

Chapter 8: Community Facilities Element

8.1 Vision Statement

“The Community Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan serves to identify the existing public facilities of the communities; evaluate the area’s potential for growth, development, or redevelopment; and project the community facilities needs of the future population.”

Community facilities are the summation of public infrastructure, property, structures, and spaces that are owned, maintained and operated for the benefit of the general public. Whether it is a landfill that is designed to handle solid waste or the electrical power that is provided to your home, community facilities provide each of us with services that benefit the public good. This element provides an overview of Greenwood County community facilities, and seeks to identify the changes affecting these facilities in order to direct the policies that will guide growth for the next 20 years.

8.2 Utility Infrastructure

Public utilities crisscross our landscape and influence our lives every day by providing basic services like clean water and safe power as well as providing corridors for growth and development. Extending utility services encourages and facilitates growth and provides a valuable tool guiding community change. Utilities provide us with many of our daily needs, and make this same standard of living available to new areas anywhere they are provided. In addition to the comfort and convenience that utilities offer to families, available water and sewer services are crucial to the continuing growth of both the industrial and commercial sectors of our economy. Industrial recruitment occurs primarily in areas where water and sewer services either already exist or can be provided at a reasonable cost. These services, along with convenient proximity to major transportation routes, are the principal drivers of industrial and commercial growth. Without these services, growth is unlikely to occur. Access to large capacity electric service, as well as other facilities such as a reliable source of natural gas and telecommunications, is equally important for both new and expanding employers. In some cases the provision of utilities can be bundled to enhance incentive packages for relocating or expanding businesses.

8.2.1 Water Distribution System

Water services are provided to Greenwood County through three different agencies: Greenwood Commissioners of Public Works (CPW), Ninety Six CPW and the Town of Ware Shoals. Both Ninety Six and Ware Shoals purchase their water from Greenwood CPW. The Towns of Ninety Six and Ware Shoals provide water service to the municipal boundaries of each town as well as some surrounding areas beyond the town limits. However, these areas outside of the town limits are levied a higher rate than service to in-town properties. Pretreated water is provided to these towns from Lake Greenwood, and is anticipated to adequately meet the needs of the community for at least two to three decades.

The Greenwood CPW operates the 12th largest water system in South Carolina, currently serving an area of approximately 180 square miles with one treatment plant and 500 miles of water mains. The treatment plant has been in service since 1961, with a current capacity of 30 million gallons per day. The total storage capacity for the system is 10.8 million gallons comprised of 7 million gallons of ground storage and 3.8 million gallons of elevated storage. The treatment plant serves more than 19,000 customers as well as two master meters for the towns of Ninety Six and Ware Shoals. CPW is the first provider in South Carolina and only the 4th provider to receive the national Excellence in Water Treatment Award from the Partnership for Safe Water, an honor awarded to recognize exemplary water treatment plant operation and maintenance.

Currently, the demand for public water service in the Greenwood area is increasing. The 1995 *Water Distribution System Master Plan* projected that the water demand within the system will increase by 1.2 million gallons per day (MGD) or 8.76% from 1995 to 2010. By utilizing this information with extrapolation techniques, we should expect the total water demand within the service area to increase to 15.7 MGD by 2020.

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Figure 8-1. Base and Projected Water Demands Average Daily Flow (MGD)

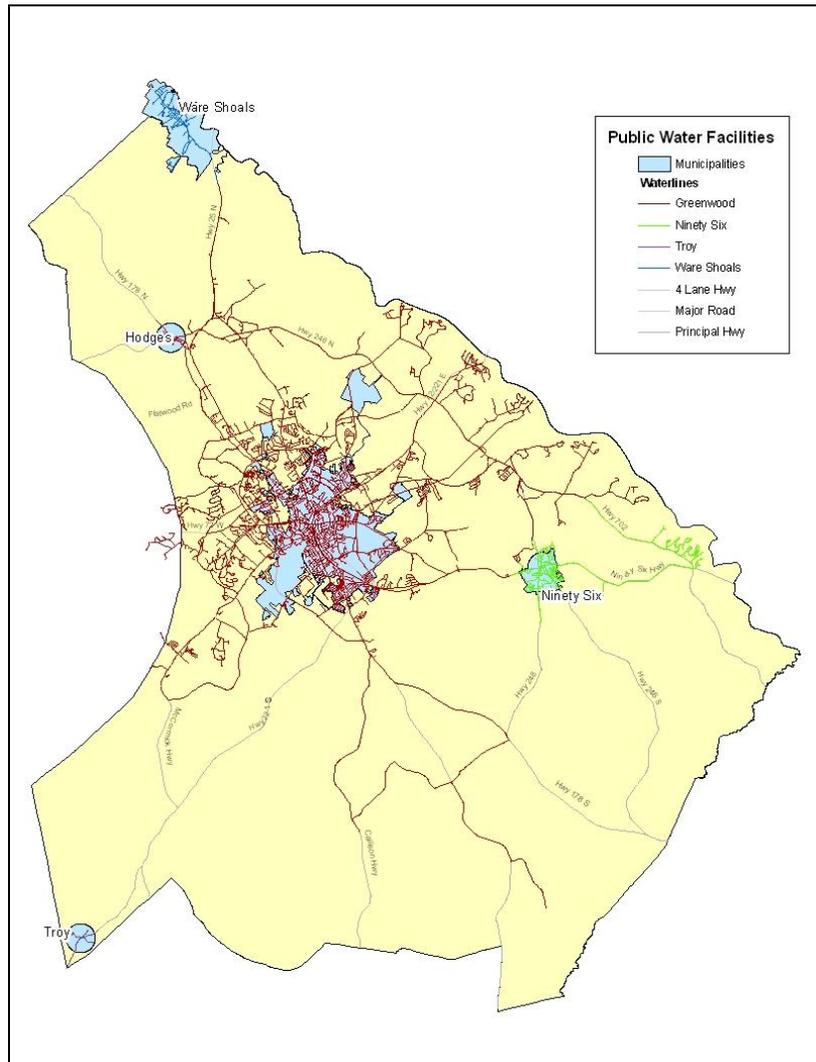
Year	Residential	Commercial/Industrial	Total Demand
1995	5.8	7.9	13.7
2000	6.0	8.1	14.1
2005	6.2	8.3	14.5
2010	6.4	8.5	14.9
2015*	6.6	8.7	15.3
2020*	6.8	8.9	15.7

* Denotes Projection from CPW

Source: Greenwood CPW Water Distribution Master Plan Update, 1995.

Additional facility planning should be undertaken to outline additional areas for service. Specifically, the water distribution facilities should be expanded in prime development areas. An additional concern is the need to continually monitor and maintain the current water system. Attention needs to be provided to ensure that adequate capacities are provided for additional development on vacant properties within our urban areas, which are currently underutilized.

Figure 8-2. Public Water Facilities



Source: Greenwood County GIS Department, 2009.

8.2.2 Stormwater Facilities

Flooding occurs when a large amount of rain is received within a short period of time and the land is unable to absorb the large amount of rain water. The extra amount of water that does not percolate into the soil becomes a threat to the safety of the community. Flooding is the most common natural disaster and many times the most costly. To prevent this type of natural disaster, communities need to identify problems with their respective stormwater facilities to hold the appropriate amount of water given a 20-year storm event. A 20-year storm event is a storm that has the probability of occurring once every 20 years.

In Greenwood County and across the State of South Carolina, individual property owners are largely responsible for the amount of stormwater that flows from their property. For example, a large shopping center with five acres of asphalt parking produces a tremendous amount of water that "runs-off" directly into an offsite drainage system such as a stream. Prior to development, most of the rainwater would have slowly percolated into the soil if the shopping center were not there. When a creek or stream has a number of such developments located along it, the original water flow of the stream is increased at exponential rates. This causes the water to overflow the bank and inundate areas within the floodplain. Many times, the water course flows beyond this boundary as original floodplain boundaries were established before large-scale developments were built along these watercourses. An update to the County's flood plain maps was developed in 2009 and the maps are awaiting final approval from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Specifically, grant funding should be pursued to develop a watershed study for the county to identify areas of immediate impact for stormwater problems.

8.2.3 Sewer Collection System

Sewer facilities in Greenwood County are typically found along the major roads and stream channels. The Greenwood Metropolitan District (Greenwood Metro) is the agency that is charged with sewer collection and treatment while maintaining the major collection lines, laterals, and treatment facilities in the County beyond the municipal boundaries. Municipal organizations also have small lines that serve commercial areas, subdivisions and other types of development within town limits. The Ninety Six CPW and the Town of Ware Shoals also maintain their own treatment facilities. In addition to the service they provide County residents, Greenwood Metro also provides wastewater services for the City of Greenwood through two wastewater treatment facilities. The West Alexander facility, located at 225 Joe Bernat Drive, and the Wilson Creek facility at 482 Wilson Creek Road, treat approximately 8.3 million gallons of wastewater per day, from domestic, commercial and industrial sources, all while maintaining a pollutant removal level of greater than 98%. The West Alexander facility is permitted at a 2.2 million gallon per day capacity, while the Wilson Creek facility is permitted at 12 million gallons per day.

Currently, there is no comprehensive sewer provider for all of Greenwood County. There is a severe need for a comprehensive sewer program in Greenwood County that serves the needs on a county-wide basis. As such, development strategies need to be undertaken to establish lines in prime development areas rather than placing lines in rural or low-density residential areas without a comprehensive long-range vision for county-wide sewer capacity.

The sewer collection system in Greenwood County is established to provide this service to the most populated areas and the areas with the most potential to develop. Currently, the Metropolitan Sewer District's service area geographically covers approximately 26% of Greenwood County (See Figure 8-3). Long-range projections of the customer service base within the Greenwood Metropolitan District show that the number of sewer taps are expected to increase. Sewer expansion in the District is based on the premise to provide service "where it will serve the most customers in the shortest amount of time." Sewer tap projections for the next ten to twenty years need to be generated to identify future capacities of the system.

