2019 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

for SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Forward Together

Building a Better
Spartanburg County

Adopted by the Spartanburg County Council
April 15, 2019

SPARTANBURG COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA

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Comprehensive Plan

Introduction

South Carolina Code of Laws (6-29-510): (A) The local planning commission shall develop and maintain a planning process which will result in the systematic preparation and continual re-evaluation and updating of those elements considered critical, necessary, and desirable to guide the development and redevelopment of its area of jurisdiction. . . . (E) All planning elements must be an expression of the planning commission recommendations to the appropriate governing bodies with regard to the wise and efficient use of public funds, the future growth, development, and redevelopment of its area of jurisdiction, and consideration of the fiscal impact on property owners . . .

Comprehensive Planning and the Comprehensive Plan

A community has many qualities that contribute to its success as a place to live, learn, work, play and invest. Individual persons or groups will be aware of, or consider important, some qualities more so than others. Comprehensive planning is a participatory process that determines community goals and aspirations in terms of a community's physical development. The planning process considers all the various assets and shared concerns of the community, then facilitates agreement on common goals and lays out a path to achieve them.

The Comprehensive Plan is the resulting written document that outlines the vision and provides the basis for policies and regulations that guide the development of a community. It is a long-range plan—looking 20-30 years into the future—and it addresses a wide range of recommendations relating to land use, economic development, transportation, community facilities, parks, open space, agriculture and rural issues, community character and identity, and housing and neighborhoods, among others.

In essence, the Comprehensive Plan sets the foundation for decisions relating to land use and closely-related community matters. Its aim is purposeful planning, and it is mandated by the South Carolina Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act of 1994 for jurisdictions that have land development and zoning regulations. The Plan in itself, however, is not a regulatory document, but a vision. Its map and policies are intended to shape decisions regarding land use, infrastructure, economic development, housing, and other fundamental decision-making.

The purpose of a Comprehensive Plan is to serve the functions listed below.

- **It acknowledges private property rights as the foundation of our decision-making process.** It is important to properly balance public needs with private property rights. True freedom does not exist without these rights.

- **It is the means by which a community balances competing community interests**. Comprehensive planning seeks to strike a balance among the many competing demands on land by creating development patterns that are orderly and rational, provide the greatest benefits for individuals and the community as a whole, and avoid nuisance conflicts between land uses.

- **The plan provides continuity**. The Plan provides continuity across time, and gives successive public bodies a common framework for addressing land-use issues.

- **It provides justification for decisions.** The Plan provides a factual and objective basis to support land use decisions and will be used to defend decisions if challenged in court.

- **It promotes economic development.** The plan contains valuable information that can help drive the location decisions of prospective firms.

- **It promotes the value of home ownership.** Home ownership tends to build better, more stable communities. This tenant underscores the importance of housing that is affordable to all.

- **It is the means by which a community can plan for and protect public investments**. Roads, water and sewer facilities, and storm water facilities are some of the most expensive yet most basic of infrastructure needs.

- **It allows communities to plan development in a way that protects valued resources.** The Plan identifies features like wetlands, agricultural lands, woods and steep slopes and suggests strategies for preserving those resources.

- **It provides guidance for shaping the appearance of the community.** The Plan can set forth policies that foster a distinctive sense of place.

- **Through public dialogue, citizens express a collective vision for the future.** Last, but certainly not least, the planning process provides citizens an opportunity to consider and discuss the future of their community. A plan developed through a robust public input process enjoys stronger community support. Subsequent decisions that are consistent with the plan's policies are less likely to become controversial.

Spartanburg County's Comprehensive Plan

It is no secret that Spartanburg County is recognized globally for working together to accomplish community goals. There has been and continues to be a number of citizen input processes carried out by multiple partnership agencies. In developing the Comprehensive Plan, Spartanburg County will give consideration to the information gathered through these community efforts. Much of the content of the Plan, in regards to opportunities, challenges, and goals comes from citizens and community leaders by way of these efforts. It is significant to note that the many community processes have identified duplicated and overlapping issues and strategies.

More specifically, the identification of assets, opportunities, challenges, and goals, was developed through public comment and stakeholder interviews by County Staff through its on-going Area Performance Planning effort and Comprehensive Plan public meetings, the Spartanburg Area Chamber of Commerce's *One Spartanburg*, the Chapman Cultural Center's *Culture Counts*, as well as other public processes. All other plans taken into account by the Comprehensive Plan have included vigorous citizen/stakeholder interviews and/or public input processes, such as the *SPATS Long Range Transportation Plan*, the *Spartanburg County Impediments to Fair Housing*, the *Spartanburg County Consolidated Housing Plan*, the *Spartanburg County Tourism Action Plan*, etc.

Spartanburg County will continue to grow. It has been the trend every decade, with just one exception, since it has existed. The document is a community Plan for guiding that growth. It is not intended as a rigid and unyielding land use document. The Plan will help Spartanburg County, its citizens and elected officials alike make informed decisions about development issues in the best interests of both property owners and the broader community.

Comprehensive Planning Process

The State Statute that mandates the Comprehensive Plan is certainly a key consideration in how the document is structured and its subject matter. The following is a general summary of what must be included in the nine Comprehensive Plan elements as required by the South Carolina Code of Laws.

SECTION 6-29-510. Planning process; elements; comprehensive plan.

(A) The local planning commission shall develop and maintain a planning process which will result in the systematic preparation and continual re-evaluation and updating of those elements considered critical, necessary, and desirable to guide the development and redevelopment of its area of jurisdiction.

(B) Surveys and studies on which planning elements are based must include consideration of potential conflicts with adjacent jurisdictions and regional plans or issues.

(C) The basic planning process for all planning elements must include, but not be limited to:

(1) inventory of existing conditions;

The first step in the planning process is an inventory of existing conditions for each element. An important part of the inventory is an assessment of the current situation and the identification of issues associated with that element.

(2) a statement of needs and goals;

The second step in the planning process is the identification of needs, goals, and objectives that address the inventory assessment of each of the planning elements. Citizens and officials will participate in this effort through the public participation process over the Internet and at public meetings held in various locations around the county. The statement of needs and goals is a prescriptive element of the comprehensive plan, because it outlines general policies that will guide the future direction of the community.

(3) and implementation strategies with time frames.

The third step in the planning process is the development of implementation strategies that address the needs, goals, and objectives for each of the planning elements. The implementation strategies serve as a specific five-year work agenda for the community. A timeline and budget for the accomplishment of the strategy will be established. The strategy will be assigned to a responsible individual, party, organization, political district or authority.

Organizational Layout of this Document

The links below will take you to the element indicated. Each element may link to further information associated with each subject area.

- Population
- Economic Development
- Natural Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Community Facilities
- Housing
- Land Use
- Transportation
- Priority Investment

Plan Implementation

Each element contains goals and objectives with potential time frames for action. The County Council will be able to review these items and include goals, as appropriate, in their Strategic Plan. This Plan should be reviewed and revised, as necessary, in order to ensure that the County is moving toward the identified goals. By statute, the Comprehensive Plan itself must be reviewed at least every five years and revised at least every ten years to make sure that it remains pertinent.

Plan Approval, Updates, and Amendments

The Planning and Development Department, under the supervision of the Spartanburg County Planning and Development Commission, is responsible for collecting and maintaining information and data relative to the nine required planning Elements listed below. This information is as current as possible and is provided for use by County Council, the Planning Commission, all County departments, other public agencies, and the general public in order to help those in the public or private sectors make informed decisions.

The State law requires that once the **Comprehensive Plan** has been assembled, and there has been opportunity for citizen input, it will be presented to the County Council in the form of a recommendation from the Planning Commission. The County Council will consider the document for approval and adoption after at least one public hearing and three readings.

It is the responsibility of the Spartanburg County Planning and Development Commission to continually re-evaluate and revise this plan as circumstances change in an ongoing effort to ensure relevancy. As required by State law, the plan must be re-evaluated at least every five years and undergo a comprehensive revision every ten years.

The planning process anticipates a changing environment. From time to time citizens, developers, or even the County Council may request changes to the Plan. Although changes to the Plan should be extraordinary and rare, the County will consider changes to the Plan which:

-Are necessary in order to implement a Community Vision
-Implement the Goals of this Plan
-Recognize changing conditions in our community

Amendments to the Plan require Planning Commission review consistent with State Law, a public hearing either by the Planning Commission or by the County Council, and formal adoption by Ordinance.

Prior Plans

Although there were prior efforts at Land Use Plans that date back to the 1970's, the Spartanburg County Comprehensive Plan 1998-2015 was the County's first comprehensive planning effort. That Plan contained a vigorous inventory and assessment of the then seven required elements and set some admirable goals. You may read the County's last Comprehensive Plan at this Spartanburg County Comprehensive Plan 1998-2015.

Population

Element

South Carolina Code of Laws (6-29-510): (D) A local comprehensive plan must include . . . (1) a population element which considers historic trends and projections, household numbers and sizes, educational levels, and income characteristics . . .

Population Element Introduction

The latest available population estimate from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for Spartanburg County is 306,854 (July 1, 2017). The County has already surpassed the Bureau's 2020 forecast. By 2030, we are expected to add over 25,000 people. At our current growth rate we will probably surpass this number. This Comprehensive Plan is about how we choose to accommodate these people and the schools, shopping, entertainment, and other necessary land uses that accompany them.

Population Counts and Projections 2000-2030						
County	April 1, 2000 Census	April 1, 2010 Census	July 1, 2015 Projection	July 1, 2020 Projection	July 1, 2025 Projection	July 1, 2030 Projection
Spartanburg	253,791	284,307	295,100	305,800	318,500	331,200
Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and Census 2010, S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control - Vital Records Department. Population projections calculated by South Carolina Department of Revenue and Fiscal Affairs - Health and Demographics Section.*						

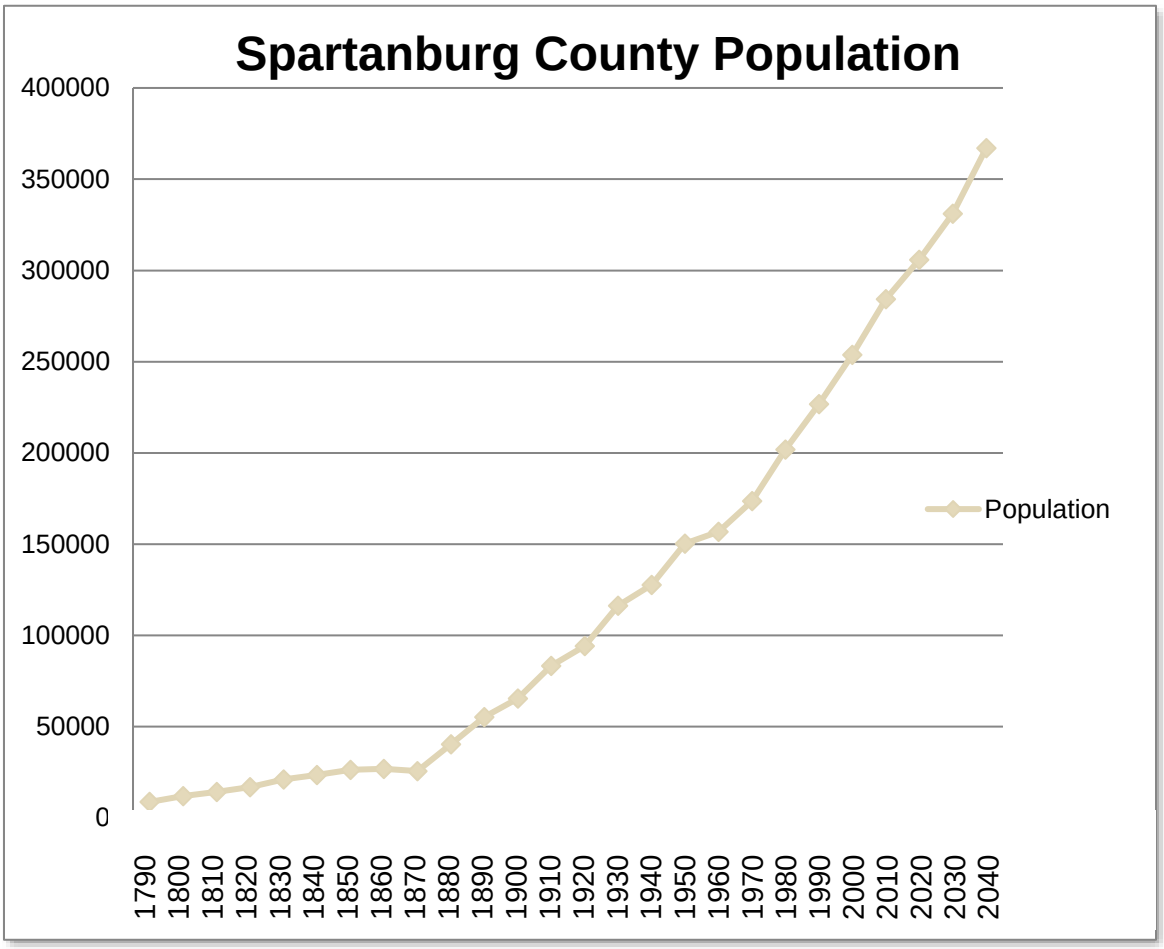
The latest population number has not been updated in this summary since the **Population Element** was completed in 2017 by the Appalachian Council of Governments with the latest figures available at that time. This Element provides a comprehensive look at Spartanburg County's population characteristics and expected growth and distribution.

The following table from Census QuickFacts shows that we have surpassed the 306,854 mark and that we added 5,391 people or 1.8 percent in one year (July 1, 2016-July1, 2017).

In order to be able to access the most up to date Spartanburg County data available through the U.S. Bureau of the Census, this link is to Census QuickFacts is provided: https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/spartanburgcountysouthcarolina/PST045217.

ALL TOPICS	Spartanburg County, South Carolina
Population estimates, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	301,463
PEOPLE	
Population	
Population estimates, July 1, 2017, (V2017)	306,854
Population estimates, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	301,463
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2016)	284,305
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2017)	284,301
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2017, (V2017)	7.9%
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2016, (V2016)	6.0%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	284,307

The graph below depicts the actual growth during each of the decades from 1790 until the 2010 Census count and then projects the population to 2040. Spartanburg County's growth trend has been up since well before the turn of the Twentieth Century. The only decade the County lost population was the 1860's.



Please refer to the full Population Element (below) for detailed information regarding the characteristics of Spartanburg County's population, including population growth, density, income, birthplace, age, racial composition, educational attainment, health, and more.

Population Element

Purpose

The purpose and intent of this study is to present demographic traits and conditions of Spartanburg County's past and present population. The ensuing population and data analysis is intended to develop a sense of the current character and quality of life in the County. While it is important to examine population growth for the horizon of this Element, it is vital that we consider the characteristics of our population and how they will shape our community in the long term.

Furthermore, the study is meant to serve as a readily accessible reference for use by policy makers, concerned citizens, and others interested in the county's health and prosperity. As such, it should be used as an aid during goal and policy conception, to assist with formulating service provision and development strategies that promote and enhance quality of life for Spartanburg County residents, workers, and consumers.

Using this Study

All data presented herein was collected from other sources and is subject to the data collection and reporting limitations of the primary sources used. The U.S. Bureau of the Census' decennial (ten year) Census of the Population is the single most comprehensive and exhaustive source of information about the United States' citizenry and is the primary source of information for this report. Another source is the U.S. Bureau of the Census American Community Survey.

In order to provide a frame of reference as to the magnitude of the values presented in this study, data was collected and presented for the seven largest counties in the State of South Carolina (by population count). The seven largest counties, in descending order, are: Greenville, Richland, Charleston, Spartanburg, Horry, Lexington and York.

Some information contained in the tables and figures may not be directly referenced in the accompanying text. For example, data for other cities and/or counties are often not referenced, as their inclusion is for comparison purposes only and usually is not pertinent to the analysis of conditions in Spartanburg County.

And finally, while past and present trends are often an indicator of likely future trends, changes in the economy, market conditions, population traits, or any number of uncontrollable factors can slow or reverse past trends. Therefore, any projections made in this study are based on historic trends and current favorable conditions but could be subject to change as time passes.

National Trends that May Affect Spartanburg County

The American population is changing, and Spartanburg County is no exception. Significant trends may affect the character of our county. We will need to be prepared for such changes.

- **The growth rate in America is slowing in general** - The 2000s were the slowest decade of population growth in 70 years according to The Brookings Institution.
- **America is getting older** - According to the Pew Research Center, the nation's elderly population is expected to more than double from 2005 to 2050.
- **Families are having fewer kids** - A study by the Urban Institute shows four decades ago, an American woman typically delivered her first baby at age 21. By 2000, she was 24.9. Today, she is 26.3.
- **Household size is shrinking** - A Pew Research Center survey shows that half of Americans (48%) say two is the ideal number of children for a family to have, reflecting a decades-long preference for a smaller family over a larger one.
- **We are becoming more ethnically diverse** - By 2055, the U.S. will not have a single racial or ethnic majority according to a 2015 Pew Research Center Study.
- **Urban living is becoming more popular** - According to the Nielsen Company, 62% of millennials prefer to live in mixed-use communities found in urban centers, closer to shops, restaurants, and the office.
- **People have less discretionary income** - The share of U.S. adults living in middle-income households fell to 50% in 2015, after more than four decades in which those households served as the nation's economic majority.
- **Major life events (marriage, kids, home purchase, retirement) are being delayed.**

As we examine Spartanburg County's population, we will highlight trends that may affect policy decisions regarding land use, housing, transportation, health and educational facilities, and other trends that may affect local budgets and decisions.

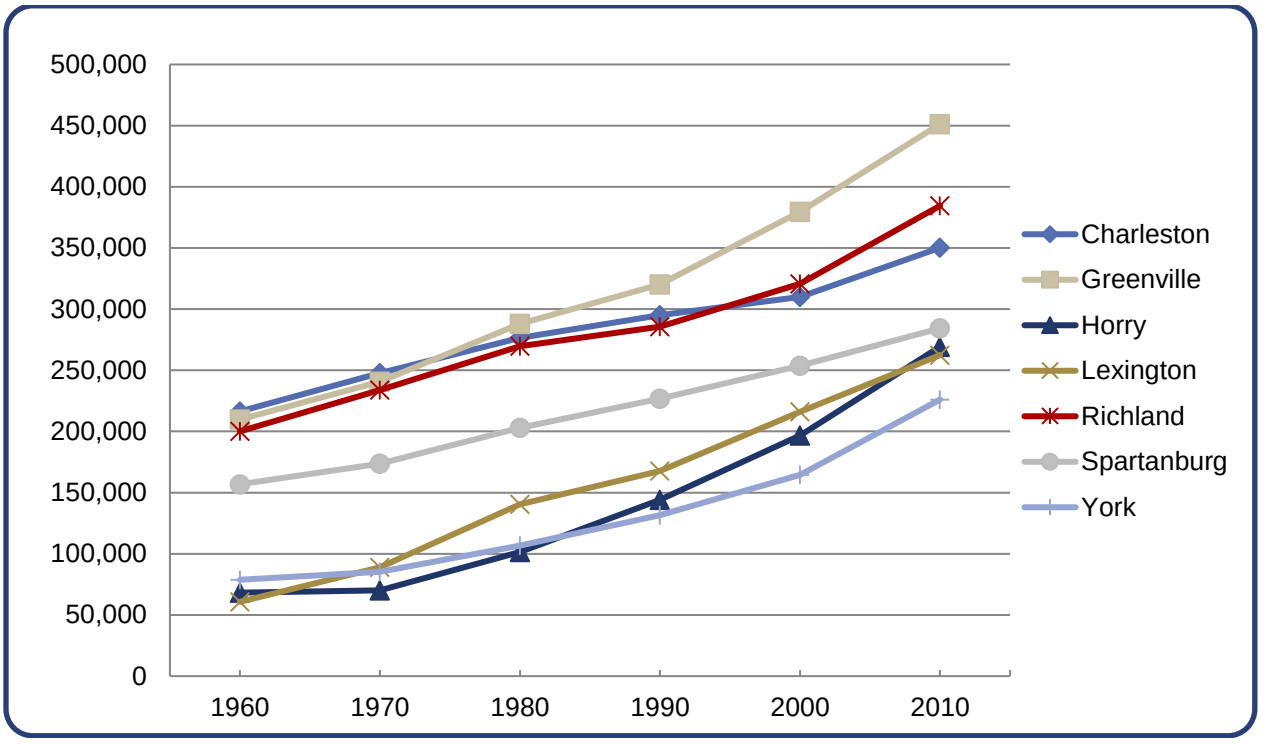
Population Size and Growth

In terms of population size, Spartanburg is the fourth largest county in the State of South Carolina. Spartanburg County is compared to the 6 other most populous counties of Charleston, Greenville, Horry, Lexington, Richland, and York County in Figure 1. Its population is about two-thirds that of neighboring Greenville County, the most populous county in the State.

Spartanburg County's population has experienced continued growth during the past half century, with most occurring since 1970. Between 1970 and 1980, Spartanburg County's

population increased by 17% (or 29,299 people) which was the fastest decade of growth. Since that time the County has experienced 12%growth each decade between 1980 and 2010. This represents a total growth rate of 40% (81,284 people) since 1980. While this was a healthy growth rate for the County, Charleston County (27% or 73,652) was the only large county to grow slower during this period. Spartanburg County also grew slightly slower than the 48% increase the state experienced since 1980.

Figure 1
Population Trends for Largest South Carolina Counties
1960 - 2010



The two fastest growing counties were York and Horry County which were spurred by the growth of the Charlotte metropolitan area and development in the Grand Strand area respectively. While Spartanburg County did not experience the same growth rates its neighbor Greenville County (57%) did, collectively the two counties together form the center of a fast developing growth corridor along I-85. These trends should, at a minimum, continue given the positive trend of economic development in the region, and Spartanburg specifically, and it would seem reasonable to expect that Spartanburg County will continue to see consistent growth in the coming years.

The Bureau of the Census population projections support the conclusion that population growth is expected in coming years. The projections suggest a 31% increase over the 30 years between 2010 and 2040. Although this is slower than the previous 30 years, it still

reflects a stable growth rate. The Bureau of the Census is projecting a slowing of population growth nationwide.

Table 1
Populations of South Carolina's Most Populous Counties, 1960 - 2010

COUNTY	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Charleston	216,382	247,650	276,556	295,039	309,969	350,208
Greenville	209,776	240,774	287,895	320,167	379,616	451,219
Horry	68,247	69,992	101,419	144,053	196,629	269,291
Lexington	60,726	89,012	140,353	167,611	216,014	262,391
Richland	200,102	233,868	269,600	285,720	320,677	384,507
Spartanburg	***156,830***	***173,724***	***203,023***	***226,800***	***253,791***	***284,307***
York	78,760	85,216	106,720	131,497	164,614	226,073
South Carolina	2,382,594	2,590,516	3,121,820	3,486,703	4,012,012	4,625,384

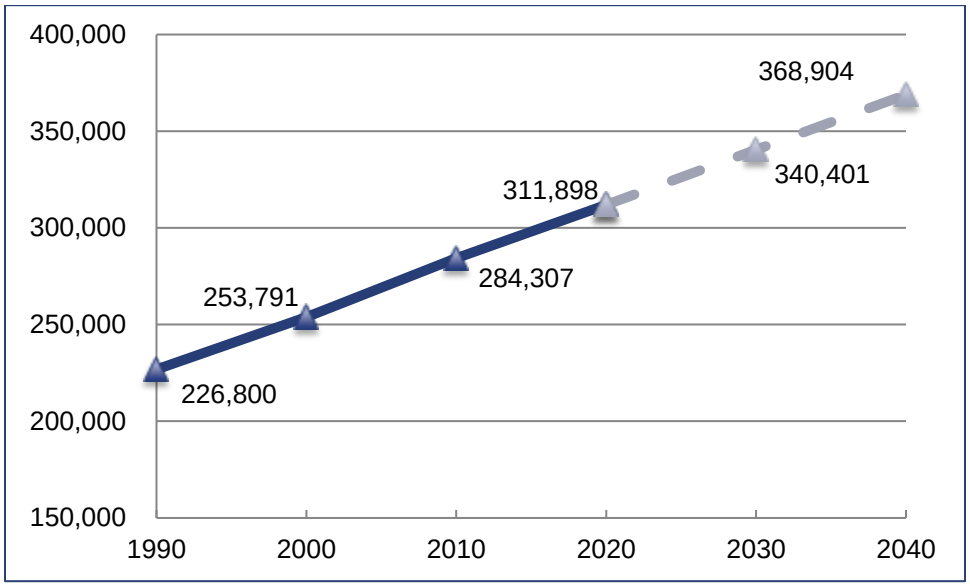
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Census of the Population (1960-2010).*

Table 2
Percentage Change in Population in South Carolina's Most Populous Counties
1950 - 2010

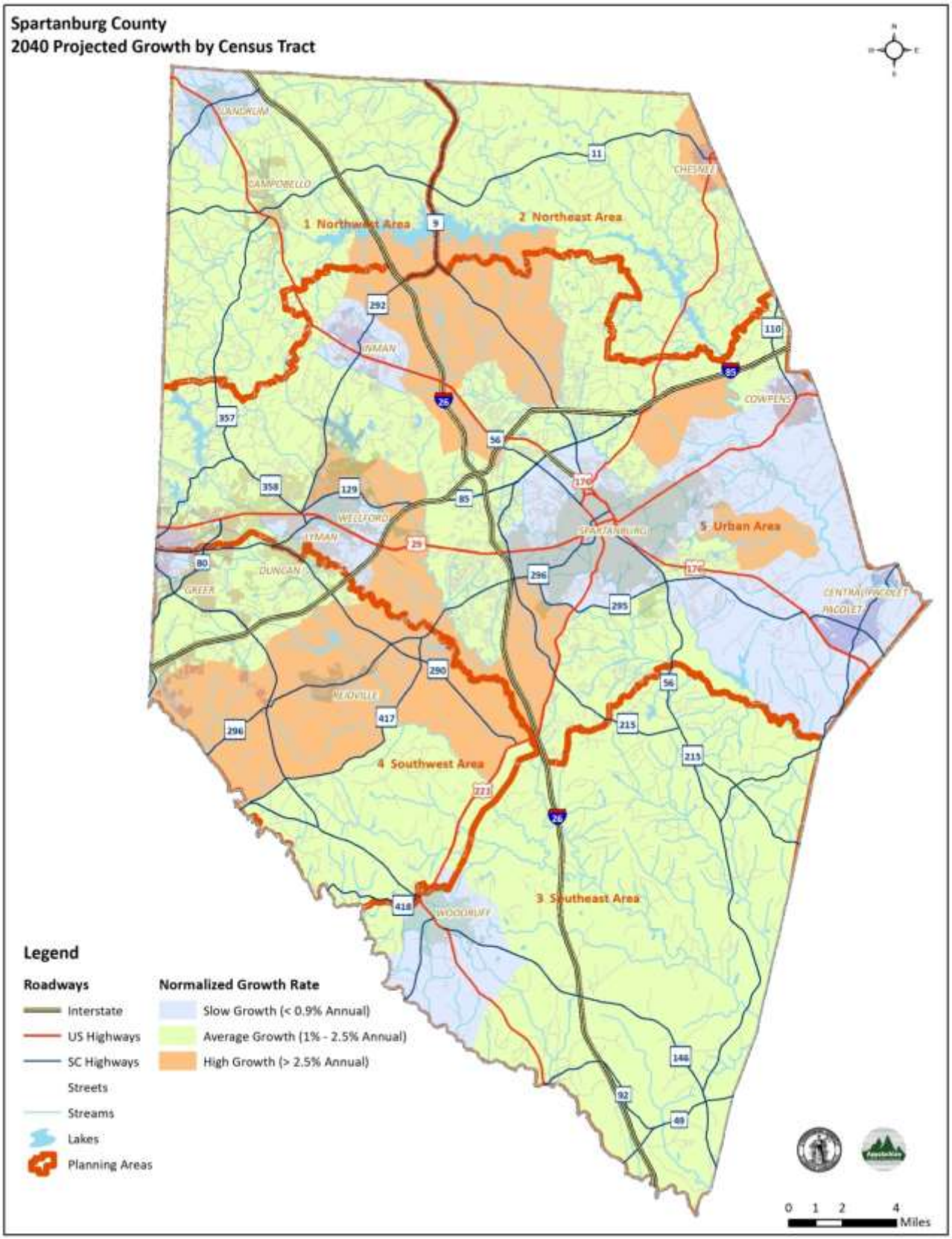
COUNTY	% Change 1950-1960	% Change 1960-1970	% Change 1970-1980	% Change 1980-1990	% Change 1990-2000	% Change 2000-2010
Charleston	31%	14%	12%	7%	5%	13%
Greenville	25%	15%	20%	11%	19%	19%
Horry	14%	3%	45%	42%	36%	37%
Lexington	37%	47%	58%	19%	29%	21%
Richland	40%	17%	15%	6%	12%	20%
Spartanburg	6%	11%	17%	12%	12%	12%
York	10%	8%	25%	23%	25%	37%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Census of the Population (1960-2010).*

Figure 2
Spartanburg County Population Projections
1990 – 2040



The following map shows the projected growth rates by census tract. It is evident that the high growth areas (>2.5%) will be centered mainly on I-85 corridor the western portion of the County along with the area surrounding I-26 north of Boiling Springs and east of Inman. Much of the County is expected grow at an average rate of 1 -2.5% a year. There are several areas that are designated as expecting slow growth. These areas all center on existing municipalities that are predominantly developed already. This suggests that much of the expected growth will be greenfield development within the County if current trends continue.


Spartanburg County
2040 Projected Growth by Census Tract
1 Northwest Area
2 Northeast Area
3 Southeast Area
4 Southwest Area
5 Urban Area
Legend
Roadways
Interstate
US Highways
SC Highways
Streets
Streams
Lakes
Planning Areas
Normalized Growth Rate
Slow Growth (< 0.9% Annual)
Average Growth (1% - 2.5% Annual)
High Growth (> 2.5% Annual)
0 1 2 4
Miles

Population Densities

Although the rate of growth is an important factor in planning for future services and infrastructure, looking more closely at the densities of residents throughout the County can provide additional insight into impacts future growth may have on infrastructure and county services. Overall population density will always increase as population increases as shown below. As of 2010, Spartanburg County had 350.6 persons per square mile.

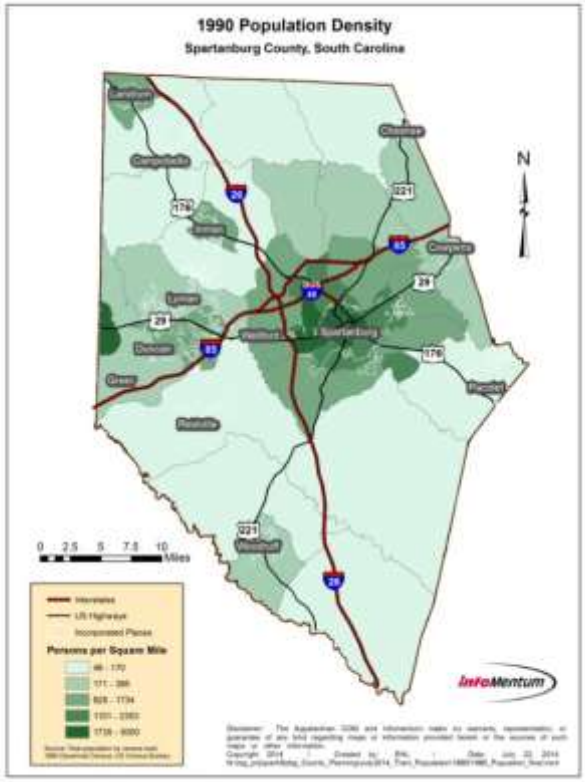
Table 3
Spartanburg County Land Area & Population Density
2000-2010

Land Area in Square Miles	Persons per Square Mile		
	1990	2000	2010
810.9	279.9	313.0	350.6

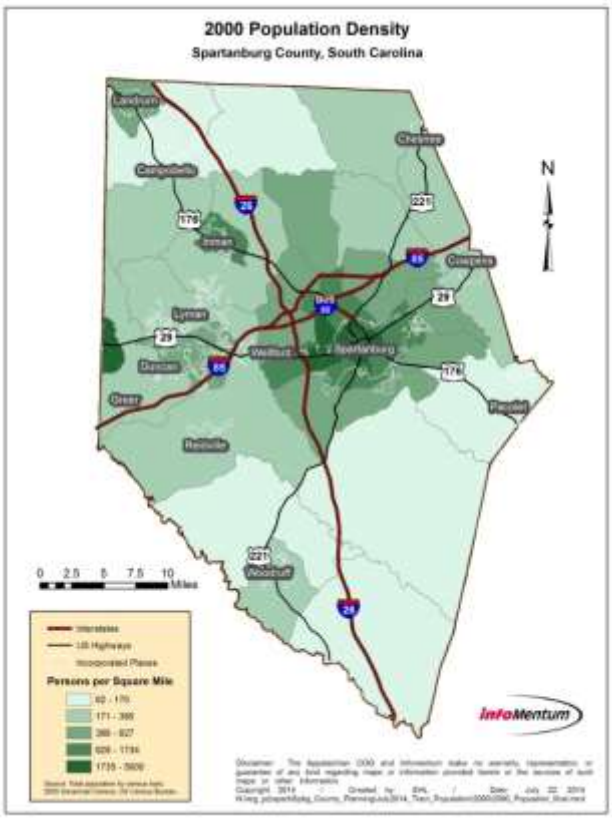
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Census of the Population (1990-2010).*

While overall population density provides a basic indicator of potential growth pressures, looking at more specific density data through the use of census tract information allows for a better understanding of where the growth pressures will be focused. The following charts provide snapshots of population densities in the County by census tract for 1990, 2000, and 2010.

There is a clear pattern of increasing population density along the I-85 corridor that passes through Spartanburg County. The northern and southern ends of the County have not seen significant shifts in density and remain primarily rural areas with limited development. The biggest increases have occurred in the areas west of I-26 along the I-85 and US 29 corridors. Specifically, the areas around the Lyman, Duncan, Wellford, and Reidville communities have experienced the largest increases in density. The area of Boiling Springs, north of the City of Spartanburg, also continues to experience increases in density.



As the County leaders make policy choices in the future this information can help guide the decision making process. Using population density as an indicator of development patterns can inform leaders as they make strategic decisions on where new facilities or services should be located. With limited resources to

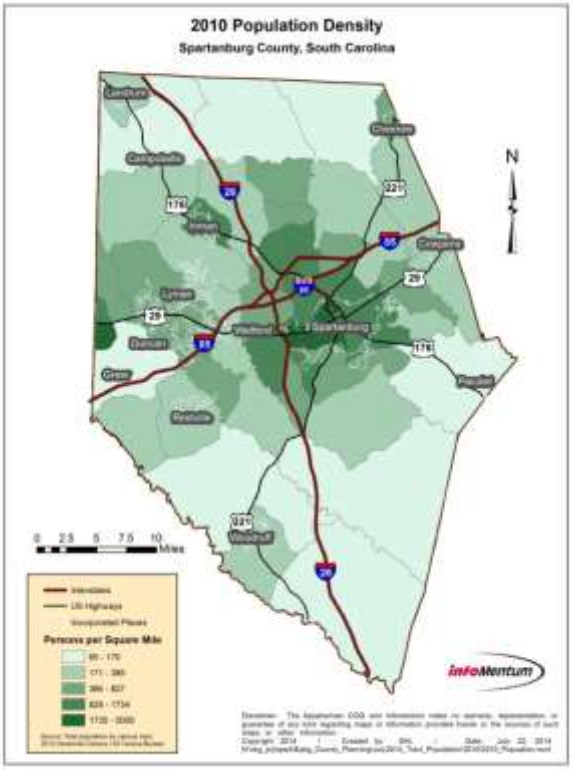


Sheriff's Department cannot provide the same presence throughout the County that a city police department might. This can lead to public discussions about what services should and should not be provided and by whom.

In 1980, there were 75,294 persons residing within the municipalities in Spartanburg County. In 2010, that number increased by just over 11,000 to 86,631. The County grew by over 80,000 people in the same period. That demonstrates that 6 of every 7 new residents have located in unincorporated Spartanburg County since 1980. Municipal residents represent roughly 30% of all residents in Spartanburg County in 2010.

We cannot predict whether this pattern will continue over the next 25 years. One indication it could continue is that large percentages of land within the city limits in the County have been built-out since the 1950s and 1960s and provide for community needs, it is important that policy makers have this type of information to understand where they can get the best return on their investments in the community.

Another factor to consider in the decision making process is how to balance County services with those provided by municipalities throughout the County. While all residents of Spartanburg County utilize county facilities on a regular basis, the municipalities also provide services to residents living in cities and towns that often take some burden off of the County to serve parts of their population. However, it also creates challenges when residents develop expectations for services based on what one community is providing that the other is not. This can be illustrated in law enforcement services where the



room for infill development is somewhat limited. In addition, South Carolina's annexation law makes it difficult for municipalities to annex unincorporated land; therefore, they are unable to effectively expand their boundaries.

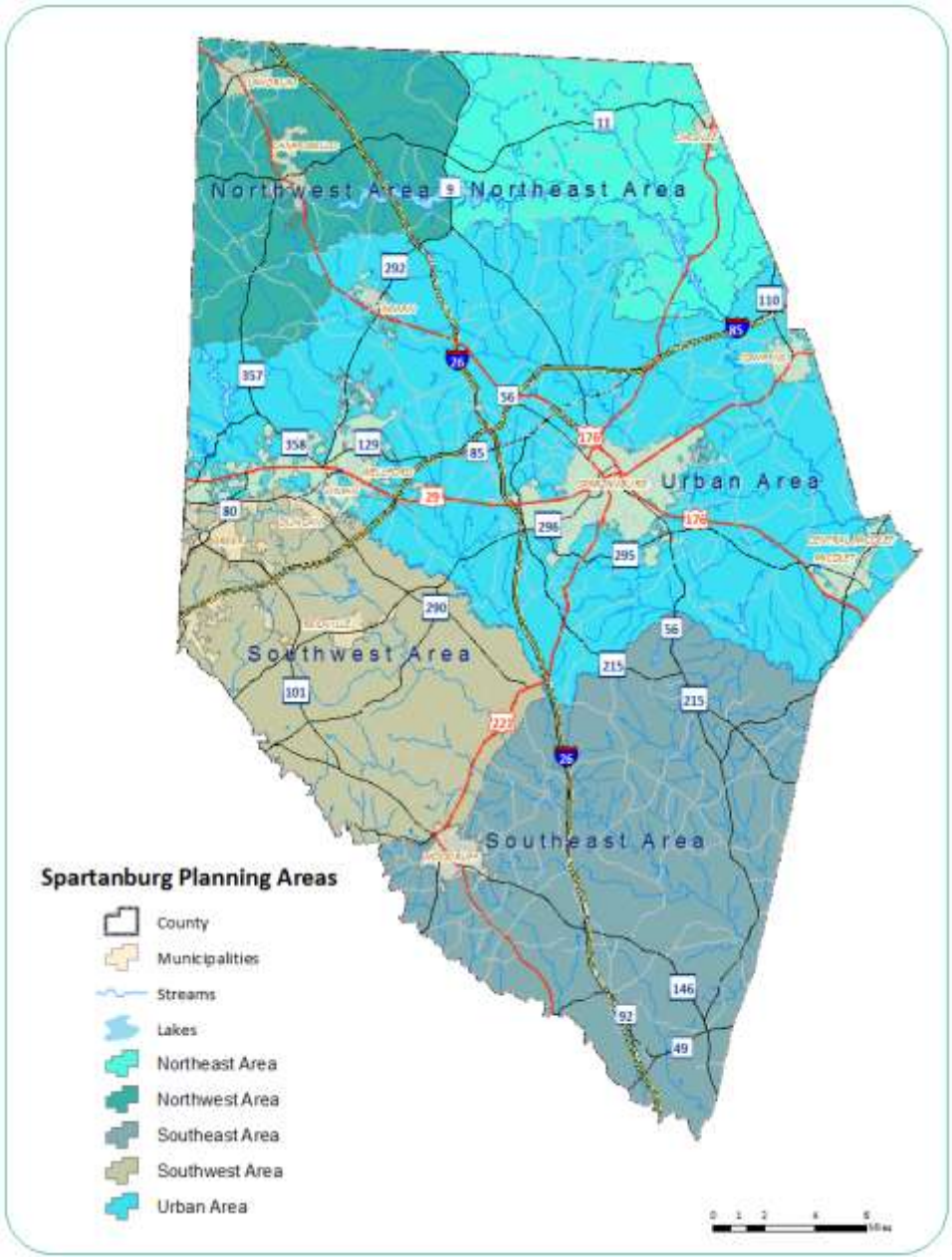
However, national trends show more people moving into cities and towns as they seek a different environment and more of a sense of community, a trend we have not yet experienced in Spartanburg County. Since a large percentage of future population growth will be in-migration of younger persons, this might make the cities and towns more attractive. Another trend is the growth of the baby boomer generation. As this population is rapidly reaching retirement age more and more are making the decision to stay in their homes instead of the more traditional senior living settings. Their need to be close to medical and transportation services may lead to more seniors moving back into cities and towns as they adjust their lifestyle. This often happens as they make conscious decisions to be closer these services as their mobility becomes limited with age. In turn they look to cities and towns where those things are more readily available traditionally.

The challenge for County policy makers will be to balance the provision of infrastructure, services, and development over the next 25 years and developing partnerships with local municipalities who provide similar services. Both will be needed and monitoring these trends will be vital to ensuring that investments and partnerships are made strategically that serve the County and its residents in the most effective manner possible.

Planning Areas

Spartanburg County is divided into five planning areas for future planning purposes. Total population is similar in the Northwest, Northeast, and Southeast Areas which represent the northern and southern ends of the County and are characterized by a few municipalities and sparsely developed rural areas. Populations in 2014 ranged from 18,682 in the Northwest around the City of Landrum to 19,480 in the Southeast Area that encompasses Woodruff and large rural areas.

The Urban Area is the largest planning area with 209,069 people as of 2016. This area covers the majority of the I-85 and I-26 corridor in the County from the eastern edge to near the SC 290 corridor to the west. It encompasses the City of Spartanburg along with Lyman, Wellford, Duncan, and Inman as well as the Boiling Springs area which, while not incorporated, is a largely suburban area of the County with a high population. Although its growth rate is similar to the Northeast and Northwest Areas, the sheer number of people in this planning area is a major factor when considering future services and infrastructure needed to support the growth. The fastest growing area is the Southwest Region which between 2000 and 2016 increased by 43%.



This Southwest Area includes parts of the City of Greer to the north and the SC 101 and SC 290 corridors south to US 221 just north of the City of Woodruff. Total population grew in 2016 to 33,540. This population growth as concentrated primarily around the City of Greer and the Reidville Road corridor that runs east and west between the City of Spartanburg and City of Simpsonville.

Table 4
Planning Area Population, 2000 - 2016

Planning Areas	2000	2010	2016	% Change 2000 - 2014
Northwest	16,345	18,472	19,234	18%
Northeast	17,085	18,575	19,565	15%
Urban	178,907	197,341	209,069	17%
Southwest	23,528	31,003	33,540	43%
Southeast	18,221	19,287	20,055	10%

Source: US Census

The Northwest, Northeast, and Urban Areas grew between 18% and 15% during the same time frame. The Southeast, which includes a large segment of rural area in the southern part of the County, only saw an increase of 10% during this same time period. The City of Woodruff is the only incorporated community. The Area is primarily rural undeveloped land.

Table 5
Planning Area Household and Family Characteristics, 2014

	Northwest	Northeast	Urban	Southwest	Southeast
Median Household Income	$44,216	$43,312	$41,198	$54,835	$41,446
Per Capita Income	$23,302	$21,357	$22,194	$26,180	$20,315
Median Age	43.8	41.1	37.9	38.4	40.5
Average Household Size	2.54	2.6	2.5	2.65	2.58
Average Family Size	3.00	3.04	3.05	3.08	3.08

Table 5 presents several household and family characteristics for each planning area. The 2014 income characteristics for each planning area are relatively similar except for the Southwest Area. It has a significantly higher median household and per capita income compared to the other planning areas. Development in this planning area is characterized by upper middle class subdivisions that would lend it to a more affluent resident.

The Urban and Southwest Areas, the largest and most affluent planning areas, have a lower median age at 37.9 and 38.4 respectively. The growth rate and development types in these Planning Areas would seem to correlate with younger families moving into the area which in turn would lower the median age. The other 3 planning areas that are characterized by more rural populations each have median ages above 40.

Birthplace and Migration Patterns

The vast majority (64.8%) of Spartanburg County's residents were born in South Carolina. The County's population base is also not very transient. A total of 83.8% of Spartanburg residents live in the same house they lived in five years earlier. An additional 10.8% have moved around within the County but have remained a County resident. That number represents 94.6% of residents that have been retained by the County over the last 5 years. These figures, in conjunction with the large number of residents which are native South Carolinians, suggest that the County has adequate employment opportunities and amenities to offer a quality of life which is sufficient to retain its population.

Table 6
Birthplace Characteristics, 2016

Spartanburg County	Persons	%
Total Residents	301,463	
Native	281,265	93.3%
Born in state of residence	195,348	64.8%
Born in other state in the United States	83,505	27.7%
Born outside the United States	2,412	0.8%
Foreign born	20,198	6.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, *American Community Survey (2017)*

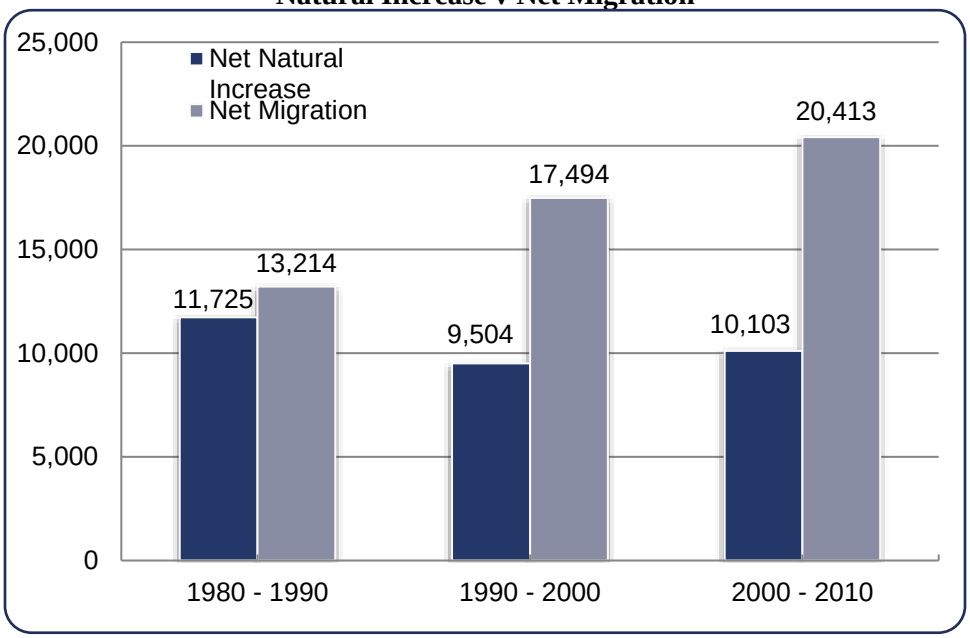
Table 7
Resident Mobility, 2010 - 2015

	2010		2016	
	Persons	**%**	**Persons**	**%**
Persons 1 Years and Older	280,414		301,463	
Same House as 5 Years Earlier	240,189	85.7%	252,626	83.8%
Different House, Same County	27,853	9.9%	32,558	10.8%
Different County in SC	6,019	2.1%	9,345	3.1%
Different State	5,743	2.0%	6,029	2.0%
Elsewhere	610	0.2%	904	0.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, *American Community Survey (2016).*

Another component of population change to consider is where new citizens originate. The table above describes the mobility of existing residents in Spartanburg County in 2010 and 2015 by estimating the number of people who reside in the same residence from year to year. It is clear that the majority of residents in Spartanburg County are established residents that don't move frequently. Between 83% and 85% of residences reside in the same house as the previous year in both years measured. An additional 10% moved within the County but still reside in Spartanburg. In each year roughly 5% of total residents moved into their home from outside Spartanburg County the previous year according to the Census. This represents over 12,000 and 15,000 persons respectively in 2000 and 2015.

Figure3
Components of Population Change – 1980-2010
Natural Increase v Net Migration



Another way of looking at growth factors is to examine natural increases and migration as growth factors. Natural increases balance residents born in the County with residents who passed away the same period. Net migration balances persons who moved into the County with those who moved out of the County. Figure 3shows that from 1980 to 1990 that population increases in the County were pretty evenly split between natural increases and migration into the County. Over the next two decades though there was a significant shift that saw migration of residents into Spartanburg County become the dominant source of new residents. Natural increases decreased slightly from 11,725 in the 80s to 10,103 between 2000 and 2010. At the same time net migration increased from 13,214 to 20,413. Roughly two-thirds of all new residents in Spartanburg moved into the County from somewhere else during the first decade of this century.

Growth of in-migration of residents into the County from other areas can have a significant impact on the community. Residents that move into Spartanburg from other parts of the US and beyond bring their own unique cultural views and expectations for residential choices, quality of life needs, and desired public services. For instance, residents that locate from more urban areas of the country could potentially have different views on development patterns and density that conflict with the traditional development patterns in the County. They also might have different views and expectations regarding shopping, amenities, and public services like transit and education. Changing markets will likely lead residential and commercial developers to accommodate these new desires within the community. Local governments will also have a challenge to identify changing expectations for levels of services that are not met by current efforts.

This changing nature of our population could lead to a change in leadership and policy. As new residents with differing views become more engaged in issues it is possible that

conflicts could arise over the need to change the status quo within the community. With such a high rate of in-migration into the County it is likely that new ideas will begin to enter into the discussion. County leaders will need to make sure that they are aware of any changing trends and are able to adapt to the changing needs of the community.

Ethnic and Gender Composition

Age

Ultimately all planning is for people. As such it is imperative that we understand for whom we are planning. Age distribution is an important factor when considering future demand for County services, housing, schools, parks and recreation facilities, and the provision of social services. This translates into services the county must or should provide as well as benefits the county gains from its residents.

Spartanburg County is relatively young in terms of the age of its population. The median age for the County is 38 years old. The distribution of Spartanburg residents by both age and sex is fairly consistent for most age cohorts. Overall the population is split evenly with 51.5% female and 48.5% male. The largest discrepancy between the sexes is in the over-50 cohorts where females outnumber the men.

In addition, the total population (male and female together) for each age cohort from 0 to 49 years of age is fairly uniform. Every 5 years in age represents 6-8% of the population. Population cohorts between the ages of 65 to 74 are different as they are significantly lower than all other age cohorts (between 2-4%).

Figure 4
Population by Age Cohorts (Male & Female) – 2010

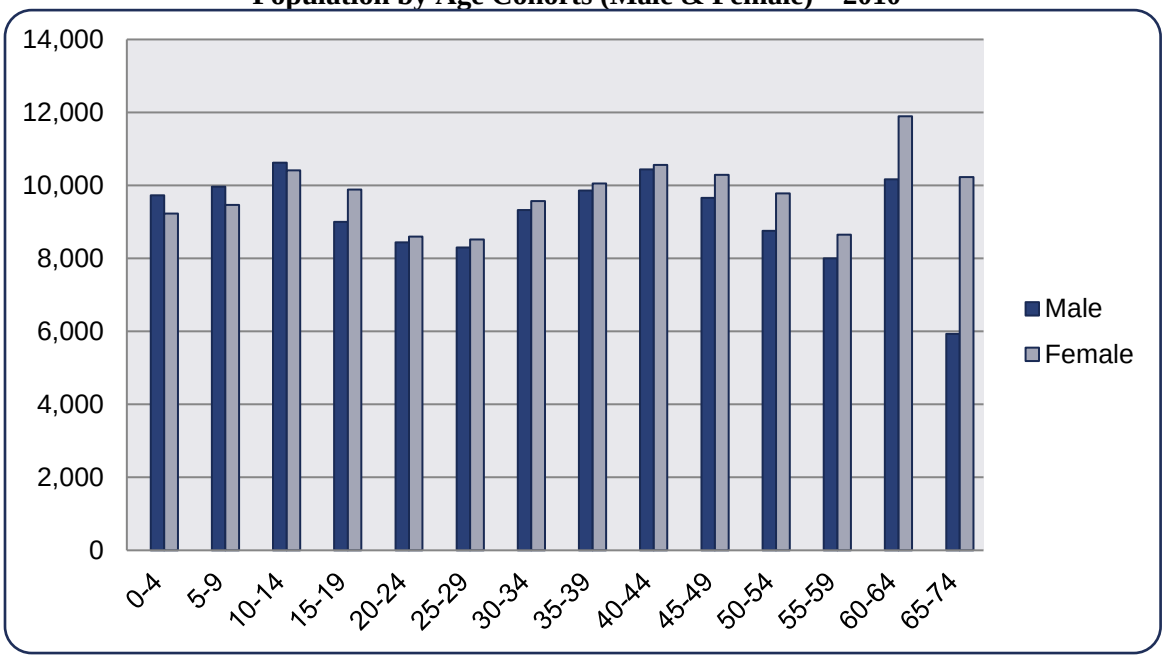


Figure 5

Population by Age – 2010

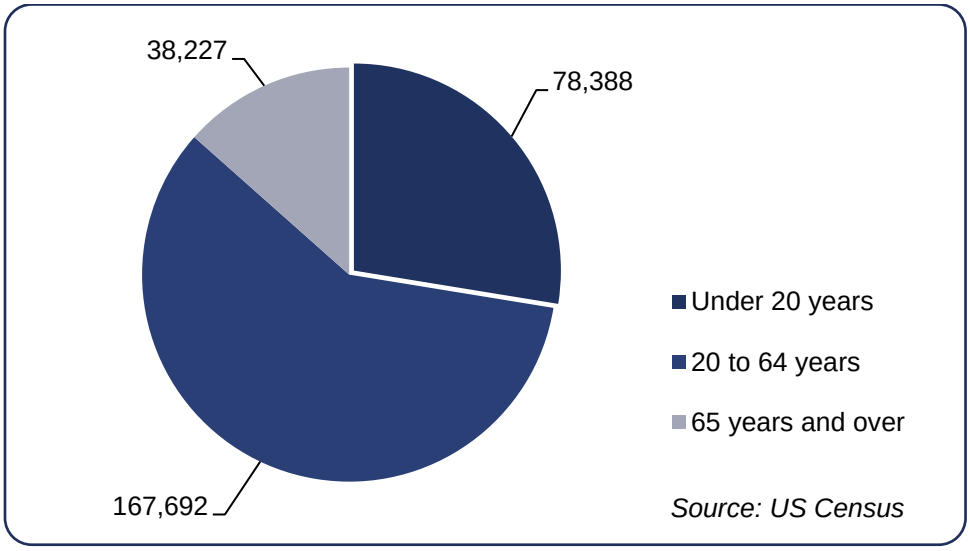


Table 8
Spartanburg County Population Trends for 65 Years and Older
1990, 2000, 2010

1990		2000		2010	
Population	**% of Total**	**Population**	**% of Total**	**Population**	**% of Total**
28,750	12.7%	31,740	12.5%	38,227	13.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000 & 2010 Censuses

The increasing number of elderly (65 years of age and older) in the County is mirroring a national trend of increasing aging populations as baby boomers turn 65 in record numbers and life expectancy increases. In 1990, 12.7% of the population in the County was age 65 or older. It has increased in both number and percentage since 1990 to account for 13.4% of the population and 38,227 of all residents. Life expectancy has increased from 76 during the 90s to almost 79 today and is expected to increase to 82 by 2020. It is expected that one out of every five people in the United States will be over the age of 65 by 2050, so this a trend that is likely to continue and result in policy consequences over the coming years.

This changing demographic will likely have a significant impact on many segments of the community as the needs of the elderly will impact social and medical service needs, housing demands, and potentially development patterns. Elderly residents may choose to age in place or move into the cities because of cheaper housing costs. Others may be

attracted by the close proximity of services available in cities such as: buses, taxis, shopping, public and private social activities, health-care facilities and EMS, and the various government and non-profit agencies which provide services for the elderly.

Several key areas will be at the forefront of needs for this age group. One is mobility which becomes a major limiting factor for seniors as they try to maintain an independent lifestyle. Seniors will need transportation services so they can have easy access to goods and services. Seniors are also beginning to seek out housing that supports their lifestyle and is close to shopping and services. Many seniors are also willing or able to maintain larger properties that make up the majority of the housing stock available today. Identifying opportunities to provide housing and land uses that cater more to the needs of older individuals will continue to be a challenge for Spartanburg County.

In addition to the increased and changing demand on housing and transportation, all communities will face a significant increase in the demand for health and senior services. More and more, seniors are looking for ways that they can "age in place" as opposed to entering a traditional nursing home facility. In order for them to be successful they will need both accesses to medical services as well the ability to participate in their community after their mobility becomes more limited. This will include easier access to traditional medical offices through transit as well as other programs and initiatives that will allow elder residents to stay active and engaged. Given the increasing numbers of seniors this will be a challenge that all local governments and service agencies will need to work on to ensure that this segment of the population is provided.

Table 9 Population by Age, 2010

2010			By Sex			
AGE	**No.**	**Pct.**	**Male**		**Female**	
			No.	**Pct.**	**No.**	**Pct.**
0-4	18,970	7%	9,588	3.4%	9,382	3.3%
9	18,957	7%	9,730	3.4%	9,227	3.2%
10-14	19,429	7%	9,964	3.5%	9,465	3.3%
15-19	21,032	7%	10,621	3.7%	10,411	3.7%
20-24	18,886	7%	8,997	3.2%	9,889	3.5%
25-29	17,041	6%	8,439	3.0%	8,602	3.0%
30-34	16,822	6%	8,300	2.9%	8,522	3.0%
35-39	18,892	7%	9,322	3.3%	9,570	3.4%
40-44	19,918	7%	9,861	3.5%	10,057	3.5%
45-49	20,998	7%	10,435	3.7%	10,563	3.7%
50-54	19,948	7%	9,661	3.4%	10,287	3.6%
55-59	18,535	7%	8,753	3.1%	9,782	3.4%
60-64	16,652	6%	7,999	2.8%	8,653	3.0%
65-74	22,066	8%	10,167	3.6%	11,899	4.2%
75+	16,161	6%	5,932	2.1%	10,229	3.6%
TOTAL	284,307	100%	137,769	48.5%	146,538	51.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000 & 2010 Censuses

Racial Composition

The racial composition of Spartanburg County is in a state of gradual transition. In the County, whites are in the majority, comprising 72.3% of the population--a decrease from the 78.2% of the population that was white in 1990. Blacks comprise almost 21% of the remaining population, a number which has remained almost constant over the last 20 years. The remainder of the population is a mixture of other races. Although this is not a major shift in racial demographics it should be noted that the combined other races listed have climbed to over 5% of the total population. This is compared to 1% in 1990 and 3% in 2000.

One segment of the population that has grown tremendously is people that identify themselves as of Hispanic origin. In 1990 only 1,521 persons identified themselves as Hispanic during the census. In 2010 that number increased to 16,774, almost 6% of the population.

Table 10
Spartanburg County Racial Composition, 1990 - 2010

RACE	1990		2000		2010	
	No.	**Pct.**	**No.**	**Pct.**	**No.**	**Pct.**
White	177,427	78.20%	190,569	75.10%	205,554	72.3%
Black	46,871	20.70%	52,775	20.80%	58,567	20.6%
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	332	0.10%	555	0.20%	853	0.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,710	0.80%	3,738	1.50%	5,686	2.0%
Other Race	460	0.20%	3,437	1.40%	8,814	3.1%
Hispanic Origin	*1,521*	*0.67%*	*7,081*	*2.74%*	*16,774*	*5.9%*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000 & 2010 Censuses

Socioeconomic Data

Educational Attainment

A population's education attainment has a direct impact on the quality of family life, community health, and economic growth and stability. Education promotes community growth. Individuals with higher education levels earn higher salaries and thus demand quality housing and services, having a direct impact on land use and development. Furthermore, post-high school education is an indicator of the community's preparation for attracting and supporting economic development and cultural opportunities.

Figure 6
Spartanburg County Educational Attainment, 1990 – 2010

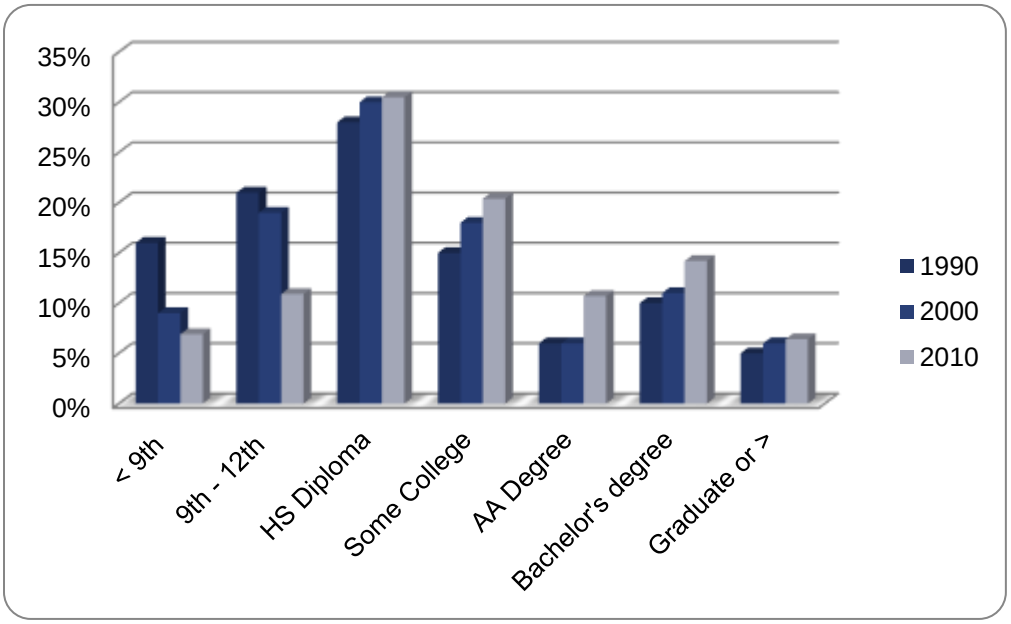


Table 11 displays the educational attainment of Spartanburg County's population 25 years old and over. Approximately 18 percent of the county population had less than a high school diploma in 2010, which is slightly higher than the state average. In 1990, approximately 37 percent of residents had less than a high school diploma. Conversely, in 1990 63% of residents had a high school diploma (or equivalent) or higher educational status. In 2000, the percentage rose to approximately 72% and rose again in 2010 to 82%. The percentage of persons with a high school diploma or higher also lags behind the state average. The improvements can also be seen in the percentage increases of residents with some college (78%), an associate's degree (129%), and a college degree (90%) since 1990.

Table 11
Spartanburg County Educational Attainment, 1990 – 2010

	1990	2000	2010
Persons 25 Years and Over	146,403	167,802	186,783
Less than 9th grade	16%	9%	7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	21%	19%	11%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28%	30%	31%
Some college, no degree	15%	18%	20%
Associate's degree	6%	6%	11%
Bachelor's degree	10%	11%	14%
Graduate or professional degree	5%	6%	6%

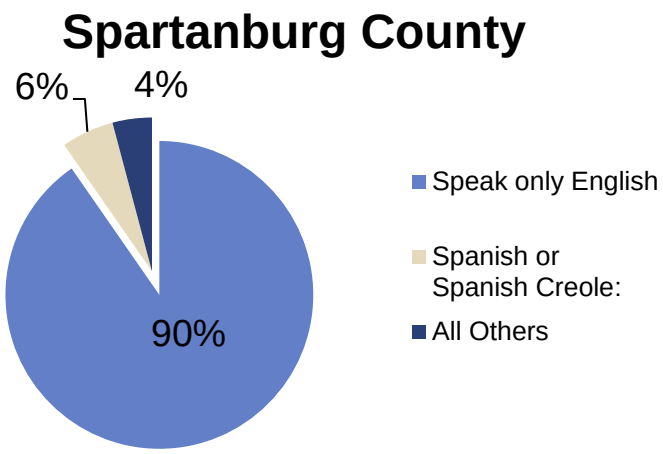
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Census of the Population (1990-2000)*.

