from about 250 feet to about 500 feet above sea level.

Areal drainage is commonly of the dendritic pattern, with occasional trellis forms occurring. All water in Frees Creek is obtained from rainfall runoff and drains ultimately, as do other systems in the area, into the Broad River. The area may be described as both well watered and well drained.

Upland soil genesis is from chemical weathering, and soil accumulations are fairly deep, both on the uplands and in the valleys. Soils are redeposited colluvially on slopes and alluvially in valley bottoms. Aeolian deposition is minor. Dominant soils are of the Cecil, Enon, Wilkes, Catula, and Lloyd Series. These soils, as they occur in the study area, can be characterized as acid and sloping, with low fertility (Camp, et al 1960). Soils of the Congaree Series are found along the Broad River. These soils are better for general farming, but a high flood danger exists.

Although extensively farmed in the past, the study area is at present not well suited for agriculture because of erosion and poor soil. An examination of aerial photos reveals a remarkably small amount of cleared acreage.

Plants and Animals

The plant and animal resources of the study area proper are virtually unknown. Monitoring was begun by South Carolina Electric and Gas in 1971 (South Carolina Electric and Gas n.d.), and collections were made of various aquatic species. Sixteen species of fish were reported, including bass, sunfish, catfish, and carp.

While surveying for archeological sites, a rich variety of animals were frequently sighted: dove, deer, quail, rabbit, squirrel, turkey and various waterfowl.

The dominant trees in the uplands are pines. However, the regional ecology has doubtlessly changed drastically in the past 200 years. Mills (1826) makes little mention of pines in the Fairfield District, and an early survey of a similar river valley in South Carolina indicates only a small amount of pine within the mixed deciduous forest (Anonymous 1764). According to local tradition, most of the pines were planted in the 1930's. In the valley bottoms, mixed hardwoods predominate: cottonwood, gum, hickory, and oak.

Climate

The climate in the study area is temperate, with occasional dry periods from two to six weeks. Over a 50 year period, temperatures ranged from -2°F. to 108°F. and averaged 63° F. Rainfall over the same period ranged from 30 inches per year to 75 inches per year and averaged 47 inches per year (Camp, et al. 1960).

Summary: The Effective Environment

While information is scarce, a reconstruction of the past environment, as it affected man, can be made. Topographic designations shown in Figure 2 will be useful in this reconstruction.

The Broad River valley bottom was largely inundated by the construction of Parr Dam in 1914; however, remnant floodplains, exposed at low water, exist along the northern reaches of the survey area. The remainder of the valley bottom is composed of geologically recent terraces. Nonetheless, the term "valley bottom" is useful because much the same resources ware available along the low terraces as were available on the nearby floodplain. These resources comprised aquatic plants and animals and good farm land. The floodplain and terraces had adequate soils and were replenished and watered by runoff and flooding.

In the uplands, including the bluffs, hills, and the Frees Creek drainage, soils were poorer and erosion more severe. An inordinate amount of labor would have been required to maintain the soil and to divert or conserve water. On the other hand, these areas doubtlessly had an extremely rich population of plants and animals available seasonally for exploitation.

The valley slopes were probably less varied in biotic composition, but as on eroded bluffs and hill tops, large quantities of stone were exposed.

An excellent, and more detailed, reconstruction of cultural environment in another part of the Piedmont can be found in a study by Canouts (1971).

The Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Occupation

The prehistory of the Southeastern United States has been adequately summarized by Griffin (1967) and Willey (1966), among others. A definitive study of early Carolina Piedmont prehistory has been done by Coe (1964). The following is a capsule summary of prehistory in the middle Broad River drainage.

The earliest recognized cultural period is that of the Early Archaic, ranging from 10,000 to 7,000 years ago. Within this period there are three archeological complexes--Hardaway, Palmer, and Kirk. These complexes are recognized primarily by distinctive projectile points. The Early Archaic people are thought to have lived by hunting, fishing and shellfish and plant gathering.

The period following, from about 7,000 to 4,000 years ago, is called the Middle Archaic. This period is characterized by the Stanly, Guilford, Morrow Mountain, and Savannah River Complexes. The subsistence base during this period was essentially the same as the previous one; however, more efficient means of utilizing resources were developed by Middle Archaic peoples (Caldwell 1958).

Following the Middle Archaic, the Late Archaic and Early Woodland lasted until around the time of Christ. Judging from nearby archeological sites (Claflin 1931; Miller 1949), the ways of getting food changed, with a shift to limited horticulture and more intensive shellfish collecting. Pottery was introduced about this time. These revolutionary developments seem to have by-passed the middle Broad River region until later.

After about A.D. 1, there can be found Woodland period sites, characterized by small villages and a variety of stamped and fabric marked pottery.

Around A.D. 1200 the region came under the influence of the South Appalachian Mississippian, a pattern characterized by complicated stamped pottery, mound-ceremonialism, larger villages, and more extensive agriculture (Ferguson 1971). This cultural expression continued, in other regions, until the coming of Europeans.

Early Historic Occupation

A cursory search of the literature (Mills 1826; McMaster 1946) revealed no evidence of historic sites within the study area of the sort that might gain acceptance to the National Register of Historic Places. However, Mills (1826) mentions that the Broad River section of Fairfield District was being settled as early as 1745. By 1819 a number of people had settled near Frees Creek (Thorp 1819). Aboriginal occupation of the area during the Early Historic period, particularly by the Catawba, is possible but has gone unreported except in the most general of terms.

38FA29-30,33
38NE6

④

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE SURVEY AREA

Introduction

A total of 31 archeological sites have been recorded in the Parr Project Area. The locations of these sites were plotted within the South Carolina State Coordinate System, and results are on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology and at the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company. Site locations in this report are given in terms of topographic situation. The relative position of sites may be seen in Figure 1.

Sites are classified as lithic, multicomponent, non-artifactual, and historic, according to their composition. Lithic sites contain only stone tools or chipping debris. Multicomponent sites have both stone tools and pottery. Non-artifactual sites have man-made features but no portable artifacts. An example of this site class would be a fish trap formed by rock alignments. Historic sites have artifacts of non-aboriginal manufacture. There is a tendency to feel that lithic sites are always earlier than multicomponent sites, but this may not be true. Some sites, such as stone quarries, may have been used throughout the time man occupied the project area.

Sites were assigned to time periods only when diagnostic artifacts were found. Diagnostic artifacts are those which have distinctive forms and which have been dated to some specific time period. Projectile points and pottery are most commonly considered diagnostic.

Previous Survey Results

Previous survey in the study area has been sporadic and informal. Four sites were recorded prior to the present survey. Three of these sites, 38FA29, 38FA30, and 38FA33, were found by Mr. John Kelly during the past 10 years. Another site, 38NE6, was recorded by Mr. Robert Wauchope during the late 1930's.

Only one of these sites, 38FA29, was relocated with any precision during the 1972 survey. The effects of 10 or more of ground cover regrowth can be quite remarkable in disguising sites. These previously recorded sites will be described in the inventory below of known sites in the area.

Inventory of Archeological Resources

Lithic Sites

38FA29. This site is located on a low knoll overlooking the east side of the Broad River. Artifacts are exposed along a dirt road in a stand of pines. The knoll is eroded and the entire exposure is deflated to a pre-Pleistocene red clay surface. No artifacts or deposits are left in place.

Less than a dozen pieces of quartzite chipping debris were exposed. The site was previously collected by Mr. John Kelly who picked up stone cores and one probable Guilford projectile point. The area of occupation is estimated to be 500 square meters. Tentatively, the site is placed in the Middle Archaic period.

38FA30. This site, originally found by Mr. John Kelly, was not relocated. It is shown on our maps as being in the hilly uplands near Parr Dam in the area of the Parr plant facilities. It has likely been destroyed by construction. Kelly reported the occurrence of probable Morrow Mountain and Guilford projectile points, which would place the occupation in the Middle Archaic period.

38FA37. Site 38FA37 is on the west slope of a wide ridge. The ridge forms one side of a stream valley of a tributary to Frees Creek. The ridge is badly eroded to pre-Pleistocene clays, and no intact archeological deposits remain.

About 50 pieces of quartzite chipping debris were dispersed over some 500 square meters. Three flakes and one probable Guilford projectile point midsection were collected. The site is tentatively placed in the Middle Archaic period.

38FA38. Site 38FA38 is on the north slope of a narrow ridgetop in the hilly uplands near Parr Dam. It was found at the base of a transmission tower in the power line right-of-way. The right-of-way has been severely disturbed by heavy equipment, and no intact archeological deposits remain. The area of occupation is unknown because of disturbance, but is estimated to have been less than 100 square meters.

All artifacts seen were collected. These include one Morrow Mountain projectile point, one quartzite biface fragment, and four quartzite flakes. The site dates to the Middle Archaic period.

38FA39. This site is in the valley bottom of a small stream which is a tributary to the Broad River. The site was found along a dirt access road. The roadcut revealed a thin veneer of recently deposited colluvial sand overlying red clay. Artifacts were found on top of the red clay exposure. No intact archeological deposits remain, but about a dozen quartzite flakes were seen. One Morrow Mountain projectile point was also collected.

The extent of occupation is unknown, but was probably less than 100 square meters. The site dates from the Middle Archaic period.

38FA40. Site 38FA40 is located on a low, flat ridge at the base of a transmission tower. The deposits are severely disturbed and the exposure has been graded to a red clay surface.

Extent of occupation is unknown because of disturbance, but artifacts were confined to an area of less than 100 square meters. Less than a dozen quartzite flakes were seen; three were collected. One Savannah River projectile point was collected. The site dates from the Middle Archaic period.

38FA42. This site was found along a roadcut through a plowed field in the flat uplands. The roadcut revealed about 20/cm of tan loamy sand overlying a yellow subsoil. This loamy sand constitutes the plow zone, and artifacts are found within it. No undisturbed archeological deposits remain. The area of occupation in unknown, but artifacts are concentrated within 100 square meters.

About 25 quartzite flakes, one biface fragment, and one Guilford projectile point base, suggesting a Middle Archaic occupation, were exposed. The biface fragment and the projectile point base were collected.

38FA43. This site was found on a west facing basin slope of Frees Creek, about 100 m from the creek itself. The slope has been eroded to subsoil and no intact archeological deposits remain. Artifacts were exposed within an area of about 750 square meters. These artifacts included one Savannah River projectile point base, one biface fragment, and about 25 quartzite flakes. The projectile point base, the biface fragment, and three of the flakes were collected. The site dates from the Middle Archaic period.

38FA44. Site 38FA44 is on a wide knoll near the east bluff of the Broad River. About a dozen quartzite and slate flakes were exposed on the surface, but only nine were collected.

Two stratigraphic test pits, measuring 1 m by .5 m by .5 m deep, were excavated to check surface deposits. Stratigraphy consisted of 15 cm of loamy sand with pebbles overlying red clay. Artifacts came from within the loamy sand, which is an old disturbed plow zone. No undisturbed archeological deposits remain.

The area of occupation is unknown, but artifacts were found within 250 square meters. Cultural affiliation is unknown.

38FA45. This site is on a highly eroded ridge running perpendicular to the Broad River.

Two test pits were excavated into the center of occupation, revealing about 5 cm of disturbed, black humus overlying the red clay subsoil. Artifacts were found both within the humus and on the red clay surface. The origin of the humus is unknown; however it may have been very recently formed. No intact archeological deposits remain.

Over 50 pieces of flaking debris were concentrated within an area 50 m in diameter. Of these artifacts, 21 flakes, eight biface fragments, one Morrow Mountain projectile point, and two Guilford projectile points were collected. The site dates from the Middle Archaic period.

38FA46. Site 38FA46 is on the gently sloping west bank of Frees Creek within the valley bottom.

The occupation area, about 1,000 square meters, is eroded to subsoil. No intact archeological deposits remain.

Artifacts exposed on the surface included about 25 flakes and broken stone tools. Three flakes and two Savannah River projectile points were collected. The site dates from the Middle Archaic period.

38FA47. This site is located in the rolling hills of the uplands above Frees Creek. The site area is fairly flat and is eroded to red clay subsoil. The site has been disturbed by a roadcut and no intact archeological deposits remain.

About a dozen quartzite flakes were seen, of which five were collected.

The area of occupation is unknown, but was probably less than 100 square meters. Cultural affiliation of the site is unknown.

38FA49. Site 38FA49 is on a low bluff that parallels the east bank of the Broad River. The bluff is badly eroded and deflated to a pre-Pleistocene red clay subsoil. Abundant quartzite cobbles and fragments outcrop along the bluff exposures (Fig. 3).

Over 1,000 pieces of quartzite flaking debris were exposed, of which three cores, 26 flakes, and three biface fragments were collected. No diagnostic artifacts were found.

The area of use, or of occupation, is about 25,000 square meters. Cultural affiliation of the site is unknown.

38FA50. This site is on a bluff top overlooking the east bank of the Broad River. The bluff top has been badly eroded and deposits are deflated to a red clay surface. About 20 quartzite flakes were seen on surface exposures; only three were collected.

The area of occupation is unknown, but artifacts were confined to an area of less than 100 square meters. Cultural affiliation of the site is unknown.

38FA51. Site 38FA51 is on an eroded knoll in the rolling hills of the Frees Creek uplands. No intact archeological deposits remain.

Five quartzite flakes were collected. The area of occupation is unknown, but artifacts were concentrated within an area of less than 100 square meters. Cultural affiliation of the site is unknown.

38FA52-53
38NE7-8,6

<u>38FA52</u>. This site is on a high knoll in the uplands east of the Broad River. Deposits are extremely eroded. A thin sand veneer of very recent origin overlies a red clay subsoil.

About a dozen quartzite flakes were exposed, three of which were collected. These artifacts were concentrated in an area of less than 100 square meters. Cultural affiliation of the site is unknown.

<u>38FA53</u>. Site 38FA53 is on a knoll top in the uplands above Frees Creek. The knoll has been graded by machine, and deposits are heavily eroded and disturbed.

About 50 quartzite flakes and two projectile points were seen. The projectile points, one Kirk Serrated and one Guilford, were collected.

The area of occupation is unknown, but artifacts were clustered within an area of about 250 square meters. The site dates from both Early and Middle Archaic periods.

<u>38NE7</u>. This site is on a high bluff overlooking the west bank of the Broad River. The bluff is eroded to red clay subsoil and no intact archeological deposits remain.

About 50 pieces of quartzite and slate flaking debris were exposed, as were one biface fragment and one Morrow Mountain projectile point base. The biface fragment, the projectile point base, and three flakes were collected.

The area of occupation is about 500 square meters. The site dates from the Middle Archaic period.

<u>38NE8</u>. Site 38NE8 is on the north side of a small tributary of the Broad River. The site is located on a flat, recent terrace which, since the raising of the Broad River by impoundment in 1914, serves as floodplain. The site area is cultivated at present.

Two vertical soil exposures along the river edge of the site were faced with a trowel and stratigraphy was recorded. About 25 cm of plow-zone soil overlies a red clay subsoil. Artifacts are found throughout the plow zone. All archeological deposits are deflated and have been mixed and disturbed by plowing.

A large number of artifacts, including several thousand flakes, are exposed on the surface. One scraper, two biface fragments, one Guilford projectile point, and 12 flakes were collected.

The artifact scatter is extensive and total area of occupation is estimated to be about 4,000 square meters.

The site dates from the Middle Archaic and perhaps from the Early Archaic , although no diagnostic artifacts from the earlier period were found. This site may possibly be the site identified by Wauchope as 38NE6.

38NE9. This site is located at the mouth of Cannon's Creek on a low-lying recent terrace. No artifacts were found on the surface, but a 1 m^2 pit excavated to a depth of .3 m revealed the remains of human occupation. Stratigraphy consisted of 20 cm of loamy sand underlain by red clay. Artifacts were found at the contact of the bottom sand unit and the red clay surface. The original deposits seem to have been deflated and artifacts were let down to the pre-Pleistocene clay surface. Following the construction of Parr Dam, flooding during this century deposited the sand and loamy sand units. Apparently no intact archeological deposits remain at this site.

One quartzite core and one Savannah River projectile point were found in the test pit. Both were collected.

The extent of site occupation is unknown. The site dates from the Middle Archaic period.

38NE10. Site 38NE10 is on the north side of Cannon's Creek on a gentle valley slope. About 5 cm of recently disturbed humus overlies, in places, a red clay surface.

Exposed on the surface were about 15 flakes, one quartzite core, and one Guilford projectile point. The projectile point, the core, and two flakes were collected.

Occupation was limited to an area of about 500 square meters. The site dates from the Middle Archaic period.

38NE11. This site is located both on a high bluff of the Broad River and on the contiguous valley slope. About 5 cm of recent colluvium overlies a red clay deposit. No intact archeological deposits remain.

About 100 pieces of quartzite flaking debris were exposed on the surface. Collected artifacts include 13 flakes, four cores, two retouched flakes, four biface fragments, two Morrow Mountain projectile points, one Guilford projectile point, and two Savannah River projectile points.

The area of occupation was about 750 square meters. The site dates from the Middle Archaic period.

38NE12. Site 38NE12 is on a steep slope of the Broad River valley, and is exposed to the east. All that remains geologically is a pre-Pleistocene red clay surface. No intact archeological deposits are present.

About 25 pieces of quartzite and slate chipping debris were on the surface. Eight flakes and two Morrow Mountain projectile points were collected.

The area of occupation was about 750 square meters. The site dates from the Middle Archaic period.

38NE13. This site, which has been damaged by movement of heavy equipment, is on a low lying slope of Heller's Creek. A thin veneer of sand overlies a red clay surface. No archeologically intact deposits remain.

Seven quartzite flakes, two biface fragments, and one Morrow Mountain projectile point were exposed on the surface. All were collected.

The area of occupation is unknown, but was probably less than 250 square meters in extent. The site dates from the Middle Archaic period.

38NE14. Site 38NE14 is on a high knoll in the uplands west of the Broad River. Deposits are disturbed and have been eroded to a red clay surface.

About 50 pieces of chipping debris were exposed. Four of these flakes, two biface fragments, and one Morrow Mountain projectile point were collected.

Extent of occupation is unknown, but was probably confined to an area of about 750 square meters. The site dates from the Middle Archaic period.

38NE15. This site is on a high bluff overlooking shoals on the Broad River near Henderson's Island. Pre-Pleistocene red clay is the dominant exposure, and no intact archeological deposits remain.

About 200 pieces of flaking debris were on the surface. Eight flakes, two cores, one retouched flake, five biface fragments, and one probable Guilford projectile point base were collected.

The occupation extended over about 500 square meters. The site dates from the Middle Archaic period.

Multicomponent Sites

38FA33. This site was found by Mr. John Kelly, and is reported to be in the hilly uplands near Moticello Reservoir. It was not relocated during the present survey.

Stratigraphy is probably disturbed, since the artifacts were found in a road cut. Savannah River and Morrow Mountain projectile points, and a number of pottery sherds were collected by Kelly.

The area of occupation is about 750 square meters. The site was occupied during both Middle Archaic and Woodland times.

38FA41 (McMeekin Shelter). Site 38FA41 is a rock shelter formed by a gneissic outcrop on the south bank of a stream which is a tributary to Frees Creek. No artifacts were exposed, but the likelihood of intact archeological deposits required that the site be test-excavated. Excavation revealed intact deposits of about one meter in depth. The area of occupation within the shelter proper is about 10 square meters, but for the site as a whole, the area is about 100 square meters.

Over 600 artifacts were collected from the excavation, including pottery sherds, projectile points, and other stone tools. The site contained components of Woodland, Mississippian, and Early Historic occupations. Details of the excavation are reported in a later section of this report.

38FA48 (Blair Mound). This site is located in alluvium of the first terrace of the Broad River, near Beaver Creek. As test excavations showed, archeological deposits are relatively intact and deep, although disturbed by both bulldozer and plow.

During the survey, nine plain and complicated stamped pottery sherds, one small triangular project point, and one Savannah River projectile point were collected. During subsequent excavation, over 6,000 artifacts were collected.

The area of occupation was about 10,000 square meters. The site has components which date from Middle Archaic and Mississippian occupations. Details of the excavation are reported in a later section of this report.

38NE6. Site 38NE6, which was not relocated during the present survey, was recorded originally by Mr. Robert Wauchope during the late 1930's. It was reported to be on the west bank of the Broad River near Parr Dam. This site may be the same as site 38NE8, but until 38NE6 is located accurately, the separate numbers will remain.

Deposits, more than likely lack stratigraphic integrity and significant depth at this site. A great time range, some 10,000 years, is represented by artifacts recovered from the site's surface. Wauchope collected a great many tools including Palmer, Kirk, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Savannah River, Pee Dee, and Yadkin projectile points. Seventeen pottery sherds were also found.

The area of occupation is unknown, but the site is probably extensive. The site has components which date from Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Woodland occupations.

Non-artifactual Sites

38NE16. This site consists of a "V" shaped rock alignment on the shoals of the Broad River near Henderson's Island. The alignment is about 50 meters in maximum dimension and is thought to have been part of a prehistoric fish trap.

High water prevented accurate observations, but from an airplane, the alignment looks like those found elsewhere in South Carolina (see Hemmings 1970). Cultural affiliation is unknown.

Early Historic Sites

No early historic sites as such were found during the survey. However, two sites produced historic artifacts. A late 18th century gunflint was found in the upper level of site 38FA41 (McMeekin Shelter) during test excavation. A British coin dated 1772 was found in the plow zone at site 38FA48 (Blair Mound).

Summary

Culture History

Although seven sites couldn't be dated properly, the remaining sites allow an occupational sequence to be constructed for the study area.

No pre-Archaic sites were found, but two sites have Early Archaic period components: 38FA53 and 38NE6. Diagnostic artifacts span the entire Early Archaic spectrum from 10,000 to 7,000 years ago.

The Middle Archaic is well represented in the study area, with 23 sites having components from this period. It is useful to subdivide the Middle Archaic into an earlier and a later phase. These phases are represented in similar measure in the study area, with 11 from the earlier phase and 16 from the later.

The earlier phase dates from 7,000 years ago to 5,500 years ago and is characterized by artifacts from the Stanly and Guilford complexes. None of the sites had artifacts from the Stanly complex, which precedes the Guilford stratigraphically in other parts of the Piedmont. This may represent a break in occupation. Sites having components of the Guilford complex are: 38FA29, 38FA30, 38FA37, 38FA42, 38FA45, 38FA53, 38NE6, 38NE8, 38NE10, 38NE11 and 38NE15.

The later phase of the Middle Archaic is characterized by artifacts of the Morrow Mountain and Savannah River complexes. This phase dates from 5,500 to 4,000 years ago. Sites having components of this phase are 38FA30, 38FA33, 38FA38, 38FA39, 38FA40, 38FA43, 38FA45, 38FA46, 38FA48, 38NE6, 38NE7, 38NE9, 38NE11, 38NE12, 38NE13, and 38NE14.

There are no sites that date from the Late Archaic or Early Woodland periods.

Later Woodland period occupations, dating after A.D. 1, are found at sites 38FA33, 38FA41, and 38NE6.

Mississippian components, dating after about A.D. 1200, were found at sites 38FA41 and 38FA48.

Early Historic period artifacts, dating from the late 18th century, were found at sites 38FA41 and 38FA48.

To sum up the culture history of the study area, the first inhabitants probably arrived about 10,000 years ago and occupied the area throughout the Early Archaic period until about 7,000 years ago. There was a break in occupation after the Early Archaic, but occupation resumed within the Middle Archaic period. This occupation lasted until 4,000 years ago. Following the Middle Archaic period, there was another break in occupation that lasted for over a thousand years. The study area was inhabited again during the Woodland period, after about A.D. 1. After A.D. 1200, elements of the South Appalachian Mississippian pattern can be detected. The study area was largely abandoned before the advent of European settlers in the late 18th century.

Settlement and Subsistence

Despite the small sample size, a number of conjectures can be made about how people lived in the past in the project area. Estimates of population would be premature, but the size of occupation areas will reflect something of group size. While there are few physiographic restrictions on how large a camp or village may be, there is a remarkable similarity in site size within the study area. Site size ranges from less than 100 square meters to well over 1,000 square meters, but the <u>average</u> site size varies by only about 100 square meters. Average site size in the Early Archaic period is 625 square meters; in the earlier phase of the Middle Archaic period, 550 square meters; and in the later phase, 675 square meters. During the Ceramic periods the average site size is 650 square meters.

It would be wrong to make too much of this similarity; the evidence is sparse and the time span is long. Two major problems exist. First, sites are commonly deflated and artifacts are mixed, giving a false impression of site extent. Second, not all sites were used as habitation sites. Nonetheless, it is felt that the correspondence in site size will lend some support to the conjecture that group size was relatively small, and relatively stable, at all times.

Caldwell (1958) has proposed that early occupants of the Carolina Piedmont were forest nomads. Drawing from his ideas and from a general analogy of ethnohistoric groups, it is believed that, during the preceramic occupations (before A.D. 1), people in the study area were organized into small bands or microbands. These bands would have split into smaller task-oriented groups for gathering food and raw materials. Following this reasoning, sites may be divided into three classes: base camps, hunting and gathering stations, and limited activity sites. Limited activity sites are those where people left artifacts whether broken, lost, or thrown away, while exploiting some specific resource such as acorns, fish, or stone. Given data on site size, location, and composition, it is possible to interpret site function.

On the basis of evidence found during the survey, it is suggested that both of the Early Archaic sites are base camps. Of the earlier phase Middle Archaic sites, three are base camps, two are hunting and gathering stations, and six are limited activity sites. About the same ratios are found in the later Middle Archaic sites, although there are more base camps. Six of these later sites are interpreted as base camps, two as hunting and gathering stations, and five as limited activity sites.

During the Ceramic period occupations (after A.D. 1) one of the sites is a hunting and gathering station and two of the others are small agricultural village sites. Site 38FA48 seems to have been used primarily as a ceremonial center during its later occupation.

All environmental zones were used during all time periods, but trends in site placement can be established. During the Preceramic period there was a shift toward occupation of riverine and valley bottom locations. Only two of the earlier Middle Archaic period sites are in riverine association. The other nine are in uplands and on bluffs and valley slopes. During the later phase of the Middle Archaic, on the other hand, half of the sites are in riverine association. This may indicate that there was a growing dependency on fish and shellfish through time.

During the Ceramic period (after A.D. 1) larger sites are associated with arable land in valley bottoms and smaller ones with upland environments.

To summarize, a number of conjectures about settlement and subsistence have been offered hypothetically.

During the past 10,000 years the study area has been occupied sporadically by small groups of people. During the preceramic period these people were organized into small bands which split into work groups to gather food and materials. Base camps were set up, usually in the major valley bottoms, and work parties foraged in all environmental zones, sometimes setting up small work stations in the uplands. Group composition and settlement patterns stayed about the same through time, although there was a shift toward more intensive occupation in the riverine environments later in the occupation. This shift may indicate an increased reliance on fish and shellfish.

After an interval of non-occupation, pottery-using people moved into the study area and lived in small villages in the valley bottoms. Horticulture was important, along with hunting and gathering. Remnants of work stations from this period can be found in the uplands.

More intensive agriculture may have come during the Mississippian period, but there is no direct evidence for this in the study area.

Site Integrity

During the description of sites, the frequent refrain was "no intact archeological deposits remain." The lack of intact deposits is, unfortunately, the usual condition on the Carolina Piedmont.

To understand what is meant by intact deposits, consider first how an archeological site comes to be. Wind, water and gravity deposit silt, sand, and clay, forming a soil. As this soil forms, people are losing, throwing away, and leaving artifacts. Houses and hearths are built, fall into ruin, and are eventually leveled by time. This combination of soil, artifacts, and features, thick or thin, is an intact archeological deposit.

A number of things can happen to destroy the integrity of deposits. Most common in the study area is the extreme erosion which has often washed away the original soils and features, compacting the artifacts down into earlier soil. Frequently deposits are disturbed by plow or bulldozer. In any case, results are much the same: the relationships of artifacts and features are changed from what they were at first. This changed condition makes reconstruction of the past much more difficult.

Obviously, even the most disturbed site is not a total loss to archeology. From surveying the study area, knowledge of culture history and settlement and subsistence patterns of past inhabitants has been gained. On the other hand, intact sites would allow for much more refined statements about prehistory.

In summary, only seven of the 31 sites in the study area had buried deposits at all, and only two of these were found to contain reasonably intact deposits. Subsurface deposits were monitored for stratigraphic integrity at sites 38FA42, 38FA44, 38FA45, 38NE8, and 38NE9. As was noted in the site inventory, all of these turned out to be shallow, heavily disturbed, and lacking in integrity. Sites 38FA41 (McMeekin Shelter) and 38FA48 (Blair Mound) were found to be promising stratigraphically. Both of these sites were extensively tested, and results are given in following chapters.

EXCAVATIONS AT 38FA41 (MCMEEKIN SHELTER)

Introduction

McMeekin Shelter is formed by a gneissic rock outcrop on the south bank of a small tributary drainage of Frees Creek. The overhanging rock, about one meter above present ground level, shelters an area of about 10 square meters (Fig. 4). The distance form the back wall of the shelter to the lip of the overhang is less than two meters (Fig. 5). In front of the shelter, and against a hill side, is a small cove of flat land measuring about 75 square meters. All other surrounding terrain is steep and rocky. Oak, gum, hickory, and other plants grow thickly in the drainage bottom.

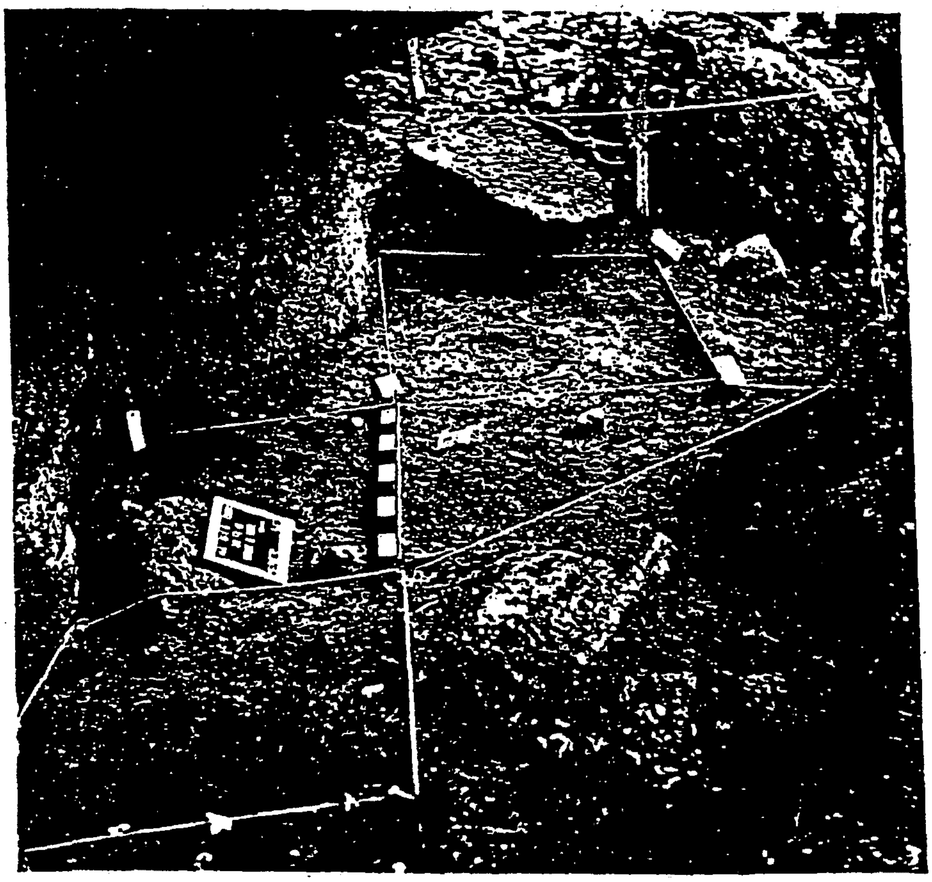

FIGURE 5: Surface of level B after excavation (View to the North). Site 38FA41.

Research Goals

When McMeekin Shelter was found, there were no surface indications of occupation. However, such shelters, rare in the Piedmont, commonly have buried intact archeological deposits. Testing was done to examine the stratigraphy within the shelter itself and in the small area of flat land in front of it.

Strategy involved more than merely checking for buried deposits. Other goals were to define the site boundaries, to reconstruct the occupational sequence, and to interpret the site's function. All of these goals were satisfactorily met.

Test pits in flat land deposits outside the shelter did not produce evidence of occupation and were abandoned. Within the shelter, it became apparent soon that removing all deposits was actually easier than removing only some of them. Thus, what began as a limited test excavation ended as total excavation of the site.

Methodology and Technique

One way to model the formation of shelter deposits is to first assume that there will be horizontal layers of earth with hearths and artifacts on them. The layers, which can be called "living floors," are separated from other living floors by soil which accumulates during periods of non-use.

This notion is far from being without flaw. The temptation is to define a floor at a natural stratigraphic break, and a false impression of unity may be gained. Also, people do not live in the same neat way that this model suggests. Subsequent occupation of the same floor will muddy the picture, as well as intrusions of artifacts, man and rodent, into lower levels. However, this model was believed to be the most elegant available, and was used in directing selection of methods and techniques.

At McMeekin Shelter, deposits were removed by stratigraphic unit to expose old living floors. When deposits were found to be over 10 cm thick, arbitrary vertical units 10 cm in thickness were excavated.

Horizontal control was maintained by imposing an arbitrary metric grid over the site. The largest arbitrary horizontal unit excavated was the square meter. Floors were cleared entirely and artifacts and features were left in place until the floors could be mapped and photographed as a unit.

Fill was removed with trowels and other small tools. All excavated earth was put through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth. Artifacts recovered were collected and are stored at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. Eighteen person-days were used in excavation and recording.

Stratigraphy

Flat Land

There are about 75 square meters of flat surface immediately in front of the shelter. It would seem likely that this area was occupied at the same time as the shelter, although no evidence of this was found.

Two test pits were put into this area. One was 1m by 3m by 30cm deep. The other was 1m by 2m by 30cm deep. The stratigraphic profiles in each were the same. About 20 cm of recently deposited yellow sand alluvium overlies a pre-Pleistocene red clay soil. No artifacts or features were found.

Apparently, this flat land, which lies just above the stream bottom, has been periodically scoured out by flooding. The same floods apparently deposited sand on the old clay surface. In short, any archeological material which once existed in this area is now gone. The shelter wasn't treated in the same way because of its higher elevation. The shelter floor is about 2m higher than the flat land; thus, the floor was kept out of harm's way in recent years.

Shelter Interior

Six stratigraphic units were recognized within the shelter (Fig. 6). To start from the bottom up, the 60 cm of Unit C strata overlie a gneissic bedrock. The C2 unit is made of chemically decomposed bedrock and coarse yellow-red sand. The higher C1 and C units are, of coarse well sorted, yellow sand. The C1 unit has a particle size somewhat smaller than that of the C unit.

The uppermost Units, B1, B, and A, are all dark, humus-rich, silty sand deposits. They are separated stratigraphically by color and texture differences.

The A unit was subdivided into A1 and A2 subunits on the basis of further texture differences (Fig. 7). The A1 unit is moister and has a higher organic content than the A2 unit. This is probably a difference only in extent of exposure to the elements.

Evidence of human occupation came only from Units A and B and from the upper few centimeters of Unit C.

Soil genesis seems fairly clear cut. Judging from artifact content it is assumed that prior to A.D. 1, an extraordinary flood washed out the shelter and redeposited a quantity of coarse sand. Since that time, several thin layers of soil have formed on top of the sand through colluvial action from the hillside above. Wind-blown sand and decaying plants have also contributed to this process.

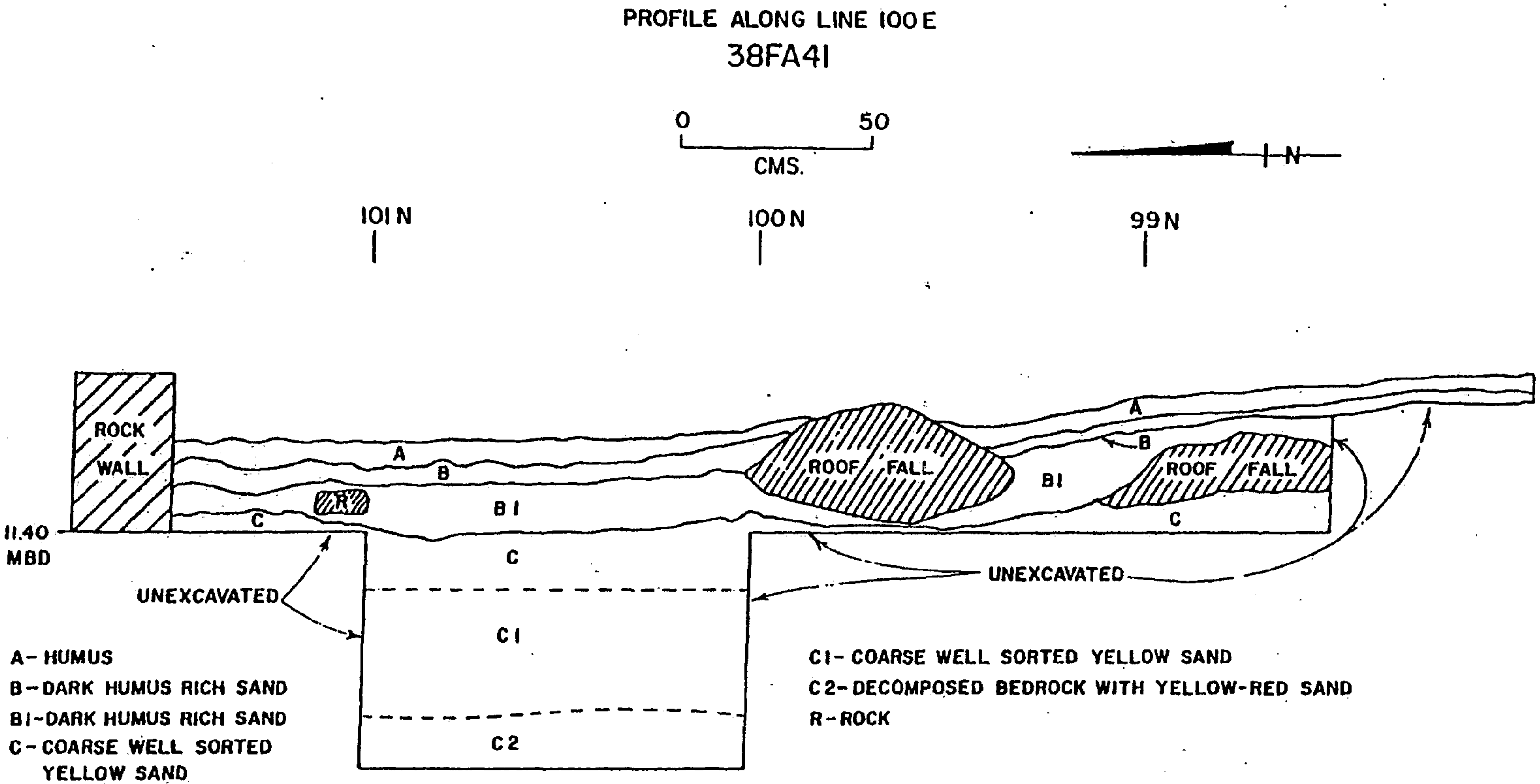

FIGURE 6: Stratigraphic profile at Site 38FA41 (View to the East).

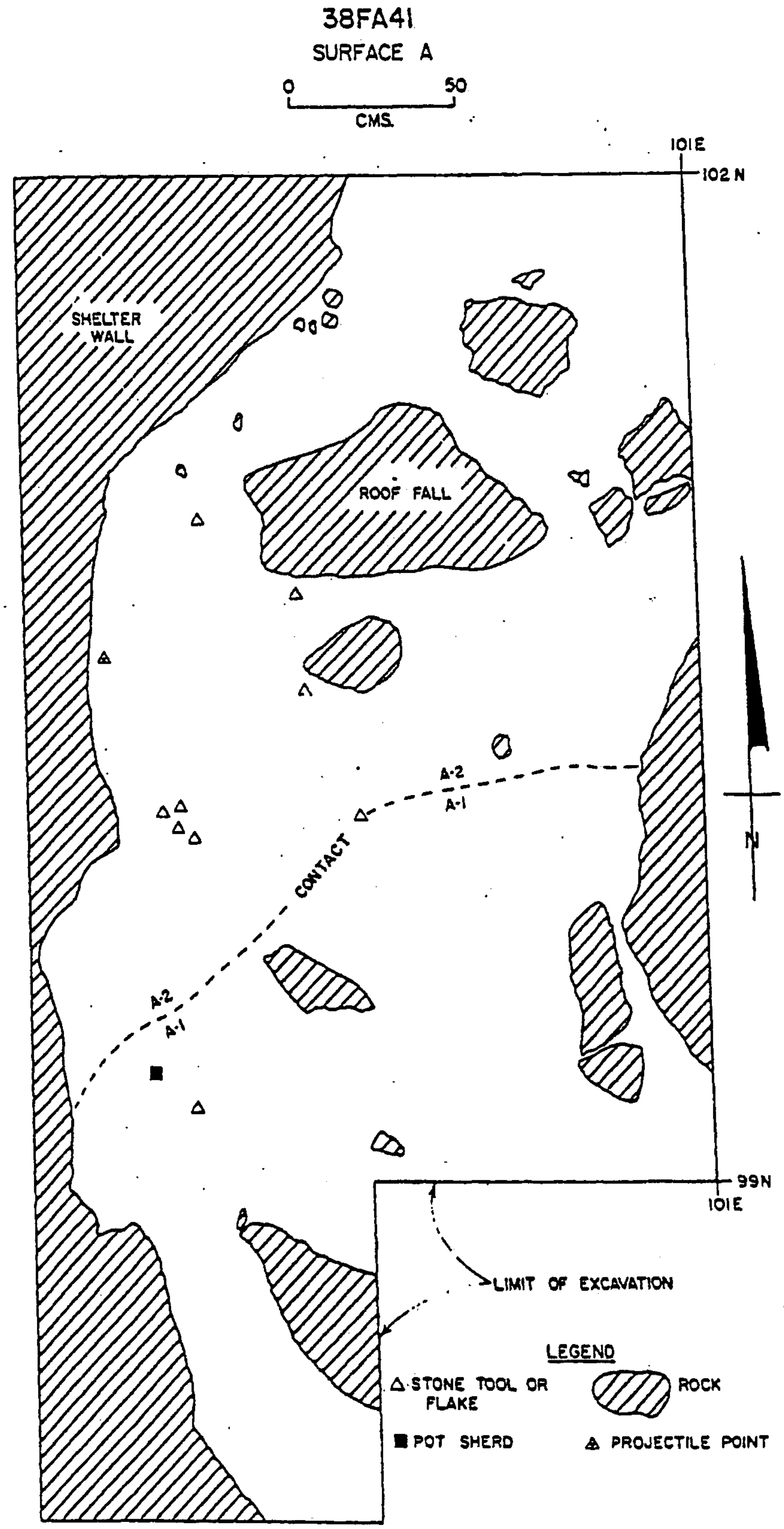

FIGURE 7: Site 38FA41--Surface of Level A (Plan View).

Artifacts

Stone Artifacts

A total of 620 stone artifacts were recovered during excavations at McMeekin Shelter. Among these were flaked stone tools and projectile points, cores and waste flakes, and ground and battered stone implements. Descriptions in this section will follow those of Fitzhugh (1972). Brief definitions of the artifact classes will be given below.

In the flake-tool production process, primary flakes and primary flakes from the exterior or cortical surface, called cortical flakes, are forced from a core, which is a mass of raw material. Most commonly, cores are struck with another rock called a hammerstone in order to produce flakes. This is referred to as hard-hammer percussion. If the primary flakes thus produced are made into tools, secondary flakes are forced from the primary flakes. If the tool is bifacially finished (that is, trimmed on both sides), small flakes with overlapping, wide, shallow scars, called biface thinning flakes, are produced. These distinctions are considered important because they provide the potential for reconstructing tool manufacture sequences.

Distinguishing primary from secondary flakes on a technologically objective basis is difficult, if not impossible. Therefore, the following operational definition is offered. Primary flakes must be of a size consistent with that of finished tools; secondary flakes will be smaller than the flakes used as bases for finished tools.

Primary and secondary flakes may, of course, be used without further modification as they come from the core, in which case they are classified as utilized flakes. A flake exhibiting casual edge resharpening which follows the angle formed at initial detachment is called a retouched flake.

Formal tools, on the other hand, present evidence of regular and extensive retouch which changed the angle of the working edge significantly from that which existed at initial flake detachment. To classify these tools, inferences about form and function are made with reference to ethnographic stone use and to replication studies. Factors thought to be of importance are the form and characteristics of use-edges and the patterns of wear found on tools (e.g., Wilmsen 1970; Gould et al. 1971).

A variety of formal tools was found at McMeekin Shelter. Among these were scrapers, cutting tools, chopping tools, projectile points, and tool blanks. Scrapers are flakes that have been retouched to form an obtuse angle along one or more edges. They are usually retouched unifacially. Cutting tools are similar to scrapers except that acute (sharp) edge angles have been produced. Unifacial knives are cutting tools formed through unifacial retouch; biface knives are produced by bifacial retouch. Projectile points are assumed to have been used to provide sharp ends for arrows or lances. They tend to be symmetrical and to have been ground, thinned, or notched at the base to make hafting easier.

Tool blanks are defined as flakes that have been grossly modified, either bifacially or unifacially, into an uncompleted semblance of one of the formal tool types.

Chopping tools can be of flaked or ground stone and are similar to bifacial knives, but are larger in all dimensions and are crudely worked. Edge-angle values fall mid-way between those for scrapers and knives. Choppers are presumed to have been used for light chopping or heavy cutting.

Ground stone tools are rare in the southeastern United States, with the exception of ground stone axes. Such tools found are usually little more than pieces of coarse stone that show evidence of crushing, grinding, or battering wear. It is hard to infer specific uses for these tools.

Eleven cores were found, with at least two occurring in each stratigraphic level. All were of quartzite. One had been struck along its short axis, producing wide, shallow flake scars. The rest were struck along ridges or at other high-angle points. Flaking was not highly patterned, and it would seem that little attention was given to core preparation. One core from Level B1 had been reused as a chopping tool.

The largest category of stone artifacts was waste flakes. In all, 552 were recovered, with distributions in all levels. Two stone types were present, quartzite and siliceous slate. There is a trend toward increasing popularity in the use of quartzite through time (Table 1).

TABLE 1
(38FA41)

FLAKE MATERIAL TYPE OF LEVEL

	Number of Quartzite Flakes	Number of Slate Flakes
Level A	159 (92%)	14 (8%)
Level B	73 (78%)	93 (17%)
Level B1	171 (77%)	50 (23%)
Level C	39 (60%)	26 (40%)

Flaking procedures seem consistent throughout. About the same ratios of primary to secondary flakes are seen in all levels (Table 2). Hard-hammer percussion techniques are predominant, with no good evidence of soft-hammer (antler or wood baton) use. A number of flakes from Level B1 were driven off by the pressure technique, as evidenced by ground striking platforms and the characteristic thin, lipped form of the flakes.

TABLE 2
(38FA41)

FLAKE TYPE BY LEVEL

	Number of Primary Flakes	Number of Secondary Flakes
Level A	18 (10%)	155 (90%)
Level B	12 (13%)	81 (87%)
Level B1	26 (12%)	195 (88%)
Level C	8 (12%)	57 (88%)

Thirty-six flaked stone tools, exclusive of projectile points, were recovered. All are quartzite, with the exception of one retouched slate flake from the lowest level. A summary of tool types and distributions is given in Table 3. Illustrations of selected tools appear in Figure 8.

TABLE 3
(38FA41)

FLAKED STONE TOOLS BY LEVEL

	LEVEL			
	A	B	B1	C
Biface Knife	3			
Scraper		1		
Tool Blank		3		
Retouched Flake	1			
Cutting Use		3	3	4
Scraping Use		1		1
Biface, Unknown Use		2	11	3

Five cutting tools were trimmed by the pressure technique; the rest were finished by percussion. The largest class of tools comprised bifaces of unknown use. These tools surely represent knives or tool blanks, but quality of the stone is so poor that little more could be determined.

A total of fifteen projectile points were found. All are of quartzite and all were finished by pressure flaking. Classificaiton was based only on form. A summary of point types and their distribution within the site is given in Table 4. Illustrations of selected projectile points are presented in Figure 9. Points are similar in form to a number of types that span the entire Woodland and Mississippian occupation of the Carolina Piedmont (see Coe 1952, 1964).

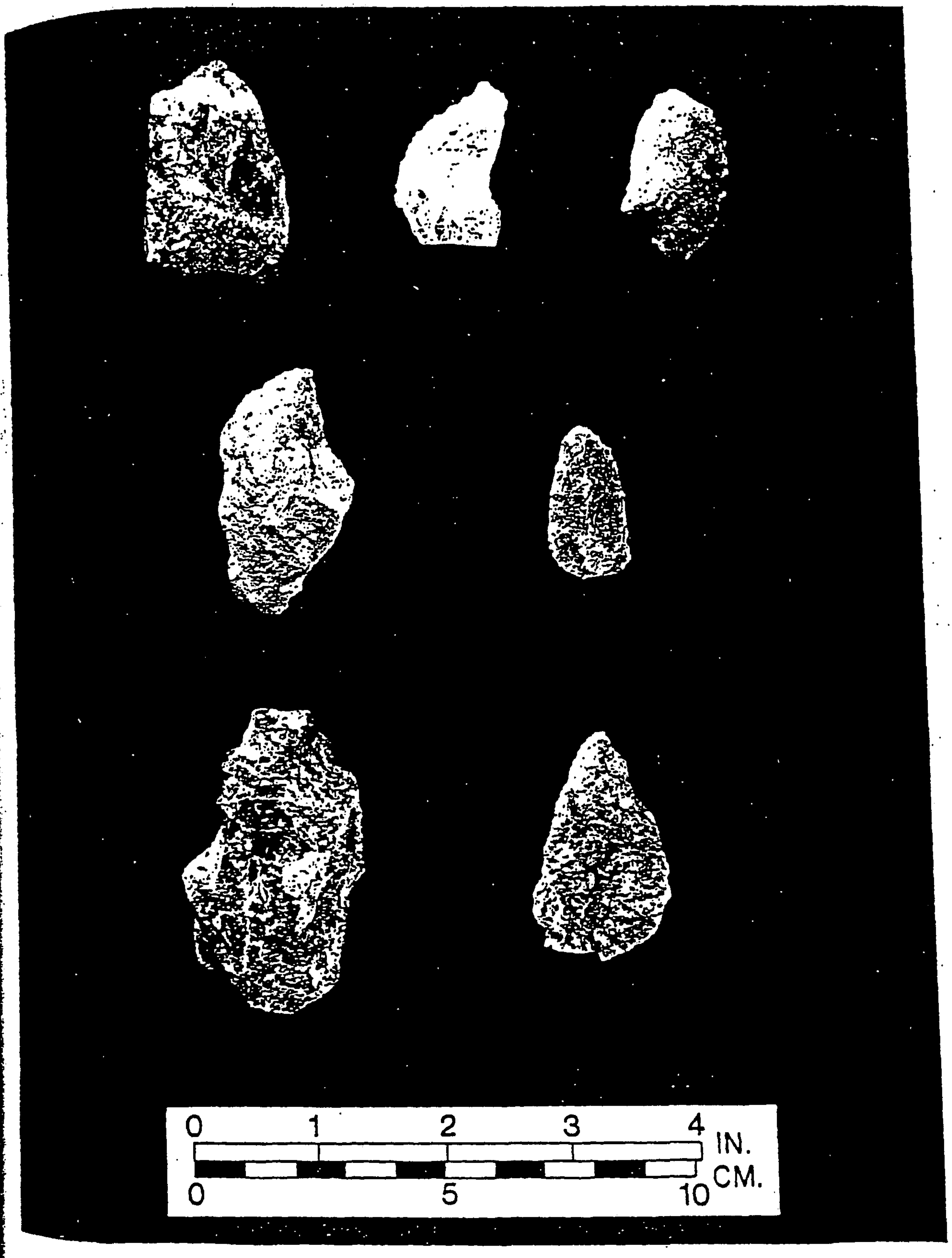

FIGURE 8: Flaked stone tools from 38FA41. (Top Row: Retouched Flakes; Middle Row: Bifacially Flaked Cutting Tools; Bottom Row: Bifacially Flaked Tool Blanks).

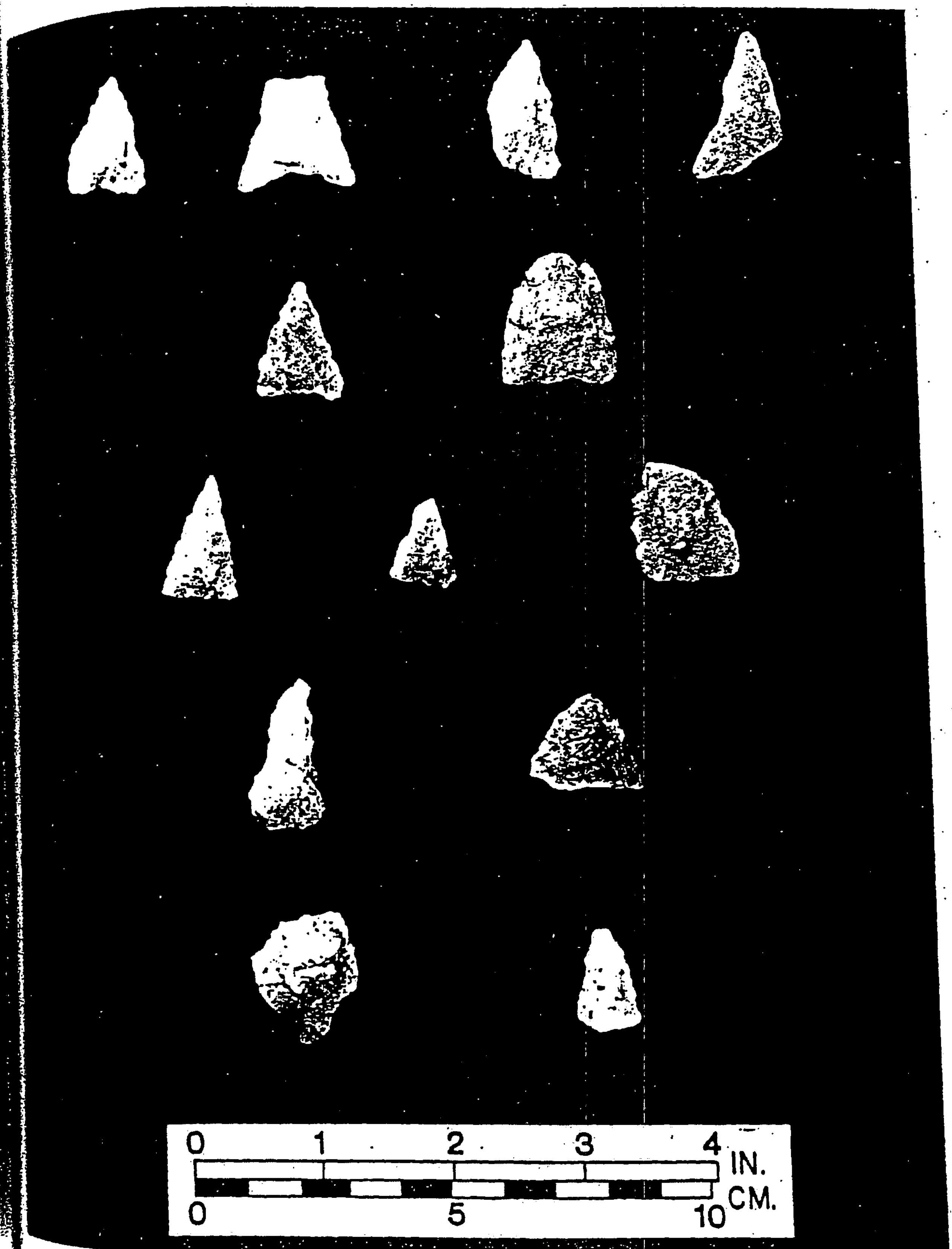

FIGURE 9: Projectile points from 38FA41. (Top Row: Triangular, Concave Base Projectile Points; Second Row: Triangular, Slightly Concave Base Projectile Points; Third Row: Triangular, Straight Base Projectile Points; Fourth and Bottom Rows: Projectile Point Fragments.

TABLE 4
(38FA41)

PROJECTILE POINT DISTRIBUTION

	LEVEL			
	A	B	B1	C
Triangular Points				
Straight Base	1	1	2	1
Concave Base	2		1	1
Convex Base		1		
Serrated			1	
Leaf Shape Points				
Convex Base		1	1	
Fragmentary Points				
Unknown Form				2

One other flaked stone object was found. It is square, percussion trimmed gunflint, found just below the surface of Level A. The flint is a translucent yellow-amber, and is the same in form and material as others described as "French gunflints" (Witthoft 1966: 28-32; Woodward 1960). According to frequency distributions on the Macon Plateau, manufacture and import of these flints centered in the last quarter of the 18th century (Hanson 1970: 55).

Only four ground stone tools made of gneiss were found (Fig. 10). One tabular specimen from Level A had been ground along one edge to produce a chopping or heavy cutting tool. Two grinding tools were analyzed, one from Level B, the other from Level B1. These are both cobbles and appear to have been used as hand-held stones, perhaps for grinding nuts or plants. A battered and end-ground stone came from Level A. Function is undetermined.

Ceramic Artifacts

Eighty-six ceramic vessel sherds constitute the entire ceramic artifact assemblage at McMeekin Shelter. Sherds were classified into three types based on temper, paste, and hardness. Within the types are 10 varieties classed according to vessel surface treatment. Classification methods followed those of McKern (1939) and Shepard (1956). The distribution of sherds by stratigraphic level is shown in Table 5.

First, the ceramic types are not diagnostic for time of vessel manufacture, since all types are found in good number in all levels. There is a tendency, though, for the technologically simpler uniform-paste sherds to occur in lower levels, while heavily tempered ceramics are found more often in upper levels. It is of note also that the only

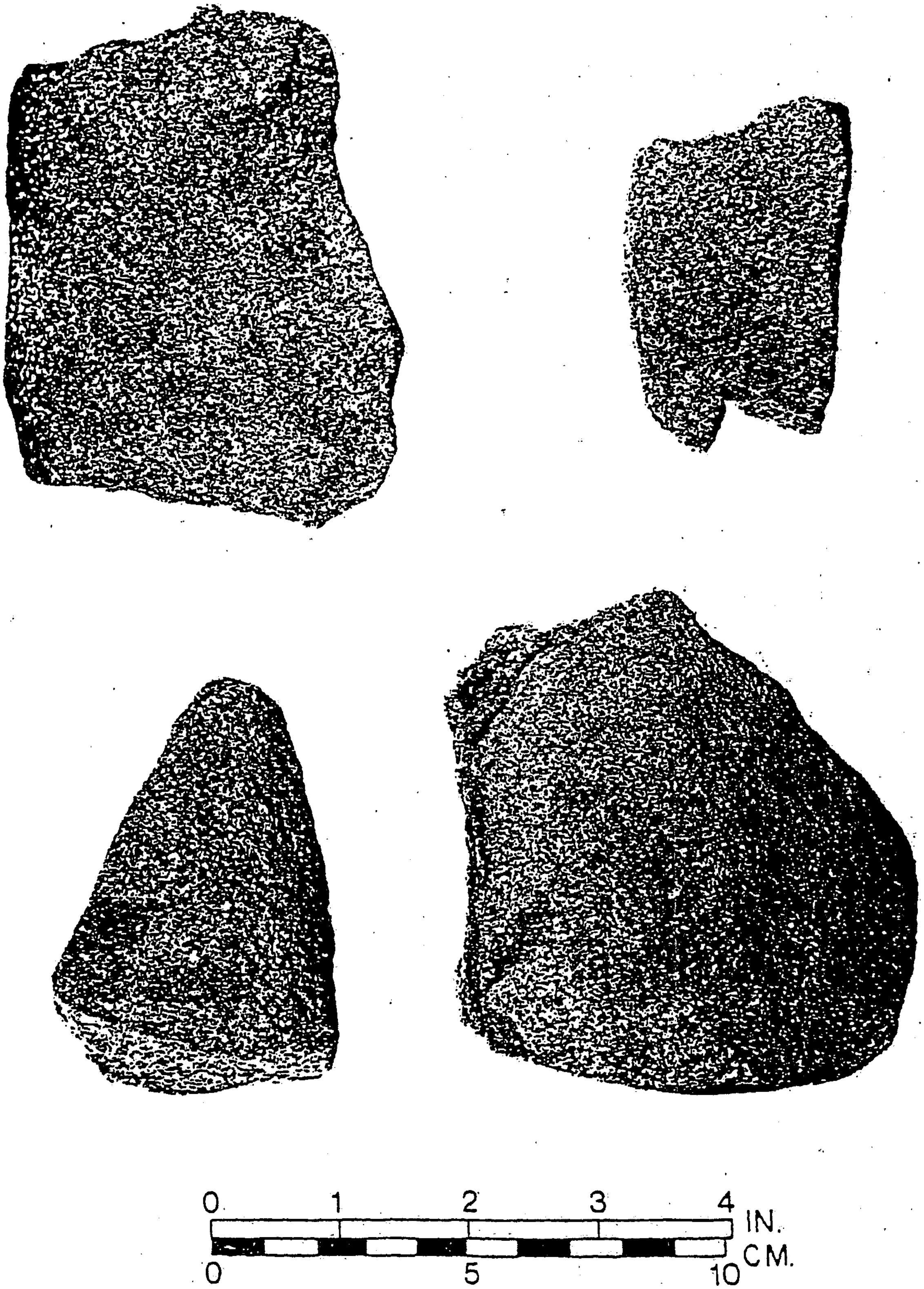

FIGURE 10: Ground stone from 38FA41. Top row left is an edge-ground cutting tool. All others are unshaped pieces of gneiss which show crushing and ground wear.

TABLE 5
(38FA41)

CERAMIC SHERD DISTRIBUTION

	Type	LEVEL A	B	B1	C
I	Sand/Crushed Quartz	9	4	6	5
	Smoothed Interior		4		1
	Smoothed Exterior				1
	Smudged/Burnished Int.			1	
	Burnished Int./Ext.		3		1
	Rim : Bowl			1	
	Base			1	
II	Sand/Occasional Quartz	10	5	11	3
	Smoothed Ext/ Burnished Int.	1			
	Burnished Ext.			1	
III	Sand/Uniform Paste	2	3	4	2
	Smoothed Int./Ext.		2		
	Smooth Int.				1
	Simple Stamp				1
	Check Stamp			1	
	Rim : Bowl			1	
	Rim : Jar			1	

Sherds of simple stamped pottery were found in lower levels, while the more carefully treated smudged, burnished, and smooth varieties are found in greater measure in upper levels. These latter varieties resemble those of the Mississippian period found at Blair Mound. The stamped varieties are most like those found in Early and Middle Woodland contexts elsewhere on the Piedmont.

Non-Artifactual Remains

A variety of non-artifactual specimens was collected from McMeekin Shelter, including soil, pollen, charcoal, and bone samples. These samples are stored at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, but none have been formally analyzed. Animal bones were few and in very poor condition. On superficial examination there appear to be remains of deer and various rodents present in the collection. Some of the bone was split and burned.

Site Structure

The way artifacts and features are arranged within the site is the "site structure." These arrangements form patterns from which interpretations of site use may be made. In addition to vertical distributions, horizontal relationships must be considered. As discussed earlier in this chapter, it was assumed there would be artifacts and features on buried surfaces, and that examination of these remains would provide insight into human use of McMeekin Shelter. Three such surfaces were found and can be interpreted. It must be kept in mind that faith in these interpretations must be tempered with the realization that neat archeological models of site formation do no always correspond with the actual events that took place in the past.

The first surface to be examined was the uppermost ground level or, to be more exact, the surface under an accumulation of leaves, sticks, and rat droppings. On this surface (Fig. 7) seven pieces of flaked stone, a pot sherd, and a projectile point were found. Just under the surface was a gunflint of Euro-American origin. Observing this surface allows us to understand the very slow rate of natural deposition at the site, as the artifacts might easily span a 500 year period, or even longer. Aboriginal artifacts are the kind that would be expected to occur at a short-term hunting camp.

The surface found at the top of Level B (Fig. 11) was much more complex, and a wide range of activities is represented. That food was cooked and eaten at the site is demonstrated by the presence of two ash and charcoal lenses and by the presence of split and burned bone. Considerable stone tool production is indicated by the profusion of stone cores, primary flakes, and tool blanks. Cutting, scraping, and milling tools are also present and suggest processing of both animal and plant foods. The occurrence of broken projectile points suggests that weapons may have been refitted at the site.

Deposits at the surface of Level B1 differ little from those of upper surfaces (Fig. 12). The same indications of stone working, cooking, and plant and animal collecting are present.

Whether artifacts were deposited at each level during discrete occupations or accrued through a series of short occupations, interpretation remains the same. The Frees Creek drainage was subject to vigorous and frequent hunting and gathering expeditions over a long period.

Another way to get at site function is to utilize the formula for systemic index proposed by Winters (1969: 131-137). The index is obtained by taking the count of fabrication, processing, and domestic implements and dividing the resulting figure by the number of weapons. This was done for the McMeekin collection, after excluding ceramic artifacts, which are not used in this formula. Results are given in Table 6. Despite the small sample size, it is apparent that there is no great disagreement in index values among levels. The index value of 2.0 is in line with Winters' expected value for transient camps. The

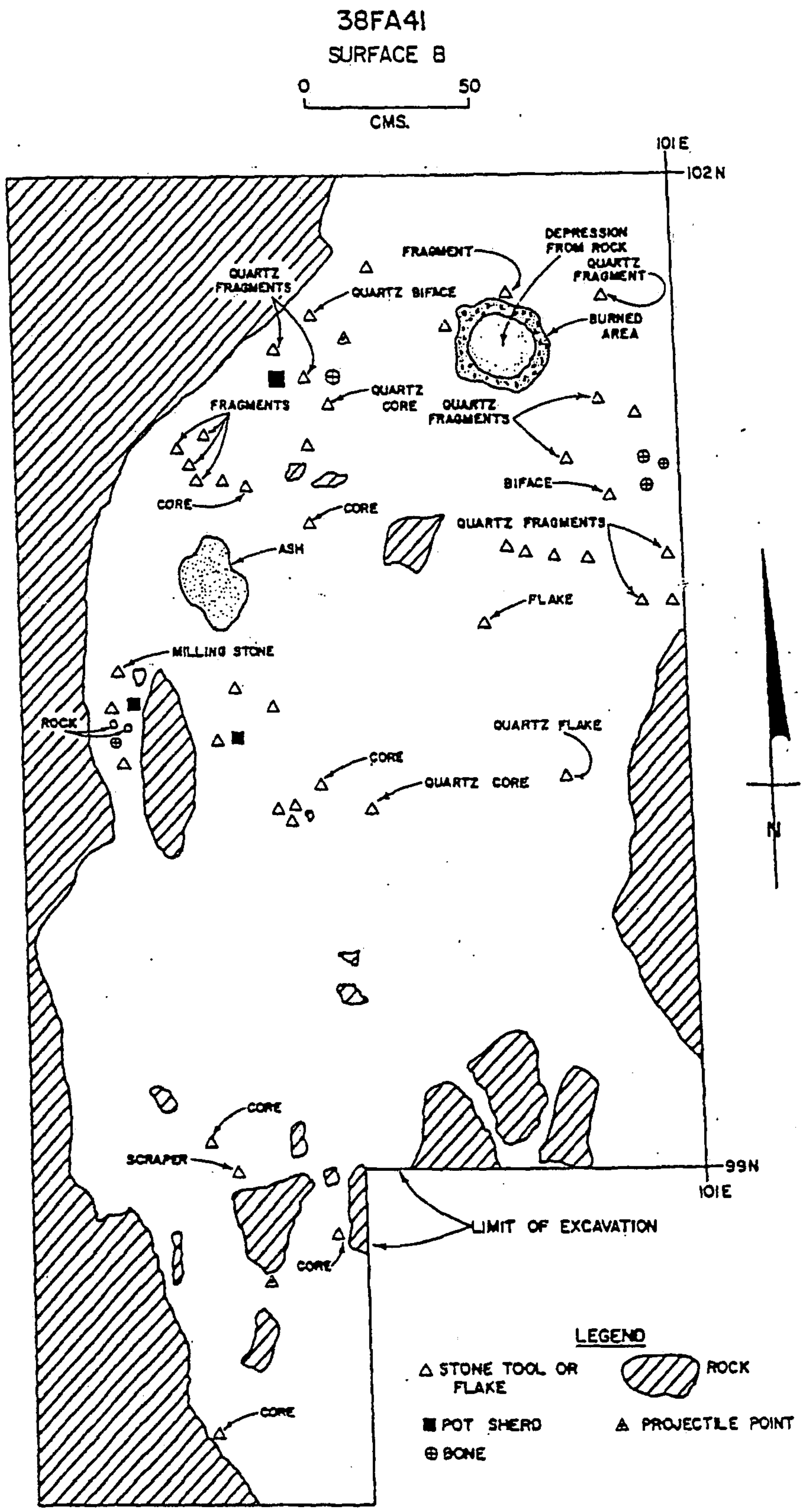

FIGURE 11: Site 38FA41--Surface of Level B (Plan View).

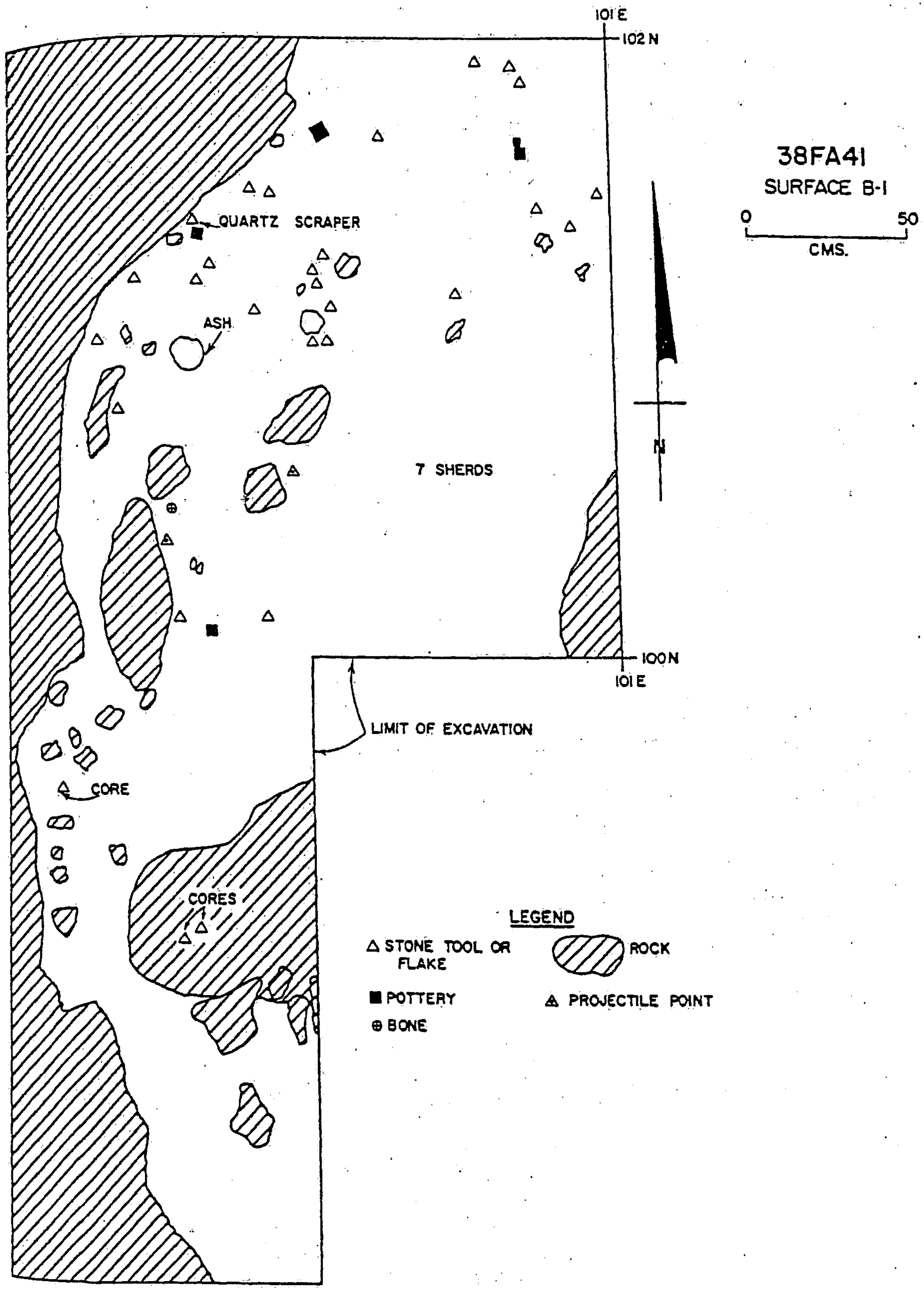

FIGURE 12: Site 38FA41--Surface of Level B1 (Plan View).

higher figures (3.0 and 3.3) are probably produced by the addition of plant processing tools in the McMeekin case, and it is believed also that the 2.0 - 4.0 value range will hold true for other small, generalized hunting and plant gathering stations, should this formula be applied to other sites on the Piedmont.

TABLE 6
(38FA41)

APPLICATION OF WINTERS' SYSTEMIC INDEX

LEVEL	Number of Weapons (Projectile Points)	Number of other Implements	Systemic Index
A	3	6	2.0
B	3	10	3.3
B1	5	15	3.0
C	4	8	2.0

Summary and Conclusions

McMeekin Shelter was doubtlessly only one of a great many small outlying camps and way-stations serving larger prehistoric settlements along the Broad River. The site assumed a large importance archeologically becaused it remained relatively intact. Most similar camps have long since been buried, washed away, or otherwise made unavailable for study.

Excavation of the major portion of the shelter provided good evidence of the important role wild plants and animals played in the subsistence economy of past inhabitants of the Parr region. The shelter was used as a short-term hunting and gathering camp many times over a period which may have begun as early as two thousand years ago and which may have ended as recently as the 19th century.

There are indications of a wide range of activities. Locally available stone was collected and worked to produce stone tools for immediate needs. Tools were sharpened and repaired in the shelter. Processing of plants and animals which occurred at the site might have included skinning and rough-butchering of animals as well as processing of nuts, fruits, and other plants in season.

It is of note that there is little change over time in tool-making techniques or in the tool kits themselves. By extension, one might speculate that there was little change in settlement and subsistence strategies during the time the shelter was occupied. This speculation leads to larger questions.

After A.D. 1200, the Carolina Piedmont fell within the Mississippian sphere of influence, a period of sophisticated religious and political organization. One might ask what changes occur in the economic organization of a society when this sort of culture-contact takes place. It may be that evidence at other sites of elaborate ceremonialism and extensive trade networks is little more than a superficial gloss, obscuring the fact that little fundamental change occurred in the way people went about making their livings. In any case, excavation at McMeekin Shelter has provided a starting point for addressing this and similar questions.

TEST EXCAVATIONS AT 38FA48 (BLAIR MOUND)

Introduction

The Blair Mound site is located on a low-lying terrace of the Broad River near Blair, South Carolina (Fig. 1). It is on a slight natural rise covering about 5 1/2 acres (Figs. 13 and 14). This area has been plowed, as have perhaps another hundred contiguous acres. To the east of the site are wooded hills. Beaver Creek is just to the south.

During survey, a few ceramic sherds were noted on the surface. More intensive collection revealed a sparse surface scatter of artifacts about 2 1/2 acres in extent, with a prehistoric mound at the center of the scatter. The mound once stood to a much greater height, according to local informants, but was reduced to its present elevation by bulldozer about 1960.

During test excavations, 126 square meters were opened and excavated various depths. Over 6,000 artifacts were recovered, 95 percent of which were ceramic sherds and waste flakes from stone chipping. Three hundred person-days were expended in excavation.

Research Goals

The primary reason for excavation at Blair Mound was to test the site for National Register eligibility. Little could be said from examination of the surface about the nature, quality, and extent of deposits, or about the site's research potential. Along with these concerns were questions basic to any archeological excavation: How old is the site? Who lived there? What was the site's function? What kind of changes occurred at the site? Can these changes be explained?

Methodology and Technique

The first step taken was an attempt to define site boundaries and activity areas. A technique used elsewhere with good results has been to collect surface artifacts in a systematic manner and to observe their patterning (Redman and Watson 1970). The assumption implicit in this method is that density of artifacts on the surface reflects density of artifacts below ground, and that analysis of patterns will point to buried features such as houses, refuse pits, and the like.

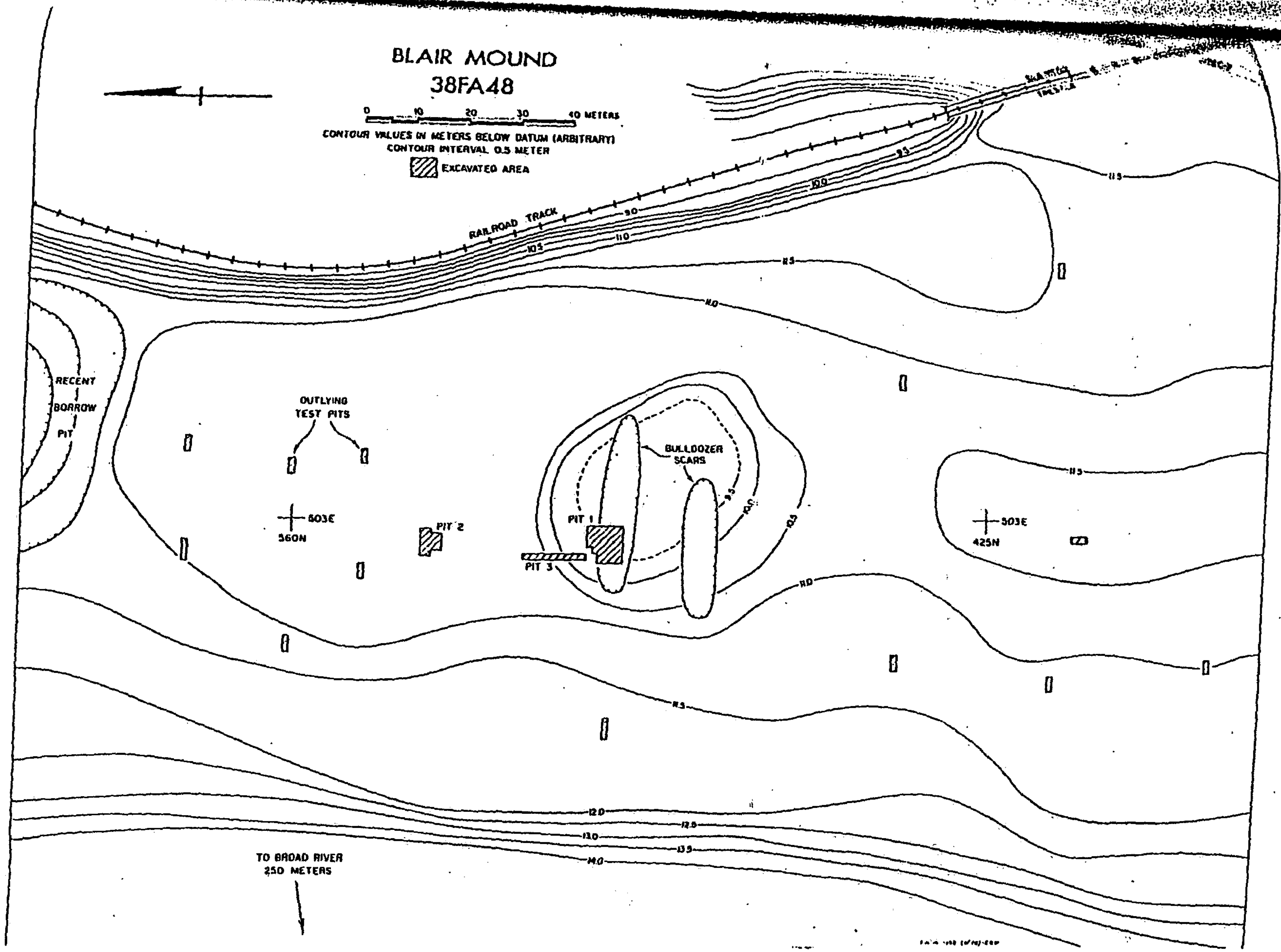

FIGURE 13: Map of 38FA48--Blair Mound (Plan View).

FIGURE 14: Photo of Site 38FA48--Blair Mound (View to East, after flood).

At Blair, 150 surface collection stations were placed systematically at 10 m intervals within the supposed area of the site (Fig. 13). A stake was placed at each station and artifacts were collected within a 2 m radius of each stake.

Only 218 artifacts were collected at the surface collection stations. What was learned could have been predicted by casual observation -- most artifacts on the surface were found close to the mound. No artifact clustering away from the mound was noted, nor could clear site boundaries be drawn; moreover, artifacts were not found on the surface outside the 2 1/2 acres centered on the mound.

In a further effort to determine the subsurface nature of the site, 16 test pits were placed systematically within the site area. Placement was subjective and directed toward assuring wide and equal coverage. Pits were 1 X 3 m or 1 X 4 m horizontally, and were taken to varying depths. Pits I and II were expanded in order to define features revealed within them. Pit III was expanded to provide more information on mound stratigraphy.

Excavation units were placed within an arbitrary grid system for control. A point on the mound was considered to be 500 m north and 500 m east of a hypothetical grid zero point. All measurements were taken by transit and tape from this point. The same 500 N 500 E point was assigned an elevation of 10 m below datum, and the elevation was extended by transit throughout the site.

The largest horizontal excavation unit was the 1 X 4 m test pit or the 2 X 2 m search unit, used in the fill of Pit I. Occupation surfaces and midden were excavated in 1 meter-square units. Units were designated by the intersection value of grid lines at the NE corners of squares.

Plow zone and artificial fill were removed in 20 cm arbitrary vertical levels. All other deposits were excavated as natural stratigraphic levels, or as 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural levels. Features, such as pits or postholes, were excavated as separate units.

Deposits from stratigraphic test pits were not screened, nor were those from plow zone or artificial fill levels. Deposits from midden, features, and occupation levels were put through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth.

Plan view and profile drawings were made of excavation units. All artifacts found were collected and stored at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy at the Blair Mound site will be described in detail only for Pits I, II, and III. No features were found in any of the outlying test pits, although artifacts were commonly found in the plow zone and upper 20 cm of undisturbed deposits. For the outlying pits, stratigraphy can be generalized as being similar to that of Pit II (see Fig. 19). Yellow sand alluvium extends to a depth greater than 2 m. Colluvial action on hills to the east, as well as flooding from the Broad River, has produced a complex series of strata. These are formed of thin layers of silt, clay, and decomposed organic matter, interbedded with the sand alluvium. No clear horizon markers were seen to extend throughout the site. It may be, however, that the thin, dark silt layer in Pits II and III (Surface of Level C, Pit II; Level D, Pit III) reflects a single flooding event.

Mound stratigraphy can be seen most clearly in the north wall profile of Pit I (Figs. 15 and 16). The lowest unit, Level D, is yellow sand and is without sign of human occupation. Level C is a dark brown-to-black organic-rich midden deposit, with a high artifact count. Middens are accumulations of refuse, built up from lost and discarded artifacts and from discard of waste food and fiber. Sometimes middens form much like a thick living floor; other times they are formed as refuse dumps. The Level C stratum in Pit I appears to have been formed as a living floor.

Above the midden is a thick artificial fill unit (Level B). It was extremely hard to differentiate sublevels within the level during excavation. The profile reveals, though, that there is a clear stratigraphic break, representing two mound-building phases. The lower was called Mound I; the upper, Mound II. This interpretation was given strength by the presence of burned clay daub at the Mound I-II contact. This indicates the erection and destruction of a wattle and daub structure atop Mound I, then the rebuilding or capping of Mound I with Mound II deposits. There may well have been subsequent rebuilding or elevation of the mound above the Mound II unit as the upper deposits were leveled in the recent past. Lenses within Level B, as indicated by the designations I, II, and IV in Figure 15, are interpreted as individual basket loads of earth, which differ in color and texture from the surrounding matrix.

The uppermost unit, Level A, has been disturbed by plow. While only a few cm thick on the mound, the plow zone extends as deep as 30 cm in other parts of the site.

Stratigraphy in Pit III is somewhat obscure (Fig. 17). The dark, pre-mound midden can be seen on the right of the drawing, overlain by artificial mound-fill deposits. Severe erosion of mound-fill deposits has produced a muddied picture of stratigraphic sequence. No clear demarcations of building stages could be seen. The upper 30 cm contained sparse ceramic sherds and occasional pieces of burned clay daub with stick and reed impressions. At 1.5 m below surface, an Archaic projectile point was found.

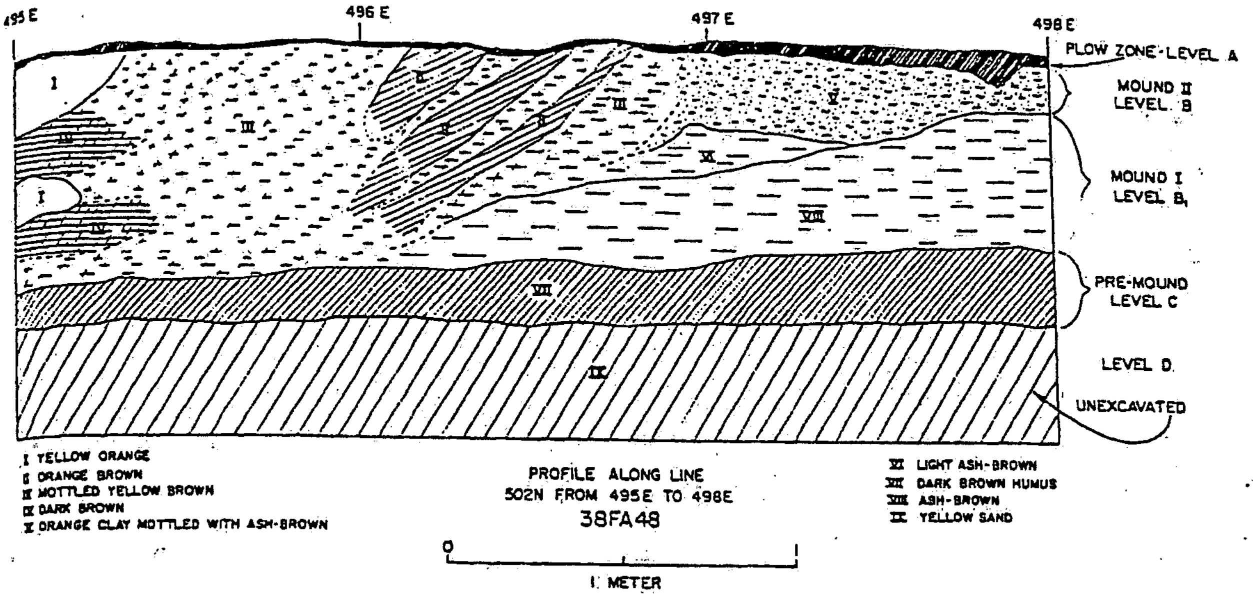

FIGURE 15: Site 38FA48--Drawing of North Wall of Pit I (View to North).

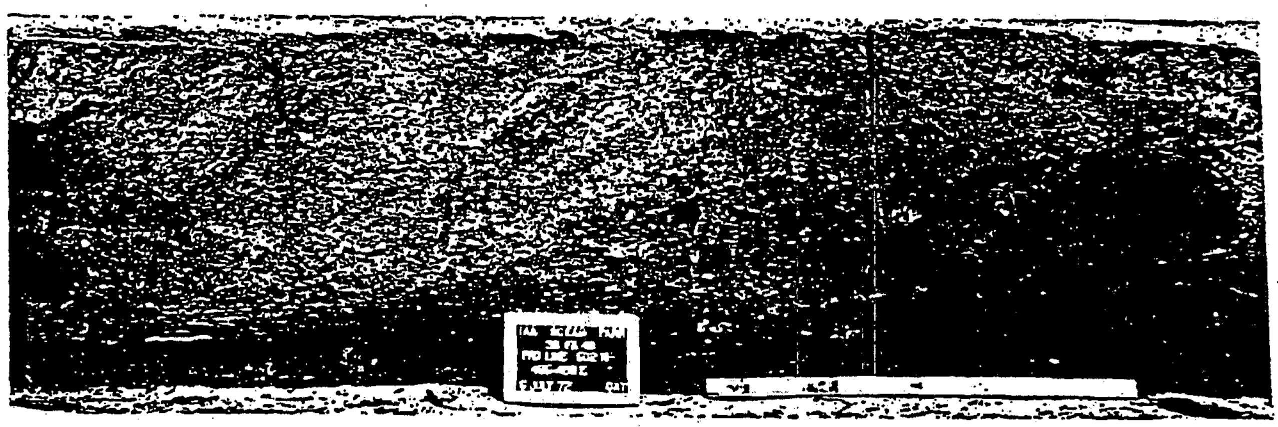

FIGURE 16: Site 38FA48--Photo of North Wall of Pit I (View to North).

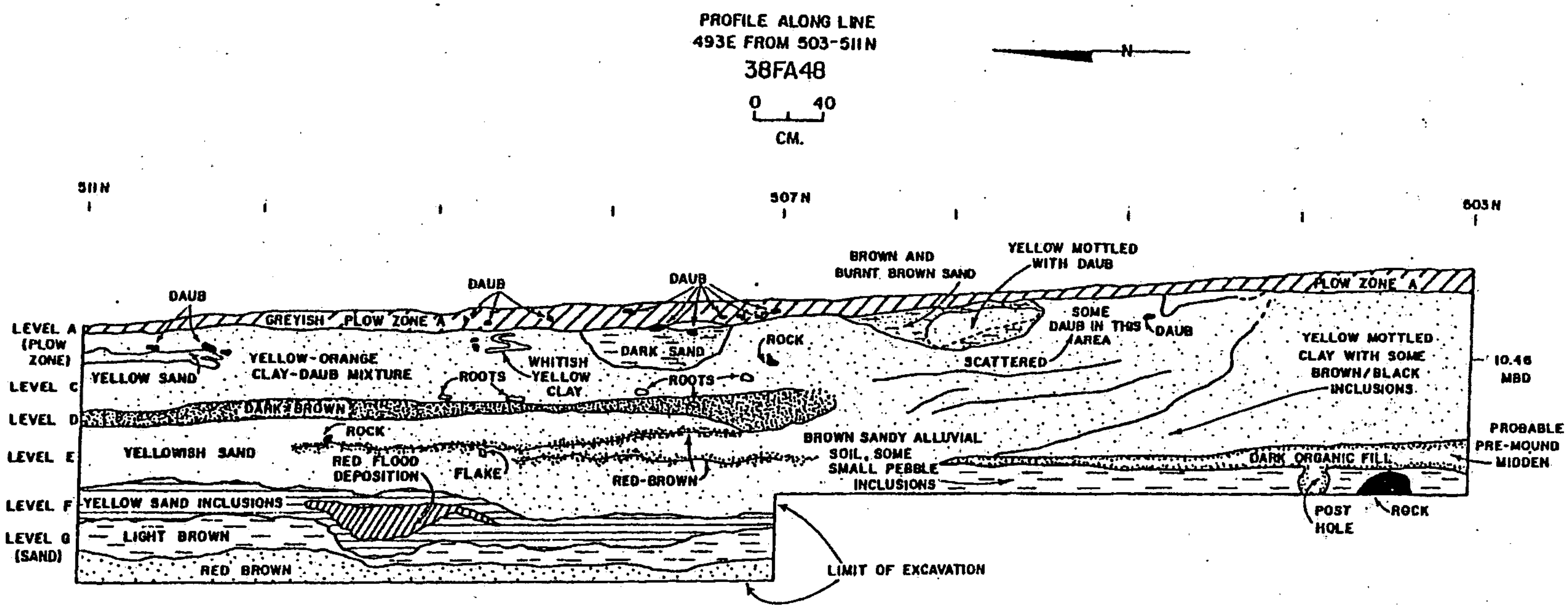

FIGURE 17: Site 38FA48--Drawing of East Wall of Pit III (View to East).

