

State of South Carolina
State Water Planning Process Advisory Committee

Charter

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Figure 1. The Eight River Basins to be Modeled in South Carolina

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State Water Planning Process Advisory Committee Charter

1. Background

In 2018, the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) convened a State Water Planning Process Advisory Committee (PPAC or Committee) to develop a multi-faceted framework for state-wide water planning (Planning Framework). This Planning Framework is expected to guide a stakeholder driven water resource plan, including a defined implementation process, in each of eight river basins (see Figure 1) to provide water for human needs while ecologically protecting the resource.

The PPAC is made up of stakeholders (Member(s)) with diverse interests in the State's water resources and includes representation from public water supply, power generation, industry, agriculture and conservation of natural resources in addition to representatives from SCDNR and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC). The PPAC desires to be guided by a charter (Charter) in order to efficiently do its work and make decisions on important issues related to the Planning Framework.

Purpose

The purpose of the PPAC is to propose a Final Planning Framework for the development of River Basin Councils and river basin-specific water plans and work to ensure successful and sustainable water plan implementation.

Objective

The objective of the PPAC is to develop a set of guidelines in appropriate detail so that River Basin Plans for the eight designated river basins can be successfully prepared and implemented.

The following sections of this Charter provide the rules the PPAC will abide by during the planning process period.

Vision

Reflecting our values of water as a shared resource with a shared responsibility, we will work together to develop and maintain an actionable state water plan balancing economic, environmental and social needs of South Carolina for generations to come.

2. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter, the following words and phrases are defined below:

- a. Ad Hoc Committee - a sub-committee of Members formed to complete a special task over a short period of time and then dissolve once the task is completed.
- b. Caucus - a closed meeting among a subset of Members with like interests on a topic held to discuss how these Members may move forward on the topic with the full Committee. (See Section 14c)

- c. Closed Meeting or Session - a meeting or session with attendance restricted to Members held for the purpose of discussing sensitive business matters necessitating a closed meeting or session.
- d. Coordinator - Organization providing all logistical support for the PPAC activities including but not limited to setting agendas, making meeting arrangements, sending meeting notices and drafting meeting summaries. The Coordinator will also work closely with an independent facilitator (Facilitator). The Committee Coordinator can be a Committee Member.
- e. PPAC Member - the person selected to serve on the PPAC.
- f. Convening Authority - The South Carolina Water Resources Planning and Coordination Act of 1967 assigned the overall responsibility for developing a comprehensive water resources policy for the State, including coordination of policies and activities among State departments and agencies, to the South Carolina Water Resources Commission. As part of government restructuring, this act was amended in 1993, and these responsibilities were placed with SCDNR. In accordance with and to assist it in implementing this statutory responsibility, SCDNR has adopted an approach to provide opportunities for broad categories of water resource stakeholders to participate constructively in the water resource planning process.
- g. Consensus - is reached when all Members can "live with" the outcome or proposal being made. (See Section 14a)
- h. Facilitator - Professional person who will guide meetings in an efficient manner supporting interest-based negotiation of a Planning Framework according to the guidance provided by this Charter. The Facilitator will remain focused on the process, and to ensure the process is administered fairly, the Facilitator will not interject his/her own water resource-related interests into the discussions. Due to the need for this independence of thought, the Facilitator will not be a Member.
- i. Interest-Based Negotiations - a group decision-making approach that seeks to create decisions simultaneously satisfying the basic interests of the group members. Also referred to as "mutual-gains negotiation" and "principled negotiation," it is contrasted with the more traditional "positional bargaining." If a "position" is thought of as the decision, then the "interests" are the criteria by which each group member will evaluate the decision's value to that member. The approach seeks decisions to simultaneously maximize the value to each group member.
- j. Planning Framework- the primary objective of the PPAC is to develop a written description (Planning Framework) of the State's water resource planning process, including standards and guidelines required to develop and implement a stakeholder-driven water resource plan in each of the eight river basins in South Carolina.

- k. River Basin Council – a committee of stakeholders with interests in water resource issues in a particular river basin. It is anticipated that each of the eight major river basins in South Carolina will have a River Basin Council established at some point in accordance with the Planning Framework.
- l. Technical Committee – a State-wide committee(s) of stakeholders with particular technical expertise established at some point in accordance with the Planning Framework in order to enhance the science and engineering aspects of the water planning process.
- m. Trial Balloon - an informal, preliminary proposal that attempts to bring together recommendations to address the PPAC issues and interests.