Within the next twenty years, there is a need for expansion of sewer services into the urbanized area boundary of the City of Greenwood and along our major highway corridors such as US Highway 25 North, SC Highway 72 East, SC Highway 72 West, SC Highway 254 and SC Highway 246. These high growth areas have been targeted for medium density residential uses, commercial uses and industrial development. Without appropriate sewer facilities in these areas, growth in Greenwood County will not develop sustainably. An outgrowth of this will be a county-wide development pattern which encourages

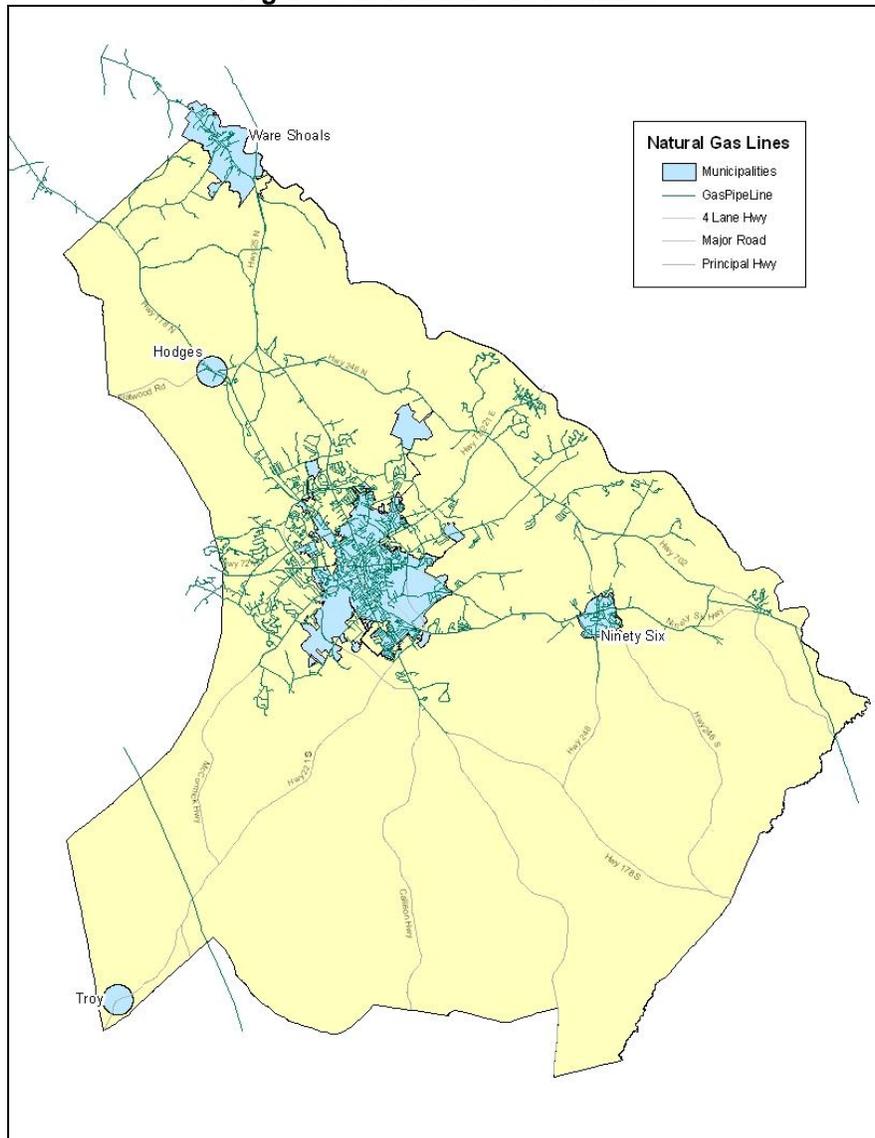
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8.2.4 Natural Gas System

An additional utility system that is important is natural gas. This fuel is increasingly being utilized for its clean-burning properties and its economical benefit as a cost efficient resource. Greenwood CPW purchases the bulk of its natural gas from Transcontinental Pipeline, a subsidiary of Williams Energy, supplementing this with a small amount purchased from South Carolina Pipeline, which is in turn a subsidiary of SCANA. Transcontinental is one of the largest natural gas producers in the nation, providing interstate natural gas transportation, primarily via pipeline, from the Gulf Coast to markets in the eastern and southeastern states. The Greenwood CPW provides natural gas to a 310 square mile area extending from the Town of Chappells to the City of Belton and includes the Towns of Ninety Six, Hodges, Ware Shoals, and Donalds as well as the City of Greenwood (See Figure 8-4). Currently, the distribution system consists of approximately 1,200 miles of pipelines.

Many economic development organizations are using natural gas as a recruitment tool for the future potential that this fuel offers. Future expansion of natural gas facilities needs to be outlined as development occurs throughout Greenwood County. Specifically, natural gas line extensions should be located within the major urbanizing area around the City of Greenwood.

Figure 8-4. Natural Gas Facilities



Source: Greenwood County GIS Department, 2009.

8.2.5 Electrical Transmission and Distribution

As detailed in the Greenwood County Energy Element, electricity and natural gas are the dominant energy sources in Greenwood County. Nearly 58% of the energy consumed in Greenwood County comes from electricity. Another 42% of energy consumed is from natural gas. Electricity supplies energy to almost 52% of commercial users and 59% of industrial users; natural gas provides energy for 47% of commercial users and 41% of industrial users. Electricity in Greenwood County is provided locally by three primary providers, Duke Power, Greenwood CPW, and the Little River Electric Cooperative. Greenwood CPW provides power to the City of Greenwood, Duke Power provides services to the unincorporated areas of Greenwood County, while Little River services a small number of customers along the Greenwood/Abbeville County border.

The largest of these service providers, Duke Power Company, is an investor-owned utility serving more than 2 million customers in central and western North Carolina and South Carolina, and produces 84% of Greenwood County's electricity. Duke Power operates coal-fired, nuclear, and hydroelectric stations. More than half (51%) of Duke Power's electricity is generated by coal, oil and gas with 48% produced by nuclear energy. Much of the electricity for Greenwood County is generated at the Oconee Nuclear Station, located on Lake Keowee in Oconee County. The Oconee Station operates three units with a total capacity of 2,358 megawatts.

Greenwood's publicly-owned Commissioners of Public Works (CPW) provides 16% of the County's electricity through its electrical distribution system. CPW provides power to more than 10,000 customers through five substations and approximately 180 miles of line. Greenwood CPW purchases the majority of its electricity (approximately 95%) from South Carolina Electric and Gas (SCE&G) and the remainder from the Southeastern Power Administration.

The Little River Electric Cooperative is a member-owned rural electric cooperative based in the nearby City of Abbeville. Little River provides service to more than 12,500 residential, commercial and industrial customers in Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, and McCormick Counties. The Cooperative purchases electricity from Duke Power and provides less than 1% of Greenwood County's electricity. As with other utility providers, infrastructure development is provided on an as needed basis. Circuits are monitored yearly for actual load growth, capacity and future load growth models. Based on these criteria, lines are reconducted, circuits are built, and substations are added in order to serve new customers.

Small-scale electrical generation is available in the Lakelands area through the Buzzard Roost Dam on Lake Greenwood. The Buzzard Roost Hydroelectric Project at Lake Greenwood was constructed to assist in the provision of electrical power to the local area. Currently, this facility operates ten combustion turbine (gas) units with a total capacity of 196 megawatts. However, most electrical generation for the area originates from other generation points in Upstate South Carolina. The Buzzard Roost Project provides numerous added benefits including recreation, tourism, economic development and increased property revenue.

A large portion of electrical lines in the city and town limits are aboveground. Underground utility lines along road rights-of-way provide a number of benefits to the community. The first is insulation and safety concerns to the public, especially when high winds or ice is involved. Secondly, another benefit is the ability to enjoy the appearance of the community without the visual clutter of overhead lines. Thirdly, underground lines allow trees along streets to grow naturally without utility companies having to trim away branches that may interfere with the electrical lines. Areas in the city and town limits to be serviced with underground utilities include single family residential subdivisions and main commercial corridors. When underground utilities are cost prohibitive to the public service authority, at a minimum, utility lines should be placed on only one side of the street and multiple utilities share the overhead infrastructure.

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8.2.6 Cable Television Service

Local cable television service is provided to areas around the City of Greenwood and the Towns of Ninety Six and Ware Shoals by Northland Cable Television. Greenwood County, the City of Greenwood, and the Towns of Ninety Six and Ware Shoals have franchise agreements with this corporation to provide this service to their residents. Areas without cable service can be served by satellite television. Cable lines are currently located both above ground and underground. Within corporate limits, these utility lines should be located underground for the protection of the lines as well as the visual impact of the communities. Local communities in Greenwood County need to work in cooperation with Northland Cable to facilitate the placement of these lines. Future expansion of these facilities needs to increase west, north and northeast of the City of Greenwood as these areas are developing at faster rates than average.

8.2.7 Telecommunication Services

Local telephone communication is currently provided county-wide by CenturyLink. This company serves as a local service provider of telecommunications service with the ability to provide access to the national and international telephone network. Current facilities include both aboveground and underground utility lines that are typically found along road rights-of-way. CenturyLink manages one host office, four exchange offices (Ware Shoals, Hodges, Ninety Six and Troy), and four remote switches that amount to 49 pair gain installations. A pair gain installation is a remote switching office. Greenwood County is serviced by fiber optic connectivity lines that provide added benefits for computer networks and other applications. The Greenwood CPW installed and maintains most of these lines in and around the City of Greenwood. Greenwood County enjoys a greater degree of teleconferencing capability than many South Carolina communities. This technological upgrade is a community facility not available to many communities. There is potential for local partnerships and facility sharing among public and private institutions, with existing teleconferencing and distance learning facilities in operation at Piedmont Technical College, Lander University, the Upper Savannah Council of Governments, Self Regional Healthcare, Fuji Photo Film, Capsugel/Pfizer, and the South Carolina Biotechnology Incubation Facility.

Additional facilities and lines will be added as new residential, commercial and industrial developments are constructed, specifically in areas with the largest concentrations of population. Furthermore, as technology becomes more dependent on telephone lines and personal computers, additional telephone prefixes will be needed to handle the increasing volume of telephone access lines in the area. CenturyLink's ongoing strategy to respond to the growth and service needs of the county includes deployment of NGDLCs (Next Generation Digital Line Carriers) at strategic locations throughout the county to meet narrowband and broadband service requirements and provide fiber connectivity with ring survivability to all business customers and educational institutions as service requirements dictate.

Areas inside the City of Greenwood, and the Towns of Ninety Six and Ware Shoals should be provided with underground utility lines. These local governments need to work with CenturyLink to provide the necessary means to move overhead lines underground. This measure provides added security to the infrastructure and to the visual landscape.

Greenwood County, like most counties in South Carolina, is beginning to become inundated with cellular communication towers. Local governments are in precarious situations. Cellular towers are needed for the services that the public requests, but local governments must also take necessary measures to ensure that the local landscape is not overrun by communication towers or local airways are not encroached upon. With numerous cellular companies serving the Southeast, Greenwood County should continue to encourage companies to co-locate their antennae on shared towers.

8.3 Technology Infrastructure

Technological development has provided our generation with advances in communications and computerized information. A community facility that is beneficial to the general public is Greenwood County's Geographic Information System (GIS). This is a computer-based mapping system that provides information for geographic data. This service, utilized by scores of city and county departments, allows staff and the general public to identify areas in Greenwood County that meet specified criteria. For example, let's say that you wanted to establish a business within a certain distance of a highly traveled road with adequate water and sewer service and within a commercial zoning district, but no more than a

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five minute drive to a postal facility. The GIS could identify all parcels anywhere in Greenwood County that would meet these criteria within seconds. This is a highly effective tool for decision-making for public facilities.

Another technological advancement is GPS or Global Positioning System. This system allows you, by using a hand-held or car mounted device, to determine the exact location of a person or vehicle. This tool is currently being used in emergency response, police and fire vehicles. This information can be downloaded into the GIS for accurate reporting of response times or guidance systems in case of emergencies.

8.4 Civic Facilities

Civic facilities are the structures, land and open spaces that are owned, operated and maintained for the benefit of the general public. These facilities house agencies that make our lives better and provide aid in times of need. Many times, these facilities are overlooked as the public tends to take them for granted. These civic facilities provide services that are vital to the safety, maintenance and growth of our community.