Pit II contained a human burial and other features. The general stratigraphy of the pit was described at the beginning of this section. Features from Ceramic Period occupations were found in Levels B and C.

Site Structure

As discussed, features were found only in Pits I and II, and little can be said about site structure outside these units. At the surface of Level B in Pit II, a tight cluster of 14 cobbles next to a pit which intruded through Levels B and C was found. The cobbles were discolored by fire, and the feature is thought to be a roasting pit. Three pits were found at the surface of Level C, as was a scatter of human bones (Figs. 18 and 19). The pits were without content, except for dark, silty earth fill. Position of long bones suggests a bundle burial. The feature is unusual in that the burial is on top of an old, buried ground surface. This feature is interpreted as representing a burial and subsequent disinterment of the body, by either humans or animals. No grave goods were found, and diagnostic artifacts were lacking. It is felt that the burial and disinterment occurred during, or soon after, the Mound occupation. The bones are in very poor shape, and were not formally analyzed. Bone size and rugosity are consistent with that to be expected in an adult male. Another small pit was found within Level C of Pit I (see Fig. 20). It also was without content.

A photo of Pit I, somewhat the worse for wear after heavy rains and flooding during the field season, is offered as Figure 21. The left half of the pit has been excavated to the surface of Level C; the right half has been taken to the surface of Level D. The small holes are excavated postmolds. During excavation, the surface of Level C was exposed as a unit (Fig. 22). It is clear that a structure was built directly on top of the Level C midden deposits, as attested to by the postmolds which begin at the surface of Level C and intrude through the level into the sterile sand of Level D. Burned clay daub suggests wattle and daub walls applied to large upright posts. Activity areas were not seen as clearly as was hoped. There is an unmistakable cooking hearth formed of a baked clay ring, or basin, in the southwest quadrant. Ash, bone, and shell fragments surround the hearth. There are indications of stone flaking and stone tool discard in the northwest and northeast quadrants. Density scattergrams were plotted for ceramics, bone, and shell, but without revealing any good clustering. Little more can be said about activity areas.

In an attempt to define the structure that once existed at this level Charles Jenks did a computer-aided study in an attempt to define which postmolds were related (Jenks 1972). Diameter, elevation, and location of postmolds which intruded through Level C into Level D were analyzed using Ward's Grouping Program (SPL-2) and Correlation Analysis with Transgeneration (BMD02D). The program established sums, means, cross-product deviations, and standard deviations of all variables. A graphic display was produced by computer, giving a grouping with an error factor of 0.3453. This display has been redrawn to scale as Figure 23.

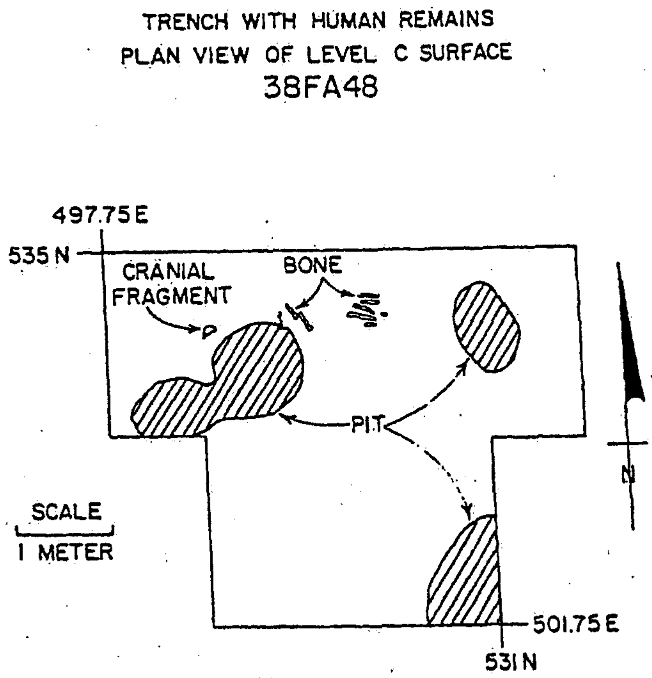

FIGURE 18: Site 38FA48--Map of Level C Surface in Pit II (Plan View).

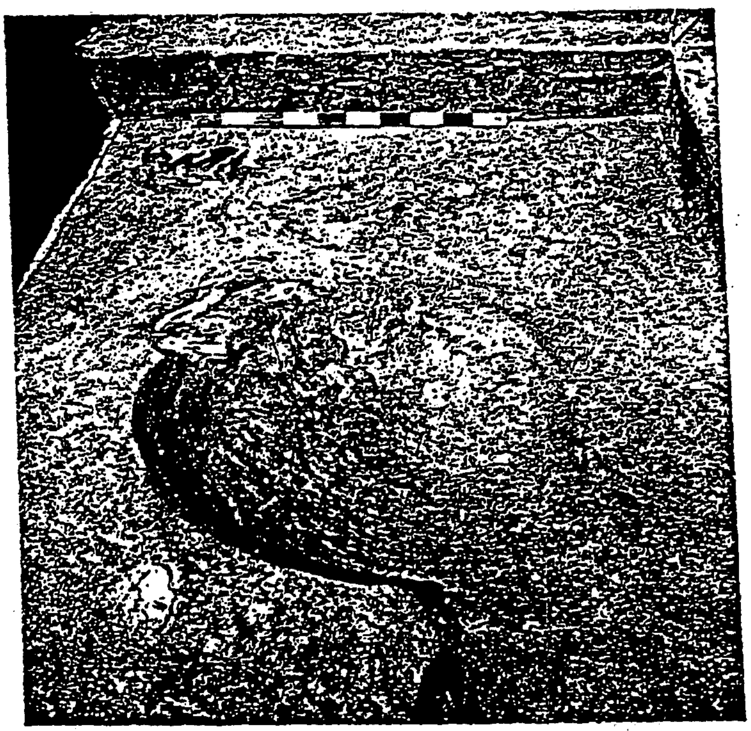

FIGURE 19: Site 38FA48--Photo of Level C Surface in Pit II, showing burial after excavation (View to East).

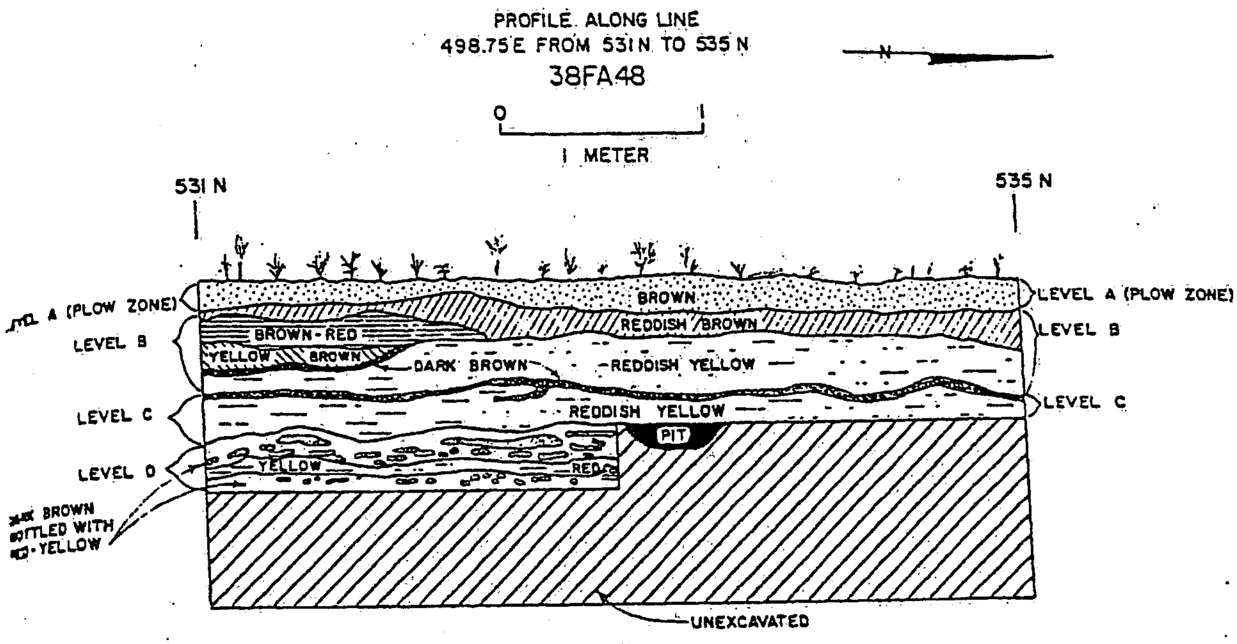

FIGURE 20: Site 38FA48--Drawing of West Wall of Pit II (View to West).

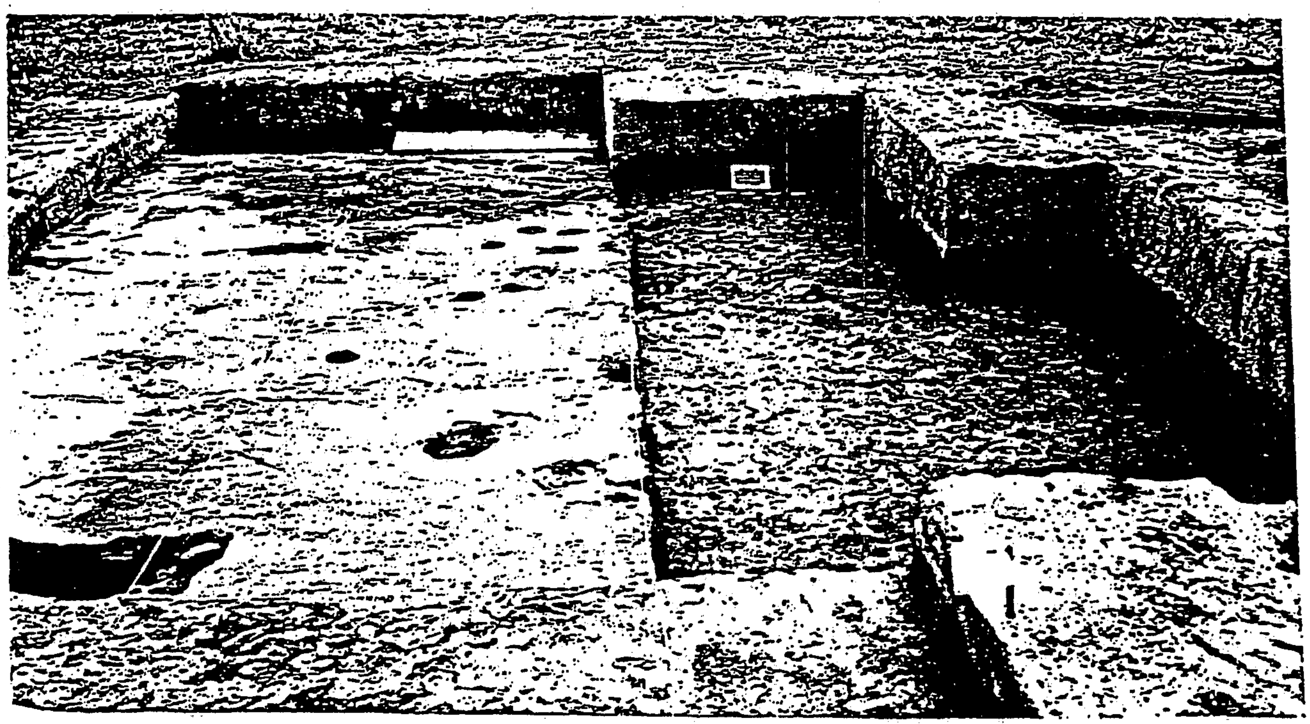

FIGURE 21: Site 38FA48--Photo of Pit I after excavation (View to East). South half is at Level C Surface; North half is at Level D Surface.

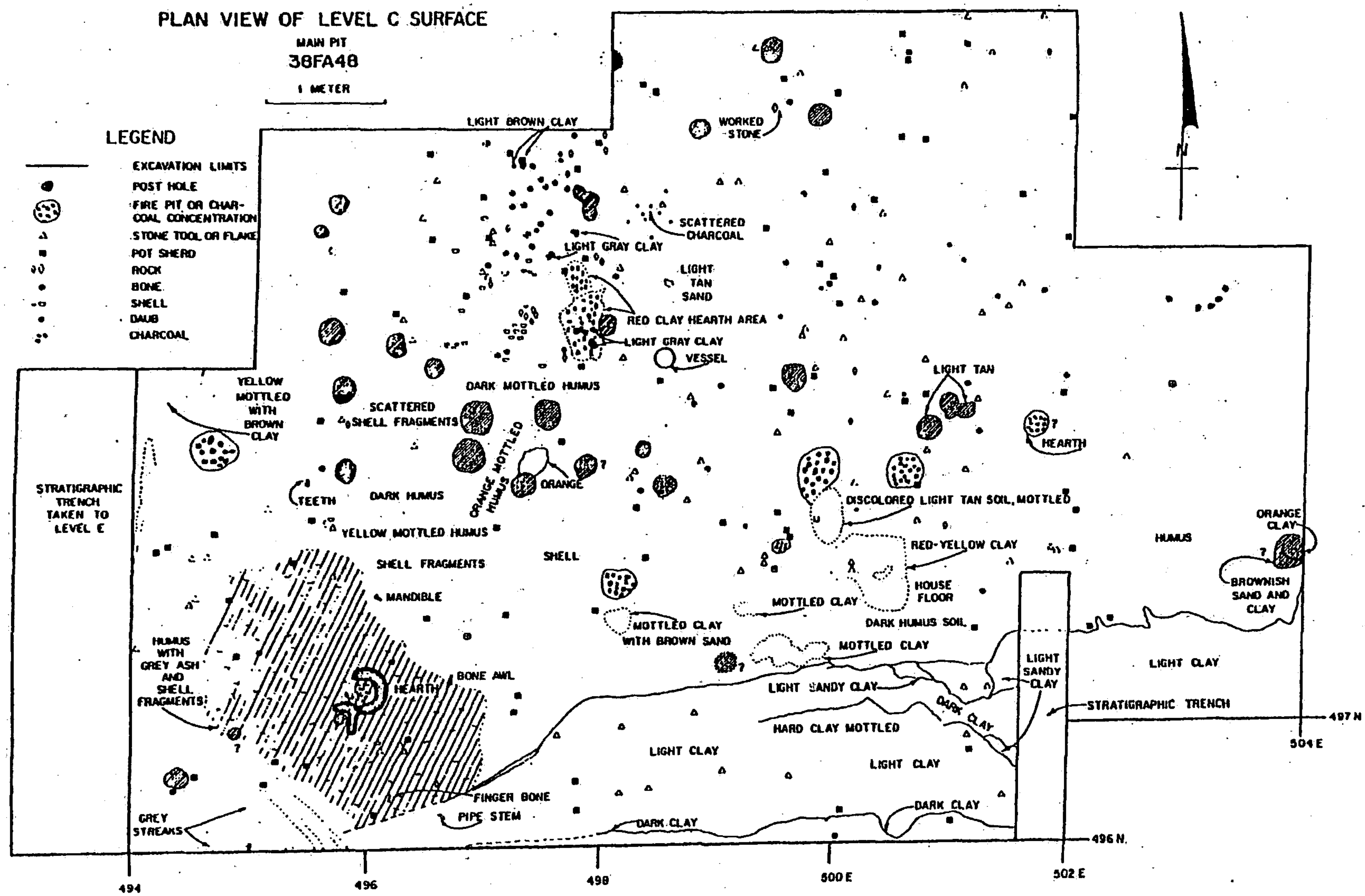

FIGURE 22: Site 38FA48--Map of Surface of Level C in Pit I (Plan View).

Jenks interprets the results as indicating double-wall construction with an opening to the southeast. While there is a definite suggestion of paired postmolds, there is no clear indications of wall or wall-opening arrangement. Regardless of its shortcomings in this case, the program will, I believe, be useful in the future at sites where more structural evidence is present.

An east-west pad of gray clay was seen in the southern section of Pit I. A stratigraphic cross-trench provided the profile presented in Figure 24. Apparently, the bulldozer scars went deeper than suspected, and the clay "pad" is disturbed and mixed soil redeposited by machine.

Artifacts

Introduction

As with previous sections of this chapter, outlying pits will be treated only in passing. Artifacts were few from excavation units other than Pit I, and were largely without good stratigraphic context or feature associations. Although analyzed, artifacts from outlying pits offer little opportunity for interpretation of the site. Notable exceptions are a Savannah River projectile point and associated flakes from the base of Pit III, and a British coin, dated 1772, from the plow zone of one of the outlying test trenches. The projectile point indicates occupation of the site during the Middle Archaic Period. The coin suggests use of the study area, if not the site itself, during the early Historic Period.

Stone Artifacts

Over 3,000 stone artifacts were recovered from Pit I, the bulk coming from Level C (the Pre-Mound midden). Among these artifacts are fire-cracked cobbles, flaked and ground stone tools, cores, and waste flakes. Definitions used will be the same as those given in Chapter 5. In addition, there are several classes of objects not previously defined. These are: fire-cracked cobbles, grooved axes, stone bowl fragments, and perforated stone objects.

Seventy-five fire-cracked cobbles were found in Pit I. Two-thirds were from Level C. All are of quartzite and show the angular fractures and discoloration produced by high temperature. These may have been used for stone-boiling of food, a technique whereby rocks are heated, then dropped into containers of food and water.

Only eight ground stone tools were found. Five of these are pieces of gneiss which show evidence of battering, pecking, and grinding. Suggested function is that of seed, grain, or pigment grinding. One steatite bowl fragment came from Level C. This may be an accidental intrusion into the level, since stone bowls on the Piedmont usually are

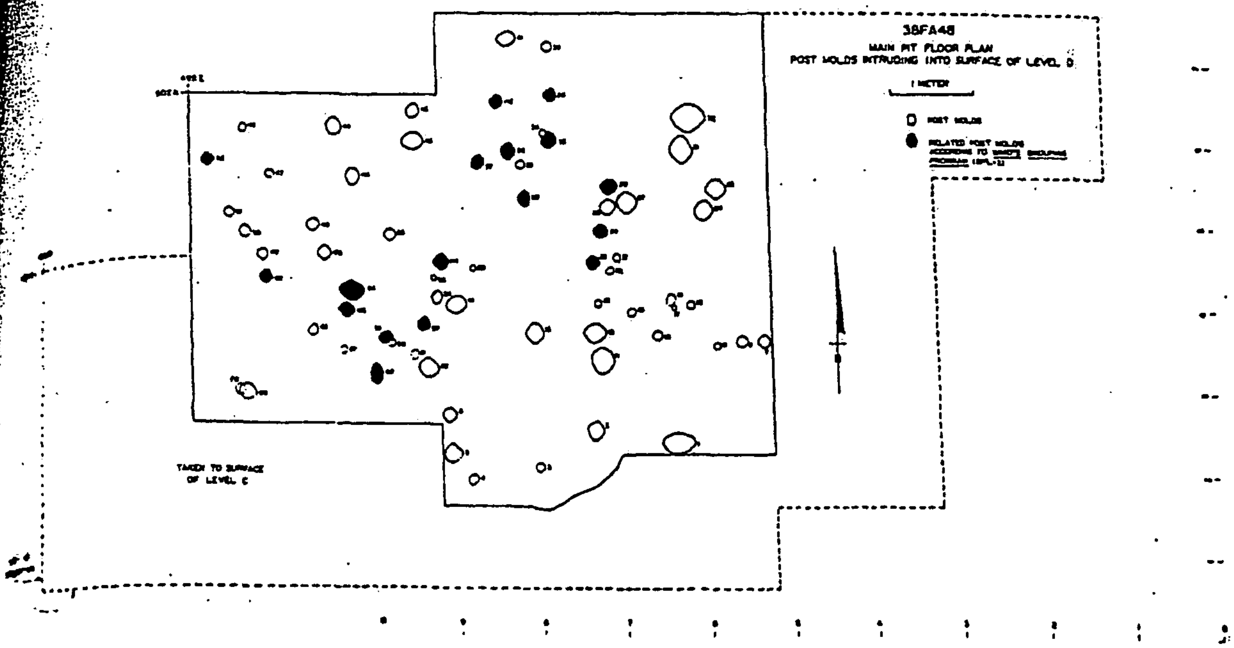

FIGURE 23: Site 38FA48--Map of Postmold Pattern in Pit I (Plan View).

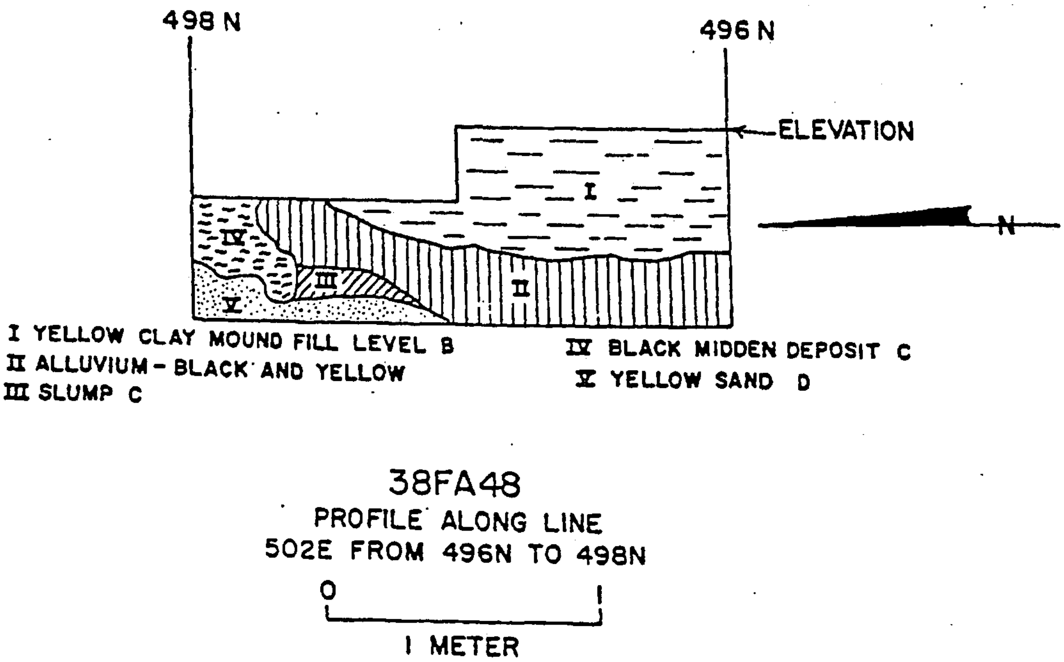

FIGURE 24: Site 38FA48--Drawing of Stratigraphic Profile in Eastern Section of Pit I View to East).

dated to pre-ceramic time periods. A grooved axe fragment of slate came from Level B. The specimen is too incomplete to permit reconstruction of completed form or dimensions. Such axes were not uncommon in the Mississippian Period. One perforated circular steatite object (usually called net sinkers) was found on the surface (Fig. 25).

Eight cores were found (Fig. 26). Both quartzite and chert were represented. One had cortex remaining; the others did not. There is a trend toward end-striking (that is, striking along the long axis) of well-prepared cores.

Waste flakes were predominately of quartzite, with slate and chert flakes as minor elements of the assemblage. A total of 2,984 flakes were recovered from Pit I. Distributions of flakes by material and type is shown in Table 7. The small sample size from Level A precludes statistical comparison, but comparison of percentages between Levels B and C is revealing. While some time depth is indicated at the site, and while site function is thought to have changed through time, there is a remarkable consistency in percentage distributions of flake materials and flake types. This may indicate conservatism through time in stone tool technology. Other observations from the flake assemblage are that the hard-hammer technique is dominant, and that few biface-thinning flakes were found. Core platform preparation is unsophisticated. Simple grinding and stepping techniques were the only treatment noted on flakes. This grinding and stepping may, in fact, have resulted from the causal, unintentional breakdown of platform edges.

TABLE 7

38FA48

Waste Flakes by Level

Material Type	Levels in Pit I		
	A	B	C
Slate	4	8 (9%)	282 (10%)
Quartzite	20	84 (84%)	2415 (84%)
Chert	1	6 (6%)	164 (6%)
Flake Type			
Primary	10	15 (15%)	473 (16%)
Secondary	15	83 (85%)	2388 (84%)

During analysis of flakes and cores, an interesting technique was noted. Two cores and 18 flakes, all of quartzite, which showed evidence of exposure to high heat (Fig. 26) were found in Level C.

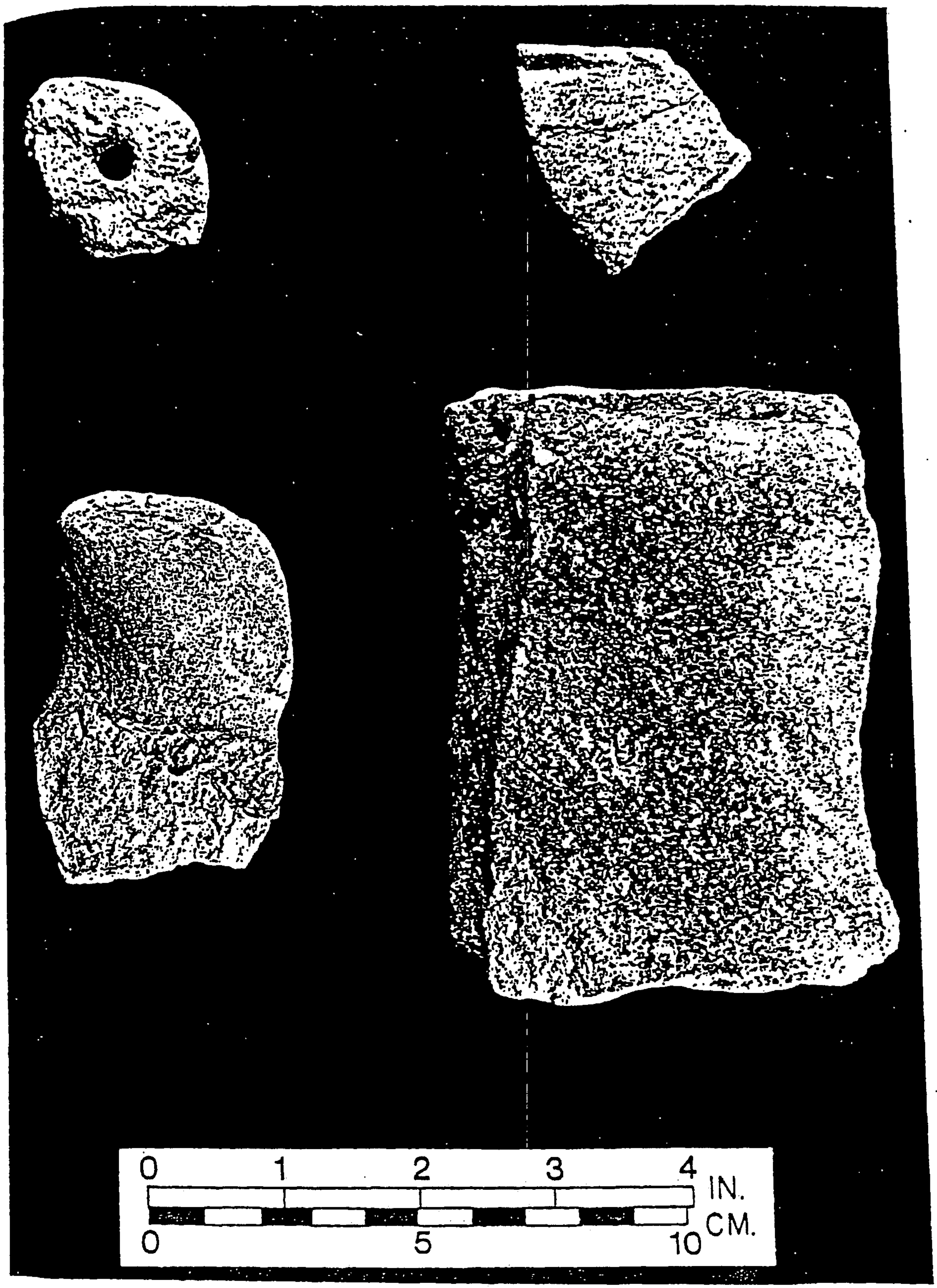

FIGURE 25: Ground Stone from 38FA48 (Top Left: Perforated Steatite Object; Top Right: Polished Steatite Object; Bottom Left: Ground Slate Tool Fragment; Bottom Right: Ground and Pecked Grinding Tool Fragment).

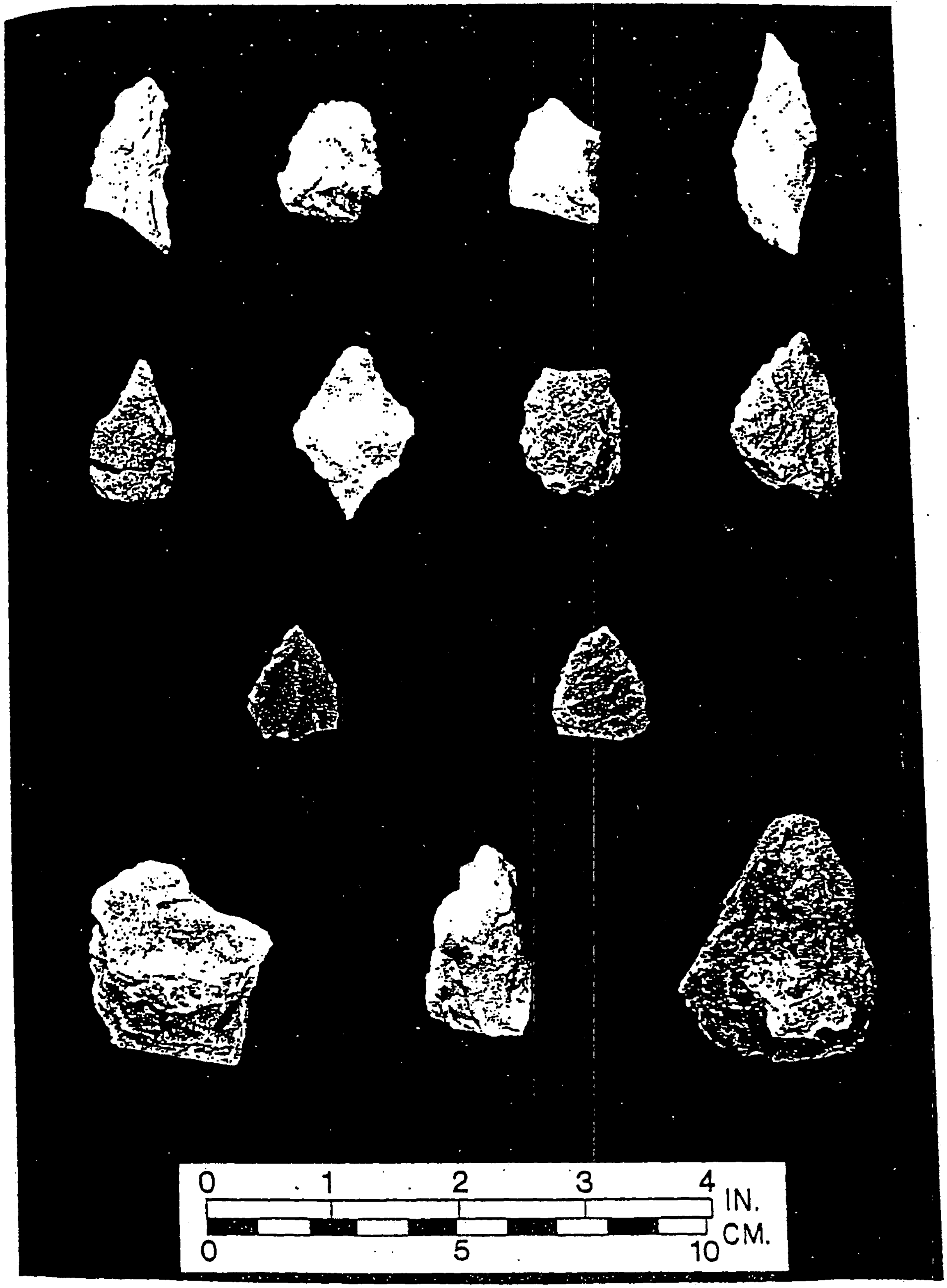

FIGURE 26: Flaked Stone from 38FA48 (Top Row: Biface Fragments; Second Row: Biface Cutting Tools; Third Row: Retouched Flakes; Bottom Row: Cores. The middle core has been subjected to heat.)

in order to make it more suitable for flaking, intentional heat treatment of coarse-grained stone, has been noted in other areas of the country (Crabtree and Butler 1964; Purdy and Brooks 1971). The Blair specimens demonstrated color change from the normal, and a glossy surface texture with a waxy luster. One of the cores had had flakes removed after heat alteration. The presence of the few heat altered artifacts at Blair does not necessarily indicate heat treatment as a technique, but it does offer a field of inquiry for future Piedmont lithic studies.

Distribution of flaked stone tools is presented in Table 8. The predominate material used was a poor grade of quartzite, and tool function could not be inferred for over half the specimens. These unidentified tools are probably biface knives or tool blanks. None of the tools could be identified as scrapers or scraping tools. Functions seem, in all cases, to be directed to cutting activities. Examples of flaked tools are illustrated in Figure 26.

TABLE 8
38FA48

Flaked Stone Tools by Level

Tool Type	Levels in Pit I		
	A	B	C
Biface Knife	1	2	8
Scraper	0	0	0
Tool Blank	0	0	0
Retouched or Utilized Flake			
Cutting Use	2	3	13
Scraping Use	0	0	0
Biface Tool or Tool Blank			
(Use unknown)	5	4	21
Material Type			
Slate	2	2	14
Quartzite	5	7	28
Chert	0	0	0

Thirty-nine projectile points were recovered, with distributions as indicated in Table 9. Points were classified only by form. Such classification is questionable especially in terms of utility of type-names for Late Ceramic Period projectile points. Inhabitants of the Piedmont seem to have settled on the small, triangular projectile point form as a satisfactory design more than a thousand years ago (see Coe 1964). Typological distinctions in archeological literature have been too subtle to follow. Suffice it to say that projectile points from Blair Mound are similar to those found elsewhere in contexts which date from about A.D. 1000 to the Historic Period (Fig. 27).

TABLE 9
38FA48

Projectile Points by Level

Type	Levels in Pit I		
	A	B	C
TRIANGULAR			
Straight base			3
Straight base, serrated	1	2	3
Concave base		1	
Concave base, notched			2
Slightly concave base			16
Slightly concave base, serrated	1		5
LANCEOLATE			
Straight base, serrated			1
Corner notched		1	
DIAMOND SHAPE			
Pointed base			1
FRAGMENTS			
Unidentified form		1	1

One other stone object from Blair Mound merits description. This is an edge-trimmed mica disc (Fig. 28), about 4 cm in diameter, which came from the surface of Level C in Pit I. Flakes of mica have previously been noted as items of grave goods in Temple Mound context (Caldwell and McCann 1941:28). Worked mica discs may also have had other decorative magical, or religious uses.

Ceramic Artifacts

Three thousand-eighty seven ceramic sherds were recovered during the excavation at Blair Mound. Carol Weed has provided a detailed account of ceramic sherd descriptions and distributions in the Appendix to this report. Most are sherds from broken vessels, assigned to 28 ceramic varieties within three major types. Also collected were sherd discs, pipe fragments, and baked clay objects. Only one intact vessel was found. This was a burnished and incised bowl with a notched rim (Fig. 29). The bowl was found on the surface

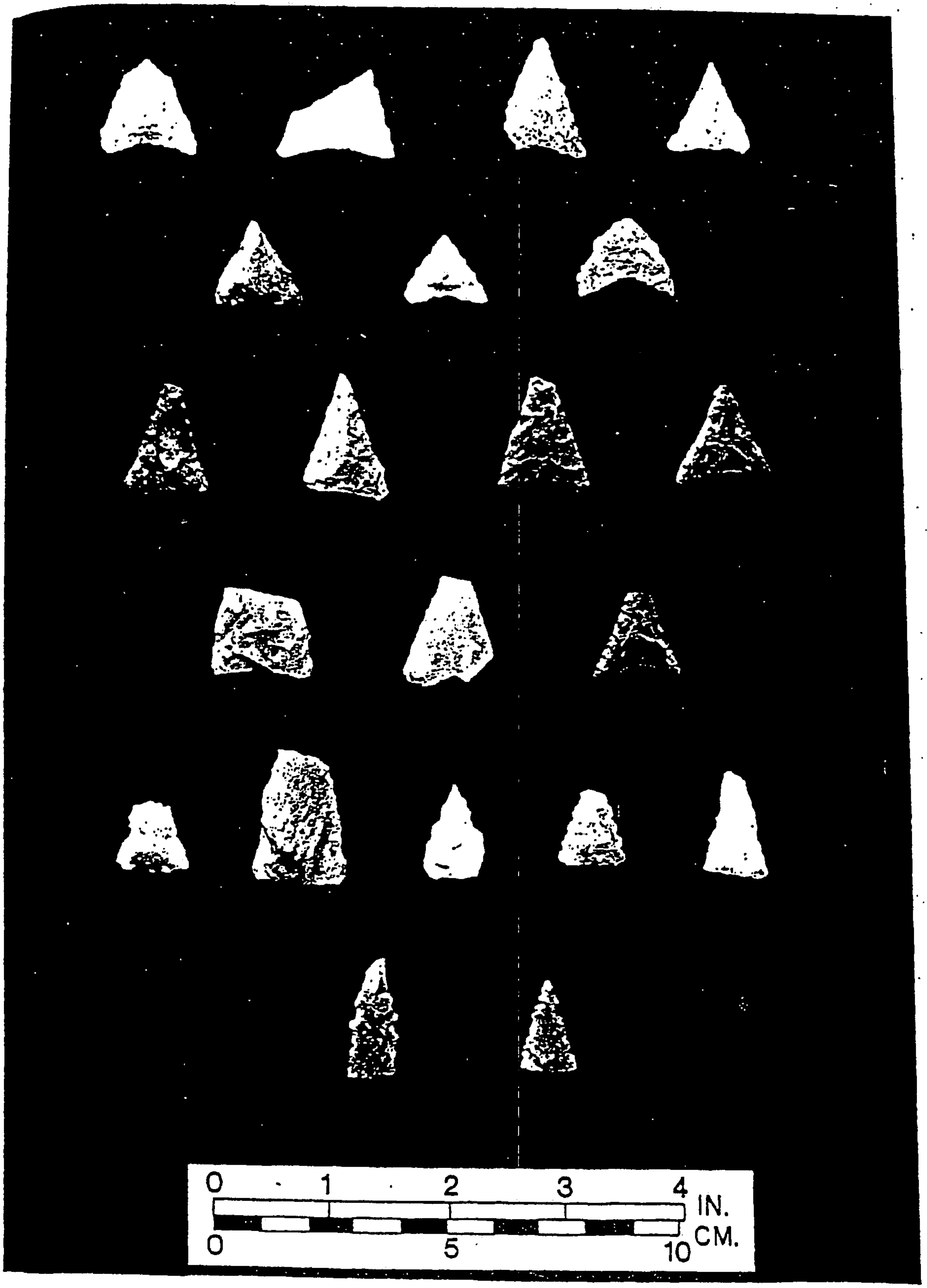

FIGURE 27: Projectile Points from 38FA48 (Top two rows: Quartzite, Triangular, Concave Base; Third Row: Chert, Triangular, Concave Base; Fourth Row: Triangular, Concave-notched Base; Fifth Row: Triangular, Straight Base; Bottom Row: Triangular, Serrated, Straight Base).

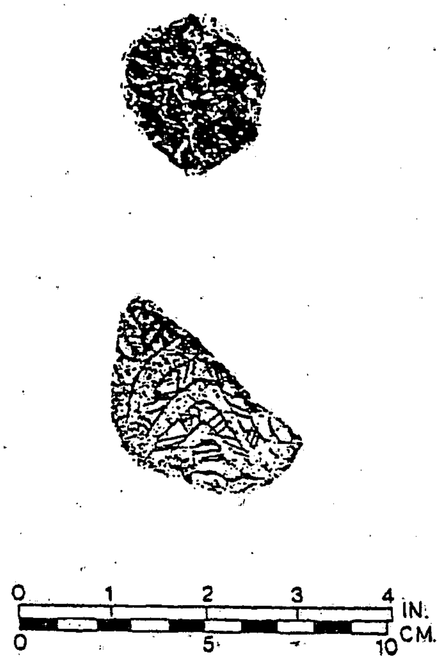

FIGURE 28: Artifacts from 38FA48 (Top: Edge-trimmed Mica disc; Bottom: Incised Ceramic Object).

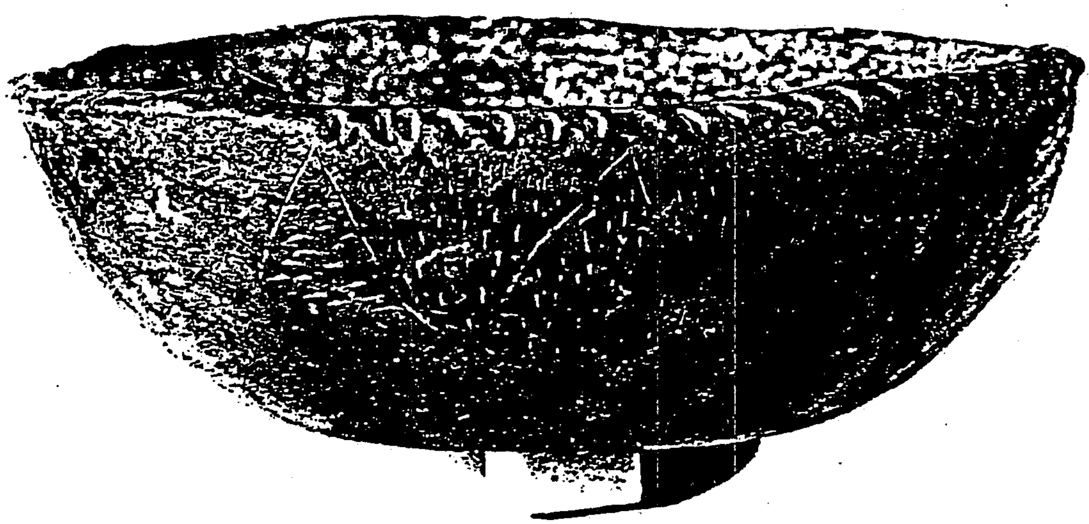

FIGURE 29: Bowl from 38FA48 (Diameter is 17.5 cm).

of Level C in Pit I (see Fig. 22), but is thought to date after the formation of the Level C surface. Indications are that it was incorporated into the base of the artificial mound fill, either on purpose or inadvertantly.

Pottery was classified in an objective manner, but Weed and I have agreed on regional cultural affinities on a subjective basis. There are minor design elements present which are similar to those found in the Etowah-Lamar and Irene Complexes (Caldwell and McCann 1941; Fairbanks 1952; Moorehead 1932). However, in terms of both technology and style, the pottery is most like that from the Pisgah and Pee Dee Complexes of North Carolina (Dickens 1970, 1976; Reid 1967), with Pisgah Elements being dominant. All Blair Mound ceramics belong to the Pisgah phase, as defined by Dickens. Taking ceramic elements as a whole, a median date for the site would be about A.D. 1300, with the understanding that time of occupation could vary a couple of hundred years either way.

Comparison of ceramics from Level C (pre-mound midden) and Level B (mound fill) in Pit I, reveals both change and stability in design elements. As shown in Table 10, surface treatment techniques are similar in most ways, with smoothing and smudging as dominant elements. The major difference seen between levels is the very large shift in prominence from simple stamping to complicated stamping. The complicated stamp design elements, however, are shared between levels (Table 11), indicating no radical intrusion of cultural elements. Check stamp and curvilinear designs are predominant, and occur with almost identical frequency in each level.

TABLE 10
38FA48

Ceramic Sherd Surface Treatment
Counts and Percentages

Treatment	Levels in Pit I: B	Levels in Pit I: C
Burnished	31 (8.5%)	61 (9.9%)
Burnished/Smudged	5 (1.4%)	8 (1.3%)
Smoothed	108 (29.9%)	200 (32.5%)
Smudged	75 (20.7%)	97 (15.7%)
Simple Stamp	27 (7.5%)	186 (30.2%)
Complicated Stamp	88 (24.3%)	49 (7.9%)
Check Stamp	10 (2.8%)	9 (1.5%)
Incised	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.2%)
Impressed	9 (2.5%)	1 (0.2%)
Brushed	5 (1.4%)	4 (0.6%)
Punctate/Jab	3 (0.8%)	0 (---)

TABLE 11
38FA48

Stamped Design Elements on Ceramic Sherds
Counts and Percentages

Element	Levels in Pit I	
	B	C
Angle/Line	3 (4.7%)	5 (10.6%)
Angle	3 (4.7%)	0 (----)
Bulls Eye	2 (3.1%)	2 (4.3%)
Broad Groove & Line	0 (---)	1 (2.1%)
Curvilinear	34 (53.0%)	24 (51.1%)
Nested Circles	1 (1.6%)	0 (---)
Line	1 (1.6%)	3 (6.4%)
Line Block	8 (12.5%)	1 (2.1%)
Rectangular Line/Angle	1 (1.6%)	0 (---)
Line Angle	1 (1.6%)	2 (4.3%)
Check Stamp	10 (15.6%)	9 (19.1%)

In addition to ordinary vessel sherds, six circular, worked ceramic discs were found, with occurrences in all levels (Fig. 30). Worked discs are usually interpreted as gaming counters.

Thirteen ceramic pipe fragments were recovered (Fig. 31). All but two were from Level C of Pit I. The fragments were made of a sand and clay paste without temper, and were hard-fired and burnished. Shapes of whole pipes are unknown.

Two other ceramic artifacts were recovered, and these are of uncertain function. One of the pieces (Fig. 30) may be a broken vessel pod, or leg. The other (Fig. 28) is a fragment of an incised baked clay object. Similar elaborate incising has been found on shell, bone, clay, and copper objects from Mississipian Context (Waring and Holder 1945). Such designs are interpreted as having magical and religious significance, and have been assigned to a ritual complex called the Southern Cult.

Bone Artifacts

Five bone artifacts were found, all from Level C, or Level C surface, of Pit I (Fig. 32). Two are split mammal long bones which have been trimmed and sharpened. Function is uncertain. Another is a fragment of antler. Fractures and striations at its tip suggest

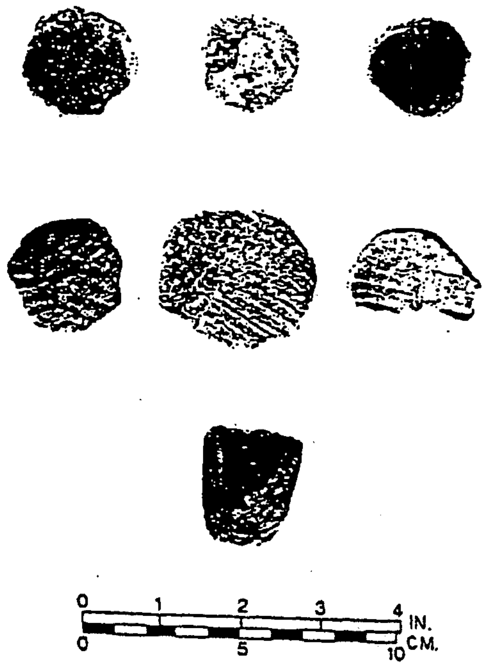

FIGURE 30: Ceramic objects from 38FA48 (First and second rows are worked sherd discs.The last row is a ceramic vessel pod.)

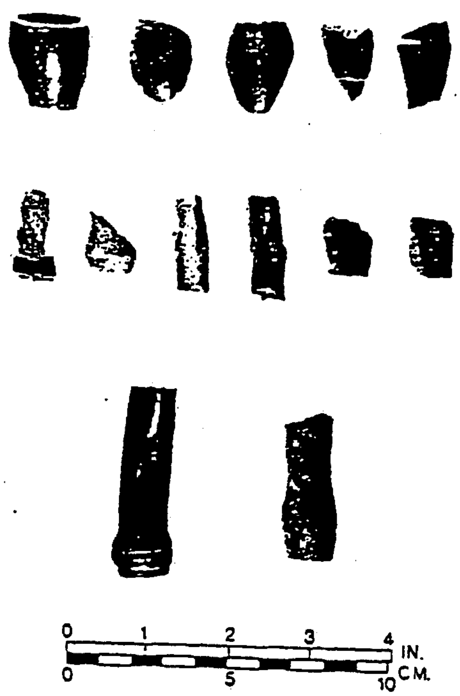

FIGURE 31: Ceramic pipes fragments from 38FA48 (Top Row: Bowl fragments; Second Row: Stem fragments; Bottom Row: Stem Fr

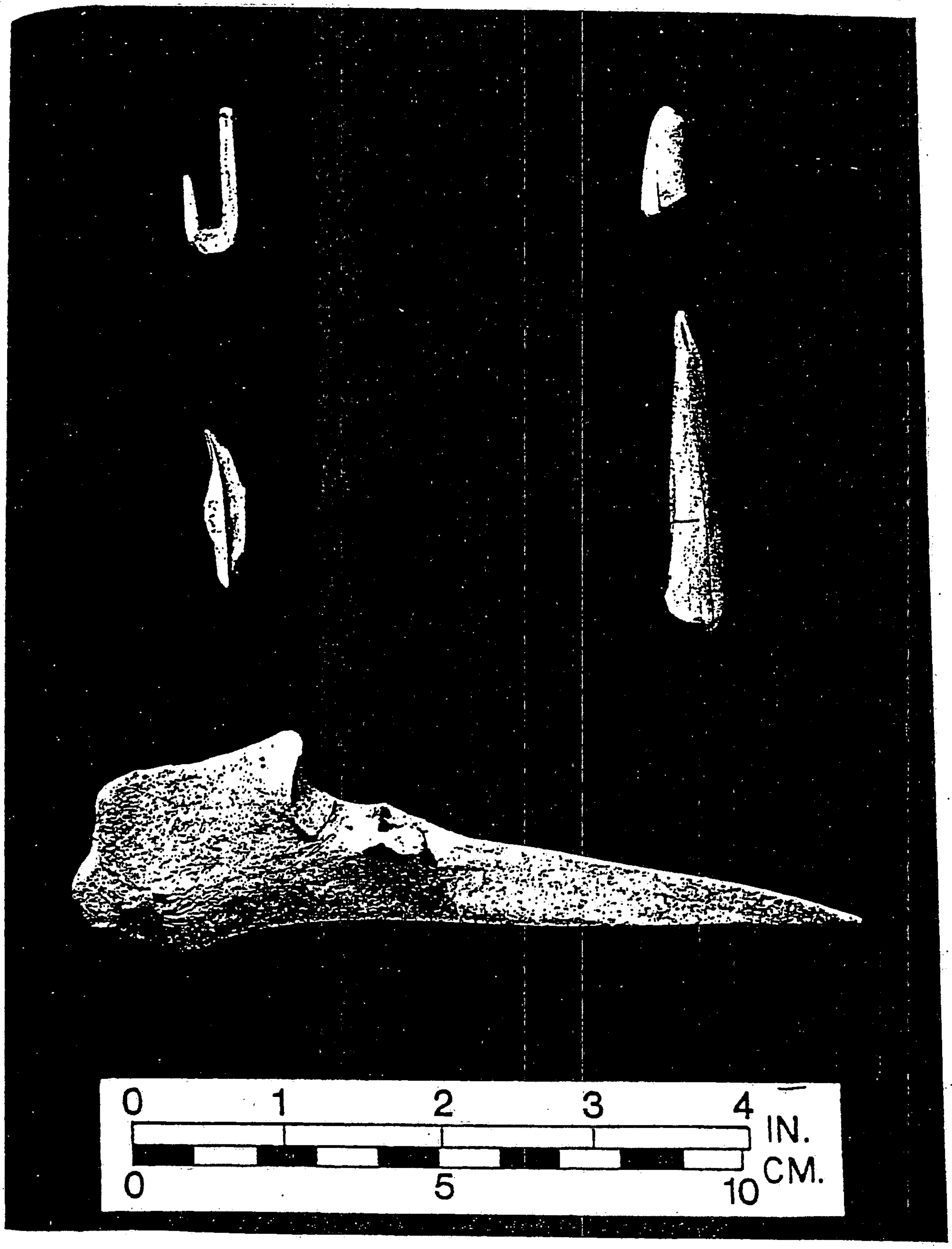

FIGURE 32: Bone and antler tools from Site 38FA48 (Top Row: Bone Hook and Antler Flaking Tool; Second Row: Bone Tool Fragments; Bottom: Bone Awl).

use as a tool for flaking stone. Also found were a bone hook, presumably used for fishing, and an awl made from a deer ulna. The awl was carefully fashioned and exhibits polish along its shaft. It was probably used for working hides or textiles.

Non-Artifactual Remains

Non-artifactual specimens were collected routinely at Blair Mound. Among these were animal bone, shell, soil, pollen, and charcoal. Soil samples were taken from each feature and stratigraphic unit. Pollen sequences were collected at 10 cm vertical intervals in Pits I and II. Charcoal samples were taken when found.

Bone and shell were not formally analyzed. The bulk of the collection came from Level C of Pit I, and comprises remains of deer, small mammals, turtle, fish, and bivalves similar to mussel.

A soil sample from the middle of Level C, Pit I, was analyzed microscopically by Kira Fisher of the Malnutrition and Parasite Project, University of South Carolina. Purpose of analysis was to see if fossil intestinal parasite eggs were present and to see if pollen was preserved at Blair Mound. Fisher found one deteriorated egg similar to those produced by roundworms of the genus <u>Ascaris</u>. Also seen were pollen grains from corn and a number of unidentified species. No pine pollen was identified.

Two charcoal samples were submitted to the University of Georgia for radiocarbon dating. One was from a hearth at the surface of Level C in Pit I. It was given the following date: 755 ± 90 radiocarbon years: A.D. 1195 (UGa-406).

The other came from a piece of burned wood in a postmold of Pit I. The postmold began at the surface of Level C, went through the level, and intruded into the sterile soil of Level D. The sample may be the remains of a burned post. The following date was provided: 625 ± 75 radiocarbon years: A.D. 1325 (UGa-405).

Taking dates as given, implications are that Level C (pre-mound midden) was deposited before about A.D. 1200. After a period of time a structure was built directly on the midden at about A.D. 1300.

Summary and Conclusions

Test excavations at Blair Mound proved productive in the discovery of site history, cultural affiliations, function, and research potential. Management recommendations can now be made on the basis of this knowledge.

In summary, the earliest known occupation of the site was in the Archaic period. There may have been small hunting-and-gathering camps at the site, but extent or nature of occupation is unknown. The site remained otherwise unused until late in the Ceramic Period. It is suggested on the basis of radiocarbon dates and ceramic cross-dating, that during the 12th century A.D., a small settlement was established at the site. A midden composed of broken and discarded tools and decayed material was formed on a slight natural rise of the site. At about A.D. 1300, a substantial wattle-and-daub structure, with paired upright posts, was built directly on the midden. A fire is thought to have destroyed the structure and, subsequently, an artificial earthen mound was built upon the structure's ruin. The mound was capped and elevated at least once. The site would have been flourishing by about A.D. 1350, but was abandoned by the time Europeans arrived in the area. Abandonment probably took place before A.D. 1450. In terms of cultural identity, the Ceramic Period occupation is assigned to the Pisgah phase.

Determining function for the site as a whole is difficult. Outside the mound structure-midden area, no features were found, with the exception of one burial. Judging from artifacts and structural evidence at the mound, however, some interpretations can be made. The pre-mound midden reflects an economy with a strong orientation to hunting, fishing, and plant and shellfish gathering, although there is evidence of corn agriculture.

The latter occupations would seem to have focused on the construction of the mound, which was presumably a religious facility, and on maintenance of the mound and its structures.

Paradoxically, there is little change in the kinds or relative quantities of artifacts, or in the technology that produced them. The very fact of the mound's existence, and the seeming absence of other structures at the site, would lead to the conclusion that mound-ceremonialism was the site's sole reason for being during the period A.D. 1300-1450. Nonetheless, artifact distributions indicate a lack of change in the basic economy or lifeways of the inhabitants.

Equally puzzling is the lack of change in stylistic and design elements of artifacts. Influences from the Mississippian ritual complex began reaching the site as early as the 12th century, and inhabitants fell fully under the Mississippian sphere soon thereafter. Still, an essential conservativism is evidenced in all aspects of material culture except the architectural. As suggested in the conclusion of Chapter 5, the Mississippian influence on the Carolina Piedmont may have been more apparent than real.

These problems in interpretation lead to a discussion of the site's research potential. On one hand, the site is of low significance: the mound has been greatly damaged by recent agricultural practices; no evidence of other structures was found; and a quantity of artifacts have been recovered sufficient for inter-site comparison. On the other hand, the site has been scarcely touched archeologically by test excavations. There is still the potential for discovery of intra-site activity patterning which would reveal information about the effect of the Mississippian phenonemon on the Carolina Piedmont. Good radiocarbon specimens were commonly found, suggesting that more rigorous dating could be applied to the site. Perhaps of greatest importance are the preserved biological specimens known to exist at the site. These include animal bones, pollen, and fossil parasites. Examination of more of these specimens might lead to a better understanding of late prehistoric economy, dietary patterns, and disease.

The site is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because of its potential for contributing information of historical and scientific importance, as specified in Title 36 CFR 800.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Concept of Significance

The significance of the cultural resources of the Parr Project area may be assessed by reference to a variety of standards. To archeologists, the importance of archeological resources lies in their potential for yielding information relevant to the problems with which the profession is currently concerned. These problems reflect a variety of approaches to the study of culture history, human lifeways, and the processes which operate within cultural systems. One of the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places corresponds to this archeological conception of significance; any resources that have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history are eligible for the register. Virtually any intact cultural resource fulfills this requirement. However in evaluating resources likely to be affected by a proposed project, additional aspects of significance must be considered. Scovill, Gordon, and Anderson (1972: 12-14) have suggested that social and monetary values should also be assessed in order to determine significance for the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

The Parr resources will be evaluated with respect to three kinds of significance: historical, scientific, and social. All of these aspects of significance are interrelated. Together they form a composite which reflects the value of cultural resources and the loss which would result from their destruction.

No evaluation of monetary significance will be made, however. This is usually calculated as the cost of the maximum possible data recovery, and is therefore a reflection of cost, rather than value. As any shopper is aware, these terms are not synonymous. It should also be noted that this study, while adequate for a general assessment of resource significance, does not provide precise quantified estimates of site type and distribution, which are essential for such cost determinations.

The aspects of the value of the resource base which can be dealt with here are:

1. <u>Historical significance</u>. This can be defined as the potential for yielding information pertinent to the identification of individual cultural groups, periods, or behavior patterns. Scovill, Gordon, and Anderson (1972: 13) interpret this as including resources that provide data useful in the identification and reconstruction of specific cultures, periods, lifeways, and events; that provide a typical or well-preserved example of a prehistoric culture, historic tribe, period of time or category of human activity; and that can be associated with a specific event or aspect of history.

2. Scientific significance. This is the potential for information that can contribute to the understanding and explanation of cultural phenomena. In contrast to historical significance, this involves the formulation of generalizations that can be tested. Within the archeological profession there are a broad range of research approaches. Major changes have occurred, and can be expected to continue to occur, in the ways in which archeological problems are defined and therefore in the variety of scientific contents within which cultural resources may be considered significant.

3. Social significance. This involves the importance of cultural resources for society as a whole. The acquistion of historical and scientific knowledge and the possible practical applications of this knowledge to current problems are aspects of social significance. Other benefits which society may derive from cultural resources include, according to Scovill, Gordon, and Anderson (1972: 14), the economic benefits of archeological research, the educational opportunities provided by such research, and the educational, economic, and recreational value of public exhibits.

In this chapter the Parr Project area resources will be assessed with reference to these three kinds of significance in order to establish their value for archeologists and for society, their importance in the context of the various historic preservation acts, and their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Federal procedures now require that resources potentially affected by a proposed project be evaluated for Register eligibility. This interpretation has been established in the Federal Register, Volume 40, Number 169 (36 CFR 60), published in August, 1975.

The Parr Project Area

Historical Significance

The Historical significance of the Parr resources is a product of their capacity to yield data that may be used to develop a reconstruction or description of the patterns of human behavior that produced these resources. This level of significance is less abstract than that of scientific significance. It is an essential prelude to explanation of behavior, but does not in itself involve explanation.

Sites in the project area date from the Early and Middle Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Early Historic periods. The discussions of culture history, settlement, and subsistence presented in Chapter 4 of this report reflect the historical information to be derived from these sites. This is, however, only a broad outline; much is unknown concerning the subsistence activities, settlement organization and distribution and environmental context of these periods. Further study of the Parr sites could help to determine what resources were used, the nature of seasonal procurement and processing acitivites, and to what extent natural resources were used after the appearance of agriculture. These resources can also yield information concerning trade and communication networks forms of ceremonial activities, and kinds of technological change.

Scientific Significance

This section does not contain a program of designed research. Instead, lines of inquiry which demonstrate the potential usefulness of the archeological resources will be suggested.

Information available from archeological resources can be useful in resolving several contemporary problems. Humans have learned to adapt to changing, and often harsh, environments without the assistance of complex technology. Long forgotten techniques for living under marginal conditions are important tools for developing areas of the world. For example, Evenari, et al. (1970) have uncovered ancient water-control systems in the Negev that once allowed large groups of people to live in a very arid region. These water control techniques are now being adapted for modern use in that area.

Along the same lines, other possibilities of cultural adjustment may be addressed. How did the village agriculturalists within the study area go about farming? Did they have to divert or conserve water? Did they practice slash-and-burn techniques and, if so, did these techniques work? How many people using the technology of these agriculturalists can live in a place like the study area without exceeding the environmental capacity? How many people can live in this area without agriculture? Can people support themselves by hunting, trapping and fishing? How many people? What happens when a population exceeds the capacity of the resources? The answers to questions of this sort may become crucial in the near future.

Other questions, important equally to anthropologists and other social scientists, are those concerning human response to stress. The ways people behave in times of stress or readjustment are reflected in the ways they organize themselves socially. Social organization is, in turn, reflected in archeological remains. Archeological resources, which represent great periods of time and many diverse ways of social organization, are particularly useful in resolving questions involving long-term response to cultural or environmental pressure.

The issue of understanding human organization in times of stress is not a light one. In recent years climatic variation and population expansion have produced substantial demographic and social change in many parts of the world. The short-term results have too often been chaotic; this may have been in part avoidable through better knowledge of human behavior. The long-term results are unknown, but such results may possibly be predicted through examination of similar situations in the past. It might be prudent in the future to ask questions about optimum group sizes and forms of social organization in crisis situations.

Related questions that could be dealt with in the study area are as follows. How large may a group of people become, given a hunting and gathering economy, before the group splits into smaller groups? How large in an agricultural village? What happens to social organization when the population grows dramatically (as in the Middle Archaic)? What happens to group size when food is short? Does the group aggregate for mutual support, or does it disperse into very small groups? The study area came under the influence of a powerful and sophisticated religious and political force after A.D. 1200. How did the indigenous people react? Did they become acculturated and, if so, how long did it take? Was the acculturation superficial or profound?

Within the archeological resources of the study area lies the potential for dealing with the questions in this section. The history of the area is one of population change, of changing response to the environment, and of different ways of organizing societies. This dynamic series of events holds significance for the scientist.

Social Significance

The public value of the Parr cultural resources consists principally of the contribution which study of these sites would make to public understanding of the prehistory and history of the area and of human behavior and lifeways. The resources are not suitable for development as public exhibits and would consequently provide virtually no educational, economic, or recreational benefits through preservation.

Summary

The significance of the Parr resources lies almost entirely in their capacity to provide information of historical and scientific importance. Having this potential, intact sites within the project area are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under the provisions of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Procedures for Compliance (36 CFR 800).

It is not possible, given the incomplete coverage provided by this survey, to determine eligibility of all possible individual sites in the Parr Project area. However, the survey has provided adequate information to establish that, as an aggregate, the sites meet the standards established by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

EVALUATION OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Predicted Impact

The effect of inundation on cultural resources is at present being investigated by the National Park Service in a study conducted in conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. This will provide the first quantified and comprehensive information involving a variety of archeological and environmental situations. It is known, however, that inundation does produce serious disturbance, particularly in those areas affected by fluctuating reservoir levels or in areas characterized by the presence of surface remains without substantial architectural features. It must be predicted, therefore, that the Parr Project will, when completed, produce the loss of virtually all information potential exhibited by the resources. This constitutes essentially all of their value, as sources of data useful in historical and scientific studies and consequently as a contribution to public understanding and education.

The question of adverse impact of proposed dam and reservoir construction on properties within the Parr Project area eligible for nomination to the National Register should be referred to the Advisory Council for consultation as specified in 36 CFR 800.

Recommendations

There are two alternatives in mitigating the adverse impacts of a project on cultural resources. These are preservation of the resources themselves or data recovery in order to preserve the information which those resources may provide. The first choice, site preservation, is particularly pertinent when the resources possess substantial value as public exhibits, when they are sufficently unlike others in existence that no possibility exists of preserving comparable remains as an example of the type, or when the information available from the resources is of such complexity, magnitude, and importance that recovery of a reasonable sample is not feasible.

In the case of the Parr resources, it is believed that a reasonable and realistic data recovery program would adequately mitigate their loss. This data recovery program should be designed to elicit detailed information on site distribution relative to environmental variables, primarily through intensive survey of a sample of the study area, detailed mapping, artifact collection, and analysis. The area intensively studied should be sufficient for construction of a predictive model of archeological and environmental variability within the study area. Following a rule of thumb (see Plog and Hill 1971), I suggest that an additional 15% in area coverage will prove to be an adequate sample size for mitigation, but this figure should be statistically confirmed.

38FA48

APPENDIX
CERAMICS FROM BLAIR MOUND

By
Carol S. Weed

Introduction

"In men's affairs, chaos does not reduce itself to order without a plan (McKern 1939:303)." The plan employed for analysis of the Blair Mound ceramics was structured to utilize the type-variety (Shepard 1956) concept as advantageously as possible. It was felt that pottery from the site represented a viable ceramic group (Shepard 1956:308), and could be handled on a level of categorization based primarily on technological aspects and secondarily on surficial modification. As will be recognized, these are the ideal criteria for the type-variety method. A perusal of the literature concerning pottery of the area showed, not too surprisingly, that while the type-variety method had often been used, the state of ceramic typologies was a classificatory quagmire.

Primarily because of the limited work done in the South Carolina-North Carolina-Georgia axis up until the mid-1960s, little in the way of cross-reference or ceramic comparison had been accomplished. This has left reports littered with site-specific types, varieties, and series, making it extremely difficult to avoid the pitfall of creating new types for each site excavated. While, in fact, the Blair Mound ceramic analysis was based on technical criteria which are site-specific, the paste and temper being from the immediate locale of the site, major divisions are, theoretically, broad enough for general inter-site comparisons.

More specifically, no attempt will be made to add to the already abundant type names, so unless some earnest archeologist reopens the site, no Blair Mound Complicated Stamp or any other similar variation will appear in the literature. This is not to say in any case that inadequate research has been conducted concerning Southeastern ceramics. Most assuredly, some highly sophisticated studies have been formulated and completed (Phillips 1970; Weaver 1963). However, because of the still nascent state of large-scale Southeastern salvage or research operations, the huge excavations of the 1930s not withstanding, no overall, uniform compilation of ceramic technique and data has been accomplished as was done for the Southwest by Colton, Hargrave, Kidder, and Shepard, or for the Midwest by McKern, Guthe, and Phillips. While both Caldwell (1952) and Coe (1952) have presented more than adequate regional descriptions, their work is rapidly becoming dated as more and more small salvage operations are conducted. Although, under Griffin's stewardship, ceramic type reference sheets are being compiled and published, it is still extremely difficult to compare ceramics realistically site to site or area to area.

While the ills are easily recognizable, the remedy remains more of a mystery. It would be very simple to continue to list the needs where ceramic studies are concerned, but that is neither the aim nor domain of this report. What can be done is to try to amplify upon the theoretical stance taken here and clarify the types and varieties recognized at Blair Mound.

Theory and Technique of Analysis

As was stated earlier it was felt that the most useful method of analysis would be structured on a type-variety framework. McKern (1939:304) perhaps most succinctly discussed the underlying approach to this technique of classification by defining the entire methodology as, "...nothing more than the process of recognizing classes, each class identified by a complex of characteristics." At Blair Mound the classes were three major types, with some twenty-eight varieties identified within the principal divisions.

While it is often acknowledged that type is an abstraction and an artificial construct in terms of its potential in chronology building (Phillips, et al. 1951:66), it is just as readily recognized that the concept is based upon the fact of the technological attributes of the sherds (Shepard 1956:308). Establishment of the three types identified at Blair Mound--Sand With Crushed Quartz, Sand With Uniform Paste, and Sand-Gritty--was based solely on the technical features of the pottery, as can be seen by their working names. This offers at least two advantages to the classifier: 1) it defines readily discernible criteria for the structuring of types and 2) "...it directs attention to the human factor...and thus aids in the definition of a taxonomic unit in terms of cultural factors (Shepard 1956:309)." The types from Blair Mound were, then, established on the basis of the type of temper inclusion (or its absence), paste, hardness, and general surface appearance. It should be stressed that the latter category was only loosely applied and highly subjective. It also was in no way connected with the criteria used in the setting-up of the varieties within the types, a process chiefly concerned with surficial modification. Although type has been repeatedly, and satisfactorily defined (Shepard 1956; Colton and Hargrave 1937; Phillips 1970), variety is harder to deal with.

The definition used here was supplied by Phillips (1970:24-25), who formulated variety to "reflect specific areal and temporal variations in the norms of the type." Therefore, it is highly conceivable, in fact probable, that spatial and temporal distance from Blair Mound will create new varieties within the type. At Blair, varieties were divided into plain, which included, Burnished, Smoothed, Smudged and Burnished/Smudged; and decorated, which included, Smooth-over Stamp, Simple Stamp, Complicated Stamp, Impressed, Incised, Punctate, and Brushed.

Although traditionally Brushed has been included under plain wares, in at least one instance from Blair, the brushing was regular, and defined by shallow incising. Once the broad varietal and type categories had been established, divisions having been based on a cursory examination of ceramics from surface collection and outlying trench excavation, then a more complete analysis was performed on the assemblage.

In all, 3,087 sherds were analyzed, a relatively small number. Because of time limitations, however, little more than percentage comparisons could be attempted once the formal technical examination of the pottery was completed. Nevertheless, this did reveal some interesting results (Tables 12 through 16; see also Chapter 6). Included in the total number of sherds were the pottery discs and pipe stems, bowls, and bits and pieces thereof. As will be noted in the tables, 723 sherds were unclassifiable, being too small or too weathered for any reliable identification. Therefore, once all anomalies were removed from the count, some 2,364 sherds could be categorized as to type and variety. The following section will describe the major types and the varieties identified within each.

Descriptions

Some clarification will be attempted here to fully explain the types and their varieties. For both Sand with Crushed Quartz and Sand with Uniform Paste, a basic type description has been completed, followed by variety descriptions which expand upon the basic outline. In all cases, of course, varieties possess the same paste and temper as their respective types. However, because so few sherds of Sand-Gritty were recovered, no varieties were established for that type. All variations are explained within the basic type description, and there is a clarifying comment at the end of the statement.

As illustrated in Table 12, 60 percent of the identifiable sherds were sand with crushed quartz, with the two minor types, Sand with Uniform Paste and Sand-Gritty, being represented by 13 percent and 2 percent respectively. Once the percentages for the types and varieties had been compared, first on a horizontal and then on a vertical provenience basis, the most obvious factor revealed was an appreciable decrease in the amount of Simple Stamp pottery from Level C up to Level A in Pit I. This and other observations are expanded upon in Chapter 6.

The following descriptions are based loosely on the Colton and Hargrave (1937) type description format and on the format used by Coe (1964), the latter of which is more informal. Temper and paste descriptions were completed using only a microscope, and the acid test for particular composition. Because of time limitations, thin-section and more specialized petrographic analyses were not possible.

Type 1 Sand with Crushed Quartz

Illustration: See Figure 33.
Type specimens: Catalogued; Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.
Type site: 38FA48 (Blair Mound).
Method of manufacture: Coiling, paddle smoothing. Built from shaped base.
Firing: Oxidized atmosphere. Fire clouds appear with some frequency.
Paste: Friable to laminated in cross-section. Paste includes plagioclase, feldspar, biotite, and occasional hematite. Some micaeous elements are also present.
Fracture: Erratic, tends to fracture laterally along laminations.
Color: Ranges from light gray to black.
Temper: Angular, crushed quartz bits. Size range not taken.
Surface treatment, exterior: Usually exhibits signs of smoothing, probably with a damp object. There is also primary evidence of use of textile wrapped paddles.
Surface treatment, interior: In several instances evidence of scraping in order to smoothe the surface was seen.
Decoration: See variety descriptions. Primary decorative technique is stamping or punctations, with some incising.
Form: Shallow bowl and cazuela jar forms dominate. Few rims or bases were recovered, making it difficult to determine form with any accuracy.
Rim: Slightly everted flare rims; also straight edge, flat top. Rims predominately notched or slashed, with minority showing hollow reed punctations at top of rim.

Variety - Burnished

Surface: Burnishing done by stone smoothing, cloth buffing. No use of glaze evident. If exterior is burnished, interior will be smoothed or smudged.
Rim: Side-slash rim treatment is prevalent.

Variety - Smudged

Surface: Both in-firing smother smudging and post-firing smudging identified. There is a prevalence of the former category, with 93 percent of smudging occuring on interiors of bowl fragments. Exterior is rarely smudged. When done it is usually accompanied by burnishing or smoothing.
Rim: Treatment includes both side-notched and side-punctate rims. Straight, flat-top bowl rims are prevalent.

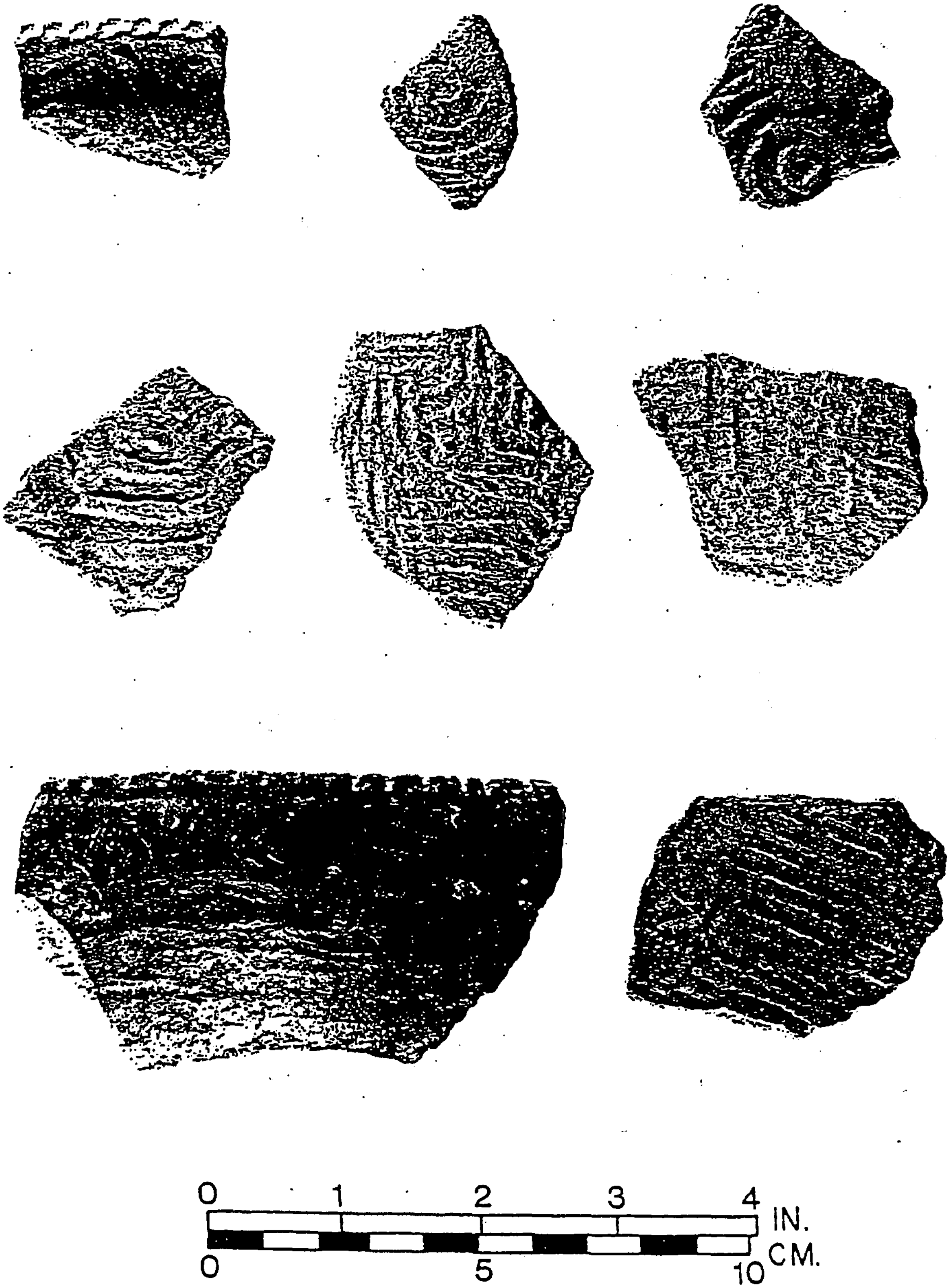

FIGURE 33: Sand with Crushed Quartz Paste Type Sherds from Site 38FA48 (Design elements illustrated include, from top left, Line Angle, Nested Circles, Bulls Eye, Arc Angle, Line Angle, Check Stamped, Smudged and Burnished, and Line Block)

Variety - Smudged/Burnished

Surface: Interior and exterior smudged and burnished. See previous variety descriptions.
Rim: See descriptions of smudged and burnished varieties.

Variety - Smoothed

Surface: Both interior and exterior will show intentional smoothing above that considered normal in treating coiled pottery. Smoothing was done by damp cloth or stone. Variations on the basic theme are exterior smoothed, interior smoothed, or both surfaces smoothed. Surfaces exhibit little in the way of temper dislodgement, but lack the polished surfaces found in the burnished variety.

Variety - Simple Stamp (Fig. 34)

Surface: Exterior surfaces treated with paddles (probably wooden). There is a dominance of straight-line and over-stamped patterns. Designs, as such, are obscure. There is occasional intentional smoothing-over of patterns. Smudging or burnishing is rare. On vessel interiors smoothing is prevalent; smudging or burnishing is rare.
Vessel form: Jars predominate.

Variety - Complicated Stamp

Surface: Exteriors are extensively modified by paddle. Design elements are primarily of a curvilinear variety. Included in the category are undefined curved elements, bulls-eye, nested circles, and arc/angles. Secondary categories include line, angle/line, and line blocks. Little over-stamping is present, but some blurring of design elements occurs. On interiors smoothing or burnishing is common. Rarely is the interior left untreated.
Vessel form: Large bowls and urns are common. Jars are small, and tend to be only slightly shouldered.

Smoothed - over Stamp

This treatment does not achieve the status of a legitimate variety, but sherds are in sufficient number to justify separate listing in the counts and percentages.

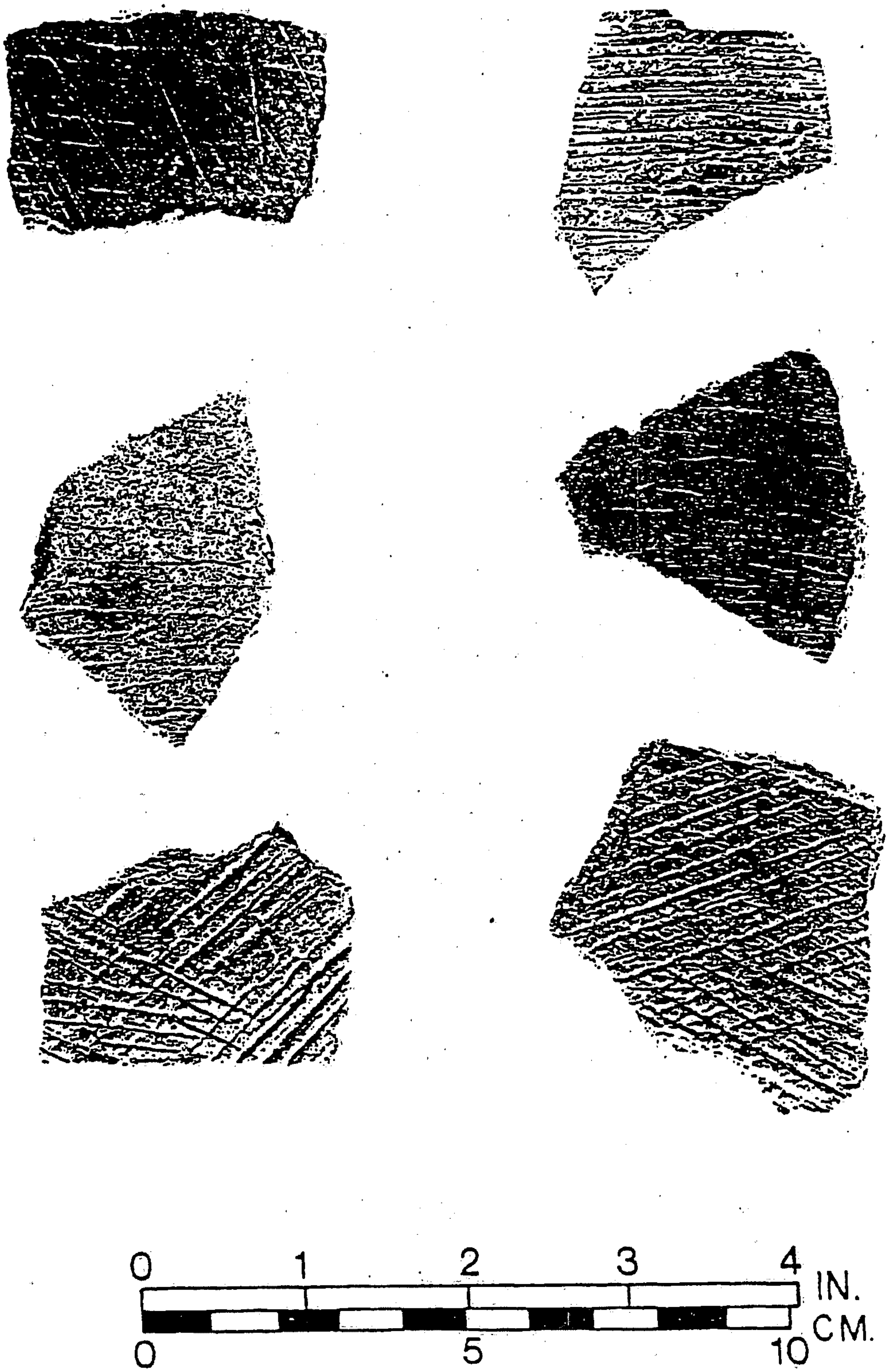

FIGURE 34: Simple Stamped Sherds from Site 38FA48.

Variety - Surficially Modified (Impressed, Incised, or Brushed)

Surface: All modifications of this sort are on vessel exteriors. In the case of brushing, pre-modification of the surface has occurred, then brushing with bunched weeds or stalks has created an erratic surface which in many cases resembles multiple over-stamp simple stamping. Impressed designs were probably made with textile wrapped paddles. In most cases the cord-marking or textile impressions are obscure. In the incised variety, incisions are made using, in most cases, the jab and drag method. Patterns are always clustered lines or angle lines in conjunction with jab and punctations. Most modification of this type occurs on the neck and rim area.

Type 2 Sand with Uniform Paste

Illustration: See Figure 35.
Type specimens: Catalogued; Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.
Type site: 38FA48 (Blair Mound)
Method of manufacture: Coiling, paddle smoothing. Some scraping on interior of vessels.
Firing: Oxidized atmosphere. Fire clouds infrequent.
Paste: Uniform. Paste includes fine sand, occasional quartz pieces, organic material, ash, and infrequently, hematite.
Fracture: Well defined straight fracture.
Color: Buff to dark gray.
Temper: No discernable temper. The paste clay possesses certain plastics which maintained the rigidity of the paste during firing.
Surface treatment, exterior: Usually smoothed through paddling.
Surface treatment, interior: Shows some scraping. Predominance of interior smudging or damp cloth smoothing.
Decoration: Stamping, punctations, and appliques appear with frequency.
Form: Shallow bowls, seed bowls, plates, and cazuela and prominently shouldered jars.
Rim: Slightly inverted bowl rims, plus collared and applique false rims with slightly everted flairs. Notching and punctate jabs present with regularity on both rims and necks of vessels.

Varieties

See varietal descriptions for the type Sand with Crushed Quartz.

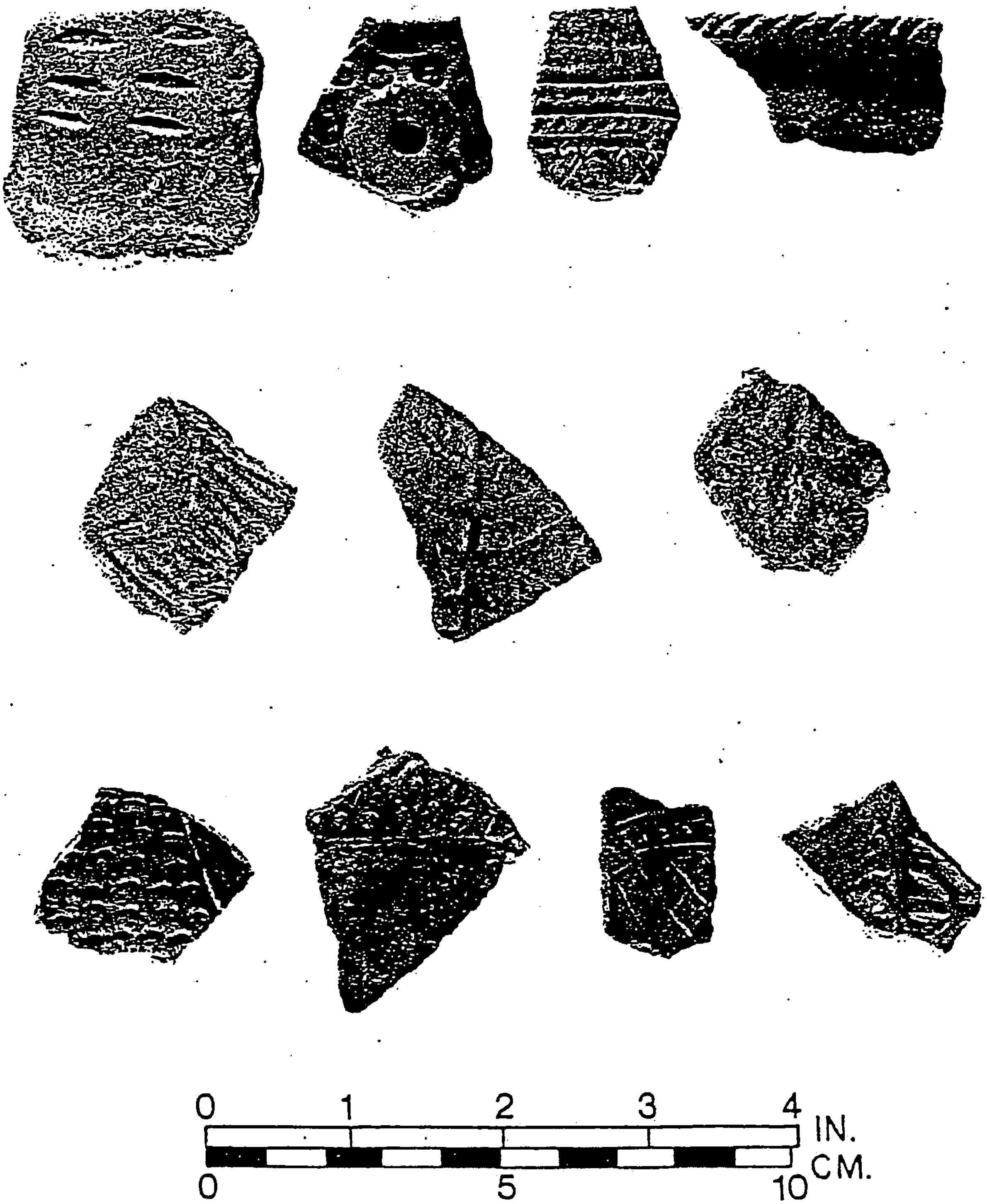

FIGURE 35: Sand with Uniform Paste Type Sherds from Site 38FA48 (Design elements illustrated include, from top left, Rim Collar with Jab, Punctate Node, Line Jab and Diamond Check, Side Slash, Nested Diamond, Divided Circle, Whole Cross, Punctate/Jab, Incised

Type 3 Sand - Gritty

Illustration: None.
Type specimens. Catalogued; Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.
Type site: 38FA48 (Blair Mound)
Method of manufacture: Coiling, paddle smoothing. Built from shaped base.
Firing: Oxidized atmosphere. Fire clouds very infrequent.
Paste: Friable, non-temper paste inclusion is a fine sand.
Fracture: Highly erratic.
Color: Buff/white to dark gray.
Temper: Quartz and garnet bits, plus chunks of feldspar.
Surface treatment, exterior: Little in the way of exterior finishing, except that supplied in paddling to bind the coils.
Surface treatment, interior: Infrequently exhibits damp cloth smoothing. Usual preparation same as for exterior. Interior smudging present in about 2 percent of the sample.
Decoration: Some stamping, usually of a simple or check stamp variety.
Form: No information. Sample too small.
Rim: No information.
Comments: Temper highly evident surficially. As only 1.9 percent of the Blair Mound pottery was of this type, no attempt was made to divide the type into varieties, except on the most general basis.

Varieties

None defined.

Distributions

All ceramics from all proveniences were analyzed, and results of analysis are on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. Table 12 presents sherd counts and percentages for the site as a whole. In the interest of economy, a listing of ceramic distributions by provenience is limited to Pit I, from which came two-thirds of the sample. Only from Pit I were there sufficient numbers of ceramic sherds, arranged stratigraphically, to permit interpretations (see Chapter 6). Pit I ceramic counts and percentages are given in Tables 13 through 16.