3. Purpose of the Planning Process

The SCDNR has chosen to enhance the water planning process development to provide significant opportunities for stakeholder participation and input. The SCDNR is committed to reaching lasting solutions and recommendations regarding the major issues related to water resource planning in South Carolina in a way that is acceptable to stakeholders. For this stakeholder process to work effectively, all Members must be willing to engage in interest-based negotiations.

The SCDNR needs the PPAC to adhere to strict timelines and deadline requirements. The SCDNR has organized this stakeholder process to encourage public involvement and to collaboratively develop the Planning Framework. In order to ensure statutory obligations are met, the SCDNR reserves the right to develop the Planning Framework in the absence of PPAC buy-in if such buy-in cannot reasonably be achieved.

4. Objectives of the Planning Process

The major objectives of the planning process are:

- 1) To provide Members with a direct role in developing, reviewing and discussing the issues necessary to produce the Planning Framework;
- 2) To provide Members with a direct role in recommending solutions relative to the overall water resources needs of the State; and
- 3) To inform and engage the public about the topics being addressed in the process.

The PPAC will set and work toward a common work schedule that allows the Planning Framework to be completely addressed.

5. PPAC

The water planning process will include a PPAC representing a broad range of interests in State water planning and the process will also incorporate broad public participation. A Coordinator (Clemson University) and a Facilitator (JD Solomon) will convene and guide all PPAC meetings.

PPAC meetings will generally be held during the first Thursday of each month and, if needed, there can be more than one meeting per month.

6. Purpose of the Charter

The purpose of the Charter is to define and govern the discussion and negotiation process among the Committee Members to develop the Planning Framework. The Charter also provides for interim discussions among Committee Members, such as guideline development and data needs. The Charter describes Committee Member, Facilitator, Coordinator and other roles and responsibilities; communication procedures; decision-making processes; negotiation protocols; and final products.

Any Committee Member may propose changes to the Charter by informing the Facilitator, who will put the proposal on the agenda of the next appropriate Committee meeting. Changes to the Charter will be made by consensus of the PPAC.

This Charter does not modify the rights or duties of any participant, except that all participants will make good-faith efforts to work toward reaching consensus agreement on the Planning Framework. It is acknowledged, however, that no participant is mandated to agree to any outcome or result.

7. Committee Participants

The PPAC consists of stakeholders who represent a broad range of interests and uses of the State's water resources and related laws and regulations.

a. Committee Members

Each PPAC Member agrees to make his/her best effort to attend all meetings. If a Member cannot attend a meeting in person, he/she is expected to notify the Coordinator as soon as possible prior to the meeting. The Coordinator will consider options, based on the meeting agenda, to provide a means for that Member to participate remotely. However, Committee Members recognize remote participation is not ideal and can make for group inefficiencies; therefore, all Committee Members agree to minimize the need for remote participation. To minimize process disruptions, Members should not send others to attend Committee meetings in their place to vote.

b. SCDNR and SCDHEC

As the State's representatives, SCDNR and SCDHEC will act as Members in all discussions and will work with the Coordinator and the Facilitator to develop the agenda to be discussed and addressed by the PPAC. Once an initial draft of an issue is put forward by SCDNR and SCDHEC, the Coordinator will assume the responsibility for maintaining the

working drafts of the documents related to that issue. Other issues can be brought up by any Member and that issue will follow the same resolution process.

c. Special Participants

The PPAC may decide to request non-PPAC Members (Special Participants) to participate in the process either regularly or for specific meetings. Those Special Participants will follow the same ground rules and participation standards provided by this Charter when interacting with the PPAC, except that they will not take part in decisions. Examples of Special Participants could be the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey or other non-Committee Members.

8. Committee Responsibilities

The PPAC's primary responsibility is to balance interests and to develop the Planning Framework. The PPAC will work cooperatively, and Members will share information with constituents and share their interests with other Members. In developing the Planning Framework, the PPAC will consider the responsibilities and functions of the River Basin Councils. During development of the Planning Framework, the PPAC will determine the minimum baseline information about the State's water resources and related information a River Basin Council may need to improve their understanding of the State's water resources and how they are used.

Members recognize the importance of keeping the public informed about important outcomes and about the process itself. From time to time, the PPAC may ask the Facilitator to prepare and distribute information (e.g., press releases) on behalf of the PPAC to the public. The PPAC may also establish other means to receive more frequent input from the general public.