Between 1999 and 2000, the County dropout rate was 2.4%, compared with the state's 3.2%. This rate was an improvement from the 1995-1996 dropout rate of 4.6%. In 2009-2010, the County's dropout rate decreased again to 2.2% which was better than the state average of 2.9%. Both the reduction in dropout rate and the increase in degreed residents are positive trends that the County can promote as they grow and try to attract new residents and businesses.

English Proficiency

One area of education that is an emerging issue is helping non-English speaking immigrants to become more proficient with the English language. Communities throughout the region, state, and country have growing immigrant populations. Their ability to communicate often has a dramatic impact on their quality of life, economic prosperity, and ability to be productive members of the community. There are numerous avenues for residents to learn English through English as a Second Language (ESL) classes from a myriad of agencies including non-profit literacy groups, churches, local schools, and other service organizations. There seldom is a unified strategy to be able to reach these groups and ensure that everyone has an opportunity to take part in an ESL classes that are available.

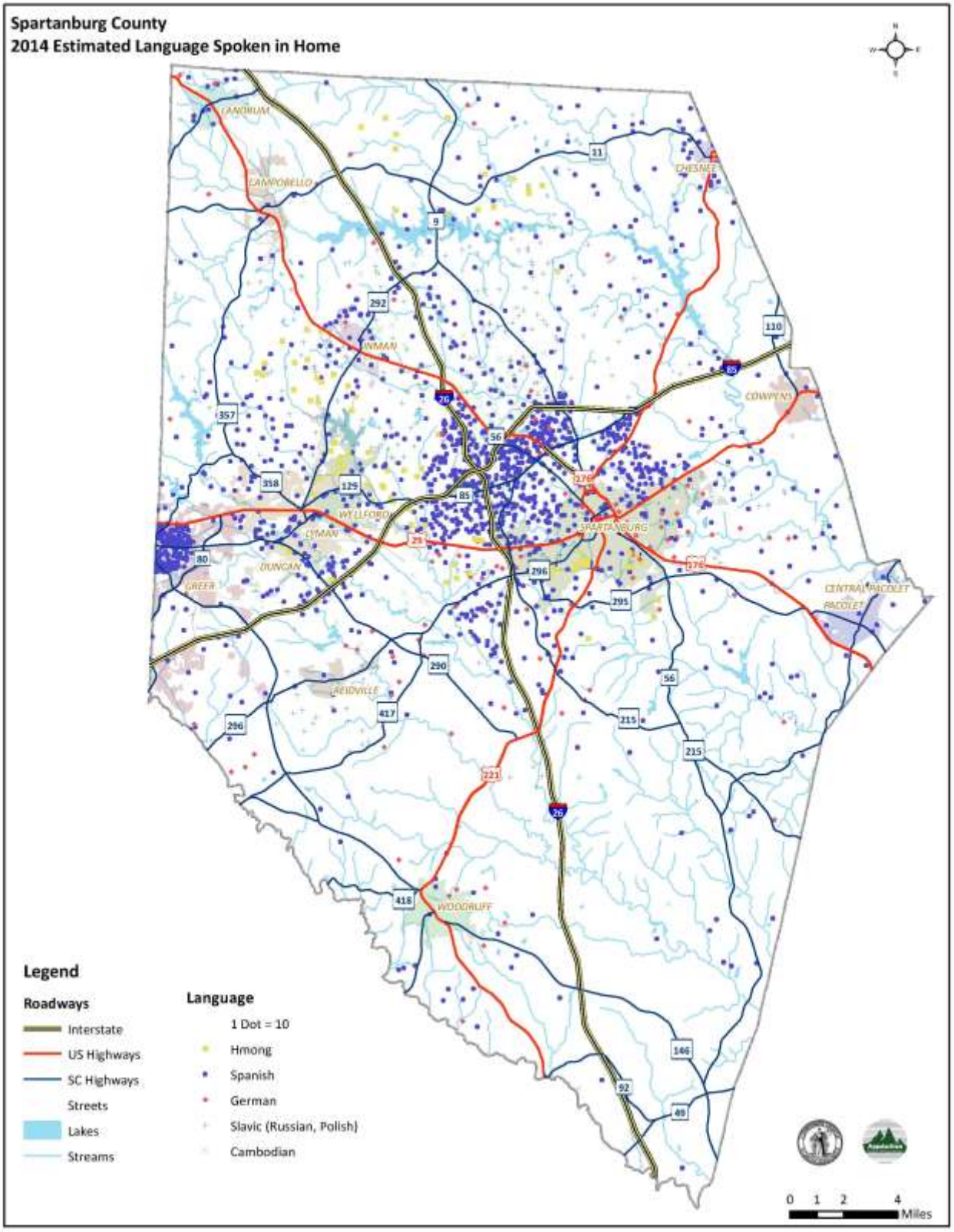
The best measure of English proficiency in a community is the measure of what the primary language spoken in the home is as described by the Census. In Spartanburg County 90% of all residents speak only English in their home. That leaves roughly 20,000 residents that speak another language in the home. Of those residents roughly 15,000 speak Spanish and 11,000 speak another language in the home. The caveat to this is that it does not mean no one speaks English in that home. It is simply not the primary language spoken in their home.



Those 20,000 residents represent the persons that might need services to help them learn to speak English proficiently so they can better interact within the community. Although that is a significant portion of the population, developing strategies to serve them is difficult because of the diffuse nature of where they settle in the County. The following maps show where all non-English speaking people are located in the County. Each dot represents 10 people. There is a heavy concentration of Spanish speaking residents in Greer and another less dense concentration of them in the Boiling Springs area of the

County, but otherwise they are very diffuse. Non-English speakers other than Spanish speakers are even more spread out.

Developing strategies to provide opportunities for people to have access to classes is a challenge due to this distribution or residents. The ability to establish large programs with dedicated centers that are easily accessible to large segments of the population is limited. Outreach efforts must cover wide areas and provide accessible locations for people to access classes.


Spartanburg County
2014 Estimated Language Spoken in Home
LANDRUM
CAMPOBELLO
INMAN
CHESNEE
COWPENS
WELLFORD
LYMAN
DUNCAN
GREER
SPARTANBURG
CENTRAL
PACOLET
REIDVILLE
WOODRUFF
Legend
Roadways
Interstate
US Highways
SC Highways
Streets
Lakes
Streams
Language
1 Dot = 10
Hmong
Spanish
German
Slavic (Russian, Polish)
Cambodian
0 1 2 4
Miles

Income and Poverty

The 2010 census reported that the median household income in Spartanburg County ($41,888) was 99.5% of the state median household income of $42,117 and 83% of the national median household income of $50,046. Figure 7 shows that over 16% of Spartanburg households earn less than 35% ($15,000) of the State median income.

Figure 7
Spartanburg County Annual Household Income, 2010

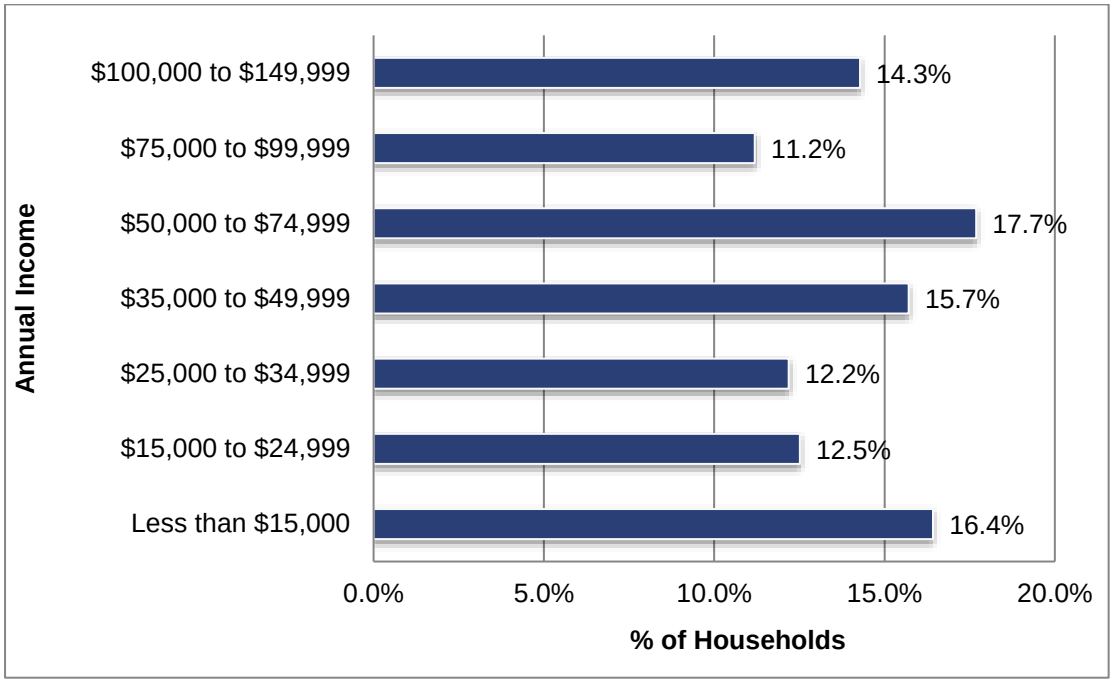


Table 12
Household Income Levels, 2000 - 2010

	2000		2010	
	Households	%	Households	%
Income Less than $15,000	17,681	18.1%	17,635	16.4%
Income $15,000 to $24,999	14,203	14.5%	13,432	12.5%
Income $25,000 to $34,999	13,519	13.8%	13,083	12.2%
Income $35,000 to $49,999	17,655	18.1%	16,866	15.7%
Income $50,000 to $74,999	18,834	19.3%	18,990	17.7%
Income $75,000 to $99,999	8,401	8.6%	12,016	11.2%
Income $100,000 to $149,999	7,365	7.5%	15,328	14.3%

Source: US Census 2000, 2010

The median household income increased over the past 10 years. Based on data from 2000 and 2010, households with lower incomes are decreasing in relation to other levels with 2-3% declines in the percentage of households in income categories below $75,000. In

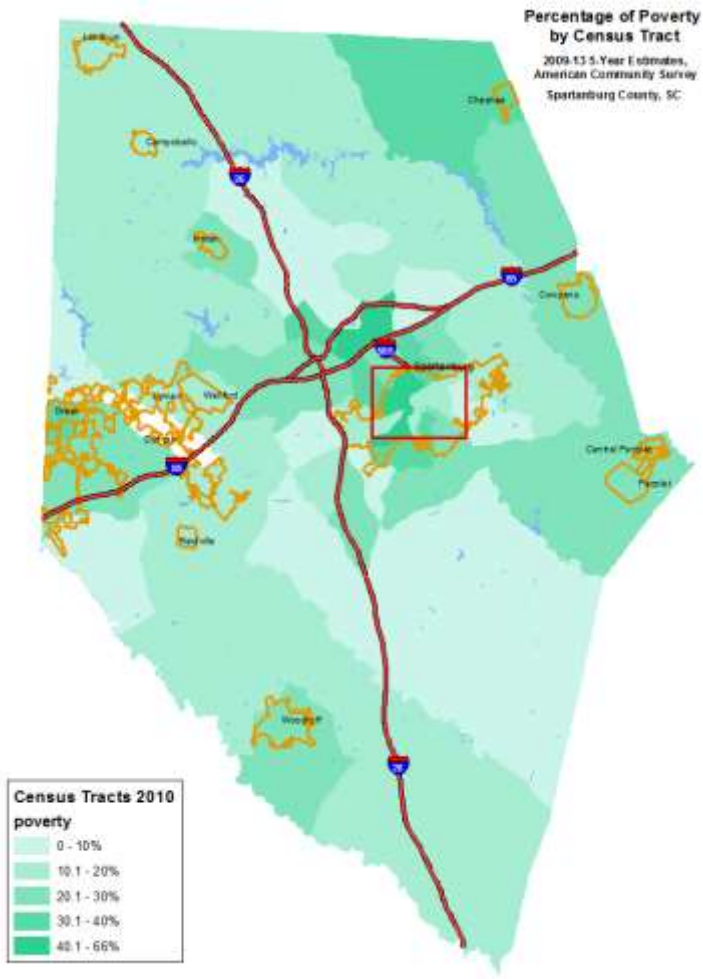
contrast, the number of households in the $75,000 to $99,000 grew from 8.6% to 11.2% while households making over $100,000 increased from 7.5% to 14.3%. The major gains in the higher household income categories are a positive sign for the economy's health moving forward.

Table 13
Per Capita Income Levels for Spartanburg County and South Carolina, 1990 - 2010

	Spartanburg County	South Carolina	County % of State
1990	$16,296	$16,050	101.5%
2000	$23,165	23,538	98.4%
2010	$30,242	32,505	93.0%
% Change 1990-2010	85.5%	100.5%	---

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Spartanburg County per capita income levels have seen tremendous growth in the previous two decades. Income increased by 85.5% from 1990 to 2010 from $16,296 to $30,242. This lags behind the state whose per capita income grew by 100% during the same time frame. In 1990, Spartanburg County's per capita income was slightly higher than the state's per capita figure. The County lost ground during the last 20 years and now is about 93% of state per capita income levels.



Poverty

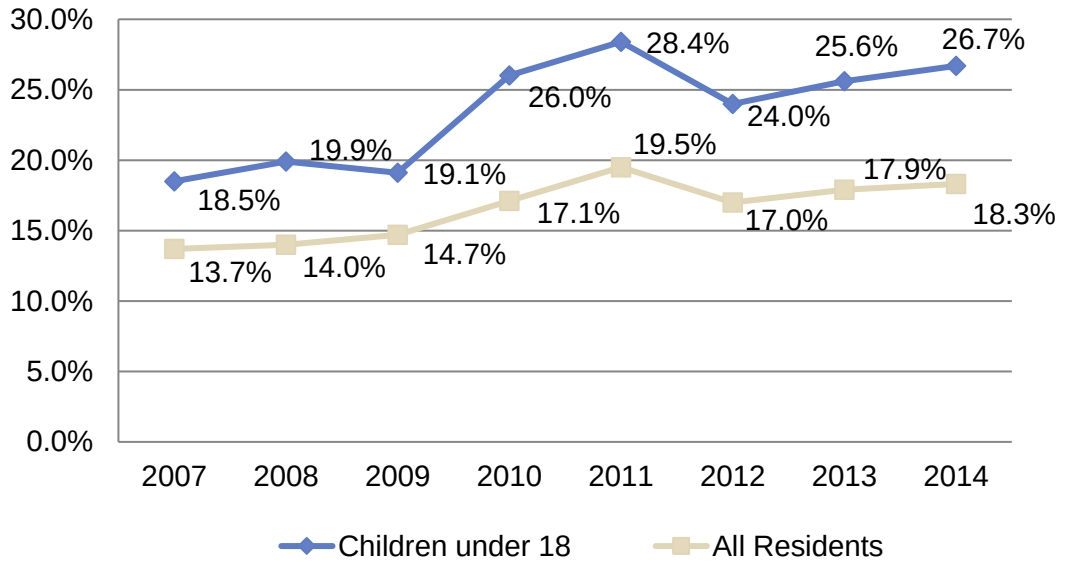
While the County has experienced growth in overall incomes, poverty remains a challenge within the community. According to the federal poverty guidelines, the average poverty threshold for a family of four was $24,230 in 2014. By definition, the poverty level identifies individuals and families that do not receive an adequate income amount to provide basic living necessities. In 2014, 18.6% of South Carolinians were living below the poverty line. Of the

50 states and the District of Columbia, South Carolina ranks 9th in residents living below the poverty line, meaning that only 8 states have a higher poverty rating than South Carolina. The most recent Census information from 2014 indicates that over 18% of Spartanburg County's population is living below the poverty level, a level that is comparable to that of the State.

In looking at the previous map that displays poverty by census tract you can see patterns of poverty. The highest levels of poverty clearly exist in and around the City of Spartanburg and the Boiling Springs area. Several census tracts in this area have greater than 40% poverty and many others have at least 30% - 40% poverty. Areas around Greer and Chesnee also stand out as having higher levels of poverty than their surrounding areas. Poverty is concentrated in the more urban areas of the County with many of the rural areas having very low levels of poverty. This is consistent with trends as many services utilized by low income persons are located in cities and urban areas. In addition, these areas often times have more access to affordable housing which is another major factor in decisions on where low income persons live.

The overall poverty rate for Spartanburg County (2014) is approximately the same as the state average (2014). 18.3% of all residents in Spartanburg County live in poverty. Over a quarter (26.7%) of the children under the age of 18 in the County live in poverty. While these numbers are in line with State averages, they do trail the national average in both cases. Compared to children and working age adults, the County's seniors age 65 and over have a markedly lower poverty rate than the state and the nation.

Figure 8
Spartanburg County Poverty Trends, 2007 - 2014



The poverty picture becomes more focused as components of the population are isolated for individual analysis. For any community residents living in poverty are associated with several problems. People living in poverty face higher rates of domestic violence,

substance abuse, disabilities, discrimination, incarceration, poor health, and other challenges. Child poverty correlates to poor economic, health and educational outcomes throughout life and results in young adults who continue on into the myriad of problems adults that live in poverty face.

Education and employment data show very high correlations with poverty. The more education one has, the less likely one is to live in poverty. Likewise, the more education one has, the less likely one is to be unemployed. As shown in the table below,30.3% of individuals living in poverty in Spartanburg County have not graduated high school. Conversely, less than 5% of those with a bachelor's degree or higher live in poverty.

Table 14
Measures for Individuals in Poverty, Spartanburg County, State, and National 2014

	Spartanburg County		SC	US
All residents below poverty	50,703	18.30%	18.00%	15.50%
AGE				
Children (under 18) below poverty	19,303	26.70%	26.70%	21.70%
Residents age 18 to 64 below poverty	27,457	15.80%	16.90%	14.60%
Residents age 65 + below poverty	3,943	9.10%	9.30%	9.50%
RACE				
White (one race) below poverty	30,839	14.60%	12.90%	12.80%
Black / African American (one race) below poverty	15,897	26.90%	28.80%	27.00%
Hispanic (any race) below poverty	6,377	35.30%	32.50%	24.10%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAIMENT- population age 25 and older				
Less than high school graduate in poverty	8,896	30.30%	31.30%	27.80%
High school graduate and equivalent in poverty	9,155	16.30%	16.50%	14.70%
Some college, associate's degree in poverty	5,391	8.70%	11.20%	10.60%
Bachelor's degree or higher in poverty	2,151	4.90%	4.40%	4.70%

When considering how poverty correlates to race, it is important to look at the numbers as a whole as well as within each racial group specifically. Whites have by far the largest population in poverty with over 30,000 persons identified as living in poverty. This is roughly twice as many as blacks living in poverty which is just over 15,000. However,

when you compare the percentage of each race that lives in poverty it is evident that a much higher percentage of blacks (26.9%) live in poverty than whites (14.6%). In comparison, only 6,377 of those self-identifying as Hispanic or Latino live below the poverty level. However, that constitutes over 35% of all Hispanics in the community. The impacts of poverty are widespread across races in Spartanburg County and all races need assistance. It will be important to examine why blacks and Hispanics are more likely to live in poverty in order to address those challenges.

Households and Families

A household consists of all persons living in a housing unit and is useful for estimating future land use and service needs. As illustrated on the next page the number of Spartanburg County households grew by 9.8% from 2000 to 2010. Average household size varied between 1990 and 2010 with 2.61 persons per household in 1990, 2.52 in 2000, and 2.55 in 2010 as seen in Figure 9. This is compared to the State household size of 2.53, and the national household size of 2.59. The trend in Spartanburg County between 2000 and 2010 was opposite of the trend both in the state and nation over the past decade which experienced a decline in the number of persons per household. This difference in trends is possibly related to the economic recession of 2008 which in many cases caused children to move in with parents or other combinations of family members to begin sharing housing as they fell on hard economic circumstances.

Figure 9
Average Household and Family Size, 1990 – 2010

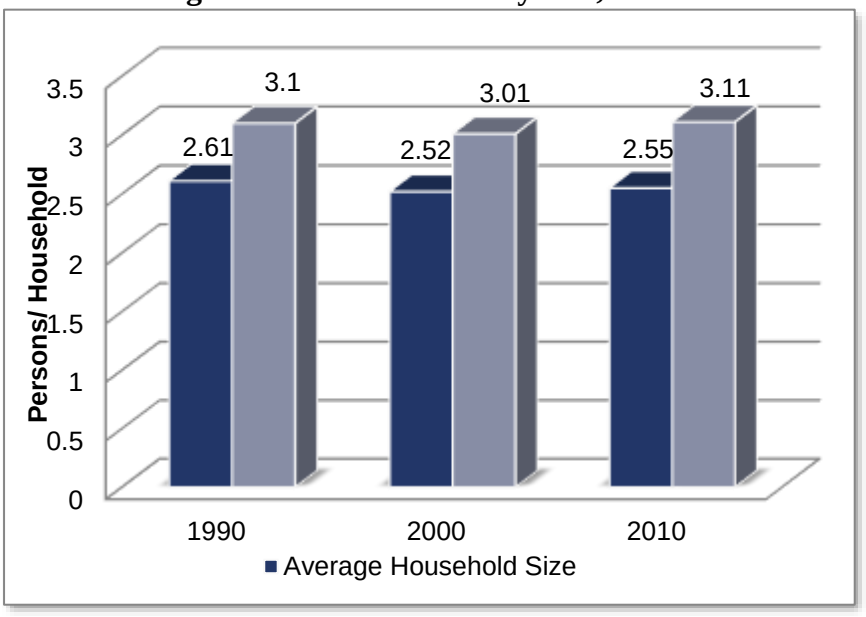


Table 15 shows that roughly 70% of Spartanburg County households were family households in 2000 and 2010.The percent of non-family households and family headed households, as a total of overall households, remained steady between 2000 and 2010. The number of families headed by married couples declined by 3% during the same period while households with a single female as the head of household increased by

almost 2%. Households with individuals over 65 increased by 3.4% and correlates positively with the increase in persons over 65 in the County. It is interesting to note that while the percentage of family and non-family households remained steady even though the County experienced a 9.8% increase in total households during the 10 years.

Table 15
Spartanburg County Household Composition, 2000 - 2010

Household Type	Households		As % of Total Households	
	2000	2010	2000	2010
Total households	**97,735**	**107,350**		
Family households	69,299	75,250	70.9%	70.1%
Married-couple family	51,638	53,565	52.8%	49.9%
Female householder	13,529	16,685	13.8%	15.5%
Living alone	24,287	27,619	24.8%	25.7%
Householder 65 years and over	9,027	10,371	9.2%	9.7%
Households w/individuals under 18 years	35,569	36,462	36.4%	34.0%
Households w/individuals 65 years and over	22,521	28,343	23.0%	26.4%
Nonfamily households	28,436	32,100	29.1%	29.9%

Source: US Census 2000, 2010

Community Health

Infant Birth and Mortality Rates

Infant mortality is defined as death occurring during the first year of life. The infant mortality rate is often used as a measure of the overall health status of a given population because it reflects underlying socioeconomic factors that predict health outcomes. In 2011, the South Carolina infant mortality rate was 7.4 deaths per 1,000 live births. A total of 57,338 births were recorded in the state during 2011 and 423 infants died before their first birthday. The rate did not change from 2010, when there were 58,325 births and 430 infant deaths. There was a generally decreasing trend in infant mortality in South Carolina over the last five years of reporting. In 2012, the Spartanburg County infant mortality rate was 2.0 deaths per 1,000 live births (lower than the state average). South Carolina's infant mortality rate is consistently above the national rate. In 2010, South Carolina ranked 42nd among states for infant mortality (50 is worst).

Table 16
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births), 2007– 2012

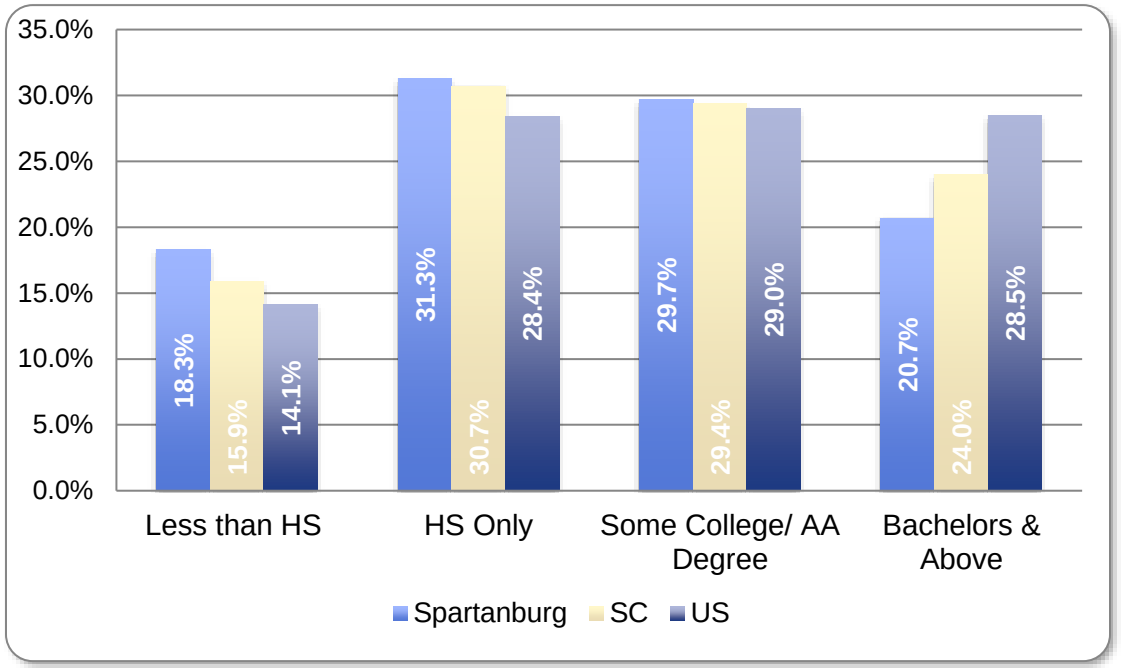
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spartanburg	7.9	7	9.6	7.1	5.9	2
South Carolina	8.5	8	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.6
United States	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	NA	NA

Education

One of the strongest and most consistent predictors of morbidity and mortality is socioeconomic status (SES). Results of a 1992 study (Winkelby, Jatulis, Frank, and Fortmann) found that socioeconomic predictors of health persist across all diseases with few exceptions, continue through the lifespan, and extend across numerous risk factors for disease. SES includes financial, occupational and educational influences. Of these influences, education is the strongest and most consistent predictor of health. Studies reported in the related literature confirm that, when the relative impact of each dimension of socioeconomic status is quantified, it is education rather than income, occupation or a composite of dimensions that is the strongest predictor of health. Hypotheses suggest that education facilitates the acquisition of positive social, psychological and economic skills and assets that have health impacts beyond those realized through income alone. These assets include positive attitudes about health, access to preventive health services, memberships in peer groups that promote positive health behaviors, and higher self-esteem and self-efficacy.

Spartanburg County's low educational attainment suggests that its population is at greater risk for poor health outcomes. The graph below demonstrates that a greater percentage of adult residents of Spartanburg (age 25+), as compared to the South Carolina and national averages, have not completed high school. Further, Spartanburg has a lower educational attainment rate at the bachelor's level as compared to the state and national averages.

Figure 10
Educational Attainment for Adult Residents (Age 25+), 2011



Index Crimes

The SC Law Enforcement Division (SLED) maintains crime statistics for South Carolina. SLED statistics show a general decrease in incidences of all crimes in Spartanburg County. Between 2003 and 2012, Spartanburg saw the greatest decreases in murders (47%) followed by robbery (39%), aggravated assault (37%) and motor vehicle theft (36%).

Table 17
Index Crimes Occurring in Spartanburg County, 2003 - 2012

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MVT
2003	19	111	375	1,414	2,630	7,394	984
2004	16	103	324	1,412	1,597	7,943	1,095
2005	28	81	296	1,303	2,731	8,080	922
2006	21	80	427	1,291	3,225	8,693	960
2007	24	90	453	1,339	3,034	7,772	994
2008	19	123	417	1,270	3,025	7,665	1,036
2009	16	105	350	1,271	2,714	7,202	791
2010	13	102	269	1,061	2,550	6,844	727
2011	14	85	261	1,054	2,763	6,610	809
2012	10	100	229	884	2,406	6,411	625

Source: S.C. Law Enforcement Division, *Crime in South Carolina (2003-2012).*

Spartanburg County compares favorably to the other 6 largest counties when it comes to crime rates. In all categories, except murders, the County has the 3rd lowest crime rates of the seven largest counties. The two counties with lower rates are York and Lexington Counties. Each of those counties has less population and as such would be expected to have lower crime rates.

Table 18
Index Crimes Occurring in Counties, 2010

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Property Crime	Larceny	MVT
Charleston	34	110	575	1,367	14,444	10,742	1,082
Greenville	23	164	523	1,912	16,164	11,184	1,134
Horry	9	123	425	1,233	15,507	10,449	1,410
Lexington	10	81	182	708	1,057	5,038	539
Richland	27	180	685	2,931	18,996	12,408	1,749
Spartanburg	**13**	**102**	**269**	**1,061**	**10,121**	**6,844**	**727**
York	10	85	159	1,005	6,384	4,615	383

Source: S.C. Law Enforcement Division, *Crime in South Carolina (2010).*

Population Goals and Objectives

Spartanburg County, in 2017, had surpassed the 2020 population forecast published by the Census Bureau. It is population growth, along with economic development, that drives this Plan.

Because of the importance of the Decennial Census count in determining federal and state funding returned to local jurisdictions, the following Goal with its Objectives must be a continuous part of the County Work Program.

1. **Given the concern for shortcomings in any U. S. Census Bureau count, implement all measures possible to ensure an accurate count for every census count.**

    a. Continue to provide the Census Bureau with the best mapping and address data base for Spartanburg County.
    b. Coordinate preparations with all municipalities in the County.
    c. Work cooperatively with the entire region on preparations.
    d. Explore the possibility of our own publicity campaign to assist in maximizing the count response from the public.

Schedule: This goal should be implemented immediately and be conducted on an ongoing basis.

2. **Monitor the growth and location of population and businesses in the County in order to understand the impacts on roads and infrastructure.**

    a. Track, through mapping tools, the location of growth through building permits for residential and business development.

Schedule: This goal should be implemented immediately and be conducted on an ongoing basis.

3. **Continue to work with Metropolitan Studies Institute to gather data on health, education, and other characteristics of our population that need consideration in planning and policy matters.**

    a. Continue working with our community partners to ensure that pertinent, quality information continues to be collected and assembled that will serve to inform the County's goals and objectives.
    b. Make collected data available digitally to partners.

Schedule: This goal should be implemented immediately and be conducted on an ongoing basis.

Economic Development

Element

South Carolina Code of Laws (6-29-510): (D) A local comprehensive plan must include . . . (2) an economic development element which considers labor force and labor force characteristics, employment by place of work and residence, and analysis of the economic base . . .

Economic Development Summary

Spartanburg County is undoubtedly prospering. The Spartanburg County Government partners with the Spartanburg Area Chamber of Commerce for business recruitment and economic development, and the County Council is ever working to ensure an atmosphere that supports and welcomes economic development in an effort to ensure that all citizens benefit from the prosperity. The Council has worked lockstep with the Chamber of Commerce with a great deal of success to ensure that the County has a modern, diversified, thriving manufacturing sector. Statistics show, however, that the percentage of our citizens falling below the poverty rate (now at almost 16%) continues to increase. The Chamber of Commerce has a plan for that . . . and a lot of community partners who have signed on to help.

ALL TOPICS	Spartanburg County, South Carolina
Population estimates, July 1, 2017, (V2017)	306,854
Income & Poverty	
Median household income (in 2016 dollars), 2012-2016	$45,219
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2016 dollars), 2012-2016	$23,277
Persons in poverty, percent	15.6%

U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts, census.gov

Spartanburg County is rich in assets that support the manufacturing and distribution sectors of the local economy. Many of the County's economic development and quality of life challenges have been recognized for many years and many agencies have attempted to deal with the problems from their own perspectives with some successes. However, community leaders in Spartanburg County have come to understand that bold actions and strong partnerships are required to make the County a more successful and prosperous place and to improve the quality of life for all of its citizens. One Spartanburg is the most organized, most comprehensive, and broad-based effort thus far formed to tackle these issues. They have embarked on a holistic and comprehensive community and economic development strategy that addresses the full range of factors that influence a region's prosperity – from its talent and economic structure to its quality of life and place. It must be recognized that the One Spartanburg project, especially the Implementation Plan, crosses heavily into most of the Elements of the County's Comprehensive Plan, including this element, Land Use, and Cultural Resources. One Spartanburg is also consistent with the Spartanburg County Council's Strategic Plan Goal 1 which is to "Create sustainable economic development that benefits the businesses and citizens of Spartanburg County." County Council Strategic Plan

Spartanburg County Government has participated in and supported the One Spartanburg effort, so it follows that it be adopted as the County's Economic Development Element. It has the framework required in the State Statute for elements of a comprehensive plan: in-depth community and stakeholder input, a community assessment of the subject area, and an implementation plan identifying partners and timeframes. One Spartanburg

maintains a very detailed website with excellent tools and data, which also mirrors information found referenced in a comprehensive plan document. The *Community Assessment* document contains data on median earnings and unemployment rate, total employment from 2005-2015, the County's economic composition from 2010-2015, and some associated characteristics of our local population that affect or are affected by the success of our local economy. The *Target Business Analysis and Marketing Review* contains more detailed data on our local business subsectors as a basis for targeting higher paying industry that would do well clustered in Spartanburg County. The following is the link to that website: http://www.onespartanburg.com/project-details-documents/.

While the One Spartanburg documents contain a great deal of detailed economic and related data, the following figures provide a snapshot of Spartanburg County's Labor Force from unemployment to the numbers of workers that come into the County and leave the County for jobs. The U.S. Bureau of the Census reported (July 1, 2017) that 61.1% of our 306,854 population was in the County's labor force.

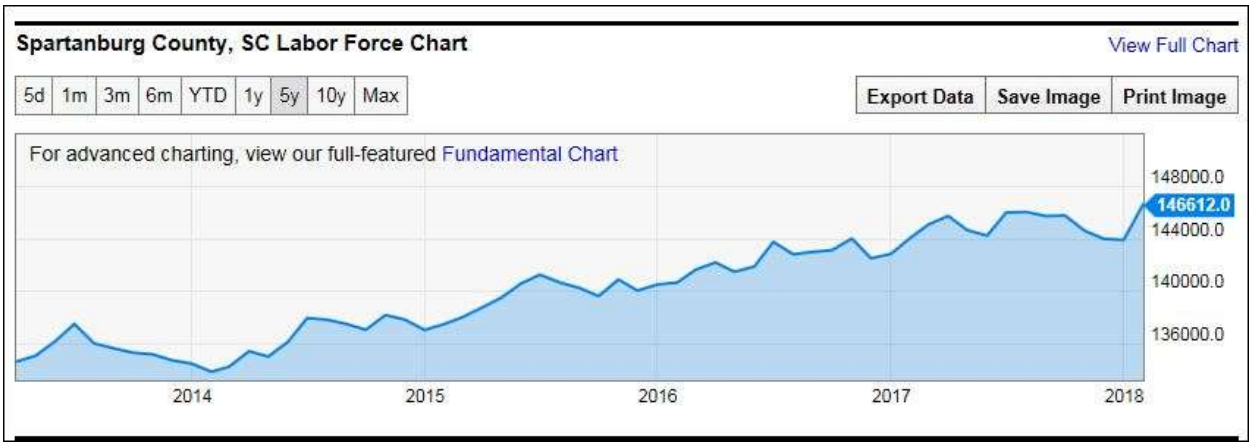
According to the S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce, our unemployment rate had dropped to 3.7%.

LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT (NOV 2017)

Total Labor Force	138,675
Unemployed	5,300
Unemployment Rate	3.7%

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; SC Dept. of Employment & Workforce

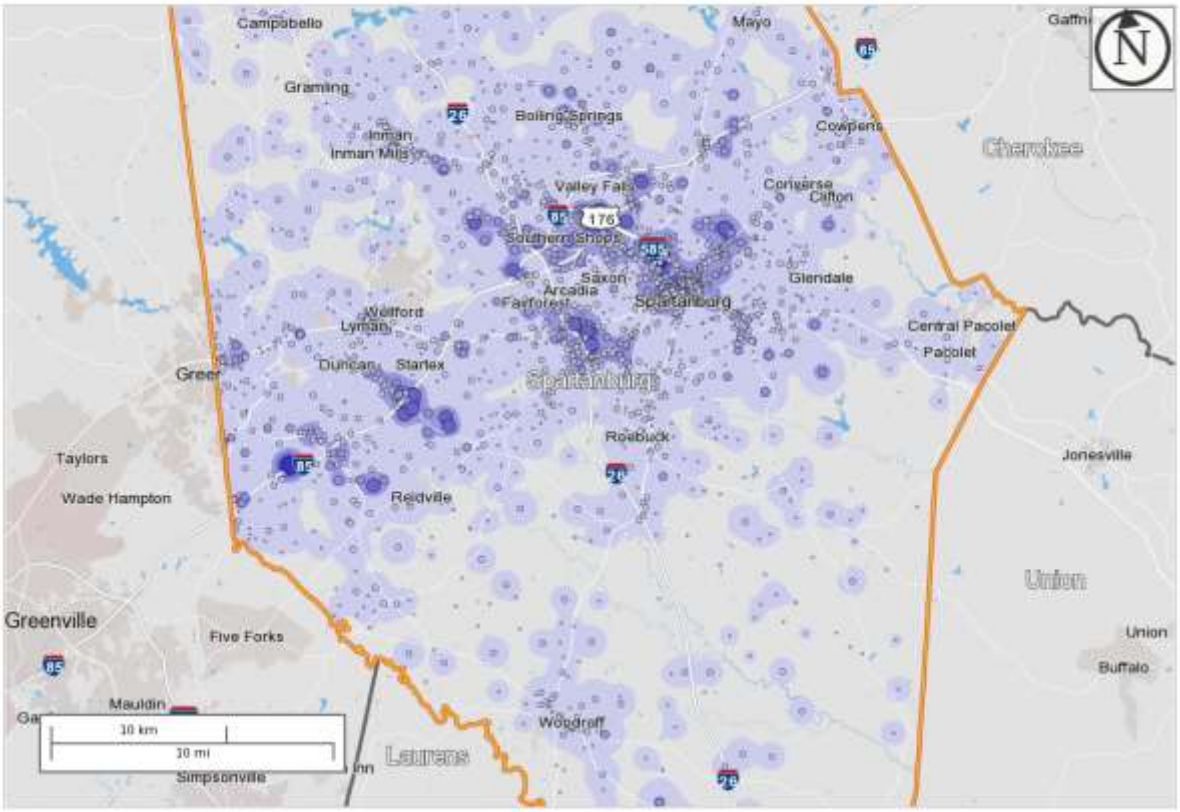
The following chart demonstrates our rapid economic growth coming out of the last recession.



As would be expected, the greatest density of primary jobs is centered in the urbanized area of the County along the Interstate 85 corridor. Jobs along SC Highway 290 and SC Highway 101 will show increased density increases when the data catches up with the major companies that have located on those corridors.

Counts and Density of Primary Jobs in Work Selection Area in 2014

All Workers



Map Legend

Job Density [Jobs/Sq. Mile]
- 5 - 682
- 683 - 2,713
- 2,714 - 6,098
- 6,099 - 10,837
- 10,838 - 16,931

Job Count [Jobs/Census Block]
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 150
- 151 - 756
- 757 - 2,388
- 2,389 - 5,831

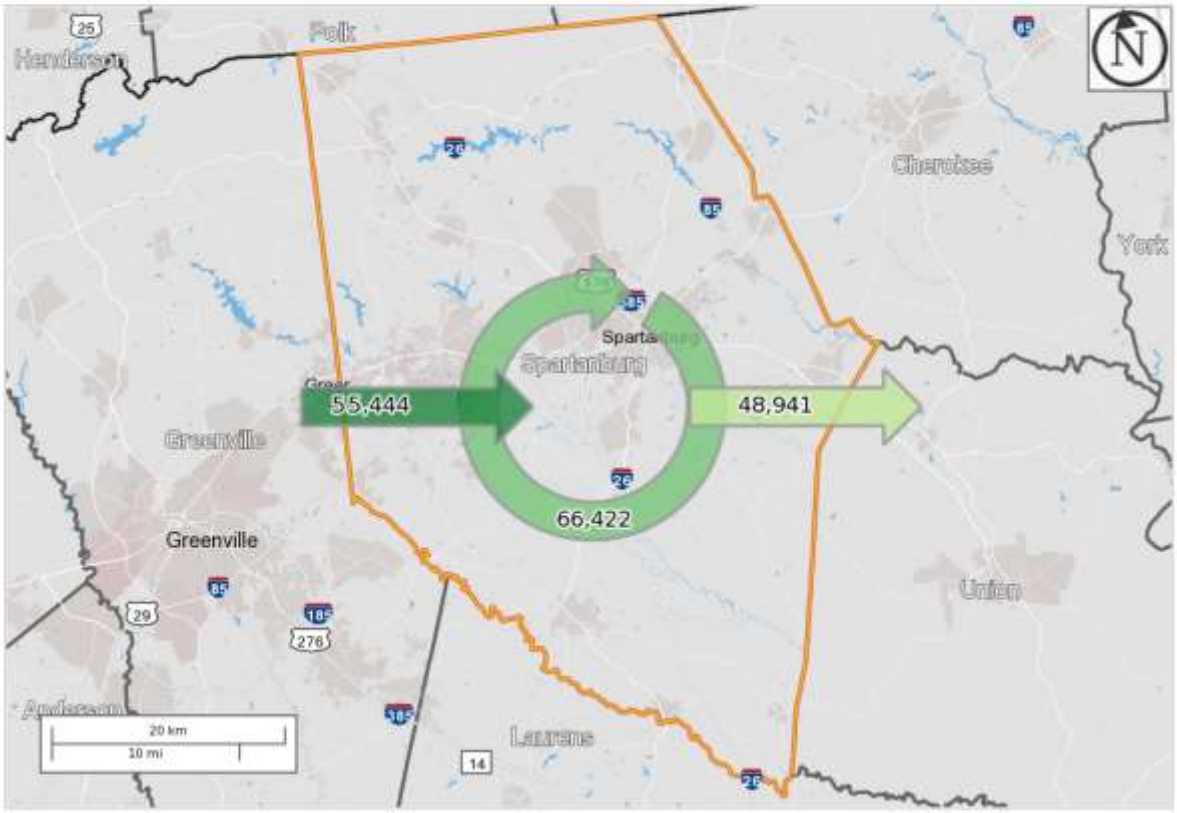
Selection Areas
- Analysis Selection

On the Map, U.S. Census Bureau, Quick Facts, census.gov

Spartanburg County has more people coming into the County for employment than leaving the County. The following Census Map shows that almost 55% of the workers in Spartanburg County live in the County. We import almost 45% of our workforce and 48,941 Spartanburg County residents work in other counties.

Inflow/Outflow Counts of Primary Jobs for Selection Area in 2014

All Workers



Map Legend

Selection Areas
- Analysis Selection

Inflow/Outflow
- Employed and Live in Selection Area
- Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
- Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside

Note: Overlay arrows do not indicate directionality of worker flow between home and employment locations.

On the Map, U.S. Census Bureau, Quick Facts, census.gov

One Spartanburg - A Vision for a Greater Spartanburg County

The One Spartanburg process steps are repeated here in order to give the reader a summary of the project. Links are provided below to each of the project documents: *Spartanburg County Community Assessment*, *Spartanburg Target Business Analysis and Marketing Review*, and *Spartanburg Community and Economic Development Strategy*.

The six-phase research and strategic planning process lasted approximately nine months, concluding in October 2016. Current work is focused on implementation, funding, and timeframes. (http://www.onespartanburg.com/project-details-documents/)

Phase I: Stakeholder Input

The Spartanburg Chamber's consultant, Market Street Services, worked with the Chamber and its partners to identify stakeholders from all corners of the community to participate in public input opportunities. Stakeholder input techniques included one-on-one interviews, focus groups, and an online community survey. In order to further facilitate community engagement, a project website was developed to provide access to key deliverables and other important materials developed during the process, as well as easy access to the online survey. Collectively, these input techniques reached thousands of community members. The findings are incorporated into the Community Assessment in order to form a holistic view of how community preferences align with the community and economic development opportunities of Spartanburg County.

Phase II: Community Assessment

The second phase of the process provided a detailed examination of Spartanburg County's competitiveness as a place to live, work, visit, and conduct business. The Community Assessment leveraged extensive quantitative data, stakeholder input, and existing community initiatives underway in order to tell the "Spartanburg County story." The research and analysis was holistic in nature, and answers key questions about Spartanburg County's people, the community as a place, and economic structure issues that affect the community's ability to create lasting prosperity. (http://www.onespartanburg.com/wp-content/uploads/Spartanburg-County-Community-Assessment.pdf)

Phase III: Target Business Analysis
Phase IV: Marketing Review

The Target Business Analysis was built on the findings of the Community Assessment and involved reviewing and defining the business sectors that most strongly align with Spartanburg County's competitive strengths. The Target Business Analysis identified those sectors of economic activity within Spartanburg County that can drive future growth and wealth creation. Special consideration was given to those sectors that have the highest potential for diversification and can lead to high-wage opportunities for

workers in the Spartanburg County area. The main goal of this phase was to identify the best opportunities for Spartanburg County to diversify and strengthen its economic base through existing business expansion, recruitment, and entrepreneurship.

The Target Business Analysis was complemented by a Marketing Review that analyzed the viability of existing economic development marketing programs and identified potential enhancements to future efforts. Using best-practices examples and *Market Street's* institutional knowledge, the Marketing Review will review existing marketing efforts being led by the Spartanburg Area Chamber and its partners to market the county as an attractive place for private investment. Recommendations will be made as necessary to ensure that marketing efforts are efficient, effective, and align with the opportunities for investment identified in the Target Business Analysis.

Phase V: Community & Economic Development Strategy

Using the findings from research phases as the initial framework, Market Street will facilitate a series of discussions with the Steering Committee to determine what overarching goals and potential action steps should be included in the Community and Economic Development Strategy. The Strategy will be holistic and inclusive of the many components that affect the county's ability to be a prosperous community. The Strategy will serve as a tool unifying constituencies behind a consensus blueprint for its activities and associated strategies that position Spartanburg County for continued success in economic development. http://www.onespartanburg.com/wp-content/uploads/3-Spartanburg-County-Strategy.pdf

Phase VI: Implementation Plan

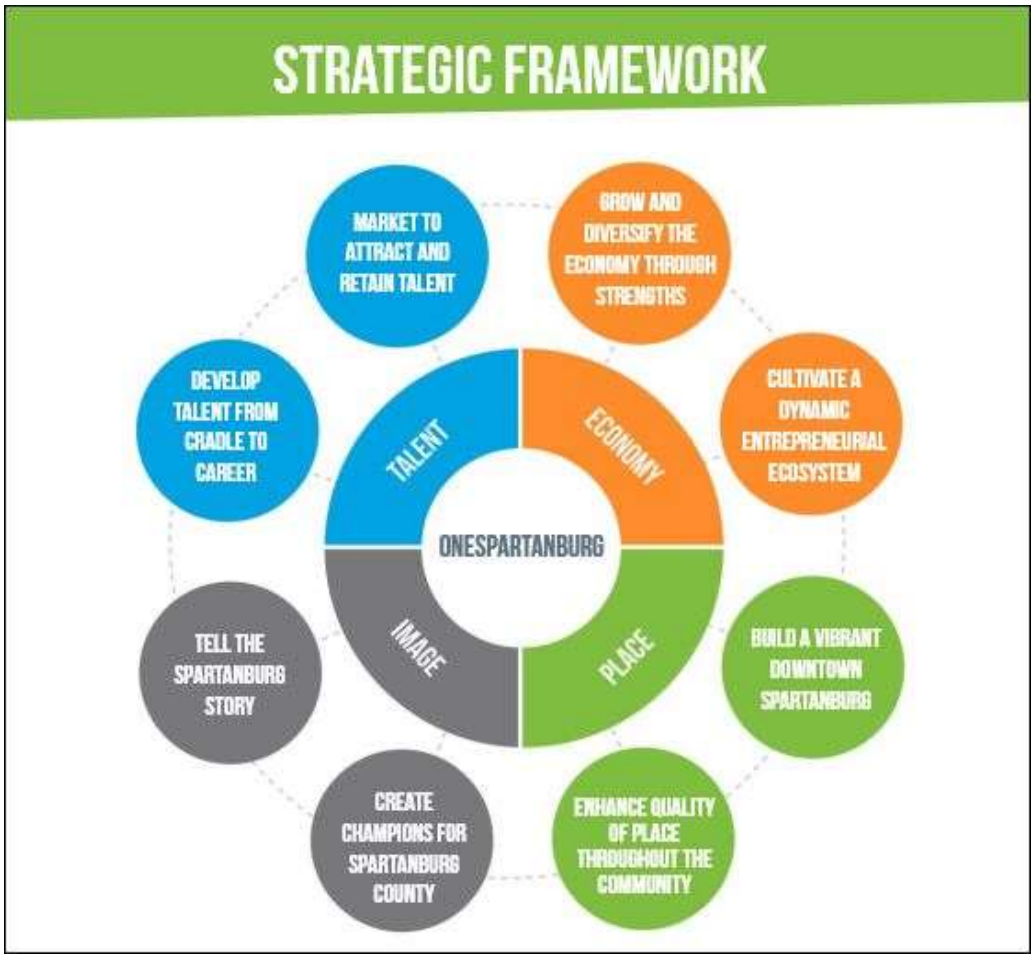
While the Spartanburg County Community and Economic Development Strategy outlines what Spartanburg County must do to be a more prosperous community, the Implementation Plan outlines how this will be accomplished. The Implementation Plan will put the Strategy's recommendations into action until the strategic goals are achieved. *Market Street* will develop both activity measures and performance benchmarks to provide a clear process for evaluating progress over the course of the Strategy's implementation. The Steering Committee will receive guidance in all aspects of implementation efforts, including the prioritization of specific actions, development of a realistic time frame for implementation, identification of "lead" and "support" organizations, and a review of capacity and funding concerns.

One Spartanburg Action Teams

Action Teams have been formed to tackle issues found in the analysis of Spartanburg County. These Teams pull together partners who are already working towards the goals of One Spartanburg. They fit into the Strategic Framework as depicted in the graphic below.

Talent – This Action Team is focusing its efforts on developing Spartanburg's talent from cradle-to-career. Its objective is to produce and retain "homegrown" talent in Spartanburg County at every level of education and training. Here in Spartanburg, we are fortunate to have a national leader in this capacity, the Spartanburg Academic Movement (SAM), dedicated to addressing these issues. The Talent Development Action Team and SAM will work together closely to build upon and advance the good work that has already begun.

Entrepreneurship – This Action Team is focusing its efforts on promoting an "ecosystem" that is conducive to business startups and growth. Here in Spartanburg, we are fortunate to have several partner organizations already working in this capacity including the SBDC, SCORE, college and university incubator programs, and more. The Entrepreneurial Action Team is working together closely with these organizations to build upon and advance the good work that has already begun.



Downtown Spartanburg– This Action Team is focusing its efforts on ensuring downtown Spartanburg maximizes its potential as a significant quality of place asset for the community. This work engages public, private, and non-profit organizations and resources to create a more vibrant live-work-play district.

Quality of Place – This Action Team is focusing its efforts on supporting and developing strong communities and cool places throughout Spartanburg County. We are fortunate to have in Spartanburg many ongoing public, private, and non-profit initiatives aimed at improving quality of life and place for local residents. The Quality of Place Action Team is working together closely with these initiatives to build upon and advance the good work that has already begun.

Image and Marketing– This Action Team is focusing its efforts on marketing Spartanburg to talented outsiders who may be inclined to relocate to Spartanburg County, cultivate local residents and business leaders to be "champions" or advocates of Spartanburg to the outside world, and communicate the "Spartanburg story" and its successes.

Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives of One Spartanburg are many, and to be successful, every partner organization must plug in where they are called upon. Spartanburg County Government will be able to have a direct impact in key areas. Key Strategies and Action Items can be found in the *Phase 5: Community and Economic Strategies* document. (http://www.onespartanburg.com/wp-content/uploads/3-Spartanburg-County-Strategy.pdf) Some of the goals and objectives best undertaken by Spartanburg County appear below and in the **Summary and Goals** document.

Economic Development Goals and Objectives

Spartanburg County will continue to be an integral part of a strong, diverse and growing State economy, providing economic opportunities for its citizens and fostering fiscal health for County government services and facilities.

For decades many communities have exclusively associated "economic development" with "business recruitment." Holistic economic development must also focus on developing the asset base that supports the competitiveness of the local economy. Strategies that focus on developing the community's asset base also contribute to long-term viability of the community as a location for a more diverse array of sectors, including sectors that the community is not currently competitive for in today's climate but which it hopes to develop in future decades. One Spartanburg has examined the County's asset base and what it will take for Spartanburg County to remain competitive in landing industries while developing the assets required to attract and retain talent, to develop knowledge industries, and to attract white collar jobs.

The Goals and Objectives of One Spartanburg are many, but there are a number that are in Spartanburg County Government's area of influence.

1. The One Spartanburg public process revealed that County residents generally love where they live, but they see numerous opportunities for quality of life and quality of place improvements. Places in which residents are attached to their community are more economically successful than those that are not. The County will be a leader in the following quality of life and quality of place improvements identified by One Spartanburg:

    - Identify opportunities to link existing outdoor assets to one another and to downtown Spartanburg through greenways and trails.
    - Support the City of Spartanburg in the development of their Downtown Cultural District.
    - Attract more and better quality of businesses throughout the County.
    - Develop more public spaces where people can gather.
    - Include in local ordinances items that will encourage improvement of the aesthetics and appearance of community.
    - Support the Planning and Development department with resources to improve the quality of planning, development, and land use efforts.
    - Continue improvements to gateways since they play an important role in the first impressions for travelers and tourists (who could be potential residents, employers. or investors).
    - Identify opportunities to link neighborhoods to destinations so that citizens may access shops, restaurants, and services.
    - Encourage the development of neighborhoods that follow the live, work, play model by allowing it in land development ordinances.
    - Encourage the development of more multi-family housing in mixed use context by allowing them in land development ordinances.

2. The County, in partnership with the Economic Futures Group, will work to affect the type and quality of businesses to be attracted here. The focus will be on:

    - Recruitment of primary employers (manufacturers, research and development operations, corporate headquarters, large distribution facilities, information technology companies).
    - Retention and expansion of primary employers.
    - Safeguarding and improvement of the local business climate.
    - Continued growth of the Spartanburg County Tourism sector, anchored by natural, cultural, and historic resources, as well as outdoor recreation.
    - Economic diversification.
    - Promote the preservation and creation of high quality, affordable housing to attract and retain business

- Encourage agritourism and other employment opportunities in the rural areas of the County.

3. Even though the acreage in farms in Spartanburg County has decreased over the years, there has been an upward trend in the number of farms. Even though not a direct One Spartanburg goal, Spartanburg County will support the preservation and strengthening of agriculture sector jobs and production by:

   - Supporting Clemson University Extension, SC Agriculture Commission and USDA Service programs to educate landowners and provide innovations in agricultural production and agri-business.
   - Promoting the development and expansion of local farmers' markets, mobile vendors, and other related agri-business markets that benefit local producers.
   - Looking into the development of food processing and distribution businesses and/or hubs that would support local food-producing farms.
   - Supporting small local farms through promoting Community Assisted Agriculture programs, food co-ops, local markets, produce stands; and farm to table and farm to school programs.

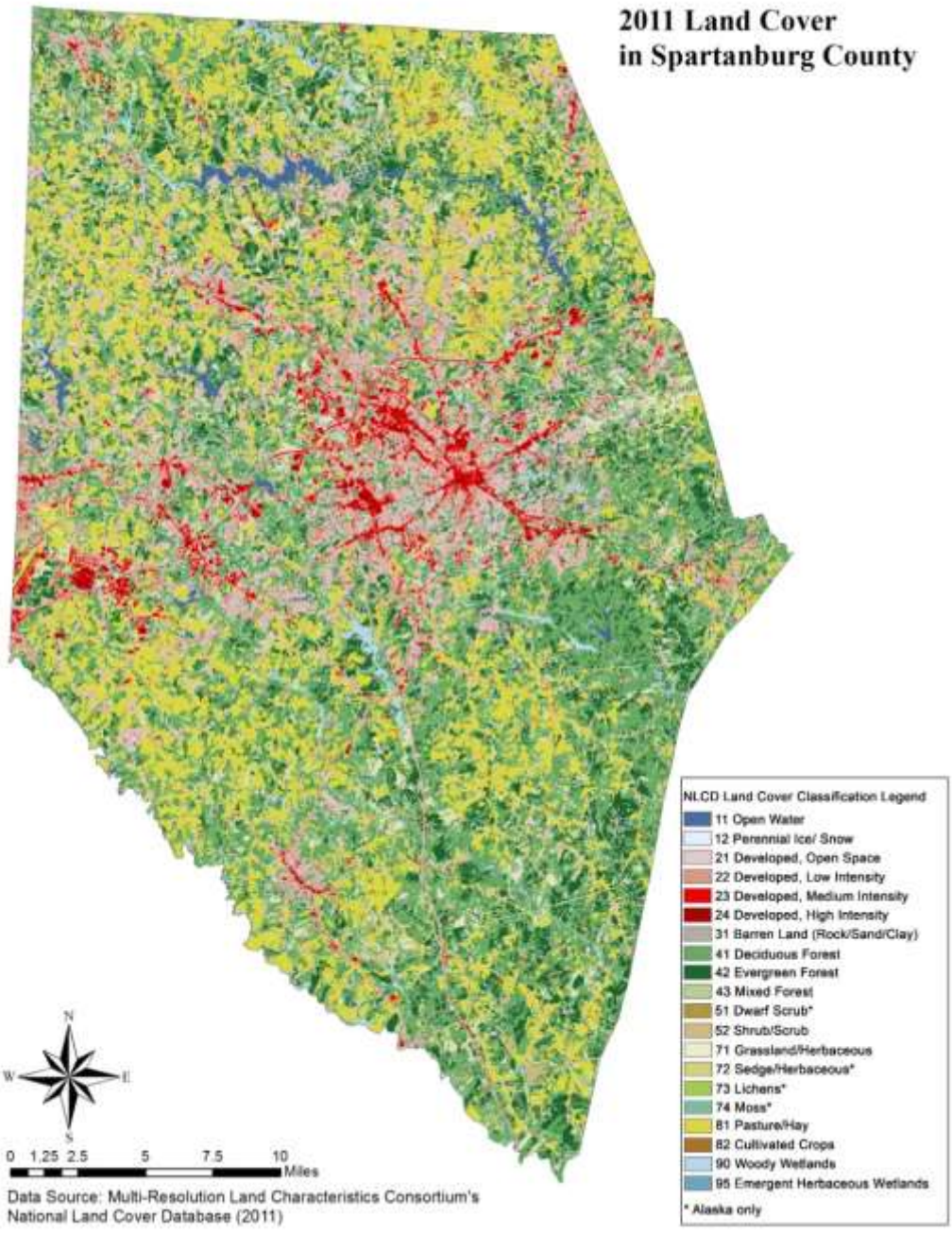
Natural Resources

Element

South Carolina Code of Laws (6-29-510): (D) A local comprehensive plan must include . . . (3) a natural resources element which considers . . . slope characteristics, prime agricultural and forest land, plant and animal habitats, parks and recreation areas, scenic views and sites, wetlands, and soil types.

Natural Resources Introduction

The temperate climate, rivers and lakes, rolling hills, and forest and farm-filled vistas of Spartanburg County could not provide a better backdrop for a great place to live, work, play, learn, and visit. Natural resources have great inherent value and are necessary for the health and well-being of people, communities, and the economy. The abundance of natural resources in the county creates advantages on several levels for its citizens.



The Natural Resources Element includes an inventory of the current state of the County's resources to be used for the consideration of their role in future development. With advances in technology and the sophistication of knowledge and programs over the years, we are gaining a better understanding of how to monitor and maintain our natural resources. There is now a publicly accessible GIS application on the County website that includes information for soils, flood plains, and slope (in the form of contours).

In Spartanburg County, natural resources have an annual impact of nearly $30 billion, not including agriculture (Green Means Green. 30 Billion Reasons Why Life's Better Outdoors: The Economic Impact of South Carolina's Natural Resources, 2009). Spartanburg County's Assets and recreation options are many and include hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, trails, parks, blueways, and agritourism.

Natural Resources Element

Geography

Spartanburg County is located in the northwestern, Upstate region of South Carolina, southeast of the Blue Ridge Mountain region of the Appalachian Mountains. It is bordered to the northwest by Polk County, NC, to the northeast by Rutherford County, NC, as well as, Cherokee County, Union County, Laurens County, and Greenville County, SC. Geographic advantages of the County include a temperate climate and short commutes to both mountains and beaches. Spartanburg County also houses the intersection of Interstates I-85 and I-26, providing easy access to major cities, including Charlotte, NC and Atlanta, GA.

Climate

Spartanburg County has a temperate climate due to several factors. The first is its latitude, which is approximately 34 degrees north of the equator. The second is its elevation between approximately 600 and 1400 feet. Other major factors include proximity to the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. Average annual rainfall is around 48 inches and average temperature is approximately 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperatures are warmest starting in April through October. Changes in climate have the potential to impact habitat, wildlife, water supply, agriculture, tourism, and recreation.

Temperature Summary (1948-2016)
Highest Maximum: 107 F, July 1, 2012; Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport
Lowest Minimum: -9 F, December 31, 1917; Landrum

Precipitation Summary (1948-2016)
Highest Daily Rainfall: 9.32 Inches, August 26, 1995; Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport
Annual Average Rainfall: 49.29 Inches; Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport
Wettest Year: 88.22 Inches, 1929; Crescent 1 S
Driest Year: 18.36 Inches, 1954; Crescent 1 S
Highest Daily Snowfall: 15.1 Inches, March 2, 1942: Chesnee 7 WSW

Figure 1. Temperature and Precipitation Summaries for Spartanburg County 1948-2016
(Source: DNR's SC State Climatology Office)

As seen in the linear trend line in Figure 2, the station at Greenville-Spartanburg shows the average mean temperature has increased 0.0067 degrees per year from 1889 to 1969 and 0.0285 degrees per year from 1970 to 2014, which is a significant increase in the rate of change. Overall, from 1970 to 2014 the trend line shows an increase of 1.254 degrees.

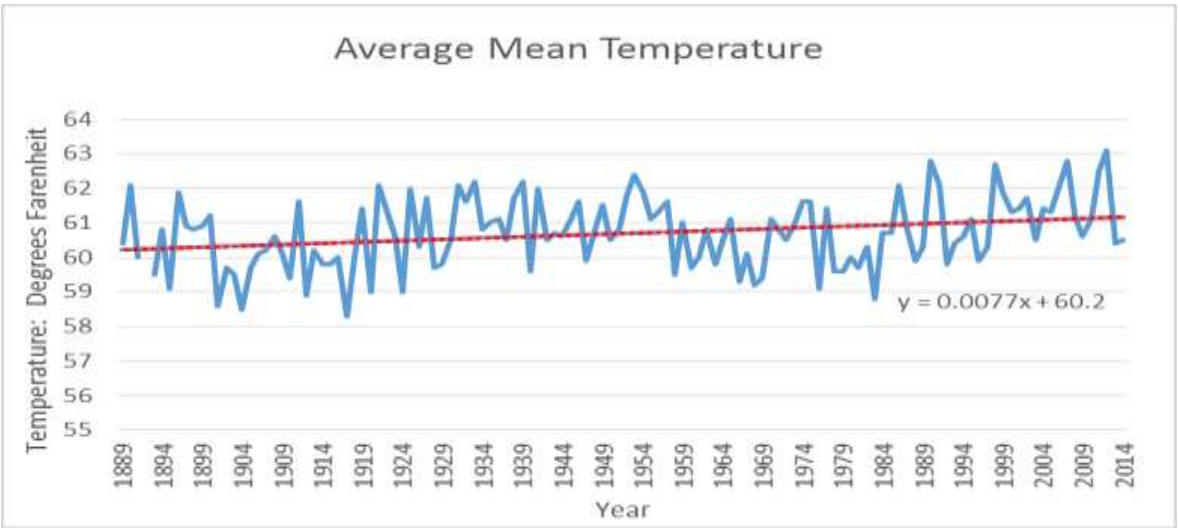


Figure 2. Average Mean Temperature at Greenville-Spartanburg 1889-2014 (Data Source: US Historical Climatology Network, Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center)

Figure 3's trend line shows a decrease in annual precipitation at a rate of -0.0476 inches per year between 1878 and 2014. From 1878 to 1969, precipitation decreases at a rate of about -0.0762 inches a year and from 1970 to 2014 it decreases at a rate of about -0.1439 inches per year, resulting in an overall decrease of about 6.3 inches of rain annually.