TABLE 12
38FA48

Ceramic Sherds
Total Count And Percentages By Type and Variety

Types & Varieties	No.	%
1. SAND-CRUSHED QUARTZ	525	17.00
Burnished int/ext	35	1.10
side-slash	1	.03
Interior	31	1.00
Exterior	17	.55
smudg. int.	3	.09
Burnish./Smudg. int./ext.	7	.20
notched	1	.03
Interior	10	.30
Smoothed int/ext	143	4.60
Interior	200	6.40
Exterior	17	.55
smudg. int.	1	.03
Smudged int/ext	11	.35
side-notch	1	.03
Interior	233	7.50
side-punctate	1	.03
Exterior	3	.09
Smoothed-over stamp	8	.25
Simple	81	2.60
smudg. int	1	.03
Complicated	6	.19
smudg. int.	1	.03
angle	1	.03
Stamp-undefined	41	1.30
Simple Stamp	242	7.80
Smudg. exterior	1	.03
burnished int.	1	.03
over-stamp	1	.03
Complicated Stamp	37	1.10
angle/line	22	.70
arc-angle	2	.06
angle	3	.09
notched	1	.03
folded-over	1	.03
bulls-eye	3	.09

TABLE 12
Continued

Types & Varieties		No.	%
Complicated Stamp (cont.)			
broad groove & line		1	.03
curvilinear		85	2.70
nested circles		1	.03
line		6	.19
line block		11	.35
	smudg./bur. int	1	.03
rectang. line/angle		1	.03
Check-stamp		40	1.20
diamond-check		2	.06
Incised		2	.06
burnish. int.		1	.03
Impressed		11	.35
Brushed		12	.38
Node/Handle		1	.03
Rim		3	.09
side notch/flat top		1	.03
simple/folded		1	.03
punctate		1	.03
	top	3	.09
	side		
notched		3	.09
Disc		2	.06
Lug Handle		1	.03
2. SAND UNIFORM PASTE		141	4.50
Burnished int/ext		11	.35
	top punc.	1	.03
interior		10	.32
	side punc.	1	.03
exterior		9	.29
	smudg. int.	2	.06
	side slash	1	.03
Smooth int/ext		65	2.10
	notch. top	1	.03
interior		21	.68
	burnish ext.	3	.09
exterior		10	.32

TABLE 12
Continued

Types & Varieties		No.	%
Smudged int/ext		8	.25
interior		24	.77
Smooth-over stamp		2	.06
complicated		3	.09
simple		11	.35
check-stamp		1	.03
Stamp-undefined		9	.29
Simple Stamp		12	.38
over-stamp			
Complicated		9	.29
angled		3	.09
bulls-eye		1	.03
curvilinear		7	.22
whole cross		1	.03
line/angle		4	.12
line block		2	.06
nested diamond		1	.03
punct. jab		3	.09
punc./nodeappl.		1	.03
divided circle		1	.03
Check-stamp		1	.03
Incised		1	.03
Punctate/jab		3	.09
Node punctate		1	.03
Rims		2	.06
side			
	line jab	1	.03
	reed punc.	1	.03
	notched	2	.06
	notch. smud.	1	.03
	jab notch.	1	.03
angled slash		1	.03
collared		1	.03
jab punctate		2	.06
notched		1	.03
smud/burn int/ext			
	top notched	1	.03

TABLE 12
Continued

Types & Varieties		No.	%
Pipe stems or bowl		13	.29
Handle or foot		1	.03
Disc		1	.03
Problematical Clay Object		2	.06
3. SAND-GRITTY		40	1.20
Smooth int/ext		1	.03
	interior	2	.06
	exterior	1	.03
Smudged int/ext		1	.03
	interior	4	.12
Simple stamp		7	.22
Complicated stamp		1	.03
	line	1	.03
	curvilinear	2	.06
Check-stamp		1	.03
Rim			
	punctate	1	.03
Disc		1	.03
Stamp-undefined		2	.06
Too Small		723	23.10

TOTAL SHERD COUNT-3087

TABLE 13
38FA48

Ceramic Sherd Count and Percentages
Level A, Pit I

Types & Varieties	No.	JR	BR	%
1. SAND-CRUSHED QUARTZ	28			18.0
Burnished int/ext	1			0.7
side-slash				
Interior			1	0.7
Exterior				
smudg. int.			1	0.7
Burnish./Smudg. int./ext.	4			2.7
notched				
Interior				
Smoothed int/ext	12	1		8.7
Interior	20			13.4
Exterior				
smudg. int.				
Smudged int/ext				
side-notch			1	0.7
Interior				
side- punctate				
Exterior	1			0.7
Smoothed-over stamp				
Simple				
smudg. int.				
Complicated				
smudg. int.				
angle				
Stamp-undefined	6			4.0
Simple Stamp	8			5.4
smudg. exterior				
burnished int.				
over-stamp	1			0.7
Complicated Stamp	3			2.0
angle/line	2			1.3
arc-angle	1			0.7
notched				
folded-over				
bulls-eye				

TABLE 13
Continued

Types & Varieties	No.	JR	BR	%
Complicated Stamp (cont.)				
broad groove & line				
curvilinear	7			4.7
nested circles				
line				
line block				
smudg./bur. int.				
rectang. line/angle				
Check-stamp	2			1.3
diamond-check				
Incised	1			0.7
burnish. int.				
Impressed				
Brushed				
Node/Handle				
Rim				
side notch/flat top				
simple/folded				
punctate				
top				
side				
notched				
Disc	1			0.7
Lug Hangle				
2. SAND - UNIFORM PASTE	2			1.3
Burnished int/ext			1	0.7
top punc.				
interior		1		0.7
side punc.				
exterior	2		1	2.0
smudg. int.				
side slash				
Smooth int/ext	7	2		6.0
notch. top			1	0.7
interior	2			1.3
burnish ext.	3			2.0
exterior				

TABLE 13
Continued

Types & Varieties	No	JR	BR	%
Smudged int/ext	2			1.3
interior	6	1		4.7
Smooth-over stamp				
complicated				
simple				
check-stamp				
Stamp-undefined				
Simple Stamp	1			0.7
over-stamp				
Complicated				
angled				
bulls-eye				
curvilinear				
whole cross				
line/angle	1			0.7
line block				
nested diamond				
punct. jab				
punc./nodeappl.				
divided circle				
Check-stamp				
Incised	1			0.7
Punctate/jab				
Node punctate				
Rims				
side				
line jab				
reed punc.				
notch. smud.				
jab notch.				
angled slash				
collared				
jab punctate				
notched				
smud/burn int/ext				
top notched				

TABLE 13
Continued

Types & Varieties	No	JR	BR	%
Pipe stems or bowl	1			0.7
Handle or foot				
Disc				
Problematical Clay Object				
3. SAND-GRITTY	2			1.3
smooth int/ext				
interior				
exterior				
smudged int/ext.				
interior	1			0.7
simple stamp	3			2.0
complicated stamp				
line				
curvilinear				
check-stamp				
rim				
punctate				
disc				
stamp-undefined				
Too Small	6			4.0
TOTALS	138	5	6	

TABLE 14
38FA48

Ceramic Sherd Count and Percentages
Level B, Pit I

Types & Varieties	No.	JR	BR	%
1. SAND-CRUSHED QUARTZ	91	1		15.8
Burnished int/ext	5			0.8
side-slash				
interior	6			1.0
exterior	1			0.2
smudg. int.	1		1	0.3
Burnish./Smudg. int./ext.	2		1	0.6
notched			1	0.2
interior				
Smoothed int/ext	45			8.0
interior	39	2		7.0
exterior	3			0.6
smudg. int.				
Smudged int/ext	8	1	1	1.4
side-notch				
interior	56		1	9.6
side punctate				
exterior				
Smoothed-over stamp	2			0.3
simple	4			0.7
smudg. int.				
complicated	1			0.2
smudg. int.				
angle				
Stamp-undefined	13			2.2
Simple Stamp	21			3.6
smudg. exterior				
burnished int.				
over-stamp				
Complicated Stamp	9	1		1.6
angle/line	1	2		0.6
arc-angle				
angle	1			0.2
notched		1		0.2
folded-over		1		0.2
bulls-eye	2			0.3

TABLE 14
Continued

Types & Varieties	No	JR	BR	%
Complicated Stamp (cont.)				
broad groove & line				
curvilinear	31	1		5.3
nested circles	1			0.2
line	1			0.2
line block	8			1.4
smudg./bur. int.				
rectang. line/angle	1			0.2
Check-stamp	10			1.7
diamond-check				
Incised	1			0.2
burnish. int.				
Impressed	9			1.6
Brushed	5			0.9
Node/Handle				
Rim				
side notch/flat top				
simple/folded				
punctate				
top				
side				
notched				
Disc				
Lug Handle				
2. SAND-UNIFORM PASTE	8*			1.4
Burnished int/ext	8		1	1.6
top punc.			1	0.2
interior	2		1	0.6
side punc.		1		0.2
exterior	4*			0.7
smudg. int.				
side slash		1		0.2
mooth int/ext	10			1.6
notch. top				
interior	6			1.0
burnish ext.				
exterior			1	0.2

TABLE 14
Continued

Types & Varieties	No	JR	BR	%
Smudged int/ext				
interior	8			1.4
Smooth-over stamp				
complicated				
simple	1			0.2
check-stamp				
Stamp-undefined	1			0.2
Simple Stamp	1			0.2
over-stamp				
Complicated	6			1.0
angled				
bulls-eye				
curvilinear	1			0.2
whole cross				
line/angle	1			0.2
line block	1			0.2
nested diamond				
punct. jab				
punc./nodeappl.				
divided circle	1			0.2
Check-stamp				
Incised				
Punctate/jab	2			0.3
Node punctate			1	0.2
Rims				
side				
line jab				
reed punc.				
notch. smud.				
jab notch.				
angled slash				
collared				
jab punctate		1		0.2
notched				
smud/burn int/ext				
top notched				

TABLE 14
CONTINUED

Types and Varieties	No	JR	BR	%
Pipe stems or bowl		1		0.2
Handle or foot				
Disc				
Problematical Clay Object				
3. SAND-GRITTY	11		1	2.1
smooth int/ext				
interior	2			0.3
exterior				
smudged int/ext				
interior				
simple stamp				
complicated stamp				
line				
curvilinear	1			0.2
check-stamp				
rim				
punctate				
disc				
stamp-undefined	1			0.2
Too Small	100			17.2
TOTALS	556	15	11	

TABLE 15
38FA48

CERAMIC SHERD COUNT AND PERCENTAGES
SURFACE OF LEVEL C, PIT I

Types and Varieties	No.	JR	BR	%
1. SAND-CRUSHED QUARTZ	1			1.0
Burnished int/ext	3			4.0
side-slash				
interior	1			1.0
exterior	3			4.0
smudge. int.				
Burnish./Smudg. int./ext.				
notched				
interior				
Smoothed int/ext	10			14.0
interior	7			9.0
exterior				
smudg. int.				
Smudged int/ext				
side-notch				
interior	5			7.0
side punctate				
exterior				
Smooth-over stamp				
simple	6			8.0
smudg. int				
complicated				
smudg. int.				
angle				
Stamp-undefined	3			4.0
Simple Stamp	2			3.0
smudg. exterior				
burnished int.				
over-stamp				
Complicated Stamp	2			3.0
angle/line				
arc-angle				
angle				
notched				
folded-over				
bulls-eye				

TABLE 15
CONTINUED

Types and Varieties	No	JR	BR	%
Complicated Stamp (cont.)				
broad groove and line				
curvilinear	6			8.0
nested circles				
line				
line block				
smudg./bur. int.				
rectang. line/angle				
Check-stamp				
diamond-check				
Incised				
burnish. int.				
Impressed				
Brushed				
Node/Handle				
Rim				
side notch/flat top				
simple/folded				
punctate				
top			1	1.0
side				
notched				
Disc				
Lug Handle				
2. SAND-UNIFORM PASTE	2			3.0
Burnished int/ext	1			1.0
top punc.				
interior				
side punc.				
exterior				
smudg. int.				
side slash				
Smooth int/ext	2			3.0
notch. top				
interior	1			1.0
burnished ext.				
exterior	1			1.0

TABLE 15
CONTINUED

Types and Varieties	No	JR	BR	%
Smudged int/ext				
interior				
Smooth-over stamp				
complicated				
simple				
check-stamp				
Stamp-undefined	1			1.0
Simple Stamp				
over-stamp				
Complicated				
angled				
bulls-eye				
curvilinear	1			1.0
whole cross				
line/angle				
line block				
nested diamond				
punct. jab				
punc./nodeappl.				
divided circle				
Check-stamp				
Incised				
Punctate/jab				
Node punctate				
Rims				
side				
line jab				
reed punc.				
notched				
notch. smud.				
jab notch.				
angled slash				
collared				
jab punctate				
notched				
smud/burn int/ext				
top notched			1	1.0

TABLE 15
CONTINUED

Types and Varieties	No	JR	BR	%
Pipe stems or bowl				
Handle or foot				
Disc				
Problematical Clay Object				
3. SAND-GRITTY				
smooth int/ext				
interior				
exterior				
smudged int/ext				
interior				
simple stamp				
complicated stamp				
line				
curvilinear				
check-stamp				
rim				
punctate				
disc				
stamp-undefined				
Too Small	14			19.0
TOTALS	72	0	2	

TABLE 16
38FA48

Ceramic Sherd Count and Percentages
Level C, Pit I

Types and Varities	No	JR	BR	%
2. Sand-crushed quartz	61			5.40
Burnished int/ext	19		1	1.70
side-slash			1	0.09
interior	16		1	1.50
exterior	8	3		1.00
smudg. int.				
Burnish./Smudg/ int./ext.				
notched				
interior	7	1		0.70
Smoothed int/ext	48		4	4.60
interior	97		2	8.70
exterior	9			0.80
smudg. int				
Smudged int/ext	1			0.09
side-notch				
interior	91	2	1	7.40
side punctate			1	0.09
exterior	1			0.09
Smoothed-over stamp				
simple	44		1	4.00
smudg. int.				
complicated	1			0.09
smudg. int.				
angle				
Stamp-undefined				
Simple Stamp	131		2	11.70
smudg. exterior	1			0.09
burnished int.	1			0.09
over-stamp				
Complicated Stamp	8			0.70
angle/line	5			0.40
arc-angle				
angle				
notched				
folded-over				
bulls-eye	1			0.09

TABLE 16
CONTINUED

Types and Varieties	NO	JR	BR	%
Complicated Stamp (cont.)				
broad groove and line	1			0.09
curvilinear	23			2.00
nested circles				
line	2			0.10
line block				
smudg./bur. int.				
rectang. line/angle				
Check-stamp	9			0.80
diamond-check				
Incised				
burnish. int.			1	0.09
Impressed	2			0.10
Brushed	4			0.40
Node/Handle				
Rim				
side notch/flat top				
simple/folded				
punctate				
top			1	0.09
side				
notched				
Disc				
Lug Handle				
2. SAND-UNIFORM PASTE	12		1	1.20
Burnished int/ext	7			0.60
top punc.				
interior	1		1	0.10
side punc.				
exterior	1			0.09
smudg. int.	1		1	0.10
side slash				
Smooth int/ext	25	3		2.50
notch. top				
interior	5			0.40
burnish ext.				
exterior	5		1	0.50

TABLE 16
CONTINUED

Types and Varieties	No	JR	BR	%
Smudged int/ext				
interior				
Smooth-over stamp				
complicated	1			0.09
simple	5			0.40
check-stamp				
Stamp-undefined	4			0.40
Simple Stamp				
over-stamp				
Complicated	2			0.10
angled				
bulls-eye	1			0.09
curvilinear	2			0.10
whole cross				
line/angle	2			0.10
line block	1			0.09
nested diamond				
punct. jab	2			0.10
punc./nodeappl.				
divided circle				
Check-stamp				
Incised				
Punctate/jab				
Node punctate				
Rims				
side				
line jab				
reed punc.				
notched				
notch. smud.				
jab notch.				
angled slash				
collared				
jab punctate				
notched				
smud/burn int/ext				
top notched				

TABLE 16
CONTINUED

Types and Varieties	NO	JR	BR	%
Pipe Stems or bowl	4			0.40
Handle or foot				
Disc				
Problematical Clay Object	2			0.10
3. SAND-GRITTY	2			0.10
smooth int/ext				
interior				
exterior	1			0.09
smudged int/ext.				
interior				
simple stamp		1		0.09
complicated stamp				
line	1			0.09
curvilinear				
check-stamp				
rim				
punctate				
disc				
stamp-undefined				
Too Small	432			38.00
TOTALS	1,110	10	20	

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Sec 2.5 Ref 106

38FA164

SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
P.O. BOX 191
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

August 23, 1984

TO: Robert B. Ferrell, Environmental Program Administrator

FROM: Michael Trinkley, Staff Archaeologist

RE: Archaeological survey of the S.C. 213 extension, Fairfield County, State File No. 20.461, F.A. No. RS-1154(71)

An archaeological survey of the above referenced project was conducted by one of the Department's Staff Archaeologists on August 16 and 17, 1984. The proposed work involves the construction of an extension of S.C. 213 from its intersection with S-16 north and east to S.C. 215 at the intersection of S-247 north of Jenkinsville. The project length is 1.2 miles on new location. The proposed new right of way would minimally be 100 feet, with additional ground disturbance in areas of steep slopes.

The project is situated in the Carolina Piedmont Provenience, which is characterized by rolling topography and a dendretic drainage pattern. Figure 1 shows the area to be heavily dissected and the corridor crosses two active tributaries of Mayo Creek and three other major gullies. The project crosses seven soil series, including Appling loamy sand, 6 to 10% slopes (2.8% of the corridor); Cecil sandy loam, 2 to 6% slopes (11.1% of the corridor); Hiwassee sandy clay loam, 2 to 6% slopes, eroded (8.3% of the corridor); Hiwassee sandy clay loam, 6 to 10% slopes, eroded (2.8% of the corridor); Pacolet sandy loam, 10 to 15% slopes (19.4% of the corridor); Wilkes sandy loam, 6 to 15% slopes (33.3% of the corridor); Wilkes sandy loam, 15 to 40% slopes (22.3% of the corridor) (Hardee 1982). Consequently, about 89% of the corridor is either steeply sloping (over 6% slopes) or is classified as eroded. These areas may be considered to have a low archaeological potential. Lowry (1934) notes that the Jenkinsville area is characterized by severe sheet erosion and frequent erosion. Trimble (1974:3) similarly notes that Fairfield County has suffered erosion to soil depths of over a foot.

Vegetation in the project area is mixed hardwoods and pines. Several stands of pines have been clearcut, leaving open ground now in second growth. The creeks support small communities of aquatic vegetation, but there are no floodplains of sufficient size to support wetland plants.

This survey consisted of a pedestrian survey coupled with occasional shovel tests in the less steeply sloping areas. Particular attention was paid to the logged areas and woods roads since those areas tended to have better surface visibility and to be situated on more level topography.

It should be recalled that large portions of the corridor cross terrain not complicated by the presence of four different survey lines, all of which are within several hundred feet of one another. These lines did, however, allow considerable examination of the corridor topography.

38FA16

During the survey a single archaeological site, SCHD Fairfield 4, was identified at station 176+00. This site is situated on a north facing ridge nose, about 800 feet east of a tributary of Mayo Creek. Soils in the site vicinity are Cecil sandy loams, 2 to 6% slopes. The site area has been logged several years ago and material was found in the logged area and in a woods road which runs east-west through the site. Site size is estimated to be 50 by 75 feet. Materials recovered include five quartz thinning flakes, one rhyolite thinning flake, one quartz caraway projectile point, and a single whiteware ceramic. The site evidences considerable sheet erosion and one yellow-red clay subsoil is uniformly exposed. Native quartz is common in the site vicinity.

No further investigations at this site are recommended, based on the extent of erosion. Sufficient mitigation has been achieved through recording and collecting the site. No further archaeological investigations appear necessary in the project corridor.

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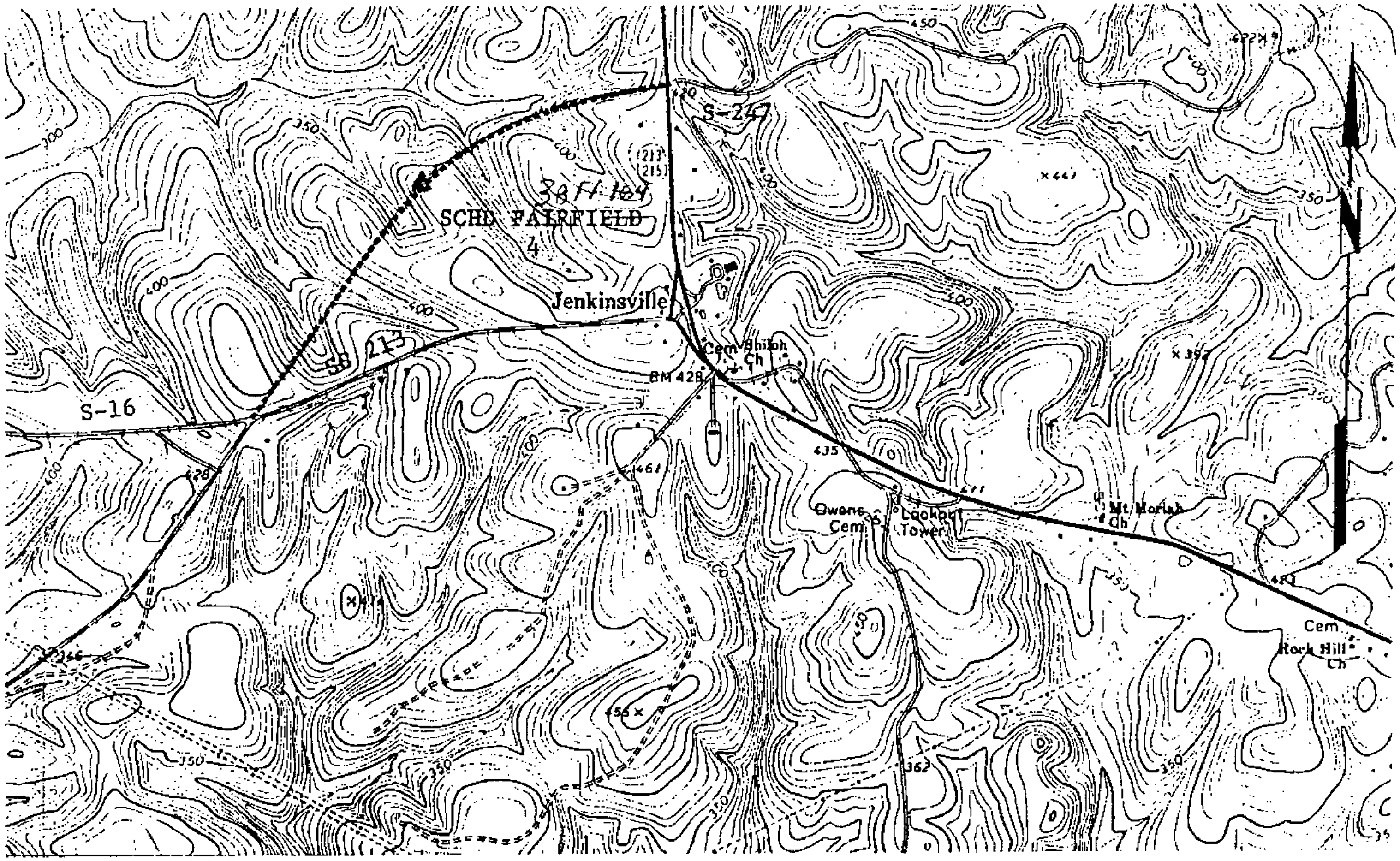

Figure 1. A portion of the USGS Jenkinsville 7.5' topographic map showing the proposed S.C. 213 extension to S.C. 215 and archaeological site SCHD Fairfield 4.

Rec 2.5 Ref 107

The Impact of Improved Public Protection Classification Ratings on Homeowners Insurance Rates in the Unincorporated Area of Richland County

photo by Robert Busbee

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC SERVICE AND POLICY RESEARCH

The Impact of Improved Public Protection Classification Ratings on Homeowners Insurance Rates in the Unincorporated Area of Richland County

October 2006

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Rec 2.5 Ref 108

V2.5.2-27

FACILITIES

Williams-Brice Stadium Information

Click Here For Seating Chart

Football Facilities Pictures

Charles F. Crews Football Facility

Home to the University of South Carolina Gamecocks is Williams-Brice Stadium, recognized as one of the finest facilities in all of college football. Carolina annually ran among the nation's leaders in attendance and Gamecock fans are regarded as some o the most loyal in the country.

History of Williams-Brice Stadium

Historical Photos

Williams-Brice Stadium, formerly Carolina Stadium, was first constructed in 1934 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Then it seated 17,600. It has undergone a number of expansions and revisions over the years, with the largest prior to the 1982 expansion coming in 1971-72. A bequest from the estate of Mrs. Martha Williams Bric helped boost the capacity then from slightly more than 43,000 to more than 54,000.

Mrs. Brice's husband, Thomas H. Brice, was a Gamecock football letterman, 1922-24, and her family operated the Williams furniture Company in Sumter. She left a substantial interitance from the Williams Furniture fortune to her nephews, Thomas W and Phillip L. Edwards, much of which they passed on to the University of South Carolina. That included a bequest for the stadium project.

The name was officially changed from Carolina Stadium to Williams-Brice Stadium in dedication ceremonies during the September 9, 1972 opener with Virginia.

Williams-Brice Stadium Facts
- First constructed in 1934, Williams-Brice Stadium has a seating capacity of 80,250

- Over the past five years, Carolina has sold out all of its home games prior to the beginning of the season

- USC consistently ranks among the top 12 in the nation in home attendance

- Nearly $30 million of improvements and renovations have taken place at Williams-Brice Stadium over the past 10 years

- The Zone features an 11,000-square foot banquet facility and provides fans with a fantastic view from the South End Zone

- The premium seating and executive suites at the stadium are among the finest in college football

- First game as Carolina Stadium was on September 23, 1934. (USC 25, Erskine 0)

- Dedicated as Williams-Brice Stadium on September 9, 1972. (Virginia 24, USC 16)

Capacity: 80,250
Playing Surface: Natural Grass

Top Five Crowds at Williams-Brice Stadium

85,000 vs. Clemson (11-17-01)
84,900 vs. Florida (11-10-01)
84,277 vs. Georgia (9-14-02)
84,200 vs. Tennessee (10-28-00)
83,987 vs. Clemson (11-22-03)

STADIUM POLICIES
Children must have tickets regardless of age ... The use of intoxicating liquors or vide recorders for filming purposes in the stadium is prohibited ... No umbrellas, coolers or thermoses are allowed in the stadium .. No smoking in seating areas, lounges, or enclosed concourses.

PERMITTED ITEMS
Non pocket seat cushions, Binocluars - but leave your case at home, pagers & cell phones, clear, sealed, plastic water bottles, small cameras & radios, blankets & rain apparel, diaper bags (with a baby), purses/fanny packs, bags, etc. up to 5" W x 8" L x 5" H, single person seat backs

PROHIBITED ITEMS
Bags larger than 5" W x 8" L x 5" H (exception: diaper bags), backpacks, containers o any kind, aerosol & spray cans, umbrellas, flags & flagpoles, unauthorized banners, alcoholic beverages, coolers, thermoses, cups, bottles, cans, flasks, food of any kind, camcorders & tripods, strollers, weapons/concealed weapons

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVICE FOR THE DEAF
A Telecommunications Device for the Deaf is located for your convenience at the first aid station on the West Side Main Level. Information on how to use the device can be found at that location.

REST ROOMS
Rest rooms for men and women are located throughout the stadium on most levels. Rest rooms are not located on the lower West side of the stadium.

PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM
The public address system will be used only in case of grave emergency. For emergency announcements, go to the first aid station near gate 3, gate 11 or near section 305, and the attendant there will telephone your message to the public addre announcer.

EXITS
All stadium exits will be opened after the game. Please do not leave the stadium durin the game or at halftime if you plan to re-enter. No pass out tickets will be issued, and once a person leaves the stadium, he or she will not be permitted to re-enter except i extreme emergency. In such cases, go to the employee pass gate at the Northwest corner of the stadium.

Rec 2.5 Ref 109

U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

DP-1. General Population and Housing Characteristics: 1990 - US Census Bureau (1990)
Data Set: 1990 Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) - 100-Percent data
Geographic Area: **Chapin town, South Carolina**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expstf190.htm.

Subject	Number
Total population	**282**
SEX	
Male	137
Female	145
AGE	
Under 5 years	10
5 to 17 years	36
18 to 20 years	7
21 to 24 years	12
25 to 44 years	76
45 to 54 years	37
55 to 59 years	19
60 to 64 years	16
65 to 74 years	40
75 to 84 years	27
85 years and over	2
Under 18 years	46
65 years and over	69
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	
Total households	**121**
Family households (families)	89
Married-couple families	76
Other family, male householder	4
Other family, female householder	9
Nonfamily households	32
Householder living alone	29
Householder 65 years and over	24
Persons living in households	282
Persons per household	2.33
GROUP QUARTERS	
Persons living in group quarters	0
Institutionalized persons	0
Other persons in group quarters	0
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	
White	261
Black	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0
Other race	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4

SCE

Subject	Number
Total housing units	**134**
OCCUPANCY AND TENURE	
Occupied housing units	121
Owner occupied	113
Renter occupied	8
Vacant housing units	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2
Homeowner vacancy rate	2.6
Rental vacancy rate	0.0
Persons per owner-occupied unit	2.34
Persons per renter-occupied unit	2.25
Units with over 1 person per room	3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1-unit detached	116
1-unit attached	0
2 to 4 units	1
5 to 9 units	0
10 or more units	0
Mobile home, trailer, or other	17
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**87**
Less than $50,000	14
$50,000 to $99,999	57
$100,000 to $149,999	11
$150,000 to $199,999	3
$200,000 to $299,999	2
$300,000 or more	0
Median (dollars)	71,800
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent	5
Less than $250	2
$250 to $499	2
$500 to $749	1
$750 to $999	0
$1,000 or more	0
Median (dollars)	275
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	**121**
White	115
Black	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0
Other race	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1

(X) Not applicable
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 (100% Data)
Matrices P1, P3, P5, P6, P8, P11, P15, P16, P23, H1, H2, H3, H5, H8, H10, H18A, H21, H23, H23B, H32, H32B, H41.

DP-1. General Population and Housing Characteristics: 1990
Data Set: 1990 Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) - 100-Percent data
Geographic Area: **Little Mountain town, South Carolina**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expstf190.htm.

Subject	Number
Total population	235
SEX	
Male	114
Female	121
AGE	
Under 5 years	9
5 to 17 years	34
18 to 20 years	11
21 to 24 years	14
25 to 44 years	78
45 to 54 years	27
55 to 59 years	8
60 to 64 years	13
65 to 74 years	19
75 to 84 years	16
85 years and over	6
Under 18 years	43
65 years and over	41
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	
Total households	98
Family households (families)	69
Married-couple families	53
Other family, male householder	5
Other family, female householder	11
Nonfamily households	29
Householder living alone	27
Householder 65 years and over	16
Persons living in households	235
Persons per household	2.40
GROUP QUARTERS	
Persons living in group quarters	0
Institutionalized persons	0
Other persons in group quarters	0
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	
White	202
Black	33
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0
Other race	0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0
Total housing units	111
OCCUPANCY AND TENURE	

Subject	Number
Occupied housing units	98
Owner occupied	64
Renter occupied	34
Vacant housing units	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2
Homeowner vacancy rate	3.0
Rental vacancy rate	15.0
Persons per owner-occupied unit	2.48
Persons per renter-occupied unit	2.24
Units with over 1 person per room	0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1-unit detached	77
1-unit attached	0
2 to 4 units	1
5 to 9 units	21
10 or more units	2
Mobile home, trailer, or other	10
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**51**
Less than $50,000	18
$50,000 to $99,999	21
$100,000 to $149,999	9
$150,000 to $199,999	2
$200,000 to $299,999	1
$300,000 or more	0
Median (dollars)	66,800
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent	**26**
Less than $250	8
$250 to $499	18
$500 to $749	0
$750 to $999	0
$1,000 or more	0
Median (dollars)	333
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	**98**
White	86
Black	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0
Other race	0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0

(X) Not applicable
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 (100% Data)
Matrices P1, P3, P5, P6, P8, P11, P15, P16, P23, H1, H2, H3, H5, H8, H10, H18A, H21, H23, H23B, H32, H32B, H41.

DP-1. **General Population and Housing Characteristics: 1990**
Data Set: 1990 Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) - 100-Percent data

Geographic Area: **Peak town, South Carolina**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expstf190.htm.

Subject	Number
Total population	78
SEX	
Male	33
Female	45
AGE	
Under 5 years	4
5 to 17 years	10
18 to 20 years	3
21 to 24 years	2
25 to 44 years	19
45 to 54 years	7
55 to 59 years	2
60 to 64 years	6
65 to 74 years	15
75 to 84 years	6
85 years and over	4
Under 18 years	14
65 years and over	25
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	
Total households	34
Family households (families)	22
Married-couple families	19
Other family, male householder	0
Other family, female householder	3
Nonfamily households	12
Householder living alone	12
Householder 65 years and over	10
Persons living in households	78
Persons per household	2.29
GROUP QUARTERS	
Persons living in group quarters	0
Institutionalized persons	0
Other persons in group quarters	0
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	
White	51
Black	27
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0
Other race	0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0
Total housing units	37
OCCUPANCY AND TENURE	
Occupied housing units	34
Owner occupied	33
Renter occupied	1
Vacant housing units	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1

Subject	Number
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.0
Rental vacancy rate	0.0
Persons per owner-occupied unit	2.27
Persons per renter-occupied unit	3.00
Units with over 1 person per room	0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1-unit detached	33
1-unit attached	0
2 to 4 units	0
5 to 9 units	0
10 or more units	0
Mobile home, trailer, or other	4
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**26**
Less than $50,000	13
$50,000 to $99,999	12
$100,000 to $149,999	1
$150,000 to $199,999	0
$200,000 to $299,999	0
$300,000 or more	0
Median (dollars)	50,000
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent	**0**
Less than $250	0
$250 to $499	0
$500 to $749	0
$750 to $999	0
$1,000 or more	0
Median (dollars)	0
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	**34**
White	24
Black	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0
Other race	0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0

(X) Not applicable
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 (100% Data)
Matrices P1, P3, P5, P6, P8, P11, P15, P16, P23, H1, H2, H3, H5, H8, H10, H18A, H21, H23, H23B, H32, H32B, H41.

DP-1. General Population and Housing Characteristics: 1990

Data Set: 1990 Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) - 100-Percent data
Geographic Area: **Pomaria town, South Carolina**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expstf190.htm.

Subject	Number
Total population	**267**
SEX	
Male	123
Female	144
AGE	
Under 5 years	14
5 to 17 years	56
18 to 20 years	11
21 to 24 years	17
25 to 44 years	73
45 to 54 years	31
55 to 59 years	16
60 to 64 years	9
65 to 74 years	17
75 to 84 years	16
85 years and over	7
Under 18 years	70
65 years and over	40
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	
Total households	**98**
Family households (families)	71
Married-couple families	46
Other family, male householder	6
Other family, female householder	19
Nonfamily households	27
Householder living alone	24
Householder 65 years and over	15
Persons living in households	267
Persons per household	2.72
GROUP QUARTERS	
Persons living in group quarters	0
Institutionalized persons	0
Other persons in group quarters	0
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	
White	131
Black	135
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0
Other race	0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0
Total housing units	**110**
OCCUPANCY AND TENURE	
Occupied housing units	98
Owner occupied	72
Renter occupied	26
Vacant housing units	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.0
Rental vacancy rate	3.7

Subject	Number
Persons per owner-occupied unit	2.54
Persons per renter-occupied unit	3.23
Units with over 1 person per room	8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1-unit detached	82
1-unit attached	2
2 to 4 units	3
5 to 9 units	0
10 or more units	0
Mobile home, trailer, or other	23
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**47**
Less than $50,000	25
$50,000 to $99,999	11
$100,000 to $149,999	10
$150,000 to $199,999	1
$200,000 to $299,999	0
$300,000 or more	0
Median (dollars)	46,300
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent	**15**
Less than $250	14
$250 to $499	1
$500 to $749	0
$750 to $999	0
$1,000 or more	0
Median (dollars)	99
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	**98**
White	59
Black	38
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0
Other race	0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	0

(X) Not applicable
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 (100% Data)
Matrices P1, P3, P5, P6, P8, P11, P15, P16, P23, H1, H2, H3, H5, H8, H10, H18A, H21, H23, H23B, H32, H32B, H41.

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Sec 2.5 Ref 110 V2.5.1-10 110

U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

P1. TOTAL POPULATION [1] - Universe: Total population
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm.

X

	29065 5-Digit ZCTA, 290 3-Digit ZCTA
Total	724

U.S. Census Bureau
Census 2000

Census count corrections for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas (AIANAs), states, counties, places, county subdivisions, census tracts, and blocks may have been released as a result of an external challenge through the Count Question Resolution Program.

Standard Error/Variance documentation for this dataset:
Accuracy of the Data: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data (PDF 44KB)

U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000 - US Census Bureau (2000
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
Geographic Area: **Chapin town, South Carolina**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	**628**	**100.0**
SEX AND AGE		
Male	298	47.5
Female	330	52.5
Under 5 years	49	7.8
5 to 9 years	41	6.5
10 to 14 years	48	7.6
15 to 19 years	34	5.4
20 to 24 years	26	4.1
25 to 34 years	110	17.5
35 to 44 years	103	16.4
45 to 54 years	77	12.3
55 to 59 years	26	4.1
60 to 64 years	24	3.8
65 to 74 years	44	7.0
75 to 84 years	35	5.6
85 years and over	11	1.8
Median age (years)	35.6	(X)
18 years and over	466	74.2
Male	219	34.9
Female	247	39.3
21 years and over	453	72.1
62 years and over	103	16.4
65 years and over	90	14.3
Male	37	5.9
Female	53	8.4
RACE		
One race	623	99.2
White	578	92.0
Black or African American	40	6.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	1	0.2
Asian	1	0.2
Asian Indian	0	0.0
Chinese	0	0.0
Filipino	0	0.0
Japanese	0	0.0
Korean	1	0.2
Vietnamese	0	0.0
Other Asian [1]	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0
Samoan	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	0	0.0

SCEG-08

Subject	Number	Percent
Some other race	3	0.5
Two or more races	5	0.8
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races [3]		
White	583	92.8
Black or African American	40	6.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	3	0.5
Asian	1	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0.3
Some other race	4	0.6
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	**628**	**100.0**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4	0.6
Mexican	0	0.0
Puerto Rican	1	0.2
Cuban	0	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino	3	0.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	624	99.4
White alone	577	91.9
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	**628**	**100.0**
In households	628	100.0
Householder	249	39.6
Spouse	151	24.0
Child	192	30.6
Own child under 18 years	153	24.4
Other relatives	21	3.3
Under 18 years	6	1.0
Nonrelatives	15	2.4
Unmarried partner	8	1.3
In group quarters	0	0.0
Institutionalized population	0	0.0
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	**249**	**100.0**
Family households (families)	193	77.5
With own children under 18 years	89	35.7
Married-couple family	151	60.6
With own children under 18 years	68	27.3
Female householder, no husband present	31	12.4
With own children under 18 years	17	6.8
Nonfamily households	56	22.5
Householder living alone	49	19.7
Householder 65 years and over	23	9.2
Households with individuals under 18 years	94	37.8
Households with individuals 65 years and over	67	26.9
Average household size	2.52	(X)
Average family size	2.89	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	**261**	**100.0**
Occupied housing units	249	95.4
Vacant housing units	12	4.6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	0	0.0
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	6.5	(X)

Subject HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	249	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	220	88.4
Renter-occupied housing units	29	11.6
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.49	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.79	(X)

(X) Not applicable
[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.
[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.
[3] In combination with one or more other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P1, P3, P4, P8, P9, P12, P13, P,17, P18, P19, P20, P23, P27, P28, P33, PCT5, PCT8, PCT11, PCT15, H1, H3, H4, H5, H11, and H12.

DP-1. **Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000**
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
Geographic Area: **Little Mountain town, South Carolina**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	255	100.0
SEX AND AGE		
Male	124	48.6
Female	131	51.4
Under 5 years	11	4.3
5 to 9 years	18	7.1
10 to 14 years	10	3.9
15 to 19 years	14	5.5
20 to 24 years	10	3.9
25 to 34 years	34	13.3
35 to 44 years	47	18.4
45 to 54 years	45	17.6
55 to 59 years	17	6.7
60 to 64 years	16	6.3
65 to 74 years	19	7.5
75 to 84 years	11	4.3
85 years and over	3	1.2
Median age (years)	41.6	(X)
18 years and over	207	81.2
Male	102	40.0
Female	105	41.2
21 years and over	200	78.4
62 years and over	46	18.0
65 years and over	33	12.9
Male	13	5.1
Female	20	7.8
RACE		
One race	255	100.0
White	221	86.7
Black or African American	33	12.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Asian	0	0.0
Asian Indian	0	0.0
Chinese	0	0.0
Filipino	0	0.0
Japanese	0	0.0
Korean	0	0.0
Vietnamese	0	0.0
Other Asian [1]	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0
Samoan	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	0	0.0
Some other race	1	0.4
Two or more races	0	0.0
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races [3]		
White	221	86.7
Black or African American	33	12.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Some other race	1	0.4
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	**255**	**100.0**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1	0.4
Mexican	1	0.4
Puerto Rican	0	0.0
Cuban	0	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino	0	0.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	254	99.6
White alone	221	86.7
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	**255**	**100.0**
In households	255	100.0
Householder	121	47.5
Spouse	59	23.1
Child	58	22.7
Own child under 18 years	45	17.6
Other relatives	8	3.1
Under 18 years	2	0.8
Nonrelatives	9	3.5
Unmarried partner	5	2.0
In group quarters	0	0.0
Institutionalized population	0	0.0
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	**121**	**100.0**
Family households (families)	75	62.0
With own children under 18 years	30	24.8
Married-couple family	59	48.8
With own children under 18 years	23	19.0
Female householder, no husband present	12	9.9
With own children under 18 years	4	3.3
Nonfamily households	46	38.0
Householder living alone	42	34.7
Householder 65 years and over	17	14.0
Households with individuals under 18 years	32	26.4
Households with individuals 65 years and over	29	24.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Average household size	2.11	(X)
Average family size	2.67	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	**132**	**100.0**
Occupied housing units	121	91.7
Vacant housing units	11	8.3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	1.5
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	0.0	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	7.7	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	**121**	**100.0**
Owner-occupied housing units	73	60.3
Renter-occupied housing units	48	39.7
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.18	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.00	(X)

(X) Not applicable
[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.
[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.
[3] In combination with one or more other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P1, P3, P4, P8, P9, P12, P13, P,17, P18, P19, P20, P23, P27, P28, P33, PCT5, PCT8, PCT11, PCT15, H1, H3, H4, H5, H11, and H12.

DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
Geographic Area: **Peak town, South Carolina**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	**61**	**100.0**
SEX AND AGE		
Male	23	37.7
Female	38	62.3
Under 5 years	1	1.6
5 to 9 years	4	6.6
10 to 14 years	5	8.2
15 to 19 years	3	4.9
20 to 24 years	1	1.6
25 to 34 years	7	11.5
35 to 44 years	12	19.7
45 to 54 years	6	9.8
55 to 59 years	4	6.6
60 to 64 years	3	4.9
65 to 74 years	9	14.8
75 to 84 years	5	8.2
85 years and over	1	1.6
Median age (years)	43.2	(X)
18 years and over	50	82.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Male	18	29.5
Female	32	52.5
21 years and over	48	78.7
62 years and over	18	29.5
65 years and over	15	24.6
Male	4	6.6
Female	11	18.0
RACE		
One race	61	100.0
White	42	68.9
Black or African American	19	31.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0
Asian Indian	0	0.0
Chinese	0	0.0
Filipino	0	0.0
Japanese	0	0.0
Korean	0	0.0
Vietnamese	0	0.0
Other Asian [1]	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0
Samoan	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	0	0.0
Some other race	0	0.0
Two or more races	0	0.0
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races [3]		
White	42	68.9
Black or African American	19	31.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Some other race	0	0.0
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	**61**	**100.0**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1	1.6
Mexican	0	0.0
Puerto Rican	0	0.0
Cuban	1	1.6
Other Hispanic or Latino	0	0.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	60	98.4
White alone	42	68.9
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	**61**	**100.0**
In households	61	100.0
Householder	28	45.9
Spouse	12	19.7
Child	17	27.9
Own child under 18 years	11	18.0
Other relatives	2	3.3
Under 18 years	0	0.0
Nonrelatives	2	3.3
Unmarried partner	2	3.3
In group quarters	0	0.0
Institutionalized population	0	0.0
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		

Subject	Number	Percent
Total households	**28**	**100.0**
Family households (families)	17	60.7
With own children under 18 years	6	21.4
Married-couple family	12	42.9
With own children under 18 years	4	14.3
Female householder, no husband present	5	17.9
With own children under 18 years	2	7.1
Nonfamily households	11	39.3
Householder living alone	11	39.3
Householder 65 years and over	6	21.4
Households with individuals under 18 years	6	21.4
Households with individuals 65 years and over	12	42.9
Average household size	2.18	(X)
Average family size	2.82	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	**36**	**100.0**
Occupied housing units	28	77.8
Vacant housing units	8	22.2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	8.3
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	0.0	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	0.0	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	**28**	**100.0**
Owner-occupied housing units	27	96.4
Renter-occupied housing units	1	3.6
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.22	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.00	(X)

(X) Not applicable
[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.
[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.
[3] In combination with one or more other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P1, P3, P4, P8, P9, P12, P13, P,17, P18, P19, P20, P23, P27, P28, P33, PCT5, PCT8, PCT11, PCT15, H1, H3, H4, H5, H11, and H12.

DP-1. **Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000**
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
Geographic Area: **Pomaria town, South Carolina**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	**177**	**100.0**
SEX AND AGE		
Male	98	55.4
Female	79	44.6
Under 5 years	18	10.2
5 to 9 years	8	4.5
10 to 14 years	6	3.4
15 to 19 years	13	7.3

Subject	Number	Percent
20 to 24 years	13	7.3
25 to 34 years	25	14.1
35 to 44 years	28	15.8
45 to 54 years	21	11.9
55 to 59 years	8	4.5
60 to 64 years	6	3.4
65 to 74 years	17	9.6
75 to 84 years	7	4.0
85 years and over	7	4.0
Median age (years)	37.5	(X)
18 years and over	136	76.8
Male	70	39.5
Female	66	37.3
21 years and over	129	72.9
62 years and over	34	19.2
65 years and over	31	17.5
Male	13	7.3
Female	18	10.2
RACE		
One race	173	97.7
White	97	54.8
Black or African American	73	41.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0
Asian Indian	0	0.0
Chinese	0	0.0
Filipino	0	0.0
Japanese	0	0.0
Korean	0	0.0
Vietnamese	0	0.0
Other Asian [1]	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0
Samoan	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	0	0.0
Some other race	3	1.7
Two or more races	4	2.3
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races [3]		
White	98	55.4
Black or African American	77	43.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Some other race	6	3.4
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	**177**	**100.0**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4	2.3
Mexican	3	1.7
Puerto Rican	0	0.0
Cuban	0	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino	1	0.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	173	97.7
White alone	96	54.2
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	**177**	**100.0**
In households	177	100.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Householder	70	39.5
Spouse	32	18.1
Child	48	27.1
Own child under 18 years	37	20.9
Other relatives	10	5.6
Under 18 years	3	1.7
Nonrelatives	17	9.6
Unmarried partner	8	4.5
In group quarters	0	0.0
Institutionalized population	0	0.0
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	**70**	**100.0**
Family households (families)	47	67.1
With own children under 18 years	21	30.0
Married-couple family	32	45.7
With own children under 18 years	12	17.1
Female householder, no husband present	11	15.7
With own children under 18 years	7	10.0
Nonfamily households	23	32.9
Householder living alone	17	24.3
Householder 65 years and over	7	10.0
Households with individuals under 18 years	23	32.9
Households with individuals 65 years and over	23	32.9
Average household size	2.53	(X)
Average family size	2.91	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	**84**	**100.0**
Occupied housing units	70	83.3
Vacant housing units	14	16.7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	1.2
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	0.0	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	21.1	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	**70**	**100.0**
Owner-occupied housing units	55	78.6
Renter-occupied housing units	15	21.4
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.44	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.87	(X)

(X) Not applicable
[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.
[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.
[3] In combination with one or more other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P1, P3, P4, P8, P9, P12, P13, P,17, P18, P19, P20, P23, P27, P28, P33, PCT5, PCT8, PCT11, PCT15, H1, H3, H4, H5, H11, and H12.

Sec 2.5 Ref 111

U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

DP-1. **Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000**
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
Geographic Area: **Columbia city, South Carolina**

NOTE: Corrected counts are available for one or more geographies displayed in this table.

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	**116,278**	**100.0**
SEX AND AGE		
Male	56,999	49.0
Female	59,279	51.0
Under 5 years	6,478	5.6
5 to 9 years	6,495	5.6
10 to 14 years	6,195	5.3
15 to 19 years	13,248	11.4
20 to 24 years	17,556	15.1
25 to 34 years	19,541	16.8
35 to 44 years	15,466	13.3
45 to 54 years	12,381	10.6
55 to 59 years	3,948	3.4
60 to 64 years	2,988	2.6
65 to 74 years	5,846	5.0
75 to 84 years	4,595	4.0
85 years and over	1,541	1.3
Median age (years)	28.6	(X)
18 years and over	92,908	79.9
Male	44,864	38.6
Female	48,044	41.3
21 years and over	79,204	68.1
62 years and over	13,735	11.8
65 years and over	11,982	10.3
Male	4,377	3.8
Female	7,605	6.5
RACE		
One race	114,691	98.6
White	57,236	49.2
Black or African American	53,465	46.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	296	0.3
Asian	2,008	1.7
Asian Indian	570	0.5
Chinese	453	0.4
Filipino	216	0.2
Japanese	109	0.1
Korean	353	0.3
Vietnamese	118	0.1
Other Asian [1]	189	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	104	0.1
Native Hawaiian	29	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	30	0.0
Samoan	21	0.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Other Pacific Islander [2]	24	0.0
Some other race	1,582	1.4
Two or more races	1,587	1.4
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races [3]		
White	58,295	50.1
Black or African American	54,256	46.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	717	0.6
Asian	2,469	2.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	217	0.2
Some other race	2,121	1.8
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	**116,278**	**100.0**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3,520	3.0
Mexican	1,387	1.2
Puerto Rican	886	0.8
Cuban	125	0.1
Other Hispanic or Latino	1,122	1.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	112,758	97.0
White alone	55,993	48.2
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	**116,278**	**100.0**
In households	93,288	80.2
Householder	42,245	36.3
Spouse	13,304	11.4
Child	24,597	21.2
Own child under 18 years	19,161	16.5
Other relatives	5,711	4.9
Under 18 years	2,586	2.2
Nonrelatives	7,431	6.4
Unmarried partner	2,093	1.8
In group quarters	22,990	19.8
Institutionalized population	6,053	5.2
Noninstitutionalized population	16,937	14.6
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	**42,245**	**100.0**
Family households (families)	22,136	52.4
With own children under 18 years	10,732	25.4
Married-couple family	13,304	31.5
With own children under 18 years	5,633	13.3
Female householder, no husband present	7,456	17.6
With own children under 18 years	4,548	10.8
Nonfamily households	20,109	47.6
Householder living alone	15,633	37.0
Householder 65 years and over	4,140	9.8
Households with individuals under 18 years	12,130	28.7
Households with individuals 65 years and over	8,580	20.3
Average household size	2.21	(X)
Average family size	2.97	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	**46,142**	**100.0**
Occupied housing units	42,245	91.6
Vacant housing units	3,897	8.4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	213	0.5
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.2	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	7.7	(X)

Subject	Number	Percent
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	**42,245**	**100.0**
Owner-occupied housing units	19,282	45.6
Renter-occupied housing units	22,963	54.4
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.29	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.14	(X)

(X) Not applicable
[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.
[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.
[3] In combination with one or more other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P1, P3, P4, P8, P9, P12, P13, P,17, P18, P19, P20, P23, P27, P28, P33, PCT5, PCT8, PCT11, PCT15, H1, H3, H4, H5, H11, and H12.

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Rec 2.5 Ref 1/12

United States Census 2000

Summary File 3 (SF 3)

Summary File 3 consists of 813 detailed tables of Census 2000 social, economic and housing characteristics compiled from a sample of approximately 19 million housing units (about 1 in 6 households) that received the Census 2000 long-form questionnaire. Fifty-one tables are repeated for nine major race and Hispanic or Latino groups: White alone; Black or African American alone; American Indian and Alaska Native alone; Asian alone; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone; Some other race alone; Two or more races; Hispanic or Latino; and White alone, not Hispanic or Latino.

Summary File 3 presents data for the United States, the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico in a hierarchical sequence down to the block group for many tabulations, but only to the census tract levels for others. Summaries are included for other geographic areas such as Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs™) and Congressional districts (106th Congress).

Summary File 3 includes 484 population tables and 329 housing tables that are identified according to geographic coverage:

- **Population (P)** and **Housing (H)** tables are available to the block group
- **Population (PCT)** and **Housing (HCT)** tables are available to the census tract level only

Data: Access to all tables and maps in American FactFinder

Purchase Products: Summary Files for sale through Customer Services Center

Product Support: Summary File 3 Disc Product Support

FTP Download: All Files FTP Read me (MSWord | WordPerfect | Text)

Documentation: Technical Documentation [PDF] (6M)
- Comparing SF 3 Estimates with Corresponding Values in SF 1 and SF 2
- Same-Sex Unmarried Partner Data from the 1990 and 2000 Censuses
Release dates

USCB 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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Geography Identifier	Geography Identifier	Geographic Summary Level	Geography	Total population: Total	Total population: Population of one race; White alone	Total population: Population of one race; Black or African American alone	Total population: Population of one race; American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Total population: Population of one race; Asian alone	Total population: Population of one race; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Total population: Population of one race; Some other race alone	Total population: Population of two or more races	Total population: Hispanic or Latino	Aggregate
04000US45	45	040	South Carolina	4012012	2695560	1185216	13718	36014	1628	39926	39950	95076	1316452
						29.54168632	0.341923205	0.897654344	0.040578144	0.99516153	0.995759734	2.36978354	32.81276

GEO_ID	GEO_ID2	SUMLEVEL	GEO_NAME	P003001	P003003	P003004	P003005	P003006	P003007	P003008	P003009	P004002	
Geography Identifier	Geography Identifier	Geographic Summary Level	Geography	Total population: Total	Total population: Population of one race; White alone	Total population: Population of one race; Black or African American alone	Total population: Population of one race; American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Total population: Population of one race; Asian alone	Total population: Population of one race; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Total population: Population of one race; Some other race alone	Total population: Population of two or more races	Total population: Hispanic or Latino	Aggregate
04000US37	37	040	North Carolina	8049313	5804656	1737545	99551	113689	3983	186629	103260	378963	2244657
						21.58625214	1.236763933	1.412406251	0.049482484	2.318570541	1.282842399	4.708016697	27.88631775

USCB 2000b

GEO_ID	GEO_ID2	SUMLEVEL	GEO_NAME	P092001	P092002
Geography Identifier	Geography Identifier	Geographic Summary Level	Geography	Households: Total	Households: Income in 1999 below poverty level
04000US37	37	040	North Carolina	3133282	387024
					12.35203215

SCEG-164

GEO_ID	GEO_ID2	SUMLEVEL	GEO_NAME	P092001	P092002
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04000US45	45	040	South Carolina	1534334	216489
					14.10963975

Sec 2.5 Ref 113

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United States Census 2000

Summary File 1 (SF 1)

Summary File 1 (SF 1) contains 286 detailed tables focusing on age, sex, households, families, and housing units. These tables provide in-depth figures by race and Hispanic origin; some tables are repeated for each of nine race/Latino groups. Counts also are provided for over forty American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and for groups within race categories. The race categories include eighteen Asian groups and twelve Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups. Counts of persons of Hispanic origin by country of origin (twenty-eight groups) are also shown.

Summary File 1 presents data for the United States, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia in a hierarchical sequence down to the block level for many tabulations, but only to the census tract level for others. Summaries are included for other geographic areas such as ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) and Congressional districts.

Geographic coverage for Puerto Rico is comparable to the 50 states. Data are presented in a hierarchical sequence down the block level for many tabulations, but only to the census tract level for others. Geographic areas include barrios, barrios-pueblo, subbarrios, places, census tracts, block groups, and blocks. Summaries also are included for other geographic areas such as ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs).

Summary File 1 detailed tables are identified according to geographic coverage:

- **Population tables (Pn)** are available to the block level
- **Housing tables (Hn)** available to the block level
- **Population Census Tract tables (PCTn)** are available to the census tract level only

Additional tables and maps have been derived from the detailed tables. For fast, easy access to all tables and maps in Summary File 1, go to the Data Sets page.

- **1 Demographic Profile (DP)** covering many population *and* housing characteristics for a single geography at a time.
- **15 Quick Tables (QTn)** that focus on a few population *or* housing characteristics for a single geography.
- **15 Geographic Comparison Tables (GCTn)** that focus on a few population *or* housing characteristics for many related geographic areas.
- **Over 100 Thematic Maps** that focus on a single characteristic for many geographic areas.

Data:	Access to all tables and maps in American FactFinder
Purchase Products:	Summary Files for sale through the Customer Services Center
Product Support:	Summary File 1 Disc Product Support
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Documentation:	Technical Documentation [PDF]

USCB 2000

- Comparing SF 3 Estimates with Corresponding Values in SF 1 and SF 2
- Same-Sex Unmarried Partner Data from the 1990 and 2000 Censuses

Release dates

[PDF] or denotes a file in Adobe's Portable Document Format. To view the file, you will need the Adobe® Acrobat® Reader available for **free** from Adobe.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Public Information Office
(301) 763-3030
Author: ***pio@census.gov***
Last Revised: February 18, 2005 at 03:18:54 PM

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New_Hampshire/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
New_Jersey/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
New_Mexico/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
New_York/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
North_Carolina/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
North_Dakota/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
Ohio/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
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Oregon/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
Pennsylvania/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
Puerto_Rico/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
Rhode_Island/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
South_Carolina/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
South_Dakota/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
Tennessee/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
Texas/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
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Virginia/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
Washington/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
West_Virginia/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
Wisconsin/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-
Wyoming/	30-Aug-2001 16:30	-

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0README_SF1.txt	05-Feb-2002 15:06	11K	
0README_SF1.wpd	05-Feb-2002 15:06	63K	
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Sec 2.5 Ref 114
USCB 2000b

GEO_ID	GEO_ID2	SUMLEVEL	GEO_NAME	P092001	P092002
Geography Identifier	Geography Identifier	Geographic Summary Level	Geography	Households: Total	Households: Income in 1999 below poverty level
04000US37	37	040	North Carolina	3133282	387024
					12.35203215

SCEG-164

GEO_ID	GEO_ID2	SUMLEVEL	GEO_NAME	P092001	P092002
Geography Identifier	Geography Identifier	Geographic Summary Level	Geography	Households: Total	Households: Income in 1999 below poverty level
04000US45	45	040	South Carolina	1534334	216489

14.10963975

GEO_ID	GEO_ID2	SUMLEVEL	GEO_NAME	P092001	P092002
Geography Identifier	Geography Identifier	Geographic Summary Level	Geography	Households: Total	Households: Income in 1999 below poverty level
04000US37	37	040	North Carolina	3133282	387024

GEO_ID	GEO_ID2	SUMLEV	GEONAME	GEOCOMP	STATE
04000US37	37	040	North Carolina	00	37

GEO_ID	GEO_ID2	SUMLEVEL	GEO_NAME	P092001	P092002
Geography Identifier	Geography Identifier	Geographic Summary Level	Geography	Households: Total	Households: Income in 1999 below poverty level
04000US45	45	040	South Carolina	1534334	216489

GEO_ID	GEO_ID2	SUMLEV	GEONAME	GEOCOMP	STATE
04000US45	45	040	South Carolina	00	45

Sec 2.5 Ref 115

QT-P1. Age Groups and Sex: 2000
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
Geographic Area: **South Carolina**

NOTE: Corrected counts are available for one or more geographies displayed in this table.

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm.

Age	Number			Percent			Males per 100 females
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Total population	**4,012,012**	**1,948,929**	**2,063,083**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**94.5**
Under 5 years	264,679	135,874	128,805	6.6	7.0	6.2	105.5
5 to 9 years	285,243	145,897	139,346	7.1	7.5	6.8	104.7
10 to 14 years	290,479	148,114	142,365	7.2	7.6	6.9	104.0
15 to 19 years	295,377	150,793	144,584	7.4	7.7	7.0	104.3
20 to 24 years	281,714	143,233	138,481	7.0	7.3	6.7	103.4
25 to 29 years	276,855	138,120	138,735	6.9	7.1	6.7	99.6
30 to 34 years	283,976	140,592	143,384	7.1	7.2	6.9	98.1
35 to 39 years	314,558	154,772	159,786	7.8	7.9	7.7	96.9
40 to 44 years	310,566	151,219	159,347	7.7	7.8	7.7	94.9
45 to 49 years	287,778	138,873	148,905	7.2	7.1	7.2	93.3
50 to 54 years	262,543	127,003	135,540	6.5	6.5	6.6	93.7
55 to 59 years	206,762	99,387	107,375	5.2	5.1	5.2	92.6
60 to 64 years	166,149	78,318	87,831	4.1	4.0	4.3	89.2
65 to 69 years	145,599	66,892	78,707	3.6	3.4	3.8	85.0
70 to 74 years	124,449	53,921	70,528	3.1	2.8	3.4	76.5
75 to 79 years	101,445	40,392	61,053	2.5	2.1	3.0	66.2
80 to 84 years	63,571	22,393	41,178	1.6	1.1	2.0	54.4
85 to 89 years	33,575	9,549	24,026	0.8	0.5	1.2	39.7
90 years and over	16,694	3,587	13,107	0.4	0.2	0.6	27.4
Under 18 years	1,009,641	516,516	493,125	25.2	26.5	23.9	104.7
18 to 64 years	2,517,038	1,235,679	1,281,359	62.7	63.4	62.1	96.4
18 to 24 years	407,851	207,395	200,456	10.2	10.6	9.7	103.5
25 to 44 years	1,185,955	584,703	601,252	29.6	30.0	29.1	97.2
25 to 34 years	560,831	278,712	282,119	14.0	14.3	13.7	98.8
35 to 44 years	625,124	305,991	319,133	15.6	15.7	15.5	95.9
45 to 64 years	923,232	443,581	479,651	23.0	22.8	23.2	92.5
45 to 54 years	550,321	265,876	284,445	13.7	13.6	13.8	93.5
55 to 64 years	372,911	177,705	195,206	9.3	9.1	9.5	91.0
65 years and over	485,333	196,734	288,599	12.1	10.1	14.0	68.2
65 to 74 years	270,048	120,813	149,235	6.7	6.2	7.2	81.0
75 to 84 years	165,016	62,785	102,231	4.1	3.2	5.0	61.4
85 years and over	50,269	13,136	37,133	1.3	0.7	1.8	35.4
16 years and over	3,115,130	1,490,047	1,625,083	77.6	76.5	78.8	91.7
18 years and over	3,002,371	1,432,413	1,569,958	74.8	73.5	76.1	91.2
21 years and over	2,814,131	1,336,281	1,477,850	70.1	68.6	71.6	90.4
60 years and over	651,482	275,052	376,430	16.2	14.1	18.2	73.1
62 years and over	581,573	241,602	339,971	14.5	12.4	16.5	71.1
67 years and over	423,878	168,137	255,741	10.6	8.6	12.4	65.7
75 years and over	215,285	75,921	139,364	5.4	3.9	6.8	54.5
Median age (years)	35.4	34.0	36.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

(X) Not applicable.

U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

QT-P23. **Journey to Work: 2000**
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data
Geographic Area: **South Carolina**

NOTE: Corrected counts are available for one or more geographies displayed in this table.

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND CARPOOLING		
Workers 16 and over	**1,822,969**	**100.0**
Car, truck, or van	1,703,195	93.4
Drove alone	1,447,338	79.4
Carpooled	255,857	14.0
In 2-person carpool	187,418	10.3
In 3-person carpool	40,124	2.2
In 4-person carpool	15,038	0.8
In 5- or 6-person carpool	8,470	0.5
In 7-or-more-person carpool	4,807	0.3
Workers per car, truck, or van	1.09	(X)
Public transportation	15,468	0.8
Bus or trolley bus	11,168	0.6
Streetcar or trolley car (público in Puerto Rico)	285	0.0
Subway or elevated	291	0.0
Railroad	66	0.0
Ferryboat	183	0.0
Taxicab	3,475	0.2
Motorcycle	2,103	0.1
Bicycle	3,874	0.2
Walked	42,567	2.3
Other means	17,527	1.0
Worked at home	38,235	2.1
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK		
Workers who did not work at home	**1,784,734**	**100.0**
Less than 10 minutes	247,548	13.9
10 to 14 minutes	284,615	15.9
15 to 19 minutes	311,394	17.4
20 to 24 minutes	274,138	15.4
25 to 29 minutes	108,410	6.1
30 to 34 minutes	246,792	13.8
35 to 44 minutes	91,681	5.1
45 to 59 minutes	114,459	6.4
60 to 89 minutes	61,532	3.4
90 or more minutes	44,165	2.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.3	(X)
TIME LEAVING HOME TO GO TO WORK		
Workers who did not work at home	**1,784,734**	**100.0**
5:00 to 5:59 a.m.	113,073	6.3
6:00 to 6:29 a.m.	153,907	8.6
6:30 to 6:59 a.m.	210,295	11.8
7:00 to 7:29 a.m.	289,937	16.2
7:30 to 7:59 a.m.	305,268	17.1
8:00 to 8:29 a.m.	189,373	10.6
8:30 to 8:59 a.m.	82,760	4.6
9:00 to 11:59 a.m.	131,289	7.4

U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

QT-P1. Age Groups and Sex: 2000
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
Geographic Area: **Fairfield County, South Carolina**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm.

Age	Number			Percent			Males per 100 females
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Total population	23,454	11,167	12,287	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9
Under 5 years	1,580	792	788	6.7	7.1	6.4	100.5
5 to 9 years	1,751	855	896	7.5	7.7	7.3	95.4
10 to 14 years	1,785	876	909	7.6	7.8	7.4	96.4
15 to 19 years	1,656	831	825	7.1	7.4	6.7	100.7
20 to 24 years	1,375	666	709	5.9	6.0	5.8	93.9
25 to 29 years	1,450	684	766	6.2	6.1	6.2	89.3
30 to 34 years	1,507	723	784	6.4	6.5	6.4	92.2
35 to 39 years	1,723	779	944	7.3	7.0	7.7	82.5
40 to 44 years	1,840	892	948	7.8	8.0	7.7	94.1
45 to 49 years	1,807	890	917	7.7	8.0	7.5	97.1
50 to 54 years	1,676	822	854	7.1	7.4	7.0	96.3
55 to 59 years	1,257	626	631	5.4	5.6	5.1	99.2
60 to 64 years	953	447	506	4.1	4.0	4.1	88.3
65 to 69 years	886	404	482	3.8	3.6	3.9	83.8
70 to 74 years	803	361	442	3.4	3.2	3.6	81.7
75 to 79 years	613	262	351	2.6	2.3	2.9	74.6
80 to 84 years	448	156	292	1.9	1.4	2.4	53.4
85 to 89 years	230	67	163	1.0	0.6	1.3	41.1
90 years and over	114	34	80	0.5	0.3	0.7	42.5
Under 18 years	6,128	3,020	3,108	26.1	27.0	25.3	97.2
18 to 64 years	14,232	6,863	7,369	60.7	61.5	60.0	93.1
18 to 24 years	2,019	1,000	1,019	8.6	9.0	8.3	98.1
25 to 44 years	6,520	3,078	3,442	27.8	27.6	28.0	89.4
25 to 34 years	2,957	1,407	1,550	12.6	12.6	12.6	90.8
35 to 44 years	3,563	1,671	1,892	15.2	15.0	15.4	88.3
45 to 64 years	5,693	2,785	2,908	24.3	24.9	23.7	95.8
45 to 54 years	3,483	1,712	1,771	14.9	15.3	14.4	96.7
55 to 64 years	2,210	1,073	1,137	9.4	9.6	9.3	94.4
65 years and over	3,094	1,284	1,810	13.2	11.5	14.7	70.9
65 to 74 years	1,689	765	924	7.2	6.9	7.5	82.8
75 to 84 years	1,061	418	643	4.5	3.7	5.2	65.0
85 years and over	344	101	243	1.5	0.9	2.0	41.6
16 years and over	17,991	8,476	9,515	76.7	75.9	77.4	89.1
18 years and over	17,326	8,147	9,179	73.9	73.0	74.7	88.8
21 years and over	16,393	7,667	8,726	69.9	68.7	71.0	87.9
60 years and over	4,047	1,731	2,316	17.3	15.5	18.8	74.7
62 years and over	3,676	1,565	2,111	15.7	14.0	17.2	74.1
67 years and over	2,751	1,131	1,620	11.7	10.1	13.2	69.8
75 years and over	1,405	519	886	6.0	4.6	7.2	58.6
Median age (years)	36.9	36.0	37.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

(X) Not applicable.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P13 and PCT12.

QT-P1. **Age Groups and Sex: 2000**
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
Geographic Area: **Lexington County, South Carolina**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm.

Age	Number			Percent			Males per 100 females
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Total population	**216,014**	**104,977**	**111,037**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**94.5**
Under 5 years	14,762	7,645	7,117	6.8	7.3	6.4	107.4
5 to 9 years	16,109	8,228	7,881	7.5	7.8	7.1	104.4
10 to 14 years	16,137	8,175	7,962	7.5	7.8	7.2	102.7
15 to 19 years	14,495	7,265	7,230	6.7	6.9	6.5	100.5
20 to 24 years	12,684	6,301	6,383	5.9	6.0	5.7	98.7
25 to 29 years	15,009	7,291	7,718	6.9	6.9	7.0	94.5
30 to 34 years	16,128	7,934	8,194	7.5	7.6	7.4	96.8
35 to 39 years	18,631	9,080	9,551	8.6	8.6	8.6	95.1
40 to 44 years	18,566	9,008	9,558	8.6	8.6	8.6	94.2
45 to 49 years	16,555	8,022	8,533	7.7	7.6	7.7	94.0
50 to 54 years	15,273	7,490	7,783	7.1	7.1	7.0	96.2
55 to 59 years	11,450	5,643	5,807	5.3	5.4	5.2	97.2
60 to 64 years	8,226	4,003	4,223	3.8	3.8	3.8	94.8
65 to 69 years	6,792	3,187	3,605	3.1	3.0	3.2	88.4
70 to 74 years	5,433	2,414	3,019	2.5	2.3	2.7	80.0
75 to 79 years	4,418	1,733	2,685	2.0	1.7	2.4	64.5
80 to 84 years	2,934	958	1,976	1.4	0.9	1.8	48.5
85 to 89 years	1,592	447	1,145	0.7	0.4	1.0	39.0
90 years and over	820	153	667	0.4	0.1	0.6	22.9
Under 18 years	56,313	28,744	27,569	26.1	27.4	24.8	104.3
18 to 64 years	137,712	67,341	70,371	63.8	64.1	63.4	95.7
18 to 24 years	17,874	8,870	9,004	8.3	8.4	8.1	98.5
25 to 44 years	68,334	33,313	35,021	31.6	31.7	31.5	95.1
25 to 34 years	31,137	15,225	15,912	14.4	14.5	14.3	95.7
35 to 44 years	37,197	18,088	19,109	17.2	17.2	17.2	94.7
45 to 64 years	51,504	25,158	26,346	23.8	24.0	23.7	95.5
45 to 54 years	31,828	15,512	16,316	14.7	14.8	14.7	95.1
55 to 64 years	19,676	9,646	10,030	9.1	9.2	9.0	96.2
65 years and over	21,989	8,892	13,097	10.2	8.5	11.8	67.9
65 to 74 years	12,225	5,601	6,624	5.7	5.3	6.0	84.6
75 to 84 years	7,352	2,691	4,661	3.4	2.6	4.2	57.7
85 years and over	2,412	600	1,812	1.1	0.6	1.6	33.1
16 years and over	165,839	79,360	86,479	76.8	75.6	77.9	91.8
18 years and over	159,701	76,233	83,468	73.9	72.6	75.2	91.3
21 years and over	151,979	72,361	79,618	70.4	68.9	71.7	90.9
60 years and over	30,215	12,895	17,320	14.0	12.3	15.6	74.5
62 years and over	26,685	11,126	15,559	12.4	10.6	14.0	71.5
67 years and over	19,067	7,506	11,561	8.8	7.2	10.4	64.9
75 years and over	9,764	3,291	6,473	4.5	3.1	5.8	50.8
Median age (years)	35.7	34.8	36.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

(X) Not applicable.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P13 and PCT12.

QT-P1. **Age Groups and Sex: 2000**
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
Geographic Area: **Newberry County, South Carolina**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm.

Age	Number			Percent			Males per 100 females
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Total population	36,108	17,421	18,687	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.2
Under 5 years	2,326	1,186	1,140	6.4	6.8	6.1	104.0
5 to 9 years	2,391	1,216	1,175	6.6	7.0	6.3	103.5
10 to 14 years	2,477	1,297	1,180	6.9	7.4	6.3	109.9
15 to 19 years	2,670	1,341	1,329	7.4	7.7	7.1	100.9
20 to 24 years	2,388	1,195	1,193	6.6	6.9	6.4	100.2
25 to 29 years	2,329	1,185	1,144	6.5	6.8	6.1	103.6
30 to 34 years	2,332	1,150	1,182	6.5	6.6	6.3	97.3
35 to 39 years	2,750	1,338	1,412	7.6	7.7	7.6	94.8
40 to 44 years	2,566	1,267	1,299	7.1	7.3	7.0	97.5
45 to 49 years	2,552	1,249	1,303	7.1	7.2	7.0	95.9
50 to 54 years	2,441	1,225	1,216	6.8	7.0	6.5	100.7
55 to 59 years	1,994	981	1,013	5.5	5.6	5.4	96.8
60 to 64 years	1,569	735	834	4.3	4.2	4.5	88.1
65 to 69 years	1,399	626	773	3.9	3.6	4.1	81.0
70 to 74 years	1,263	555	708	3.5	3.2	3.8	78.4
75 to 79 years	1,137	447	690	3.1	2.6	3.7	64.8
80 to 84 years	818	255	563	2.3	1.5	3.0	45.3
85 to 89 years	459	134	325	1.3	0.8	1.7	41.2
90 years and over	247	39	208	0.7	0.2	1.1	18.8
Under 18 years	8,701	4,457	4,244	24.1	25.6	22.7	105.0
18 to 64 years	22,084	10,908	11,176	61.2	62.6	59.8	97.6
18 to 24 years	3,551	1,778	1,773	9.8	10.2	9.5	100.3
25 to 44 years	9,977	4,940	5,037	27.6	28.4	27.0	98.1
25 to 34 years	4,661	2,335	2,326	12.9	13.4	12.4	100.4
35 to 44 years	5,316	2,605	2,711	14.7	15.0	14.5	96.1
45 to 64 years	8,556	4,190	4,366	23.7	24.1	23.4	96.0
45 to 54 years	4,993	2,474	2,519	13.8	14.2	13.5	98.2
55 to 64 years	3,563	1,716	1,847	9.9	9.9	9.9	92.9
65 years and over	5,323	2,056	3,267	14.7	11.8	17.5	62.9
65 to 74 years	2,662	1,181	1,481	7.4	6.8	7.9	79.7
75 to 84 years	1,955	702	1,253	5.4	4.0	6.7	56.0
85 years and over	706	173	533	2.0	1.0	2.9	32.5
16 years and over	28,404	13,461	14,943	78.7	77.3	80.0	90.1
18 years and over	27,407	12,964	14,443	75.9	74.4	77.3	89.8
21 years and over	25,631	12,078	13,553	71.0	69.3	72.5	89.1
60 years and over	6,892	2,791	4,101	19.1	16.0	21.9	68.1
62 years and over	6,221	2,475	3,746	17.2	14.2	20.0	66.1
67 years and over	4,752	1,776	2,976	13.2	10.2	15.9	59.7
75 years and over	2,661	875	1,786	7.4	5.0	9.6	49.0
Median age (years)	37.1	35.5	38.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

(X) Not applicable.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P13 and PCT12.

QT-P1. Age Groups and Sex: 2000
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
Geographic Area: **Richland County, South Carolina**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm.

Age	Number			Percent			Males per 100 females
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Total population	320,677	154,737	165,940	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.2
Under 5 years	20,285	10,251	10,034	6.3	6.6	6.0	102.2
5 to 9 years	21,870	11,049	10,821	6.8	7.1	6.5	102.1
10 to 14 years	21,979	11,264	10,715	6.9	7.3	6.5	105.1
15 to 19 years	27,496	14,157	13,339	8.6	9.1	8.0	106.1
20 to 24 years	30,114	15,046	15,068	9.4	9.7	9.1	99.9
25 to 29 years	25,997	12,780	13,217	8.1	8.3	8.0	96.7
30 to 34 years	24,158	11,870	12,288	7.5	7.7	7.4	96.6
35 to 39 years	25,979	12,502	13,477	8.1	8.1	8.1	92.8
40 to 44 years	25,325	12,130	13,195	7.9	7.8	8.0	91.9
45 to 49 years	22,953	10,916	12,037	7.2	7.1	7.3	90.7
50 to 54 years	19,493	9,412	10,081	6.1	6.1	6.1	93.4
55 to 59 years	13,421	6,352	7,069	4.2	4.1	4.3	89.9
60 to 64 years	10,132	4,622	5,510	3.2	3.0	3.3	83.9
65 to 69 years	9,022	4,013	5,009	2.8	2.6	3.0	80.1
70 to 74 years	7,918	3,323	4,595	2.5	2.1	2.8	72.3
75 to 79 years	6,899	2,641	4,258	2.2	1.7	2.6	62.0
80 to 84 years	4,258	1,525	2,733	1.3	1.0	1.6	55.8
85 to 89 years	2,250	631	1,619	0.7	0.4	1.0	39.0
90 years and over	1,128	253	875	0.4	0.2	0.5	28.9
Under 18 years	77,609	39,754	37,855	24.2	25.7	22.8	105.0
18 to 64 years	211,593	102,597	108,996	66.0	66.3	65.7	94.1
18 to 24 years	44,135	22,013	22,122	13.8	14.2	13.3	99.5
25 to 44 years	101,459	49,282	52,177	31.6	31.8	31.4	94.5
25 to 34 years	50,155	24,650	25,505	15.6	15.9	15.4	96.6
35 to 44 years	51,304	24,632	26,672	16.0	15.9	16.1	92.4
45 to 64 years	65,999	31,302	34,697	20.6	20.2	20.9	90.2
45 to 54 years	42,446	20,328	22,118	13.2	13.1	13.3	91.9
55 to 64 years	23,553	10,974	12,579	7.3	7.1	7.6	87.2
65 years and over	31,475	12,386	19,089	9.8	8.0	11.5	64.9
65 to 74 years	16,940	7,336	9,604	5.3	4.7	5.8	76.4
75 to 84 years	11,157	4,166	6,991	3.5	2.7	4.2	59.6
85 years and over	3,378	884	2,494	1.1	0.6	1.5	35.4
16 years and over	252,197	119,893	132,304	78.6	77.5	79.7	90.6
18 years and over	243,068	114,983	128,085	75.8	74.3	77.2	89.8
21 years and over	221,968	104,440	117,528	69.2	67.5	70.8	88.9
60 years and over	41,607	17,008	24,599	13.0	11.0	14.8	69.1
62 years and over	37,295	14,988	22,307	11.6	9.7	13.4	67.2
67 years and over	27,703	10,701	17,002	8.6	6.9	10.2	62.9
75 years and over	14,535	5,050	9,485	4.5	3.3	5.7	53.2
Median age (years)	32.6	31.1	34.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

(X) Not applicable.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P13 and PCT12.

U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

QT-P1. Age Groups and Sex: 2000

Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
Geographic Area: **South Carolina**

NOTE: Corrected counts are available for one or more geographies displayed in this table.

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm.

Age	Number			Percent			Males per 100 females
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Total population	4,012,012	1,948,929	2,063,083	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.5
Under 5 years	264,679	135,874	128,805	6.6	7.0	6.2	105.5
5 to 9 years	285,243	145,897	139,346	7.1	7.5	6.8	104.7
10 to 14 years	290,479	148,114	142,365	7.2	7.6	6.9	104.0
15 to 19 years	295,377	150,793	144,584	7.4	7.7	7.0	104.3
20 to 24 years	281,714	143,233	138,481	7.0	7.3	6.7	103.4
25 to 29 years	276,855	138,120	138,735	6.9	7.1	6.7	99.6
30 to 34 years	283,976	140,592	143,384	7.1	7.2	6.9	98.1
35 to 39 years	314,558	154,772	159,786	7.8	7.9	7.7	96.9
40 to 44 years	310,566	151,219	159,347	7.7	7.8	7.7	94.9
45 to 49 years	287,778	138,873	148,905	7.2	7.1	7.2	93.3
50 to 54 years	262,543	127,003	135,540	6.5	6.5	6.6	93.7
55 to 59 years	206,762	99,387	107,375	5.2	5.1	5.2	92.6
60 to 64 years	166,149	78,318	87,831	4.1	4.0	4.3	89.2
65 to 69 years	145,599	66,892	78,707	3.6	3.4	3.8	85.0
70 to 74 years	124,449	53,921	70,528	3.1	2.8	3.4	76.5
75 to 79 years	101,445	40,392	61,053	2.5	2.1	3.0	66.2
80 to 84 years	63,571	22,393	41,178	1.6	1.1	2.0	54.4
85 to 89 years	33,575	9,549	24,026	0.8	0.5	1.2	39.7
90 years and over	16,694	3,587	13,107	0.4	0.2	0.6	27.4
Under 18 years	1,009,641	516,516	493,125	25.2	26.5	23.9	104.7
18 to 64 years	2,517,038	1,235,679	1,281,359	62.7	63.4	62.1	96.4
18 to 24 years	407,851	207,395	200,456	10.2	10.6	9.7	103.5
25 to 44 years	1,185,955	584,703	601,252	29.6	30.0	29.1	97.2
25 to 34 years	560,831	278,712	282,119	14.0	14.3	13.7	98.8
35 to 44 years	625,124	305,991	319,133	15.6	15.7	15.5	95.9
45 to 64 years	923,232	443,581	479,651	23.0	22.8	23.2	92.5
45 to 54 years	550,321	265,876	284,445	13.7	13.6	13.8	93.5
55 to 64 years	372,911	177,705	195,206	9.3	9.1	9.5	91.0
65 years and over	485,333	196,734	288,599	12.1	10.1	14.0	68.2
65 to 74 years	270,048	120,813	149,235	6.7	6.2	7.2	81.0
75 to 84 years	165,016	62,785	102,231	4.1	3.2	5.0	61.4
85 years and over	50,269	13,136	37,133	1.3	0.7	1.8	35.4
16 years and over	3,115,130	1,490,047	1,625,083	77.6	76.5	78.8	91.7
18 years and over	3,002,371	1,432,413	1,569,958	74.8	73.5	76.1	91.2
21 years and over	2,814,131	1,336,281	1,477,850	70.1	68.6	71.6	90.4
60 years and over	651,482	275,052	376,430	16.2	14.1	18.2	73.1
62 years and over	581,573	241,602	339,971	14.5	12.4	16.5	71.1
67 years and over	423,878	168,137	255,741	10.6	8.6	12.4	65.7
75 years and over	215,285	75,921	139,364	5.4	3.9	6.8	54.5
Median age (years)	35.4	34.0	36.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

(X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P13 and PCT12.

Rec 2.5 Ref 116

U.S. Census Bureau

American FactFinder

South Carolina -- Place

GCT-PH1-R. Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density (geographies ranked by total population): 2000

Data Set: **Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm.