8.4.1 Government Buildings

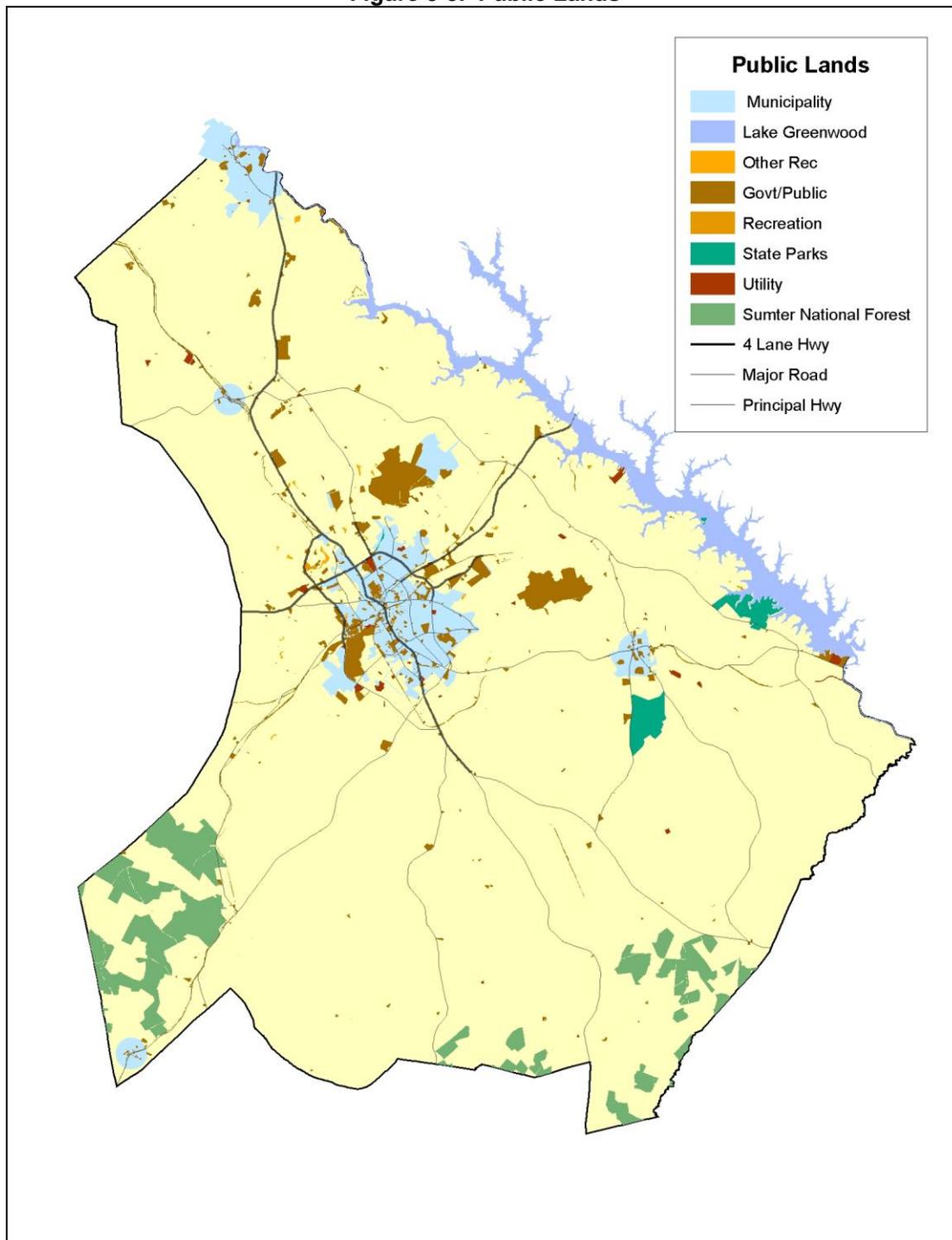
Local government is established for the benefit of the people. By this definition, these public buildings should be located and constructed to be accessible for all of the public. In Greenwood County, nearly all government offices are located in the center of the city and towns. Basic accessibility to most facilities has been achieved. Enhanced accessibility beyond basic requirements continues to be a goal. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 provided an outline for structural enhancements to public buildings. It contains requirements for new construction, for alterations or renovations to buildings and facilities, and for improving access to existing facilities of private companies providing goods or services to the public. Federal, state and local government buildings throughout Greenwood County must continue to meet or exceed the ADA outline.

Future expansion of government office and meeting space is inevitable as the public demands more convenient, customer-oriented services. Future expansions to town and city halls and county offices will result in the acquisition of additional property. For municipal governments, city halls should be located in the centers of the municipalities and should "set-the-tone" of architectural standards for other structures to imitate. Any structural changes should balance between being a structure that the public can be proud of, yet not so expensive that other services are jeopardized.

For Greenwood County, much of its public office space is concentrated within and around the county courthouse upon a campus setting with the Greenwood City Hall. Also included in this campus is the Greenwood County detention center. In order to maximize the potential of the site, both government organizations need to identify the future of the site by developing a campus plan. This plan should outline the existing public land, future use and possible phases for development of this plan. Lighting, landscaping, and parking should also be included in this process.

An issue that is prevalent within government building is space for storage of public documents. Currently space is at a premium and a plan for storage and public access to these documents is needed. The possibility of creating an archivist position should be evaluated for inclusion in future budgets. Information provided to the public also needs to be accessible at various locations for easy retrieval. The Internet is a perfect forum for this type of accessibility. Also to be included in this discussion is placing public documents on microfilm or computer records. By providing other points to access these public documents, traffic is alleviated in and around the government campus in Greenwood.

Figure 8-5. Public Lands



Source: Greenwood County GIS Department, 2009.

Figure 8-6. Greenwood Government Complex – Uptown Greenwood



Source: Greenwood City/County Planning Department, 2010.

8.4.2 Landfill and Recycling Centers

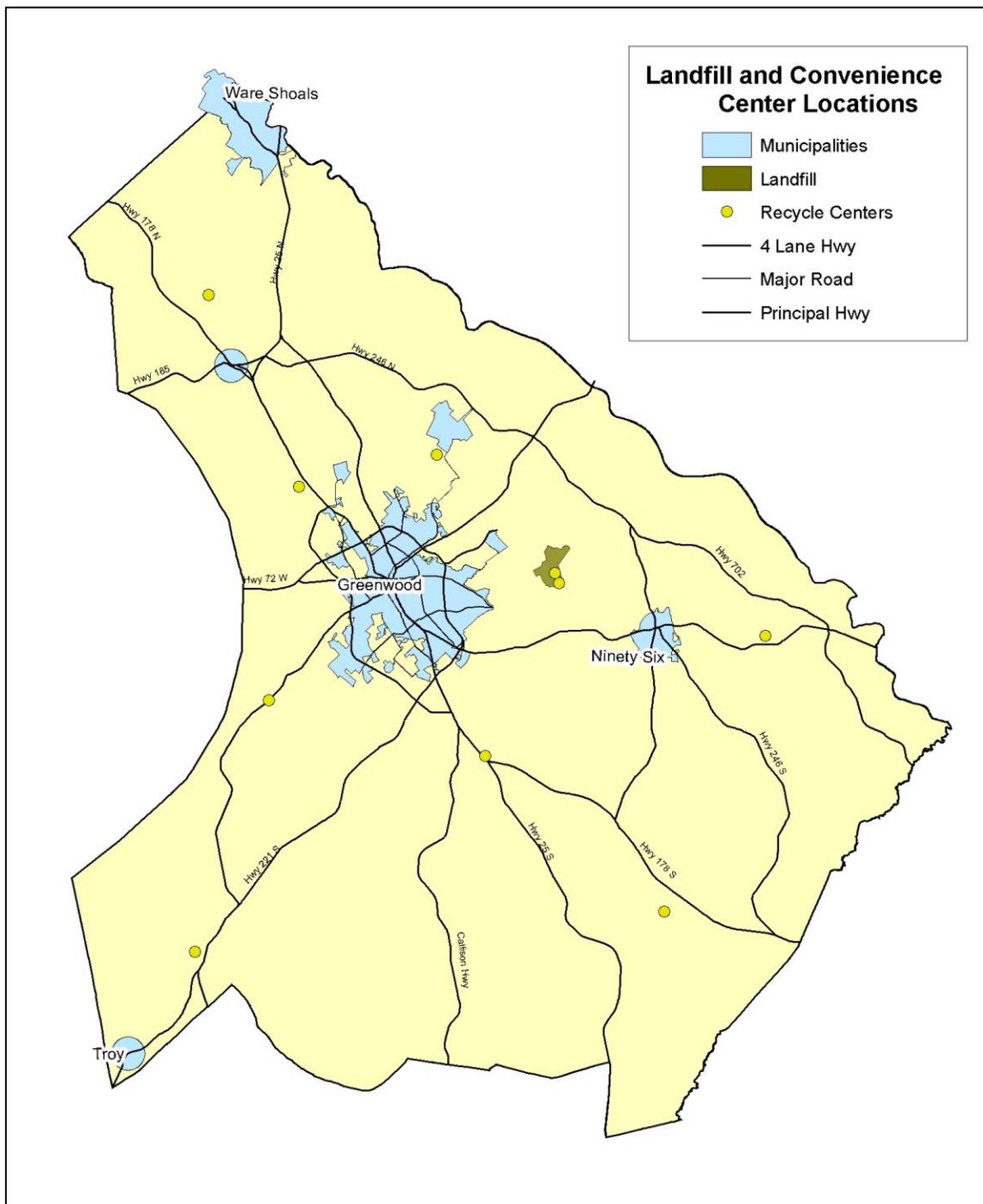
Greenwood County's current methods of handling solid waste are among the most technologically advanced in South Carolina. Constructed in 1993, the County's Sub-title D sanitary landfill was the state's first county-owned landfill meeting all EPA design requirements. As such, this state-of-the-art landfill includes a number of protective liners and a leachate collection system to ensure that surrounding groundwater does not become contaminated. With an expected life of seven to eight years, the first in a series of "cells" served Greenwood through 2000, at which point cell II was constructed and was closed in March of 2010. Cell III was opened in 2007.

In order to extend the projected life of such a capital-intensive landfill, the County opted in 1989 to begin South Carolina's first county-wide curbside recycling program. County officials believed that if the residents were given the option of diverting materials from the waste stream in a convenient curbside program, then the demand on landfill space would be reduced. In this way, the landfill's life would be extended and future development costs would be delayed. Each year of operation has seen a reduction in the residential waste generation rate. The County currently receives a total of 233 tons of municipal waste per day, while industrial waste continues to make up a substantial portion of the waste stream. Revenue from materials sold, as well as saved landfill space, help offset the cost of operating the recycling program. The 2010 Greenwood County Landfill Annual Report prepared by Joyce Engineering estimates the life of the landfill has been extended by an additional ten years from earlier projections due to reduction in municipal solid waste rates and the continuation of the County's recycling program.

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The County operates nine solid waste and recycling centers that accept recyclables and various types of household wastes. Located throughout the County, each center has trained attendants to assist residents and ensure proper handling of waste.