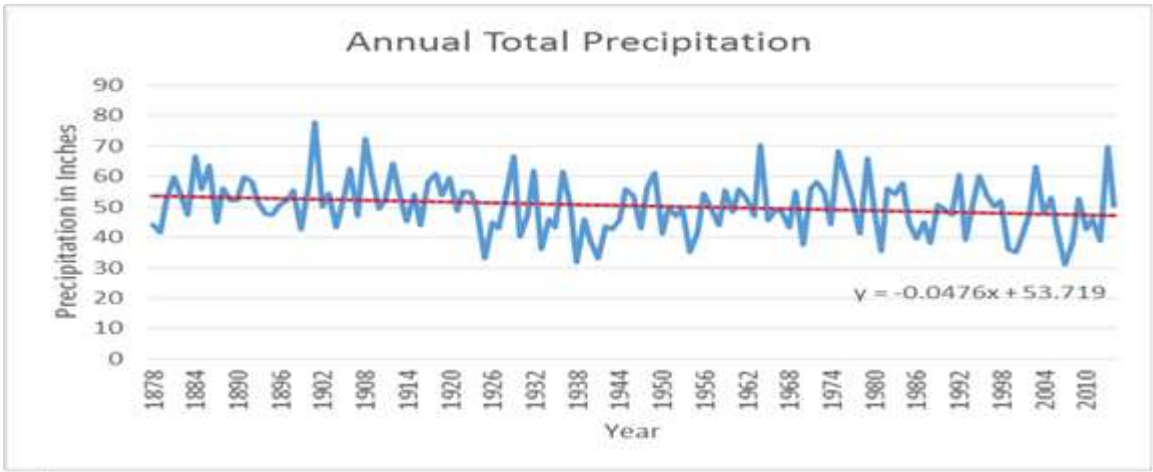


Figure 3. Average Total Precipitation at Greenville-Spartanburg 1878-2014 (Data Source: US Historical Climatology Network, Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center)

The greatest severe weather threats in Spartanburg County are primarily from drought, severe storms that cause flooding, high winds, tornadoes, hail, and winter storms. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) monitors the drought status throughout the state. Spartanburg County has experienced multiple stages of drought since May 2007 and has shown at least "Incipient" to "Moderate" drought conditions during periods each year through 2017. Restrictions on water use have been voluntary.

Severe Weather Events

Tornado
246 Tornadoes (1950-2016)
Tornado damage: $10.1472 million
102 tornado related injuries
4 tornado related fatalities

Thunderstorm Winds
349 Wind events (winds exceeding 50 knots or 58 miles per hour, 1955-2016)

Hail (>1.0 inch)
169 Hail events (1955-2016)

Lightning
32 Lightning events (1993-2016)
Lightning damage: $1.587 million
2 Lightning related fatalities

Flood
60 Flood Events (1993-2013)

Snow and Ice
47 Winter frozen precipitation events (1993-2016)

Figure 4. Severe Weather Events in Spartanburg County 1950-2016 (Source: SC State Climatology Office)

Air

Currently, Spartanburg County meets all National Ambient Air Quality Standards. On October 1st, 2017, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced that ozone standards would be strengthened to 0.070 parts per million (ppm) from the 0.075 ppm standard set in 2008. Using the Design Value, Spartanburg County currently meets the proposed standard. The Upstate Air Quality Advisory Committee coordinates efforts to lower NOx and VOCs. You can learn more at: http://www.ourupstatesc.info/clean-air-upstate.php.

The potential consequences of nonattainment according to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce are as follows:

- **Loss of Federal Highway and Transit Funding** - One year from the date of a non-attainment designation, federally funded highway and transit projects will not be allowed to proceed unless the state demonstrates there will be no increase in emissions associated with the projects.
- **Boutique Fuels** - Non-attainment areas are subjected to the Clean Air Act's reformulated gasoline program, which significantly raises the price of motor vehicle fuels for consumers.
- **Enhanced Regulatory Oversight** - Once an area is designated as being in non-attainment, EPA has the authority to intervene and revise permitting decisions throughout the state.
- **Restrictive Permitting Requirements** - New and upgraded facilities in, or near, non-attainment areas are required to install the most effective emissions reduction controls without consideration of cost. Operators of existing facilities may also be required to install more restrictive control technologies than are otherwise required for similar units in areas that are in attainment.
- **Mandatory Emission Offsetting** – Prior to permitting the construction of new facilities, a state must offset any emissions increases by achieving reductions at existing facilities.

- **Loss of Economic Development Opportunities** – The added regulatory and paperwork burdens, as well as expenses associated with constructing new facilities, or expanding existing ones, limit the amount of economic investment in non-attainment communities."

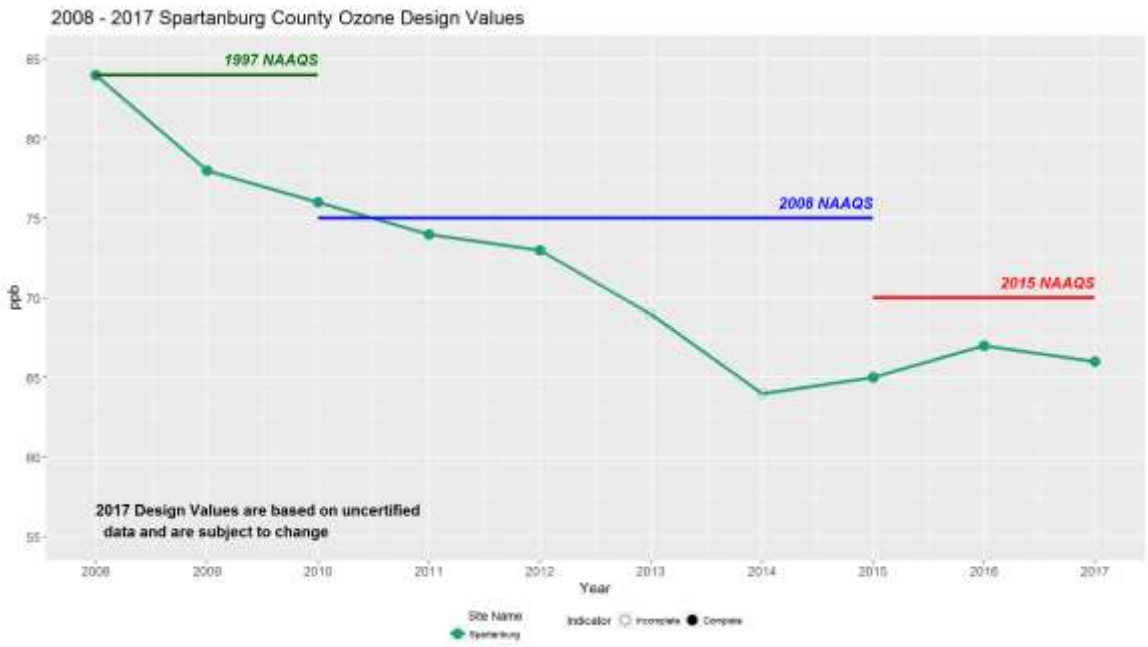


Figure 5. 2008-2017 Spartanburg County Ozone Design Values (Data from SCDHEC)

Water

Development depends on an ample supply of clean water. Water comes from two sources in the county: surface water, which is made up of lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams, and groundwater, which is in underground spaces in soil and rocks. In 2013, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) permitted over 135.9 billion gallons to be drawn, but only around 11.6 billion or 8.5% of the total amount permitted was drawn. Currently there are about 17.141 billion usable gallons of water in the county.

Water Quality

DHEC's *Impaired Waters* report for 2014 (see Table 1 next page) contains 17 entries for Spartanburg County, four less than in 2012. "USE" refers to "Use support impairment for aquatic life and/or recreational uses." "AL" means aquatic life use is impaired by water quality at that station. The cause is the "pollutant(s) that resulted in impaired classified use." In this case, the causes are "BIO" which means "biological impairment" and something is affecting macroinvertebrates; "BIO" is removed when the specific cause of the impairment is identified, "CHLA" which is chlorophyll A, "CU" which is copper,

"DO" which is dissolved oxygen, "NI" which is nickel, "PH" which is hydrogen ion concentration, and "TP" which is total phosphorus.
Five waters in the county were removed from the 303(d) list in 2012 because they met the water quality standard. They were all impaired for not supporting aquatic life; four were caused by copper and one by hydrogen ion concentration.

TMDL TARGET DATE(S)++	STATION	LOCATION	COUNTY	USE	CAUSE
2017	RS-04376	LITTLE THICKETTY CREEK AT S-42-307 1.2 MI NE OF COWPENS	SPARTANBURG	AL	BIO
2017	RS-03514	OBED CREEK AT UNNUMBERED CHRISTOPHER ROAD OFF SC 11	SPARTANBURG	AL	BIO
2017	B-790	MOTLOW CRK. AT SR 888	SPARTANBURG	AL	BIO
2017	B-221	LAWSONS FK CK AT S-42-40 BL INMAN MILL EFF	SPARTANBURG	AL	BIO
2017	B-531	MEADOW CRK. AT SR 56	SPARTANBURG	AL	BIO
2017	BL-001	LAWSONS FORK CK AT S-42-108	SPARTANBURG	AL	BIO
2019	RL-04461	LAKE BLALOCK AT US 221	SPARTANBURG	AL	CU
2017	B-191	POTTER BR ON RD 30 BL OUTFALL FROM HOUSING PROJ COWPENS	SPARTANBURG	AL	DO
2017	B-784	BEAVERDAM CRK. AT SC 357	SPARTANBURG	AL	BIO
2017	B-219	N TYGER RVR AT US 29 7.2 MI W OF SPARTANBURG	SPARTANBURG	AL	BIO
2017	B-829	UNNAMED TRIB TO TIMMS CREEKFIRST TRIB ENTERING TIMM CREEK DOWNSTREAM OF MONTGOMERY POND.	SPARTANBURG	AL	BIO
2017	B-830	TIMM CREEK100 METERS UPSTREAM OF FELT RD.	SPARTANBURG	AL	BIO
2017	B-005A	SOUTH TYGER RIVER AT 293	SPARTANBURG	AL	BIO
2017	B-833	UNNAMED TRIB TO SOUTH TYGER RIVER ROGERS MILL SUBDIVISION, DOWNSTREAM OF THE 2ND STORMWATER DISCHARGE.	SPARTANBURG	AL	BIO
2017, 2017	B-321	TRIB TO FAIRFOREST CK 200 FT BL S-42-65	SPARTANBURG	AL	NI, PH
2017	B-021	FAIRFOREST CK AT SC 56	SPARTANBURG	AL	BIO
2018	CL-035	LAKE JOHNSON AT SPILLWAY AT S-42-359	SPARTANBURG	AL	CHLA, DO, PH, TP

Table 1. Spartanburg County Impaired Waters or 303(d) List for 2014 (Source: DHEC)

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) delegates review authority for water quality issues to Spartanburg County, which DHEC classifies as a "Small MS4" (Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System). This DHEC permit was effective January 1, 2014 and is valid through December 31, 2018. When a plan is made to improve an impaired water, the impaired water is moved to the "TMDL" projects. "TMDL" stands for "total maximum daily load" and refers to the amount of pollutants allowed to enter a water body and the water body still attain water quality standards.

There are 37 impaired waters in the TMDL projects. Sometimes a site can be listed more than once because it may be impaired for different uses or by different causes, but in Spartanburg County the sites on the TMDL list are all impaired for recreation by fecal coliform.

DHEC currently implements a 35' buffer from streams for construction.

DESCRIPTION	STATION	COUNTY	USE	CAUSE	USE SUPPORT	APPROVAL DATE
BRUSHY CREEK AT BUSHY CREEK RD 10.7 MI SW OF SPARTANBURG	RS-05578	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
FAIRFOREST CK AT S-42-651 3.5 MI SSE OF SPARTANBURG	B-164	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
FAIRFOREST CK AT SC 56	B-021	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
FAIRFOREST CK AT US 221 S OF SPARTANBURG	B-020	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
JIMMIES CK AT S-42-201 2 MI E OF WOODRUFF	B-019	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
KELSEY CK AT S-42-321	B-235	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
LAKE BLALOCK 0.1 MI SE BUCK CREEK CHURCH/S-42-189	RL-03345	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
LAWSONS FK CK AT S-42-40 BL INMAN MILL EFF	B-221	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
LAWSONS FORK CK AT S-42-108	BL-001	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
LAWSONS FORK CK AT S-42-218 2.7 MI SSE OF INMAN	B-277	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
LAWSONS FORK CK AT S-42-79 AT VALLEY FALLS	BL-005	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
LAWSONS FORK CK AT UN# RD BL MILLIKEN CHEM	B-278	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
LICK CK AT S-42-118 1 1/4 MI SW WOODRUFF	B-038	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
LITTLE BUCK CK AT UN# CO RD 2.3 MI SW OF CHESNEE	B-259	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
LITTLE THICKETTY CREEK AT S-42-3071 1.2 MI NE OF COWPENS	RS-04376	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
MEADOW CK AT S-42-822	RS-02320	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
MIDDLE TYGER RVR AT S-42-63	B-012	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
MIDDLE TYGER RVR AT S-42-64	B-014	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
N PACOLET RVR AT S-42-956 6.5 MI E LANDRUM	B-026	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
N PACOLET RVR AT S-42-978, 1 MI SE OF FINGERVILLE	B-126	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
N TYGER RVR AT US 29 7.2 MI W OF SPARTANBURG	B-219	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Fully Supported	9/30/2004
NORTH TYGER RVR AT S-42-231, 11 MI SW OF SPARTANBURG	B-018A	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
OBED CREEK AT UNNUMBERED CHRISTOPHER ROAD OFF SC 11	RS-03514	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
PACOLET RVR AB DAM AT PACOLET MILLS	BP-001	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
PACOLET RVR AT S-42-55 BL JCT OF N & S PACOLET R	B-028	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
PACOLET RVR AT S-42-59, BEACON LIGHT ROAD IN CLIFTON	B-331	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Fully Supported	9/30/2004
PAGE CK AT S-42-1258 1.7 MI SE LANDRUM	B-301	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
POTTER BR ON RD 30 BL OUTFALL FROM HOUSING PROJ COWPENS	B-191	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
S PACOLET RVR AT S-42-866 1 MI SE CAMPOBELLO	B-302	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
S TYGER RVR AT S-42-86, 5 MI NE OF WOODRUFF	B-332	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Fully Supported	9/30/2004
S TYGER RVR AT SC 290 3.7 MI E OF GREER	B-263	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Fully Supported	9/30/2004
SOUTH TYGER RVR AT S-42-63	B-005	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Fully Supported	9/30/2004
SPIVEY CK AT S-42-208 2.5 MI SSE OF LANDRUM	B-103	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
TRIB TO FAIRFOREST CK 200 FT BL S- 42-65	B-321	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
TRIB TO N TYGER RVR AT UN# RD BL JACKSON #2 EFF	B-315	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
TYGER RIVER AT S-42-113, 8.3 MI E OF WOODRUFF	RS-11034	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004
TYGER RVR AT S-42-50 E. WOODRUFF	B-008	SPARTANBURG	REC	FC	Not Supported	9/30/2004

Table 2. Spartanburg County 2014 TMDLs (Data Source: DHEC)

Demonstration rain gardens in Spartanburg County include one at the Spartanburg County Administration building along North Church Street and one at SJWD's Lyman Lake Lodge. These types of assets exhibit some of the techniques used in low impact development.

Spartanburg County has recently received about $800,000 in 319 grants for Boggy Creek which feeds into the Enoree River, and two projects on the Pacolet. These grants have

been carried out in partnership with several other organizations and have been used to help repair 300 failing septic systems and to keep livestock out of creeks on 15 farms.

There are several other organizations in Spartanburg County implementing their own programs to improve water quality. Spartanburg Soil and Water Conservation District helps with flood control, erosion control, and homeowner education, the Watershed Ecology Center at USC Upstate educates children and adults through various programs, water providers participate in various outreach and education programs, Upstate Forever works on multiple water-related projects and provides research and resources, Wofford College's Environmental Studies Department does outreach. These groups, as well as outdoor recreation providers such as GOLS and Spartanburg County Parks Department, the Tyger River Foundation, and SPACE, put on educational events and coordinate on various water quality-related projects.

Floodplains

Locations of the different types of floodplains can be seen in Figure 6. According to the 2011 Spartanburg County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, 65 floods from 1950-2011 totaling about $24.9 million in property damages have affected the county. Flooding has long been a problem in Spartanburg County. The increase in impervious surfaces due to development adds to this issue.

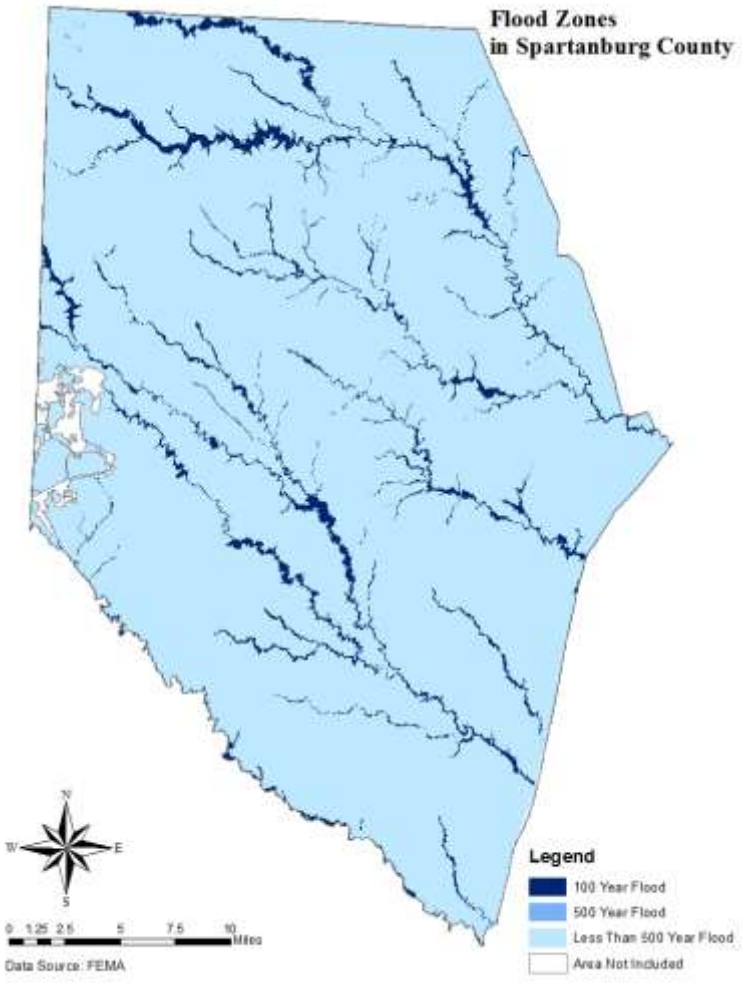


Figure 6. 2011 FEMA Flood Zones in Spartanburg County in 2011

Wetlands

The Wetlands in Spartanburg County are shown in Figure 7. In 1995, the EPA released guidance on wetland banking to be used as a framework for organizations that were making substantial changes to the landscape to mitigate damage to wetlands. The proposed Two Rivers Wetland and Stream Mitigation Bank Prospectus was submitted for approval to restore, preserve, and enhance the North Tyger River and its tributaries in April of 2017.

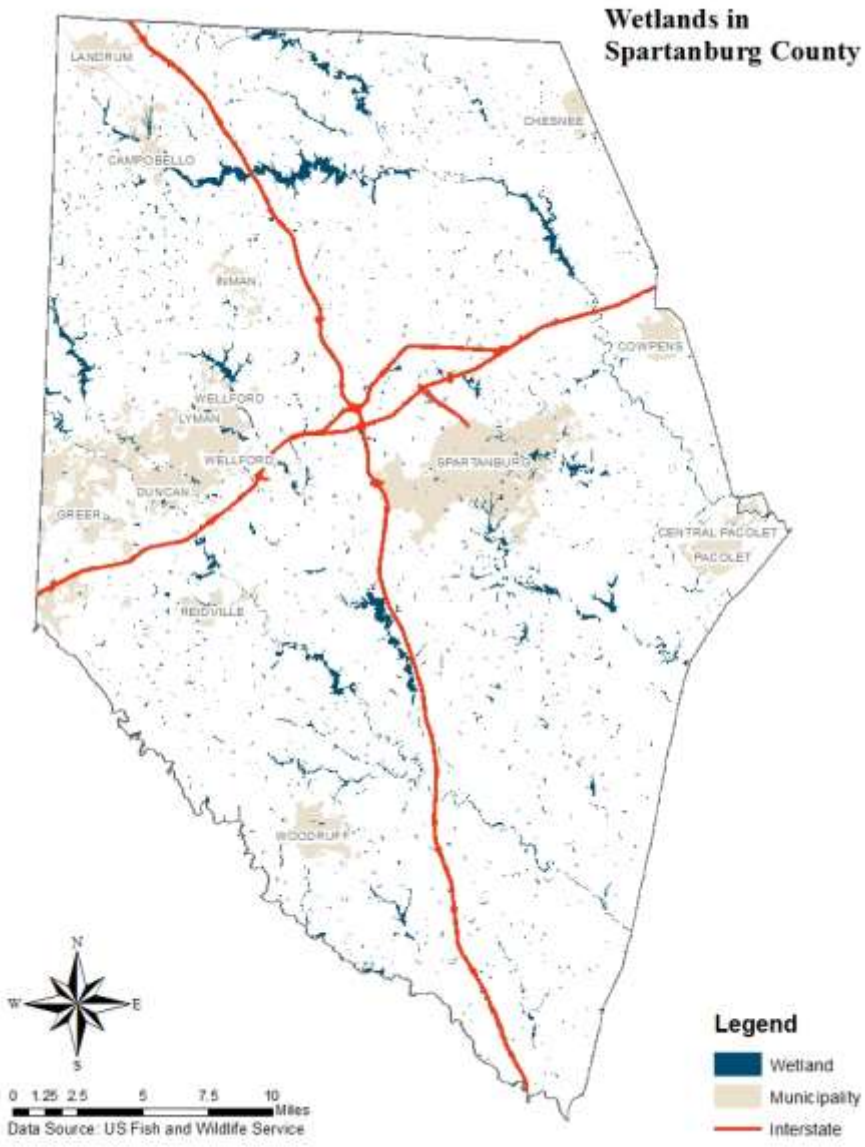


Figure 7. 2014 Wetlands in Spartanburg County

Wetland loss had declined greatly from previous studies. This may be due to the EPA and Army Corp's policy of "no overall net loss of values and functions" of wetlands. Before development can proceed, the Engineering Department requires proof that the Corps has approved any construction involving wetlands.

Geology

The county's elevation ranges between 600 and 1,500 feet. The highest point is located northwest on Bird Mountain at approximately 1,480 feet and the lowest point in the southeast region, on the Enoree River, near the Union County line. The majority of the county is between 0-10% slope or angled at 0-6 degrees. Steeper slopes occur adjacent to rivers and streams. Slope can contribute to erosion and landslides and impacts water drainage.

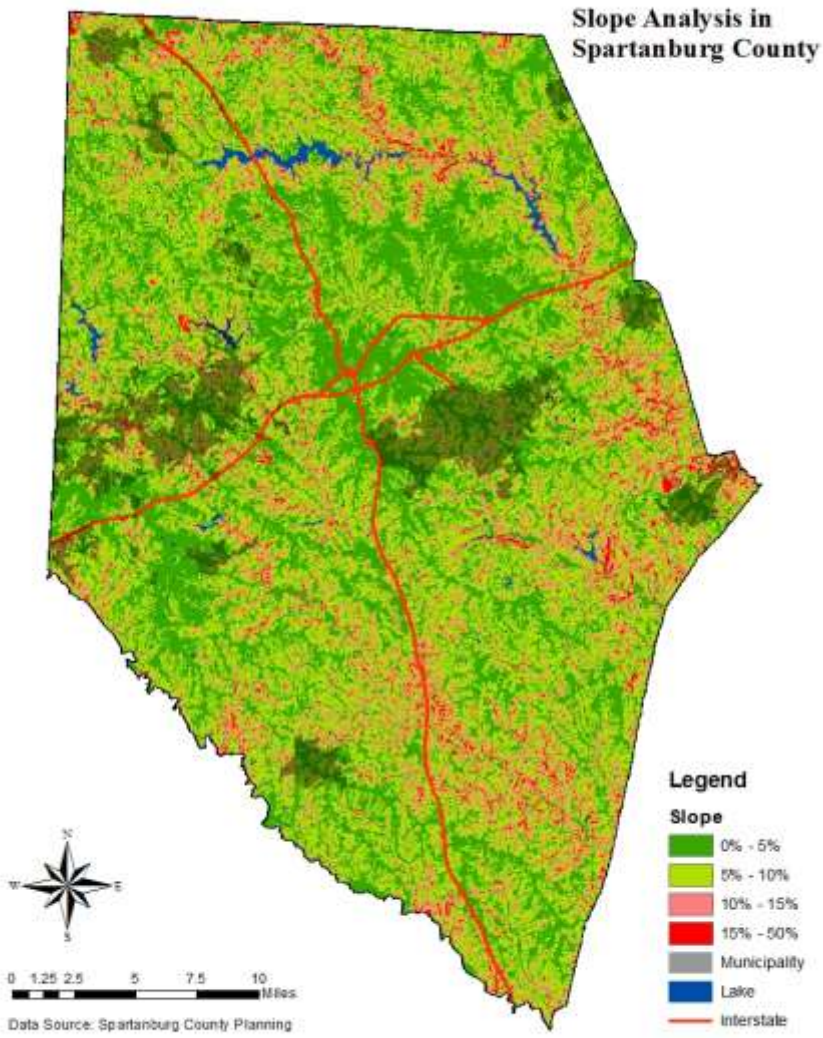
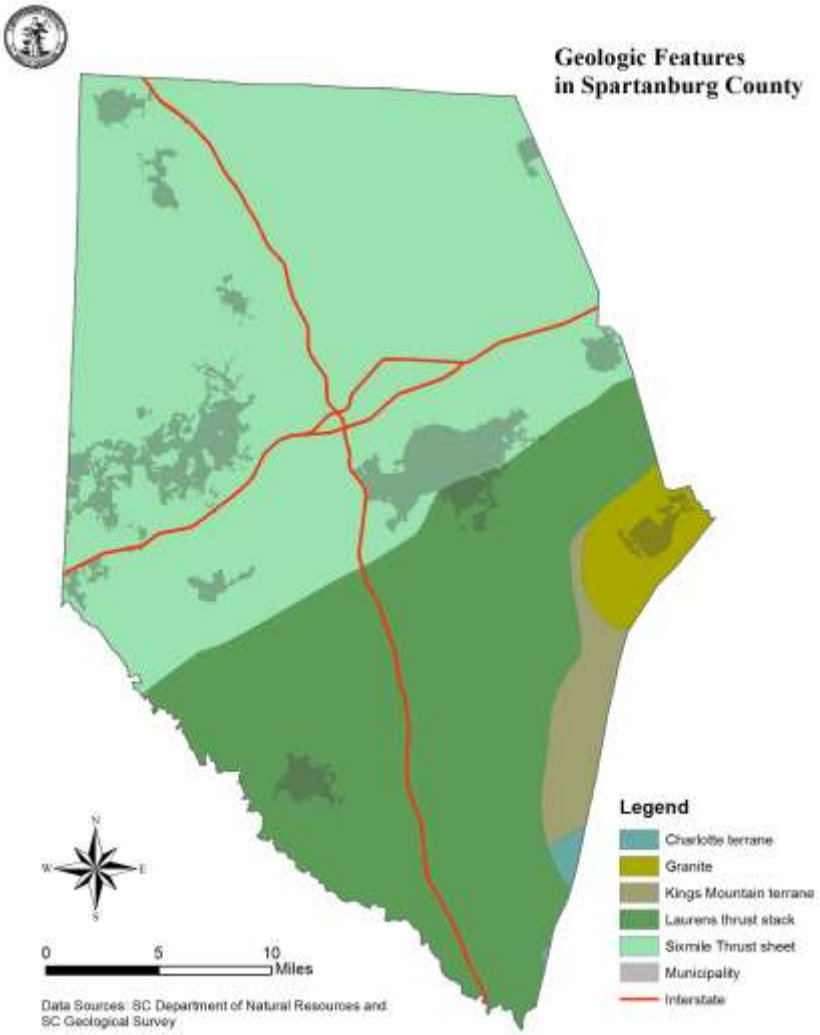


Figure 8. Slope Analysis in Spartanburg County



Bedrock is found underneath much of the county's surface. The non-porous surface of bedrock creates challenges with water filtering and building development.

Figure 9. Geologic Features in Spartanburg County

Soils

Types of soils can be seen in Table 3. The largest percentage of soil in the county is Cecil Sandy Loam and the next largest is Cecil-Bethlehem Complex. More information on constraints and properties of the soils in the county can be found at http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx.

Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

Map symbol	Map unit name	Acres	Percent
ApC	Appling sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	330	*
BaC	Bethlehem-Saw complex, 6 to 10 percent slopes	454	*
BbB	Brewback fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	579	0.1
CcB	Cecil sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	92,408	17.6
CcC	Cecil sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	51,525	9.8
CeB2	Cecil sandy clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	31,868	6.1
CeC2	Cecil sandy clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded	28,401	5.4
CeD2	Cecil sandy clay loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	2,930	0.6
CfB3	Cecil clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, severely eroded	5,869	1.1
CfC3	Cecil clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	26,378	5.0
CmC2	Cecil-Bethlehem complex, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded	9,829	1.9
CmD2	Cecil-Bethlehem complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	40,514	7.7
CmE2	Cecil-Bethlehem complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded	65,955	12.6
CmF2	Cecil-Bethlehem complex, 25 to 45 percent slopes, moderately eroded	3,329	0.6
CuE2	Cecil-Urban Land complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded	8,849	1.7
CwA	Chewacla loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	14,237	2.7
CyA	Chewacla loam, ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	962	0.2
DdC3	Davidson clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	288	*
HaB	Hard Labor sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	959	0.2
M-W	M-W Miscellaneous water	38	*
MaC2	Madison sandy clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded	1,190	0.2
MaD2	Madison sandy clay loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	278	*
MaE2	Madison sandy clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded	249	*
McB3	Madison clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, severely eroded	307	*
MeB2	Mecklenburg sandy clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	703	0.1
PaE	Pacolet sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	3,642	0.7
PcD2	Pacolet sandy clay loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	14,630	2.8
PcE2	Pacolet sandy clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded	10,079	1.9
PdD3	Pacolet clay loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded	3,724	0.7
PdE3	Pacolet clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	7,223	1.4
PeE2	Pacolet-Bethlehem complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded	380	*
PeF2	Pacolet-Bethlehem complex, 25 to 45 percent slopes, moderately eroded	230	*
PhD	Pacolet-Hard Labor complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes	790	0.2
PsD	Pacolet-Saw complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes	446	*
Pt	Pits, quarry	543	0.1
ToA	Toccoa fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	24,737	4.7
UaE	Udorthents loamy, 6 to 20 percent slopes	1,880	0.4
UcC	Urban Land-Cecil complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes	48,174	9.2
W	Water	9,521	1.8
WhB	Whistlestop sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes, rarely flooded	1,134	0.2
WnC2	Wynott sandy clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded	390	*
WrB2	Wynott-Brewback complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	962	0.2
WrC2	Wynott-Brewback complex, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded	2,393	0.5
WwB2	Wynott-Wilkes complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	231	*
WwE2	Wynott-Wilkes complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded	4,162	0.8
Total		523,700	100.0

* Less than 0.1 percent.

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Survey Area Version: 14
Survey Area Version Date: 09/20/2014

Page 1

Table 3. Acreage and Percentages of Soils in Spartanburg County in 2012 (Source: USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey, Emory Holsonback, Resource Soil Scientist)

The county requires preventative measures to be taken on sites being developed so that the least amount of soil is displaced. Septic systems can only be placed in soils where the wastewater can move and filter properly. The least suitable places in the county for septic systems are near water bodies where the soil is already saturated with water. Please see the Soils Building and Development Constraints Calculations Table for more information.

Forest

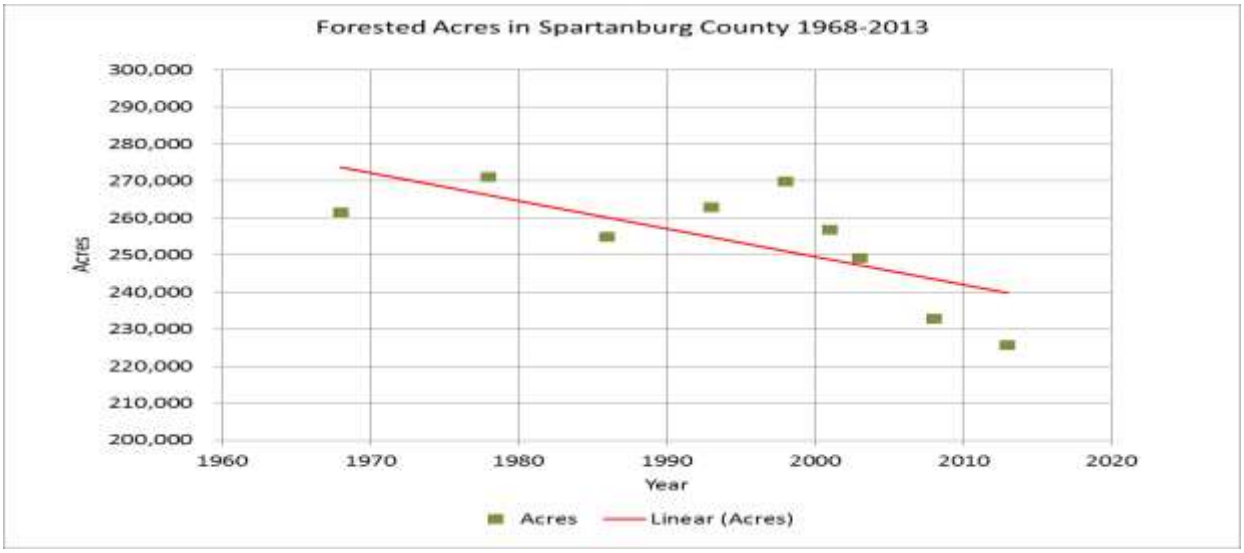


Figure 10. Forested Acres in Spartanburg County 1968-2013

The SC Forestry Commission estimated that 225,640 acres or 43.5% of land in Spartanburg County was forest in 2013. In 1978, it was estimated at about 271,113 acres or 52.2%. The result is an 8.7% loss of overall acreage in 35 years, and a 16.7% change in acreage for forested land.

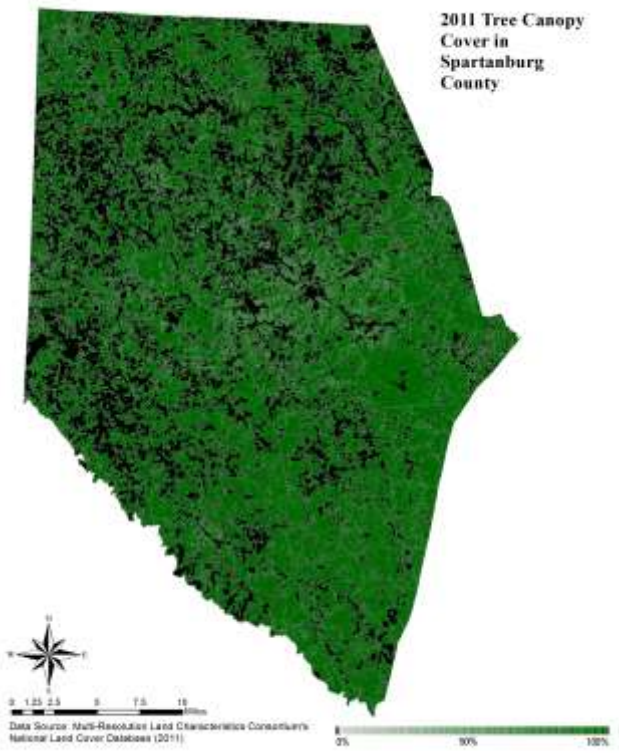


Figure 11. Tree Canopy Cover in Spartanburg in 2011

Wildlife

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) maintains a list of rare, threatened, and endangered species in Spartanburg County. (See Table 5.) It also creates and enforces hunting and fishing regulations, implements conservation plans, tracks data, and provides educational resources on a variety of topics related to wildlife. Current information regarding hunting and fishing regulations can be found at http://www.dnr.sc.gov/regulations.html. A list of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species is provided at this link.

Dispersed or sprawling land patterns can cause problems for habitats. Acquiring large parcels of land in Spartanburg County is difficult and is therefore, breaking up habitat. According to DNR, "Habitat loss not only affects the area in which the species can live, it also affects food availability and availability of suitable nesting and breeding areas...Species at the edge of their range or in marginal habitats need to be able to migrate or disperse to adjust to changing habitat conditions."

In 2010, Upstate Forever created the "Special Places Inventory" that used layers of data on the presence of habitat and wildlife, which revealed six areas in the county that should be prioritized for protection.

Figure 12. Protected Space in Spartanburg County in 2014

Protected Space

Protected space can be in the form of conservation easements, public parks, and trails. These spaces provide scenic views, air and water filtration, habitat, and recreational space. Figure 12 shows the protected space in Spartanburg County. It is estimated that about 14,763.6 acres or 2.86% of land is protected space.

The purpose of a conservation easement is to conserve land that benefits the public. Conservation easements are held by organizations known as land trusts and are voluntary agreements between landowners and the easement holder that the land will not be developed. Common restrictions include keeping trees greater than a certain size, and not building structures on the land.

Type	Acres	Percent Total Land Area
Land Trusts*	5,710.6	1.10%
Croft State Park**	7,053.0	1.36%
Municipal Parks & Trails***	1,000.0	0.19%
Utility Easements***	1,000.0	0.19%
Total:	**14,763.60**	**2.86%**
*Source: Land trusts		
**Source: southcarolinaparks.com		
***Estimated		

Table 4. Total Estimated Amount of Protected Space in Spartanburg County

There are three land trusts that hold conservation easements in Spartanburg County and are accredited by the Land Trust Alliance; Spartanburg Area Conservancy (SPACE), Upstate Forever (UF), and Pacolet Area Conservancy (PAC). Together they have conserved over 5,710.6 acres in Spartanburg County.

Public parks may be owned by towns, cities, counties, states, or the federal government. The Spartanburg County Parks Department has identified 100 parks in the county. These can be found on their website, http://spartanburgparks.org/231/parks/, along with several parks-related programs, plans, and reports. Croft State Park is the largest park and protected space in the county at 7,053 acres.

Scenic views may include historic or cultural landmarks or other parts of the built environment. Spartanburg County has beautiful views of mountains, farms, forests, lakes, creeks, rivers, and rolling hills, which can be altered by a loss of forested land. Interstates I-26 and I-85 are where many views are appreciated; local highways and water bodies are other places from which scenic views are enjoyed. The mountains can be seen from many places in the northern part of the county including Interstate 26. The Cherokee Foothills National Scenic Highway 11 through the northern part of the county provides views of farms and rolling hills and is a popular route for cyclists. Other scenic corridors include SC Highway 9, SC Highway 56, SC Highway 110 (Battleground Road), and SC Highway 80 (J Verne Smith Parkway). *The Spartanburg County Tourism Action Plan and Feasibility Study* (TAP) contains an inventory of historic and cultural sites.

Nature-Based Recreation and Tourism

The Spartanburg County Council has made it a goal to "capitalize on natural resources and tourism opportunities." Some of the physical components of nature-based recreation and tourism in Spartanburg County are parks, preserves, easements, trails, lakes, rivers, creeks, viewsheds, farms, and ball fields. Additionally, the county offers five arboreta, two ropes courses, an outdoor skate park, a BMX track, a pump track, equestrian trails and facilities, camping, tennis, golf, outdoor basketball, swimming pools, and several disc golf courses.

The Spartanburg County Tourism Action Plan and Feasibility Study estimated that Spartanburg County could receive $625 million from travelers by 2020. There are two trail plans currently being implemented- the Spartanburg County *Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan* and the *Spartanburg Trails & Greenways Plan*. Existing trails in the county total over 100 miles. One of the most recent amenities to be developed in Spartanburg County is blueways, otherwise known as water trails, which provide opportunities for activities like paddling, fishing, and swimming. The focus has been on creating access to several points for put-ins and take-outs along the Pacolet River, Tyger Rivers, and Lawson's Fork Creek as well as mapping access points. There are several partners in this area, some of which include the Palmetto Conservation Foundation (PCF), Tyger River Foundation, Spartanburg County Parks and Recreation Department, Spartanburg Area Conservancy (SPACE), Upstate Forever, Town of Pacolet, and Pacolet-Milliken. Partners for Active Living (PAL) coordinates multiple recreationally-focused events and programs. They were also a leader in the creation of the Mary Black Foundation Rail Trail, and the Bike-Friendly Community and Playful City USA designations.

With expenditures in FY 2017 totaling $8,020,363 (including transfers out for capital) and revenues in FY 2017 totaling $8,386,880 (including transfers), Spartanburg County

Parks and Recreation Department is a key player in nature-based recreation and tourism in the county and is working to provide recreation opportunities for all users in their parks by including multiple strategies and goals to this point in its 2014-2018 Strategic Plan. For example, one of their goals is to "promote nature-based tourism and appreciation for Spartanburg County's natural resources by working together with public and private organizations to develop nature parks, walking/ biking trails, and improved access to rivers and lakes." They have been partnering with multiple organizations within the county to implement this goal. The department's Tyger River Park hosted outdoor baseball and softball tournaments in 2012 that had an estimated impact of $17,615,055 in the county.

The Spartanburg Convention and Visitors Bureau (SCVB) partners with other organizations to promote nature-based recreation and tourism in the county. On their website and in their Visitor's Guide, there are sections on recreation, sports, and agritourism. The SCVB has promoted trails, cycling, and paddling. See the Community Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan for more details.

Agriculture

Prime farmland is one of several kinds of important farmland defined by the USDA as soils that are best suited to producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. Prime farmland soils have properties that are favorable for the production of sustained high yield of crops with minimal input of energy and economic resources.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) data from 2014 show that adequate farmland decreased 8.9% from 2012. About 101,849 acres or 19.7% of Spartanburg County's land was farmland in 2012. This is down from 109,917 acres or 21.3% in 2007. Overall, farmland has been lost at a rate of about 314.25 acres per year in Spartanburg County since 1987.

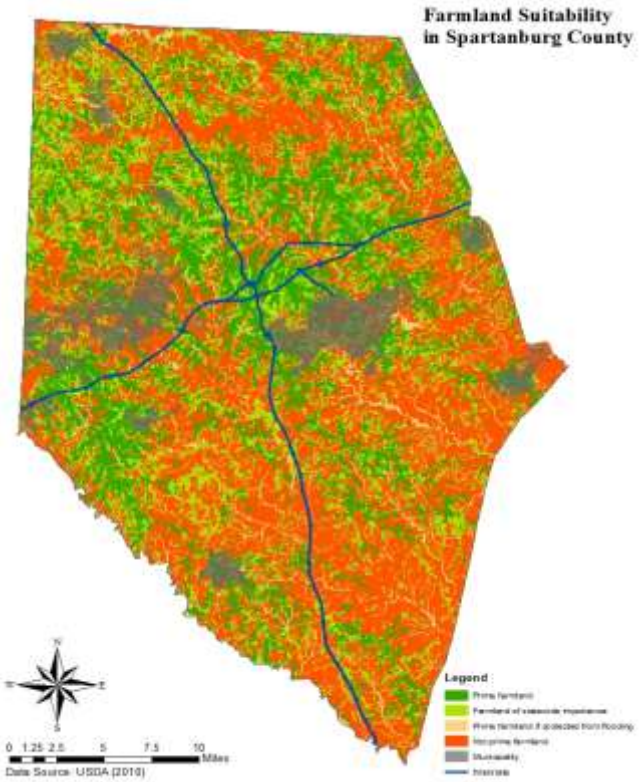


Figure 13. Farmland Suitability in Spartanburg County

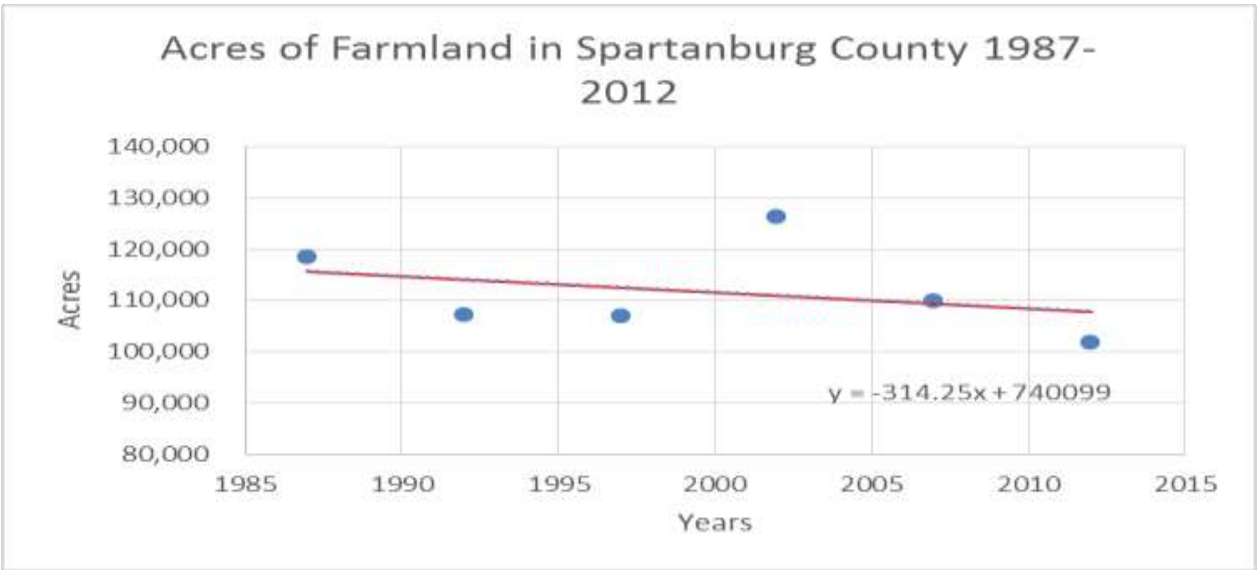


Figure 14. Acres of Farmland in Spartanburg County 1987-2012 (Data Source: USDA Census of Agriculture)

The Natural Resource Conservation Service along with Spartanburg Soil and Water Conservation District and Clemson Extension help farmers and landowners manage their soils through various programs, minimizing erosion and nutrient loss, and helping to keep soil healthy and productive.

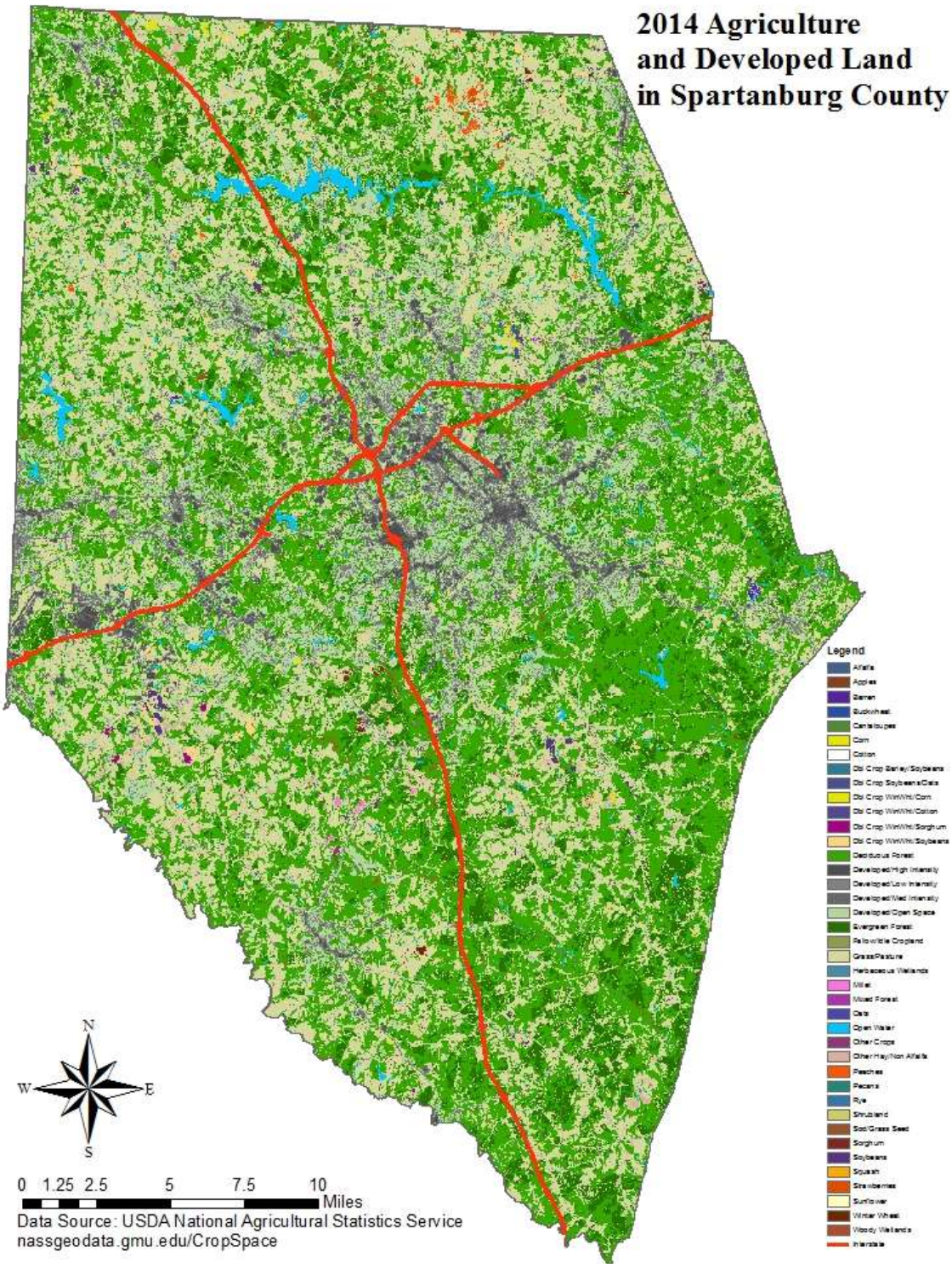


Figure 15. Agriculture and Developed Land in Spartanburg County in 2014

The County currently has significant acres of soils suitable for farming and not currently subject to heavy development pressures.

Environmental Hazards

Superfund sites, also known as CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act) sites, are hazardous waste sites that have been abandoned and are in the process of being assessed and cleaned up by the EPA and other partners. In Spartanburg County, there are 28 of these sites. Sites in the Superfund process in Spartanburg County in 2014 are shown in Table 5. "NPL" means that the site is on the National Priorities List and remedial actions are needed. In the NPL status column, "F" means it is on the final NPL and "N" means it is not on the NPL, but is somewhere else in the Superfund process.
The "Non-NPL" column shows where the site is in the Superfund process:

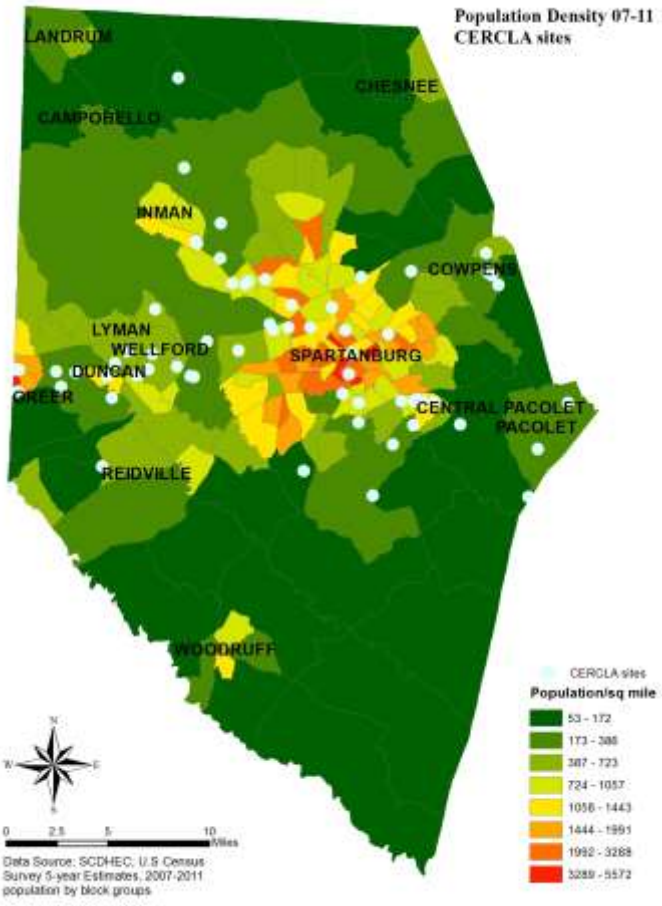


Figure 16. CERCLA Sites and Population Density in Spartanburg County

- RO Removal Only Site (No Site Assessment Work Needed)
- NF Site does not qualify for the NPL based on existing information
- RW Referred to Removal
- Further Assessment Needed
- OS Other Cleanup Activity: State-Lead Cleanup
- SA Remedial Activities under EPA Enforcement

The two Spartanburg County sites on the final NPL are Aqua-Tech Environmental, Inc. (Groce Labs) in Greer from groundwater and soil contamination from metals, PCBs, and VOCs; and Elmore Waste Disposal in Greer from groundwater and soil contamination from metals and VOCs. Aqua-Tech has completed cleanup and is being monitored until its goals are met, and Elmore continues to be cleaned up.

Site Name	City	County	State	Non-NPL Status Code	Non-NPL Status Date	NPL Status Code
AQUA-TECH ENVIRONMENTAL INC (GROCE LABS)	GREER	SPARTANBURG	SC	[Blank Code]	[Blank Date]	F
ARKWRIGHT DUMP	SPARTANBURG	SPARTANBURG	SC	OS	7/2/2008	N
BABB DRUMS	LITTLE CHICAGO	SPARTANBURG	SC	NF	8/6/1992	N
BABB ROAD MERCURY RELEASE	INMAN	SPARTANBURG	SC	RO	5/25/2011	N
BUFF (C D) SITE	SPARTANBURG	SPARTANBURG	SC	NF	1/1/1985	N
CUSTOM WORKS PLATING- HIGH STREET	DUNCAN	SPARTANBURG	SC	RW	10/2/2008	N
CUSTOM WORKS PLATING- INMAN ROAD	LYMAN	SPARTANBURG	SC	RW	9/30/2008	N
DUNCAN DRUM BURIAL SITE	DUNCAN	SPARTANBURG	SC	NF	11/2/2001	N
ELMORE WASTE DISPOSAL	GREER	SPARTANBURG	SC	[Blank Code]	[Blank Date]	F
FOURMILE BRANCH WATERSHED	SPARTANBURG	SPARTANBURG	SC	NF	8/20/2013	N
FREE RADIATOR SHOP	LYMAN	SPARTANBURG	SC	RO	6/23/2003	N
GAO 148 - PALMETTO WOODRUFF	WOODRUFF	SPARTANBURG	SC	RO	5/11/2009	N
GAO 219 - RIVER FARM	WOODRUFF	SPARTANBURG	SC	RO	5/11/2009	N
I-85 DISTRIBUTION CENTER	SPARTANBURG	SPARTANBURG	SC	NF	10/13/2000	N
INA BEARING CO., INC.	SPARTANBURG	SPARTANBURG	SC	NF	9/11/1995	N
INTERNATIONAL MINERALS AND CHEMICALS (IMC)	SPARTANBURG	SPARTANBURG	SC	SA	4/11/2003	N
JACKSON ROAD AREA WELLS SITE	SPARTANBURG	SPARTANBURG	SC	NF	8/10/2000	N
LYMAN DYEING AND FINISHING	LYMAN	SPARTANBURG	SC	SA	4/11/2003	N
LYMAN PLATING DUMP	LYMAN	SPARTANBURG	SC	RO	8/7/2013	N
LYMAN W ASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	LYMAN	SPARTANBURG	SC	NF	5/8/2001	N
MARSHALL MOORE DRUM FACILITY	DUNCAN	SPARTANBURG	SC	NF	9/26/1996	N
PRICE HOUSE ROAD VERMICULITE SITE	WOODRUFF	SPARTANBURG	SC	RO	5/7/2012	N
SPARTANBURG TRANSFORMERS	SPARTANBURG	SPARTANBURG	SC	NF	9/17/2002	N
STATEWIDE WASTE OIL & CHEMICAL CO	WELLFORD	SPARTANBURG	SC	SO	8/17/1995	N
TEXACO TERMINAL	SPARTANBURG	SPARTANBURG	SC	NF	8/30/2000	N
THREE-MILE CREEK CONTAMINATION	SPARTANBURG	SPARTANBURG	SC	NF	9/25/2009	N
TURPIN ROAD LANDFILL	INMAN	SPARTANBURG	SC	NF	10/15/2007	N
WHITNEY MILL ASBESTOS	SPARTANBURG	SPARTANBURG	SC	RO	10/19/2009	N

Table 5. Superfund Sites in Spartanburg County in 2014 (Source: EPA, Kathleen Brady, Ph.D, Metropolitan Studies Institute)

According to DHEC, all mines in Spartanburg County are surface mines. They pose potential threats to air and water quality and their walls, steep slopes, and explosions pose safety hazards. There are 66 mines in Spartanburg County. The Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act require local governments to have emergency response plans prepared in the event of the release of hazardous substances. Spartanburg County does have a committee organized to address these needs as well as a Hazards Plan and a HAZMAT plan.

Solid Waste

Solid waste is a highly regulated industry and DHEC closely tracks environmental aspects of the solid waste in the county including air quality and water quality. New Class 3 landfills require liners which are intended to prevent liquids generated from the waste from seeping into water sources. Spartanburg County hosted and coordinated the 10th Annual Household Hazardous Waste event for residents of Spartanburg County in 2018. The event has been very successful at keeping tons of hazardous waste out of the landfill. Spartanburg County has solid waste management ordinances and a Solid Waste Management Plan that was updated in 2011.

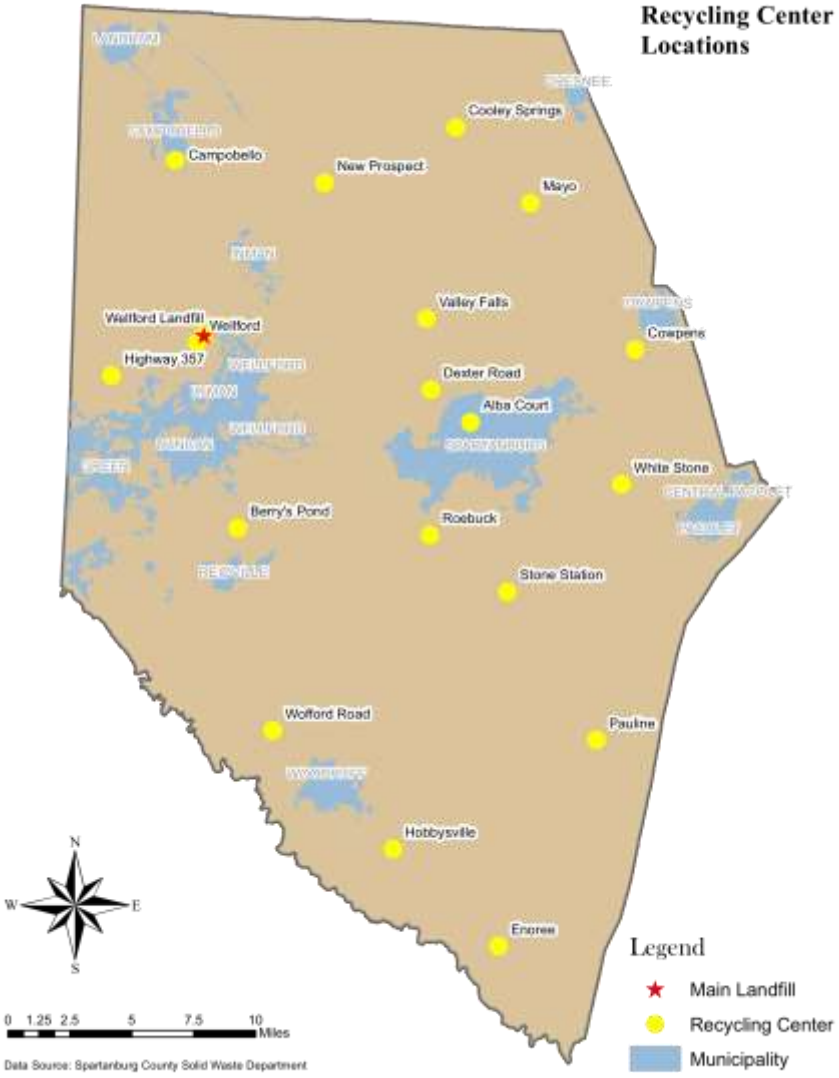


Figure 17. Recycling Center Locations in Spartanburg County

DHEC and Spartanburg County are focusing on increasing recycling rates in order to divert waste from landfills and increase solid waste revenues. As stated in DHEC's 2013 Solid Waste Management Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2013, "While all solid waste management options have a cost, recycling is the only choice that offers the opportunity to save money (reduced disposal costs) and earn revenue (from the sale of recyclables)." In 2014, the County Solid Waste Department started the Community Clean-Up events as well as outreach and education including public events, school programs, newsletters, and social media informing residents about recycling, composting, and ways to keep solid waste from polluting the environment.

Natural Resources Goals and Objectives

- **Creation by the county of a resource information repository** utilizing GIS Technology to help property owners and developers identify site specific resources and development limitations, to include:
    - Wetlands
    - Soil conditions and limitations
    - Flood plains
    - Forest resources
    - Rare and endangered plants and wildlife habitats
    - River utilization classification
    - Historical and cultural resources
    - Slope

- **Preparation and distribution of educational materials** and information relating to the need for and value of incorporating site present natural resources into proposed projects and developments.

- **Retention and periodic updating of floodway and flood plain programs regulations**.

- **Protection of wetlands**, unique to many parts of the county, by:
    - Defining and identifying the location of such lands,
    - Alerting developers of need to consult the U.S. Corps of Engineers for a wetlands determination should local data indicate the presence of such lands,
    - Establish a ***wetlands bank*** as a means of compensating for loss of bottomlands caused by development and subsequently expediting the development process.

Cultural Resources

Element

South Carolina Code of Laws (6-29-510): (D) A local comprehensive plan must include . . . (4) a cultural resources element which considers historic buildings and structures, commercial districts, residential districts, unique, natural, or scenic resources, archaeological, and other cultural resources.