Rank	Geographic area	Population	Housing units	Area in square miles: Total area	Water area	Land area	Density per square mile of land area: Population	Housing units
	South Carolina	4,012,012	1,753,670	32,020.20	1,910.73	30,109.47	133.2	58.2
	PLACE							
1	Columbia city	116,278	46,142	127.72	2.49	125.22	928.6	368.5
	Lexington County (part)	402	231	0.58	0.00	0.58	697.8	401.0
	Richland County (part)	115,876	45,911	127.14	2.49	124.65	929.6	368.3
2	Charleston city	96,650	44,563	114.10	17.11	96.99	996.5	459.5
	Berkeley County (part)	1,122	429	37.95	5.30	32.65	34.4	13.1
	Charleston County (part)	95,528	44,134	76.15	11.81	64.34	1,484.7	685.9
3	North Charleston city	79,641	33,631	62.08	3.54	58.54	1,360.6	574.5
	Charleston County (part)	76,244	32,454	54.10	3.48	50.62	1,506.1	641.1
	Dorchester County (part)	3,397	1,177	7.97	0.06	7.91	429.3	148.7
4	Greenville city, Greenville County	56,002	27,295	26.13	0.06	26.07	2,148.0	1,046.9
5	Rock Hill city, York County	49,765	20,287	31.06	0.03	31.03	1,603.8	653.8
6	Mount Pleasant town, Charleston County	47,609	20,197	49.54	7.65	41.89	1,136.5	482.1
7	Spartanburg city, Spartanburg County	39,673	17,696	19.25	0.09	19.15	2,071.2	923.9
8	Sumter city, Sumter County	39,643	16,032	26.75	0.16	26.59	1,491.2	603.0
9	Hilton Head Island town, Beaufort County	33,862	24,647	55.55	13.49	42.06	805.1	586.0
10	Florence city, Florence County	30,248	13,090	17.72	0.03	17.70	1,709.4	739.7
11	Goose Creek city	29,208	9,482	32.47	0.77	31.69	921.6	299.2
	Berkeley County (part)	29,208	9,482	32.37	0.77	31.60	924.4	300.1
	Charleston County (part)	0	0	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.0	0.0
12	Summerville town	27,752	11,087	15.36	0.00	15.36	1,806.7	721.8
	Berkeley County (part)	945	313	1.80	0.00	1.80	525.9	174.2
	Charleston County (part)	20	8	1.06	0.00	1.06	18.9	7.6
	Dorchester County (part)	26,787	10,766	12.51	0.00	12.51	2,141.7	860.8
13	Anderson city, Anderson County	25,514	12,068	13.85	0.01	13.84	1,843.7	872.1
14	Aiken city, Aiken County	25,337	11,373	16.19	0.01	16.18	1,566.3	703.1
15	Myrtle Beach city, Horry County	22,759	14,658	16.80	0.02	16.78	1,356.3	873.5
16	Greenwood city, Greenwood County	22,071	9,373	13.70	0.01	13.69	1,612.1	684.6
17	St. Andrews CDP, Richland County	21,814	11,398	6.89	0.01	6.89	3,167.8	1,655.2
18	Wade Hampton CDP, Greenville County	20,458	9,793	8.82	0.05	8.77	2,331.4	1,116.0
19	Taylors CDP, Greenville County	20,125	8,550	10.86	0.00	10.86	1,853.7	787.5

				Area in square miles			Density per square mile of land area	
Rank	Geographic area	Population	Housing units	Total area	Water area	Land area	Population	Housing units
20	Easley city, Pickens County	17,754	7,932	10.64	0.00	10.64	1,668.8	745.6
21	North Augusta city	17,574	7,923	17.56	0.36	17.20	1,021.7	460.6
	Aiken County (part)	17,487	7,892	16.93	0.36	16.57	1,055.6	476.4
	Edgefield County (part)	87	31	0.63	0.00	0.63	137.0	48.8
22	Greer city	16,843	7,386	16.13	0.00	16.13	1,044.5	458.0
	Greenville County (part)	10,966	4,890	8.14	0.00	8.14	1,348.0	601.1
	Spartanburg County (part)	5,877	2,496	7.99	0.00	7.99	735.5	312.4
23	Seven Oaks CDP, Lexington County	15,755	6,979	7.95	0.11	7.85	2,007.9	889.4
24	Mauldin city, Greenville County	15,224	6,500	8.62	0.00	8.62	1,767.1	754.5
25	Simpsonville city, Greenville County	14,352	5,636	6.22	0.00	6.22	2,306.1	905.6
26	Socastee CDP, Horry County	14,295	6,356	13.90	0.53	13.37	1,069.1	475.4
27	Berea CDP, Greenville County	14,158	5,994	7.85	0.24	7.61	1,861.6	788.1
28	Gantt CDP, Greenville County	13,962	5,793	10.06	0.00	10.06	1,387.5	575.7
29	Ladson CDP	13,264	4,863	8.61	0.00	8.61	1,540.9	564.9
	Berkeley County (part)	10,435	3,828	5.88	0.00	5.88	1,775.1	651.2
	Charleston County (part)	2,829	1,035	2.73	0.00	2.73	1,036.5	379.2
30	West Columbia city, Lexington County	13,064	6,436	6.28	0.20	6.07	2,150.6	1,059.5
31	Dentsville CDP, Richland County	13,009	5,797	7.22	0.17	7.05	1,844.8	822.1
32	Gaffney city, Cherokee County	12,968	5,765	7.89	0.03	7.86	1,649.7	733.4
33	Beaufort city, Beaufort County	12,950	5,080	23.43	4.82	18.61	695.7	272.9
34	Hanahan city, Berkeley County	12,937	5,698	10.69	0.62	10.07	1,284.7	565.8
35	Orangeburg city, Orangeburg County	12,765	5,168	8.30	0.01	8.29	1,539.0	623.1
36	Cayce city, Lexington County	12,150	5,517	11.26	0.36	10.90	1,114.6	506.1
37	Clemson city	11,939	5,679	7.79	0.42	7.37	1,620.6	770.8
	Anderson County (part)	42	16	0.10	0.00	0.10	423.4	161.3
	Pickens County (part)	11,897	5,663	7.69	0.42	7.27	1,636.9	779.2
38	Conway city, Horry County	11,788	4,783	13.39	0.68	12.71	927.8	376.5
39	Irmo town	11,039	4,066	4.13	0.00	4.13	2,670.2	983.5
	Lexington County (part)	4,071	1,540	1.76	0.00	1.76	2,309.5	873.7
	Richland County (part)	6,968	2,526	2.37	0.00	2.37	2,938.4	1,065.2
40	North Myrtle Beach city, Horry County	10,974	18,091	13.51	0.47	13.04	841.6	1,387.5
41	Parker CDP, Greenville County	10,760	4,824	6.90	0.00	6.90	1,559.7	699.3
42	Newberry town, Newberry County	10,580	4,388	6.58	0.00	6.57	1,609.2	667.4
43	Forest Acres city, Richland County	10,558	5,232	5.00	0.41	4.59	2,300.9	1,140.2
44	Red Hill CDP, Horry County	10,509	5,026	11.02	0.09	10.93	961.4	459.8
45	Laurens city, Laurens County	9,916	4,396	10.59	0.00	10.59	936.6	415.2
46	Lexington town, Lexington County	9,793	4,025	5.77	0.10	5.68	1,724.4	708.7
47	Bennettsville city, Marlboro County	9,425	3,775	6.22	0.63	5.59	1,686.2	675.4
48	Garden City CDP, Horry County	9,357	7,995	5.46	0.10	5.36	1,745.1	1,491.1
49	Woodfield CDP, Richland County	9,238	3,957	2.82	0.03	2.79	3,312.5	1,418.9
50	Georgetown city, Georgetown County	8,950	3,856	7.17	0.63	6.54	1,368.1	589.4
51	Red Bank CDP, Lexington County	8,811	3,498	12.13	0.23	11.90	740.6	294.0

Rank	Geographic area	Population	Housing units	Area in square miles: Total area	Water area	Land area	Density per square mile of land area: Population	Housing units
52	Union city, Union County	8,793	4,240	7.96	0.00	7.96	1,105.0	532.9
53	Oak Grove CDP, Lexington County	8,183	3,626	6.78	0.04	6.74	1,214.2	538.0
54	Lancaster city, Lancaster County	8,177	3,778	5.90	0.08	5.81	1,406.2	649.7
55	Clinton city, Laurens County	8,091	3,011	9.15	0.05	9.09	889.7	331.1
56	Five Forks CDP, Greenville County	8,064	2,855	7.71	0.00	7.71	1,045.7	370.2
57	Sans Souci CDP, Greenville County	7,836	3,705	3.40	0.03	3.37	2,325.5	1,099.5
58	Seneca city, Oconee County	7,652	3,677	7.09	0.04	7.06	1,084.6	521.2
59	Fort Mill town, York County	7,587	3,063	4.62	0.06	4.56	1,662.7	671.3
60	Hartsville city, Darlington County	7,556	3,499	5.01	0.03	4.98	1,516.9	702.4
61	Burton CDP, Beaufort County	7,180	2,690	11.14	0.11	11.04	650.7	243.8
62	Marion city, Marion County	7,042	3,081	4.33	0.00	4.33	1,627.5	712.0
63	Little River CDP, Horry County	7,027	4,715	10.82	0.36	10.46	671.9	450.8
64	York city, York County	6,985	2,766	7.94	0.07	7.87	887.6	351.5
65	Darlington city, Darlington County	6,720	3,140	4.29	0.00	4.29	1,565.9	731.7
66	Camden city, Kershaw County	6,682	3,283	9.77	0.12	9.65	692.2	340.1
67	Laurel Bay CDP, Beaufort County	6,625	1,955	5.58	0.88	4.70	1,409.4	415.9
68	Lake City city, Florence County	6,478	2,704	4.75	0.01	4.75	1,365.0	569.8
69	Chester city, Chester County	6,476	2,774	3.17	0.00	3.17	2,042.8	875.0
70	Welcome CDP, Greenville County	6,390	2,947	4.61	0.00	4.61	1,384.7	638.6
71	Homeland Park CDP, Anderson County	6,337	2,985	4.77	0.00	4.77	1,328.9	626.0
72	Dillon city, Dillon County	6,316	2,837	4.83	0.01	4.82	1,310.2	588.5
73	Lugoff CDP, Kershaw County	6,278	2,467	12.91	0.07	12.84	488.9	192.1
74	Fountain Inn city	6,017	2,465	5.51	0.00	5.51	1,091.6	447.2
	Greenville County (part)	4,637	1,961	3.99	0.00	3.99	1,162.0	491.4
	Laurens County (part)	1,380	504	1.52	0.00	1.52	906.8	331.2
75	Moncks Corner town, Berkeley County	5,952	2,334	4.46	0.00	4.46	1,333.1	522.8
76	Abbeville city, Abbeville County	5,840	2,654	5.87	0.00	5.87	995.2	452.3
77	Belvedere CDP, Aiken County	5,631	2,430	3.93	0.01	3.92	1,436.5	619.9
78	Cheraw town, Chesterfield County	5,524	2,568	4.64	0.03	4.61	1,197.6	556.7
79	Murrells Inlet CDP, Georgetown County	5,519	3,151	7.51	0.17	7.34	751.8	429.3
80	Batesburg-Leesville town	5,517	2,446	7.43	0.09	7.34	751.4	333.2
	Lexington County (part)	5,012	2,246	6.61	0.09	6.53	768.0	344.1
	Saluda County (part)	505	200	0.82	0.00	0.82	619.3	245.3
81	Powderville CDP, Anderson County	5,362	2,133	13.95	0.00	13.95	384.4	152.9
82	Centerville CDP, Anderson County	5,181	2,188	5.88	0.00	5.88	881.3	372.2
83	Walterboro city, Colleton County	5,153	2,362	4.96	0.00	4.96	1,038.0	475.8
84	Barnwell city, Barnwell County	5,035	2,304	7.78	0.14	7.63	659.5	301.8
85	Mullins city, Marion County	5,029	2,312	3.05	0.00	3.05	1,647.8	757.6
86	Parris Island CDP, Beaufort County	4,841	358	19.60	7.44	12.16	398.0	29.4

Rank	Geographic area	Population	Housing units	Area in square miles: Total area	Water area	Land area	Density per square mile of land area: Population	Housing units
87	Brookdale CDP, Orangeburg County	4,724	2,325	3.64	0.00	3.64	1,298.3	639.0
88	Piedmont CDP	4,684	1,992	8.75	0.16	8.58	545.6	232.0
	Anderson County (part)	3,112	1,298	5.81	0.15	5.66	549.8	229.3
	Greenville County (part)	1,572	694	2.94	0.01	2.92	537.5	237.3
89	Isle of Palms city, Charleston County	4,583	3,881	5.55	1.09	4.47	1,025.9	868.7
90	Boiling Springs CDP, Spartanburg County	4,544	1,801	6.81	0.00	6.81	666.9	264.3
91	Belton city, Anderson County	4,461	2,129	3.85	0.00	3.85	1,158.2	552.7
92	Edgefield town, Edgefield County	4,449	1,229	4.15	0.08	4.07	1,094.3	302.3
93	Surfside Beach town, Horry County	4,425	3,698	1.96	0.02	1.93	2,287.6	1,911.8
94	Woodruff city, Spartanburg County	4,229	1,869	3.68	0.02	3.66	1,154.8	510.4
95	Clearwater CDP, Aiken County	4,199	1,938	4.29	0.02	4.27	983.8	454.1
96	Dunean CDP, Greenville County	4,158	1,999	1.66	0.00	1.66	2,499.0	1,201.4
97	Travelers Rest city, Greenville County	4,099	1,729	4.41	0.00	4.40	930.8	392.6
98	Allendale town, Allendale County	4,052	1,763	3.31	0.00	3.31	1,225.2	533.1
99	Tega Cay city, York County	4,044	1,577	3.15	0.67	2.48	1,630.0	635.7
100	Newport CDP, York County	4,033	1,437	8.95	0.00	8.95	450.4	160.5
101	Manning city, Clarendon County	4,025	1,727	2.41	0.00	2.41	1,671.1	717.0
102	Clover town, York County	4,014	1,635	2.81	0.01	2.80	1,433.5	583.9
103	Valley Falls CDP, Spartanburg County	3,990	1,694	5.23	0.03	5.20	767.9	326.0
104	Port Royal town, Beaufort County	3,950	1,792	5.17	1.29	3.88	1,017.3	461.5
105	Hollywood town, Charleston County	3,946	1,516	21.23	1.18	20.05	196.8	75.6
106	Walhalla city, Oconee County	3,801	1,705	3.76	0.05	3.71	1,023.8	459.2
107	Williamston town, Anderson County	3,791	1,762	3.64	0.05	3.59	1,056.2	490.9
108	Bamberg town, Bamberg County	3,733	1,537	3.54	0.02	3.53	1,058.1	435.6
109t	Saxon CDP, Spartanburg County	3,707	1,587	2.37	0.00	2.37	1,566.8	670.8
109t	Southern Shops CDP, Spartanburg County	3,707	1,278	3.55	0.00	3.55	1,043.1	359.6
110	Bishopville city, Lee County	3,670	1,616	2.39	0.03	2.36	1,554.8	684.6
111	Northlake CDP, Anderson County	3,659	1,775	5.34	1.10	4.24	862.7	418.5
112	Winnsboro town, Fairfield County	3,599	1,597	3.24	0.00	3.24	1,109.6	492.4
113	Lake Murray of Richland CDP, Richland County	3,526	1,353	8.82	3.07	5.75	613.0	235.2
114	Central town, Pickens County	3,522	1,832	2.41	0.00	2.41	1,463.4	761.2
115	Honea Path town	3,504	1,681	3.49	0.00	3.49	1,004.1	481.7
	Abbeville County (part)	78	41	0.15	0.00	0.15	508.1	267.1
	Anderson County (part)	3,426	1,640	3.34	0.00	3.34	1,026.9	491.6
116	Kingstree town, Williamsburg County	3,496	1,618	3.16	0.02	3.14	1,114.7	515.9
117	Forestbrook CDP, Horry County	3,391	1,358	3.63	0.00	3.63	933.1	373.7
118	South Sumter CDP, Sumter County	3,365	1,395	2.66	0.00	2.66	1,266.0	524.9

				Area in square miles			Density per square mile of land area	
Rank	Geographic area	Population	Housing units	Total area	Water area	Land area	Population	Housing units
119	East Gaffney CDP, Cherokee County	3,349	1,563	3.17	0.01	3.17	1,058.0	493.8
120	Denmark city, Bamberg County	3,328	1,537	3.04	0.00	3.04	1,096.0	506.2
121	Williston town, Barnwell County	3,307	1,460	8.96	0.06	8.90	371.7	164.1
122	Fairfax town, Allendale County	3,206	948	3.32	0.00	3.32	965.8	285.6
123	North Hartsville CDP, Darlington County	3,136	1,406	4.95	0.10	4.86	645.8	289.5
124t	Andrews town	3,068	1,347	2.20	0.00	2.20	1,392.6	611.4
	Georgetown County (part)	3,037	1,332	2.07	0.00	2.07	1,464.8	642.5
	Williamsburg County (part)	31	15	0.13	0.00	0.13	238.8	115.6
124t	Wilkinson Heights CDP, Orangeburg County	3,068	1,332	3.00	0.00	3.00	1,022.6	444.0
125	Saluda town, Saluda County	3,066	1,211	3.28	0.04	3.24	947.1	374.1
126	Lake Wylie CDP, York County	3,061	1,610	4.74	1.26	3.48	880.6	463.1
127	Pickens town, Pickens County	3,012	1,438	2.47	0.02	2.45	1,227.1	585.8
128	Liberty town, Pickens County	3,009	1,404	4.27	0.00	4.27	705.0	329.0
129	Blackville town, Barnwell County	2,973	1,332	9.27	0.11	9.16	324.7	145.5
130	Pendleton town, Anderson County	2,966	1,533	3.58	0.01	3.57	831.5	429.7
131	Springdale town, Lexington County	2,877	1,334	4.04	0.03	4.00	718.8	333.3
132	Duncan town, Spartanburg County	2,870	1,274	3.51	0.00	3.51	818.4	363.3
133	Springdale CDP, Lancaster County	2,864	1,175	4.24	0.02	4.22	678.6	278.4
134	Shell Point CDP, Beaufort County	2,856	1,103	7.72	1.61	6.11	467.4	180.5
135	Hampton town, Hampton County	2,837	1,339	4.55	0.01	4.53	626.1	295.5
136	Gloverville CDP, Aiken County	2,805	1,324	3.50	0.00	3.50	801.6	378.4
137	Westminster city, Oconee County	2,743	1,333	3.44	0.00	3.44	796.6	387.1
138	Burnettown town, Aiken County	2,720	1,183	4.88	0.05	4.83	563.5	245.1
139	Pacolet town, Spartanburg County	2,690	1,178	2.97	0.01	2.97	906.8	397.1
140	Lyman town, Spartanburg County	2,659	1,224	4.07	0.01	4.07	654.0	301.1
141	Edisto CDP, Orangeburg County	2,632	1,193	5.51	0.05	5.46	482.5	218.7
142	Arial CDP, Pickens County	2,607	1,179	4.94	0.00	4.94	527.8	238.7
143	Lakewood CDP, Sumter County	2,603	1,033	7.78	0.19	7.59	343.0	136.1
144	Pageland town, Chesterfield County	2,521	1,071	4.42	0.04	4.38	575.4	244.4
145	Ridgeland town, Jasper County	2,518	597	2.42	0.01	2.41	1,046.6	248.1
146	McColl town, Marlboro County	2,498	1,090	1.06	0.00	1.06	2,357.8	1,028.8
147	Landrum city, Spartanburg County	2,472	1,107	2.35	0.01	2.35	1,053.7	471.9
148	Cherryvale CDP, Sumter County	2,461	1,309	1.80	0.03	1.77	1,390.9	739.8
149	Judson CDP, Greenville County	2,456	1,143	0.81	0.00	0.81	3,044.7	1,417.0
150	Elgin CDP, Lancaster County	2,426	976	4.92	0.02	4.90	494.7	199.0
151	Estill town, Hampton County	2,425	991	3.54	0.00	3.54	685.8	280.2

Rank	Geographic area	Population	Housing units	Area in square miles: Total area	Water area	Land area	Density per square mile of land area: Population	Housing units
152	Ware Shoals town	2,363	1,126	3.99	0.12	3.87	610.1	290.7
	Abbeville County (part)	534	252	0.66	0.01	0.65	824.2	389.0
	Greenwood County (part)	1,829	874	3.25	0.09	3.16	578.6	276.5
	Laurens County (part)	0	0	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.0	0.0
153	Golden Grove CDP, Greenville County	2,348	977	5.84	0.00	5.84	402.0	167.3
154	Johnston town, Edgefield County	2,336	1,012	2.58	0.06	2.51	930.6	403.2
155	Timmonsville town, Florence County	2,315	956	2.58	0.00	2.58	896.6	370.2
156	Calhoun Falls town, Abbeville County	2,303	1,042	3.15	0.01	3.15	731.9	331.2
157	Cowpens town, Spartanburg County	2,279	991	2.33	0.00	2.33	979.3	425.8
158	Leslie CDP, York County	2,268	961	5.97	0.03	5.94	381.8	161.8
159	South Congaree town, Lexington County	2,266	1,002	3.25	0.03	3.22	703.8	311.2
160	Winnsboro Mills CDP, Fairfield County	2,263	1,005	2.76	0.00	2.76	819.9	364.1
161	Dalzell CDP, Sumter County	2,260	895	6.90	0.05	6.85	329.7	130.6
162	New Ellenton town, Aiken County	2,250	1,079	5.01	0.00	5.01	449.4	215.5
163	Slater-Marietta CDP, Greenville County	2,228	989	4.30	0.00	4.30	518.5	230.2
164	Ravenel town, Charleston County	2,214	863	12.33	0.00	12.33	179.5	70.0
165	Great Falls town, Chester County	2,194	1,041	4.39	0.14	4.25	516.8	245.2
166	Privateer CDP, Sumter County	2,118	797	8.24	0.06	8.18	259.0	97.5
167	Folly Beach city, Charleston County	2,116	1,747	18.64	6.38	12.26	172.7	142.5
168	Lancaster Mill CDP, Lancaster County	2,109	963	1.27	0.00	1.27	1,660.0	758.0
169	St. Matthews town, Calhoun County	2,107	913	1.94	0.01	1.93	1,091.1	472.8
170	St. George town, Dorchester County	2,092	928	2.68	0.00	2.68	779.7	345.9
171	Loris city, Horry County	2,079	922	3.12	0.01	3.11	668.2	296.3
172	Varnville town, Hampton County	2,074	878	3.78	0.00	3.78	548.4	232.2
173	Wellford city, Spartanburg County	2,030	910	2.04	0.00	2.04	993.8	445.5
174	Ninety Six town, Greenwood County	1,936	904	1.46	0.00	1.46	1,325.1	618.7
175	Monarch Mill CDP, Union County	1,930	862	5.62	0.00	5.62	343.1	153.3
176	Sullivan's Island town, Charleston County	1,911	1,045	3.32	0.90	2.43	787.2	430.5
177	Inman city, Spartanburg County	1,884	829	0.93	0.00	0.93	2,015.8	887.0
178	Blacksburg town, Cherokee County	1,880	911	1.85	0.00	1.85	1,018.8	493.7
179	Mayo CDP, Spartanburg County	1,842	773	3.12	0.00	3.12	590.6	247.9
180	Hardeeville city, Jasper County	1,793	700	4.27	0.00	4.27	419.8	163.9
181	St. Stephen town, Berkeley County	1,776	708	2.46	0.00	2.46	722.9	288.2
182	Eureka Mill CDP, Chester County	1,737	733	1.35	0.00	1.35	1,282.7	541.3
183	Roebuck CDP, Spartanburg County	1,725	783	4.28	0.00	4.28	403.4	183.1
	Ridgeville town, Dorchester							

Rank	Geographic area	Population	Housing units	Area in square miles: Total area	Water area	Land area	Density per square mile of land area: Population	Housing units
184	County	1,690	232	1.82	0.00	1.82	930.4	127.7
185	Kershaw town, Lancaster County	1,645	771	1.85	0.00	1.85	888.5	416.4
186	Jackson town, Aiken County	1,625	788	3.55	0.00	3.55	457.6	221.9
187	India Hook CDP, York County	1,614	702	3.67	0.90	2.77	582.0	253.2
188	Joanna CDP, Laurens County	1,609	758	3.15	0.00	3.15	510.5	240.5
189	Pine Ridge town, Lexington County	1,593	626	3.73	0.01	3.71	429.1	168.6
190	Wedgewood CDP, Sumter County	1,544	596	8.54	0.11	8.43	183.2	70.7
191	Murphys Estates CDP, Edgefield County	1,518	595	2.00	0.00	2.00	757.2	296.8
192	Whitmire town, Newberry County	1,512	776	1.26	0.00	1.26	1,203.0	617.4
193	McCormick town, McCormick County	1,489	737	3.76	0.00	3.76	396.4	196.2
194	Watts Mills CDP, Laurens County	1,479	629	2.29	0.00	2.29	646.8	275.1
195	Cane Savannah CDP, Sumter County	1,452	524	4.26	0.07	4.19	346.4	125.0
196	Buffalo CDP, Union County	1,426	659	4.01	0.00	4.01	355.2	164.2
197	Johnsonville city, Florence County	1,418	602	1.58	0.00	1.58	897.6	381.1
198	Latta town, Dillon County	1,410	665	1.04	0.00	1.04	1,358.9	640.9
199	Irwin CDP, Lancaster County	1,343	554	2.99	0.01	2.98	450.3	185.7
200	Utica CDP, Oconee County	1,322	684	1.35	0.00	1.35	979.2	506.7
201	Chesterfield town, Chesterfield County	1,318	683	3.44	0.00	3.44	383.2	198.6
202	Gaston town, Lexington County	1,304	532	3.43	0.00	3.43	380.6	155.3
203	Holly Hill town, Orangeburg County	1,281	575	1.35	0.00	1.35	950.7	426.7
204	Bluffton town, Beaufort County	1,275	501	36.64	2.66	33.98	37.5	14.7
205	Oakland CDP, Sumter County	1,272	543	0.68	0.00	0.68	1,870.9	798.7
206	Stateburg CDP, Sumter County	1,264	477	4.70	0.02	4.68	270.3	102.0
207	City View CDP, Greenville County	1,254	575	0.54	0.01	0.53	2,355.0	1,079.8
208	Seabrook Island town, Charleston County	1,250	1,649	7.09	1.02	6.07	206.0	271.7
209	Meggett town, Charleston County	1,230	540	14.84	0.27	14.57	84.4	37.1
210	East Sumter CDP, Sumter County	1,220	505	3.30	0.01	3.30	369.9	153.1
211	Due West town, Abbeville County	1,209	342	1.64	0.00	1.64	738.4	208.9
212	Bowman town, Orangeburg County	1,198	532	1.16	0.00	1.16	1,034.5	459.4
213	Awendaw town, Charleston County	1,195	443	8.45	0.17	8.28	144.3	53.5
214	Kiawah Island town, Charleston County	1,163	3,070	13.54	2.38	11.16	104.2	275.0
215	Iva town, Anderson County	1,156	580	0.90	0.00	0.90	1,286.1	645.3
216	Inman Mills CDP, Spartanburg County	1,151	464	1.26	0.00	1.26	911.5	367.5
217	Pamplico town, Florence County	1,139	463	1.86	0.01	1.85	615.2	250.1
218	Bucksport CDP, Horry County	1,117	388	3.86	0.02	3.84	290.8	101.0
	Gayle Mill CDP, Chester							

				Area in square miles			Density per square mile of land area	
Rank	Geographic area	Population	Housing units	Total area	Water area	Land area	Population	Housing units
219	County	1,094	477	0.67	0.00	0.67	1,632.2	711.7
220	Branchville town, Orangeburg County	1,083	508	3.27	0.00	3.27	331.2	155.3
221	Summerton town, Clarendon County	1,061	516	1.15	0.00	1.15	919.3	447.1
222	Prosperity town, Newberry County	1,047	456	2.11	0.00	2.11	495.9	216.0
223	Gray Court town, Laurens County	1,021	398	1.85	0.00	1.85	551.0	214.8
224	Lamar town, Darlington County	1,015	467	1.16	0.00	1.16	874.6	402.4
225	Chesnee city	1,003	460	0.90	0.00	0.90	1,116.4	512.0
	Cherokee County (part)	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.0	0.0
	Spartanburg County (part)	1,003	460	0.89	0.00	0.89	1,128.3	517.4
226	Mayesville town, Sumter County	1,001	369	1.03	0.00	1.03	968.0	356.8
227	Startex CDP, Spartanburg County	988	443	1.91	0.00	1.91	516.1	231.4
228	Jonesville town, Union County	982	497	1.03	0.01	1.02	965.6	488.7
229	Scranton town, Florence County	942	347	0.83	0.00	0.83	1,132.0	417.0
230	Lake Secession CDP, Abbeville County	928	739	7.11	1.47	5.64	164.7	131.1
231	Lincolnville town, Charleston County	904	371	1.14	0.00	1.14	794.1	325.9
232	Millwood CDP, Sumter County	885	341	0.83	0.03	0.80	1,111.9	428.4
233	Arcadia Lakes town, Richland County	882	389	0.65	0.12	0.52	1,685.6	743.4
234	West Pelzer town, Anderson County	879	440	0.49	0.00	0.49	1,796.4	899.2
235t	Fort Lawn town, Chester County	864	348	1.38	0.00	1.38	626.0	252.1
235t	Heath Springs town, Lancaster County	864	366	1.30	0.00	1.30	667.1	282.6
236	Wagener town, Aiken County	863	424	1.27	0.01	1.26	685.1	336.6
237	Norris town, Pickens County	847	400	1.89	0.00	1.89	447.9	211.5
238	Quinby town, Florence County	842	351	1.11	0.00	1.11	755.6	315.0
239	Mulberry CDP, Sumter County	841	234	1.98	0.02	1.96	428.4	119.2
240	Eastover town, Richland County	830	357	1.24	0.00	1.24	670.8	288.5
241	Ridge Spring town, Saluda County	823	368	1.86	0.02	1.83	449.3	200.9
242	North town, Orangeburg County	813	412	0.85	0.00	0.85	953.7	483.3
243	Yemassee town	807	378	4.49	0.00	4.49	179.7	84.2
	Beaufort County (part)	116	58	1.62	0.00	1.62	71.6	35.8
	Hampton County (part)	691	320	2.87	0.00	2.87	240.7	111.5
244	Elgin town, Kershaw County	806	306	0.97	0.00	0.97	833.7	316.5
245	Lake View town, Dillon County	789	374	1.68	0.00	1.68	468.8	222.2
246	Clio town, Marlboro County	774	339	0.84	0.00	0.84	926.4	405.8
247	Elloree town, Orangeburg County	742	381	0.96	0.00	0.96	772.3	396.5
248	Santee town, Orangeburg County	740	394	2.03	0.01	2.01	367.4	195.6
249	McBee town, Chesterfield County	714	329	1.16	0.00	1.16	613.3	282.6
250	Riverview CDP, York County	708	290	2.29	0.00	2.29	309.7	126.8
251	Cottageville town, Colleton	707	310	3.18	0.00	3.18	222.2	97.4

				Area in square miles			Density per square mile of land area	
Rank	Geographic area County	Population	Housing units	Total area	Water area	Land area	Population	Housing units
252	Jefferson town, Chesterfield County	704	345	1.80	0.01	1.78	394.9	193.5
253	Society Hill town, Darlington County	700	317	2.18	0.00	2.18	320.4	145.1
254	Coward town, Florence County	650	263	3.43	0.01	3.42	189.9	76.8
255	Edisto Beach town, Colleton County	641	1,785	2.35	0.23	2.12	301.7	840.2
256	Chapin town, Lexington County	628	261	1.81	0.01	1.80	349.6	145.3
257	Ehrhardt town, Bamberg County	614	317	3.18	0.00	3.18	193.1	99.7
258	Olanta town, Florence County	613	223	0.97	0.00	0.97	632.3	230.0
259	Turbeville town, Clarendon County	602	272	1.26	0.00	1.26	478.1	216.0
260	Cross Hill town, Laurens County	601	245	3.09	0.00	3.09	194.5	79.3
261	Harleyville town, Dorchester County	594	282	0.99	0.00	0.99	601.1	285.4
262	Brunson town, Hampton County	589	287	1.01	0.00	1.01	581.3	283.3
263	Lynchburg town, Lee County	588	262	1.13	0.00	1.13	519.7	231.5
264	Aynor town, Horry County	587	257	1.10	0.00	1.10	533.3	233.5
265	Lane town, Williamsburg County	585	256	3.97	0.00	3.97	147.4	64.5
266	Hemingway town, Williamsburg County	573	278	0.88	0.00	0.88	653.2	316.9
267	Promised Land CDP, Greenwood County	559	197	1.58	0.00	1.58	354.7	125.0
268t	Pelion town, Lexington County	553	211	3.56	0.10	3.46	159.7	60.9
268t	Six Mile town, Pickens County	553	223	1.82	0.01	1.82	304.4	122.7
269	Swansea town, Lexington County	533	262	1.19	0.05	1.13	469.9	231.0
270	Springfield town, Orangeburg County	504	263	1.56	0.00	1.56	322.8	168.4
271	Gilbert town, Lexington County	500	195	2.33	0.06	2.27	220.7	86.1
272	Carlisle town, Union County	496	223	1.42	0.00	1.42	350.0	157.4
273	Reidville town, Spartanburg County	478	209	1.37	0.00	1.37	350.1	153.1
274	Briarcliffe Acres town, Horry County	470	221	0.65	0.00	0.65	719.7	338.4
275t	McClellanville town, Charleston County	459	254	2.18	0.10	2.08	220.9	122.2
275t	Pinewood town, Sumter County	459	237	1.07	0.00	1.07	429.7	221.9
276	Greeleyville town, Williamsburg County	452	188	1.16	0.00	1.16	390.7	162.5
277t	Cameron town, Calhoun County	449	201	3.14	0.00	3.14	143.2	64.1
277t	Campobello town, Spartanburg County	449	176	0.86	0.00	0.86	520.8	204.1
278	Hilda town, Barnwell County	436	204	3.11	0.04	3.07	142.1	66.5
279	Sharon town, York County	421	161	1.28	0.00	1.28	329.7	126.1
280	Neeses town, Orangeburg County	413	204	1.68	0.00	1.68	245.9	121.5
281	Salley town, Aiken County	410	194	0.79	0.01	0.78	529.0	250.3
282	Nichols town, Marion County	408	199	1.39	0.00	1.39	293.8	143.3
283	Rembert CDP, Sumter County	406	163	4.41	0.00	4.41	92.1	37.0

				Area in square miles			Density per square mile of land area	
Rank	Geographic area	Population	Housing units	Total area	Water area	Land area	Population	Housing units
284	Norway town, Orangeburg County	389	164	0.84	0.01	0.84	465.5	196.3
285	Rowesville town, Orangeburg County	378	159	0.79	0.00	0.79	476.2	200.3
286	Clarks Hill CDP, McCormick County	376	145	3.20	0.00	3.20	117.5	45.3
287	Gifford town, Hampton County	370	146	0.94	0.00	0.94	393.0	155.1
288t	Bonneau town, Berkeley County	354	176	2.88	0.06	2.82	125.6	62.5
288t	Donalds town, Abbeville County	354	152	0.84	0.00	0.84	422.9	181.6
288t	Patrick town, Chesterfield County	354	162	0.98	0.00	0.98	360.8	165.1
289	Bethune town, Kershaw County	352	193	1.14	0.00	1.14	309.4	169.6
290	Atlantic Beach town, Horry County	351	244	0.16	0.00	0.16	2,214.5	1,539.4
291	Ruby town, Chesterfield County	348	182	3.13	0.02	3.11	112.0	58.6
292	Eutawville town, Orangeburg County	344	161	0.93	0.00	0.93	371.7	174.0
293	Hickory Grove town, York County	337	129	1.29	0.00	1.29	261.0	99.9
294	Richburg town, Chester County	332	134	0.83	0.00	0.83	400.2	161.5
295	Ridgeway town, Fairfield County	328	157	0.47	0.00	0.47	692.7	331.6
296	West Union town, Oconee County	297	145	0.77	0.00	0.77	386.2	188.6
297	McConnells town, York County	287	107	3.44	0.00	3.44	83.4	31.1
298	Furman town, Hampton County	286	126	3.12	0.00	3.12	91.8	40.4
299	Cokesbury CDP, Greenwood County	279	111	0.63	0.00	0.63	444.1	176.7
300	Sellers town, Marion County	277	127	0.69	0.00	0.69	398.9	182.9
301	Central Pacolet town, Spartanburg County	267	147	0.24	0.00	0.24	1,107.6	609.8
302	Stuckey town, Williamsburg County	263	113	0.91	0.00	0.91	287.7	123.6
303	Shiloh CDP, Sumter County	259	94	9.74	0.02	9.72	26.6	9.7
304	Modoc CDP, McCormick County	256	259	7.16	3.08	4.08	62.7	63.5
305	Little Mountain town, Newberry County	255	132	1.06	0.00	1.06	241.3	124.9
306	Paxville town, Clarendon County	248	110	1.05	0.00	1.05	236.8	105.0
307	Snelling town, Barnwell County	246	105	3.11	0.03	3.08	79.8	34.1
308	Kline town, Barnwell County	238	112	3.13	0.03	3.11	76.6	36.1
309t	Mount Carmel CDP, McCormick County	237	106	9.20	0.00	9.20	25.8	11.5
309t	Olar town, Bamberg County	237	152	0.79	0.00	0.79	301.1	193.1
309t	Perry town, Aiken County	237	124	1.19	0.00	1.19	198.7	104.0
310	Scotia town, Hampton County	227	99	3.18	0.00	3.18	71.3	31.1
311	Trenton town, Edgefield County	226	115	1.31	0.01	1.30	173.9	88.5
312	Monetta town	220	108	0.74	0.00	0.74	298.7	146.6
	Aiken County (part)	141	64	0.25	0.00	0.25	566.4	257.1
	Saluda County (part)	79	44	0.49	0.00	0.49	162.0	90.2
313	Summit town, Lexington County	219	103	1.51	0.00	1.51	145.3	68.3

Rank	Geographic area	Population	Housing units	Area in square miles: Total area	Water area	Land area	Density per square mile of land area: Population	Housing units
314	Silverstreet town, Newberry County	216	92	3.52	0.00	3.52	61.4	26.2
315	Elko town, Barnwell County	212	102	1.16	0.00	1.16	183.0	88.0
316	Vance town, Orangeburg County	208	71	0.50	0.00	0.50	414.1	141.4
317t	Lowrys town, Chester County	207	84	3.16	0.00	3.16	65.5	26.6
317t	Reevesville town, Dorchester County	207	114	1.62	0.02	1.60	129.0	71.1
318	Waterloo town, Laurens County	203	85	1.41	0.00	1.41	144.2	60.4
319	Woodford town, Orangeburg County	196	103	0.79	0.00	0.79	248.2	130.5
320	Sycamore town, Allendale County	185	93	3.18	0.01	3.17	58.3	29.3
321t	Pomaria town, Newberry County	177	84	1.05	0.01	1.04	170.1	80.7
321t	Willington CDP, McCormick County	177	80	6.01	0.04	5.97	29.6	13.4
322	Starr town, Anderson County	173	82	1.48	0.00	1.48	116.8	55.4
323	Bradley CDP, Greenwood County	171	82	7.84	0.00	7.84	21.8	10.5
324t	Blythewood town	170	111	3.22	0.06	3.16	53.9	35.2
	Fairfield County (part)	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.0	0.0
	Richland County (part)	170	111	3.21	0.06	3.15	54.0	35.3
324t	Coronaca CDP, Greenwood County	170	91	1.69	0.01	1.68	101.1	54.1
325	Lowndesville town, Abbeville County	166	124	0.78	0.00	0.78	214.1	159.9
326	Hodges town, Greenwood County	158	64	0.78	0.00	0.78	201.8	81.7
327	Cordova town, Orangeburg County	157	64	0.45	0.00	0.45	347.0	141.5
328	Mount Croghan town, Chesterfield County	155	70	0.76	0.00	0.76	203.5	91.9
329	Livingston town, Orangeburg County	148	67	0.81	0.00	0.81	183.8	83.2
330	Smoaks town, Colleton County	140	68	1.63	0.00	1.63	85.9	41.7
331	Pawleys Island town, Georgetown County	138	521	0.99	0.29	0.70	196.9	743.3
332t	Blenheim town, Marlboro County	137	78	0.65	0.00	0.65	210.1	119.6
332t	Rockville town, Charleston County	137	84	0.53	0.09	0.44	314.7	193.0
333	Mountville CDP, Laurens County	130	59	2.85	0.02	2.83	45.9	20.8
334	Windsor town, Aiken County	127	63	1.00	0.00	1.00	126.7	62.8
335	Salem town, Oconee County	126	72	0.84	0.00	0.84	150.5	86.0
336	Parksville town, McCormick County	120	74	0.66	0.00	0.66	182.6	112.6
337	Antreville CDP, Abbeville County	118	61	3.94	0.00	3.94	30.0	15.5
338	Williams town, Colleton County	116	59	0.79	0.00	0.79	147.5	75.0
339	Luray town, Hampton County	115	52	1.07	0.00	1.07	107.1	48.4
340	Lodge town, Colleton County	114	59	3.14	0.00	3.14	36.3	18.8
341	Ward town, Saluda County	110	62	0.78	0.00	0.78	141.3	79.7
342	Cope town, Orangeburg County	107	46	0.25	0.00	0.25	431.7	185.6
343	Troy town, Greenwood County	105	51	0.80	0.00	0.80	131.4	63.8
344	Ulmer town, Allendale	102	54	0.98	0.00	0.98	103.9	55.0

Rank	Geographic area County	Population	Housing units	Area in square miles: Total area	Water area	Land area	Density per square mile of land area: Population	Housing units
345	Plum Branch town, McCormick County	98	52	0.37	0.00	0.37	264.5	140.4
346t	Jamestown town, Berkeley County	97	51	0.58	0.00	0.58	168.7	88.7
346t	Pelzer town, Anderson County	97	37	0.19	0.00	0.19	498.4	190.1
347	Oswego CDP, Sumter County	95	42	1.65	0.00	1.65	57.7	25.5
348	Tatum town, Marlboro County	69	38	0.88	0.00	0.88	78.1	43.0
349	Govan town, Bamberg County	67	37	0.75	0.00	0.75	88.8	49.0
350	Princeton CDP, Laurens County	65	36	0.75	0.00	0.75	87.1	48.2
351	Peak town, Newberry County	61	36	0.27	0.00	0.27	226.9	133.9
352	Smyrna town	59	26	0.71	0.00	0.71	83.6	36.8
	Cherokee County (part)	0	0	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.0	0.0
	York County (part)	59	26	0.67	0.00	0.67	87.8	38.7
353	Lockhart town, Union County	39	22	0.23	0.09	0.14	270.4	152.5

(X) Not applicable
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1

Dec 2.5 Ref 117

U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

QT-P23. Journey to Work: 2000
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data
Geographic Area: **South Carolina**

NOTE: Corrected counts are available for one or more geographies displayed in this table.

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND CARPOOLING		
Workers 16 and over	1,822,969	100.0
Car, truck, or van	1,703,195	93.4
Drove alone	1,447,338	79.4
Carpooled	255,857	14.0
In 2-person carpool	187,418	10.3
In 3-person carpool	40,124	2.2
In 4-person carpool	15,038	0.8
In 5- or 6-person carpool	8,470	0.5
In 7-or-more-person carpool	4,807	0.3
Workers per car, truck, or van	1.09	(X)
Public transportation	15,468	0.8
Bus or trolley bus	11,168	0.6
Streetcar or trolley car (público in Puerto Rico)	285	0.0
Subway or elevated	291	0.0
Railroad	66	0.0
Ferryboat	183	0.0
Taxicab	3,475	0.2
Motorcycle	2,103	0.1
Bicycle	3,874	0.2
Walked	42,567	2.3
Other means	17,527	1.0
Worked at home	38,235	2.1
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK		
Workers who did not work at home	1,784,734	100.0
Less than 10 minutes	247,548	13.9
10 to 14 minutes	284,615	15.9
15 to 19 minutes	311,394	17.4
20 to 24 minutes	274,138	15.4
25 to 29 minutes	108,410	6.1
30 to 34 minutes	246,792	13.8
35 to 44 minutes	91,681	5.1
45 to 59 minutes	114,459	6.4
60 to 89 minutes	61,532	3.4
90 or more minutes	44,165	2.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.3	(X)
TIME LEAVING HOME TO GO TO WORK		
Workers who did not work at home	1,784,734	100.0
5:00 to 5:59 a.m.	113,073	6.3
6:00 to 6:29 a.m.	153,907	8.6
6:30 to 6:59 a.m.	210,295	11.8
7:00 to 7:29 a.m.	289,937	16.2
7:30 to 7:59 a.m.	305,268	17.1
8:00 to 8:29 a.m.	189,373	10.6
8:30 to 8:59 a.m.	82,760	4.6
9:00 to 11:59 a.m.	131,289	7.4

Subject	Number	Percent
12:00 to 3:59 p.m.	116,272	6.5
All other times	192,560	10.8

(X) Not applicable.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P30, P31, P33, P34, and P35.

QT-P23. **Journey to Work: 2000**
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data
Geographic Area: **Fairfield County, South Carolina**

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND CARPOOLING		
Workers 16 and over	9,870	100.0
Car, truck, or van	9,466	95.9
Drove alone	7,621	77.2
Carpooled	1,845	18.7
In 2-person carpool	1,325	13.4
In 3-person carpool	346	3.5
In 4-person carpool	114	1.2
In 5- or 6-person carpool	47	0.5
In 7-or-more-person carpool	13	0.1
Workers per car, truck, or van	1.12	(X)
Public transportation	35	0.4
Bus or trolley bus	25	0.3
Streetcar or trolley car (público in Puerto Rico)	0	0.0
Subway or elevated	0	0.0
Railroad	0	0.0
Ferryboat	0	0.0
Taxicab	10	0.1
Motorcycle	6	0.1
Bicycle	2	0.0
Walked	109	1.1
Other means	149	1.5
Worked at home	103	1.0
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK		
Workers who did not work at home	9,767	100.0
Less than 10 minutes	1,443	14.8
10 to 14 minutes	1,133	11.6
15 to 19 minutes	1,161	11.9
20 to 24 minutes	938	9.6
25 to 29 minutes	553	5.7
30 to 34 minutes	1,650	16.9
35 to 44 minutes	934	9.6
45 to 59 minutes	1,180	12.1
60 to 89 minutes	565	5.8
90 or more minutes	210	2.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	28.3	(X)
TIME LEAVING HOME TO GO TO WORK		
Workers who did not work at home	9,767	100.0
5:00 to 5:59 a.m.	801	8.2
6:00 to 6:29 a.m.	1,214	12.4
6:30 to 6:59 a.m.	1,601	16.4
7:00 to 7:29 a.m.	1,514	15.5

Subject	Number	Percent
7:30 to 7:59 a.m.	1,338	13.7
8:00 to 8:29 a.m.	801	8.2
8:30 to 8:59 a.m.	218	2.2
9:00 to 11:59 a.m.	473	4.8
12:00 to 3:59 p.m.	679	7.0
All other times	1,128	11.5

(X) Not applicable.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P30, P31, P33, P34, and P35.

QT-P23. **Journey to Work: 2000**
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data
Geographic Area: **Lexington County, South Carolina**

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND CARPOOLING		
Workers 16 and over	**109,259**	**100.0**
Car, truck, or van	103,505	94.7
Drove alone	90,834	83.1
Carpooled	12,671	11.6
In 2-person carpool	9,733	8.9
In 3-person carpool	1,938	1.8
In 4-person carpool	548	0.5
In 5- or 6-person carpool	346	0.3
In 7-or-more-person carpool	106	0.1
Workers per car, truck, or van	1.07	(X)
Public transportation	352	0.3
Bus or trolley bus	268	0.2
Streetcar or trolley car (público in Puerto Rico)	6	0.0
Subway or elevated	0	0.0
Railroad	0	0.0
Ferryboat	0	0.0
Taxicab	78	0.1
Motorcycle	108	0.1
Bicycle	104	0.1
Walked	1,365	1.2
Other means	788	0.7
Worked at home	3,037	2.8
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK		
Workers who did not work at home	**106,222**	**100.0**
Less than 10 minutes	10,287	9.7
10 to 14 minutes	13,866	13.1
15 to 19 minutes	15,674	14.8
20 to 24 minutes	18,155	17.1
25 to 29 minutes	8,224	7.7
30 to 34 minutes	19,158	18.0
35 to 44 minutes	7,384	7.0
45 to 59 minutes	7,852	7.4
60 to 89 minutes	3,210	3.0
90 or more minutes	2,412	2.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.0	(X)
TIME LEAVING HOME TO GO TO WORK		
Workers who did not work at home	**106,222**	**100.0**

Subject	Number	Percent
5:00 to 5:59 a.m.	4,884	4.6
6:00 to 6:29 a.m.	8,090	7.6
6:30 to 6:59 a.m.	12,580	11.8
7:00 to 7:29 a.m.	21,366	20.1
7:30 to 7:59 a.m.	19,907	18.7
8:00 to 8:29 a.m.	13,296	12.5
8:30 to 8:59 a.m.	5,378	5.1
9:00 to 11:59 a.m.	7,360	6.9
12:00 to 3:59 p.m.	4,696	4.4
All other times	8,665	8.2

(X) Not applicable.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P30, P31, P33, P34, and P35.

QT-P23. **Journey to Work: 2000**
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data
Geographic Area: **Newberry County, South Carolina**

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND CARPOOLING		
Workers 16 and over	**15,581**	**100.0**
Car, truck, or van	14,864	95.4
Drove alone	12,504	80.3
Carpooled	2,360	15.1
In 2-person carpool	1,653	10.6
In 3-person carpool	383	2.5
In 4-person carpool	131	0.8
In 5- or 6-person carpool	41	0.3
In 7-or-more-person carpool	152	1.0
Workers per car, truck, or van	1.10	(X)
Public transportation	102	0.7
Bus or trolley bus	17	0.1
Streetcar or trolley car (público in Puerto Rico)	0	0.0
Subway or elevated	0	0.0
Railroad	8	0.1
Ferryboat	0	0.0
Taxicab	77	0.5
Motorcycle	12	0.1
Bicycle	16	0.1
Walked	216	1.4
Other means	154	1.0
Worked at home	217	1.4
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK		
Workers who did not work at home	**15,364**	**100.0**
Less than 10 minutes	2,419	15.7
10 to 14 minutes	2,462	16.0
15 to 19 minutes	2,280	14.8
20 to 24 minutes	2,051	13.3
25 to 29 minutes	753	4.9
30 to 34 minutes	1,695	11.0
35 to 44 minutes	1,011	6.6
45 to 59 minutes	1,551	10.1
60 to 89 minutes	771	5.0
90 or more minutes	371	2.4

Subject	Number	Percent
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.3	(X)
TIME LEAVING HOME TO GO TO WORK		
Workers who did not work at home	15,364	100.0
5:00 to 5:59 a.m.	1,270	8.3
6:00 to 6:29 a.m.	1,466	9.5
6:30 to 6:59 a.m.	2,160	14.1
7:00 to 7:29 a.m.	2,402	15.6
7:30 to 7:59 a.m.	2,560	16.7
8:00 to 8:29 a.m.	982	6.4
8:30 to 8:59 a.m.	490	3.2
9:00 to 11:59 a.m.	748	4.9
12:00 to 3:59 p.m.	1,417	9.2
All other times	1,869	12.2

(X) Not applicable.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P30, P31, P33, P34, and P35.

QT-P23. Journey to Work: 2000

Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data
Geographic Area: **Richland County, South Carolina**

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND CARPOOLING		
Workers 16 and over	155,968	100.0
Car, truck, or van	138,536	88.8
Drove alone	119,580	76.7
Carpooled	18,956	12.2
In 2-person carpool	14,484	9.3
In 3-person carpool	2,468	1.6
In 4-person carpool	1,168	0.7
In 5- or 6-person carpool	547	0.4
In 7-or-more-person carpool	289	0.2
Workers per car, truck, or van	1.08	(X)
Public transportation	3,140	2.0
Bus or trolley bus	2,638	1.7
Streetcar or trolley car (público in Puerto Rico)	32	0.0
Subway or elevated	35	0.0
Railroad	0	0.0
Ferryboat	37	0.0
Taxicab	398	0.3
Motorcycle	167	0.1
Bicycle	290	0.2
Walked	8,437	5.4
Other means	1,926	1.2
Worked at home	3,472	2.2
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK		
Workers who did not work at home	152,496	100.0
Less than 10 minutes	22,583	14.8
10 to 14 minutes	25,035	16.4
15 to 19 minutes	30,561	20.0
20 to 24 minutes	27,312	17.9
25 to 29 minutes	10,154	6.7
30 to 34 minutes	20,140	13.2

Subject	Number	Percent
35 to 44 minutes	5,512	3.6
45 to 59 minutes	5,026	3.3
60 to 89 minutes	3,139	2.1
90 or more minutes	3,034	2.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.7	(X)
TIME LEAVING HOME TO GO TO WORK		
Workers who did not work at home	**152,496**	**100.0**
5:00 to 5:59 a.m.	8,727	5.7
6:00 to 6:29 a.m.	8,654	5.7
6:30 to 6:59 a.m.	13,117	8.6
7:00 to 7:29 a.m.	23,899	15.7
7:30 to 7:59 a.m.	27,575	18.1
8:00 to 8:29 a.m.	21,130	13.9
8:30 to 8:59 a.m.	9,510	6.2
9:00 to 11:59 a.m.	14,082	9.2
12:00 to 3:59 p.m.	9,056	5.9
All other times	16,746	11.0

(X) Not applicable.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P30, P31, P33, P34, and P35.

Subjects A to Z | FAQs | Privacy Policy | He

Metropolitan & Micropolitan Population Estimates

- New on the Site
- Data Tools
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- Catalog
- Publications
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AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY
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Data Finders

Population Clocks
U.S. 299,546,256
World 6,536,430,942
12:39 GMT (EST+5) Aug 23, 2006

Latest Economic Indicators
- Housing Starts/Building Permits
- Advance Monthly Sales for Retail and Food Services

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city/ town, county, or zip
or state
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Select a state to begin
Select a state

Economic Indicators
Select an indicator
Select an indicator

U.S. Census Bureau

Subjects Index

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z | all |

A

Access Data Tools
Accommodation and Foodservices sector (Economic Census)
Acquisition Management / Procurement Activities
Address List Review - Local Update (LUCA)
Adjusted Data: 1990 Official (Unadjusted) and Adjusted Census Data
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector (Economic Census)
Advance Monthly Retail Sales
Advisory Committees

African Americans:
--Businesses
--Minority Links
--People

Age Data
Age Search Information
Aging / Elderly Population Data
Agricultural Census
AIDS/HIV Surveillance (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome / Human Immunodeficiency Virus)
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)
Alumni Association
American Community Survey (ACS)
American FactFinder (Census 2000 , 1990 Decennial, Economic Census, ACS, 2001 Population Estimates, Thematic Maps)
American Housing Survey (AHS)

American Indians and Alaska Natives:
--American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Data and Links
--Businesses
--Geographic Area Programs
--Minority Links
--People

American Samoa (Outlying Area)
Ancestry Data
Annual Capital Expenditures Survey (ACES)
Annual Retail Trade Survey
Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM)
Annual Wholesale Trade Survey
Apportionment Data

U.S. Census Bureau

Subjects Index

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	all

M

U.S. Census Bureau

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas

What are metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas?

Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas (metro and micro areas) are geographic entities defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by Federal statistical agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing Federal statistics. The term "Core Based Statistical Area" (CBSA) is a collective term for both metro and micro areas. A metro area contains a core urban area of 50,000 or more population, and a micro area contains an urban core of at least 10,000 (but less than 50,000) population. Each metro or micro area consists of one or more counties and includes the counties containing the core urban area, as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core.

For the most recent lists of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and their component counties, see the current definitions page. For additional information and data, visit the links below.

More metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas information

- About metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas
- 2000 OMB Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas [PDF]
- Metropolitan Area Standards Review Project: review of the 1990 standards

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Featured data products for metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas

- **Decennial Census**
  - 2000 and 1990 population ranking tables:
    - 2003 metro and micro areas | 1999 metropolitan areas
  - American FactFinder contains more Census 2000 data for metropolitan areas as of June 1999

- **Population Estimates**
  - 2005

- **Printed Reports**
  - P25-1135: Domestic Net Migration in the United States: 2000 to 2004 [PDF]
  - P25-1134: Population Change in Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: 1990-2003 [PDF]

- CENSR-9: Migration and Geographic Mobility in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan America: 1995 to 2000 [PDF]
- P25-1133: Population Trends in Metropolitan Areas and Central Cities: 1990-1998 [PDF]

Lists and maps of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas

- Current lists of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and their component counties (June 2003 definitions and later)
- Historical lists of metropolitan areas and components (before 2003)
- Wall maps of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas:
  2004 | 2003
- State-based (page size) maps of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas:
  2004 | 2003

Uses of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas

While OMB recognizes that a number of agencies, both inside and outside the Federal government, make use of the definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas for nonstatistical programmatic applications, OMB defines the areas for statistical purposes only. In defining metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, OMB does not attempt to anticipate or take into account any nonstatistical uses that may be made of the definitions, nor will OMB modify the definitions to meet the requirements of any nonstatistical program. Questions about how metropolitan or micropolitan statistical areas are used within any particular nonstatistical program should be directed to the agency that administers that particular program.

Other metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas resources

- **Geographic relationship files:**
  - 1999 MA to 2003 CBSA [Excel]
- OMB Statistical Programs and Standards
- General Accounting Office 2004 report on metropolitan statistical areas

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For more information, contact the Population Distribution Branch at (301) 763-2419.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division
Contact: pop@census.gov

Current Lists of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Definitions

A metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area's geographic delineation, or list of geographic components at a particular point in time, is referred to as its "definition." Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and are the result of the application of published standards to Census Bureau data. The standards for defining the areas are reviewed and revised once every ten years, prior to each decennial census. Generally, the areas are redefined using the most recent set of standards following each decennial census. Between censuses, the definitions are updated annually to reflect the most recent Census Bureau population estimates. Areas based on the 2000 standards and Census 2000 data were defined in June of 2003. The current definitions are as of December 2005.

The files below show definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and related statistical areas defined by OMB since June 2003. Related statistical areas include New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), which are conceptually similar to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, but are defined using cities and towns instead of counties; Combined Statistical Areas, which are aggregates of adjacent metropolitan or micropolitan statistical areas that are linked by commuting ties; and Combined New England City and Town Areas, which are aggregates of adjacent NECTAs that are linked by commuting ties.

For definitions of metropolitan areas prior to 2003, see the historical definitions page.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletins

- December 2005 (OMB Bulletin No. 06-01) announcing updates to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas as of December 2005, based on the Census Bureau's July 1, 2003 and July 1, 2004 population estimates for cities and towns, and in specified circumstances, local opinion. [PDF]

- November 2004 (OMB Bulletin No. 05-02) announcing updates to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas as of November 2004, based on the Census Bureau's July 1, 2002 and July 1, 2003 population estimates for cities and towns, and in specified circumstances, local opinion.

- December 2003 (OMB Bulletin No. 04-03) announcing updates to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas as of December 2003, based on the Census Bureau's July 1, 2001 and July 1, 2002 population estimates for cities and towns, and in specified circumstances, local opinion.

- June 2003 (OMB Bulletin No. 03-04) announcing metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas as of June 6, 2003, based on application of the 2000 OMB standards to Census 2000 data.

Definition Files

Geographic areas	Date
Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas and components	Dec. 2003 (163k) GO
Principal cities of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas	--- choose a date --- GO
Counties with metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area codes	--- choose a date --- GO
Metropolitan statistical areas and components	--- choose a date --- GO
Micropolitan statistical areas and components	--- choose a date --- GO
Combined statistical areas and components	--- choose a date --- GO
New England city and town areas (NECTAs) and components	--- choose a date --- GO
Principal cities of New England city and town areas areas	--- choose a date --- GO
Cities and towns with NECTA and Combined NECTA codes	--- choose a date --- GO
Metropolitan NECTAs and components	--- choose a date --- GO
Micropolitan NECTAs and components	--- choose a date --- GO

Other Resources

- 2000 OMB Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas [PDF]
- Census 2000 ranking tables of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas (June 6, 2003 definitions)
- Counties with 1999 metropolitan area and June 2003 metro and micro area codes [Excel (474k)]
- Historical definitions of metropolitan areas

METROPOLITAN AND MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS AND COMPONENTS, December 2003, WITH

(Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, and metropolitan divisions defined
of Management and Budget, December 2003)

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
Last Revised: January 6, 2004
Internet Release Date: February 25, 2004

CBSA Code	Div Code	FIPS State/ County	CBSA and Division Titles and Components
10020			Abbeville, LA Micropolitan Statistical Area
10020		22113	Vermilion Parish, LA
10100			Aberdeen, SD Micropolitan Statistical Area
10100		46013	Brown County, SD
10100		46045	Edmunds County, SD
10140			Aberdeen, WA Micropolitan Statistical Area
10140		53027	Grays Harbor County, WA
10180			Abilene, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area
10180		48059	Callahan County, TX
10180		48253	Jones County, TX
10180		48441	Taylor County, TX
10220			Ada, OK Micropolitan Statistical Area
10220		40123	Pontotoc County, OK
10260			Adjuntas, PR Micropolitan Statistical Area
10260		72001	Adjuntas Municipio, PR
10300			Adrian, MI Micropolitan Statistical Area
10300		26091	Lenawee County, MI
10380			Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR Metropolitan Statistical
10380		72003	Aguada Municipio, PR
10380		72005	Aguadilla Municipio, PR
10380		72011	Añasco Municipio, PR
10380		72071	Isabela Municipio, PR
10380		72081	Lares Municipio, PR
10380		72099	Moca Municipio, PR
10380		72117	Rincón Municipio, PR
10380		72131	San Sebastián Municipio, PR
10420			Akron, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
10420		39133	Portage County, OH
10420		39153	Summit County, OH
10460			Alamogordo, NM Micropolitan Statistical Area
10460		35035	Otero County, NM
10500			Albany, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
10500		13007	Baker County, GA
10500		13095	Dougherty County, GA
10500		13177	Lee County, GA
10500		13273	Terrell County, GA
10500		13321	Worth County, GA

17860	29019	Boone County, MO
17860	29089	Howard County, MO
17900		Columbia, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area
17900	45017	Calhoun County, SC
17900	45039	Fairfield County, SC
17900	45055	Kershaw County, SC
17900	45063	Lexington County, SC
17900	45079	Richland County, SC
17900	45081	Saluda County, SC
17940		Columbia, TN Micropolitan Statistical Area
17940	47119	Maury County, TN
17980		Columbus, GA-AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
17980	01113	Russell County, AL
17980	13053	Chattahoochee County, GA
17980	13145	Harris County, GA
17980	13197	Marion County, GA
17980	13215	Muscogee County, GA
18020		Columbus, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area
18020	18005	Bartholomew County, IN
18060		Columbus, MS Micropolitan Statistical Area
18060	28087	Lowndes County, MS
18100		Columbus, NE Micropolitan Statistical Area
18100	31141	Platte County, NE
18140		Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area
18140	39041	Delaware County, OH
18140	39045	Fairfield County, OH
18140	39049	Franklin County, OH
18140	39089	Licking County, OH
18140	39097	Madison County, OH
18140	39117	Morrow County, OH
18140	39129	Pickaway County, OH
18140	39159	Union County, OH
18180		Concord, NH Micropolitan Statistical Area
18180	33013	Merrimack County, NH
18220		Connersville, IN Micropolitan Statistical Area
18220	18041	Fayette County, IN
18260		Cookeville, TN Micropolitan Statistical Area
18260	47087	Jackson County, TN
18260	47133	Overton County, TN
18260	47141	Putnam County, TN
18300		Coos Bay, OR Micropolitan Statistical Area
18300	41011	Coos County, OR
18340		Corbin, KY Micropolitan Statistical Area
18340	21235	Whitley County, KY
18380		Cordele, GA Micropolitan Statistical Area
18380	13081	Crisp County, GA

Sec 2.5 Ref 119

Census 2000 PHC-T-29. Ranking Tables for Population of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Micropolitan Statistical Areas, Combined Statistical Areas, New England City and Town Areas, and Combined New England City and Town Areas: 1990 and 2000
(Areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of June 6, 2003.)

Table 3a. Population in Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas Ranked by 2000 Population for the United States and Puerto Rico: 1990 and 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 1990 Census.
Internet Release date: December 30, 2003

[For information on confidentiality and nonsampling error, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf. For information on definitions, see http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/aboutmetro.html]
(x) Not applicable.

Metro/ Micro Area Code	Metro Div. Code	2000 Pop. Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area / Metropolitan Division / Micropolitan Statistical Area	Legal/Statistical Area Description	Population		Change 1990 to 2000	
					April 1, 2000	April 1, 1990	Number	Percent
			United States					
35620		1	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA[2]	Metropolitan Statistical Area	18,323,002	16,846,046	1,476,956	8.8
35620	20764	(x)	Edison, NJ	Metropolitan Division	2,173,869	1,898,386	275,483	14.5
35620	35004	(x)	Nassau-Suffolk, NY[3]	Metropolitan Division	2,753,913	2,609,212	144,701	5.5
35620	35084	(x)	Newark-Union, NJ-PA	Metropolitan Division	2,098,843	1,960,063	138,780	7.1
35620	35644	(x)	New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ	Metropolitan Division	11,296,377	10,378,385	917,992	8.8
31100		2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	12,365,627	11,273,720	1,091,907	9.7
31100	31084	(x)	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA	Metropolitan Division	9,519,338	8,863,164	656,174	7.4
31100	42044	(x)	Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA	Metropolitan Division	2,846,289	2,410,556	435,733	18.1
16980		3	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,098,316	8,182,076	916,240	11.2
16980	16974	(x)	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	Metropolitan Division	7,628,412	6,894,440	733,972	10.6
16980	23844	(x)	Gary, IN	Metropolitan Division	675,971	643,037	32,934	5.1
16980	29404	(x)	Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI	Metropolitan Division	793,933	644,599	149,334	23.2
37980		4	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE	Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,687,147	5,435,468	251,679	4.6
37980	15804	(x)	Camden, NJ	Metropolitan Division	1,186,999	1,127,972	59,027	5.2
37980	37964	(x)	Philadelphia, PA	Metropolitan Division	3,849,647	3,728,909	120,738	3.2
37980	48864	(x)	Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ	Metropolitan Division	650,501	578,587	71,914	12.4
19100		5	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,161,544	3,989,294	1,172,250	29.4
19100	19124	(x)	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	Metropolitan Division	3,451,226	2,622,562	828,664	31.6
19100	23104	(x)	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	Metropolitan Division	1,710,318	1,366,732	343,586	25.1
33100		6	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,007,564	4,056,100	951,464	23.5

Metro/ Micro Area Code	Metro Div. Code	2000 Pop. Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area / Metropolitan Division / Micropolitan Statistical Area	Legal/Statistical Area Description	Population April 1, 2000	Population April 1, 1990	Change 1990 to 2000 Number	Change 1990 to 2000 Percent
33100	22744	(x)	Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL	Metropolitan Division	1,623,018	1,255,488	367,530	29.3
33100	33124	(x)	Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL	Metropolitan Division	2,253,362	1,937,094	316,268	16.3
33100	48424	(x)	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL	Metropolitan Division	1,131,184	863,518	267,666	31.0
47900		7	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD	Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,796,183	4,122,914	673,269	16.3
47900	13644	(x)	Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD	Metropolitan Division	1,068,618	907,235	161,383	17.8
47900	47894	(x)	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	Metropolitan Division	3,727,565	3,215,679	511,886	15.9
26420		8	Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,715,407	3,767,335	948,072	25.2
19820		9	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,452,557	4,248,699	203,858	4.8
19820	19804	(x)	Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI	Metropolitan Division	2,061,162	2,111,687	-50,525	-2.4
19820	47644	(x)	Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy, MI	Metropolitan Division	2,391,395	2,137,012	254,383	11.9
14460		10	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,391,344	4,133,895	257,449	6.2
14460	14484	(x)	Boston-Quincy, MA	Metropolitan Division	1,812,937	1,715,269	97,668	5.7
14460	15764	(x)	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA	Metropolitan Division	1,465,396	1,398,468	66,928	4.8
14460	21604	(x)	Essex County, MA	Metropolitan Division	723,419	670,080	53,339	8.0
14460	40484	(x)	Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH	Metropolitan Division	389,592	350,078	39,514	11.3
12060		11	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,247,981	3,069,425	1,178,556	38.4
41860		12	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,123,740	3,686,592	437,148	11.9
41860	36084	(x)	Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA	Metropolitan Division	2,392,557	2,082,914	309,643	14.9
41860	41884	(x)	San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA	Metropolitan Division	1,731,183	1,603,678	127,505	8.0
40140		13	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,254,821	2,588,793	666,028	25.7
38060		14	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,251,876	2,238,480	1,013,396	45.3
42660		15	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,043,878	2,559,164	484,714	18.9
42660	42644	(x)	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	Metropolitan Division	2,343,058	1,972,961	370,097	18.8
42660	45104	(x)	Tacoma, WA	Metropolitan Division	700,820	586,203	114,617	19.6
33460		16	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,968,806	2,538,834	429,972	16.9
41740		17	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,813,833	2,498,016	315,817	12.6
41180		18	St. Louis, MO-IL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,698,687	2,580,897	117,790	4.6
12580		19	Baltimore-Towson, MD	Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,552,994	2,382,172	170,822	7.2
38300		20	Pittsburgh, PA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,431,087	2,468,289	-37,202	-1.5
45300		21	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,395,997	2,067,959	328,038	15.9
19740		22	Denver-Aurora, CO[1]	Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,179,240	1,666,883	512,357	30.7
17460		23	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,148,143	2,102,248	45,895	2.2
17140		24	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,009,632	1,844,917	164,715	8.9
38900		25	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,927,881	1,523,741	404,140	26.5

Metro/ Micro Area Code	Metro Div. Code	2000 Pop. Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area Metropolitan Division Micropolitan Statistical Area	Legal/Statistical Area Description	Population April 1, 2000	Population April 1, 1990	Change 1990 to 2000 Number	Change 1990 to 2000 Percent
28140		26	Kansas City, MO-KS	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,836,038	1,636,528	199,510	12.2
40900		27	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,796,857	1,481,102	315,755	21.3
41940		28	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,735,819	1,534,274	201,545	13.1
41700		29	San Antonio, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,711,703	1,407,745	303,958	21.6
36740		30	Orlando, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,644,561	1,224,852	419,709	34.3
18140		31	Columbus, OH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,612,694	1,405,168	207,526	14.8
39300		32	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,582,997	1,509,789	73,208	4.8
47260		33	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,576,370	1,449,389	126,981	8.8
26900		34	Indianapolis, IN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,525,104	1,294,217	230,887	17.8
33340		35	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,500,741	1,432,149	68,592	4.8
29820		36	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,375,765	741,459	634,306	85.5
16740		37	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,330,448	1,024,643	305,805	29.8
35380		38	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,316,510	1,264,391	52,119	4.1
34980		39	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,311,789	1,048,216	263,573	25.1
12420		40	Austin-Round Rock, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,249,763	846,227	403,536	47.7
32820		41	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,205,204	1,067,263	137,941	12.9
15380		42	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY[2]	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,170,111	1,189,288	-19,177	-1.6
31140		43	Louisville, KY-IN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,161,975	1,055,973	106,002	10.0
25540		44	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,148,618	1,123,678	24,940	2.2
27260		45	Jacksonville, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,122,750	925,213	197,537	21.4
40060		46	Richmond, VA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,096,957	949,244	147,713	15.6
36420		47	Oklahoma City, OK	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,095,421	971,042	124,379	12.8
13820		48	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,052,238	956,844	95,394	10.0
40380		49	Rochester, NY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,037,831	1,002,410	35,421	3.5
41620		50	Salt Lake City, UT	Metropolitan Statistical Area	968,858	768,075	200,783	26.1
14860		51	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	Metropolitan Statistical Area	882,567	827,645	54,922	6.6
26180		52	Honolulu, HI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	876,156	836,231	39,925	4.8
46140		53	Tulsa, OK	Metropolitan Statistical Area	859,532	761,019	98,513	12.9
19380		54	Dayton, OH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	848,153	843,835	4,318	0.5
46060		55	Tucson, AZ	Metropolitan Statistical Area	843,746	666,880	176,866	26.5
10580		56	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	825,875	809,443	16,432	2.0
35300		57	New Haven-Milford, CT	Metropolitan Statistical Area	824,008	804,219	19,789	2.5
23420		58	Fresno, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	799,407	667,490	131,917	19.8
39580		59	Raleigh-Cary, NC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	797,071	541,100	255,971	47.3

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36540		60	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	767,041	685,797	81,244	11.8
37100		61	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	753,197	669,016	84,181	12.6
49340		62	Worcester, MA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	750,963	709,705	41,258	5.8
24340		63	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	740,482	645,914	94,568	14.6
10900		64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	Metropolitan Statistical Area	740,395	686,688	53,707	7.8
10740		65	Albuquerque, NM	Metropolitan Statistical Area	729,649	599,416	130,233	21.7
12940		66	Baton Rouge, LA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	705,973	623,853	82,120	13.2
10420		67	Akron, OH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	694,960	657,575	37,385	5.7
44140		68	Springfield, MA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	680,014	672,970	7,044	1.0
21340		69	El Paso, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	679,622	591,610	88,012	14.9
12540		70	Bakersfield, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	661,645	543,477	118,168	21.7
45780		71	Toledo, OH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	659,188	654,157	5,031	0.8
45060		72	Syracuse, NY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	650,154	659,864	-9,710	-1.5
17900		73	Columbia, SC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	647,158	548,335	98,823	18.0
24660		74	Greensboro-High Point, NC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	643,430	540,030	103,400	19.1
39100		75	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	621,517	567,109	54,408	9.6
28940		76	Knoxville, TN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	616,079	534,917	81,162	15.2
30780		77	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	610,518	535,034	75,484	14.1
49660		78	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	602,964	613,622	-10,658	-1.7
42260		79	Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	589,959	489,483	100,476	20.5
48620		80	Wichita, KS	Metropolitan Statistical Area	571,166	511,111	60,055	11.7
32580		81	McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	569,463	383,545	185,918	48.5
44700		82	Stockton, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	563,598	480,628	82,970	17.3
42540		83	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	560,625	575,264	-14,639	-2.5
24860		84	Greenville, SC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	559,940	472,153	87,787	18.6
16700		85	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	549,033	506,875	42,158	8.3
17820		86	Colorado Springs, CO	Metropolitan Statistical Area	537,484	409,482	128,002	31.3
25420		87	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	509,074	474,242	34,832	7.3
31540		88	Madison, WI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	501,774	432,323	69,451	16.1
12260		89	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	499,684	435,763	63,921	14.7
27140		90	Jackson, MS	Metropolitan Statistical Area	497,197	446,941	50,256	11.2
38860		91	Portland-South Portland, ME	Metropolitan Statistical Area	487,568	441,257	46,311	10.5
29460		92	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	483,924	405,382	78,542	19.4
19780		93	Des Moines, IA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	481,394	416,346	65,048	15.6
16860		94	Chattanooga, TN-GA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	476,531	433,210	43,321	10.0

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37340		95	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	476,230	398,978	77,252	19.4
29540		96	Lancaster, PA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	470,658	422,822	47,836	11.3
14260		97	Boise City-Nampa, ID	Metropolitan Statistical Area	464,840	319,596	145,244	45.4
42220		98	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	458,614	388,222	70,392	18.1
29620		99	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	447,728	432,674	15,054	3.5
33700		100	Modesto, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	446,997	370,522	76,475	20.6
19660		101	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	443,343	370,712	72,631	19.6
36260		102	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	Metropolitan Statistical Area	442,656	351,799	90,857	25.8
15980		103	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	440,888	335,113	105,775	31.6
22420		104	Flint, MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	436,141	430,459	5,682	1.3
20500		105	Durham, NC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	426,493	344,625	81,868	23.8
49180		106	Winston-Salem, NC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	421,961	361,448	60,513	16.7
44060		107	Spokane, WA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	417,939	361,364	56,575	15.7
37860		108	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	412,153	344,406	67,747	19.7
30460		109	Lexington-Fayette, KY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	408,326	348,428	59,898	17.2
15940		110	Canton-Massillon, OH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	406,934	394,106	12,828	3.3
18580		111	Corpus Christi, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	403,280	367,786	35,494	9.7
41500		112	Salinas, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	401,762	355,660	46,102	13.0
33660		113	Mobile, AL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	399,843	378,643	21,200	5.6
42060		114	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	399,347	369,608	29,739	8.0
46700		115	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	394,542	340,421	54,121	15.9
23060		116	Fort Wayne, IN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	390,156	354,435	35,721	10.1
13140		117	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	385,090	361,226	23,864	6.6
49620		118	York-Hanover, PA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	381,751	339,574	42,177	12.4
31700		119	Manchester-Nashua, NH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	380,841	336,073	44,768	13.3
39340		120	Provo-Orem, UT	Metropolitan Statistical Area	376,774	269,407	107,367	39.9
19340		121	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	376,019	368,151	7,868	2.1
43340		122	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	375,965	359,687	16,278	4.5
39740		123	Reading, PA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	373,638	336,523	37,115	11.0
11700		124	Asheville, NC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	369,171	308,001	61,170	19.9
44180		125	Springfield, MO	Metropolitan Statistical Area	368,374	298,818	69,556	23.3
47300		126	Visalia-Porterville, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	368,021	311,921	56,100	18.0
37900		127	Peoria, IL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	366,899	358,552	8,347	2.3
45940		128	Trenton-Ewing, NJ	Metropolitan Statistical Area	350,761	325,824	24,937	7.7
41420		129	Salem, OR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	347,214	278,024	69,190	24.9

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22220		130	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	Metropolitan Statistical Area	347,045	239,464	107,581	44.9
33860		131	Montgomery, AL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	346,528	305,175	41,353	13.6
39900		132	Reno-Sparks, NV	Metropolitan Statistical Area	342,885	257,193	85,692	33.3
21780		133	Evansville, IN-KY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	342,815	324,858	17,957	5.5
26620		134	Huntsville, AL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	342,376	293,047	49,329	16.8
25860		135	Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	341,851	292,409	49,442	16.9
22180		136	Fayetteville, NC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	336,609	297,422	39,187	13.2
15180		137	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	335,227	260,120	75,107	28.9
28660		138	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	330,714	268,822	61,892	23.0
21660		139	Eugene-Springfield, OR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	322,959	282,912	40,047	14.2
11460		140	Ann Arbor, MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	322,895	282,937	39,958	14.1
45220		141	Tallahassee, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	320,304	259,096	61,208	23.6
40420		142	Rockford, IL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	320,204	283,719	36,485	12.9
11260		143	Anchorage, AK	Metropolitan Statistical Area	319,605	266,021	53,584	20.1
38940		144	Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	319,426	251,071	68,355	27.2
43780		145	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	316,663	296,529	20,134	6.8
28020		146	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	314,866	293,471	21,395	7.3
16620		147	Charleston, WV	Metropolitan Statistical Area	309,635	307,689	1,946	0.6
46540		148	Utica-Rome, NY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	299,896	316,633	-16,737	-5.3
42340		149	Savannah, GA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	293,000	258,060	34,940	13.5
26580		150	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	288,649	288,189	460	0.2
40220		151	Roanoke, VA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	288,309	268,398	19,911	7.4
24580		152	Green Bay, WI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	282,599	243,698	38,901	16.0
17980		153	Columbus, GA-AL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	281,768	266,450	15,318	5.7
21500		154	Erie, PA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	280,843	275,572	5,271	1.9
20260		155	Duluth, MN-WI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	275,486	269,230	6,256	2.3
48900		156	Wilmington, NC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	274,532	200,124	74,408	37.2
22900		157	Fort Smith, AR-OK	Metropolitan Statistical Area	273,170	234,078	39,092	16.7
14500		158	Boulder, CO[1]	Metropolitan Statistical Area	269,814	208,949	60,865	29.1
30700		159	Lincoln, NE	Metropolitan Statistical Area	266,787	229,091	37,696	16.5
35980		160	Norwich-New London, CT	Metropolitan Statistical Area	259,088	254,957	4,131	1.6
36100		161	Ocala, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	258,916	194,833	64,083	32.9
42100		162	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	255,602	229,734	25,868	11.3
43900		163	Spartanburg, SC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	253,791	226,800	26,991	11.9

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12100		164	Atlantic City, NJ	Metropolitan Statistical Area	252,552	224,327	28,225	12.6
13780		165	Binghamton, NY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	252,320	264,497	-12,177	-4.6
22660		166	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	Metropolitan Statistical Area	251,494	186,136	65,358	35.1
34940		167	Naples-Marco Island, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	251,377	152,099	99,278	65.3
31180		168	Lubbock, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	249,700	229,940	19,760	8.6
42020		169	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	246,681	217,162	29,519	13.6
25060		170	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	Metropolitan Statistical Area	246,190	207,875	38,315	18.4
29180		171	Lafayette, LA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	239,086	208,740	30,346	14.5
26100		172	Holland-Grand Haven, MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	238,314	187,768	50,546	26.9
16300		173	Cedar Rapids, IA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	237,230	210,640	26,590	12.6
23540		174	Gainesville, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	232,392	191,263	41,129	21.5
17300		175	Clarksville, TN-KY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	232,000	189,279	42,721	22.6
14740		176	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	231,969	189,731	42,238	22.3
28700		177	Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	230,014	211,365	18,649	8.8
31340		178	Lynchburg, VA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	228,616	206,226	22,390	10.9
11100		179	Amarillo, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	226,522	196,144	30,378	15.5
45820		180	Topeka, KS	Metropolitan Statistical Area	224,551	210,257	14,294	6.8
25180		181	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	Metropolitan Statistical Area	222,771	192,774	29,997	15.6
49420		182	Yakima, WA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	222,581	188,823	33,758	17.9
31420		183	Macon, GA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	222,368	206,616	15,752	7.6
12700		184	Barnstable Town, MA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	222,230	186,605	35,625	19.1
47380		185	Waco, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	213,517	189,123	24,394	12.9
32900		186	Merced, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	210,554	178,403	32,151	18.0
16580		187	Champaign-Urbana, IL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	210,275	202,848	7,427	3.7
40980		188	Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	210,039	211,946	-1,907	-0.9
36500		189	Olympia, WA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	207,355	161,238	46,117	28.6
17020		190	Chico, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	203,171	182,120	21,051	11.6
11540		191	Appleton, WI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	201,602	174,801	26,801	15.3
44100		192	Springfield, IL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	201,437	189,550	11,887	6.3
15540		193	Burlington-South Burlington, VT	Metropolitan Statistical Area	198,889	177,059	21,830	12.3
34820		194	Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	196,629	144,053	52,576	36.5
26380		195	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	194,477	182,842	11,635	6.4
30980		196	Longview, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	194,042	180,053	13,989	7.8
29340		197	Lake Charles, LA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	193,568	177,394	16,174	9.1
22500		198	Florence, SC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	193,155	176,195	16,960	9.6

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29700		199	Laredo, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	193,117	133,239	59,878	44.9
46220		200	Tuscaloosa, AL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	192,034	176,173	15,861	9.0
28420		201	Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	191,822	150,033	41,789	27.9
39540		202	Racine, WI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	188,831	175,034	13,797	7.9
43620		203	Sioux Falls, SD	Metropolitan Statistical Area	187,093	153,500	33,593	21.9
17780		204	College Station-Bryan, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	184,885	150,998	33,887	22.4
21140		205	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	182,791	156,198	26,593	17.0
45860		206	Torrington, CT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	182,193	174,092	8,101	4.7
27740		207	Johnson City, TN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	181,607	160,369	21,238	13.2
32780		208	Medford, OR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	181,269	146,389	34,880	23.8
24540		209	Greeley, CO[1]	Metropolitan Statistical Area	180,926	131,817	49,109	37.3
29140		210	Lafayette, IN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	178,541	158,848	19,693	12.4
28740		211	Kingston, NY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	177,749	165,304	12,445	7.5
14020		212	Bloomington, IN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	175,506	156,669	18,837	12.0
46340		213	Tyler, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	174,706	151,309	23,397	15.5
29740		214	Las Cruces, NM	Metropolitan Statistical Area	174,682	135,510	39,172	28.9
22020		215	Fargo, ND-MN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	174,367	153,296	21,071	13.7
16820		216	Charlottesville, VA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	174,021	143,885	30,136	20.9
45460		217	Terre Haute, IN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	170,943	166,578	4,365	2.6
23020		218	Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	170,498	143,776	26,722	18.6
34740		219	Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	170,200	158,983	11,217	7.1
33740		220	Monroe, LA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	170,053	162,881	7,172	4.4
39140		221	Prescott, AZ	Metropolitan Statistical Area	167,517	107,714	59,803	55.5
41060		222	St. Cloud, MN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	167,392	148,976	18,416	12.4
30100		223	Lebanon, NH-VT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	167,387	155,133	12,254	7.9
13380		224	Bellingham, WA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	166,814	127,780	39,034	30.5
12020		225	Athens-Clarke County, GA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	166,079	136,025	30,054	22.1
11340		226	Anderson, SC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	165,740	145,196	20,544	14.1
37620		227	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	164,624	161,907	2,717	1.7
47940		228	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	163,706	158,640	5,066	3.2
40340		229	Rochester, MN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	163,618	141,945	21,673	15.3
39820		230	Redding, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	163,256	147,036	16,220	11.0
35660		231	Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	162,453	161,378	1,075	0.7
10180		232	Abilene, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	160,245	148,004	12,241	8.3

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49740		233	Yuma, AZ	Metropolitan Statistical Area	160,026	106,895	53,131	49.7
27100		234	Jackson, MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	158,422	149,756	8,666	5.8
10500		235	Albany, GA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	157,833	146,574	11,259	7.7
27900		236	Joplin, MO	Metropolitan Statistical Area	157,322	134,910	22,412	16.6
36780		237	Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	156,763	140,320	16,443	11.7
42580		238	Seaford, DE	Micropolitan Statistical Area	156,638	113,229	43,409	38.3
29420		239	Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	Micropolitan Statistical Area	155,032	93,497	61,535	65.8
48540		240	Wheeling, WV-OH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	153,172	159,301	-6,129	-3.8
36860		241	Ottawa-Streator, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	153,098	148,331	4,767	3.2
24780		242	Greenville, NC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	152,772	123,308	29,464	23.9
27780		243	Johnstown, PA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	152,598	163,029	-10,431	-6.4
27500		244	Janesville, WI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	152,307	139,510	12,797	9.2
48660		245	Wichita Falls, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	151,524	140,375	11,149	7.9
13980		246	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	151,272	140,715	10,557	7.5
37700		247	Pascagoula, MS	Metropolitan Statistical Area	150,564	131,916	18,648	14.1
14060		248	Bloomington-Normal, IL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	150,433	129,180	21,253	16.5
27340		249	Jacksonville, NC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	150,355	149,838	517	0.3
39060		250	Pottsville, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	150,336	152,585	-2,249	-1.5
25900		251	Hilo, HI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	148,677	120,317	28,360	23.6
20740		252	Eau Claire, WI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	148,337	137,543	10,794	7.8
37460		253	Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	148,217	126,994	21,223	16.7
30540		254	Lexington-Thomasville, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	147,246	126,677	20,569	16.2
47220		255	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	Metropolitan Statistical Area	146,438	138,053	8,385	6.1
33780		256	Monroe, MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	145,945	133,600	12,345	9.2
19460		257	Decatur, AL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	145,867	131,556	14,311	10.9
17860		258	Columbia, MO	Metropolitan Statistical Area	145,666	122,010	23,656	19.4
10780		259	Alexandria, LA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	145,035	149,082	-4,047	-2.7
12620		260	Bangor, ME	Metropolitan Statistical Area	144,919	146,601	-1,682	-1.1
44220		261	Springfield, OH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	144,742	147,548	-2,806	-1.9
43580		262	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	Metropolitan Statistical Area	143,053	131,350	11,703	8.9
40580		263	Rocky Mount, NC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	143,026	133,235	9,791	7.3
22460		264	Florence, AL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	142,950	131,327	11,623	8.9
20940		265	El Centro, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	142,361	109,303	33,058	30.2
39460		266	Punta Gorda, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	141,627	110,975	30,652	27.6
25940		267	Hilton Head Island-Beaufort, SC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	141,615	101,912	39,703	39.0

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39380		268	Pueblo, CO	Metropolitan Statistical Area	141,472	123,051	18,421	15.0
19300		269	Daphne-Fairhope, AL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	140,415	98,280	42,135	42.9
27620		270	Jefferson City, MO	Metropolitan Statistical Area	140,052	120,704	19,348	16.0
27460		271	Jamestown-Dunkirk-Fredonia, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	139,750	141,895	-2,145	-1.5
23580		272	Gainesville, GA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	139,277	95,428	43,849	45.9
49700		273	Yuba City-Marysville, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	139,149	122,643	16,506	13.5
13740		274	Billings, MT	Metropolitan Statistical Area	138,904	121,499	17,405	14.3
20700		275	East Stroudsburg, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	138,687	95,709	42,978	44.9
12980		276	Battle Creek, MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	137,985	135,982	2,003	1.5
18180		277	Concord, NH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	136,225	120,005	16,220	13.5
44300		278	State College, PA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	135,758	123,786	11,972	9.7
38340		279	Pittsfield, MA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	134,953	139,352	-4,399	-3.2
11300		280	Anderson, IN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	133,358	130,669	2,689	2.1
48260		281	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	132,008	142,523	-10,515	-7.4
26980		282	Iowa City, IA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	131,676	115,731	15,945	13.8
45900		283	Traverse City, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	131,342	106,497	24,845	23.3
20020		284	Dothan, AL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	130,861	120,352	10,509	8.7
15500		285	Burlington, NC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	130,800	108,213	22,587	20.9
41580		286	Salisbury, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	130,340	110,605	19,735	17.8
45500		287	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	129,749	120,132	9,617	8.0
25260		288	Hanford-Corcoran, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	129,461	101,469	27,992	27.6
16540		289	Chambersburg, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	129,313	121,082	8,231	6.8
42140		290	Santa Fe, NM	Metropolitan Statistical Area	129,292	98,928	30,364	30.7
11020		291	Altoona, PA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	129,144	130,542	-1,398	-1.1
31900		292	Mansfield, OH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	128,852	126,137	2,715	2.2
27980		293	Kahului-Wailuku, HI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	128,094	100,374	27,720	27.6
29100		294	La Crosse, WI-MN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	126,838	116,401	10,437	9.0
20100		295	Dover, DE	Metropolitan Statistical Area	126,697	110,993	15,704	14.1
21700		296	Eureka-Arcata-Fortuna, CA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	126,518	119,118	7,400	6.2
48140		297	Wausau, WI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	125,834	115,400	10,434	9.0
46180		298	Tupelo, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	125,251	107,835	17,416	16.2
24020		299	Glens Falls, NY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	124,345	118,539	5,806	4.9
34900		300	Napa, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	124,279	110,765	13,514	12.2
25620		301	Hattiesburg, MS	Metropolitan Statistical Area	123,812	109,603	14,209	13.0
31300		302	Lumberton, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	123,339	105,179	18,160	17.3

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31460		303	Madera, CA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	123,109	88,090	35,019	39.8
34100		304	Morristown, TN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	123,081	100,591	22,490	22.4
44380		305	Statesville-Mooresville, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	122,660	92,931	29,729	32.0
41140		306	St. Joseph, MO-KS	Metropolitan Statistical Area	122,336	115,816	6,520	5.6
36220		307	Odessa, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	121,123	118,934	2,189	1.8
30140		308	Lebanon, PA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	120,327	113,744	6,583	5.8
48700		309	Williamsport, PA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	120,044	118,710	1,334	1.1
19140		310	Dalton, GA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	120,031	98,609	21,422	21.7
46660		311	Valdosta, GA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	119,560	99,244	20,316	20.5
34620		312	Muncie, IN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	118,769	119,659	-890	-0.7
26140		313	Homosassa Springs, FL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	118,085	93,515	24,570	26.3
43420		314	Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ	Micropolitan Statistical Area	117,755	97,624	20,131	20.6
12300		315	Augusta-Waterville, ME	Micropolitan Statistical Area	117,114	115,904	1,210	1.0
22380		316	Flagstaff, AZ	Metropolitan Statistical Area	116,320	96,591	19,729	20.4
24300		317	Grand Junction, CO	Metropolitan Statistical Area	116,255	93,145	23,110	24.8
33260		318	Midland, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	116,009	106,611	9,398	8.8
13460		319	Bend, OR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	115,367	74,958	40,409	53.9
12220		320	Auburn-Opelika, AL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	115,092	87,146	27,946	32.1
30020		321	Lawton, OK	Metropolitan Statistical Area	114,996	111,486	3,510	3.1
35100		322	New Bern, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	114,751	102,399	12,352	12.1
19500		323	Decatur, IL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	114,706	117,206	-2,500	-2.1
22140		324	Farmington, NM	Metropolitan Statistical Area	113,801	91,605	22,196	24.2
24140		325	Goldsboro, NC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	113,329	104,666	8,663	8.3
46940		326	Vero Beach, FL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	112,947	90,208	22,739	25.2
39660		327	Rapid City, SD	Metropolitan Statistical Area	112,818	103,221	9,597	9.3
43100		328	Sheboygan, WI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	112,646	103,877	8,769	8.4
11500		329	Anniston-Oxford, AL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	112,249	116,034	-3,785	-3.3
20620		330	East Liverpool-Salem, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	112,075	108,276	3,799	3.5
36300		331	Ogdensburg-Massena, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	111,931	111,974	-43	0.0
48060		332	Watertown-Fort Drum, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	111,738	110,943	795	0.7
47020		333	Victoria, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	111,663	99,394	12,269	12.3
49300		334	Wooster, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	111,564	101,461	10,103	10.0
34060		335	Morgantown, WV	Metropolitan Statistical Area	111,200	104,546	6,654	6.4
47580		336	Warner Robins, GA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	110,765	89,208	21,557	24.2
43300		337	Sherman-Denison, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	110,595	95,021	15,574	16.4

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					April 1, 2000	April 1, 1990	Number	Percent
13020		338	Bay City, MI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	110,157	111,723	-1,566	-1.4
19260		339	Danville, VA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	110,156	108,711	1,445	1.3
33140		340	Michigan City-La Porte, IN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	110,106	107,066	3,040	2.8
36980		341	Owensboro, KY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	109,875	104,681	5,194	5.0
41540		342	Salisbury, MD	Metropolitan Statistical Area	109,391	97,779	11,612	11.9
48740		343	Willimantic, CT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	109,091	102,525	6,566	6.4
31740		344	Manhattan, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	108,999	113,720	-4,721	-4.2
44420		345	Staunton-Waynesboro, VA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	108,988	97,687	11,301	11.6
17660		346	Coeur d'Alene, ID	Metropolitan Statistical Area	108,685	69,795	38,890	55.7
30620		347	Lima, OH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	108,473	109,755	-1,282	-1.2
25500		348	Harrisonburg, VA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	108,193	88,189	20,004	22.7
27860		349	Jonesboro, AR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	107,762	93,620	14,142	15.1
14140		350	Bluefield, WV-VA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	107,578	110,940	-3,362	-3.0
21060		351	Elizabethtown, KY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	107,547	100,919	6,628	6.6
27180		352	Jackson, TN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	107,377	90,801	16,576	18.3
38220		353	Pine Bluff, AR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	107,341	106,958	383	0.4
32940		354	Meridian, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	106,569	103,224	3,345	3.2
41660		355	San Angelo, TX	Metropolitan Statistical Area	105,781	100,087	5,694	5.7
10880		356	Allegan, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	105,665	90,509	15,156	16.7
44940		357	Sumter, SC	Metropolitan Statistical Area	104,646	102,637	2,009	2.0
14540		358	Bowling Green, KY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	104,166	87,030	17,136	19.7
17420		359	Cleveland, TN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	104,015	87,355	16,660	19.1
28100		360	Kankakee-Bradley, IL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	103,833	96,255	7,578	7.9
30340		361	Lewiston-Auburn, ME	Metropolitan Statistical Area	103,793	105,259	-1,466	-1.4
23460		362	Gadsden, AL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	103,459	99,840	3,619	3.6
10540		363	Albany-Lebanon, OR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	103,069	91,227	11,842	13.0
49020		364	Winchester, VA-WV	Metropolitan Statistical Area	102,997	84,168	18,829	22.4
34580		365	Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	102,979	79,555	23,424	29.4
11780		366	Ashtabula, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	102,728	99,821	2,907	2.9
30860		367	Logan, UT-ID	Metropolitan Statistical Area	102,720	79,415	23,305	29.3
36140		368	Ocean City, NJ	Metropolitan Statistical Area	102,326	95,089	7,237	7.6
19060		369	Cumberland, MD-WV	Metropolitan Statistical Area	102,008	101,643	365	0.4
26820		370	Idaho Falls, ID	Metropolitan Statistical Area	101,677	88,750	12,927	14.6
29020		371	Kokomo, IN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	101,541	96,946	4,595	4.7
25220		372	Hammond, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	100,588	85,709	14,879	17.4

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40700		373	Roseburg, OR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	100,399	94,649	5,750	6.1
29940		374	Lawrence, KS	Metropolitan Statistical Area	99,962	81,798	18,164	22.2
48300		375	Wenatchee, WA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	99,219	78,455	20,764	26.5
10300		376	Adrian, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	98,890	91,476	7,414	8.1
37140		377	Paducah, KY-IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	98,765	94,595	4,170	4.4
18500		378	Corning, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	98,726	99,088	-362	-0.4
24220		379	Grand Forks, ND-MN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	97,478	103,181	-5,703	-5.5
22540		380	Fond du Lac, WI	Metropolitan Statistical Area	97,296	90,083	7,213	8.0
27060		381	Ithaca, NY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	96,501	94,097	2,404	2.6
43140		382	Shelby, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	96,287	84,714	11,573	13.7
33540		383	Missoula, MT	Metropolitan Statistical Area	95,802	78,687	17,115	21.8
13900		384	Bismarck, ND	Metropolitan Statistical Area	94,719	83,831	10,888	13.0
35260		385	New Castle, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	94,643	96,246	-1,603	-1.7
44980		386	Sunbury, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	94,556	96,771	-2,215	-2.3
48580		387	Whitewater, WI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	93,759	75,000	18,759	25.0
18260		388	Cookeville, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	93,417	78,306	15,111	19.3
15260		389	Brunswick, GA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	93,044	82,207	10,837	13.2
46100		390	Tullahoma, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	93,024	79,785	13,239	16.6
31020		391	Longview-Kelso, WA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	92,948	82,119	10,829	13.2
21460		392	Enterprise-Ozark, AL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	92,744	89,873	2,871	3.2
17220		393	Clarksburg, WV	Micropolitan Statistical Area	92,144	91,509	635	0.7
46020		394	Truckee-Grass Valley, CA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	92,033	78,510	13,523	17.2
36700		395	Orangeburg, SC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	91,582	84,803	6,779	8.0
23900		396	Gettysburg, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	91,292	78,274	13,018	16.6
21300		397	Elmira, NY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	91,070	95,195	-4,125	-4.3
20380		398	Dunn, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	91,025	67,822	23,203	34.2
35420		399	New Philadelphia-Dover, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	90,914	84,090	6,824	8.1
40660		400	Rome, GA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	90,565	81,251	9,314	11.5
32740		401	Meadville, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	90,366	86,169	4,197	4.9
41100		402	St. George, UT	Metropolitan Statistical Area	90,354	48,560	41,794	86.1
16020		403	Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	90,312	82,878	7,434	9.0
26860		404	Indiana, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	89,605	89,994	-389	-0.4
20220		405	Dubuque, IA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	89,143	86,403	2,740	3.2
26300		406	Hot Springs, AR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	88,068	73,397	14,671	20.0
36660		407	Opelousas-Eunice, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	87,700	80,331	7,369	9.2