9. PPAC Member Responsibilities

a. Conduct of Members

Members agree to operate in good faith at all times. Acting in good faith means: disclosing interests, needs, actions, and issues in a timely manner and committing to the objectives of the PPAC's process. Acting in good faith also means respecting the interests, needs, concerns, and time commitments of others and giving the PPAC every reasonable chance to reach its objectives before pursuing other alternatives. Good faith describes a state of mind denoting honesty of purpose, freedom from intention to defraud, and being faithful to these obligations.

b. Understanding and Abiding by the Charter

Members are expected to read, fully understand, and conduct themselves in accordance with the requirements of the Charter.

c. Constituent Representation

Members are expected to represent interests that will lead to the development of a Planning Framework.

d. Preparing for Meetings

Members will read appropriate materials, complete any group assignments or action items and arrive prepared to work. Materials presented for discussion should be sent out at least one week or longer in advance of the meeting as practical.

e. Attending Meetings

Attendance of Members is important as an expression of continued interest, to keep pace with cumulative and ongoing discussions. Each Member is expected to regularly attend meetings and participate in the occasional teleconferences.

Members are expected to fully participate in each meeting/teleconference, which includes being present for substantially all of the meeting/teleconference, and as such, minimum attendance standards have been set.

A Member will not meet the PPAC's minimum attendance standards if:

- 1) The Member has two unexcused meetings. The Coordinator will have discretion to excuse Member absences.

The Committee Member will be contacted by the Coordinator to inform him/her of any attendance problems. In evaluating standards, a Member will not be considered to have missed a meeting if he/she informs the Coordinator or Facilitator at least three business days prior to the scheduled meeting and an alternate means of participation (e.g., teleconference) is established.

f. Member Interaction with the Media and Elected Officials

Members understand that success in reaching PPAC objectives will require a cooperative and constructive negotiation forum where ideas and Trial Balloons can be freely offered and discussed and compromises can be explored, adjusted and approved. Members further understand that any Member seeking to gain advantage external to the PPAC's process through political means or the media will severely inhibit or shut down this cooperative forum.

Members should not employ external tactics to the detriment of the PPAC's process or other Members' interests. Members recognize that such behavior may result in consequences as outlined in Section 11. The restriction does not limit anyone from discussing their own interests with the media or with elected officials. It does not restrict Members from providing regular reports and their opinions to elected officials even if these reports are open to the public. Further, this restriction does not prohibit

Members from continuing their normal activities even if related to water resources in the State.

Members agree not to negotiate through the media and will avoid making public statements that take issues out of context, sensationalize, or that may disrupt the good-faith discussions and negotiations that the Charter is intended to ensure. Members will constrain their comments to their organizational interests, and refrain from opining on the positions or motives of other Members.

g. Public Participation in PPAC Meetings

All PPAC meetings are open to the public, except for Closed Meetings (See Section 13). A public comment period of set duration (near the meeting's beginning or at the end) will be provided at each meeting, and public speakers will have time limits set by the Facilitator to allow as much participation as possible within the allotted time. The PPAC will not normally attempt to respond to public or media comments or questions at the meeting in which they were made. The Facilitator has the authority to deny the floor to public speakers who are simply repeating previously delivered messages or who are unruly. The Facilitator and/or Coordinator will ask unruly public speakers or observers to leave the premises.

The PPAC may agree to allow non-Members to fully participate in a meeting except for any decision-making.

h. Media Participation in Committee Meetings

Except for Closed Meetings (see Section 13), members of the press are welcome to attend meetings. Members of the press may make public statements during the public comment period described in Section 9g. During breaks Members may talk with media representatives. No Member has the authority to represent the PPAC as a whole to the media, unless such representation is specifically agreed to by the PPAC.

10. Coordinator and Facilitator Responsibilities

The Facilitator will provide facilitation services to the PPAC under contract to SCDNR, the Coordinator or a Member's organization, as approved by the PPAC. The Facilitator has the primary role of promoting the success of the collaborative process by guiding meetings to stay within the bounds set by the Charter. The Facilitator will help Members identify goals, issues and interests; solve problems creatively; and resolve issues in the development of the Planning Framework. The Facilitator works for the process and not on behalf of any stakeholder. The Facilitator will not express his/her views on any substantive issues and will be solely concerned with the process of the PPAC. However, the Facilitator is expected to share his/her experience and expertise from other processes so the participants can gain insight and benefit from what others have tried. The Facilitator will not be a Committee Member.

a. General Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the Coordinator and Facilitator include:

Coordinator:

- Handling meeting logistics;
- Keeping attendance records of all Members at meetings and notifying the Facilitator and the affected Member when the minimum attendance standards are not being met;
- Assisting in the development of the administrative record to support the Planning Framework development and related analysis and requirements;
- Maintaining an action-item register and tracking completion;
- Preparing the Planning Framework document (See Section 16); with assistance from SCDNR and the Facilitator and incorporating input from the PPAC; and
- Drafting the PPAC's Final Report with assistance from SCDNR and the Facilitator and incorporating input from the PPAC.