Cultural Resources Introduction

Culture can be defined in many ways, but cultural issues in the context of this Comprehensive Plan are economic development and quality of life issues. For the purposes of this Element, we will look at those resources in our community that define its livability, that make it a more attractive and interesting place to live, that attract visitors and new residents to come here, and that bring us together as a community. We will examine the importance of the resources to the community and opportunities to protect and enhance them in order for the community to gain economic, aesthetic, recreation, and tourism advantages.

A healthy community fosters a wide variety of opportunities for its citizens to gain knowledge and appreciation of history and the arts and to enjoy public buildings, spaces, and events. These communities sponsor and promote activities to enrich the lives of their citizens and support a built environment that is beautiful and lively. Vibrant cultural activities coupled with preservation of historically significant sites and the making of great public "spaces" and vistas is vital to attracting those who will invest in the local economy.

In order to discuss the County's historical and cultural resources, we must consider the richness of the assets found all across the County, including those within the municipalities. The City of Spartanburg, the County Seat and the largest municipality in the County, is home to the largest concentration of cultural resources and protected historic resources. The County's thirteen other municipalities are certainly rich in history, participate in the arts, and hold their own cultural events. Some even have their own museums and historical associations. Vibrant, active cities are critical to a healthy county.

In the years since the adoption of the 1998 Spartanburg County Comprehensive Plan and the first Cultural Plan for Spartanburg County in 1992, much progress has been made. From the building of the Chapman Cultural Center to the strides in arts accessibility and education, cultural offerings in Spartanburg County have moved light years ahead. However, there is still room to grow and more to achieve. The County has continued to focus on tourism and economic development through plans like the Spartanburg County Tourism Action Plan and the Spartanburg County Strategic Plan. This element will seek to promote these goals and expand upon them with specific action steps for promoting the historical and cultural resources in a way that will continue to allow Spartanburg County to position itself for economic success.

In an effort to assist the County positioning itself to take full advantage of the opportunities afforded by our rich cultural offerings, the Chapman Cultural Center and Spartanburg County undertook a project to identify and classify cultural assets throughout the County. These assets include public and private venues, art, historical and educational sites, and parks, as well as creative industries and individual artists of all kinds. The County and its municipalities can take advantage, on two fronts, of the economic benefits that can be reaped from these resources:

1) to identify clusters of creative industries and implement ways to attract additional such industries to the area and

2) to identify and connect clusters of creative people and cultural assets in order to establish cultural districts that will increase tourism dollars.

Read more about our area's culture and history offerings and their economic impact on the County at the following links.

Cultural Arts

Spartanburg County has vast assets that provide not only the opportunity for an enriching cultural experience for its citizens, but also the prospect for economic development. From theatrical productions at the Chapman Cultural Center to the annual International Festival to the fine arts programs at our local public and private institutions, there are many ways for Spartanburg County residents to experience its diverse resources.

History

Nationally, history and heritage tourism are on the rise because travelers are seeking distinct experiences in unique places. The key to attracting tourists is the preservation and protection the priceless historical assets that remain in Spartanburg. It is important to continue to recognize and leverage our music, art, military, railroad, and textile histories and celebrate the historical events that have taken place in Spartanburg County.

Economic Impact

The economic impact of arts and cultural related events in Spartanburg are big business for the community. In addition to the multi-million dollar economic impacts, the arts and culture industry also significantly boosts tourism. The Arts and Economic Prosperity 5: *The Economic Impact of Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations and Their Audiences in the Greater Spartanburg Area (AEP5),* (conducted by Americans for the Arts) demonstrates that a vibrant arts and cultural community attracts residents to continue to spend their discretionary income close to home and entices nonresidents to visit Spartanburg and help local businesses to thrive. The benefit to a prosperous art and cultural scene is that community leaders can choose to fund the arts as well as support economic development simultaneously. Spartanburg County has great support for the Arts from the private sector through individuals, businesses, and non-profits who have been outstanding partners.

Cultural Arts

Spartanburg County has vast assets that provide not only the opportunity for an enriching cultural experience for its citizens, but also the prospect for economic development. From theatrical productions at the Chapman Cultural Center to the annual International Festival to the fine arts programs at our local public and private institutional assets, there are many ways for Spartanburg County residents to experience its diverse resources.

Cultural Planning in Spartanburg County

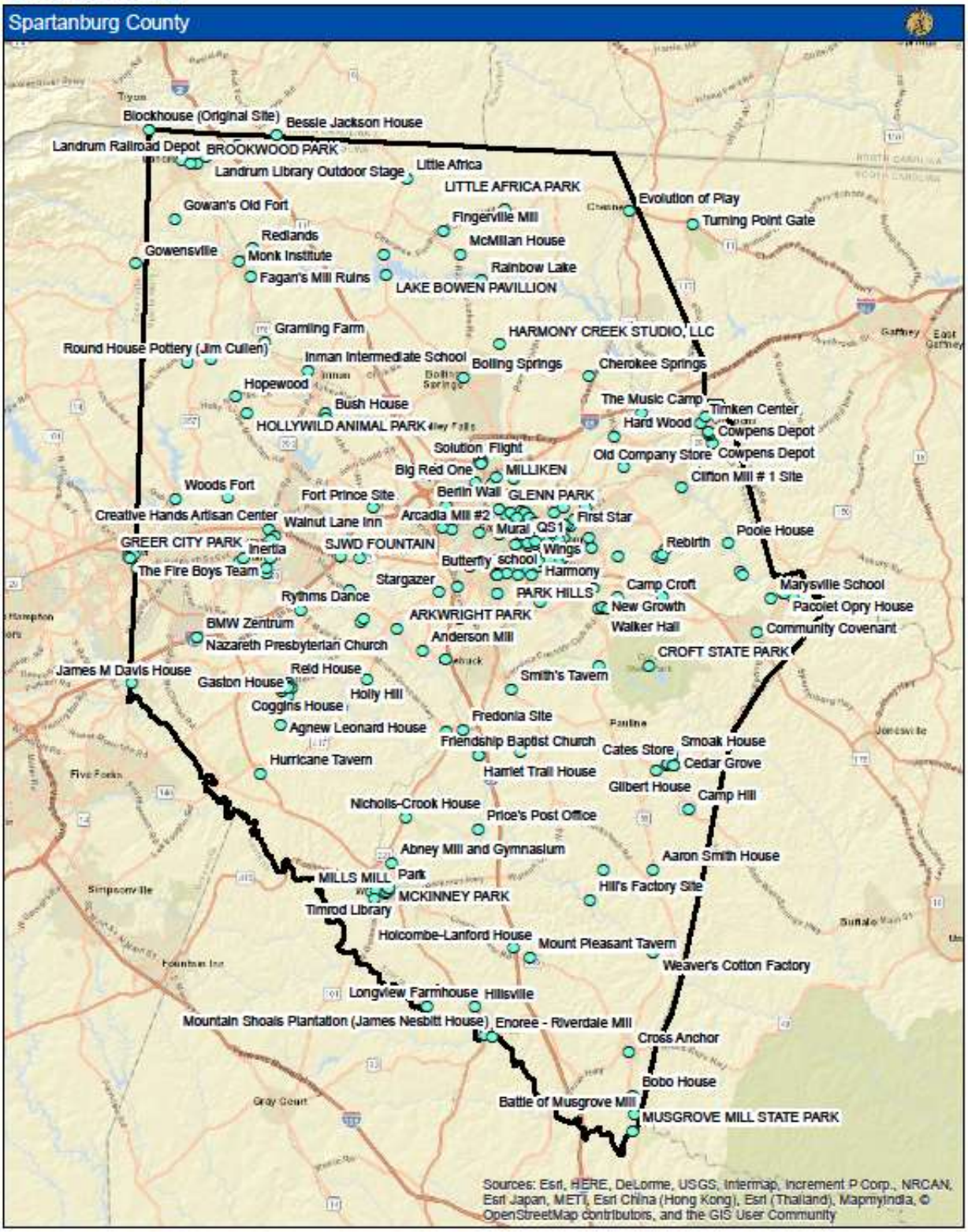
Through partnership between the Chapman Cultural Center and Spartanburg County an innovative initiative was launched to collect data on the historical and cultural resources in Spartanburg County and within the 14 municipalities therein. What started as a way to map all of these resources within half a mile of the Center quickly became a countywide effort to capture these essential assets. This collaborative, known as Culture Counts, had one main goal; to find creative people and the creative spaces in which they function and to identify the assets within Spartanburg County and its cities that have made or have the potential to make an impact on its citizens. A comprehensive list and map were prepared for known assets and creative industries and many were added during the process.

Cultural Assets and Inventory

What came out of the Culture Counts initiative was a comprehensive list of the cultural assets within Spartanburg County. Through a comprehensive identification and analysis of the information gathered, it quickly became apparent that the County does indeed have clusters of historical and cultural resources. The data collected can help tourism partners develop new strategies for attracting visitors to the County and our small towns.

This information can also position the arts as a promoter for economic development by strengthening existing organizations through new partner identification. In addition, it creates an opportunity for entrepreneurs in the cultural sector to build a community of like-minded individuals who can cultivate this important sector of the local economy. This effort can also aid in creative "place making." By seeking to recognize a variety of assets in a specific geographic area, the Culture Counts endeavor can also help the County or a municipality to capitalize on a unique aspect of their area and become a destination for that specific niche.

Cultural Assets



The Arts Partnership of Greater Spartanburg

Created in 1994 as a product of a Cultural Plan for Spartanburg County (1992), The Arts Partnership (TAP) (http://theartspartnership.net/) is the officially-designated local arts agency for Spartanburg County. TAP functions as an umbrella agency for most of our organized cultural groups. The mission of this 25-member board is to provide "cultural leadership for Greater Spartanburg by developing, strengthening and promoting the excellence, scope and educational role of the arts, humanities and sciences and furthering their financial strength as well as their significance in the life of our community and the lives of its citizens." Click on the link for more information on The Arts Partnership see the Cultural Resources Inventory (Appendix 2).

The Chapman Cultural Center

Among the goals for facilities and projects identified in the 1998 Comprehensive Plan were increasing the seating capacity of the Little Theatre and relocating it in the proposed Renaissance Project, establishing a new regional museum, renovating the existing Arts Center, and adding space for the Science Center. TAP and the community have come together to bring to fruition a facility far beyond expectations.

The Center houses most of the organizations associated with TAP in the 80,000 square-foot complex. Three buildings house the 500-seat Community Theater, home of the Spartanburg Little Theater (including the Youth Theater), Spartanburg Museum of Art and Art School, Spartanburg Regional History Museum, Ballet Spartanburg Dance Education Center, Spartanburg Science Center, Spartanburg Artists' Guild Gallery, Music Foundation of Spartanburg, and the offices of The Arts Partnership of Greater Spartanburg.

Today over 358,000 visitors come to the Center to experience, celebrate and discover each year. In the past 10 years the Center has welcomed over 2.6 million people and held more than 390 yearly events thanks to almost 200 volunteers. The Chapman Cultural Center will be celebrating its 10th anniversary in October 2017. For more information on the Cultural Center click the link - https://www.chapmanculturalcenter.org/home/

The Spartanburg Memorial Auditorium

The Spartanburg Memorial Auditorium remains one of South Carolina's largest theaters with 3,406 seats. It opened 1951 and was touted as the "Showplace of the South" and remains today as one of the community's more significant cultural resources. The Auditorium showcases Broadway and musical entertainment.

The Comprehensive Plan prepared in 1998 identified three main areas needing improvement if the building was to be adequate for the coming 25 years: 1) ADA compliance in the Auditorium, 2) building improvements, and 3) expansion of exhibit space. Plans were in the process that included major auditorium and exhibition space improvements--expanding the stage, expanding the lobby, automating the orchestra pit, and expanding exhibition space, with a separate lobby. These improvements have been made, and the Auditorium Board is working on plans to make further improvements. The importance of maintaining a first class facility in the County can be measured both in cultural and economic terms. For more information on the Auditorium click this link - http://www.crowdpleaser.com/

Cultural Grants & Hub Culture

For information on cultural opportunities like Hub City Writers Project and Hub-Bub.com as well as grants like the Community Grant Program, ArtsXcelerator Grant, and ArtsGrow Grants see Cultural Resources Inventory in Appendix 2.

Downtown Public Art & Community Art Initiatives

In addition to the Chapman Cultural Center, the Spartanburg County Library Headquarters, the Wofford College campus, the Converse College campus, the Visitor's Center, and an up and-coming-downtown, there are many enjoyable public spaces and artworks in the City of Spartanburg.

Morgan Square has existed in one form or another since 1789. Over the years the City has transformed the space to accommodate public art, events such as Spring Fling and Skating on the Square, and outdoor performances such as Music on Main and Jazz on the Square. The historic statue of Revolutionary War General Daniel Morgan, originally erected on the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Cowpens, is located in the Square.

Barnet Park - A goal identified in the 1998 Comprehensive Plan was to construct an amphitheater in the proposed Renaissance Project area. The Zimmerli Amphitheater was constructed in Barnet Park in 1999 and has approximately 1,100 fixed seats and 4,900 terraced lawn seating. It is used for many public outdoor programs such as Red, White and Boom and the International Festival. Other amenities of the Park are its interactive splash pad for kids and beautiful public art. It is alive with activity for most of the year.

A City of Fountains and Sculptures - The City of Spartanburg, along with private enterprise, has made Spartanburg a "City of Fountains." There are numerous fountains and public works of art located all around the City of Spartanburg.

For more information on community art initiatives like Northside Artlets, Lighten Up Spartanburg, and Seeing Spartanburg in a New Light see Cultural Resources Inventory in Appendix 2.

Spartanburg Downtown Cultural District

In November 2016, with the help of the Chapman Cultural Center's Culture Counts initiative, the Spartanburg Downtown Cultural District was launched. The District, one of the first in the State designated by the SC Arts Commission, was formed under the new legislation (Act 232 of 2014) passed by the SC General Assembly in June of 2014. (See below.) The District hosts over 1,000 event opportunities for the public annually. Located within the District are:

- 2 hotels and conference centers
- 5 museums
- 20+ restaurants
- 30 indoor and outdoor performance venues
- 38 public art sculptures and murals
- 43 galleries and exhibits spaces

SPARTANBURG DOWNTOWN CULTURAL DISTRICT

The goals of the project are to:

- Increase pedestrian and visitor activity
- Increase residency and occupancy
- Attract new creative enterprises
- Foster art and performances in public places
- Celebrate Spartanburg's evolving cultural identity

State Designated Cultural Districts

A cultural district is a geographic area that has a concentration of cultural facilities, activities and assets. It is an area that is easily identifiable to visitors and residents and serves as a center of cultural, artistic and economic activity. A cultural district may contain galleries, live performance venues, theaters, artist studios, museums, arts centers, arts schools, and public art pieces. A cultural district may also contain businesses like restaurants, banks or parks whose primary purpose is not arts, but that regularly make their spaces available to artists or create opportunities for the public to encounter the arts. As of 2017 there are 7 state designated cultural districts in South Carolina and Spartanburg is one of them. Other areas in the County may pursue the designation.

Legislation ratified by the South Carolina General Assembly and signed by the governor authorizes the S.C. Arts Commission to grant official state designation to cultural districts in the Palmetto State. The legislation specifies the goals of this program: attract artists, creative entrepreneurs and cultural enterprises to communities; encourage economic development; foster local cultural development; and provide a focal point for celebrating and strengthening local cultural identity. Additionally, cultural districts: attract tourists, help preserve and reuse historic buildings, enhance the image and visibility of a place, and foster a supportive environment for arts and culture. For more information on who is eligible to apply, requirements, application deadlines, and reporting requirements, visit the South Carolina Arts website at http://www.southcarolinaarts.com/culturaldistricts/.

Culinary Arts and Farmers' Markets

While not as prevalent as some other Fine Arts degrees, there are a few Culinary Arts programs and degrees offered around the county. Other culinary endeavors around the County include Monarch Café that strives to empower economically challenged individuals by offering culinary job training and the Farm 2 School program launched by Spartanburg School District 6. Farmers' market opportunities are abundant in the county including Hub City's Mobile Market & Community Garden Program, and various municipalities have weekly markets like Woodruff, Greer, Cowpens, Landrum, & Inman. For more information, see the culinary arts and farmers' markets in Spartanburg County in the Cultural Resources Inventory (Appendix 2).

Museums and Galleries

There are numerous museums and galleries in Spartanburg County; from the Hub City Railroad Museum to Spartanburg Regional History Museum to West Main Artists Co-op. For more information on the museums and galleries see the Cultural Resources Inventory (Appendix 2).

Institutional Assets

Within the framework of cultural resources, it would be remiss to omit a discussion of the institutional assets in Spartanburg County that are also cultural or historical in nature.

These include libraries, colleges and universities, public and private elementary and secondary education, and faith based organizations. Many of these organizations have numerous historical buildings on their campuses and produce high quality arts events throughout the year.

More details regarding school facilities are found in the Community Facilities Element, but the vast array of educational opportunities in our public and private schools must be discussed in relationship to culture.

See the Cultural Resources Inventory (Appendix 2) for information on the Art Partnership's Advantage: Arts and Science Program that includes Muse Machine, Artist Residences, and Initiatives and Projects.

Education

Education in a community is vital to cultural enrichment. Following the descriptions of our Public Elementary and Secondary Education facilities, Private and Secondary Education facilities, and our Colleges and Universities are maps depicting each.

Public Elementary and Secondary Education

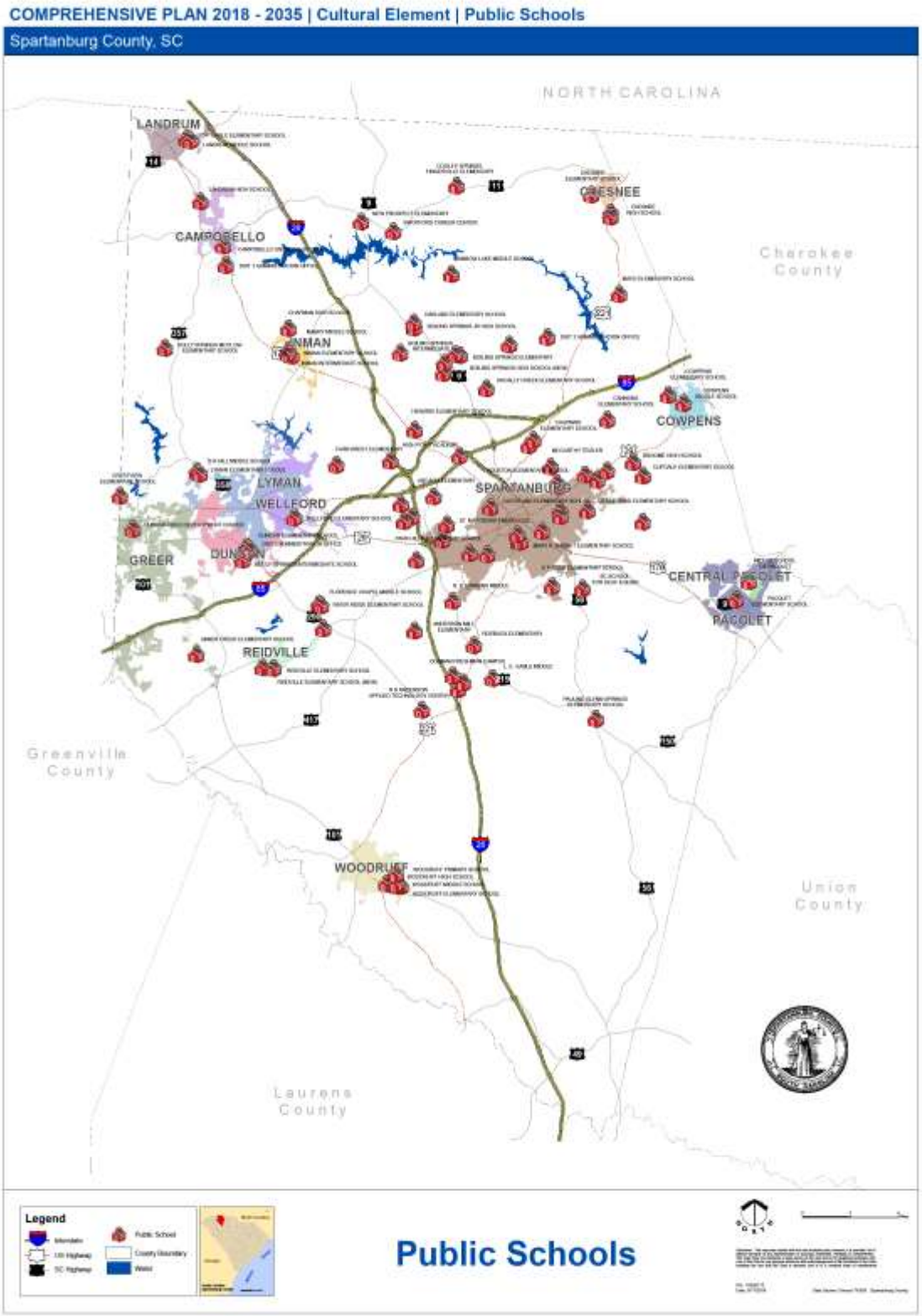
Spartanburg County has over 90 public elementary and secondary education schools in the County that are broken down into seven school districts. Each of these schools has a cultural arts program with opportunities for classroom and extracurricular enrichment in a variety of disciplines at a range of levels. Spartanburg School Districts 3, 5, and 6 all have fine arts auditoriums dedicated to enriching the lives of students, faculty, and the community. There are also several vocational schools that service various school districts – Swofford Career Center, Daniel Morgan Technology Center, and RD Anderson Applied Technology Center. South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind is also located in Spartanburg County and services the entire state. For more information on cultural resources related to public schools see the Cultural Resources Inventory (Appendix 2).

Private Elementary and Secondary Education

There are eleven private elementary and secondary education opportunities in Spartanburg County. Similar to the public sector, the private schools in Spartanburg have a wide assortment of cultural arts programs geared toward students of all grade levels and interests. Private schools in Spartanburg include: Eddlemon Adventist Junior Academy, Meeting Street Academy, Montessori Academy of Spartanburg, Mountain View Christian Academy, Oakbrook Preparatory School, Spartanburg Christian Academy, Spartanburg Day School, St. Paul the Apostle Catholic School, Spartanburg Preparatory School, Westgate Christian School, and High Point Academy. See the Cultural Resources Inventory (Appendix 2) for more information on private schools in Spartanburg County.

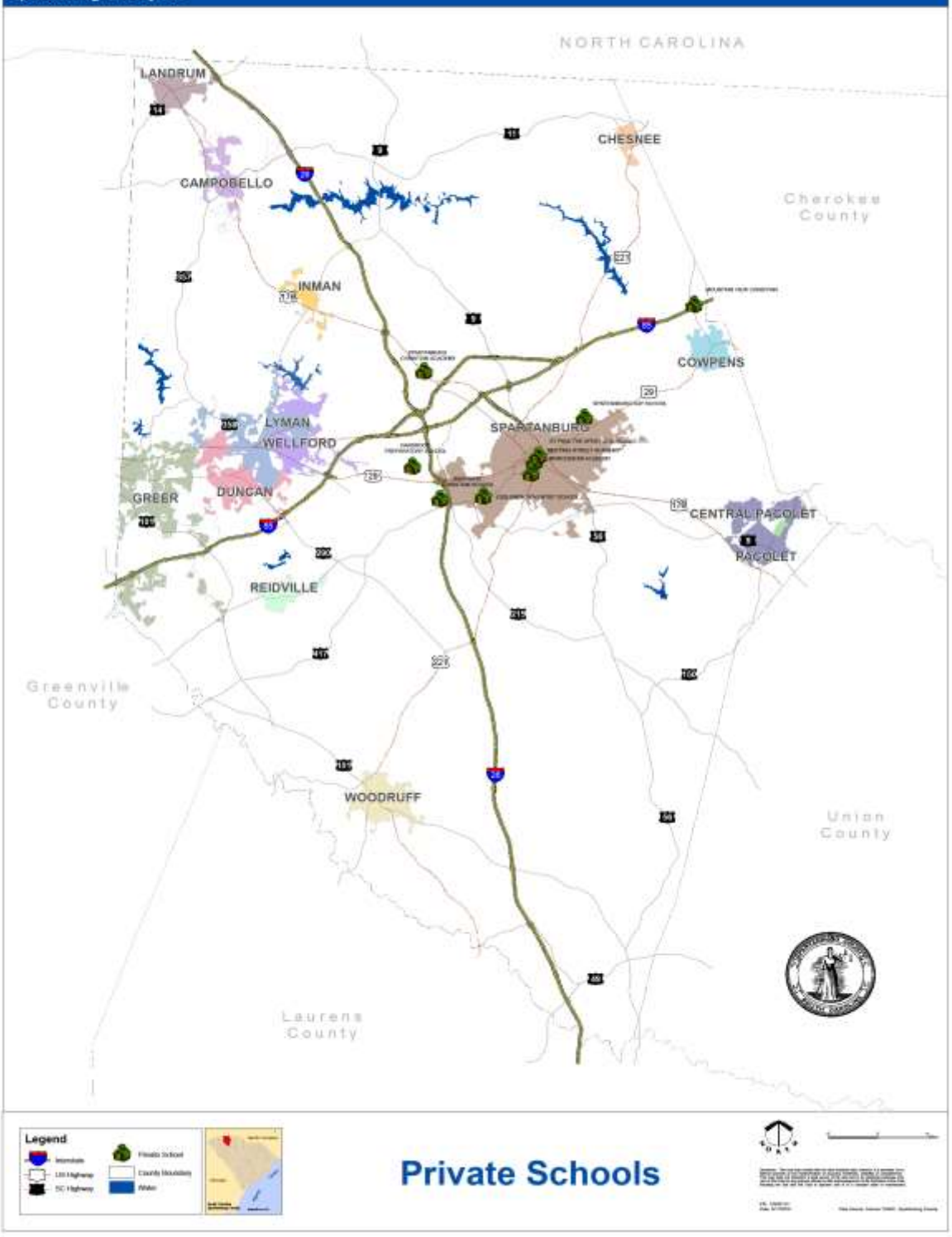
Colleges and Universities

Spartanburg County is home to seven colleges and universities – Converse College, Edward Via College of Osteopathic Medicine (VCOM), Sherman College of Straight Chiropractic, Spartanburg Community College, (SCC), Spartanburg Methodist College (SMC), The University of South Carolina Upstate, and Wofford College. While a mixture of public and private, each school focuses on student achievement and being a part of the Spartanburg community. As such, cultural offerings are an important part of many of the institutions as well as preservation of the historic structures on campus. For more information on cultural opportunities at each college and university see the Cultural Resources Inventory (Appendix 2).


COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2018 - 2035 | Cultural Element | Public Schools
Spartanburg County, SC
NORTH CAROLINA
LANDRUM
CAMPOBELLO
GREER
DUNCAN
LYMAN
WELLFORD
SPARTANBURG
CHESNEE
COWPENS
CENTRAL
PACOLET
REIDVILLE
WOODRUFF
Cherokee County
Greenville County
Union County
Laurens County
Legend
Public Schools

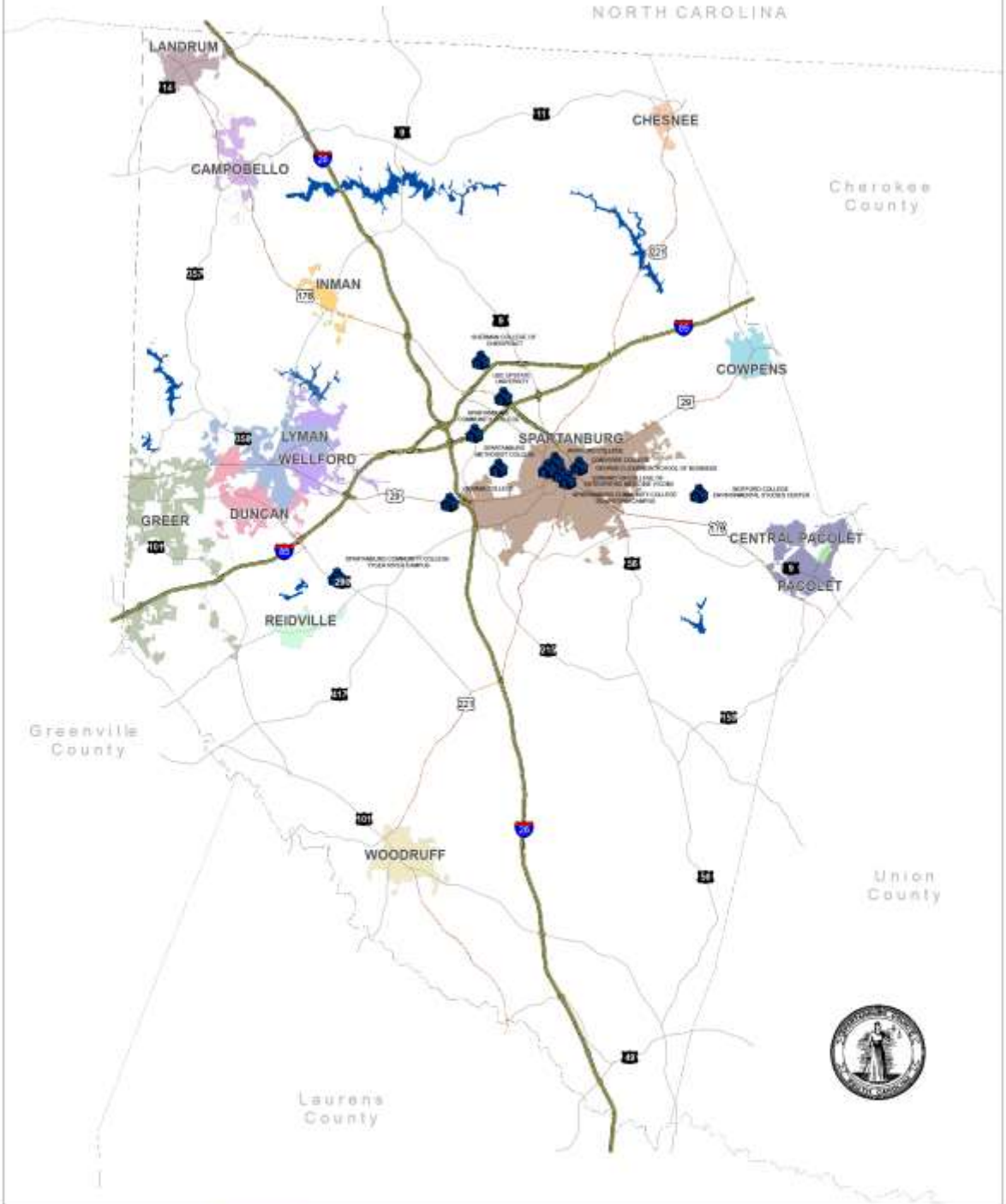
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2018 - 2035 | Cultural Element | Private Schools

Spartanburg County, SC



COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2018 - 2035 | Cultural Element | Colleges and Universities

Spartanburg County, SC



Colleges and Universities

The County Library System

Spartanburg County has a large public library system with a main branch in the City of Spartanburg and nine smaller branches throughout the County. The libraries are tremendous resources for historical and genealogical research as well as places to gather, experience a variety of events, and participate in numerous classes. There are also excellent library facilities at each college and university in Spartanburg County accessible not only to students, but also to the public wishing to use the facilities. A map of the County Library System can be found in the Community Facilities Element. For a list of all County library locations and links see the Cultural Resources Inventory (Appendix 2).

Faith-based Organizations

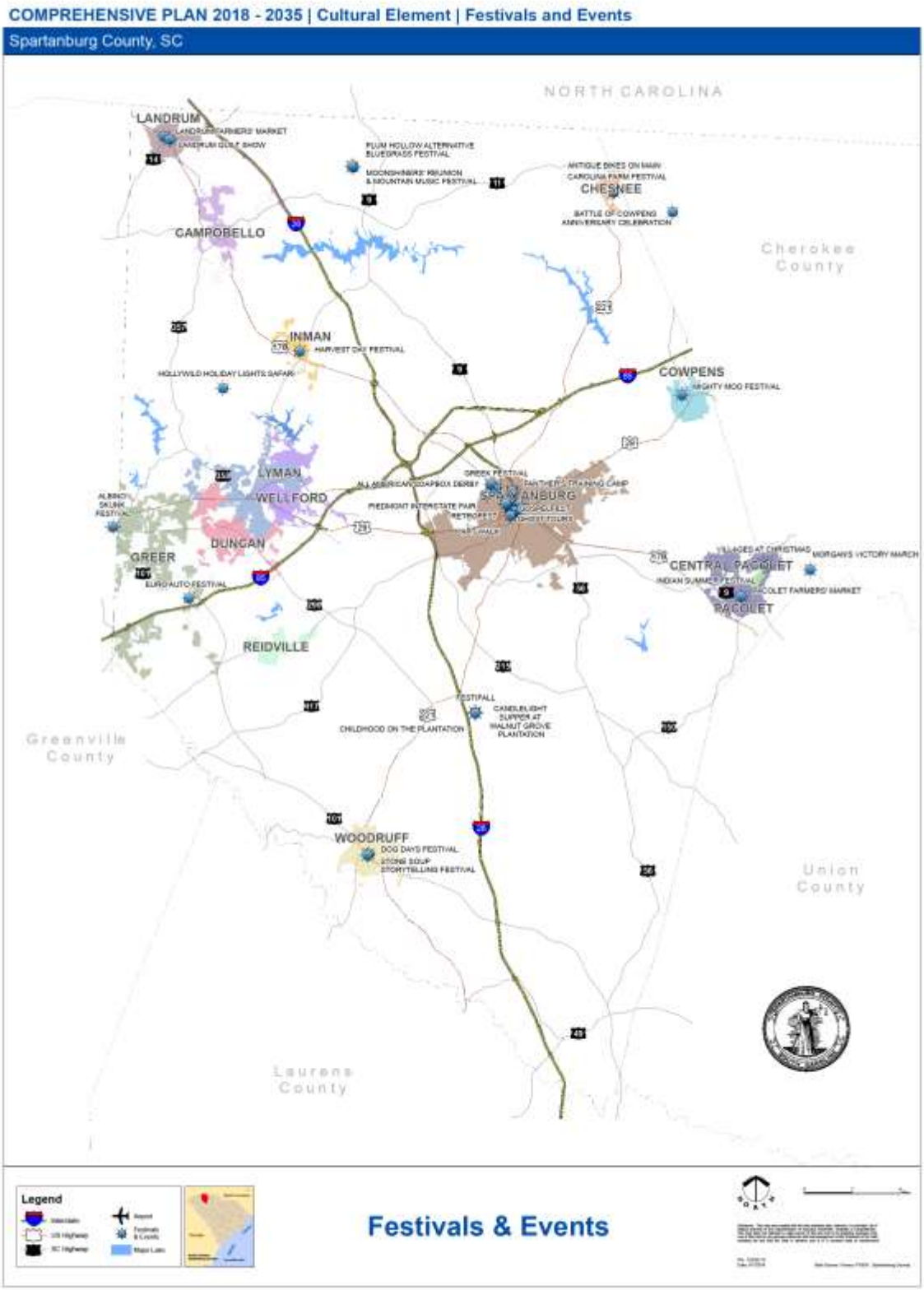
Spartanburg County has always been a place with a robust faith-based community. With abundant faith based organizations in the area, there are beautiful examples of historic architecture ranging from enduring houses of worship to remarkable cemeteries. These organizations represent a variety of denominations and religions, each with their own cultural opportunities. Many organizations have choirs, performing arts groups, and offer activities throughout the week and year. Many groups hold festivals, sponsor international trips, and seek to share the history and culture of their faith with the Spartanburg community.

Festivals, Special Events and Celebrations

There are numerous, unique festivals, special events, and celebrations held throughout the year all around Spartanburg County. For a full list of festivals, events and celebrations see the Cultural Resources Inventory (Appendix 2).

For more information on the latest events in Spartanburg:

City of Spartanburg - http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/events
Spartanburg Convention & Visitors Bureau - http://www.visitspartanburg.com/events/scvb-main-calendar.html#/spartanburg2/events?_k=0g896j


COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2018 - 2035 | Cultural Element | Festivals and Events
Spartanburg County, SC
NORTH CAROLINA
LANDRUM
CAMPOBELLO
CHESNEE
Cherokee County
INMAN
COWPENS
LYMAN
WELLFORD
SPARTANBURG
DUNCAN
GREER
CENTRAL
PACOLET
REIDVILLE
WOODRUFF
Greenville County
Union County
Laurens County
Legend
Festivals & Events

Historical Resources

Nationally, history and heritage tourism is on the rise because travelers are seeking distinct experiences in unique places. The key to attracting tourists is the preservation and protection the priceless historical assets that remain in Spartanburg County. It is important to continue to recognize and leverage our music, art, military, railroad, and textile history and celebrate the many historical events that have taken place in and around Spartanburg County.

Brief History

Spartanburg County, formed in 1785, has a lengthy and rich history. Prior to European colonization Native Americans, mainly Cherokee, inhabited the lands in the Backcountry. A treaty allowed Europeans, mostly Scots-Irish, to move to the cheap, fertile, and bountiful farming lands in and around Spartanburg. The name was taken from a militia regiment who called themselves the Spartans during the early years of the American Revolution. By 1789 settlers had moved into the area in sufficient numbers to warrant the construction of a jail and a courthouse. A plat map of the area in 1809 shows the courthouse, jail, and several commercial and residential buildings clustered around a public open space which would later become known as Morgan Square. Life was still largely rural at the time, but the newly formed settlement began to grow.
Spartanburg grew slowly in the early nineteenth century and by the 1830s contained a population of only 300 which grew to 1,170 by 1850. The public square served as the trading center for farmers of the region. Expansion began when a railroad was completed between Spartanburg and Columbia heralding a new era for local commerce. A new brick Greek Revival courthouse was constructed on Main Street facing the public square. Although the Civil War temporarily halted the community's growth, Spartanburg emerged after the war as an important commercial center of the Piedmont region.

Beginning in 1870, Spartanburg entered into several decades of rapid growth. Its population tripled to 3,200 and trees along the public square were cut down to make way for the growing city. In 1888 John Montgomery organized the first cotton mill in the city, The Spartan Mill. Spartan Mill began operation in 1890 when they merged with Whitfield Mills of Newburyport, Massachusetts. This was followed by other mills and by 1909 there were nine mills in and around the city. Becoming well known for its textile products, Spartanburg became a major center of the industry in the Southeast.

By the turn of the century Spartanburg continued to thrive. The population rose to 11,395 in 1900 and the downtown area was substantially rebuilt with new brick commercial structures. It became prominent as a railroad town with five major lines intersecting by 1900. The railroads brought new industry and stimulated area mercantile production. In addition, the city's textile industry began to thrive.

As World War I approached it brought even more changes to Spartanburg. Camp Wadsworth, located on the outskirts of the City, trained over 100,000 men as one of America's premier army mobilization centers. In 1912 Spartanburg built its first high rise building, later known as the Andrews Building, followed by the six-story Cleveland

Hotel. Though both of these historic buildings have since been destroyed, the nine-story Montgomery Building, built in 1923 continues to grace the skyline of the City of Spartanburg. Morgan Square was still the city's center, and its streets were lined with stores, banks, professional offices, and hotels. However, with the Great Depression, growth in the community slowed considerably.

During World War II over 200,000 soldiers moved through Camp Croft for training before deploying for war. Thankfully the end of World War II brought prosperity again to Spartanburg. A boom in local peach growing and distribution aided the area, and textile production became prominent again. The popularity of the automobile brought so much congestion to Morgan Square that in the early 1950s it was reorganized with new roads, parking areas, and sidewalks.

During the 1960s and 1970s downtown Spartanburg, the historical center of the county, was substantially altered by urban renewal projects, resulting in the loss of many of its historical buildings including the Andrews Building. Neglect and change over time also have impacted the county's historical resources.

However, with the growth of colleges like Wofford and Converse, an influx of textile money, and easy transportation, Spartanburg quickly gained a cosmopolitan air. Thankfully much of the county's magnificent heritage remains with us today in the physical presence of buildings, structures, and sites.

National Register of Historic Places

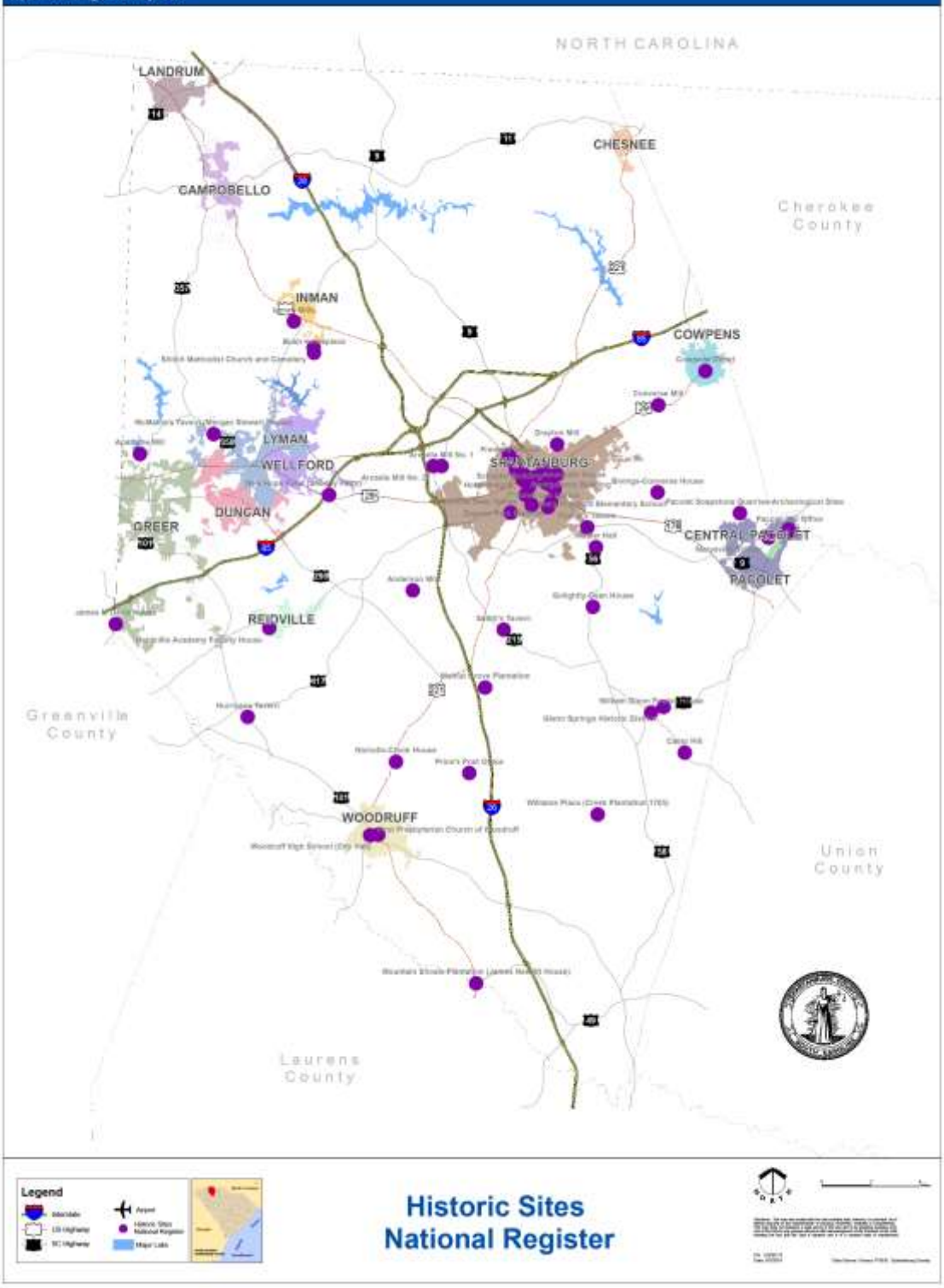
There are currently 55 properties, including 9 historic districts, on the National Register of Historic Places within Spartanburg County. For more information on each property use the following links:

https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister
http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/spartanburg/nrspartanburg.htm

For a full list of properties and historical districts and more information on National Register of Historic Places see the Cultural Resources Inventory (Appendix 2).

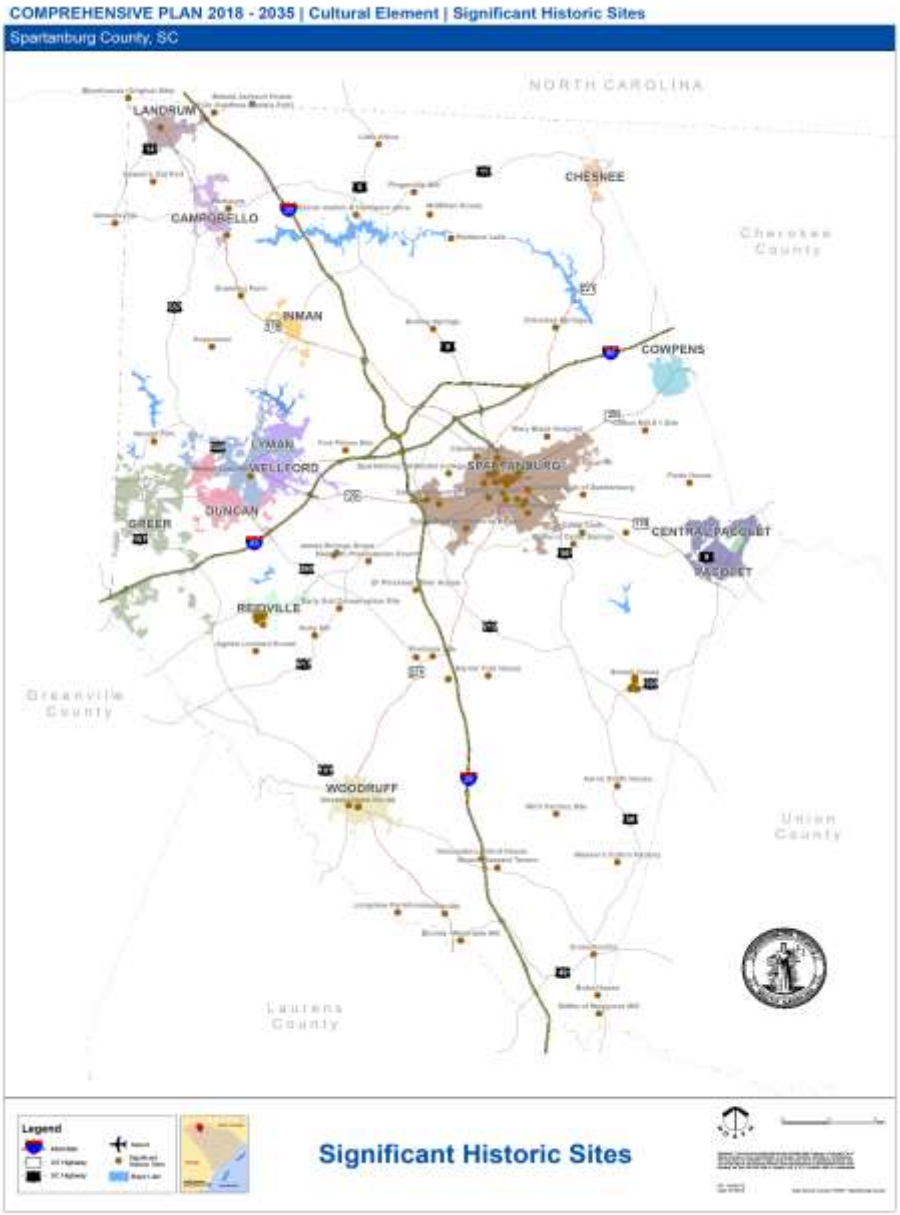
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2018 - 2035 | Cultural Element | Historic Sites National Register

Spartanburg County, SC



Significant Historic Sites

Besides the sites that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Spartanburg County has at least 145 other Significant Historic Sites. These points include places that are not on the National Register but still attract visitors, such as museums, parks, and churches. Many of the municipalities within Spartanburg County are also focusing on preserving their histories as a source of local pride, as well as for tourism. While these points may not necessarily be eligible for federal tax credits the way Register sites are, there is a growing public awareness and appreciation for history which may be enough to sustain some of these locations for future generations. For a partial list of a few of the historical sites in Spartanburg County see the Cultural Resources Inventory (Appendix 2).



Growing Interest in Preservation

In recognition of its role and responsibility in preserving the past for the future, the Spartanburg County Historical Association has adopted the following mission statement: "to promote and encourage interest in all aspects of the history of the region; to bring about a closer relationship among persons in the region who are interested in its history; and to encourage the preservation of historical sites, materials and records of the area." The Association has adopted goals for promoting and encouraging interest in all aspects of the history of the county and bringing about a closer relationship among persons in the region who are interested in its history. The association is committed to preserving and maintaining historically accurate properties and increasing public awareness.

Local efforts and programs designed to preserve and promote the County's historical resources are headed primarily by the Spartanburg County Historical Association. However, this is not the only agency or group involved. The Reidville community, with its inventory of historical structures, has organized a local Historical Association. The Town of Cowpens also has a Historical Museum and Civic Center to showcase its memorabilia. Pacolet has joined other municipalities in the County in capitalizing on the benefits of historical sites to their local economy. Since 1998 the City of Spartanburg has had the National Park Service designation of being a Certified Local Government (CLG) which promotes "Preservation through Partnership." The goal of the CLG Program is for local, state, and federal governments to work together to help communities save the irreplaceable historic character of places. Through the certification process, communities make a local commitment to historic preservation. By being a CLG, City of Spartanburg has access to benefits such as preservation funding, technical assistance and sustainability. For more information on the CLG Program and how to get a community certified, click this link: https://www.nps.gov/clg/

With history and heritage tourism on the rise, it is important to remember that when irreplaceable structures are destroyed or damaged, instead of preserved and protected, they can no longer effectively tell their own unique story. Travelers are seeking distinct experiences in extraordinary places that are only made possible when local traditions are perpetuated and conserved.

Historical Downtown Walking Tour- https://hubcitytour.com/

The Historical Downtown Walking Tour, an accomplishment of the Tourism Action Plan, is a self-guided tour that takes approximately 1 hour to complete with options for side trips to some of the oldest cemeteries and colleges in Spartanburg.

Spartanburg Music Trail- https://spartanburgmusictrail.com/

The Spartanburg Music Trail honors local musicians from Spartanburg County who made a national or international influence in the world of music. There are currently 9 stops along the trail that highlight 18 musical artists from various genres such as country, gospel, soul, and rock 'n' roll. Music and narration at each stop can be heard using your smart phone. With new musicians being added every 2 years the trail will eventually circle all the way around downtown Spartanburg.

Foothills Quilt Trail - https://www.foothillsquilttrail.com/

A Quilt Trail is comprised of quilt block designs painted on weather-resistant boards installed outside at various locations along a designed route. In 2012 the City of Landrum initiated their own quilt trail which was the 2nd in the state, but was part of a growing quilt trail movement now found in 48 states. Around the City of Landrum, you can now find 38 quilt blocks that represent a combination of local history, visual arts, and heritage crafts. The blocks, ranging in size from 1 foot to 8-foot square, add charming touches to exteriors in the City's traditional store fronts.

Military History

Spartanburg County has a rich, lengthy military history ranging from its inception as an initial settlement to World War II. Prior to the American Revolution settlers in the Backcountry had to protect themselves against Cherokee raiding parties. Then, the Patriot cause gained support and local militia, like the Spartan Regiment, rallied to fight the British. During the course of the Revolution several notable battles and skirmishes occurred in Spartanburg County. In World War I Camp Wadsworth trained over 100,000 men and in World War II over 200,000 soldiers received training at Camp Croft.

Camp Wadsworth – World War I - http://schistory.net/campwadsworth/

Camp Wadsworth, established in 1917, served as one of America's premier army mobilization centers. Spartanburg was chosen as one of the 32 newly commissioned training cantonments in the country. Named after the Union Brigadier General James S. Wadsworth, the newly constructed camp was built to house the New York National Guard. After two years providing training for over 100,000 men, Camp Wadsworth closed in 1919. The original Camp Wadsworth site is now the location of Westgate Mall.

Camp Croft – World War II - http://www.schistory.net/campcroft/index.html

Camp Croft, established in 1940, was named after Greenville native Major General Edward Croft, US Army Chief of Infantry. To construct the infantry replacement training center (IRTC) the US Army relocated 263 families and turned tobacco and cotton fields into a cantonment area. The construction of the camp proved to be the largest building project of its kind in the history of the area. Between 1940 and

1947 over 200,000 soldiers moved through Croft IRTC for training before the war. In 1950 the Army sold the land by pieces to organizations and businesses and transferred 7,088 acres to the SC Commission of Forestry for the creation of the Croft State Park.

Spartanburg Memorial Airport – World War II
Spartanburg Memorial Airport, opened in 1927, was South Carolina's first commercial airport. Over the years the airport saw its share of celebrities and special events including Charles Lindbergh at the grand opening, then in 1931 Amelia Earhart gave an impromptu lecture, and in 1932 the first recorded aerial wedding took place between Robert Turner and Doris Bell at 5,000 feet. Spartanburg Memorial Airport also played a significant role in World War II as a training facility for the US Army Air Corps and a refueling stop for naval aviation.

Revolutionary War Trail – Revolutionary War Trail Brochure
Since 2014 residents and visitors have explored the self-guided Revolutionary War Trail which highlights significant sites of the American Revolution around the county. Select the full tour or choose just the Northern Loop or Southern Loop. Some of the 12 stops include Daniel Morgan monument, Walnut Grove Plantation, the Battle of Musgrove's Mill and the Battle of Earle's Ford.

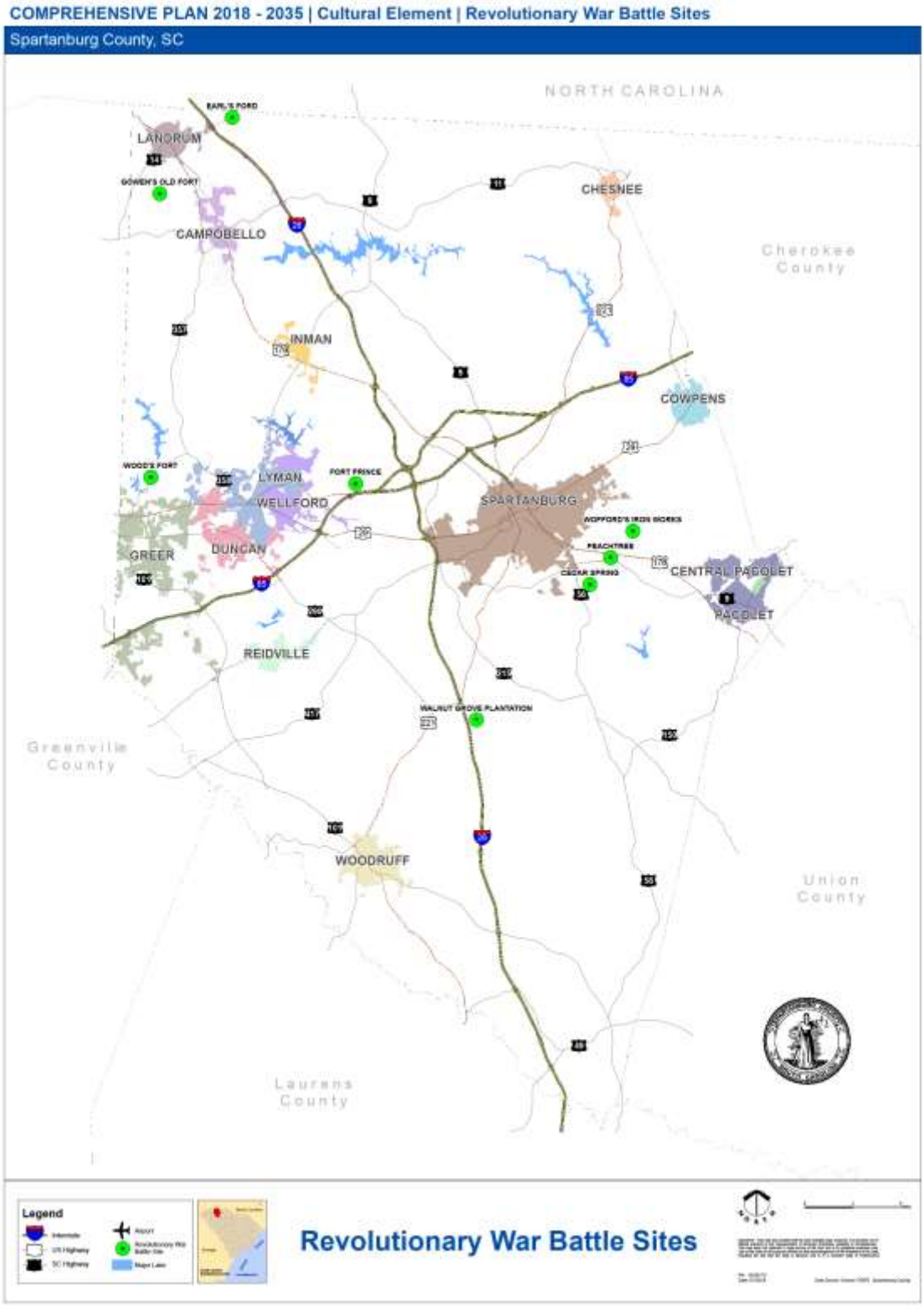
Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail (OVNHT) Historical Driving Route - https://www.nps.gov/ovvi/index.htm

The Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail (OVNHT) traverses 330 miles from Abingdon, Virginia to Kings Mountain National Military Park. Six miles of this historic trail route pass through northeastern Spartanburg County from Polk County, North Carolina line via Parris Bridge Road and SC Scenic Highway 11 to the Cherokee County line. OVNHT roadway signs currently mark the commemorative motor route.

In 2015 Spartanburg Area Transportation Study (SPATS) completed a comprehensive Master Plan for the six miles of historic trail that pass through Spartanburg County. For more information and to download the plan, click this link: http://spatsmpo.com/planning/overmountain-trail-master-plan/
For a full map of the driving route, click this link: http://npplan.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Map-of-Commemorative-Motor-Route-OVNHT.pdf

Revolutionary War Battle Sites

Throughout the American Revolution South Carolina and Spartanburg County, in general, witnessed numerous battles and skirmishes. South Carolina saw more Revolutionary War engagements than any other colony except New Jersey. Twelve of the most significant sites include the Battle of Earle's Ford, the Battle of Cowpens, the Battle of Gowen's Old Fort, Wood's Fort, the Battle of Fort Prince, the Battle of Cedar Spring, the Battle of Peach Trees, the Battle of Blackstock's, the Battle of Kelsey Creek, Walnut Grove Plantation, the Battle of Wofford's Iron Works, and the Battle of Musgrove Mill. For an entire list of Revolutionary War battle sites see the Cultural Resources Inventory (Appendix 2).


COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2018 - 2035 | Cultural Element | Revolutionary War Battle Sites
Spartanburg County, SC
NORTH CAROLINA
EARL'S FORD
LANDRUM
GOWEN'S OLD FORT
CAMPOBELLO
CHESNEE
Cherokee County
INMAN
COWPENS
WOOD'S FORD
LYMAN
FORT PRINCE
WELLFORD
SPARTANBURG
GREER
DUNCAN
CENTRAL PACOLET
PACOLET
REIDVILLE
WALNUT GROVE PLANTATION
Greenville County
WOODRUFF
Union County
Laurens County
Legend
Revolutionary War Battle Sites

Hub City History

Spartanburg County received its nickname, Hub City, due to the multiple railroad lines that radiated from the city forming the shape of a wheel hub. There are two main historical railroad references in Spartanburg County – the Hub City Railroad Museum and the Cowpens Depot Museum.

Trains on the Trail - http://www.active-living.org/trains-on-the-trail

Trains on the Trail is a permanent children's scavenger hunt located on the Mary Black Foundation Rail Trail. Local artist, Richard Conn, created the 5 bronze sculptures of trains that were seen in Spartanburg County years past. The scavenger hunt begins at the Henry St trail head kiosk where brochures with clue and historical information are available.

Textile and Industry History

Spartanburg County's extensive textile history began back in 1816and over the course to two centuries more than 100,000 men, women, and children labored in Spartanburg textile mills. The Spartanburg textile community grew to one of the nation's mightiest textile centers and became renowned as "the Lowell of the South". Textile mills brought booming economic prosperity to the County, but over the course of two decades many of the once mighty mills closed their doors. Thankfully that wasn't the end of the story for many of the various mill sites around the County. A new movement to revitalize, restore, and preserve many of the mills into luxury condos and retail space has begun to take place. The life and vitality that is present in these revitalized mills are bringing a new wave of economic prosperity with them. The story of these abandoned and forgotten textile mills have finally come full circle.

A Tour of Textile Town - http://www.textiletowntour.com/

While on this self-guided tour you can get a glimpse into the lives of the men, women, and children who worked in the textile mills. Half-day tours offer an overview of textile town with a breakfast and lunch option. Full-day tours offer an in-depth adventure with a breakfast, lunch, and dinner option. Both tours are available on your smart phone.

Historical Celebrations

There are numerous festivals and events that take place annually in Spartanburg County. Some of these events are historically important to Spartanburg. For a list of historical celebrations see the Cultural Resources Inventory (Appendix 2).

Economic Impact

The economic impact of arts and cultural related events in Spartanburg County mean big business for the community. In addition to the multi-million dollar economic impacts, the arts and culture industry also significantly boosts tourism. A study recently conducted in partnership with Americans for the Arts. The Arts and Economic Prosperity 5*: The Economic Impact of Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations and Their Audiences in the Greater Spartanburg Area (AEP5)*, demonstrates that a vibrant arts and cultural community attracts residents to continue to spend their discretionary income close to home and entices nonresidents to visit Spartanburg and help support local businesses thrive. The benefit to a prosperous art and cultural scene is that community leaders can choose to fund the arts as well as support economic development simultaneously.

The arts and cultural community can only continue to develop and flourish in Spartanburg County if the creative people and industries continue to grow as well. Many times these creative people also work in one of various creative industries found in the County. A creative industry has been defined as a range of industry whose core value-creating activity lies in the making of meaning or value of emotion. This is done by telling stories, making pictures, designing objects, staging events – *cultural* activities. Add technology and management and you get film, broadcasting, the music industry, computer games, fashion, and so on. Creative industries tend to cluster and Spartanburg County has the ingredients to position itself to grow this sector of its economy. The Chapman Cultural Center, in conjunction with Spartanburg County, set about identifying these creative people and industries and cultural assets in order to provide a catalyst for attracting these industries to the County in an effort called Culture Counts.

To learn more about the importance of creative industries to the South Carolina economy, please refer to the *South Carolina Creative Industries Profile* at https://www.southarts.org/wp-content/uploads/South-Carolina-Creative-Industries-Profile.pdf

Creative People and Industries

Creative People - There are many cultural resources in Spartanburg that cannot be defined by a map or building. These are the creative people who not only staff and support the organizations, but also add to the wealth of resources in the county. Culture Counts, a creative census conducted largely by the Chapman Cultural Center, was undertaken in order to find the creative people in Spartanburg. This census sought to locate employees, volunteers, hobbyists, and professional artists of every genre and medium.

Industries of the twenty-first century will depend increasingly on the generation of knowledge through creativity and innovation. Human creativity might even be called the ultimate economic resource.

Creative Industries - When thinking about industry in Spartanburg County, one naturally thinks of the manufacturing industry or of the many historic mills. While both are certainly important as part of our past and our future, the purpose of discussing industry within this element is to highlight a sector that is alive and well in Spartanburg. This sector is Creative Industries. With numerous companies that fall into the Creative Industries sector according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) (a standard system used by the Federal government for the purposes of classifying data) Spartanburg certainly has a creative cluster.