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40020		408	Richmond, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	87,454	72,311	15,143	20.9
42700		409	Sebring, FL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	87,366	68,432	18,934	27.7
46380		410	Ukiah, CA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	86,265	80,345	5,920	7.4
30500		411	Lexington Park, MD	Micropolitan Statistical Area	86,211	75,974	10,237	13.5
13180		412	Beaver Dam, WI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	85,897	76,559	9,338	12.2
31860		413	Mankato-North Mankato, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	85,712	82,120	3,592	4.4
49780		414	Zanesville, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	84,585	82,068	2,517	3.1
36460		415	Olean, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	83,955	84,234	-279	-0.3
19180		416	Danville, IL	Metropolitan Statistical Area	83,919	88,257	-4,338	-4.9
20180		417	DuBois, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	83,382	78,097	5,285	6.8
29860		418	Laurel, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	83,107	79,145	3,962	5.0
38540		419	Pocatello, ID	Metropolitan Statistical Area	83,103	73,112	9,991	13.7
31820		420	Manitowoc, WI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	82,887	80,421	2,466	3.1
33220		421	Midland, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	82,874	75,651	7,223	9.5
21820		422	Fairbanks, AK	Metropolitan Statistical Area	82,840	77,720	5,120	6.6
46300		423	Twin Falls, ID	Micropolitan Statistical Area	82,626	68,718	13,908	20.2
14100		424	Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	82,387	80,937	1,450	1.8
14660		425	Brainerd, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	82,249	66,040	16,209	24.5
10700		426	Albertville, AL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	82,231	70,832	11,399	16.1
12180		427	Auburn, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	81,963	82,313	-350	-0.4
16940		428	Cheyenne, WY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	81,607	73,142	8,465	11.6
37820		429	Pendleton-Hermiston, OR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	81,543	66,874	14,669	21.9
24500		430	Great Falls, MT	Metropolitan Statistical Area	80,357	77,691	2,666	3.4
45180		431	Talladega-Sylacauga, AL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	80,321	74,107	6,214	8.4
31260		432	Lufkin, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	80,130	69,884	10,246	14.7
43740		433	Somerset, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	80,023	78,218	1,805	2.3
11180		434	Ames, IA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	79,981	74,252	5,729	7.7
38460		435	Plattsburgh, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	79,894	85,969	-6,075	-7.1
28580		436	Key West-Marathon, FL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	79,589	78,024	1,565	2.0
41780		437	Sandusky, OH	Metropolitan Statistical Area	79,551	76,779	2,772	3.6
40260		438	Roanoke Rapids, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	79,456	76,314	3,142	4.1
13220		439	Beckley, WV	Micropolitan Statistical Area	79,220	76,819	2,401	3.1
39020		440	Portsmouth, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	79,195	80,327	-1,132	-1.4
39500		441	Quincy, IL-MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	78,771	76,323	2,448	3.2
18700		442	Corvallis, OR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	78,153	70,811	7,342	10.4

Metro/ Micro Area Code	Metro Div. Code	2000 Pop. Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area Metropolitan Division Micropolitan Statistical Area	Legal/Statistical Area Description	Population April 1, 2000	Population April 1, 1990	Change 1990 to 2000 Number	Change 1990 to 2000 Percent
18980		443	Cullman, AL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	77,483	67,613	9,870	14.6
24420		444	Grants Pass, OR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	75,726	62,649	13,077	20.9
40780		445	Russellville, AR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	75,608	63,642	11,966	18.8
49220		446	Wisconsin Rapids-Marshfield, WI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	75,555	73,605	1,950	2.6
23700		447	Gallup, NM	Micropolitan Statistical Area	74,798	60,686	14,112	23.3
43860		448	Southern Pines, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	74,769	59,013	15,756	26.7
34180		449	Moses Lake, WA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	74,698	54,758	19,940	36.4
23660		450	Galesburg, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	74,571	75,574	-1,003	-1.3
28060		451	Kalispell, MT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	74,471	59,218	15,253	25.8
47700		452	Warsaw, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	74,057	65,294	8,763	13.4
48020		453	Watertown-Fort Atkinson, WI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	74,021	67,783	6,238	9.2
28300		454	Keene, NH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	73,825	70,121	3,704	5.3
48980		455	Wilson, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	73,814	66,061	7,753	11.7
31980		456	Marion, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	73,403	74,169	-766	-1.0
32300		457	Martinsville, VA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	73,346	73,104	242	0.3
17060		458	Chillicothe, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	73,345	69,330	4,015	5.8
11980		459	Athens, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	73,277	58,543	14,734	25.2
35340		460	New Iberia, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	73,266	68,297	4,969	7.3
25980		461	Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	71,914	58,947	12,967	22.0
37020		462	Owosso, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	71,687	69,770	1,917	2.7
36020		463	Oak Harbor, WA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	71,558	60,195	11,363	18.9
18020		464	Columbus, IN	Metropolitan Statistical Area	71,435	63,657	7,778	12.2
22300		465	Findlay, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	71,295	65,536	5,759	8.8
34340		466	Mount Airy, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	71,219	61,704	9,515	15.4
42940		467	Sevierville, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	71,170	51,043	20,127	39.4
39980		468	Richmond, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	71,097	71,951	-854	-1.2
37260		469	Palatka, FL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	70,423	65,070	5,353	8.2
17940		470	Columbia, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	69,498	54,812	14,686	26.8
34780		471	Muskogee, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	69,451	68,078	1,373	2.0
31940		472	Marinette, WI-MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	68,710	65,468	3,242	5.0
16500		473	Centralia, WA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	68,600	59,358	9,242	15.6
14980		474	Bristol, VA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	68,470	64,313	4,157	6.5
14700		475	Branson, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	68,361	44,639	23,722	53.1
24260		476	Grand Island, NE	Micropolitan Statistical Area	68,305	63,022	5,283	8.4
44660		477	Stillwater, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	68,190	61,507	6,683	10.9

Metro/ Micro Area Code	Metro Div. Code	2000 Pop. Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area Metropolitan Division Micropolitan Statistical Area	Legal/Statistical Area Description	Population April 1, 2000	April 1, 1990	Change 1990 to 2000 Number	Percent
14580		478	Bozeman, MT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	67,831	50,463	17,368	34.4
33500		479	Minot, ND	Micropolitan Statistical Area	67,392	67,609	-217	-0.3
10140		480	Aberdeen, WA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	67,194	64,175	3,019	4.7
44620		481	Stevens Point, WI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	67,182	61,405	5,777	9.4
42620		482	Searcy, AR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	67,165	54,676	12,489	22.8
23180		483	Frankfort, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	66,798	58,352	8,446	14.5
16220		484	Casper, WY	Metropolitan Statistical Area	66,533	61,226	5,307	8.7
24940		485	Greenwood, SC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	66,271	59,567	6,704	11.3
32020		486	Marion, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	66,217	64,274	1,943	3.0
42860		487	Seneca, SC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	66,215	57,494	8,721	15.2
25740		488	Helena, MT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	65,765	55,434	10,331	18.6
35900		489	North Wilkesboro, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	65,632	59,393	6,239	10.5
43060		490	Shawnee, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	65,521	58,760	6,761	11.5
26740		491	Hutchinson, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	64,790	62,389	2,401	3.8
32100		492	Marquette, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	64,634	70,887	-6,253	-8.8
38820		493	Port Angeles, WA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	64,525	56,464	8,061	14.3
16660		494	Charleston-Mattoon, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	64,449	62,314	2,135	3.4
30740		495	Lincolnton, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	63,780	50,319	13,461	26.8
28900		496	Klamath Falls, OR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	63,775	57,702	6,073	10.5
40860		497	Rutland, VT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	63,400	62,142	1,258	2.0
34380		498	Mount Pleasant, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	63,351	54,624	8,727	16.0
26460		499	Hudson, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	63,094	62,982	112	0.2
24740		500	Greenville, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	62,977	67,935	-4,958	-7.3
24620		501	Greeneville, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	62,909	55,853	7,056	12.6
22580		502	Forest City, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	62,899	56,918	5,981	10.5
18300		503	Coos Bay, OR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	62,779	60,273	2,506	4.2
42380		504	Sayre, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	62,761	60,967	1,794	2.9
44780		505	Sturgis, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	62,422	58,913	3,509	6.0
10460		506	Alamogordo, NM	Micropolitan Statistical Area	62,298	51,928	10,370	20.0
11900		507	Athens, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	62,223	59,549	2,674	4.5
32220		508	Marshall, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	62,110	57,483	4,627	8.0
23380		509	Fremont, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	61,792	61,963	-171	-0.3
26660		510	Huntsville, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	61,758	50,917	10,841	21.3
36580		511	Oneonta, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	61,676	60,517	1,159	1.9
18060		512	Columbus, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	61,586	59,308	2,278	3.8

Metro/ Micro Area Code	Metro Div. Code	2000 Pop. Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area Metropolitan Division Micropolitan Statistical Area	Legal/Statistical Area Description	Population April 1, 2000	Population April 1, 1990	Change 1990 to 2000 Number	Change 1990 to 2000 Percent
40740		513	Roswell, NM	Micropolitan Statistical Area	61,382	57,849	3,533	6.1
29580		514	Lancaster, SC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	61,351	54,516	6,835	12.5
32060		515	Marion-Herrin, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	61,296	57,733	3,563	6.2
44580		516	Sterling, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	60,653	60,186	467	0.8
12860		517	Batavia, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	60,370	60,060	310	0.5
41460		518	Salina, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	59,760	54,935	4,825	8.8
28820		519	Kinston, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	59,648	57,274	2,374	4.1
16060		520	Carbondale, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	59,612	61,067	-1,455	-2.4
35940		521	Norwalk, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	59,487	56,240	3,247	5.8
33980		522	Morehead City, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	59,383	52,556	6,827	13.0
34860		523	Nacogdoches, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	59,203	54,753	4,450	8.1
18940		524	Crowley, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	58,861	55,882	2,979	5.3
29300		525	LaGrange, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	58,779	55,536	3,243	5.8
45660		526	Tiffin-Fostoria, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	58,683	59,733	-1,050	-1.8
28180		527	Kapaa, HI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	58,463	51,177	7,286	14.2
17340		528	Clearlake, CA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	58,309	50,631	7,678	15.2
10620		529	Albemarle, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	58,100	51,765	6,335	12.2
12740		530	Barre, VT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	58,039	54,928	3,111	5.7
30300		531	Lewiston, ID-WA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	57,961	51,359	6,602	12.9
40820		532	Ruston, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	57,906	57,450	456	0.8
21420		533	Enid, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	57,813	56,735	1,078	1.9
36340		534	Oil City, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	57,565	59,381	-1,816	-3.1
22260		535	Fergus Falls, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	57,159	50,714	6,445	12.7
38580		536	Point Pleasant, WV-OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	57,026	56,132	894	1.6
22060		537	Faribault-Northfield, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	56,665	49,183	7,482	15.2
21900		538	Fairmont, WV	Micropolitan Statistical Area	56,598	57,249	-651	-1.1
29380		539	Lake City, FL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	56,513	42,613	13,900	32.6
29060		540	Laconia, NH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	56,325	49,216	7,109	14.4
43700		541	Somerset, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	56,217	49,489	6,728	13.6
39780		542	Red Bluff, CA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	56,039	49,625	6,414	12.9
44340		543	Statesboro, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	55,983	43,125	12,858	29.8
23860		544	Georgetown, SC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	55,797	46,302	9,495	20.5
22100		545	Farmington, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	55,641	48,904	6,737	13.8
26020		546	Hobbs, NM	Micropolitan Statistical Area	55,511	55,765	-254	-0.5
12660		547	Baraboo, WI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	55,225	46,975	8,250	17.6

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47460		548	Walla Walla, WA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	55,180	48,439	6,741	13.9
37300		549	Palestine, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	55,109	48,024	7,085	14.8
24100		550	Gloversville, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	55,073	54,191	882	1.6
33300		551	Milledgeville, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	54,776	48,438	6,338	13.1
35020		552	Natchez, MS-LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	54,587	56,184	-1,597	-2.8
38020		553	Phoenix Lake-Cedar Ridge, CA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	54,501	48,456	6,045	12.5
34540		554	Mount Vernon, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	54,500	47,473	7,027	14.8
11620		555	Ardmore, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	54,452	51,076	3,376	6.6
32380		556	Mason City, IA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	54,356	54,724	-368	-0.7
42460		557	Scottsboro, AL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	53,926	47,796	6,130	12.8
34700		558	Muscatine, IA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	53,905	51,499	2,406	4.7
10020		559	Abbeville, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	53,807	50,055	3,752	7.5
40100		560	Rio Grande City, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	53,597	40,518	13,079	32.3
34020		561	Morgan City, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	53,500	58,086	-4,586	-7.9
20140		562	Dublin, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	53,434	48,317	5,117	10.6
45540		563	The Villages, FL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	53,345	31,577	21,768	68.9
24820		564	Greenville, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	53,309	53,619	-310	-0.6
21020		565	Elizabeth City, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	53,150	47,649	5,501	11.5
30940		566	London, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	52,715	43,438	9,277	21.4
32620		567	McComb, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	52,539	50,210	2,329	4.6
23500		568	Gaffney, SC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	52,537	44,506	8,031	18.0
22860		569	Fort Polk South, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	52,531	61,961	-9,430	-15.2
11740		570	Ashland, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	52,523	47,507	5,016	10.6
27540		571	Jasper, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	52,511	49,125	3,386	6.9
16180		572	Carson City, NV	Metropolitan Statistical Area	52,457	40,443	12,014	29.7
36620		573	Ontario, OR-ID	Micropolitan Statistical Area	52,193	42,472	9,721	22.9
14180		574	Blytheville, AR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	51,979	57,525	-5,546	-9.6
25340		575	Harriman, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	51,910	47,227	4,683	9.9
16100		576	Carlsbad-Artesia, NM	Micropolitan Statistical Area	51,658	48,605	3,053	6.3
37740		577	Payson, AZ	Micropolitan Statistical Area	51,335	40,216	11,119	27.6
31660		578	Malone, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	51,134	46,540	4,594	9.9
48180		579	Waycross, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	51,119	48,799	2,320	4.8
19220		580	Danville, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	51,058	45,686	5,372	11.8
40300		581	Rochelle, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	51,032	45,957	5,075	11.0
15460		582	Burlington, IA-IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	50,564	50,710	-146	-0.3

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					April 1, 2000	April 1, 1990	Number	Percent
17540		583	Clinton, IA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	50,149	51,040	-891	-1.7
49100		584	Winona, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	49,985	47,828	2,157	4.5
37380		585	Palm Coast, FL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	49,832	28,701	21,131	73.6
11220		586	Amsterdam, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	49,708	51,981	-2,273	-4.4
46980		587	Vicksburg, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	49,644	47,880	1,764	3.7
38420		588	Platteville, WI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	49,597	49,264	333	0.7
35740		589	Norfolk, NE	Micropolitan Statistical Area	49,538	46,726	2,812	6.0
20780		590	Edwards, CO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	49,471	27,935	21,536	77.1
43220		591	Shelton, WA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	49,405	38,341	11,064	28.9
28260		592	Kearney, NE	Micropolitan Statistical Area	49,141	44,076	5,065	11.5
41820		593	Sanford, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	49,040	41,374	7,666	18.5
11940		594	Athens, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	49,015	42,383	6,632	15.6
12780		595	Bartlesville, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	48,996	48,066	930	1.9
23300		596	Freeport, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	48,979	48,052	927	1.9
24900		597	Greenwood, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	48,716	46,578	2,138	4.6
34500		598	Mount Vernon, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	48,666	45,519	3,147	6.9
38100		599	Picayune, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	48,621	38,714	9,907	25.6
18660		600	Cortland, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	48,599	48,963	-364	-0.7
35220		601	New Castle, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	48,508	48,139	369	0.8
37580		602	Paris, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	48,499	43,949	4,550	10.4
47660		603	Warrensburg, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	48,258	42,514	5,744	13.5
38620		604	Ponca City, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	48,080	48,056	24	0.0
23980		605	Glasgow, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	48,070	42,964	5,106	11.9
43380		606	Sidney, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	47,910	44,915	2,995	6.7
24180		607	Granbury, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	47,909	34,341	13,568	39.5
36060		608	Oak Hill, WV	Micropolitan Statistical Area	47,579	47,952	-373	-0.8
20580		609	Eagle Pass, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	47,297	36,378	10,919	30.0
15340		610	Bucyrus, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	46,966	47,870	-904	-1.9
21220		611	Elko, NV	Micropolitan Statistical Area	46,942	35,077	11,865	33.8
18900		612	Crossville, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	46,802	34,736	12,066	34.7
27380		613	Jacksonville, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	46,659	41,049	5,610	13.7
47540		614	Wapakoneta, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	46,611	44,585	2,026	4.5
40460		615	Rockingham, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	46,564	44,518	2,046	4.6
36180		616	Ocean Pines, MD	Micropolitan Statistical Area	46,543	35,028	11,515	32.9
31580		617	Madisonville, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	46,519	46,126	393	0.9

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30380		618	Lewistown, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	46,486	46,197	289	0.6
42820		619	Selma, AL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	46,365	48,130	-1,765	-3.7
28340		620	Kendallville, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	46,275	37,877	8,398	22.2
15860		621	Canon City, CO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	46,145	32,273	13,872	43.0
13340		622	Bellefontaine, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	46,005	42,310	3,695	8.7
14620		623	Bradford, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	45,936	47,131	-1,195	-2.5
13260		624	Bedford, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	45,922	42,836	3,086	7.2
17740		625	Coldwater, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	45,787	41,502	4,285	10.3
20980		626	El Dorado, AR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	45,629	46,719	-1,090	-2.3
26500		627	Huntingdon, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	45,586	44,164	1,422	3.2
28460		628	Keokuk-Fort Madison, IA-MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	45,468	46,234	-766	-1.7
38500		629	Plymouth, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	45,128	42,182	2,946	7.0
18620		630	Corsicana, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	45,124	39,926	5,198	13.0
17580		631	Clovis, NM	Micropolitan Statistical Area	45,044	42,207	2,837	6.7
20060		632	Douglas, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	45,022	35,805	9,217	25.7
15620		633	Cadillac, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	44,962	38,507	6,455	16.8
47820		634	Washington, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	44,958	42,283	2,675	6.3
19620		635	Del Rio, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	44,856	38,721	6,135	15.8
39860		636	Red Wing, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	44,127	40,690	3,437	8.4
15660		637	Calhoun, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	44,104	35,072	9,032	25.8
32540		638	McAlester, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	43,953	40,581	3,372	8.3
20420		639	Durango, CO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	43,941	32,284	11,657	36.1
14220		640	Bogalusa, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	43,926	43,185	741	1.7
47620		641	Warren, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	43,863	45,050	-1,187	-2.6
41220		642	St. Marys, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	43,664	30,167	13,497	44.7
28500		643	Kerrville, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	43,653	36,304	7,349	20.2
20340		644	Duncan, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	43,182	42,299	883	2.1
25780		645	Henderson, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	42,954	38,892	4,062	10.4
44260		646	Starkville, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	42,902	38,375	4,527	11.8
14940		647	Brigham City, UT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	42,745	36,485	6,260	17.2
45620		648	Thomasville, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	42,737	38,986	3,751	9.6
14380		649	Boone, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	42,695	36,952	5,743	15.5
25460		650	Harrison, AR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	42,556	35,963	6,593	18.3
45140		651	Tahlequah, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	42,521	34,049	8,472	24.9
10940		652	Alma, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	42,285	38,982	3,303	8.5

Metro/ Micro Area Code	Metro Div. Code	2000 Pop. Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area Metropolitan Division Micropolitan Statistical Area	Legal/Statistical Area Description	Population April 1, 2000	Population April 1, 1990	Change 1990 to 2000 Number	Change 1990 to 2000 Percent
27300		653	Jacksonville, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	42,153	42,041	112	0.3
34220		654	Moultrie, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	42,053	36,645	5,408	14.8
40940		655	Safford, AZ	Micropolitan Statistical Area	42,036	34,562	7,474	21.6
33380		656	Minden, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	41,831	41,989	-158	-0.4
13940		657	Blackfoot, ID	Micropolitan Statistical Area	41,735	37,583	4,152	11.0
16460		658	Centralia, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	41,691	41,561	130	0.3
30260		659	Lewisburg, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	41,624	36,176	5,448	15.1
15420		660	Burley, ID	Micropolitan Statistical Area	41,590	38,893	2,697	6.9
42980		661	Seymour, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	41,335	37,730	3,605	9.6
23820		662	Gardnerville Ranchos, NV	Micropolitan Statistical Area	41,259	27,637	13,622	49.3
48820		663	Willmar, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	41,203	38,761	2,442	6.3
21580		664	Espanola, NM	Micropolitan Statistical Area	41,190	34,365	6,825	19.9
20900		665	El Campo, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	41,188	39,955	1,233	3.1
22780		666	Fort Leonard Wood, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	41,165	41,307	-142	-0.3
30900		667	Logansport, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	40,930	38,413	2,517	6.6
16380		668	Celina, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	40,924	39,443	1,481	3.8
38740		669	Poplar Bluff, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	40,867	38,765	2,102	5.4
15740		670	Cambridge, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	40,792	39,024	1,768	4.5
39420		671	Pullman, WA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	40,740	38,775	1,965	5.1
17380		672	Cleveland, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	40,633	41,875	-1,242	-3.0
13660		673	Big Rapids, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	40,553	37,308	3,245	8.7
48940		674	Wilmington, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	40,543	35,415	5,128	14.5
23780		675	Garden City, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	40,523	33,070	7,453	22.5
43460		676	Sikeston, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	40,422	39,376	1,046	2.7
12140		677	Auburn, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	40,285	35,324	4,961	14.0
22700		678	Fort Dodge, IA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	40,235	40,342	-107	-0.3
46460		679	Union City, TN-KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	40,202	39,988	214	0.5
34460		680	Mount Sterling, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	40,195	34,345	5,850	17.0
29980		681	Lawrenceburg, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,926	35,303	4,623	13.1
32860		682	Menomonie, WI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,858	35,909	3,949	11.0
29220		683	La Follette, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,854	35,079	4,775	13.6
10100		684	Aberdeen, SD	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,827	39,936	-109	-0.3
40620		685	Rolla, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,825	35,248	4,577	13.0
38700		686	Pontiac, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,678	39,301	377	1.0
13420		687	Bemidji, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,650	34,384	5,266	15.3

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40500		688	Rockland, ME	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,618	36,310	3,308	9.1
13620		689	Berlin, NH-VT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,570	41,233	-1,663	-4.0
19580		690	Defiance, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,500	39,350	150	0.4
42740		691	Sedalia, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,403	35,437	3,966	11.2
10860		692	Alice, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,326	37,679	1,647	4.4
32260		693	Marshalltown, IA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,311	38,276	1,035	2.7
39940		694	Rexburg, ID	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,286	34,611	4,675	13.5
47180		695	Vincennes, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,256	39,884	-628	-1.6
35060		696	Natchitoches, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,080	36,689	2,391	6.5
21380		697	Emporia, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,965	37,753	1,212	3.2
46500		698	Urbana, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,890	36,019	2,871	8.0
37060		699	Oxford, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,744	31,826	6,918	21.7
12380		700	Austin, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,603	37,385	1,218	3.3
42300		701	Sault Ste. Marie, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,543	34,604	3,939	11.4
21540		702	Escanaba, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,520	37,780	740	2.0
45700		703	Tifton, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,407	34,998	3,409	9.7
34260		704	Mountain Home, AR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,386	31,186	7,200	23.1
35700		705	Nogales, AZ	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,381	29,676	8,705	29.3
26340		706	Houghton, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,317	37,147	1,170	3.1
32660		707	McMinnville, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,276	32,992	5,284	16.0
47500		708	Walterboro, SC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,264	34,377	3,887	11.3
15900		709	Canton, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,250	38,080	170	0.4
38260		710	Pittsburg, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,242	35,568	2,674	7.5
25580		711	Hastings, NE	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,190	36,748	1,442	3.9
16340		712	Cedartown, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,127	33,815	4,312	12.8
26540		713	Huntington, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	38,075	35,427	2,648	7.5
13060		714	Bay City, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,957	36,928	1,029	2.8
25300		715	Hannibal, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,915	36,158	1,757	4.9
30820		716	Lock Haven, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,914	37,182	732	2.0
42420		717	Scottsbluff, NE	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,770	36,877	893	2.4
15220		718	Brownwood, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,674	34,371	3,303	9.6
18820		719	Crawfordsville, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,629	34,436	3,193	9.3
40540		720	Rock Springs, WY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,613	38,823	-1,210	-3.1
43180		721	Shelbyville, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,586	30,411	7,175	23.6
42780		722	Selinsgrove, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,546	36,680	866	2.4

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37500		723	Paragould, AR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,331	31,804	5,527	17.4
20540		724	Dyersburg, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,279	34,854	2,425	7.0
48460		725	West Plains, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,238	31,447	5,791	18.4
35500		726	Newton, IA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,213	34,795	2,418	6.9
32460		727	Mayfield, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,028	33,550	3,478	10.4
13540		728	Bennington, VT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,994	35,845	1,149	3.2
11140		729	Americus, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,966	33,816	3,150	9.3
18740		730	Coshocton, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,655	35,427	1,228	3.5
38380		731	Plainview, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,602	34,671	1,931	5.6
46740		732	Valley, AL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,583	36,876	-293	-0.8
20460		733	Durant, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,534	32,089	4,445	13.9
23620		734	Gainesville, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,363	30,777	5,586	18.1
49060		735	Winfield, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,291	36,915	-624	-1.7
17700		736	Coffeyville, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,252	38,816	-2,564	-6.6
17500		737	Clewiston, FL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,210	25,773	10,437	40.5
23340		738	Fremont, NE	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,160	34,500	1,660	4.8
35140		739	Newberry, SC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,108	33,172	2,936	8.9
37940		740	Peru, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,082	36,897	-815	-2.2
19940		741	Dixon, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,062	34,392	1,670	4.9
36900		742	Ottumwa, IA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	36,051	35,687	364	1.0
29900		743	Laurinburg, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	35,998	33,754	2,244	6.6
35820		744	North Platte, NE	Micropolitan Statistical Area	35,939	33,932	2,007	5.9
36380		745	Okeechobee, FL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	35,910	29,627	6,283	21.2
18460		746	Cornelia, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	35,902	27,621	8,281	30.0
18340		747	Corbin, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	35,865	33,326	2,539	7.6
40180		748	Riverton, WY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	35,804	33,662	2,142	6.4
11820		749	Astoria, OR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	35,630	33,301	2,329	7.0
45380		750	Taylorville, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	35,372	34,418	954	2.8
10220		751	Ada, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	35,143	34,119	1,024	3.0
41260		752	St. Marys, PA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	35,112	34,878	234	0.7
47340		753	Wabash, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	34,960	35,069	-109	-0.3
34140		754	Moscow, ID	Micropolitan Statistical Area	34,935	30,617	4,318	14.1
26780		755	Hutchinson, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	34,898	32,030	2,868	9.0
15580		756	Butte-Silver Bow, MT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	34,606	33,941	665	2.0
18420		757	Corinth, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	34,558	31,722	2,836	8.9

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15780		758	Camden, AR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	34,534	36,400	-1,866	-5.1
26940		759	Indianola, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	34,369	32,867	1,502	4.6
20820		760	Effingham, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	34,264	31,704	2,560	8.1
12900		761	Batesville, AR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	34,233	31,192	3,041	9.7
34660		762	Murray, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	34,177	30,735	3,442	11.2
16900		763	Chester, SC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	34,068	32,170	1,898	5.9
23140		764	Frankfort, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,866	30,974	2,892	9.3
20660		765	Easton, MD	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,812	30,549	3,263	10.7
16260		766	Cedar City, UT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,779	20,789	12,990	62.5
23940		767	Gillette, WY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,698	29,370	4,328	14.7
36940		768	Owatonna, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,680	30,729	2,951	9.6
33820		769	Monroe, WI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,647	30,339	3,308	10.9
13700		770	Big Spring, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,627	32,343	1,284	4.0
19540		771	Decatur, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,625	31,095	2,530	8.1
35460		772	Newport, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,565	29,141	4,424	15.2
26260		773	Hope, AR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,542	31,722	1,820	5.7
33940		774	Montrose, CO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,432	24,423	9,009	36.9
21260		775	Ellensburg, WA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,362	26,725	6,637	24.8
42900		776	Seneca Falls, NY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,342	33,683	-341	-1.0
11420		777	Angola, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,214	27,446	5,768	21.0
33060		778	Miami, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,194	30,561	2,633	8.6
15020		779	Brookhaven, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,166	30,278	2,888	9.5
28380		780	Kennett, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,155	33,112	43	0.1
44500		781	Stephenville, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	33,001	27,991	5,010	17.9
19760		782	De Ridder, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	32,986	30,083	2,903	9.6
31380		783	Macomb, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	32,913	35,244	-2,331	-6.6
10820		784	Alexandria, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	32,821	28,674	4,147	14.5
10660		785	Albert Lea, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	32,584	33,060	-476	-1.4
27020		786	Iron Mountain, MI-WI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	32,560	31,421	1,139	3.6
30060		787	Lebanon, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	32,513	27,158	5,355	19.7
37220		788	Pahrump, NV	Micropolitan Statistical Area	32,485	17,781	14,704	82.7
19980		789	Dodge City, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	32,458	27,463	4,995	18.2
13300		790	Beeville, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	32,359	25,135	7,224	28.7
11580		791	Arcadia, FL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	32,209	23,865	8,344	35.0
29660		792	Laramie, WY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	32,014	30,797	1,217	4.0

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28780		793	Kingsville, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	31,963	30,734	1,229	4.0
44860		794	Sulphur Springs, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	31,960	28,833	3,127	10.8
16420		795	Central City, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	31,839	31,318	521	1.7
31500		796	Madison, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	31,705	29,797	1,908	6.4
18100		797	Columbus, NE	Micropolitan Statistical Area	31,662	29,820	1,842	6.2
47980		798	Watertown, SD	Micropolitan Statistical Area	31,437	27,672	3,765	13.6
27660		799	Jennings, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	31,435	30,722	713	2.3
10980		800	Alpena, MI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	31,314	30,605	709	2.3
30660		801	Lincoln, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	31,183	30,798	385	1.3
37540		802	Paris, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	31,115	27,888	3,227	11.6
12820		803	Bastrop, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	31,021	31,938	-917	-2.9
43500		804	Silver City, NM	Micropolitan Statistical Area	31,002	27,676	3,326	12.0
32500		805	Maysville, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	30,892	29,695	1,197	4.0
19900		806	Dillon, SC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	30,722	29,114	1,608	5.5
27940		807	Juneau, AK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	30,711	26,751	3,960	14.8
15700		808	Cambridge, MD	Micropolitan Statistical Area	30,674	30,236	438	1.4
17260		809	Clarksdale, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	30,622	31,665	-1,043	-3.3
14780		810	Brenham, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	30,373	26,154	4,219	16.1
29780		811	Las Vegas, NM	Micropolitan Statistical Area	30,126	25,743	4,383	17.0
33180		812	Middlesborough, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	30,060	31,506	-1,446	-4.6
45340		813	Taos, NM	Micropolitan Statistical Area	29,979	23,118	6,861	29.7
28620		814	Kill Devil Hills, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	29,967	22,746	7,221	31.7
46420		815	Union, SC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	29,881	30,337	-456	-1.5
47780		816	Washington, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	29,820	27,533	2,287	8.3
46780		817	Van Wert, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	29,659	30,464	-805	-2.6
32980		818	Merrill, WI	Micropolitan Statistical Area	29,641	26,993	2,648	9.8
45980		819	Troy, AL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	29,605	27,595	2,010	7.3
32700		820	McPherson, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	29,554	27,268	2,286	8.4
14820		821	Brevard, NC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	29,334	25,520	3,814	14.9
22620		822	Forrest City, AR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	29,329	28,497	832	2.9
28860		823	Kirksville, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	29,147	28,813	334	1.2
34300		824	Mountain Home, ID	Micropolitan Statistical Area	29,130	21,205	7,925	37.4
13500		825	Bennettsville, SC	Micropolitan Statistical Area	28,818	29,361	-543	-1.8
11060		826	Altus, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	28,439	28,764	-325	-1.1
47860		827	Washington, OH	Micropolitan Statistical Area	28,433	27,466	967	3.5

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12460		828	Bainbridge, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	28,240	25,511	2,729	10.7
15100		829	Brookings, SD	Micropolitan Statistical Area	28,220	25,207	3,013	12.0
24460		830	Great Bend, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	28,205	29,382	-1,177	-4.0
49540		831	Yazoo City, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	28,149	25,506	2,643	10.4
34420		832	Mount Pleasant, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	28,118	24,009	4,109	17.1
45580		833	Thomaston, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	27,597	26,300	1,297	4.9
35860		834	North Vernon, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	27,554	23,661	3,893	16.5
18860		835	Crescent City North, CA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	27,507	23,460	4,047	17.3
25700		836	Hays, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	27,507	26,004	1,503	5.8
22340		837	Fitzgerald, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	27,415	24,894	2,521	10.1
22820		838	Fort Morgan, CO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	27,171	21,939	5,232	23.8
33420		839	Mineral Wells, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	27,026	25,055	1,971	7.9
48100		840	Wauchula, FL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	26,938	19,499	7,439	38.2
35580		841	New Ulm, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	26,911	26,984	-73	-0.3
25380		842	Harrisburg, IL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	26,733	26,551	182	0.7
27700		843	Jesup, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	26,565	22,356	4,209	18.8
43260		844	Sheridan, WY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	26,560	23,562	2,998	12.7
30420		845	Lexington, NE	Micropolitan Statistical Area	26,508	21,868	4,640	21.2
48340		846	West Helena, AR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	26,445	28,838	-2,393	-8.3
14340		847	Boone, IA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	26,224	25,186	1,038	4.1
46620		848	Uvalde, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	25,926	23,340	2,586	11.1
33020		849	Mexico, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	25,853	23,599	2,254	9.6
31620		850	Magnolia, AR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	25,603	25,691	-88	-0.3
24380		851	Grants, NM	Micropolitan Statistical Area	25,595	23,794	1,801	7.6
18220		852	Connersville, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	25,588	26,015	-427	-1.6
44900		853	Summerville, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	25,470	22,242	3,228	14.5
45740		854	Toccoa, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	25,435	23,257	2,178	9.4
32140		855	Marshall, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	25,425	24,789	636	2.6
46860		856	Vernal, UT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	25,224	22,211	3,013	13.6
47420		857	Wahpeton, ND-MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	25,136	25,664	-528	-2.1
19700		858	Deming, NM	Micropolitan Statistical Area	25,016	18,110	6,906	38.1
33620		859	Moberly, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	24,663	24,370	293	1.2
24700		860	Greensburg, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	24,555	23,645	910	3.8
29260		861	La Grande, OR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	24,530	23,598	932	3.9
27220		862	Jackson, WY-ID	Micropolitan Statistical Area	24,250	14,611	9,639	66.0

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46260		863	Tuskegee, AL	Micropolitan Statistical Area	24,105	24,928	-823	-3.3
21980		864	Fallon, NV	Micropolitan Statistical Area	23,982	17,938	6,044	33.7
14420		865	Borger, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	23,857	25,689	-1,832	-7.1
17180		866	City of The Dalles, OR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	23,791	21,683	2,108	9.7
32180		867	Marshall, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	23,756	23,523	233	1.0
22980		868	Fort Valley, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	23,668	21,189	2,479	11.7
37420		869	Pampa, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	23,631	24,992	-1,361	-5.4
43540		870	Silverthorne, CO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	23,548	12,881	10,667	82.8
11660		871	Arkadelphia, AR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	23,546	21,437	2,109	9.8
19860		872	Dickinson, ND	Micropolitan Statistical Area	23,524	23,940	-416	-1.7
38200		873	Pierre Part, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	23,388	22,753	635	2.8
24980		874	Grenada, MS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	23,263	21,555	1,708	7.9
13100		875	Beatrice, NE	Micropolitan Statistical Area	22,993	22,794	199	0.9
42500		876	Scottsburg, IN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	22,960	20,991	1,969	9.4
15820		877	Campbellsville, KY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	22,927	21,146	1,781	8.4
37660		878	Parsons, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	22,835	23,693	-858	-3.6
30220		879	Levelland, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	22,716	24,199	-1,483	-6.1
30580		880	Liberal, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	22,510	18,743	3,767	20.1
36820		881	Oskaloosa, IA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	22,335	21,522	813	3.8
18380		882	Cordele, GA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	21,996	20,011	1,985	9.9
32340		883	Maryville, MO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	21,912	21,709	203	0.9
27420		884	Jamestown, ND	Micropolitan Statistical Area	21,908	22,241	-333	-1.5
33580		885	Mitchell, SD	Micropolitan Statistical Area	21,880	20,497	1,383	6.7
21860		886	Fairmont, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	21,802	22,914	-1,112	-4.9
43940		887	Spearfish, SD	Micropolitan Statistical Area	21,802	20,655	1,147	5.6
49460		888	Yankton, SD	Micropolitan Statistical Area	21,652	19,252	2,400	12.5
15060		889	Brookings, OR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	21,137	19,327	1,810	9.4
49380		890	Worthington, MN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	20,832	20,098	734	3.7
44540		891	Sterling, CO	Micropolitan Statistical Area	20,504	17,567	2,937	16.7
39220		892	Price, UT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	20,422	20,228	194	1.0
26220		893	Hood River, OR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	20,411	16,903	3,508	20.8
44740		894	Storm Lake, IA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	20,411	19,965	446	2.2
20300		895	Dumas, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	20,121	17,865	2,256	12.6
25100		896	Guymon, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	20,107	16,419	3,688	22.5
39700		897	Raymondville, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	20,082	17,705	2,377	13.4

Metro/ Micro Area Code	Metro Div. Code	2000 Pop. Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area Metropolitan Division Micropolitan Statistical Area	Legal/Statistical Area Description	Population April 1, 2000	Population April 1, 1990	Change 1990 to 2000 Number	Change 1990 to 2000 Percent
15140		898	Brownsville, TN	Micropolitan Statistical Area	19,797	19,437	360	1.9
48780		899	Williston, ND	Micropolitan Statistical Area	19,761	21,129	-1,368	-6.5
21740		900	Evanston, WY	Micropolitan Statistical Area	19,742	18,705	1,037	5.5
38180		901	Pierre, SD	Micropolitan Statistical Area	19,253	17,270	1,983	11.5
39260		902	Prineville, OR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	19,182	14,111	5,071	35.9
25820		903	Hereford, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	18,561	19,153	-592	-3.1
49260		904	Woodward, OK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	18,486	18,976	-490	-2.6
31060		905	Los Alamos, NM	Micropolitan Statistical Area	18,343	18,115	228	1.3
38780		906	Portales, NM	Micropolitan Statistical Area	18,018	16,702	1,316	7.9
13860		907	Bishop, CA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	17,945	18,281	-336	-1.8
43980		908	Spencer, IA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	17,372	17,585	-213	-1.2
26700		909	Huron, SD	Micropolitan Statistical Area	17,023	18,253	-1,230	-6.7
11860		910	Atchison, KS	Micropolitan Statistical Area	16,774	16,932	-158	-0.9
25660		911	Havre, MT	Micropolitan Statistical Area	16,673	17,654	-981	-5.6
44020		912	Spirit Lake, IA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	16,424	14,909	1,515	10.2
43660		913	Snyder, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	16,361	18,634	-2,273	-12.2
45020		914	Sweetwater, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	15,802	16,594	-792	-4.8
29500		915	Lamesa, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	14,985	14,349	636	4.4
46900		916	Vernon, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	14,676	15,121	-445	-2.9
28540		917	Ketchikan, AK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	14,070	13,828	242	1.8
28980		918	Kodiak, AK	Micropolitan Statistical Area	13,913	13,309	604	4.5
45260		919	Tallulah, LA	Micropolitan Statistical Area	13,728	12,463	1,265	10.2
46820		920	Vermillion, SD	Micropolitan Statistical Area	13,537	13,186	351	2.7
37780		921	Pecos, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	13,137	15,852	-2,715	-17.1
11380		922	Andrews, TX	Micropolitan Statistical Area	13,004	14,338	-1,334	-9.3

Metro/ Micro Area Code	Metro Div. Code	2000 Pop. Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area Metropolitan Division Micropolitan Statistical Area	Legal/Statistical Area Description	Population		Change 1990 to 2000	
					April 1, 2000	April 1, 1990	Number	Percent
			Puerto Rico					
41980		1	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,509,007	2,322,271	186,736	8.0
10380		2	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	312,602	272,580	40,022	14.7
38660		3	Ponce, PR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	264,919	256,506	8,413	3.3
41900		4	San Germán-Cabo Rojo, PR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	136,212	119,597	16,615	13.9
49500		5	Yauco, PR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	118,063	106,138	11,925	11.2
32420		6	Mayagüez, PR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	115,048	115,583	-535	-0.5
25020		7	Guayama, PR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	83,570	80,131	3,439	4.3
21940		8	Fajardo, PR	Metropolitan Statistical Area	78,533	72,127	6,406	8.9
17620		9	Coamo, PR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	37,597	33,837	3,760	11.1
46580		10	Utuado, PR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	35,336	34,980	356	1.0
42180		11	Santa Isabel, PR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	21,665	19,318	2,347	12.1
10260		12	Adjuntas, PR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	19,143	19,451	-308	-1.6
27580		13	Jayuya, PR	Micropolitan Statistical Area	17,318	15,527	1,791	11.5

[1] Broomfield County, CO was formed from parts of Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, and Weld Counties, CO on November 15, 2001 and is coextensive with Broomfield city. For purposes of defining and presenting data for metropolitan statistical areas, Broomfield city is treated as if it were a county at the time of the 1990 and 2000 censuses.

[2] Title changed subsequent to the June 6, 2003 Office of Management and Budget Definition.

[3] Title and code changed subsequent to the June 6, 2003 Office of Management and Budget Definition.

Sec 2.5 Ref 120

Table 4: Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in South Carolina, Listed Alphabetically: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005									
Geographic Area		Population estimates						April 1, 2000	
		July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2000	Estimates base	Census
Abbeville city	South Carolina	5,732	5,780	5,796	5,817	5,831	5,851	5,846	5,840
Aiken city	South Carolina	27,490	26,975	26,285	25,833	25,399	25,213	25,152	25,337
Allendale town	South Carolina	3,897	3,934	3,942	3,983	4,016	4,056	4,062	4,052
Anderson city	South Carolina	25,899	25,760	25,722	25,801	25,741	25,659	25,633	25,514
Andrews town	South Carolina	3,110	3,069	3,034	3,059	3,050	3,069	3,068	3,068
Arcadia Lakes town	South Carolina	833	837	845	850	851	861	863	882
Atlantic Beach town	South Carolina	373	364	358	354	351	352	351	351
Awendaw town	South Carolina	1,187	1,196	1,197	1,194	1,189	1,194	1,195	1,195
Aynor town	South Carolina	587	586	588	585	582	587	587	587
Bamberg town	South Carolina	3,552	3,566	3,578	3,638	3,661	3,723	3,733	3,733
Barnwell city	South Carolina	4,874	4,872	4,888	4,889	4,917	4,939	4,944	5,035
Batesburg-Leesville town	South Carolina	5,575	5,544	5,542	5,514	5,534	5,545	5,544	5,517
Beaufort city	South Carolina	12,058	12,035	12,116	12,593	11,984	12,518	12,522	12,950
Belton city	South Carolina	4,568	4,540	4,520	4,511	4,504	4,480	4,473	4,461
Bennettsville city	South Carolina	9,351	9,448	9,349	9,423	9,350	9,449	9,460	9,425
Bethune town	South Carolina	362	358	355	351	353	353	352	352
Bishopville city	South Carolina	3,831	3,738	3,715	3,715	3,708	3,692	3,683	3,670
Blacksburg town	South Carolina	1,898	1,895	1,896	1,901	1,892	1,883	1,880	1,880
Blackville town	South Carolina	2,919	2,927	2,947	2,949	2,966	2,971	2,973	2,973
Blenheim town	South Carolina	133	134	135	136	136	137	137	137
Bluffton town	South Carolina	2,341	2,081	1,803	1,657	1,538	1,367	1,320	1,275
Blythewood town	South Carolina	655	612	529	495	488	414	394	170
Bonneau town	South Carolina	346	346	346	350	352	354	354	354
Bowman town	South Carolina	1,179	1,184	1,193	1,202	1,209	1,212	1,212	1,198
Branchville town	South Carolina	1,052	1,055	1,063	1,071	1,078	1,083	1,083	1,083
Briarcliffe Acres town	South Carolina	507	493	483	476	471	471	470	470
Brunson town	South Carolina	576	577	581	577	582	584	585	589
Burnettown town	South Carolina	2,784	2,782	2,771	2,764	2,755	2,755	2,754	2,720
Calhoun Falls town	South Carolina	2,264	2,284	2,292	2,301	2,305	2,306	2,303	2,303
Camden city	South Carolina	7,000	6,953	6,905	6,864	6,679	6,689	6,681	6,682
Cameron town	South Carolina	425	429	435	436	444	449	449	449
Campobello town	South Carolina	464	460	457	454	452	450	449	449
Carlisle town	South Carolina	474	477	483	488	492	496	496	496
Cayce city	South Carolina	12,432	12,412	12,418	12,386	12,133	12,177	12,180	12,150
Central town	South Carolina	4,039	3,713	3,612	3,623	3,631	3,641	3,641	3,522
Central Pacolet town	South Carolina	272	272	272	271	270	268	267	267

Table 4: Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in South Carolina, Listed Alphabetically: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005									
Geographic Area		Population estimates						April 1, 2000	
		July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2000	Estimates base	Census
Chapin town	South Carolina	676	665	654	643	637	630	628	628
Charleston city	South Carolina	106,712	105,485	102,444	100,333	98,745	97,823	97,514	96,650
Cheraw town	South Carolina	5,474	5,418	5,439	5,460	5,454	5,531	5,537	5,524
Chesnee city	South Carolina	1,022	1,019	1,016	1,012	1,009	1,005	1,003	1,003
Chester city	South Carolina	6,199	6,274	6,336	6,402	6,426	6,479	6,476	6,476
Chesterfield town	South Carolina	1,338	1,337	1,344	1,350	1,354	1,369	1,369	1,318
Clemson city	South Carolina	12,364	11,971	11,734	11,764	11,815	11,852	11,854	11,939
Clinton city	South Carolina	9,071	9,066	9,041	9,048	9,110	9,144	9,155	8,091
Clio town	South Carolina	752	759	762	767	770	774	774	774
Clover town	South Carolina	4,251	4,051	3,946	3,908	3,921	4,001	4,018	4,014
Columbia city	South Carolina	117,088	116,931	117,242	116,744	116,586	116,038	115,984	116,278
Conway city	South Carolina	13,442	13,231	12,997	12,492	12,420	12,364	12,319	11,788
Cope town	South Carolina	103	104	105	106	106	107	107	107
Cordova town	South Carolina	147	147	148	150	151	152	152	157
Cottageville town	South Carolina	708	711	709	714	711	708	707	707
Coward town	South Carolina	671	665	659	656	652	650	650	650
Cowpens town	South Carolina	2,330	2,320	2,312	2,302	2,292	2,282	2,279	2,279
Cross Hill town	South Carolina	594	595	599	598	601	601	601	601
Darlington city	South Carolina	6,525	6,572	6,618	6,653	6,666	6,715	6,720	6,720
Denmark city	South Carolina	3,130	3,147	3,162	3,233	3,260	3,319	3,328	3,328
Dillon city	South Carolina	6,366	6,407	6,403	6,410	6,413	6,384	6,393	6,316
Donalds town	South Carolina	346	349	350	351	352	354	354	354
Due West town	South Carolina	1,287	1,293	1,292	1,298	1,293	1,210	1,209	1,209
Duncan town	South Carolina	2,977	2,959	2,945	2,930	2,915	2,899	2,895	2,870
Easley city	South Carolina	18,852	18,653	18,376	18,270	18,157	17,988	17,934	17,754
Eastover town	South Carolina	779	791	805	813	818	828	830	830
Edgefield town	South Carolina	4,520	4,504	4,525	4,535	4,525	4,564	4,568	4,449
Edisto Beach town	South Carolina	705	693	682	676	665	646	641	641
Ehrhardt town	South Carolina	575	578	581	594	600	612	614	614
Elgin town	South Carolina	954	884	833	813	822	817	815	806
Elko town	South Carolina	211	211	212	211	212	212	212	212
Elloree town	South Carolina	709	711	715	721	731	740	742	742
Estill town	South Carolina	2,394	2,396	2,411	2,397	2,413	2,420	2,425	2,425
Eutawville town	South Carolina	334	335	337	340	342	344	344	344
Fairfax town	South Carolina	3,178	3,195	3,251	3,210	3,080	3,197	3,206	3,206
Florence city	South Carolina	31,269	30,944	30,729	30,523	30,380	30,534	30,588	30,248

Table 4: Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in South Carolina, Listed Alphabetically: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005									
Geographic Area		Population estimates						April 1, 2000	
		July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2000	Estimates base	Census
Folly Beach city	South Carolina	2,263	2,260	2,227	2,232	2,191	2,133	2,116	2,116
Forest Acres city	South Carolina	9,991	10,125	10,262	10,340	10,387	10,531	10,564	10,558
Fort Lawn town	South Carolina	833	844	853	862	864	865	864	864
Fort Mill town	South Carolina	8,257	8,035	7,907	7,684	7,553	7,590	7,592	7,587
Fountain Inn city	South Carolina	6,729	6,579	6,462	6,347	6,149	6,049	6,019	6,017
Furman town	South Carolina	283	283	285	284	285	286	286	286
Gaffney city	South Carolina	12,934	12,952	12,951	13,009	12,958	12,976	12,968	12,968
Gaston town	South Carolina	1,389	1,388	1,390	1,385	1,355	1,314	1,304	1,304
Georgetown city	South Carolina	8,941	8,936	8,921	8,942	8,899	8,978	8,979	8,950
Gifford town	South Carolina	367	368	370	368	370	370	370	370
Gilbert town	South Carolina	552	541	531	519	513	503	500	500
Goose Creek city	South Carolina	32,516	31,664	31,178	30,668	30,449	30,272	30,163	29,208
Govan town	South Carolina	64	65	65	66	66	67	67	67
Gray Court town	South Carolina	1,005	1,005	1,012	1,011	1,016	1,021	1,021	1,021
Great Falls town	South Carolina	2,095	2,121	2,142	2,165	2,174	2,194	2,194	2,194
Greeleyville town	South Carolina	419	424	430	439	445	451	452	452
Greenville city	South Carolina	56,676	56,263	56,137	56,280	56,480	56,185	56,078	56,002
Greenwood city	South Carolina	22,378	22,381	22,421	22,271	22,192	22,235	22,258	22,071
Greer city	South Carolina	21,421	20,486	19,674	18,970	18,245	17,668	17,522	16,843
Hampton town	South Carolina	2,799	2,800	2,818	2,801	2,820	2,832	2,838	2,837
Hanahan city	South Carolina	13,818	13,229	12,927	12,766	12,823	12,932	12,938	12,937
Hardeeville city	South Carolina	1,843	1,842	1,813	1,818	1,819	1,800	1,793	1,793
Harleyville town	South Carolina	695	687	691	689	686	686	687	594
Hartsville city	South Carolina	7,414	7,462	7,527	7,531	7,528	7,569	7,574	7,556
Heath Springs town	South Carolina	860	861	861	859	858	863	864	864
Hemingway town	South Carolina	524	531	539	550	560	571	573	573
Hickory Grove town	South Carolina	374	362	353	346	341	338	337	337
Hilda town	South Carolina	431	431	434	434	436	436	436	436
Hilton Head Island town	South Carolina	34,497	34,416	34,489	34,524	33,992	33,965	33,858	33,862
Hodges town	South Carolina	166	166	166	166	165	165	165	158
Holly Hill town	South Carolina	1,364	1,371	1,384	1,402	1,411	1,420	1,421	1,281
Hollywood town	South Carolina	4,307	4,307	4,265	4,212	4,157	3,993	3,948	3,946
Honea Path town	South Carolina	3,597	3,576	3,562	3,554	3,546	3,522	3,516	3,504
Inman city	South Carolina	1,918	1,911	1,907	1,903	1,891	1,885	1,884	1,884
Irmo town	South Carolina	11,223	11,186	11,167	11,110	11,079	11,115	11,119	11,039
Isle of Palms city	South Carolina	4,579	4,603	4,559	4,548	4,526	4,576	4,583	4,583

Table 4: Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in South Carolina, Listed Alphabetically: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005									
Geographic Area		Population estimates						April 1, 2000	
		July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2000	Estimates base	Census
Iva town	South Carolina	1,180	1,174	1,170	1,169	1,167	1,158	1,156	1,156
Jackson town	South Carolina	1,644	1,642	1,635	1,631	1,626	1,625	1,625	1,625
Jamestown town	South Carolina	96	96	97	97	97	97	97	97
Jefferson town	South Carolina	703	700	701	702	703	706	705	704
Johnsonville city	South Carolina	1,460	1,445	1,431	1,421	1,413	1,416	1,418	1,418
Johnston town	South Carolina	2,352	2,337	2,356	2,366	2,357	2,396	2,400	2,336
Jonesville town	South Carolina	927	933	950	958	968	981	982	982
Kershaw town	South Carolina	1,631	1,633	1,634	1,629	1,630	1,642	1,645	1,645
Kiawah Island town	South Carolina	1,128	1,139	1,140	1,141	1,142	1,160	1,163	1,163
Kingstree town	South Carolina	3,363	3,397	3,434	3,495	3,543	3,606	3,618	3,496
Kline town	South Carolina	236	236	237	236	237	238	238	238
Lake City city	South Carolina	6,690	6,622	6,556	6,539	6,493	6,478	6,478	6,478
Lake View town	South Carolina	792	796	795	793	796	789	789	789
Lamar town	South Carolina	1,003	1,010	1,012	1,014	1,013	1,015	1,015	1,015
Lancaster city	South Carolina	8,371	8,447	8,409	8,415	8,277	8,207	8,188	8,177
Landrum city	South Carolina	2,518	2,507	2,498	2,488	2,482	2,473	2,470	2,472
Lane town	South Carolina	544	552	560	571	578	584	585	585
Latta town	South Carolina	1,462	1,452	1,433	1,422	1,414	1,408	1,410	1,410
Laurens city	South Carolina	9,824	9,805	9,850	9,827	9,839	9,910	9,916	9,916
Lexington town	South Carolina	13,586	12,893	12,254	11,568	11,016	10,511	10,378	9,793
Liberty city	South Carolina	3,004	2,992	2,989	2,998	3,004	3,009	3,009	3,009
Lincolnville town	South Carolina	876	890	898	904	910	922	924	904
Little Mountain town	South Carolina	259	259	258	257	255	255	255	255
Livingston town	South Carolina	144	145	146	147	148	148	148	148
Lockhart town	South Carolina	507	510	520	525	532	542	543	39
Lodge town	South Carolina	115	115	113	114	114	114	114	114
Loris city	South Carolina	2,305	2,204	2,179	2,076	2,070	2,082	2,079	2,079
Lowndesville town	South Carolina	165	167	167	168	168	168	168	166
Lowrys town	South Carolina	201	203	204	206	206	207	207	207
Luray town	South Carolina	114	114	115	114	115	115	115	115
Lyman town	South Carolina	2,765	2,748	2,734	2,720	2,708	2,700	2,697	2,659
Lynchburg town	South Carolina	590	595	591	590	586	588	588	588
McBee town	South Carolina	719	717	717	716	715	718	717	714
McClellanville town	South Carolina	477	481	471	466	458	459	459	459
McColl town	South Carolina	2,409	2,436	2,457	2,479	2,486	2,499	2,498	2,498
McConnells town	South Carolina	300	282	266	253	253	256	257	287

Table 4: Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in South Carolina, Listed Alphabetically: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005									
Geographic Area		Population estimates						April 1, 2000	
		July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2000	Estimates base	Census
McCormick town	South Carolina	2,657	2,661	2,710	2,687	2,651	2,659	2,658	1,489
Manning city	South Carolina	4,025	3,996	3,975	3,991	4,009	4,025	4,028	4,025
Marion city	South Carolina	6,997	7,017	7,030	7,027	7,007	7,025	7,019	7,042
Mauldin city	South Carolina	19,343	18,684	17,862	16,955	16,137	15,607	15,463	15,224
Mayesville town	South Carolina	1,042	1,051	1,057	1,056	1,053	1,057	1,057	1,001
Meggett town	South Carolina	1,344	1,347	1,345	1,336	1,329	1,338	1,339	1,230
Moncks Corner town	South Carolina	6,525	6,344	6,146	6,160	6,114	6,085	6,070	5,952
Monetta town	South Carolina	219	219	219	220	220	220	220	220
Mount Croghan town	South Carolina	154	154	154	154	154	155	155	155
Mount Pleasant town	South Carolina	57,932	56,761	55,151	53,424	51,184	48,778	48,105	47,609
Mullins city	South Carolina	4,855	4,865	4,885	4,893	4,954	5,020	5,029	5,029
Myrtle Beach city	South Carolina	26,593	25,459	24,677	24,514	24,389	23,447	23,143	22,759
Neeses town	South Carolina	402	404	407	410	412	413	413	413
Newberry city	South Carolina	10,659	10,667	10,649	10,630	10,525	10,483	10,485	10,580
New Ellenton town	South Carolina	2,259	2,271	2,270	2,264	2,255	2,251	2,250	2,250
Nichols town	South Carolina	405	404	400	396	401	407	408	408
Ninety Six town	South Carolina	1,922	1,922	1,927	1,930	1,928	1,934	1,936	1,936
Norris town	South Carolina	841	846	850	852	852	848	847	847
North town	South Carolina	788	791	797	803	809	813	813	813
North Augusta city	South Carolina	19,467	19,113	18,512	18,144	17,789	17,662	17,622	17,574
North Charleston city	South Carolina	86,313	84,333	82,040	81,175	80,737	81,157	81,203	79,641
North Myrtle Beach city	South Carolina	14,096	13,159	12,504	12,055	11,547	11,119	10,980	10,974
Norway town	South Carolina	369	370	373	376	378	381	381	389
Olanta town	South Carolina	628	622	617	614	611	612	613	613
Olar town	South Carolina	221	223	224	229	232	236	237	237
Orangeburg city	South Carolina	14,460	14,353	13,248	12,974	12,904	12,788	12,796	12,765
Pacolet town	South Carolina	2,727	2,714	2,744	2,771	2,759	2,747	2,744	2,690
Pageland town	South Carolina	2,544	2,528	2,529	2,518	2,511	2,528	2,527	2,521
Pamplico town	South Carolina	1,158	1,147	1,136	1,132	1,125	1,135	1,139	1,139
Parksville town	South Carolina	117	118	121	121	121	120	120	120
Patrick town	South Carolina	353	352	353	353	353	354	354	354
Pawleys Island town	South Carolina	144	140	138	138	137	138	138	138
Paxville town	South Carolina	249	247	246	247	248	248	248	248
Peak town	South Carolina	62	62	61	61	61	61	61	61
Pelion town	South Carolina	587	579	576	572	570	557	553	553
Pelzer town	South Carolina	100	99	98	98	98	97	97	97

Table 4: Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in South Carolina, Listed Alphabetically: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005									
Geographic Area		Population estimates						April 1, 2000	
		July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2000	Estimates base	Census
Pendleton town	South Carolina	3,050	3,030	3,015	3,007	2,999	2,976	2,970	2,966
Perry town	South Carolina	242	242	242	241	240	237	237	237
Pickens city	South Carolina	2,974	2,992	3,003	3,014	3,021	3,028	3,028	3,012
Pine Ridge town	South Carolina	1,708	1,681	1,656	1,628	1,615	1,598	1,593	1,593
Pinewood town	South Carolina	501	508	510	509	508	512	512	459
Plum Branch town	South Carolina	96	96	99	98	98	98	98	98
Pomaria town	South Carolina	180	180	179	179	177	177	177	177
Port Royal town	South Carolina	9,347	9,029	9,065	8,810	8,787	8,806	8,803	3,950
Prosperity town	South Carolina	1,098	1,097	1,085	1,075	1,065	1,050	1,047	1,047
Quinby town	South Carolina	867	857	848	841	837	841	842	842
Ravenel town	South Carolina	2,306	2,329	2,336	2,332	2,327	2,338	2,339	2,214
Reevesville town	South Carolina	210	208	209	209	207	207	207	207
Reidville town	South Carolina	502	498	495	490	486	480	478	478
Richburg town	South Carolina	321	325	327	331	332	333	332	332
Ridgeland town	South Carolina	2,618	2,615	2,599	2,605	2,608	2,611	2,610	2,518
Ridge Spring town	South Carolina	797	795	806	811	817	823	824	823
Ridgeville town	South Carolina	1,960	1,955	1,962	1,823	1,740	1,716	1,717	1,690
Ridgeway town	South Carolina	331	333	331	334	337	329	328	328
Rock Hill city	South Carolina	59,554	57,991	56,427	54,916	53,014	50,602	49,960	49,765
Rockville town	South Carolina	133	134	135	135	135	137	137	137
Rowesville town	South Carolina	366	367	370	373	375	378	378	378
Ruby town	South Carolina	347	346	346	347	346	348	348	348
St. George town	South Carolina	2,119	2,098	2,106	2,105	2,089	2,090	2,092	2,092
St. Matthews town	South Carolina	2,025	2,050	2,073	2,072	2,092	2,108	2,106	2,107
St. Stephen town	South Carolina	1,740	1,753	1,761	1,769	1,770	1,776	1,776	1,776
Salem town	South Carolina	130	129	129	128	127	126	126	126
Salley town	South Carolina	413	413	411	410	409	410	410	410
Saluda town	South Carolina	2,969	2,962	3,005	3,024	3,044	3,063	3,066	3,066
Santee town	South Carolina	721	723	727	732	736	740	740	740
Scotia town	South Carolina	226	226	228	227	228	227	227	227
Scranton town	South Carolina	999	992	985	980	975	973	973	942
Seabrook Island town	South Carolina	1,213	1,224	1,226	1,227	1,228	1,247	1,250	1,250
Sellers town	South Carolina	268	269	271	271	274	277	277	277
Seneca city	South Carolina	7,962	7,998	7,728	7,786	7,735	7,746	7,739	7,652
Sharon town	South Carolina	451	438	428	421	422	424	425	421
Silverstreet town	South Carolina	223	221	220	219	217	216	216	216

Table 4: Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in South Carolina, Listed Alphabetically: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005									
Geographic Area		Population estimates						April 1, 2000	
		July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2000	Estimates base	Census
Simpsonville city	South Carolina	15,135	14,916	14,645	14,546	14,457	14,315	14,271	14,352
Six Mile town	South Carolina	553	555	556	555	554	554	553	553
Smoaks town	South Carolina	139	140	139	140	140	140	140	140
Smyrna town	South Carolina	66	63	60	58	58	59	59	59
Snelling town	South Carolina	246	246	248	246	247	246	246	246
Society Hill town	South Carolina	697	702	704	705	704	703	702	700
South Congaree town	South Carolina	2,334	2,319	2,321	2,316	2,302	2,274	2,266	2,266
Spartanburg city	South Carolina	38,379	38,610	38,901	39,315	39,497	39,795	39,860	39,673
Springdale town	South Carolina	2,918	2,892	2,884	2,871	2,874	2,878	2,877	2,877
Springfield town	South Carolina	490	491	495	499	502	505	506	504
Starr town	South Carolina	188	185	182	179	177	174	173	173
Stuckey town	South Carolina	245	249	252	257	260	263	263	263
Sullivan's Island town	South Carolina	1,897	1,895	1,888	1,885	1,888	1,908	1,911	1,911
Summerton town	South Carolina	1,053	1,046	1,041	1,051	1,059	1,061	1,061	1,061
Summerville town	South Carolina	37,714	34,257	31,836	30,209	29,035	28,126	27,918	27,752
Summit town	South Carolina	245	239	234	229	225	220	219	219
Sumter city	South Carolina	39,679	39,948	40,046	40,141	39,976	40,461	40,499	39,643
Surfside Beach town	South Carolina	4,772	4,662	4,537	4,477	4,446	4,439	4,425	4,425
Swansea town	South Carolina	686	675	669	661	665	666	666	533
Sycamore town	South Carolina	180	181	180	181	182	184	185	185
Tatum town	South Carolina	65	66	66	67	68	69	69	69
Tega Cay city	South Carolina	4,372	4,261	4,179	4,131	4,099	4,117	4,117	4,044
Timmonsville town	South Carolina	2,385	2,362	2,341	2,325	2,312	2,313	2,315	2,315
Travelers Rest city	South Carolina	4,237	4,154	4,056	4,081	4,081	4,082	4,080	4,099
Trenton town	South Carolina	301	299	308	274	233	237	237	226
Troy town	South Carolina	107	107	107	106	106	105	105	105
Turbeville town	South Carolina	724	720	717	723	724	720	719	602
Ulmer town	South Carolina	99	100	99	100	100	102	102	102
Union city	South Carolina	8,321	8,313	8,472	8,554	8,649	8,782	8,793	8,793
Vance town	South Carolina	202	202	204	206	207	208	208	208
Varnville town	South Carolina	2,048	2,049	2,062	2,050	2,063	2,070	2,074	2,074
Wagener town	South Carolina	872	872	869	867	864	863	863	863
Walhalla city	South Carolina	3,727	3,763	3,805	3,837	3,812	3,811	3,807	3,801
Walterboro city	South Carolina	5,548	5,503	5,386	5,160	5,145	5,173	5,175	5,153
Ward town	South Carolina	107	106	108	108	109	110	110	110
Ware Shoals town	South Carolina	2,377	2,379	2,383	2,386	2,383	2,384	2,383	2,363

Table 4: Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in South Carolina, Listed Alphabetically: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005									
Geographic Area		Population estimates						April 1, 2000	
		July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2000	Estimates base	Census
Waterloo town	South Carolina	204	204	205	204	204	203	203	203
Wellford city	South Carolina	2,282	2,272	2,264	2,257	2,249	2,238	2,235	2,030
West Columbia city	South Carolina	13,413	13,146	13,104	13,090	13,167	13,221	13,227	13,064
Westminster city	South Carolina	2,669	2,697	2,746	2,771	2,753	2,747	2,743	2,743
West Pelzer town	South Carolina	899	894	891	890	888	881	879	879
West Union town	South Carolina	301	300	301	300	298	297	297	297
Whitmire town	South Carolina	1,526	1,523	1,519	1,517	1,510	1,511	1,512	1,512
Williams town	South Carolina	119	119	118	118	117	116	116	116
Williamston town	South Carolina	3,878	3,853	3,836	3,827	3,819	3,797	3,791	3,791
Williston town	South Carolina	3,260	3,261	3,275	3,277	3,293	3,304	3,307	3,307
Windsor town	South Carolina	130	130	129	129	128	127	127	127
Winnsboro town	South Carolina	3,612	3,626	3,596	3,625	3,616	3,633	3,627	3,599
Woodford town	South Carolina	190	191	192	194	195	196	196	196
Woodruff city	South Carolina	4,105	4,143	4,172	4,202	4,222	4,237	4,240	4,229
Yemassee town	South Carolina	839	831	827	817	815	808	807	807
York city	South Carolina	7,233	7,046	6,969	7,038	6,979	6,987	6,984	6,985

Note: The April 1, 2000 Population Estimates Base reflects modifications to the Census 2000 population as documented in the Count Question Resolution program, updates from the Boundary and Annexation Survey, and geographic program revisions. An "(X)" in the Census 2000 field indicates a locality that was formed or incorporated after Census 2000 or was erroneously omitted from Census 2000. Additional information on these localities can be found in the Geographic Change Notes (see "Boundary Changes" under the Geographic Topics section of the Estimates page). Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

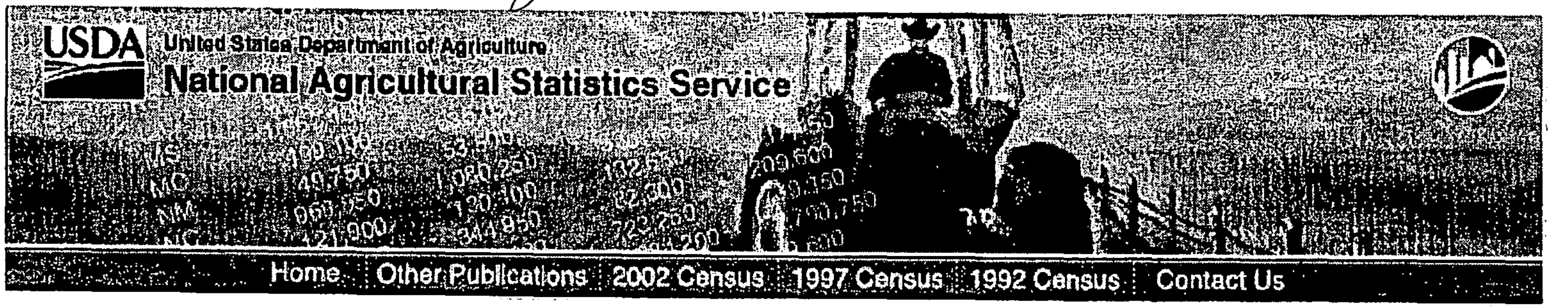
Suggested Citation:

Table 4: Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in South Carolina, Listed Alphabetically: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (SUB-EST2005-04-45)

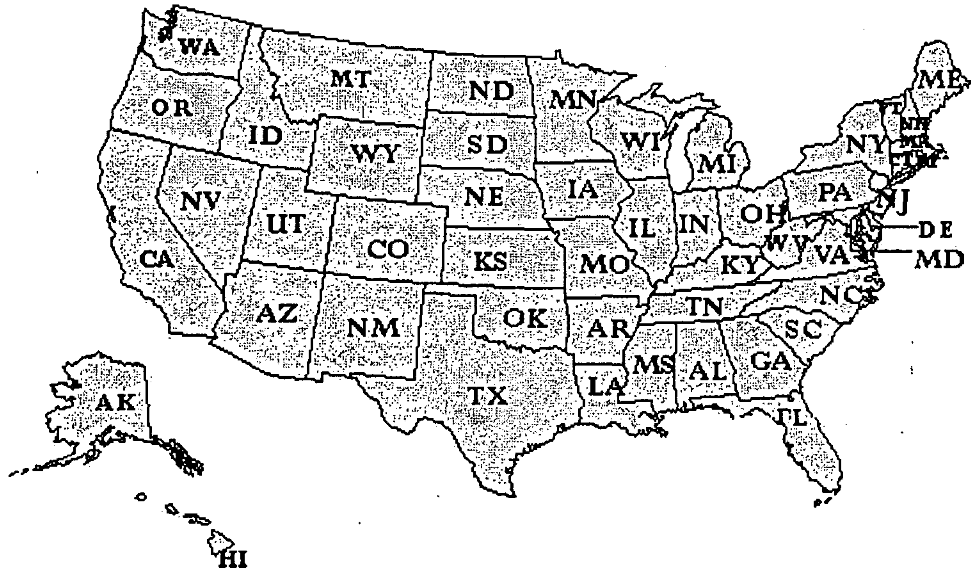
Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

Release Date: June 21, 2006

Sec 2.5 Ref 121



2002 Census of Agriculture Volume 1
State Level Data



Alabama	Montana
Alaska	Nebraska
Arizona	Nevada
Arkansas	New Hampshire
California	New Jersey
Colorado	New Mexico
Connecticut	New York
Delaware	North Carolina
Florida	North Dakota
Georgia	Ohio
Hawaii	Oklahoma
Idaho	Oregon
Illinois	Pennsylvania
Indiana	Rhode Island
Iowa	South Carolina
Kansas	South Dakota
Kentucky	Tennessee
Louisiana	Texas
Maine	Utah
Maryland	Vermont
Massachusetts	Virginia
Michigan	Washington
Minnesota	West Virginia
Mississippi	Wisconsin
Missouri	Wyoming

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121

Table 7. **Hired Farm Labor - Workers and Payroll: 2002**

[Data are based on a sample of farms. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	South Carolina	Abbeville	Aiken	Allendale	Anderson	Bamberg	Barnwell
Hired farm labor .... farms	4,821	82	162	33	196	57	101
workers	27,544	227	448	342	756	370	285
$1,000 payroll	158,993	1,880	2,516	(D)	4,904	1,504	743
Farms with-							
1 worker .... farms	1,927	41	67	9	91	13	42
workers	1,927	41	67	9	91	13	42
2 workers .... farms	938	10	63	4	53	12	20
workers	1,876	(D)	126	8	106	24	40
3 or 4 workers .... farms	770	2	12	9	22	7	29
workers	2,621	(D)	46	32	74	24	108
5 to 9 workers .... farms	605	29	13	5	16	18	4
workers	3,889	159	70	26	82	93	24
10 workers or more .... farms	581	-	7	6	14	7	6
workers	17,231	-	139	267	403	216	71
Workers by days worked:							
150 days or more .... farms	1,916	31	80	23	73	41	25
workers	8,894	66	219	152	284	89	40
Farms with-							
1 worker .... farms	836	14	45	9	49	23	18
workers	836	14	45	(D)	49	23	(D)
2 workers .... farms	430	2	14	9	19	4	1
workers	860	(D)	28	18	(D)	8	(D)
3 or 4 workers .... farms	325	14	3	-	1	8	6
workers	1,097	43	9	-	(D)	25	(D)
5 to 9 workers .... farms	198	1	14	2	1	6	-
workers	1,269	(D)	79	(D)	(D)	33	-
10 workers or more .... farms	127	-	4	3	3	-	-
workers	4,832	-	58	114	188	-	-
Less than 150 days .... farms	4,008	66	120	25	160	42	91
workers	18,650	161	229	190	472	281	245
Farms with-							
1 worker .... farms	1,870	28	73	6	88	10	46
workers	1,870	(D)	73	(D)	88	10	46
2 workers .... farms	741	23	38	7	30	11	13
workers	1,482	46	76	14	60	22	26
3 or 4 workers .... farms	571	1	3	7	16	11	22
workers	1,947	(D)	(D)	22	49	42	86
5 to 9 workers .... farms	419	14	1	1	14	3	5
workers	2,797	84	(D)	(D)	70	15	33
10 workers or more .... farms	407	-	5	4	12	7	5
workers	10,554	-	64	142	205	192	54
Reported only workers working 150 days or more .... farms	813	16	42	8	36	15	10
workers	3,143	21	130	23	95	38	18
$1,000 payroll	39,388	686	1,082	208	1,869	496	231
Reported only workers working less than 150 days .... farms	2,905	51	82	10	123	16	76
workers	9,335	132	130	37	349	34	206
$1,000 payroll	10,390	42	107	(D)	145	47	183
Reported both - workers working 150 days or more and workers working less than 150 days .... farms	1,103	15	38	15	37	26	15
150 days or more, workers	5,751	45	89	129	189	51	22
less than 150 days, workers	9,315	29	99	153	123	247	39
$1,000 payroll	109,216	1,153	1,327	(D)	2,890	961	329
Migrant farm labor on farms with hired labor (see text) .... farms	469	1	21	5	1	13	16
Migrant farm labor on farms reporting only contract labor (see text) .... farms	57	-	-	1	6	-	-

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Table 7. **Hired Farm Labor - Workers and Payroll: 2002** - Con.

[Data are based on a sample of farms. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Beaufort	Berkeley	Calhoun	Charleston	Cherokee	Chester	Chesterfield	Clarendon
Hired farm labor ... farms	62	42	66	95	60	30	71	136
workers	751	665	240	547	418	160	618	591
$1,000 payroll	(D)	(D)	2,289	3,501	922	909	3,798	4,422
Farms with-								
1 worker ... farms	20	36	38	36	28	16	23	43
workers	20	36	38	36	28	16	23	43
2 workers ... farms	4	1	14	15	7	8	14	38
workers	8	(D)	28	30	14	16	28	76
3 or 4 workers ... farms	20	-	5	7	23	1	12	29
workers	69	-	(D)	22	(D)	(D)	44	95
5 to 9 workers ... farms	10	-	1	18	-	2	9	8
workers	66	-	(D)	113	-	(D)	61	56
10 workers or more ... farms	8	5	8	19	2	3	13	18
workers	588	(D)	151	346	(D)	107	462	321
Workers by days worked:								
150 days or more ... farms	31	12	31	28	14	19	37	66
workers	210	(D)	140	207	76	100	378	197
Farms with-								
1 worker ... farms	12	6	10	3	3	13	17	31
workers	12	6	(D)	(D)	3	13	17	31
2 workers ... farms	9	1	12	1	-	1	5	14
workers	18	(D)	24	(D)	-	(D)	10	(D)
3 or 4 workers ... farms	5	2	2	13	9	1	8	9
workers	15	(D)	(D)	46	(D)	(D)	29	31
5 to 9 workers ... farms	2	1	-	3	-	1	4	10
workers	(D)	(D)	-	16	-	(D)	(D)	68
10 workers or more ... farms	3	2	7	8	2	3	3	2
workers	(D)	(D)	99	140	(D)	72	(D)	(D)
Less than 150 days ... farms	52	34	50	83	50	23	52	106
workers	541	(D)	100	340	342	60	240	394
Farms with-								
1 worker ... farms	22	30	39	36	27	19	25	36
workers	22	(D)	39	36	(D)	19	25	36
2 workers ... farms	12	-	6	19	8	1	7	35
workers	24	-	(D)	38	16	(D)	14	70
3 or 4 workers ... farms	3	-	-	3	13	1	6	16
workers	9	-	-	11	39	(D)	22	51
5 to 9 workers ... farms	8	1	2	13	-	1	3	5
workers	49	(D)	(D)	85	-	(D)	19	34
10 workers or more ... farms	7	3	3	12	2	1	11	14
workers	437	(D)	36	170	(D)	(D)	160	203
Reported only workers working 150 days or more ... farms	10	8	16	12	10	7	19	30
workers	(D)	48	57	78	(D)	46	68	63
$1,000 payroll	164	(D)	1,130	1,196	(D)	268	755	719
Reported only workers working less than 150 days ... farms	31	30	35	67	46	11	34	70
workers	121	(D)	35	221	79	11	150	207
$1,000 payroll	(D)	16	31	253	214	11	94	513
Reported both - workers working 150 days or more and workers working less than 150 days ... farms	21	4	15	16	4	12	18	36
150 days or more, workers	175	(D)	83	129	50	54	310	134
less than 150 days, workers	(D)	(D)	65	119	(D)	49	90	187
$1,000 payroll	2,186	(D)	1,128	2,053	(D)	630	2,949	3,190
Migrant farm labor on farms with hired labor (see text) ... farms	6	2	7	20	2	1	4	18
Migrant farm labor on farms reporting only contract labor (see text) ... farms	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-

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Table 7. **Hired Farm Labor - Workers and Payroll: 2002** - Con.

[Data are based on a sample of farms. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item		Colleton	Darlington	Dillon	Dorchester	Edgefield	Fairfield	Florence	Georgetown
Hired farm labor	farms	32	103	100	99	77	28	243	73
	workers	299	640	961	492	1,374	86	1,592	484
	$1,000 payroll	2,208	5,192	5,230	735	11,221	205	4,533	4,694
Farms with-									
1 worker	farms	11	33	27	50	45	10	94	38
	workers	11	33	27	50	45	(D)	94	38
2 workers	farms	9	4	10	10	-	6	9	1
	workers	18	8	20	20	-	(D)	18	(D)
3 or 4 workers	farms	1	19	21	6	17	9	30	10
	workers	(D)	71	71	20	59	(D)	92	(D)
5 to 9 workers	farms	9	24	14	11	5	1	53	14
	workers	(D)	172	87	79	26	(D)	383	89
10 workers or more	farms	2	23	28	22	10	2	57	10
	workers	(D)	356	756	323	1,244	(D)	1,005	320
Workers by days worked:									
150 days or more	farms	15	87	66	37	21	13	71	15
	workers	32	290	255	104	425	21	224	198
Farms with-									
1 worker	farms	6	32	18	5	3	10	11	6
	workers	(D)	32	18	(D)	3	10	(D)	6
2 workers	farms	7	15	13	15	9	1	23	2
	workers	14	30	26	30	18	(D)	46	(D)
3 or 4 workers	farms	-	23	16	16	1	1	32	1
	workers	-	74	50	61	(D)	(D)	112	(D)
5 to 9 workers	farms	2	14	13	1	2	1	3	3
	workers	(D)	101	83	(D)	(D)	(D)	16	23
10 workers or more	farms	-	3	6	-	6	-	2	3
	workers	-	53	78	-	387	-	(D)	161
Less than 150 days	farms	28	69	81	90	76	23	224	69
	workers	267	350	706	388	949	65	1,368	286
Farms with-									
1 worker	farms	10	12	26	49	51	12	97	35
	workers	10	12	26	49	51	12	97	(D)
2 workers	farms	8	12	10	8	4	-	4	1
	workers	16	24	20	(D)	8	-	8	(D)
3 or 4 workers	farms	6	19	14	1	10	9	29	11
	workers	(D)	66	44	(D)	38	(D)	99	39
5 to 9 workers	farms	3	12	9	10	7	-	50	15
	workers	19	83	61	51	48	-	372	94
10 workers or more	farms	1	14	22	22	4	2	44	7
	workers	(D)	165	555	269	804	(D)	792	116
Reported only workers working 150 days or more	farms	4	34	19	9	1	5	19	4
	workers	9	83	57	25	(D)	9	55	4
	$1,000 payroll	223	752	510	266	(D)	44	685	24
Reported only workers working less than 150 days	farms	17	16	34	62	56	15	172	58
	workers	35	62	99	161	(D)	38	990	161
	$1,000 payroll	18	65	255	49	(D)	24	1,195	208
Reported both - workers working 150 days or more and workers working less than 150 days	farms	11	53	47	28	20	8	52	11
	150 days or more, workers	23	207	198	79	420	12	169	194
	less than 150 days, workers	232	288	607	227	857	27	378	125
	$1,000 payroll	1,967	4,374	4,465	421	11,038	138	2,653	4,463
Migrant farm labor on farms with hired labor (see text)	farms	2	17	20	-	9	-	40	5
Migrant farm labor on farms reporting only contract labor (see text)	farms	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

—continued

Table 7. **Hired Farm Labor - Workers and Payroll: 2002** - Con.

[Data are based on a sample of farms. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Greenville	Greenwood	Hampton	Horry	Jasper	Kershaw	Lancaster	Laurens
Hired farm labor .... farms	113	72	60	270	32	96	90	146
workers	578	139	305	1,704	133	404	224	362
$1,000 payroll	2,540	343	1,341	4,829	2,549	4,404	(D)	1,018
Farms with-								
1 worker .... farms	49	36	8	59	15	30	46	39
workers	49	36	8	59	15	30	46	39
2 workers .... farms	23	18	21	69	7	24	31	31
workers	(D)	(D)	42	138	(D)	48	62	62
3 or 4 workers .... farms	1	16	12	46	5	21	11	73
workers	(D)	56	44	143	18	74	(D)	239
5 to 9 workers .... farms	32	2	8	33	2	17	-	2
workers	219	(D)	56	233	(D)	102	-	(D)
10 workers or more .... farms	8	-	11	63	3	4	2	1
workers	260	-	155	1,131	72	150	(D)	(D)
Workers by days worked:								
150 days or more .... farms	30	22	32	120	13	56	19	49
workers	141	37	90	298	87	185	63	80
Farms with-								
1 worker .... farms	20	11	4	32	3	34	12	24
workers	20	(D)	4	32	(D)	34	12	24
2 workers .... farms	1	9	17	47	3	13	3	22
workers	(D)	18	34	94	6	26	6	44
3 or 4 workers .... farms	2	1	7	35	2	3	2	2
workers	(D)	(D)	26	116	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5 to 9 workers .... farms	3	1	4	5	4	2	1	1
workers	20	(D)	26	(D)	21	(D)	(D)	(D)
10 workers or more .... farms	4	-	-	1	1	4	1	-
workers	92	-	-	(D)	(D)	104	(D)	-
Less than 150 days .... farms	110	67	41	227	23	72	81	141
workers	437	102	215	1,406	46	219	161	282
Farms with-								
1 worker .... farms	61	40	8	50	12	29	45	37
workers	61	40	8	50	12	(D)	45	(D)
2 workers .... farms	12	19	11	47	6	14	27	72
workers	(D)	38	22	94	12	28	54	144
3 or 4 workers .... farms	9	8	10	42	3	19	8	31
workers	36	24	34	132	(D)	70	(D)	94
5 to 9 workers .... farms	25	-	4	61	2	9	-	1
workers	186	-	26	458	(D)	54	-	(D)
10 workers or more .... farms	3	-	8	27	-	1	1	-
workers	(D)	-	125	672	-	(D)	(D)	-
Reported only workers working 150 days or more .... farms	3	5	19	43	9	24	9	5
workers	55	10	45	77	66	69	12	11
$1,000 payroll	873	74	687	608	2,011	1,217	116	131
Reported only workers working less than 150 days .... farms	83	50	28	150	19	40	71	97
workers	241	74	177	786	31	121	115	188
$1,000 payroll	188	33	59	820	25	117	(D)	257
Reported both - workers working 150 days or more and workers working less than 150 days .... farms	27	17	13	77	4	32	10	44
150 days or more, workers	86	27	45	221	21	116	51	69
less than 150 days, workers	196	28	38	620	15	98	46	94
$1,000 payroll	1,478	236	596	3,401	513	3,070	488	630
Migrant farm labor on farms with hired labor (see text) .... farms	12	8	-	67	2	2	3	1
Migrant farm labor on farms reporting only contract labor (see text) .... farms	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-

—continued

Table 7. **Hired Farm Labor - Workers and Payroll: 2002** - Con.

[Data are based on a sample of farms. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item		Lee	Lexington	McCormick	Marion	Marlboro	Newberry	Oconee	Orangeburg
Hired farm labor	farms	87	237	21	70	76	85	140	266
	workers	354	1,826	54	550	328	416	306	1,289
	$1,000 payroll	2,242	10,642	242	2,215	2,431	4,761	1,295	10,764
Farms with-									
1 worker	farms	26	108	6	22	28	36	64	148
	workers	26	108	6	22	28	36	64	148
2 workers	farms	18	31	7	13	7	17	42	12
	workers	36	62	14	26	14	34	84	24
3 or 4 workers	farms	18	38	5	9	14	14	25	22
	workers	61	148	16	29	47	42	76	75
5 to 9 workers	farms	17	29	3	8	23	9	7	48
	workers	121	213	18	47	130	60	(D)	275
10 workers or more	farms	8	31	-	18	4	9	2	36
	workers	110	1,295	-	426	109	244	(D)	767
Workers by days worked:									
150 days or more	farms	57	70	7	33	45	33	25	107
	workers	165	733	14	152	164	228	60	481
Farms with-									
1 worker	farms	23	13	4	12	13	5	12	44
	workers	(D)	13	4	12	(D)	5	12	44
2 workers	farms	14	17	1	5	9	11	8	18
	workers	28	34	(D)	10	18	22	16	36
3 or 4 workers	farms	10	5	1	8	15	7	3	19
	workers	34	18	(D)	29	52	22	(D)	64
5 to 9 workers	farms	8	27	1	4	6	3	1	19
	workers	50	199	(D)	23	35	22	(D)	114
10 workers or more	farms	2	8	-	4	2	7	1	7
	workers	(D)	469	-	78	(D)	157	(D)	223
Less than 150 days	farms	50	180	17	63	62	68	127	204
	workers	189	1,093	40	398	164	188	246	808
Farms with-									
1 worker	farms	13	103	6	19	36	42	60	120
	workers	(D)	103	(D)	19	36	42	60	120
2 workers	farms	10	14	5	16	6	14	43	20
	workers	20	28	10	32	12	28	86	40
3 or 4 workers	farms	13	33	4	10	13	5	17	20
	workers	45	131	12	34	44	15	51	62
5 to 9 workers	farms	12	3	2	6	4	3	6	19
	workers	89	20	(D)	42	25	19	(D)	113
10 workers or more	farms	2	27	-	12	3	4	1	25
	workers	(D)	811	-	271	47	84	(D)	473
Reported only workers working 150 days or more	farms	37	57	4	7	14	17	13	62
	workers	113	316	7	37	42	117	28	259
	$1,000 payroll	1,199	1,482	101	226	579	2,195	633	5,620
Reported only workers working less than 150 days	farms	30	167	14	37	31	52	115	159
	workers	93	724	35	83	49	130	210	578
	$1,000 payroll	121	535	(D)	104	98	123	240	606
Reported both - workers working 150 days or more and workers working less than 150 days	farms	20	13	3	26	31	16	12	45
	150 days or more, workers	52	417	7	115	122	111	32	222
	less than 150 days, workers	96	369	5	315	115	58	36	230
	$1,000 payroll	922	8,625	(D)	1,885	1,755	2,444	423	4,538
Migrant farm labor on farms with hired labor (see text)	farms	11	7	-	17	3	1	1	17
Migrant farm labor on farms reporting only contract labor (see text)	farms	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	-

–continued

Table 7. **Hired Farm Labor - Workers and Payroll: 2002** - Con.

[Data are based on a sample of farms. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Pickens	Richland	Saluda	Spartanburg	Sumter	Union	Williamsburg	York
Hired farm labor .... farms	70	113	133	141	150	33	212	160
workers	319	175	988	1,354	1,077	65	1,215	1,033
$1,000 payroll	1,272	593	3,690	5,971	6,542	95	4,002	9,390
Farms with-								
1 worker .... farms	2	98	58	42	43	15	61	77
workers	(D)	98	58	42	43	15	61	77
2 workers .... farms	26	10	32	23	35	4	82	43
workers	(D)	20	64	46	70	8	164	86
3 or 4 workers .... farms	28	1	17	36	19	14	15	19
workers	98	(D)	63	131	60	42	56	(D)
5 to 9 workers .... farms	11	2	8	15	36	-	16	13
workers	77	(D)	55	94	245	-	106	75
10 workers or more .... farms	3	2	18	25	17	-	38	8
workers	90	(D)	748	1,041	659	-	828	(D)
Workers by days worked:								
150 days or more .... farms	2	14	61	71	72	1	126	15
workers	(D)	19	482	493	347	(D)	295	193
Farms with-								
1 worker .... farms	-	13	43	46	37	-	79	8
workers	-	(D)	43	46	37	-	79	8
2 workers .... farms	-	-	6	-	22	-	27	-
workers	-	-	12	-	44	-	54	-
3 or 4 workers .... farms	-	-	5	8	7	1	9	2
workers	-	-	17	25	(D)	(D)	32	(D)
5 to 9 workers .... farms	-	1	4	8	2	-	5	4
workers	-	(D)	28	44	(D)	-	34	(D)
10 workers or more .... farms	2	-	3	9	4	-	6	1
workers	(D)	-	382	378	231	-	96	(D)
Less than 150 days .... farms	69	108	108	119	113	32	160	152
workers	(D)	156	506	861	730	(D)	920	840
Farms with-								
1 worker .... farms	2	98	56	60	46	15	59	76
workers	(D)	98	56	60	46	15	59	76
2 workers .... farms	26	5	20	7	5	4	39	42
workers	52	10	40	14	10	(D)	78	84
3 or 4 workers .... farms	28	2	10	24	15	13	17	16
workers	98	(D)	38	86	47	39	64	48
5 to 9 workers .... farms	11	1	8	7	35	-	13	10
workers	77	(D)	52	48	225	-	85	53
10 workers or more .... farms	2	2	14	21	12	-	32	8
workers	(D)	(D)	320	653	402	-	634	579
Reported only workers working 150 days or more .... farms	1	5	25	22	37	1	52	8
workers	(D)	5	270	266	204	(D)	88	(D)
$1,000 payroll	(D)	68	734	1,985	4,432	(D)	393	(D)
Reported only workers working less than 150 days .... farms	68	99	72	70	78	32	86	145
workers	259	114	139	392	626	(D)	426	302
$1,000 payroll	(D)	60	115	1,326	344	(D)	575	425
Reported both - workers working 150 days or more and workers working less than 150 days .... farms	1	9	36	49	35	-	74	7
150 days or more, workers	(D)	14	212	227	143	-	207	(D)
less than 150 days, workers	(D)	42	367	469	104	-	494	(D)
$1,000 payroll	(D)	465	2,841	2,660	1,767	-	3,034	(D)
Migrant farm labor on farms with hired labor (see text) .... farms	1	1	3	31	25	-	34	12
Migrant farm labor on farms reporting only contract labor (see text) .... farms	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	9

Sec 2.5 Ref 122

Table 7. Hired Farm Labor - Workers and Payroll: 2002 - Con.