Figure 8-7. Landfill and Convenience Center Locations



Source: Greenwood City/County GIS Department, 2009.

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Future plans for handling Greenwood County's solid waste may include the implementation of a "Pay-As-You-Throw" system, where residents will pay for waste disposal based on the amount they generate. This system is a popular alternative with successful programs already established throughout the United States. The popularity of this system is the measurable correlation between reduced waste generation and increased recycling participation as recycling programs are funded through the general fund.

Other methods of handling solid waste, including incineration and export of waste, are not viable options for waste disposal. At this time, Greenwood County does not import waste from outside of the County and exports only that which is considered hazardous.

Greenwood County's Department of Public Works, which operates both the landfill and recycling programs, is located on Siloam Church Road. With land holdings of more than 600 acres, landfilling should be feasible at this site until 2045. By 2030, however, the County must locate and secure another site suitable for additional landfill construction. The process leading up to the development of a landfill is arduous and lengthy. Therefore, considerable time must be given to this major land use decision. Public input should be obtained during the planning of a future site.

8.4.3 Libraries

Greenwood County provides a county public library system with three facilities in Greenwood County. These include the main branch on Main Street in Greenwood and two additional satellite branches in Ware Shoals and Ninety Six. The Ware Shoals branch serves as a community and public school library. In addition, the library system also runs a bookmobile that stops within communities and neighborhoods.

In 2010, the Greenwood County Library will move its main branch to 600 South Main Street. In this location the library will be a highly visible and vital part of the Uptown Greenwood area, and an important part of ongoing efforts to improve the area streetscape. The new facility is projected to feature 11,742 square feet dedicated to the adult and young adult collections, the attendant circulation desks and workspaces; 13,414 square feet are allocated to housing the reference and local history and genealogy collections; while the children's collection, desk, program space and workroom are slated to comprise 9,567 square feet. The library will feature a 175 seat general meeting room, two individual study rooms, four group study rooms, a ten seat conference room, and 618 square feet of space for public computers. The public meeting rooms and lobby area together total 4,789 square feet.



Greenwood County Library - Uptown

8.4.4 The Greenwood Civic Center

In 2009, the Greenwood County Council approved closure of the Greenwood Civic Center. The facility is located east of the City of Greenwood along US Highway 72. This facility served as a multiple use facility with a seating capacity of 4,800 people. Due to the expense of maintaining the structure, the Civic Center building remains closed. The civic center site is approximately 7.42 acres of prime real estate on the Highway 72 corridor. Adaptive reuse is necessary to incorporate this acreage into usable space to the adjacent Wilbanks Recreation Center or transfer into commercial or industrial usage. The Wilbanks complex includes eight baseball fields, two soccer fields, six lighted tennis courts, a jogging track, one large and two small playgrounds, one skateboard park, two covered picnic shelters, a football stadium, a farmer's market and an animal shelter.

8.4.5 The Greenwood Museum

The Greenwood Museum is a display of the cultural, natural and physical history of Greenwood County. This facility provides a window to the community's past and visions of the future. The Museum is located

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at 106 Main Street beside the Greenwood Community Theatre. The long term use of this structure is currently questionable. In 2005, the Museum acquired the Railroad Historical Center on South Main Street as an additional site of exhibits of transportation and culture from the 1800s to the present. On-site displays include a 2-8-2 steam locomotive and six pieces of rolling stock including a coach, dining car, sleeper and caboose.

8.4.6 Cultural Arts Facilities

Uptown revitalization centers on a ten-year plan designed to provide Greenwood with a more active city center as well as increasing the economic viability of the area by creating an improved sense of place and an attractive multi-use area. The plan includes three project areas, the Emerald Triangle, Maxwell Commons and Uptown Square, all of which will be implemented in phases. By keeping cultural facilities in the central business district of the county, the Uptown area begins to become a vibrant community after work hours. In addition, added economic benefits are garnered by commercial businesses that cater to the public after 5:00 p.m. This attracts more individuals to the Uptown area and therefore benefits our local economy.

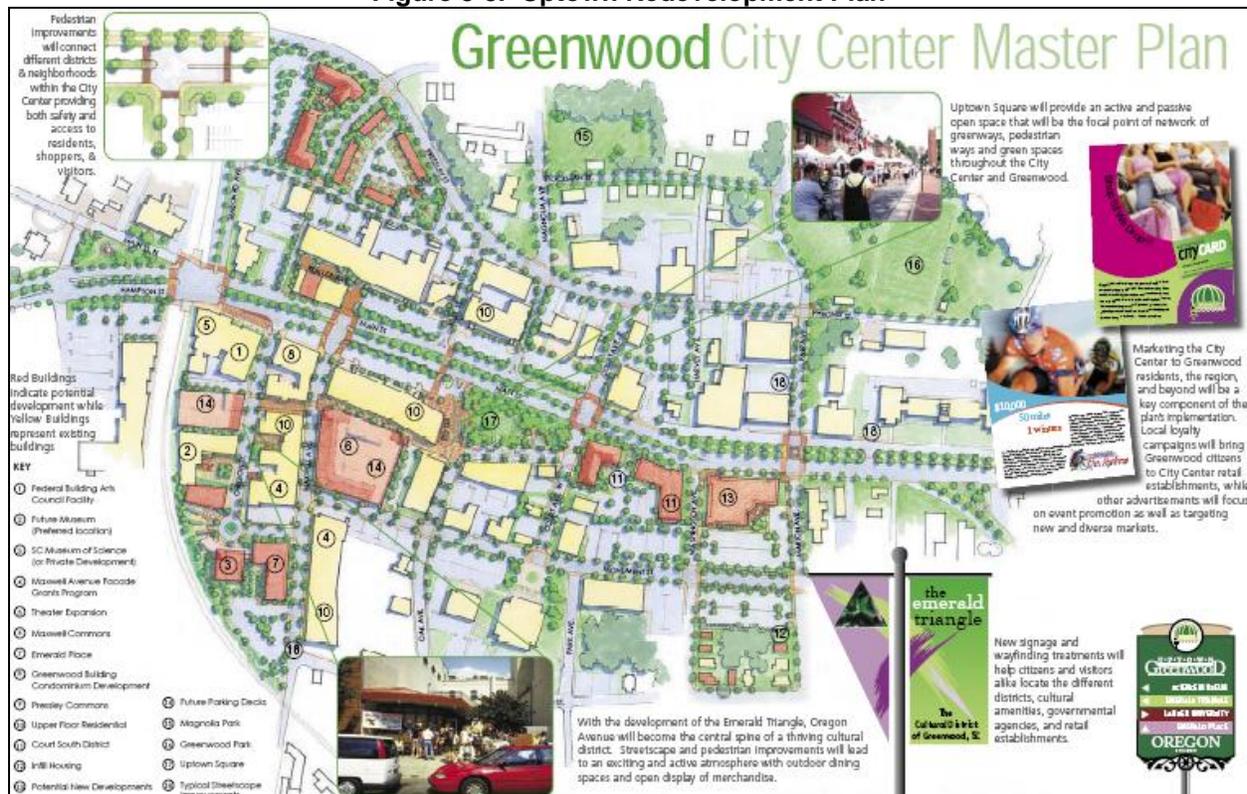
As a leading phase to the City Center Plan, the *Emerald Triangle* will provide a cultural anchor to the downtown. The Triangle is a 9-acre area bounded by Main Street to the east, the railroad to the north and west, and Maxwell Avenue to the South. The cornerstone of the \$3.5 million Emerald Triangle project was the renovation and relocation of the historic Old Federal Building to house the Arts Center of Greenwood County, which opened in the spring of 2006. The Federal Building houses offices for the Self Family Foundation, the Regional Visitor and Tourism Center, a public reception hall, an art gallery, and classrooms. The Triangle phase also included renovations to accommodate the Greenwood Community Theatre and the Greenwood Museum, as well as streetscape improvements along Oregon Avenue. The improvements have been funded in part through grants by the SC Rural Infrastructure Fund, HUD Economic Development Initiative, Community Development Block Grants, and Emerald Triangle capital campaign.

Maxwell Commons is a planned parking area along Maxwell Avenue to accommodate mixed retail and residential uses. The new *Greenwood County Library* recently opened at the corner of Main Street and Washington Avenue. The plan will culminate with the creation of *Uptown Square*, an active community focal point for outdoor cultural, arts and entertainment events.

The City Center Master Plan also incorporates a number of streetscape projects in downtown Greenwood. The *South Main Entrance Gateway* includes landscaping improvements in the old abandoned railroad right-of-way along South Main Street from the current location of the Inn on the Square to an area just north of the Old Greenwood High School Apartments. The City of Greenwood and Uptown Greenwood Development Corporation are providing matching funds for a SCDOT Transportation Enhancement Grant for this project.

To enhance access, the City constructed pedestrian crosswalks at the intersections of Maxwell and Main, Oak and Main, and Court and Main with assistance from SCDOT Transportation Enhancement funds. Infrastructure improvements on Oregon Avenue have improved water, sewer, electrical, and storm water issues and provided extensive landscaping improvements. A Community Development Block Grant (CBDG) was awarded to the City by the South Carolina Department of Commerce for this project, matched with local funding from the Greenwood Metropolitan District, the Greenwood Commissioners of Public Works, and the City of Greenwood. Facade and streetscape improvements along Maxwell Avenue have enhanced the original downtown architecture and historic character of the area in an effort to foster the location of new retail and restaurant establishments along the corridor.

Figure 8-8. Uptown Redevelopment Plan



Source: Uptown Greenwood Development Corporation, 2006.

