2.5 SOCIOECONOMICS

This section presents the socioeconomic resources that have the potential to be impacted by the construction, operation, and decommissioning of new nuclear units located at VCSNS. The section is divided into four subsections: demography, community characteristics, historic properties, and environmental justice. These subsections include discussions of spatial (*e.g.*, regional, vicinity, site) and temporal (*e.g.*, 10-year increments of population growth) considerations, where appropriate.

2.5.1 DEMOGRAPHY

SCE&G determined that four types of demographic information are most pertinent to support socioeconomic analyses in Chapters 4 and 5—population data by sector, population data by political jurisdiction, population density, and transient and migrant populations. The population data is for total populations, *i.e.*, not stratified into age, race, or income. Information specific to low-income and minority populations is provided in Subsection 2.5.4.

2.5.1.1 Population Data by Sector

SCE&G prepared sector charts in accordance with NRC guidance (U.S. NRC 1999). Figure 2.5-1 shows a 10-mile-radius sector chart superimposed on a VCSNS site vicinity map. On this map, the chart is centered at the midpoint between the locations of the proposed new units, with concentric circles representing radii of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 miles. The circles are divided into 22.5° sectors, with each sector centered on one of 16 compass points (*e.g.*, north, north-northeast, northeast, and east). Figure 2.5-2 is the 50-mile-radius sector chart, divided into 10-mile radii. Each radius is divided into sectors as described for the vicinity radii. NRC guidance suggests including residential and transient populations within the sectors (U.S. NRC 1999).

SCE&G used SECPOP2000 to estimate the residential population in each sector. SECPOP 2000 is a computer code developed for the NRC by Sandia National Laboratories. After the user inputs site-specific information (primarily site latitude and longitude and sector radii distances), the code uses imbedded U.S. Census Bureau 2000 census data at the block level to calculate the resident population for each of the sectors (U.S. NRC 2003). Block level data were appointed if the block fell into more than one sector.

NUREG-1555 does not define “transient populations.” SCE&G used Regulatory Guide 4.7 for guidance on the definition and use of the data. Regulatory Guide 4.7 provides general site suitability guidance for nuclear plants and indicates that transients are people who work, reside part-time, or engage in recreational activities and are not permanent residents of the area. The term does not include people who are just passing through the area, as on a highway. The transient population should be weighted according to the fraction of time that the transients are in the area and, where the number of transients is significant, included with resident population. (U.S. NRC 1998).

One use of population data within 10 miles is in evaluating impacts from severe accidents that result in radioactive releases to the environment. Because short-term exposure is important to determining accident impacts, SCE&G determined that knowing where and how many transients might be found within 10 miles is important regardless of time weighting. U.S. Census Bureau data do not include transients, and SCE&G is unaware of any official source of information about transient locations and numbers. For this reason, SCE&G performed a survey of the transient population for each sector within 10 miles of the site. The survey included review of area maps; review of internet information on schools, hotels and motels, hospitals, nursing homes, recreational facilities, state agencies including schools and correctional facilities, and businesses; and ground reconnaissance. The survey concluded that it is reasonable to expect there to be 76 transients within 10 miles, and SCE&G added these numbers to the SECPOP2000 results. FSAR Section 2.1.3.3.1 provides the data and basis for the number of transients within 10 miles. Table 2.5-1 presents this information, for year 2000, as resident and transient populations within 10 miles and resident populations between 10 and 50 miles.

The significance of transient populations to accident analysis within 10 miles does not exist between 10 and 50 miles from the site. This is because, beyond 10 miles, uptake is the more significant pathway and there is time for interdiction measures such as removing potentially contaminated foodstuffs from the food chain. After considering the transient populations within 50 miles of VCSNS (see Transient and Migrant Populations), SCE&G concluded that the numbers, when time-weighted, would not be significant. For these reasons, SCE&G did not include transients in the 10- to 50-mile sector data.

In order to estimate sector population by 10-year increments through the projected plant life, SCE&G developed growth rate projections based on state population projections that run to 2030 (SCBCB 2005a, NCSDC 2005). Because the state projections are by county and each county can have a different growth rate, SCE&G first had to estimate the percentage of each sector's land area that fell, either completely or partially, within each county. SCE&G used ArcGIS®[a] to determine this percentage. In addition, because the state projections are expressed as number of people, SCE&G had to calculate the growth rate that the state was using for each county in order to be able to apply the appropriate growth rates to each sector. If a sector fell within more than one county, SCE&G used the ArcGIS-developed input to multiply the correct percentage of the sector's population by the correct county's growth rate. SCE&G assumed that growth rates in individual counties would remain at a constant rate from 2030 to 2060. Table 2.5-1 presents population projections through 2060 for each sector. Details of the sector population and population projection calculations are included in a calculation package.

Table 2.5-1 also provides cumulative population data. SCE&G projects that the total population within 10 miles of the proposed units will increase from 12,209 in

a. ArcGIS is a registered trademark of Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.

2000 to 21,043 in 2060. Year 2060 represents a period of 40 years after the anticipated start of commercial operations that also coincidences with a U.S. Census. The population within 50 miles will increase from 1,028,075 to 2,131,394 in the same time period.

2.5.1.2 Population Data by Political Jurisdiction

The area defined by a 50-mile radius from the center of the proposed units (Figure 2.5-2) includes all or part of 21 counties in South Carolina and one county in North Carolina. Table 2.5-2 lists these counties. SCE&G has assumed that the residential distribution of the new units' operational workforce would resemble the residential distribution of VCSNS's current workforce. Approximately 95% of current Unit 1 employees reside within Fairfield, Newberry, Lexington, and Richland counties. The remaining 5% are distributed across 19 other counties. Socioeconomic effects from the proposed workforces would be most evident in those four counties so SCE&G has focused its demographic characterization on those counties. These four counties are known as the region of influence.

As discussed in the previous section, SCE&G used state data for county population and population growth. Table 2.5-3 presents historical and projected population and annual percent growth rate data for the four counties of interest plus the state as a whole. The state projects that the Fairfield County year 2000 population of 23,454 will increase to 27,900, an average annual growth rate of 0.58%, by year 2030. This growth rate is less than that for the other counties (Lexington at 1.43%, Newberry at 0.63%, and Richland at 0.80%) and the state (0.98%), suggesting that Fairfield County will remain more rural than areas further away from the site.

Table 2.5-4 lists the age distributions in Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, and Richland Counties in 2000 and compares them to the age distribution in the state of South Carolina. As shown, the county age distributions do not vary substantially from the state averages.

The nearest population center (*i.e.*, more than 25,000 residents) is Columbia, South Carolina, to the southeast of the VCSNS site. The distance between the site and the Columbia city limits is approximately 15 miles, with the distance to the center of the city being approximately 25 miles. Columbia's 2000 population was 116,278 (USCB 2006). The Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Fairfield, Lexington, and Richland Counties as well as Calhoun, Kershaw, and Saluda Counties (USCB 2003a), and has a 2000 population of 647,158 (USCB 2003b).

Table 2.5-5 identifies incorporated places in the 50-mile radius and their 2000 population. Jenkinsville, an unincorporated community, is located approximately 2 miles southeast of the site. The postal district that includes Jenkinsville had a population of 724 in 2000 (USCB 2000a).

2.5.1.3 Population Density

This subsection looks at population density two ways. The first is by the population within 20 miles of the site and the second uses an NRC method for characterizing the site as being located in a low-, medium-, or high-population area.

Regulatory Guide 4.7 indicates that, preferably, a reactor would be located so that at the time of initial site approval and within about five years thereafter, the population density averaged over any radial distance out to 20 miles does not exceed 500 people per square mile (U.S. NRC 1988). VCSNS population data is organized by census decade. SCE&G used population data for the year 2010 as the approximate time of initial site approval (*i.e.*, NRC issuance of the combined operating license) and the year 2020 to represent the start of commercial operation. As Table 2.5-6 shows, VCSNS population density is less than 500 people per square mile for all radial distances and years.

NRC has developed a method for characterizing nuclear power plant sites as being located in low-, moderate-, or high-population areas, finding that the significance of some plant impacts is influenced by the site's category. NRC used this methodology in preparing its generic environmental impact statement for plant license renewal (U.S. NRC 1996). SCE&G has found this methodology useful in characterizing VCSNS population, having used it during Unit 1 license renewal (SCE&G 2002), and is using it for analysis of the proposed new units.

The generic environmental impact statement characterizes populations based on two factors—"sparseness" and "proximity." "Sparseness" describes population density and city size within 20 miles of a site as follows:

Demographic Categories Based on Sparseness

		Category
Most sparse	1.	Less than 40 people per square mile and no community with 25,000 or more people within 20 miles
	2.	40 to 60 people per square mile and no community with 25,000 or more people within 20 miles
	3.	60 to 120 people per square mile or less than 60 people per square mile with at least one community with 25,000 or more people within 20 miles
Least sparse	4.	Greater than or equal to 120 people per square mile within 20 miles

Source: U.S. NRC 1996

"Proximity" describes population density and city size within 50 miles as follows:

Demographic Categories Based on Proximity

		Category
Not in close proximity	1.	No city with 100,000 or more people and less than 50 people per square mile within 50 miles
	2.	No city with 100,000 or more people and between 50 and 190 people per square mile within 50 miles
	3.	One or more cities with 100,000 or more people and less than 190 people per square mile within 50 miles
In close proximity	4.	Greater than or equal to 190 people per square mile within 50 miles

Source: U.S. NRC 1996

The generic environmental impact statement then uses the following matrix to rank the population category as low, medium, or high.

GEIS Sparseness and Proximity Matrix

	Proximity				
Sparseness		1	2	3	4
	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
	2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
	3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4

Low-Population Area

Medium-Population Area

High-Population Area

Source: U.S. NRC 1996

SCE&G used 2000 census data and geographic information system software (ArcGIS) to characterize the population within 20 miles and within 50 miles of the VCSNS site.

Based on the 2000 Census Bureau information, 151,925 people lived within 20 miles of the VCSNS site resulting in a population density of 121 people per square mile within 20 miles and therefore falling into Sparseness Category 4 (greater than or equal to 120 people per square mile within 20 miles).

Approximately 1,028,075 people live within 50 miles of the VCSNS site (Table 2.5-1) resulting in a population density of 131 people per square mile within 50 miles. Applying the generic environmental impact statement proximity measures, the VCSNS site is classified as Category 3 (one or more cities with 100,000 or more people and less than 190 people per square mile within 50 miles). According to the generic environmental impact statement, sparseness and proximity matrix, (sparseness Category 4 and proximity Category 3) the VCSNS is in a high-population area.

2.5.1.4 Transient and Migrant Populations

As discussed above, SCE&G used Regulatory Guide 4.7 for guidance on the definition of “transient” and the use of transient data, and quantified the number of transients expected within 10 miles of the VSCNS site. For transients located outside of the 10-mile radius, SCE&G has prepared the discussion below.

Fort Jackson is located approximately 30 miles from the VCSNS site, in Richland County. The base has approximately 19,000 personnel on post at any one time (Global Security 2001). No other military facilities are within 50 miles.

Hospitals in the region are discussed in Subsection 2.5.2.7. Twenty-three nursing homes or personal care homes are listed in the Columbia regional telephone directory (Talking Book Undated). Schools, including colleges and universities, are discussed in Subsection 2.5.2.8. Fifteen state correctional facilities are within 50 miles (SCDOC Undated). Numerous hotels and motels exist within 50 miles; most are located in population centers such as Columbia, Lexington, West Columbia, Irmo, Camden, Saluda, Newberry, and Rock Hill. Recreation facilities and major special events are described in Subsection 2.5.2.5.

Dreher Island State Recreation Area is the state park nearest VCSNS, located approximately 15 miles to the southwest. The park had 206,948 visitors in 2004 (SCBCB 2005b).

Information on migrants is difficult to collect and evaluate. However, the 2002 Census of Agriculture collected information on migrant workers. Farm operators were asked whether any hired or contract workers were migrant workers, defined as a farm worker whose employment required travel that prevented the worker from returning to his permanent place of residence the same day. In general, the migrant population within 50 miles is expected to be low. Migrants tend to work such short-duration, labor-intensive jobs as harvesting fruits and vegetables. Table 2.5-7 provides information on farms in the region that employ migrant labor.

2.5.2 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

Information about socioeconomic characteristics of the region around the VCSNS site is important for assessing potential social or economic impacts of plant construction or operation. As indicated in Subsection 2.5.1, counties with the greatest potential to be impacted socioeconomically are Fairfield County, where the site is located. Within the four-county region of influence, 9% of the existing VCSNS employees live in Fairfield County, 34% live in Lexington County, 18% live in Newberry County, and 33% live in Richland County. Accordingly, this subsection addresses the following community characteristics for this four-county region of influence—economy, transportation, taxes, land use, aesthetics and recreation, housing, community infrastructure and public services, and education.

2.5.2.1 Economy

VCSNS lies in Fairfield County, which is part of the Central Midlands Region of South Carolina. The Central Midlands Region encompasses Lexington, Fairfield, Richland, and Newberry counties, and the state capital—Columbia—located in Richland County. The four-county region of influence includes three (Fairfield, Richland and Lexington) of the six counties that make up the Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Area.

The principal economic centers in each county are Columbia (Richland County), Winnsboro (Fairfield County), Newberry (Newberry County), and West Columbia (Lexington County). In these counties, the services sector employs the greatest number of workers (27% of employment). Other important sectors of employment shown in Table 2.5-8 include government and government enterprises (23%), retail trade (16%), finance, insurance and real estate (9%), and manufacturing (9%). From 1990 to 2000, agricultural services (6.8%), the services (3.8%), and transportation and public utilities (3.5%) sectors had the largest growth rates. Wholesale trade, retail trade and finance, construction, insurance, and real estate each experienced approximately 2% growth while manufacturing (–0.3%), mining (–0.3%), and farming (–0.9%) experienced declines.

The four-county area is characterized by two different economies. Fairfield and Newberry counties have relatively small economies with a dominant manufacturing and agriculture base followed by the service and government sectors. Lexington and Richland counties have larger economies with a dominant service base followed by the government and retail trade sectors. They also have the most people employed (Table 2.5-8).

The top ten nonfederal employers in the Central Midlands Region are listed in Table 2.5-9. Not found in the list is Fort Jackson, located on the east side of the city of Columbia. As of 2001, the fort employed some 4,000 civilian employees and 15,000 military personnel (Global Security 2001). In 2003, the economic impact of the fort was estimated to be approximately $2.08 billion dollars and approximately 33,000 direct and indirect jobs in the local economy. The estimate is based on the direct expenditures of the fort and the economic activity associated with funds injected into the local economy (Schunk 2004).

In 2005, the labor force in the four counties was 328,542, and increased at an average annual rate of 1.4% between 1995 and 2005. As indicated in Table 2.5-10, the labor force in the state of South Carolina increased at an average annual rate of 1.2% over the same time period (BLS 1995, 2005).

In 2005, 309,812 people were employed in the four counties, or 16% of state employment (BLS 2005). Employment increased at an average annual rate of 1.1% between 1995 and 2005. Employment in South Carolina increased at an average annual rate of 1.0% over the same time period (Table 2.5-10).

In 2005, 18,730 people in the four counties were unemployed. From 1995 to 2005, the four-county unemployment rate increased from 3.7% to 5.7%. In South Carolina, the number of unemployed workers increased over the same period, and the unemployment rate increased from 5.1% to 6.8% (Table 2.5-10).

Per capita personal income in 2005 ranged from a high of $31,575 in Lexington County to a low of $23,901 in Newberry County (Table 2.5-11). The South Carolina average was $28,285 (BEA 2007). From 1995 to 2005, Fairfield County's per capita personal income increased at an average annual rate of 4.2%. Lexington, Newberry, and Richland Counties' per capita personal income average annual growth rates were 3.8%, 3.6%, and 3.8%, respectively. South Carolina's rate increased 3.9% for the same period.

2.5.2.2 Transportation

VCSNS is served by a transportation network of interstate, state, and U.S. highways, as well as railroads. Figure 2.5-3 shows the road and highway transportation system in the four-county region of influence. Table 2.5-12 provides traffic information for Fairfield County roads in the immediate vicinity of the VCSNS site. One commercial airport, the Columbia Metropolitan Airport (CAE) serves the region of influence. Figure 2.5-4 presents the public airports within 50 miles of the VCSNS site.

2.5.2.2.1 Roads

Within the four counties of interest, there are three interstate highways—I-20, which runs southwest-northeast connecting Augusta, Georgia and Florence, South Carolina; I-26 which runs southeast-northwest connecting Charleston to Greenville-Spartanburg; and I-77 which runs north-south, connecting Columbia to Charlotte, North Carolina. A number of U.S. and state routes (SC) intersect these interstates and connect to the towns within the counties, providing outlying area access to the interstate system. For example, SC 202 runs east from I-26 to U.S. Highway 176, and SC 213 that provides access to VCSNS.

Most roads in South Carolina are owned and maintained by the state rather than by municipalities. The state owns 41,391 miles of roads in the state, local governments own 24,847 miles, and the federal government is responsible for 830 miles of interstate roadways. Approximately 62% of the roads in South Carolina are state-owned, and the remaining 38% are owned and maintained by

municipalities. The primary access to VCSNS is via SC 213, a state-owned road (SCDOT 2007).

Workers commuting to and from VCSNS must take from one of five routes that connect to SC 213 (These routes are shown on Figure 2.5-3 and the road characteristics and traffic statistics for each route segment are provided in Table 2.5-12). Workers from the east side of greater Columbia in Richland County would likely take U.S. or state routes to I-20 and exit onto SC 215 north and then connect to SC 213. The entrance to VCSNS is approximately 1.5 miles north of the intersection of SC 213 and SC 215. Workers from the west side of greater Columbia and Lexington County would likely take U.S. or state routes to I-20 to I-26 west then exit onto U.S. Highway 176 north. From U.S. Highway 176, workers would take to SC 213 east across the Broad River to the VCSNS entrance. Workers commuting from Newberry County would likely take U.S. or state routes to I-26 east then exit on to SC 202 east to U.S. Highway 176. From SC 202, workers would take U.S. Highway 176 south to SC 213 east across the Broad River to the VCSNS entrance. Fairfield County workers would commute to the site on SC 213 from the Winnsboro area or from the north down SC 215.

Roads in Newberry County avoid the Sumter National Forest. Roads generally do not traverse Lake Murray, except for SC 6 across the Lake Murray Dam and SC 391 at the west end of the lake. Most roadways in both Lexington and Richland counties are urban. Lexington County also has rural roads, which feed into the urban roads. Fairfield County, the home of VCSNS, is a rural area and almost all the roads are farm-to-market, two lane, and state-owned/maintained roadways. Roads in Newberry County are also rural roads.

2.5.2.2.2 Railroads

Two freight rail carriers, CSX Transportation (CSXT) and Norfolk Southern, serve the four counties of interest (BTS 2002). There is no passenger rail service in Fairfield, Lexington, or Newberry Counties. Passenger rail (Amtrak) service is available in Columbia (Amtrak 2007). CSXT has several major lines from Columbia. One goes northwest to Clinton/Laurens and then north to Spartanburg; a second line goes northeast to Charlotte, North Carolina; and several other lines serve the southeast part of the state. CSXT has major rail yards in Florence and Charleston and an automobile distribution center in Columbia. From Augusta, Georgia, CSXT has three lines leading to Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia and Greenwood, South Carolina (CSX 2004a, 2004b). The Norfolk Southern Railway and its railroad operating subsidiaries serve the northern half of the state with lines from Columbia to the Greenville/Spartanburg area and to Charlotte (Norfolk Southern 2003). VCSNS has a rail spur that connects to the Norfolk Southern line on the east side of the Broad River that runs through Columbia and Spartanburg (NRC 2004a).

A high-speed rail corridor has been proposed along a northeast corridor that would link Columbia (Richland County) and Raleigh, North Carolina. A second corridor would connect Atlanta, Georgia to Greenville/Spartanburg, South

Carolina and then on to Charlotte and Greensboro, North Carolina (SCDOT 2004).