[Data are based on a sample of farms. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Stokes	Surry	Swain	Transylvania	Tyrrell	Union	Vance	Wake
Hired farm labor .... farms	283	377	15	72	43	285	72	370
workers	1,618	2,003	29	365	267	1,007	497	2,408
$1,000 payroll	2,254	4,931	51	2,889	4,677	8,888	2,458	13,337
Farms with-								
1 worker .... farms	67	110	8	16	10	125	20	136
workers	67	110	(D)	16	10	125	20	136
2 workers .... farms	42	63	1	19	7	58	9	25
workers	84	126	(D)	38	14	116	18	50
3 or 4 workers .... farms	24	87	6	18	10	74	10	52
workers	72	312	19	64	34	253	30	166
5 to 9 workers .... farms	86	51	-	10	12	13	15	66
workers	537	317	-	80	80	70	115	515
10 workers or more .... farms	64	66	-	9	4	15	18	91
workers	858	1,138	-	167	129	443	314	1,541
Workers by days worked:								
150 days or more .... farms	33	56	2	36	26	111	31	106
workers	195	224	(D)	157	144	329	138	882
Farms with-								
1 worker .... farms	8	31	2	17	9	52	7	23
workers	(D)	31	(D)	17	9	52	7	23
2 workers .... farms	1	6	-	9	2	39	9	22
workers	(D)	12	-	18	(D)	78	18	44
3 or 4 workers .... farms	9	5	-	2	11	10	3	6
workers	35	19	-	(D)	36	31	9	19
5 to 9 workers .... farms	5	7	-	2	2	4	9	33
workers	40	40	-	(D)	(D)	28	56	277
10 workers or more .... farms	10	7	-	6	2	6	3	22
workers	110	122	-	103	(D)	140	48	519
Less than 150 days .... farms	262	353	14	62	30	229	62	304
workers	1,423	1,779	(D)	208	123	678	359	1,526
Farms with-								
1 worker .... farms	60	102	8	18	6	124	16	142
workers	60	102	(D)	18	(D)	124	16	142
2 workers .... farms	42	65	-	22	8	42	9	-
workers	84	130	-	44	(D)	84	18	-
3 or 4 workers .... farms	25	90	6	8	8	45	11	58
workers	75	327	19	31	30	151	33	177
5 to 9 workers .... farms	88	36	-	11	6	9	14	35
workers	548	232	-	66	36	48	94	251
10 workers or more .... farms	47	60	-	3	2	9	12	69
workers	656	988	-	49	(D)	271	198	956
Reported only workers working 150 days or more .... farms	21	24	1	10	13	56	10	66
workers	137	131	(D)	79	98	145	51	733
$1,000 payroll	850	1,939	(D)	1,684	2,974	2,140	450	6,950
Reported only workers working less than 150 days .... farms	250	321	13	36	17	174	41	264
workers	1,327	1,599	26	104	49	528	124	1,208
$1,000 payroll	975	1,111	(D)	131	88	1,753	377	3,446
Reported both - workers working 150 days or more and workers working less than 150 days .... farms	12	32	1	26	13	55	21	40
150 days or more, workers	58	93	(D)	78	46	184	87	149
less than 150 days, workers	96	180	(D)	104	74	150	235	318
$1,000 payroll	429	1,880	(D)	1,074	1,615	4,994	1,631	2,941
Migrant farm labor on farms with hired labor (see text) .... farms	85	54	1	3	-	13	36	101
Migrant farm labor on farms reporting only contract labor (see text) .... farms	-	18	-	-	-	1	3	-

–continued

Sec 2.5 Ref 123

Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests

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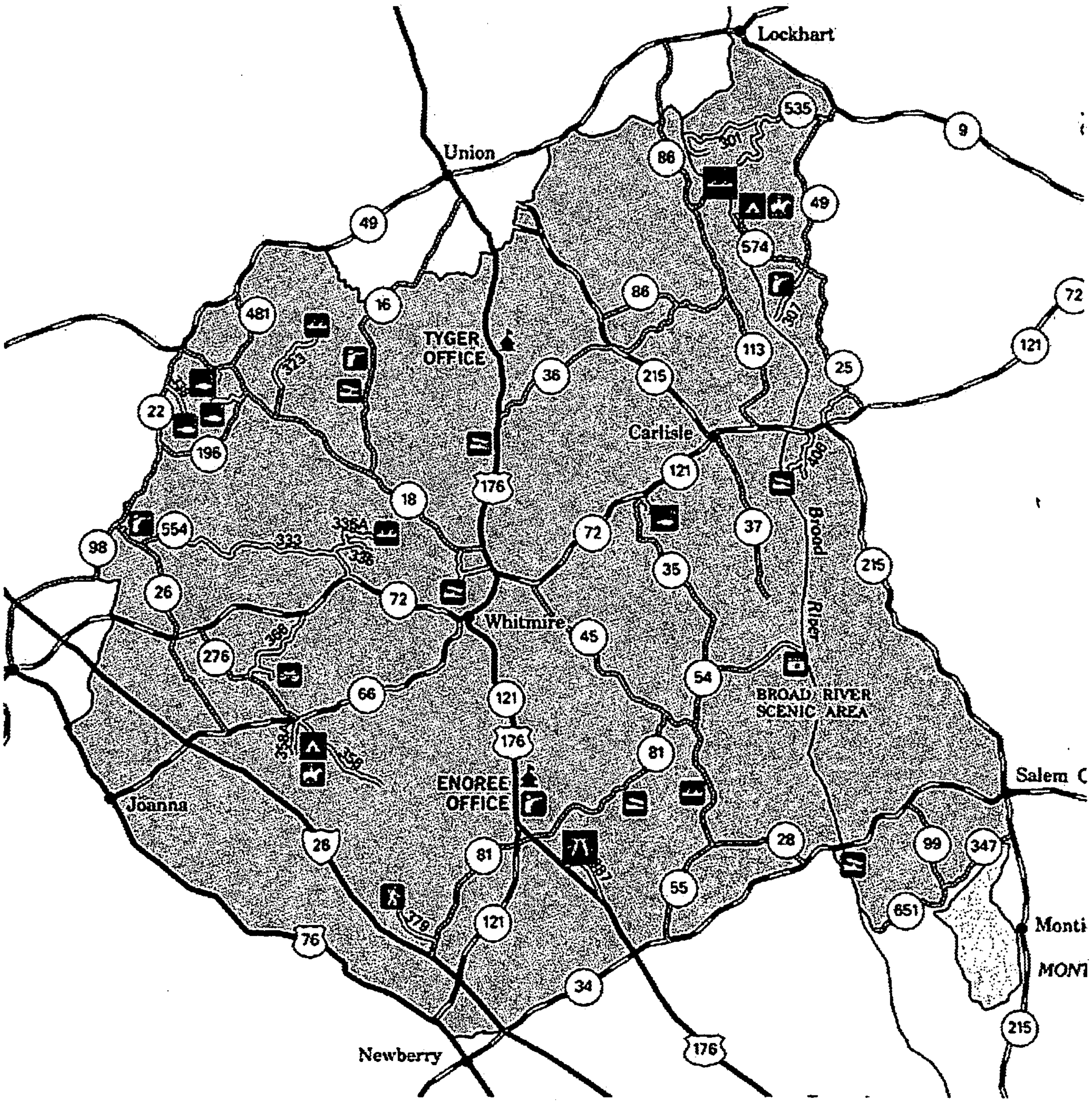

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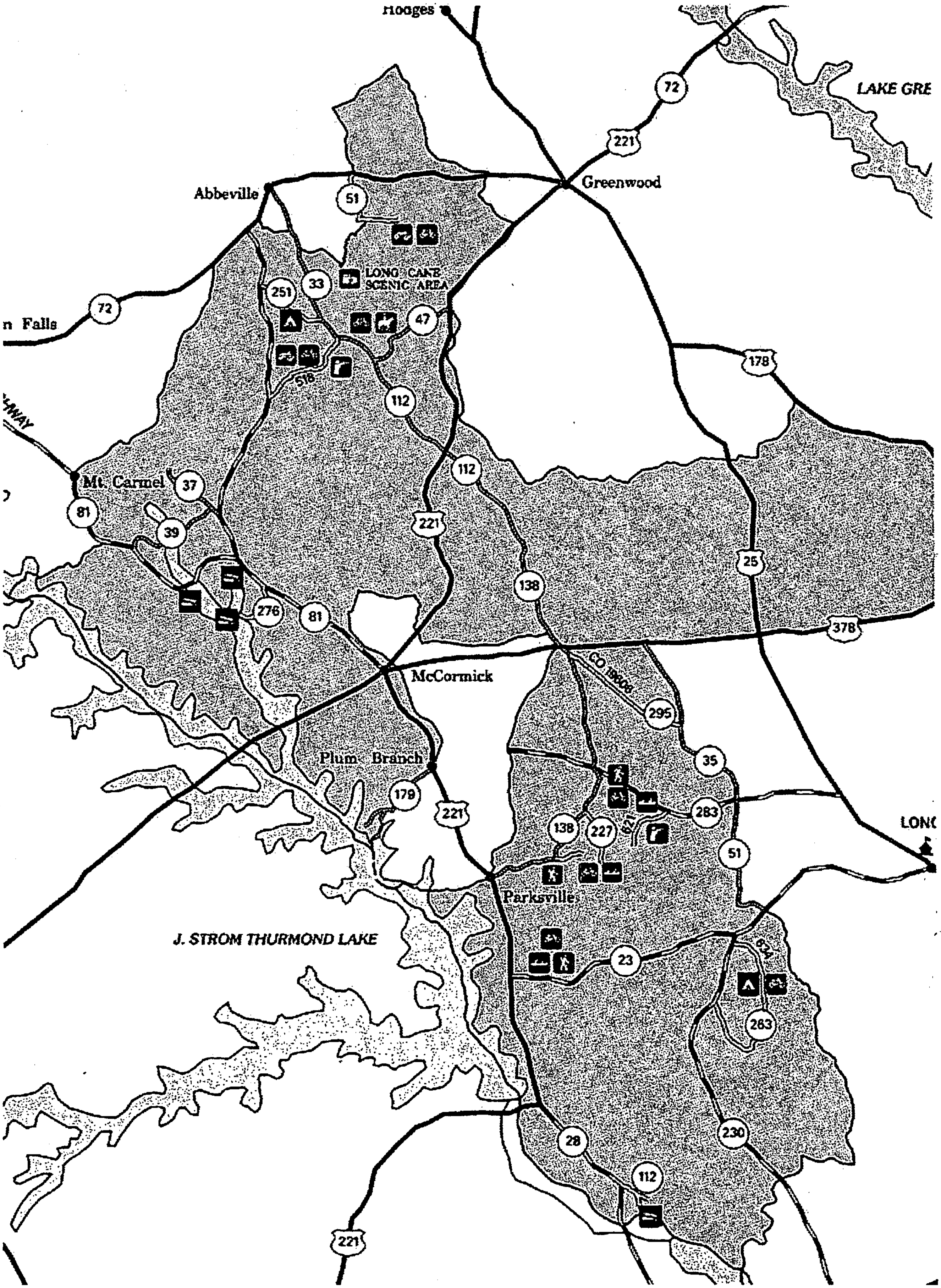
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Sec 2.5
Ref 125

V2.5 - 15

125

Table 2.5-19. State-Regulated Public Wastewater Systems in the Four-County Region[a]

System Name	Permit Number	Maximum Treatment Capacity (MGD)	Average Daily Waste Water Processed (MGD)
Fairfield County			
Winnsboro/Jackson Creek Plant	SC0020125	1.5[1]	Not Provided[1]
Lexington County			
Cayce WWTF	SC0024147	9.5[2]	5.5 to 6.0[2]
Town of Chapin	SC0040631	5.0[3] (proposed)	0.58[3]
Batesburg-Leesville WWTF	SC0024465	2.5[4]	1.3 to 1.5[4]
Lexington-Coventry Woods WWTP	SC0026735	1.95[5]	1.0[5]
Newberry County			
City of Newberry/Bush River WWTP	SC0024490	3.22[6]	2.5[6]
Town of Whitmire	SC0022390	1.0[7]	0.5 to 0.6[7]
Richland County			
Columbia Metro WWTP	SC0020940	60[8]	35[8]
East Richland County PSD/Gills Creek	SC0038865	16.0[9]	Not Provided[9]
Richland County/Broad River WWTF	SC0046621	6.0[10]	1.195[10]

WWTP = Waste Water Treatment Plant

WWTF = Waste Water Treatment Facility

[a]Includes major facilities with a capacity of 1.0 MGD or more (EPA 2006c)

Sources:

[1]Belton (2007)

[2]Hare (2007)

[3]Murphy (2007)

[4]Atkins (2007)

[5]Craft (2007)

[6]Coddale (2007)

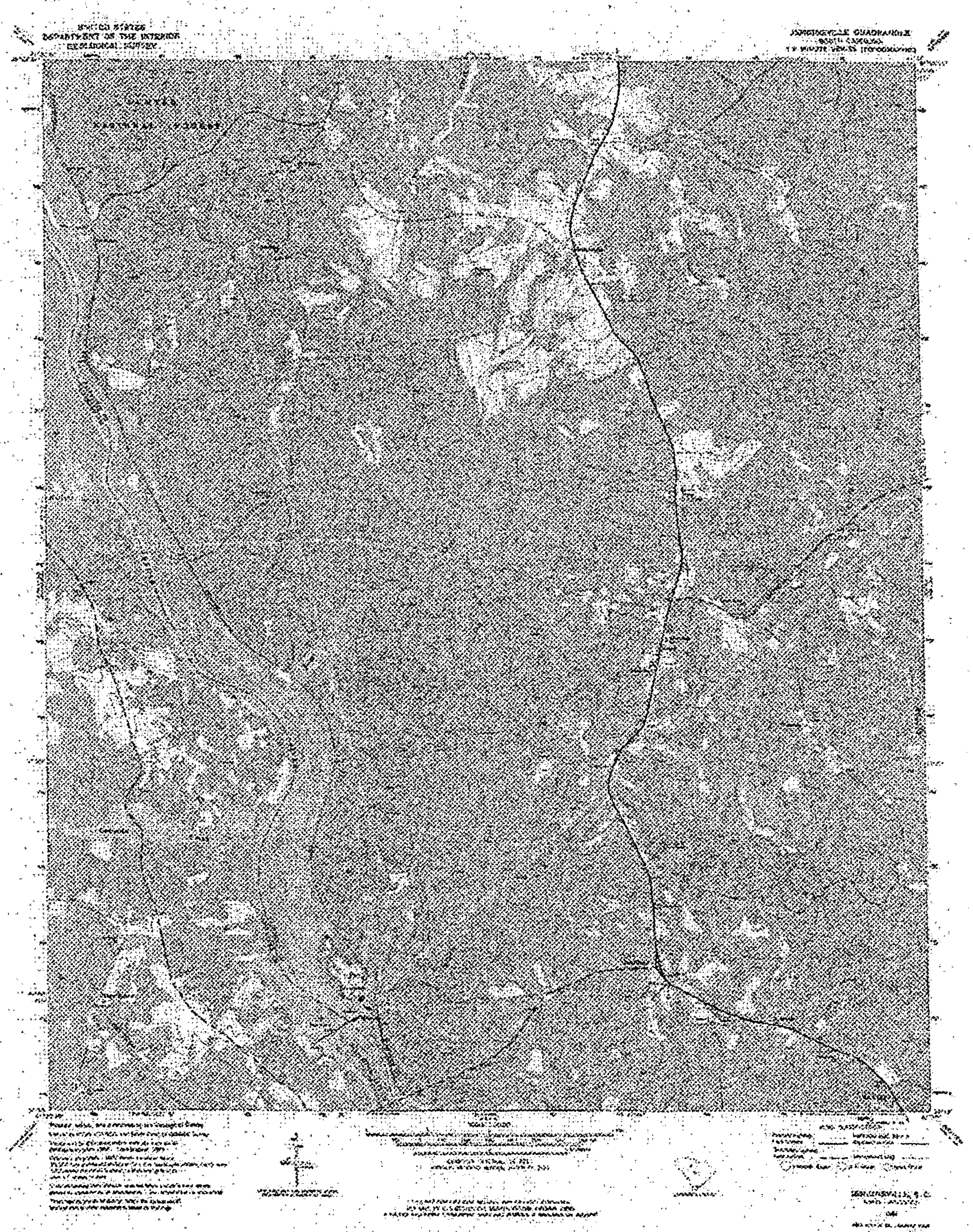
[7]Carroll-Mayor (2007)

[8]Columbia 2007

[9]McClary (2007)

[10]SCDHEC (2002)

Sec 2.5 Ref 126



Sec 2.5 Ref 127

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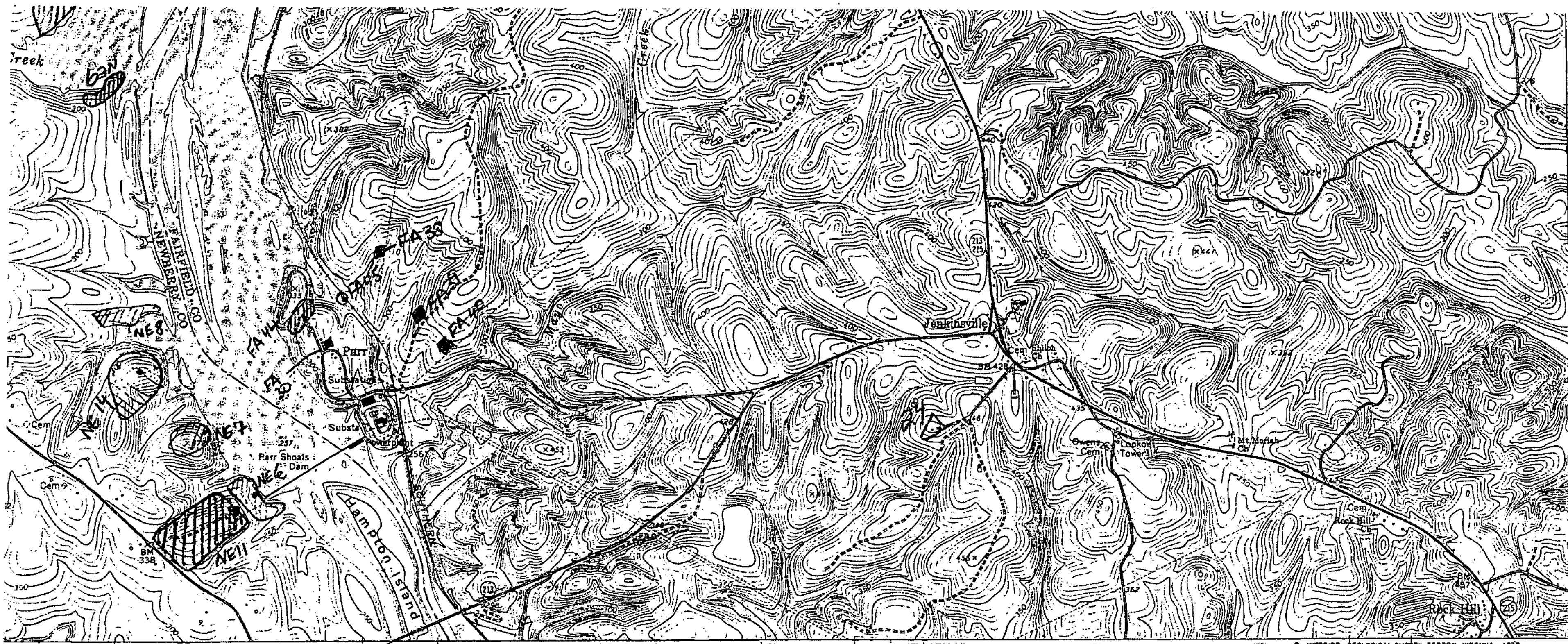

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SCALE 1:24 000

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CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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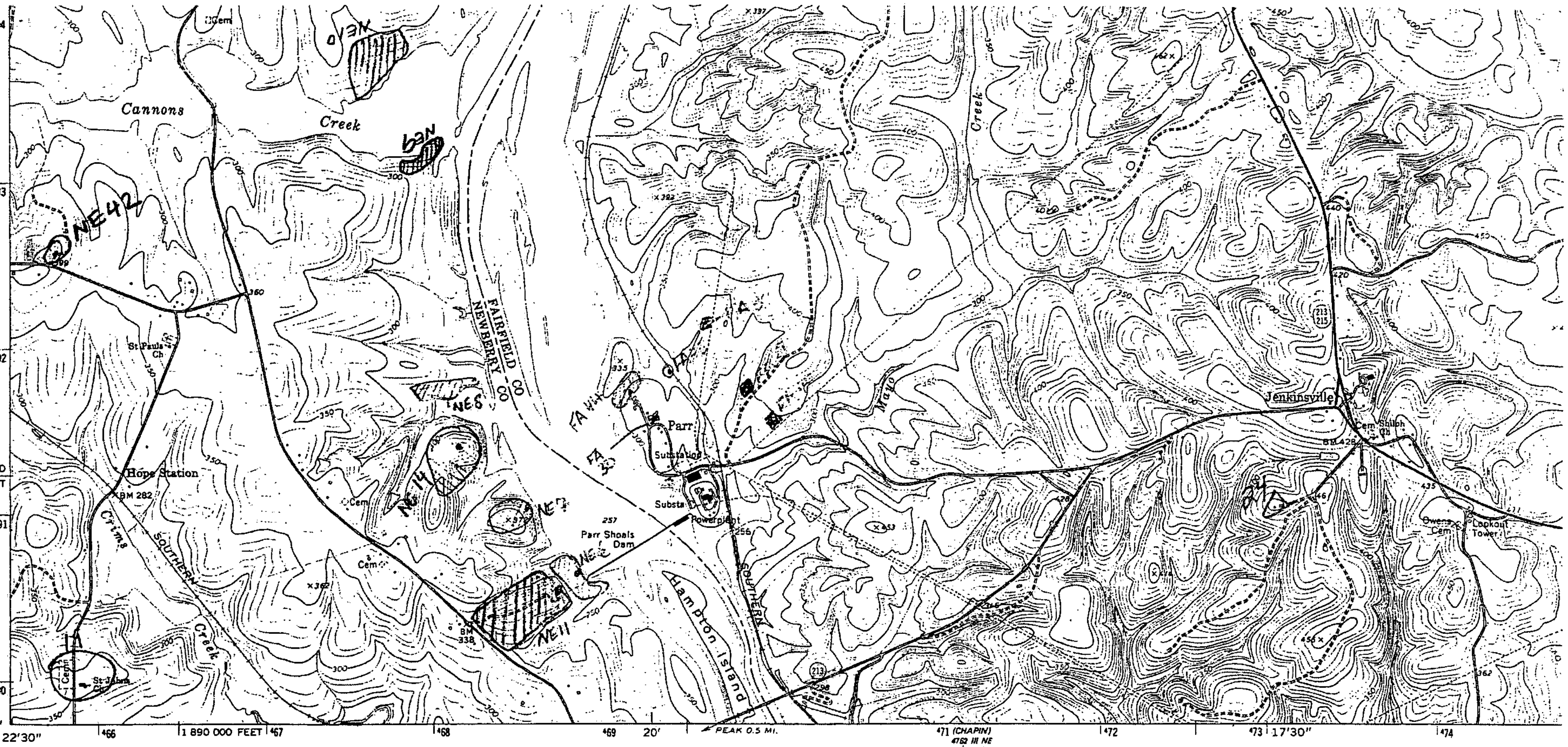
S.C.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

JENKINSVILLE, S. C.
N3415—W8115/7.5
1969
AMS 4752 IV SE —SERIES V846

000508



(LITTLE MOUNTAIN) 4762 II NW

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Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on South Carolina coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

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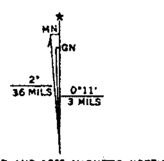

UTM GRID AND 1969 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Sec 2.5 Ref 128

-2004

SCEG-653

Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center

Bird Checklists of the United States

Congaree Swamp National Monument

Hopkins, South Carolina

Columbia Audubon Society

Birds of Congaree Swamp National Monument

- Map of Congaree Swamp National Monument
- Information on Congaree Swamp NM
- History of Congaree Swamp NM
- Exploring Congaree Swamp NM

Congaree Swamp National Monument protects over 22,200 acres (8,880 hectares) of floodplain forest, swamp, and adjacent uplands along the Congaree River in Richland County, South Carolina (just southeast of Columbia). This bird checklist summarizes the status of 173 species which have been found on park property. Since most of the park is forest, many species which are common in farmlands just outside of the park are listed here as rare or absent from th list altogether. Furthermore certain species (such as owls and goatsuckers) are certainly more common than this list indicates.

This list is compiled from over 6,000 observations of more than 50 birders since the establishment of the park. This checklist consists of species' names, breeding status symbol, and abundance symbols for each of the twelve months o the year. For species which are not expected year-round, early and late dates are given on the line immediately beneath the species' name. If a species should occur in the park, but we have no definite record for a particular montl the underscore symbol (_) occurs in that month's column.

Explanation of symbols:

* = probably breeds in the park
a = abundant (95% chance of finding the species)
c = common (80% chance)
u = uncommon (50% chance)
o = occasional (20% chance)

Sec 2.5 Ref 135

South Carolina Archives & History Center
History & Heritage For All Generations

August 16, 2006

Mr. Jonathon A. Bloom
R.S. Webb and Associates
2800 Holly Springs Parkway, Suite 200
Holly Springs, GA 30142

RE: Final Report, *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed SCE&G Meteorological Tower Site, Fairfield County, South Carolina.*

Dear Mr. Bloom:

Thank you for providing us with the above-referenced report that describes archaeological investigations in Fairfield County, South Carolina. We reviewed the report and concur with your recommendation that archaeological site 38FA38 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is necessary at this site.

Based on the information provided to our office, we believe the proposed undertaking will have no effect on historic properties.

These comments have been provided to assist you with your responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and the regulations codified at 36 CFR Part 800. Please contact me at 803-896-6181 if you have any questions or comments regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Chad C. Long
Staff Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA

550/9-74-004

INFORMATION ON LEVELS OF ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE REQUISITE TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE WITH AN ADEQUATE MARGIN OF SAFETY

MARCH 1974

PREPARED BY
THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OFFICE OF NOISE ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

This document has been approved for general availability. It does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation.

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Table of Contents
NPC Online Library
NPC Law Library
NPC Noise News
NPC Home

FOREWORD

The Congress included among the requirements of the Noise Control Act of 1972 a directive that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency "...develop and publish criteria with respect to noise..." and then "publish information on the levels of environmental noise the attainment and maintenance of which in defined areas under various conditions are requisite to protect the public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety."

Not all of the scientific work that is required for basing such levels of environmental noise on precise objective factors has been completed. Some investigations are currently underway, and the need for others has been identified. These involve both special studies on various aspects of effects of noise on humans and the accumulation of additional epidemiological data. In some cases, a considerable period of time must elapse before the results will be meaningful, due to the long-term nature of the investigations involved. Nonetheless, there is information available from which extrapolations are possible and about which reasoned judgments can be made.

Given the foregoing, EPA has sought to provide information on the levels of noise requisite to protect public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety. The information presented is based on analyses, extrapolations and evaluations of the present state of scientific knowledge. This approach is not unusual or different from that used for other environmental stressors and pollutants. As pointed out in "Air Quality Criteria"-Staff Report, Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, Committee on Public Works, U-S. Senate, July, 1968,

> The protection of public health is required action based upon best evidence of causation available.

Sir E. B. Hill, 1962 appropriately expressed this philosophy, when he wrote: "All scientific work is incomplete-whether it be observational or experimental. All scientific work is liable to be upset or modified by advancing knowledge. That does not confer upon us freedom to lower the knowledge we already have, or to postpone the action that it appears to demand at a given time. The lessons of the past in general health and safety practices are easy to read. They are characterized by empirical decisions, by eternally persistent reappraisal of public health standards against available knowledge of causation, by consistently giving the public the benefit of the doubt, and by ever striving for improved environmental quality with the accompanying reduction in disease morbidity and mortality. The day of precise quantitative

Table of Contents
NPC Online Library
NPC Law Library
NPC Noise News
NPC Home

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measurement of health and welfare effects has not yet arrived. Until such measurement is possible, action must be based upon limited knowledge, guided by the principal of the enhancement of the quality of human life. Such action is based on a philosophy of preventive medicine."

The foregoing represents the approach taken by EPA in the preparation of this present document on noise. As the fund of knowledge is expanded, improved and refined, revisions of this document will occur.

The incorporation of a margin of safety in the identification of non-hazardous levels is not new. In most cases, a statistical determination is made of the lowest level at which harmful effects could occur, and then an additional correction is applied as a margin of safety. In the case of noise, the margin of safety has been developed through the application of a conservative approach at each stage of the data analysis. The cumulation of these results thus provides for the adequate margin of safety.

It should be borne in mind that this document is published to present information required by the Noise Control Act, Section 5(a)(2), and that its contents do not constitute Agency regulations or standards. Its statistical generalizations should not be applied to a particular individual. Moreover, States and localities will approach this information according to their individual needs and situations.

Table of Contents
NPC Online Library
NPC Law Library
NPC Noise News
NPC Home

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents
NPC Online Library
NPC Law Library
NPC Noise News
NPC Home

Table of Contents
NPC Online Library
NPC Law Library
NPC Noise News
NPC Home

ABBREVIATIONS

AAOO	American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology
AFR	Air Force Regulation
AI	Articulation Index
AMA	American Medical Association
ANSI	American National Standards Institute (formerly USASI)
ASHA	American Speech and Hearing Association
CHABA	Committee on Hearing and Bio-Acoustics
dBA	A-weighted decibel (decibels). Also written dB(A).
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
ISO	Intentional Organization for Standardization
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIPTS	Noise-Induced Permanent Threshold Shift
NITTS	Noise-Induced Temporary Threshold Shift
NPL	Noise Pollution Level (also National Physical Laboratory in England)
NR	Noise Rating
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
RMS	Root Mean Square
SIL	Speech Interference Level
SPL	Sound Pressure Level
TTS	Temporary Threshold Shift

[Table of Contents](#)
[NPC Online Library](#)
[NPC Law Library](#)
[NPC Noise News](#)
[NPC Home](#)

TTS_2	TTS determined 2 minutes after cessation of exposure
$L_{(t)}$	Time-varying noise level
L_A	A-weighted sound level
L_b	"Background" or "residual" sound level, A-weighted
L_d	Daytime equivalent A-weighted sound level between the hours of 0700 and 2200
L_e	Sound exposure level-the level of sound accumulated during a given event.
L_{dn}	Day-night average sound level-the 24 hour A-weighted equivalent sound level, with a 10 decibel penalty applied to nighttime levels
L_{eq}	Equivalent A-weighted sound level over a given time interval
$L_{eq(8)}$	Equivalent A-weighted sound level over eight hours
$L_{eq(24)}$	Equivalent A-weighted sound level over 24 hours
L_h	Hourly equivalent A-weighted sound level
L_n	Nighttime equivalent A-weighted sound level between the hours of 2200 and 0700
L_{max}	Maximum A-weighted sound level for a given time interval or event
L_x	X-percent sound level, the A-weighted sound level equaled or exceeded x% of time

Abbreviations-2

[Table of Contents](#)
[NPC Online Library](#)
[NPC Law Library](#)
[NPC Noise News](#)
[NPC Home](#)

Section 1

INTRODUCTION

The Noise Control Act of 1972 established by statutory mandate a national policy "to promote an environment for all Americans free from noise that jeopardizes their public health and welfare". The Act provides for a division of powers between the Federal and state and local governments, in which the primary Federal responsibility is for noise source emission control, with the states and other political subdivisions retaining rights and authorities for primary responsibility to control the use of noise sources and the levels of noise to be permitted in their environment.

V2.7.?-6

APPENDIX B

LEVELS OF ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE IN THE U.S. AND TYPICAL EXPOSURE PATTERNS OF INDIVIDUALS

Levels of environmental noise for various defined areas are provided for both the outdoor and indoor situation. Examples are then used to illustrate how an individual's daily dose accumulates from the exposure to such noise levels.

LEVELS OF ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE

Outdoor Sound Levels

The range of day-night sound levels (L_{dn}) in the United States is very large, extending from the region of 20-30 dB estimated for a quiet* wilderness area to the region of 80-90 dB in the most noisy urban areas, and to still higher values within the property boundaries of some governmental, industrial and commercial areas which are not accessible to the general public. The measured range of values of day-night sound levels outside dwelling units extends from 44 dB on a farm to 88.8 dB outside an apartment located adjacent to a freeway. Some examples of these data are summarized in Figure B-1.

The dominant sources for outdoor noise in urban residential areas are motor vehicles, aircraft and voices. This conclusion has been found in several studies, including a recent survey [B-1] of 1200 people which is summarized in Table B-1.

The cumulative number of people estimated to reside in areas where the day-night sound level exceeds various values is given in Table B-2. In the areas where the L_{dn} exceeds 60 dB, the proportion between the number of people residing in areas where the outdoor noise environment is dominated by aircraft and those residing in areas where motor vehicles dominate is approximately one to four. This proportion is almost identical to the proportion found in the survey, previously summarized in Table B-1 where people were asked to judge the principle contributing sources of neighborhood noise. The estimates in Table B-2 of the

*Measurement approximately 25 feet from a mountain waterfall on a small canyon stream in Wyoming gave an L_{dn} of approximately 85 dB.[B-2]

Table of Contents
NPC Online Library
NPC Law Library
NPC Noise News
NPC Home

Section 2.6 References

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Sec 2.6 Ref 1

Excerpts

Site Geology

REPORT

SUPPLEMENTAL GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION

VIRGIL C. SUMMER NUCLEAR STATION - UNIT ONE

FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

FOR

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY

DAMES & MOORE

CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND APPLIED EARTH SCIENCES

ATTACHMENT NO. 1

S.C.E.&G.Co. LETTER DATED JANUARY 15, 1974

REPORT

SUPPLEMENTAL GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION

VIRGIL C. SUMMER NUCLEAR STATION UNIT 1

FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

FOR

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY

DAMES & MOORE

5182-050-09

SUITE 200, 455 EAST PACES FERRY ROAD · ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30305 · (404) 262-2915
CABLE: DAMEMORE TWX: 810-751-8218

January 14, 1974

Mr. Harold T. Babb, Managing Director
Nuclear Project-Design & Engineering
South Carolina Electric & Gas Company
P. O. Box 764
Columbia, South Carolina 29218

Dear Mr. Babb:

We are pleased to submit herewith 50 copies of our report entitled "Supplemental Geologic Investigation, Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station Unit 1, Fairfield County, South Carolina, for South Carolina Electric & Gas Company."

The scope of our studies was defined during discussions with South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, and outlined in our letter of December 3, 1973. Subsequently, this scope of work was expanded to include additional studies recommended by an independent Review Panel convened by South Carolina Electric & Gas Company. Information presented herein supplements the geologic studies presented in the Preliminary Safety Analysis Report for the Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station Unit 1.

The results of this intensive geologic investigation indicate that shears exposed within the Unit 1 excavation are inactive. It is concluded that movement along the shears could not have occurred later than 45 million years ago, and, in all probability, the shears have been inactive 150 to 300 million years B.P.

Should you have any questions concerning this report, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours very truly,

DAMES & MOORE

Robert C.K. Au

Robert C. K. Au
Partner

William G. Smith

William G. Smith
Project Geologist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont.)

APPENDICES

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

During excavation for Unit 1 at the Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station, minor shearing of the type commonly found in the Piedmont was exposed in rock after removal of about 100 feet of residual overburden. A detailed investigation was conducted in order to evaluate these features. The scope of the investigation included detailed geologic mapping and sampling, excavation of trenches, drilling of an inclined boring, petrofabric analyses, structural analysis, radiometric dating, X-ray diffraction analysis, literature search with emphasis on recent tectonic displacements, air photo and ERTS-1 imagery analysis, gravity and magnetic data analysis, in-place stress measurements, evaluation of potential movement along shears due to the filling of Monticello Reservoir, review of local microseismic data, correlation of Piedmont seismic activity with reservoir impoundments, and off-site geologic reconnaissance.

The results of these analyses were integrated to identify the physical and chronological relationships found within the excavation. The structural history of the site was developed on the basis of established geologic principles, cross-cutting relationships, hydrothermal criteria, petrology, and radiometric dating. The principal findings and conclusions derived therefrom are presented in the following paragraphs.

The near-vertical shears exposed in the bedrock represent oblique slip faults having a left-lateral component as well as a normal component which is downthrown on the south side. The maximum net displacement is no greater than seven feet. Individual shears range in thickness from a fraction of an inch to less than one foot. They are not continuous but occur as en echelon features. In plan view, several of the smaller shears terminate within the area of exposed rock forming the base of the excavation. The shears do not penetrate through the soil profile to the ground surface. The shears have been subjected to hydrothermal activity resulting in the emplacement of euhedral laumontite crystals (a zeolite). These crystals have not been deformed, sheared, or strained in any manner.

Maximum shearing within the excavation was determined to have both oblique slip (left-lateral) and normal displacement (south side down) components (net slip seven feet). All shears within the excavation appear to have occurred along the joint system exposed within the excavation. The joint trends are consistent with regional fracture patterns delineated by detailed mapping within a ten-mile radius of the site. This conclusion is substantiated by study of ERTS imagery, aerial photographs, topographic maps, and discussions with geologic investigators in the region with respect to new and unpublished data. Shears could not be traced more than about 170 feet beyond the excavation to the northeast. Shearing within the excavation, therefore, probably reflects minor adjustments within the regional fracture system.

The relative chronological order of events related to shear zones in the excavation based on structural relationships is:

a) complex folding and regional metamorphism of rocks of the Charlotte Belt;

b) intrusion, crystallization and cooling of granodiorite in the fold sequence;

c) production of joints in response to a broad regional stress field;

d) introduction of fluids which precipitated pegmatoid and aplite dike rock partly along the joint systems;

e) minor displacement (maximum net slip seven feet) along the northeast-trending joint system;

f) very minor displacement (net slip four inches) along the northwest-trending joint system;

g) hydrothermal alteration along some joints, and alteration and recrystallization of microbreccias along all segments of both the northeast and northwest-trending shears; and

h) epeirogenic uplift, weathering, and erosion.

Major regional faults mapped by others within about twenty miles south, southwest, and southeast of the site are very old, probably Paleozoic in age, and, in any event, no younger than Mesozoic. They are cut by granitic plutons considered to be Paleozoic, Mesozoic diabase dikes and nonconformably overlapped by late Mesozoic sediments of the Coastal Plain.

By study of field data and thin sections, and from the existence of uncrushed, euhedral crystals hydrothermally introduced into vugs, veins and annealed microbreccias within shears in the excavation, it was deduced that the hydrothermal event which produced pink coloration of all shear zones in the excavation, and which is in evidence along all segments which contain microbreccia, must have postdated the latest movement along the shear zones.

The existence of the zeolite laumontite (identified by X-ray diffraction) as the principal mineral introduced during the hydrothermal event requires that the event must have occurred at conditions of temperature and pressure which apparently have not existed in rocks now exposed in the South Carolina Piedmont since the mid-Mesozoic.

By consideration of Rb-Sr and K-Ar radiometric age data obtained on seven hydrothermally altered specimens from shears, eight control specimens, and one pure laumontite crystal specimen, the following absolute age chronology has been established:

a) crystallization and cooling of granodiorite approximately 300 million years ago;

b) emplacement of aplite dikes no later than 227 million years ago;

c) shearing along the joint systems; and

d) hydrothermal introduction of laumontite and annealing of microbreccias within the shears no earlier than 300 and no later than 45 million years ago, and probably between 300 to 150 million years ago.

Because the hydrothermal event obviously postdates the latest movement of measurable significance along all shear zones, it is concluded that this latest movement could not have occurred later than 45 million years ago and probably occurred between 300 and 150 million years ago.

The probability of the occurrence of adverse effects resulting from filling and operation of the proposed Monticello Reservoir is remote for the following reasons:

a) past performance of Piedmont artificial lakes indicates that the Piedmont is not particularly susceptible to major reservoir-induced earthquakes;

b) the proposed reservoir is considerably less than 100 meters depth;

c) the results of in-situ stress measurements clearly indicate that principal stresses are oriented such that effective normal stresses in the shears and shear zones would tend to be reinforced rather than reduced; and

d) the magnitudes of horizontal stresses resulting from reservoir dead-weight loading and in-situ stresses are such that their combination through reservoir filling would not result in stresses of sufficient magnitude to induce slippage along shears.

The seismic design values originally developed in studies presented in the Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station Unit 1 PSAR are considered to be conservative. This is based on the facts that:

a) although there is approximate coincidence between some proposed NW-SE linear alignments of topographic expressions, magnetic signatures and the trend of low magnitude earthquake epicenters in the region, correlation between earthquake occurrence and geologic structure would be tenuous without both focal depth and focal mechanism data;

b) there is no relationship between the trend of shears exposed at the site and any alignment of historic earthquake epicenters coincident with that trend in the site area; and

c) the Safe Shutdown Earthquake (formerly referred to in the PSAR as the Design Basis Earthquake) was developed on a conservative basis utilizing the Union County shock of 1913 (MM Intensity VII) as occurring at the site. This shock has been recently downgraded to MM Intensity VI-VII, and the closest shock to the site, near Lake Murray, South Carolina, has also been downgraded to MM Intensity IV-V from MM Intensity VI (Earthquake History of the United States, 1973). This has increased the level of original conservatism when evaluated in the light of Appendix A to 10CFR100.

A study of the seismograph records from the Jenkinsville, South Carolina, station, which is part of the USGS network of seismic monitoring stations established in South Carolina, has indicated a level of occurrence of micro-earthquakes significantly lower than that previously observed in the Summerville, South Carolina, area; however, both samples are very small. The regional seismic network now in operation within the State will provide continuous monitoring and additional data.

Based on the results of the intensive geologic investigation presented herein, it is concluded that:

1) structural characteristics observed within the Unit 1 excavation and the general site area are considered typical of Piedmont conditions. It is anticipated that future nearby excavations in this area will expose fractures similar to or identical with those discussed in this report, and that similar fractures are likely to be found anywhere in the surrounding region;

2) documentation of recent tectonic displacement within 100 miles of the site does not exist;

3) shears occurring within the excavation are not an integral part of any known fault system in the general site area. Their orientation is, however, consistent with the regional joint pattern;

4) known faults within the general area of the site have been intruded by mid- to late Paleozoic igneous plutons, crosscut by undisplaced Triassic-Jurassic diabase dikes, and are overlain nonconformably by Cretaceous Coastal Plain sediments;

5) a hydrothermal event occurred subsequent to the termination of all shear movement. This hydrothermal event included the emplacement of the zeolite laumontite which is not itself deformed in any way. Both hydrothermal activity and the occurrence of laumontite are associated with Triassic-Jurassic diabase dike intrusions. Crystallization of laumontite requires a pressure-temperature regime compatible to conditions existing during Paleozoic and Triassic-Jurassic time. Hydrothermal activity within the stability field of laumontite has not occurred in the Piedmont Physiographic Province since Triassic-Jurassic time;

6) movement along the shears could not have occurred later than 45 million years ago, and, in all probability, the shears have been inactive 150 to 300 million years BP;

7) correlation between seismic events and existence of the shears cannot be made. The possibility of reactivation of the shears, or the inducement of significant earthquake activity related to filling of the proposed Monticello Reservoir is remote;

8) in-situ rock stresses at the site are relatively low and the direction of principal stress (σ) in the horizontal plane is approximately normal to the shear plane; and

9) there is no valid reason to change the seismic design values originally developed in studies presented in the Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station Unit 1 PSAR.

Therefore, geologic and seismologic criteria developed during the PSAR and now augmented by this supplemental geologic investigation are consistent with pertinent guidelines outlined in Appendix A to 10CFR100. It is concluded that geologic features exposed in the Unit 1 excavation for the Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station do not introduce any potential for ground surface rupture, loci for seismic activity, or any other condition requiring modification of existing design.

SITE GEOLOGY

GENERAL

The plant site is located in the Piedmont Physiographic Province in Fairfield County, South Carolina, approximately three miles northeast of Parr and one mile east of the Broad River.

The site and most of the area is underlain by a complex series of almandine-amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks (country rock) and intrusives of the Charlotte Belt lithologies. These consist of interlayered and folded hornblende-plagioclase gneiss, quartz-feldspar gneiss, amphibolite gneiss, amphibolite, lesser amounts of biotite gneiss and biotite-muscovite schist, all of which have been intruded by plutons of granite to granodiorite composition.

The surface distribution, structure and inferred subsurface orientation of rock units for the general site area within an approximate 10-mile radius, developed during the PSAR investigation and updated to reflect the most recent interpretation of evidence accumulated during this investigation, are presented on Plate 10, Areal Geologic Map.

Field evidence accumulated during the PSAR investigation suggested a fault in the Parr area, approximately three miles southwest of the site. The postulated fault trends approximately N50°E, and projection of the fault trace to the northeast would locate the fault about one mile south of the site at the closest point. However, detailed field reconnaissance for a distance of two miles either side of the theoretical northeast projection of this postulated fault was performed and extended up to Highway 48, about 6 miles northeast of Parr with no evidence of faulting being found. Evidence suggesting the existence of this structure is visible however, at several locations southwest of the site. An exposure on South Carolina Route 29, approximately 5½ miles southwest of the site, shows discordance in foliation and compositional banding. The postulated fault was also observed along strike about one mile northeast of the Route 29 exposure. Here, a dip reversal of compositional banding takes place across a narrow (5 feet) zone.

At Parr, about three miles southwest of the site, the postulated fault offsets several pegmatite and aplite veins in a road cut. Displacement of these veins is less than one foot. Evaluation of thin sections taken from near the postulated fault exhibits strained and sheared minerals.

The similarity of the strike of this postulated fault to faults described by others (McCauley, Secor, Wagener) who have mapped in the general area suggests that this structural trend may be common.

FIELD INVESTIGATION

The field study performed for this investigation included the preparation of a detailed structural and geologic map of the excavation encompassing an area roughly 500 feet by 300 feet.

Site Structure Map, Plate 13, presents the attitudes of all shear zones and all fractures 25 feet or greater in extent. Attitudes of joints and/or fractures less than 25 feet in extent were measured for use in statistical analysis of joint patterns. Pink-filled fractures (indicating hydrothermal alteration) are identified separately from other fractures. Where movement could be determined, the sense of slip is shown.

The detailed Site Geologic Map, Plate 14, maps exposed rock in the excavation, utilizing a topographic base map (contour interval one foot) on which was superimposed a 25-foot grid. Grid points were surveyed and painted on the rock. The mapping was accomplished with a high degree of accuracy by tape and compass measurements directly related to the grid. A rock-washing crew utilizing a pump and fire-hose system kept the rock surface free of excavation rubble so that no significant features would be obscured. Photographs of pertinent features were obtained. Locations of the photographs are indicated on Plate 14.

Trenching by drag line and bulldozer was employed with surveying in an attempt to trace shears northeastward out of the excavation. The need for extensive trenching was precluded by the presence of three roadcuts directly across the surveyed strike line of a shear within Shear Zone 3 (see Plate 13).

An attempt was made to trace this Shear into the Service Water Pond Dam and Reservoir area by examination of existing cuts and trenching. After considerable effort involving three attempts the shear was identified in the bottom of the first large hillside cut (Photograph #1) about 170 feet northeast of the excavation, but not until the entire cut had been carefully scraped by hand with a small folding shovel. Dozer cuts made on top of this hill (Photograph #1) and a long road cut in well-exposed hard saprock on the northeast side of the hill along the creek were carefully examined. Attempts to trace the shear, however, were unsuccessful.

A 45^{o} inclined core boring was drilled to a depth of 253 feet, as measured along the angle, to obtain samples of shear zone material at depth for analysis. The boring was drilled from the east side of the excavation at the location shown on Plate 14. A skid-mounted Sprague and Henwood rotary wash drill rig was utilized for the drilling operations. Continuous NX cores were obtained.

In general, the rock encountered in the boring consisted of a jointed to massive, medium to coarse grained granodiorite. Layers of migmatite rocks were encountered within the granodiorite at depths of about 165 and 185 feet. Pink zones that probably represent subsurface expressions of the shears were encountered at depths of about 112, 183 and 243 feet.

A profile of the boring is presented on Plate 19, Profile Along Angle Boring. The rock encountered in the boring is described in more detail on Plate 20, Log of Boring. Geologic rock classifications are based on macroscopic and hand lens examination of the core, supplemental by petrographic analysis. Percent core recovery and R.Q.D. (Rock Quality Designation, Deere) are also presented on the Log of Boring.

SITE STRUCTURE

General

Structures at the site illustrate responses in both ductile and brittle deformation regimes. Blocks and slivers of Charlotte belt gneiss caught in the grandodiorite intrusion show a well-developed foliation surface containing a mineral alignment lineation. Both of these structures appear distorted by the intrusion and are likely related to pre-intrusion ductile deformation. Reconnaissance of roadcuts in the vicinity of the site reveals a few mesoscopic isoclinal folds with the foliation surface acting as the axial surface of the folds. Also, crenulation of that foliation surface was noted locally which suggests that Charlotte belt rocks in the vicinity of the site experienced polyphase folding at least on a minor scale prior to intrusion of the granodiorite. The distortion of the early ductile deformation fabrics by the intrusion make it impossible to analyze these fabrics at the site for the purpose of obtaining any indication of the regional structure to which they are related. Although the foliation surface is locally concordant with intrusive contacts, it is most commonly discordant and sometimes shows evidence of rotations.

The brittle deformation structures include areas of brecciation possibly related to the intrusion, non-displaced joints, and shear zones which show some displacement. The latter two features are of concern to this report, and the shear zones are most important. Three northeast trending shear zones and a weakly developed northwest oriented shear exist at the site as shown on Plate 13, these show displacements along trends which vary from a simple plane with minor slip to features 1 to 2 feet wide containing strongly sheared material and later hydrothermal mineralization. These trends are consistent with regional fracture patterns which have been determined in the site vicinity. Of the three shear zones defined, Shear Zone 3 is the most well developed. The approximate locations of those eatures with respect to planned site construction are presented on Plate 26, Approximate Location of Significant Shears.

Non-displaced Joints

A Stereonet Diagram which shows poles to non-displaced joints at the site, presented on Plate 15, indicates the following attitudes for these structures:

(1) A spread of poles indicates a N35°E to N75°E set of joints which dip steeply SE (>60°). A pole maximum occurs for N44°E, >60°SE; sub-maxima show orientations of N61°E, 80°SE and N76°E, 70°SE.

(2) A spread of poles indicates a N30°E to N60°E set of joints which dip NW (>40°). A pole maximum occurs for N50°E, 62°NW; sub-maxima show orientations of N70°E, 75°NW and N34°E, 45°NW.

(3) A spread of poles indicates a N10°W to N10°E set of joints which dip westward at about 30°.

(4) A spread of poles indicates a N20°W to N40°W set of joints which dip >70°SW.

(5) A spread of poles indicates a N20°W to N40°W set of joints which dip >60°NE.

(6) Finally, a spread of poles indicates a N55°W to N85°W set of joints with dips >70°NE or >70°SW.

The northeast-striking and northwest-striking trends are reflected on more regional scales both from topographic lineaments within the Jenkinsville quadrangle, presented on Plate 11, and from lineaments shown on ERTS photographs (Plate 9). Plate 11 illustrates that stream drainage patterns commonly show N20°-30°W and N40°E directional trends. The attitudes of joints at the site also agree with joint attitudes from the PSAR (N30°W, 80°NE; N67°E, 90°; N45°E, 80°NW) derived from a survey of joints within a 10-mile radius of the site. Hence, the bearings of joints at the site as shown from maxima on the pole plot of Plate 15 appear to parallel regional lineaments.

Pegmatite and aplite veins occur at the site, some of which have been injected along joints while others are cross-cut by jointing. The relationships suggest at least two generations of veining and/or jointing at the site. Hydrothermal mineralization occurs along some joints which show no offset (Photograph #7). The field analysis revealed that no joint orientations are confined exclusively to a single rock type at any scale. The density of non-displaced joints at the site which are 25 feet or greater in extent is illustrated on the Site Structure Map, Plate 13.

Regional structure of the site area is not well known, and it is difficult to relate joint trends at the site to megascopic folding. Although certain of the pole maxima on Plate 15 perhaps may be conjugate joints, the difficulty in specifying regional structure makes it impossible to relate the joint patterns to any well-defined regional stress system.

Mineralized Joints and Shear Zones

Although hydrothermal mineralization does occur along joints which show no displacement (Photograph #7), this mineralization at the site occurs most strongly in the areas of Shear Zones 1, 2, and 3 where displacements are observed. These three zones are indicated on the Site Structure Map with documented separations. Zone 3, obvious in Photograph #3, is illustrated in more detail in Photograph #4. Probably, mineralization is concentrated along the shear zones because these provided the easiest avenues for introduction of hydrothermal fluids.

Another Stereonet Diagram, Plate 16, illustrates the orientations of joints with hydrothermal mineralization, and the orientation of shears along which displacements have occurred. With the exception of a few minor shears shown on the Site Structure Map which trend northwest, most displacements (as indicated by offset veins and lithologic contacts) have occurred within Zones 1, 2, and 3 along northeast-trending shears. From Plate 16, pole maxima indicate that planes which are mineralized and/or show displacement have the following orientations:

(1) A spread of poles between N30°E and N70°E shows maxima of N35°E, >75°SE and N58°E, >70°SE.

(2) A spread of poles indicates a submaximum at N38°E to N50°E with dips >65°NW.

(3) A spread of poles indicates a submaximum at N15°W to N40°W with dips >60°NE.

These attitudes parallel maxima or submaxima of joints showing no displacement (Plate 15) and indicate that both hydrothermal mineralization and shearing are concentrated along older trends which are parallel to regional lineaments that likely reflect regional jointing. Faults suggested by McCauley, previously mentioned in the PSAR, are oriented N20°-30°W and N50°E. These orientations also agree with the trends of joints and shears at the site.

<u>Detail of the shear zones</u>: Maximum strike separations are noted along shears one to two feet in width which trend N60°E and occur in Zone 3. Photograph #8 illustrates a displaced vein along the N60°E shear in Zone 3, a position where net slip of 6 to 7 feet has been determined. Photograph #6 shows a close view of the same N60°E shear where it again broadens to approximately one foot in width northeast of the Photograph #8 location (see Site Structure Map, Plate 13); net slip has been determined at this position also. Values of net slip were obtained by the standard methods outlined in Donn and Shimer (1958, pp. 144-147) with the aid of the Wulff stereonet. True displacements along this segment of the N60°E shear of Zone 3 show no greater than 6 to 7 feet of net slip. The left lateral strike slip component of the net slip is approximately 4.5 to 6 feet, and the dip slip component varies from one foot at the Photograph #8 location to five feet at the position of Photograph #6. This segment of the N60°E shear appears to be a left-lateral oblique-slip normal fault with the northwest side upthrown as indicated in Plate 13. The three-dimensional geometry of the motions derived from the steronet analysis is shown schematically in the Block Diagram, Plate 17, which illustrates that the displacement decreases southwestward along the shear. The Site Structural Map also shows that the shears are discontinuous.

Complex displacements are indicated at the two locations along the N60^{O}E shear of Zone 3 where displaced veins and slickensides provided enough data upon which to base maximum net slip determinations. The occurrence of fragmented veins and at least two orientations of slickensides at the position of Photograph #8 certainly indicate that shearing is not confined to a single plane but is accommodated through the entire width of the zone. Maximum possible displacement along the zone was provided by the stereonet analysis since it was based upon the relative positions of offset veins. The 45^{O} drill hole was based upon the relative positions of offset veins. The 45^{O} drill hole intersected what is likely to be the extension of this N60^{O}E shear segment of Zone 3 approximately 110 feet vertically below the present rock surface (Plate 19).

Actual displacement was also determined along a discontinuous shear surface trending N28^{O}W which was located at the southwestern end of the excavation. Left lateral strike separation along this surface was 3.5 inches. The computed net slip is 3.9 inches, and is essentially parallel to the strike of the joint. The dip slip component is essentially zero.

All planes or zones which show displacements in the excavation have been documented and are shown on the Site Structure Map (Plate 13). The N60^{O}E shear of Zone 3 shows maximum slip. At all other locations where displacements are observed at the site, separations, in every case, amount to less than two feet and commonly less than one foot. Determination of actual net slips at these other locations was not possible, but the three dimensional geometry of offset veins observed precludes slips greater than those determined for the N60^{O}E shear of Zone 3.

Discontinuous segments of Zone 3 are traceable no greater than about 170 feet northeast of the excavation. These shears were traced away from the excavation through saprolite, becoming increasingly indistinct with higher elevation. At approximately 10 to 20 feet beneath the original ground surface visible manifestation of these features disappeared.

Displacement along the N20^{o}W to N40^{o}W shears which offset the northeastern shears illustrate the relative age relationships between the northwest and northeast shears. The microbreccia which occurs in both of these shears is shown in photomicrographs, Photographs #12 and #13, and fragmented feldspar from the granodiorite is readily visible mesoscopically. Of much importance to indicate the present stability and/or lack of geologically recent tectonism of the northeast and northwest shears is the occurrence of euhedral unsheared hydrothermal minerals in the microbreccia zones (Photographs #14 and #15). The fact that unsheared hydrothermal mineralization occurs in both shear orientations (Photograph #9) indicates that shearing has not occurred since the hydrothermal event.

Chronological Order of Structural Features at the Site

Based upon our detailed field and laboratory investigations at the site and surrounding area, the chronological sequence of events is:

1) complex folding and regional metamorphism of Charlotte belt rocks.

2) intrusion of granodiorite into folded and metamorphosed Charlotte belt rocks.

3) joint development and some veining.

4) displacement along northeast-trending joints.

5) displacement along northwest-trending joints.

6) introduction of hydrothermal minerals along some joints and along most segments of both northeast and northwest shears.

SAMPLING

Specimens for radiometric age determinations and thin sections were collected where desired from the freshest available material by use of sledge hammers, wedges, and a pneumatic drill. Samples were subjected to both potassium-argon and rubidium-strontium methods of radiometric analyses at independent laboratories. The results of these analyses have been evaluated and presented in Appendices I and II. Specimen locations are plotted on Plate 14. The collection scheme was as follows: (1) the point of occurrence of least-weathered microbreccia was determined in each of the widest shears in Shear Zones 1 and 3. Specimens were collected of enough microbreccia to represent the characteristics of the shear at that point. Only one specimen (NK2.2) was sufficiently weathered to be considered slightly friable. In addition, from Shear Zone 1 a specimen of pink, very fresh mesoscopically uncrushed slickensided granodiorite and a thin wedge of mesoscopically uncrushed slightly pink granodiorite bounded by very thin shears filled with pink material (probably laumontite) were collected. (2) Approximately 5 to 15 feet on either side of these collection points, control specimens were taken from unfractured, unaltered and unweathered granodiorite. One of the control specimens (SD3.1) had to be taken from a somewhat weathered and spalled rock surface.

Specimens SB2.1 and SB2.2 were taken from sheared and unsheared aplite (in the same dike), respectively, in Shear Zone 1. A 45° angle boring was drilled and cored in an attempt to obtain less weathered shear zone material. The Profile Along Angle Boring, Plate 19, illustrates the relative orientation of surface features and angle Boring A-1. The core yielded a vuggy, but relatively unweathered section of pink microbreccia about 3/4 inch thick, probably from an extension along dip of Shear Zone 3 (Plate 19). This specimen, plus a section of granodiorite core for control, were added to the dating and sectioning specimens, bringing the total of rock specimens collected for dating to 15 (five of hydrothermally altered microbreccia including one sheared aplite, two of hydrothermally altered granodiorite, one weathered granodiorite control, six unweathered granodiorite controls, and one fairly fresh aplite control).

Two thin sections of each dating specimen were prepared by standard sectioning techniques. In addition, two specimens of a relatively slightly weathered 1/2-inch thick shear in Shear Zone 1 were taken and thin sections were prepared from slices across the shear.

For X-ray analysis, specimens were taken from Shear Zone 3 of all minerals or other fracture-filling material which seemed potentially pertinent to hydrothermal activity. Crystals were scraped from the walls of vugs, sifted to obtain the coarser crystals, and extraneous material (such as erosion debris) removed by use of tweezers. The crystal concentrates thus obtained (specimens X1 and X2) were split and dispatched to laboratories for (1) identification by X-ray diffraction of all mineral phases present, and (2) preparation of thin sections from grain mounts for comparison (by microscope) with crystals observed in thin sections of shear-zone microbreccia. The results of the X-ray diffraction analysis have been evaluated and presented in Appendix III.

From specimen X1, a pure concentrate of laumontite crystals (about 20 cc) was obtained by hand picking with needle and tweezers. These crystals were subjected to radiometric age determination by K-Ar procedures. The results of this analysis are presented in Appendix II.

PRINCIPAL LITHOLOGIES AND PETROLOGY

General Description

Five mappable rock units were defined during the field investigation for the PSAR: Charlotte Belt Gneiss, Migmatite, Granodiorite, a "Granofels," and Carolina Slate Belt Rocks. Rock types from all but the Carolina Slate Belt Rocks are exposed and mappable within the excavation.

The Charlotte Belt Gneiss Unit (CBGN) present is a black to greenish-black fine-grained amphibolite. The amphibolite is present as small inclusions throughout the Granodiorite and as a massive unit cut by numerous small veins of quartz and pegmatite in the westernmost portion of the excavation.

Migmatite units consist of two mappable rock types within the excavation area and, as used herein, are defined by Turner and Verhoogen as consisting of two lithological elements intimately mixed; country rock variously altered by metamorphism and metasomatism, and granitic. The two general migmatitic rock types mapped are:

1) migmatite of gneissic composition (MG) which resembles rock of the Charlotte Belt Gneiss Unit, but shows disruption, flowage, and perfectly healed shears; and

2) contact breccia (B) in which angular to subrounded fragments of dark gray to black fine-grained mafic country rock are strewn throughout a fine-grained granitic matrix. In areas the rock appears to be more of a highly veined rock than a breccia.

Contacts between the granodiorite and the breccia and gneiss are generally sharp and in most places easily traceable. The contacts generally trend in a NW direction and dips, where obtainable, range from 32^{o} to 91^{o} in a NE direction.

Granodiorite units consist of two types of plutonic rocks which are the dominant rock types within the excavation.

1) One is a light gray medium to coarse-grained post-metamorphic or synmetamorphic rock of general granodiorite composition which is similar to the mafic phase of the nearby Winnsboro Adamellite (GD).

2) The second is a light gray to tannish fine-grained post-metamorphic rock of approximate granodiorite composition which is similar to the nearby Rion Adamellite (R).

The coarse-grained unit is present as a massive unit with numerous inclusions of amphibolite, migmatized gneiss and breccia. The fine-grained unit appears as a narrow dike-like body that apparently was injected into the breccia unit at a later time.

The Granofels Unit (GF) is a light gray to pinkish gray fine-grained rock of granitic texture which resembles the Rion Adamellite but contains slight foliation characteristics with areas showing a predominant grouping or zonation of dark minerals. Irregular veins or pods of quartz and/or pegmatite are present. The unit is present in the western portion of the excavation and shows sharp contacts with a thin granodiorite body to the west. It is also present in the south central portion of the excavation.

Dikes of aplite and pegmatite ( ) are present across the excavation and can be traced and mapped easily. Some dikes are continuous and traceable through several rock types and across shear zones.

Similarities of the rock system exposed within the excavation to rock systems studied by Wagener several miles east, southeast, and northeast of the site (Secor and Wagener, 1968; Wagener, 1970; Wagener, 1973) can be illustrated by summarizing a few previously drawn conclusions as follows: (1) interlayered mafic and salic rock units of Charlotte Belt type (high-rank regionally metamorphosed rock units) have been intruded by a coarse-grained igneous adamellite or granodiorite; (2) the intrusion proceeded concordantly in part, possibly accompanied by, preceded by, or otherwise closely associated with partial to total fusion in-situ of salic metamorphic rock; (3) fusion occurred during the episode of high-rank regional metamorphism, and intrusion occurred during or immediately following this episode, about 300 million years ago, in the middle to late Paleozoic.

Petrology

The principal rock units in the Summer excavation fit nicely into the model discussed within the proceeding section. These units are, as observed in the excavation (Plate 14) and based on hand specimen examination: (1) a dark fine-grained hornblende-plagioclase amphibolite (CBGN) typical of amphibolites commonly associated with and mapped as Charlotte Belt Gneiss.

(2) fine-grained contorted biotite gneiss, partly migmatized (MG). The foliation in this rock unit has been severely disturbed. Small-scale discontinuous tight folds (wave-lengths of a few inches) are separate in part by fine-grained granitic veinlets which tend to have diffuse boundaries. Thus, the rock can be superficially confused with the contact breccia unit. However, the deformation in the gneiss has proceeded at least to a large extent via ductile failure, thus producing a distinctive contrast with the angular rock fragments in the contact breccia.

The contorted gneiss is involved in migmatitic relationships with the granodiorite. Veins, pods and concordant layers of granitoid rock closely resembling or directly traceable into the granodiorite commonly occur in the gneiss within a few feet of the principal gneiss-granodiorite contact. Slab-like inclusions of gneiss in granodiorite have been ductilely extended, but generally retain their original structural orientation.

Other facies of this unit include relatively uncontorted granitic gneiss and a fine-grained granitoid rock with easily overlooked subtle foliation.

(3) a contactbreccia comprised of amphibolitic or basaltic fragments up to a foot or two in maximum dimension in a matrix of fine-grained leucocratic granitic material (B). The angular melanocratic fragments exhibit clear evidence of brittle failure. Large percentages of these, however, have been subsequently rounded. The granitic matrix has foliation patterns indicative of fluid flow around the fragments. The total aspect is that of a diatremic or otherwise explosive volcanic breccia.

Xenoliths of coarse breccia are involved in a contact breccia within certain portions of the margins of the granodiorite. The contact between the granodiorite and the contact breccia unit, however, is a sharply defined, apparently intrusive contact that is generally concordant with strike trends of other rock-unit contacts in the excavation. These trends are northwest (Plate 14), opposed to the general southeastern regional northeast trends, but are not atypical of strikes of lithologic boundaries in this part of the Piedmont (Wagener, 1970). Dips of the major lithologic contacts in the excavation are steep to the northeast.

The rock association (granodiorite-migmatized, contorted gneiss-contact breccia-coarse breccia), on the scale of the exposed rock system in the excavation, especially as interrelated in the north-central portion of Plate 14, could be referred to as "migmatite", or as a migmatite zone (syntectic zone of Wagener; 1970).

(4) a medium to coarse grained, in part porphyritic biotite-hornblende adamellite or granodiorite (GD). For consistency, this rock will be referred to herein as granodiorite (the distinction between adamellite and granodiorite is difficult to establish in thin section and is not pertinent to this study). The semi-quantitative mineralogy, based on examination of thin sections, is as follows: quartz, about 15 to 25 percent; plagioclase, plus microcline and microcline perthite in varying proportions, about 67 percent (roughly 2/3 of the total rock); biotite plus hornblende in varying proportions, about 10 to 15 percent; opaque compounds, about 1 percent; sphene, about 1 to 2 percent. The quartz has undulatory extinction similar to that normally observed in granitic igneous rocks, but the rock exhibits no other sign of internal strain. Plagioclase is euhedral in part, gradationally zoned, rimmed by albite adjacent to microcline crystals, and is, in general, only slightly altered to sericite-like products. Phenocrysts, where extant, are of microcline perthite. Hornblende is green-brown, euhedral, and unaltered. Biotite is generally unaltered, but occasional grains have been partly converted to clear green chlorite of the type attributable to deuteric alteration.

The granodiorite, then, where undisturbed by fractures, exhibits no evidence of having been subjected to shearing stresses, regional chemical metamorphism, or any significant degree of hydrothermal activity.

(5) Rion type adamellite or granodiorite (R). In the eastern portion of the excavation, two sill-like bodies of very fine-grained granitic rock about two feet thick lie within the contact breccia unit. The rock closely resembles the Rion adamellite (Wagener, 1970), and may be intrusive into the contact breccia.

(6) fine-grained metagranite (granofels) associated with amphibiolite (GF). In that portion of the excavation extending into the Unit 1 Staging Area to the west, metamorphosed granitic rock is interlayered with or otherwise occurs in close association with amphibolite. This rock group is characteristic of certain Charlotte Belt rocks exposed in road cuts throughout the high-rank regionally metamorphosed portion of the eastern Piedmont. The metagranite (using "granite" in the broad sense) has inclusions of amphibiolite, and is probably a premetamorphic intrusive rock.

(Note: the above rock association, in conjunction with compositionally layered granitic gneiss, has been mapped by many Piedmont workers as an undifferentiated rock unit, usually designated as "Charlotte Belt gneiss; (CBgn).")

(7) aplite-pegmatite dikes and discontinuous pegmatite veins (). Several dikes from less than one inch to about six inches thick crosscut all rock types in the excavation except shear-zone microbreccia (described below). Some of the dikes are predominantly aplite (fine to medium-grained quartz-feldspar rock), and some are coarse-grained and distinctly pegmatoid. Some change from aplite to pegmatite (and vice versa) along strike, as is characteristic of such dikes in this part of the Piedmont. In the western portion of the excavation (Unit 1, Staging Area), several discontinuous (en echelon) fractures up to about three inches thick and several feet long have been filled with quartz-rich pegmatite containing feldspar crystals

up to about 1-1/2 inches long. The aplites and pegmatites tended to follow pre-existing joints in part (Plate 14).

SHEAR ZONE LITHOLOGIES

General

All major rock units in the excavation are transected by segments of the regional joint system (Plates 9, 11, and 13). Minor slippage has occurred along some of the joints exposed in the excavation, producing a system of northeast and northwest-trending shears (Plates 13 and 14). Because the discovery of these minor shears precipitated this study, particular attention has been paid to lithologies along the shear zones and within individual shears.

Hydrothermal Alteration

The pink coloration of crushed rock within the shears and some uncrushed wallrock appears related to a post-deformational hydrothermal event which pervaded Shear Zones 1, 2, and 3, and affected northwest oriented shears to a lesser extent. This event was characterized by extensive introduction of the zeolite laumontite (identified by X-ray diffraction, Plate 18) along shear and joint surfaces (Zen, 1972). Vugs up to about 18 inches long lined with euhedral pink laumontite crystals up to about 10 mm long (Photographs #10 and 11) were observed in all shear orientations. At least two points (Plate 14) along a principal shear of Shear Zone 3, and elsewhere, laumontite crystals completely fill the shear, having grown inward from both walls. Similar relationships were observed in thin sections of brecciated rock from shears (see <u>Microbreccias</u>, following). Also in thin section, the existence of euhedral to subhedral laumontite crystals and crystal groups within the fine microbrecciated matrix indicates the pervasive nature of the hydrothermal event. This event may, in fact, have been the annealing influence.

Laumontite is thermodynamically unstable below about 180°C to 190°C and at less than an equivalent pressure of 150 meters of H_2O (Coombs, et. al., 1959, and Liou, 1971). Therefore, laumontite present within the shears crystallized in a pressure-temperature regime that no longer exists at the site. Furthermore, hydrothermal events within the Piedmont are often associated with Triassic (Jurassic (?)) diabase dike emplacement. There are no known occurrences of hydrothermal activity within the stability field of laumontite in the Piedmont since Triassic-Jurassic time.

Apparently only one other mineral was introduced during the laumontite event in significant quantities, that being a microcrystalline variety of alpha quartz (identified by X-ray diffraction).

Other materials observed filling or partly filling shears are a soft black substance of the nature of wad (amorphous by X-ray diffraction) and a white clay which yielded X-ray diffractogram peaks for kaolin and alpha quartz. These materials can be produced in soils by weathering or secondary enrichment reactions.

Immediately adjacent to portions of some shears, the granodiorite, although mesoscopically appearing to be otherwise unaffected, is distinctly pink due to coloration of the feldspars. By examination of thin sections it was observed that the plagioclase feldspars contain minute granules (?) of reddish translucent to nearly opaque material, possibly red iron oxide.

Some pink granodiorite immediately adjacent to shears has been broken into wedge-shaped slices bounded by greenish-black slickensided surfaces. An unfractured 2 mm cube of pyrite was observed to transect one such surface. Pyrite crystals also occur along several joint surfaces in the excavation.

(a) Microbreccia. The shears generally contain microbreccia produced from whatever rock type the shear transected. Microbreccia along shears is characteristically an inch or two thick (Photographs #4 and #5), but in some shear segments up to several feet long (along strike) it widens abruptly to a maximum width of not greater than two feet (Photograph #6). Thin microbreccias and pink laumontite fillings also occur along fracture segments which have no demonstrable displacement (Photograph #7). The shears within granodiorite generally are the least affected by weathering, and thus most study specimens of microbreccia were obtained from sheared granodiorite.

Both mesoscopically (Photograph #9) and microscopically (Photographs #12 and #13 and #15) the crushed rock within the shears fits precisely the definition of microbreccia (Higgins, 1971) produced through brittle failure. Angular rock and crystal fragments are suspended in a matrix of similar but finely comminuted material. The matrix, even at magnification 200 to 400 by polarizing microscope has the distinct appearance of an interlocking crystal mosaic (Photograph #13). There is no evidence of unrecrystallized rock powder.

Laumontite occurs in varying proportions in the microbreccias, both as vein filling (Photographs #14 and #15) and as euhedral to subhedral crystals and crystal groups in microbreccia. The microbreccias, therefore, seem at least partly recrystallized (annealed) and are thoroughly permeated by hydrothermal laumontite. Neither crushed laumontite crystals nor other evidence of any shearing dislocation having postdated the hydrothermal event were observed. Here and there in the thin sections, even delicate microscopic overgrowths on microcline crystals (Photograph #14) project into laumontite vein filling or microbreccia and have not been disturbed by shearing or crushing. The hydrothermal event, then, is the latest event of significance (other than weathering) to have affected the rock in the excavation, and certainly postdates shearing in shear zones present in the excavation.

GEOCHRONOLOGY

General

The results of radioisotopic age determinations on specimens of microbreccia, granodiorite, and aplite comprise Table 1. These data were obtained as follows: (1) Rb-Sr ages were determined by Dr. Paul Fullagar (Appendix I) assisted by Dr. Michael Bottino via mass spectrometry in the laboratories of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; (2) K-Ar ages were determined under the direction of Dr. Todd Gates (Appendix II) of Teledyne Isotopes, Inc., via mass spectrometry.

Ages of the 6 unweathered granodiorite control specimens (both Rb-Sr and K-Ar ages) are in close agreement with Rb-Sr ages previously determined by Fullagar (1971) for the Winnsboro plutonic rocks, which lie only a few miles east of the site. The granodiorite in the excavation is quite similar to the Winnsboro adamellites and granodiorites. The age for the excavation granodiorite (about 300 m.y.) shows remarkable consistency between the Rb-Sr and K-Ar methods. It should be noted that the K-Ar age for the slightly weathered granodiorite control specimen SD3.1 is significantly later than 300 m.y. This difference is probably due to argon loss upon weathering of biotite, effects of which (altered edges of biotite crystals) show up in thin section. Therefore, in considering the data of Table 1, the possibility of argon loss from any weathered specimen must be considered. This would result in a minimum age.

Rb-Sr Ages of Hydrothermally Altered Microbreccia and Granodiorite

These ages, except for Specimen SC2.4, are all considered earlier than the granodiorite age (Table 1) -- a fact superficially inconsistent with the field evidence. However, the hydrothermal alteration should have increased the assumed initial Sr^{87}/Sr^{86} ratio by an amount difficult to assess, thereby causing the specimens to yield an apparent earlier age (Paul Fullagar, personal communication, 1974). Therefore, the Rb-Sr ages of shear zone specimens SC2.2, SD3.2 and NK2.2 are maximum ages for these specimens. Because of the expectable resetting of the radiometric parameters ("radiometric clock") by pervasive low-temperature hydrothermal activity, the ages of these specimens probably represent maximum ages for the laumontite hydrothermal event. Fullagar is of the opinion (personal communication, 1974), in consideration of his data, the expectable resetting, and the petrology of the shear system (as verbally communicated to him), that the hydrothermal event may have followed closely upon (within a few million years after) the crystallization and cooling of the granodiorite.

K-Ar Ages of Hydrothermally Altered Microbreccia and Granodiorite

The variations in ages for these specimens (Table 1), with one exception, do not seem related to any observed lithologic differences, and probably reflect differential loss of argon attendant upon crushing, hydrothermal activity, and weathering. The exception is: specimen SC2.4 is similar to specimen SD3.2, except the plagioclase feldspars in SC2.4 are more extensively altered. Therefore, the much later date for SC2.4 probably reflects greater argon loss during the hydrothermal event.

The average age of the five shear zone specimens taken from the bedrock surface is approximately 230 my. Assuming an age of 300 my for the hydrothermal event (based on Fullagar's opinion) and an argon loss of 25 percent (a reasonable assumption for feldspathic rock, according to Gates, personal communication, 1974), calculation yields an apparent age of about 230 my. Therefore, despite the tenuous validity of the reasoning involved in the above arithmetic, the K-Ar data are not necessarily consistent with Fullagar's opinion that the hydrothermal event may have postdated emplacement of the granodiorite by no more than a few million years.

K-Ar Age of Hydrothermal Laumontite

A specimen consisting of hand-picked laumontite crystals from a vug in Shear Zone 3 has been dated by K-Ar procedures at 45 $\pm$ 5 my (specimen X1, Table 1). This date is considered a "minimum-minimum" age of the specimen (Dr. Todd Gates, personal communication, 1974).

Laumontite is an open-framework silicate of approximate composition $(Ca,Na)_7Al_{12}(Al,Si)_2Si_{26}O_{80}25\ H_2O)$. Such crystal lattices, where K is present, are subject to a high percentage of argon loss. Laumontite has a high ion-exchange capacity, as do other zeolites, and thus should be expected to take up such ions as the potassium ion (K^+)* from water solutions in exchange for appropriate ions in the laumontite crystal lattice, or to absorb such ions on defective (locally chemically unbalanced-electrostatically negative) crystal facets. Either at this time of crystallization or later, by such procedures, crystals of laumontite specimen X1 obtained sufficient potassium (0.3%) to be dated by K-Ar techniques. The 45 $\pm$ 5 my age for these crystals, therefore, represents an absolute minimum age of the potassium ions added to the crystals, because of leakage of radiogenic argon from the crystal lattice. It also represents an absolute minimum age for

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*Deer, Howie and Zussman, 1969

formation of the crystals, which cannot have obtained the chemically inert radiogenic argon through exchanges with solutions. The radiogenic argon must have begun accumulating in the laumontite crystals when the potassium ions were introduced.

Dr. Todd Gates, who performed the K-Ar analyses, is of the firm opinion that due to argon leakage, the actual age of the potassium, and thus of the crystals, may be as much as about 150 my. This brings the possible age of the crystals into the apparent age range of the apparently youngest of the hydrothermally altered rock specimens, SC2.4 (163 ± 16 my Table 1).

Loc 2.6 Ref 3

FINAL DATA REPORT

RESULTS OF GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION AND TESTING SCE&G COL PROJECT V.C. SUMMER NUCLEAR STATION

Jenkinsville, Fairfield County, South Carolina
February, 2007

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Mr. James Robertson, P.E.
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Subject: **Data Report**
SCE&G COL Project
V.C. Summer Nuclear Plant
Subsurface Investigation and Laboratory Testing
Bechtel Subcontract No. 25242-102-HC4-CY00-00001
MACTEC Job No. 6234-06-3534

Dear Mr. Robertson:

MACTEC Engineering & Consulting, Inc., is pleased to submit this Data Report for the geotechnical exploration and laboratory testing for the SCE&G COL Project located adjacent to the existing V.C. Summer Nuclear Plant in Fairfield County, South Carolina. This Revision 2 corrects legibility of Tables 2A, 2B, and 2C from those submitted with Revision 1 dated February 16.

It has been a pleasure to perform the work described in the attached report. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further service, we hope that you will contact us at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

MACTEC ENGINEERING & CONSULTING, INC.

Michael D. Sufnarski, P.E.
Project Manager

Matthew F. Cooke CES

Matthew F. Cooke, P.G.
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DCN SC360 Revision 2
2-28-2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Attachments (Submitted under Separate Covers on Various Dates)

LIST OF ACRONYMS, SYMBOLS AND TERMINOLOGY

AP1000	Nuclear Technology by Westinghouse Electric Company
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
Bechtel	Bechtel Power Corporation
bpf	blows per foot
BSRI	Bechtel Savannah River, Inc.
c	total cohesion
c'	effective cohesion
C'	bearing capacity index
C_c	compression index
C_e	SPT Energy Ratio to ER=60%
CD	consolidated drained triaxial test
cf	cubic feet
CH	highly plastic clay
CL	clay of low plasticity
C_n	vertical effective stress correction factor for SPT-N
COC	Chain of Custody
COE	Corps of Engineers
COL	Combined Construction and Operating License
CPT	cone penetration test sounding (used in lieu of SCPTU or CPTU where distinction is not important)
CPTU	piezocone penetration test sounding
C_r	recompression index
CU	consolidated undrained triaxial test
Cv	coefficient of consolidation
D_{50}	mean grain size
DCC	Document Control Center
DCN	Document Control Number
DOE	Department of Energy
D_r	relative density
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ER	Energy Ratio for Standard Penetration Test

e_o	initial void ratio
fps	feet per second
fr or FR	CPT friction ratio
fs	CPT sleeve stress (also called sleeve friction)
FS	factor of safety
ft	foot or feet
g	acceleration of gravity
G	shear modulus
GPS	Global Positioning System (See also RTK-GPS)
gINT	Geotechnical Data presentation Software provided by gINT, Inc.
G_{max}	low strain shear modulus
GW	groundwater table or groundwater depth
H	layer thickness
HSA	hollow stem auger
K	soil permeability coefficient (hydraulic conductivity)
K_a	active earth pressure coefficient
K_d	Distribution Coefficient
K_o	at-rest earth pressure coefficient
K_p	passive earth pressure coefficient
kip	1,000 pounds
km	kilometer
ksf	kips per square foot
LL	liquid limit
LL	Live Load, force or pressure
m/sec	meters per second
MACTEC	MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc. f/k/a LAW
MH	high plasticity silt
micaceous	containing mica
ML	low plasticity silt
mm	millimeter
MOD	modified
MSL	mean sea level, ft

M&TE	Measuring and Test Equipment
N-value	Sum of second and third set of recorded blows from the SPT
N60, N_{60}	SPT N-value corrected to 60 percent energy ratio (ER)
N_1	SPT N-value normalized to 1 tsf
$(N_1)_{60}$	SPT N-value normalized to 1 tsf and 60% max. hammer energy ratio (also modified to account for room for liner but no sample liner used for Project)
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
MDD	maximum dry density, pcf (laboratory compaction test)
OCR	overconsolidation ratio
OD	outside diameter
OMC	optimum moisture content, % (laboratory compaction test)
OW	Observation Well
P	P-wave, compressional seismic wave
P	Pitcher Samples (UD, Soil Sampling)
p - q	total stress path strength parameters
p' - q'	effective stress path strength parameters
pH	Index of acidity
p_c or P_c	preconsolidation pressure (also called σ_c')
p_o or P_o	existing vertical effective stress (also called σ_o')
pcf	pounds per cubic foot
pci	pounds per cubic inch
PDA	pile driving analyzer
PI	plasticity index
PL	plastic limit
Pitcher	Pitcher Sampler (Undisturbed (UD) soil sampling, also see ST)
psf	pounds per square foot
psi	pounds per square inch
PWR	Partially Weathered Rock
QA	quality assurance
QAPD	Quality Assurance Project Document
QAR	Quality Assurance Representative

Q_a	allowable bearing pressure
q_c or Q_c	measured CPT tip resistance
Q_t, q_{NT}	normalized CPT tip resistance $Q_t = (q_t - \sigma_{vo}) / \sigma'_o$
q_t, qT	CPTU tip stress corrected for unequal area effects
$(q_c)_1$	CPT tip resistance normalized to 1 ton per square foot
QC	quality control
RC	Relative Compaction
RCTS	Resonant Column Torsional Shear (Laboratory Test)
REC	Recovery (Rock cores, SPT Samples, UD Samples)
RTK-GPS	
SCDHEC	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
SCE&G	South Carolina Electric & Gas Co.
r_u	pore water pressure ratio = $\Delta u / \sigma_0'$
SC	clayey sand
SCPTU	seismic piezocone penetration test sounding
slickenside surface	parting surface in sample with particles oriented parallel to surface, giving shiney appearance
SM	silty sand
SP	poorly graded sand
SPT	Standard Penetration Test
Specification	1) Bechtel Technical Specification 25242 000 3PS CY00 00001, Rev 4, Issued 12/7/06 Subsurface Investigation and Laboratory Testing.
SRP	Standard Review Plan
SRS	Savannah River Site of DOE
ST	Shelby tube (undisturbed (UD) soil sampling)
STD	standard
STDEV	standard deviation (also known as σ)
S_u	undrained shear strength
t	time
TP	Test Pit
tsf	tons per square foot
TX	triaxial

UD	undisturbed (soil sampling, either ST (Shelby Tube), pushed or P (Pitcher Sample), drilled
US	United States
USCS	Unified Soil Classification System (e.g. SM. SC, etc.)
USNRC	U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
UU	Unconsolidated Undrained Triaxial Test
v_s	S-wave velocity (Shear wave velocity)
$(v_s)_1$	S-wave velocity normalized to 1 ton per square foot
WI	Work Instruction
WC or W	water content (moisture content)
WGI	Washington Group International
WSRC	Washington Savannah River Company
α	total stress path angle
α'	effective stress path angle
ε or γ	normal strain or shear strain
ε_r or γ_r	reference strain
ϕ	total stress friction angle
ϕ'	effective stress friction angle
γ	unit weight of soil
γ_s	saturated unit weight of soil
γ'	effective or buoyant unit weight of soil, $\gamma_s - \gamma_w$
γ_w	unit weight of water
ρ	mass density of the soil
σ	standard deviation
σ_1, σ_3	principal normal stresses
σ_c'	preconsolidation pressure
σ_o'	initial effective vertical stress
σ_v'	effective vertical stress
σ_{vo}	initial total vertical stress
τ	shear stress
υ	Poisson's ratio

SECTION 1
OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

MACTEC Engineering and Consulting (MACTEC) was retained by Bechtel Power Corporation (Bechtel) to conduct a geotechnical exploration and associated laboratory testing at the COL Project Site for South Carolina Electric and Gas Co. The site is located adjacent to the existing V.C. Summer Nuclear Station near the crossroads known as Jenkinsville in Fairfield County, South Carolina. MACTEC executed these services per Bechtel Subcontract Number 25242-102-HC4-CY00-00001.

The geotechnical services were completed as part of the combined construction and operating license (COL) project for South Carolina Electric and Gas Co. The field work commenced on April 10, 2006 and was substantially completed on August 18, 2006. Some borehole abandonment (grouting) activity occurred after August 18. Surveying field activities to locate the actual test locations were completed on September 18, 2006.

The Scope of Work was defined in Exhibit D of the Technical Specification, Bechtel Technical Specification 25242-000-3PS-CY00-00001, Rev 4, Subsurface Investigation and Laboratory Testing. The scope of work is briefly described below:

- Prepare and submit a quality plan (Quality Assurance Project Document).
- Submit a qualified Safety Program.
- Submit a Work Plan.
- Obtain permits to install the observation wells from SCDHEC.
- Provide quality assurance inspectors (surveillance) of the field and laboratory work activities.
- Locate exploration points by survey using coordinates contained in the specifications.
- Coordinate the location of overhead and underground utilities with plant personnel prior to advancing any exploratory activities (boreholes or test pits)
- Drill geotechnical and observation well exploratory borings at locations specified by Bechtel, adjust as necessary and as approved by Bechtel's representatives to accommodate access and utility conflicts. Geotechnical borings were completed at locations identified in Tables 2A and 2B.
- Conduct Standard Penetration Testing (SPT) to obtain samples of soil, undisturbed sampling of soil as directed by Bechtel field representatives, and rock coring to obtain samples of rock.
- Complete drilling, with soil and rock sampling, for Bechtel's planning for the installation of water level observations wells at 31 locations identified in Tables 2A and 2B.
- Install the observation wells adjacent to the sampled locations.
- Prepare field logs for all drilling and sampling and transfer all samples to a secure, on-site sample storage facility, provided by SCE&G.
- Seal all boreholes by grouting, except for those which observation (monitoring) wells were installed.
- Develop the observation wells and conduct field permeability testing using slug testing methods. A limited amount of field permeability testing using the double packer method was performed in four boreholes.
- Install locking well covers and concrete will pads at observation well locations.
- Collect ground water samples and analyze for water quality.

- Perform electronic cone penetrometer tests (CPT) in 36 locations; perform down-hole seismic tests; perform pore pressure dissipation tests at locations selected by Bechtel. The CPT numbers are identified in Tables 2A and 2B.
- Perform down-hole geophysical logging in 8 locations.
- Perform down-hole acoustic televiewer logging in 8 locations.
- Perform suspension P-S velocity logging in 8 locations
- Perform 4 pole field electrical resistivity tests along six arrays. These are identified on Page 6 of Table 2A and pages 5 and 6 of Table 2B.
- Excavate test pits at 4 locations determined by Bechtel. Obtain bulk samples of the excavated material as directed by the Bechtel field representative. The 4 corners of each test pit location are identified on Page 4 of Tables 2A and 2B. Two additional bulk samples were obtained from an off-site quarry's stockpiles of crusher screenings. This was the Martin Marietta North Columbia Quarry.
- Conduct laboratory testing on soil, rock and groundwater samples as assigned by Bechtel.

The work was completed under a Quality Assurance Program meeting the Code of Federal Regulations 10CFR50, Appendix B and conforming to the provisions of ANSI/ASME N45.2-1977.

This Data Report describes the field and laboratory testing methods and presents the results.

1.2 PERSONNEL

All work to prepare this report was performed by MACTEC with assistance from SCE&G in providing office space, office facilities, and the sample storage facility located at the (old) Nuclear Training Center, 1162 State Highway 213, Jenkinsville, SC 29065. This facility is now known as the NND office. After MACTEC completed its work at the site, the soil samples were placed on shelving installed in the tool storage room of the NND offices, and the boxes containing the rock core samples were relocated to a locked warehouse adjacent to the NND office building. The logistical assistance and NNSD Safety Training sessions given to numerous MACTEC and subcontractor personnel provided by Messrs. Robert Whorton, Duke Bell and James LaBorde of SCE&G are gratefully acknowledged. Bechtel site representatives during the field work were Garrett Day, Jennifer Dean, John Davie, Dr. Frank Syms, and Gerald Lefevre. MACTEC personnel and their responsibilities were:

Michael D. Sufnarski, P.E., Project Manager
Clay E. Sams, P.E., Senior Principal Engineer
Matthew F. Cooke, P.G., Site Superintendent (Site Coordinator)

Rig Geologist/Engineers:

Chris J. Gaskins, P.G.	Bill Sharp, P.G.	Jimmy Jordan, P.G.
Jeremiah Harmon	Chris Gandy	Chris Bruce, P.G.
Mandel Harvey	Kyle Miller	Stephen Woodham
Johnny Liles	Mike DePalma	Joseph Lachewitz

Karina Solis, Geologist, prepared gINT Boring Logs
Michael O. Hamlett, Drilling Coordinator, Laboratory Services Manager
James Starnes, Staff Engineer, Laboratory Test Checking
Brian Reinicker, P.G., P.E., Laboratory Testing Coordinator
Andrew Kottenstette, Quality Assurance Representative

John E. Lynch, Quality Assurance Manager
Robert E. Smith, P.E., Chief Engineer

The organizations that performed on-site work or laboratory testing of samples as part of this effort are listed in Table 1.