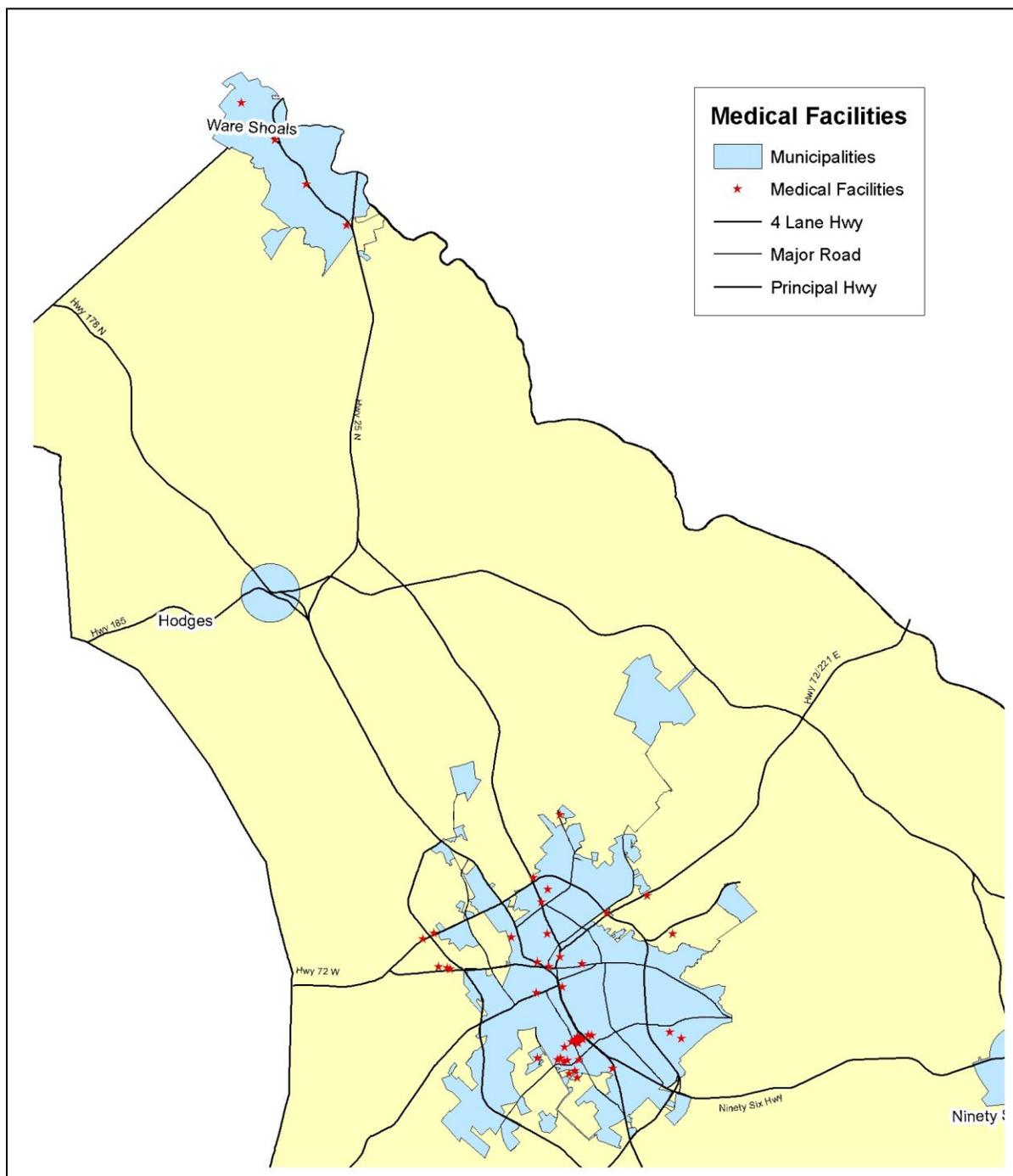
8.4.7. Hospitals and Medical Facilities

The citizens of Greenwood County are fortunate in being provided with a regional medical center. Self Regional Healthcare, located off of Edgefield Street and Alexander Avenue Extension, serves numerous communities in a six county area. This medical facility is a combination of health centers that provides a community-based, full service facility. The hospital employs approximately 2,200 employees which includes 179 staff physicians. The facility is also licensed for 421 beds. In particular, this facility includes a cancer center, heart catheterization facility, emergency care center, outpatient surgery, mental health unit, child birth center, neonatal intensive care unit, pediatric floor, critical care unit, and full radiology center. Also on the main campus site is the Carolina Vascular Institute, the Montgomery Center for Family Health Care, the Nesbitt Center and the Cardiac Rehabilitation Center. Along with these services, Self Regional Healthcare provides community outreach programs to bring health issues closer to the public. For example, Self Regional has opened a fitness center called Wellness Works that provides the public an alternative for health programs and classes. Another outreach initiative has been the construction of a satellite emergency room at the intersection of Highway 72 Bypass and Highway 254 and treatment facilities at Highway 25 and Greenwood Avenue in Ware Shoals. These facilities provide emergency assistance for areas north of the City of Greenwood.

Another medical facility that has impacted our community is the Greenwood Genetics Center. This facility is regionally renowned in the Southeast medical community. This facility provides a number of medical programs to benefit individuals with fertility related issues or those who have genetic-related health problems. This research-oriented office complex is situated southwest of Self Regional Healthcare on Gregor Mendel Boulevard. The scope of services offered at the facility will increase in the future as the Genetics Collaborative develops. The Collaborative is designed to research and doctoral education in genetics, and is funded through a \$15 million investment. Future lands around both of these medical complexes should serve for expansion as the medical needs of the community increases.

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Figure 8-9. Medical Service Map



Source: Greenwood County GIS Department, 2006.

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8.4.8 Parks and Recreational Facilities

A largely overlooked community facility is parks and recreational facilities. Whether it be for recreational use, passive green space or exercise, parks and open spaces are a vital part of our community. Forecasting growth is necessary in order to preserve future park and recreational spaces and to provide harmonious development patterns in our communities.

In 2009, Greenwood County adopted the Greenwood County Parks and Recreation Master Plan. This plan inventoried existing park sites and recommended additional sites for future development. Currently, there are 14 designated government-owned and maintained parks in Greenwood County totaling 214 acres.

Additional sites are also available for recreational use within Greenwood. These include small municipal parks, community centers, the Cokesbury Historical Site, Star Fort National Historic Site, the Sumter National Forest, and the Lake Greenwood State Park. The plan also cited other areas of recreational opportunities:

There are also a significant number of existing facilities associated with educational institutions in Greenwood County. The County School Districts operate numerous playground and recreational sites in conjunction with the schools. One site deserving specific reference is the Old Greenwood High Ballfield located off Phoenix Street in the City of Greenwood. It should also be noted that there are also recreational facilities on the campus of Lander University and Piedmont Technical College. Among the privately operated recreational facilities are the YMCA Complex, seven golf courses, three private tennis facilities, numerous residential amenity areas, and several recreational sites owned by local industry

Figure 8-10. Existing County Parks

Facility Name	Location	Principle Use	Category	Acreage
Brewer Recreation Center	East Cambridge Avenue	Athletics	Special Use	20
Greenwood Civic Center Complex	Highway 72/221 East	Administration	Special Use	10
Greenwood Recreation Center	Highway 72/221 East	Athletics	Recreation Complex	80
Johnny Williams Park	Greenwood Mill Village	Passive	Mini Park	1
R. L. Stevens Park	Seaboard Avenue	Athletics	Neighborhood Park	2
Stockman Park	Highway 25 South	Athletics	Neighborhood Park	5
Ninety Six Park	South Cambridge Avenue	Passive	Neighborhood Park	4
Cokesbury Park	Cokesbury	Athletics	Playfield, Ballfield	46
Fox Boozer Park	Ninety Six Highway East	Athletics	Neighborhood Park	11
Ware Shoals Park	Greenwood Avenue South	Passive	Mini Park	2
Young Park	Main Street	Athletics	Recreation Complex	18
Ware Shoals Larry Traynham Center	79 S. Greenwood Avenue	Administration	Neighborhood Park	4
Magnolia Park	244 Magnolia Avenue	Passive	Neighborhood Park	2
West Cambridge Park	451 Grove Street	Passive	Neighborhood Park	9

Source: Greenwood County Parks and Recreation Master Plan, 2009

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Another component of the park and open space system is the trail network. Multi-use trails, commonly referred to as greenways, are a vital part of a local community. When these trails are connected and interconnected with one another, a trail network is formed and provides an additional recreational amenity as well as an alternative transportation network. Greenwood County currently has almost 14 miles of trails useable to the general public.

Figure 8-11. Existing Trail Facilities

Facility Name	Location	Classification	Surface	Length
West Cambridge Trail	Between West Cambridge Park and Highway 72 Bypass	Multi-use Bicycle/ Pedestrian Trail	Compacted Crush and Run	1.7 miles
Heritage Trail	Between Main Street and Florida Avenue	Multi-use Bicycle/ Pedestrian Trail	Asphalt	2.5 miles
Rock Creek Trail	Between Highway 254 and Haltiwanger Road	Pedestrian Trail	Dirt/Gravel	0.9 miles
Town of Ninety Six Trail	Main Street	Multi-use Bicycle/ Pedestrian Trail	Concrete/ Gravel	2.0 miles
Greenwood Lake Nature Trail	Lake Greenwood State Park	Pedestrian Trail	Dirt	0.8 miles
Ninety Six Historical Trail	Ninety Six National Historic Site	Interpretive Pedestrian Trail	Asphalt	1.0 mile
Cherokee Path	Ninety Six National Historic Site	Pedestrian Trail	Natural Surface	1.2 miles
Gouedy Trail	Ninety Six National Historic Site	Pedestrian Trail	Natural Surface	1.1 miles
Star Fort Pond Trail	Ninety Six National Historic Site	Pedestrian Trail	Natural Surface	1.7 miles
Fisherman Access Trail	Ninety Six National Historic Site	Pedestrian Trail	Natural Surface	0.9 miles

Source: Greenwood County Parks and Recreation Master Plan, 2009

Greenways are hiking, biking, walking and jogging trails that utilize existing infrastructure easements, flood plains, and abandoned railway corridors to provide pedestrian linkages to local areas. The South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism outline the benefits:

As transportation corridors, trails provide avenues for people en route to work, school and entertainment. They can provide an important element of a comprehensive transportation system. When trails are constructed along corridors, the noise and congestion of automobile traffic are reduced. In many urban and suburban areas, bicycle commuting can compete favorably with commuting by car.

Furthermore, this additional mode of transportation, enables the public the opportunity to increase their fitness through the provision of public spaces and improving recreation opportunities. Other benefits include a network of migration routes for wildlife and highlighting scenic beauty in the area. Perhaps one of the main benefits is the environmental impact that greenways can provide. Greenways protect water quality and aquatic and stream corridor habitats. Most of these benefits are from reducing surface water pollution and preventing erosion of sediment and flooding of private lands. Locally, there are a number of areas that need to be targeted for this type of park development.

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Figure 8-12. Economic Benefits of Greenways

1. Real Property Values –	Many studies demonstrate that parks, greenways and trails increase nearby property values. In turn, increased property values can increase local tax revenues and help offset greenway acquisition costs.
2. Expenditures by Residents –	Spending by local residents on greenway related activities helps support recreation oriented businesses and employment, as well as other businesses that are patronized by greenway and trail users.
3. Commercial Uses –	Greenways often provide business opportunities, locations and resources for commercial activities such as recreation equipment rentals and sales, lessons and other related businesses.
4. Tourism –	Greenways are often major tourist attractions that generate expenditures on lodging, food and recreation oriented services. Greenways also help improve the overall appeal of a community to perspective tourists and new residents.
5. Agency Expenditures –	The agency responsible for managing a river, trail or greenway can help support local businesses by purchasing supplies and services. Jobs created by the managing agency may also help increase local employment opportunities.
6. Corporate Relocation –	Evidence shows that the quality of life of a community is an increasingly important factor in corporate relocation decisions. Greenways are often cited as important contributors to quality of life.
7. Public Cost Reduction –	The conservation of rivers, trails and greenways can help local governments and other public agencies reduce costs resulting from flooding and other natural hazards.
8. Intrinsic Value –	While greenways have many economic benefits, it is important to remember the intrinsic environmental and recreation value of preserving rivers, trails and other open space corridors.

Source: The American Greenways Program.

The 2009 Parks and Recreation Master Plan found that there are a number of items that need to be addressed within the next five to ten years. Specifically, this study outlined specific detailed enhancements to each facility that would provide a more enjoyable experience to the citizen.