Facilitator:

- Facilitating and guiding meetings in a manner consistent with interest-based negotiations and the Charter;
- Helping the PPAC stay on task and on process;
- Protecting Members and their ideas from attack, while ensuring that provocative issues are not avoided, but are discussed in a candid and respectful manner;
- Helping Members to concisely describe their interests;
- Helping Members find innovative and workable solutions;
- Helping Members reach consensus through the use of interest-based negotiations;
- Providing for equitable participation by all Members;

- Working, both at and between meetings, with Members to assist in the free exchange of ideas between the Members and to resolve any impasses that may arise;
- Periodically surveying a sampling of Members to assess fairness, meaningfulness, and efficiency of the process;
- Keeping confidential information disclosed to them by Members or others in confidence;
- Maintaining a list of significant topics on which the PPAC has reached consensus or have failed to reach consensus;
- Acting as contact point and spokesperson for the stakeholder process and its progress (except when otherwise agreed to by the Committee) for the public and the media; and
- Preparing and distributing information (including press releases) to the public on behalf of the PPAC.

b. Meeting Summaries

The Coordinator will develop draft meeting summaries within 7 business days following a meeting. Email will be the primary form of information dispersal and correspondence. Summaries will include an attendance record (i.e., listing of Members present and absent, listing of Non-Members present), a summary of actions taken at the meeting, and other information pertaining to the deliberations on the Planning Framework. In general, discussion of new substantive issues will not commence until the summary of the preceding meeting is approved. The PPAC will approve the meeting summary (edited as appropriate) at the next meeting unless a Member requests additional review time. The approved-as-edited meeting summary will be considered final. These approved meeting summaries prepared by the Coordinator and approved by the Committee are the official meeting summaries. Approved summaries of meetings will be available to the public upon request to the Facilitator and will also be available on either a SCDNR or Clemson website.

c. Agendas

At the end of each meeting, the Coordinator will specify a tentative agenda for the following meeting. The Coordinator, with input from the Facilitator, will develop draft meeting agendas prior to each meeting. Final agendas including any added topics will be

approved by the PPAC at the start of each meeting and will include opportunities for public comment as required by the Charter.

d. Committee Roster

The Coordinator will maintain a roster listing the names and e-mail addresses for Members. Only the Member's name will be made available to the public. Other contact information (e.g., mailing addresses, email address, phone numbers, etc.) will only be made available to other Members. PPAC members and support personnel privy to PPAC member contact information are expected to keep contact information confidential and not provide PPAC member contact information to anyone outside of the PPAC.

e. Principal Contact for the Media and Public

The Facilitator will be the primary PPAC contact for the media and other members of the public. In speaking with the media or in other public venues, the Facilitator will not address specific positions held by Members, or negatively characterize the PPAC, Members, their interests, or the PPAC's process. The Facilitator will restrict his or her comments to the PPAC process and/or on background with reporters.

11. Appointment, Replacement or Dismissal of Committee Members

Members acknowledge the importance of understanding the Charter. They also acknowledge that the success of the entire process depends on their personal commitment to attempt to reach consensus and to conduct themselves according to the basic principles set out in the Charter. Any Committee Member can be replaced or dismissed from the Committee if the SCDNR determines that the Member's actions have been substantially contrary to the Charter.

a. New Member Appointments

A strong effort was made during the forming of the PPAC to encourage participation by representatives from all the various interests in the State's water resources. While it is certainly the PPAC's desire to be inclusive and sensitive to the many various interests, the PPAC recognizes the need to remain focused and move ahead to develop a Planning Framework. When evaluating potential new Members, the PPAC should first ensure that the interests of the potential new Member cannot reasonably be covered by an existing Member. If the PPAC decides there is in fact a need to have additional interests represented, then the SCDNR will identify potential candidates and review their qualifications (e.g., past experience in collaborative processes, knowledge about the issues and the interests they represent, communications mechanisms for sharing information, etc.). Once added to the PPAC, new Members are expected to spend extra time prior to their first full meeting educating themselves on the PPAC's history, operations, and expectations. New Members must make every effort to minimize the impact of their addition on the PPAC's progress toward its objectives. Once the active

negotiations on issues of importance have begun, new Members will not be added unless the SCDNR decides that the specifics of the issue under consideration significantly impact previously unidentified interests. Also, additional Members will not be added within six months of the date the work will be complete except under extraordinary circumstances.

b. Voluntary Withdrawal and Replacement Appointments

If a Member withdraws from or is dismissed from the Committee, the SCDNR may appoint a replacement without concurrence of the PPAC provided however, that replacement should represent the same water use sector as the previous Member. Replacement Members are expected to take the initiative to spend extra time prior to their first meeting reading through all the past meeting summaries and the Charter and talking with the Coordinator, Facilitator and Members to be sure they understand the status of the PPAC's activities, how the PPAC operates, and what will be expected of them. Replacement Members must make every effort to minimize the impact of their addition on progress toward developing a Planning Framework.