1.3 ORGANIZATION OF REPORT

This report and its attachments are organized in the following sequence; this report consists of the transmittal letter; table of contents; list of tables; list of figures; acronyms, symbols and terminology; text; tables; and figures. The attachments are in separate volumes submitted on various dates and are as follows:

Attachment	Contains
A	Survey Data and Test Locations
B	Geotechnical Borings Logs, (Soil and Rock Logs), Geotechnical Test Pit Logs, and SPT Energy Ratio Measurements
C	Observation Well Logs and Development Records, Slug and Packer Test Data
D	Cone Penetrometer Test Results
E	Geophysical Test Data (Downhole) Field Electrical Resistivity
F	Laboratory Testing Data (Geotechnical) (Except for RCTS tests, see Attachment I)
G	Field and Laboratory Testing Data (Groundwater)
H	Laboratory Testing Data (K_d, Distribution Coefficient)
I	Resonant Column Torsional Shear (RCTS) Tests

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Quality related activities performed by MACTEC and its subcontractors organizations during the work herein presented were in accordance with the MACTEC Quality Assurance Manual and the MACTEC Quality Assurance Project Document. The MACTEC QA program complies with NQA-1 Subpart 2.2 and to the requirements of 10CFR50 Appendix B.

SECTION 2
TEST METHODS

2.1 SURVEYING

The Surveyor was Glenn Associates Surveying, Inc. of Jenkinsville, South Carolina, a MACTEC subcontractor..

The surveying for the project was conducted in two phases. The initial phase was to complete ("stake") preliminary boring layout based on initial coordinates for test locations provided by the specifications. After completing an initial assessment of test locations and potential utility and access conflicts, relocation of some borings were proposed by MACTEC field personnel and approved by Bechtel. The relocation borings were referenced to the staked locations left by Glenn Associates by sketches showing the revised locations.

Some of the boring locations required bulldozer clearing to remove vegetation and/or to level the surface for drilling access. The stake marking the location was referenced to offset "witness points outside the area to be disturbed, and then re-established after the access was completed. Some locations, such as the observation wells, required multiple holes to be drilled (e.g. one hole to sample the soil and rock and establish the groundwater depth for guidance in setting of the well screen, and a nearby hole or holes for the observation wells themselves). In all cases, a marked stake was placed in the grouted, abandoned hole to mark the as-drilled location or, in the case of the observation wells, an engraved metal tag identifying the well location was affixed to the well cover.

Because of their work for SCE&G to prepare the topographic map for the COL site, a project control network had been previously established by Glenn Associates Surveying, Inc. and this was used for the basis for subsurface investigation location site staking.

Boring locations were staked using RTK-GPS when possible. When tree canopy or other obstructions occurred, coordinate traverse points were established using RTK-GPS. Then, conventional survey was used to stake planned boring locations from those established traverse points. Stakes were driven in place to mark the surveyed locations.

Glenn Associates performed their work under MACTEC's Quality Program. Calibration records for their surveying equipment was submitted to MACTEC. Daily field survey activities began with pre-data acquisition checks on the previously established project control monuments. The base receiver was set on project control point 1009. The survey crew collected control points (101, 1020, 1021) using a different quality check point number for each control point. A coordinate comparison was made in the field between the control monument coordinates and the quality check point coordinates for each control point observed to ensure matching coordinates. The daily boring site locations were then staked.

Daily field survey activities concluded with post-data acquisition checks on project control monuments. The survey crew collected a minimum of one control point (101, 1020, 1021) using a different quality checkpoint number than the morning quality check point number. A coordinate comparison between the control monument coordinates and post data acquisition check point coordinates was observed to ensure matching coordinates remained the same throughout the workday.

Daily survey activities concluded by preparing a daily quality assurance report. The report shows a point to point inverse comparison between control monument coordinates and quality check point coordinates and comparison between planned bore site locations and staked bore site locations.

The second phase of surveying was done after completion of drilling in a particular location. The surveyor returned to the site and determined the locations and elevations of the actual, as drilled boring and test pit locations. This information is contained in Table 2. Full details are contained in Attachment A.

2.2 UTILITY LOCATION

Representatives of MACTEC reviewed the intended boring locations with SCE&G personnel who could find no evidence that underground utilities might exist except at one minor location, that being the underground live utility line serving an on site air sampling station which leads from a nearby pole (about 10 feet away) and is obvious from field observation. Therefore, underground utility surveying methods were not required.

There are several overhead power lines on the site. The following pre-drilling activities were accomplished to avoid encounters with power lines:

1. The poles for the overhead power lines were marked with paint or flagging to make them more visible;
2. Each pole in the area where borings were planned was inspected for lines leading underground, such as the one near the air monitoring station; SCE&G was to be asked to check whether any lines thus located are energized;
3. Except for the obvious route of the short underground line at the air monitoring station, any other energized underground lines indicated in step (2) were to be traced for short distances and marked with paint on the ground surface so they could be avoided. If there were indications the underground line may pass near a boring, the locations within a 10 ft radius of the planned boring were marked; and
4. During the bulldozer clearing of trees, care was taken to avoid felling trees into the overhead lines or poles.

Excavation locations for test pits were also reviewed to avoid, as reasonably possible from field observations, encountering underground features such as visible storm drain pipelines or the like. However, such drains would not pose a safety hazard should they be encountered. If live underground utility lines were suspected from step (2) above, the locations of underground utilities within a 10-foot radius of each planned boring, cone penetrometer, observation well, or test pit were to be marked by representatives of SCE&G or MACTEC's Subcontractor. MACTEC would then review the marked locations with Bechtel and relocate exploration points which have utility interferences. Relocated points that are outside areas previously surveyed for live utilities were checked by the same procedure. New locations would be marked and reported to the MACTEC Site Coordinator who may arrange for survey location to be done.

2.3 DRILLING EQUIPMENT/METHODS

Drilling equipment mobilized to the site included the following:

Serial Marker	Owner	Drill Rig	Driller	SPT	Rock Core Sizes (1)
233517	Gregg	CME75	Burnett	Yes	NQ
90117	Trigon	Mobile B57	Toothman	Yes	HQ
212393	MACTEC	CME550	Akins	Yes	NQ
209195	MACTEC	CME55	Meyerson	Yes	NQ
285584	MACTEC	CME45	Gibson/Christian	Yes	NQ
190742	Trigon	CME850	Whichard	Yes	HQ
311025	Gregg	CME55	Smith, Burnett	Yes	HQ,NQ
219907	MACTEC	CME75	Oglesby	Yes	NQ
100	MACTEC	Diedrich D50	Skoglund/Cain	Yes	NQ
211797	MACTEC	CME75	Christian/Gibson	Yes	HQ,NQ
331145	MACTEC	CME55LC	White	Yes	HQ,NQ
X020158	Gregg	Fraste	Smith	No	NQ
337153	MACTEC	CME550	Banks	Yes	HQ,NQ
N/A	McCall	Ingersol-Rand T3W	Nichols, Sherrill	N/A (Air Rig for OWs)	N/A
N/A	Gregg	20Ton CPT Track-Mounted	Hyer, Aguilar	N/A (CPT Rig)	N/A – CPT
N/A	Gregg	RHINO	Poole	N/A (Auger Rig for OWS)	N/A

(1) NQ core is approximately 1 – 7/8 inches; HQ core is approximately 2 ½ inches; N/A = Not applicable; CPT = Cone Penetration Test

In addition, rubber-tired highway-type water tanker trucks were utilized to haul water for the drill rigs from the Parr Reservoir. A Caterpillar D-6 bulldozer was used for the initial access clearing by Little Mountain Construction Co., and a D-4 bulldozer owned by MACTEC was dedicated to the site for additional minor clearing or access assistance to the drills and water trucks, as needed.

A Caterpillar Model 416 rubber-tired backhoe from Little Mountain Construction Co. was used to excavate and then to backfill the shallow test pits for soil sampling purposes.

Borings for geotechnical purposes were advanced in soil using hollow stem auger (HSA) and mud rotary wash drilling techniques until refusal (defined as the physical inability to advance the hole using wash drilling procedures) was encountered. In some geotechnical borings, the HSA was used in the upper 15 ft or less. Borings for the Relocated Access Road were drilled using the hollow stem augers (HSA) because no rock coring was required and the SPT tests relevant to characterizing the conditions for the roadway were above the water table. In geotechnical borings except those in the Relocated Access Road, the drilling method for depths greater than 15 ft was mud rotary. Once refusal was encountered, and if required by the Specification, a steel or PVC casing was set, and the holes were advanced using wire-line rock coring equipment and procedures described in ASTM D 2113. A five foot or ten foot long "NQ" or "HQ" core barrel was used for all rock coring.

Fresh water obtained from Parr Reservoir was used for the majority of drilling and coring operations. A minor amount of fresh water was used during the first part of July, 2006 from a well located at the Fairfield Hydro Project. This well was utilized during rainy weather, which limited access to Parr Reservoir.

Exploratory borings for the OW locations may be classified as two types. The first type is those where the exploratory boring was not for geotechnical engineering information, but served only to obtain the information necessary for Bechtel to determine the depth for the OW screen. The soil portion of this type of exploratory boring may have been drilled with hollow-stem augers (HSA) and soil samples were obtained at approximately 5 ft depth intervals using the SPT sampler. These soil samples were suitable for laboratory testing but the SPT blow counts will not be used for geotechnical engineering purposes. The HSA drilling extended to the depth specified or to refusal to HSA drilling, and a one inch diameter PVC pipe (slotted) was placed in the boring as necessary to allow measurement of the water table depth over time for one to several days after the augers are removed. The depth to the water in the temporary PVC pipe was measured until the approximate stabilized water table depth was evaluated, after which the HSA boring was tremie grouted (using the one-inch PVC pipe as the tremie) and abandoned.

The second type of exploratory boring is one that is to be used for geotechnical information. In these, the drilling method was mud rotary (except within the upper 15 ft in some borings, where hollow stem augers were used) and the SPT samples were taken according to the Specification for the geotechnical borings. A temporary PVC pipe or other casing was used to keep these boreholes open, as necessary, to allow the water level within the borehole to equalize with the surrounding water table to provide the information necessary to determine the depth for the well screen(s) in the OW.

Following Bechtel's review of the exploratory borings including the depth to the water table as described above, the exploratory borings were filled with grout and abandoned. The observation wells were then installed using HSA, mud rotary, or air rotary drilling methods in accordance with the Specification and following Bechtel's directions for depth and other details. Diagrams of the wells are provided. The wells consist of PVC screen and riser pipe, sand filter pack, bentonite chips or pellets and cement bentonite grout. Protective steel well covers and concrete pads were placed at the surface as noted in the Specification.

Specific equipment used at each borehole is included on the borehole logs included in Attachment B.

All boreholes and the grouted-in PVC casings for geophysical tests plus the CPT locations were filled prior to demobilizing from the site using a cement-bentonite grout. The grout was placed by pumping through a tremie pipe. The grout mixture in Specification Section 4.13 (approximately 8 gallons of water and 2.5 pounds of bentonite per 94 pound sack of cement) was used.

2.4 SPT ENERGY MEASUREMENTS

SPT energy measurements were made on the drill rigs performing standard penetration testing (SPT). Energy measurements were recorded during sampling at the depth intervals shown in Attachment B, Table B-1. The length of the drill rod string, including the instrumented drill rod insert for each sample was generally 4 feet longer than the depth of the sample being collected.

The energy measurements were performed with a Pile Driving Analyzer (PDA) model PAK and calibrated accelerometers and strain gages. A section of appropriately sized drill rod, 2 feet long and instrumented with dedicated strain gages, was inserted at the top of the drill rod string immediately below the SPT automatic hammer. The inserted rod was also instrumented with two piezoresistive accelerometers that were bolted to the outside of the rod.

The work was done in general accordance with ASTM D 4633-05. The strain and acceleration signals were converted to force and velocity by the PDA, and the data was interpreted by the PDA according to the Case Method equation. The EFV method of energy calculation is recommended in ASTM Standard D4633-05. The maximum energy transmitted to the drill rod string (as measured at the location of the strain gages and accelerometers) was calculated by the PDA using the EFV method equation, as shown below:

$$EFV = \int F(t) * V(t) * dt$$

Where: EFV = Transferred energy (EFV equation), or Energy of FV
F(t) = Calculated force at time t
V(t) = Calculated velocity at time t

The EFV method of energy calculation is recommended in ASTM Standard D4633-05. The EFV equation, integrated over the complete wave event, measures the total energy content of the event using both force and velocity measurements. The EFV values associated with each blow analyzed were tabulated and averaged to obtain the average measured energy at each depth tested.
The ratio of the average measured energy to the theoretical potential energy of the SPT system (140 lb weight with the specified 30 inch fall) is the ETR.

The ETR range of the automatic hammers used at the site is 72% to 86.5% of the theoretical potential energy. These ETR values are at within the range of typical values for automatic hammers. The ETR values (as percent of the theoretical value) are shown in Attachment B, Table B-1.

2.5 SAMPLING IN GEOTECHNICAL BORINGS

2.5.1 Standard Penetration Test Sampling (SPT)

Soil sampling in the geotechnical borings using the SPT was conducted at intervals ranging from 2.5 feet within the upper 15 feet and thereafter at 5 feet using equipment and methods described in ASTM D 1586. For one boring in each Nuclear Island, the 2.5 ft sample interval was extended full depth of the soil to accomplish continuous sampling of the soil. Automatic Hammers were used to perform the SPT tests. The sampler was typically driven 18 inches in soil with blows recorded for each six inch interval of penetration. In very hard soils and weathered rock, driving was terminated at 50 blows and the actual penetration recorded, (e.g., 50 blows / 3 inches).

The split tube sampler was opened at the drill site and the recovered materials were visually described and classified by MACTEC's rig geologist or engineer. A selected portion of the sample (typically the material for the lower portion of the sample) was placed in a glass sample jar with a moisture proof lid. Sample jars were labeled, placed in cardboard boxes, and transported to the on-site storage area.

2.5.2 Rock Core Sampling

The technical specifications defined SPT refusal as 50 blows for 6 inches or less of penetration. For purposes of determining the depth at which to begin rock coring procedures, refusal to soil drilling was defined as physical inability to advance the hole using wash drilling procedures. In practice, the sampler was typically struck with 50 blows and the actual penetration measured and recorded on the boring logs. Rock recovered by the coring process, which was done according to ASTM D 2113, was carefully removed from the inner barrel and placed in wooden core boxes with wooden blocks used to mark ends of runs. When core recovery was less than 100%, the rig geologist placed foam, PVC, or wood spacers in the core box to stabilize the core laterally. Filled core boxes were taken to the on-site sample storage facility. Photographs of the cores were taken in the field. Digital (electronic) files containing the core photographs are included in Attachment B.

The rig geologist visually described the core and noted the presence of joints and factures, distinguishing mechanical breaks from natural breaks where possible. The rig geologist also calculated percent recovery and Rock Quality Designation, (RQD) prior to moving the core from the drill site. Field boring logs and photographs were used to document the drilling operations and recovered materials, and are retained in the DCC. The digital photographs are in the DVD in Attachment B. The construction of casing for completion of drilling was recorded on the casing installation field log, which is retained in the DCC. In borings to be geophysically logged, PVC casing was grouted in place in lieu of the temporary casing. Grouting was used to abandon all borings except the OWs to be used for groundwater monitoring, and the grouting is recorded on grouting field logs which are retained in the DCC. Boring results are summarized in Tables 2A, 2B and 2C.

2.5.3 Undisturbed Soil Sampling

Undisturbed soil samples were taken when directed by Bechtel, using a 3-inch thin-walled tube sampler in accordance with ASTM D 1587.

When subsurface material was too dense or hard to allow satisfactory samples to be recovered by pressing the tube sampler into the material, a Pitcher sampler was used where requested by Bechtel. The Pitcher is a rotary sampler drills the 3-inch tube into the subsurface material. All undisturbed samples were sealed at the top and bottom against moisture loss, labeled, kept in an upright condition and transported to the climate-controlled on-site storage area following ASTM D4220

2.6 <u>BORING LOGS</u>

The soil description on the boring logs in Attachment B are based on the field descriptions (ASTM D 2488) by the rig geologist or engineer, modified according to ASTM D 2487 where lab test results are available. The rock core descriptions in Attachment B are based on the rig geologist's or rig engineer's description. The water depths on these boring logs are from observations during drilling. Because water was introduced during rotary and core drilling, the water depths on the boring logs may not represent the stabilized water depths. For stabilized water depths, the information in Attachment C, Table C-7 should be consulted. The stabilized water depth at individual boring locations could be estimated by interpolation between the depths or elevations of stabilized water at the observation well locations in Attachment C, Table C-7. The boring logs in Attachment B were prepared using the computer program "gINT" (Version 7). Electronic files with gINT data were provided with Attachment B.

2.7 SAMPLING IN GEOTECHNICAL TEST PITS

Test pits were excavated at four locations identified by Bechtel (field-located). The rubber-tired backhoe was used to excavate the pits. The Bechtel field representative selected the materials to be sampled. A MACTEC rig geologist collected the bulk samples. As approved by Bechtel, the bulk samples were placed in new 5-gallon plastic buckets with handles for carrying. Two buckets of each sampled material were obtained. Glass jar samples were obtained and sealed for moisture retention. The backhoe was used to backfill the test excavation using the excavated materials. The backfilled materials were tamped in-place using the backhoe. The rig geologist placed a stake for later survey location.

The buckets and jar samples were labeled and transported to the on-site storage area. The rig geologist prepared a Geotechnical Test Pit Log based on visual description of the excavated materials according to ASTMD 2488. These descriptions were modified according to ASTM D 2487 where lab test results are available. The Geotechnical Test Pit Logs are included in Attachment B. The surveyed locations of the test pits are contained in Attachment A and Tables 2A and 2B herein.

2.8 OBSERVATION WELLS

2.8.1 Well Installation

Thirty one observation wells were installed on the site as part of this project – screened in the soil/weathered rock zone and in the rock. The wells were installed per Section 5.3 of the Specification.

Boreholes for installation of all observation wells were advanced using either hollow stem auger, mud rotary or air rotary drilling to make a nominal 6 inch hole diameter. The holes were advanced to depths specified by Bechtel's field representative.

As discussed in Section 2.3, the observation wells were installed in separate borings made nearby the geotechnical borings as instructed by Bechtel, with the exception of OW-227, OW-617, OW-622, and OW-625. The geotechnical borings B-227, B-617, OW-622, and B-625 were reamed out and/or deepened for installation of these associated monitoring wells. The lithology shown on the Observation Well Logs for OW-227, OW-617, OW-622, and OW-625 is from the borehole in which the well was installed. The lithology shown on the remainder of the Observation Well Logs is from the nearby companion geotechnical borehole. The geotechnical borings were generally made between about 5 and 20 feet from the observation well (See survey coordinates for actual offset distance).

Upon reaching the designated depth for a well, slotted PVC casing connected to solid sections was set. A sand pack and bentonite seal were then placed. A grout plug was placed from the top of the bentonite seal to the ground surface to each borehole. The grout mix specified in Section 4.13 of the Specification was used.

The depth of the screened interval, length of the screen and general well configuration were designated in the field for each well by Bechtel's field representative. Since the ground surface elevations at the wells sites were not determined until after the well pads were placed, the top of the PVC casing elevation, less the casing stickup above ground surface as measured at the time of installation, was used to back-calculate the ground surface elevation shown on the observation well logs. All water depth measurements are referenced to the top of the PVC casing. The elevation of the top of the casing was also used along with measurements of the well sections to calculate elevations for the well monitoring interval.

Construction details for all 31 wells are included in Appendix C-1 Attachment C.

All wells were capped with a lockable steel well cover extending approximately two feet above grade. A concrete pad, two feet square and six inches thick, was also placed around each well cover per the Specification.

A summary Table with pertinent observation well information is provided in Attachment C, Table C-1.

2.8.2 Well Development

After well installation was completed, wells were developed by pumping and bailing. The development procedure agreed to with Bechtel was first to bail until the water shows minimal sediment, then pump to remove at least 3 standing well volumes of water, cycling the pump on and off to create a surging effect. A well was considered developed when the pumped water was reasonably clear of suspended sediment and relatively clear to sight.

All wells were developed satisfactorily using the planned procedure. Well development records are included in Attachment C, Appendix C-2.

2.8.3 Field Permeability Tests

2.8.3.1 Slug Tests

Field permeability testing was conducted in each observation well (except OW 501)using procedures described in Section 8 of ASTM D 4044. This procedure is commonly termed the slug test method. Slug testing involves establishing a static water level, lowering a solid cylinder into the well to cause an increase of water level in the well and monitoring the time rate for the well water level to return to the pre-test static level. This method is commonly called the "slug-in" method. After that stabilization, the slug is rapidly removed to create a lowering of the water level in the well, and the time rate for water to recover to the pre-test static level is recorded. This method is commonly called the "Slug-out" method. Electronic transducers and data loggers are used for measuring the water levels and times during the test.

Attachment C, Table C-2 is a Slug Test Data Summary Sheet. Charts (graphs) of the water surface versus time during the slug tests are in Attachment C, Appendix C-3. The test data, the data logger output sheets, are contained on the CD included in Attachment C.

2.8.3.2 Packer tests

Field permeability testing by the packer method was conducted in selected exploratory borings using test procedures described in ASTM D 4630, modified to use a manually read flow meter rather than a digitally recorded one. The packer testing method involved establishing and maintaining a constant pressure in the packer test interval or test length, measured by an electronic transducer, and determining the rate of inflow associated with maintaining the pressure. The test method is thus know as the constant head injection test". Five pressure values were generally used in each test interval. The boring locations for packer testing were identified in Bechtel's letter No. 25242-102-T14-CY00-00022 dated June 9, 2006.

That letter changes the test location and depths shown in the Specification to a scope of two test lengths (packer intervals) in each of four borings (B205, B212, B305, and B330). Boring B212 displayed difficulty in inserting the packers leading to concern about retrieving the packer assembly from the bore hole. Accordingly, Bechtel changed the requested test location from B212 to B201. Bechtel also requested a test length (packer interval) of 10 feet in all the tested borings instead of 5 feet as stated in the Specifications.

The purpose of the packer testing was to establish coefficient of permeability (also called hydraulic conductivity) of the rock in the packer test length. Attachment C, Tables C-3 through C-6 show the calculated coefficient of permeability from the packer tests. Attachment C, Figures C-1 through C-4 show the flow rate versus pressure. The CD with the test data is included in Attachment C.

2.8.4 Water Level Measurements

On June 23, 2006 and again on July 25, 2006, MACTEC representatives checked water levels in all wells installed plus additional wells designated by Bechtel. Measurements were made using an electric water level meter and referenced to the notched top of the casing. Water levels recorded are shown in Table C-7 in Attachment C.

2.9 CONE PENETOMETER TESTING

Locations for 36 Cone Penetrometer Tests, (CPT) were included in the original scope of work for this project. Specified probe depths were to refusal (the limit of the pushing capacity of the CPT rig) except for certain locations where a maximum depth of 40 feet was assigned.

CPT testing was completed by Gregg Drilling and Testing, Inc. (Gregg), a subcontractor to MACTEC. Gregg utilized a 20 ton self-contained rig mounted on a tracked ATV carrier to complete the work. Seismic testing was completed in eight of the CPTs at intervals of one meter. Pore pressure dissipation tests were performed in six of the CPTs. All testing was done in accordance with project Specifications and ASTM 5778. The CPT Data are found in Attachment D.

2.10 BOREHOLE GEOPHYSICAL LOGGING

Downhole geophysical logging was performed in 8 borings as required by the Specifications. GEOVision, a MACTEC subcontractor, performed this work in accordance with ASTM D 5753. The results are found in Attachment E. The following down hole geophysical logs were performed in the selected borings.

2.10.1 Natural Gamma

Gamma logs record the amount of natural gamma radiation emitted by the soil and rocks surrounding the boring.

2.10.2 Long and Short Normal Resistivity

Normal-resistivity logs record the electrical resistivity of the borehole environment and surrounding rocks and water as measured by variably spaced potential electrodes on the logging probe. Typical spacing for potential electrodes are 16 inches for short-normal resistivity and 64 inches for long normal resistivity. Normal resistivity logs are affected by bed thickness, borehole diameter, and borehole fluid and can only be collected in water or mud filled open holes.

2.10.3 Three Arm Caliper

Caliper logs record borehole diameter. Changes in borehole diameter are related to boring construction, such as casing or drilling bit size, and to fracturing or caving along the borehole wall. Because borehole diameter commonly affects log response, the caliper log may be useful in the analysis of other geophysical logs.

2.10.4 Data

Data was recorded in digital format and are contained in Attachment E. Also contained in Attachment E are printout of the geophysical logs and the associated lithology.

2.11 BOREHOLE ACOUSTIC TELEVIEWER LOGGING

Televiewer logging was performed in 8 borings as required by the Specifications. GEOVision, a MACTEC Subcontractor, performed this work. The acoustic televiewer measures amplitude and travel time of the reflected acoustic signal and produces a magnetically oriented photographic image of the acoustic reflectivity of the boring wall.

The acoustic televiewer is limited to open boreholes filled with water or drilling mud.

The acoustic televiewer field data, in digital format, are contained in Attachment E, along with televiewer logs and a tabulated summary of the interpreted discontinuities.

2.12 SUSPENSION P-S VELOCITY LOGGING

Suspension P-S velocity logging was performed in 8 borings as required by the Specifications. Compression (P) and shear (S) were velocity measurements were made at 1 meter intervals or less. Attachment E contains the results.

2.13 FIELD ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY TESTING

Field electrical resistivity testing was performed along 6 arrays in the proposed switch yard area of the site. The locations were adjusted from those in the Specifications with approval of Bechtel due to topographic features and extensive clearing requirements associated with the initial locations. The Wenner four electrode method was used to perform the tests in accordance with ASTM G57. Electrode spacing ranging from 3 feet up to 300 feet were used in order to determine the soil resistivity at increasing depths. The resistivity data interpreted from the tests are contained in Attachment E.

SECTION 3
SAMPLE STORAGE

3.1 ON-SITE SAMPLE STORAGE FACILITY

Consistent with MACTEC's QAPD Requirements, an on-site sample storage facility was established. The sample storage facility was provided by SCE&G by designating a lockable sample storage room in their old Nuclear Training Facility, 1162 State Highway 213, Jenkinsville, S.C. 29065. This facility is now known as the NND facility. After MACTEC completed its work, the soil samples were placed on shelving installed in the tool storage room of the NND facility, and the boxes of rock core samples were relocated to a locked warehouse adjacent to the NND facility. This facility, as indicated on Figure 2, is conveniently located south of the existing V.C. Summer Station and the proposed site. The facility is fully climate controlled.

Samples were transported daily from the field to the sample storage room by the rig geologists/engineers. SPT samples were transported as Group "B" samples in their compartmentalized cardboard boxes, each labeled to show the contents therein. The rock cores were transported in their wooden core boxes, kept horizontal and each labeled to show the contents. The UD samples were transported according to ASTM D4220, Group C samples.

Since copies of the field boring logs were kept at the facility, their logs served as the sample inventory for the storage facility. A chain of custody form was completed for all samples removed from the facility.

SECTION 4
LABORATORY TESTING - GEOTECHNICAL

Laboratory testing was performed on disturbed, undisturbed, and remolded soil samples, and on rock cores obtained during the subsurface investigation. All testing was performed in accordance with ASTM standards or other standards where applicable. Selection of the samples to be tested and the tests to be performed on the samples were done by Bechtel. Bechtel provided Geotechnical Laboratory Test Assignment Sheets dated July 7, August 10, August 24, October 5, 2006 and December 4, 2006. Each later assignment sheet supplemented the earlier sheets with new assignments.

The laboratory personnel determined that some of the assigned tests on soil samples could not be performed because of insufficient sample volume. Some of the rock cores on which tests were assigned contained fractures or geometric characteristics that made them unsuitable to test; this information was reported to Bechtel and they assigned replacement tests on other samples.

Testing of soil and rock samples, except for chemical tests, distribution coefficient and resonant column torsional shear (RCTS) testing, was done in MACTEC's laboratories in Charlotte, North Carolina and Atlanta, Georgia.

Chemical testing for pH, sulfates and chlorides in selected soil samples as assigned by Bechtel was done by Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc. (STL), a subcontractor to MACTEC.

The distribution coefficient, Kd, was determined by the Savannah River National Laboratory, located at the Savannah River Site of the DOE in Aiken, South Carolina and operated by the Washington Savannah River Company. The Washington Savannah River Company LLC, under a Work for Others Agreement with MACTEC, performed the Kd tests. The Kd tests are presented in Attachment H.

Resonant Column Torsional Shear (RCTS) testing of soil samples as assigned by Bechtel was done by the Fugro Consultants laboratory in Houston, Texas, a subcontractor to MACTEC, under the technical overview of Dr. K.H. Stokoe of the University of Texas. The tests on the samples selected for RCTS testing, including the classification tests on these samples, are presented in Attachment I.

Excluding the Kd and RCTS tests, the following tests were assigned, performed and the results are presented in Attachment F:

4.1 IDENTIFICATION TESTS

- Moisture content, ASTM D 2216-05
- Atterberg limits, ASTM D 4318-05
- Sieve and hydrometer analysis, ASTM D 422-63 (2002) and ASTM D 6913-04
- Specific gravity of soil, ASTM D 854-06
- Chemical analysis, (pH, Chloride, Sulfate) EPA SW846 9045C and EPA MCAWW 300.0A
- Unit weight of soil, ASTM D 5084-03 (Sections 5.7 – 5.9. 8.1, 11.3.2)

4.2 COMPRESSIBILITY TEST

- Consolidation tests, ASTM D 2435-04

4.3 COMPACTION AND STRENGTH TESTS

- Unconsolidated-undrained triaxial compression, ASTM D 2850-03
- Consolidated – undrained triaxial compression, ASTM D 4767-04
- Direct shear – Soil, ASTM D 3080-04
- Moisture-density, ASTM D 1557-02
- CBR testing, ASTM D 1883-05
- Specimen preparation – Rock Cores, ASTM D 4543-04
- Compressive Strength and Elastic Moduli – Rock Cores, ASTM D 7012–04

4.4 REPORTING

Except for the Kd and RCTS tests, the laboratory test reports, consisting of individual test data and results sheets as required by the testing standard, are contained in Attachment F. A summary of the test results on soil samples in Attachment F is found in Table 6-1 of the Data Report, which is Table F-1 of Attachment F. The compaction and CBR tests on the remolded soil samples are summarized in Table 6-2, which is Table F-2 of Attachment F. The summary of the test results on rock core samples in Attachment F is provided in Table 6-3, which is Table F-3 of Attachment F. The distribution coefficient tests (Kd) are found in Attachment H. The RCTS tests, including the data and report reviewed by Dr. K. H. Stokoe, are found in Attachment I. The classification tests on the RCTS tests are also found in Attachment I.

4.5 DESCRIPTIONS

Brief descriptions of the tests performed are contained in Attachment F.

SECTION 5
WATER SAMPLING, FIELD AND LABORATORY TESTING

Water sampling of the observation wells and field and laboratory testing was done as described in the Specifications.

5.1 WELL DEVELOPMENT

Well development was described in Section 2.5.2 of this report, and the results are contained in Attachment C.

5.2 WELL PURGING AND WATER SAMPLING

Water sampling was performed using a submersible pump placed approximately one foot above the bottom of the well. The sampling method used was consistent with "sampling based on fixed volume combined with indicator parameter stabilization" as described in ASTM D 6452.

Well purging was performed until field-measured water quality indicator parameters "stabilized" and at least three well volumes were purged, as measured by MACTEC and agreed upon by Bechtel.

Groundwater sampling and testing were performed as required by the specification or modified as agreed by Bechtel. The specification requires a combination of Fixed Volume Purging (ASTM D6452, Section 7.1, and Purging Based on Stabilization of Indicator Parameters (ASTM D6452, Section 7.2), and requires that at least three well volumes (including the saturated porous volume of the filter pack) be removed from the well and stabilization of the indicator parameters to occur. This was modified as follows, per Bechtel's instructions: Should wells go dry during the purging before sampling; the following procedure will be followed:

1. When possible, decrease the flow rate as low as possible and monitor the specified field (indicator) parameters during well purging activities. If the parameters have stabilized, proceed with collecting the required water samples for laboratory analyses regardless of if three well volumes have been removed form the well.
2. If the well is purged dry prior to parameter stabilization, allow the well to recover and collect the required water samples per USEPA, Region 4 Environmental Investigation Standard Operating Procedures and Quality Assurance Manual. Obtain final field parameter readings. (Reference EPA Region 4 Manual EISOPQAM Nov. 2001.)

The samples collected were controlled by the procedures provided in Attachment 7 of the Work Plan.

Field instruments, (whose calibration records are contained in the Appendix to Attachment G herein), were used to measure indicator parameters as specified. The field indicator parameters which were measured are temperature, pH, electrical conductivity (specific conductance), turbidity, oxidation-reduction potential (Eh or redox), and dissolved oxygen, in accordance with ASTM D 6452. Field measurement methods complied with appropriate standards for these parameters:

- Temperature – EPA Method 170.1.

- pH - ASTM 1293 (Method B), or EPA Method 150.2, or EPA Method 9040B or 9041A (SW 846).
- Electrical conductivity – ASTM D 1125, or EPA Method 120.1, or EPA Method 9050A (SW 846).
- Turbidity – ASTM D 1889, or EPA Method 180.1.
- Oxidation-reduction potential – ASTM D 1498.
- Dissolved oxygen – ASTM D 4562 or D 888 (Method B), or EPA Method 360.1.

Water sampling was performed using a submersible pump placed approximately one foot above the bottom of the well. The sampling method used was consistent with "sampling based on fixed volume combined with indicator parameter stabilization" as described in ASTM D 6452. The pumping rate during well sampling was kept low enough to minimize sample turbidity, sample aeration, bubble formation, and turbulent filling of sample containers.

5.3 SAMPLE CONTAINERS AND SHIPPING

Only sample containers obtained from the testing laboratory were used for collecting water samples. The laboratory indicated on each sample container the laboratory analysis which is to be performed, and the preservative which was added to the container. Samples were shipped to the testing laboratory using coolers.

5.4 LABORATORY ANALYSES OF SAMPLES

Laboratory testing for general water quality parameters was performed as assigned by Bechtel and consisted of those listed below:

- Total dissolved solids – EPA Method 160.1
- Inorganic ions (bromide, chloride, fluoride, sulfide) – EPA Method 300.0
- Alkalinity (bicarbonate/carbonate) – EPA Method 310.1
- Ammonia – EPA Method 350.1
- Nitrate/nitrite –EPA Method 353.1
- Cation/anion balance – Laboratory standard procedures.

It is noted that results for cation/anion balance could not be calculated and reported as no analysis for cations was requested.

The laboratory results are summarized herein in Table G-1.

5.5 DECONTAMINATION AND CLEANING

All equipment, accessories, tools and supplies used for measurement of field parameters were kept decontaminated following ASTM D 5088. The equipment and tools were decontaminated before work began, between each well, at the completion of the work or as directed by Bechtel.

5.6 REPORTING

Attachment G contains the results of the work described in this Chapter. Table 7, which is the same as Table G-1 in Attachment G, summarizes the laboratory test results on the groundwater samples.

SECTION 6
K_d TESTING OF SOIL AND ROCK

Specialized testing for the distribution coefficient, K_d, of soil and rock samples assigned by Bechtel is performed at the Savannah River National Laboratory of the DOE at the Savannah River Site near Aiken, South Carolina. Dr. Dan Kaplan will perform these tests as assigned by Bechtel. These results are present in Attachment H.

SECTION 7
RCTS TESTING OF SOIL

Resonant Column - Torsional Shear (RCTS) testing of soil samples assigned by Bechtel is performed by Fugro Consults of Houston, Texas, and the results are reviewed by Dr. K.H. Stokoe of the University of Texas, Austin. These test results as well as the classification tests for the undisturbed samples upon which RCTS testing is performed are contained in Attachment I. Classification test results for two remolded samples on which RCTS tests are performed are contained in Attachment F and are also repeated in Attachment I.

List of Tables

Organization	Function
MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.	SPT tests; Core Drilling; Undisturbed Sampling; Bulk Sampling; Geotechnical Laboratory Testing for Soil and Rock samples; SPT Energy Measurement on Drill Rigs of MACTEC and Subcontractors; Slug Testing; installation of silt fencing where indicated by SCE&G.
Gregg Drilling and Testing, Inc.	SPT Tests; Core Drilling; Undisturbed Sampling; Observation Well Installation; CPT Tests
Trigon Engineering Consultants, Inc.	SPT Tests; Core Drilling
Washington Savannah River Co. Savannah River National Laboratory	K_d Tests
McCall Brothers, Inc.	Observation Well Installation
STL Laboratories	Laboratory Chemical Testing Soil & Water Samples
Miller Drilling, Inc.	Packer Testing
GEOVision	Downhole geophysical logging; natural gamma; short and long normal resistivity; 3 arm caliber; acoustic televiewer; p-s suspension logging; field electrical resistivity test arrays.
Glenn Associates Surveying, Inc.	Surveying of borings, observation wells, CPTs, test pits and field electrical resistivity tests
Little Mountain Construction	Clearing for access and grading as necessary for drill access to boring and OW locations; installation of silt fencing where indicated by SCE&G; excavation of test pits
Fugro Consultants – Houston, Texas	RCTS Tests
Prof. K.H. Stokoe, University of Texas / Austiin Consultants	Review of RCTS Tests

TABLE 1
ORGANIZATIONS PERFORMING WORK AT THE SITE OR IN THE LABORATORY

TABLE 2A
TEST LOCATION SUMMARY (DEPTH BELOW GROUND SURFACE)
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Test Location	Location/Remarks	Northing [7]	Easting [7]	Elevation (ft) [7]	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Top of Fill (ft, bgs)	Top of Alluvial Soil (ft, bgs)	Top of Residual Soil (ft, bgs) [1]	Top of Saprolite (ft, bgs) [1]	Top of PWR (ft, bgs) [1]	Top of Rock (ft, bgs) [4]	Top of Sound Rock (ft, bgs) [5]
B-201(DH)	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	892740.9	1903285.1	423.7	350.0	NE	NE	0.0	18.5	38.8	50.3	62.2
B-201UDP [2]	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	892737.8	1903293.2	423.8	47.0	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-202	Nuclear Island	892792.7	1903302.6	423.9	175.5	NE	NE	0.0	18.5	NE	46.0	64.0
B-203	Nuclear Island	892696.1	1903268.9	423.5	151.5	0	NE	1.0	22.0	NE	51.5	51.5
B-204	Nuclear Island	892754.6	1903400.2	424.5	150.0	NE	NE	0.0	23.5	47.0	47.0	79.0
B-205	Nuclear Island	892840.4	1903199.2	423.1	175.0	NE	NE	0.0	41.5	54.0	54.0	65.0
B-206(DH)	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	892683.5	1903416.2	424.3	214.8	NE	NE	0.0	19.0	NE	72.0	76.0
B-207(DH)	Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	892824.8	1902949.7	423.9	175.0	0	NE	0.5	8.5	38.5	43.0	50.0
B-208	Power Block	892989.8	1902925.3	422.0	10.5	NE	NE	0.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-208A [2]	Power Block	892990.7	1902928.9	421.7	115.0	NE	NE	0.0	22.0	33.5	34.5	91.5
B-209	Power Block	893015.1	1903210.9	407.9	150.0	NE	NE	0.0	23.5	53.5	54.0	83.0
B-210	Power Block	892642.5	1903457.4	416.5	115.0	NE	NE	0.0	13.5	59.7	66.0	76.0
B-211(DH)	Adjacent to Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	892570.0	1903213.8	422.2	176.0	NE	NE	0.0	5.5	NE	42.0	45.0
B-211A [2]	Adjacent to Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	892568.4	1903205.5	421.8	39.0	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-212	Adjacent to Power Block	893100.7	1903027.4	397.2	68.5	NE	NE	0.0	18.5	50.5	68.5	NE
B-212A [3]	Adjacent to Power Block	893099.4	1903031.8	397.8	115.4	NE	NE	NE	NE	55.0	56.0	83.2
B-213	Adjacent to Power Block	892986.5	1903458.5	401.5	150.0	NE	NE	0.0	13.5	58.0	59.2	69.8
B-214	Power Block	892735.7	1903158.7	423.4	115.0	NE	NE	0.0	8.0	34.3	38.5	54.3
B-215	Power Block	892789.9	1903053.3	423.4	175.0	NE	NE	0.0	3.5	48.5	48.5	53.8
B-216	Power Block	892871.6	1902884.1	423.1	85.0	NE	NE	0.0	6.5	27.0	48.0	54.7
B-216UDP [2]	Power Block	892863.6	1902876.4	423.1	40.5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-217	Power Block	892933.8	1902898.3	423.3	175.0	NE	NE	0.0	6.0	49.8	51.0	74.0
B-218	Power Block	892898.9	1902973.4	423.0	115.0	NE	NE	0.0	13.5	41.0	58.5	80.0
B-218UDP [2]	Power Block	892909.2	1902978.1	422.8	50.5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-219	Power Block	892859.6	1903080.5	423.0	86.0	0	NE	0.5	13.5	47.5	52.0	76.0
B-220	Power Block	892976.3	1903010.5	421.5	105.0	0	NE	0.5	22.0	62.0	73.6	85.0
B-221	Power Block	892928.8	1903108.9	421.7	69.5	0	NE	1.5	11.0	58.0	69.5	NE
B-221A [3]	Power Block	892934.9	1903109.9	421.6	91.2	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	60.0	86.2
B-222	Power Block	892879.6	1903150.9	423.2	115.0	NE	NE	0.0	23.5	58.5	58.5	59.5
B-223	Power Block	892961.9	1903324.3	410.5	85.3	NE	NE	0.0	16.8	38.5	40.7	66.7
B-224	Power Block	892895.9	1903344.4	419.2	116.2	NE	NE	0.0	18.5	53.5	69.5	69.7
B-224UDP [2]	Power Block	892889.9	1903354.9	419.0	55.5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-225	Power Block	892926.5	1903216.4	425.2	85.0	NE	NE	0.0	16.0	33.5	34.0	65.6
B-226	Power Block	892723.8	1903532.7	422.3	112.5	NE	NE	0.0	11.0	NE	71.0	79.5
B-227	Adjacent to Power Block	892494.0	1903408.0	425.1	54.5	NE	NE	0.0	3.5	51.5	NE	NE
B-228	Adjacent to Power Block	892304.0	1903395.0	419.2	65.1	NE	NE	0.3	13.0	NE	55.5	72.0
B-229	Adjacent to Power Block	892394.7	1903147.6	423.2	85.7	NE	NE	0.0	13.0	55.0	55.2	58.8
B-230	Adjacent to Power Block	892658.4	1903033.9	424.5	85.3	NE	NE	0.0	5.5	36.5	39.3	42.0
B-231	Adjacent to Power Block	892519.0	1902844.2	428.4	115.0	NE	NE	0.0	8.5	51.0	54.4	54.4
B-232	Adjacent to Power Block	892767.1	1902865.1	424.0	55.4	NE	NE	0.0	18.5	NE	35.4	40.5
B-233	Adjacent to Power Block	892784.5	1902686.9	426.1	75.0	NE	NE	0.0	8.5	NE	37.4	46.5
B-234	Adjacent to Power Block	893072.0	1902801.4	421.1	55.0	NE	NE	0.0	21.5	NE	NE	NE

TABLE 2A
TEST LOCATION SUMMARY (DEPTH BELOW GROUND SURFACE)
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Test Location	Location/Remarks	Northing [7]	Easting [7]	Elevation (ft) [7]	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Top of Fill (ft, bgs)	Top of Alluvial Soil (ft, bgs)	Top of Residual Soil (ft, bgs) [1]	Top of Saprolite (ft, bgs) [1]	Top of PWR (ft, bgs) [1]	Top of Rock (ft, bgs) [4]	Top of Sound Rock (ft, bgs) [5]
B-235	Adjacent to Power Block	893192.6	1902941.0	379.4	65.5	NE	NE	0.0	23.5	48.5	62.5	76.0
B-236	Adjacent to Power Block	893133.1	1903296.0	374.7	27.3	NE	NE	0.0	8.5	NE	27.3	NE
B-236A [2]	Adjacent to Power Block	893140.6	1903298.7	374.4	115.1	NE	NE	NE	NE	32.0	38.5	78.0
B-301(DH)	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	891906.9	1902949.2	417.1	129.8	NE	NE	0.0	12.5	NE	59.0	60.0
B-301A [3]	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	891895.0	1902945.0	416.2	350.9	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	54.5	58.5
B-302	Nuclear Island	891954.5	1902970.9	417.2	175.8	NE	NE	0.0	10.0	NE	53.5	60.0
B-303	Nuclear Island	891861.4	1902923.5	415.1	150.0	NE	NE	0.0	21.5	NE	51.5	56.0
B-304	Nuclear Island	891921.7	1903063.2	415.3	150.0	NE	NE	0.0	13.0	NE	52.7	55.5
B-305	Nuclear Island	892004.9	1902859.1	423.9	175.0	NE	NE	0.0	32.0	51.5	57.5	60.6
B-305UDP [2]	Nuclear Island	891997.6	1902844.2	424.0	55.5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-306(DH)	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	891854.8	1903077.2	413.4	215.0	NE	NE	0.0	13.0	43.5	44.5	50.8
B-307(DH)	Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	891989.1	1902613.3	402.6	176.0	NE	NE	0.0	8.0	38.5	40.0	40.0
B-307A [2]	Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	891982.7	1902610.6	402.4	40.0	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-308	Power Block	892154.5	1902587.6	418.3	115.0	NE	NE	0.0	6.0	NE	39.5	46.4
B-309	Power Block	892160.7	1902842.7	422.6	150.0	NE	NE	0.0	8.5	NE	46.5	57.5
B-310	Power Block	892010.6	1903114.7	417.0	105.8	NE	NE	0.0	3.5	NE	53.3	55.0
B-311(DH)	Adjacent to Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	891747.1	1902871.4	419.6	175.0	NE	NE	0.0	38.5	52.0	56.5	72.0
B-312	Adjacent to Power Block	892269.4	1902694.0	425.2	115.0	NE	NE	0.0	16.5	31.5	35.0	41.7
B-313	Adjacent to Power Block	892151.4	1903120.7	420.5	150.0	NE	NE	0.0	23.5	46.5	61.0	61.0
B-313A [2]	Adjacent to Power Block	892138.9	1903121.8	420.1	35.0	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-314	Power Block	891905.1	1902819.6	417.8	115.0	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	59.0	60.0
B-314A [2]	Power Block	891905.0	1902814.2	417.9	59.0	0	NE	9.5	21.0	NE	NE	NE
B-315	Power Block	891945.4	1902714.1	413.4	175.0	0	9	NE	18.5	43.0	43.0	60.0
B-316	Power Block	892005.9	1902534.6	401.2	65.0	0	NE	8.5	23.5	NE	37.0	47.6
B-317	Power Block	892095.2	1902571.1	415.5	175.3	NE	NE	0.0	9.0	25.0	27.0	49.2
B-317A [2]	Power Block	892095.9	1902567.2	415.3	27.0	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-318	Power Block	892066.6	1902642.7	420.2	115.2	NE	NE	0.0	10.5	48.5	49.0	55.7
B-319	Power Block	892046.7	1902720.5	420.5	85.5	NE	NE	0.0	13.5	48.5	48.5	59.8
B-320	Power Block	892140.4	1902674.8	422.5	115.0	NE	NE	0.0	8.0	NE	50.5	50.5
B-321	Power Block	892101.3	1902773.3	422.8	85.1	NE	NE	0.0	5.5	54.8	55.0	55.5
B-322	Power Block	892048.6	1902812.5	425.3	115.5	NE	NE	0.0	13.5	48.5	48.5	65.4
B-323	Power Block	892134.3	1902992.0	420.1	84.9	NE	NE	0.0	8.5	45.0	46.7	48.0
B-324	Power Block	892054.4	1903009.4	419.4	115.2	NE	NE	NE	0.0	NE	52.0	58.0
B-325	Power Block	892084.9	1902905.1	420.3	85.0	NE	NE	0.0	9.0	49.5	55.0	58.5
B-325UDP [2]	Power Block	892088.1	1902912.0	420.0	48.5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-326	Power Block	891942.1	1903185.1	412.7	115.0	NE	NE	0.0	21.5	NE	55.0	64.5
B-327	Adjacent to Power Block	891669.1	1903076.7	410.8	59.3	NE	NE	0.0	11.7	48.5	49.3	NE
B-328	Adjacent to Power Block	891465.0	1903044.6	424.6	85.0	NE	NE	0.0	3.0	NE	75.5	75.8
B-329	Adjacent to Power Block	891561.8	1902808.3	410.0	85.0	NE	NE	0.0	10.5	57.0	60.0	73.2
B-330	Adjacent to Power Block	891818.9	1902689.4	401.6	86.0	NE	NE	0.0	NE	48.5	48.8	55.0
B-331	Adjacent to Power Block	891714.2	1902465.4	352.8	116.3	NE	NE	0.0	10.5	NE	25.7	36.7
B-332	Adjacent to Power Block	891931.5	1902530.0	398.4	58.8	NE	0	16.5	21.5	43.5	43.8	53.8

TABLE 2A
TEST LOCATION SUMMARY (DEPTH BELOW GROUND SURFACE)
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Test Location	Location/Remarks	Northing [7]	Easting [7]	Elevation (ft) [7]	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Top of Fill (ft, bgs)	Top of Alluvial Soil (ft, bgs)	Top of Residual Soil (ft, bgs) [1]	Top of Saprolite (ft, bgs) [1]	Top of PWR (ft, bgs) [1]	Top of Rock (ft, bgs) [4]	Top of Sound Rock (ft, bgs) [8]
B-333	Adjacent to Power Block	891946.5	1902319.8	394.4	86.0	NE	NE	0.0	11.0	22.0	26.1	48.0
B-334	Adjacent to Power Block	892235.2	1902463.7	418.7	55.5	NE	NE	0.0	8.5	32.0	34.3	35.5
B-335	Adjacent to Power Block	892354.8	1902604.2	426.3	85.0	NE	NE	0.0	3.5	38.5	40.0	43.5
B-336	Adjacent to Power Block	892359.6	1903068.4	424.3	115.0	NE	NE	0.0	6.5	37.0	37.0	57.5
B-401	Cooling Tower	891028.4	1903589.1	404.0	120.0	0	NE	2.0	8.0	61.5	64.0	69.0
B-402	Cooling Tower	891102.4	1903999.8	403.9	61.5	NE	NE	0.0	8.5	NE	47.7	51.0
B-403	Cooling Tower	890640.6	1903819.7	400.7	82.0	NE	NE	0.0	6.0	43.5	56.0	72.0
B-404	Cooling Tower	890206.7	1904139.7	410.9	112.6	NE	NE	0.0	13.5	67.5	112.6	NE
B-405	Cooling Tower	890180.1	1903635.0	392.0	52.6	NE	NE	0.0	5.5	38.5	47.2	NE
B-406	Cooling Tower	890109.4	1903182.2	384.7	64.7	NE	NE	0.0	13.5	42.5	53.5	53.5
B-421	Cooling Tower	891447.2	1902586.2	396.0	78.0	NE	NE	0.0	8.5	63.5	NE	NE
B-421A	Cooling Tower	891444.9	1902585.1	396.2	95.0	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	78.9	86.0
B-422	Cooling Tower	891422.1	1902840.4	411.8	83.5	NE	NE	0.0	3.5	63.5	71.0	72.0
B-423	Cooling Tower	892033.8	1903520.8	408.0	77.4	NE	NE	0.0	11.0	NE	67.0	67.0
B-424	Cooling Tower	891283.9	1903783.6	387.3	60.7	NE	NE	0.0	23.5	NE	48.9	48.9
B-501	Makeup Water Structure	897815.3	1903693.7	430.0	80.0	0	NE	26.5	42.0	62.5	NE	NE
B-501A [3]	Makeup Water Structure	897814.0	1903688.9	430.0	10.0	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-502	Makeup Water Structure	897841.4	1903750.9	428.8	80.0	0	NE	42.0	52.0	78.5	NE	NE
B-601	Switchyard	892885.4	1902148.3	418.8	85.0	NE	NE	0.0	23.5	48.5	55.2	63.5
B-602	Switchyard	892808.5	1902336.0	438.4	115.8	NE	NE	0.0	28.5	61.0	63.9	64.0
B-603	Switchyard	892736.6	1902523.0	429.3	55.3	NE	NE	0.0	11.5	NE	48.2	48.0
B-604	Switchyard	892508.3	1902001.9	414.6	86.0	0	NE	3.0	23.5	68.5	69.6	69.6
B-605	Switchyard	892437.8	1902187.0	432.2	55.0	NE	NE	0.0	11.0	NE	NE	NE
B-606	Switchyard	892343.2	1902368.3	424.2	85.0	NE	NE	0.0	18.5	47.0	50.1	50.0
B-607	Switchyard	892137.3	1901852.6	432.0	55.0	NE	NE	0.0	13.5	NE	NE	NE
B-608	Switchyard	892054.3	1902009.8	411.8	46.0	NE	NE	0.0	6.0	43.5	46.0	NE
B-608A [5]	Switchyard	892053.8	1902007.6	412.1	85.8	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	31.0	51.0
B-609	Switchyard	891984.6	1902227.2	406.1	53.5	NE	NE	0.0	NE	NE	53.5	NE
B-610	Relocated Access Road	893456.0	1904107.8	422.5	40.0	NE	NE	0.0	13.5	NE	NE	NE
B-611	Relocated Access Road	892895.3	1904453.2	405.4	40.0	NE	NE	0.0	1.5	NE	NE	NE
B-612	Relocated Access Road	892396.1	1904222.2	405.0	62.0	NE	NE	0.0	13.5	58.5	NE	NE
B-613	Relocated Access Road	892503.1	1903763.1	412.8	40.0	NE	NE	0.0	13.5	NE	NE	NE
B-614	Relocated Access Road	891686.1	1903545.0	375.0	34.8	NE	NE	0.0	18.5	33.5	34.8	NE
B-615	Relocated Access Road	890997.3	1902873.2	387.9	40.0	NE	NE	NE	0.0	38.5	NE	NE
B-616	Relocated Access Road	890514.7	1902642.5	400.3	40.0	NE	NE	0.0	11.5	NE	NE	NE
B-617	Existing Access Road	889886.3	1902373.7	450.1	105.0	NE	NE	0.0	34.0	98.5	105.0	NE
B-618	South of Switchyard	890962.5	1901499.0	308.2	32.6	NE	NE	0.0	18.5	NE	32.6	NE
B-619	West of Southern Nuclear Island	892586.7	1901845.3	405.1	66.0	NE	NE	0.0	38.5	64.0	66.0	NE
B-620	North of Northern Nuclear Island	893600.9	1903011.1	381.7	100.0	NE	NE	0.0	1.5	66.5	NE	NE
B-621	North of Northern Nuclear Island	893742.3	1903670.2	421.5	101.0	NE	NE	0.0	6.5	51.5	58.5	76.0
B-622	North of Northern Nuclear Island	894292.4	1904134.3	437.7	45.0	NE	NE	0.0	28.5	34.5	45.0	NE
B-623	Northeast of Nuclear Island	893814.0	1904949.3	439.6	73.9	NE	NE	0.0	28.5	68.5	73.9	NE
B-624	East of Nuclear Island	891608.9	1904614.0	359.0	31.6	NE	NE	0.0	1.5	11.0	31.6	NE
B-625	East of Cooling Tower Area	889889.7	1904938.0	404.2	110.0	NE	NE	0.0	33.5	108.5	110.0	NE

TABLE 2A
TEST LOCATION SUMMARY (DEPTH BELOW GROUND SURFACE)
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Test Location	Location/Remarks	Northing [2]	Easting [2]	Elevation (ft) [2]	Total Depth (ft. bgs)	Top of Fill (ft. bgs)	Top of Alluvial Soil (ft. bgs)	Top of Residual Soil (ft. bgs) [1]	Top of Saprolite (ft. bgs) [1]	Top of PWR (ft. bgs) [1]	Top of Rock (ft. bgs) [1]	Top of Sound Rock (ft. bgs) [1]
B-626	Existing Access Road	893200.4	1904143.7	417.2	103.6	NE	NE	0.0	10.5	97.5	103.6	NE
B-627	South of Nuclear Island	891226.4	1902128.7	326.3	101.5	0	1.5	NE	16.5	46.0	57.5	61.5
C-201	Power Block	892773.0	1903149.7	423.4	33.8							
C-202(S)	Power Block/Seismic Cone	892888.5	1903062.6	422.5	49.4							
C-203	Power Block	892915.3	1902940.3	422.8	39.5							
C-204	Power Block	892848.9	1903329.6	428.3	50.7							
C-205	Power Block	892713.8	1903499.0	423.1	37.9							
C-206	Outside Power Block	893044.5	1902877.5	420.5	76.1							
C-207(S)	Outside Power Block/Seismic Cone	892903.1	1903451.5	413.0	50.5							
C-208	Outside Power Block	892800.9	1902817.8	423.4	30.0							
C-209(S)	Outside Power Block/Seismic Cone	892471.8	1902958.6	427.0	36.4							
C-210	Outside Power Block	893241.2	1903128.5	367.7	20.1							
C-301	Power Block	891941.9	1902811.3	421.0	54.8							
C-302(S)	Power Block/Seismic Cone	892052.1	1902726.6	421.3	47.2							
C-303	Power Block	892040.7	1902622.5	415.9	42.7							
C-304	Power Block	893013.7	1902992.9	418.1	51.3							
C-305	Power Block	891841.4	1903149.5	413.0	47.0							
C-306	Outside Power Block	892210.3	1902541.3	417.4	29.7							
C-307(S)	Outside Power Block/Seismic Cone	892076.1	1903116.6	418.7	52.0							
C-308	Outside Power Block	891967.1	1902484.2	399.9	37.6							
C-309(S)	Outside Power Block/Seismic Cone	891638.6	1902622.3	397.2	47.6							
C-310	Outside Power Block	892406.1	1902791.8	427.6	31.8							
C-401	Cooling Tower	890975.6	1904482.2	407.9	68.0							
C-402(S)	Cooling Tower/Seismic Cone	890576.8	1903321.4	399.7	58.0							
C-403	Cooling Tower	889805.7	1903955.5	401.0	57.0							
C-407	Cooling Tower	891688.6	1903553.1	374.0	24.0							
C-409	Cooling Tower	891306.3	1903124.9	390.5	36.0							
C-501	Makeup Water Structure	897785.5	1903807.9	427.9	64.0							
C-601	Switchyard	892737.0	1902205.3	433.6	60.0							
C-602	Switchyard	892669.2	1902376.0	433.5	59.0							
C-603	Switchyard	892262.8	1902038.0	422.2	67.0							
C-604	Switchyard	892193.1	1902215.5	424.2	60.0							
C-605	Relocated Access Road	893092.5	1904069.5	415.3	40.0							
C-606	Relocated Access Road	893211.6	1904476.0	412.0	40.0							
C-607	Relocated Access Road	892575.2	1904318.2	407.2	40.0							
C-608	Relocated Access Road	892406.2	1904230.0	405.8	40.0							
C-609	Relocated Access Road	891462.6	1903410.2	397.2	40.0							
C-610	Relocated Access Road	890608.9	1902714.0	393.4	40.0							
TP-201	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	892745.5	1903290.3	423.6	6.0	0.0	NE	1.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-201	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	892753.7	1903291.9	423.4	6.0	0.0	NE	1.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-201	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	892752.2	1903296.1	423.4	6.0	0.0	NE	1.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-201	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	892745.3	1903296.4	423.7	6.0	0.0	NE	1.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-227	Adjacent to Power Block	892489.8	1903411.7	422.6	5.0	NE	NE	0.0	3.0	NE	NE	NE
TP-227	Adjacent to Power Block	892487.3	1903418.9	422.4	5.0	NE	NE	0.0	3.0	NE	NE	NE

TABLE 2A
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SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Test Location	Location/Remarks	Northing [7]	Easting [7]	Elevation (ft) [7]	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Top of Fill (ft, bgs)	Top of Alluvial Soil (ft, bgs)	Top of Residual Soil (ft, bgs) [1]	Top of Saprolite (ft, bgs) [1]	Top of PWR (ft, bgs) [1]	Top of Rock (ft, bgs) [1]	Top of Sound Rock (ft, bgs) [8]
TP-227	Adjacent to Power Block	892484.3	1903417.3	422.4	5.0	NE	NE	0.0	3.0	NE	NE	NE
TP-227	Adjacent to Power Block	892487.3	1903410.2	422.7	5.0	NE	NE	0.0	3.0	NE	NE	NE
TP-301	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	891900.2	1902968.9	415.6	3.0	NE	NE	0.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-301	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	891893.0	1902972.7	415.4	3.0	NE	NE	0.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-301	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	891890.0	1902969.3	415.4	3.0	NE	NE	0.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-301	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	891898.0	1902964.7	415.6	3.0	NE	NE	0.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-405	Cooling Tower	890185.9	1903648.7	392.4	4.0	NE	NE	NE	0.0	NE	NE	NE
TP-405	Cooling Tower	890193.9	1903649.0	392.5	4.0	NE	NE	NE	0.0	NE	NE	NE
TP-405	Cooling Tower	890191.8	1903640.0	392.2	4.0	NE	NE	NE	0.0	NE	NE	NE
TP-405	Cooling Tower	890185.0	1903639.9	392.3	4.0	NE	NE	NE	0.0	NE	NE	NE
OW-205a [5]	Nuclear Island	892829.3	1903189.8	425.9	110.0							
OW-205b	Nuclear Island	892842.4	1903192.5	425.0	60.0							
OW-212	Adjacent to Power Block	893105.1	1903036.8	399.3	68.0							
OW-213	Adjacent to Power Block	892975.6	1903457.3	404.5	55.3							
OW-227	Adjacent to Power Block	892494.0	1903408.0	425.1	84.3							
OW-233	Adjacent to Power Block	892786.5	1902693.4	428.3	120.0							
OW-305a	Nuclear Island	892008.7	1902841.2	427.8	141.0							
OW-305b	Nuclear Island	891896.7	1902857.5	426.3	66.5							
OW-312	Adjacent to Power Block	892256.5	1902709.8	427.1	36.5							
OW-313	Adjacent to Power Block	892167.6	1903132.5	423.8	59.0							
OW-327	Adjacent to Power Block	891669.2	1903084.1	413.4	66.0							
OW-333	Adjacent to Power Block	891954.4	1902319.6	397.1	71.0							
OW-401a	Cooling Tower	891017.8	1903595.5	406.3	62.5							
OW-401b	Cooling Tower	891013.1	1903565.0	406.8	66.0							
OW-405	Cooling Tower	890180.4	1903650.2	395.4	58.5							
OW-501	Makeup Water Structure	897817.4	1903702.3	431.9	32.0							
OW-612	Relocated Access Road	892415.5	1904227.3	409.4	62.0							
OW-614	Relocated Access Road	891671.1	1903536.1	379.1	33.0							
OW-617	Existing Access Road	889896.3	1902373.7	450.1	108.0							
OW-618	South of Switchyard	890956.6	1901480.1	310.5	32.5							
OW-619	West of Southern Nuclear Island	892594.0	1901843.9	407.7	104.0							
OW-620	North of Northern Nuclear Island	893593.8	1903017.2	385.0	91.0							
OW-621a	North of Northern Nuclear Island	893732.7	1903676.2	423.5	97.0							
OW-621b	North of Northern Nuclear Island	893742.6	1903677.8	423.6	71.0							
OW-622	North of Northern Nuclear Island	894292.2	1904118.1	440.7	62.0							
OW-623	Northeast of Nuclear Island	893919.9	1904946.1	441.8	90.0							
OW-624	East of Nuclear Island	891595.7	1904623.8	361.6	62.0							
OW-625	East of Cooling Tower Area	889595.0	1904957.3	405.9	108.0							
OW-626	Existing Access Road	893202.4	1904129.9	418.8	85.0							
OW-627a	South of Nuclear Island	891239.9	1902130.4	330.3	86.0							
OW-627b	South of Nuclear Island	891231.6	1902129.7	329.5	56.0							
R-1/end north	Electrical Resistivity Test/Switchyard	892725.8	1902531.4	429.2	NA							
R-1/end south	Electrical Resistivity Test/Switchyard	892081.0	1902042.5	408.4	NA							
R-1/R-2 center	Electrical Resistivity Test/Switchyard	892448.2	1902299.7	429.5	NA							

TABLE 2A
TEST LOCATION SUMMARY (DEPTH BELOW GROUND SURFACE)
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Test Location	Location/Remarks	Northing (7)	Easting (7)	Elevation (ft) (7)	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Top of Fill (ft, bgs)	Top of Alluvial Soil (ft, bgs)	Top of Residual Soil (ft, bgs) (1)	Top of Saprolite (ft, bgs) (1)	Top of PWR (ft, bgs) (1)	Top of Rock (ft, bgs) (4)	Top of Sound Rock (ft, bgs) (5)
R-2/end north	Electrical Resistivity Test/Switchyard	892603.5	1902028.0	416.7	NA							
R-2/end south	Electrical Resistivity Test/Switchyard	892101.2	1902584.0	415.9	NA							
R-3/end east	Electrical Resistivity Test/U2 Transformers	892369.5	1902956.3	425.5	NA							
R-3/end west	Electrical Resistivity Test/U2 Transformers	892209.0	1902090.7	426.4	NA							
R-4/end north	Electrical Resistivity Test/U2 Transformers	892619.8	1902297.1	436.6	NA							
R-4/end south	Electrical Resistivity Test/U2 Transformers	891993.0	1902781.1	421.9	NA							
R-3/R-4 center	Electrical Resistivity Test/U2 Transformers	892273.6	1902534.8	422.6	NA							
R-5/center	Electrical Resistivity Test/U1Transformers	892658.0	1902916.1	425.5	NA							
R-5/end north	Electrical Resistivity Test/U1Transformers	893101.9	1902871.1	412.6	NA							
R-5/end south	Electrical Resisivity Test/U1Transformers	892212.5	1902960.9	426.2	NA							
R-6 center	Electrical Resistivity Test/U1Transformers	892616.9	1903101.3	423.2	NA							
R-6/east end	Electrical Resistivity Test/U1Transformers	892599.0	1903498.8	423.4	NA							
R-6/end west	Electrical Resistivity Test/U1Transformers	893086.3	1902702.0	407.3	NA							

Notes:

(1) The depths shown are the depths at which Residual Soil, Saprolite, and PWR were first encountered in the boring. In some isolated cases, mulitple layers of either residual soil, saprolite or PWR where encountered in an interlayered manner.

(2) Borings with the suffix "UDP" were drilled as directed by Bechtel to obtain undisturbed samples. Refer to the original boring for geologic layer information.

(3) Borings with the suffix "A" were drilled adjacent to the original location due to either difficulties encountered during drilling in the original location; for SPT Energy Measurements; or for geophysical logging purposes. Refer to original boring for geologic layering information

(4) "Top of Rock" tabulated above is the depth at which diamond coring techniques began to advance the borehole. If no diamond coring was performed, then the depth shown is the depth of soil boring refusal.

(5) "Top of Sound Rock" is defined as generally hard, slightly discolored to fresh (bright mineral surfaces) rock with slight alteration/staining localized along joints and shears in the rock mass. RQD typically exceeds about 70%. May be underlain by zones of RQD < 70% but that are composed of mostly slightly weathered to fresh rock

Special Note: Top of Sound Rock depths are MACTEC's interpretation and are generally based on the definition of Sound Rock described above and in the Data Report. Alternate interpretations of depth to Top of Sound Rock could be made by Bechtel for some of the borings, including but not limited to the following:

B-205: Highly weathered seam 82.5 - 85.0 feet; alternate Top of Sound Rock deeper = 85.0

B-206: Highly weathered seams 76.5-77.2, 80.0-80.5, and 81.6-82.5; alternate Top of Sound Rock deeper = 82.5

B-217: Low RQD (32%) due to moderate weathering and jointing 79.0-84.0, weathered seam 88.6-91.0; alternate Top of Sound Rock deeper = 91.0

B-219: Lower RQDs 66.0-71.0 (57%) and 71.0-76.0 (60%); alternate Top of Sound Rock shallower = 52.0

B-333: Highly weathered seams 52.2-53.5, 59.6-60.5, 63.0-65.4, and 67.8-68.2; alternate Top of Sound Rock = 68.2

(6) Coordinates and Elevations shown for Observation Wells are for the PVC casing. Refer to Attachment A for coordinates and elevations of concrete pad and ground surface adjacent to the pad.

(7) From Attachment A

NE Not Encountered

NA Not Applicable

PWR Partially Weathered Rock

bgs Below ground surface

msl Mean sea level

NA Not Applicable

Matt Cooke 10/27/06

Clay E. Sams 10/30/06

TABLE 2B
TEST LOCATION SUMMARY (ELEVATION, ft)
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Test Location	Location/Remarks	Northing [7]	Easting [7]	Elevation (ft) [7]	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Bottom of Hole Elevation (ft)	Top of Fill (ft)	Top of Alluvial Soil (ft)	Top of Residual Soil (ft) [1]	Top of Saprolite (ft) [1]	Top of PWR (ft) [1]	Top of Rock (ft) [4]	Top of Sound Rock (ft) [5]
B-201(DH)	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	892740.9	1903285.1	423.7	350.0	73.7	NE	NE	423.7	405.2	384.9	373.4	361.5
B-201UDP [2]	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	892737.8	1903293.2	423.8	47.0	376.8	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-202	Nuclear Island	892792.7	1903302.6	423.9	175.5	248.4	NE	NE	423.9	405.4	NE	377.9	359.9
B-203	Nuclear Island	892696.1	1903268.9	423.5	151.5	272.0	423.5	NE	422.5	401.5	NE	372.0	372.0
B-204	Nuclear Island	892754.6	1903400.2	424.5	150.0	274.5	NE	NE	424.5	401.0	377.5	377.5	345.5
B-205	Nuclear Island	892840.4	1903199.2	423.1	175.0	248.1	NE	NE	423.1	381.6	369.1	369.1	358.1
B-206(DH)	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	892683.5	1903416.2	424.3	214.8	209.5	NE	NE	424.3	405.3	NE	352.3	348.3
B-207(DH)	Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	892824.8	1902949.7	423.9	175.0	248.9	423.9	NE	423.4	415.4	385.4	380.9	373.9
B-208	Power Block	892989.8	1902925.3	422.0	10.5	411.5	NE	NE	422.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-208A [3]	Power Block	892990.7	1902928.9	421.7	115.0	306.7	NE	NE	421.7	399.7	388.2	387.2	330.2
B-209	Power Block	893015.1	1903210.9	407.9	150.0	257.9	NE	NE	407.9	384.4	354.4	353.9	324.9
B-210	Power Block	892842.5	1903457.4	416.5	115.0	301.5	NE	NE	416.5	403.0	356.8	350.5	340.5
B-211(DH)	Adjacent to Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	892570.0	1903213.8	422.2	176.0	246.2	NE	NE	422.2	416.7	NE	380.2	377.2
B-211A [3]	Adjacent to Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	892568.4	1903205.5	421.8	39.0	382.8	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-212	Adjacent to Power Block	893100.7	1903027.4	397.2	68.5	328.7	NE	NE	397.2	378.7	346.7	328.7	NE
B-212A [3]	Adjacent to Power Block	893099.4	1903031.8	397.8	115.4	282.5	NE	NE	NE	NE	342.8	341.8	314.6
B-213	Adjacent to Power Block	892966.5	1903458.5	401.5	150.0	251.5	NE	NE	401.5	388.0	343.5	342.3	331.7
B-214	Power Block	892735.7	1903158.7	423.4	115.0	308.4	NE	NE	423.4	415.4	389.1	384.9	369.1
B-215	Power Block	892789.9	1903053.3	423.4	175.0	248.4	NE	NE	423.4	419.9	374.9	374.9	369.6
B-216	Power Block	892871.6	1902884.1	423.1	85.0	338.1	NE	NE	423.1	415.6	396.1	375.1	368.4
B-216UDP [2]	Power Block	892863.6	1902876.4	423.1	40.5	382.6	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-217	Power Block	892933.8	1902898.3	423.3	175.0	248.3	NE	NE	423.3	417.3	373.5	372.3	349.3
B-218	Power Block	892898.9	1902973.4	423.0	115.0	308.0	NE	NE	423.0	409.5	382.0	364.5	343.0
B-218UDP [2]	Power Block	892909.2	1902978.1	422.8	50.5	372.3	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-219	Power Block	892859.6	1903080.5	423.0	86.0	337.0	423.0	NE	422.5	409.5	375.5	371.0	347.0
B-220	Power Block	892976.3	1903010.5	421.5	105.0	316.5	421.5	NE	421.0	399.5	359.5	347.7	336.5
B-221	Power Block	892928.8	1903108.9	421.7	69.5	352.2	421.7	NE	420.2	410.7	363.7	352.2	NE
B-221A [3]	Power Block	892934.9	1903109.9	421.6	91.2	330.4	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	361.6	335.4
B-222	Power Block	892879.6	1903150.9	423.2	115.0	308.2	NE	NE	423.2	399.7	364.7	364.7	363.7
B-223	Power Block	892961.9	1903324.3	410.5	85.3	325.2	NE	NE	410.5	393.7	372.0	369.8	343.8
B-224	Power Block	892895.9	1903344.4	419.2	116.2	303.0	NE	NE	419.2	400.7	365.7	349.7	349.5
B-224UDP [2]	Power Block	892889.9	1903354.9	419.0	55.5	363.5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-225	Power Block	892925.5	1903216.4	425.2	85.0	340.2	NE	NE	425.2	409.2	391.7	391.2	359.6
B-226	Power Block	892723.8	1903532.7	422.3	112.5	309.8	NE	NE	422.3	411.3	NE	351.3	342.8
B-227	Adjacent to Power Block	892494.0	1903408.0	425.1	54.5	370.6	NE	NE	425.1	421.6	373.6	NE	NE
B-228	Adjacent to Power Block	892304.0	1903395.0	419.2	85.1	334.1	NE	NE	418.9	406.2	NE	363.7	347.2
B-229	Adjacent to Power Block	892394.7	1903147.6	423.2	85.7	337.5	NE	NE	423.2	410.2	368.2	358.0	364.4
B-230	Adjacent to Power Block	892668.4	1903033.9	424.5	85.3	339.2	NE	NE	424.5	419.0	388.0	385.2	382.5
B-231	Adjacent to Power Block	892519.0	1902844.2	428.4	115.0	313.4	NE	NE	428.4	419.9	377.4	374.0	374.0
B-232	Adjacent to Power Block	892767.1	1902865.1	424.0	55.4	368.6	NE	NE	424.0	405.5	NE	388.6	383.5
B-233	Adjacent to Power Block	892784.5	1902686.9	426.1	75.0	351.1	NE	NE	426.1	417.6	NE	388.7	379.6
B-234	Adjacent to Power Block	893072.0	1902801.4	421.1	55.0	366.1	NE	NE	421.1	399.6	NE	NE	NE
B-235	Adjacent to Power Block	893192.6	1902941.0	379.4	85.5	293.9	NE	NE	379.4	355.9	330.9	316.9	303.4
B-236	Adjacent to Power Block	893133.1	1903296.0	374.7	27.3	347.4	NE	NE	374.7	366.2	NE	347.4	NE
B-236A [3]	Adjacent to Power Block	893140.6	1903298.7	374.4	115.1	259.3	NE	NE	NE	NE	342.4	335.9	295.4
B-301(DH)	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	891906.9	1902949.2	417.1	129.8	287.3	NE	NE	417.1	404.6	NE	359.1	357.1

TABLE 2B
TEST LOCATION SUMMARY (ELEVATION, ft)
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Test Location	Location/Remarks	Northing [7]	Easting [7]	Elevation (ft) [7]	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Bottom of Hole Elevation (ft)	Top of Fill (ft)	Top of Alluvial Soil (ft)	Top of Residual Soil (ft) [1]	Top of Saprolite (ft) [1]	Top of PWR (ft) [1]	Top of Rock (ft) [4]	Top of Sound Rock (ft) [5]
B-301A [3]	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	891895.0	1902945.0	416.2	350.9	65.3	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	361.7	357.7
B-302	Nuclear Island	891954.5	1902970.9	417.2	175.8	241.5	NE	NE	417.2	407.2	NE	363.7	357.2
B-303	Nuclear Island	891861.4	1902923.5	415.1	150.0	265.1	NE	NE	415.1	393.6	NE	363.6	359.1
B-304	Nuclear Island	891921.7	1903063.2	415.3	150.0	265.3	NE	NE	415.3	402.3	NE	362.6	359.9
B-305	Nuclear Island	892004.9	1902859.1	423.9	175.0	248.9	NE	NE	423.9	391.9	372.4	366.4	363.9
B-305UDP [2]	Nuclear Island	891997.6	1902844.2	424.0	55.5	368.5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-306(DH)	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	891854.8	1903077.2	413.4	215.0	198.4	NE	NE	413.4	400.4	369.9	368.9	362.6
B-307(DH)	Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	891989.1	1902613.3	402.6	176.0	226.6	NE	NE	402.6	394.6	364.1	362.6	362.6
B-307A [2]	Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	891982.7	1902610.6	402.4	40.0	362.4	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-308	Power Block	892154.5	1902587.6	418.3	115.0	303.3	NE	NE	418.3	412.3	NE	378.8	371.9
B-309	Power Block	892160.7	1902842.7	422.6	150.0	272.6	NE	NE	422.6	414.1	NE	376.1	365.1
B-310	Power Block	892010.5	1903114.7	417.0	105.8	311.2	NE	NE	417.0	413.5	NE	363.7	362.0
B-311(DH)	Adjacent to Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	891747.1	1902871.4	419.5	175.0	244.5	NE	NE	419.5	381.0	367.5	363.0	347.5
B-312	Adjacent to Power Block	892269.4	1902694.0	425.2	115.0	310.2	NE	NE	425.2	408.7	393.7	390.2	383.5
B-313	Adjacent to Power Block	892151.4	1903120.7	420.5	150.0	270.5	NE	NE	420.5	397.0	374.0	359.5	359.5
B-313A [2]	Adjacent to Power Block	892138.9	1903121.8	420.1	35.0	385.1	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-314	Power Block	891905.1	1902819.6	417.8	115.0	302.8	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	359.8	357.8
B-314A [2]	Power Block	891905.0	1902814.2	417.9	59.0	358.9	417.9	NE	408.4	396.9	NE	NE	NE
B-315	Power Block	891945.4	1902714.1	413.4	175.0	238.4	413.4	404.4	NE	394.9	370.4	370.4	353.4
B-316	Power Block	892005.9	1902534.6	401.2	85.0	316.2	401.2	NE	392.7	377.7	NE	364.2	353.6
B-317	Power Block	892095.2	1902571.1	415.5	175.3	240.2	NE	NE	415.5	406.5	390.5	388.5	366.3
B-317A [2]	Power Block	892095.9	1902567.2	415.3	27.0	388.3	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-318	Power Block	892066.6	1902642.7	420.2	115.2	305.0	NE	NE	420.2	409.7	371.7	371.2	364.5
B-319	Power Block	892046.7	1902720.5	420.5	85.5	335.0	NE	NE	420.5	407.0	372.0	372.0	360.7
B-320	Power Block	892140.4	1902674.8	422.5	115.0	307.5	NE	NE	422.5	414.5	NE	372.0	372.0
B-321	Power Block	892101.3	1902773.3	422.8	85.1	337.7	NE	NE	422.8	417.3	368.0	367.8	367.3
B-322	Power Block	892048.6	1902812.5	425.3	115.5	309.8	NE	NE	425.3	411.8	376.8	376.8	359.9
B-323	Power Block	892134.3	1902992.0	420.1	84.9	335.2	NE	NE	420.1	411.6	375.1	373.4	372.1
B-324	Power Block	892054.4	1903009.4	419.4	115.2	304.2	NE	NE	NE	419.4	NE	367.4	361.4
B-325	Power Block	892084.9	1902905.1	420.3	85.0	335.3	NE	NE	420.3	411.3	370.8	365.3	361.8
B-325UDP [2]	Power Block	892088.1	1902912.0	420.0	48.5	371.5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-326	Power Block	891942.1	1903185.1	412.7	115.0	297.7	NE	NE	412.7	391.2	NE	357.7	348.2
B-327	Adjacent to Power Block	891669.1	1903076.7	410.8	59.3	351.5	NE	NE	410.8	399.1	362.3	361.5	NE
B-328	Adjacent to Power Block	891466.0	1903044.6	424.6	85.0	339.6	NE	NE	424.6	421.6	NE	349.1	348.8
B-329	Adjacent to Power Block	891561.8	1902808.3	410.0	85.0	325.0	NE	NE	410.0	399.5	353.0	350.0	336.8
B-330	Adjacent to Power Block	891818.9	1902689.4	401.6	86.0	315.6	NE	NE	401.6	NE	353.1	352.8	346.6
B-331	Adjacent to Power Block	891714.2	1902465.4	352.8	116.3	236.5	NE	NE	352.8	342.3	NE	327.1	316.1
B-332	Adjacent to Power Block	891931.5	1902530.0	398.4	58.8	339.6	NE	398.4	381.9	376.9	354.9	354.6	344.6
B-333	Adjacent to Power Block	891946.5	1902319.8	394.4	86.0	308.4	NE	NE	394.4	383.4	372.4	368.3	346.4
B-334	Adjacent to Power Block	892235.2	1902463.7	418.7	55.5	363.2	NE	NE	418.7	410.2	386.7	384.4	383.2
B-335	Adjacent to Power Block	892354.8	1902604.2	426.3	85.0	341.3	NE	NE	426.3	422.8	387.8	388.3	382.8
B-336	Adjacent to Power Block	892359.6	1903068.4	424.3	115.0	309.3	NE	NE	424.3	417.8	387.3	387.3	366.8
B-401	Cooling Tower	891028.4	1903589.1	404.0	120.0	284.0	404.0	NE	402.0	396.0	342.5	340.0	335.0
B-402	Cooling Tower	891102.4	1903999.8	403.9	61.5	342.4	NE	NE	403.9	395.4	NE	356.2	352.9
B-403	Cooling Tower	890640.6	1903819.7	400.7	82.0	318.7	NE	NE	400.7	394.7	357.2	344.7	328.7
B-404	Cooling Tower	890206.7	1904139.7	410.9	112.6	298.3	NE	NE	410.9	397.4	343.4	298.3	NE
B-405	Cooling Tower	890180.1	1903635.0	392.0	52.6	339.4	NE	NE	392.0	386.5	353.5	344.8	NE

TABLE 2B
TEST LOCATION SUMMARY (ELEVATION, ft)
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Test Location	Location/Remarks	Northing [2]	Easting [2]	Elevation (ft) [7]	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Bottom of Hole Elevation (ft)	Top of Fill (ft)	Top of Alluvial Soil (ft)	Top of Residual Soil (ft) [1]	Top of Saprolite (ft) [1]	Top of PWR (ft) [1]	Top of Rock (ft) [4]	Top of Sound Rock (ft) [5]
B-406	Cooling Tower	890109.4	1903182.2	384.7	64.7	320.0	NE	NE	384.7	371.2	342.2	331.2	331.2
B-421	Cooling Tower	891447.2	1902586.2	396.0	78.0	318.0	NE	NE	396.0	387.5	332.5	NE	NE
B-421A	Cooling Tower	891444.9	1902585.1	396.2	95.0	301.2	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	317.3	310.2
B-422	Cooling Tower	891422.1	1902840.4	411.8	83.5	328.3	NE	NE	411.8	408.3	348.3	340.8	339.8
B-423	Cooling Tower	892033.8	1903520.8	408.0	77.4	330.6	NE	NE	408.0	397.0	NE	341.0	341.0
B-424	Cooling Tower	891283.9	1903783.6	387.3	60.7	326.6	NE	NE	387.3	363.8	NE	338.4	333.4
B-501	Makeup Water Structure	897815.3	1903693.7	430.0	80.0	350.0	430.0	NE	403.5	388.0	367.5	NE	NE
B-501A [3]	Makeup Water Structure	897814.0	1903688.9	430.0	10.0	420.0	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-502	Makeup Water Structure	897841.4	1903750.9	428.8	80.0	348.8	428.8	NE	386.8	376.8	350.3	NE	NE
B-601	Switchyard	892885.4	1902148.3	418.8	85.0	333.8	NE	NE	418.8	395.3	370.3	363.6	355.3
B-602	Switchyard	892808.5	1902336.0	438.4	115.8	322.6	NE	NE	438.4	409.9	377.4	374.5	374.4
B-603	Switchyard	892736.6	1902523.0	429.3	55.3	374.0	NE	NE	429.3	417.8	NE	381.1	381.3
B-604	Switchyard	892508.3	1902001.9	414.6	86.0	328.6	414.6	NE	411.6	391.1	346.1	345.0	345.0
B-605	Switchyard	892437.8	1902187.0	432.2	55.0	377.2	NE	NE	432.2	421.2	NE	NE	NE
B-606	Switchyard	892343.2	1902368.3	424.2	85.0	339.2	NE	NE	424.2	405.7	377.2	374.1	374.2
B-607	Switchyard	892137.3	1901852.6	432.0	55.0	377.0	NE	NE	432.0	418.5	NE	NE	NE
B-608	Switchyard	892054.3	1902009.8	411.8	46.0	365.8	NE	NE	411.8	405.8	368.3	365.8	NE
B-608A [3]	Switchyard	892053.8	1902007.6	412.1	85.8	326.3	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	361.1	361.1
B-609	Switchyard	891984.6	1902227.2	406.1	53.5	352.6	NE	NE	406.1	NE	NE	352.0	NE
B-610	Relocated Access Road	893456.0	1904107.8	422.5	40.0	382.5	NE	NE	422.5	409.0	NE	NE	NE
B-611	Relocated Access Road	892895.3	1904453.2	405.4	40.0	365.4	NE	NE	405.4	403.9	NE	NE	NE
B-612	Relocated Access Road	892396.1	1904222.2	405.0	62.0	343.0	NE	NE	405.0	391.5	346.5	NE	NE
B-613	Relocated Access Road	892503.1	1903763.1	412.8	40.0	372.8	NE	NE	412.8	399.3	NE	NE	NE
B-614	Relocated Access Road	891686.1	1903545.0	375.0	34.8	340.2	NE	NE	375.0	356.5	341.5	340.2	NE
B-615	Relocated Access Road	890997.3	1902873.2	387.9	40.0	347.9	NE	NE	NE	387.9	349.4	NE	NE
B-616	Relocated Access Road	890514.7	1902642.5	400.3	40.0	360.3	NE	NE	400.3	388.8	NE	NE	NE
B-617	Existing Access Road	889886.3	1902373.7	450.1	105.0	345.1	NE	NE	450.1	416.1	351.6	345.1	NE
B-618	South of Switchyard	890962.5	1901499.0	308.2	32.6	275.6	NE	NE	308.2	289.7	NE	275.6	NE
B-619	West of Southern Nuclear Island	892586.7	1901845.3	405.1	66.0	339.1	NE	NE	405.1	366.6	341.1	339.1	NE
B-620	North of Northern Nuclear Island	893600.9	1903011.1	381.7	100.0	281.7	NE	NE	381.7	380.2	315.2	NE	NE
B-621	North of Northern Nuclear Island	893742.3	1903670.2	421.5	101.0	320.5	NE	NE	421.5	415.0	370.0	363.0	345.5
B-622	North of Northern Nuclear Island	894292.4	1904134.3	437.7	45.0	392.7	NE	NE	437.7	409.2	403.2	392.7	NE
B-623	Northeast of Nuclear Island	893814.0	1904949.3	439.6	73.9	365.7	NE	NE	439.6	411.1	371.1	365.7	NE
B-624	East of Nuclear Island	891608.9	1904614.0	359.0	31.6	327.4	NE	NE	359.0	357.5	348.0	327.4	NE
B-625	East of Cooling Tower Area	889889.7	1904938.0	404.2	110.0	294.2	NE	NE	404.2	370.7	295.7	294.2	NE
B-626	Existing Access Road	893200.4	1904143.7	417.2	103.6	313.6	NE	NE	417.2	406.7	319.7	313.6	NE
B-627	South of Nuclear Island	891226.4	1902128.7	326.3	101.5	224.8	326.3	324.8	NE	309.8	280.3	268.8	264.8
C-201	Power Block	892773.0	1903149.7	423.4	33.8	389.6							
C-202(S)	Power Block/Seismic Cone	892888.5	1903062.6	422.5	49.4	373.1							
C-203	Power Block	892915.3	1902940.3	422.8	39.5	383.3							
C-204	Power Block	892848.9	1903329.6	428.3	50.7	377.6							
C-205	Power Block	892713.8	1903499.0	423.1	37.9	385.2							
C-206	Outside Power Block	893044.5	1902877.5	420.5	76.1	344.4							
C-207(S)	Outside Power Block/Seismic Cone	892903.1	1903451.5	413.0	50.5	362.5							
C-208	Outside Power Block	892800.9	1902817.8	423.4	30.0	393.4							
C-209(S)	Outside Power Block/Seismic Cone	892471.8	1902958.6	427.0	36.4	390.6							
C-210	Outside Power Block	893241.2	1903128.5	367.7	20.1	347.6							

TABLE 2B
TEST LOCATION SUMMARY (ELEVATION, ft)
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Test Location	Location/Remarks	Northing (7)	Easting (7)	Elevation (ft) (7)	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Bottom of Hole Elevation (ft)	Top of Fill (ft)	Top of Alluvial Soil (ft)	Top of Residual Soil (ft) (1)	Top of Saprolite (ft) (1)	Top of PWR (ft) (1)	Top of Rock (ft) (4)	Top of Sound Rock (ft) (5)
C-301	Power Block	891941.9	1902811.3	421.0	54.8	366.2							
C-302(S)	Power Block/Seismic Cone	892052.1	1902726.6	421.3	47.2	374.1							
C-303	Power Block	892040.7	1902622.5	415.9	42.7	373.2							
C-304	Power Block	892013.7	1902992.9	418.1	51.3	366.8							
C-305	Power Block	891841.4	1903149.5	413.0	47.0	366.0							
C-306	Outside Power Block	892210.3	1902541.3	417.4	29.7	387.7							
C-307(S)	Outside Power Block/Seismic Cone	892076.1	1903116.6	418.7	52.0	366.7							
C-308	Outside Power Block	891907.1	1902484.2	393.9	37.6	356.3							
C-309(S)	Outside Power Block/Seismic Cone	891638.6	1902622.3	397.2	47.6	349.6							
C-310	Outside Power Block	892406.1	1902791.8	427.6	31.8	395.8							
C-401	Cooling Tower	890975.6	1904482.2	407.9	66.0	341.9							
C-402(S)	Cooling Tower/Seismic Cone	890576.8	1903321.4	399.7	58.0	341.7							
C-403	Cooling Tower	889805.7	1903955.5	401.0	57.0	344.0							
C-407	Cooling Tower	891688.6	1903553.1	374.0	24.0	350.0							
C-409	Cooling Tower	891306.3	1903124.9	390.5	36.0	354.5							
C-501	Makeup Water Structure	897785.5	1903807.9	427.9	64.0	363.9							
C-601	Switchyard	892737.0	1902205.3	433.6	60.0	373.6							
C-602	Switchyard	892669.2	1902376.0	433.5	59.0	374.5							
C-603	Switchyard	892262.8	1902038.0	422.2	67.0	355.2							
C-604	Switchyard	892193.1	1902215.5	424.2	60.0	364.2							
C-605	Relocated Access Road	893092.5	1904069.5	415.3	40.0	375.3							
C-606	Relocated Access Road	893211.6	1904476.0	412.0	40.0	372.0							
C-607	Relocated Access Road	892575.2	1904318.2	407.2	40.0	367.2							
C-608	Relocated Access Road	892406.2	1904230.0	405.8	40.0	365.8							
C-609	Relocated Access Road	891462.6	1903410.2	397.2	40.0	357.2							
C-610	Relocated Access Road	890608.9	1902714.0	393.4	40.0	353.4							
TP-201	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	892745.5	1903290.3	423.6	6.0	417.6	423.6	NE	422.6	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-201	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	892753.7	1903291.9	423.4	6.0	417.4	423.4	NE	422.4	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-201	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	892752.2	1903296.1	423.4	6.0	417.4	423.4	NE	422.4	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-201	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	892745.3	1903296.4	423.7	6.0	417.7	423.7	NE	422.7	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-227	Adjacent to Power Block	892489.8	1903411.7	422.6	5.0	417.6	NE	NE	422.6	419.6	NE	NE	NE
TP-227	Adjacent to Power Block	892487.3	1903418.9	422.4	5.0	417.4	NE	NE	422.4	419.4	NE	NE	NE
TP-227	Adjacent to Power Block	892484.3	1903417.3	422.4	5.0	417.4	NE	NE	422.4	419.4	NE	NE	NE
TP-227	Adjacent to Power Block	892487.3	1903410.2	422.7	5.0	417.7	NE	NE	422.7	419.7	NE	NE	NE
TP-301	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	891900.2	1902968.9	415.6	3.0	412.6	NE	NE	415.6	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-301	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	891893.0	1902972.7	415.4	3.0	412.4	NE	NE	415.4	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-301	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	891890.0	1902969.3	415.4	3.0	412.4	NE	NE	415.4	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-301	Nuclear Island Down-hole Geophysical	891898.0	1902964.7	415.6	3.0	412.6	NE	NE	415.6	NE	NE	NE	NE
TP-405	Cooling Tower	890185.9	1903648.7	392.4	4.0	388.4	NE	NE	NE	392.4	NE	NE	NE
TP-405	Cooling Tower	890193.9	1903649.0	392.5	4.0	388.5	NE	NE	NE	392.5	NE	NE	NE
TP-405	Cooling Tower	890191.8	1903640.0	392.2	4.0	388.2	NE	NE	NE	392.2	NE	NE	NE
TP-405	Cooling Tower	890185.0	1903639.9	392.3	4.0	388.3	NE	NE	NE	392.3	NE	NE	NE
OW-205a (6)	Nuclear Island	892829.3	1903189.8	425.9	110.0								
OW-205b	Nuclear Island	892842.4	1903192.5	425.0	60.0								
OW-212	Adjacent to Power Block	893105.1	1903036.8	399.3	68.0								

TABLE 2B
TEST LOCATION SUMMARY (ELEVATION, ft)
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Test Location	Location/Remarks	Northing [7]	Easting [7]	Elevation (ft) [7]	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Bottom of Hole Elevation (ft)	Top of Fill (ft)	Top of Alluvial Soil (ft)	Top of Residual Soil (ft) [1]	Top of Saprolite (ft) [1]	Top of PWR (ft) [1]	Top of Rock (ft) [4]	Top of Sound Rock (ft) [5]
OW-213	Adjacent to Power Block	892975.6	1903457.3	404.5	55.3								
OW-227	Adjacent to Power Block	892494.0	1903408.0	425.1	84.3								
OW-233	Adjacent to Power Block	892786.5	1902693.4	428.3	120.0								
OW-305a	Nuclear Island	892008.7	1902841.2	427.8	141.0								
OW-305b	Nuclear Island	891956.7	1902857.5	426.3	66.5								
OW-312	Adjacent to Power Block	892256.5	1902709.6	427.1	36.5								
OW-313	Adjacent to Power Block	892167.6	1903132.5	423.8	59.0								
OW-327	Adjacent to Power Block	891669.2	1903084.1	413.4	66.0								
OW-333	Adjacent to Power Block	891954.4	1902319.6	397.1	71.0								
OW-401a	Cooling Tower	891017.8	1903595.5	406.3	92.5								
OW-401b	Cooling Tower	891013.1	1903565.0	406.8	66.0								
OW-405	Cooling Tower	890180.4	1903650.2	395.4	58.5								
OW-501	Makeup Water Structure	897817.4	1903702.3	431.9	32.0								
OW-612	Relocated Access Road	892415.5	1904227.3	409.4	62.0								
OW-614	Relocated Access Road	891671.1	1903536.1	379.1	33.0								
OW-617	Existing Access Road	889685.3	1902373.7	450.1	108.0								
OW-618	South of Switchyard	890555.6	1901480.1	310.5	32.5								
OW-619	West of Southern Nuclear Island	892594.0	1901843.9	407.7	104.0								
OW-620	North of Northern Nuclear Island	893593.8	1903017.2	385.0	91.0								
OW-621a	North of Northern Nuclear Island	893732.7	1903676.2	423.5	97.0								
OW-621b	North of Northern Nuclear Island	893742.6	1903677.8	423.6	71.0								
OW-622	North of Northern Nuclear Island	894292.2	1904118.1	440.7	62.0								
OW-623	Northeast of Nuclear Island	893819.9	1904946.1	441.8	60.0								
OW-624	East of Nuclear Island	891595.7	1904623.8	361.6	62.0								
OW-625	East of Cooling Tower Area	889895.0	1904957.3	405.9	108.0								
OW-626	Existing Access Road	893202.4	1904129.9	418.8	85.0								
OW-627a	South of Nuclear Island	891239.9	1902130.4	330.3	86.0								
OW-627b	South of Nuclear Island	891231.6	1902129.7	329.5	56.0								
R-1/end north	Electrical Resistivity Test/Switchyard	892725.8	1902531.4	429.2	NA								
R-1/end south	Electrical Resistivity Test/Switchyard	892081.0	1902042.5	408.4	NA								
R-1/R-2 center	Electrical Resistivity Test/Switchyard	892448.2	1902293.7	429.5	NA								
R-2/end north	Electrical Resistivity Test/Switchyard	892803.5	1902028.0	416.7	NA								
R-2/end south	Electrical Resistivity Test/Switchyard	892101.2	1902584.0	415.9	NA								
R-3/end east	Electrical Resistivity Test/U2 Transformers	892369.5	1902956.3	425.5	NA								
R-3/end west	Electrical Resistivity Test/U2 Transformers	892209.0	1902090.7	428.4	NA								
R-4/end north	Electrical Resistivity Test/U2 Transformers	892619.8	1902297.1	436.6	NA								

TABLE 2B
TEST LOCATION SUMMARY (ELEVATION, ft)
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Test Location	Location/Remarks	Northing [7]	Easting [7]	Elevation (ft) [7]	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Bottom of Hole Elevation (ft)	Top of Fill (ft)	Top of Alluvial Soil (ft)	Top of Residual Soil (ft) [1]	Top of Saprolite (ft) [1]	Top of PWR (ft) [1]	Top of Rock (ft) [4]	Top of Sound Rock (ft) [5]
R-4/end south	Electrical Resistivity Test/U2 Transformers	891893.0	1902781.1	421.9	NA								
R-3/R-4 center	Electrical Resistivity Test/U2 Transformers	892273.0	1902534.8	422.0	NA								
R-5/center	Electrical Resistivity Test/U1Transformers	892658.0	1902916.1	425.5	NA								
R-5/end north	Electrical Resistivity Test/U1Transformers	893101.9	1902871.1	412.8	NA								
R-5/end south	Electrical Resistivity Test/U1Transformers	892212.5	1902560.9	426.2	NA								
R-6 center	Electrical Resistivity Test/U1Transformers	892816.9	1903101.3	423.2	NA								
R-6/east end	Electrical Resistivity Test/U1Transformers	892599.0	1903498.8	423.4	NA								
R-6/end west	Electrical Resistivity Test/U1Transformers	893086.3	1902702.0	407.3	NA								

Notes:

(1) The elevations shown are the elevations at which Residual Soil, Saprolite, and PWR were first encountered in the boring. In some isolated cases, multiple layers of either residual soil, saprolite or PWR where encountered in an interlayered manner.