2.5.2.2.3 Waterways

The VCSNS is not on a waterway. The site is on the southern tip of the Monticello Reservoir and approximately 3 miles east of the Broad River. Neither the river, at this location nor at the Monticello Reservoir, is considered navigable by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Broad River near the site is not used for commercial transportation nor is it a part of the U.S. Inland Waterway System. The Monticello Reservoir is a 6,800-acre, man-made reservoir that includes a smaller 300-acre impoundment used for recreation on the north end of the reservoir. The reservoir provides cooling water for the Unit 1 and serves as the upper pool for the Fairfield Pumped Storage Facility. There are no deepwater seaports or freshwater ports in the region. (SCE&G 2002)

2.5.2.2.4 Airports

Twelve public airports are within 50 miles of the VCSNS site—Columbia Metropolitan Airport, Lexington County, Columbia Owens (Richland County), Newberry County, Trenton Younce Field (Edgefield County), Saluda County, Greenwood County, Laurens County, Aiken Municipal (Aiken County), Chester Catawba Regional (Chester County), Woodward Field (Kershaw County), and Fairfield County. Only the Columbia Metropolitan Airport provides commercial passenger service and it is the only one with a tower. In 2005, the airport had 10,390 air carrier operations and 52,681 air taxi operations (SCDA 2005). Table 2.5-13 and Figure 2.5-4 provide information about these airports. Restricted and/or privately owned airports are not included in the table or the figure.

2.5.2.2.5 Evacuation Routes

VCSNS is inland. Hurricane evacuation routes from the coastal areas of South Carolina use the three interstates—I-77, I-20, and I-26—that cross through the four-county area (SCDOT 2003).

2.5.2.3 Taxes

Several tax revenue categories would be affected by the construction and operation of Units 2 and 3. These include

- Income taxes on wages, salaries and corporate profits
- Sales and use taxes on construction- and operation-related purchases and on the purchases of project-related employees
- Property taxes related to the construction and operation of new nuclear units
- Property taxes on employee owned real property.

The following sections describe several types of taxes available to governments in the region.

2.5.2.3.1 Personal and Corporate Income Taxes

South Carolina has one of the lowest per capita tax rates in the country, according to the U.S. Census Bureau (Carolina Living 2006). South Carolina has a graduated individual income tax ranging from 2.5% to a maximum rate of 7.0% on income exceeding $12,650. South Carolina's income tax structure follows federal income tax laws, allowing many of the same deductions, credits, and exemptions with only a few modifications. Employees in South Carolina pay income taxes to South Carolina if their residences are in South Carolina, they are nonresidents working in South Carolina and filing a federal return that would include income from personal services rendered in South Carolina, or they are nonresidents who have income that is derived from investments in rental property in South Carolina or are required to file a composite return for nonresident partners or shareholders (SCDR 2002).

South Carolina taxes the income of for-profit corporations at a rate of 5% based on a corporation's federal taxable net income, with some modifications. In addition, corporations and other entities taxed for income tax purposes as a corporation are subject to an annual license tax of 0.001 times their capital stock and paid-in-surplus plus $15.00 (SCDR 2006a).

2.5.2.3.2 Sales and Use Taxes

South Carolina assesses a state sales tax on the sale of goods and certain services (SCDR 2006b). In order to avoid losing tax revenues on sales transactions taking place outside of the state, South Carolina imposes a 5% use tax to purchases made outside the state including via the Internet, catalog, and television shopping network sales, when the goods are shipped or brought back to South Carolina. The sales tax on the purchase of motor vehicles, including recreational vehicles, boats, motorcycles, and airplanes, is capped at $300. Counties and other local governments or municipalities may elect to impose local sales taxes in addition to those taxes levied by the state (SCDR 2006b). The local sales and use tax is sometimes used to rollback real property taxes (SCAC 2002).

Local entities may also impose local option taxes. Fairfield County's 1% local option sales and use tax became effective May 1, 2006. As a result, all sales of merchandise made in or delivered to Fairfield County will be subject to a 6% sales and use tax, the 5% state sales tax and 1% local option tax. An 8% accommodation tax is added to lodging bills typically paid by visitors to the county. The local sales and use tax will be used to reduce the property tax burden in Fairfield County (SCDR 2006c).

2.5.2.3.3 Property Tax

South Carolina counties, cities, and school districts impose ad valorem (property) taxes on real and personal property. The tax liability on the property is determined

when the local government applies its millage rate to the assessed value. The tax rate is stated in terms of “mills,” with ten mills equal to 1% of a property's assessed value. Millage rates vary, but the state average is about 289 mills to all taxing jurisdictions. Personal property taxes are collected annually on cars, trucks, motorcycles, recreational vehicles, boats, and airplanes (Carolina Living 2006).

2.5.2.3.4 Other Taxes

South Carolina law also allows counties, with voter endorsement, to establish special tax districts and then to collect special taxes. Counties may also impose impact fees and levy business taxes. Fairfield County derives income from franchise fees on cable television; Lexington County has franchise fees in addition to community and recreational special tax districts; Newberry County collects funds via franchise fees on cable television; and Richland County has business license fees, franchise fees on cable television, developer-imposed assessment fees for sewer, special fire tax districts, and community recreation special tax districts. State law allows counties to collect certain types of user fees. Fairfield County collects user fees for recreation and solid waste collection; Lexington County collects user fees for recreation; Newberry has no user fees; and Richland County assesses a road maintenance (vehicle) fee, a fee for solid waste collection, a fee for towing, and water/sewer tap fees (SCAC 2002).

Lexington County collects a 3% local accommodations tax in the unincorporated portion of the county. Within Newberry County, the city of Newberry collects a local hospitality tax and a local sales tax that is used for courthouse renovations, water, sewer, recreation, and hospital improvements. Richland County has a local accommodation tax of 3% in the unincorporated portions of the county and within the city limits of Columbia. There is also a local hospitality tax of 2% in the unincorporated area and in Columbia, Forest Acres, Arcadia Lakes, and Blythewood. Revenue sources for the four counties vary widely as discussed above. In all four counties however, revenue from property taxes dominate the county’s general fund. Table 2.5-14 summarizes property tax revenues for all taxing jurisdictions (counties, cities, school boards) for each of the four counties.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005, SCE&G made annual payments of utility property taxes to Fairfield County of $12,711,250. In addition to the property taxes paid to the county itself on behalf of VCSNS, SCE&G’s payment included $7,853,550 to the Fairfield County school district, $10,198 to the city of Winnsboro, and $2,093 to the town of Ridgeway.

2.5.2.4 Land Use

All four counties have experienced growth over the last several decades and their Comprehensive Land Use Plans reflect planning efforts and public involvement in the planning process. Land use planning tools, such as zoning, guide future growth and development. All plans share the goals of encouraging growth and development in areas where public facilities, such as water and sewer systems, are planned and discouraging strip development along county roads and highways.

2.5.2.4.1 Fairfield County

Fairfield County occupies about 686 square miles and is predominantly rural; however, it is being impacted by the expansion of the greater Columbia area and interstate (I-77) accessibility through the county. The Comprehensive Plan Update (Fairfield County 1997) states these changes will lead to the suburbanization of employment facilities in the county and may lead to the exurbanization of Winnsboro and Ridgeway and suburbanization of areas near Richland County. The plan was developed to promote an arrangement of land use and provide a guide to development and change to meet existing and anticipated needs and conditions and to serve as a basis for regulating land use and the development process.

The plan identifies nine issues related to development:

- Growth — To accommodate projected growth in an orderly manner, and to ameliorate its impact on existing land uses and environmental resources
- Quality Development — To foster quality development
- Economic Development — To stimulate and accelerate economic development
- Aesthetics — To present and maintain an aesthetically pleasing environment
- Transportation — To improve access to I-77 and promote highway safety on existing and proposed streets and roads
- Housing — To make decent housing and living conditions available to all residents of Fairfield County
- Infrastructure — To extend water and wastewater service and facilities to accommodate projected growth and development
- Resource Preservation and Enhancement — To conserve and protect the county's natural and historic resources
- Recreation — To provide a comprehensive and balanced system of parks and recreation facilities

A portion of the plan was dedicated to developing generalized land use classifications. As a result of the plan, the county passed an ordinance for land development regulation in 1998.

Fairfield County adopted an ordinance that established zoning districts in the unincorporated areas of Fairfield County in May 2007. The recently adopted ordinance will provide greater land use guidance as the county develops. The ordinance imposes no constraints on the industrial district in which the VCSNS

site is located. It does not allow residential development at the VCSNS site (Fairfield County 2007).

2.5.2.4.2 Lexington County

Lexington County is approximately 700 square miles. According to the Lexington County Comprehensive Plan (Lexington County 1999), the county's land use patterns are diverse, from the metropolitan urbanized areas of West Columbia and Irmo to the rural agricultural sections in the western and southern portion of the county. The existing land use was further described as predominantly rural to suburban, characterized by small pockets of commercial areas.

The plan addressed the land use patterns and future land use needs by residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional development. Agricultural land use, representing 21% of the county land use, was not specifically addressed as a category. The plan indicated farming interests would be susceptible to pressures to build homes. The primary factors that are expected to influence land use are school districts, available land, transportation, the natural beauty of the county, and a continuously growing economy. Lexington County has a mix of zoning styles that will encourage a quality of growth for years to come. As for future land use, the economic growth of the county will dictate the pace of land use.

2.5.2.4.3 Newberry County

Newberry County is approximately 650 square miles. According to the Comprehensive Plan for Newberry County, the county is characterized by a mix of rural and urban uses including agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, public and semiprivate uses, and vacant land. The Comprehensive Plan study area was limited to the municipalities, Lake Greenwood and Lake Murray, the U.S. 76 corridor between the town of Little Mountain and the city of Newberry, and portions of SC 773, 219, 34 and 121. The unincorporated portions of the county outside the defined study area do not have land use regulations (Newberry County 1999).

The area addressed by the plan, as defined above, is a mix of rural lands, including agricultural, low-density residential, limited commercial, and limited industrial use. Residential development is generally characterized by low to medium-density, single-family development. There are very few multifamily units in the unincorporated areas of the county. Unlike a municipality where there is dense commercial development in a downtown or some other commercial district, Newberry County's commercial development is much less dense. In most cases, the commercial development is limited to stores located at the intersections of major roads. The remainder of commercial development exists in areas that serve local residents (Newberry County 1999).

Agriculture is scattered throughout the comprehensive plan study area. There are a number of vacant platted lots inside and outside the study area. Most of these are located along the lake shores, where most of the neighborhood subdivisions have occurred (Newberry County 1999).

Generally, there is ample land available for future development in the county. The locations of growth will be guided by two major constraints—natural features and infrastructure. The study area is crisscrossed with streams and rivers, so there will be areas where topography and floodplain characteristics will constrain development. Infrastructure constraints will be mitigated by the construction of additional roads and water treatment facilities as the need arises (Newberry County 1999.)

The plan recommends that to protect the existing development within the study area and to ensure orderly development in the future, the county adopt a zoning ordinance and land development regulations.

2.5.2.4.4 Richland County

Richland County occupies approximately 748 square miles. Approximately 38% of the unincorporated portion of the county is developed, while the remaining 62% of the unincorporated land in the county is undeveloped. The unincorporated portions of the county were divided into four separate planning areas and two subareas to facilitate planning (Richland County 1999).

The comprehensive plan (Richland County 1999) noted that zoning controls were not established in Richland County until 1977. The absence of zoning controls and restrictions produced an environment where existing development patterns are a mix of many types of residential, commercial, and industrial uses. The plan noted further that rural open spaces and prime farmlands are being converted to residential and other suburban uses. The plan concluded that, in order to protect significant agricultural lands, natural areas, and open space corridors, Richland County will ultimately have to develop specific zoning and growth management tools for directing future development to sustainable areas. As yet, growth control measures have not been developed or adopted.

The Richland County Comprehensive Plan does, however, contain the “Town and Country Planning Concept” which sets forth the following goals:

- Improve the middle landscape in urban and suburban villages – In existing urban and suburban areas, lessen the sprawling character by bringing the landscape into developed areas in order to define and separate neighborhoods. The strategy is to encourage mixed-use village centers that attract employment and services development.

- Promote the idea of towns and villages – In rural areas, promote the development of compact, mixed-use development that has a distinct village edge and connection to the landscape.

- Continue preservation through the use of riparian corridors – The County Riparian Corridor network should be used to develop a sub-contiguous county-wide greenway system. The strategy is to define growth areas, while preserving natural systems and rural landscapes (Richland County 1999).

2.5.2.5 Aesthetics and Recreation

The VCSNS site is located in rural Fairfield County in the Piedmont area that consists of low rolling hills with elevations ranging from 560 feet to 210 feet above MSL (USGS 1999). Undeveloped areas are characterized by upland forests, forested wetlands, pine plantations, agriculture, and grasslands. The region has a temperate climate with mild winters and long summers.

A portion of the Sumter National Forest Enoree District lies within 6 miles of the site to the northwest. There are no state-owned recreational properties within 6 miles of the site. The 4,400-acre Parr Hydroelectric Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is adjacent to the site to the west and has a state easement to permit public access. The public also has access to the SCE&G Monticello Reservoir adjacent to the site to the north.

Recreational opportunities within 50 miles of VCSNS include a variety of federal and state attractions. Table 2.5-15 lists state parks and Natural Resource Heritage Preserves within 50 miles of the VCSNS site. The entire Enoree District and the eastern portion of the Long Cane District of the Sumter National Forest, the Congaree National Park, and Ninety Six National Historic Site are within 50 miles. Festivals and sporting events throughout the region bring in tourists for several days to a week throughout the year. Lake Murray hosts an annual Independence Day celebration regatta and major fishing tournaments. The Columbia Metropolitan Area has shopping, museums, and attractions such as the Riverbanks Zoo and events associated with the University of South Carolina, the Koger Center, and Colonial Center. Williams-Brice Stadium (capacity of 80,250) hosts college football and concerts (USC 2007). The South Carolina State Fair in Columbia draws 600,000 over a two-week period (State Fair 2007). The Greenwood Flower Festival draws about 20,000 people annually (SCFOF 2007). Public access waters include Broad, Congaree, Santee, Catawba and Saluda Rivers, Saluda Lake, Lake Murray, Lake Greenwood, and Lake Wateree. Lake Murray is a major recreation area for the Central Midlands Region.

The Unit 1 containment structure is the tallest structure at the site. SC 215 and the Monticello Reservoir are the closest points from which the public can glimpse the plant. Trees and terrain provide barriers to viewing the containment structure, turbine building, and support structures from the road. The containment structure is visible at a few locations on SC 215,. The only structures fully visible from the reservoir are the containment structure, turbine building, intake structure, and pumphouse. The discharge is a submerged structure. The plant uses a small cooling tower for the turbine building closed-cycle cooling water system. Steam vapor discharge is very seldom visible from off site.

2.5.2.6 Housing

Approximately 95% of current VCSNS employees reside in four South Carolina counties—Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, and Richland.

Within 50 miles, residential areas are found in cities, towns, and smaller communities with farms, wood lots, and undeveloped land scattered throughout. Within the region of influence, rental property is scarce in the rural areas, but is available in municipalities such as Winnsboro, Newberry, West Columbia, Irmo, and Columbia. In the vicinity of the VCSNS site, residences are generally isolated, single-family homes. New residential developments are primarily associated with the municipalities in the region of influence.

Housing characteristics in the four-county area are summarized in Table 2.5-16. At the time of the 2000 census, approximately 22,000 housing units (9%) were vacant in the four-county area that tallies approximately 248,000 total housing units. Of that total, approximately 156,000 (63%) were owner-occupied and 70,500 (28%) were renter-occupied (USCB 2000b).

The weighted median value of single-family, owner-occupied houses in the region was $98,880 which was near the median value of all owner-occupied, single-family units in the state of South Carolina, $94,900. Fairfield County had the lowest median home value at $69,900 for a single-family unit, while Lexington County was the most expensive with a median value of single family units of $106,300 (USCB 2000c).

Lexington County experienced the most rapid expansion of housing in the region. The county's total housing units, 90,978 in 2000, represented a 34.7% increase over 1990 housing. Newberry County had the smallest increase between 1990 and 2000—16.3%. The state of South Carolina's housing increased 23.1% in the decade (USCB 2000b). The housing characteristics of select municipalities within 50 miles of VCSNS are summarized in Table 2.5-17.

2.5.2.7 Community Infrastructure and Public Services

Public services and community infrastructure consist of public water supplies and wastewater treatment systems, police and fire departments, medical facilities, social services, and schools. They are typically located within municipalities or near population centers. Schools are described in Subsection 2.5.2.8. The other services are described below.

2.5.2.7.1 Public Water Supplies and Waste Water Treatment Systems

Because VCSNS is located in Fairfield County and most of the current VCSNS employees reside in Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, and Richland Counties, the discussion of public water supply systems will be limited to those four counties.

In the Central Midlands Region, water sources can be surface water (*i.e.,* rivers, lakes, and streams) or groundwater. The Fall Line, which is the transition between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain physiographic regions, approximately follows I-20 and splits the Central Midlands. VCSNS is in the Piedmont, north of the Fall Line. Two of the four counties (Fairfield and Newberry) of interest lie entirely in the Piedmont. Approximately one-third of Lexington and Richland Counties lies in the Piedmont. The remainder of these two counties lies in the Coastal Plain.

The Piedmont is characterized by a limited groundwater supply due to the dense, crystalline rock underlying the area. Most of the large municipal systems in the Central Midlands north of the Fall Line obtain water from the Broad or Saluda Rivers or one of their impoundments. However, some smaller municipalities have wells that can adequately meet water demands.

In the Coastal Plain, south of the Fall Line, there are two major regional aquifer systems (see Section 2.3). The lower regime is referred to as the Cretaceous aquifer system and it is estimated that it can provide 5 billion gpd throughout its known extent. The upper regime is variously referred to as the water table aquifer, the Tertiary aquifer system, the principal artesian aquifer, the limestone aquifer, or the Floridan aquifer. Yields from these systems could support water systems requiring nearly 3,000,000 gpd. Consequently, counties in the Coastal Plain obtain their water from groundwater. Despite their location in the Piedmont, some Fairfield County water suppliers also obtain their water from groundwater. Table 2.5-18 details water suppliers in the four counties, their permitted capacities, and their average daily production.

According to local planning officials, water supply in the four counties is not a concern. Local communities are adequately served by the existing water supplies and planners estimate that the counties have adequate supply at least through the current planning periods. The only concern is protection of the aquifers from chemical and radiological pollutants, erosion, and sedimentary contamination.

Wastewater treatment is provided by local jurisdictions. Each municipality decides which treatment method to use based on the municipality's needs and the technology and funds available. The most common types of treatment facilities are primary and secondary treatments. Currently, municipalities in the four counties are able to meet wastewater treatment needs. Table 2.5-19 details public wastewater treatment systems, their permitted capacities, and their average daily production. The rural areas of each county are on septic systems.

2.5.2.7.2 Police and Fire Department and Medical Facilities

Table 2.5-20 provides police and fire suppression data for the four counties. The ratios of persons-to-police-officers vary between counties in the region: Fairfield County 321:1, Lexington County 504:1, Newberry County 457:1, and Richland County 376:1. The Fairfield County Sheriff finds the current police protection to be adequate in part because of existing multi-jurisdictional response agreements (Lewis 2007). Facility upgrades and additional personnel may be needed to accommodate future population growth.

Fire suppression in the four counties is characterized by persons-per-firefighter ratios and the Public Protection Classification ratings provided by the Insurance Services Office, Incorporated. Table 2.5-20 lists the persons-per-firefighter ratios by county. Regional planners report the following Public Protection Classification ratings by county: Fairfield County, between 5 and 10; Lexington County, between 4 and 7; Newberry County, between 3 and 9 and Richland County, between 2 and 10. In each county, rural or outlying areas are typically rated 9 or 10. Public

Protection Classification insurance rates consider a rate of 1 to be the most desirable rating and 10 to be the least desirable. Multiple ratings indicate that there are different levels of protection with each county. (Fairfield County 1997; Newberry County 1999; USC 2006; Lexington County 2007; SCONFIRE 2006).

Richland County has the highest hospital bed capacity of the four counties and of any county in the 50-mile region. Richland County's hospitals include five general hospitals with a sixth under construction and one military hospital. More than 8,000 people are employed in the medical industry in Richland County. Fairfield, Lexington, and Newberry Counties have one general hospital and Lexington County is adding a second smaller hospital (CSCA 2007). Table 2.5-21 presents hospital and medical practitioner data by county.

All four counties have health departments, which are available to residents regardless of their ability to pay. Some of the services offered by health departments include child and adolescent health programs, women's health programs, immunizations, laboratory services, teen pregnancy prevention programs, scoliosis screening, parasite screening, diabetic screening, health education and counseling, homemaker services to the elderly, prenatal services, and sexually transmitted disease prevention and education. Some public schools in the region do not have a school nurse. Many rely on the health department for nursing support.