If we look at national averages on park spaces, we find that the number of parks in Greenwood County is deficient. Based on standards of the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), different types of parks should be developed based on a given population. These standards should be used as a guide for the future development of park spaces in Greenwood County. As our population increases, so too does the amount of deficient parks. Therefore, local governing bodies need to develop procedures and funding sources to outline ways to annually acquire additional sites to offset this deficit.

Figure 8-13. Recommended Park Acreage Guidelines

Facility Type	Recommended Guideline	County Facilities Provided	2009 Need	2009 Shortfall	2030 Need	2030 Shortfall
Park Acreage Total	5 Acres per 1,000 Population	213 acres	346 acres	133 acres	397 acres	184 acres
Active Recreation	3 Acres per 1,000 Population	196 acres	207 acres	11 acres	238 acres	42 acres
Passive Recreation	2 Acres per 1,000 Population	17 acres	138 acres	121 acres	159 acres	142 acres

Source: Greenwood County Parks and Recreation Master Plan, 2009

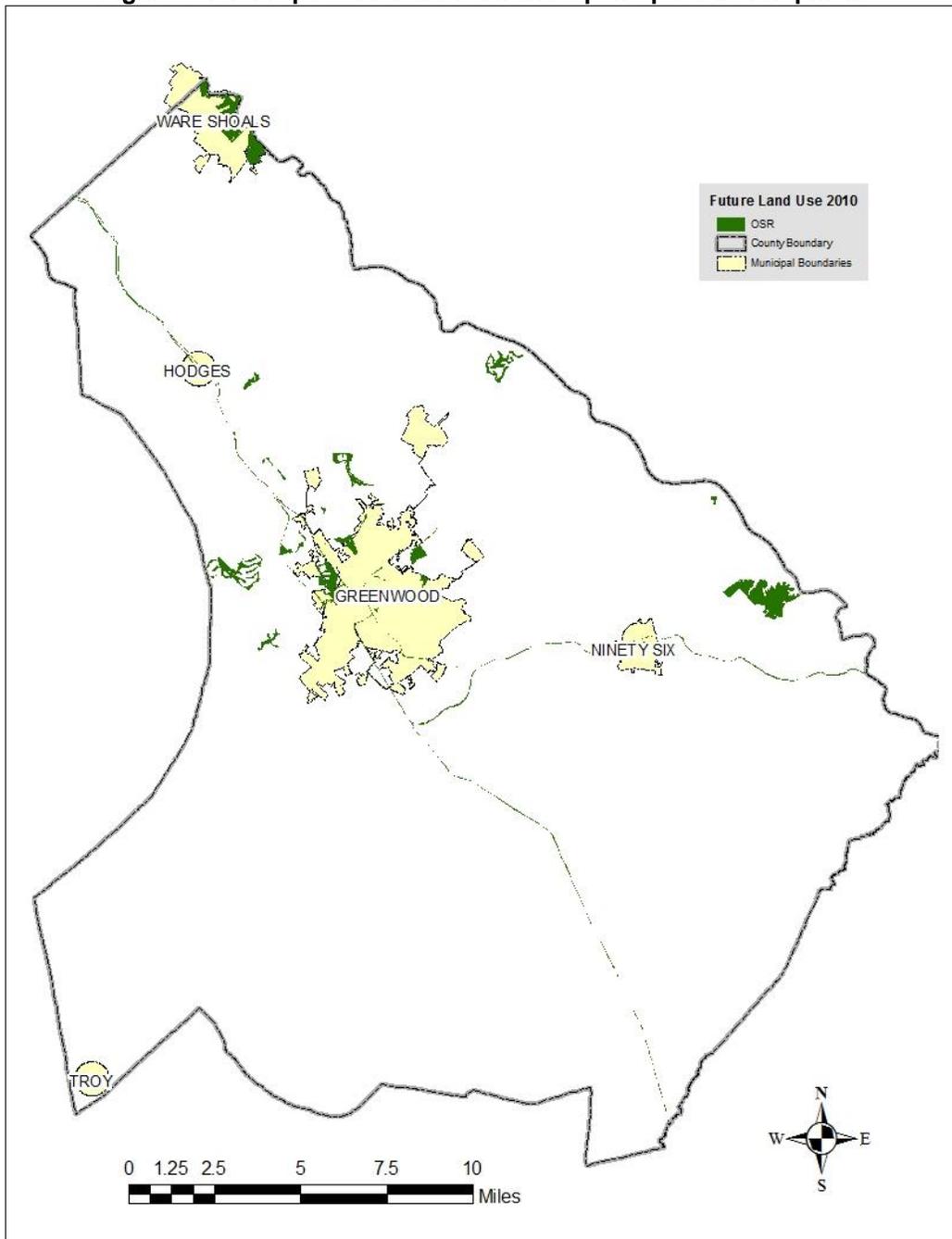
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Figure 8-14. Recommended Facility Level of Service Guidelines

Facility Type	Recommended Guideline	County Facilities Provided	Total Facilities Provided	Needed Per Population	Surplus/ (Shortfall)	Needed Per Population	Surplus/ (Shortfall)
Athletic Fields and Outdoor Sports Facilities				2009		2030	
Multi-Purpose Fields	1 per 10,000	4	13	7	6	8	5
Baseball Fields	1 per 2,500	15	31	14	17	16	15
Softball Fields	1 per 10,000	0	3	7	(4)	8	(5)
Football Fields	1 per 10,000	1	8	7	1	8	0
Soccer Fields	1 per 10,000	3	9	7	2	8	1
Outdoor Basketball	1 per 5,000	12	40	14	26	16	24
Running Tracks	1 per 20,000	1	2	3	(1)	4	(2)
Golf Courses	1 per 25,000	0	9	3	6	3	6
Tennis Courts	1 per 2,500	6	20	28	(8)	32	(12)
Volleyball	1 per 20,000	0	2	3	(1)	4	(2)
Swimming Pools	1 per 20,000	1	4	3	1	4	0
Passive Recreation				2009		2030	
Picnic Pavilions	1 per 2,000	7	14	35	(21)	40	(26)
Picnic Areas	1 per 2,000	3	3	35	(32)	40	(37)
Playgrounds	1 per 2,500	15	32	28	4	32	0
Dog Parks	1 per 70,000	0	0	1	(1)	1	(1)
Trails (Paved)	1 mile per 7,500	5.6	5.6	9	(4)	11	(5)
Trails (Natural)	1 mile per 10,000	8.2	8.2	7	1	8	0
Indoor Recreation				2009		2030	
Gymnasiums	1 per 10,000	6	9	7	2	8	1
Fitness Centers	1 per 20,000	2	4	3	1	4	0
Community Centers	1 per 20,000	3	3	3	0	4	(1)
Senior Centers	1 per 30,000	0	1	2	(1)	3	(2)
Class/Meeting Rooms	1 per 10,000	5	7	7	0	8	(1)

Source: Greenwood County Parks and Recreation Master Plan, 2009

Figure 8-15. Proposed Future Park and Open Space Development



Source: Greenwood City/County Planning Department, 2010.

8.4.9 Public Landscaping and Spaces

One type of community facility that is an unnoticed opportunity in Greenwood County is the landscape that is found along and beside public areas. Specifically, landscaping and streetscape improvements that involve plant material, benches, water fountains, statues and the like are too often ignored in what we consider as public facilities. These items are what make an area, city, town, etc. unique and liveable. The State of South Carolina continuously plants wildflowers in medians of interstate highways to beautify these traffic corridors. Countywide, public landscapes are most noticeable around city and town halls, the county courthouse, and town squares. As public sites, these areas should be maintained as sites that citizens can be proud of. They also should be maintained to serve as an example to encourage the same quality of maintenance to private properties within Greenwood County.

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Public art is one aspect of public space that is missing in Greenwood on a permanent basis. The Festival of Flowers during the month of June utilizes topiaries within the Uptown area. A permanent artistic item is needed to add interest throughout the remainder of the year. Ideas for this include a landmark, sculpture, or interesting amenity to make the Uptown an interesting location.



Local governments in Greenwood County should perform an inventory of public spaces, furniture, facilities, and landmarks that are used by the general public. This inventory will ensure that there are adequate facilities available and that these facilities are maintained to a high standard. Public and private funds also need to be generated to provide further improvements to the area. Another topic that each local government needs to evaluate is entranceway enhancements into the County and municipalities. Signage and land use decisions are major aspects of an entranceway plan that need to be included. Uptown Greenwood is a good example of using planted medians and streetside improvements. In future plans of Uptown Greenwood, continuation of this streetscape plan needs to be implemented north and south along Main Street.

8.5 Public Service Facilities

An area of community facilities that is important is our public services that protect and assist the citizens of the county. The safety and general welfare of the public is their basic objective.

8.5.1 Fire Departments

Fire protection is an immediate concern in Greenwood County. Protection is provided to the County though both municipal fire departments and volunteer fire departments. The City of Greenwood and the Towns of Ninety Six and Ware Shoals maintain their own respective fire equipment and facilities. Ten volunteer groups provide protection to the rest of the county through twelve fire stations:

Figure 8-16. Greenwood County Fire Stations

Station Number	Organization
10	Troy Volunteer Fire and Rescue Company
20	Promised Land Volunteer Fire and Rescue Company
30	Northwest Volunteer Fire and Rescue Company
31	Northwest Volunteer Fire and Rescue Company
40	Hodges-Cokesbury Volunteer Fire and Rescue Company
45	Town of Ware Shoals Volunteer Fire and Rescue Company
50	Coronaca Volunteer Fire and Rescue Company
51	Coronaca Volunteer Fire and Rescue Company
60	Lower Lake Greenwood Volunteer Fire and Rescue Company
70	Epworth/Phoenix Volunteer Fire and Rescue Company
75	Highway 34 Volunteer Fire and Rescue Company
80	Town of Ninety Six Volunteer Company
90	Callison Volunteer Fire and Rescue Company
95	Tri-County Volunteer Fire and Rescue Company

Source: Greenwood County Public Safety, 2010.

Figure 8-17. ISO Public Protection Classifications

Fire District	Classification
Greenwood City	2
Northwest	5
Ninety Six Town	5
Coronaca	5/9
Highway 34	5/9
Lower Lake Greenwood	5/9
Promised Land	5/9
Ware Shoals Town	5/9
Hodges-Cokesbury	6/9
Callison	9/10
Epworth Phoenix	9/10
Tri-County	6/10
Troy	9/10

*Note: Classifications separated by a slash indicate areas serviced by hydrants and those without hydrants, respectively.
Source: Insurance Services Office, 2010*

These ratings are periodically evaluated for upgrades by the Insurance Services Office, a risk assessment organization that gathers information and provides data to a varied list of professionals in fields such as insurance, finance, health services and government. The ISO analyzes each fire station using their Fire Suppression Rating Schedule (FSRS), and arrives at a Public Protection Classification ranging from one to ten: class one being exemplary and class ten indicating that the minimum ISO criteria have not been met. These ratings lower the insurance of property owners within their respective service boundaries, and help fire departments in planning for budgeting, equipment upgrades and training. Funding to volunteer fire departments is provided by county taxes to expand the services to the local community. The City of Greenwood Fire Department and the Northwest Volunteer Fire Department are planning expansions of their facilities or development of an additional site for better protection. The need for these expansions are based on the increases in population and development within the service area boundaries of these two departments. As the size and population of our communities increase, periodic evaluation of the service area boundaries and the facilities are needed to ensure the safety of the public.

8.5.2 Police/Sheriff Departments

The City of Greenwood Police Department is an internationally accredited program that employs 52 officers for the protection of the City. Currently the Greenwood City Police Department does not have a long range plan for the development of satellite police stations. As the city annexes additional land and the population increases, additional offices, vehicles and storage capacity will be needed. The City should begin to outline the long-range safety needs of the city to determine if property acquisition is needed within the next five years.

The Greenwood County Sheriff's Office is responsible for providing safety protection to the unincorporated areas of Greenwood County. The municipal governments of Greenwood, Ware Shoals, and Ninety Six all maintain their own respective police departments. However, the Sheriff's Office currently assists these municipalities in time of need if requested. The Towns of Hodges and Troy currently do not have a police department and the Greenwood County Sheriff's Office provides services to these towns.

Administration and detention space is also of a concern. The current site of the administration and detention center is located one block southwest of the County Courthouse Building. The administration offices have reached capacity levels. Additional space within walking distance to the Courthouse will be needed to accommodate the increased number of case loads. Furthermore, the detention center is operating within the capacity of the facility. Projections for the facility show that additional housing units or cells will be needed by 2011 to handle the increased number of inmates detained locally. These

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additional units should be constructed as close to the County Courthouse for the convenience of transporting inmates to trial.

8.5.3 Emergency Medical Services

An additional agency that handles public safety is emergency medical services or EMS. This county department provides medical response in times of emergency. Based through the countywide 911 system, EMS serves as a rapid response and transport service to all areas of Greenwood County.

The central administration EMS area is located in the Greenwood County courthouse. This serves as a central location for quick response direction and staff operations to those in the field.

Currently, four locations are used to provide service: Highway 25 south of Ware Shoals, Highway 246 north of Ninety Six, Highway 25 south of the City of Greenwood and the county courthouse. These facilities accommodate a large percentage of the county population, yet far too many are not served appropriately. Expansion efforts need to be undertaken for an additional EMS substation. The substation should be located north of the City of Greenwood near the intersection of Grace Street, Highway 254 and Bypass 72 and 25. This site should also serve as a central operation center for the county and would significantly improve the response time to the most populated areas of the county.

Rural service also needs to be provided to the eastern and southern portions of the county. An efficient and cost effective way to provide this service is through the stationing of quick response vehicles (QRVs) in specific areas. By stationing these vehicles within different portions of the county, more areas of the county are served and response times are lessened. By placing three QRVs in three different locations, most of Greenwood County is served with a fifteen minute response time. These three locations include Emerald Road and Highway 246, Highway 10 and Muckaway Road, and Highway 67 and County Line Road.

8.6 Educational Facilities

One of the most important aspects of our County's community facilities is education. Greenwood County is home to three public school districts, a community technical college, a public university and four private schools. Future developments in education affect the local community and the land usage of the area. Some of the largest users of land in Greenwood County are the public school districts.

8.6.1 Greenwood School District 50

Greenwood School District 50 is the largest school district in Greenwood County in terms of student population and land area. The student count in 2009 was 8,973 pupils which made Greenwood 50 was the 26th most populated school district out of 88 districts in South Carolina. District 50 maintains nine elementary schools, three middle schools, and two high schools. The district also maintains a vocational school that is utilized by Districts 51 and 52. Data furnished by the South Carolina Department of Education show that during a ten-year time period (1996 - 2007) the school district's enrollment expanded by 5.6% or 494 students. This increase was the 24th highest percentage change of the school districts during the time period.

A large percentage of the district's capital facility funds have not been spent on upgrades and additional facilities to meet educational needs. A majority of tax monies have gone towards upgrades and improvements to existing facilities. School District 50 developed a District Capital Improvement Plan to outline the potential needs of the school district. The school district is nearing completion of their three-phase plan to upgrade its facilities. Greenwood School District 50 began a construction process in 2001 for the construction of three middle schools to replace two aging buildings. As the county's population increases, the need for additional facilities is a concern. With the average age of the nine elementary school buildings in excess of 50 years old, additional sites were selected for new schools as well as improvements to others. With the age of these facilities, additional upgrades were needed and feasibility studies conducted to determine whether it was more feasible to upgrade the existing buildings or construct new facilities. Of the nine elementary schools, six were renovated with major improvements and three were constructed on new sites. The school district projects with its manageable student growth rate, 15 to 25 additional classrooms will be needed over the next twenty years.

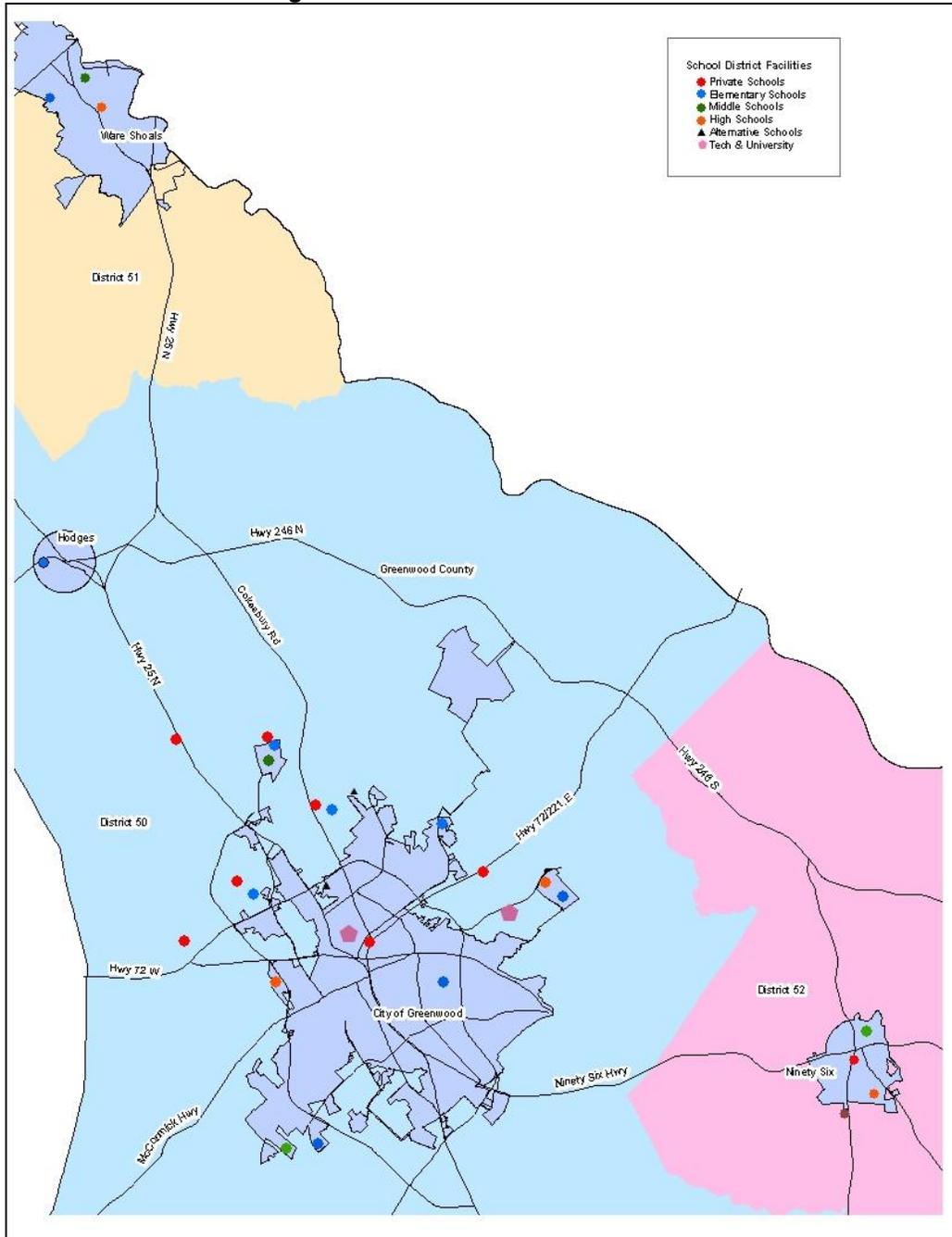
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However, current education reform at the state level is a concern. If districts are mandated to modify current pupil/teacher ratios, additional classrooms will need to be constructed. This is a concern not only with District 50, but with other school districts as well.

8.6.2 Greenwood School District 51

The Greenwood School District 51 includes the Ware Shoals community and a majority of northern Greenwood County. The district also encompasses sections of Abbeville and Laurens Counties. District 51 maintains one primary school, one elementary school and one high school. The student count in this school district was 1,077 pupils in 2009. The South Carolina Department of Education identified that the enrollment in District 51 declined by 7.4% between 1996 and 2007; this was a loss of 89 students.

Figure 8-18. School District Facilities



Source: Greenwood County GIS Department, 2010.

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The county has also completed a sorely needed project for both the school district and the Ware Shoals community. The Greenwood/Abbeville Public Library System and the school district have pooled resources to place a satellite library next to Ware Shoals High School. This facility was funded through private contributions and public monies and the facility is shared by the community and the school district.

Additional long-range plans for the district are in the preliminary stages. The district is working with the State Board of Education to develop specific projections for the student population. A number of the facility needs within the next twenty years will be concerned with upgrades and maintenance to existing facilities. Along with these upgrades are the concerns over older buildings being able to handle the upgrades and whether these upgrades are cost prohibitive in comparison to construction of new facilities. If new facilities are developed, a strategic plan for reuse of the old structures should be developed so as not to abandon a derelict building.

8.6.3 Greenwood School District 52

Greenwood School District 52 encompasses eastern Greenwood County and the community of Ninety Six. This school district in 2009 had a pupil count of 1,620 students. This district is the second largest in terms of student population in Greenwood County. The district maintains one elementary school, one middle school and one high school. District 52's enrollment has increased 1.3% between 1996 and 2007.

The Greenwood School District 52 is in the process of determining future facility needs and has acquired additional acreage for a new school site. Further study is underway to assess the feasibility and need of a future elementary school to accommodate 375 to 700 students. The community needs assessment will also be needed to determine the future use and adaptability of the structure and site of the vacated facility.

8.6.4 Piedmont Technical College

Piedmont Technical College, founded in 1963 as a member of the South Carolina Technical and Comprehensive Education system, is a comprehensive 2-year post-secondary institution serving approximately 4,500 students from Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Newberry and Saluda Counties. The College has the largest geographic service area of the State's 16 technical colleges. The main campus of the College is the Lex D. Walters campus located just outside the City of Greenwood on Emerald Road. This facility includes 344,528 square feet of new buildings and additions from the initial building that was constructed in 1966. New buildings that are targeted for development at the Greenwood Campus include:

- Multi-purpose Building Expansion,
- Conference Center Expansion,
- Mortuary Science Expansion,
- General Classroom Expansion, and
- Child Care Center.

For further expansion, additional acreage will need to be acquired in order to provide "breathing room" for the campus. Specifically, adjacent parcels are the most attractive if and when they become available.