12. Ground Rules

To have the most efficient and effective process possible, Members should follow these basic ground rules:

a. Discussion Ground Rules during Meetings

- Raise hand to be recognized by the Facilitator.
- Speak one at a time in meetings as recognized by the Facilitator.
- Be concise and stick to the topics on the meeting agenda. Honor a two-minute time limit for statements and responses unless the Facilitator allows more time.
- Speak only on one topic per entry (no laundry lists).
- Speak to the whole group when talking.
- Avoid side conversations.
- Avoid off-topic questions.
- Treat Members, Coordinator, and Facilitator with respect at all times.
- Refrain from interrupting.

- Monitor your own participation - everyone should participate, but no one should dominate.
- Adhere to the agenda and time schedule with diligence.
- Silence cell phones and leave the room before answering a call.
- Be prepared to start on time.
- Be aware that the PPAC will take silence as consent.

b. Protocol Reminders

- Recognize that everyone's interests are important.
- Avoid repetitiveness (i.e., one-track-mind behavior).
- Agree that it is okay to disagree, and disagree without being disagreeable.
- Avoid "cheap shots" and/or sarcasm.
- Leave personal agendas and "baggage" at the door; put personal differences aside in the interest of a successful PPAC.
- Bring up your issues and concerns on a topic while the topic is being discussed.
- Focus on the problem, not the person.

c. Process Ground Rules throughout the Stakeholder Process

- Adhere to the Charter.
- Review information and stay informed.
- Work as team players and share all relevant information. Ask if you do not understand.
- Encourage creative thinking. Offer mutually beneficial solutions.
- Encourage candid, frank discussions. Be honest and tactful. Avoid surprises.

- Openly express any disagreement or concern with all other Committee Members.
- Actively listen and strive to see the other points of view.
- Follow through on commitments.
- Share information discussed in the meeting with the constituencies represented and bring back to the Committee the opinions and actions of their constituencies as appropriate.
- Communicate the requirements of the Charter with the constituencies represented to minimize the possibility of actions contrary to the Charter.
- Commit to issues in which you have an interest.
- Support and actively engage in the Committee's decision process.

13. Closed Meetings

Meetings will be open for public observation unless specifically closed according to this Section. Any Member can propose at any time that a sensitive topic be considered in a Closed Meeting. The Facilitator will then stop the discussion and determine if the PPAC agrees. If the PPAC agrees, the topic will either be tabled for a future Closed Meeting or the room will be cleared of everyone except the Members, the Coordinator, and the Facilitator before resuming discussion on the topic. Members agree not to divulge details of the discussion in a Closed Meeting or any information specifically identified as confidential that is introduced in Closed Meetings except as required by law.

14. Decision-making Process

Unless otherwise noted in the Charter, the PPAC will make decisions by consensus, but the consequences of not reaching consensus are different depending on the type of decision. The Facilitator will be responsible for closing a discussion, identifying consensus, and moving forward in a timely manner. If there is doubt that consensus exists, then any Member can request a test of consensus.

a. An Understanding of Consensus

The PPAC will measure its level of agreement by consensus (see definition in Section 2), and, unless otherwise prescribed in the Charter, decisions will be made only with the consensus of all Members represented at the meeting. Members may be asked to "live with" something that is not their preferred ideal (consensus does not mean everyone gets everything they want), but recognize that it is a fair decision considering the many participating interests. Consensus is the methodology that allows collaborative problem solving to work. The methodology prevents domination by the majority, allows building

of trust, and the sharing of information, especially under conditions of conflict. Consensus does not mean that everyone will be equally happy with the outcome, but all will accept that the decision is the best that could be made at the time.