2.5.2.7.3 Social Services

Social services in South Carolina are overseen by the Department of Social Services. The mission of the Department of Social Services is to ensure the safety and health of children and adults who cannot protect themselves, and to assist those in need of food assistance and temporary financial assistance while transitioning into employment. The Department of Social Services serves South Carolina citizens through its county offices providing 22 programs and services (SCDSS 2006).

2.5.2.8 Schools

2.5.2.8.1 Public Schools – Kindergarten through 12

The public school systems in Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, and Richland counties are organized by county, although Lexington County District Five extends into northwestern Richland County. Lexington and Richland counties provide greater public school resources because of their county's larger populations than do Fairfield and Newberry Counties. Table 2.5-22 provides information on the number of public schools in each county, enrollment, and information about student-teacher ratios.

All publicly funded South Carolina kindergarten through grade 12 schools are required to meet South Carolina Department of Education-mandated student-teachers ratios. Ratios vary depending on the grade level, subject taught, and presence or absence of a paraprofessional. A full listing of the ratios is provided in

SC Regulation 43-205 on the South Carolina Department of Education website: http://ed.sc.gov/agency/stateboard/regs/article_17/205.doc. The school districts in all four counties either meet or exceed the state-mandated student-teacher ratios. In the past, when a district failed to meet the required ratios, the South Carolina Board of Education acquired the necessary funding to either build new schools or renovate older schools to increase facility capacity. The specific methods that each county school district chose to follow are detailed below.

The school districts in the four counties each currently has some capacity for additional students. Lexington and Richland Counties are each staying ahead of their significant annual growth in enrollment. Newberry County is staying ahead of its county's modest growth in student enrollment and Fairfield County is evaluating actions to address a trend of reduction in student enrollment.

The state of South Carolina recently passed legislation that reformulates the manner in which school districts derive their funding. In the past, school districts set their millage rates and derived approximately half of their operating revenues from ad-valorem property taxes levied and collected by the county. The other half came from the state. Starting in 2008, the school districts will receive more than half of their funds from the state thorough a state-wide increase in the sales tax with indexes for annual increases in assessments for different property types and caps on increases in millage rate. The outcome of this funding change is unknown but, at a minimum, presents challenges to the current methods of budgeting and planning for school systems and the state of South Carolina (Moody's 2006).

2.5.2.8.2 Fairfield County

Fairfield County had a public school student population of 3,365 in 2005 (SCDOE 2007). The county has seven schools and no plans to build additional school capacity. The district has undergone a baseline evaluation as part of a 2005 Long Range Facility and Population Study process. Options were developed to modernize the school district's facilities. Student-teacher ratios exceed state-mandated levels. All of the county schools have some capacity for additional students as the districts' historical enrollment has decreased from historical averages 6.3% (216 students). Further, the study's moderate projections indicate an additional decrease of 8.7% (297 students) in enrollment between 2005 and 2015 (Fairfield County 2005).

The Fairfield County District is in the process of implementing its Long Range Facility and Population Study. The next steps are to engage the community about facility options and determine mechanisms to fund the modernization of the facilities (Fairfield County 2005). The district has been able to meet its annual budget from the county residential and commercial property taxes, which include the tax revenues generated by VCSNS. The future funding for school renovations and construction is being evaluated.

2.5.2.8.3 Lexington County

Lexington County had a public school student population of 49,164 in 2005 (SCDOE 2007). The county has five districts with 63 schools and plans to build five new schools primarily in the larger districts (District One and Two) to keep pace with the triple-digit growth in enrollment of between 100 and 500 students per year projected thorough 2010. District One and Two are working off $118 million and $50 million bonds, respectively, to implement capital improvements to the districts. District Five encompasses an area approximately one-half of which is situated in each of Lexington and Richland Counties. This district is currently evaluating its facilities to develop a funding for additional facilities. With a sizeable commercial, business, retail, and residential base, the Lexington County school districts have been able to meet their renovation and new construction needs from property taxes and the local option sales taxes (Lexington County 2005a, 2005b, 2005c, and 2006).

2.5.2.8.4 Newberry County

Newberry County had a public school student population of 5,451 students in 2005 (SCDOE 2007). The county has 12 schools and is currently implementing a modernization plan for the school facilities. In addition, the district is raising capital for equipment (technology) and materials to meet curriculum requirements (Newberry County 2005).

In May 2005, the Board of Trustees approved $77.5 million dollars in capital needs as a result of an independent study completed in the district in 2004. Further, the board authorized the formation of the Newberry Investing in Children's Education, a nonprofit corporation that will assist the school district with the formulation of an installment purchase plan for capital improvements. This will allow the district to complete the capital needs within a five-year construction cycle. Although the bond referendum was passed for the capital improvements, the penny sales tax funding mechanism was not. As a result, the county has been using emergency funds for the last two years to bolster the school district's budgets. Subsequently, Newberry County property taxes have been able to support funding of the school district; however, that funding could be cut by $3.4 million in 2007 because of the lack of future revenue in the county because property reassessments have not occurred since 1999 (Newberry County 2005 and The State 2006).

2.5.2.8.5 Richland County

Richland County had a public school student population of 44,434 in 2005 (SCDOE 2007). The county has three school districts but only two are completely within the county and are discussed here. Within Districts One and Two there are 70 schools. District One recently completed a phase of building under a bond referendum passed in 2002 and District Two is implementing a $175 million facility plan passed in 2004. District One has shown a slight decline in student enrollment while District Two has been the fastest growing district in the state over the last decade, reflecting the rapidly growing population in the northeast part of the

county. District Two opened two elementary schools in 2006 and plans to build the district's 16th elementary school in 2008, and 6th middle school in 2007. In addition to the new school building, major renovations are underway at an existing middle school. Renovations are planned or are underway at five elementary schools and a middle school (Richland County 2005 and 2006).

Even with these new schools, Richland County exceeds the South Carolina-mandated student-teacher ratios for kindergarten through 5th grade. The addition of the middle school in 2007 should allow the county to meet the middle school student-teacher ratio.

2.5.2.8.6 Colleges/Universities

The Commission on Higher Education provides oversight to South Carolina institutions of higher education. Higher education is defined as post-secondary, or after high school, and generally refers to colleges and universities. These institutions are recognized as being public, private, or proprietary. Senior institutions offer baccalaureate degrees and sometimes higher degrees such as Master's Degrees or Doctorial Degrees. The state's 16 technical colleges offer two-year, Associate Degrees, and other short-term certificates and diplomas. South Carolina does not have public community colleges. The most widely recognized accreditation agency is the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. A shown in Table 2.5-23, within 50 miles of VCSNS, there are three public senior institutions accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools—University of South Carolina at Columbia, Lander University, and Winthrop University. There are also two satellite campuses of the University of South Carolina, two technical colleges (York and Midlands Technical Colleges) and seven private senior institutions (SACS 2006, SCCHE 2006).

2.5.3 HISTORIC PROPERTIES

To support the COL application, SCE&G performed cultural resource surveys of the VCSNS site and the adjoining SCE&G property potentially affected by construction of Units 2 and 3. That work progressed in several phases as the scope of the potential ground disturbance associated with construction and operation of Units 2 and 3 was defined. The extent of these surveys is shown on Figure 2.5-5. In order to inventory eligible and listed historic properties, as well as other properties deemed historically significant by the local community, several sources of information were examined.

Properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places and structures and buildings that have been determined as eligible for the National Register were identified using the South Carolina Department of Archives' Cultural Resources Inventory System. This system also contains determinations of eligibility for archaeological sites and standing structures, if those determinations have been made. Background research on archaeological sites was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, which houses the state archaeological site files.

Other facilities consulted include the Fairfield County Museum and the Fairfield County Archives. In addition, U.S. Forest Service and South Carolina State Parks and Tourism personnel were consulted regarding a known Civilian Conservation Corps camp in the area. SCE&G staff members familiar with the property were also consulted.

SCE&G met with the State Historic Preservation Office in June 2006 regarding the VCSNS COL application. During the visit, past landscape alterations and current conditions were discussed, as well as any need for additional cultural resource surveys, and results of background site files and cartographic research. This visit provided an opportunity for the State Historic Preservation Office to express any concerns regarding cultural resources and the meeting prompted the New South Associates surveys of the planned project area. At this meeting SCE&G extended an invitation for an onsite tour of the study area. SCE&G has continued to consult with the State Historic Preservation Office regarding aspects of the project (Appendix A).

2.5.3.1 Historic Context

Spanish and French explorers arrived in South Carolina in the sixteenth century and found the area inhabited by many small groups of Native Americans. Although the first European settlements failed, in 1670 an English settlement on the coast near present-day Charleston was established. By 1729, the only evidence of European influence in Fairfield County was a trading path that ran beside the Wateree-Catawba River and connected to the Catawba Indian settlement in present-day York County (McMaster 1946). According to McMaster (1946), the area between the Broad River and Wateree-Catawba River was considered Catawba territory, although there were no settlements in the region. Cherokee Indians were located west of the Broad River, which was originally called Eswaw Huppeedaw or Line River, indicating the river as a territorial boundary. The Cherokees and Catawbas likely used the region as a hunting ground.

It is difficult to tell who the first permanent European settlers in Fairfield County were and when they arrived, although it appears the earliest settlement by Europeans was in the early 1740s. Most of these settlements took place along the Broad River and other rivers and near present-day Winnsboro (McMaster 1946, Nicholson et al. 1924).

In 1772, the boundary between North and South Carolina was established and the area of Fairfield County was included in South Carolina. At this time, Fairfield County was sparsely populated and there were likely only 200 or so settlements scattered throughout the county (McMaster 1946). Land was being granted as early as the 1740s, but it is unclear how many owners actually occupied their property. Fairfield County was officially formed in 1785 as part of the Camden District (Kovacik and Winberry 1987) and remained as such until 1868, when the constitution changed the districts to counties (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

In upland South Carolina, the American Revolution resembled a civil war. Many Piedmont settlers sided with Britain because low-country planters, who favored the Patriot cause, had consistently refused to give them adequate representation in the colony's government (Mabrey 1981). After the British captured Charleston in 1780, the conflict shifted to the upcountry. The first major victory for the Patriots was the Battle of Musgroves' Mill on the Enoree River in August of 1780. The Patriots were further encouraged in October by the victory at Kings Mountain. Also, in October, General Lord Cornwallis moved his headquarters to Winnsboro. The Battle of Fish Dam Ford (November 9, 1780) on the Broad River in Chester County was a victory for General Thomas Sumter, and was quickly followed by the Battle of Blackstock on the Tyger River (November 25). Other skirmishes in the surrounding area culminated in the Battle of Cowpens (January 1781), where the Patriots under General Morgan decisively defeated the British. After the British disaster at Cowpens, Cornwallis spent the remainder of the year trying to find and defeat Generals Greene and Morgan. He moved into North Carolina, then into Virginia. From then until the British withdrew from Charleston at the end of 1782, guerrilla warfare raged all over northwestern South Carolina (Mabrey 1981).

The slave population was low in this portion of South Carolina, and it was only after about 1850 that they began to outnumber the white residents. The increase in slave population indicated the movement of the plantation economy into the interior of the state. This increase also corresponded with the planting of cotton, as the backcountry began producing almost half of the state's crop (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

The midlands area saw a great deal of action during the Civil War. Although considered by many to be safe, the Union attacked the city of Columbia in 1865. On February 16, 1865, the two prongs of Sherman's army met on the west bank of the Congaree River at what is now West Columbia. Sherman ordered half of the army to proceed up the Saluda River about 13 miles to Zion Church, where they were to cross and move on to Winnsboro, destroying all railroads and bridges along the way. This maneuver was designed to cut off General Beauregard's evacuation, while the other half of the army captured Columbia (Lucas 1976). Plate 76 of the *Atlas of the Official Records of the Civil War* (Oliver 1999) shows General Sherman's crossing the Broad River at or very near Parr and heading towards Blackstock.

Because the Union forces ordered to occupy Columbia found the Congaree to be swifter and wider than they had thought, they went up the west side of the Saluda to a bridge near the Saluda Factory. Finding it destroyed, they crossed the Saluda on a pontoon bridge that they constructed. The Broad River bridge had also been destroyed so a ferry line was constructed to move the army across the river (Lucas 1976). On the morning of February 17, the mayor of Columbia surrendered the city to the occupying forces under the condition that the city and its inhabitants would not be harmed. However, during the occupation, Columbia was burned.

On February 18, 1865, the Union army ordered units to destroy the railroad tracks north of the city. Portions of a Confederate Cavalry Division fought a rear guard action at Killian's Mill, and then withdrew towards Winnsboro (SC Historical

Marker 40-127). On February 20, 1865, federal troops encamped north of Killian along what is now Farrow Road, on their way to Winnsboro. Upon reaching Winnsboro, they destroyed between 20 and 30 buildings in the town including homes, stores, and public edifices (Barrett 1956).

For a decade after the Civil War, the entire state suffered severely while adjusting to a new economic order, including the collapse of the Confederate government, military occupation, the freeing of slaves, the effect of four years of naval blockades, neglect of the land during the war, loss of one quarter of those men who served in the war, and deterioration of the modes of production and transportation (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

After the war, South Carolina and most other southern states were reorganized by Reconstruction. The Black Codes that followed Reconstruction created a low wage system under which former black slaves worked in a modified form of slavery. In the upstate, cotton again became an important cash crop in the late nineteenth and early 20th centuries. The arrival of the boll weevil in the 1920s severely affected cotton farmers, causing them to either abandon farming altogether or diversify their crops. This disaster was followed by the Great Depression, which affected all areas of the state. By this time, most upstate agricultural lands were in poor condition. Much of the topsoil had washed away and continued erosion offset the benefits provided by fertilizers.

More than 150 years of poor management, exploitative land use, and continuous row cropping had depleted the soil and caused severe erosion throughout the South Carolina Piedmont. By the 1930s, this area was one of the most severely eroded in the United States. It is estimated that from the beginning of the “King Cotton Era” in the early 1800s, through the 1930s, many areas lost almost 10 inches of topsoil, and in some large areas more than 12 inches (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

In 1933 a Civilian Conservation Corps camp called Camp Pearson was established at Parr. The camp’s number was S.C. P-66, which was a part of Company 441. An account of the camp was written in a newsletter by James McCutchen (undated). He noted that the camp was under the command of Captain W. L. Blanton. The superintendent of forestry there was Mr. J. T. McAlister. The article notes that one of the first tasks there was to bring in gravel to cover the camp and the roads because *“if it had not been for this rock the whole company would have had to live in red sticky mud and clay during the past winter. Had it not been for all this work it would have been impossible for a motor propelled vehicle of any kind to go to and from camp.”* The camp was primarily created as a soil erosion camp. It is unknown how long the camp was active. However, it does not appear on a 1938 county highway map.

By the mid-20th century, the region had a notable drop in both population and cotton acreage. One of the reasons for this decline was the demise of tenancy. Many tenants had migrated north or were pushed off the land under the New Deal crop-reduction program. There was also an overall decline in the cotton economy.

In partial compensation, manufacturing soon became an important source of employment (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

2.5.3.2 Description of Historic Properties within 10 miles of the VCSNS Site

The 10-mile region surrounding the proposed site of Units 2 and 3 has prehistoric Native American and historic Euro and African-American resources. Several studies have occurred on or immediately adjacent to the VCSNS site. The first was a reconnaissance survey of a very large area in the vicinity of the [now extinct] village of Parr (Teague 1979) to determine the *"significance of archaeological sites which would be potentially affected by either the Fairfield Pumped Storage Facility or the VCSNS*" (SCE&G 1978). It included:

- Approximately 2,500 acres that were inundated by the raising of the Parr Shoals Dam; primarily the first and second terraces of the Broad River for about 12 miles upstream from Parr Shoals Dam, and the mouths of Cannons, Frees, Hellers, and Terrible Creeks.

- Approximately 6,800 acres that were inundated by Monticello Reservoir.

- Approximately 2,500 acres that would be rendered inaccessible by the construction and operation of the Fairfield Pumped Storage Facility and Unit 1.

Teague (1979) identified six sites near the VCSNS site (apparently the report was completed many years after the survey was conducted in 1972). None were assessed for their National Register eligibility, although the report did comment the sites were heavily damaged by factors such as erosion, cultivation, and logging. None are located within the proposed site for Units 2 and 3. Teague focused on the excavation of the McMeekin Rock Shelter (38FA41) and the Blair Mound (38FA48), both north of Unit 1 and both listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Trinkley (1984) identified a site east-southeast of the proposed site as part of a survey for a proposed extension of SC 213. The site consisted of a lithic scatter and a single historic artifact and was recommended as ineligible for the National Register.

Historic maps from the mid-18th to early-20th centuries were examined for historic occupations near the VCSNS site. A number of house sites and one mill were found in the general area. A Civilian Conservation Corps camp (Camp Pearson) was located at Parr Reservoir, immediately adjacent to an old steam plant southeast of Unit 1.

The Mayo family cemetery is on SCE&G property, approximately 1.5 miles south of the proposed site. This small family plot contains headstones dating back to 1895. SCE&G's Forestry Operations group is familiar with this cemetery, which is

marked on their timber inventory and land cover maps, and takes measures to protect it when conducting forest management activities.

According to Fairfield County Museum staff, there are two known, but unrecorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the VCSNS site, which are not located on SCE&G property. The condition and, thus, eligibility of these sites for the National Register are unknown. The first is a prehistoric site located on Hampton Island. The second is a potential historic ferry crossing known as Hughey's or Scherer's Ferry. Its location is just north of Free's Creek on the Broad River.

Table 2.5-24 lists the 21 archaeological sites and standing structures within 10 miles of the proposed site that are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. None are located on SCE&G property. Table 2.5-25 lists the 53 standing structures within a 10-mile radius determined to be eligible or contributing to the eligibility of a National Register district. None of these are located on SCE&G property. No archaeological sites within the 10-mile radius have been determined eligible, although four are listed on the National Register (see Table 2.5-24).

2.5.3.3 Description of Historic Properties within the SCE&G Property

A cemetery containing approximately 30 graves including that of General John Pearson, a Fairfield County native who served with distinction in the American Revolutionary War, is partially within the proposed site boundary (see Figure 2.5-5). A monument to General Pearson was erected at the cemetery in 1934 by the Richard Winn Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. New South Associates recommended the General Pearson grave and monument as eligible for the National Register (NSA 2007c). Upon review, the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office concurred and determined the grave and monument are eligible (see letter in Appendix A).

In March 2006, SCE&G delineated the boundaries of the cemetery to prevent any accidental damage during ground-disturbing activities. Although the cemetery was delineated, it was not assessed for its National Register eligibility at that time (NSA 2006a). SCE&G has fenced this cemetery, and SCE&G's Forestry Operations group is familiar with this cemetery, which is marked on their timber inventory and land cover maps. SCE&G takes measures to protect the cemetery when conducting forest management activities.

A Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed meteorological tower site for Units 2 and 3 encompassed approximately 17.5 acres (Webb 2006). A description of survey techniques is provided in Webb (2006). One site was recorded. It contained Middle Archaic, Mississippian, and early-19th through mid-20th century artifacts. It is believed to be the home site of General Pearson and later, Major Parr. The site had been severely disturbed and therefore, was recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office concurred with this recommendation and determined that the site is not eligible.

A Phase I survey of approximately 530 acres encompassing the areas that may be impacted by Units 2 and 3 was also conducted in the spring of 2006 (NSA 2007c). A description of the survey techniques is provided in NSA (2007c). Seven archaeological sites were recorded and assessed for their National Register eligibility. All of the archaeological sites were very disturbed and lacked integrity. All were recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The General John Pearson cemetery was previously delineated but not assessed for eligibility (NSA 2006a). NSA (2007c) recommended General Pearson's grave and an associated Daughters of the American Revolution monument as eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The greater cemetery was recommended as potentially eligible. Upon review, the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office concurred with the recommendation the cemetery was potentially eligible and determined the grave and monument are eligible. The cemetery has been fenced to prevent any accidental damage during construction of Units 2 and 3.