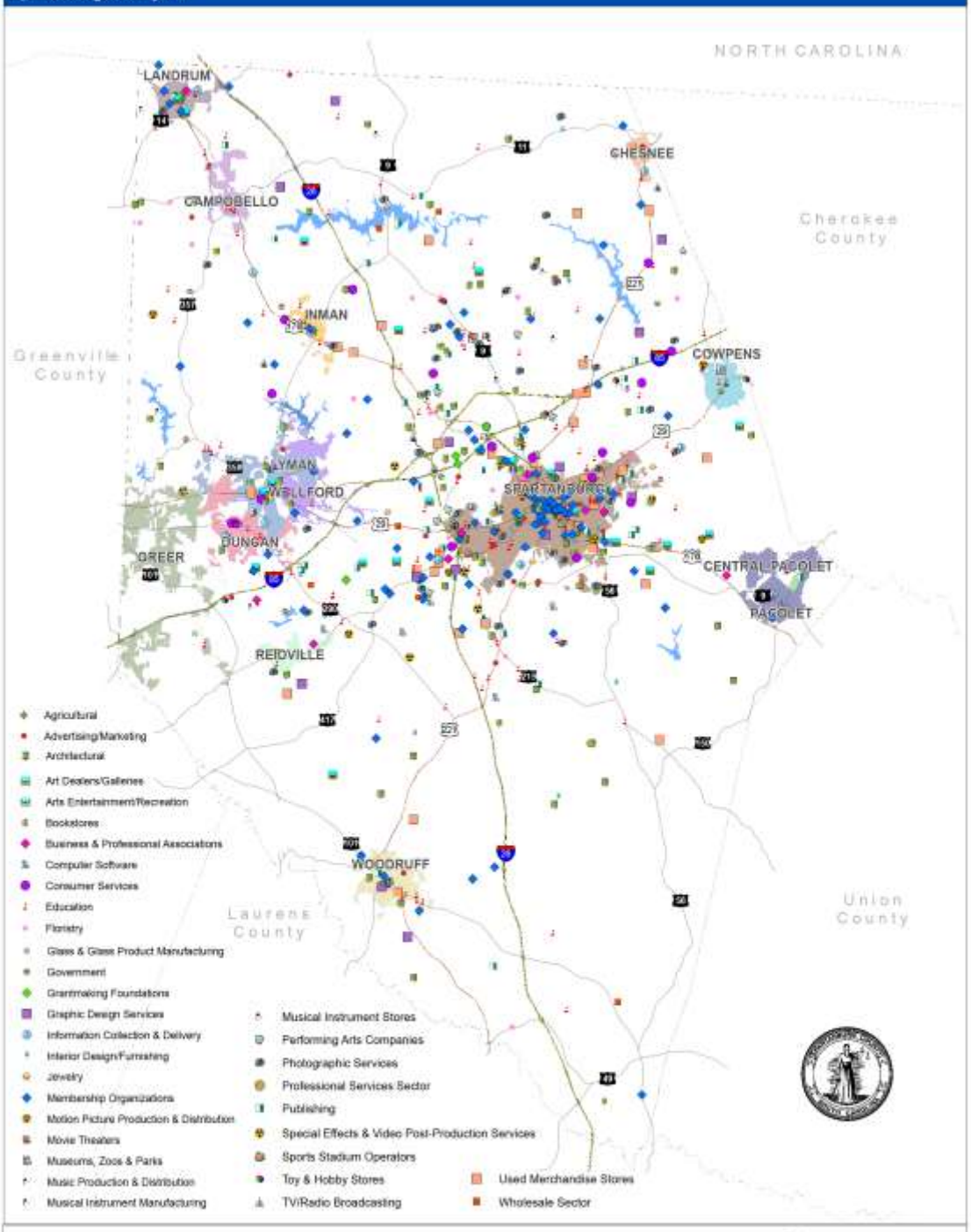
At the beginning of the Culture Counts process, all of the Creative Industries in Spartanburg were identified through NAICS and mapped. Additional data points were added by taking the maps into the communities and asking citizens about what was missing. This process resulted in the comprehensive map below.

Creative industries have become increasingly important to economic well-being. A 'creative industry cluster' refers to a type of urban quarter that has a high concentration of cultural activities and creative industry companies with on-site networks that create added value. It is often used as a development strategy that promotes cultural industries and individual creativities through the provision of conducive cultural surrounding and agglomerative effects.

There are several important reasons to map and acknowledge this cluster of the economy in Spartanburg County. First and foremost, the companies that have invested here deserve recognition and support. By creating awareness of these creative companies and businesses, the Culture Counts effort hopes to foster an awareness and collaboration among them. Secondly, by identifying a creative economy in Spartanburg, others who are part of this sector are more likely to locate in an area where this type of business is already happening. Recruitment can be enhanced as Spartanburg grows and continues to support its creative industrial hub.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2018 - 2035 | Cultural Element | Creative Industries

Spartanburg County, SC



Creative Industries

Arts and Economic Prosperity 5 in the Greater Spartanburg Area

Arts and Economic Prosperity 5 (AEP5) is Americans for the Arts' fifth economic impact study of the nation's nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and their audiences. Nationally the nonprofit arts industry generated $166.3 billion in economic activity in 2015 - $63.8 billion in spending by arts and cultural organizations and an additional $102.5 billion in event-related expenditures by their audiences. All of this activity supported 4.6 million jobs and generated $27.5 billion in revenue for local, state, and federal governments.

Americans for the Arts economic impact study has grown from only 33 local communities in the first study in 1994 to the most comprehensive study of its kind that includes 341 study regions representing all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The study regions include 113 cities, 115 counties, 81 multi-city or multi-county regions, 20 states, 12 arts districts that range in population from 1,500 to 4 million. For the purposes of this study spending by individual artists and the for-profit arts and culture sector have been excluded.

If you go beyond the nonprofit sector into all commercial for-profit arts, education, and individual artists you're looking at a $730 billion industry (4.2 percent of the nation's GDP which is a larger share of the economy than transportation, tourism, agriculture, and construction). For the purposes of this study, however, spending by individual artists and for-profit arts have been excluded.

Nationally in 2015 data was gathered from 14,439 organizations and 212,691 arts event attendees. The typical attendee spends $31.47 per person per event in addition to admission costs. The study also shows one-third of attendees (34 percent) traveled from outside the county in which the event took place. On average, non-resident attendees ($47.57) spend more than twice what resident attendees ($23.44) do. This data proves that a vibrant arts community not only keeps residents and their discretionary spending close to home, it also attracts visitors who spend money and help local businesses thrive. Community leaders no longer have to struggle to choose between arts funding and economic development because now they can choose both. The arts can mean major business for the community.

Greater Spartanburg Area - Using localized research, the AEP5 study data proves that the nonprofit arts and culture sector are a significant industry. In Spartanburg County arts & culture generate **$32 million** in total economic activity - $21.4 million by nonprofit arts & cultural organizations and $10.7 million in event-related spending by audiences. They also support **1,130 full-time** equivalent jobs, generate **$22.4 million** in household income to local residences and delivers **$2.7 million** in local and state government revenue.

Through a 2016 survey by the Americans for the Arts', 82 percent of Americans believe the arts and culture are important to local businesses and the economy and 87 percent of Americans believe the arts and culture are important to quality of life. It's evident

through this research that when we support the arts we also enhance the quality of life and invest in Spartanburg's economic well-being.

Organizations - Nonprofit arts and cultural organizations are good business partners in the community. They employ people locally, purchase goods and services from other local businesses, and attract tourists to the community. They are members of the Chamber of Commerce and key partners in the marketing and promotion of their cities, region, and state. Data collected from 29 local nonprofit arts and cultural organizations showed that they spent a total of $21.4 million in 2015. They provide rewarding employment for more than just administrators, artists, curators, choreographers, and musicians. Arts and culture help to employ financial staff, facility managers, and salespeople. They also directly support other occupations like accounting, construction, event planning, legal, logistics, printing, and technology when they spend money in the local community.

Volunteerism - While volunteerism is not a direct economic impact in this study, it still in enormously important in creating a significant contribution to the viable arts industry. In 2015, 2,151 volunteers donated a total of 100,533 hours which has an estimated aggregated value of $2.3 million. (Independent Sector estimates the dollar value of the average 2015 volunteer hour to be $23.56.) Volunteers include any unpaid professional staff, artistic volunteers, clerical volunteers, and service volunteers. The 29 participating local organizations in the study reported an average of 74.2 volunteers with an average of 46.7 hours during 2015 for a total of 3,466.7 hours per organization.

In-Kind Contributions - In-kind contributions are defined as non-cash donations such as materials, facilities, and services. The 29 participating local organizations reported they received in-kind contributions with an aggregated value of $210,680 during 2015. Sources of these in-kind contributions can include corporations, individuals, local and state arts agencies, and government agencies.

Audiences - Nonprofit arts and cultural organizations leverage a significant amount of event-related spending by its audiences. Audience members almost always have extra expenses outside of the initial admission cost. They may pay to park the car, buy gas, purchase dinner, shop in a nearby store, eat dessert after the show, pay a babysitter, and non-residents might also spend money on a hotel. All of this spending generates related commerce for local businesses. A 2016 survey that collected information from 427 event attendees in Spartanburg County shows each attendee spends an average of **$15.63 per person**, per event in addition to admission. The data shows an aggregated attendance to the 29 participant events was 682,459 with event related spending totaling **$10.7 million** excluding cost of admission in 2015.

Cultural Tourists Spend More - The data from the AEP5 study shows cultural tourists spend on average $15.63 per attendee, per event. Using ZIP code data from the study, 84.8 percent of attendees were residents of Spartanburg County and 15.2 percent were nonresidents who spend an average of 80% more than local attendees.

Residents	Nonresidents
-total attendance – 578,725	-total attendance – 103,734
-percent of attendees - 84.8%	-percent of attendees – 15.2%
-average spent per attendee - $13.94	-average spent per attendee - $25.09
-total event-related expenditures - $8M	-total event-related expenditures - $2.6M

Arts Drive Tourism - The data received from the study really shows the power the arts have to attract visitors to the community. 56.9 percent of nonresident attendees indicated that the primary purpose of their visit was "specifically to attend this arts/cultural event." 58.1 percent of nonresidents answered that they would have "traveled to a different community to attend a similar cultural event." This statistic proves how vital it is to citizens have arts and culture in their community and that they are willing to spend their discretionary income elsewhere if it's not available. Of the 15.2 nonresidents, 4.6 percent reported an overnight stay when they came to enjoy the arts event. Nonresidents with an overnight stay ($218.50) spend considerably more money per person than a nonresident with no overnight stay ($15.73).

Arts Retain Local Dollars - Retaining local arts spending is vital to the economic impact that nonprofit arts and cultural organizations make on their community. 43.2 local residents indicate they would have "traveled to a different community to attend a similar cultural event." This statistic demonstrates the economic impact arts and culture have. If a community fails to provide a variety of artistic and cultural experiences, it will fail to attract new dollars from cultural tourists and lose the discretionary spending of its own residents who will travel elsewhere for a similar experience.

Conclusion - With nonprofit arts and culture being a $32 million industry in Spartanburg, it shows that communities that support the arts and culture are investing in an industry that supports jobs, generates government revenue and is the cornerstone of tourism. Arts and culture are proven to be a good return on investment, makes communities a more desirable place to live, work, and play, and provide inspiration and joy to residents, beautify public spaces, and strengthen the social fabric of our communities.

Cultural Recommendations and Goals

The following cultural recommendations and goals are derived from a variety of resources, one of which being the 2009 Spartanburg Tourism Action Plan. Approved by Spartanburg County Council in 2010, the Tourism Action Plan's mission was "To enhance the economic social, and cultural progress of Spartanburg County and to enrich its quality of life through implementing sustainable tourism; to encourage excellence in collaborations and partnerships; to facilitate greater access to Spartanburg's history, agriculture, recreation, and manufacturing; and to preserve our natural and cultural heritage."

Cultural Resources

- Increase vibrancy in the County with a focus on the City and other culturally dense areas by using our cultural assets strategically to improve our quality of life and place to attract new jobs, companies, and new residents to our county.
- Encourage regional communication and coordination on cultural issues through partnerships with the Spartanburg Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Chapman Cultural Center, and other cultural partners.
- Encourage Arts and Artisans Trails throughout the County that would profile local artists, galleries, and public art while allowing residents throughout Spartanburg County to experience the numerous cultural assets the County has to offer. This could be accomplished through a partnership between local artists, gallery owners, the Chapman Cultural Center, and the Spartanburg Convention and Visitors Bureau.
- Continue to expose public and private K-12th grade students to events taking place at venues throughout the County and begin to cultivate an appreciation for the cultural aspects in and around Spartanburg.
- Continue to strengthen the relationship with the South Carolina Arts Commission since they are a valuable partner and source of support for arts and cultural programs across the state.
- Encourage an Annual Spartanburg Venue Forum that would allow the cultural attractions and meeting facility managers to share information about facilities and offerings in the County. It would also nurture the opportunity to develop partnerships between the arts and cultural facilities and the meeting and conference market. Ultimately this could lead to a meeting and venue guide to the County to be used to attract groups.
- Encourage the development of a Multi-Day National Literary Festival that could be held in a variety of locations throughout the County with partnerships between public and private schools, Spartanburg Public Libraries, and the Hub City Writers Project. Any existing events, like Woodruff's Stone Soup Storytelling Festival, could be easily expanded to include nationally and locally known storytellers, poets, and authors.
- Encourage Arts and Culture Packages that could be an effective attraction tool by including clustered arts and cultural amenities, local restaurants, and hotels. These packages might also be deployed as cross-industry packages to appeal to groups with varied interest like arts/culture and sports/recreation. Such a package might also include a "Cultural Passport" for arts and cultural amenities in the County that can be redeemed for a special gift after attending six or more events with a calendar year. This could serve to attract more regional audiences to the cultural events in Spartanburg.
- Continue to support the abundant cultural efforts taking place in the City of Spartanburg such as the Spartanburg Downtown Cultural District designated in 2016 and the various public art initiatives like Seeing Spartanburg in a Different Light and Lighten Up Spartanburg.
- Encourage the growing interest in healthy eating lifestyles by promoting the culinary arts, objectives such as Farm 2 School in District 6, community gardens, and the numerous farmers' markets located all around the County.

- Support the cultural activities taking place in the abundant public and private elementary and secondary schools as well as the colleges and universities within the County. With partnerships between the schools, the Chapman Cultural Center, and the Spartanburg Convention and Visitors Bureau, community members can become more aware of the outstanding choral, band, and orchestra concerts, the brilliant drama and dance performances, and the exceptional art exhibits that frequently take place.

History

- Encourage the preservation of historic structures and sites around Spartanburg County through policy and incentive opportunities in partnership with Spartanburg County Historical Association, and the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program contact at the City of Spartanburg. Use conservation easements and comparable preservation programs while working with local and regional conservation organizations to educate local governments on cultural resource preservation opportunities and policies. Continuing to educate citizens on the importance of preserving historic sites is of the utmost importance.
- Continue the process of nominating historic properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places with assistance from Spartanburg County and the Spartanburg County Historical Association.
- Continue to maintain a current comprehensive list of historic structures and sites in the County in partnership with Spartanburg County, the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program contact at the City of Spartanburg, and Spartanburg County Historical Association.
- Continue to assess the County's infrastructure to determine the quantity and quality of attractions for history and heritage visitors. This could be accomplished with assistance from the Spartanburg County Historical Association, Spartanburg County, and the Spartanburg Convention and Visitors Bureau.
- Continue to develop and implement a Spartanburg County specific history curriculum for K-6th and 7-12th grade levels in conjunction with the Chapman Cultural Center, Spartanburg County Historical Association, and public and private schools. The idea of a "Historical Passport" could be developed for history students to visit certain sites or attend various events. This would encourage parents to visit the sites with their children.
- Continue to develop "living history" venues such as reenactments, storytelling, and live exhibits. The Spartanburg Historical Society is already doing an excellent job of deploying living history interpretation and reenactments. These efforts should be promoted by the Spartanburg Convention and Visitors Bureau and provided with additional support.
- Maintain and add to the current list of historical themes in Spartanburg County:
  - Pre-historic
  - Native American History
  - Indian trails
  - Colonial Roads
  - Music History
  - Revolutionary War History
  - Textile Industry
  - "Firsts" in Spartanburg

- Great Wagon Road
- "Piedmont Gateway"
- History of the streetcar system
- "The Crossroads of the New South"
- Church history and architecture
- "Hub City"
- NASCAR History
- Railroad history

Economic Impact

- Grow Spartanburg County's economy by capitalizing on the existing creative industry sector to attract new creative industry as well as those industries that need creative enterprise and creative workforce to be successful.
- Increase tourism and hospitality revenues by using our cultural and historical assets to strategically attract visitors and conventions to the County by capitalizing on the uniqueness and vibrancy of our county.
- Continue to market and brand Spartanburg County as cultural hub of the Southeast through tourism related initiatives and activities. This can be accomplished through continued partnerships with the City of Spartanburg, Spartanburg Convention and Visitors Bureau, and Spartanburg County.
- Continue to support the essential initiatives that the Spartanburg Convention and Visitors Bureau uses to leverage the abundant cultural and historical assets throughout Spartanburg County.

Community Facilities

Element

South Carolina Code of Laws (6-29-510): (D) A local comprehensive plan must include . . . (5) a community facilities element which considers water supply, treatment, and distribution; sewage system and wastewater treatment; solid waste collection and disposal, fire protection, emergency medical services, and general government facilities; education facilities; and libraries and other cultural facilities . . .

Community Facilities Element

The Community Facilities Element is focused on looking at the numerous facilities the County has in its 819 total square mile area with a 2018 population of over 306,000 and to evaluate the services provided to the citizens for whom they are intended. Through evaluation we can determine the level of public services made available to citizens in the realm of current and projected needs of the county. In general, most of the community facilities relate to infrastructure and are essential to proper growth of the communities in the county by being necessary to support development and redevelopment and serve the public health, safety and welfare. By strategically planning and collaborating with key partners, we can create an effective and efficient infrastructure plan; one which will guide and sustain future growth.

Not all community facilities are provided by or under the direct control of the county governing authority (County Council). As a result, inter-agency cooperation and coordination are essential to the orderly extension and development of such facilities. The various facility and service providers must share the same goals and objectives, and move in the same direction in a timely manner if there is to be an orderly development process.

The range of community facilities infrastructure systems include public safety as in fire protection and law enforcement, public health care as in communications/9-1-1, medical and emergency services, general government facilities, public and higher education, libraries, utilities such as water supply, distribution and treatment, sewer systems and wastewater treatment, solid waste management, electric, natural gas, parks and outdoor recreation and transportation (a separate element which includes different levels of roadways, public transit, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, airports and railways).

The community facilities element has acquired the pedestrian and bicycle or 'active transportation' facilities because it contributes to the community facilities and has an important impact on the function of how they relate to each other and are managed for future growth.

Public Safety

Fire Service/Protection

Prior to the mid-1950's most of the fire protection in Spartanburg County was provided by municipal fire departments (Spartanburg, Woodruff, Cowpens, Inman, Landrum, etc.) or mill village fire departments if the mill had formed one. If these fire departments did not respond, then the property was destroyed. A push was made during the late 50's and early 60's by several communities for fire protection, and at that time Special Purpose Districts to provide fire protection were formed by Acts of the State Legislature. Special Purpose Districts (SPD) are governed by a Board of Commissioners who are recommended by the Spartanburg County Delegation and appointed by the Governor.

Funding for SPD's is provided through taxes which are set by voter referendums held in each separate fire district.

This method of forming fire districts continued into the early to mid-70's when the State Legislature passed what is known as the Home Rule Act. This Act gave local government (County Councils), the authority to form Fire Service Areas in which fire protection could be provided. In Spartanburg, County Council sets the tax millage in the fire service areas based on budgets submitted by Commissioners of the fire service area, who are appointed by County Council.

Prior to 1990, although there were forty-six (46) fire departments in the county (including municipalities), still approximately one fifth of the county was outside of the service boundaries of a fire department. That year, County Council adjusted fire district and fire service area boundary lines which placed all land parcels in the coverage area of a fire department.

In 1992 the county created the Spartanburg County Fire Prevention and Protection Advisory Committee. They were charged with completing a Plan for improving fire defenses and suppression throughout the county. The Plan established one basic goal… to provide the most effective and efficient countywide fire protection and prevention service, with minimum Class 6 ISO rating for all areas of the county, where practical.

Almost all of the fire departments operate on an automatic mutual aid system, where multiple departments respond with fire apparatus and firefighters to emergency calls to ensure that adequate manpower is available to handle the situation.

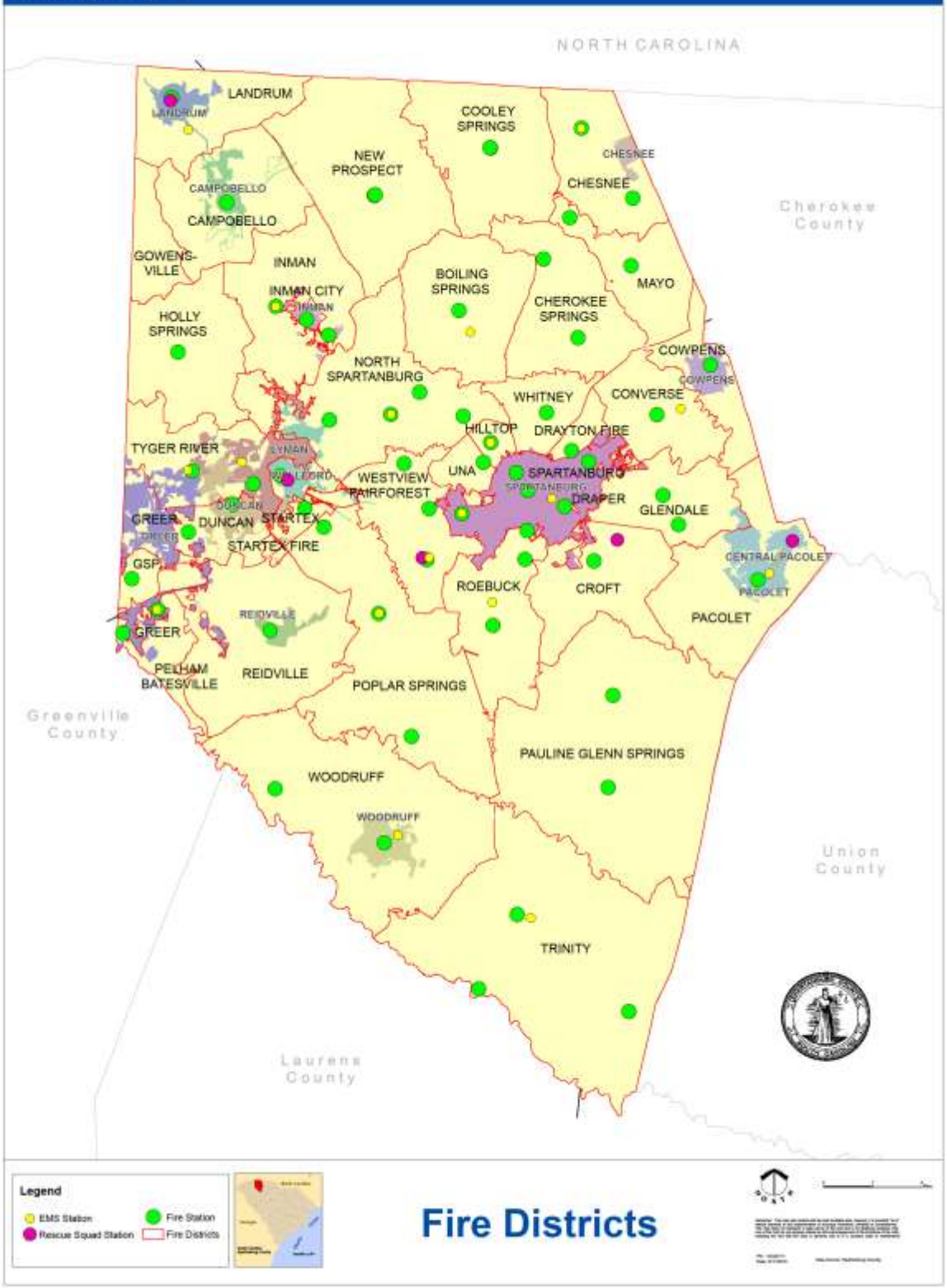
Today, Spartanburg County fire protection is provided through 36 separate fire departments operating out of 63 fire stations. These departments are organized as 22 Special Purpose Fire Districts, 7 County Council created Fire Service Areas, 5 Municipal Fire Departments which contract with Spartanburg County to provide fire protection outside their corporate limits in County Council created Fire Service Areas, and 2 Municipal Fire Departments that provide coverage only in their corporate limits.

The newest fire service area resulted from the consolidation of three fire service areas into the new Trinity Fire Service Area.

See the Community Facilities Appendix for more details and a list of the Fire Stations.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2018 - 2035 | Community Facilities Element | Fire Districts

Spartanburg County, SC



Law Enforcement / Sheriff's Office
By an act of the legislature of South Carolina in 1785 Spartanburg County was formed out of the Ninety-six District. Mr. William Young was duly appointed as the first Sheriff of Spartanburg County. Since then there have been forty different men who have held the office of Sheriff of Spartanburg County. Currently the Sheriff is Chuck Wright who has served the county since 2005.

The Sheriff's Office has multiple divisions, many of which are listed here. Administrative, Supply, Civil, Special Services, Chaplain's, Criminal Investigation, Patrol, Office of Professional Standards, Office of Crime Prevention, Criminal Investigators and Detectives, Fraud Unit, Special Victims Unit, Crime Scene Unit, Forensic Lab, Aviation Unit, Training Division, School Resource Officer Division, Canine Division, Traffic Enforcement Division and Victim Assistance Division.

For a complete description of the various divisions, see the Community Facilities Appendix.

To access the website for more information on the various units or divisions, click here: http://www.spartanburgsheriff.org/

In addition to the efforts in the County by the Sheriff's office, the City of Spartanburg is also making efforts for its citizens' safety through a program called Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (C.P.T.E.D.), which offers free studies to residents and businesses inside the city limits. A certified officer will assess the property and suggest ways to achieve a better crime preventative design, such as improving lighting or reorganizing landscaping on the property.

Another effort being done in Spartanburg County is the Spartanburg Community Indicators Project (SCIP) which is focused on impacting Spartanburg County's quality of life. One of the ways they are doing that is by targeting crime beginning at the juvenile level.

"Our community will reduce crime through education, enforcement and community involvement to improve our overall quality of life."

The Indicators they have identified are: Violent Crime, Property Crime, Juvenile Crime and Criminal Domestic Violence. They have made Crime Prevention a Priority Area and to reduce violent crime by 3% and increase neighborhood watch groups by 5%. For statistics and updates go to the website: http://www.strategicspartanburg.org/

Communications/9-1-1

The Communications/9-1-1 mission is "*To serve as the communications link between the citizen and public safety agencies; accurate identification of the citizen's location and public safety response needs; quick and accurate activation of public safety services; to provide communication support and coordination for all city / county public safety and applicable support agencies.*

In carrying out our mission, we recognize that service is our one and only product and that we share a common, ongoing goal to provide it at the most superior level possible. We also recognize that our strength and success are tied directly to the individual and unique contributions of each of us working in a spirit of cooperation and teamwork with our public safety associates both within and outside the Communications / 9-1-1 Department."

Spartanburg County Communications/9-1-1 is the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA)'s Accredited Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for law enforcement, fire, rescue, emergency medical, and emergency management services within all of Spartanburg County. The Department provides emergency communication services to all citizens and to more than eighty (80) public safety agencies throughout Spartanburg County. The primary goal is to provide the most effective emergency communications possible for the citizens, visitors, and public safety agencies of Spartanburg County.

The Operations Division is responsible for the day-to-day 9-1-1 operations and activities. The personnel answer and process thousands of 9-1-1 calls that are made every year in Spartanburg County.

The Technical Services Division is responsible for the various radio systems that are used in the Communications/9-1-1 Center and by the various public safety agencies throughout the County. Staff maintains and repairs base, mobile and portable radios and related equipment. They also perform mobile radio installation in vehicles as well as maintenance of towers, antennas, coaxial cable, etc. at the various communication tower sites in and around Spartanburg County. In the 2019-2023 Adopted Capital Improvement Plan, there is a proposed VHF Tower to be constructed that will benefit the Fire Departments under part of the Communications/911 project. This project helps Council address its goal of identifying and implementing service improvements by addressing a current radio coverage issue. Evaluation of suitable sites for a new VHF tower is currently underway. Also, the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System and GIS Systems are operated in this division.

Spartanburg County Communications/9-1-1 is dedicated to educating the public about the purpose and proper use of the emergency phone number 9-1-1, as well as the technical differences with various telephones (wireline, wireless, VoIP, etc.). Employees volunteer their time to attend educational events, job fairs, community action group meetings, schools, churches and more, in order to get their message out.

Their goals are to:

1. Provide the most effective emergency communications possible for the citizens and visitors of Spartanburg County.
2. Provide City / County public safety field personnel with professional communication services with emphasis on safety, accuracy, and cooperation.
3. Provide good jobs to competent people.

4. Provide a relevant and effective training program.
5. Maintain professional standards.
6. Assist other City and County departments and outside agencies whenever possible.
7. Be innovative!

Medical Facilities

Spartanburg County has two major healthcare providers that have been long established in the county, and one that has extended services from Greenville County.

Spartanburg Regional Healthcare System

Spartanburg Regional Healthcare System is an integrated healthcare delivery system that provides care from one's birth through the senior years. They've been a partner with the community for more than 90 years and have earned a reputation for technological excellence.

Spartanburg Regional Health Services District, Inc. is a self-funded, political subdivision of the state of South Carolina and does not receive tax dollars from the community.

Its mission is to provide excellence in health and its vision is to become a national leader in health quality.

Some Fast Facts:

Number of Employees: almost 9,000
Number of Physicians on Staff: >600
Number of Emergency Center Visits per Year: >174,000
Surgical Procedures per Year: >25,000
Babies Delivered per Year: >3,800

SRHS's service Area includes Spartanburg, Cherokee, Greenville and Union counties in South Carolina and Polk and Rutherford counties in North Carolina.

Spartanburg Medical Center
Spartanburg Medical Center is a research and teaching hospital that has two locations (Spartanburg Medical Center on East Wood Street and Spartanburg Medical Center – Mary Black Campus) with 747 beds and with more than 600 physicians on staff offering state-of-the-art diagnosis and treatment for residents of a five-county area in North and South Carolina.

As a Level I Trauma Center, Spartanburg Medical Center has committed trauma specialists and dedicated facilities to provide all levels of trauma care, for those with internal injuries, head injuries and spinal cord injuries, for example. They work closely with area paramedics, emergency medical transporters (EMTs) and Regional One emergency helicopter ambulance.

Their nationally accredited Chest Pain Center and certified Primary Stroke Center are staffed by teams trained to quickly evaluate and treat heart attack and stroke. Both are based in the Emergency Center of Spartanburg Medical Center.

Spartanburg Medical Center - Mary Black Campus

In late 2018, Mary Black Hospital was sold to Spartanburg Regional Healthcare System. These two healthcare systems will now operate as one healthcare provider.

Mary Black Hospital has provided health care services to Upstate residents for more than 90 years. The Mary Black Campus features an acute care hospital that is accredited by The Joint Commission, The Society of Cardiovascular Patient Care (Chest Pain Accreditation), and is a Certified Stroke Center.

Their facility features surgical suites, a warm and inviting Family Birthing Center, nationally credentialed Inpatient Rehabilitation, a 24-bed Emergency Department, Intensive Care Unit, Geriatric Psychiatric Services, a Joint Care Program, Cardiology and a Sleep Center. Outpatient services include Radiology, Endoscopy Center, a Wound Care and Hyperbaric Center, Rehabilitation Services and Women's Breast Health Center featuring same-day digital mammography and bone density testing. They are a patient-centered, professional, highly-skilled health care system that provides a continuum of care through the dedicated work of nurses, staff and volunteers.

An interesting fact is that the original founders of the Mary Black hospital sold it and, with the proceeds, started the Mary Black Foundation which donates hundreds of thousands of dollars to organizations for their work on projects in Spartanburg County that provide many health benefits. Their dedication to health and wellness is evidenced in the fact that they have donated a substantial amount to trail systems and parks, such as the Mary Black Foundation Rail Trail, for the benefit of the community and visitors alike.

Pelham Medical Center

Since its opening in 2008, Pelham Medical Center has been a multifaceted facility for expert medical care. The facility offers emergency care services with low wait times, primary physician care, full diagnostic capabilities, medical and surgical specialties, surgery and a world-class cancer center.

As a part of Spartanburg Regional Healthcare System, Pelham Medical Center consists of 48 inpatient rooms and is continuously expanding services to meet the needs of patients.

Conveniently located at Westmoreland Road and Highway 14 in Greer, the state-of-the-art facility is a national award winner for its design. The hospital design focuses on both comfort and convenience for patients and visitors. This focus carries over into each patient room with several room features designed to maximize functional efficiency and effectiveness for the patient care team without disturbing the patient.

Website: https://www.spartanburgregional.com/about-us/

Greenville Health System/Prisma Health

The Greenville Health System provides outpatient and specialty locations throughout Spartanburg County including Primary Care, Specialty Medicine, Orthopedics and Pediatric Specialties services at 8 different sites.

In March 2017 the GHS opened a new Medical Center in Spartanburg County. The 20,000-square-foot office is on Highway 9 in Boiling Springs. This facility houses their MD360® Convenient Care, Family and Internal Medicine, Physical Therapy and Pain Management, Behavioral Health services, Pediatric Health Clinic and Gastroenterology and Liver Center. Other locales offer many other services.

The Children's Hospital Outpatient Center is housed in the North Grove Medical Park off I-85 and Highway 9. Although the Children's Hospital is centered at the Memorial Hospital in Greenville, outpatient services are available at the Children's Hospital Outpatient Centers, with locations in Greenville and Spartanburg. These centers house most of the Children's Hospital specialties such as cardiology, developmental behavioral pediatrics, endocrinology, gastroenterology, infectious disease, nephrology and hypertension, neurology, ophthalmology, pulmonology, sleep medicine and urology.

Across the hall is the GHS Outpatient Center, which includes pediatric outpatient surgery and radiology along with laboratory services, so families can schedule medical related visits in one location. The GHS Outpatient Center is the first such center in the state designed specifically for children. The family-centered environment features a staff trained and credentialed in the care of children, age-appropriate waiting playrooms, and child-friendly protocols.

Website: https://www.ghs.org/

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) / Rescue

Spartanburg EMS is a division of Spartanburg Regional Healthcare System and provides 24-hour emergency paramedic response to calls across Spartanburg. They staff 19 ambulances and 4 QRV (Quick Response Vehicles) which respond to 9-1-1 calls for service. In addition, Landrum Rescue 11 provides secondary basic level response to 9-1-1 calls for service in the Landrum area and is supplemented with the closest paramedic response unit.

Along with emergency ambulance response, Spartanburg County EMS provides specialized rescue response for water and high-angle emergencies, Community Relations services for demo's, community events, health fairs and special event coverage, SWAT Paramedics assigned to support Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office, and a disaster response team (Regional Medical Assistance Team) funded by SLED/ Department of Homeland Security to provide regional and state wide response to mass casualty events.

The mission of Spartanburg Emergency Medical Service is to provide cost efficient, high quality Advanced Life Support emergency medical care and ambulance transportation for the citizens of Spartanburg County South Carolina. Spartanburg EMS will accomplish this through caring, research and development, continuous education and technology.

The Spartanburg EMS's Vision Statement is that Emergency Medical Services will be recognized as the team that provides the highest quality and most cost effective emergency health care to the community, while providing the highest employee satisfaction, equipment and employee/management relations.

In addition to Spartanburg EMS' daily operations, they house several specialized response teams. These include Water Rescue, Rope Rescue, Regional Medical Assistance, Tactical Medic, and Bike Teams. These teams have been developed and refined over several years to define functional and effective teams that allow EMS to function in all types of environments, terrains, and conditions.

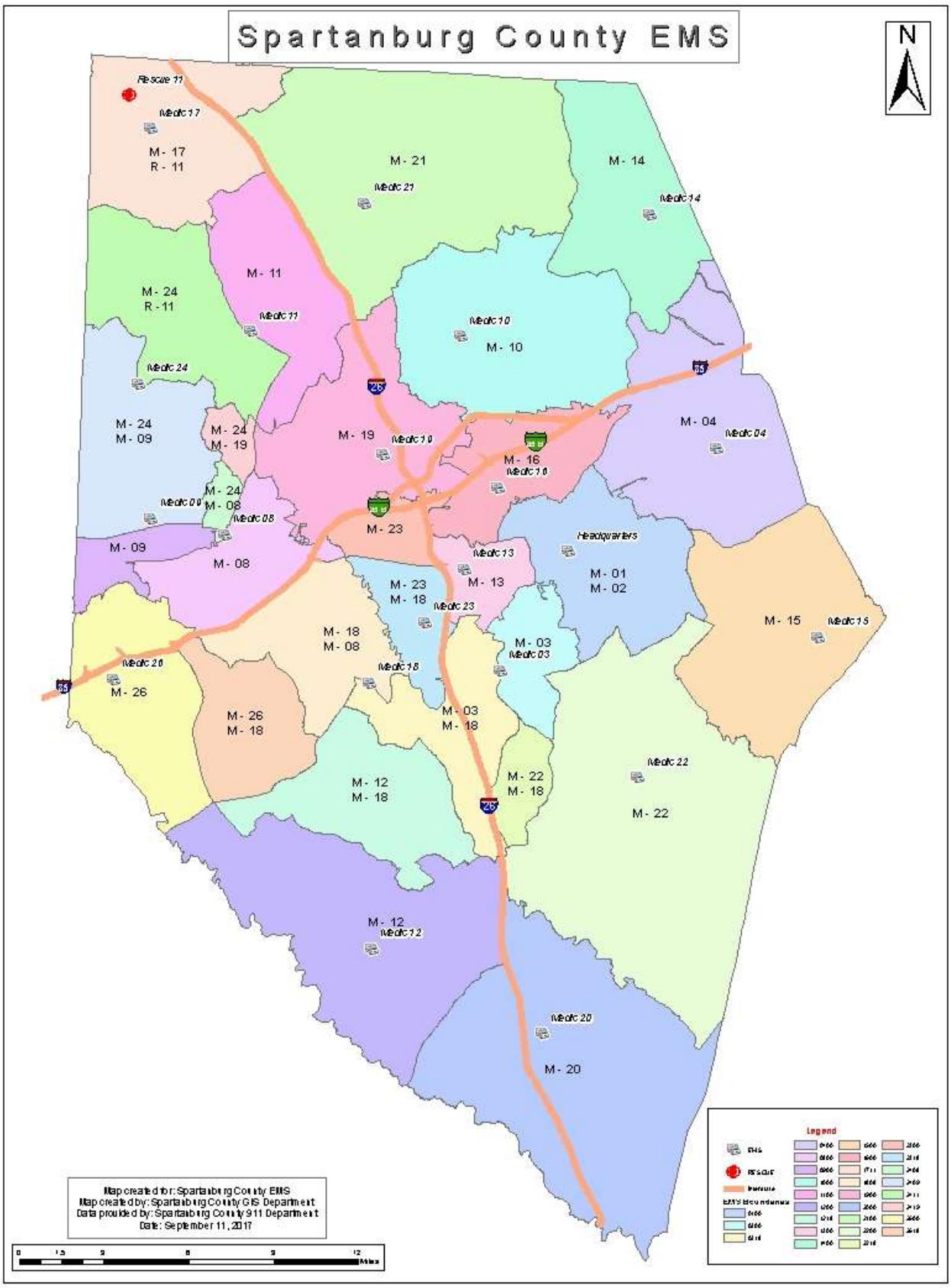
Website: http://www.spartanburgems.org/

Current Needs/Plans:

- Reidville Project:
  For a number of years SEMS has been in the process of a service expansion in the Reidville area. In 2010, Spartanburg County purchased 0.5 acres of property on Hwy 101 near Hwy 417 with the intention of erecting an EMS substation. The possibility of a joint venture between Reidville Fire Department and Spartanburg County EMS exists, and is waiting on project funding from Reidville FD sources. The Fire Department applied for funding assistance from the US Dept. of Agriculture and is awaiting approval. Currently, they are researching entering into a joint project with

Reidville FD, whereby the Fire Department and EMS would inhabit a single station in the proximity of the previously purchased property. If this goal is achieved, Spartanburg County EMS will expand the current service to provide 24hour daily EMS coverage in the Reidville area, improving the coverage area and response times. This comes in a time when the Reidville area has been seeing more and more residential growth, most likely in part due to the new Tyger River Park location.

- EMS HQ Parking Expansion:
  Since their 1999 EMS HQ expansion on Union St, Spartanburg, they have experienced significant growth, both in staff and apparatus. The fleet size is currently 43 vehicles, including front-line ambulances, spare ambulances, supervisory, administrative and special purpose vehicles. Additionally, they have seven trailers that support special rescue and disaster response. In addition, daily there are 10 administrative staff and up to 10 field staff that utilize the employee parking area. The parking area was expanded to accommodate the employees and equipment in early 2019.


Spartanburg County EMS
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Legend
Map created for: Spartanburg County EMS
Map created by: Spartanburg County GIS Department
Data provided by: Spartanburg County 911 Department
Date: September 11, 2017

The list of EMS Stations is below, with a link to the website.

SPARTANBURG COUNTY RESCUE EMS
RESCUE 11 LANDRUM RESCUE STATION

SPARTANBURG COUNTY EMS UNITS
Regional One Helicopter Base SRMC
MEDIC 1. CITY UNIT
MEDIC 2. CITY UNIT
MEDIC 3. ROEBUCK SC
MEDIC 4. COWPENS SC
MEDIC 5. CITY ALS
MEDIC 6 CITY ALS
MEDIC 7. City Als supv.
MEDIC 8. LYMAN SC
MEDIC 9. ZOAR SC
MEDIC10.BOILINGSPRINGS FD SPTBG SC
MEDIC11.INMAN SC
MEDIC12.WOODRUFF
MEDIC13.CITY UNIT
MEDIC14.CHESNEE SC
MEDIC15.PACOLET SC
MEDIC16.Hilltop
MEDIC17.LANDRUM SC
MEDIC18.PELHEM BATESVILLE SC
MEDIC19.N.Spartanburg
MEDIC20 Hobby Ville FD
MEDIC21 New Prospect FD
MEDIC22 Glendale
MEDIC23 West view Fire Forest FD Sta 2
MEDIC24 Holly Springs FD
MEDIC25 SPARE
MEDIC26 Wellford/reidville area
MEDIC 27 SPARE
MEDIC 28 Spare

http://www.spartanburgems.org/stations-and-equipment

The Priorities & Budget Consideration portion of the Spartanburg County Strategic Plan 2018-2019 calls for the implementation of the Reidville station, which is currently being worked out.

Governmental Buildings and Facilities

As with most counties, governmental operations and services have increased throughout the years and therefore have expanded into several buildings and sites. County governmental operations are spread out, but still concentrated principally in downtown Spartanburg.

Growth of government is directly related to growth of population, housing, business and economic activity. More people, more housing, and more businesses require more governmental services, and added governmental services require more operational space and governmental facilities.

Currently, Spartanburg County government operates out of or is over the maintenance of more than 80 facilities including buildings, parks, collection stations, camps and towers. Facilities Maintenance is responsible for managing, repairing and maintaining more than 25 county-owned buildings encompassing more than 630,000 square feet. These facilities accommodate everything from core County services to State agencies required to be housed by the County as per state statute. They include Administration, Communications/9-1-1, Emergency Management Services, Community Services, Courthouse, Department of Juvenile Justice, Detention, Probation, Parole and Pardons, Sheriff, Public Works, Nurse and Health Departments, EMS Academy, Parks & Recreation, Environmental Enforcement, Fleet Services, Traffic Division and Sign Shop, Wellford Landfill, Solid Waste Buildings and Collection Centers and Radio Towers.

The adequacy of the County's current facilities varies depending on age, function, degree of use and capacity and therefore the needs vary accordingly. Following are some examples.

The Administration Building, renovated in 1988, is undersized for the many departmental and agency functions. One goal accomplished in 2010 was the Sheriff's Department moved out of the basement and located to a separate Law Enforcement Complex.

The Judicial Center, renovated in 1993, is not suitably conditioned to meet the needs of the county judicial system. The center is augmented by the Library Street Office Building which houses the probation and parole and pre-trial offices and functions.

Both facilities were built prior to modern codes and standards and have physical issues that impact operating requirements.

Newly planned facilities will house the Judicial Center and administrative functions of the County in a two-building campus that will include an ample parking garage. City functions will also be accommodated on the new government campus. Progress may be followed at: http://www.investspartanburg.com

A City/County Government Center will be more convenient for citizens. A co-located government center presents opportunities to share resources, such as public lobbies, training rooms, conference facilities, health clinics, IT server rooms, storage rooms, fire stairs, mechanical/electrical spaces, etc. Co-location can also facilitate communication

and coordination among the various government functions. Additionally, a City/County Government Center would be less expensive to construct than two separate facilities and would be less costly to operate and maintain.

This project will provide for the construction of a parking garage for public and staff to service the new City/County Government Center. The structure would be sized for approximately 600 spaces. The actual sizing for the garage will be further refined in subsequent planning and design stages based in part on parking availability near the final site location, once determined.

The Emergency Services Academy is a complex of nine buildings on an 18-acre site in Duncan. Most of the buildings are about 60 years old, constructed originally for use as a prison camp. Most buildings have problems of some sort relative to their intended function and use. Because of this, County Council approved the construction of a new Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC serves as a singular point for emergency responder agencies, public utilities, public works provider (State, County, City, etc.), and many others to coordinate efforts to respond to disasters and emergencies in an efficient and effective manner. The County's EOC is currently located in the existing Courthouse. Due to plans for a new Judicial Center and accompanying demolition of the current Courthouse, the EOC will have to be relocated.

The County's Detention facilities include the Main Jail on California Avenue, opened in 1994, Annex I (to soon be eliminated to make way for the new Government Center), behind the Judicial Center, and Annex II, across the street from Annex I in the Old Sullivan Building. The new jail is in good condition, but already at capacity, necessitating continued use of Annexes I and II, both of which are not in good condition and were to be replaced by the new jail. As a consequence, the original objective has not been reached, nor is it likely to be reached unless the Main Jail is substantially enlarged.

The Public Works Complex located on Broadcast Drive houses the Roads and Bridges Department, the Environmental Enforcement Department (Animal Control, Litter Control and Property Maintenance) and the Traffic Division (Sign Shop). These agencies share space in an assortment of buildings and trailers on the site. Two vehicle maintenance buildings are located on site. The main building includes a 16-bay repair shop, parts area, and office area. Built in 1976, this building is structurally sound and should last well into the future. A second building, constructed in the 50's is currently used for tire repair and storage. A maintenance building (Section 5) is also located in the complex.

The Environmental Enforcement Division also runs an Adopt-a-Road program which is designed to help keep our county roadways litter free. The program promotes and establishes stewardship of public lands by citizens, and is an excellent example of the public and private sector working together to solve a mutual problem. Volunteers are made up of Individuals, families, youth organizations, businesses, civic and non-profit

organizations, religious groups, fraternities, sororities, and schools taking part. This program always has room for growth.

Overall, while the maintenance needs of the county government facilities vary, most do not serve adequately the functions for which they are intended. Most are operating at or near capacity, with no built in room for expansion. Like the population of Spartanburg County, government is expanding in order to keep pace with growth and development and the resulting service demands.

The needs of the Governmental facilities are assessed by a planning firm that evaluates the Administration Building, Courthouse, City Hall, etc., for such items as working conditions, spatial needs, present and projected employee workloads, estimated number of constituents to be served, etc.

The fact that all governmental facilities are operating at capacity and the corrections facility in excess of capacity suggests the need, at some point in time, for additional space for sufficient governmental operations. Space needs during the next 10 years (2018-2028) include the need:

- to add and consolidate space at the new jail facility,
- for a new consolidated public works building, and
- for a new city-county consolidated administrative complex.

With these facilities in place, it will be possible to adjust and expand operational space for other agencies and also could make it possible to discontinue use of the Annex II.

Since the last publishing of the Comprehensive Plan the Facilities Maintenance has accomplished the following:

- 9-1-1/Communications Department: was relocated to a new facility.
- Library Street Building (Probate & Parole): removed cooling tower and replaced the chiller and boiler.
- Old Sullivan Building (Jail Annex II): replaced A/C units.
- Public Defender's Office is now the County Health Clinic.
- Emergency Services Academy: money for a new fire training structure was approved. Work has recently been finished on the burn building.
- Administration Building: parking lot has been resurfaced and landscaped, roof has been redone, water pumps have been replaced.
- Public Works Complex: expanded the Sign Shop.
- Law Enforcement Complex: although we did not build a new 30,000 sq. ft center, the Sheriff's office relocated in 2010 from the basement of the Administration Building to the previous QS1 Building on Howard St. A portion of this facility is in need of a new roof which is slated in the CIP.
- Evans Building sold. Became SCC Downtown Campus.

- Solid Waste: removed Administration/Maintenance Shop, built new Administration Building and new Maintenance buildings, Scale House was renovated, new Collection Station added and currently building MSW Phase VII landfill that will provide waste disposal until approximately 2040.

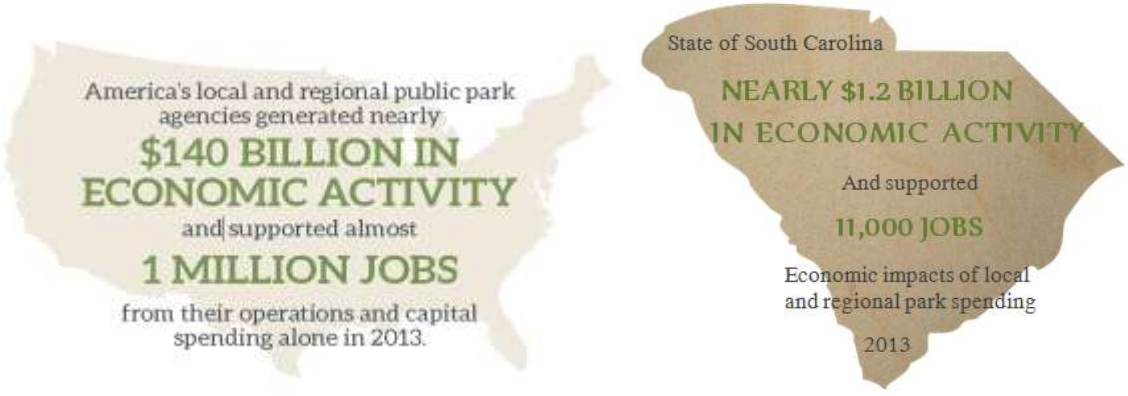
It is the goal of the county to provide governmental operations in an environment conducive to the efficient and effective delivery of various services to the community. Based on the goals and objectives in the Spartanburg County FY 2019-2023 Adopted Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), the county has established a budget and allocated resources for replacements, repairs, upgrades and renovations to some of the facilities in the county that will fulfill proper functionality and further improve assistance to the public.

The CIP gives a summary, overview and further details of the projects that represent the planned capital improvements at these facilities. The Plan can be found at this link https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/172/Budget-Management

Outdoor Recreation and Facilities

Parks are not only vital for the health and well-being of the local community but the economic impacts are tremendous as well. According to research commissioned by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), findings of the Center for Regional Analysis on the economic impact of local and regional public park systems' spending in the United States adds to the evidence that the benefits of parks extend well beyond their role as a public amenity and an enhancement to quality of life in their communities.

Key findings from the National Study, The Economic Impact of Local Parks, showed that operations and capital spending by local and regional public park agencies generated nearly $140 billion in economic activity and supported almost 1 million jobs in 2013.



The Economic Impact of Local Parks

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, PRORAGIS, IMPLAN (RIMS), Center for Regional Analysis http://www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/nrpa.org/Publications_and_Research/Research/Papers/Economic-Impact-Study-Full-Report.pdf

Spartanburg County is working hard to continuously improve the quality of life for citizens and visitors alike. The many programs and facilities provided by the County are a great asset in so many ways.

The Parks Department staff, with the guidance of elected leaders and using input from community partners and stakeholders, began re-envisioning the role that the Spartanburg County Parks Department should play within a growing and changing Spartanburg community. Successful communities believe that parks and recreation facilities and services are vitally important in promoting the emotional and physical wellness of citizens as well as the financial well-being of the community.

The vision of the Spartanburg County Parks Department summarizes the department's role in the ongoing improvement of Spartanburg County.

It is the department's vision that 'its facilities and programs will be fun, safe, legally compliant, and family friendly - offering both active and passive recreation opportunities to promote an active, healthy lifestyle for people of all ages and abilities'

In 2012, the Spartanburg County Council adopted, in principle, the *Spartanburg County Parks Department Parks Enhancement Plan*. The purpose of the plan was to present policy recommendations for priority park investments and to provide guidance for preparation of the Parks Department's future operating and capital budget requests. It also was to provide priorities for fund-raising, including sponsorships, corporate naming/support opportunities and grant applications. The focus of the *Parks Enhancement Plan* is to maximize public park resources to benefit more citizens, in furtherance of the Parks Department's Mission.

View the plan here: https://spartanburgparks.org/250/Reports

Offered countywide through the Recreation Department is a variety of programs and facilities to meet the needs of all ages. The Outdoor Recreation Plan offers a number of fun-filled group educational and recreational programs, including:

- Nature Seminars
- Hiking
- Mountain Biking
- Paddling
- Rock Climbing
- Stand Up Paddle Boarding (SUP)
- Fishing & Fly fishing
- Disc Golf
- Discover Scuba Diving
- River Access/Blueways

Geocaching:

- Pacolet Geotrail
- Cowpens Geotrail
- Hitting The Books Geotrail
- Greater Inman GeoTrail
- Hub Love GeoTrail

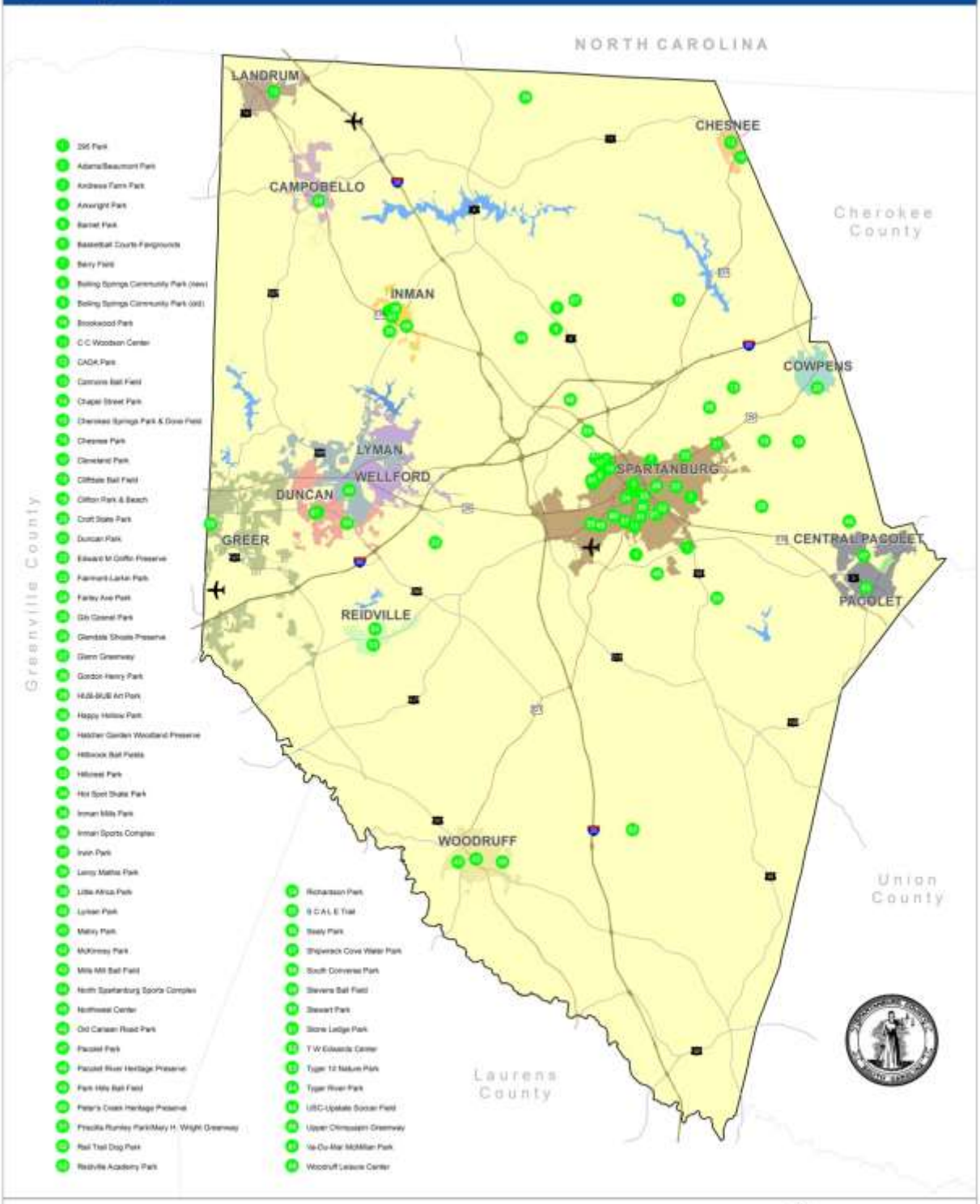
To locate a public park, a detailed 'Park Finder' can be viewed at: https://spartanburgparks.org/231/Reports

A Spartanburg County Parks and Recreation Facilities Inventory list can be found in the Community Facilities Appendix.

In addition to all of the county local parks, Spartanburg County has two state parks. Camp Croft, the third largest State Park in South Carolina with 7,088 acres, is located about five miles south of the City of Spartanburg. Originally, the Army created a camp and training site there for troops in WW II, which was influenced by Senator Byrnes. Today it is a multi-purpose park with 50 campsites, equestrian facilities, tennis courts, picnic areas and shelters, playground equipment, swimming pool, trails, two lakes, fishing and boating. The state also owns a 365-acre park site (Musgrove Mills) in the southern end of the county. The park extends over parts of three counties. It is an historical site of a Revolutionary Battle and contains an old mill. Full development of this site is tentative, depending on availability of funding.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2018 - 2035 | Community Facilities Element | Parks

Spartanburg County, SC



Parks

Following the *Enhancement Plan*, the Parks Department contracted with Clemson University to conduct a Spartanburg County parks and recreation needs assessment, resulting in the *Spartanburg County Parks Department Strategic & Master Plan 2018-2023*. This needs assessment along with an updated strategic plan, level of service standards, trends analysis and community inventory, create a master plan that will guide the Spartanburg County Parks Department as it provides recommendations to the Spartanburg County Council for the provision of parks and recreation services over the next five years.

The Needs Assessment Recommendations and Strategic Plan details can be found in the Community Facilities Appendix.

Trails

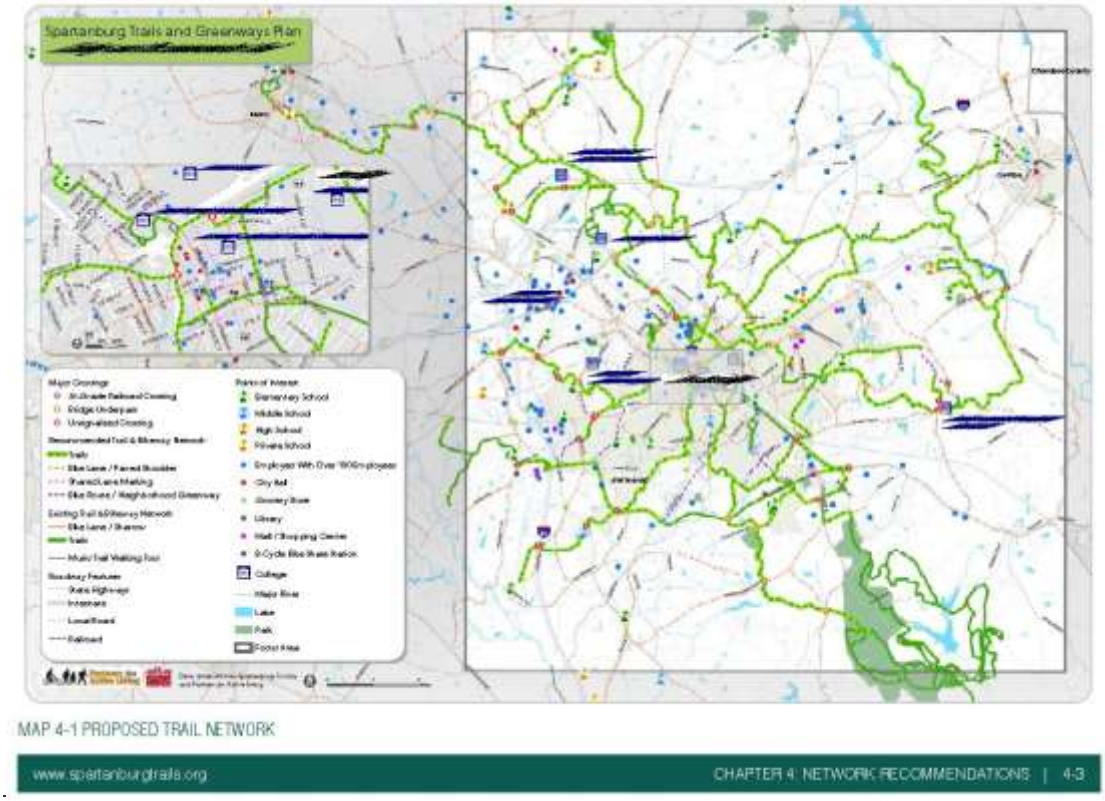
Trails have become a mainstream commodity nationwide as well as in other countries. As indicated from the participation survey conducted by PRT, walking was identified as the number one recreational activity for over 80 percent of the population. At the time of the 1998 Comprehensive Plan Spartanburg County had only five such walking trails that totaled less than four miles.

Today, there are numerous trails available throughout Spartanburg County for all levels of users, from natural trails to paved multi-modal trails to waterways (blueways). Many locations are strewn with scenic walks, wildlife and unique plant vegetation and even outdoor physical fitness stations. They can be located near your home, within a city or within a short driving distance in the country.

A robust bicycle and pedestrian element was included in the Spartanburg Area Transportation Study (SPATS) Long Range Transportation Plan in 2008, and then the 2009 Spartanburg Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan was written, later added to the LRTP as an addendum. This plan recommended almost 750 miles of on-road bicycle facilities but it was realized that in order to broaden the walking and bicycling culture in Spartanburg, a focus on separated facilities was needed. Through the 2009 planning process, a total of 123 miles of multi-use and natural surface trails and 14 miles of neighborhood greenways were recommended.

As a continuation and update, a study was done in 2013 to assess the needs of Spartanburg County beyond previous efforts and the existing parks, which resulted in the *Spartanburg Trails & Greenways Plan*. The Spartanburg County Parks Department, SPATS, City of Spartanburg and Partners for Active Living (PAL) collaborated to develop the plan as a Healthy South Initiative of the SCDHEC to advance the Spartanburg Trail System master plan throughout the city and county, which would provide guidance for future trail initiatives through PAL and the many partnering groups. The plan provides a framework for the development of a connected network of off-street trails and on-street facilities to create an integration of continuous

infrastructure to encourage walking and bicycling as a viable transportation choice and recreation opportunity throughout the urban area of Spartanburg.



Find the plan on the PAL website: https://www.active-living.org/greenways-and-trail-plans

The Spartanburg County and City contracted Partners for Active Living (PAL) as a partner to implement trails. PAL has been working to implement the *Trails & Greenways Plan* together with the input of more than 20 partners in addition to other stakeholders and interested citizens. Even though trail development at times seems monumental, the plan outlines a set of priority projects that will eventually complete 32 miles of continuous trail that will allow active mobility from the eastern part of the county at Glendale Shoals to the western part of the county at the old Anderson Mill, and beyond.

Connectivity is the key, and the goal is to link people via trails systems to as many places as possible. Residents will be able to walk or bike to schools, parks, other neighborhoods, libraries, places of work, entertainment, grocery and other stores. The coordination of projects will assure a well-connected, easily navigated and safe system.