(2) Borings with the suffix "UDP" were drilled as directed by Bechtel to obtain undisturbed samples. Refer to the original boring for geologic layer information.

(3) Borings with the suffix "A" were drilled adjacent to the original location due to either difficulties encountered during drilling in the original location; for SPT Energy Measurements; or for geophysical logging purposes. Refer to original boring for geologic layering information

(4) "Top of Rock" tabulated above is the elevation at which diamond coring techniques began to advance the borehole. If no diamond coring was performed, then the elevation shown is the elevation of soil boring refusal.

(5) "Top of Sound Rock" is defined as generally hard, slightly discolored to fresh (bright mineral surfaces) rock with slight alteration/staining localized along joints and shears in the rock mass. RQD typically exceeds about 70%. May be underlain by zones of RQD < 70% but that are composed of mostly slightly weathered to fresh rock

Special Note: Top of Sound Rock depths are MACTEC's interpretation and are generally based on the definition of Sound Rock described above and in the Data Report. Alternate interpretations of depth to Top of Sound Rock could be made by Bechtel for some of the borings, including but not limited to the following:

B-205: Highly weathered seam 82.5 - 85.0 feet: alternate Top of Sound Rock deeper = 85.0

B-206: Highly weathered seams 76.5-77.2, 80.0-80.5, and 81.6-82.5: alternate Top of Sound Rock deeper = 82.5

B-217: Low RQD (32%) due to moderate weathering and jointing 79.0-84.0, weathered seam 88.8-91.0: alternate Top of Sound Rock deeper = 91.0

B-219: Lower RQDs 66.0-71.0 (57%) and 71.0-76.0 (60%); alternate Top of Sound Rock shallower = 52.0

B-333: Highly weathered seams 52.2-53.5, 59.8-60.5, 63.0-65.4, and 67.8-68.2: alternate Top of Sound Rock = 68.2

(6) Coordinates and Elevations shown for Observation Wells are for the PVC casing. Refer to Attachment A for coordinates and elevations of concrete pad and ground surface adjacent to the pad.

(7) From Attachment A

NE Not Encountered

PWR Partially Weathered Rock

bgs Below ground surface

msl Mean sea level

NA Not Applicable

Matt Cooke 10/27/06

Clay E Sams 10/30/06

TABLE 2C
ROCK TYPE SUMMARY TABLE
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Boring Number	Location/Remarks	Northing [5]	Easting [5]	Elevation (ft) [5]	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Top of Rock (ft, bgs) [4]	Rock Type at Top of Rock	Top of Sound Rock (ft, bgs) [4]	Rock Type at Top of Sound Rock
B-201(DH)	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	892740.9	1903285.1	423.7	350.0	50.3	Granodiorite	62.2	Granodiorite
B-201UDP [2]	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	892737.8	1903293.2	423.8	47.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-202	Nuclear Island	892792.7	1903302.6	423.9	175.5	46.0	Granodiorite	64.0	Granodiorite
B-203	Nuclear Island	892696.1	1903268.9	423.5	151.5	51.5	Quartz Diorite	51.5	Quartz Diorite
B-204	Nuclear Island	892754.6	1903400.2	424.5	150.0	47.0	Quartz Diorite (1)	79.0	Quartz Diorite
B-205	Nuclear Island	892840.4	1903199.2	423.1	175.0	54.0	Quartz Diorite (1)	65.0	Quartz Diorite
B-206(DH)	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	892683.5	1903416.2	424.3	214.8	72.0	Pegmatite Dike (Quartz Diorite @ 72.8)	76.0	Quartz Diorite
B-207(DH)	Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	892824.8	1902949.7	423.9	175.0	43.0	Granodiorite	50.0	Granodiorite
B-208	Power Block	892989.8	1902925.3	422.0	10.5	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-208A [3]	Power Block	892990.7	1902928.9	421.7	115.0	34.5	Hornblende Gneiss	91.5	Hornblende Gneiss
B-209	Power Block	893015.1	1903210.9	407.9	150.0	54.0	Hornblende Gneiss	83.0	Quartz Diorite
B-210	Power Block	892842.5	1903457.4	416.5	115.0	66.0	Quartz Diorite (1)	76.0	Quartz Diorite
B-211(DH)	Adjacent to Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	892570.0	1903213.8	422.2	176.0	42.0	Granodiorite	45.0	Granodiorite
B-211A [3]	Adjacent to Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	892568.4	1903205.5	421.8	39.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-212	Adjacent to Power Block	893100.7	1903027.4	397.2	68.5	68.5	NE	NE	NE
B-212A [3]	Adjacent to Power Block	893099.4	1903031.8	397.8	115.4	56.0	Hornblende Gneiss	83.2	Hornblende Gneiss
B-213	Adjacent to Power Block	892986.5	1903458.5	401.5	150.0	59.2	Granodiorite (1)	69.8	Biotite Gneiss
B-214	Power Block	892735.7	1903158.7	423.4	115.0	38.5	Quartz Diorite	54.3	Quartz Diorite
B-215	Power Block	892789.9	1903053.3	423.4	175.0	48.5	Pegmatite	53.8	Quartz Diorite
B-216	Power Block	892871.6	1902884.1	423.1	85.0	48.0	Biotite + amphibole Gneiss	54.7	Biotite + amphibole Gneiss
B-216UDP [2]	Power Block	892863.6	1902876.4	423.1	40.5	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-217	Power Block	892933.8	1902898.3	423.3	175.0	51.0	Amphibolite Schist	74.0	Biotite + amphibole Gneiss
B-218	Power Block	892898.9	1902973.4	423.0	115.0	58.5	Quartz Diorite	80.0	Quartz Diorite
B-218UDP [2]	Power Block	892909.2	1902978.1	422.8	50.5	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-219	Power Block	892859.6	1903080.5	423.0	86.0	52.0	Quartz Diorite	76.0	Quartz Diorite
B-220	Power Block	892976.3	1903010.5	421.5	105.0	73.8	Hornblende Gneiss	85.0	Hornblende Gneiss
B-221	Power Block	892928.8	1903108.9	421.7	69.5	69.5	NE	NE	NE
B-221A [3]	Power Block	892934.9	1903109.9	421.6	91.2	60.0	Quartz Diorite	86.2	Quartz Diorite
B-222	Power Block	892879.6	1903150.9	423.2	115.0	58.5	Quartz Diorite	59.5	Quartz Diorite
B-223	Power Block	892961.9	1903324.3	410.5	85.3	40.7	Hornblende Gneiss	66.7	Hornblende Gneiss
B-224	Power Block	892895.9	1903344.4	419.2	116.2	69.5	Quartz Diorite	69.7	Quartz Diorite
B-224UDP [2]	Power Block	892889.9	1903354.9	419.0	55.5	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-225	Power Block	892926.5	1903216.4	425.2	85.0	34.0	Biotite Gneiss	65.6	Hornblende Gneiss
B-226	Power Block	892723.8	1903532.7	422.3	112.5	71.0	Granodiorite (1)	79.5	Granodiorite
B-227	Adjacent to Power Block	892494.0	1903408.0	425.1	54.5	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-228	Adjacent to Power Block	892304.0	1903395.0	419.2	85.1	55.5	Hornblende Gneiss	72.0	Hornblende Gneiss
B-229	Adjacent to Power Block	892394.7	1903147.6	423.2	85.7	55.2	Migmatite	58.8	Migmatite
B-230	Adjacent to Power Block	892658.4	1903033.9	424.5	85.3	39.3	Quartz Diorite	42.0	Quartz Diorite
B-231	Adjacent to Power Block	892519.0	1902844.2	428.4	115.0	54.4	Migmatite	54.4	Migmatite
B-232	Adjacent to Power Block	892767.1	1902865.1	424.0	55.4	35.4	Quartz Diorite	40.5	Quartz Diorite
B-233	Adjacent to Power Block	892784.5	1902686.9	426.1	75.0	37.4	Granodiorite	46.5	Amphibolite Schist
B-234	Adjacent to Power Block	893072.0	1902801.4	421.1	55.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-235	Adjacent to Power Block	893192.6	1902941.0	379.4	85.5	62.5	Hornblende Gneiss	76.0	Granodiorite
B-236	Adjacent to Power Block	893133.1	1903296.0	374.7	27.3	27.3	NE	NE	NE
B-236A [3]	Adjacent to Power Block	893140.6	1903298.7	374.4	115.1	38.5	Hornblende Gneiss	78.0	Hornblende Gneiss
B-301(DH)	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	891906.9	1902949.2	417.1	129.8	58.0	Granodiorite	60.0	Granodiorite
B-301A [3]	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	891895.0	1902945.0	416.2	350.9	54.5	Granodiorite	58.5	Granodiorite
B-302	Nuclear Island	891954.5	1902970.9	417.2	175.8	53.5	Granodiorite	60.0	Granodiorite
B-303	Nuclear Island	891861.4	1902923.5	415.1	150.0	51.5	Quartz Diorite	56.0	Quartz Diorite
B-304	Nuclear Island	891921.7	1903063.2	415.3	150.0	52.7	Granodiorite	55.5	Granodiorite
B-305	Nuclear Island	892004.9	1902859.1	423.9	175.0	57.5	Granodiorite	60.6	Granodiorite
B-305UDP [2]	Nuclear Island	891997.6	1902844.2	424.0	55.5	NE	NE	NE	NE

TABLE 2C
ROCK TYPE SUMMARY TABLE
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Boring Number	Location/Remarks	Northing [1]	Easting [1]	Elevation (ft) [1]	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Top of Rock (ft, bgs) [4]	Rock Type at Top of Rock	Top of Sound Rock (ft, bgs) [5]	Rock Type at Top of Sound Rock
B-306(DH)	Nuclear Island/Down-hole Geophysical	891654.8	1903077.2	413.4	215.0	44.5	Granodiorite	50.8	Migmatite
B-307(DH)	Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	891989.1	1902613.3	402.6	176.0	40.0	Biotite Gneiss	40.0	Biotite Gneiss
B-307A [3]	Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	891982.7	1902610.6	402.4	40.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-308	Power Block	892154.5	1902587.6	418.3	115.0	39.5	Granodiorite	46.4	Granodiorite
B-309	Power Block	892160.7	1902842.7	422.6	150.0	46.5	Granodiorite	57.5	Granodiorite
B-310	Power Block	892010.5	1903114.7	417.0	105.8	53.3	Granodiorite	55.0	Granodiorite
B-311(DH)	Adjacent to Power Block/Down-hole Geophysical	891747.1	1902871.4	419.5	175.0	56.5	Migmatite	72.0	Migmatite
B-312	Adjacent to Power Block	892269.4	1902694.0	425.2	115.0	35.0	Migmatite (1)	41.7	Migmatite
B-313	Adjacent to Power Block	892151.4	1903120.7	420.5	150.0	61.0	Granodiorite	61.0	Granodiorite
B-313A [3]	Adjacent to Power Block	892138.9	1903121.8	420.1	35.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-314	Power Block	891905.1	1902819.6	417.8	115.0	59.0	Granodiorite	60.0	Granodiorite
B-314A [3]	Power Block	891905.0	1902814.2	417.9	59.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-315	Power Block	891945.4	1902714.1	413.4	175.0	43.0	Quartz Diorite (1)	60.0	Quartz Diorite
B-316	Power Block	892005.9	1902534.6	401.2	85.0	37.0	Migmatite	47.6	Migmatite
B-317	Power Block	892095.2	1902571.1	415.5	175.3	27.0	Amphibolite Schist	49.2	Migmatite
B-317A [3]	Power Block	892095.9	1902567.2	415.3	27.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-318	Power Block	892066.6	1902642.7	420.2	115.2	49.0	Migmatite	55.7	Migmatite
B-319	Power Block	892046.7	1902720.5	420.5	85.5	48.5	Biotite Gneiss (1)	59.8	Biotite Gneiss
B-320	Power Block	892140.4	1902674.8	422.5	115.0	50.5	Migmatite	50.5	Migmatite
B-321	Power Block	892101.3	1902773.3	422.8	85.1	55.0	Migmatite	55.5	Migmatite
B-322	Power Block	892048.6	1902812.5	425.3	115.5	48.5	Hornblende + biotite Gneiss (1)	65.4	Migmatite
B-323	Power Block	892134.3	1902992.0	420.1	84.9	46.7	Migmatite	48.0	Migmatite
B-324	Power Block	892054.4	1903009.4	419.4	115.2	52.0	Granodiorite	58.0	Granodiorite
B-325	Power Block	892084.9	1902905.1	420.3	85.0	55.0	Granodiorite	58.5	Granodiorite
B-325UDP [2]	Power Block	892088.1	1902912.0	420.0	48.5	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-326	Power Block	891942.1	1903185.1	412.7	115.0	55.0	Granodiorite	64.5	Granodiorite
B-327	Adjacent to Power Block	891669.1	1903076.7	410.8	59.3	49.3	Amphibolite Schist	NE	NE
B-328	Adjacent to Power Block	891465.0	1903044.6	424.6	85.0	75.5	Hornblende Gneiss	75.8	Hornblende Gneiss
B-329	Adjacent to Power Block	891561.8	1902808.3	410.0	85.0	60.0	Gneiss (Granitic)	73.2	Migmatite
B-330	Adjacent to Power Block	891818.9	1902689.4	401.6	88.0	48.8	Granodiorite/Quartz Diorite	55.0	Granodiorite/Quartz Diorite
B-331	Adjacent to Power Block	891714.2	1902465.4	362.8	116.3	25.7	Migmatite	36.7	Migmatite
B-332	Adjacent to Power Block	891931.5	1902530.0	398.4	58.8	43.8	Migmatite	53.8	Migmatite
B-333	Adjacent to Power Block	891946.5	1902319.8	394.4	86.0	26.1	Granodiorite	48.0	Granodiorite
B-334	Adjacent to Power Block	892235.2	1902463.7	418.7	55.5	34.3	Granodiorite	35.5	Granodiorite
B-335	Adjacent to Power Block	892354.8	1902604.2	426.3	65.0	40.0	Amphibolite Schist	43.5	Granodiorite
B-336	Adjacent to Power Block	892359.6	1903008.4	424.3	115.0	37.0	Migmatite (1)	57.5	Migmatite
B-401	Cooling Tower	891028.4	1903589.1	404.0	120.0	64.0	Migmatite	69.0	Granodiorite
B-402	Cooling Tower	891102.4	1903999.8	403.9	61.5	47.7	Migmatite	51.0	Migmatite
B-403	Cooling Tower	890640.6	1903819.7	400.7	82.0	56.0	Granodiorite	72.0	Migmatite
B-404	Cooling Tower	890206.7	1904139.7	410.9	112.6	112.6	NE	NE	NE
B-405	Cooling Tower	890180.1	1903635.0	392.0	52.6	47.2	Pegmatite	NE	NE
B-406	Cooling Tower	890109.4	1903182.2	384.7	64.7	53.5	Quartz Diorite	53.5	Quartz Diorite
B-421	Cooling Tower	891447.2	1902586.2	396.0	78.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-421A	Cooling Tower	891444.9	1902585.1	396.2	95.0	78.9	Granodiorite	86.0	Granodiorite
B-422	Cooling Tower	891422.1	1902840.4	411.8	83.5	71.0	Quartz Diorite	72.0	Quartz Diorite
B-423	Cooling Tower	892033.8	1903520.8	408.0	77.4	67.0	Quartz Diorite	67.0	Quartz Diorite
B-424	Cooling Tower	891283.9	1903783.6	387.3	60.7	48.9	Migmatite	48.9	Migmatite
B-501	Makeup Water Structure	897815.3	1903693.7	430.0	80.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-501A [2]	Makeup Water Structure	897814.0	1903688.9	430.0	10.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-502	Makeup Water Structure	897841.4	1903750.9	428.8	80.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-601	Switchyard	892885.4	1902148.3	418.8	85.0	55.2	Quartz Diorite	63.5	Quartz Diorite
B-602	Switchyard	892808.5	1902336.0	438.4	115.8	63.9	Quartz Diorite (1)	64.0	Quartz Diorite

TABLE 2C
ROCK TYPE SUMMARY TABLE
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Boring Number	Location/Remarks	Northing [3]	Easting [3]	Elevation (ft) [3]	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Top of Rock (ft, bgs) [4]	Rock Type at Top of Rock	Top of Sound Rock (ft, bgs) [5]	Rock Type at Top of Sound Rock
B-603	Switchyard	892736.6	1902523.0	429.3	55.3	48.2	Quartz Diorite	48.0	Quartz Diorite
B-604	Switchyard	892508.3	1902001.9	414.6	88.0	69.6	Hornblende Gneiss	69.6	Hornblende Gneiss
B-605	Switchyard	892437.8	1902187.0	432.2	55.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-606	Switchyard	892343.2	1902368.3	424.2	85.0	50.1	Migmatite	50.0	Migmatite
B-607	Switchyard	892137.3	1901852.6	432.0	55.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-608	Switchyard	892054.3	1902009.8	411.8	46.0	46.0	NE	NE	NE
B-608A [3]	Switchyard	892053.8	1902007.6	412.1	65.8	31.0	Granodiorite	51.0	Granodiorite
B-609	Switchyard	891984.6	1902227.2	406.1	53.5	53.5	NE	NE	NE
B-610	Relocated Access Road	893456.0	1904107.8	422.5	40.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-611	Relocated Access Road	892895.3	1904453.2	405.4	40.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-612	Relocated Access Road	892396.1	1904222.2	405.0	62.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-613	Relocated Access Road	892503.1	1903763.1	412.8	40.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-614	Relocated Access Road	891686.1	1903545.0	375.0	34.8	34.8	NE	NE	NE
B-615	Relocated Access Road	890997.3	1902873.2	387.9	40.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-616	Relocated Access Road	890514.7	1902642.5	400.3	40.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-617	Existing Access Road	889886.3	1902373.7	450.1	105.0	105.0	NE	NE	NE
B-618	South of Switchyard	890962.5	1901499.0	308.2	32.6	32.6	NE	NE	NE
B-619	West of Southern Nuclear Island	892586.7	1901845.3	405.1	66.0	66.0	NE	NE	NE

TABLE 2C
ROCK TYPE SUMMARY TABLE
SCE&G COL PROJECT
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Boring Number	Location/Remarks	Northing [6]	Easting [6]	Elevation (ft) [6]	Total Depth (ft, bgs)	Top of Rock (ft, bgs) [4]	Rock Type at Top of Rock	Top of Sound Rock (ft, bgs) [5]	Rock Type at Top of Sound Rock
B-620	North of Northern Nuclear Island	893600.9	1903011.1	381.7	100.0	NE	NE	NE	NE
B-621	North of Northern Nuclear Island	893742.3	1903670.2	421.5	101.0	58.5	Amphibolite Schist	76.0	Biotite Gneiss
B-622	North of Northern Nuclear Island	894292.4	1904134.3	437.7	45.0	45.0	NE	NE	NE
B-623	Northeast of Nuclear Island	893814.0	1904949.3	439.6	73.9	73.9	NE	NE	NE
B-624	East of Nuclear Island	891608.9	1904614.0	359.0	31.6	31.6	NE	NE	NE
B-625	East of Cooling Tower Area	889889.7	1904938.0	404.2	110.0	110.0	NE	NE	NE
B-626	Existing Access Road	893200.4	1904143.7	417.2	103.6	103.6	NE	NE	NE
B-627	South of Nuclear Island	891226.4	1902128.7	326.3	101.5	57.5	Granodiorite	61.5	Granodiorite

Notes:

(1) Due to high degree of weathering and/or poor recovery, lithology was not discernable at the depth shown. The Rock Type tabulated is the probable rock type based on nearest less weathered sample below Top of Rock.

(2) Borings with the suffix "UDP" were drilled as directed by Bechtel to obtain undisturbed samples. Refer to the original boring for geologic layer information.

(3) Borings with the suffix "A" were drilled adjacent to the original location due to either difficulties encountered during drilling in the original location; for SPT Energy Measurements; or for geophysical logging purposes. Refer to original boring for geologic layering information

(4) "Top of Rock" tabulated above is the depth at which diamond coring techniques began to advance the borehole. If no diamond coring was performed, then the depth shown is the depth of soil boring refusal.

(5) "Top of Sound Rock" is defined as generally hard, slightly discolored to fresh (bright mineral surfaces) rock with slight alteration/staining localized along joints and shears in the rock mass. RQD typically exceeds about 70%. May be underlain by zones of RQD < 70% but that are composed of mostly slightly weathered to fresh rock

Special Note: Top of Sound Rock depths are MACTEC's interpretation and are generally based on the definition of Sound Rock described above and in the Data Report. Alternate interpretations of depth to Top of Sound Rock could be made by Bechtel for some of the borings, including but not limited to the following:

B-205: Highly weathered seam 82.5 - 85.0 feet; alternate Top of Sound Rock deeper = 85.0

B-206: Highly weathered seams 76.5-77.2, 80.0-80.5, and 81.6-82.5; alternate Top of Sound Rock deeper = 82.5

B-217: Low RQD (32%) due to moderate weathering and jointing 79.0-84.0, weathered seam 88.8-91.0; alternate Top of Sound Rock deeper = 91.0

B-219: Lower RQDs 66.0-71.0 (57%) and 71.0-76.0 (60%); alternate Top of Sound Rock shallower = 52.0

B-333: Highly weathered seams 52.2-53.5, 59.8-60.5, 63.0-65.4,and 67.8-68.2; alternate Top of Sound Rock = 68.2

(6) From Attachment A

NE Not Encountered

PWR Partially Weathered Rock

bgs Below ground surface

msl Mean sea level

NA Not Applicable

Matt Cooke 10/31/06
Clay E Sams 10/30/06

SOIL OR ROCK ZONE	DESCRIPTION
FILL	Man-placed fill soils created to level the site for its use as a construction lay-down yard during the 1970s
ALLUVIUM	Soil formed by deposition from water after erosion and transportation from higher ground; typically occurs on the sides and bottom of drainage features; may be covered by fill soils used to fill in former drainage features
RESIDUAL SOIL	Reddish soils, typically sandy silts (ML) and silty sands (SM) with variable clay content; overall relict rock fabric obscured by intense weathering
SAPROLITE	Completely weathered rock degraded to a soil consistency, but with a preserved relict rock structure.
PARTIALLY WEATHERED (COMPLETELY TO HIGHLY WEATHERED) ROCK (PWR)	Transitional zone from Residual Soil/Saprolite to Rock; typically SPT N-values ≥100 blows per foot. Texture includes a mixture of friable decomposed rock matrix or zones with a soil texture, and semi-hard intact fragments of weathered fragments of the parent bedrock. Decomposed matrix constitutes 50% or more of material by volume, and less-weathered rock fragments are weak and friable with dulled mineral surfaces and considerable oxidation. May occur below the top of rock as determined by refusal to soil drilling methods, in which case the diamond coring recovery is 0 or very low and RQD typically is 0% and/or non-applicable
TOP OF ROCK	The depth at which refusal to soil drilling methods, consisting of mud rotary or hollow stem augers occurs, and diamond coring must be used to penetrate deeper.
MODERATELY WEATHERED ROCK	Weathered rock exhibiting greater than 50% by volume of hard, fresh to partly discolored rock blocks with interspersed zones and seams of decomposed (completely to highly weathered) rock. Hard rock blocks can usually be scratched with a knife (sometimes with difficulty), and exhibit a thud to slight rebound in response to blows from a geologic hammer; decomposed seams and zones are hand or pick friable. Drilling advance requires diamond coring or percussive hammer techniques. Core recovery quite variable, and RQD typically ranges from 0% to about 50 %.
SOUND (SLIGHTLY WEATHERED TO FRESH) ROCK	Generally hard, slightly discolored to fresh (bright mineral surfaces) rock with slight alteration/staining localized along joints and shears in the rock mass. RQD typically exceeds about 70%. May be underlain by zones of RQD < 70% but that are composed of mostly slightly weathered to fresh rock

TABLE 3
Soil and Rock Zones

MAJOR DIVISIONS			GROUP SYMBOLS	TYPICAL NAMES
COARSE GRAINED SOILS (More than 50% of material is LARGER than No. 200 sieve size)	GRAVELS (More than 50% of coarse fraction is LARGER than the No. 4 sieve size)	CLEAN GRAVELS (Little or no fines)	GW	GRAVEL, well graded
			GP	GRAVEL, poorly graded
		GRAVELS WITH FINES (Appreciable amount of fines)	GM	GRAVEL, sand and silt
			GC	GRAVEL, clay
	SANDS (More than 50% of coarse fraction is SMALLER than the No. 4 sieve size)	CLEAN SANDS (Little or no fines)	SW	SAND, well graded
			SP	SAND, poorly graded
		SANDS WITH FINES (Appreciable amount of fines)	SM	SAND, silty
			SC	SAND, clayey
FINE GRAINED SOILS (More than 50% of material is SMALLER than the No. 200 sieve size)	SILTS AND CLAYS (Liquid limit LESS than 50)		ML	SILT, sandy or clayey, low plasticity
			CL	CLAY, low plasticity
			OL	SILT, organic or CLAY organic, low plasticity
	SILTS AND CLAYS (Liquid limit GREATER than 50)		MH	SILT, sandy or clayey, high plasticity
			CH	CLAY, high plasticity
			OH	CLAY, organic, or SILT, organic, high plasticity

BOUNDARY CLASSIFICATIONS: Soils possessing characteristics of two groups are designated by combinations of group symbols.

TABLE 4 (Page 1 of 2)
CERTAIN TERMS USED FOR SOIL DESCRIPTIONS ON gINT BORING LOGS IN ATTACHMENT B

Correlation of Penetration Resistance with Relative Density and Consistency			
SAND & GRAVEL		SILT & CLAY	
No. of Blows	**Relative Density**	**No. of Blows**	**Consistency**
0 - 4	Very Loose	0 - 1	Very Soft
5 – 10	Loose	2 – 4	Soft
11 – 30	Medium Dense	5 – 8	Medium Stiff
31 - 50	Dense	9 – 15	Stiff
Over 50	Very Dense	16 - 30	Very Stiff
		Over 31	Hard

MOISTURE CONDITION:		
	Dry	Absence of moisture, dusty, dry to the touch.
	Damp	Slight moisture content, difficult to mold fines into ball.
	Moist	Moisture evident but no visible water, fines can be molded into ball.
	Wet	Visible free water, soil is usually below water table.

TABLE 4 (2 of 2)
CERTAIN TERMS USED FOR SOIL DESCRIPTIONS ON gINT BORING LOGS IN ATTACHMENT B

Rock Strength Classification Scale

Term	Strength Designator on Rock Logs	Field Identification
Extremely Weak	R0	Can be indented with difficulty by thumbnail. May be friable or moldable with finger pressure.
Very Weak	R1	Crumbles under firm blows with point of geologic hammer. Can be peeled by a pocket knife.
Weak	R2	Can be peeled or scraped by a pocket knife. Specimen can be fractured with a single firm blow of a hammer/geologic pick.
Medium Strong	R3	Cannot be scraped or picked with a pocket knife. Specimen can be fractured with a single firm blow of a hammer/geologic pick.
Strong	R4	More than one blow of geologic hammer required to fracture specimen.
Very Strong	R5	Specimen requires many hard blows of hammer to fracture or chip. Hammer rebounds after impact.
Extremely Strong	R6	Specimen can only be chipped by hammer.

TABLE 5 (Page 1 of 2)
DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN MAJOR TERMS FOR ROCK CORE gINT BORING LOGS IN ATTACHMENT B

Rock Weathering Classification Scale

Designation	Symbol on Rock Logs	Field Identification
Fresh	F	No visible sign of rock material weathering: perhaps slight discoloration on major discontinuity surfaces. Rings under hammer impact
Slightly Weathered	SW	Rock mass is generally fresh with slight discoloration in rock fabric. Discontinuities are stained and may contain clay. Decomposition extends up to 1 inch into rock.
Moderately Weathered	MW	Less than 50% of rock is decomposed. Significant portion of rock shows discoloration and weathering effects. Crystals are dull and/or altered. Discontinuities are stained and may contain secondary minerals. Strength is significantly less than fresh rock.
Highly Weathered	HW	Rock mass is more than 50% decomposed. Rock can be broken by hand or scraped with knife or pick. All discontinuities exhibit secondary mineralization. Surface or core is friable and /or pitted due to washing out of highly altered minerals by drill water.
Completely Weathered	CW	Rock mass is completely decomposed but rock fabric and structure may still be evident (saprolite). Specimen is easily crumbled or penetrated with pocket knife or geologic pick.
Residual Soil	RS	All rock material is decomposed to soil. Rock fabric and structure completely destroyed. There is a large change in volume, but soil has not been significantly transported.

TABLE 5 (Page 2 of 2)
DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN MAJOR TERMS FOR ROCK CORE gINT BORING LOGS IN ATTACHMENT B

Table 6-1

Summary of Soil Tests
Copy of Table F-1 (Rev. 1) From Attachment F
(See Following 5 Pages)

Table F-1 (Rev. 1)
SUMMARY OF SOIL TESTS
SCE+G COL
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Prepared By/Date. JBS 12/29/06
Checked By/Date. CES 12/29/06

Source of Sample	Sample No.	Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Gravel (1) (%)	Sand (1) (%)	Fines (1) (%)	Silt (1) (%)	0.005 mm Clay (1) (%)	USCS Note (5)	Natural Moisture Content (%) at e_c: SPT	Triaxial or Direct Shear 1	Triaxial or Direct Shear 2	Triaxial or Direct Shear 3	Cons.	Avg.	LL	PI	G_s	Dry Density (pcf) at e_s: Triaxial or Direct Shear 1	Triaxial or Direct Shear 2	Triaxial or Direct Shear 3	Cons.	Avg.	Wet Density Avg (pcf)	pH	Chloride (mg/kg)	Sulfate (mg/kg)
B-201	1	0	SPT						CL-ML	10.8																	
B-201	2	1.5	SPT	0	57	43	20	23	SM	19.3						NV	NP										
B-201	4	6	SPT	0	57	42	34	8	SM	18.4						NV	NP								5.4	4.1	5.1 (3)
B-201	6	11	SPT	0	67	33			SM	18.8																	
B-201	7	13.5	SPT	0	63	37	28	9	SM	20.1						NV	NP										
B-201	8	18.5	SPT	0	68	32			SM	24.9																	
B-201	9	23.5	SPT						SM	24.5															5.6	3.9	6.0 (3)
B-201	10	28.5	SPT	0	62	39	34	5	SM	28.6						NV	NP										
B-201	11	33.5	SPT	4	87	8			SW-SM	9.1															6.0	1.9 (3)	7.5
B-201	13	43.5	SPT	0	79	20	19	1	SM	15.9																	
B-201	14	48.5	SPT	1	77	23			SM	16.0																	
B-203	2	1.5	SPT	0	74	26			SM	15.4																	
B-203	4	6	SPT	0	70	30	26	4	SM	20.5																	
B-203	6	11	SPT	0	67	24			SM	24.0																	
B-203	8	18.5	SPT	0	68	32			SM	23.3																	
B-203	9	23.5	SPT	0	63	37	31	6	SM	31.1																	
B-203	11	33.5	SPT	0	70	31			SM	29.1																	
B-203	13	43.5	SPT	0	58	42	37	5	SM	32.3																	
B-203	14	48.5	SPT	0	71	29			SM	24.6																	
B-204	UD-1	8.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)										
B-204	UD-2	18.5	UD						ML		17.30			18.2	17.8	NV	NP	2.87	91.14			98.99	95.07	112			
B-204	UD-3	28.5	UD						ML					24.1	24.1	NV	NP	2.95				87.44	87.44	109			
B-204	UD-4	38.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)										
B-205	2	1.5	SPT	0	23	78	42	36	ML	34.6						NV	NP										
B-205	4	6	SPT	0	29	71			ML	22.9															5.3	4.5	5.6 (3)
B-205	6	11	SPT	0	35	65			ML	31.7																	
B-205	8	18.5	SPT	0	38	62	51	11	ML	30.8						NV	NP										
B-205	9	23.5	SPT	0	60	40			SM	31.6																	
B-205	10	28.5	SPT	15	51	34			SM	34.0																	
B-205	11	33.5	SPT	64	30	7			GW-GM	13.5																	
B-205	13	43.5	SPT	4	58	38	34	4	SM	21.5						NV	NP										
B-205	14	48.5	SPT	11	45	44	40	4	SM	7.8						NV	NP										
B-206	2	1.5	SPT						ML	22.8																	
B-206	4	6	SPT	0	63	37			SM	29.6																	
B-206	6	11	SPT	0	61	39	32	7	SM	30.7																	
B-206	8	18.5	SPT	0	74	26			SM	13.4															5.2	4.2	6.2
B-206	10	28.5	SPT	0	68	32	27	5	SM	30.8																	
B-206	12	38.5	SPT	0	64	36	31	5	SM	27.9						NV	NP										
B-206	14	48.5	SPT	0	70	31			SM	26.4																	
B-206	16	58.5	SPT	0	72	28			SM	24.1																	
B-206	16	68.5	SPT	0	78	22	21	1	SM	21.5																	
B-207	1	0	SPT	0	70	30	24	6	SM	9.4						NV	NP										
B-207	5	8.5	SPT	0	81	19			SM	20.8															5.4	5.8	15.4
B-207	6	11	SPT	0	75	25	23	2	SM	19.2						NV	NP										
B-207	7	13.5	SPT	0	79	21			SM	17.8																	
B-207	8	18.5	SPT	0	77	23			SM	21.4																	
B-207	9	23.5	SPT	0	79	22	20	2	SM	32.8																	
B-207	10	28.5	SPT	0	76	24			SM	29.9																	
B-207	11	33.5	SPT	0	64	35	29	6	SM	23.1						NV	NP										
B-207	12	38.5	SPT	8	78	16			SM	16.4																	

Prepared By/Date. JRS 12/29/06
Checked By/Date. CES 12/29/06

Table F-1 (Rev. 1)
SUMMARY OF SOIL TESTS
SCE+G COL
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Source of Sample	Sample No.	Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Gravel [1] (%)	Sand [1] (%)	Fines [1] (%)	Silt [1] (%)	0.005 mm Clay [1] (%)	USCS Note (5)	Natural Moisture Content (%) at e_o: SPT	Triaxial or Direct Shear 1	2	3	Cons.	Avg.	LL	PI	G_s	Dry Density (pcf) at e_o: Triaxial or Direct Shear 1	2	3	Cons.	Avg.	Wet Density Avg. (pcf)	pH	Chloride (mg/kg)	Sulfate (mg/kg)
B-208	UD-1	8.5	UD	0	16	84	21	63	CH		22.30	25.00			23.7	59	31		97.66	90.15			93.91	116			
B-208	UD-2	18.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)										
B-208	UD-3	28.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)										
B-209	UD-1	8.5	UD						MH		42.90			42.9	42.9	56	11	2.81	71.22			69.95	70.59	101			
B-209	UD-2	18.5	UD	2	55	43	30	13	SM		56.9	45.50	43.70		48.7	55	12		59.71	64.90	68.52		64.38	96			
B-209	UD-3	26.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)										
B-209	UD-4	38.5	UD						ML		29.60			30.7	30.2	NV	NP	2.86	85.87			88.77	87.32	114			
B-210	UD-1	8.5	UD						ML		21.00			22.7	22.3	NV	NP	2.75	88.55			88.57	88.56	108			
B-210	UD-2	18.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)										
B-210	UD-3	28.5	UD						ML		26.00			20.7	23.4	NV	NP	2.73	91.87			99.83	95.85	118			
B-210	UD-4	38.5	UD						ML					27.1	27.1	NV	NP	2.78				84.91	84.91	108			
B-211	2	1.5	SPT	0	65	35	31	4	SM	14.8						NV	NP										
B-211	3	3.5	SPT	0	44	56			ML	20.6																	
B-211	4	6	SPT	0	70	30	22	8	SM	28.2						NV	NP										
B-211	5	8.5	SPT	0	71	30			SM	35.4																	
B-211	6	11	SPT	0	62	38	34	4	SM	17.9						NV	NP										
B-211	7	13.5	SPT	0	63	37			SM	26.7																	
B-211	8	18.5	SPT	0	56	44	38	6	SM	22.6						NV	NP										
B-211	9	23.5	SPT	0	70	30			SM	26.7															5.7	3.3 (4)	3.5 (3)
B-211	10	28.5	SPT	0	72	28	24	4	SM	26.0						NV	NP										
B-211	11	33.5	SPT	0	72	28			SM	23.4																	
B-211	12	38.5	SPT	0	69	31	29	2	SM	31.3						NV	NP										
B-215	2	1.5	SPT						ML	21.1																	
B-215	3	3.5	SPT	0	59	41			SM	26.8																	
B-215	4	6	SPT	0	64	36	30	6	SM	34.1																	
B-215	UD-1	8.5	UD						SM		32.50			28.4	30.5	NV	NP	2.78	84.01			87.93	85.97	112			
B-215	5	11	SPT	0	71	29	23	6	SM	25.7						NV	NP										
B-215	6	13.5	SPT	0	75	25			SM	25.6																	
B-215	UD-2	18.5	UD						SM		23.80			24.6	24.2	NV	NP	2.82	90.34			92.00	91.17	113			
B-215	7	23.5	SPT	0	68	32	28	4	SM	22.7																	
B-215	UD-3	28.5	UD	0	70	30			SM		24.20				24.2				86.70				86.70	108			
B-215	8	33.5	SPT	0	68	32			SM	24.6															5.6	1.9 (3)(4)	3.0
B-215	UD-4	38.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)										
B-215	9	43.5	SPT	0	59	41	36	5	SM	27.1																	
B-216	2	1.5	SPT	0	57	43	35	8	SM	20.6						NV	NP										
B-216	3	3.5	SPT	0	56	43			SM	22.4																	
B-216	UD-1	6.5	UD	0	5	95	70	25	ML		35.80	35.80			35.8	NV	NP		64.72	63.38			64.05	87			
B-216	4	8.5	SPT	0	17	83	60	23	ML	41.1																	
B-216	5	11	SPT	0	26	74			ML	38.1																	
B-216	UD-2	13.5	UD	0.5	17	83	66	17	ML		37.60	27.60			32.6	NV	NP		74.62	87.76			81.19	108			
B-216	6	18.5	SPT	1	32	68	53	15	ML	49.3						NV	NP										
B-216	UD-3	23.5	UD	0	15	84	63	21	ML		35.00	35.40	35.80		35.4	NV	NP		72.85	80.86	90.94		81.55	110			
B-216	7	28.5	SPT	34	34	33			GM	24.5															6.0	1.8 (3)	4.6 (3)
B-216	8	32	SPT	76	12	12			GM	10.1																	
B-216	9	38.5	SPT	0	27	72	65	7	ML	28.6																	
B-216	10	43.5	SPT	14	50	36			SM	24.7																	

CHANGED DRY DENSITY, EFFECTING AVG DRY DENSITY AND AVG. WET DENSITY.

Prepared By/Date. JBS 12/29/06
Checked By/Date. CES 12/29/06

Table F-1 (Rev. 1)
SUMMARY OF SOIL TESTS
SCE+G COL
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Source of Sample	Sample No.	Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Gravel [1] (%)	Sand [1] (%)	Fines [1] (%)	Silt [1] (%)	0.005 mm Clay [1] (%)	USCS Note (5)	Natural Moisture Content (%) at e_o: SPT	Natural Moisture Content: Triaxial or Direct Shear 1	Natural Moisture Content: Triaxial or Direct Shear 2	Natural Moisture Content: Triaxial or Direct Shear 3	Natural Moisture Content: Cons.	Natural Moisture Content: Avg.	LL	PI	G_s	Dry Density (pcf) at e_o: Triaxial or Direct Shear 1	Dry Density: Triaxial or Direct Shear 2	Dry Density: Triaxial or Direct Shear 3	Dry Density: Cons.	Dry Density: Avg.	Wet Density Avg. (pcf)	pH	Chloride (mg/kg)	Sulfate (mg/kg)
B-217	2	1.5	SPT	2	31	67	26	41	ML	26.6						NV	NP										
B-217	3	3.5	SPT	0	57	43			SM	28.9																	
B-217	4	6	SPT	0	56	43	23	20	SM	23.7																	
B-217	UD-1	8.5	UD	0	65	35	25	10	SM		29.00	26.50			27.8	NV	NP		86.37	89.48			87.93	112			
B-217	5	10.5	SPT	0	56	44	35	9	SM	21.3						NV	NP								5.4	5.9	3.3 (3)
B-217	6	13.5	SPT	0	71	29			SM	27.9																	
B-217	UD-2	18.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)										
B-217	7	23.5	SPT	0	70	30	24	6	SM	26.5																	
B-217	8	33.5	SPT	0	60	40			SM	45.8																	
B-217	UD-4	38.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)			(2)							(2)	(2)										
B-217	9	43.5	SPT	6	69	25			SM	19.0																	
B-217	10	48.5	SPT	44	39	17	15	2	SM	13.3																	
B-220	2	1.5	SPT	0	32	68	26	42	MH	20.5																	
B-220	3	3.5	SPT	0	26	74			MH	25.4																	
B-220	4	6	SPT						MH	25.1						73	20										
B-220	5	8.5	SPT	0	36	64	22	42	MH	23.7															5.5	3.4	3.7 (3)
B-220	6	11	SPT	0	76	24			SM	23.0																	
B-220	7	13.5	SPT	0	58	42	27	15	SM	21.3																	
B-220	8	18.5	SPT	0	59	41			SM	25.2																	
B-220	9	23.5	SPT	0	62	39			SM	22.5																	
B-220	11	33.5	SPT	0	70	30	26	4	SM	20.6																	
B-220	12A	41	SPT	0	75	25			SM	19.3																	
B-220	14	48.5	SPT	6	55	39	35	4	SM	27.9																	
B-220	16	58.5	SPT	3	56	42	38	4	SM	22.6																	
B-222	UD-1	8.5	UD						ML					26.7	26.7	NV	NP	2.71				90.49	90.49	115			
B-222	UD-2	18.5	UD						ML		23.80			20.8	22.3	NV	NP	2.84	86.95			92.61	89.78	110			
B-222	UD-3	28.5	UD	0	64	36			SM		20.30				20.3				87.10				87.10	105			
B-222	UD-4	38.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)									(2)									
B-301	2	1.5	SPT	1	72	27			SM	12.9																	
B-301	3A	3.5	SPT						SM	12.6						NV	NP										
B-301	3B	3.5	SPT						CH	62.6																	
B-301	4	6	SPT	0	65	35	27	8	SM	16.9															5.7	4.7	12.0
B-301	6	11	SPT	0	75	25			SM	15.1																	
B-301	7	13.5	SPT	0	71	29	26	3	SM	15.9						NV	NP										
B-301	8	18.5	SPT	0	76	24			SM	15.7															5.3	3.2	4.0 (3)
B-301	9	23.5	SPT	0	77	23			SM	14.7																	
B-301	10	28.5	SPT	0	76	24	22	2	SM	15.9						NV	NP										
B-301	11	33.5	SPT	0	74	26			SM	17.0																	
B-301	12	38.5	SPT	0	74	26			SM	19.6																	
B-301	13	43.5	SPT	0	64	36	33	3	SM	33.4																	
B-301	14	48.5	SPT	0	79	20	19	1	SM	18.4						NV	NP										
B-301	15	53.5	SPT	1	78	22			SM	20.9																	
B-305	2	1.5	SPT	0	68	32			SM	18.6																	
B-305	3	3.5	SPT	0	54	46	22	24	SM	30.3						NV	NP										
B-305	5	8.5	SPT	0	71	29			SM	38.0															5.2	6.5	4.0 (3)
B-305	7	13.5	SPT	0	69	31			SM	39.9																	
B-305	8	18.5	SPT	0	66	34	29	5	SM	26.4																	
B-305	10	28.5	SPT	0	75	25			SM	26.8																	
B-305	12	38.5	SPT	0	73	28	25	3	SM	29.5																	
B-305	14	48.5	SPT	0	76	24			SM	27.6																	

Prepared By/Date. JRS 12/29/06
Checked By/Date. CES 12/29/06

Table F-1 (Rev. 1)
SUMMARY OF SOIL TESTS
SCE+G COL
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Source of Sample	Sample No.	Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Gravel[1] (%)	Sand[1] (%)	Fines[1] (%)	Silt[1] (%)	0.005 mm Clay[1] (%)	USCS Note (5)	Natural Moisture Content (%) at e_o: SPT	Triaxial or Direct Shear 1	2	3	Cons.	Avg.	LL	PI	G_s	Dry Density (pcf) at e_o: Triaxial or Direct Shear 1	2	3	Cons.	Avg.	Wet Density Avg. (pcf)	pH	Chloride (mg/kg)	Sulfate (mg/kg)
B-306	2	1.5	SPT	0	21	79	39	40	ML	29.9						NV	NP										
B-306	3	3.5	SPT	0	70	30			SM	34.2																	
B-306	4	6	SPT	0	45	55	40	15	ML	29.6																	
B-306	6	11	SPT	0	57	43			SM	29.9						NV	NP								5.2	7.0	5.4 (3)
B-306	8	18.5	SPT	0	31	68	60	8	ML	29.8																	
B-306	9	23.5	SPT	1	23	77			MH	52.1						62	13										
B-306	11	33.5	SPT	0	71	30	27	3	SM	25.6																	
B-306	12	38.5	SPT	0	60	40			SM	31.6																	
B-307	1	0	SPT						MH	34.7						63	25										
B-307	2	1.5	SPT	0	8	93	34	59	MH	29.3						76	19										
B-307	3	3.5	SPT	0	16	84			MH	27.9																	
B-307	4	6	SPT	0	17	83	47	36	MH	27.6															5.2	8.4	6.7
B-307	5	8.5	SPT	0	67	33			SM	11.0																	
B-307	6	11	SPT	0	61	38			SM	13.8																	
B-307	7A	16	SPT	0	44	56	30	26	ML	46.5						NV	NP										
B-307	9	23.5	SPT	2	38	60			ML	31.0																	
B-307	10	28.5	SPT	0	58	42	37	5	SM	22.5																	
B-307	11	33.5	SPT	10	67	24			SM	23.8																	
B-307	12	38.5	SPT	0	54	46	41	5	SM	30.3																	
B-309	UD-1	8.5	UD	0	65	36	26	10	SM		32.3	12.4			22.4	NV	NP		83.65	90.72			87.19	107			
B-309	UD-2	18.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)			SM							(2)	(2)										
B-309	UD-3	28.5	UD	0	30	70	48	22	ML		26.6	26.8			27.7	NV	NP		77.83	85.07			81.45	104			
B-309	UD-4	38.5	UD	0	51	49			SM		21.7				21.7				88.60				88.60	108			
B-311	1	0	SPT	0	11	88	33	55	MH	30.9						70	19										
B-311	2	1.5	SPT	0	26	74			MH	35.0																	
B-311	3	3.5	SPT	0	36	64	26	38	MH	30.5						77	25										
B-311	4	6	SPT	0	30	70			ML	34.1																	
B-311	5	8.5	SPT	0	49	51	34	17	ML	29.1						NV	NP										
B-311	6	11	SPT	0	68	32			SM	26.5																	
B-311	7	13.5	SPT	0	76	24			SM	20.0															5.3	4.5	6.0
B-311	8	18.5	SPT	0	10	90	75	15	ML	28.8																	
B-311	9	23.5	SPT	0	57	44			SM	24.6																	
B-311	10	28.5	SPT	0	28	72	53	19	ML	34.0																	
B-311	11	33.5	SPT	0	40	60			ML	35.0																	
B-311	12	38.5	SPT	0	34	66	50	16	ML	39.7																	
B-311	13	43.5	SPT	0	56	45			SM	43.2																	
B-311	14	48.5	SPT	0	75	25	22	3	SM	21.1																	
B-311	15	53.5	SPT	18	60	21			SM	13.4															5.9	2.9	7.3
B-317	1	0	SPT						MH	28.5						64	27										
B-317	2	1.5	SPT	3	81	16			SM	24.6																	
B-317	3	3.5	SPT	0	38	62	33	29	MH	26.1						58	11										
B-317	4	6	SPT	0	28	72	31	41	MH	29.5																	
B-317	5	8.5	SPT	0	92	8			SW-SM	24.4															5.0	6.5	14.5
B-317	6	11	SPT	0	33	67	43	24	MH	26.4																	
B-317	7	13.5	SPT	0	37	63	35	28	MH	33.2						57	16										
B-317	8	18.5	SPT	0	29	71			ML	31.8																	
B-317	9	23.5	SPT	1	54	44			SM	32.4																	
B-319	UD-1	8.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)										
B-319	UD-2	16.5	UD	1	71	28			SM		18.50				18.5				91.60				91.60	109			
B-319	UD-3	26.5	UD						ML		22.90			26.8	24.9	NV	NP	2.75	89.36			94.34	91.85	115			
B-319	UD-4	36.5	UD						ML					19.6	19.6	NV	NP	2.75				102.80	102.8	123			

Prepared By/Date, [JRK?] 12/29/06
Checked By/Date, [CES?] 12/29/06

Table F-1 (Rev. 1)
SUMMARY OF SOIL TESTS
SCE+G COL
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Source of Sample	Sample No.	Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Gravel [1] (%)	Sand [1] (%)	Fines [1] (%)	Silt [1] (%)	0.005 mm Clay [1] (%)	USCS Note (5)	Natural Moisture Content (%) at e_o: SPT	Triaxial or Direct Shear 1	Triaxial or Direct Shear 2	Triaxial or Direct Shear 3	Cons.	Avg.	LL	PI	G_s	Dry Density (pcf) at e_o: Triaxial or Direct Shear 1	Triaxial or Direct Shear 2	Triaxial or Direct Shear 3	Cons.	Avg.	Wet Density Avg. (pcf)	pH	Chloride (mg/kg)	Sulfate (mg/kg)
B-320	2	1.5	SPT	0	35	65	39	26	ML	23.9						NV	NP										
B-320	3	3.5	SPT	0	70	30			SM	29.5						NV	NP										
B-320	4	6	SPT	0	61	39	26	13	SM	20.4																	
B-320	5	8.5	SPT	0	63	37			SM	25.3															4.9	6.4	6.1 (3)
B-320	6	11	SPT	0	62	38	31	7	SM	33.4																	
B-320	7	13.5	SPT	0	65	35			SM	23.3																	
B-320	8	18.5	SPT	0	58	42			SM	30.0																	
B-320	9	23.5	SPT	0	69	31	27	4	SM	27.5																	
B-320	10	28.5	SPT	0	69	31			SM	22.5																	
B-320	11	33.5	SPT	0	73	27	23	4	SM	17.2																	
B-320	12	38.5	SPT	1	73	26			SM	24.1															6.0	7.3	18.6
B-320	13	43.5	SPT	0	46	54	49	5	ML	44.2						NV	NP										
B-321	UD-2	18.5	UD	0	66	34	25	9	SM		19.90	19.40			19.7	NV	NP		88.67	92.90			90.79	109			
B-321	UD-3	28.5	UD						SM					16.7	16.7	NV	NP	2.83				102.60	102.6	120			
B-322	UD-1	8.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)										
B-322	UD-2	18.5	UD	0	71	29	20	9	SM		16.90	13.90	14.90		15.2	NV	NP		85.96	95.15	83.74		88.28	102			
B-322	UD-3	28.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)							(2)	(2)										
B-325	2	1.5	SPT	0	56	44			SM	29.0																	
B-325	UD-1	3.5	UD	0	44	57			ML		38.00				38.0				78.20				78.2	103			
B-325	3	6	SPT	1	51	48	36	12	SM	39.9						NV	NP										
B-325	4	11	SPT	0	58	42	32	10	SM	18.0																	
B-325	UD-3	13.5	UD						SM		30.70			20.9	25.8	NV	NP	2.77	74.67			91.14	82.91	104			
B-325	5	16	SPT	0	65	34	26	8	SM	22.3						NV	NP										
B-325	UD-4	18.5	UD	(2)	(2)	(2)			(2)							(2)	(2)										
B-325	6	21	SPT	0	71	29			SM	35.6															5.6	3.4	10.3
B-325	7	26	SPT	0	71	29	22	7	SM	16.6						NV	NP										
B-325	8	31	SPT	1	67	32			SM	19.9																	
B-325	9	36	SPT	0	70	31	26	5	SM	16.4						NV	NP										
B-325	UD-6	38.5	UD						SM		23.50			18.5	21.0	NV	NP	2.69	93.47			101.30	97.39	118			
B-325	10	41	SPT	0	55	45	39	6	SM	23.9																	
B-325	11	46	SPT	2	34	64			ML	24.1																	
B-325	13	53.5	SPT	No Recovery																							

(1) Due to computer roundoff, particle size fractions may total 100 ± 1. Fines include silt plus clay.
(2) These results included with RCTS Tests in Attachment I.
(3) Estimated result. Result is less than STL laboratory reporting limit. Actual value will not exceed values shown.
(4) The associated method blank contains the target analyte at a reportable level. The actual value may be less than value shown
(5) USCS Symbol is based on visual-manual method where incomplete classification testing was performed.

Table 6-2

Summary of Remolded Soil Tests
Copy of Table F-2 (Rev. 1) From Attachment F
(See Next Page)

Prepared By/Date: JRS 11/30/06
Reviewed By/Date: CES 11/30/06

Table F-2 (Rev. 1)
SUMMARY OF REMOLDED SOIL TESTS
SCE+G COL
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534S

Source of Sample	Depth (ft)	Material Description	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	USCS	Natural Moisture (%)	LL	PL	PI	Max Dry Density (pcf)	Optimum Moisture (%)	CBR Soaked (at 0.1")	CBR Unsoaked (at 0.1")
Test Pit - TP-201	1' - 6'	SAND, Silty (SM), Red, Micaceous	0	57	43	28	15	SM	23.4	NV	NP	NP	107.8	17.0	7.0	27.1
Test Pit - TP-227	3' - 5'	SILT, Sandy (ML), Red, Micaceous	0	46	54	39	15	ML	27.8	NV	NP	NP	107.0	17.9	6.9	31.6
Test Pit - TP-301	0' - 3'	SAND, Silty, (SM), Yellowish Brown, Micaceous	0	68	32	24	8	SM	21.1	NV	NP	NP	105.7	16.1	6.3	28.2
Test Pit - TP-405	0' - 4'	SAND, Silty (SM), Dark Yellowish Brown, Micaceous	0	64	36	32	4	SM	27.3	NV	NP	NP	108.8	15.3	3.6	21.9
Test Pit - TP-MM1	n/a	SAND (SW), Dark Gray, Washed Granitic Screenings from Stockpile	2	95	3	-	-	SW (1)	5.0	-	-	-	122.9	10.7	21.9	32.4
Test Pit - TP-MM2	n/a	SAND (SW-SM) with Silt, Dark Gray, Unwashed Granitic Screenings from Stockpile	4	86	10	5	5	SW-SM (1)	1.7	-	-	-	125.2	8.2	25.8	29.2

(1) USCS Syumbol based on visual-manual examination if no test performed for LL and PI.
See individual test reports for complete test results.

Table 6-3

Summary of Rock Core Tests
Copy of Table F-3 From Attachment F
(See Next 3 Pages)

Prepared By/Date, BRR 11/20/06
Checked By/Date, CES 11/28/06

Table F-3
SUMMARY OF ROCK CORE TESTS
SCE+G COL
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534

Source of Sample	Depth (ft)	Rock Type	Length to Diameter Ratio	Unit Wt. (pcf)	Unconfined Compressive Strength (psi)	Unconfined Compressive Strength (psi) (L/D Correction)	Modulus (psi)	Poisson's Ratio	Type of Break	Maximum Mineral Grain Size > Diameter/10 (Y or N)
B-201	53.00	Granodiorite	2.18	171	22,918	23,134	NA	NA	Cone	Y
B-201	58.08	Granodiorite	2.21	171	23,056	23,298	7,830,000	0.35	Cone	Y
B-201	65.65	Granodiorite	2.22	170	9,361	9,464	NA	NA	Columnar	Y
B-201	70.70	Granodiorite	2.22	169	18,760	18,967	NA	NA	Columnar	Y
B-201	81.70	Granodiorite	2.21	170	24,258	24,512	8,080,000	0.35	Cone	Y
B-201	92.10	Granodiorite	2.22	168	23,593	23,858	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	Y
B-201	101.30	Quartz Diorite	2.19	181	28,396	28,675	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-201	109.73	Quartz Diorite	2.21	180	29,501	29,809	9,730,000	0.32	Cone & Shear	N
B-201	131.20	Quartz Diorite	2.21	184	23,027	23,269	NA	NA	Shear	N
B-201	151.53	Quartz Diorite	2.18	184	23,278	23,494	NA	NA	Shear	N
B-201	191.48	Quartz Diorite	2.23	185	19,005	19,222	9,390,000	0.30	Columnar	N
B-201	238.10	Quartz Diorite	2.19	183	25,081	25,325	NA	NA	Cone	N
B-201	271.23	Quartz Diorite	2.22	188	21,922	22,161	NA	NA	Columnar	N
B-201	311.90	Quartz Diorite	2.22	185	21,552	21,790	8,880,000	0.30	Shear	N
B-201	349.06	Biotite Gneiss	2.22	165	28,594	28,908	NA	NA	Shear	N
B-203	56.20	Quartz Diorite	2.00	185	28,367	28,372	9,190,000	0.32	Cone & Shear	N
B-203	61.45	Granodiorite	2.12	172	25,112	25,266	NA	NA	Cone	Y
B-203	63.10	Granodiorite	2.18	169	34,660	34,987	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-203	71.87	Granodiorite	2.12	182	29,052	29,231	10,110,000	0.30	Cone & Shear	N
B-203	83.13	Quartz Diorite to Migmatite	2.10	184	30,453	30,611	NA	NA	Cone	N
B-203	99.09	Quartz Diorite	2.13	184	22,418	22,566	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-203	114.55	Quartz Diorite	2.10	184	30,880	31,042	9,390,000	0.33	Cone & Shear	N
B-203	133.35	Quartz Diorite	2.10	184	24,139	24,264	NA	NA	Columnar	N
B-203	148.12	Quartz Diorite	2.18	183	22,777	22,991	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-205	68.50	Quartz Diorite	2.18	182	25,217	25,451	NA	NA	Columnar	Y
B-205	72.54	Quartz Diorite	2.24	181	24,074	24,360	9,990,000	0.30	Shear	N
B-205	91.40	Quartz Diorite	2.22	182	21,417	21,659	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-205	124.32	Quartz Diorite	2.20	184	29,753	30,056	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-205	155.50	Quartz Diorite	2.20	183	27,113	27,388	9,730,000	0.29	Cone & Shear	N
B-206	78.70	Quartz Diorite	2.11	181	25,164	25,310	9,030,000	0.34	Cone & Shear	N
B-206	79.55	Quartz Diorite	2.11	179	13,352	13,433	NA	NA	Shear	N
B-206	88.70	Granodiorite	2.12	170	24,578	24,729	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	Y
B-206	104.69	Quartz Diorite	2.11	180	25,308	25,450	6,830,000	0.21	Shear	N
B-206	125.02	Quartz Diorite	2.13	184	15,860	15,964	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-206	146.50	Quartz Diorite	2.14	186	22,782	22,954	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	Y
B-206	177.58	Quartzite	2.13	166	37,596	37,857	9,340,000	0.27	Columnar	N
B-206	212.50	Granodiorite	2.13	171	27,257	27,443	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	Y
B-207	52.00	Granodiorite	2.12	170	40,784	41,037	9,360,000	0.37	Columnar	Y
B-207	58.90	Granodiorite	2.11	169	34,459	34,654	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-207	80.63	Granodiorite	2.22	186	NA [1]	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y
B-207	121.30	Biotite Gneiss	2.11	167	37,211	37,435	9,500,000	0.31	Cone & Shear	N
B-207	159.15	Granodiorite	2.11	172	25,829	25,980	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	Y

Prepared By/Date, BAA 11/28/06
Checked By/Date, CES 11/28/06

Table F-3
SUMMARY OF ROCK CORE TESTS
SCE+G COL
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534

Source of Sample	Depth (ft)	Rock Type	Length to Diameter Ratio	Unit Wt. (pcf)	Unconfined Compressive Strength (psi)	Unconfined Compressive Strength (psi) (L/D Correction)	Modulus (psi)	Poisson's Ratio	Type of Break	Maximum Mineral Grain Size > Diameter/10 (Y or N)
B-215	54.25	Quartz Diorite	2.33	183	24,578	24,976	8,940,000	0.34	Cone & Shear	N
B-215	58.43	Quartz Diorite	2.33	182	18,644	18,942	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-215	66.45	Quartz Diorite	2.33	184	22,795	23,164	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-216	56.20	Biotite Amphibole Gneiss	2.22	184	15,322	15,495	NA	NA	Columnar	N
B-216	60.14	Biotite Amphibole Gneiss	2.22	192	25,838	26,126	8,520,000	0.20	Shear	N
B-217	76.05	Biotite Amphibole Gneiss	2.26	189	21,587	21,865	NA	NA	Cone	N
B-217	97.73	Biotite Amphibole Gneiss	2.24	179	33,847	34,262	10,970,000	0.34	Cone & Shear	N
B-217	104.85	Migmatite	2.31	180	32,087	32,577	NA	NA	Cone	Y
B-217	136.00	Quartz Diorite	2.31	182	20,760	21,069	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	Y
B-220	87.24	Hornblende Gneiss	2.25	193	20,133	20,385	NA	NA	Columnar	N
B-220	95.85	Hornblende Gneiss	2.28	191	20,711	20,997	12,310,000	0.23	Shear	N
B-301A	61.00	Granodiorite	2.20	188	31,666	31,991	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-301A	66.77	Granodiorite	2.20	171	24,115	24,364	8,110,000	0.31	Cone & Shear	Y
B-301A	76.72	Quartz Diorite	2.21	192	15,769	15,939	NA	NA	Columnar	N
B-301A	85.64	Quartz Diorite	2.19	191	25,084	25,322	NA	NA	Cone	N
B-301A	94.10	Quartz Diorite	2.20	190	22,789	23,026	9,130,000	0.29	Cone & Shear	N
B-301A	106.08	Quartz Diorite	2.21	182	24,938	25,206	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-301A	113.74	Quartz Diorite	2.21	184	27,770	28,068	NA	NA	Cone	N
B-301A	125.90	Migmatite	2.18	191	45,009	45,419	14,960,000	0.30	Crush	N
B-301A	156.23	Migmatite	2.19	171	22,941	23,168	NA	NA	Cone	Y
B-301A	195.18	Granodiorite	2.18	170	25,408	25,639	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	Y
B-301A	234.13	Quartz Diorite	2.19	179	23,704	23,940	8,200,000	0.28	Cone & Shear	N
B-301A	274.85	Quartz Diorite	2.19	183	29,359	29,639	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-301A	311.50	Migmatite/Quartz Diorite	2.19	167	27,306	27,573	NA	NA	Cone	Y
B-301A	349.10	Migmatite	2.20	168	28,813	29,102	7,570,000	0.35	Shear	N
B-305	61.00	Granodiorite	2.12	171	22,282	22,419	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	Y
B-305	62.90	Granodiorite	2.10	170	24,315	24,449	8,380,000	0.30	Cone & Shear	Y
B-305	73.50	Granodiorite Migmatite	2.11	189	41,021	41,252	NA	NA	Crush	N
B-305	95.23	Hornblende Gneiss	2.14	185	25,713	25,898	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-305	123.55	Amphibolite Schist	2.11	183	26,553	26,705	7,390,000	0.35	Columnar	N
B-305	165.15	Granodiorite	2.14	174	27,997	28,200	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-306	48.25	Granodiorite	2.10	172	22,091	22,210	NA	NA	Cone	Y
B-306	52.55	Quartz Diorite	2.11	188	31,079	31,257	9,370,000	0.28	Cone	Y
B-306	62.20	Hornblende Gneiss	2.11	191	37,616	37,833	NA	NA	Crush	N
B-306	76.43	Granodiorite	2.11	179	23,200	23,332	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-306	96.40	Quartz Diorite	2.12	188	26,164	26,324	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-306	123.47	Granodiorite	2.12	185	26,139	26,300	8,560,000	0.35	Cone & Shear	Y
B-306	152.19	Hornblende Gneiss	2.12	186	35,689	35,911	NA	NA	Cone	Y
B-306	187.60	Granodiorite	2.13	178	23,523	23,678	8,930,000	0.30	Cone & Shear	Y

Prepared By/Date, BAA 1/28/06
Checked By/Date, CES 1/28/06

Table F-3
SUMMARY OF ROCK CORE TESTS
SCE+G COL
MACTEC ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, INC.
PROJECT # 6234-06-3534

Source of Sample	Depth (ft).	Rock Type	Length to Diameter Ratio	Unit Wt. (pcf)	Unconfined Compressive Strength (psi).	Unconfined Compressive Strength (psi) (L/D Correction)	Modulus (psi)	Poisson's Ratio	Type of Break	Maximum Mineral Grain Size > Diameter/10 (Y or N)
B-307	41.08	Biotite Gneiss	2.11	167	26,350	26,505	NA	NA.	Crush	N
B-307	49.10	Granodiorite	2.10	170	22,267	22,384	8,390,000	0.29	Shear	Y
B-307	69.32	Migmatite	2.12	186	29,760	29,944	NA.	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-307.	99.05	Migmatite	2.06	181	22,227	22,297	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-307	134.45	Granodiorite Migmatite	2.10	172	21,305	21,415	9,020,000	0.35	Cone & Shear	Y
B-307	171.71	Granodiorite Migmatite	2.11	185	15,149	15,237	NA	NA	Cone & Shear / Split	N
B-317	50.75	Migmatite	2.24	186	55,506	56,169	NA	NA	Cone/Crush	N
B-317	71.48	Amphibole Schist	2.22	189	15,834	16,012	11,730,000	0.40	Cone	N
B-317	90.44	Migmatite Gneiss	2.22	167	33,255	33,622	NA	NA	Crush	Y
B-317	132.79	Migmatite	2.26	186	26,959	27,306	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-320	52.08	Migmatite	1.99	181	NA (2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	N
B-320	61.88	Migmatite	2.26	181	28,872	29,249	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-320	77.68	Migmatite	2.13	187	27,465	27,649	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	N
B-320	100.43	Granodiorite Migmatite	2.18	170	28,966	29,239	NA	NA	Columnar	N
B-325	60.31	Granodiorite	2.30	172	21,804	22,120	NA	NA	Cone & Shear	Y
B-325	67.58	Migmatite	2.27	176	24,286	24,615	9,110,000	0.30	Cone & Shear	N

Note: (1) Specimen broke along mineral filled fracture during end preparation - specimen used for unit weight only.
(2) Specimen did not meet minimum length to diameter ratio for compressive strength - specimen used for unit weight only.

Table 7

Laboratory Results – Groundwater
Copy of Table G-1 From Attachment G
(See Next Page)

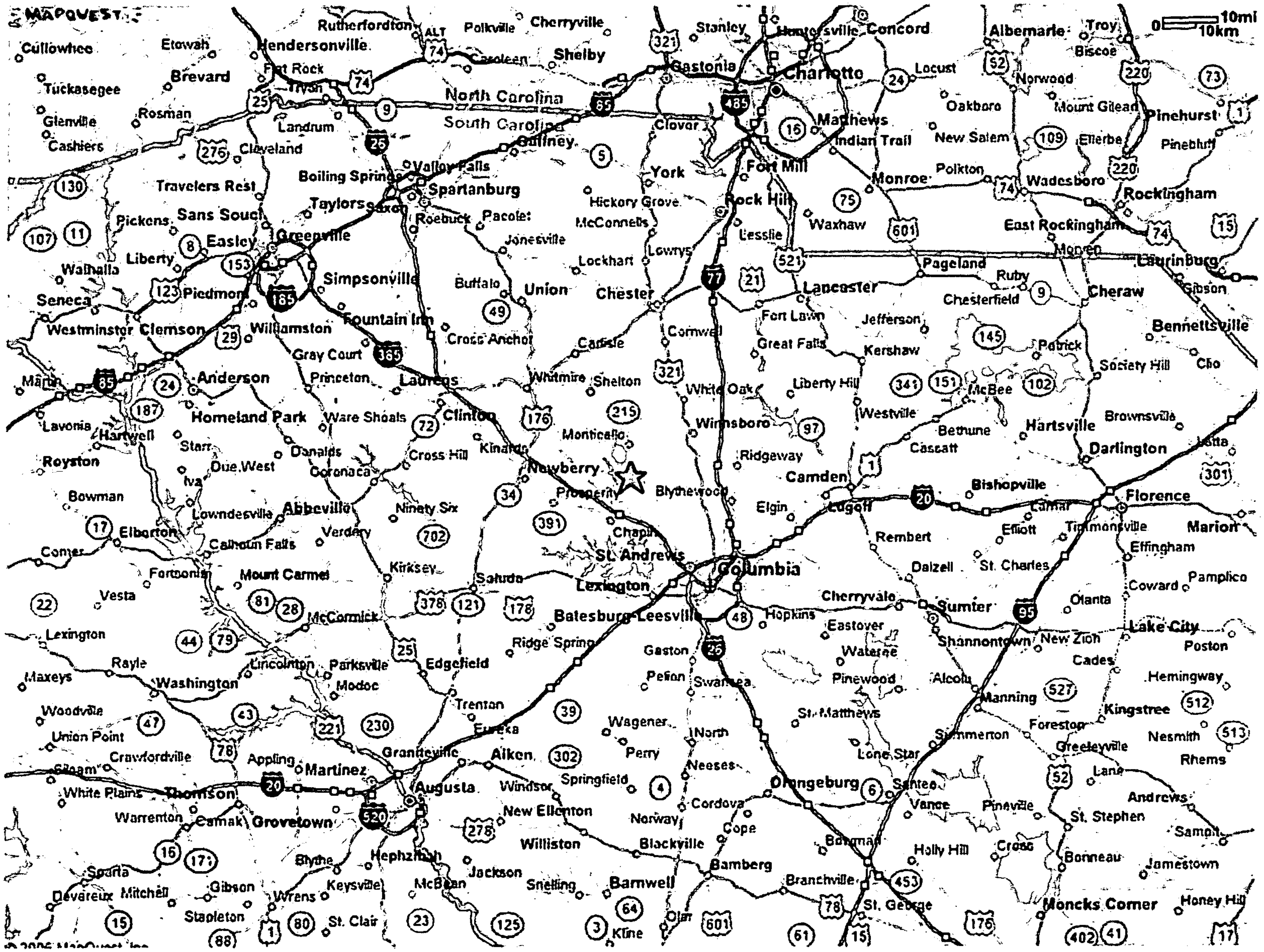
Table G-1: Laboratory Results - Groundwater
SCE&G V.C. Summer COL Site
MACTEC Project 6234-06-3534

Well	Date Sampled	TDS by EPA Method 160.1	Nitrite/Nitrate by EPA Method 353.1	Anions by EPA Method 300.0						Ammonia by EPA Method 350.1	Alkalinity By EPA Method 310.1
				Bromide	Chloride	Flouride	Sulfate	Nitrate	Nitrite		
OW-227	8/23/2006	71	0.36	< 0.25	2.2J	0.1	< 0.02	0.36	< 0.02	0.077	23
OW-620	8/23/2006	82	0.53	< 0.25	2.8J	0.085B	0.9	0.57	< 0.02	< 0.05	39
PARR-1	8/25/2006	84	0.31	< 0.25	9.3J	0.087B	6.3	0.30	< 0.02	0.16	23
OW-212	8/28/2006	59	0.38	< 0.25	2.3J	0.071B	1.1	0.33	< 0.02	< 0.05	31
OW-327	8/28/2006	47	0.21	< 0.25	2.9J	0.080B	3.2	0.18	< 0.02	< 0.05	22
OW-333	8/28/2006	117	0.55	< 0.25	4.1J	0.085B	1.5	1.1	< 0.02	< 0.05	29
OW-618	8/29/2006	140	0.30	< 0.25	9.6J	0.15	3.7	0.073	< 0.02	< 0.05	66
OW-627A	9/1/2006	178	0.16	< 0.25	7.4J	0.67	10.4	0.18	< 0.02	0.093	126
OW-205A	9/1/2006	96	0.26	0.16B	7.2J	0.15	16.8	0.28	< 0.02	0.05	44
OW-305A	9/1/2006	87	< 0.05	< 0.25	3.9J	0.25	7.4	0.038	< 0.02	< 0.05	48
Comparison Standards		**500**	**10**	**NL**	**250**	**2**	**250**	**10**	**1**	**30**	**NL**

Notes:
TDS - Total Dissolved Solids
J - Indicates analyte was detected within the method blank; actual value may be lower then reported value
B - Estimated result; reported result is below typical lab reporting limit but above lab method detction limit
PARR-1 is a surface water sample collected from the PARR Reservior
Results from Nitrite/Nitrate by EPA Method 353.1 presented from second analytical series dated September 28, 2006
All results reported in milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Comparison Standards taken from EPA *2006 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories*, Drinking Water Standards and Secondary Drinking Water Regulations
NL - No listed standard for primary or secondary drinking water standards

Prepared By/ Date: MMD 11/16/06
Checked By/ Date: CES 11/16/06

List of Figures



SITE LOCATION

MACTEC
ENGINEERING & CONSULTING, INC.
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

SITE LOCATION

SCE&G COL PROJECT
V.C. SUMMER NUCLEAR PLANT
JENKINSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

PREPARED BY	DATE	CHECKED CES	DATE 2-16-07	JOB NO. 6234-06-3534	FIGURE 1

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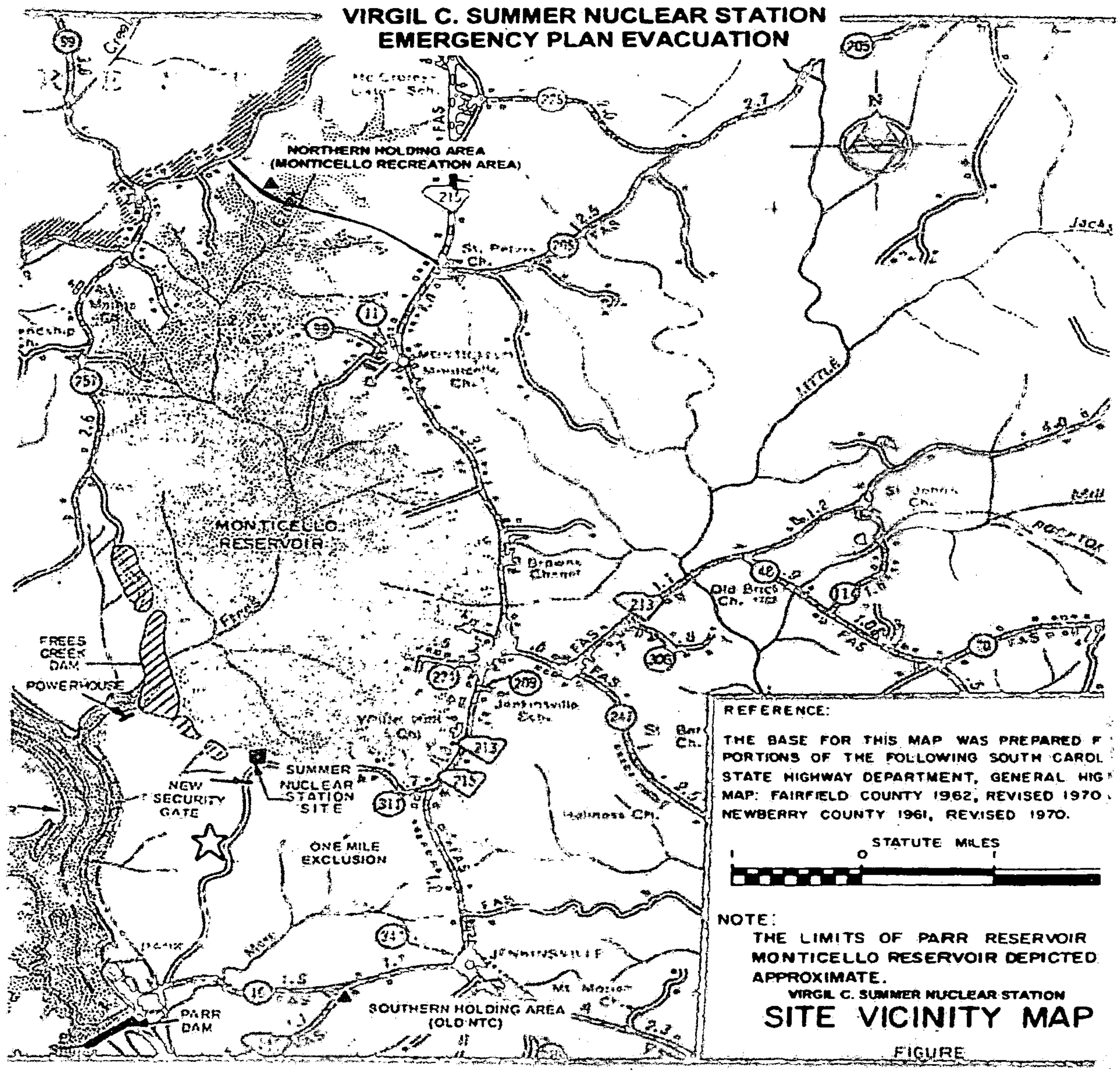

SITE LOCATION

MACTEC
ENGINEERING & CONSULTING, INC.
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

SITE VICINITY MAP
SCE&G COL PROJECT
V.C. SUMMER NUCLEAR PLANT
JENKINSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

JOB NO.	6234-06-3534	FIGURE	2

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List of Attachments (Submitted Under Separate Covers on Various Dates)

Attachment	
A	Survey Data and Test Locations
B	Geotechnical Boring Logs, (Soil and Rock Logs), Geotechnical Test Pit Logs, and SPT Energy Ratio Measurements
C	Observation Well Logs and Development Records, Slug and Packer Test Data
D	Cone Penetrometer Test Results
E	Geophysical Test Data (Downhole), Field Electrical Resistivity
F	Laboratory Testing Data (Geotechnical)
G	Field and Laboratory Testing (Groundwater)
H	Laboratory Testing Data (K_d, Distribution Coefficient)
I	Resonant Column Torsional Shear (RCTS) Test Results

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Sec 2.8 Ref 3

Patterson, Karen -- NUS

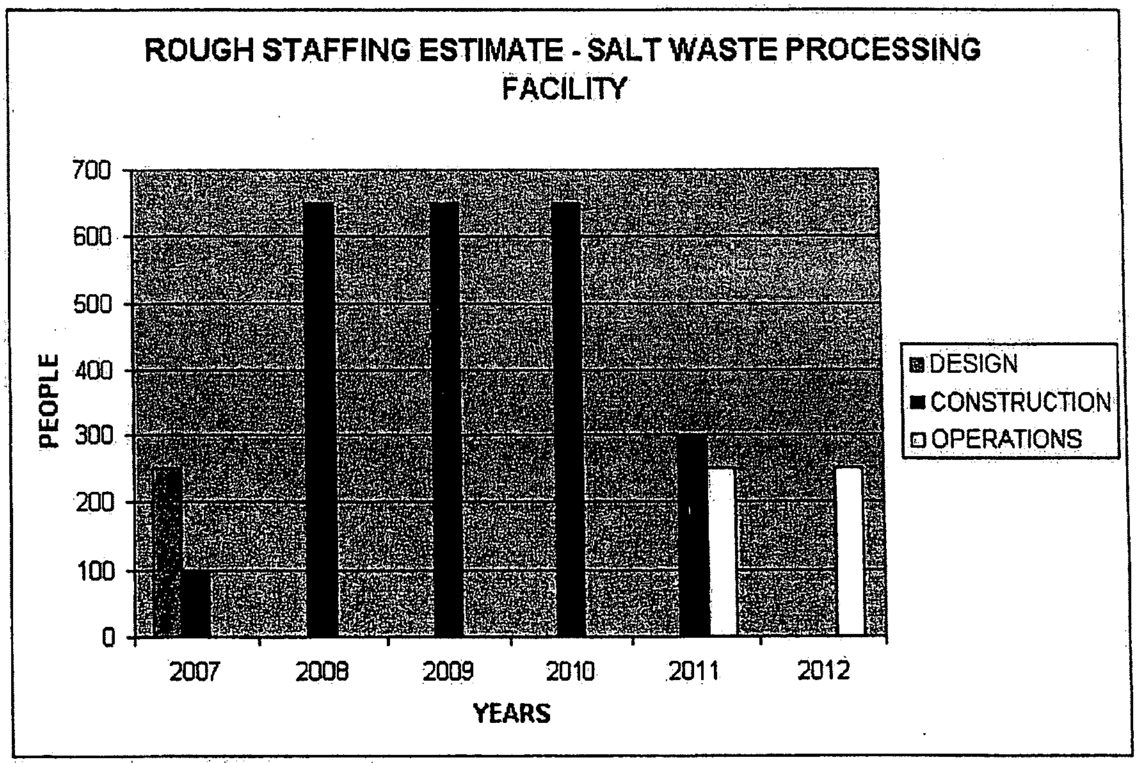
From: terrel.spears@srs.gov
Sent: Wednesday, November 29, 2006 4:00 PM
To: Patterson, Karen -- NUS
Cc: carl.lanigan@srs.gov; l.ling@srs.gov
Subject: Fw: Draft Staffing Estimate - SWPF

Karen,

This provides the rough estimate of project staffing as we know it today (of course, subject to update and revision as the baseline matures).

Best,
Terry
-----Forwarded by Terrel Spears/DOE/Srs on 11/29/2006 03:57PM -----

To: Terrel Spears/DOE/Srs@Srs
From: Carl Lanigan/DOE/Srs
Date: 11/29/2006 03:39PM
Subject: Draft Staffing Estimate - SWPF



This provides a rough estimate of staffing for the SWPF based on the current project plans.

As the baseline comes together and following the EIR, this is subject to change.

ECF-9446

Rec 2.8 Ref 4

SCE 2.9

~~TtNUS project~~ 00135

~~ALWR Development~~ Project

~~SNC project~~ AR-01

TELEPHONE LOG

Date/Time of Call: 11/29/06

Topic: Construction time frame and work force for complex 2030 (Consolidated Plutonium Complex) at SRS

Personnel Involved in Call	Company/Organization
Karen Patterson	TtNUS
Jefff Westergreen	WSRC 208-8988

Summary of Conversation:

EIC-993

Jeff provided me with the following information regarding construction of the Plutonium Consolidated Complex.

Construction is planned for 2014 – 2020.

Workforce is expected to range from 800 to 1,100. All still very tentative.

Actions Items from Call	Responsibility
Provide info to SNC and NRC	

K. Patterson

TtNUS representative:

Copy to: file and SNC

Rec 2.8 Ref 5

~~TtNUS project 00135~~ ~~ALWR Development Project~~ ~~SNC project AR-01~~

TELEPHONE LOG

Date/Time of Call: 11/14/06

Topic: Construction time frame and work force for Pu vitrification facility at SRS

Personnel Involved in Call	Company/Organization
Karen Patterson	TtNUS
Alan Gunter	DOE - SR

Summary of Conversation:

Alan provided me with the following information regarding construction of the plutonium vitrification facility.

Construction is planned for 2008 – 2012. Number of consructuctors will be 150 in 08 – 09, 200 in 2010, and 300 in 2011. Ops work force will be 400 to 500. Ops will occur 2012 – 2019.

Because of the DBT cat 1 requirements, most of this workforce will be SRS employees.

Actions Items from Call	Responsibility
Provide info to SNC and NRC	

K. Patterson

TtNUS representative:

Copy to: file and SNC

~~Pu vit construction info~~

4474 522

Sec 2.8 Ref 6

~~TtNUS project 00135~~ ALWR Development Project SNC project AR-01

TELEPHONE LOG

Date/Time of Call: 11/29/06

Topic: Construction time frame and work force for MOX and associated facilities at SRS

Personnel Involved in Call	Company/Organization
Karen Patterson	TtNUS
Bill Clark	DOE – SR 952-7046

Summary of Conversation:

Bill provided me with the following information regarding construction of the MOX facility, Pit Disassembly and Conversion Facility, and the Solid Waste Facility.

MOX Construction is planned for 2007 – 2013. PDCF construction is 2010 – 2015, Waste Facility construction is 2008 – 2011.

Peak workforce expected to be 1,000 in about 2010. Rest of the time will be average about 600.

Actions Items from Call	Responsibility
Provide info to SNC and NRC	

K. Patterson

TtNUS representative:

Copy to: file and SNC

~~Mox construction~~ info

EG 445