A second Phase I survey of approximately 1,300 acres encompassing other areas that may be impacted by Units 2 and 3 was conducted in early 2007 (NSA 2007a). A description of the survey techniques is provided in NSA (2007c). Nineteen newly recorded sites and one previously recorded site were assessed for their National Register eligibility. All of the sites were very disturbed and lacked integrity. All were recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Although recommended as not eligible, site 38FA349, a historic tree carving, is recommended for preservation due to its association with important events in the history of Parr. The tree is marked "LHT MOV'33 CCC Camp LHT" and is associated with nearby Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Pearson established in 1933. Upon review, the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office concurred and determined all of the sites as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

A third Phase I survey of approximately 232 acres encompassing additional areas that may be impacted by Units 2 and 3 was conducted in the summer of 2008 (NSA 2008). A description of the survey techniques is provided in NSA (2007c). Eight newly recorded sites were assessed for their National Register eligibility. Six of those sites were very disturbed and lacked integrity. They were recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. However, two sites (38FA360 and 38FA366) contained some integrity and were recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Phase II testing was conducted at 38FA360 and this site was recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register. (NSA 2009a) Site 38FA366 is in a location that can be avoided by the ground disturbing activities associated with Units 2 and 3. The State Historic Preservation Office reviewed the Phase I report and concurred that six sites were not eligible and two sites (38FA360 and 38FA366) were potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Upon review of the Phase II testing report for site 38FA360, the State Historic Preservation Office concurred that the site is eligible.

A fourth Phase I survey encompassing proposed improvements along SC 213 at Parr Road and Jenkinsville Road was conducted in June 2009. These

improvements encompass 5.36 acres and include both permanent and temporary easements. No archaeological sites were identified as a result of the survey. One isolated artifact was recovered and is probably related to an unrecorded site outside of the project area on private property. (NSA 2009b) Upon review, the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office concurred that no sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places would be affected.

In September 2009, a fifth Phase I archaeological survey was conducted of a 7.7 acre area in the vicinity of the proposed water treatment plant for the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station. No archaeological sites or isolated finds were encountered (NSA 2009c).

2.5.3.4 Transmission Line Rights-of-Way

Although transmission line rights-of-way associated with Unit 1 have not been specifically systematically surveyed, no known significant archaeological sites or standing structures currently exist within them. The new transmission lines to support Unit 2 are expected to be constructed in these corridors or adjacent to them. Corridors for the proposed Unit 3 transmission lines are not fully known, but the termination points and potential routes are identified in Subsection 2.2.2 (Figure 2.2-4). The new transmission lines would require some new corridors, but would tend to follow existing corridors where practicable. Santee Cooper estimates that approximately 80 percent of the proposed VCSNS-Flat Creek and VCSNS-Varnville transmission lines could be routed within existing rights-of-way (Santee Cooper 2008, Santee Cooper 2009). The VCSNS-Lake Murray No. 2 line would be routed entirely in existing right-of-way (SCE&G 2008a). SCE&G has conducted siting studies for the VCSNS-Killian and VCSNS-St. George lines by applying key parts of their comprehensive, three-phase transmission line siting process to develop potential routes for the new transmission lines that will avoid or minimize effects to environmental resources, cultural resources, scenic quality, and land uses. SCE&G has initiated its comprehensive, three-phase process to select final routes. SCE&G believes it is reasonable to predict that the effects associated with the final routes for the VCSNS-Killian and VCSNS-St. George lines will be very similar to the effects that are presented in the siting report for the potential routes. (SCE&G 2008a)

Although all final routes have not been determined, the corridors would likely pass through Aiken, Chester, Colleton, Dorchester, Fairfield, Hampton, Lancaster, Lexington, Newberry, Orangeburg, Richland, and Saluda counties. In total, there are 413 properties listed on the National Register in these counties: Aiken (36), Chester (17), Colleton (9), Dorchester (12), Fairfield (42), Hampton (8), Lancaster (22), Lexington (56), Newberry (30), Orangeburg (35), Richland (136), and Saluda (10). Of these properties, nine have National Historic Landmark status: Graniteville Historic District (Aiken County), Middleton Place (Dorchester County), Lancaster County Courthouse, Lancaster County Jail, the Mills Jarret Building of the South Carolina State Hospital (Richland County), Robert Mills House aka Ainsley Hall House (Richland County), First Baptist Church (Richland County), South Carolina State House (Richland County), and Chapelle Administration Building at Allen University (Richland County). Since the transmission lines are

more likely to traverse rural areas, Middleton Place would be the most likely to be visually affected (NSA 2007b).

Middleton Place was the birthplace and home, from 1742 to 1787, of Arthur Middleton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for South Carolina, planter, politician, and soldier. The south wing, circa 1755, of the original plantation house still stands and Arthur Middleton is buried in the family cemetery near the residence. The gardens at Middleton Place are the nation's oldest extant landscaped gardens and rank among the largest and most important in the world. They contain America's oldest and largest camellias, planted about 1785. Beginning in 1916, the gardens were restored to their former beauty over a period of several decades.

2.5.3.5 Native American Sites

The Catawba Indian Nation (P.O. Box 188, Catawba, SC 29704) is the only federally recognized tribe in South Carolina. The state of South Carolina (S.C. Code Chapter 139, Section 1-31-40(A)(10)) officially recognizes the following tribes/groups as legitimate Native American Tribes and Groups (SCCMA Undated):

- The Waccamaw Indian People, P.O. Box 628, Conway, South Carolina 29528
- The Pee Dee Indian Nation of Upper South Carolina, 3814 Highway 57 N, Little Rock, South Carolina 29576
- The Pee Dee Indian Tribe of South Carolina, P.O. Box 557, McColl, South Carolina 29507
- The Santee Indian Organization, 432 Bayview St., Holly Hill, South Carolina 29059
- The Beaver Creek Indians, P.O. Box 699, Salley, South Carolina 29137
- The Eastern Cherokee, Southern Iroquois and United Tribes of South Carolina
- The Wassaamasaw Tribe of Varnertown Indians
- The Chaloklowa Chickasaw Indian People, 500 Tanner Lane, Hemingway, South Carolina 29554
- The Piedmont American Indian Association, Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation of South Carolina
- The American Indian Chamber of Commerce of South Carolina, 9377 Koester Lane, Ladson, South Carolina 29456

There are no tribal lands in the VCSNS vicinity.

2.5.4 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

2.5.4.1 Methodology

Environmental justice is defined as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies (U.S. EPA 2006a). Concern that minority and/or low-income populations might be bearing a disproportionate share of adverse health and environmental impacts led President Clinton to issue an Executive Order 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations,” in 1994 to address these issues. The order directs federal agencies to make environmental justice part of their mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. The Council on Environmental Quality has provided guidance for addressing environmental justice (CEQ 1997). NRC has also issued guidance on environmental justice analysis in “Procedural Guidance for Preparing Environmental Assessments and Considering Environmental Issues” (U.S. NRC 2004b). SCE&G used NRC’s guidance in determining the minority and low-income composition in the environmental impact area.

NRC previously concluded that a 50-mile radius could reasonably be expected to contain potential impact sites and that the state was appropriate as the geographic area for comparative analysis. NRC’s methodology identifies minority and low-income populations within the 50-mile region and then determines if these populations could receive disproportionately high adverse impacts from the proposed action. SCE&G has adopted this approach for identifying the minority and low-income populations and associated impacts that could be affected by the proposed action. This subsection locates populations. Potential adverse impacts are identified and discussed in Chapters 4 and 5.

SCE&G used ArcGIS 9.1 software and USCB 2000 census data to determine minority and low-income characteristics by block group within 50 miles of the proposed site. SCE&G included a block group if any part of its area was within 50 miles of the proposed site. The 50-mile radius includes 803 block groups. SCE&G defines the geographic area for the proposed site as South Carolina and North Carolina, independently, for analysis of block groups in each state.

2.5.4.2 Minority Populations

The NRC Procedural Guidance for Preparing Environmental Assessments and Considering Environmental Issues defines a “minority” population as: American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; Black races; and Hispanic ethnicity (U.S. NRC 2004b). Additionally, NRC’s guidance states that “other” may be considered a separate category and requires that the multiracial and aggregate minority categories be analyzed separately. The

guidance indicates that a minority population exists if either of the following two conditions exists:

- The minority population of the block group or environmental impact area exceeds 50%.
- The minority population percentage of the environmental impact area is significantly greater (typically at least 20 percentage points) than the minority population percentage in the geographic area chosen for comparative analysis.

For each of the 803 block groups within the 50-mile radius, SCE&G calculated the percent of the block group's population represented by each minority. SCE&G selected the entire states of South Carolina and North Carolina as the geographic areas for comparative analysis, and calculated the percentage of each minority category for each state. If any block group minority percentage exceeded its corresponding state percentage by more than 20% or exceeded 50%, the block group was identified as containing a minority population.

Census data for South Carolina (USCB 2000d) characterizes 29.5% of the population as Black or African American; 0.3% American Indian or Alaskan Native; 0.9% Asian; 0.04% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; 1.0% some other race; 1.0% multiracial (two or more races); 32.8% aggregate of minority races; and 2.4% Hispanic ethnicity.

Census data for North Carolina (USCB 2000d) characterizes 21.6% of the population as Black or African American; 1.2% American Indian or Alaskan Native; 1.4% Asian; 0.05% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; 2.3% some other race; 1.3% multiracial (two or more races); 27.9% aggregate of minority races; and 4.7% Hispanic ethnicity.

Table 2.5-26 and Figures 2.5-6 through 2.5-11 present the results of the analysis. Two hundred thirteen census block groups within the 50-mile radius have significant Black or African American populations (Figure 2.5-6). One block group has a significant American Indian or Alaskan Native minority population (Figure 2.5-7) and one block group has a significant Asian population (Figure 2.5-8).

Two hundred thirty-four census block groups within the 50-mile radius have significant aggregate minority population percentages (Figure 2.5-9). Two census block groups within 50 miles have significant Hispanic ethnicity populations (Figure 2.5-10). Based on the "more than 20 percent" or the "exceeded 50 percent" criteria, no Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; or multiracial minorities exist in the geographic area. In addition, no populations defined as "all other single minority races" exceed these criteria.

2.5.4.3 Low-Income Populations

NRC guidance defines low-income households based on statistical poverty thresholds (U.S. NRC 2004b). A block group is considered low income if either of the following two conditions is met:

- The low-income population in the census block group or the environmental impact site exceeds 50%.
- The percentage of households below the poverty level in an environmental impact site is significantly greater (typically at least 20 percentage points) than the low-income population percentage in the geographic area chosen for comparative analysis.

SCE&G divided USCB low-income households in each census block group by the total households for that block group to obtain the percentage of low-income households per block group. Using the states of South Carolina and North Carolina as the geographical areas chosen for comparative analysis, SCE&G determined that 14.1% of South Carolina and 12.4% of North Carolina households are low income (USCB 2000e). Forty-five census block groups within 50 miles have a significant percentage of low-income households. Table 2.5-26 identifies and Figure 2.5-11 locates the low-income block groups.

2.5.4.4 Potential for Disproportionate Impacts

The proposed VCSNS Units 2 and 3 are in a block group with significant Black and Aggregate minority populations. In fact, most of the block groups (13 of 19) in Fairfield County have significant Black or African American minority populations as presented in Table 2.5-26. The majority of the low-income populations; however, are located in Richland County, within the Columbia Metropolitan area. One block group in Fairfield County contains a significant low-income household population, and it is located within the town of Winnsboro.

SCE&G contacted local government officials and the staff of social welfare agencies concerning unusual resource dependencies or practices, such as subsistence living, that could result in potentially disproportionate impacts to minority or low-income populations. Successful interviews were conducted with United Way of the Midlands, Clemson Public Service, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) Region 3 Home Health Services, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR), Newberry County Memorial Hospital, and Newberry County Department of Social Services. Because of the rural nature of the area, most public agencies cover more than one county. Fairfield County-specific agencies could not be located or contacted to discuss minority and low-income populations in the area, but agencies that cover several counties throughout the Midlands were contacted. SCE&G identified no unusual resource dependencies or practices such as subsistence agriculture, hunting, or fishing through which the populations could be disproportionately impacted by the construction or operation of new nuclear reactors.

These interviews support the conclusion that few, if any, subsistence living activities are known to occur near VCSNS. Most agency representatives reported that activities such as hunting, fishing, and gardening were done for recreational purposes, rather than for subsistence. A representative from SCDNR did mention that Vietnamese individuals are occasionally seen collecting *Corbicula* from Monticello Reservoir. However, according to census data (see Subsection 2.5.4), only one block group with a significant Asian population exists in the 50-mile radius (in Richland County). Since *Corbicula* harvest for possible human consumption has been observed in Lake Monticello, analysis of *Corbicula* has been incorporated into the SCE&G Supplemental Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program. Samples have been collected and analyzed for gamma emitting isotopes and no measurable gamma emitting nuclides have been detected above background (SCE&G 2008b).

Agency representatives stated that most low-income individuals relied on government and/or community aid programs rather than fishing, hunting, or gardening. Fishing does take place recreationally in Monticello Reservoir, Parr Reservoir, and the Broad River. The SCDHEC monitors water bodies and publishes fish advisories for water bodies. No advisories exist for Monticello Reservoir, Parr Reservoir, or the Broad River (SCDHEC 2009).

With respect to migrant workers, agency representatives stated that there was not a large migrant worker population in the area. No agency representative felt that the small migrant worker population in the area engaged in subsistence fishing, hunting, or gardening.

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Table 2.5-1 (Sheet 1 of 4)
Current Populations and Projections to 2060

Sectors		Radii/Distances (miles)											
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	0-10[a]	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	0-50
North	2000	0	0	0	0	7	237	244	602	4,005	5,172	17,385	27,408
	2010	0	0	0	0	7	254	261	643	4,165	5,657	21,191	31,917
	2020	0	0	0	0	8	268	276	679	4,325	6,203	25,690	37,173
	2030	0	0	0	0	8	287	295	726	4,526	6,879	31,223	43,649
	2040	0	0	0	0	9	306	315	773	4,686	7,626	37,963	51,363
	2050	0	0	0	0	10	325	335	820	4,886	8,533	46,085	60,659
	2060	0	0	0	0	10	346	356	873	5,086	9,609	56,103	72,027
North-Northeast	2000	0	0	0	7	50	336	393	446	7,416	10,583	71,500	90,338
	2010	0	0	0	7	54	360	421	436	7,726	11,147	85,629	105,359
	2020	0	0	0	8	57	380	445	472	8,032	11,741	102,277	122,967
	2030	0	0	0	8	61	407	476	513	8,416	12,481	122,730	144,616
	2040	0	0	0	9	65	433	507	553	8,731	13,177	147,505	170,473
	2050	0	0	0	10	69	460	539	598	9,115	14,034	177,331	201,617
	2060	0	0	0	10	73	491	574	651	9,504	14,976	214,038	239,743
Northeast	2000	0	0	79	17	57	106	259	1,411	2,529	9,318	37,953	51,470
	2010	0	0	85	18	61	113	277	1,510	2,673	9,775	40,927	55,162
	2020	0	0	89	19	64	120	292	1,594	2,803	10,272	44,777	59,738
	2030	0	0	96	21	69	128	314	1,707	2,973	10,822	49,501	65,317
	2040	0	0	102	22	74	137	335	1,820	3,131	11,362	55,934	72,582
	2050	0	0	108	23	78	145	354	1,933	3,301	11,953	64,663	82,204
	2060	0	0	115	25	83	155	378	2,060	3,485	12,585	77,448	95,956
East-Northeast	2000	0	35	0	13	0	543	591	8,373	982	1,397	11,472	22,815
	2010	0	37	0	14	0	581	632	8,959	1,054	1,547	12,517	24,709
	2020	0	40	0	15	0	614	669	9,461	1,120	1,718	13,721	26,689
	2030	0	42	0	16	0	657	715	10,131	1,204	1,907	15,015	28,972
	2040	0	45	0	17	0	700	762	10,801	1,290	2,125	16,512	31,490
	2050	0	48	0	18	0	744	810	11,471	1,378	2,360	18,099	34,118
	2060	0	51	0	19	0	793	863	12,225	1,477	2,634	19,934	37,133

Table 2.5-1 (Sheet 2 of 4)
Current Populations and Projections to 2060

Sectors		Radii/Distances (miles)											
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	0-10[a]	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	0-50
East	2000	0	13	101	0	0	627	741	3,159	5,291	14,719	20,208	44,118
	2010	0	14	108	0	0	671	793	3,382	5,735	16,752	23,004	49,666
	2020	0	15	114	0	0	709	838	3,576	6,182	19,069	26,195	55,860
	2030	0	16	122	0	0	759	897	3,832	6,713	21,679	29,784	62,905
	2040	0	17	130	0	0	809	956	4,088	7,276	24,720	33,972	71,012
	2050	0	18	138	0	0	859	1015	4,347	7,877	28,047	38,553	79,839
	2060	0	19	147	0	0	915	1081	4,637	8,552	31,951	43,930	90,151
East-Southeast	2000	80	3	8	91	15	219	416	4,102	60,471	10,288	6,268	81,545
	2010	86	3	9	97	16	234	445	4,453	66,161	11,440	6,847	89,346
	2020	90	3	9	103	17	248	470	4,859	73,060	12,798	7,516	98,703
	2030	97	4	10	110	18	266	505	5,283	80,059	14,247	8,207	108,301
	2040	103	4	10	117	19	283	536	5,739	87,761	15,889	8,979	118,904
	2050	110	4	11	125	21	301	572	6,259	96,672	17,736	9,843	131,082
	2060	117	4	12	133	22	321	609	6,820	106,337	19,823	10,765	144,354
Southeast	2000	0	20	39	0	107	256	422	28,191	187,392	34,059	8,212	258,276
	2010	0	21	42	0	114	276	453	30,754	206,115	37,137	8,950	283,409
	2020	0	23	44	0	121	295	483	33,869	228,958	40,898	9,851	314,059
	2030	0	24	47	0	129	318	518	37,016	252,729	44,666	10,752	345,681
	2040	0	26	50	0	138	341	555	40,450	278,932	48,777	11,735	380,449
	2050	0	27	53	0	147	367	594	44,458	309,998	53,570	12,859	421,479
	2060	0	29	57	0	156	394	636	48,768	343,866	58,718	14,087	466,075
South-Southeast	2000	0	0	0	0	0	1886	1886	47,835	73,130	23,297	8,921	155,069
	2010	0	0	0	0	0	2056	2056	55,280	87,025	27,103	9,817	181,281
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	2263	2263	64,310	103,845	31,717	10,871	213,006
	2030	0	0	0	0	0	2470	2470	74,911	124,321	37,185	12,036	250,923
	2040	0	0	0	0	0	2,696	2,696	86,931	147,723	43,399	13,325	294,074
	2050	0	0	0	0	0	2,960	2,960	101,793	176,975	51,049	14,859	347,636
	2060	0	0	0	0	0	3,242	3,242	118,703	210,614	59,842	16,596	408,997
South	2000	0	4	0	73	60	1,294	1,431	12,382	19,982	10,399	7,142	51,336
	2010	0	4	0	79	65	1,479	1,627	14,687	23,779	12,331	8,081	60,505
	2020	0	5	0	85	72	1,703	1,865	17,478	28,374	14,670	9,208	71,595

Table 2.5-1 (Sheet 3 of 4)
Current Populations and Projections to 2060

Sectors		Radii/Distances (miles)											
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	0-10[a]	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	0-50
South (cont.)	2030	0	5	0	92	78	1,962	2,137	20,864	33,969	17,503	10,478	84,951
	2040	0	5	0	100	85	2,254	2,444	24,731	40,364	20,734	11,885	100,158
	2050	0	5	0	108	93	2,613	2,819	29,560	48,356	24,763	13,573	119,071
	2060	0	6	0	117	102	3,020	3,245	35,109	57,548	29,388	15,465	140,755
South-Southwest	2000	0	0	8	29	61	1,737	1,835	7,236	12,835	6,375	6,849	35,130
	2010	0	0	9	31	65	1,971	2,076	8,391	14,912	7,262	7,808	40,449
	2020	0	0	9	33	70	2,251	2,363	9,778	17,390	8,322	8,969	46,822
	2030	0	0	10	36	75	2,577	2,698	11,437	20,371	9,537	10,268	54,311
	2030	0	0	0	0	0	2,470	2,470	74,911	124,321	37,185	12,036	250,923
	2040	0	0	11	38	81	2,949	3,079	13,332	23,782	10,900	11,703	62,796
	2050	0	0	11	41	86	3,396	3,534	15,662	27,997	12,539	13,412	73,144
	2060	0	0	12	44	92	3,907	4,055	18,332	32,814	14,385	15,326	84,912
Southwest	2000	0	0	31	6	38	1,044	1,119	3,577	3,379	7,498	12,580	28,153
	2010	0	0	33	6	41	1,117	1,197	3,822	3,582	7,968	14,290	30,859
	2020	0	0	36	7	44	1,201	1,288	4,097	3,784	8,441	16,121	33,731
	2030	0	0	38	7	47	1,284	1,376	4,372	3,987	8,921	18,309	36,965
	2040	0	0	41	8	50	1,378	1,477	4,682	4,224	9,477	20,625	40,485
	2050	0	0	44	8	54	1,472	1,578	4,993	4,460	10,042	23,417	44,490
	2060	0	0	47	9	57	1,576	1,689	5,334	4,697	10,615	26,568	48,903
West-Southwest	2000	0	24	11	0	111	662	808	4,151	2,518	3,479	5,366	16,322
	2010	0	26	12	0	119	708	865	4,442	2,677	3,712	5,861	17,557
	2020	0	27	13	0	128	761	929	4,774	2,845	3,947	6,369	18,864
	2030	0	29	14	0	137	814	994	5,106	3,013	4,193	6,949	20,255
	2040	0	31	15	0	147	874	1,067	5,479	3,206	4,473	7,588	21,813
	2050	0	33	16	0	157	933	1,139	5,853	3,399	4,754	8,270	23,415
	2060	0	36	17	0	168	1,000	1,221	6,268	3,601	5,059	9,065	25,214
West	2000	0	0	6	16	41	464	527	15,595	1,658	4,512	46,446	68,738
	2010	0	0	6	17	44	496	563	16,687	1,776	4,973	50,918	74,917
	2020	0	0	7	18	47	534	606	17,934	1,911	5,446	55,391	81,288
	2030	0	0	7	20	50	571	648	19,182	2,047	6,008	60,706	88,591
	2040	0	0	8	21	54	612	695	20,585	2,199	6,615	66,486	96,580