Currently there are many pieces of the trail system being implemented. One of the priority projects is to connect the north terminus of the Mary Black Foundation Rail Trail to Barnet Park and to other community places by extending the trail to the north. Click here to view PAL's map: MBF Rail Trail to Barnet Park and for the existing Mary Black Foundation Rail Trail.

Another area is from the south terminus of the Mary Black Foundation Rail Trail at Country Club Road to the Historic Glendale Bridge and then eventually to tie in to the Cottonwood Trail.

This portion would create a continuous loop and consist of approximately 13 miles of trail. The existing Cottonwood Trail is part of the Edwin M. Griffin Nature Preserve and is owned by Spartanburg Area Conservancy (SPACE). To view a brochure, click on this link: Cottonwood Trail.

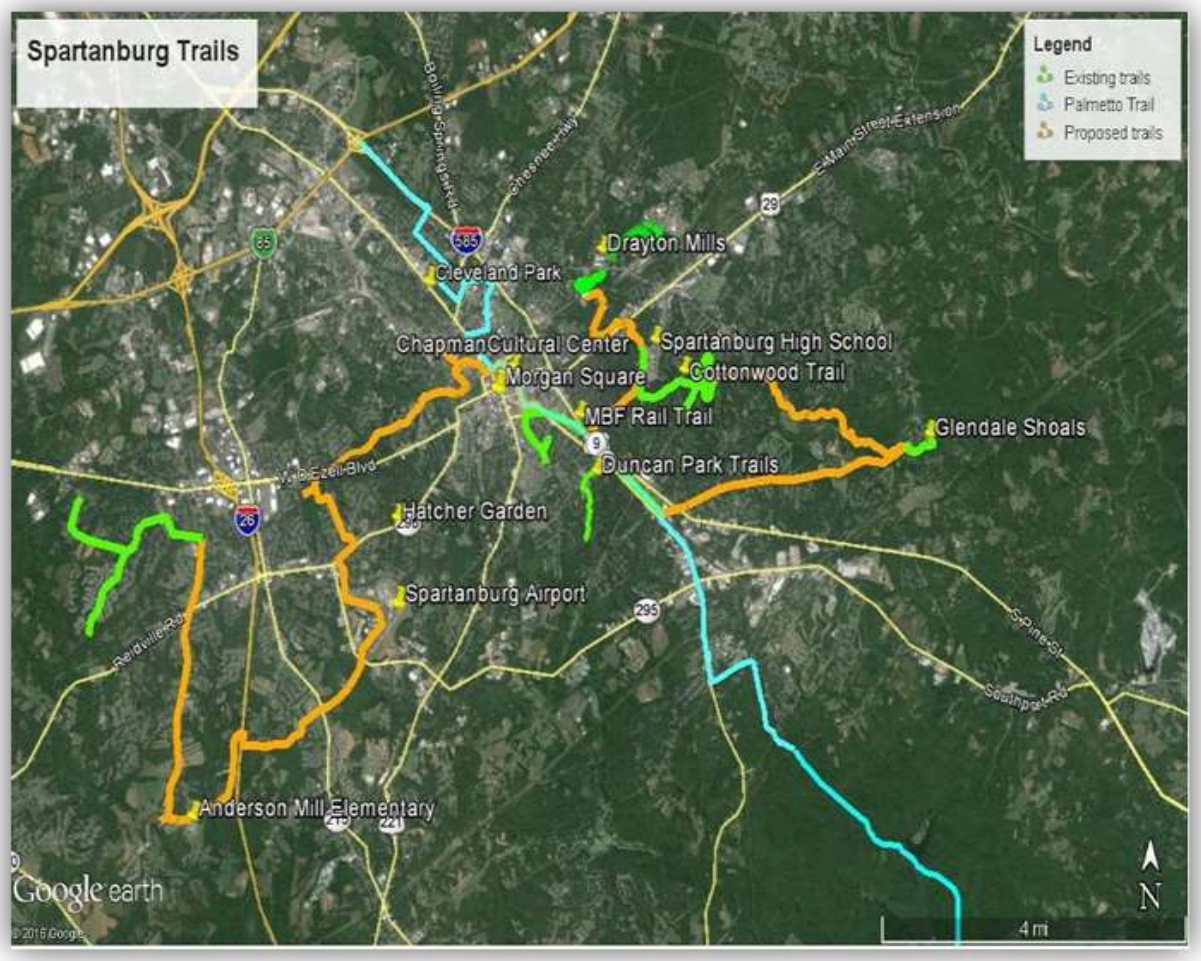
The Country Club Road project is currently underway and is slated to be constructed by 2020. It will consist of a redesigned roadway with a shared use path, crosswalks, new bridge with pedestrian and bicycling area, and safe connection to Glendale Shoals via path under the Clifton Glendale Road bridge. Safety for all modes of travel is the priority of this project. It can be viewed on the SCDOT website at this link: http://scdot.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=b0797125b41b4c6e931d576595c1205b&folderid=0875c7bba78e45c0b1c7c5fab49fd747.

Another area being worked on is the Drayton Trail northeast of the city. The network for this starts at the Mary Black Hospital and heads on past the recently renovated Drayton Mill Loft Apartments and on to the Chinquapin Creek. A new infrastructure piece that unfolded was the addition of a pedestrian bridge put in place over the Lawson's Fork Creek in conjunction and partnership with the Spartanburg Water System's new sewer pipe. Click here to view PAL's Uper & Lower in one map: https://www.active-living.org/files/files/Drayton%20Mills%20Trail.jpg

To the west is the existing Wadsworth Trail off Highway 29, created in partnership with the Westside Neighborhood Association and the County. Click here to view PAL's Wadsworth Trail map: https://www.active-living.org/files/files/Wadsworth%20Trail%202011-2016%20flyer.pdf. One last section is still to be completed to Oak Grove Rd and will need to be done in cooperation with the school district. Afterwards, a connection will be made southward on Anderson Mill Road to the old Mill, and eventually east to the Downtown Memorial Airport Park and back north to Highway 29, Vanderbilt and Wofford to Downtown Spartanburg.

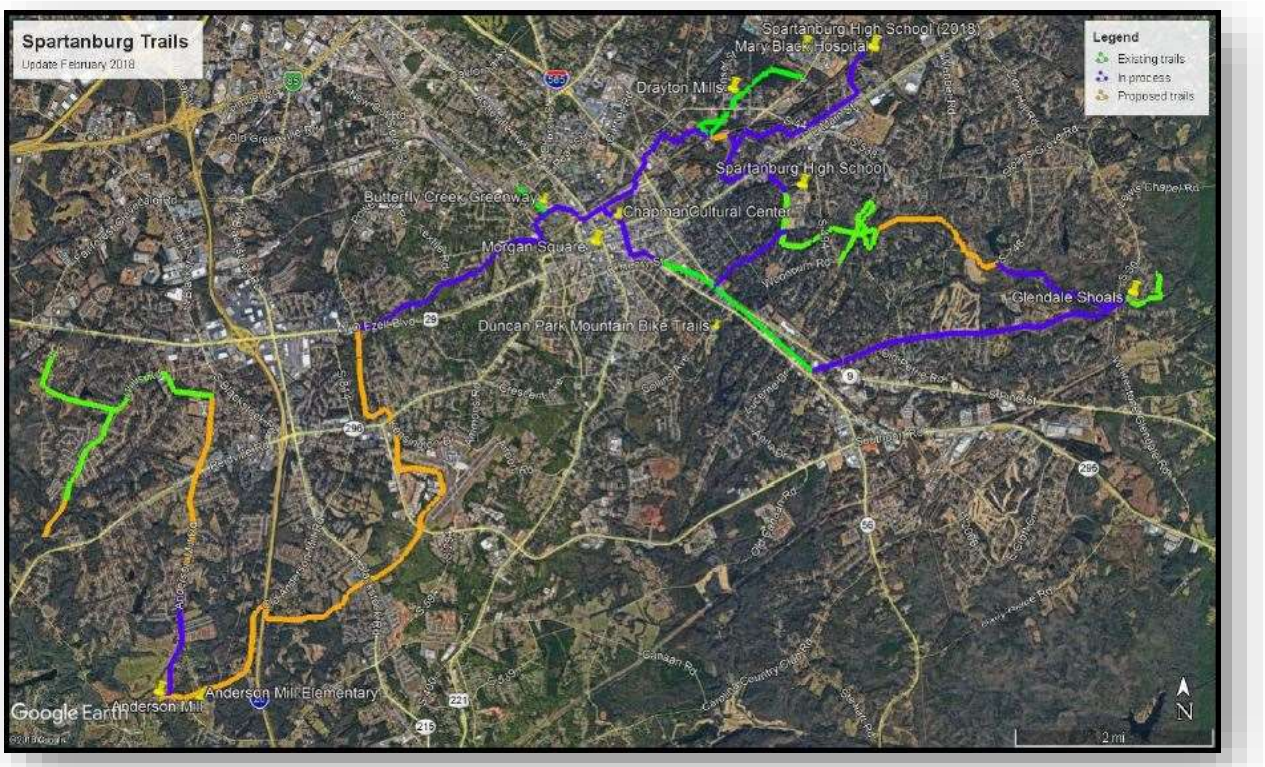
There are many other specialty trails that the Spartanburg Convention and Visitors Bureau has on their website. Maps include Historic Downtown Walking Tour, A Tour of Textile Town, Revolutionary War Tour, Spartanburg Music Trail, Public Art Guide, Croft State Park, Cottonwood Trail and many bicycling route maps. Follow this link to view them all: https://www.visitspartanburg.com/plan-your-trip/maps-guides-trails-and-tours/

Spartanburg Trails: Conceptual plan, updated June 6, 2016



- Green = existing trails (MBF Rail Trail, Cottonwood Trail, Duncan Park Trail, Mary H. Wright Greenway, Drayton Mills Trail, Wadsworth Trail)
- Orange = conceptual trail connections
- Blue = Palmetto Trail proposed route

This trails map (by PAL - April 2018) shows Existing (green),
In Process (blue) and Proposed (orange).



https://www.active-living.org/greenways-and-trail-plans

The SPATS staff maintains a "living" list of trails and updates it each time a new or extended portion of a trail is constructed. We have nearly 250 total miles of shared use paths, walking, hiking and biking trails, on-road bike lanes and blueway trails. It, along with other information, is made available to the public and is distributed to others who request it in digital format.

The list of Trails can be located in the Community Facilities Appendix.

A very important trail to our State of South Carolina is the Palmetto Trail, which has and continues to, connect our communities with an alternative route of travel. The state-wide trail passes through parts of many counties in South Carolina, but we are fortunate that the Trail runs through Spartanburg County.

Find more detail at the website: https://palmettoconservation.org
And https://palmettoconservation.org/palmetto-trail/passages/

Another important trail in Spartanburg County is the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail (OVNHT), which is part of the U. S. National Trails System and is managed by the

National Park Service. It stretches some 330 miles throughout the four states of Virginia, Tennessee and North and South Carolina.

The trail commemorates the American Revolutionary War Overmountain Men and Patriots who fought for freedom against the British. Two major battles in South Carolina were at Cowpens and King's Mountain. Both sites demonstrate reenactments.

For the most comprehensive story click on the link: http://npplan.com/national-historic-trails/overmountain-victory-national-historic-trail/

Bicycle and Pedestrian / Multi-Modal / Active Transportation

Trending throughout the country and in South Carolina, especially in the urban areas, there has been a growing interest and transition to incorporating transportation infrastructure to support biking and walking. The infrastructure, having numerous titles, describes in one form or another an "alternative" mode of transportation.

- For the Bike and Pedestrian Plan, click here http://spatsmpo.com/planning/bike-pedestrian-plan/
- For examples of Bike and Pedestrian projects, click here http://spatsmpo.com/projects/bike-and-pedestrian-projects/

Census Data shows that 47,168 residents of the SPATS area live and work in the study area, and 49,168 workers commute to the area from outside the study area.

- 3% Take public transportation to work
- 1.6% walk to work
- 0.1 % bike to work
- 0.5% take a taxi, motorcycle, or other means of travel

Existing Bicycle Facilities

The City of Spartanburg leaders have made creating bicycle infrastructure, increased bicycle facilities and education investments a priority. Bicycle lane mileage has quadrupled and the number of bicycle racks has increased fivefold since the Bike Town Initiative. The City also is the host for the Assaults on Mount Mitchell and Marion, and the annual Spartanburg Classic Criterium, held in downtown every May.

Spartanburg BCycle was the first bicycle sharing program launched in the Southern region and has allowed for just over 18,000 trips and 109,000 miles taken since 2011. With 5 docking stations and 40 bikes Spartanburg BCycle makes it easy for locals and visitors to get around Spartanburg by bike. The next 'thing' in bicycle sharing is called smart bikes, which BCycle has dubbed Dash BCycle. This smart bicycle can be tracked in existing BCycle software but does not require a dock. It can be checked out and returned via smart phone anywhere within the defined geographic area. Partners for Active Living expanded the program with these bicycle sharing products in 2018.

Bike Racks

Beginning in 2006, PAL has compiled a list of bike rack locations, which SPATS maintains in a GIS table. The count is nearly 200 racks with varying amounts of bike slots. For more information click here: https://www.active-living.org/bicycle-racks

Bike Town

The Bike Town initiative is a community-wide collaboration dedicated to making the Spartanburg community the bicycling hub of the Southeast and to improving Spartanburg's national designation as a 'Bicycle Friendly Community' by the League of American Bicyclists (https://www.bikeleague.org/). The purpose of the Bike Town coalition is to ensure communication and collaboration between organizations and businesses so that bicycling in Spartanburg County is as easy, safe, and accessible as possible. The group is staffed by Partners for Active Living and supported by Spartanburg Revolutionary (https://www.visitspartanburg.com/cycling-spartanburg/).

The Mary Black Foundation, Partners for Active Living, the Bike Town Coalition, Freewheelers and others have participated in and advanced numerous efforts to see bicycling infrastructure implemented, citizens educated, which lead to a bronze-level Bicycle Friendly Community designation for the City of Spartanburg in 2013, 2015 and 2017.

Other Plans

The *Tourism Action Plan* (2011), recommended continuing to link biking/hiking trails throughout the county. Spartanburg County completed a Bike/Pedestrian Master plan that outlines many improvements and connections for multi-modal transportation. This plan provides a comprehensive look at the future needs for biking and walking throughout the county. The existing trails should be marketed for visitors in partnership with the Convention and Visitors Bureau.

The Spartanburg Area Chamber of Commerce completed a five-year community and economic development strategy called *One Spartanburg*. It was a nine-month research and strategic planning process aimed at identifying how to raise levels of prosperity and improve quality of life for all Spartanburg County residents. Included were 'quality of life and place enhancements', such as trails, sidewalk connectivity and neighborhood amenities, as being a major part of the economic vitality for attracting and retaining citizens.

A recent plan focused on walkability and bikeability was the *Middle Tyger Pedestrian Master Plan***.** Through a grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) lead an endeavor to increase pedestrian planning in South Carolina. The effort was part of the DHEC SC Prevention and Health Across Systems and Environments (PHASE) Pedestrian Planning Project. SC PHASE Pedestrian Planning was a 3-year project in which a consultant was to develop a pedestrian-focused master plan, neighborhood/area plan, or implementation plan for 16 communities in specific counties in the state. Beyond the basic tenets of walkability and pedestrian safety, key elements of the program initiative were: 1) equity-based planning 2) community engagement and 3) safe pedestrian access to healthy foods. Partnering with the consultant, DHEC's Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity and regional staff chose the Middle Tyger Area in the SPATS jurisdiction as one of the 16 communities with the opportunity to receive pedestrian planning services.

The *Middle Tyger Pedestrian Planning Project* provided a *Conceptual Master Plan* for Holly Springs Road from DR Hill Middle School to SC 129 (approximately 2.7 mi) and Pine Ridge Road from Holly Springs Road to US 29 (approximately 0.6 mi). The *Master Plan* assesses the context for each corridor, summarizes opportunities and constraints, and provides typical cross-sections, planning-level cost estimates, and photo visualizations of up to four critical roadway segments.

For a Timeline of Various Plans that have been an influence on the trails systems in Spartanburg County see the list in the Community Facilities Appendix.

Blueways

Spartanburg County Parks and Recreation has been, and will be more so in the future, involved in forward thinking when it comes to positioning the county to develop river access properties for the rapidly growing sport of paddling. The county has invested in access points and parks along the Pacolet River Paddling Trail, the Tyger rivers and the Lawson's Fork Creek and could very well see paddle-in campsites in the near future as well. There exists several towns and organizations who have partnered with the county to see some of our goals come to fruition. (Pacolet, Clifton, GOLS, SJWD & WRWD, SPACE, UF, TRF, TRC, etc.)

Lakes and rivers also add to the inventory of recreation facilities. Lake Bowen, in the northern part of the county, is available for boating and fishing, with a public fishing pier and boat ramps. These

facilities also are available at Lake Blalock. Lake Cooley, just north of Wellford is available to the public by way of boat ramp facilities. It is operated by the Startex-Jackson-Wellford-Duncan Water District. Spartanburg County Parks and SJWD Water District recently formed a partnership whereby the Lake Cooley Outdoor Recreation Center will accommodate the Outdoor program of the County Parks department which will provide citizens access to more recreation activities.

The Spartanburg County Blueways Coalition is a volunteer group of over thirty different nonprofit organizations, government agencies, community groups, neighborhood groups, and individuals who are stakeholders in Blueways development. A "blueway" is a water path or trail that is developed with launch points, vehicle access, and points of interest for canoeists, paddle boarders, kayakers, and other forms of passive riparian recreation.

For the past few years the coalition has been meeting regularly to craft the Spartanburg County Blueways Master Plan (Draft), a planning document that inventories existing Blueways resources in Spartanburg and makes recommendations for enhancing our Blueways System. With three major rivers, associated tributaries, over seven reservoirs with paddling and fishing access, and a state park offering water-based recreation, Spartanburg County is rich in riparian and water resources. These same water resources that once drove our economy, and its history of textiles and other hydro-powered industry, can today be used to generate recreational benefits and economic opportunities for our residents, visitors, and communities. Nationwide, the development of paddling and fishing resources as a tool for outdoor recreation, economic opportunity, and public health is growing.

The Spartanburg Blueways Plan Document divides Blueways development in Spartanburg County into broad categories such as 1) Current Conditions, 2) Infrastructure Needs, 3) Promotion & Communication, and 4) Maintenance.

For more detailed mapping information about Blueways click on the following links.

Blueway Maps online at Upstate Forever:
https://www.upstateforever.org/blueway-mapping

Parks & Recreation information…River access points map
http://www.spartanburgparks.org/229/Rivers

School Facilities

Public: Elementary – High School – Vocational

Spartanburg County is served by the Spartanburg County School System, which is divided into seven districts. As of the writing of this Plan the schools listed below were either operational or under construction. Each district has its own school board which governs the decisions made for the numerous schools within their jurisdiction.

Schools are also listed in the Cultural Resources element as they relate to the cultural programs within the schools.

DISTRICT ONE serves 11 schools in all which includes 4 elementary schools, 1 K-8 school, 1 intermediate school, 2 middle schools, 2 high schools and 1 career center.

District 1 includes Holly Springs-Motlow Elementary, Inman Elementary, New Prospect Elementary, O.P. Earle Elementary, Campobello-Gramling (K-8), Inman Intermediate, Landrum Middle, Mabry Middle, Chapman High and Landrum High. District One students can also attend Swofford Career Center.

Website: http://www.spartanburg1.k12.sc.us/

DISTRICT TWO serves 16 schools in all which includes 8 elementary schools, 1 intermediate school, 3 middle schools, 1 9th grade campus, 2 high schools and 1 career center.

District 2 includes Boiling Springs Elementary, Carlisle-Foster's Grove Elementary, Chesnee Elementary, Cooley Springs-Fingerville Elementary, Hendrix Elementary, Mayo Elementary, Oakland Elementary, Shoally Creek Elementary, Boiling Springs Intermediate, Boiling Springs Middle, Rainbow Lake Middle, Chesnee Middle, Boiling Springs High 9th Grade, Boiling Springs High and Chesnee High. District Two students can also attend Swofford Career Center.

Website: http://www.spart2.org/

DISTRICT THREE serves 8 schools in all which includes 4 elementary schools, 2 middle schools, 1 high school, and 1 career center.

District 3 includes Cannons Elementary, Clifdale Elementary, Cowpens Elementary, Pacolet Elementary, Cowpens Middle, Middle School of Pacolet and Gettys D. Broome High. District Three students can attend the Daniel Morgan Technology Center.

Website: http://www.spartanburg3.org/

DISTRICT FOUR serves 5 schools in all which includes 2 elementary schools, 1 middle school, 1 high school and 1career center.

District 4 includes Woodruff Primary, Woodruff Elementary, Woodruff Middle and Woodruff High. High school students also can attend R.D. Anderson Applied Technology Center to learn vocational skills.

Website: http://www.spartanburg4.org/

DISTRICT FIVE serves 13 schools in all which includes 6 elementary schools, 2 intermediate schools, 2 middle schools, 1 freshman campus, 1 high school, and 1 career center.

District 5 includes Abner Creek Academy (formerly Abner Creek Elementary), Duncan Elementary, Lyman Elementary, Reidville Elementary, River Ridge Elementary, Wellford Academy of Science and Technology (formerly Wellford Elementary), Beech Springs Intermediate, Berry Shoals Intermediate, D. R. Hill Middle, Florence Chapel Middle, James F. Byrnes Freshman Academy and James F. Byrnes High School. Vocational school students can attend R. D. Anderson Applied Technology Center.

Website: https://www.spart5.net/

DISTRICT SIX serves 15 schools in all which includes 9 elementary schools, 3 middle schools, 1 freshman grade campus, 1 high school and 1 career center.

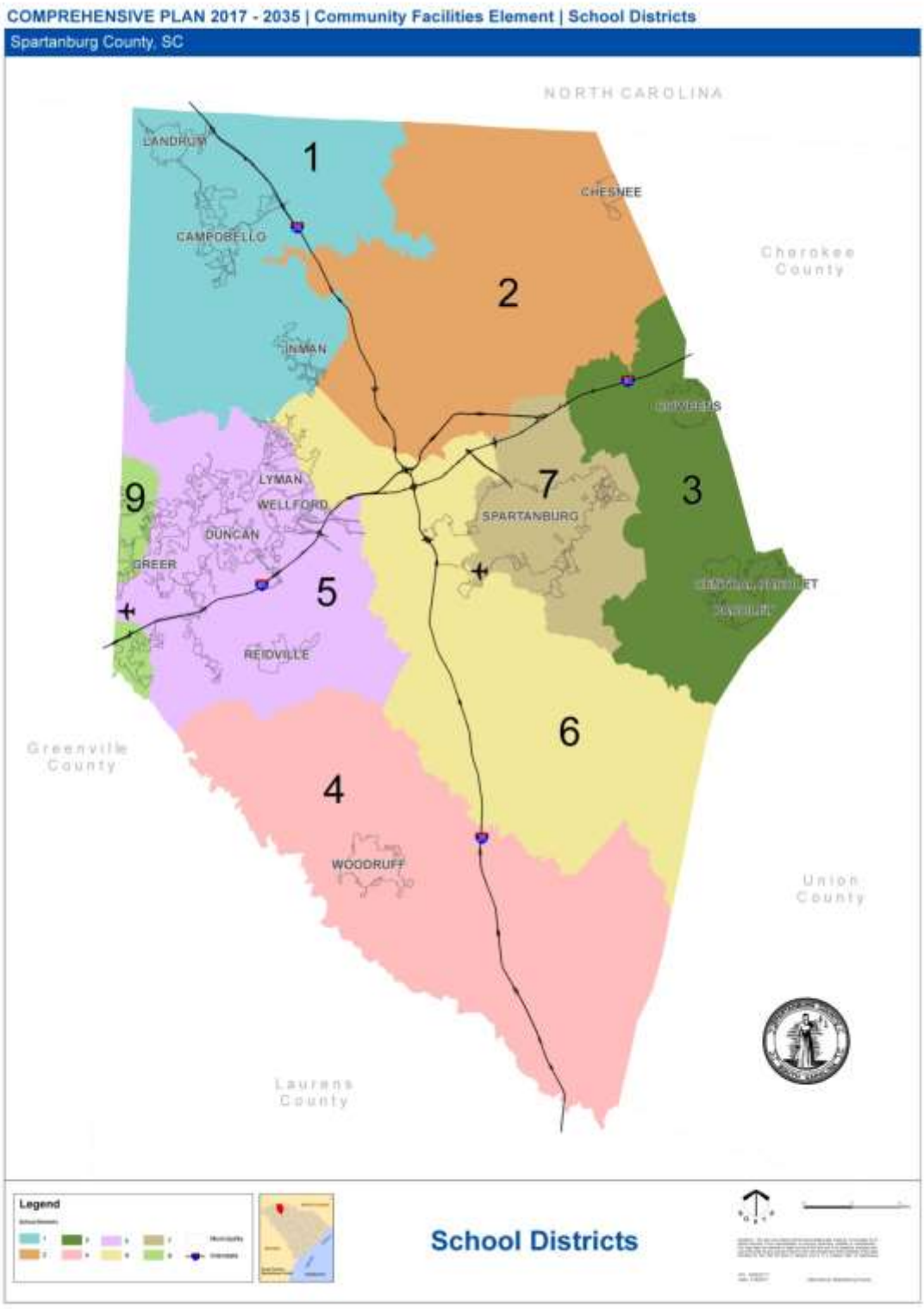
District 6 includes Anderson Mill Elementary, Arcadia Elementary, Fairforest Elementary, Jesse S. Bobo Elementary, Lone Oak Elementary, Pauline-Glenn Springs Elementary, Roebuck Elementary, West View Elementary, Woodland Heights Elementary, Fairforest Middle, Gable Middle, R. P. Dawkins Middle, Dorman Freshman Campus and Dorman High. District Six students can attend R. D. Anderson Applied Technology Center.

Website: https://www.spart6.org/

DISTRICT SEVEN serves 16 schools in all which includes 7 elementary schools, 1 elementary/middle school (K-8), 2 middle schools, 1 freshman academy, 1 high school and 4 learning centers.

District 7 includes Chapman Elementary, Cleveland Academy of Leadership, Drayton Mills Elementary, Jesse Boyd Elementary, Mary H. Wright Elementary, Meeting Street Academy, Pine Street Elementary, E.P. Todd (K-8), Carver Middle, McCracken Middle, Spartanburg High School Freshman Academy and Spartanburg High. Early Learning Center at Park Hills, Myles W. Whitlock Flexible Learning Center, McCarthy Teszler School and Daniel Morgan Technology Center also serve District Seven.

Website: http://spartanburg7.org/



The District 9 area, shown on the map, is part of the Greenville County School System.

Colleges and Universities

University of South Carolina Upstate - https://www.uscupstate.edu/
Bachelor's degrees and master's degrees are offered. Affordable on-campus housing. About 6,000 students. Known for nursing, education, and management programs. ROTC programs are offered.

Spartanburg Community College - https://www.sccsc.edu/home/
Associate's degrees are available. Roughly 5,000 students. Concentration on general studies, industrial technologies, and medical assistant programs.

Wofford College - https://www.wofford.edu/
Bachelor's degrees are offered. Great retention rate. On-campus housing. Over 1,700 students enrolled. Accounting and finance, biology, and foreign languages degree programs.

Converse College - https://www.converse.edu
Bachelor's and master's degrees. On-campus housing option. Around 1,200 students enrolled. Education, psychology, and English and literature degree programs. ROTC programs are available.

Spartanburg Methodist College - https://www.smcsc.edu/
Associate's degrees are available. On-campus housing option. About 800 students. General studies, management, and business degree programs. ROTC programs are available.

Sherman College of Chiropractic - https://www.sherman.edu/
Doctor of Chiropractic degrees are available. More than 400 students are enrolled.

Edward Via College of Osteopathic Medicine (VCOM) - https://www.vcom.edu/carolinas
Four-year osteopathic medical school offering the Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (DO) degree. 3,826 enrollment applications in 2017.

Library Facilities

The Spartanburg County Public Libraries began in 1885 on Morgan Square in downtown Spartanburg. The Library was a gift from Helen Fayssoux Stevens Kennedy in memory of her husband Dr. Lionel Chalmers Kennedy. Dr. Kennedy was a well-loved physician, and after his death, Mrs. Kennedy donated Dr. Kennedy's medical office and his collection of literature to open the first library in Spartanburg. In 1905, steel magnate Andrew Carnegie entered into an

agreement with the Spartanburg Women's Auxiliary to open a free public library provided the City of Spartanburg funded a percentage of the library's operation. The Kennedy Free Library was constructed adjacent to the current courthouse located on Magnolia Street. In 1961, the Pine Street Library opened, and in 1997 the Headquarters Library opened on South Church Street, less than one block from the location of Spartanburg's first library. The Headquarters Library was built with an $11 million bond issue and $3.6 million in private funds.

By Act of the General Assembly in 1947, the current library system was established and a tax levy was set. The Spartanburg County Public Libraries is tax-supported and relies primarily on county generated tax revenue. The Library system utilizes private, state, and federal funding to enhance existing funding.

The Library system is governed by an 11-member Board of Trustees, appointed by County Council. The Board's responsibility is to approve policy and set an annual budget based on the levy allocated by Council. The Board is responsible for hiring a county librarian to manage the Library system and implement Board approved policies and programs.

Based on studies from the University of South Carolina and the University of Texas, public libraries offer, on average, a return of $4.50 for each $1 invested in public library services. Using these models, *the economic impact of the Spartanburg County Public Libraries is nearly $60 million a year.* This impact is realized through the delivery of service to the public through an updated collection (print and electronic), skill-based training, hobby and leisure activities, and programs including legal aid, tax preparation, and social service assistance. Programs include health and wellness with yoga, arthritis exercise classes, and Parkinson's support groups. While new programming has emerged, traditional programming of author visits, story times, book talks, and film discussion remain a core service.

The Spartanburg County Public Libraries envisions creating a culture of lifelong learning by connecting people, ideas, and information resulting in a community pursuing positive change.

Its mission is to Create, Connect and Change.
Some of the goals the Library system has are as follows:

Programs: To address community needs and interests through programs that engage, educate and entertain.
Staff: To select and develop competent staff whose goal is quality public service
Collections: To create and deliver dynamic collections that connect people, ideas, information and preserve the historical record.
Environment: To provide an accessible, welcoming, and secure environment

The Library system's facilities are county-wide with 10 permanent facilities, bookmobile, and home delivery services. Over 90% of Spartanburg County's population lives within 5 miles of a public library.

Building Facilities	Year Built	Square Footage
Spartanburg Headquarters	1997	105,000
Boiling Springs Library	1994 (expanded 2008)	18,400
Chesnee Library	2000	7,773
Cowpens Library	2002	8,800
Inman Library	1991	7,765
Landrum Library	2002	12,500
Middle Tyger Library (Lyman)	1996	13,000
Pacolet Library	1994	5,400
Cyrill-Westside Library	2002	20,120
Woodruff Library	2002	11,500

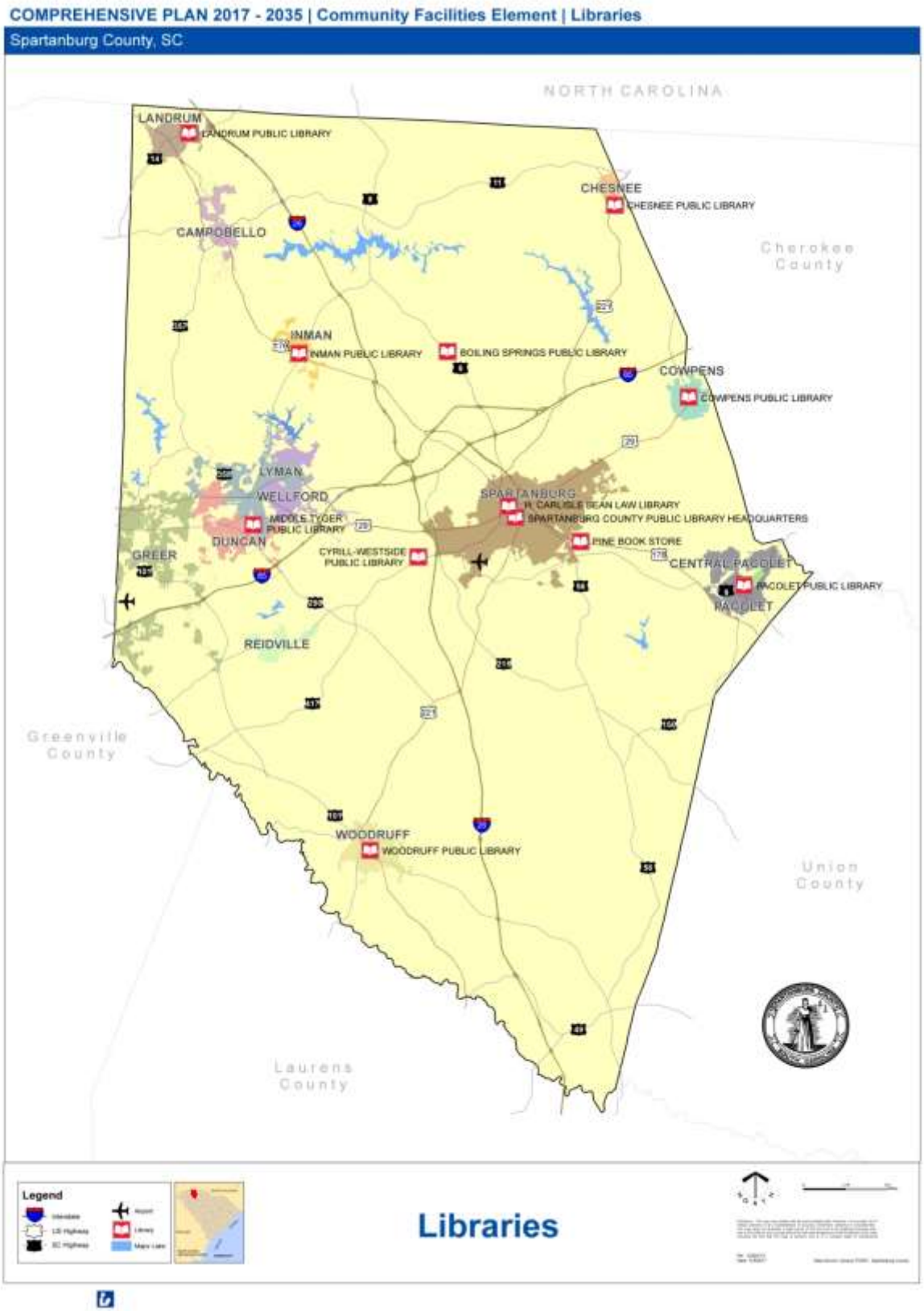
Outputs: All Locations with Percent Change from FY 2013 to FY2017

Activity	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Chg.
Checkouts Circulation	1,813,164	1,863,613	1,883,455	1,852,737	1,839,944	4.7%
Program Attendance	94,591	112,464	134,417	160,362	171,093	81%
Technology Access (1)	2,324,897	2,385,799	2,665,205	2,762,534	2,715,264	17%

(1) Technology Access is a combination of public Internet use, remote use of Library website, digital collections, catalog of holdings, and wireless connectivity. This number includes use of Library mobile app.

The Library Board of Trustees anticipates two construction projects by 2021. First, the Inman Library is undersized and unable to meet growing demands and is in need of an expansion. Second, the Headquarters Library has limited capacity as well, although it has been able to adjust to new service models including computer labs, programming space, and maker activities. A limited expansion and reconfiguration of space will allow for additional services. For further detail click on this link to see the 2019-2023 Adopted Capital Improvement Plan: https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/172/Budget-Management

Website: http://www.infodepot.org/


COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2017 - 2035 | Community Facilities Element | Libraries
Spartanburg County, SC
NORTH CAROLINA
LANDRUM
LANDRUM PUBLIC LIBRARY
CHESNEE
CHESNEE PUBLIC LIBRARY
CAMPOBELLO
Cherokee County
INMAN
INMAN PUBLIC LIBRARY
BOILING SPRINGS PUBLIC LIBRARY
COWPENS
COWPENS PUBLIC LIBRARY
LYMAN
WELLFORD
SPARTANBURG
R. CARLISLE BEAN LAW LIBRARY
SPARTANBURG COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY HEADQUARTERS
MODLIS TYGER PUBLIC LIBRARY
DUNCAN
PINE BOOK STORE
GREER
CYRILL-WESTSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY
CENTRAL PACOLET
PACOLET PUBLIC LIBRARY
PACOLET
REIDVILLE
Greenville County
WOODRUFF
WOODRUFF PUBLIC LIBRARY
Union County
Laurens County
Legend
Libraries

Water Facilities/Providers

Spartanburg County currently has 8 water service providers which are all special purpose districts, created by Act No.1105 of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina in 1956. Each company provides a Water Quality Report, which is accessible on their individual websites. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 to perform a delineation and assessment of each watershed in South Carolina which is used as a drinking water source. For more information see the website: www.scdhec.gov**.** For areas of distribution see the map which follows this section. For details on the different water companies, see the Community Facilities Appendix.

- Greer Commission of Public Works (CPW)
- Inman Campobello Water District (ICWD)
- Liberty Chesnee Fingerville Water District (LCF)
- Meansville Riley Water Company (MRWC)
- Spartanburg Metropolitan Subdistrict B Water District (METRO B)
- Spartanburg Water System (SWS)
- Startex Jackson Wellford Duncan Water District (SJWD)
- Woodruff Roebuck Water District (WRWD)

Wastewater Facilities/Providers

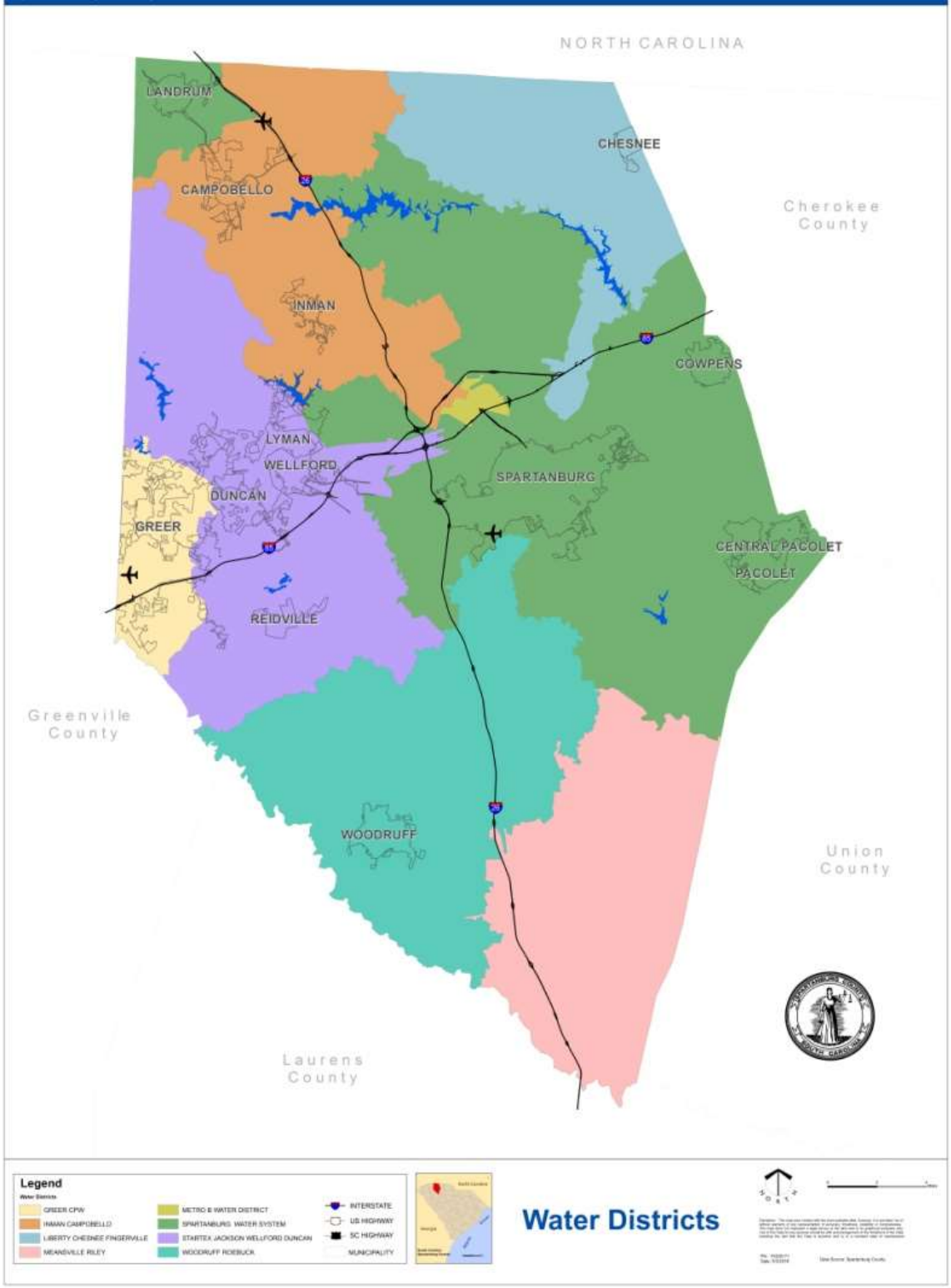
Wastewater facilities and services are territorial, defined principally by drainage basins, political boundaries, and service area agreements by and between competing providers. In 1992 County Council established the Spartanburg County Water and Sewer Advisory Committee. The role and responsibility of the Committee is to serve as a policy advisor to County Council on matters concerning water and sewer, service area boundary disputes, and service coordination. The Committee reviews and recommends a course of action on all water and sewer issues within County Council's jurisdiction.

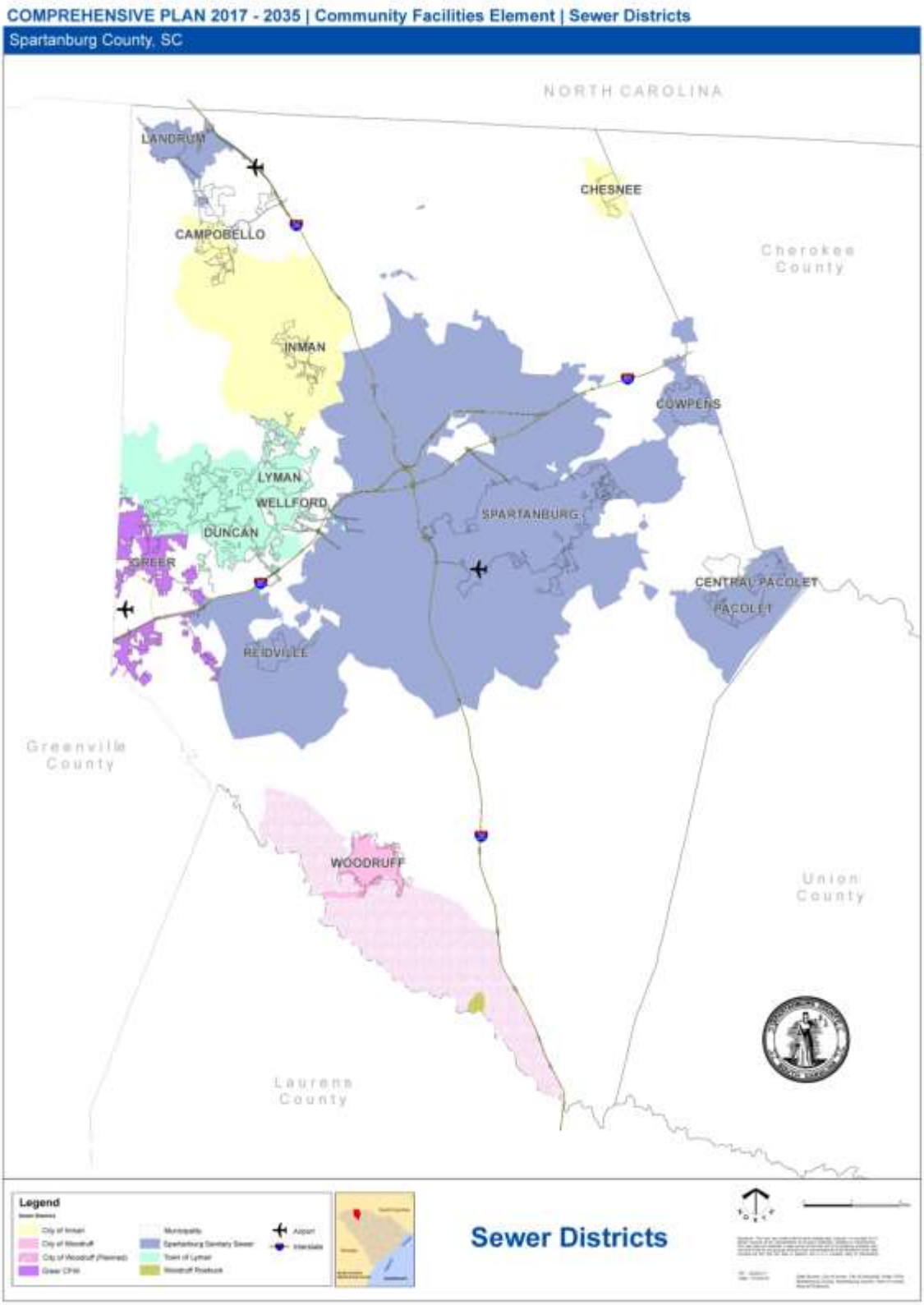
Spartanburg County has 7 public sewer service providers, most of which are special purpose districts that fall under Act No. 1105 of the Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina in 1956. For areas of distribution see the map which follows this section. For details on the different wastewater companies, see the Community Facilities Appendix.

- City of Greer Commission of Public Works (CPW)
- City of Inman Wastewater Treatment Department
- City of Woodruff Public Works
- Renewable Water Resources (ReWa)
- Spartanburg Sanitary Sewer District (SSSD)
- Town of Lyman Public Works
- Woodruff-Roebuck Water District

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2017 - 2035 | Community Facilities Element | Water Districts

Spartanburg County, SC




COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2017 - 2035 | Community Facilities Element | Sewer Districts
Spartanburg County, SC
NORTH CAROLINA
LANDRUM
CAMPOBELLO
CHESNEE
Cherokee County
INMAN
COWPENS
LYMAN
WELLFORD
SPARTANBURG
DUNCAN
GREER
CENTRAL
PACOLET
PACOLET
REIDVILLE
Greenville County
WOODRUFF
Union County
Laurens County
Legend
Sewer Districts

Solid Waste and Recycling Facilities

According to the South Carolina Department of Commerce, recycling is a green growth industry in South Carolina, home to over 500 recycling companies including collectors, processors, recycled product manufacturers and equipment makers. The economic impact of recycling now exceeds $13 billion. In addition, the recycling industry has the ability to scale up employment at a higher rate than the average South Carolina industry. For every 10 jobs in recycling, there are 14 others created in the SC economy. In the last 5 years, Commerce helped facilitate the recycling industry recruitment of 2,477 jobs, $1,129 million in capital investment, and 42 new or existing companies investing in South Carolina.

Bobby Hitt, Secretary of Commerce, reported in March 2018 that recycling is a robust industry in South Carolina. In the previous year alone, recycling firms announced more than $500 million in capital investment, bringing 200 new jobs to the state.

To better serve this growing sector, S.C. Commerce's Recycling Market Development team restructured and relaunched its website – www.recyclinginsc.com. Featuring a customizable experience platform, the new site serves as a resource for industrial and residential users alike.

In addition to housing a free recycling business directory (https://www.sourcesc.com/companies/#recycling) complete with keyword search functionality, the site also includes easy-to-locate recycling videos, commodity maps and more. Toolkits for important initiatives (https://www.recyclinginsc.com/about-us/recycling-resources/), such as Your Bottle Means Jobs and Don't Waste Food S.C., are also housed on the new site.

Stated in a report in the OurUpstate SC Info, the state of South Carolina's goal is to have 40% of all waste be recycled by 2020. In 2013, according to the Solid Waste Management annual report (https://www.scstatehouse.gov/reports/DHEC/SWMReportFY13.pdf), the state overall recycled just over 31% of its waste, which was up from 29% the previous year, so at that rate, it's an achievable goal. And, two out of every three items that are thrown in the garbage can be recycled."

Recycling is an environmental issue, but it's also an issue of economics, at both the state level and the individual level. Landfills are expensive to build and maintain; since the 1990s, they have been required to be lined to protect the watershed, which adds to the cost.

In Spartanburg County, the recycling program is housed in the Public Works department. They have made strides to provide numerous recycling facilities made available to the public, which are listed in the Government Facilities portion of this element.

Spartanburg County's Solid Waste / Recycling Mission Statement is to promote the environmental and economic benefits of recycling by providing convenient access to centers and to offer free recycling education for Spartanburg County residents. They encourage all residents to recycle. Recycling is great for the environment, conserving natural resources, preserving valuable landfill space, reducing litter, and lessening soil and water pollution.

Solid Waste Summary

	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	FY 2019-23 Total
Expenditures by Project						
Collection Container Upgrade	55,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	$ 175,000
Collection Convenience Center Rehabilitation	88,400	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	$ 224,400
Gas Collection System Expansion	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	$ 1,250,000
Valley Falls Collection Convenience Center	180,000	1,184,861	-	-	-	$ 1,364,861
Wellford Landfill C&D Overlay	310,000	1,667,500	-	-	-	$ 1,977,500
Wellford Landfill Phase VII Construction	-	75,000	2,675,000	-	-	$ 2,750,000
Wellford Landfill Wood Chipping/Mulch Reloc	-	-	-	275,000	275,000	$ 550,000
Expenditures Total	$ 883,400	$3,241,361	$2,989,000	$ 589,000	$ 589,000	$ 8,291,761
Funding Sources						
Methane Fund	-	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	$ 1,000,000
Solid Waste Fund	883,400	2,991,361	2,739,000	339,000	339,000	$ 7,291,761
Funding Source Total	$ 883,400	$3,241,361	$2,989,000	$ 589,000	$ 589,000	$ 8,291,761

Spartanburg County operates seventeen collection convenience/recycling centers, one drop-off recycling center, and the Wellford Solid Waste Management Facility (Wellford Landfill). This facility houses a Class II landfill, which contains construction and demolition debris (C&D) and land clearing debris, a wood chipping and grinding facility, and a Class III/Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfill. The facility is also home to a landfill gas to energy project whereby methane gas is collected from the landfill, compressed, filtered, and piped to two customers. County waste collection and disposal activities cater primarily to residential waste streams. The County also owns the Croft Landfill which no longer accepts waste but is monitored by the County due to post-closure care responsibilities. During the most recently completed fiscal year, the County received over 144,000 tons of MSW waste, over 70,000 tons of C&D waste, nearly 6,030 tons of recyclables, over 980 tons of tires, and over 520 tons of electronics. For a list of Recycling Center Locations and to learn What and Where to recycle, please go to the What and Where Can I Recycle (https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/203/What-and-Where-Can-I-Recycle) page. The County also offers an annual Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event each spring and semi-annual Community Clean-Up Events in the spring and fall.

For the 2019-2023 CIP, click here: https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/172/Budget-Management

Other Utilities/Providers (See the Community Facilities Appendix for details.)

Electric

Broad River Electric Cooperative
Duke Energy
Greer Commission of Public Works Electric
Laurens Electric Cooperative

Natural Gas Utilities/Providers

Greer CPW Natural Gas
Piedmont Natural Gas

Housing

Element

South Carolina Code of Laws (6-29-510): (D) A local comprehensive plan must include . . . (6) a housing element which considers location, types, age, and condition of housing, owner and renter occupancy, and affordability of housing. This element includes an analysis to ascertain nonessential housing regulatory requirements, as defined in this chapter, that add to the cost of developing affordable housing but are not necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare and an analysis of market-based incentives that may be made available to encourage development of affordable housing, which incentives may include density bonuses, design flexibility, and streamlined permitting processes . . .

Housing Element Summary

A community's range of housing stock will, by necessity, change over time. Numerous factors influence an area's housing market - changing demographics, consumer demand, economic conditions, environmental factors, infrastructure capacity, transportation and, more recently, technological influences. Ensuring that people of all ages, income levels and abilities have access to safe, affordable and desirable housing options is critical to ensuring that Spartanburg will remain a preferred destination for families to live, learn, work, and play.

Communities in and around Spartanburg County are experiencing varying levels of development, both in terms of population influx (spurring residential development) and economic/industrial development (which can spur population influx and/or demand for differing levels of housing and urban services). The US Census has identified the neighboring City of Greenville as the fourth fastest growing city in the nation from 2015 – 2016 (5.8% growth in population and the only city in the growth "top five" located outside the state of Texas), but Greenville's growth is not contained to the City of Greenville. Greenville's rapid growth has spurred growth in neighboring communities such as Mauldin, Simpsonville, Greer, and Traveler's Rest in Greenville County, as well as incorporated and unincorporated areas in Spartanburg and Anderson Counties

While growth is by no means uniform, many of the areas where the most growth is occurring are experiencing typical "growing pains" – enhanced economic opportunity coupled with increased congestion on existing roads (most of which were not designed to handle the level of traffic being generated), pressure to provide more "urban" services, need for expanded/upgraded infrastructure and, increasingly, a demand for more transportation and housing options. Land is a finite resource, and providing urban-style services strains governmental budgets that are already painfully thin; how can we best plan to provide housing that will reflect and promote both enhanced economic opportunity while preserving the quality of life that makes Spartanburg County so attractive to residents and businesses alike?

As Spartanburg County's population continues to grow and diversify, their housing needs and preferences are also changing. While data suggests that there is currently adequate housing stock available in the County, it is primarily single family detached housing scattered throughout the county. There are relatively few options at the upper and lower ends of the economic scale.

As outlined in the Population Element of this Plan, Spartanburg County's population is changing; not only is our population aging, there is more ethnic and cultural diversity. Fewer traditional families are having fewer children and are doing so at later stages in life. Increased employment and household mobility is resulting in enhanced demand for a broader range of housing options, especially in the rental arena. The prior generation's American Dream of owning a house on an acre in the suburbs with two cars in the garage is certainly not the millennial's dream – they are looking for more diverse, ecologically friendly, hip, walkable communities that are planned around people and their needs rather than around the needs of people in cars. While our aging seniors may not be as interested as the millennials are in walkability and being hip, they also need to have a broader range of options that better meet their changing housing and transportation needs.

How can Spartanburg County encourage the orderly and efficient development and maintenance of a more diverse housing inventory that will better meet the evolving needs and preferences of the County's current and future population? How can Spartanburg County and its municipalities ensure that a variety of safe, desirable and affordable housing choices are readily available for all of our residents throughout their lifespans? How can we anticipate and mitigate some of the more troubling housing-related issues, particularly those related to affordability, that are currently trending across the nation? How do we best integrate new housing with existing infrastructure and preserve the integrity of existing housing stock? The Housing Element looks at questions such as these and offers some realistic goals and recommendations.

Where we are today…

Regional Growth and Development

Based on American Community Survey (ACS) data, the City of Greenville (our neighbor to the west) is the fourth fastest growing city in the nation; as such, land costs in all of Greenville County have continued to rise. The City of Greer, which is bisected by the Greenville/Spartanburg County line, has experienced rapid residential and industrial development, with BMW, associated manufacturing industries and the Inland Port providing even further impetus for residential and industrial development.

Much of Spartanburg County is now posting stronger industrial, commercial and residential development numbers as well, with continued major manufacturing/industrial investment and new housing construction exceeding pre-recession levels, especially in the areas closest to Greer and Greenville County as well as along Highway 9 in the Boiling Springs area. Despite this trend, Spartanburg County remains an attractive and relatively affordable option for both residential and industrial development.

While the value of newly developed housing tends to be substantially greater than the average cost of existing housing stock, it is still primarily mid- to upper-range single family owner-occupied development. So how can Spartanburg County ensure that its housing stock will meet the evolving needs and preferences of the County's growing and aging population? Is there a way for the County to plan for and/or guide growth and development so that the quality of life for existing residents and businesses is preserved or enhanced to the greatest extent practicable? Before we can answer these questions, we need to have a clear understanding of where we are today.

The following data is based on five year estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS); the periods of comparison are based on 2006-2010 ACS and 2011-2015 ACS.

Number and Type of Housing Units

Total number of housing units in Spartanburg County increased during the period by 2.3%, from 121,137 to 123,931 units. This includes not only single-unit detached housing (which comprises roughly 69% of the County's housing stock), but also mobile homes (the second most common housing choice at 14.6%), single-unit attached, duplex, multifamily (including triplex and quadraplex) as well as other, non-traditional housing units (boats, RVs, etc.). The map "Housing Type" on the next page illustrates the predominance of single family housing in Spartanburg County. There is a greater mix of housing types in the urban area; the map "Housing Type Primary Urban Area" provides a snapshot of the existing housing options by category (single family (including mobile homes), multi-family and institutional).

Value of Housing

Despite lingering effects from the housing "bubble" at the beginning of the millennium, Spartanburg County's median home value for owner-occupied housing has increased a modest 6.4% from 2010 estimates. While there are fewer owner-occupied homes reported at both the lower and the upper price points (under $150,000 and over $1,000,000 respectively), the number of units with values in each of the "mid-range" categories has increased, as has the overall average home value (see Table 1 – Value Comparison of Owner Occupied Units, 2010 to 2015 – previous page). It is expected that this trend will continue over time. What impacts can we expect the rising cost of housing to have on Spartanburg County's residents, especially as wages rise at a slower pace or remain stagnant? What will the likely impacts be for home owners, renters and the County's economy as a whole? How can Spartanburg County plan to capitalize on positive impacts from increasing home values while minimizing negative ones?

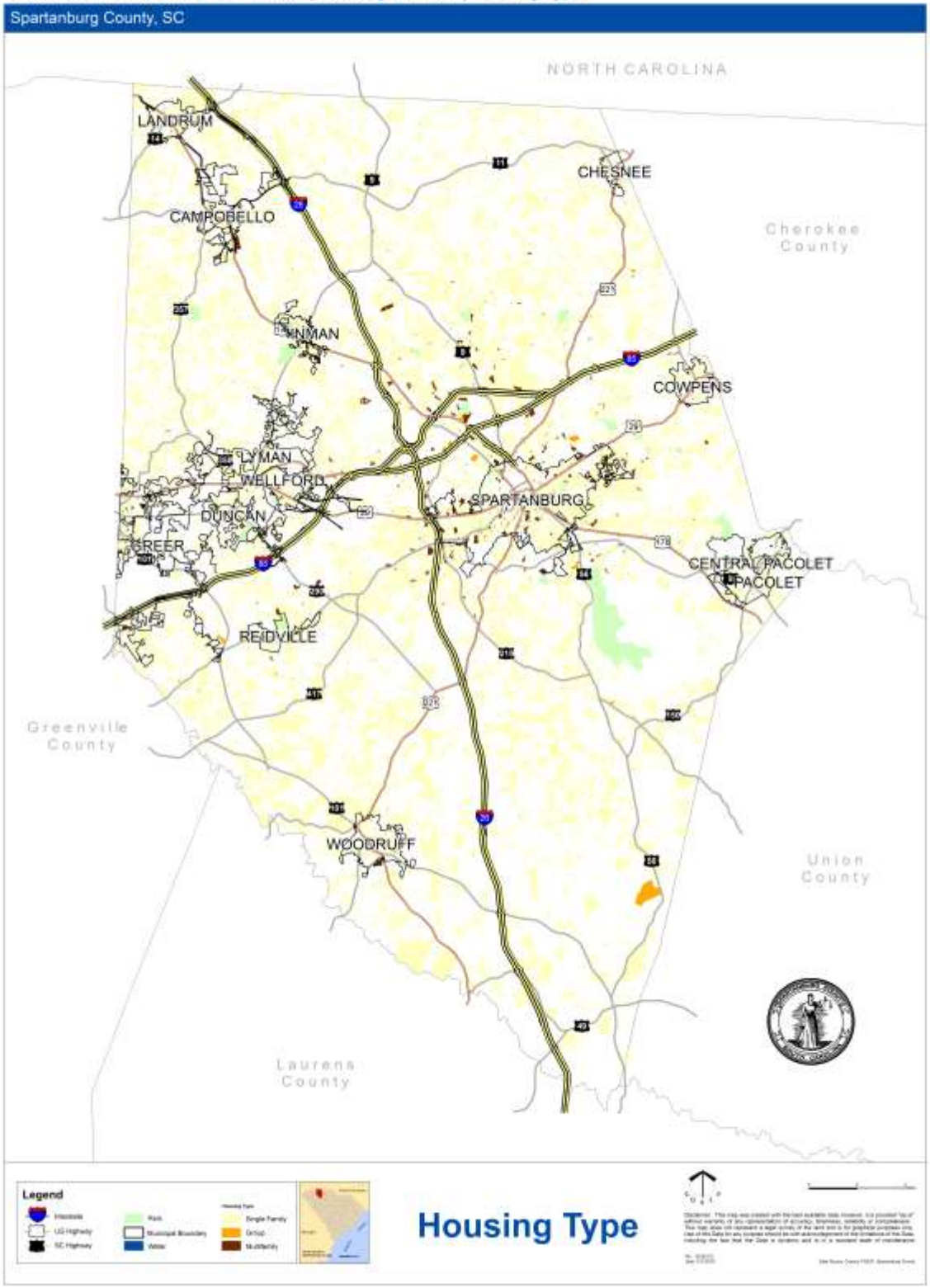
Table 1 - Value Comparison of Owner Occupied Units, 2010 to 2015

	2010 Estimate	2010 %	2015 Estimate	2015 %	Change
Number of Owner Occupied Units	75,765	100%	75,378	100%	-387
Less than $50,000	10,158	13.4%	9,421	12.5%	-737
$50,000 to $99,000	20,942	27.6%	18,791	24.9%	-2,151
$100,000 to $149,999	19,169	25.3%	18,645	24.7%	-524
$150,000 to $199,999	10,900	14.4%	12,524	16.6%	1,624
$200,000 to $299,000	8,204	10.8%	8,985	11.9%	781
$300,000 to $499,000	4,417	5.8%	5,035	6.7%	618
$500,000 to $999,999	1,550	2.0%	1,665	2.2%	115
$1,000,000 or more	425	0.6%	312	0.4%	-113
Median (dollars)	$116,300		$123,800		$7,500

Source – American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2006 – 2010 and 2011 - 2015

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2018 - 2035 | Housing Element | Housing Type

Spartanburg County, SC



Number and Tenancy of Occupied/Vacant Units

The number of occupied housing units in Spartanburg County is estimated to have increased 3.3% (from 106,397 to 109,892) due primarily to increase (12.7%) in rental occupancy. Owner-occupied housing was estimated to have experienced a slight decrease (0.5%), from 75,765 to 75,378 during this same time frame.

Just over fourteen thousand housing units in Spartanburg County (14,039 or 11.3%) are estimated to have been vacant in 2015; the total number of vacant units is down 4.8% from the 2010 vacancy estimate of 14,740 units (a 12.2% vacancy rate based on housing units available for occupancy during that period). Vacancy rates are down for both for owner occupied units (from 2.9% to 2.5%) as well as for rental units (from 13.1% to 7.8%).

Demographics of Occupancy

While families continue to comprise the majority of households in the County (69.6%), there was actually a slight increase (0.7%) in non-family households during the period. Roughly three quarters of owner-occupied residences (74.5%) provide housing for families; just under sixty percent of rental units (58.8%) are occupied by families as well. Two thirds (66.6%) of households in Spartanburg County are estimated to have no related children under the age of eighteen living in the home.

In addition to the growing number of households without related children under the age of 18 in the home, another trend is an increase in the rate of owner-occupied housing occupied by families or individuals where the householder was aged 65 or older. This shift in demographics presents some unique planning challenges as many older residents become less able to navigate the community or maintain a residence without assistance.