Consensus requires sharing of information, which leads to mutual education and, in turn, provides the basis for crafting workable and acceptable alternatives. Consensus promotes joint thinking of a diverse group and leads to creative solutions. Also, because parties participate in the deliberation, Members understand the reasoning behind the recommendations and are more likely to be willing to live with them. The goal is to make decisions based on open discussions and use an approach that is flexible, specific to the situation, and does not usually require a formal voting mechanism.

b. Ad Hoc Committees

The PPAC may use Ad Hoc Committees as a means to resolve disputes that can't be resolved efficiently by the facilitated discussion of the entire PPAC. Members for these committees will be suggested by the Facilitator as needed and will typically include the disputants plus others who can bring the expertise, as well as the objectivity and appropriate representation to deal with a specific conflict. The committee will disband when the issue is resolved. An Ad Hoc Committee will not be recommended by the Facilitator unless and until he/she determines that all other reasonable efforts have been made to resolve the conflict. The Ad Hoc Committees are intended to improve efficiency, not replace the PPAC discussion process.

c. Caucusing

It is anticipated that discussions and negotiations on Trial Balloons and subsequently on the Planning Framework may be helped by caucusing both during and between meetings. Any Member may ask the Facilitator to suspend the meeting for a caucus. The Facilitator will limit caucusing, if needed, to ensure that the scheduled meeting time is used most efficiently to achieve the objectives.

d. Interim Decisions

Throughout the stakeholder process, the Committee will be making numerous decisions not directly related to the Planning Framework. Examples include decisions about the Charter, discussion ground rules and more. Experience suggests that most of these decisions can be discussed and concluded informally. For these decisions, minimizing the procedural requirements will improve the efficiency of the PPAC.

i. Testing for Consensus on Interim Decisions

For most interim decisions, the Facilitator will informally test for consensus after appropriate discussion by stating the proposed decision and asking whether it is acceptable. Members may indicate their agreement by saying nothing or

offering their assent. Alternatively, Members may indicate a conditional agreement (conditioned on something else happening later). Members who do not agree should say why and participate in discussions to find an alternative that would help them agree.

ii. Consequences of not Reaching Consensus

It is expected that the number of occasions for not reaching consensus on interim decisions will be few, but, if they occur, and the situation warrants, the Facilitator may appoint an Ad Hoc Committee to develop and recommend a resolution. If this is unsuccessful, then, depending on the situation, the Members may "agree to disagree" and move on.

e. Decisions on the State Planning Framework

The Planning Framework will be reached in two steps. Step One will involve the Members indicating their level of consensus with a Draft Framework. The Draft Framework documents the cumulative negotiations of the Committee, including items of agreement as well as potential items with stakeholder major reservation and dissent. Step Two involves converting the concepts and content of the Draft Framework into a Final Framework that is acceptable to as many of the Members as possible. The status of consensus with each individual Member on the Draft and Final Framework documents will be captured in a Final Report. With this two-step procedure, the negotiating of the Planning Framework is complete.

i. Testing for Consensus on the Draft Framework

In measuring consensus on the Draft Framework, each Member will indicate his/her concurrence using a five-point scale. The scale allows Members to clearly communicate their intentions, assess the degree of agreement that exists, and register any dissatisfaction without holding up the rest of the Members. The five-point scale is as follows:

1. Endorsement (i.e., Member likes it).
2. Endorsement with Minor Point of Contention (i.e., basically Member likes it).
3. Agreement with Minor Reservations.
4. Stand aside with Major Reservations (i.e., Member can live with it).
5. Withdraw - Member will not support the Draft Framework and will not continue working within the PPAC's process. Member has decided to leave the Committee and may choose to use methods outside of those provided in the Charter to meet his or her interests.

Ratings will not be considered from any Special Participants, or other non-Members when determining the PPAC level of consensus. The Facilitator will typically conduct a roll call allowing each Member to rate the Draft Framework one at a time and acknowledging the Committee Member's rating.

ii. Consequences of not Reaching Consensus

Any Committee Member that rates the Draft Framework as a 4 or 5 must specify their Major Reservation or Dissension respectively, in a written statement of 500 or fewer words for inclusion in the Final Report (See Section 16).

Committee Members who share the same basic concerns can use a single reservation or dissension statement of 500 or fewer words. Members rating the Draft Framework as a 4 or 5 will also identify themselves by name on their Major Reservation or Dissension Statements.

iii. Consensus on the Final Planning Framework

For the Final Framework, the choice is either to support the Final Framework or not to support it. There are no levels of consensus for the Final Framework.

f. Decision Timeframes

Members recognize that some decisions, particularly those related to the Draft and Final Framework will require time for consideration and for review. Consequently, Members will be allowed at least 30 days to review the situation before being asked for a decision unless the Committee agrees to a different time schedule.

15. Use of Trial Balloons to Reach Final Consensus Recommendations

Members enter into the negotiations in the spirit of giving the same priority to addressing the interests of the other Members as to their own. An important tool for doing this is the Trial Balloon (See Section 2).

Trial Balloons are non-binding and may be withdrawn, in whole or in part, at any time prior to deciding on whether or not to support the Final Planning Framework. Trial Balloons are helpful tools for making progress towards consensus, and Members are encouraged to use them liberally. Because interests vary and often compete with each other, Members should structure Trial Balloons to address all the primary interests, not just a particular Member's interests (i.e., focus Trial Balloons on mutual gains and remain open to negotiation; Trial Balloons test which interests are being met and which interests are not being met).

Members recognize that they will be testing consensus on various elements of Trial Balloons and reserve the right to revisit those decisions upon seeing the whole package.

Due to the nature of Trial Balloons and in the interest of fostering an environment conducive to open-mindedness, candid discussions and productive negotiations, Members recognize the potential value of holding some of these negotiations in a Closed Meeting.

Members will be expected to communicate as necessary with their employers, boards, commissions, consultants, constituents, or advisors to obtain the necessary guidance or authority to continue in the negotiations. All Members recognize that such communications may result in the passage of resolutions or enabling rules or laws. However, Members should not request elected officials adopt resolutions or take public positions on Trial Balloons proposed by Members prior to making decisions on the Draft or Final Framework for the purpose of blocking a negotiation or otherwise circumventing or thwarting the process. Members will inform those to whom they have communicated confidential information about the confidential nature of the information.

This Section 15 does not restrict any Member from disclosing information that was generally available to the public outside the negotiation or that was already known to the Member outside of any confidentiality agreement. However, Members are reminded of their good-faith obligations under the ground rules in Section 12.

16. Nature of the Final Product

The Committee's final product will be a written Final Report to the SCDNR including at least the following elements:

- Stakeholder Process Documentation - a compilation of documents developed by or for the PPAC including the Charter, the PPAC roster, PPAC meeting summaries and attendance records.
- The Draft Planning Framework, including any Major Reservation Statements or Dissension Statements.
- The Final Planning Framework, which comprehensively describes the State's water planning process. The Final Planning Framework will contain standards and guidelines recommended for the development of River Basin Councils and River Basin Plans.
- All Committee Members will be provided both hard and electronic copies of the Committee's Final Report.

17. Expectations for Committee Members on the Draft and Final Planning Framework

a. Expectations for Rating the Draft Framework

All Members are expected to rate the Draft Framework indicating their level of consensus on the entire document. In rating the Draft Framework, Members will be specifying the following:

- i. Participation and Knowledge - They have participated in the activities of the PPAC and have a good understanding of the information contained in the Draft Framework.
 - ii. Consensus Level - Members will identify that, based on their then-current knowledge level and consideration of their interests they either: (a) Agree in Consensus with the Draft Framework (i.e., rate the document as a 1-3 on the Committee's 5-point consensus rating scale), (b) Agree in Consensus with Major Reservations with the Draft Framework (i.e., rate the document as a 4 on the 5-point consensus rating scale), or (c) Are Not in Consensus with the Draft Framework (i.e., rate the document as a 5 on the 5-point consensus rating scale).
 - iii. Obligation to Register Any Major Reservations - On the appropriate line within the signature block, Members will identify the paragraph, subparagraph and page numbers of any specific element(s) of the Draft Framework that caused them to rate the draft as a 4 on the 5-point consensus scale. In addition, they will provide a 500 or fewer-word statement describing their basic reasons for having Major Reservations with the specific element(s).
 - iv. Obligation to Register Any Dissension Statements - On the appropriate line within the signature block, Members will identify the paragraph, subparagraph and page numbers of any specific element(s) of the Draft Framework that caused them to rate the draft as a 5 on the 5-point consensus scale. In addition, they will provide a 500 or fewer-word statement describing their basic reasons for dissenting with the specific element(s).
 - v. Final Framework Development - Members who rate the Draft Framework as a 1, 2, 3, or 4 are requested to help convert the Draft Framework into a Final Framework, subject to any changes as may be determined necessary by consensus of the Committee Members developing the Final Framework.
 - vi. Good-Faith Effort to Support the Final Framework - Members who rate the Draft Framework as a 1, 2, 3, or 4 acknowledge based on their then-current level of knowledge, that they will endeavor in good faith with the other Committee Members to develop the Final Framework.
 - vii. No Legal Obligation - That, by supporting the Draft Framework, they are not legally obligating their Member organization to support the Final Framework or any other stakeholder agreements.
- b. Expectations for Indicating Support of the Final Framework

Each Member who rated the Draft Framework (regardless of their level of consensus) will be given the opportunity to indicate their support or disagreement with the Final Framework by providing that input to the Coordinator. By indicating support, the Member would be acknowledging his/her concurrence that the other parts of the Committee's Final Report are accurate, and their commitment to support implementation of the Final Planning Framework as time and resources allow.

18. Schedule and Duration

The Committee will meet periodically at times and locations of their choosing. The Committee will work toward delivery of the following products on the noted schedule:




Draft Framework – Provided to all Committee Members by a target date of August 1, 2019 and rated by all Committee Members by a target date of September 5, 2019.

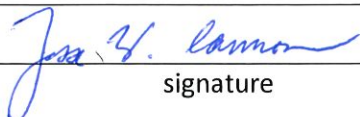

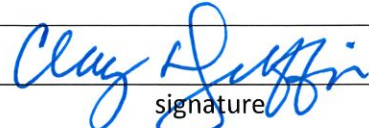




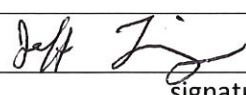

Final Framework – The Final Framework will be provided to all Committee Members by a target date of September 12, 2019. All Members who rated the Draft Framework will indicate to the Coordinator whether or not they support the Final Framework by a target date of October 3, 2019.

Forming Technical Committees and River Basin Councils - Members may be asked if they would desire to participate on Technical Committees or River Basin Councils to help implement the Planning Framework. Target date is October 3, 2019.

19. Charter Signatures

By their signatures below, Members, acting as individual participants and not necessarily as representatives of their Member organizations, acknowledge that they have read and understand the Charter, and they agree to abide by it as long as they remain a Member.

1.			6/6/19
	signature	organization	date
	JEFFERY ALLEN	CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	
2.			6/6/19
	signature	organization	date
	DAVID BAIZE	SCAWWA/WEASC	
3.			6-6-19
	signature	organization	date

	DAVID BERESKIN	GREENVILLE WATER	
4.			6-6-19
	signature	organization	date
	JESSE CANNON	SANTEE COOPER	
5.			6-6-19
	signature	organization	date
	FRED CASTLES, III	CATAWBA-WATEREE WATER MANAGEMENT GROUP	
6.			6-6-19
	signature	organization	date
	CLAY DUFFIE	MT PLEASANT WATERWORKS	
7.			
	signature	organization	date
	STEVE HAMILTON	THE DUNES GOLF AND BEACH CLUB	
8.			6/6/19
	signature	organization	date
	ERIKA HOLLIS	UPSTATE FOREVER	
9.			
	signature	organization	date
	J.J. JOWERS, JR	BAMBERG COUNTY CITIZEN, EDISTO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, INC	
10.			7-11-19
	signature	organization	date
	ERIC KRUEGER	THE NATURE CONSERVANCY	
11.			
	signature	organization	date
	JEFF LINEBERGER	DUKE ENERGY	
12.			6/6/19
	signature	organization	date

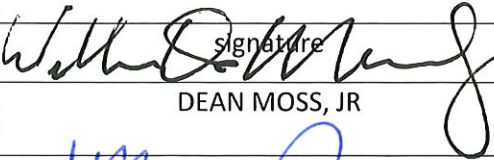


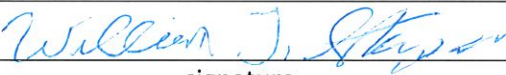
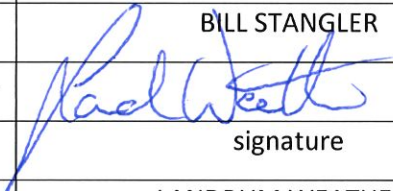
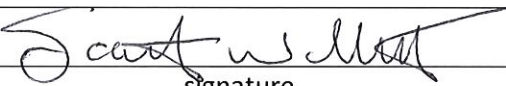
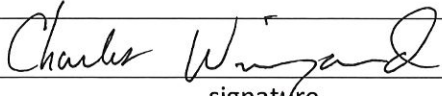
	JILL MILLER	SOUTH CAROLINA RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION	
13.			
	signature	organization	6/6/19 date
	DEAN MOSS, JR	CITIZEN, FORMERLY OF BEAUFORT JASPER WSA	
14.			
	signature	organization	date
	MYRA REECE	SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL	
15.			
	signature	organization	date
	KEN RENTIERS	SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	
16.			6/6/19 date
	signature	organization	date
	BILL STANGLER	CONGAREE RIVERKEEPER	
17.			7/11/19 date
	signature	organization	date
	LANDRUM WEATHERS	FARMER	
18.			
	signature	organization	date
	SCOTT WILLETT	ANDERSON REGIONAL JOINT WATER SYSTEM	
19.			
	signature	organization	date
	CHARLES WINGARD	WALTER P RAWL AND SONS, INC	

Figure 1. The Eight River Basins to be Modeled in South Carolina.