Table 2.5-1 (Sheet 4 of 4)
Current Populations and Projections to 2060

Sectors		Radii/Distances (miles)											
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	0-10[a]	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	0-50
West (cont.)	2050	0	0	8	23	58	654	743	21,989	2,352	7,250	72,455	104,789
	2060	0	0	9	24	62	701	796	23,548	2,522	7,991	79,542	114,399
West-Northwest	2000	0	12	0	4	36	573	625	1,854	2,942	17,480	23,226	46,127
	2010	0	13	0	4	39	613	669	1,984	3,216	19,577	26,013	51,459
	2020	0	14	0	5	41	659	719	2,132	3,505	21,675	28,800	56,831
	2030	0	15	0	5	44	705	769	2,280	3,835	24,296	32,284	63,464
	2040	0	16	0	5	48	756	825	2,447	4,195	27,093	36,000	70,560
	2050	0	17	0	6	51	808	882	2,614	4,568	30,065	39,948	78,077
	2060	0	18	0	6	54	865	943	2,800	4,997	33,560	44,593	86,893
Northwest	2000	0	0	0	6	0	423	429	495	3,295	4,127	11,816	20,162
	2010	0	0	0	6	0	453	459	526	3,500	4,351	12,994	21,830
	2020	0	0	0	7	0	486	493	561	3,711	4,578	14,268	23,611
	2030	0	0	0	7	0	520	527	598	3,962	4,856	15,668	25,611
	2040	0	0	0	8	0	558	566	637	4,206	5,111	17,247	27,767
	2050	0	0	0	8	0	596	604	677	4,476	5,410	19,040	30,207
	2060	0	0	0	9	0	639	648	721	4,774	5,727	20,941	32,811
North-Northwest	2000	24	0	6	154	16	283	483	307	2,212	18,657	9,409	31,068
	2010	26	0	6	165	17	303	517	326	2,301	19,426	10,144	32,714
	2020	27	0	7	174	18	321	547	344	2,390	20,200	10,974	34,455
	2030	29	0	7	186	19	343	584	365	2,501	21,167	11,902	36,519
	2040	31	0	8	199	21	366	625	387	2,590	21,956	12,849	38,407
	2050	33	0	8	211	22	389	663	409	2,701	22,940	13,986	40,699
	2060	35	0	9	225	23	415	707	434	2,812	23,936	15,182	43,071
TOTAL	2000	104	111	289	416	599	10,690	12,209	139,716	390,037	181,360	304,753	1,028,075
	2010	112	118	310	444	642	11,685	13,311	156,323	436,397	200,158	344,991	1,151,180
	2020	117	127	328	474	687	12,813	14,546	175,950	492,235	221,695	390,998	1,295,424
	2030	126	135	351	508	735	14,068	15,923	198,349	554,626	246,347	445,812	1,461,057
	2040	134	144	375	544	791	15,452	17,440	223,457	624,296	273,434	510,308	1,648,935
	2050	143	152	397	581	846	17,022	19,141	253,449	708,511	305,045	586,393	1,872,539
	2060	152	163	425	621	902	18,780	21,043	287,283	802,686	340,799	679,583	2,131,394

a) Transient populations are included in population estimates and projected with the 0-10 miles only.

Table 2.5-2
Counties within 50 Miles of the Proposed Site

South Carolina	North Carolina
Aiken	Union
Calhoun	
Cherokee	
Chester	
Edgefield	
Fairfield	
Greenwood	
Kershaw	
Lancaster	
Laurens	
Lee	
Lexington	
McCormick	
Newberry	
Orangeburg	
Richland	
Saluda	
Spartanburg	
Sumter	
Union	
York	

Table 2.5-3
Annual Average Population Change

	Fairfield		Lexington		Newberry		Richland		South Carolina	
Year	Population[(a)]	Annual Percent Growth	Population[(a)]	Annual Percent Growth	Population[(a)]	Annual Percent Growth	Population[(a)]	Annual Percent Growth	Population[(a)]	Annual Percent Growth
1970	19,999	NA	89,012	NA	29,273	NA	233,868	NA	2,590,516	N/A
1980	20,700	0.35	140,353	4.66	31,242	0.65	269,735	1.88	3,121,820	1.88
1990	22,295	0.75	167,611	1.79	33,172	0.60	285,720	0.58	3,486,703	1.11
2000	23,454	0.51	216,014	2.57	36,108	0.85	320,677	1.16	4,012,012	1.41
2010	24,910	0.60	252,900	1.59	38,560	0.66	350,670	0.90	4,458,930	1.06
2020	26,410	0.59	291,970	1.45	41,080	0.64	378,780	0.77	4,916,870	0.98
2030	27,900	0.55	330,320	1.24	43,580	0.59	407,510	0.73	5,371,150	0.89

a) SCBCB (2005a, 2005c)

Table 2.5-4
Age Distribution of Population in 2000 for the Four Counties and State of South Carolina

	Fairfield		Lexington		Newberry		Richland		South Carolina	
Age Group	Number	Percent of Population	Number	Percent of Population	Number	Percent of Population	Number	Percent of Population	Number	Percent of Population
Under 18	6,128	26.1	56,313	26.1	8,701	24.1	77,609	24.2	1,009,641	25.2
18 to 24	2,019	8.6	17,874	8.3	3,551	9.8	44,135	13.8	407,851	10.2
25 to 44	6,520	27.8	68,334	31.6	9,977	27.6	101,459	31.6	1,185,955	29.6
45 to 64	5,693	24.3	51,504	23.8	8,556	23.7	65,999	20.6	923,232	23.0
65 and over	3,094	13.2	21,989	10.2	5,323	14.7	31,475	9.8	485,333	12.1
Totals	23,454		216,014		36,108		320,677		4,012,012	

Sources: USCB (2000f)

Table 2.5-5 (Sheet 1 of 2)
Municipalities within a 50-Mile Radius

Municipality	2000 Population[(a)]	Distance in Miles from Proposed Site[(b)]	Direction[(b)]
Batesburg-Leesville	5,517	30	SW
Blythewood	170	20	SE
Camden	6,682	40	E
Cayce	12,150	25	SE
Chapin	628	9	S
Chester	6,476	29	N
Clinton	8,091	31	NW
Columbia	116,278	15	SE
Eastover	830	46	SE
Elgin	806	31	SE
Gaston	1,304	34	SSE
Gayle Mill	1,094	28	N
Great Falls	2,194	30	NE
Greenwood	22,071	49	W
Irmo	11,039	14	SE
Johnston	2,336	41	SW
Kershaw	1,645	45	NE
Lancaster	8,177	43	NNE
Laurens	9,916	41	NW
Lexington	9,793	20	S
Little Mountain	255	9	SW
Lugoff	6,278	37	E
Newberry	10,580	15	W
Ninety Six	1,936	42	W
North	813	48	S
Oak Grove	8,183	24	SE
Peak	61	4	S
Pelion	553	37	S
Pomaria	177	6	SW
Prosperity	1,047	13	SW
Red Bank	8,811	26	S
Ridgeway	328	20	E
Rock Hill	49,765	44	NNE
Saluda	3,066	31	SW
Silverstreet	216	23	W
South Congaree	2,266	29	SE
Union, SC	8,793	33	NNW

Table 2.5-5 (Sheet 2 of 2)
Municipalities within a 50-Mile Radius

Municipality	2000 Population[a]	Distance in Miles from Proposed Site[b]	Direction[b]
Waterloo	203	43	W
West Columbia	13,064	24	SSE
Whitmire	1,512	22	NW
Winnsboro	3,599	14	E
Winnsboro Mills	2,263	14	NE
Woodford	196	45	SE
York	6,985	48	N

a) USCB (2000g)
b) Google Earth (2007)

Table 2.5-6
Population Density

Distance (Miles)	Population Density (per square mile)		
	Year 2010	Year 2020	Year 2060
0–1	36	37	48
0–2	18	19	25
0–3	19	20	26
0–4	20	21	27
0–5	21	22	29
0–10	42	46	67
0–20	135	152	245
0–50	147	165	271

Table 2.5-7
Farms that Employ Migrant Labor in the 50-Mile Region

County	Total Farms that Hire Labor	Farms with Migrant Labor	Percent of Farms that Hire Migrant Labor
Aiken	162	21	13.0
Calhoun	66	7	10.6
Cherokee	60	8	13.3
Chester	30	1	3.3
Edgefield	77	9	11.7
Fairfield	28	0	0.0
Greenwood	72	8	11.1
Kershaw	96	2	2.1
Lancaster	90	3	3.3
Laurens	146	1	0.7
Lee	87	11	12.6
Lexington	237	16	6.8
McCormick	21	0	0.0
Newberry	85	1	1.2
Orangeburg	266	17	6.4
Richland	113	1	0.9
Saluda	133	3	2.3
Spartanburg	141	31	22.0
Sumter	150	25	16.7
Union, SC	33	4	12.1
Union, NC	285	14	4.9
York	160	21	13.1

Source: USDA (2002 a, b)

Table 2.5-8 (Sheet 1 of 2)
Employment Sectors in the Four-County Region

	Fairfield		Lexington		Newberry		Richland		Four-County Region		Avg. Annual Growth%
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	
Total full-time and part-time employment	9,299	9,711	77,177	112,065	14,801	16,646	225,512	264,889	326,789	403,311	2.1%
Wage and salary employment	8,222	8,277	63,080	89,554	12,684	14,486	205,940	240,579	290,654	352,896	2.0%
Proprietors employment	1,077	1,434	14,097	22,511	2,117	2,160	19,572	24,310	36,863	50,415	3.2%
Farm proprietors employment	236	205	883	945	668	612	403	392	2,190	2,154	-0.2%
Nonfarm proprietors employment	841	1,229	13,214	21,566	1,449	1,548	19,169	23,918	34,673	48,261	3.4%
Farm employment	255	225	1,256	1,222	952	822	526	451	2,989	2,720	-0.9%
Nonfarm employment	9,044	9,486	75,921	110,843	13,849	15,824	224,986	264,438	323,800	400,591	2.2%
Private employment	7,639	7,788	65,315	96,351	11,802	13,396	159,901	190,114	244,711	307,649	2.3%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing and other	59	77	604	1,307	162	159	903	1,804	1,728	3,347	6.8%
Mining	(a)	(a)	273	199	(b)	(b)	208	266	481	465	-0.3%
Services	(a)	1,561	16,698	27,610	2,160	3,151	55,770	75,767	74,628	108,089	3.8%
Construction	445	410	7,612	9,956	833	1,131	10,673	11,343	19,563	22,840	1.6%
Transportation and public utilities	(a)	1,026	5,026	7,745	440	400	7,686	9,302	13,152	18,473	3.5%
Wholesale trade	(a)	(a)	3,277	6,786	355	647	11,100	11,002	14,732	18,435	2.3%
Retail trade	1,137	1,006	14,016	21,294	2,429	2,325	34,545	40,213	52,127	64,838	2.2%

Table 2.5-8 (Sheet 2 of 2)
Employment Sectors in the Four-County Region

	Fairfield		Lexington		Newberry		Richland		Four-County Region		Avg. Annual Growth%
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	210	312	3,944	8,000	445	424	24,285	26,470	28,884	35,206	2.0%
Manufacturing	2,643	2,591	13,865	13,454	4,974	5,153	14,731	13,947	36,213	35,145	-0.3%
Government and government enterprises	1,405	1,698	10,606	14,492	2,047	2,428	65,085	74,324	79,143	92,942	1.6%

a) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.
b) Less than 10 jobs, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.
Source: BEA (2006)

Table 2.5-9
Top 10 Nonfederal Employers Located in the Central Midlands Region

Company	Product/Service
Bell South/AT&T	Utility
Blue Cross & Blue Shield of South Carolina	Insurance
Department of Corrections	State
Department of Mental Health	State
Gold Kist Inc.	Agriculture
Lexington Medical Center	Health Care
Palmetto Health Alliance	Health Care
United Parcel Service	Distribution
University of South Carolina	State
Wal-Mart	Retail

Source: CSCA (2006)

Table 2.5-10
Employment Trends 1995–2005

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Fairfield				
1995	10,971	10,079	892	8.1
2005	11,577	10,662	915	7.9
Average Annual Percent Change	0.54	0.56	0.25	
Lexington				
1995	109,216	105,896	3,320	3.0
2005	127,570	121,336	6,234	4.9
Average Annual Percent Change	1.6	1.4	6.5	
Newberry				
1995	18,055	17,025	1,030	5.7
2005	17,934	16,681	1,253	7.0
Average Annual Percent Change	-0.07	-0.20	2.0	
Richland				
1995	148,631	143,376	5,255	3.5
2005	171,461	161,133	10,328	6.0
Average Annual Percent Change	1.4	1.2	7.0	
South Carolina				
1995	1,849,873	1,754,638	95,235	5.1
2005	2,080,519	1,938,741	141,778	6.8
Average Annual Percent Change	1.2	1.0	4.1	
ROI				
1995	286,873	276,376	10,497	3.7
2005	328,542	309,812	18,730	5.7
Average Annual Percent Change	1.4	1.1	6.0	
ROI as Percent of South Carolina				
1995	15.5	15.8	11.0	
2005	15.8	16.0	13.2	

Source: BLS (1995); BLS (2005)

Table 2.5-11
Per Capita Personal Income in the Four-County Region

County	1995	2005	Average Annual Growth Rate
Fairfield	$15,717	$23,926	4.2%
Lexington	$21,600	$31,575	3.8%
Newberry	$16,653	$23,901	3.6%
Richland	$21,524	$31,518	3.8%
South Carolina	$19,124	$28,285	3.9%

Source: BEA (2007)

Table 2.5-12
Average Annual Daily Traffic Counts for 2005

	Route and Location	Number of Lanes	SCDOT Road Classification[a]	Estimated AADT[b]	AADT Capacity[c] (passenger cars per day)[d]
1	SC 215 Richland Co. Line to SC 213	2	rural minor arterial	1,700	5,292
2	SC215 SC 213 to Chester Co. Line	2	rural minor arterial	1,250	5,292
3	SC 202 I-26 to US 176	2	rural major collector	1,000	4,214
4	US Highway 176 SC 202 to SC 213	2	rural major collector	1,500	4,214
5	SC 213 US 176 to Fairfield Co. Line	2	rural major collector	1,550	4,214
6	SC 213 Newberry Co. line to SC 215	2	rural major collector	2,400	4,214
7	SC 213 SC 215 to S-23	2	rural major collector	900	4,214
8	SC 213 S-23 to US 321	2	urban collector	2,400	4,214
9	US Highway 176 I-26 to mile marker 7.34	2	urban minor arterial	5,900	5,292
	US Highway 176 Mile marker 7.34 to Newberry Co. Line	2	rural major collector	5,900	4,214
10	US Highway 176 Richland Co. Line to SC 213	2	rural major collector	1,500	4,214

a) SCDOT (2006b), Hance (2007)
b) SCDOT (2006c)
c) SCDOT (2006d)
d) Level of Service A-the most conservative design capacity of roads classifications

Table 2.5-13
Characteristics of Unrestricted, Public Airports within 50 Miles of VCSNS

Name	Owner	Tower Presence
Aiken Municipal	Aiken County	No
Chester Catawba Regional	Chester County	No
Columbia Metropolitan	Richland/Lexington Counties	Yes
Columbia Owens	Richland County	No
Trenton Younce Field	Edgefield County	No
Fairfield County	Fairfield County	No
Greenwood County	Greenwood County	No
Laurens County	Laurens County	No
Lexington County at Pelion	Lexington County	No
Newberry County	Newberry County	No
Saluda County	Saluda County	No
Woodward Field	Kershaw County	No

Source: SCDA (2005)

Table 2.5-14
Property Taxes Revenues for the Four-County Region

Revenue Source[(a)]	Fairfield	Lexington	Newberry	Richland
Property Taxes	$32,381,035	$234,852,449	$28,810,741	$326,984,018

a) Property tax figures include "fees in lieu of property tax." Taxes collected are for all taxing authorities within the county – the county itself, all municipalities, and school districts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005.

Source: SCORS (2005)

Table 2.5-15 (Sheet 1 of 2)
Recreation Areas within 50 Miles of VCSNS

	Acreage	Nearest City	Distance to VCSNS Site in Miles[a]	Annual Visitors[b]	Overnight Facilities[b]	Overnight Facility Capacity, 2007 (# of camp sites or cabins)
U.S. National Parks and Historic Sites						
Congaree National Park	22,200[c]	Wateree	48	—	Yes	10[d]
Ninety Six National Historic Site	990[e]	Ninety Six	42	50,000	No	NA
Sumter National Forest (Enoree Ranger District)	161,216[f]	Whitmire	21	—	Yes	53, plus 4 seasonal campgrounds[g]
South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism						
Andrew Jackson State Park	360[h]	Lancaster	47	64,977	Yes	26[i]
Chester State Park	523[f]	Prosperity	26	29,166	Yes	31[i]
Croft State Natural Area	7,054[f]	Spartanburg	50	79,628	Yes	55[i]
Dreher Island State Recreation Area	348[f]	Chapin	15	206,948	Yes	117[i]
Goodale State Park	763[f]	Camden	45	7,728	No	0[i]
Harbison State Forest	2,177[j]	Columbia	18	—	No	0[k]
Lake Greenwood State Recreation Area	914[f]	Ninety Six	37	139,152	Yes	145[i]
Lake Wateree State Recreation Area	238[f]	Winnsboro	27	133,008	Yes	72[i]
Landsford Canal State Park	448[f]	Lancaster	42	27,244	No	0[i]
Musgrove Mill State Historic Site	360[f]	Clinton	36	9,573	No	0[i]
Rose Hill Plantation State Historic Site	44[f]	Union	29	3,864	No	0[i]
Sesquicentennial State Park	1,419[f]	Columbia	27	105,672	Yes	89[i]

Table 2.5-15 (Sheet 2 of 2)
Recreation Areas within 50 Miles of VCSNS

	Acreage	Nearest City	Distance to VCSNS Site in Miles[a]	Annual Visitors[b]	Overnight Facilities[b]	Overnight Facility Capacity, 2007 (# of camp sites or cabins)
South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Preserves and Wildlife Management Areas						
Congaree Bluffs Heritage Preserve	201[l]	Sandy Run	50	—	No	NA
Congaree Creek Heritage Preserve	627[h]	Cayce	29	—	No	NA
Forty Acre Rock Heritage Preserve	1,567[h]	Heath Springs	50	—	No	NA
Janet Harrison High Pond Heritage Preserve	30[h]	Monetta	37	—	No	NA
Nipper Creek Heritage Preserve	90[h]	Richtex	16	—	No	NA
Parr Hydroelectric Wildlife Management Area	4,400[m]	Jenkinsville	<1	—	No	NA
Rock Hill Blackjacks Heritage Preserve	291[h]	Rock Hill	45		—	NA
Savage Bay Heritage Preserve	110[h]	Camden	45		—	NA
Shealy's Pond Heritage Preserve	62[h]	Pelion	30		—	NA

a) Google Earth (2007)
b) SCBCB (2005b)
c) USGS (2006)
d) NPS (2009)
e) State Parks (undated)
f) USDA (undated)
g) USDA (2005)
h) SCDPRT (2007)
i) SCBCB (2007)
j) SCFC (undated[a])
k) SCFC (undated[b])
l) SCDNR (2006a)
m) SCDNR (2006b)

Table 2.5-16
Housing Characteristics in the Four-County Region for 2000

	Fairfield	Lexington	Newberry	Richland	Four-Counties	South Carolina
Total Housing Units[a]	10,383	90,978	16,805	129,793	247,959	1,753,670
Total Occupied Units[a]	8,774	83,240	14,026	120,101	226,141	1,533,854
Owner-Occupied[a]	6,794	64,265	10,776	73,757	155,592	1,107,617
Renter-Occupied[a]	1,980	18,975	3,250	46,344	70,549	426,237
Total Vacant Units	1,609	7,738	2,779	9,692	21,818	219,816
Percent Total Vacant Units Median Value-owner	15.5	8.5	16.5	7.5	8.8	12.5
(Single-family owner occupied)[b]	$69,900	$106,300	$78,000	$98,700	$98,880	$94,900
Percent Change 1990 to 2000 in Total Units	18.9	34.7	16.3	18.5	23.8	23.1
Mean Travel Time to work, minutes[c]	28.3	26.0	25.3	21.7	—	24.3

a) USCB (2000b)
b) USCB (2000c)
c) USCB (2000h)
— = Not applicable

Table 2.5-17
Housing Characteristics of Select Municipalities[(a)] within 50 miles of VCSNS

	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Owner Vacancy Rate	Renter Vacancy Rate
Batesburg-Leesville	2,446	2,167	279	3.1	7.7
Camden	3,283	2,874	409	2.4	7.8
Cayce	5,517	5,133	384	1.2	9.5
Chester	2,774	2,465	309	2.7	6.4
Clinton	3,011	2,683	328	2.3	10.2
Columbia	46,142	42,245	3,897	2.2	7.7
Great Falls	1,041	892	149	3.4	15
Greenwood	9,373	8,496	877	2.9	7.7
Irmo	4,066	3,911	155	1.6	5.7
Johnston	1,012	923	89	3.5	4.6
Lancaster	3,778	3,396	382	2.3	12
Laurens	4,396	3,952	444	2.3	9.6
Lexington	4,025	3,644	381	2.8	17.6
Lugoff	2,467	2,364	103	0.7	6.5
Newberry	4,388	3,970	418	2.8	7.7
Ninety Six	904	820	84	2.4	6.7
Oak Grove	3,626	3,368	258	1.8	14.4
Red Bank	3,498	3,281	217	2.3	14.5
Rock Hill	20,287	18,750	1,537	3.1	7.8
Saluda	1,211	1,103	108	1.6	3.9
South Congaree	1,002	890	112	1.6	21.5
Union, SC	4,240	3,791	449	3.0	8.4
West Columbia	6,436	5,968	468	1.6	8
Winnsboro	1,597	1,454	143	1.8	5.8
Winnsboro Mills	1,005	885	120	2.5	9.1
York	2,766	2,536	230	1.6	7.2

a) Municipalities within a 50-mile radius with a 2000 population of at least 2,000 persons.
Source: USCB (2000b)

Table 2.5-18 (Sheet 1 of 2)
State-Regulated Public Water Systems in the Four-County Region[a]

System Name	System Number	Treatment Capacity (MGD)	Reported Annual Average Withdrawal (MGD)	Population Served
Groundwater				
Fairfield County				
Jenkinsville Water District	2020001	—	0.15	1,969
[9 wells and purchased from Midcounty][b] Midcounty Water District #1	2020002	—	0.083	1,487
[4 wells[2] and purchased from Winnsboro][b] Town of Ridgeway [1 well and purchased from Winnsboro][b]	2010002	—	0.056	950
Lexington County				
Gaston Rural Water District	3220002	—	0.46	6,756
[7 wells] Gilbert Summit [7 wells and purchased from Lexington Co. Joint][b]	3220001	—	0.41	4,518
Newberry County				
Town of Prosperity [3 wells]	3610005	—	0.058	1,347
Surface Water				
Fairfield County				
Town of Winnsboro [Sand Creek and 192 Acre Lake][c]	2010001	3.1[d]	1.54	8,303
Lexington County				
Town of Batesburg-Leesville	3210002	2.4[d]	1.1	7,652
[Lightwood Knot Creek, Duncan Creek][c] City of Cayce [Congaree Creek[c] and purchased from Lexington Co. Joint, Lexington, and Columbia][b	3210003	6.0[d]	3.1	15,250
City of West Columbia [Saluda River and Lake Murray[c] and purchased from Cayce][b]	3210004	20[d]	9.8	29,763
Lexington Co. Joint Municipal Water System [Lake Murray[c] and purchased from West Columbia][b]	3220003	4.3[d]	2.3[d]	12,264[d]
Town of Lexington [purchased from West Columbia and Lexington Co. Joint][b]	3210001	4.5[d]	1.8[d]	7,659[d]

Table 2.5-18 (Sheet 2 of 2)
State-Regulated Public Water Systems in the Four-County Region[a]

System Name	System Number	Treatment Capacity (MGD)	Reported Annual Average Withdrawal (MGD)	Population Served
Surface Water (continued)				
Newberry County				
City of Newberry	3610001	8.1[d]	5.1[d]	10,145
[Saluda River][c] Town of Whitmire [Enoree River, Duncan Creek][c]	3610004	1.0[e]	0.64	2,755
Richland County				
Fort Jackson (US Army) [purchased from Columbia][c]	4010501	6.6[d]	2.2[d]	32,841[d]
City of Columbia [Lake Murray and Columbia Canal (Broad River)][c]	4010001	126[d]	65[d]	223,660[d]

a) Includes community water systems of 3 million gallons per month or greater
b) SCDHEC (2003a)
c) SCDHEC (2003b)
d) SCDNR (2005)
e) Sinclair (2007)
Sources: Devlin 2006, except as noted
— = Not Applicable

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[b]	Not Provided[b]
Lexington County			
Cayce WWTF	SC0024147	9.5[c]	5.5 to 6.0[c]
Town of Chapin	SC0040631	5.0[d] (proposed)	0.58[d]
Batesburg-Leesville Wastewater Treatment Facility	SC0024465	2.5[e]	1.3 to 1.5[e]
Lexington-Coventry Woods Wastewater Treatment Plant	SC0026735	1.95[f]	1.0[f]
Newberry County			
City of Newberry/Bush River Wastewater Treatment Plant	SC0024490	3.22[g]	2.5[g]
Town of Whitmire	SC0022390	1.0[h]	0.5 to 0.6[h]
Richland County			
Columbia Metro Wastewater Treatment Plant	SC0020940	60[i]	35[i]
East Richland County PSD/Gills Creek	SC0038865	16.0[j]	Not Provided[j]
Richland County/Broad River Wastewater Treatment Facility	SC0046621	6.0[k]	1.195[k]

a) Includes major facilities with a capacity of 1.0 million gpd or more (EPA 2006b)
b) Belton (2007)
c) Hare (2007)
d) Murphy (2007)
e) Atkins (2007)
f) Craft (2007)
g) Coddale (2007)
h) Carroll-Mayor (2007)
i) Columbia 2007
j) McClary (2007)
k) SCDHEC (2002)

Table 2.5-20
Police and Fire Protection in the Four-County Region

County	2000 Population	Police[a]	Ratio Persons-per-Police Officer	Firefighters [b]	Ratio Persons-per-Firefighter
Fairfield	23,454	73	321	109	215
Lexington	216,014	429	504	242	893
Newberry	36,108	79	457	198	182
Richland	320,677	852	376	541	593

a) FBI (2005)
b) Fire Department Net (Undated)

Table 2.5-21
Hospitals and Medical Personnel in the Four-County Region

County	2000 Population	Hospital Beds[a]	Hospital Beds per 1,000 population	Physicians [b]	Physicians per 1,000 population
Fairfield	23,454	50	2.1	19	0.81
Lexington	216,014	376	1.7	337	1.6
Newberry	36,108	103	2.9	52	1.4
Richland	320,677	1,533	4.8	1,330	4.2
Total	596,253	2,062		1,738	

a) CSCA (2007
b) SCBCB (2005d)

Table 2.5-22
Schools and Enrollment in the Four-County Region, 2005-2006

District	Elementary Schools[(a)]		Secondary Schools[a]		Student-Teacher Ratio
	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	
Fairfield School District	6	2,320	1	1,045	12.9
Lexington School District 1	15	13,550	4	5,354	13.9
Lexington School District 2	14	6,150	2	2,564	13.4
Lexington School District 3	3	1,476	1	610	14.6
Lexington School District 4	5	2,380	1	947	15.6
Lexington School District 5	15	11,242	3	4,891	13.8
Newberry School District	10	4,012	2	1,439	12.6
Richland School District 1	38	16,859	9	7,251	12.7
Richland School District 2	18	14,532	3	5,792	14.7
South Carolina Total		463,087		196,425	

a) Totals do not include alternate campuses or enrollment in those schools
Source: SCDOE (2003, 2007)

Table 2.5-23
Colleges and Universities within 50 miles

Institution	City	County	Highest Degree Offered
Public Senior Institutions			
University of South Carolina	Columbia	Richland County	Doctoral Degrees
Lander University	Greenwood	Greenwood County	Master's Degrees
Winthrop University	Rock Hill	York County	Master's Degrees
Other Public Institutions			
University of South Carolina — Lancaster	Lancaster	Lancaster County	Associates Degrees
University of South Carolina — Union	Union	Union County	Associates Degrees
Public Technical Colleges			
Midlands Technical College	Columbia	Richland County	Associates Degrees
York Technical College	Rock Hill	York County	Associates Degrees
Private Senior Institutions			
Allen University	Columbia	Richland County	Baccalaureate Degrees
Benedict College	Columbia	Richland County	Baccalaureate Degrees
Columbia International University	Columbia	Richland County	Doctoral Degrees
Columbia College	Columbia	Richland County	Master's Degrees
Lutheran Theological Seminary	Columbia	Richland County	Doctoral Degrees
Newberry College	Newberry	Newberry County	Baccalaureate Degrees
Presbyterian College	Clinton	Laurens County	Baccalaureate Degrees

Source: SACS (2006), SCCHE (2006)

Table 2.5-24 (Sheet 1 of 2)
National Register Listed Archaeological Sites and Standing Structures within 10 Miles of the Site

Name	Address	City	County	Year of Significance	Level of Significance	Area of Significance	Archaeological Site Number
Davis-Plantation	S of Monticello on SC 215	Monticello	Fairfield	1845	Local	Architecture	38FA56
Ebenezer ARP Church	4.3 mi. N of Jenkinsville on SC 213	Jenkinsville	Fairfield	1788	State	Architecture	38FA57
Folk-Holloway House	Jct. of Holloway and Folk Sts.	Pomaria	Newberry	1835	Local	Architecture	
Fonti Flora Plantation	5.4 mi. NE of Monticello on SC 99	Monticello	Fairfield	1836	Local	Architecture	
Glenn, Dr. John, House	SC 215	Jenkinsville	Fairfield	1845	State	Architecture	
Hatton House	Holloway St. between Folk St. and US 176	Pomaria	Newberry	1892	Local	Architecture	
High Point	SC 215	Jenkinsville	Fairfield	1870	State	Architecture	
Kincaid-Anderson House	NE of Jenkinsville of SC 213	Jenkinsville	Fairfield	1774	State	Religion	
Lemmon, Bob, House	Off SC 213	Winnsboro	Fairfield	1910	State	Architecture	
Little Mountain Historic District	Along portions of Pomaria, Church, Main, and Mountain Streets	Little Mountain	Newberry	1880	Local	Architecture	
Little River Baptist Church	3.8 mi. N of Jenkinsville on SC 213	Jenkinsville	Fairfield	1845	Local	Architecture	38FA58
Mayfair	Off SC 215	Jenkinsville	Fairfield	1820	Local	Architecture	
McMeekin Rock Shelter	Address Restricted	Winnsboro	Fairfield		State	Prehistoric	38FA41
Monticello Methodist Church	Off SC 215	Monticello	Fairfield	1861	State	Architecture	
Monticello Store and Post Office	Off SC 215	Monticello	Fairfield	1820	State	Commerce	
Old Stone House	Off SC 34	Winnsboro	Fairfield	1784	State	Architecture	
Pomaria	SE of Pomaria on US 176	Pomaria	Newberry	1825	Local	Architecture	

Table 2.5-24 (Sheet 2 of 2)
National Register Listed Archaeological Sites and Standing Structures within 10 Miles of the Site

Name	Address	City	County	Year of Significance	Level of Significance	Area of Significance	Archaeological Site Number
Robinson-Hiller House	113 Virginia St.	Chapin	Lexington	1917	Local	Architecture	
Rockton and Rion Railroad Historic District	S of Winnsboro from SC 34 W to SC 213	Winnsboro	Fairfield	1945	State	Industry	
St. John's Lutheran Church	SE of Pomaria	Pomaria	Newberry	1809	Local	Religion	
The Oaks	SC 213	Winnsboro	Fairfield	1850	State	Architecture	

Source: National Register of Historic Places

Table 2.5-25 (Sheet 1 of 4)
Standing Structures Determined Individually Eligible or Contributing to the Eligibility of a District within 10 Miles of the Site

Survey #	Resource Name	Approximate distance from VCSNS (miles)	Address	City	County	Eligibility	Reference
0079	Counts-Feagle House	8	308 Pomaria St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0080	W.B. Shealy House	8	317 Pomaria St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0081	Col. E.J. Locke House	8	274 Pomaria St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0082	J.M. Sease, MD House	8	263 Pomaria St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0083	J.B. Lathan House	8	229 Pomaria St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0084	Preacher Wessinger House	8	175 Pomaria St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0085	G.R. Shealy House	8	116 Pomaria St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0086	G.M. Shealy House	8	89 Pomaria St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0087	Frick House	8	69 Pomaria St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0088	CN&L Railroad Section, Master's House	8	NW corner of Church and Pomaria Sts.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0089	Brady House	8	585 Church St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0090	James H. Wise Store	8	810 Main St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0092	J. M. and J. C. Sease, MD	8	824 Main St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002

Table 2.5-25 (Sheet 2 of 4)
Standing Structures Determined Individually Eligible or Contributing to the Eligibility of a District within 10 Miles of the Site

Survey #	Resource Name	Approximate distance from VCSNS (miles)	Address	City	County	Eligibility	Reference
0094	Counts and Shealy General Merchandise	8	Main St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0096	Andrew Miller's Store	8	S of Main St. in alley behind Masonic Hall	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0097	Derrick Lumber Yard	8	218 Depot St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0098	Wise House	8	97 W. Church St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0099	Little Mtn. Oil Mill	8	199 W. Church St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0104	David Farr House	8	1172 Main St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0105	Dominick-Boland House	8	1098 Main St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0106	no name	8	1036 Main St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0107	no name	8	1010 Main St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0108	Matthews House	8	984 Main St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0109	Little Mtn. School	8	692 Mill St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Eligible	Revels 2002
0112	Miller House	8	832 Mountain St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0113	Bennett Miller House	8	Mountain St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0114	Malcom Sloan House	8	724 Mountain St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002

Table 2.5-25 (Sheet 3 of 4)
Standing Structures Determined Individually Eligible or Contributing to the Eligibility of a District within 10 Miles of the Site

Survey #	Resource Name	Approximate distance from VCSNS (miles)	Address	City	County	Eligibility	Reference
0116	Mt. Zion AME School	8	Mt. Zion Cir.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0117	Olie Stoudenmire House	8	357 Church St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0118	no name	8	329 Church St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0119	no name	8	289 Church St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0126	Holy Trinity Lutheran Church	8	531 Church St.	Little Mountain	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0129	no name	5.5	120 Angella St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0130	no name	5.5	N corner of int. Main, Holloway & Angella Sts.	Pomaria	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0131	Pomaria Post Office	5.5	N side of Angella St E of int. w/ Holloway St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0132	no name	5.5	152 Main St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0133	Kinard Bros. General Store	5.5	162 Main St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0134	no name	5.5	172 Main St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0135	no name	5.5	Main St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0136	Pinner's Pharmacy	5.5	Main St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0137	Bank of Pomaria	5.5	Main St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002

Table 2.5-25 (Sheet 4 of 4)
Standing Structures Determined Individually Eligible or Contributing to the Eligibility of a District within 10 Miles of the Site

Survey #	Resource Name	Approximate distance from VCSNS (miles)	Address	City	County	Eligibility	Reference
0139	Girl Scout Hut	5.5	140 Victoria St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0140	Wilson's Laundrymat	5.5	Victoria St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0141	no name	5.5	120 Victoria St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0142	Pomaria Cotton Gin and Oil Mill	5.5	108 Rest St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
0150	Old Methodist Church	5.5	Hentz St. S side East of int. w/ Holloway St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Eligible	Revels 2002
0169	no name	5.5	671 Holloway St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Eligible	Revels 2002
0176	no name	5.5	N side of int. of Hwy 176 & Holloway St.	Pomaria	Newberry	Contributes to Eligible District	Revels 2002
1139	St. Paul's Lutheran Church	8.2	2491 SC Hwy 773	Pomaria	Newberry	Eligible	Revels 2003
1293	no name	5	7443 Broad River Road	Pomaria	Newberry	Eligible	Revels 2003
1431	Suber-Dickert House	8.3	10488 Bush River Rd.	Newberry	Newberry	Eligible	Revels 2003
4979	Pet Sites House	7.5	1311 Pet Sites Road	Chapin	Richland	Eligible	Martin et al. 2002

Table 2.5-26
Summary of Minority and Low-Income Block Groups within 50 Miles of Units 2 and 3

Block Groups with minority or low-income populations more than 20% over the state average or more than 50% of the block group population.

State	County Name	Number of Block Groups	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multi-Racial	Aggregate	Hispanic	Low-Income Households
North Carolina	Union	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	Aiken	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
South Carolina	Calhoun	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
South Carolina	Cherokee	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	Chester	31	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1
South Carolina	Edgefield	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1
South Carolina	Fairfield	19	13	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	1
South Carolina	Greenwood	45	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	4
South Carolina	Kershaw	40	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2
South Carolina	Lancaster	44	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	3
South Carolina	Laurens	48	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	4
South Carolina	Lee	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
South Carolina	Lexington	135	7	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	2
South Carolina	McCormick	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
South Carolina	Newberry	32	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
South Carolina	Orangeburg	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
South Carolina	Richland	235	104	0	1	0	0	0	115	0	23
South Carolina	Saluda	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
South Carolina	Spartanburg	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	Sumter	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1
South Carolina	Union	29	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1
South Carolina	York	60	12	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
	Totals:	**803**	**213**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**234**	**2**	**45**

Highlighted counties are completely contained within the 50-mile radius.

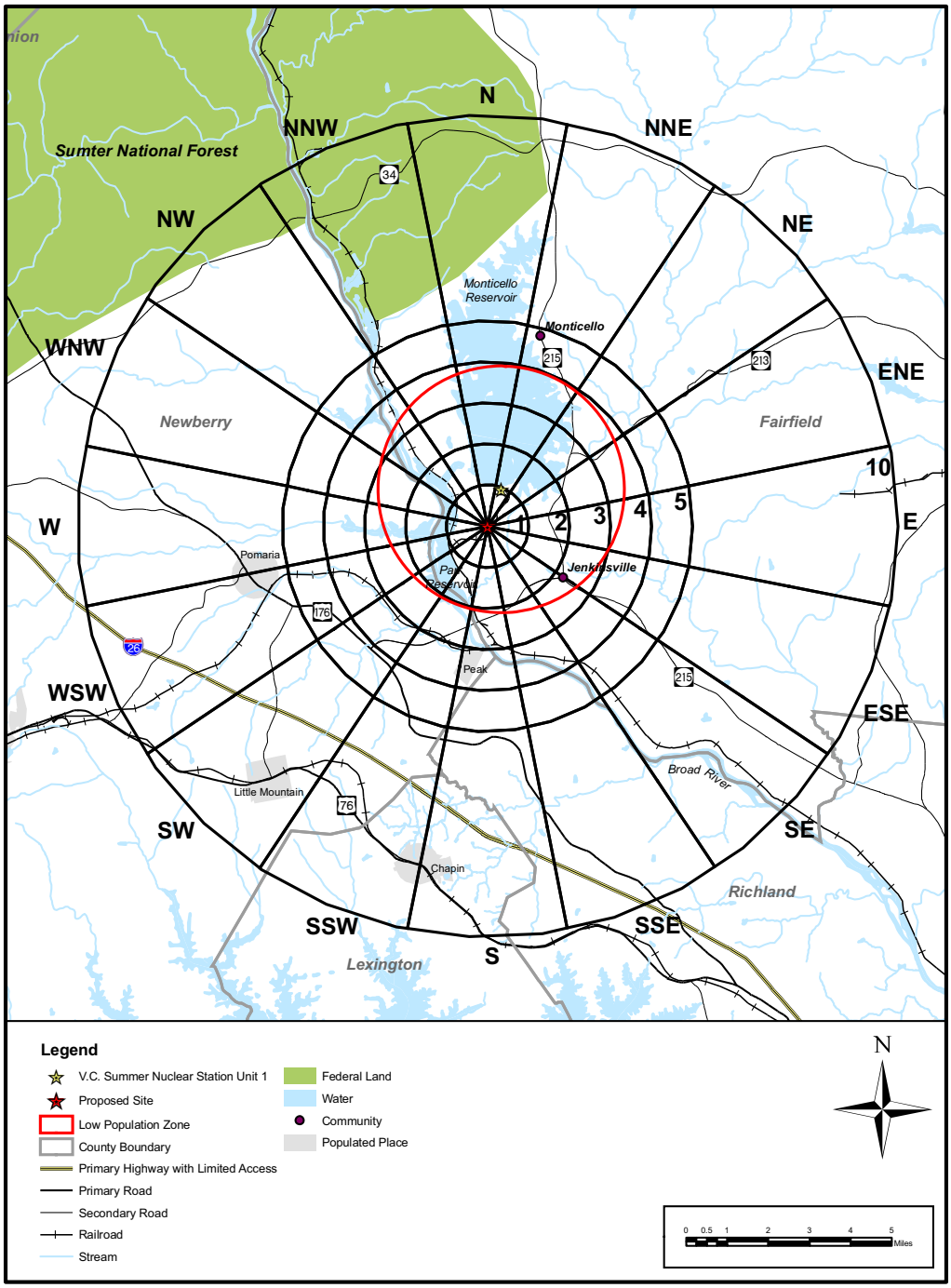

Figure 2.5-1. 10-Mile Radius Sector Chart Superimposed Over a VCSNS Site Vicinity Map

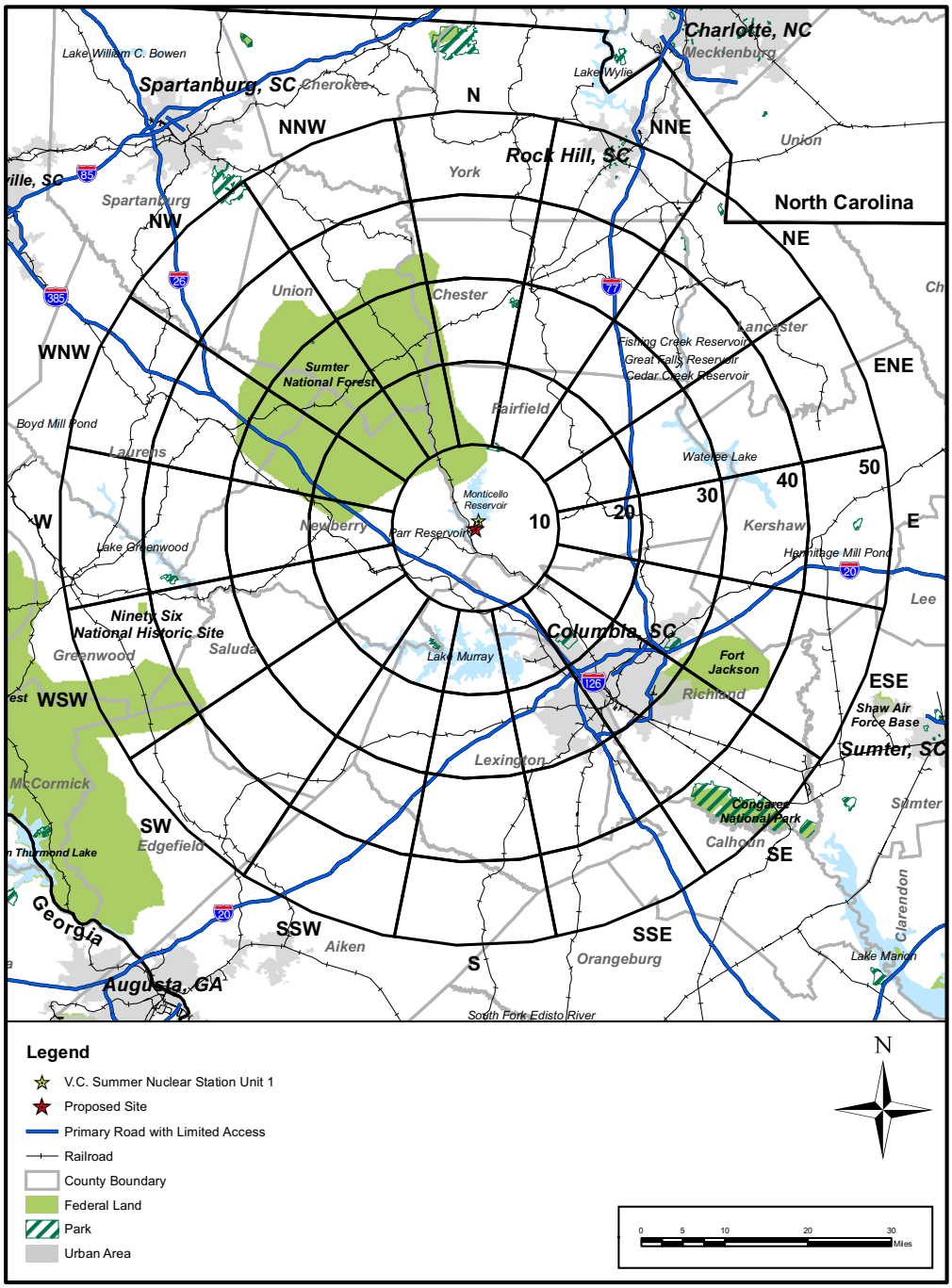

Figure 2.5-2. 50-Mile Radius Sector Chart Divided into 10-Mile Radii

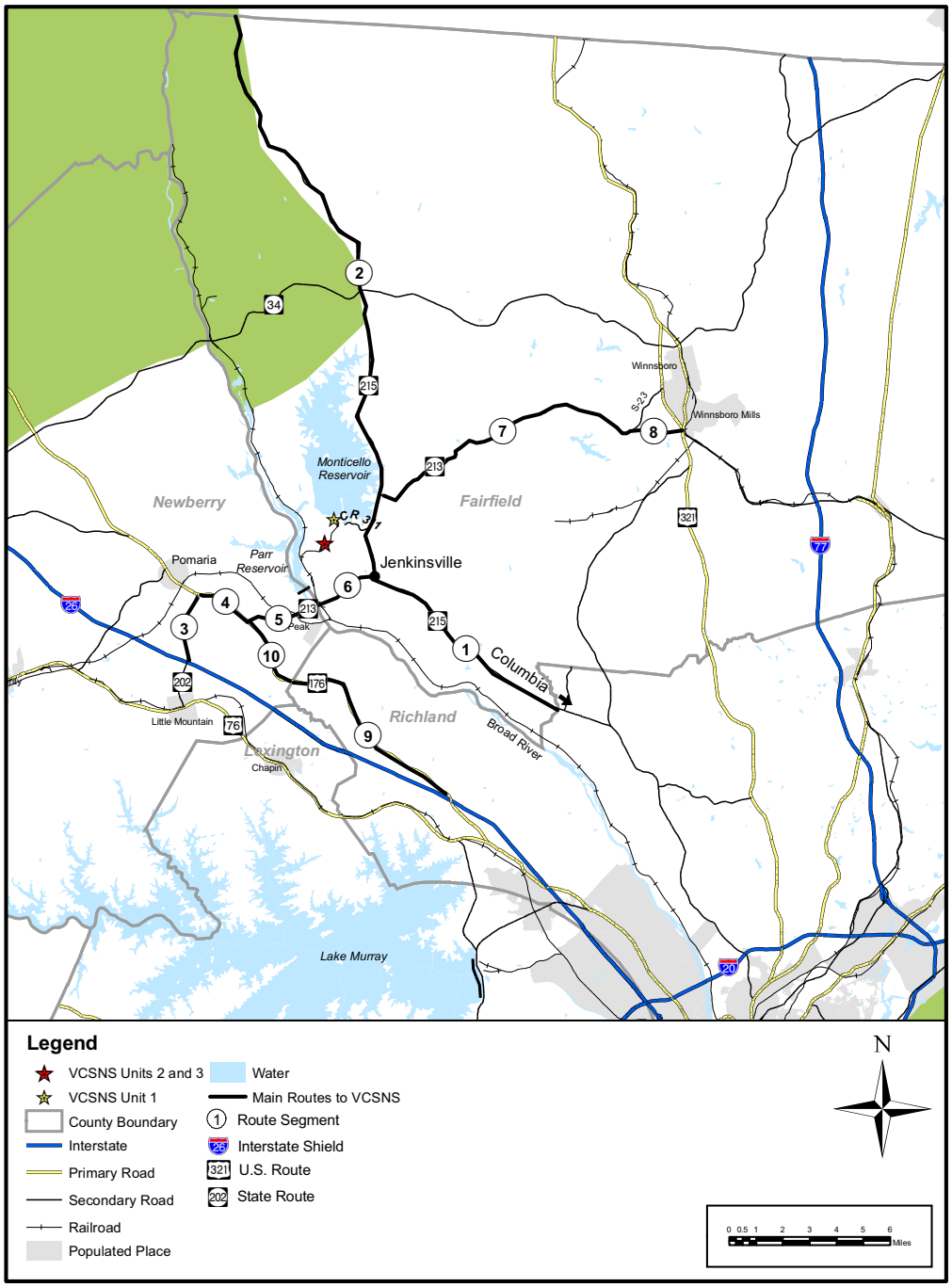

Figure 2.5-3. Road and Highway Transportation System in the Four-County Region

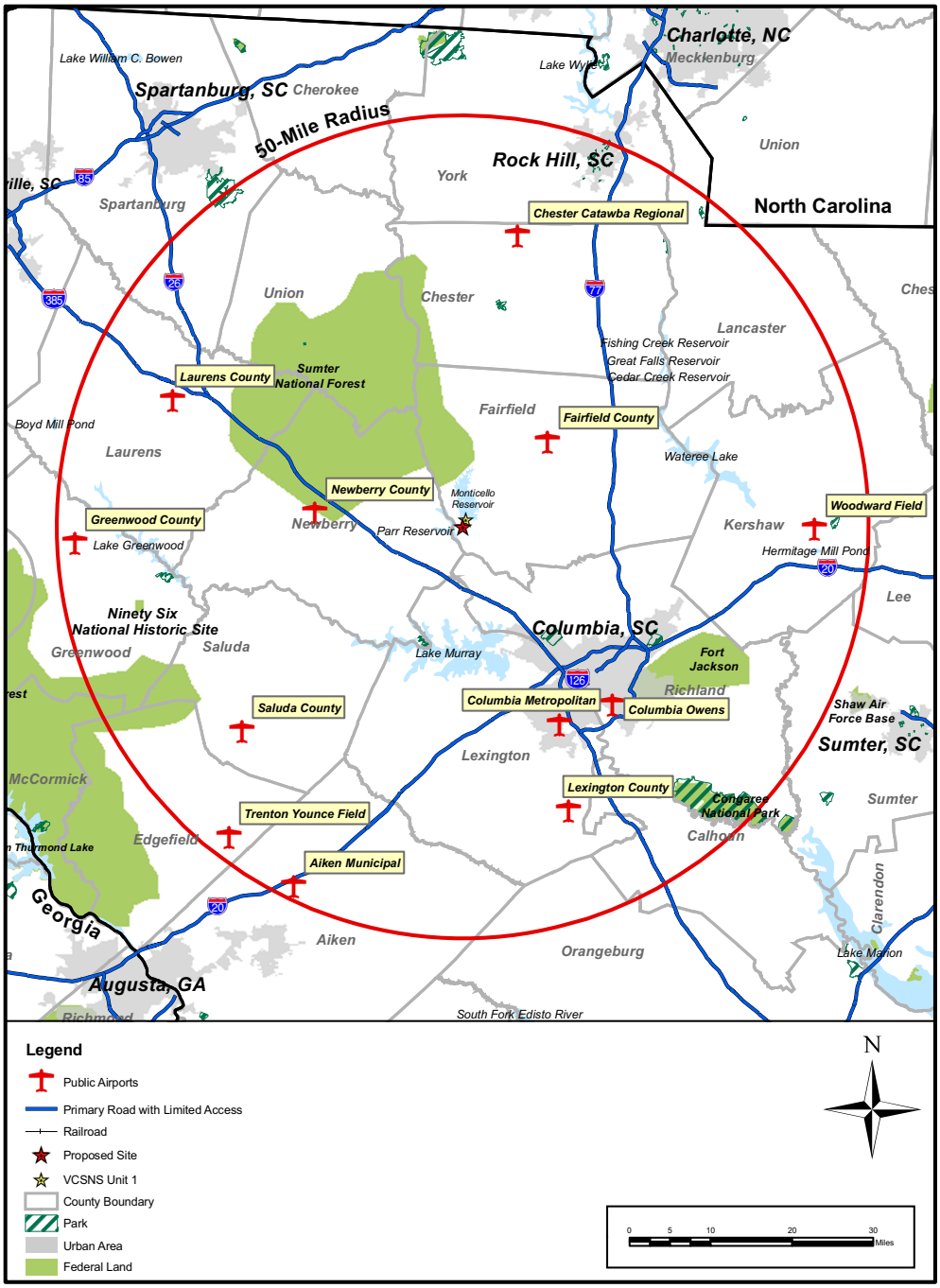

Figure 2.5-4. Public Airports and Rail System Within 50 Miles of the Proposed Site

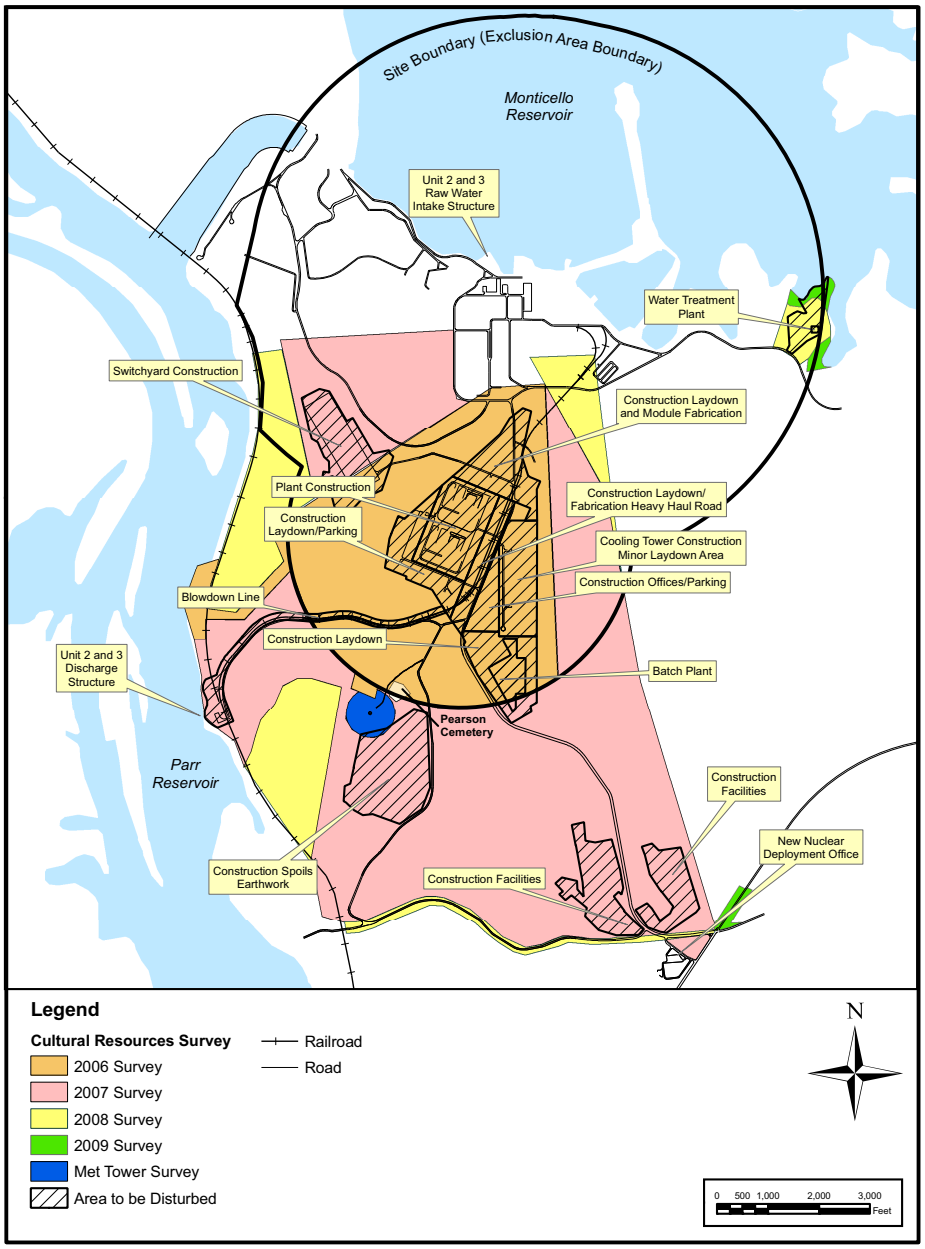

Figure 2.5-5. Areas Surveyed for Cultural Resources at VCSNS

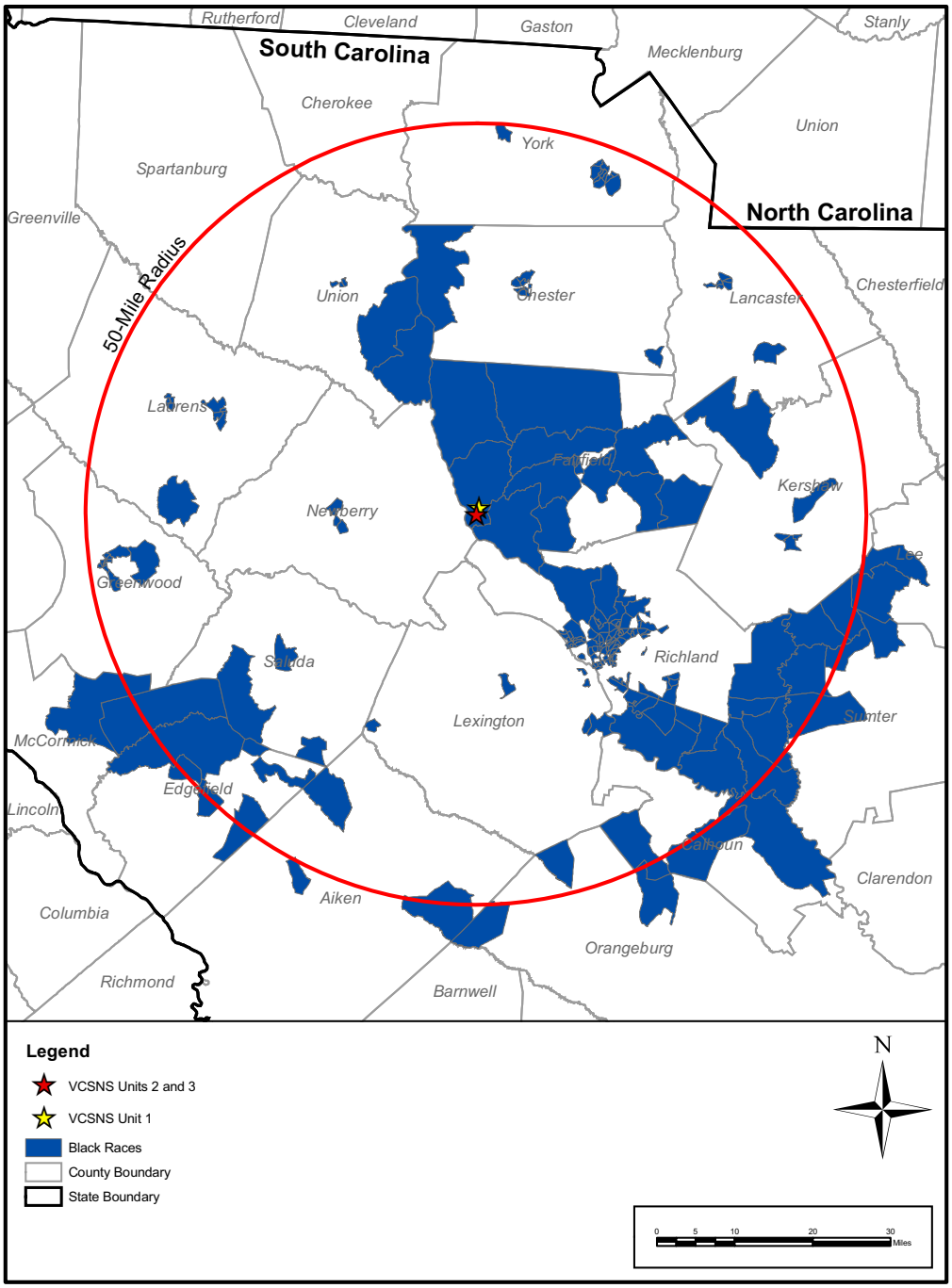

Figure 2.5-6. Black Races Block Groups Within 50 Miles

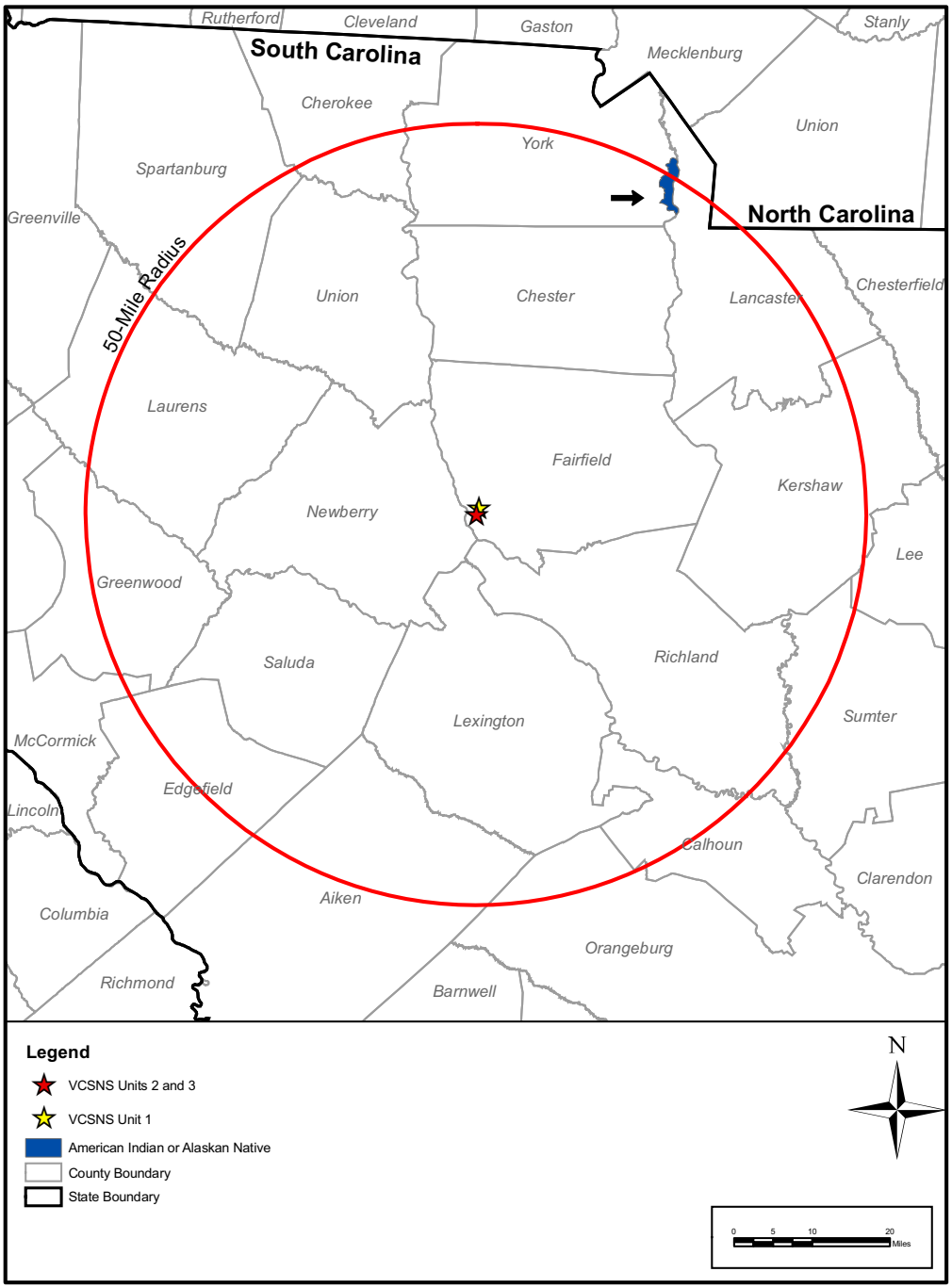

Figure 2.5-7. American Indian or Alaskan Native Block Groups Within 50 Miles

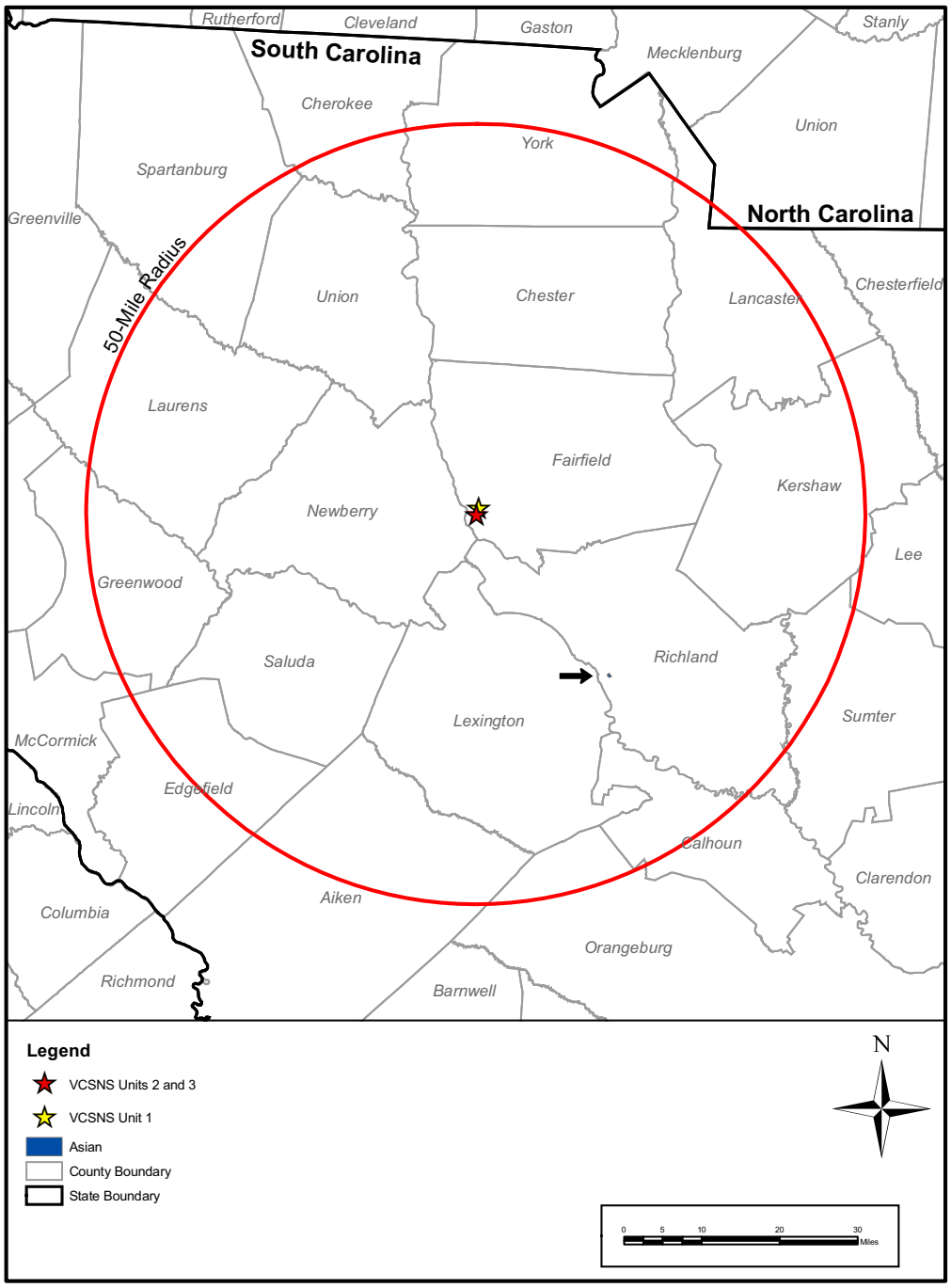

Figure 2.5-8. Asian Block Groups Within 50 Miles

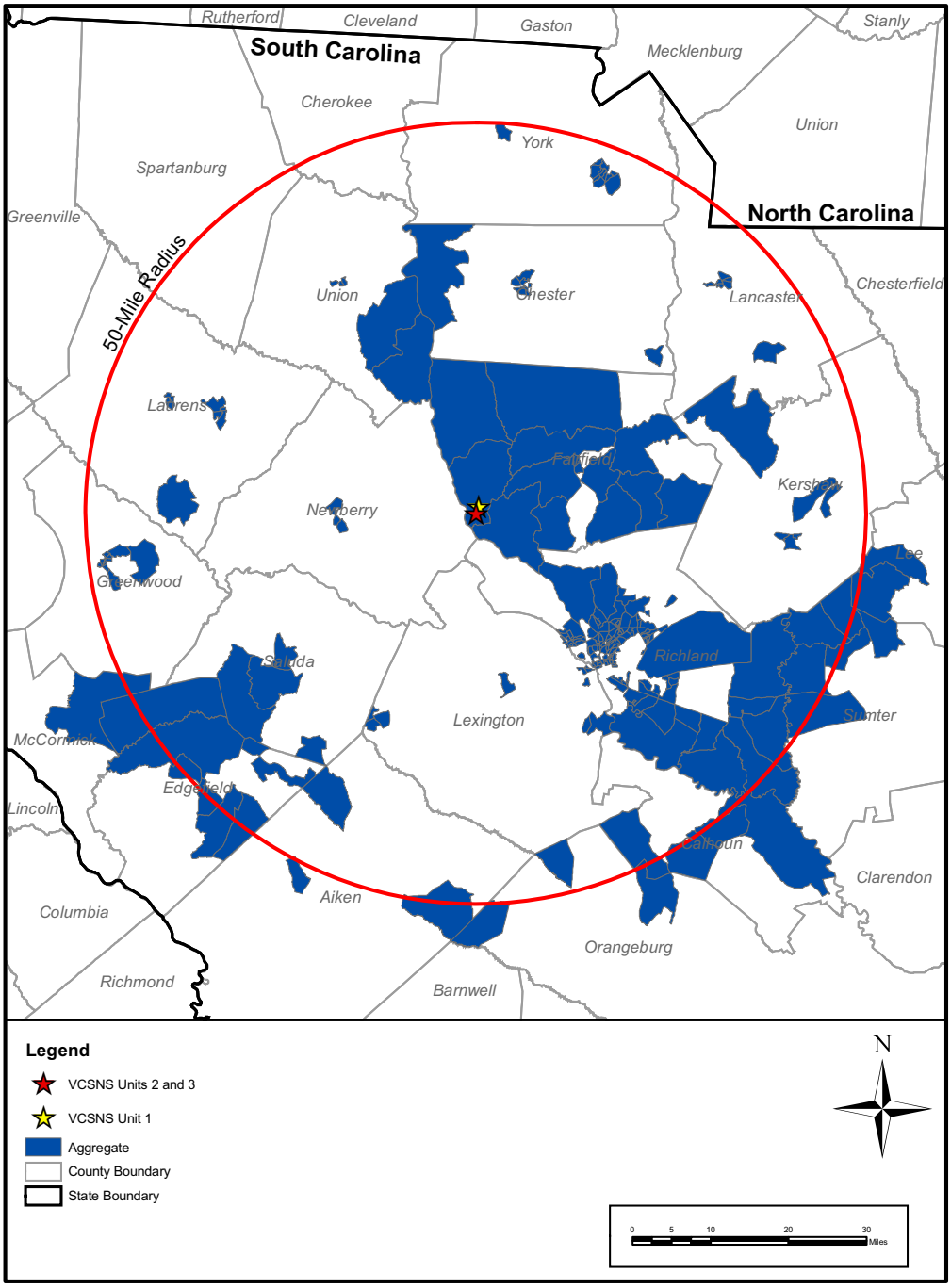

Figure 2.5-9. Aggregate Block Groups Within 50 Miles

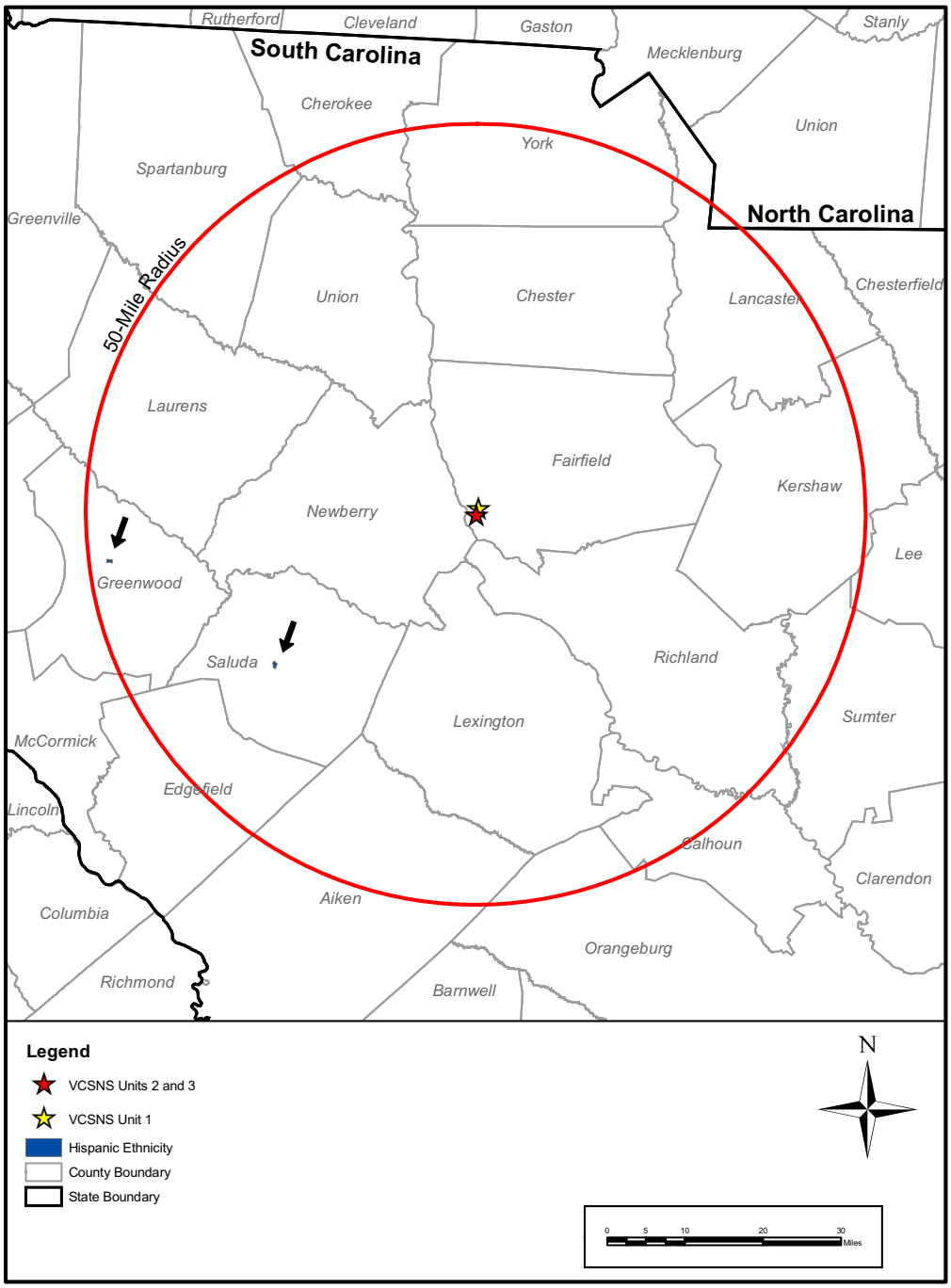

Figure 2.5-10. Hispanic Ethnicity Block Groups Within 50 Miles

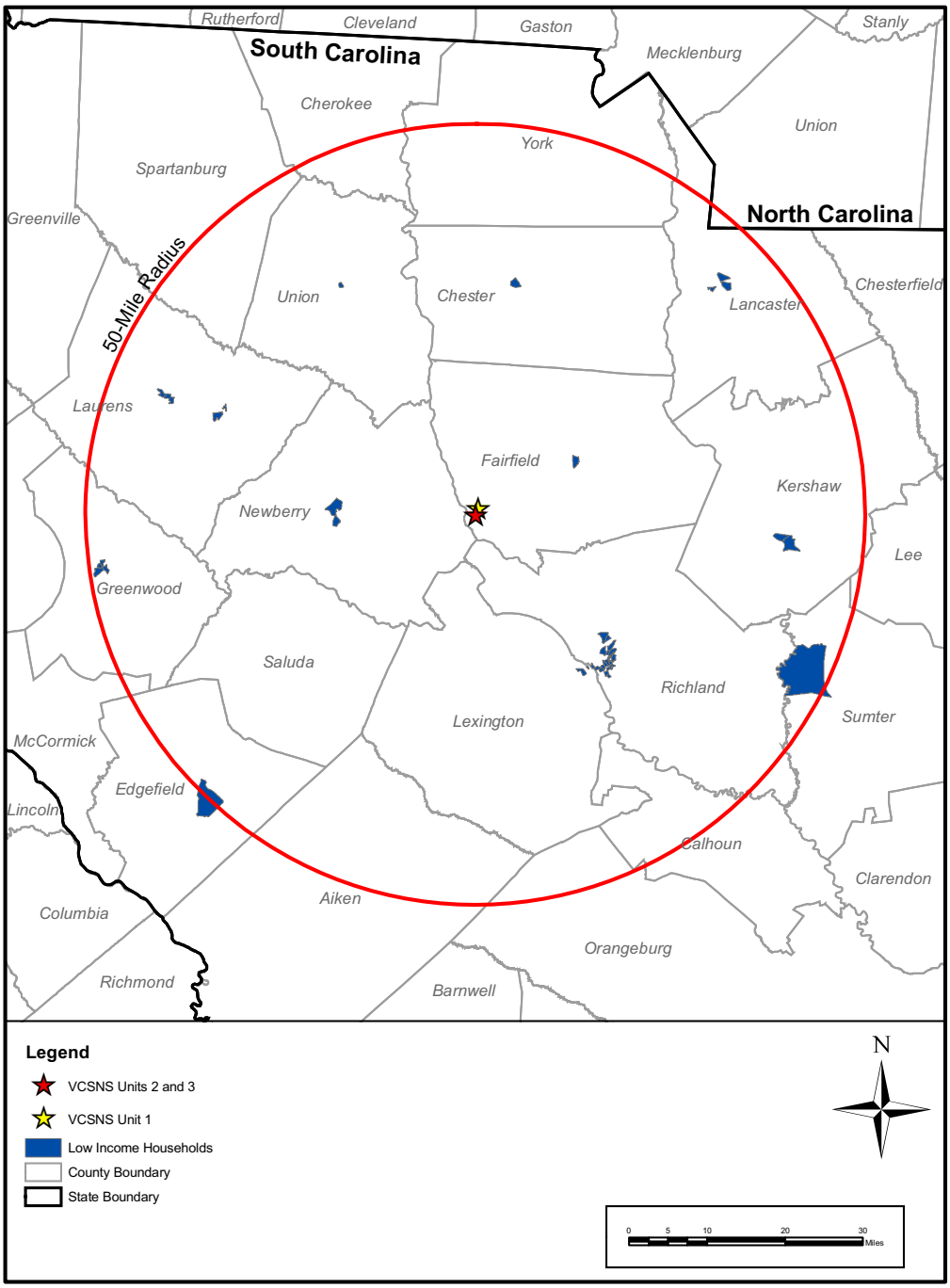

Figure 2.5-11. Low-Income Block Groups Within 50 Miles