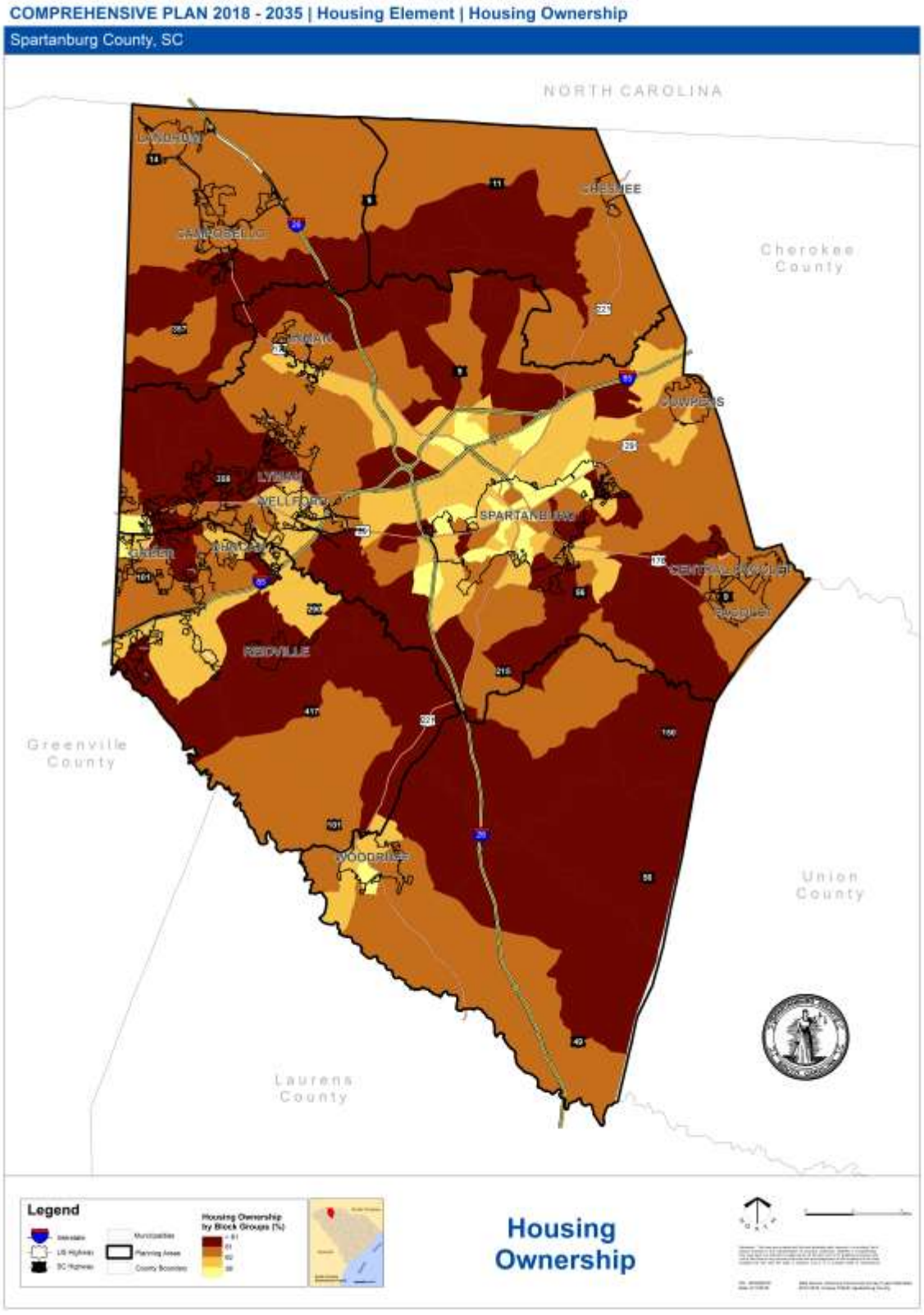
The "Housing Ownership" map on the following pages illustrates the preponderance of owner-occupied homes in particular Census tracts; the darker colors represent Census tracts where the majority of homes are owner-occupied (dark brown is more than 81% owner occupied; medium brown between 62% and 81% owner occupied). Most of the County's rental units are contained in the lighter shaded areas (in Census tracts shaded light brown between 38% and 62% of housing units are rental; more than 62% of the residences in the yellow shaded areas are rental).

Access to Transportation

Most households in Spartanburg County (93%) are estimated to have access to at least one vehicle; this is a slight decrease from 2010 estimates of 93.5% of households having access to at least one vehicle. While having access to one vehicle is important, one vehicle is often not sufficient to meet a household's competing needs. In addition to the seven percent of households with no access to a vehicle, an additional 33,337 households in Spartanburg County (30.3%) have access to only one vehicle. This data suggests additional transportation options may be needed, either occasionally or regularly, for just over one third of the County's households. As our population continues to age and become less physically able to drive or to afford the costs associated with driving, the number of households requiring transportation assistance is likely to increase. Since funding is not available for the provision of adequate public transportation opportunities, housing for these individuals might include some infill development opportunities in the urbanized area, or simply the construction of affordable units near public transportation or employment opportunities.

Age, Condition and Affordability of Existing Housing Units

There has been an overall decrease in the number of existing housing units greater than 25 years old (constructed prior to 1990 - down 7.3%, from 79,549 to 73,818 units), yet almost sixty percent of the County's housing stock still dates to the 1980s or before. Half of those (37,196 or roughly 30% of the County's housing stock) were built prior to 1970. As properties age, systems become outdated or fail, maintenance costs typically increase, thus placing additional financial burdens on the owner of the residence. While most of the households in Spartanburg County (91%) heat their homes with either electricity (64.6%) or natural gas (26.4%), there are still some households that use propane (4.2%), fuel oil/kerosene (2.7%), wood (1.2%) or other methods (including solar). Four-hundred-fifty-one units (0.4%) are estimated to use no heating fuel at all.


COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2018 - 2035 | Housing Element | Housing Ownership
Spartanburg County, SC
NORTH CAROLINA
Cherokee County
Greenville County
Union County
Laurens County
Legend
Housing Ownership by Block Groups (%)
Housing Ownership

While heating source can tell us something about the quality and variety of the county's housing stock, there are four criteria that the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) considers problematic when evaluating housing stock – lack of complete plumbing facilities, lack of complete kitchen facilities, more than one person per room and excessive cost burden, which they define as either gross rent (rent plus utilities) or monthly ownership costs (mortgage, utilities, insurance, taxes and association fees) greater than 30% of the household's monthly income. Housing cost burden is considered severe when the previously referenced costs exceed 50% of the household's monthly income.

Of Spartanburg County's occupied housing units in 2015, 465 (0.42%) lacked complete plumbing facilities; this is an increase from the 2010 estimate of 305 units (0.29%). Likewise, estimates of housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities in 2015 increased from 517 (0.49% in 2010) to 899 (0.82%) units. In 2010, estimates are that 104,639 units (98.3%) of housing units in Spartanburg County met the standard of one person or less per room in the household. Estimates from 2015, however, show that this rate has fallen to 97.9%. The area of greatest concern is in the rate of increase of units having 1.51 or more persons per room; while still less than one percent (0.6%) of the County's overall housing has this problem, this statistic has more than doubled from 2010 (283 units) to 2015 (655 units) estimates. What could be driving this trend – does it reflect consumer's desires, changing economics, a lack of adequate and affordable living space, or a combination of influences?

In its Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), HUD looks at these issues not only in relation to a household's income, but also in relation to where that household stands relative to the average monthly family income in the area (HAMFI) (see Table 2 next page) as well as providing information on tenancy (owner-occupied or rental). Are the housing problems dependent on income, tenancy, or a combination of these criteria? The data referenced in this section was created in August of 2017, but is based on the most recent analysis of ACS data, which covers the five-year period from 2011 to 2014.

Table 2 - Overview of Income Distribution in Spartanburg County

	Owner Occupied	Owner Occupied %	Renters	Renters %	Total
Household Income less than or = 30% area average (HAMFI)	4,745	6.4%	7,915	23.3%	12,660
30 – 50% HAMFI	5,510	7.4%	6,985	20.5%	12,495
50.01 – 80% HAMFI	10,665	14.3%	6,995	20.6%	17,660
80.01 – 100% HAMFI	7,345	9.9%	3,440	10.1%	10,785
Greater than 100% HAMFI	46,115	62.0%	8,670	25.5%	54,785
Total	74,380	100.0%	34,005	100.0%	108,385

Source: HUD CHAS data, based on 2010 – 2014 ACS

Based on data seen in Table 3 (Overview of Housing Problems by Income and Tenancy), it is apparent that residents in owner-occupied housing tend to have higher incomes and experience the HUD-identified housing problems at a lower rate (21.2%) than in rental properties (46.8% of which are identified as having at least one of the HUD housing problems). As would be expected, the incidence of housing problems is more evident when the household income is significantly below the area's average income (HAMFI).

Table 3 – Overview of Housing Problems by Income and Tenancy

	At least 1 of 4 HUD Housing Problems Present (lack of complete kitchen, plumbing, over-crowding, and/or cost burden)		Cost Burden not Available and/or No Identified Housing Problems		Total Units
	Owner Occupied	Rental	Owner Occupied	Rental	
Household Income less than or = 30% area average (HAMFI)	3,050	5,450	1,695	2,465	12,665
30 – 50% HAMFI	2,805	5,150	2,705	1,835	12,495
50.01 – 80% HAMFI	4,800	3,950	5,865	3,045	17,660
80.01 – 100% HAMFI	1,845	645	5,500	2,795	10,785
Greater than 100% HAMFI	3,240	710	42,875	7,960	54,785
Total	15,740	15,905	58,640	18,100	108,385

Source: HUD CHAS data, based on 2010 – 2014 ACS

While CHAS data does not enumerate physical housing problems, ACS data for Spartanburg County demonstrates that the majority of the housing problems for both owners and renters would fall in the realm of cost burden (see Table 4 – Overall Housing Cost Burden by Tenancy below). Less than one percent of the county's housing units have one or more of the HUD-identified physical housing problems (incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room). Roughly 21% of owners and 46.7% of renters experience housing costs that exceed 30% of their monthly income. As a whole, renters experience greater cost burdens relative to their income than home owners do, with almost 22% of renters having housing costs in excess of 50% of their monthly income; just over seven percent (7.3%) of homeowners have a similar cost burden.

Table 4 – Overall Housing Cost Burden by Tenancy

	Owner Occupied	Owner Occupied %	Renters	Renter %	Total	Total %
Cost burden less than or = 30%	58,980	79.3%	18,130	53.3%	77,110	71.1%
Cost burden 30 – 50%	9,310	12.5%	7,390	21.7%	16,700	15.4%
Cost burden greater than 50%	5,425	7.3%	7,455	21.9%	12,880	11.9%
Cost burden not available	670	0.9%	1,030	3.1%	1,700	1.6%
Total	74,380	100.0%	34,005	100.0%	108,385	100.0%

Source: HUD CHAS data, based on 2010 – 2014 ACS

Selected housing costs (mortgage, taxes, insurance, utilities and association fees) owner-occupied housing with existing mortgages ranges from $500 to $1,499 per month for almost two thirds (74.9%) of owners with mortgages (see Table 5 – Selected Monthly Owner Costs by Mortgage Status – next page). A select few (3.0%) pay less than $500 per month, while roughly thirteen percent pay between $1,500 and $1,999 per month. Just over five percent pay between $2,000 and $2,499 per month; roughly four percent of households with mortgages have monthly housing costs greater than $2,500. For houses where there is no mortgage, all but eight percent have less than $600 in monthly housing costs. The median housing cost for owner occupied units was $1,078 for those with mortgages and $309 for those without.

Table 5 – Selected Monthly Owner Costs by Mortgage Status

	2015 Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error %
MORTGAGE STATUS				
Owner-occupied units	75,378	+/-1,056		
Housing units with a mortgage	46,574	+/-1,058	61.8%	+/-1.0
Housing units without a mortgage	28,804	+/-755	38.2%	+/-1.0
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC) (mortgage, utilities, taxes, insurance and association fees)				
Housing units with a mortgage	46,574	+/-1,058		
Less than $500	1,413	+/-225	3.0%	+/-0.5
$500 to $999	18,715	+/-787	40.2%	+/-1.5
$1,000 to $1,499	16,178	+/-850	34.7%	+/-1.6
$1,500 to $1,999	5,988	+/-531	12.9%	+/-1.1
$2,000 to $2,499	2,460	+/-330	5.3%	+/-0.7
$2,500 to $2,999	962	+/-216	2.1%	+/-0.5
$3,000 or more	858	+/-215	1.8%	+/-0.5
Median (dollars)	1,078	+/-15	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	28,804	+/-755		
Less than $250	9,491	+/-593	33.0%	+/-1.9
$250 to $399	11,677	+/-609	40.5%	+/-1.9
$400 to $599	5,377	+/-455	18.7%	+/-1.5
$600 to $799	1,513	+/-247	5.3%	+/-0.8
$800 to $999	436	+/-149	1.5%	+/-0.5
$1,000 or more	310	+/-99	1.1%	+/-0.3
Median (dollars)	309	+/-6	(X)	(X)

Source: ACS Selected Housing Characteristics Spartanburg County 2015

While roughly half (49.6%) of existing mortgage holders spend less than twenty percent of their monthly income on housing costs, twenty-six percent would be considered to be moderately (6.6%) or severely (19.4%) burdened by housing costs as a percent of household income. For homes without mortgages, 81.4% pay twenty percent or less of their income for monthly housing costs. Even without an existing mortgage, some homeowners (9.2%) are burdened either moderately (1.7%) or severely (7.5%) with monthly housing costs (see Table 6 next page).

Table 6 – Selected Monthly Owner Costs as Percentage of Household Income

	2015 Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error %
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)				
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	46,323	+/-1,060		
Less than 20.0 percent	22,996	+/-843	49.6%	+/-1.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	6,689	+/-589	14.4%	+/-1.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	4,594	+/-540	9.9%	+/-1.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	3,074	+/-405	6.6%	+/-0.9
35.0 percent or more	8,970	+/-684	19.4%	+/-1.4
Not computed	251	+/-97	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	28,381	+/-744	28,381	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	14,707	+/-696	51.8%	+/-2.0
10.0 to 14.9 percent	5,475	+/-442	19.3%	+/-1.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	2,910	+/-339	10.3%	+/-1.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,625	+/-231	5.7%	+/-0.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	1,043	+/-208	3.7%	+/-0.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	486	+/-143	1.7%	+/-0.5
35.0 percent or more	2,135	+/-354	7.5%	+/-1.2
Not computed	423	+/-125	(X)	(X)

Source: ACS Selected Housing Characteristics Spartanburg County 2015

Table 7 (Gross Rent by Amount and as Percentage of Household Income) on the following page tells the story for renters. While the median monthly housing expense for renters is $707, almost twenty percent of renters pay $500 or less per month for rent and utilities – this is a far greater percentage than mortgage-holding homeowners, for whom 97% pay more than $500 per month. Almost two thirds (66.4%) of renters pay between $500 and $999 per month for rent and

utilities; an additional 12.9% pay between $1,000 and $1,499. Two percent of renters pay between $1,500 and $2,999 per month and a few (86, or 0.3%) pay $3,000 or more per month. So how do these costs relate to renter's incomes?

Table 7 – Gross Rent by Amount and as Percentage of Household Income

	2015 Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Margin of Error %
GROSS RENT (rent plus utilities)				
Occupied units paying rent	31,259	+/-1,234		
Less than $500	5,782	+/-567	18.5%	+/-1.6
$500 to $999	20,745	+/-991	66.4%	+/-1.9
$1,000 to $1,499	4,019	+/-427	12.9%	+/-1.3
$1,500 to $1,999	482	+/-158	1.5%	+/-0.5
$2,000 to $2,499	83	+/-57	0.3%	+/-0.2
$2,500 to $2,999	62	+/-44	0.2%	+/-0.1
$3,000 or more	86	+/-59	0.3%	+/-0.2
Median (dollars)	707	+/-13	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	3,255	+/-425	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)				
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	30,539	+/-1,257		
Less than 15.0 percent	3,622	+/-450	11.9%	+/-1.4
15.0 to 19.9 percent	4,092	+/-467	13.4%	+/-1.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	3,957	+/-606	13.0%	+/-1.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	3,478	+/-440	11.4%	+/-1.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	2,639	+/-317	8.6%	+/-1.1
35.0 percent or more	12,751	+/-861	41.8%	+/-2.1
Not computed	3,975	+/-473	(X)	(X)

Source: ACS Selected Housing Characteristics Spartanburg County 2015

Just over half (50.4%) of renters are estimated to spend thirty percent or more of their monthly income on rent and utilities; 41.8% of all renters in Spartanburg County are severely burdened, spending 35% or more of their monthly income on housing costs. Due to escalating housing costs, the relative burden of housing costs is expected to increase, especially in the rental market. Spartanburg County, in conjunction with HUD, has analyzed this situation, identified resources and proposed solutions in its Five Year Consolidated Plan 2013-2017

(https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/276/Consolidated-Plan-FY-2013---FY-2017?bidId). While we are at the end of that plan's horizon, the resources and strategies contained in the plan are still useful today.

Reliance on manufactured housing as an affordable housing option is still a trend in Spartanburg County. While the base cost of a new manufactured home may no longer fit the definition of "affordable" for many individuals (new from around $30,000 to more than $100,000 plus land costs), it is still an option that allows many individuals to move from rental to ownership status, especially if they are purchasing a previously-owned home from an individual rather than a new home from a dealer. Unlike most traditional site built housing, however, mobile homes tend to depreciate over time. Mobile homes may be sited on individual parcels of land or located within a mobile home park. Mobile home parks are an option that can bridge the rental/owner gap (some homes are rented while others own their homes and merely rent the "space" in the park). In Spartanburg County, mobile home parks are subject to annual licensing and inspection to ensure that basic sanitation, lighting and safety amenities are in place for park residents.

National and Local Trends

The nation as a whole saw a marked shift in housing values and ownership with the sub-prime lending debacle. Spartanburg County was not immune – despite the recent resurgence in new construction, some of our citizens, neighborhoods and institutions are still recovering from instability brought on by the 2008 Recession.

Much of the population nationwide is choosing denser, more walkable communities and/or flexible living arrangements. Individuals are postponing both families and home ownership, whether due to personal preference or economic realities. In Spartanburg County, there have been several successful conversions of former manufacturing or educational spaces into desirable housing units. There has been an increased focus on residential recreational and social amenities such as community trails, outdoor performance venues and gathering spaces as well as an interest in developing "tiny home" communities in the Upstate area.

Land is a finite resource, and providing urban-style services strains governmental budgets that are already painfully thin; how can we best develop Spartanburg County to provide both enhanced economic opportunity while preserving the quality of life that makes our community so attractive? The areas where the growth is occurring are experiencing the typical "growing pains" – increased congestion on existing roads (most of which were not designed to handle the level of traffic being generated), pressure to provide more "urban" services, need for expanded/upgraded infrastructure and, increasingly, a demand for more transportation and housing options.

Housing Goals and Objectives

How can Spartanburg County and its municipalities position themselves to meet both current and future demands for housing that is safe, attractive and affordable? How do we best integrate new

housing with existing infrastructure and preserve the integrity of existing housing stock? To what degree do existing regulations promote or hinder sustainable residential and commercial development that meets our population's needs in terms of affordability, desirability and safety? How do our regulations and practice allow for compatible uses that will evolve over time, both as technology and our population's needs change?

In order to promote and preserve the quality of life that makes Spartanburg County a desirable place to live, learn, work and play, the County should examine and implement the tools (policies) it needs to:

- Encourage development of a variety of housing options so that every resident of Spartanburg County will be able to obtain housing that is safe, affordable and meets their current needs.
- Encourage more compact development to lessen the impact on both the County's infrastructure and its environment.
- Preserve, maintain, rehabilitate and/or improve existing neighborhoods and housing stock. Targeting community development funding in these neighborhoods, managing incompatible uses inside existing neighborhoods through the Performance Zoning Ordinance, and enforcing the property maintenance code are some ways to help preserve neighborhoods and protect the County's housing stock.
- Explore opportunities that will allow individuals to age in place, yet still remain involved in their communities while dealing with the problem of transportation.
- Promote multi-modal connectivity (walk, bike, ride, drive) between housing and destinations (services, retail, employment, education, culture and recreation).
- Allow mixed-use development that will provide opportunities for residents to live, work, shop and enjoy nearby amenities.
- Coordinate with other agencies (utilities, school districts, Parks and Recreation, fire districts, etc.) to ensure that each is aware of and can accommodate or coordinate planned developments and/or maintenance schedules – in other words, to plan and execute plans strategically.

Continued engagement with partners from the private and non-profit sectors as well as with other relevant governmental entities will be crucial to achieving Spartanburg County's housing goals.

Land Use

Element

South Carolina Code of Laws (6-29-510): (D) A local comprehensive plan must include . . . (7) a land use element which considers existing and future land use by categories, including residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, forestry, mining, public and quasi-public, recreation, parks, open space, and vacant or undeveloped . . .

Land Use Element Introduction

Between 2010 and 2017, Spartanburg County's population increased by more than 22,000 people for a total population of 306,854, a number that we were not forecasted to reach until 2020. That number of people is more than those who lived in the municipalities of Lyman, Duncan, Wellford, Inman, Campobello, Landrum, Chesnee, Cowpens, Pacolet, Central Pacolet, and Reidville combined. The Land Use Element is about how we accommodate and support all those people in our County—their homes, places to work, places to play, places to shop, schools, etc. The remaining elements are about keeping them safe, ensuring safe housing and a safe environment, delivering services and utilities, providing safety and capacity on our roadways, and ensuring a prosperous economic environment. All of these activities consume land, so the Land Use Element gives the county's leaders and citizens an opportunity to purposefully plan for the accommodation of Spartanburg County's anticipated growth and everything that comes with it.

Roads, landscapes, utilities, and services are being impacted by growth. While economic prosperity is sought by the majority of citizens, many believe that these impacts can be managed more effectively. As a result, the Spartanburg County Council set into motion a process that has been called Area Performance Planning, an effort to consider alternative land use policies that would be best-suited for Spartanburg County. The Council is seeking a balanced approach to land use issues. Area Performance Planning includes this Comprehensive Plan along with well-considered policies and ordinances that will help achieve the goals that they outlined in their Strategic Plan (2014 and updated 2018). The number one goal in the Strategic Plan is to "Create Sustainable Economic Development that Benefits the Businesses and Citizens of Spartanburg County." Under Goal 1 is Objective 1.2 which calls for "the establishment and implementation of a land use planning process and policy framework," a purposeful policy alignment has not been done in the past in Spartanburg County.

The Land Use Element will consider this balanced approach and identify a land use planning process and policy framework that will usher the County into the future. This state-mandated comprehensive plan is a useful tool for the County on several levels and will be more effective when aligned with a full array of land use policies including performance zoning, storm water, subdivision and land development regulations, among others.

The Area Performance Planning Process (for the Southwest Planning Area), which is running parallel to the Comprehensive Planning Process, began with stakeholder input in order to identify land use-related issues in the community and to inform the Comprehensive Plan and the draft APP ordinance. These stakeholders consisted of citizens, fire departments, libraries, home builders, realtors, bankers, home owners' associations, businesses, school districts, large agricultural land owners, transportation professionals, and many others. The project team was able to boil down the list to the following key themes:

1. **Roads and Transportation System**

    a) Traffic and Congestion
        i) Access Management ("No more Woodruff Roads")
        ii) Connectivity of Streets
        iii) Blueways, trails, and sidewalk connections
        iv) Traffic Calming

    b) Maintenance and Road Standards
        i) Right of Way Dedication
        ii) Standards for Construction (pavement, etc)
        iii) Ensure Road Classification System is accurate

2. **Development/Ordinance Flexibility**

    a) Respect property rights
    b) Difficult to develop mixed use communities (Planned Developments, lifestyle centers, etc.)
    c) No more one size fits all (ex: commercial vs. residential subdivisions, urban vs. rural, etc.)
    d) Redevelopment needs to be different from new development
    e) Examine subdivision regulations for relevance, flexibility, etc. in today's development environment
    f) Ensure development ordinances have flexibility, clarity, and more certainty for end users. Ensure regulatory process provides continued strong economic growth vs. large subdivision requirements and standards

3. **Land Use Compatibility**

    a) Important to achieve this between contrasting land uses/Reduce land use conflict
    b) Appropriate infill development will be important where infrastructure currently exists
    c) Promote economic growth in highly suitable areas

4. **Subdivision of Property**

    a) Parcel access issues (urban vs. rural and size context)
    b) Access Management (residential and commercial)
    c) Consider road dedication issues (percentage of build out prior to acceptance)
    d) Review of Right of Way Dedication policy
    e) Road design (traffic calming, cul-de-sac, etc.) and construction standards
    f) Turn Lanes for developments of a certain size
    g) Small subdivision vs. large subdivision requirements and standards

5. **Appearance**

    a) Gateway improvements
    b) No more hodgepodge development
    c) Development along some corridors is not appealing

The Need for a New Land Use Policy Framework

There has been a consensus that any new land use policy framework must be tailored to address the very broad needs of Spartanburg County and be as balanced as possible in attempting to do so. The South Carolina Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act (SC Code of Laws, 6-29) allows for a number of types of zoning and land development regulation. It is County Council's desire to find a model that will strike a balance among the competing interests for land by attracting more intense uses to arterials and the less intense uses such as residential and smaller retail and office to Collectors and Local Roads. Mixing of uses along our roadways will require carefully considered compatibility standards.

Countywide parcel-by-parcel (Euclidean) zoning of the county's well over 100,000 non-municipal parcels would be expensive to administer, complicated to manage, and many times infringes on private property rights. Having uses mandated on land by a Euclidean ordinance do not make those uses happen. Development is still market-driven and this model of zoning makes it difficult to make changes. Locking in a use designation on that many parcels would take a great deal of time and would present challenges for those citizens and developers seeking rezoning in order to use their property. This model would likely be an unwieldy burden on County Council and planning staff in a large county already experiencing growth pressures.

While surveying other communities' land use policies and ordinances to find a framework appropriate for our community, the idea of performance zoning using road classifications rose to the top. Since Spartanburg County already has a version of performance zoning, the ease of implementation was taken into account. The more important issue is that it provides better tools and more flexibility than our current Unified Land Management Ordinance (ULMO) without putting specific use limitations on property. This framework allows the market to operate freely as long as the proposed use can be made compatible with its neighbors. This type of zoning can be done in a way that will address many of the stakeholder concerns indicated above.

Spartanburg County's current land use ordinance, the Unified Land Management Ordinance, while employing performance zoning as its foundation, addresses every parcel in the same manner. This one-size-fits-all ordinance, adopted in 1999, has served its purpose, but is fast becoming obsolete. With our growing population and packing more people and supporting land uses into our county, some of the 1999 requirements no longer fit the County's needs. The ULMO does not allow for mixed use. The buffer requirements are cumbersome. There are uses that were not anticipated or addressed by the Ordinance in 1999, such as agritourism, adaptive re-use of old buildings such as textile mills, infill development, and internet-only businesses, for example. The size and intensity of particular land uses (a large 5000-member church with a school vs. a small neighborhood church, for example) are largely left unconsidered in applying

the ULMO requirements. Even though the ULMO was written with the protection of residential uses as its major purpose, any use is currently able to locate inside a residential subdivision or a built out neighborhood as long as it can meet the buffers, setbacks, and parking requirements found in the ordinance.

Weighing parcel-by-parcel zoning against the current ULMO, it follows that the properly balanced approach for Spartanburg County lies somewhere in between. Performance zoning tied to road classifications gives our community more control of how growth happens without dictating specific parcel uses. More intense land uses can be guided to arterial roads and residential and agricultural uses to the less-traveled, local roads. Ideally, a well-blended mix of less intense uses will locate on the mid-level roads (collectors) following measures that will make them compatible. Most uses would be allowed on most roads, but they must take measures to be good neighbors. To be successful, this effort will require identifying and classifying all types of land uses, deciding the uses that can locate on each road classification, and determining the measures required to make land uses compatible. Additional language can be added to this type of ordinance to further address the key themes (above) that were identified at the outset of the Area Performance Planning effort.

Land Use Element

The overarching goal of the Land Use Element is to develop a new set of land use policies and ordinances that will accommodate quality growth that supports Spartanburg County's unique position as an economic engine in the Upstate, is coordinated with the provision of public infrastructure, protects cultural and natural resources, and respects private property rights.

The Spartanburg County Comprehensive Plan is an expression of the County's intent for how future growth and development should occur. The plan identifies parts of the County that may or may not be appropriate for certain types of growth given the County's economic growth, as well as abundant natural resources and agriculture that are a part of its local economy. The Plan has been created through a public planning process where input on land use issues and how growth should occur was gathered. The resulting Plan will be used as a tool in evaluating future proposals and policy changes to ensure consistent decisions are made. The Plan will also provide guidance to land owners and developers on what is appropriate in the County.

Existing Land Use

Spartanburg County began developing in the 1700's. In the following century and a half, towns sprang up all across its 819 square miles. There are fourteen towns and cities that call Spartanburg County home (with Greer being divided by the Spartanburg-Greenville County line). Over those same decades, growth continued to be scattered with some 30 mill villages locating here, many of which were on rivers well outside the municipalities. Spartanburg County then became crisscrossed by South Carolina primary routes, U.S. Highways, and two Interstates that pulled development away from towns over the years. Before Home Rule in South Carolina, many Special Purpose Districts were formed by the State Legislature that offered city-

type services, allowing for convenient living outside of the municipalities. And for many decades, Spartanburg and Greenville have been growing towards each other, and it is safe to say that gap has virtually closed.

The table below represents total acreage of land uses not including those parcels that are part of an incorporated city or town limits and; therefore, are not a part of Spartanburg County's jurisdiction. The map afterward shows the distribution of those existing land uses throughout Spartanburg County with the Area Performance Planning boundaries overlaid.

Land Use by Parcel in Spartanburg County, SC

Land Use	Parcel Count	Parcel Count %	Area (ac)	Area %
Agriculture	5983	5%	147316	32.6%
Commercial	2118	2%	7679	1.7%
Forestry	1489	1%	65742	14.5%
Industrial	1623	1%	9672	2.1%
Mining	20	0%	834	0.2%
Public/Recreation	1458	1%	20765	4.6%
Residential	93044	83%	162119	35.8%
Vacant Land	9628	9%	38335	8.5%
TOTAL	**115363**	**100%**	**452462**	**100.0%**

Source: Spartanburg County Assessor Office, 2018. This data excludes those parcels contained within municipalities.

The Existing Land Use Map reveals that Spartanburg County still has a great deal of vacant land; however, the large, available parcels with close access to major roads, rail, and the airport are being taken down fairly quickly. The majority of the county's largest commercial and industrial uses are located along Interstate 85.

Newer, large industrial and commercial uses are locating on the more recently widened, four-lane highways (like SC 101 and SC 290) mostly in the Southwest Planning Area. The location of the South Carolina Inland Port and the general availability of infrastructure has aided in the location of major businesses and jobs further from Interstate 85. Spartanburg County has carved out a niche for itself in distribution centers due largely to the location of the Inland Port and the rail that transports goods directly to and from the Port of Charleston. If sewer further expands into these areas, so will the industry.

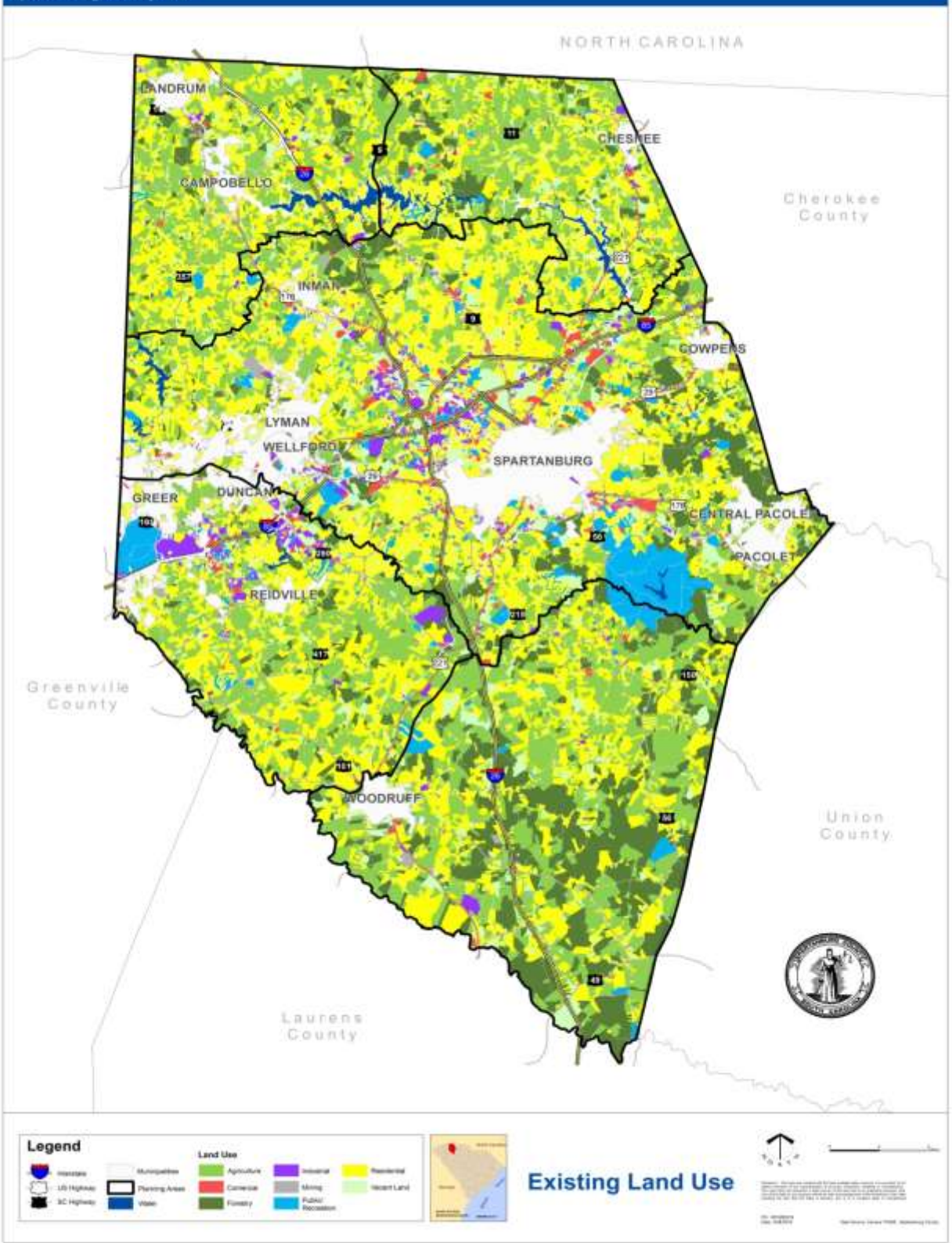
Many of the County's long-established companies continue to expand and add employees at their current locations closer to the Interstate. The Urban Planning Area contains a great deal of the

older, established industrial base. New development strategies and policies must take this fact into account and ensure that both large and small companies are able to expand in place.

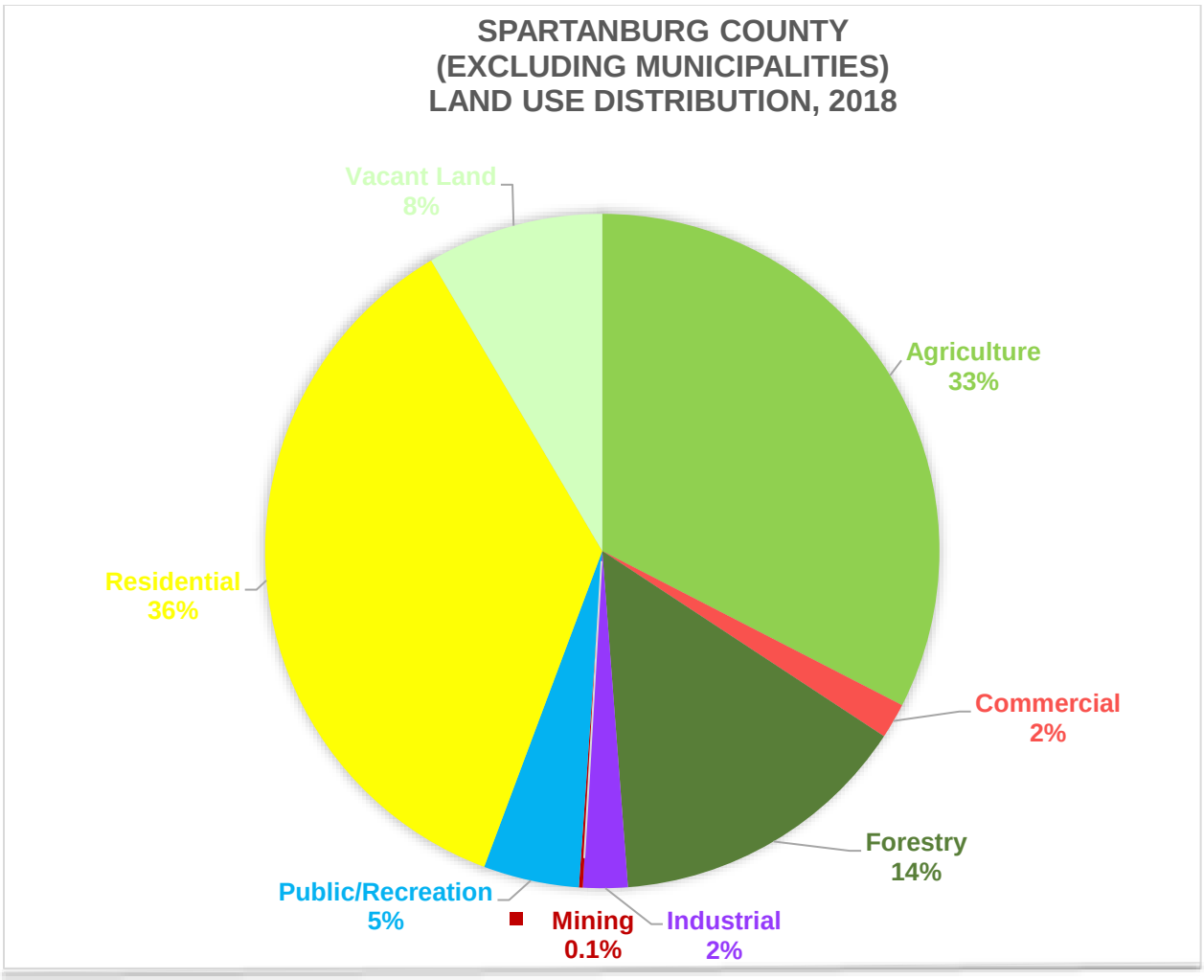
Housing is spread across the County as indicated in yellow on the Existing Land Use Map. The Urban Planning Area contains the denser residential uses. For more information on the distribution of residential uses, please refer to the **Housing Element**.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2018 - 2035 | Land Use Element | Existing Land Use

Spartanburg County, SC



As shown in the pie chart, the largest land use category currently in the county is residential at 35.8%, followed by agriculture at 32.6% and forestry at 14.5%. Public/Recreation includes uses such as parks, utilities, governmental services, transportation, and public assembly. Keep in mind that these figures only include land in the jurisdiction of Spartanburg County.

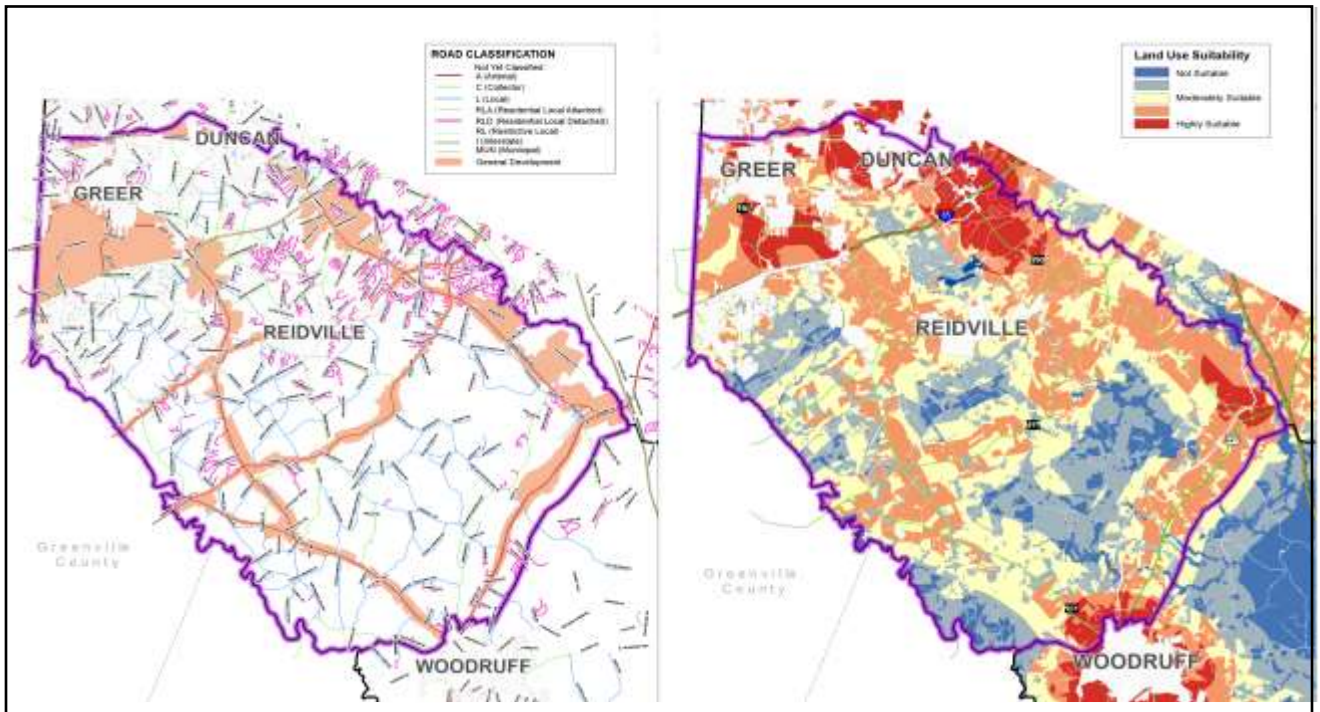


Future Land Use

While containing sprawl in Spartanburg County is a formidable challenge, intense uses are attracted to major arterials where the infrastructure to handle them is more likely to exist. There are land use tools that can aid in attracting more intense uses to locate on arterials. Less intense uses are more suited for the local and collector roads that connect them to the arterials. The market closely follows this model in Spartanburg County as it does elsewhere. Industries need proximity to transportation, and commercial businesses need to be located where they will get the traffic to make their businesses feasible. Most residential uses prefer to be located so as to be shielded from the more intense uses whether by distance or by buffers and screening.

If the County Council adopts the draft Performance Zoning Ordinance in the Southwest Planning Area and continues the process through the four remaining planning areas, it is expected that Future Land Use will closely follow the Land Use Suitability Map shown below since performance zoning allows the market to determine uses as long as compatibility measures can be met. The General Development District in the first map below tracks the industrial/commercial suitability depicted in the Land Use Suitability map. The suitability map takes into account a number of variables that would make property attractive to industrial and business development, including access to water and sewer, adequate roads, the Interstate system, the Inland Port, rail, and the airport. All development will likely avoid steep slopes and floodplains. The red areas are well-suited for industrial and business uses, but as the colors turn pink, then yellow, blue and dark blue, this suitability drops. As the suitability goes down for the more intense uses, it will go up for the less intense uses such as residential and agricultural uses (dark blue and light blue areas), along with some less intense, neighborhood-type business uses.

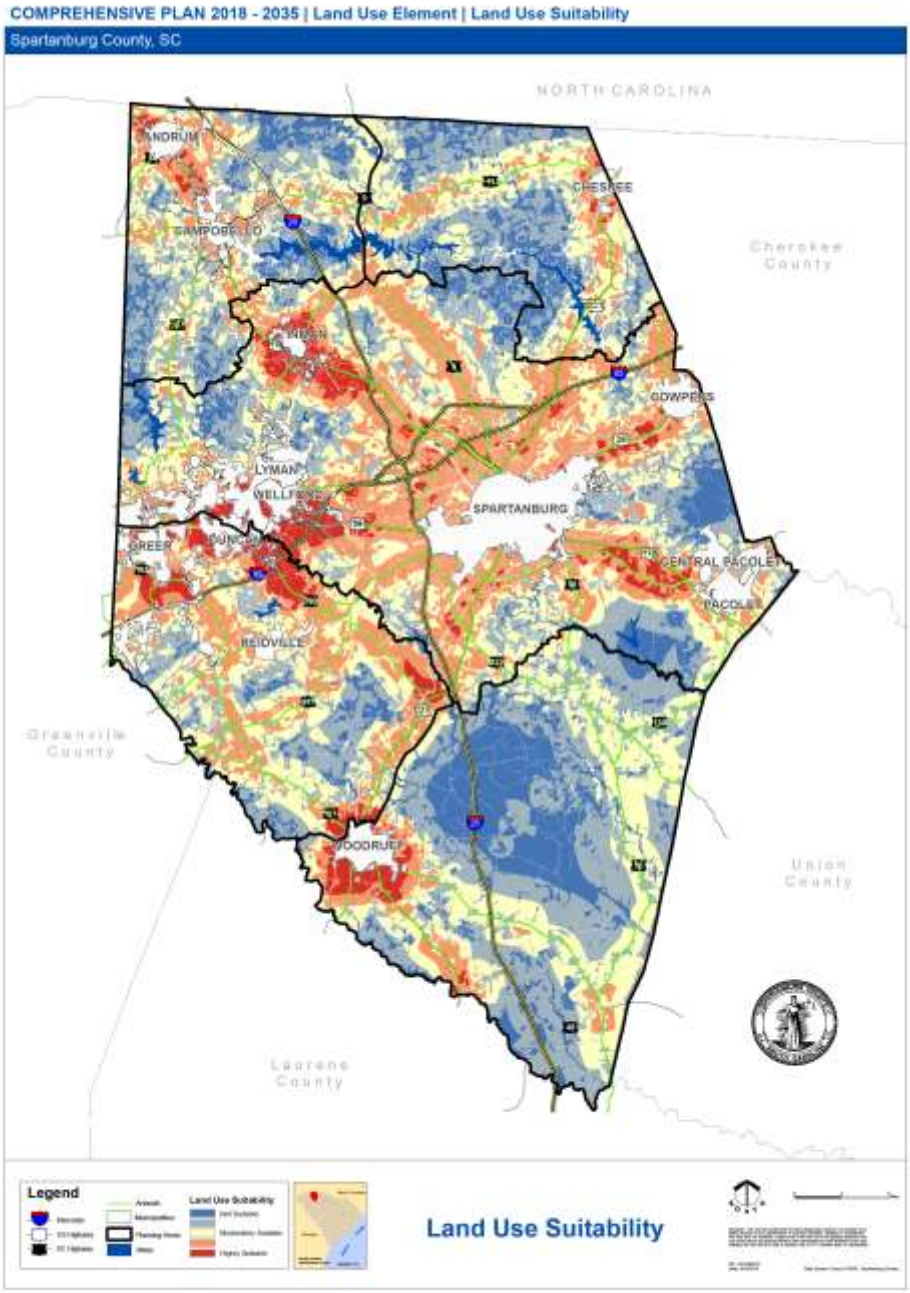
Even though most any use would be allowed on Arterials and Collectors, and to a lesser extent on Local Roads, uses will locate over an extended time period according to what the market will bear and the availability of the land to be utilized. It is important to understand that Spartanburg County's arterials will not develop with wall-to-wall industrial uses just because those uses are allowed. The Upstate area does not have the employee base to support it. There will remain a good mixture of uses on the Arterials and Collectors.

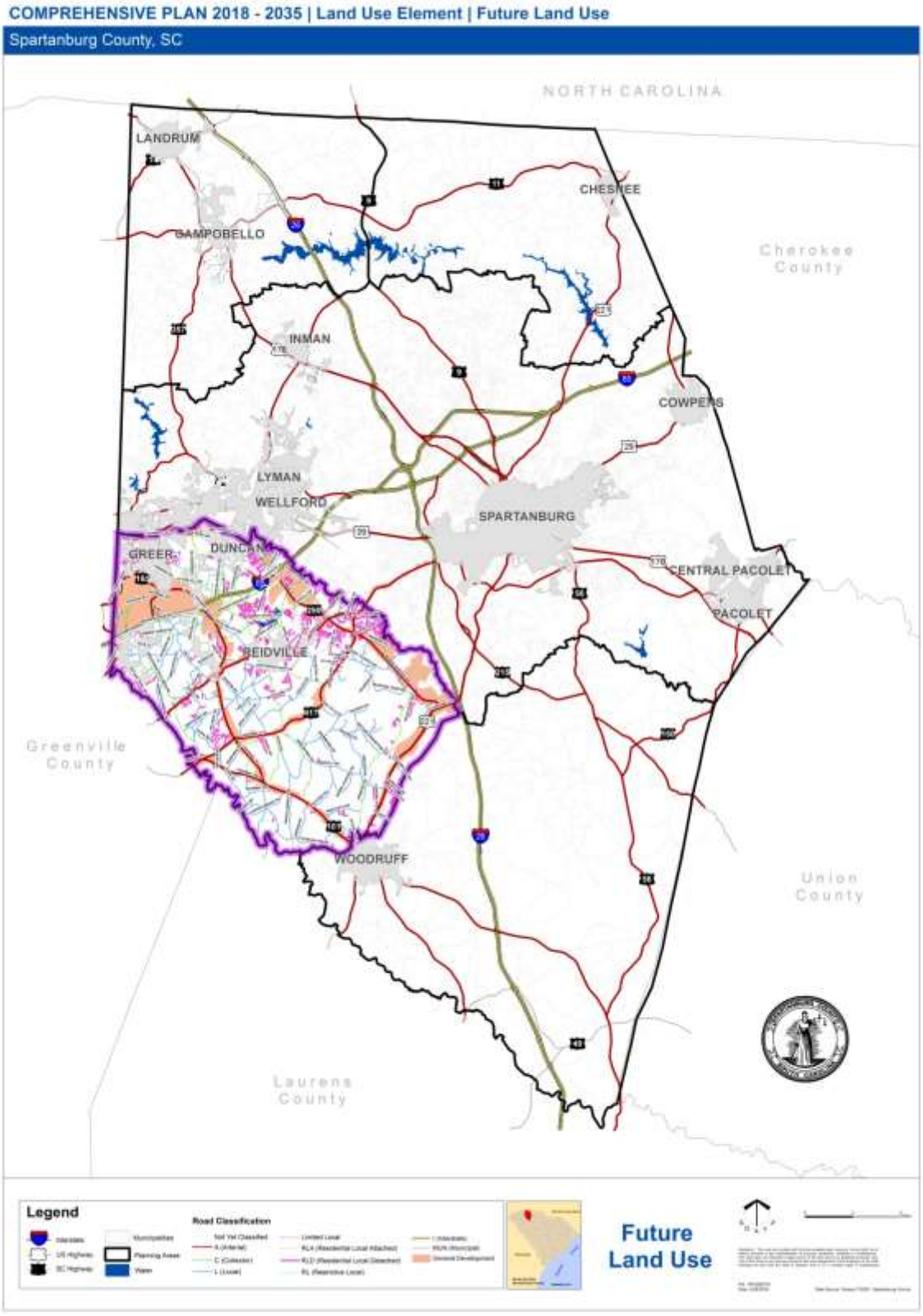


General Development District vs. Land Use Suitability

The below countywide Land Use Suitability map shows the market suitability of land across Spartanburg County. It gives us some idea of how the remaining Planning Areas might look

after applying the Area Performance Planning process throughout the County. Further, the Future Land Use Map that follows depicts the General Development District on Arterials in the Southwest Planning Area. Also depicted are the Arterials in the remainder of the County where one would expect the General Development District, and thus the more intense uses, to be located. The Planning and Development Department will update the Future Land Use map should County Council choose to move forward with Area Performance Planning across the county.




COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2018 - 2035 | Land Use Element | Future Land Use
Spartanburg County, SC
NORTH CAROLINA
LANDRUM
CHESNEE
SAMPOBELLO
Cherokee County
INMAN
COWPENS
LYMAN
WELLFORD
SPARTANBURG
GREER
DUNCAN
CENTRAL PACOLET
PACOLET
REIDVILLE
Greenville County
WOODRUFF
Union County
Laurens County
Legend
Road Classification
Future Land Use

The Need for New Land Use Policies

County Council has recognized the need for new land use policies for the County. It has been explained that a strict Euclidean Zoning System that assigns parcel-by-parcel zoning would not be a good fit for Spartanburg County. The assignment of a parcel to a specific use is unrealistic given the size and the growth rate of the County and it tends to interfere with property rights.

The current Unified Land Management Ordinance (ULMO) is outdated and is very difficult to administer given that it is a one-size-fits-all set of requirements that apply evenly across our over 800-square-mile county. Some of the shortcomings identified in the Unified Land Management Ordinance will need to be addressed in new land use policies.

- The ordinance does not allow for mixed use or planned developments which are highly desirable in the market place. State statute is generally interpreted to require a geographically specific zoning ordinance in order to allow for planned developments.

- The ordinance allows for development to occur in areas without adequate infrastructure (roads, water, sewer and storm water management) being in place. This results in the cost of needed infrastructure upgrades (generally roads) being passed on to citizens through property taxes.

- The ordinance does not provide sufficient neighborhood protection for existing property owners, either internally or externally. If covenants expire, residential subdivisions are subject to any land use that will fit on the lot and meet the requirements of the ordinance. Buffers are often varied or are not adequate to protect the neighborhood from noise, light, odors, etc. Even if restrictive covenants are in place in a community, homeowners sometimes do not have the resources to hire an attorney to ensure enforcement.

- Similarly, those wishing to expand industrial properties often encounter issues of insufficient protection for businesses. We find that proposed industrial expansions often cannot meet the setback, parking and bufferyard requirements due to residential encroachment, and thus a variance request is made or the project is abandoned.

- Our current regulations may be discouraging desirable investment from developers considering our market for the first time. People wishing to make investments in the county often do not understand why the county does not have zoning or a typical form of land use regulation, and thus question whether their investment in this County will be protected.

- The ordinance does not promote infill development or redevelopment of existing commercial/industrial sites which would reduce our long term infrastructure costs.

- The ordinance does not provide a method for the protection of historic properties, natural resources, or environmentally sensitive areas other than flood plains. There is no thought given to overlay districts that would help protect what makes Spartanburg County special for tourism, as well as for quality of life for residents.

- The ordinance has “one size fits all” requirements. Many times it is not logical to enforce the same requirements in rural settings that would appropriately be required in an urban area.

New land use policies will need to find a balance somewhere between parcel-by-parcel zoning and our current ordinance. The County Council has given instructions for a process that will instead use a Road Classification system and has been referred to as the “Good Neighbor Ordinance” which will first be introduced in the Southwest Planning Area of the County. There is a plan in process that would also establish new Subdivision Regulations, Road Design Specifications, and amendments to the existing Unified Land Management Ordinance that will continue to apply in the remaining planning areas in the County.

The County Council has opted to use compatibility measures along with a road classification plan which will categorize all roads in the proposed Planning Area of Spartanburg County as an Arterial Road, a Collector Road, or a Local Road. These classifications are based upon a long range look at the ultimate role of that roadway based on its location, design criteria and connectivity.

By using the Road Classification system, development can be flexible to current and future demands. It is important that the location of any activities be done with great attention to compatibility with the surrounding properties in such a way that all parcels remain desirable.

Arterial Roads are roads of regional importance or a main road of the community. They carry traffic from region to region and make up the major road network of the County. These streets/roads are intended to provide for high speed travel between or within communities. The concept of service to abutting land should be subordinate to the provision of travel service and major traffic movement. As we continue to grow, more and more traffic will use these roads as the only way to get from one part of the County to another making access management a vital part of the new land use policy. Some of these roads are also used for travel beginning in other parts of the State and eventually traversing Spartanburg County. A large portion of the traffic on these roadways will come from vehicles travelling through and not due to the activities located on those roads. Although portions of some Arterials may seem residential, in the future these roads will become busier, making the property along these roads less desirable for homes. For that reason, available properties with access along Arterial Roads will be more attractive for non-residential uses.

Collector Roads are major travel routes that connect Local Roads to the highway system and high speed Arterials and provide both land access service and traffic service within residential neighborhoods, commercial and industrial areas. They are generally shorter than Arterials, but are designed for higher speeds and traffic volumes than Local Roads. Therefore, development of land along Collectors should be compatible with high traffic volumes even though that traffic should be lower than that found on Arterials.

Local Roads serve traffic to and from residences and possibly a small amount of low intensity commercial development, and they quite often connect residential streets to Arterials and Collectors.

One Spartanburg

As mentioned, the Spartanburg Area Chamber of Commerce along with some of its partners, have undertaken an economic development element that is far reaching. The end goal is to make Spartanburg County more desirable for economic development and lead to a better quality of life for its citizens. Some issues in common with One Spartanburg are improving, expanding, and preserving trails, gateways, and scenic corridors and ensuring the appearance of our County is appealing. Social offerings, aesthetics, and openness are the three factors that contribute to community attachment as described in the report by the John S. James L. Knight Foundation and Gallup, "Knight Soul of the Community 2010". The One Spartanburg effort seeks to retain college graduates and skilled workers.

In the Spartanburg County Community Assessment of 2016, One Spartanburg found that manufacturing, transportation and warehousing, and wholesale trade are the most concentrated local business sectors. Public input revealed that Spartanburg County needs to improve "aesthetics and appearance of the community" and "quality of development, planning, and land use." Blighted properties, underutilized or outdated commercial projects, and key transportation corridors that lack visual appeal were just a few of the issues brought to the forefront of the community conversation.

In particular, One Spartanburg determined that the public desired more multi-family housing options and mixed-use developments that are organized for connectivity from residential to businesses and entertainment.

Land Use Goals and Objectives

1. As the new ordinances are developed for countywide use, promote the compatibility of different land uses as an alternative to completely segregating residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and other uses from one another.

    a. Use measurable criteria to limit the impact of adjacent land uses on one another. Some of the major causes of incompatibility are traffic, noise, light, intensity of use, visual impact, and environmental impact.

    b. Protect existing residential uses (existing prior to the enactment of the PZO in an area) located in areas suitable for more intensive nonresidential development.

    c. Provide the potential for residential development in areas designated for more restrictive development.

    d. Prohibit intense incompatible nonresidential development from location on roads where the majority of the activities are residential.

e. Provide the potential for neighborhood commercial activities to locate within the proximity of residential developments.

f. Enhance the criteria for visual impact referenced in "a" above through the use of more vegetative solutions. Make available other alternatives such as fencing, walls, and berms as needed.

g. Explore the use of architectural incentives as a mechanism to achieve more mixed-use development with improved visual impact of the new nonresidential development.

Schedule: It is expected that the Performance Zoning Ordinance will be adopted in all Planning Areas over the next five years and the Unified Land Management Ordinance will be phased out. It is important to add to this list, if needed, as the County moves into other areas.

2. Adopt Area Performance Planning for the Southwest Planning Area and begin to move into other planning areas with these new ordinances and policies, considering the following:

a. Encourage infill development and redevelopment projects.

b. Develop overlay districts in appropriate areas such as areas of a specific character, historic areas, natural areas, special access management corridors, etc.

c. Implement design character incentives that enhance the quality of development along our commercial corridors leading into our county and its municipalities.

d. Continue to work with residents and stakeholders for input.

Schedule: It is expected that the Performance Zoning Ordinance will be adopted in all Planning Areas over the next five years and the Unified Land Management Ordinance will be phased out.

3. Develop GIS layers needed to administer new land-related ordinances. The Planning and Development Department has developed and currently uses a number of GIS shapefiles required for the administration of ordinances. These layers need to be constantly updated and a number of new layers need to be added.

-zoning districts
-road classifications
-consent agreements
-variances
-off-premises signs
-utilities
-a number of uses (such as cell towers, landfills, junkyards, etc.) that require extended setbacks or spacing per certain ordinance requirements

Schedule: The Planning and Development Department has begun compiling the necessary information and will continue to update on an ongoing basis.

4. Acquire software that will provide a common foundation on which the development review and approvals will be handled across all related departments. A county the size of Spartanburg must build a healthy digital infrastructure with all departments on the same page. Some of the key features of the software are: updated development project tracking software, including review, permitting, enforcement and inspections integrated GIS; digital plan submission/review for subdivisions, site plans, building plans, road plans, and storm water plans in a paperless environment where the developer/surveyor can submit drawings from anywhere digitally and receive back comments/marked up drawings from County staff digitally and inspectors can access approved plans in the field; and a citizen/developer portal allowing payments for permits/invoices, entering land use complaints, requesting inspections, checking on the progress of a project (or status of a complaint) online at any time 24/7/365.

Schedule: Updated development software has been submitted as a Capital Improvement Project for a number of years, but due to budget constraint, the software has not yet been implemented. In order to help make the implementation of new development ordinances successful, it will be necessary for this software to accompany this effort. If it is implemented within the next fiscal year, it will be a vital tool for the employees administering the ordinance as well as the developers trying to keep up with their projects.

5. Review and amend new ordinances as required in order to keep them relevant.

Schedule: This will be an ongoing responsibility of the departments who administer the ordinances.

Transportation

Element

South Carolina Code of Laws (6-29-510): (D) A local comprehensive plan must include . . . (8) a transportation element that considers transportation facilities, including major road improvements, new road construction, transit projects, pedestrian and bicycle projects, and other elements of a transportation network. This element must be developed in coordination with the land use element, to ensure transportation efficiency for existing and planned development . . .

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT SUMMARY

The SC Priority Investment Act of 2007 now requires a stand-alone Transportation Element, separate from the Community Facilities Element, for a community's comprehensive plan. The Transportation Element, developed in large part from the *2040 SPATS Long-Range Transportation Plan* http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/ and the 2020 priorities of the Spartanburg County Transportation Committee, provides a guide to the vision for what our community's mobility will look like for all transportation modes for the next ten years. This Element is also in concert with the Land Use Element of the *Comprehensive Plan* to ensure transportation efficiency for existing and planned land use development. This guide will help us anticipate and plan for future multi-modal transportation needs, with wise use of finite resources.

TRANSPORTATION GOALS

Transportation Goals by Mode are outlined in the SPATS Long-Range Transportation Plan Executive Summary, beginning with page ES1. http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/

These goals have been adopted by the SPATS Policy Committee as a whole through the Long-Range Transportation Planning Process for the intent of providing multi-modal transportation system for Spartanburg County. The SPATS Policy Committee has three (3) voting members from County Council – The Chairman of County Council or his/her designee, and two Councilpersons – one member at large as appointed by a majority of the Council and the Chair of the Public Works Subcommittee.

The Spartanburg County 2019-2013 Adopted Capital Improvement Plan outlines the County's priorities for Road Infrastructure, beginning on page 45: https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/172/Budget-Management

Transportation Existing Conditions Inventory

The Transportation Element Existing Conditions Inventory (found in the Transportation Appendix) outlines our transportation system facilities, addressing the following by mode:

- **Roadways –** classification, lane miles, congestion patterns, traffic counts, commuting patterns, gateways and scenic byways.
- **Active Transportation –** local and state trail and bike path mileage, bike parking and bike stations, and the active living public-private user count program (more detail found in the Community Facilities Element, Outdoor Recreation and Facilities Section).
- **Transit –** Fixed and Demand Response Route overview
- **Freight, Rail and Aviation -** Inland Port, Rail, Amtrak intercity, Passenger Rail, airports and other services.

An overview of the transportation planning process as well as a guide to tell which transportation entity maintains a road is located in the Transportation Appendix.

Purpose of Transportation Element SubElements

The **Roadways SubElement** focuses on the mobility needs for users of roadway facilities including vehicle traffic, bicyclists, pedestrians, and persons using other non-motorized travel. The Roadways Element also addresses the priorities of Spartanburg County for the county roadway network and other infrastructure as part of the road, such as sidewalks, crosswalks, and bike lanes integral for safety. The **Active Transportation SubElement** focuses on improving the environment for bicyclists and pedestrians by planning healthier and enjoyable travel options to get to work, school, and other destinations. The **Transit SubElement** focuses on public transportation and addressing multi-modal connections to this important mobility option to capture potential riders. The **Freight, Rail, and Aviation SubElement** focuses on issues confronting state, private, rail and inland port freight as well as air travel. The Transportation Element also addresses regional transportation issues such as maintenance, connectivity and safety, gateway beautification, and air quality/environmental constraints.

