



FFY24 HHPD Grant – Questions and Answers

Q1. Who determines what dams are eligible?

A1. The initial screening of applications for eligibility will be made by SCDES and then once we decide which applications meet all the eligibility requirements and compile our proposed list of awards, that is still subject to FEMA approval. FEMA has the ultimate decision on what is eligible and what awards can be made, so it's a multi-level screening. SCDES makes the initial eligibility determination, but FEMA has the final say.

Q2. What were the 43 dams that we propose or that we provided to FEMA as being eligible?

A2. The 43 dams deemed eligible by SCDES are used in FEMA's grant funding formula to calculate the amount of funds that each grant applicant to FEMA is eligible to receive. The 43 dams are below. Only these 43 dams are eligible to receive FFY24 HHPD funds:

	Dam Name	NID ID	State ID	County
1	Lake Lanier Dam	SC00001	D3984	Greenville
2	Eureka Lake Dam	SC00028	D3225	Chesterfield
3	Lake Columbia Dam	SC00046	D0549	Richland
4	Pinewood Lake Dam	SC00055	D0580	Richland
5	Springwood Lake Dam	SC00090	D0558	Richland
6	Andrew Jackson St Pk Lake	SC00131	D1777	Lancaster
7	Silver Lake Dam	SC00180	D0986	Lexington
8	Flat Rock Pond Dam	SC00291	D0002	Aiken
9	Sudlow Lake Dam	SC00293	D1993	Aiken
10	Lake Florence Dam	SC00298	D1996	Aiken
11	Ruesch Pond Dam	SC00412	D3760	Orangeburg
12	Chattooga Lake Dam	SC00519	D1637	Oconee
13	Beaverdam Millpond Dam	SC00619	D3512	Darlington
14	Lake Wallace Dam	SC00641	D0021	Marlboro
15	Charlotte Bourne Dam	SC00649	D3428	Marlboro

16	Caldwell Lake Dam	SC00663	D1230	York
17	Upper York Reservoir Dam	SC00665	D1227	York
18	Silver Lake Dam	SC00735	D3346	Spartanburg
19	Virginia Taylor Dam	SC00750	D3355	Spartanburg
20	Moss Grove Plant Dam 1	SC00960	D3467	Berkeley
21	Batesburg Reservoir Dam	SC01180	D1180	Lexington
22	Upper Windsor Lake Dam	SC01293	D0570	Richland
23	Second Millpond Dam	SC01424	D1444	Sumter
24	Paradise Pond Dam	SC01594	D2629	Calhoun
25	Barnwell St Park Lower Dam	SC01667	D3062	Barnwell
26	Folks Upper Pond Dam	SC01675	D3052	Barnwell
27	Bruce Lake Dam	SC01758	D2857	Greenville
28	Parkins Lake Dam	SC01774	D2875	Greenville
29	Moon Lake Dam	SC01800	D2911	Greenville
30	Chatham Lake Dam	SC01869	D3219	Chesterfield
31	Town Pond Dam	SC01912	D3170	Chesterfield
32	Praters Pond Dam	SC02109	D3713	Orangeburg
33	Lower Santee Shores Dam	SC02123	D3746	Orangeburg
34	Livingstons Lake Dam	SC02137	D3770	Orangeburg
35	Heritage Lake Dam	SC02154	D3648	York
36	R Milliken Pond 1 Dam	SC02238	D3313	Spartanburg
37	Gibson Pond Dam	SC02243	D3319	Spartanburg
38	Greenwood West Pond Dam	SC02264	D4039	Abbeville
39	Creekside East Pond Dam	SC02372	D4058	Greenwood
40	Woodlake Dam	SC02466	D4083	Richland
41	Nine Times Dam	SC02503	D4239	Pickens
42	Barnwell St Park Upper Dam	SC02630	D4374	Barnwell
43	Summit Dam 6	SC02691	D4439	Richland

Q3. If someone has a classified high hazard dam that is being required by SCDES to do repair/rehabilitation work which includes cutting down large pine trees and backfilling the stump/holes would this be something that is considered as eligible for the grant?

A3. FEMA does not consider tree removal as something that is eligible because they decided that trees on a dam represent a lack of maintenance, and deficiencies that are solely the result of a lack of (or deferred) maintenance are not eligible for this grant program.

Q4. Is there any state sponsored help for high hazard dams that are essentially less than 25 feet and less than 50 acre-feet?

A4. There is a State tax credit for making repairs to a qualified dam. More information on this state tax credit can be found at:

[Tax Credits | South Carolina Department of Environmental Services \(sc.gov\)](#)

Additionally, the State Fiscal Year 2025 budget authorized a state dam repair grant program that will be rolled out in Calendar Year 2024 or early 2025.

Q5. Does SCDES maintain a list of contractors that are doing tree removal related repairs on dams? I have currently reached out to many contractors that are capable but haven't received a return contact from any and assume that they are disinterested.

A5. SCDES does not maintain a list of contractors that do work on dams. We do maintain a list of Professional Engineers that have experience with dams, and these engineers are probably the best source of information on contractors experienced in working on dams. We understand that contractors are extremely busy right now, so we can't say if that means they're disinterested in doing work on dams, or if it's just it's just there's so much so much work in general right now.

Q6. If a dam qualifies as high hazard and has issues that are due to maintenance, but they want to remove the dam, would that qualify?

A6. Yes, regardless of the state of maintenance (or lack thereof), any proposal to remove a high hazard dam would get high priority under this program.

Q7. What is the estimated cost of an engineering report for a dam?

A7. It's hard to say because so many factors influence those costs, the size of the dam being only one factor. Your dam may already have valid data, valid reports or valid investigations, that have been done in the past that remain valid. For example, a geotechnical investigation report from 50 years ago may still provide valid data. So a lot of it depends on how much is already known about your dam versus how much is unknown, which makes it hard to say what an engineering report would cost. However, we do want to point out that virtually anything you do once we determine your dam is eligible (e.g., any of the planning, investigations, studies, etc.) is all grant eligible, and the grant provides reimbursement up to 65% of those costs.

Q8. Is a Floodplain Management Plan required under this grant if you are removing a dam?

A8. Yes, the FEMA NOFO does require a Floodplain Management Plan for dam removal projects. However, for a removal, it can be a much more pared-down plan and can incorporate aspects of other existing documents, such as Flood Management Ordinances or Emergency Action Plans.

Q9. If a subapplicant identifies 35% match as part of the application, then receives additional non-federal support or donations after submitting the application, are they able to apply this toward the 35% match requirement?

A9. Subapplicants must identify 35% match at the time of application. However, if another non-federal source comes along, they can offset what the subapplicant would be paying out of pocket initially to meet this requirement. This change to the subaward agreement could be handled through an amendment to modify the match source.

Q10. Are subapplicants allowed to submit multiple applications?

A10. Subapplicants may submit multiple applications, but only one dam per application.

Q11. What are some examples of in-kind contributions that count toward the 35% match requirement?

A11. In-kind match contributions may take the form of donated services, materials, labor, or equipment directly benefiting and specifically identifiable to the project and can include labor provided by your own work force or contributions provided by partner organizations.

Q12. Can the cost of hiring an engineer for application assistance be included in the grant subaward?

A12. Unfortunately, any costs incurred prior to receiving an award cannot be reimbursed. However, if the subapplicant wanted to pursue a grant for planning/engineering/design this year, then the costs of developing an application for a construction for the grant next year could be eligible.