Parking facilities are an additional concern. There are currently 1,500 parking spaces at the site. Current projections show that within the next five years, 300 to 600 additional parking spaces will be needed. Additional acreage has been purchase d to alleviate this need for an influx in parking. However, this need for expansion will continue as the college becomes even more successful in educating the public.

Over the last ten years, the enrollment at the college has increased. Between 1995 and 2005, Piedmont Technical College's enrollment increased by 38%, which was the seventh highest increase of the sixteen technical colleges in South Carolina. Those colleges with the largest increases during this time period were Central Carolina (50%), Horry-Georgetown (47%), and Spartanburg (47%).

Figure 8-19. Piedmont Technical College Enrollment

Year	Enrollment
1999	3,534
2000	4,104
2001	4,544
2002	4,911
2003	5,031
2004	4,592
2005	4,449
2006	4,592
2007	4,880
2008	4,959
2009	5,566

Source: SC Commission on Higher Education, 2010.

8.6.5 Lander University

Founded in 1872 in Williamston as a private college, Lander University was relocated to Greenwood in 1904. Lander has evolved into a four-year, coeducational, state-assisted university offering majors and minors in more than 40 areas of study. Lander is situated on approximately 100 acres within the city limits of Greenwood.

Over the past ten years, the student body has fluctuated between a high of 2,950 students in 2003 to a low of 2,408 students in 2007. The average student body population over the last ten years has been 2,771. Being located within the downtown area of the City of Greenwood and along the Calhoun Avenue Corridor, Lander University is a small town within the confines of a larger community. As the student population grows, so too does the needs of this youthful population. Currently, the on-campus student housing that is available is spread out around the main campus. The 86-room Greenwood High Apartments is found one mile south of the campus. Lander University has also leased space within the Inn on the Square in Uptown Greenwood for additional housing. Pedestrian or bicycle linkages are needed to link these facilities to ensure the safe mobility of the student population, while minimizing the need for additional parking on-campus. Additional on-campus housing will be a continual goal for the university.

The Lander University administration is dedicated to long-range planning as they have developed a strategic plan for the future needs of the university. A new Student Union Facility is being planned for the site of the Sproles Recreation Center. This 60,000 to 75,000 square foot facility would house many of the campus agencies and organizations that make the university experience enjoyable.

Long-range plans also have shown the need for the development of a new main entrance to the campus which was completed in 2008. The new roadway is located at the current entrance off of Calhoun Avenue and continuing to Wilson Street. This beautification project enhances the natural setting of the campus.

Lander University athletics will have a new home beginning in 2011 as the Recreation, Wellness and Sports complex will be developed along Montague Avenue between Ellison and Graydon Avenues. The multi-use complex within walking distance of the main campus will feature a baseball stadium, softball field, and tennis courts. The facility will provide additional space for campus-wide events while increasing the health and fitness of the student body.

Figure 8-20. Lander University Enrollment

Year	Enrollment
1999	2,883
2000	2,935
2001	2,710
2002	2,947
2003	2,950
2004	2,918
2005	2,703
2006	2,682
2007	2,408
2008	2,614
2009	2,838

Source: Lander University Department of Institutional Research, 2010

8.7 Lake Greenwood

Of the natural areas in Greenwood County, Lake Greenwood has to be one of the most visually spectacular. This lake is one of eleven major lakes in South Carolina and one of the few lakes that does not have major development along its shoreline. The lake is owned by Greenwood County and as such is a public waterway designated by the Army Corps of Engineers as a navigable waterbody.

In the early 1930s, Greenwood County planned the Buzzard Roost project and in 1933 applied for monies from the Federal Public Works Administration to build it. Opposition from private power companies delayed construction until 1938 when the US Supreme Court declared the project constitutional. This decision opened the way for a number of federally funded hydroelectric projects, including the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Buzzard Roost dam was completed in July of 1940, and the reservoir was named Lake Greenwood. Greenwood County owns Lake Greenwood to the 440' contour line. Therefore, any encroachments into the lake must be approved through Greenwood County. This ownership also becomes a regional issue as the legal boundaries of Greenwood County extend to the centerline of the Saluda River. Therefore, Greenwood County is unique in that it owns property in both Newberry and Laurens Counties.

Lake Greenwood is a public water body that was built for the general public's use. As such, Greenwood County wishes to make this facility available for public enjoyment by providing public access to those citizens who are unable to gain access from private property. Currently, there are two public lake accesses with boat ramps on the Greenwood County side and one access with boat ramp on the Laurens County side. Buzzards Roost Ramp is located on the southern end of the lake near the Buzzards Roost Station. The Soul's Harbor access located near Soul's Harbor on the northern end of the lake is virtually unusable to boat access due to siltation. Greenwood County opened Riverfork lake access on the upper portion of Lake Greenwood on the Laurens County side in 2006. Numerous private marinas and landings dot the lakeside particularly in the center portion of the lake where publicly maintained accesses are not available.

Greenwood County also provides two fishing access areas without ramps: one in Newberry County below the dam and one in Laurens County. Island camping is another recreational amenity that the County provides on Goat Island and Propane Island.

Public beach access is an additional concern. Currently, the only public beach access available to Lake Greenwood is located at the Lake Greenwood State Park. The Lake Greenwood State Park also offers additional outdoor activities that are available to the general public. Similar to the ramp access, beach access is a concern that needs to be addressed with other public parks that could be established on the lakeshore for fishing, walking, jogging and bicycling. A general lakeside development plan was conducted in 2004 as part of a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) requirement in order to identify future use of the water body. Groups such as Upstate Forever and Lander University are

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researching the environmental health of the lake and the environmental impacts of upstream development.

Since Lake Greenwood is a hydroelectric project, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) requires updated review of the lake and its status. One of the items included in this review is plant and animal habitats and ways to protect and promote the health of the water body. Currently, Greenwood County is the governing authority for docks, revetments, seawalls and other structures that are placed within the boundary of Lake Greenwood.

As a primary land use and community facility, Greenwood County needs to develop a long-range land use and management plan for Lake Greenwood that takes into account the users of the lake and provides a framework to ensure the long-term viability, access, and usefulness of the lake for future generations.

8.8 Conclusion

Community facilities in Greenwood County are the backbone of public services that are offered to the citizens. Often overlooked, these facilities include more than just brick and mortar. They house important property documents, expensive firefighting equipment, emergency response services, *etc.* Therefore, annual reviews of public services and facilities are needed to ensure that funds are spent on projects that are needed and that past funded projects are maintained appropriately. The future needs of our communities are outlined by the decisions of how public funds are spent through our elected officials and hence by the public served by these individuals. This element identifies future goals and procedures to ensure that the public's needs are met sufficiently for the next twenty years.



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Goals, Objectives, and Strategies for Implementation

Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agency	Time Frame for Completion
Goal 8.1. – Provide Adequate Infrastructure Based on Population Levels		
Objective 8.1.1. Develop additional utility infrastructure		
<u>Strategy 8.1.1.1.</u> Establish a county-wide sewer authority or commission	Local Governments, CPW, Metro Sewer Commission	2015
<u>Strategy 8.1.1.2.</u> Monitor utility infrastructure where development occurs	Local Governments, Utility Providers	On-going
<u>Strategy 8.1.1.3.</u> Expand sewer facilities along major highway corridors	Local Governments, CPW, Metro Sewer Commission	On-going
<u>Strategy 8.1.1.4.</u> Expand sewer facilities around the City of Greenwood	Local Governments, CPW, Metro Sewer Commission	On-going
<u>Strategy 8.1.1.5.</u> Develop expansion lines for natural gas around the City of Greenwood	Local Governments, CPW	On-going
Objective 8.1.2. Maintain the existing utility infrastructure		
<u>Strategy 8.1.2.1.</u> Develop implementation program to move electrical lines underground in urbanized areas	Local Governments, Duke Energy, CPW	2013
<u>Strategy 8.1.2.2.</u> Develop implementation program to move cable television lines underground in urbanized areas	Local Governments, Northland Cable	2013
<u>Strategy 8.1.2.3.</u> Develop implementation program to move telecommunication lines underground in urbanized areas	Local Governments, CenturyLink	2013
Objective 8.1.3. Enhance education facilities		
<u>Strategy 8.1.3.1.</u> Coordinate with public school districts for additional facilities and services	Greenwood County, Greenwood School District 50, Greenwood School District 51, Greenwood School District 52	On-going
Goal 8.2. – Protect Community Assets		
Objective 8.2.1. Plan for future use of natural amenities		
<u>Strategy 8.2.1.1.</u> Enforce new flood maps when approved by FEMA	Local Governments FEMA, DHEC, NRCS	2011
<u>Strategy 8.2.1.2.</u> Develop a watershed management plan for problem flooding areas	Local Governments FEMA, DHEC, NRCS	2016
<u>Strategy 8.2.1.3.</u> Develop a land use management plan for Lake Greenwood and surrounding areas	Greenwood County, Laurens County, Newberry County	2012
Goal 8.3. – Promote a Safe Community		
Objective 8.3.1. Maintain safe public facilities		
<u>Strategy 8.3.1.1.</u> Ensure government buildings meet or exceed ADA standards	Local Governments	On-going
<u>Strategy 8.3.1.2.</u> Provide safety and security measures for the Greenwood County Courthouse and other public buildings	Local Governments	On-going
Objective 8.3.2. Provide additional public services		
<u>Strategy 8.3.2.1.</u> Improve ISO ratings county-wide	Local Governments, Volunteer Fire Departments	On-going
<u>Strategy 8.3.2.2.</u> Station QRVs in outlying areas	Greenwood County EMS	On-going
<u>Strategy 8.3.2.3.</u> Begin construction on expansion and improvement of the Greenwood County Detention Center	Greenwood County	2011
Goal 8.4 – Provide Additional Civic Facilities and Enhancements to Existing Facilities		
Objective 8.4.1. Maintain efficient landfill and recycling programs		
<u>Strategy 8.4.1.1.</u> Evaluate alternative ways and funding for garbage collection	Greenwood County Public Works	Ongoing
<u>Strategy 8.4.1.2.</u> Develop plans for future landfill sites	Greenwood County	2018

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Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agency	Time Frame for Completion
Goal 8.4 – Provide Additional Civic Facilities and Enhancements to Existing Facilities		
Objective 8.4.2. Promote cultural facilities		
<u>Strategy 8.4.2.3.</u> Provide assistance for the relocation of the Museum	Greenwood County, City of Greenwood	On-going
<u>Strategy 8.4.2.4.</u> Provide assistance to the Uptown Greenwood Master Plan	Uptown Greenwood Development Corporation, City of Greenwood Arts Council of Greenwood County	On-going
Objective 8.4.3. Encourage park and open space development		
<u>Strategy 8.4.3.1.</u> Implement the 2009 Greenwood County Parks and Recreation Master Plan	Local Governments	Ongoing
<u>Strategy 8.4.3.2.</u> Determine ongoing funding sources for county park development	Local Governments	Ongoing
<u>Strategy 8.4.3.3.</u> Develop entranceway enhancements into communities	Local Governments	2010
<u>Strategy 8.4.3.4.</u> Extend Uptown streetscaping along North and South Main Streets	City of Greenwood	On-going