Federally Required 3-C Approach

In addition to the 3-C (continuing, comprehensive, and coordinated) approach for planning transportation programs, the FAST Act federal transportation legislation outlines several planning factors that must be considered during the planning process. The following eleven planning factors are used to guide development of the plan: Economic Vitality, Safety, Security, Accessibility/Mobility, Environment, Connectivity, Efficiency, System Preservation, System Resiliency/Reliability, Storm Water Impacts on Surface Transportation, and Travel/Tourism, with the latter three being newly added from the FAST Act legislation. Also passed along from MAP-21 legislation, the FAST Act focuses on transportation planning decision making that is performance based. This means agencies involved in transportation will invest resources in projects that are tied to targets that make progress toward these national goals for a "performance-driven, outcome-based approach to planning."

Development of the best possible transportation plan for the Spartanburg urban area requires more than addressing problems of an engineering nature. In addition to transportation engineering problems, there are economic, social, and environmental issues that must by law be addressed. The SPATS Policy Committee and the SPATS Study (or "technical") Team were organized to create a balanced response to these concerns. *The last section of the Transportation Element gives more detail on our local transportation planning process.*

Diverse transportation networks help meet safety, mobility, livability, environmental, and economic vitality goals. For example, intersection safety is a very important national, state and local goal. We want to redesign them to make them safer for all users and more efficient, especially when user volumes are high causing delay. Roundabouts have statistically been proven to be much safer than conventional intersections, and if there is enough right-of-way, the preferred design in many cases. A combination of strategies is key to the best design. SPATS has programmed multiple intersection improvement projects as we cannot afford a major widening project at this time, achieving the "best bang for the buck" across the County.

The Overall Vision for Transportation

> ***"The Spartanburg metropolitan area needs to be accessible by walking, bicycling, public transportation, and automobile. Mobility is important, but so are safety, commerce, and creating a well-connected transportation network that improves living and working environments – for us and for the people who will inherit the results of our decisions."***

Congestion issues either now or in the future are not driving many of the desired changes to the streetscape in our area. Public comment is mostly focused on the need to better maintain our current infrastructure, reduce crashes, manage access, improve aesthetics, and generally create roadway corridors that are supportive of economic revitalization. Resiliency also is important so our roadway network can handle damage from storms, as we have learned first-hand recently.

A balanced land use-transportation planning approach will help us facilitate the movement of people and goods in a manner that will allow our community to be:

- **Safely connected,**
- **Efficiently mobile,**
- **Economically accountable, and**
- **Environmentally conscious.**

SAFELY CONNECTED: (Directly addressing "SAFETY" and "WELL-CONNECTED" from the VISION)

Addressing safety is crucial to providing a balance in transportation. A highway may provide key connections for vehicle travel, but could be challenging to pedestrians or bicyclists crossing corridors. To plan for this, we continue to support active living and mass transit to expand transportation options for our citizens.

Vital connections to economic activity centers and destinations have been facilitated by widened highways that have proactively provided good access to Interstates 26 and 85, the Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport, and the Inland Port. However, traffic congestion on major highways can be a barrier to access, causing drivers to be forced to choose different travel routes. More access management (designing the roadway for safe, efficient traffic flow) will be crucial to land use development and transportation planning for the future. Applying access management strategies to corridors prone to development (especially corridors with multiple lanes, high crash rate, strip development, etc.), will improve safety and mobility for all drivers and users of our transportation infrastructure.

Complete Streets and Active Transportation Connectivity
Legitimate transportation conduits are created by connecting existing trails or side paths with on-road facilities such as bike lanes, sidewalks, crosswalks and pedestrian refuges. When intertwined, they work together to give residents a safe mobility choice, allowing trips without a vehicle. With a commitment to completing a network of multi-modal transportation linkages, our

community can support a variety of land uses and allow an unprecedented balance of growth and quality of life.

The recent *One Spartanburg* effort identified that quality of life improvements and place enhancements such as trails, bike paths and sidewalk connections are vital to better talent attraction and recruitment. Therefore, a focus on Complete Streets/Streetscape improvements to connect urban/suburban activity nodes will encourage a network of safe mobility for a better quality of life. Providing beautification/streetscape improvements to permit a more active, mixed-use "life-style center" environment will add to the attractiveness of our area and encourage those who choose a great town first and then a job. Amenities such as trails and a great downtown with lots of things to do and be entertained with is what young people are looking for now, as well as baby boomers. Continuing to market active transportation through recreational and cultural/heritage tourism will also bring lasting economic vitality to our area. Having more time and opportunities to interact with family and friends is the basis of livability.

EFFICIENTLY MOBILE: (Directly addressing "MOBILITY" and "ACCESSIBLE" from the VISION)

In addition to "doing more with less" and addressing an acceptable level of service for all modes, the following three themes have emerged: **Cost-Effective Roadway Improvements, Complete Streets and Active Transportation Connectivity, and Strategic Corridor Capacity.**
We can build upon the current list of priority intersection improvements developed by SPATS, in close coordination with SCDOT and the CTC. We can continue to pool our funding to build intersections, interchange and roadway re-design treatments which improve safety and operation. With a strategic corridor approach, we can focus roadway widening to those facilities that are truly underperforming (volume-to-capacity ratio higher than 1) and minimize right-of-way takings by applying design exceptions to corridor retrofits.

We can continue to make Complete Streets and Transit an important part of moving people from one place to another whether they are visitors or residents. The lower densities and relatively congestion-free conditions make traditional, fixed-route public transportation a harder sell in most parts of the planning region. The need still exists to plan ahead to prepare for more congestion as the population grows. Continuing to invest in infrastructure that makes connections between existing trails and paths will allow us to complete networks that give us mobility options. Park and ride lots provide for more efficient and economical travel and ride-sharing options are growing rapidly, such as Uber and Lyft. Self-driving cars and trucks are where technology meets mobility. Mobile apps make choosing the mode of travel on a day-to-day basis, perhaps even multiple times a day, very convenient, but there is so much more potential as we build better on-time travel information.

SPATS continues to work on a regional plan with GPATS (Greenville-Pickens Area Transportation Study) http://gpats.org/ and other partners to create an express service to the GSP Airport/BMW area, including one stop at a future park-and-ride location in the vicinity of Greer and work to increase the frequency of bus service on existing routes within Spartanburg. The hope is to build a regional, high-quality transit service connecting the two main cities, the City of

Greer, GSP International Airport, and the rapidly growing agglomeration of supporting industries and spinoff companies.

The picture of Freight/Rail/Aviation is changing rapidly in Spartanburg County. A continued partnership with the Inland Port will provide for rapidly growing activity and improved transportation logistics, including reductions in "turn times." The Panama Canal expansion will change our transportation and distribution industry. Goods delivery is becoming more efficient and innovative. Increased population and employment that is continuing, and although beneficial economically, are creating localized and general traffic congestion, especially truck traffic. We need to balance the mobility needs for all and plan ahead.

The future possibility of Southeast High Speed Rail continues to move forward in the Charlotte to Atlanta. SPATS and Spartanburg County is working more closely with state representatives from S.C., N.C., VA., GA., and FL to forward Regional Rail Planning for the Southeast.

We have a challenge to be mindful of our traditional methods of mobility, but be open to the future and the new innovations and challenges it brings. Striking mobility balance now for the good of the next generation will be our best bet.

ECONOMICALLY ACCOUNTABLE: **(Directly addressing "COMMERCE" from the VISION)**
Funding is always a challenge in addressing transportation needs, and sustaining the amount of funding needed to properly maintain the investments we have will always be key.
Major highway projects are currently few and far between due to financial constraints. Federal funding is generally decreasing with respect to inflation-adjusted costs. State motor vehicle user fee at the current level cannot fund large projects. Although a statewide motor vehicle user fee has been passed recently, we will not see the benefits right away. The Spartanburg County Roads and Bridges Department currently has only a third of the funding levels needed to maintain the roadway's asphalt surface. SC has been a net donor state to the National Highway Trust Fund, which receives funds from the federal motor vehicle revenue. Therefore, as some states bring in more federal motor vehicle revenue than others, SC receives less in federal motor vehicle revenue reimbursements than it takes in.

We simply cannot afford major widening projects at this time to be fiscally responsible. However, smaller, more cost-effective projects have been successful to address transportation improvements throughout a region, such as intersection and operational improvements.
Our challenge is also to make transportation **affordable** to more people. This is a day to day struggle for many residents, and as we continue to grow, we need more transportation choices.

ENVIRONMENTALLY CONSCIOUS: (Directly addressing "IMPROVE LIVING AND WORK ENVIRONMENTS" from the VISION)
Even as transportation projects improve mobility, safety and accessibility, they can have the potential to negatively impact environmental features or sensitive populations. Each federally funded project is required to go through a streamlined environmental assessment. By considering sensitive environmental features and populations, impacts resulting from transportation projects can be addressed early, leading to solutions that are widely accepted by the public and minimize

negative impacts as much as possible. Transportation improvement projects can, if built correctly, mitigate flooding issues.

A regional working group comprised of stakeholders from across the Upstate 10-county region has been working for many years to educate residents, businesses, local governments, and organizations on emissions sources across the region. Through the Early Action Compact (EAC) process, the region has successfully set the foundation, along with increased industrial regulations and improved vehicle emissions standards, for the decline in ozone emissions. The focus is on specific emission-reducing initiatives to help lower the emission levels in the region. Multiple coalitions throughout the state now bring air quality to the forefront, with DHEC coordinating at the state level.

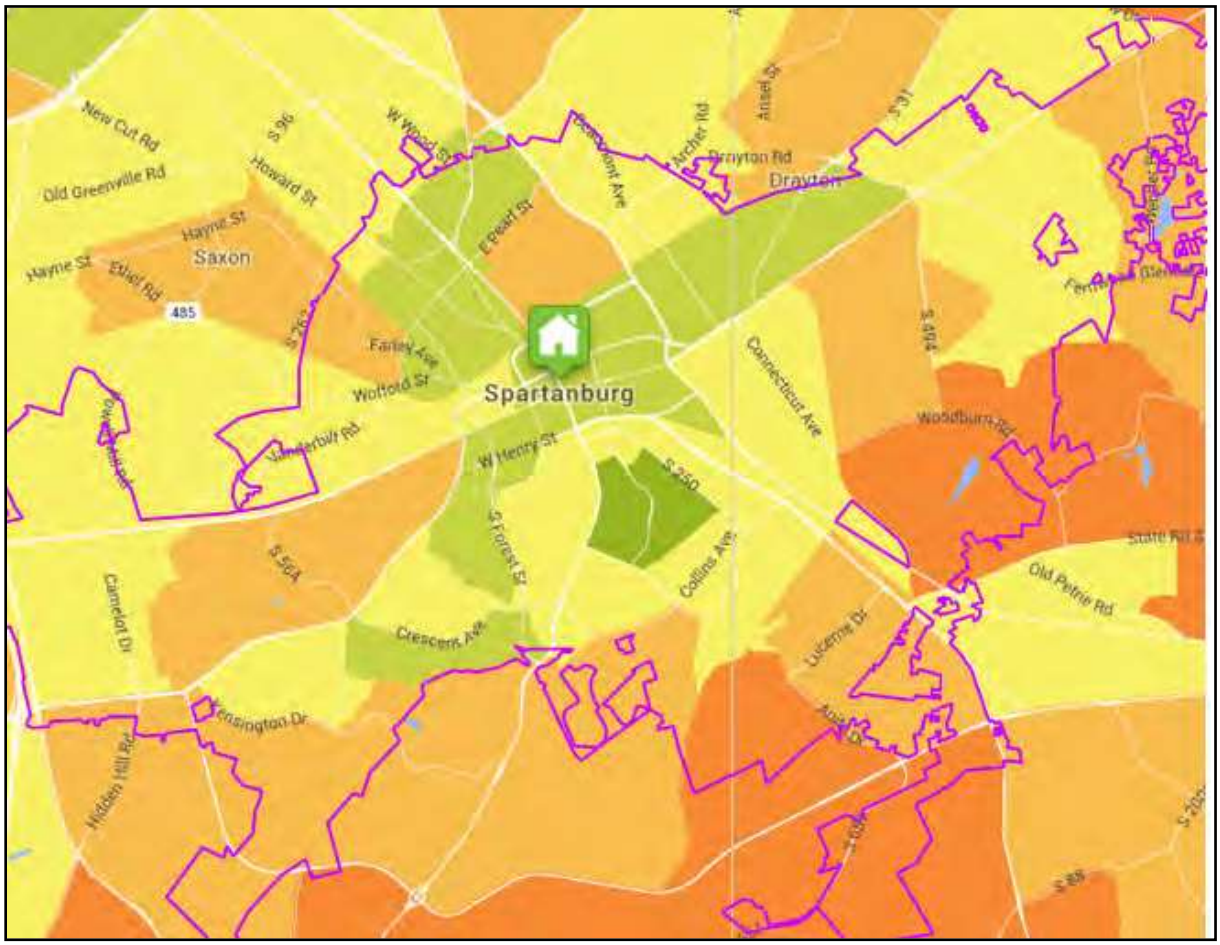
I-85 Congestion Management Project has allowed the partnership between SCDOT and DHEC electrified truck parking so that the truck drivers do not have to run their engines while they rest in between routes. Inland Port continued development and established intermodal connections to rail have been quite an economic boost for our area. Rail is an environmentally friendly way to move freight for long distances at a higher capacity. Noise pollution, harmful effects on air quality and other environmental impacts are reduced.

Needs Analysis

Need: Funding is Always a Need
Funding is always a challenge in addressing transportation needs. We simply cannot afford major widening projects at this time. An assessment of fiscal constraint is outlined in the LRTP Horizon Year Project Tables. Specific Project Recommendations for each horizon year 2020, 2030, and 2040 are outlined in the LRTP Executive Summary. Identified projects utilize the current year funding until depleted, and then the leftover funds were disbursed to the next horizon year.

Maintenance Needs
Over 61% of respondents from the Long-Range Transportation Plan process said they were "very unsatisfied" with the condition of the state and county roadways. Spartanburg County Public Works only has a third of the funding needed to maintain asphalt surface (i.e. repave). They currently receive approximately $5 million per year and need approximately $15 million per year just to maintain the current system. There currently is no funding for safety improvements, (i.e. horizontal/vertical, widening, and intersection improvements) and therefore, not for proactive Access Management or connectivity (safe road connectivity nor connectivity of sidewalks).

Affordable Transportation
Our challenge is also to make transportation affordable to more people. This is a day to day struggle for many residents and as we continue to grow, we need more transportation choices. With the average size household at 2.6 and the average income at $41,800, the Spartanburg Region spends nearly 25% of their household income ($10,400) on transportation costs annually.



Some areas in Spartanburg County spend a third of their income on transportation. LRTP, page 29, Total Annual Driving Costs

http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/, page 29

Need: Balanced Plan Needed for Rapid Changes

Adopting improved land use development regulations while infrastructure is being installed is key to efficient transportation planning. In the late 80s, Spartanburg County took advantage of the SCDOT's bonding ability to borrow approximately $46 million to accelerate the completion of a number of projects brought forward from the Long-Range Transportation Plan of the time. This "Project Acceleration Program" was completed in 2008, and the borrowed funds will continue to be incrementally repaid until the year 2023 using future guideshare. Officials are thankful for this previous investment, for more recently, the transportation landscape has changed quite extensively and quickly for Spartanburg County.

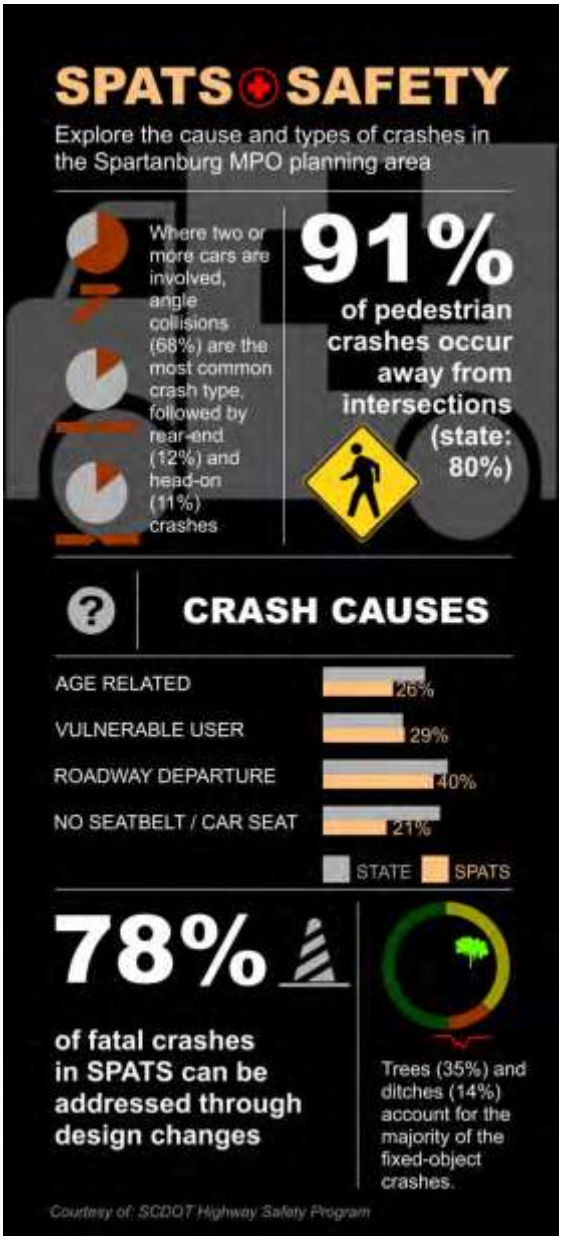
The widened highways have proactively provided good access to Interstates 26 and 85, the Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport, and the Inland Port. These transportation facilities create important connections to economic activity centers and destinations, but traffic congestion

on major highways can be a barrier to access, causing drivers to be forced to choose different travel routes. More access management will be crucial to land use development and transportation planning for the future.

Spartanburg County Area Performance Planning Process

In the context of transportation, Spartanburg County focuses on proper road design and alignments on county roads, as many are in new subdivisions. The County staff is undergoing a classification process for county roads based on the following: capacity, Level of Service (LOS), need for access management, potential for interconnectivity, and multi-modal transportation facility needs.

Example of Access Management and Safety Improvements- Intersection of US 29 and SC 129 in Lyman



Staff will be assisting in creating a plan for specific growth areas, and developing new regulations addressing access management, signage, design and other standards. Staff conducts demographic and economic research on a regular basis to analyze land use and development patterns. Growth patterns focused on as the basis of this evaluation include population growth, population density, and traffic congestion.

The goal of this study is to draft an ordinance for the citizens of Spartanburg County that will draw more intense land uses to roads classified as arterials (the roads which carry the largest volumes of traffic). Collector roads carry traffic from the local roads, and distribute the traffic to the arterials. Drivers "connect" to an arterial road with more activity from their local road and therefore, are most likely using a collector to get to and from somewhere near where they live. Local roads carry the lowest volumes of traffic and some may be unpaved.

This balanced approach to land use and transportation planning helps the SPATS Policy Committee, Spartanburg County Planning Commission, and Spartanburg County Council make the best decisions possible on how we grow and develop over the next decade, working together to anticipate growth before congestion becomes a problem. For more info, please see: http://spartanburgcountyapp.org/.

Need: Connectivity and Safety for All Modes

Safety needs are outlined in the SPATS Long-Range Transportation Plan by identifying high-crash locations, addressing ways to improve access management, and making design-related countermeasure recommendations at multiple intersections. The SCDOT Safety Office has explored the cause and types of crashes in the Spartanburg MPO planning area, outlined below from the LRTP, as presented by SCDOT at the SPATS Policy Committee meeting in 2016:

2011-2015 statistics:

- Total Fatal and Severe Injury Leading Crash Factors were:
  Roadway Departure, Speed Related and Young Drivers (age 15-24)

- Total Number of Fatal and Severe Injury Crashes: 591
- Urban Road Departure Crashes: 172

The following statistics were presented for intersection crashes:

- Number of Intersections in Spartanburg County: 9,265
- Number of Signalized Intersections in Spartanburg County: 385
- % Signalized: 4%
- Total Fatal and Severe Injury Crashes: 144.

The top six corridors where most crashes occurred (48% of all intersection Fatal and Severe Injury crashes) were on SC 296, US 176, US 221, US 29, SC 292 and SC 290.

Countermeasures to improve safety at intersections include:

- Roundabouts because they reduce conflict points (have reduced fatal crashes almost 100%!)
- Access management
- Design alternatives
- Improved sight distance
- Traffic signals
- Backplates with retroreflective borders, and design alternatives such as road diets.

Vulnerable Roadway Users: Motorcyclists: 16%, Pedestrians: 7%, Mopeds 7%, and Bicyclists 1%. Most all pedestrian crashes are at non-intersections (91%) and 80% in MPOs statewide. 42% of these crashes involved the pedestrian either illegally in the roadway or lying in the roadway.

SCDOT "Target Zero" Program

SCDOT has adopted a policy and program toward reducing automobile fatalities to zero across the state. This program funds countermeasures such as positive traffic control and geometric changes like rumble strips, roundabouts, paved shoulders, adequate clear zones, access management practices, turning lanes, road diets, and horizontal curve improvements.
http://www.sctargetzeroplan.org/

Air Quality/Environmental Constraints

Even as transportation projects improve mobility, safety, and accessibility, they can have the potential to negatively impact environmental features or sensitive populations. Each federally funded project is required to go through a rigorous environmental assessment. By considering sensitive environmental features and populations, impacts resulting from transportation projects can be addressed early, leading to solutions that are widely accepted by the public and minimize negative impacts as much as possible.

SPATS and Spartanburg County representatives have been participating since 2002 in the Upstate Air Quality Advisory Committee, currently coordinated by the Ten at the Top regional coordination group, for many years. This working group is comprised of stakeholders from across the Upstate 10-county region and has been working to educate residents, businesses, local governments, and organizations on emissions sources across the region. In addition, the committee has focused on specific emission-reducing initiatives to help lower the emission levels in the region. Through the Early Action Compact (EAC) process the region has successfully set the foundation, along with increased industrial regulations and improved vehicle emissions standards, for the decline in ozone emissions. http://www.ourupstatesc.info/clean-air-upstate.php Multiple coalitions throughout the state now bring air quality to the forefront, with DHEC coordinating at the state level.

SC Transportation Conformity Memorandum of Agreement
This agreement was undertaken to implement the South Carolina Air Quality Implementation Plan or State Implementation Plan (SIP) pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA). This agreement shows interagency coordination for the conformity of transportation plans, programs, and projects that are developed, funded or approved by USDOT, SCDOT, and MPOs or other fund recipients. This agreement sets forth policy, criteria, and procedures for demonstrating and assuring conformity of such activities to applicable implementation plans developed according to federal regulation. https://scdhec.gov/environment/your-air/most-common-air-pollutants/ozone-forecast/state-implementation-plan

See Natural Resources Element of the Comprehensive Plan for more details on air quality.
For more information on Spartanburg County demographic profiles, natural environmental assessment, and environmental justice guidelines for the transportation planning process, please see the LRTP pages 23-26. http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/
For more information, please see the Cultural Resources Element.

Roadway Needs
Major highway projects are currently few and far between due to financial constraints. Federal funding is generally decreasing with respect to inflation-adjusted costs. State motor vehicle user fee at the current level cannot fund large projects. However, smaller, more cost-effective projects have been successful to address transportation improvements throughout a region.

Congestion issues either now or in the future are not driving many of the desired changes to the streetscape in our area. Public comment focus is mostly on the need to better manage access, improve aesthetics, and generally create roadway corridors that are supportive of economic revitalization and that reduce crashes. Resiliency is also important so our roadway network can handle damage from storms.

In addition to "doing more with less" and addressing an acceptable level of service for all modes, the following three themes have emerged for roadway needs:

Cost-Effective Roadway Improvements

- Build upon the current list of priority intersection improvements developed by SPATS
- Focus on intersections, interchange and roadway re-design treatments to improve safety and operation
- Apply access management strategies to corridors (five-lane, high crash rate, strip development, etc.) prone to development, ultimately, to improve safety and mobility

Complete Streets and Active Transportation Connectivity

- Focus Complete Streets/Streetscape improvements on urban/suburban activity nodes to encourage walkability
- Provide beautification/streetscape improvements to permit a more active, mixed-use environment

Strategic Corridor Capacity

- Focus roadway widening to those facilities that are truly underperforming (volume-to-capacity ratio higher than 1)
- Minimize right-of-way takings by applying design exceptions to corridor retrofits

http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/ , page 28

Current Transportation Improvement Plan Projects (Guideshare funding)
http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/ page 44
TIP process and descriptions of the current projects are located on the SPATS website at:
http://spatsmpo.com/programs/tip-transportation-improvement-program/
Please see the document named "SPATS Transportation Improvement Program Update 2016"

South Carolina Transportation Improvement Program

http://www.scdot.org/inside/planning-stip.aspx

The "STIP" is the State's six-year improvement plan for transportation projects that receive federal funding. The STIP represents projects that have federally approved dollars and are expected to be completed within the six-year timeframe. Some of the projects identified in the Roadway Recommendations Map are in fact already funded as part of the SPATS Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), including:

- Non-guideshare
- Interstate
- Safety
- State bridge replacement
- Basic state repaving
- Transportation Alternatives

SPATS Long-Range Transportation Plan Update Unfunded Needs

The SPATS Long-Range Transportation Plan Update, adopted in February 2016, guides transportation investment in Spartanburg County for the next 25 years. The Plan Update has recommendations that are incorporated as part of the Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/

Projects identified in the LRTP have to either meet a test of fiscal constraint where costs are balanced against projected revenues, or be described as illustrative projects that may be moved to the TIP upon amendment or in the next update when funding for the project becomes available. Intersections that did not make the "Top 10" are identified as future needs and stay in the plan until funded.
Recommendations for arterials are grouped into three categories:

- Existing Road Widenings,
- Access Management, and
- Streetscape/Complete Streets projects.

On roadways where capacity improvements are warranted, widening may not always be the solution; in many cases, roadways with capacity issues are recommended to be improved through the use of landscaped medians and better access management design. Design improvements may include driveway consolidation, cross access, left turn prohibition, and collector street connections.

These types of strategies help improve safety, provide easier and safer ingress and egress to neighboring land uses, and create better corridor aesthetics in addition to improving capacity. Many of these access management and streetscape improvement projects include provisions for bicyclists and pedestrians.

Please see more detail in the Executive Summary of LRTP http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/ Page ES 1

Spartanburg County Roadway Priorities
Spartanburg County prioritizes road improvements based on condition, traffic volume, and need. Rankings are based on the following criteria:

1. 3 Year Accident History

2. Traffic Volume
3. Road Classification
4. Overall Condition Index
5. Cost of Project Divided by Average Daily Traffic
6. Structure Deficiency
7. Economic Development Potential

Spartanburg County Road Infrastructure Priorities planned for the next 10 years through the Spartanburg County 2019-2013 Adopted Capital Improvement Plan begin on page 45: https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/172/Budget-Management

- 4th Street Widening
- Belcher Road Bridge Replacement
- Belcher Road Roundabout
- Belcher Road Widening
- Countywide Asphalt Resurfacing
- Countywide Bridge & Culvert Repair &Maintenance
- Hampton Road Bridge Replacement
- Municipal Road Projects
- Pavement Asset Evaluation
- Pavement Preservation Program
- Seay Road Widening
- Sign Reflectivity Mandate
- Steve G. Belue Infrastructure Fund

Gateway and Scenic Byway Beautification – a Spartanburg Priority for Economic Vitality and Good Business

Gateways

Gateway Beautification needs focus on the continued implementation of key SPOTS of PRIDE and gateway corridor landscape concepts. Concepts for Asheville Highway and Country Club Road will be more developed. Concepts for New Cut Road, Union St. (SC 56) and other corridors will be developed. Gateways in the form of bridge investments and anchor infrastructure destinations are also an investment in our community and the pride we bestow on the quality of life we enjoy in this special place. For example, fully developing special areas near our waterways such as the Glendale Bridge and Anderson Mill at the North Tyger River Bridge, as well as improving road corridors for safer multi-modal transportation leading to those special places will support connections to downtown Spartanburg for economic vitality and tourism of the area.

Scenic Byways

Protection of National Scenic Highway 11, a goal from the last comprehensive plan, has moved forward in multiple forms and is now outlined in detail in the Heritage Corridor Cherokee Foothills National Scenic Byway Design Guidelines of 2014, a subset of the National Scenic Byway Plan (https://www.scdot.org/getting/Scenic_Byways/index.aspx). The plan provides a blueprint for protecting the unique character of the corridor while moving forward with responsible future design and development.

https://issuu.com/scnationalheritagecorridor/docs/cfnsb-110614

Active Transportation Needs

Walkable and bikeable neighborhoods are increasingly preferred, although the car has been the dominant travel mode since World War II. Many of the places we get to each day are fairly close together, and our communities enjoy relatively flat land and warm weather.

Now, people do not generally follow a job as in the past, they choose a great town first and then a job. Amenities such as trails and a great downtown with lot so things to do and be entertained with is what young people as well as baby boomers are looking for now. A community that provides diverse transportation networks helps meet safety, mobility, livability, environmental, and economic vitality goals for all populations.

One Spartanburg, the City of Spartanburg's Chamber-based strategic plan, identified that quality of life and place enhancements such as trails and bike paths are vital to better talent attraction and recruitment. Spartanburg County and partners are happy to report this metric, as it reveals what many in bicycle and pedestrian planning have been seeking as another basis for investment in active transportation improvements. http://www.onespartanburg.com/

Active Transportation Needs focus on continued partnerships, specific projects to provide increased connectivity, and regional connections in the active transportation network. http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/ , page 79.

Incremental closing of Sidewalk gaps and trail gaps =
NETWORK OF SAFE PEDESTRIAN AMENITIES FOR QUALITY OF LIFE

Details on the top bike facility, sidewalk recommendations, and active transportation intersection projects are found in the Community Facilities Element, Outdoor Recreation and Facilities section.

Future projects in Spartanburg Urban Trails and Greenways Plan (focus is connections in urban area) http://www.active-living.org/greenways-and-trail-plans can also be found in the Community Facilities Element, Recreation section.

Municipality Active Transportation Needs:

Each town has a trail plan (2009 Spartanburg Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, an addendum to the SPATS Long-Range Transportation Plan) and projects from this plan continue to be implemented. The focus is the need to continue to close the gaps in the walking and bicycling network, especially in each urban area of the county. Criteria for the prioritization of projects is based on design feasibility, large tract property owner and community support, connections to existing trail facilities, and proximity to key destinations. For details, please see the Community Facilities Element, Outdoor Recreation and Facilities section.

Multi-state or multi-county plans/identified needs:
Future projects from the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail Plan, the Palmetto Trail Plan, and the Carolina Thread Trail Master Plan can be found in the Community Facilities Element, Outdoor Recreation and Facilities section, and the Cultural Resources Element, Historical section.

Opportunities to Market Active Transportation through Tourism
The objective developed for the Spartanburg County Tourism Action Plan was to develop branding and signage /wayfinding initiatives throughout Spartanburg County, linking our attractions and our municipalities. These attractions are places of "CHARM" – cultural, historical, agritourism, recreational, and manufacturing that make Spartanburg a vibrant, exciting place to enjoy.

Continuing to market active transportation through tourism will bring lasting economic vitality to our area. "Eco-tourism" events such as the Criterium, Assault on Mt. Mitchell, Preservation Ride, the Daniel Morgan March and numerous trail events are visitor attractions that not only showcase Spartanburg to others, but also show that active transportation is very important to Spartanburg. Frequent story-telling and way-finding signage of historic trails and roads, Spartanburg's "Hub City" railroad history, and history of the streetcar system and trolley will remind us all what makes transportation in this area special. (More detail on these events is found in the Cultural Element, Historical section.)

Furthermore, continued improvements to "visitor infrastructure" such as airport upgrades, better road and intersection design for the safety of all, and connecting destinations through sidewalk and trail facility linkages will give all better access to tourist attractions. Enhancing the visitor experience such as providing information on available active living paths or creating more bike parking (whether you are in Spartanburg to explore for just a day or live here) will create a safer and more enjoyable active environment for all.

Transit Needs

Transit plays an important role in moving people from one place to another whether they are visitors or residents. The lower densities and relatively congestion-free conditions make traditional, fixed-route public transportation a harder sell in most parts of the planning region. As outlined in the LRTP on page 96, some general public transportation trends for transit to succeed include: more people in close proximity, access to transit, and service quality.

The need still exists to plan ahead to prepare for more congestion as the population grows.

Through the SPATS Study Team and the SCDOT Multi-Modal Plan process, https://www.scdot.org/Multimodal/ as well as through regional efforts such as the Upstate Transportation Coalition and the Ten at the Top Connecting Our Future initiative, groups providing transit and partners continue to evaluate:

- current and future routes,
- potential regional connections,
- dependent and non-dependent ridership,
- current and potential funding sources,
- intermodal connections, and
- other issues identified by transit stakeholders during the transportation planning process.

Upstate Transportation Coalition reports the following transportation trends which reflect the need for having THE CHOICE available to take Transit:

Public Transportation and Employment

- As jobs move outside of city centers, those without access to a vehicle – including low-income workers and people with disabilities – lose out on employment opportunities (1)
- According to the Brookings Institution, by 2006, 45 % of the jobs in the nation's 98 largest metro areas were located more than 10 miles from the urban core. (2)
- Households with incomes below $25,000 comprise 65 percent of households without vehicles. (3)
- Recent national survey data indicate that 59 percent of trips are work-related, 11 percent are school-related, nine percent are shopping and dining-related, and seven percent are socially-related. (4)

Public Transportation and Senior Citizens

- A 2004 study found that seniors age 65 and older who no longer drive make 15 percent fewer trips to the doctor, 59 percent fewer trips to shop or eat out, and 65 percent fewer trips to visit friends and family, than drivers of the same age. (5)
- A 2002 study in the American Journal of Public Health found that men in their early 70's who stop driving will need access to transportation alternatives, such as public transportation, for an average of six years; women in the same age group will, on average, need transportation alternatives for ten years. (6)

Public Transportation and Residential Development

- Buyers paid 4.1 to 14.9 percent more for housing neighborhoods that are walkable, have a higher density, and have a mix of uses as well as access to jobs and amenities such as transit. (7)
- A 2014 study by the Rockefeller Foundation and Transportation for America reported that four in five millenials in 10 major U.S. cities say they want to live in places where they have a variety of options to get to jobs, school or daily needs (8)

Transit Needs identified through the LRTP process and how we are approaching those needs include:

Short-term actions:

- Improve route mapping and signage for bus service
- Collect detailed ridership data on a regular basis.
- Employ marketing strategies to increase ridership.

Mid-term actions:

- Centralize services to achieve administrative efficiencies.
- Identify a source of funding for long-term.
- Collaborate with other governments to create express routes.

Long-term actions:

- Join the Google Transit Partner Program.
- Partner with third party private, personal transportation providers to provide greater management in existing services and expand current policy options for riders.
- Continue discussion of the Southeast High Speed Rail initiative with special attention to the "last mile" considerations.

For more information, please see http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/ , page 99.

Freight Needs

The advance of "Hub City's" freight position also makes understanding the obstacles and solutions for moving freight to and through our region more important at this time.

Strategic Corridors

Coordinated freight planning in the Upstate and the efficiency of the movement of freight is key to our economic prosperity.
In general, we have benefitted from tremendous growth in jobs over the last few years. But there must be planning and therefore, we have identified corridors that we believe should be eligible for federal freight funding and freight generators. SPATS worked closely with SCDOT, the COG and GPATS to identify these strategic freight corridors in our region. With respect to the federal requirements for MPO planning, SPATS is focusing on providing improved coordination, mobility, and accessibility that benefit freight movements.

We support the benefits realized from the Inland Port and rail service to move freight. The Inland Port, opened for business in October of 2013, is a game-changer in the way freight impacts the Spartanburg County area as well as the whole region. We will now experience improved transportation logistics, reducing both "deadhead" miles of empty shipping containers and easier transfers of freight between carriers and modes.

Other benefits will be potential reductions in fees and better management of trucker service hour restrictions improving just-in-time service and decreasing costs in delivery time lost to congestion. The inland port and the proximity to the airport allows for a perfect storm of conditions for attracting all types of supporting industries for new distribution, assembly, and manufacturing.

Jobs created at distribution centers will lead to increase in vehicle and truck trips. We are working to integrate land use and development standards in the area to help align roadway capacity with traffic demand that we know will be coming.

However, limited resources keep us from being able to adequately handle the multimodal challenges presented by freight transport. We must look regionally to identify major through routes and connecting corridors. Prioritized future road improvements will allow for safer, more efficient movement of trucks and trains that cross these road corridors.

Spartanburg Downtown Airport

Plans are underway now to extend the runway approximately 1,700 feet, bringing the total runway length to approximately 6,000 feet. Other recent improvements include an aviation-themed playground and community trail. Future plans include a restaurant and office complex. For more information, please see the Memorial Airport website at:
http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/airport

Spartanburg County supports the downtown airport's trail plan as part of the Spartanburg Urban Trail and Greenways Plan Proposed Trail System.
http://www.active-living.org/greenways-and-trail-plans

Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport

The airport is managed by the Greenville-Spartanburg Airport District created by the State and led by members appointed by Spartanburg and Greenville counties. The GSP Board and partners are considering mobility projects that could help link different parts of the airport and even surrounding properties including the Inland Port and BMW. Multiple types of transportation systems could integrate to provide residents with more regional service options.

Continued improvements, such as I-85 interchange updates, pavement reconditioning and sidewalk installation will continue to improve the property. A continued partnership between the Airport its partners will provide for rapidly growing activity and improved transportation logistics.

Freight/Rail, EMS and Aviation Representatives were most concerned over increased area population and employment. Although beneficial economically to our region, more people and more jobs create localized and general traffic congestion. This congestion, in turn, creates slower response times for EMS providers, longer truck routes to the airport and other freight distribution centers as well as to the airports, and an increasing number of vehicle crashes.

Finding a balance in growth and economic prosperity is key.

Chapter 7 of the LRTP supports the Statewide Freight Plan and recommends the following actions for addressing Freight/Rail Needs in Spartanburg County outlined on pages 102-104:

- Conduct a regional Freight planning effort (Currently underway led by the ACOG with partnership from SPATS, GPATS and SCDOT)
- Complete additional studies on Interstate Access and Capacity
- Implement an At-Grade Rail Crossing Consolidation, Closure, and Grade Separation Program.

Emergency Medical Service providers were included in the focus groups for the LRTP. They identified the following issues as important to ensure the continued safety of citizens and EMS personnel while providing this vital service to the public.

EMS recommendations to address the needs outlined were identified as:

- Create a quarterly forum of EMS, SCDOT, and Local Planning Officials
- Coordinated and consistent response to development proposals

Aviation recommendations to address the needs outlined for this mode included cross-MPO coordination to provide transit service to GSP International Airport and collaboration on a new airport master plan.

Transportation Goals

Transportation Goals based on these identified needs by mode are outlined in the SPATS Long-Range Transportation Plan Executive Summary, beginning with page ES1.
http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/

County Road Infrastructure Goals are outlined in the Spartanburg County 2019-2013 Adopted Capital Improvement Plan begin on page 45:
https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/172/Budget-Management

Additional Resources:

[1] "Getting to Work: Transportation Policy and Access to Job Opportunities." The Leadership Conference Education Fund (2011). Web. 24 Feb. 2016

[2] Elizabeth Kneebone, Job Sprawl Revisited: The Changing Geography of Metropolitan Employment. Brookings Institution, April 2009, http://www. brookings.edu/~/media/Files/rc/reports/2009/0406_ job_sprawl_kneebone/20090406_jobsprawl_ kneebone.pdf.

[3] Federal Highway Administration, "Our Nation's Travel: 1995 NPTS Early Results Report" (1995). Cited in The Long Journey to Work.

[4] A Profile of Public Transportation Passenger Demographics and Travel Characteristics Reported in On-Board Surveys. American Public Transportation Association, 2007.

[5] Bailey, Linda (2004), "Aging Americans: Stranded without Options" Surface Transportation Policy Project, Washington, D.C.

[6] Foley, Daniel, Heimovitz, Harley, Guralnik, Jack and Dwight Brock "Driving Life Expectancy of Persons Aged 70 Years and Older in the United States" American Journal of Public Health, August 2002, Vol 92, No. 8

[7] Frey, William H. (2007), "Mapping the Growth of Older America: Seniors and Boomers in the Early 21st Century" The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

[8]Tu, Charles C. and Mark J. Eppli. 2001. "An Empirical Examination of Traditional Neighborhood Developments," Real Estate Economics. 29(3): 485-501.

Priority Investment

Element

South Carolina Code of Laws (6-29-510): (D) A local comprehensive plan must include . . . (9) a priority investment element that analyzes the likely federal, state, and local funds available for public infrastructure and facilities during the next ten years, and recommends the projects for expenditure of those funds during the next ten years for needed public infrastructure and facilities such as water, sewer, roads, and schools. . . .

Priority Investment Summary

The 2007 South Carolina Priority Investment Act, ("The Act") an amendment to the South Carolina Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act, required two additional elements for Comprehensive Plans:

- The Transportation Element is a comprehensive snapshot at all transportation facilities and 20 years ahead for the future of moving people and goods.
- The Priority Investment Element will analyze available federal, state, and local (public) funding for infrastructure and facilities over the next 10 years and recommend how this funding will be spent on public facilities such as roads, water/sewer systems, schools, and quality of life public facilities (parks, active transportation facilities such as trails, sidewalks and cultural/historical related facilities).

The Priority Investment Element is developed in close conjunction with the Capital Improvement Planning Process as it is an established method of identifying capital needs to guide growth and development in Spartanburg County in a fiscally responsible manner, created through the South Carolina Code of Laws.

The Element is also closely coordinated with the:

- Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan,
- Spartanburg County Revenue Manual, and the
- SPATS Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).

This Element Relates to the Other Comprehensive Plan Elements

The Comprehensive Plan is directly related to how our land use patterns develop, so this plan works in concert with public capital investments such as roads, water/sewer lines, and community facilities, to guide our leaders to make the best land use decisions for our community growth.

The Priority Investment Element makes reference to critical funding sources; however, the "behind-the-scenes" coordination of the provision of public services is quite comprehensive, as shown by each of the other Elements in the Comprehensive Plan. They all work in concert with each other.

The Land Use Element guides growth for more resourceful provision of services appropriate to the character of the community. We want to strike a balance of road improvements within the context of our urban as well as rural communities. The 10-year projects mentioned in this element will be critical in order to manage growth in the County, especially in the unincorporated areas as shown in the Future Land Use Map.

The Population Element helps us understand what demographic trends dictate the current and future public service needs of our residents.

The Economic Development Element helps develop a balance of business and industrial employment appropriate to our population growth.

The Natural Resources and Cultural Resources Elements identify and plan for special and preserved areas that contribute to our unique quality of life.

The Community Facilities Element balances land use planning with public services and facility planning.

The Housing Element makes recommendations to provide a balance of various types of housing that is safe and affordable.

The Transportation Element takes the federally required Long-Range Transportation Plan, completed in 2016, and outlines transportation needs for an extended amount of time for the whole region (20 years) but around 10 years for Spartanburg County transportation needs.

Intergovernmental Coordination of Land Use and the Provision of Public Services

The Priority Investment Element serves as Spartanburg County's plan to cooperate with our many partners in the provision of public services. We acknowledge that we could never cover all the funding needs, but **FORWARD TOGETHER** we can work to strike a balance between growth and development in a cost-effective manner. The Coordination section of this Element reviews the multiple entities we work with which have available funding to leverage and are affected by the decisions of the Spartanburg County Council.

> In today's complex environment, no one sector or entity can work without the support of others. We will seek, establish, and leverage cross-sector partnerships with community-based organizations, educational institutions, businesses, and other governmental entities to collectively build a better Spartanburg County.
>
> **Spartanburg County FY 2019-23 Adopted Capital Improvement Plan:**
> **(COLLABORATION Value** adopted by County Council as part of the County's mission, vision and values)
> https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/172/Budget-Management

Revenue Sources

This section reviews the multiple federal, state, and local funds likely to be available to the County for the next ten years toward infrastructure and facilities. Each funding source purpose, legal authority, reliability, timing, availability, and flexibility is examined.

Supplemental Potential Sources of Funds

This section reviews the sources of funds the County may be pursuing at this time or in the near future, given the varying conditions in the County over the next ten years.

Funded Projects
This section reviews infrastructure and facilities projects linked directly to the FY 2019-2023 Adopted Capital Improvement Plan. CIP Project lists with descriptions, justification, link to County Council Goals and Objectives, status, funding sources, and expenditures are located at the following link:
https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/172/Budget-Management

Projects currently funded in the **SPATS 2018-2023 Transportation Improvement Program or "TIP" and the overall State Transportation Improvement Program or "STIP"** are also provided through a link in this section. Funding categories include Guideshare projects as well as Non-guideshare projects from the Interstate, Safety, Bridges, Recreational Trails and Transportation Alternatives Programs. Transit program projects are also included in the TIP and STIP.
TIP link: http://spatsmpo.com/programs/tip-transportation-improvement-program/
STIP link: http://www.scdot.org/inside/planning-stip.aspx

Unfunded Projects
Unfunded projects under road infrastructure or public facilities are included in this Element. These projects have been identified as important through the CIP process but do not have funding attached to them at the time of the CIP adoption.

SPATS also identifies unfunded transportation needs over a long-term through the SPATS Long-Range Transportation Plan process. Projects are chosen over a 25-year horizon from this list and programmed to become part of the TIP as funding becomes available.
Suggestions to reduce the funding gap for the many needs of the County are discussed in this Element also.

Recommended Plans, Programs, and Studies are reviewed as they further refine the County's goals and coordinated efforts across organizations and jurisdictions, including:

- SPARTANBURG COUNTY TOURISM ACTION PLAN, https://spartanburgparks.org/250/Reports/
- SPARTANBURG COUNTY PARKS ENHANCEMENT PLAN, https://spartanburgparks.org/250/Reports/
- SPARTANBURG URBAN TRAILS AND GREENWAYS MASTER PLAN, https://spartanburgparks.org/250/Reports/
- SPARTANBURG COUNTY SOLID WASTE MASTER PLAN, https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/172/Budget-Management

And other guiding documents and plans of the following committees:
- SPARTANBURG COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/155/Public-Works

- SPARTANBURG AREA TRANSPORTATION STUDY,
  http://spatsmpo.com/

- SPARTANBURG COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
  https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/152/Planning-and-Development

  and the

  AREA PERFORMANCE PLANNING PROJECT:
  http://spartanburgcountyapp.org/

More detail can be found in the full Priority Investment Element and in other Elements of the Spartanburg County Comprehensive Plan.

GOALS and Objectives are based on the County Council Strategic Plan Goals, revised November 2017.

Priority Investment Element

Intergovernmental Coordination

Intergovernmental coordination of land use and the provision of public services is key to ensure growth and development is consistent across county and municipality boundaries. Assets and concerns for Spartanburg County do not stay within the county boundary, and there are many stakeholders in Spartanburg County involved in the provision of public services. Therefore, these recommendations are made in coordination with communities, jurisdictions and agencies that are affected by the decisions of the Spartanburg County Planning Commission, which is granted planning authority over public projects by the State of South Carolina. To that end, we acknowledge our multiple public-private partnerships with community-based organizations help us reach County goals. This type of land use and transportation coordination will also aid in economic vitality and resourcefulness for our community health, safety, and welfare.
These bodies involved in the provision of public services may include:

- **Municipalities** (list on ACOG site) http://regionaldirectory.scacog.org/Spartanburg.aspx
  Campobello http://regionaldirectory.scacog.org/campobello.aspx

  Central Pacolet http://regionaldirectory.scacog.org/centralpacolet.aspx

  Chesnee http://www.cityofchesnee.org/default.asp?sec_id=180007731
  http://regionaldirectory.scacog.org/chesnee.aspx

  Cowpens https://www.townofcowpens.com/
  http://regionaldirectory.scacog.org/cowpens.aspx

Duncan	http://regionaldirectory.scacog.org/duncan.aspx
Greer	http://www.cityofgreer.org/
Inman	https://www.cityofinman.org/ http://regionaldirectory.scacog.org/inman.aspx
Landrum	http://cityoflandrumsc.com/ http://regionaldirectory.scacog.org/landrum.aspx
Lyman	http://www.lymansc.gov/ http://regionaldirectory.scacog.org/lyman.aspx
Pacolet	https://www.townofpacolet.com/ http://regionaldirectory.scacog.org/pacolet.aspx
Reidville	http://www.townofreidvillesc.org/ http://regionaldirectory.scacog.org/reidville.aspx
Spartanburg	http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/ http://regionaldirectory.scacog.org/cSpartanburg.aspx
Wellford	http://www.cityofwellford.com/ http://regionaldirectory.scacog.org/wellford.aspx
Woodruff	https://www.cityofwoodruff.com/ http://regionaldirectory.scacog.org/woodruff.aspx

- **Adjacent counties**

Greenville	https://www.greenvillecounty.org/
Cherokee	https://cherokeecountysc.gov/
Laurens	https://laurenscounty.us/
Union	https://www.countyofunion.org/default.asp?sec_id=180003405
Polk County, NC	http://www.polknc.org/
Rutherford County, NC	https://www.rutherfordcountync.gov/

- **Public services** (see Community Facilities Element)

- **School districts 1-7** (see Community Facilities Element)

- **Utility Providers** (see Community Facilities Element)

- **Local Agencies and Transportation Providers**
  SPARTA (Spartanburg Regional Transportation Association)

http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/sparta/routes

Spartanburg Regional Transportation Service Bureau (TSB)
https://www.spartanburgregional.com/community/transportation-services/

City of Spartanburg Downtown Airport
http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/airport

- **Regional Agencies and Transportation Providers** (not an exhaustive list)

  Spartanburg Area Transportation Study (SPATS)
  http://www.spatsmpo.com

  Appalachian Council of Governments (ACOG)
  http://www.scacog.org/

  Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport
  https://www.gspairport.com/

- **State Agencies** (not an exhaustive list)

  SC Dept. of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC)
  http://www.scdhec.gov/

  SC Dept. of Transportation (SCDOT)
  http://www.scdot.org

  SC Ports Authority
  http://www.scspa.com/

Understanding the Revenue Sources

Spartanburg County federal, state, and local funds likely to be available for the next ten years toward infrastructure and facilities, include, but are not limited to the following. Each funding source purpose, legal authority, reliability, timing, availability, and flexibility is examined.

General Fund-The General Fund includes all funding sources for Spartanburg County not otherwise allocated to other activities. Funding sources could include: ad valorem (based on value) property taxes, licenses, permits, fees for services, fines, intergovernmental revenue, and miscellaneous revenue. General government services, public safety, infrastructure projects, and services are usually paid for through the general fund. General fund expenditures usually include salaries, operating costs, fuel costs, as well as building and equipment renovations. The status of the General Fund varies from year to year through the adoption of the annual budget.

Other funds which go directly towards the implementation of infrastructure projects include: **General Obligations Bonds-** (funds go towards County Buildings and Facilities and Public Safety projects) are backed by the full faith and credit of the County. The principal and interest on GO bonds are paid through a dedicated debt service property tax levy. FY 2019-2023 includes multiple infrastructure projects to be funded with short term GO bonds.

Road Maintenance Fee Fund- (funds County Roads Infrastructure) is collected $25 annually per registered vehicle as part of the vehicle property tax bill. The state grants the County the authority to make appropriations for county operations and functions such as roads. The fund is utilized for maintenance, repair, and upgrade of County roads and overseen by the County. A portion of the fund is set aside for municipalities depending on their number of road miles as compared to the County road miles. For more detail, please see: http://www.spartanburgcounty.org/506/Road-Fee-Project-Information

State C-Funds – State motor vehicle user fee allocated to Spartanburg County every Spring to fund Roads Infrastructure (roads and bridges projects) as approved by the County Transportation Committee. At least 25% of these funds and/or all of the proceeds from the recently enacted Act 40 (whichever is greater) must be spent on transportation improvements to the state road system. The majority of these funds go toward Countywide Asphalt Resurfacing. See more about the C-fund program in the Transportation Element.

Storm Water Management Fund – funds infrastructure, specifically for the replacement and repair of bridges and large culverts on County-owned roads. These proactive improvements prevent unexpected road closures, ensure roadway network viability, and keep the traveling public safe.

Solid Waste Fund – funds landfill operations and other solid waste collection and disposal expenses. The recent increases in the household solid waste fee, the primary revenue source of the fund, has increased the annual fee to $57 per household. These changes have been made in order to fund the construction of the Phase VII MSW landfill and ensure continued disposal capacity for the next 25 years.

Methane Sales Fund – funds operations as it pertains to the landfill gas collection system at the Wellford Landfill. The funds come from proceeds of the landfill gas-to-energy project set up by the County in 2011 with two partners. The amount of revenue coming in is dictated by methane production, partner consumption needs, and the fluctuating price of natural gas.

Parks Fund – funds Community Park and Playground improvements, and resources for the maintenance and operations of County-owned parks, centers, and events from the 5.0 mil Parks Levy. Also funds Bicycle and Pedestrian Infrastructure to ensure connectivity of existing facilities toward the goal of completing a safe walking and bicycling network for residents and visitors.

Hospitality Tax - funds tourist-related expenses from the collection of the County's 2% tax on prepared meals and beverages. This tax is collected by business owners and remitted directly to Spartanburg County. Proceeds from the collection of Hospitality tax funds:

- debt service obligations related to tourism focused parks,
- the promotion of Spartanburg County for tourism purposes, and
- capital projects and operational expenditures incurred for tourism.

Accommodations Tax - funds tourism promotion and tourism related expenditures. This 2% tax on lodging is imposed on all accommodations in the State of South Carolina. These funds are collected by the State and then distributed to all counties and municipalities. Tourism projects and promotions are reviewed by the County Accommodations Tax Advisory Committee and a funding recommendation is presented to County Council for review and consideration.

911 Phone Fund -Another source of funding for major CIP projects and the program which receives the revenue is the **911 Phone Fund** for Public Safety and Technology at County Buildings and Facilities.

State and Federal Funding Sources Anticipated to Spartanburg County for the CIP-

- Federal Housing and Urban Development HOME Program
- Federal CDBG (Community Development Block Grant) Program for Affordable Housing/Housing Rehabilitation and Community Improvements

Spartanburg County Revenue Manual
More detail on CIP project funding sources is found on the Spartanburg County Budget Management "Other Resources" webpage in the 2016 Spartanburg County Revenue Manual: https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/172/Budget-Management

FY 2019-23 Adopted Capital Improvement Plan
A comprehensive list of Approved Funding Sources with Applicable CIP Projects can be found on the Spartanburg County Budget Management FY 2019-23 Adopted Capital Improvement Plan: https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/172/Budget-Management

SUPPLEMENTAL POTENTIAL SOURCES OF FUNDS
(or ones County is pursuing or recommends to pursue in the near future)
Projected revenues are predicted to change given varying conditions in the County over the next 10 years.

Local Government Fund (with legislation)
The Local Government Fund provides resources to the County to help defray the costs of delivering mandated state services such as administration of the Judicial system, housing of state agencies, etc. State statute specifies a funding formula of 4.5% of the State's General Fund from the prior year. In recent years, the state has taken action to suspend the formula as part of its budget adoption process and to underfund the LGF. As a result, the County has heavily subsidized mandated state functions. While allocations have been increasing in recent years, they remain significantly below the statutory formula levels. Funding levels are not expected to change for the next fiscal year.

State and Federal Grants
Grant funding is available through multiple state, federal, and local grant programs. Spartanburg County has utilized multiple grant funding sources in the past and will continue to pursue them for major CIP projects. Most grants require a local match, yet another reason why our public-private partnerships with community-based organizations are so vital to achieving our goals. Some examples include funds from the SC Dept. of Natural Resources, SC Dept. of Commerce, SC Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, US Department of the Interior, and SCDOT/FHWA/FTA.

State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) provides loans and other financial assistance for major transportation projects such as bridge replacements, rehabilitation projects, and expansion and improvement projects for existing interstates.

Funded Projects

The FY 2019 Annual Capital Improvements Budget is linked to the 5-Year Capital Improvements Plan in order to reach goals and objectives for infrastructure.

Projects funded by the CIP
"The CIP is a five-year planning tool used to identify needed capital projects and to coordinate financing and timing of the projects."

The projects planned for the next 10 years, as coordinated with other service providers, give us a good picture of managing the development in the County as shown on the Future Land Use Map.

Spartanburg County FY 2019-2023 Adopted Capital Improvement Plan
https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/172/Budget-Management

Some of these projects by CIP category are outlined below:

County Buildings and Facilities Projects
Spartanburg County operates and maintains more than 25 county-owned buildings representing a wide variety of public services. These buildings and special use facilities such as parks or waste collection centers all have a useful life. Maintenance of these is vital to providing efficient public service. Projects include the renovation and maintenance program, equipment repairs, a call system, paving, and roof replacements, with funding sources from the General Fund and the General Obligations Bond.

Road Infrastructure Projects
Spartanburg County is comprised of 814 square miles with approximately 1720 centerline miles of county maintained roads. Roads are routinely evaluated and ranked based on their Overall Condition Index (OCI) for roughness, surface distress, skid resistance, and deflection. The higher the OCI rating of the road, the better the condition of the road. As roads deteriorate, the cost per mile to resurface them significantly increases. Roads with OCI ratings of 60 and higher are considered to be good roads while roads rated lower than OCI 60 are in need of repair. The FY 2016 OCI report shows that 12% of the roads in the county are in need of repair.

As roads truly shape land use patterns, it is important that road infrastructure projects and corridors are closely coordinated with the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan, Capital Improvements, and the SPATS Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). With the passing of Act 40, the CTC is currently reevaluating project prioritization and has made the commitment that the bulk of funding (at least in the near future) will be going towards asphalt resurfacing.

Roads Infrastructure link from CIP Annual Budget to CIP Plan
In 2018/2019, approximately $9.6 million is allocated to road infrastructure. In addition, approximately $1.1 million is allocated to equipment replacements needed to maintain the roads and complete construction projects. Over the next five years, $54.9 million is allocated for road infrastructure, with $5.7 million allocated for equipment replacement. Funding sources include the General Fund, the Road Maintenance Fee, State C-Funds, and the Storm Water Management Fund.

Bridge Projects
Spartanburg County owns and maintains 156 bridges (152 considered "good" and 4 load restricted at this time). All bridge inspections are completed by SCDOT every two years.

Based on evaluation, projects include county-wide asphalt resurfacing as well as bridge and culvert repair and maintenance, pavement preservation, 2 bridge replacements, municipal road repair, evaluation program, sign program, a major road reconstruction and an overview of the Belue Infrastructure Fund projects. Funding sources include the General Fund, the Road Maintenance Fee, State C-Funds, and the Storm Water Management Fund.

SCDOT bridge projects are listed on the SCDOT website in Project Viewer at this link: https://scdot.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=ca1cd69fc88945f4bb465e16765d761c

Solid Waste Projects
In 2018/2019, approximately $883,000 is allocated for solid waste infrastructure, with almost $8.3 million allocated over the next 5 years. Projects include the Construction and Demolition Overlay, Valley Falls (4th Street) Collection Convenience Center, and construction of Cell 2 of the Phase VII MSW landfill.

These CIP investments will help the County provide for household waste disposal for approximately 30 years, and ensure facility accessibility for citizens over time.

Public Safety Projects
Public Safety capital improvements are vital to ensuring the safety of the public in an efficient way. Projects include communication improvements and equipment, with funding sources of the 911 Phone Fund, Debt Service Transfer, General Fund and the General Obligations Bond.

Technology Projects
County investments in technology infrastructure in the provision of public service offer more effective customer service and more efficient use of equipment. Technology investments include

hardware and software, with funding sources of the 911 Phone Fund, Capital Lease Proceeds, Information Technology Capital Reserve Fund and the General Fund.

Community Development Projects
These projects will allow a more efficient land use planning process and policy framework. The availability of water and sewer lines shape land use patterns by producing changes in land values and the intensity of development. More updated and efficient infrastructure also helps increase property values and bring a general improvement in quality of life.

Projects include a focus on affordable housing opportunities and owner-occupied housing rehabilitation, as well as community improvements such as road paving, water/sewer upgrades, and the improvement of facilities which provide services to the low to moderate income population. Funding sources include the General Fund, Federal Housing and Urban Development HOME Program, Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).

Also included is Comprehensive Planning and Area Performance Planning, which will help us plan for more orderly growth and development in the County. http://spartanburgcountyapp.org/

Parks and Recreation Projects
Investments in parks and recreation projects allow the County to continue to provide vital quality of life services to the community. Commitment to a multi-year parks improvement plan will improve existing parks and build new parks and recreation facilities including trails and expansion of the Tyger and Pacolet blueways (kayak trails) for residents and visitors. Funding sources include the Parks Fund and the Hospitality Tax. The Bicycle and Pedestrian Infrastructure project, which will expand the trail and sidewalk network (see Transportation Element) and promote eco-tourism, will be a public-private partnership in coordination with community-based organizations in administration and funding.

**Vehicle and equipment purchases vital to the implementation of infrastructure projects are also included in the Spartanburg County Capital Improvement Plan.

Projects funded by the current SPATS TIP/STIP

The Spartanburg Area Transportation Study (SPATS) is the designated Metropolitan Transportation Planning Organization responsible for transportation planning within the Spartanburg urban area. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) "Guideshare" funding is available to the SPATS MPO for transportation projects through the FAST Act transportation legislation. Spartanburg's funding allocation is based on the Spartanburg's urban area population compared to the state population applied to the amount of funding available. With the exception of interstate funding, the guideshare allocation is the main source for major new location roadway projects in the SPATS area.
Projects in the SPATS Transportation Improvement Program by funding source including Guideshare, Non-guideshare, and approved transit projects can be found at the following link: http://spatsmpo.com/programs/tip-transportation-improvement-program/

Selected Unfunded Spartanburg County CIP Proposed Projects for Road Infrastructure or Public Facilities

Proposed Projects Priority Class A:

Roadway Improvements
FY 2018/19 - $25,000,000
Priority Class: A-1
Project Category: Road Infrastructure
Proposed resources to improve our existing roadway infrastructure to make it safer and more conducive to today's traffic patterns.

Proposed Projects Priority Class B:

Dirt Road Surfacing
FY 2018/19 - $1,250,000
Priority Class: B-9
Project Category: Road Infrastructure
Proposed resources to surface ten dirt roads within the County.

Cherokee Springs EMS Station
FY 2018/19 - $695,000
Priority Class: B-10
Project Category: Public Safety
Proposed construction of a twenty-four hour transport ambulance station on property in the Cherokee Springs area.
(full list at https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/172/Budget-Management)

SPATS Long-Range Transportation Plan Unfunded Projects

The SPATS Long-Range Transportation Plan outlines unfunded transportation needs for the next 25 years identified through the transportation planning process. Projects will be chosen from this list as additional funds become available. The full list of projects is on the SPATS website at: http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/

SUGGESTIONS TO REDUCE THE FUNDING GAP
The Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element identifies how the County attempts to encourage the right amount and type of development to the right areas. Meeting the development needs of the residents has to be balanced with an eye on the right placement of development. Development should be guided to the right locations for the most efficient use of resources.

Approaches to more efficient use of infrastructure include:

- Tools of market-based incentives
- Promotion of affordable housing and mixed use development/redevelopment
- Density bonuses, relaxed zoning regulations such as lot area requirements, setbacks

- Fast track permitting
- Design flexibility
- Donation of right-of-way by developers and others

Circumstances vary and may not impact the available funds for Spartanburg County infrastructure or facilities.

Recommended Plans, Programs and Studies

For Spartanburg County, the CIP is developed with respect to the overarching goals and specific recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan. Other County plans, studies, and programs support and further refine the County goals, coordinated across organizations and jurisdictions to ensure maximization of taxpayers' funds. They are referenced on page 212 and outlined in more detail in other sections of the Spartanburg County Comprehensive Plan.


SPARTANBURG COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA