



COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The most basic and essential services needed by Greenwood County residents are provided through community facilities. Community facilities include the buildings, facilities, lands and services to support the public health, safety and welfare and are collectively known as the community infrastructure. These assets help shape living and work environments, provide the physical framework for the attraction of new businesses and employment opportunities, and provide a foundation for new growth and development. While many community facilities are provided or administered by local government, others are offered by utilities, hospitals, schools, and nonprofits.

The Greenwood City/County Community Facilities Element provides an inventory and assessment of the facilities and services available in the County and its municipalities. The Element profiles community facilities including: government, annexation, water and sewer service, utilities, solid waste collection, floodplain and stormwater management, fire and emergency medical services, police, education, health care, recreation and libraries.



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8.1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Governmental facilities house activities, persons, and records used in the operation of a government - whether local, county, state or federal. The need for additional governmental facilities is directly related to the growth of a community, since the addition of more people, more houses, and additional businesses and industries create the need for new and expanded governmental services. In some cases, increased services can be accommodated using existing space. However, in many cases, a substantial increase in the level and scope of services requires additional operational space or access points.

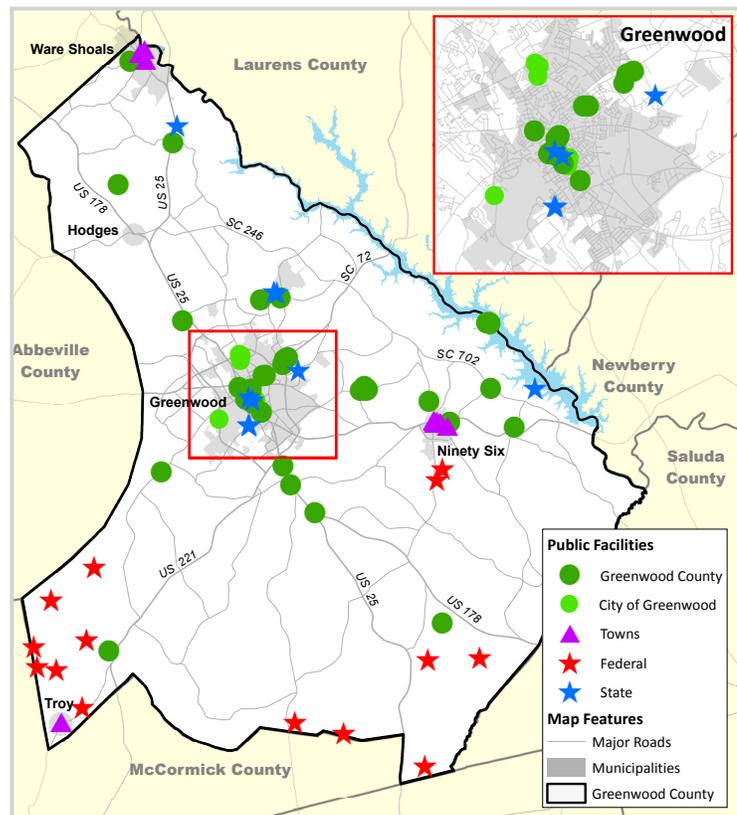
8.1.1. GREENWOOD COUNTY

Greenwood County was formed in 1897 from portions of Abbeville and Edgefield County, which were originally part of the old Ninety Six District. The County took its name from its County seat, the Town of Greenwood. The County is governed under a Council/Manager format. The Council consists of seven members representing the County’s seven individual council districts and a Chairman who is elected by the members of Council. The offices of Chairman and Vice-chairman rotate on two-year terms. Each representative on the County Council serves a four-year term.

The County Manager is appointed by the Greenwood County Council to serve as its Chief Administrative Officer. Management of the County is carried out through a number of departments, each headed by elected or appointed officials. Total employment for the County is 400 full time and 100 part-time employees.

Greenwood County owns and maintains a number of properties, with many located within the City of Greenwood. Figure 8-1 illustrates the locations of local, State, and Federal facilities and Figure 8-2 lists major facilities owned by Greenwood County, the City of Greenwood, and the County’s municipalities.

FIGURE 8-1. LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL FACILITIES, 2015



SOURCE: GREENWOOD CITY/COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT, JUNE 2015



COMMUNITY FACILITIES

FIGURE 8-2. MAJOR FACILITIES, GREENWOOD COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITIES

#	FACILITY	LOCATION
GREENWOOD COUNTY		
1	Cambridge Park	Grove St
2	County Shop	Siloam Church Rd
3	Courthouse	Monument St
4	Greenwood County Dept of Social Services	Phoenix St
5	Greenwood County Airport	Terminal Rd
6	Greenwood County Library	Main St
7	Greenwood Museum	Main St
8	Greenwood Detention Center	Edgefield St
9	Greenwood Public Works	Siloam Church Rd
10	Lower Lake Fire Station #2	Eddy Rd
11	EMS/Rescue Stations	Hwy 25 S, Hwy 246 S, Hwy 25 N, Monument St
12	Veterans Affairs Office	Main St
13	Park Plaza Administrative Building	Monument St
14	Sheriff/City Detective	Edgefield St
15	Wilbanks Sports Complex	Hwy 72/221 E
16	Art Center – Joint City/County	Main St
CITY OF GREENWOOD		
17	City Hall	Monument St
18	Fire Department #1	Main St
19	Fire Department #2	Grace St
20	Fire Department #3	Jenkins Springs Rd
21	Old Greenwood High Football Field	Phoenix St
22	Police Department	Monument St
TOWN OF NINETY SIX		
23	Ninety Six Welcome Center	Main St E
24	Library	Cambridge St S
25	Ninety Six Depot	Main St W
27	Ninety Six Police Dept.	Main St W
28	Ninety Six Fire Dept.	Saluda St
29	Ninety Six Town Hall	Main St W
TOWN OF TROY		
30	Troy Fire Dept	Neel St
31	Troy Town Hall	Neel St
TOWN OF WARE SHOALS		
32	Ware Shoals Fire Dept.	Main St
33	Ware Shoals Community Center	Mill St
34	Ware Shoals Police Dept	McLane Ave
35	Ware Shoals Town Hall	McLane Ave

SOURCE: GREENWOOD CITY/COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT, JUNE 2015

**8.1.2. GREENWOOD COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES**

There are five municipalities in Greenwood County, including the City of Greenwood and the Towns of Hodges, Ninety Six, Troy, and Ware Shoals. The Greenwood City/County Planning Department provides administration of land use regulations for the City and the Towns of Ninety Six, Troy, and Ware Shoals.

The City of Greenwood was officially incorporated in 1857, having taken its name from the plantation of an early resident several years earlier in 1850. The City of Greenwood is the county seat of Greenwood County. The City operates under the council/manager form of government. The Council is comprised of six members that are elected to represent individual wards and the Mayor, who is elected at-large. The City Council acts as the governing body, while the City Manager is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the City. Total employment for the City is 180 full-time and 18 part-time employees. Most of the administrative functions of the City of Greenwood are housed in the City Hall, located on Monument Street.

The Town of Hodges is named for General George Washington Hodges, a commander of the South Carolina militia. The Town was incorporated in 1873 and is approximately 512 acres in size. The Town is governed by a mayor/council form of government, with the mayor and four council members elected at-large.

The Town of Ninety Six was originally chartered as the “Village of Ninety Six” in 1869 and was incorporated in 1905. The Town is governed by a mayor/council form of government, with the mayor elected at-large and six council members elected by district (ward). Ninety Six is 1.5 square miles in size. The name Ninety Six dates back to the early 1700s, from the area’s early days as a trading settlement, when it was mistakenly thought that the distance along the Cherokee Path to the Cherokee village of Keowee was 96 miles. The first battle of the American Revolution in the South was fought at Ninety Six in 1775 and the area is home to a star-shaped earthen fort that received designation as a National Historic Site in 1976.

The Town of Troy was incorporated in 1882 and is approximately 512 acres in size. The Town is governed by a mayor/council form of government, with the mayor and four council members elected at-large. The Town of Troy was named after Troy, New York.

The Town of Ware Shoals was the site of a water wheel grist mill operated in the early 19th century by William Ware on the Saluda River. Benjamin Riegel founded both the Town and the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company in 1902. Construction of public facilities including schools, recreation facilities, a company store, a bank, railway, and an ice factory by the Company followed, along with the introduction of electric lights, water and sewer service. Later renamed as Reigel Textile Corporation, the mill closed in 1985. The Town of Ware Shoals was officially incorporated in 1967 and is approximately four square miles in size. Ware Shoals is governed by a council form of government, with a mayor and five council members elected at-large. The Town is located within three counties, with the northern portion in Abbeville and Laurens Counties.

8.1.3. BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

All jurisdictions in South Carolina that regulate land use, including Greenwood County, must have a planning commission and a board of zoning appeals. Members of both bodies are appointed by the governing body of the jurisdiction covered – the county, city or town council. The duty of the planning commission



is to develop and carry out a continuing planning program for the physical, social, and economic growth, development and redevelopment of the community. The planning commission directs the development and update of the comprehensive plan and advises the governing body on the adoption of the plan. It also directs the preparation and update of land use regulations, including the zoning ordinance and land development regulations, and provides recommendations on the adoption of such regulations to the governing body.

The Joint Planning Commission of Greenwood County serves Greenwood County, the City of Greenwood, and the Towns of Ninety Six, Troy, and Ware Shoals. Planning Commission membership totals 15 members, with seven appointments from Greenwood County, five from the City of Greenwood, and one appointment each from the Towns of Ninety Six, Troy, and Ware Shoals. These appointments are based on population distribution throughout the County.

The role of the Joint Board of Zoning Appeals for Greenwood County (BZA) is quasi-judicial, and includes considering appeals to determinations made by the Zoning Administrator and special exceptions, as well as hearing and ruling on applications for variance from the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance. The BZA includes nine members, with four appointments from Greenwood County, three from the City of Greenwood, and one each from the Towns of Ninety Six, and Ware Shoals. As with the Planning Commission, these appointments are based on population distribution throughout the County.

8.1.4. ANNEXATION

Per South Carolina law, annexation of any area or property which is contiguous to a municipality may be initiated by filing with the municipal governing body a petition signed by all persons (100%) owning real estate in the area requesting annexation. The annexation is complete upon agreement to accept the petition and annex the area along with the subsequent enactment of an ordinance by the governing body declaring the area annexed. This option is most often used when all of the properties involved in the annexation are under the same ownership.

Annexation of any area or property which is contiguous to a municipality may also be initiated by filing with the municipal governing body a petition signed by 75% or more of the freeholders owning at least 75% of the assessed value of property in the area to be annexed. The annexation is complete upon agreement to accept the petition and annex the area, compliance with required procedures, and enactment of an ordinance by the governing body declaring the area annexed. The 75% petition method of annexation requires the annexing municipality to conduct a public hearing. During the public hearing, the municipality must present a statement addressing which public services the municipality will assume or provide, the taxes and fees required for the proposed services, and a timetable for services. While no other annexation method has this requirement, feasibility of providing services is an important consideration for any proposed annexation.

Property annexed pursuant to State law must be “contiguous” to the annexing municipality. “Contiguous” means property which is adjacent to a municipality and shares a continuous border. Contiguity is not established by a road, waterway, right-of-way, easement, railroad track, marshland, or utility line which connects one property to another. However, if the connecting road, waterway, easement, railroad track, marshland, or utility line intervenes between two properties, which but for the intervening connector would be adjacent and share a continuous border, the intervening connector does not destroy contiguity.

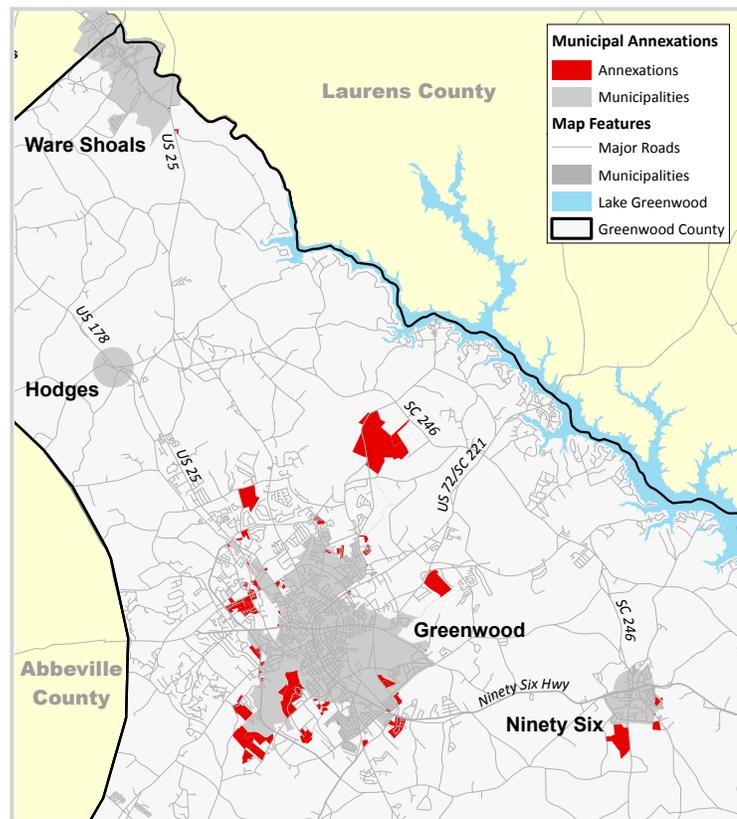


The third annexation option, the 25% petition and election method, was deemed constitutional after an amendment to the original annexation provisions in 2000 and requires a petition of 25% of qualified electors residing in the area to be annexed. The petition is filed with the municipal council, which certifies the petition to the County election commission by resolution. The election commission then orders an election to be held within the area proposed to be annexed. If a majority of qualified electors vote in favor of annexation, the council by written resolution must publish the results of the election. If no opposing petition (signed by 5% or more of the electors within the municipality) is received, the annexation is adopted by ordinance. If an opposing petition is received, the matter is decided by a municipal election. The procedure for this annexation method is specified in detail in the statute and must be carefully followed.

From 1995 through June 2015 there have been 104 annexations into the City of Greenwood totaling 2,184 acres. The largest annexation in recent years was completed in 2003 and included 640.76 acres of land on Old Laurens Road. The City, in conjunction with the Greenwood Commissioners of Public Works, offers many infrastructure reimbursement programs for residential and commercial development, with the level of assistance determined on a project-by-project basis. Figure 8-3 illustrates the areas of annexation for all Greenwood County municipalities from 1995 through June 2015.

Annexations have been much less prevalent in the County’s smaller municipalities. There were four annexations into the Town of Ninety Six from 1995 to June 2015, totaling more than 216 acres. An annexation of 174 acres in 2003 on Cambridge Street accounted for more than 80% of the total acres annexed during the 20-year period. The Town of Ware Shoals annexed three areas from 1995 to June of 2015 that totaled only 6.21 acres. The largest annexation was 3.64 acres on US Hwy 25.

FIGURE 8-3. ANNEXATIONS, 1995 TO JUNE 2014



SOURCE: GREENWOOD CITY/COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT, JUNE 2015



8.2. STATE AND FEDERAL FACILITIES

A number of federal facilities are located in Greenwood County as listed in Figure 8-4 and illustrated in Figure 8-1. There are eight post offices in the County including locations in Greenwood (3), Hodges, Ninety Six, Troy, Ware Shoals, and on US Highway 221. The largest federal property is the Ninety Six National Historic Site, located on SC Hwy 248.

Several of the County’s major State facilities are located in the City of Greenwood area, which is the most densely populated area in Greenwood County as well as the County seat (Figure 8-1). These include Offices of the SC Highway Department, SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), SC Employment Security Commission, and the SC Department of Motor Vehicles, as well as the National Guard Armory on Emerald Avenue and Piedmont Technical College (Figure 8-4). Additional State facilities are located in other areas of the County and include the Leath Correctional Institution, National Guard Company B 151st Expeditionary Signal Battalion (ESB), the SC Vocational Rehabilitation Department, and a State school bus maintenance shop.

FIGURE 8-4. MAJOR FEDERAL AND STATE FACILITIES IN GREENWOOD COUNTY

FACILITY	LOCATION
FEDERAL	
Bradley Post Office	US Hwy 221
Greenwood Post Office (3 locations)	North Creek Blvd, Magnolia Ave, Kirksey Dr
Hodges Post Office	Robertson St, Hodges
Ninety Six Post Office	Cambridge St N, Ninety Six
Ninety Six National Historic Site	SC Hwy 248 S, Ninety Six
Troy Post Office	Sloan St, Troy
Ware Shoals Post Office	McLane Ave, Ware Shoals
STATE	
Leath Correctional Institution	Airport Rd
National Guard Co B 151st ESB	US Hwy 25 N
SC Highway Dept.	Alexander Ave W, Greenwood
National Guard Armory	Emerald Rd N, Greenwood
SC Dept of Health and Environmental Control – Environmental Quality Control	Main St, Greenwood
SC Employment Security Commission – One Stop Workforce Center	Monument St, Greenwood
SC Department of Motor Vehicles	Alexander Ext, Greenwood
Piedmont Technical College	Emerald Rd, Greenwood
SC Vocational Rehabilitation Dept.	US Hwy 72/SC Hwy 221 E
SC Bus Maintenance Shop	Wingert Rd

SOURCE: GREENWOOD CITY/COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT, JUNE 2016



8.3. UTILITIES

Like all communities, the vitality, growth and development pattern in Greenwood County depends on a reliable and accessible network of public and private utilities and infrastructure. Utilities are those services that are the most vital to the citizens of a community including the provision of water, wastewater disposal, solid waste disposal, electricity, and access to reliable telecommunications (telephone, cable, and internet access). Not only are these services essential for individuals, they are also vital to businesses and service providers and impact long-term growth and development in the County and its municipalities. Access to adequate services such as water and sewer is critical to the suitability of an area for future development. Ready access to adequate water and sewer facilities is a key factor weighed by industries and businesses when considering a site. The availability of water and sewer also effects the location and affordability of residential development.

8.3.1. WATER SERVICE, TREATMENT AND DISTRIBUTION

Access to water service plays an important role in the development patterns of a community. Residential development outside of water service areas must utilize wells, adding to the initial cost of each residential unit. Many businesses and industries require the reliability and access to water that only a public utility can provide.

Water service is provided to Greenwood County residents through nine water systems (Figure 8-5). The County’s three public suppliers – Greenwood Commissioners of Public Works (Greenwood CPW), Ninety Six Commission of Public Works (Ninety Six CPW), and the Town of Ware Shoals – are the primary suppliers of water to Greenwood County residents. In addition, McCormick County Water and Sewer supplies water to residents and businesses in the Town of Troy.

FIGURE 8-5. WATER SYSTEMS IN GREENWOOD COUNTY

WATER SYSTEM NAME	POPULATION SERVED	PRIMARY WATER SOURCE TYPE	PUBLIC/PRIVATE
Greenwood CPW	45,523	Surface Water	Public
McCormick County Water and Sewer	8,500	Surface Water Purchased	Public
Ninety Six CPW	2,880	Surface Water Purchased	Public
Town of Ware Shoals	2,363	Surface Water Purchased	Public
Hyde Park Subdivision	234	Ground Water	Private
Matthews Heights	78	Ground Water	Private
Harless-Seymour	62	Ground Water	Private
Mitchell Mobile Home Park	48	Ground Water	Private
Country Acres	34	Ground Water	Private

SOURCE: US EPA ENVIROFACTS SAFE DRINKING WATER INFORMATION SYSTEM DATABASE, JUNE 2015

The Greenwood County Commissioners of Public Works (Greenwood CPW) was established in 1961 and serves an area of approximately 180 square miles in Greenwood County. Greenwood CPW is the 12th largest water system in the State, providing water to more than 19,000 customers in the City of Greenwood, the Town of Hodges, and the unincorporated area of the County (Figure 8-7). CPW also sells water to the Ninety Six CPW and Ware Shoals for distribution through their water systems. Water for CPW



customers is drawn from Lake Greenwood and treated at the W.R. Wise Water Treatment Plant (WTP) on Water Plant Road. The Treatment Plant was placed into service in 1961 and has a treatment capacity of 30 million gallons per day (MGD). The system’s storage capacity is 10.8 million gallons of water, including 7 million gallons of ground storage and 3.8 million gallons of elevated storage. The most recent surface water withdrawal permit issued by SC DHEC in 2013 allows CPW to withdraw up to 56 MGD of water from the Lake for treatment at the WTP. Treated water is distributed through CPW’s more than 500 miles of water lines. In 2013 the W.R. Wise WTP received the Excellence in Water Treatment award from the Partnership for Safe Water for the eighth straight year. The WTP was the fourth water treatment plan in the nation to receive the award and is currently one of only 12 plants nationwide to achieve this recognition.

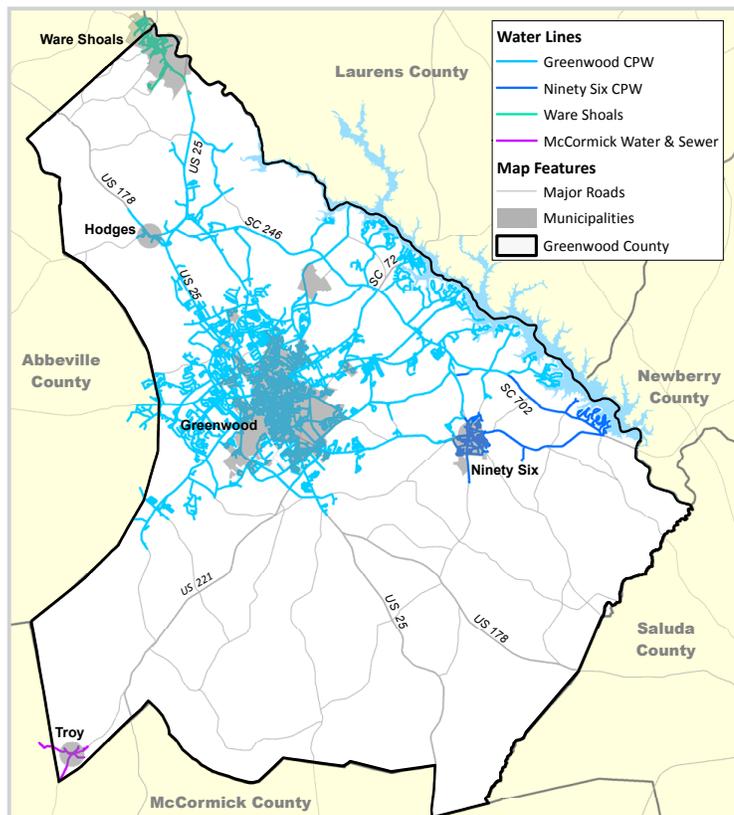
FIGURE 8-6. GREENWOOD CPW BASE AND PROJECTED WATER DEMANDS AVERAGE DAILY FLOW (MGD)

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	8.2	14.6
2015*	6.6	8.7	15.3
2020*	6.8	8.9	15.7

* CPW Projection
 SOURCES: GREENWOOD CPW WATER DISTRIBUTION MASTER PLAN UPDATE, 1995; GREENWOOD CPW REVIEW AND UPDATE, JULY 2015

The demand for public water service in the Greenwood area has increased and is projected to continue to increase in the coming years. According to the 1995 Water Distribution System Master Plan, water demand within the system increased by 0.9 million gallons per day (MGD) or 6.57% from 1995 to 2010 (Figure 8-6). Total water demand is projected to grow to 15.3 MGD in 2015 and to reach 15.7 MGD in 2020. However, with new industries expected to come on line in the near future, these projections will be subject to change based on actual water demands.

FIGURE 8-7. PUBLIC WATER FACILITIES



SOURCE: GREENWOOD CITY/COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT, MAY 2015

The Ninety Six Commission of Public Works (Ninety Six CPW) has provided water service for the Town of Ninety Six since the early 1900s. The Commission purchases water from Greenwood CPW and distributes it through their nearly 45 miles of water lines, providing water to approximately 1,500 customers in the Town and extending along the Ninety Six Highway to residents along Lake Greenwood (Figure 8-7).



Water service for the residences and businesses within the Town of Ware Shoals has been provided by the Town since 1987. The Town purchases water from Greenwood CPW for distribution through their 25 miles of water lines to more than 1,150 customers within the Town (Figure 8-7).

The McCormick County Water and Sewer Department (McCormick Water and Sewer) provides water service to the residents and businesses of a small area of the County within the Town of Troy (Figure 8-7).

8.3.2. SEWER

The availability of sewer service is critical to supporting higher density residential development, as well as the location or expansion of business and industry. Residential development outside of sewer service areas must utilize septic systems, adding to the initial cost of each residential unit through installation and maintenance costs as well as larger lot requirements. State law requires that a parcel of land proposed to include a septic system be capable of supporting proper operation of the individual system. Criteria for suitability are based on factors including soil type and parcel size. Although larger lots can generally mean higher costs per residence, it should be noted that septic systems are most often employed in the more rural areas where land prices tend to be lower. For most businesses and industries, the availability of sewer service is a requirement for new facility location.

Public wastewater management in Greenwood County is primarily provided by four wastewater treatment facilities – the Greenwood Metropolitan District’s Wilson Creek and West Alexander Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP), Ninety Six CPW’s WWTP, and the Town of Ware Shoals Dairy Street WWTP. Information including management agency, receiving water and design capacity for these wastewater management facilities is summarized in Figure 8-8.

FIGURE 8-8. PUBLIC WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, GREENWOOD COUNTY

FACILITY NAME	MANAGEMENT AGENCY	RECEIVING WATER	DESIGN CAPACITY (GPD)
Greenwood Metropolitan District Wilson Creek WWTP	Greenwood Metropolitan District	Wilson Creek	12,000,000
Greenwood West Alexander WWTP	Greenwood Metropolitan District	Hard Labor Creek	2,200,000
Ninety Six Pier 96 WWTP	Ninety Six CPW	Ninety Six Creek	500,000
Ware Shoals Dairy Street WWTP	Town of Ware Shoals	Saluda River	8,000,000

SOURCE: SC DHEC, 208 WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE NON-DESIGNATED AREA OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 2011

The Greenwood Metropolitan District (GMD) is a public service district that provides wastewater treatment within the City of Greenwood and surrounding unincorporated areas of Greenwood County. GMD has an extensive network of more than 350 miles of sewer lines that provides service to more than 14,000 customers (Figure 8-9). Wastewater collected in the system is transported to GMD’s two wastewater treatment plants for treatment – the Wilson Creek WWTP and the West Alexander WWTP. The Wilson Creek plant has a treatment capacity of 2.2 MGD and discharges treated water into Wilson Creek within the Saluda River drainage basin. The West Alexander plant has a treatment capacity of 12 MGD and discharges into Hard Labor Creek within the Savannah River drainage basin. While GMD is permitted to treat 14.2 MGD at the two plants, the daily average for both is approximately 8 MGD.

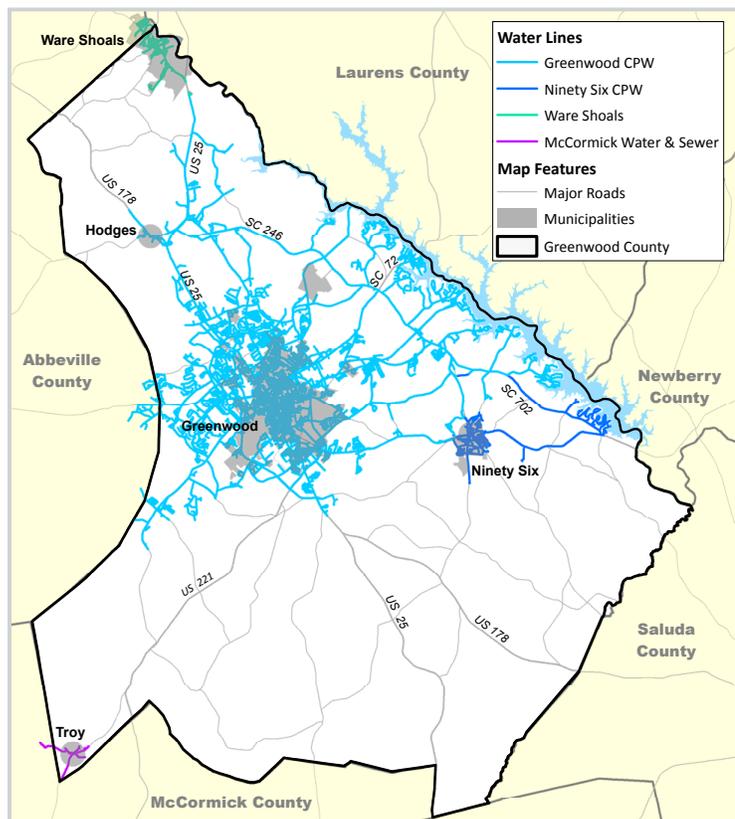
The Ninety Six Commission of Public Works (Ninety Six CPW) provides wastewater treatment for customers



in the Town of Ninety Six and nearby unincorporated areas of Greenwood County. Wastewater collected travels through the system's 40 miles of gravity sewer and force main sewer lines and 13 pump stations to Ninety Six CPW's Pier 96 Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The WWTP has a permitted treatment capacity of 500,000 gallons per day and discharges into Ninety Six Creek.

The Town of Ware Shoals provides sewer collection for approximately 950 customers in town, as well as unincorporated areas of the County along US Highway 25 south of Town, through its 65 miles of sewer lines. Wastewater treatment is provided at the City's Dairy Street Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Plant has been in service since 1987 and has a treatment capacity of 8 MGD. The Town also has an agreement with the Town of Honea Path and the Donalds-Due West Water and Sewer Authority for collection and treatment of wastewater from those systems. The Town also has an agreement with the Greenwood Metropolitan District to provide treatment of wastewater from the Colgate-Palmolive manufacturing plant on Highway 25 North.

FIGURE 8-9. PUBLIC SEWER FACILITIES



SOURCE: GREENWOOD CITY/COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT, MAY 2015

8.3.3. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunications have become increasingly important to daily life and commerce, enabling communication between individuals or among large numbers of people within significantly reduced time frames. In the last quarter century, unprecedented growth in digital technologies has revolutionized telecommunications.

Traditional telephone service is provided countywide by CenturyLink. In addition, CenturyLink offers internet and television service. CenturyLink is a global communications, hosting, cloud and IT services company that provides broadband, voice, video, data and managed services nationwide over a 25,000 mile fiber network. The company is headquartered in Louisiana, with a regional office located in Alabama that serves South Carolina. The communications network in Greenwood County includes both above-ground and underground utility lines. Additional lines and facilities are added to accommodate new residential, commercial and industrial development, particularly in the most populated areas. CenturyLink's ongoing strategy to respond to the growth and service needs of the County includes deployment of next generation digital line carriers (NGDLC) at strategic locations throughout the County to meet narrowband and



broadband service requirements and provide fiber connectivity to all business customers and educational institutions to meet service requirements.

Greenwood CPW installed and maintains more than 60 miles of fiber optic communication lines used by CPW, Greenwood County, and the City of Greenwood. These lines are used for telephone communications as well as high speed computer networking. The fiber optic network provides opportunities for teleconferencing not available in many communities and presents the potential for local partnerships and sharing of facilities among public and private institutions. Teleconferencing and distance learning facilities are also available at Piedmont Technical College, Lander University, Upper Savannah Council of Governments, Self Regional Healthcare, FUJIFILM, Covidien, and the South Carolina Biotechnology Incubation facility.

As residents become increasingly dependent on cellular service for timely communication and data, communications companies are seeking to increase service and signal quality through the upgrade of existing towers and installation of new cellular towers. To ensure that existing communications towers are utilized to their maximum extent, it is important that Greenwood County continues to encourage communications companies to co-locate their equipment on existing or shared towers. The installation of public Wi-Fi underway in Uptown Greenwood will increase internet and communications accessibility for residents and visitors.

WILSON CREEK WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY





8.4. ENERGY

Community facilities can have a significant impact on local energy usage patterns and initiatives and provide an effective arena for the introduction and implementation of energy conservation measures. As high profile energy consumers, local governments, K-12 schools, and postsecondary institutions have an opportunity to promote energy conservation within their operations. Local governments and educational institutions are among the leading consumers of energy within a community, due in part to the size of public buildings and facilities, coupled with the fact that such facilities are often older and less energy efficient. Operational requirements of institutions also significantly impact energy use. Public safety facilities are in operation 24 hours a day, using energy around the clock. Schools, higher education and other public buildings have a great deal of traffic in and out of the buildings, significantly increasing the heating and cooling needs of such facilities.

8.4.1. ENERGY OVERVIEW

South Carolinians consume more than 333 million Btu (MMBtu) of energy annually, resulting in a national ranking of 19th highest energy consumption (US EIA, State Profiles, 2013). The largest consumer of energy in the State is the industrial sector at 33.2%, followed by the transportation sector at 28.4%, the residential sector at 22.1%, and the commercial sector at 16.3% (Figure 8-11). While similar to energy consumption in the United States, the percentages are smaller for the commercial and residential sectors, but higher in the industrial and transportation sectors in South Carolina. Although new energy consumption data is not currently available at the county level, 2000 data included in the Energy Element for Greenwood County indicates that energy consumption by end use sector is similar to that of the State.

Per capita energy expenditure in South Carolina is \$4,553. The State ranks 23rd highest among the 50 states and \$208 more than the national per capita energy expenditure of \$4,345 (US EIA, State Profiles, 2013). This comparatively high ranking can be attributed primarily to two factors – high usage and the cost of energy. The State ranks eighth nationwide in per capital retail electricity sales, due largely to high air conditioning demand during the hot summer months and the widespread use of electricity for home heating in the colder months. South Carolinians have the 23rd highest price in the nation at \$21.95 per MMBtu, slightly higher than the nationwide average price at \$21.41.

FIGURE 8-11. ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY END USE SECTOR, 2013

SECTOR	SOUTH CAROLINA	UNITED STATES
Industrial	33.2%	30.1%
Transportation	28.4%	23.9%
Residential	22.1%	27.2%
Commercial	16.3%	18.8%

SOURCE: US ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, MAY 2016

Energy sources are generally categorized as either renewable or nonrenewable. Renewable energy sources are natural, but flow-limited, resources that can be replenished. These energy resources include biomass, hydro, geothermal, solar and wind. Such resources are virtually inexhaustible in duration, but limited in the amount of energy that is available per unit of time. Some resources (such as geothermal and biomass) may be stock-limited in that stocks are depleted by use, but on a time scale of decades, or perhaps centuries, they can likely be replenished. Nonrenewable resources are sources of energy that cannot be replenished naturally or that can take millions of years to produce. Nonrenewable resources include fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas. Because the supply of nuclear fuel (uranium) is limited, it is considered to be



nonrenewable. However, emerging technological advances in the process of extracting uranium from seawater could make it a renewable source in the future.

Although fossil fuels provide more than half (57.8%) of the energy consumed in South Carolina, this is a much smaller percentage than fossil fuels nationwide at 81.7%. Among fossil fuels, nearly half (49.4%) is provided by petroleum (Figure 8-12). Petroleum includes motor gasoline (excluding ethanol), diesel fuel, fuel oil, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gas (propane), and the residual fuel that remains after gasoline and distillate fuel oils have been extracted from crude oil. Other fossil fuel energy is provided by coal (26.4%) and natural gas (24.3%).

FIGURE 8-12. PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SOURCE, 2013

ENERGY SOURCE	SOUTH CAROLINA	UNITED STATES
FOSSIL FUELS	57.8%	81.7%
Coal	26.4%	22.7%
Natural Gas	24.3%	33.7%
Petroleum	49.4%	43.6%
RENEWABLE ENERGY	8.6%	9.6%
Hydroelectric Power	20.9%	27.4%
Biomass Energy	78.6%	49.9%
Other Renewables	0.6%	22.7%
NUCLEAR ELECTRIC POWER	33.6%	8.5%

SOURCE: US ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, MAY 2016

More than one-third (33.6%) of energy consumption in the State is provided by nuclear electric power – considerably higher than the percentage nationwide at only 8.5%. South Carolina’s four nuclear plants supplied 54% of the State’s net electricity generation in 2014 (US EIA, State Profiles, 2013). Two additional reactors under construction at the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station in Fairfield County are expected to be completed in 2019 and 2020. Much of the electricity for Greenwood County is generated at the Oconee Nuclear Station, located on Lake Keowee in Oconee County. The Oconee Station is one of the nation’s largest nuclear plants, with a generating capacity of approximately 2.6 million kilowatts.

Only 8.6% of the energy consumed in South Carolina is provided by renewable energy. Biomass fuels provide more than three-fourths (78.6%) of that energy. Biomass fuels are derived from recent-term organic (plant and animal) matter including trees, farm crops, manure, plants, and landfill gas. In addition to wood, wood waste (sawdust, shavings, bark and black liquor) can also be used to generate electricity. The largest source of energy from wood is pulping liquor or “black liquor,” a waste product from processes of the pulp, paper and paperboard industry. Grain crops such as corn and wheat can be processed into alcohol fuels such as ethanol. The methane gas derived from animal and human waste using an anaerobic digester is another viable and attractive fuel source. Methane gas can be collected from sources such as landfills and used to fire industrial boilers, heat and cool residential and industrial spaces, fuel gas and steam engines, power fuel cells, and to power vehicles through conversion to either methanol or diesel fuel.

More than one-fifth (21%) of the State’s renewable energy is provided by hydroelectric power. Hydroelectric power is generated by directing flowing water to large water turbines connected to electricity generators. The water may be harnessed in a large dammed reservoir and released as needed to satisfy peak demand. The Buzzards Roost hydroelectric plant on Lake Greenwood is operated by the South Carolina Public Service Authority (Santee Cooper) and has 10 combustion turbine units capable of producing 196 megawatts of power.



While other renewable resources including geothermal, solar, and wind energy do not currently provide an appreciable percentage of total energy consumption in South Carolina, the South Carolina Distributed Energy Resource Program Act of 2014 provides key provisions that will expand customer options and increase the development of in-state renewable energy generation capacity. The Act created a voluntary Distributed Energy Resource Program that allows participating utilities to recover costs associated with meeting a 2021 target of 2% aggregate generation capacity from renewable energy sources. Voluntary distributed energy resource programs have been adopted by Duke Energy Progress, South Carolina Electric and Gas, and Duke Energy Carolina. Cost recovery mechanisms are included for energy providers that participate. The Act also mandates that the Public Service Commission create a program to offer nonprofit organizations easier access to renewable energy, provides energy customers the freedom to lease solar equipment, ensures equitable new metering rules that allow consumers to sell power from their solar panels back to the grid, and paves the way for adoption by the Public Service Commission of new net metering rates that capture the benefits and costs of distributed solar. With solar energy generation and storage increasingly becoming more affordable, as evidenced by a decrease in price by more than 60% since 2008 according to the SC Energy Office, the incorporation of solar into new and existing buildings as well as the community infrastructure is gaining momentum both nationally and in South Carolina.

Electricity and natural gas are the primary sources of energy for Greenwood County residents (Figure 8-13). Nearly 60% of County homes are heated with electricity and more than one-third (35.5%) are heated with natural gas. Similarly, 51.9% of City of Greenwood homes rely on electricity for heat and 44.9% use natural gas. However, natural gas is the leading source of heating for residents of most of the County's towns, comprising 63.3% of homes in Ninety Six, 52.2% in Hodges, and 52.1% in Ware Shoals. Electricity is the secondary heating source in these towns at 47.8% in Hodges, 34.2% in Ninety Six and 45.1% in Ware Shoals. Heating fuels are more diverse in the Town of Troy, where 43.6% of homes use electricity, 25.6% use bottled, tank or LP gas, and 17.9% use fuel oil.

FIGURE 8-13. HEATING FUELS FOR OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

HEATING FUELS	GREENWOOD COUNTY		CITY OF GREENWOOD	
	#	%	#	%
All Occupied Housing Units	27,004	100.0%	8,716	100.0%
Utility gas (Natural)	9,585	35.5%	3,917	44.9%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	475	1.8%	92	1.1%
Electricity	16,101	59.6%	4,524	51.9%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	275	1.0%	43	0.5%
Coal or coke	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wood	398	1.5%	94	1.1%
Solar energy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other fuel	129	0.5%	46	0.5%
No fuel used	41	0.2%	0	0.0%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2009-2013 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

Locally there are several things that should be done to ensure the successful integration of solar power as an energy alternative. Land use regulations should be reviewed and updated to ensure that solar access is protected for residential use and for businesses and industries. Land use regulations must also be updated to address various types of solar collection systems. Solar collection can range from small panels used to power a single device such as a street light, to several panels installed to provide power for a single residence, to rooftop installations that provide power for an industry, and finally to large installations of more than ten acres called solar farms that are designed to connect to the power grid and provide power



for off-site consumption. In July 2015, Greenwood County adopted requirements for three or more ground mounted solar collectors that include provisions for setbacks, screening, height, glare, and fencing, and requires a decommissioning plan for each solar farm that will describe the anticipated life of the installation, prevent abandoned installations, and ensure adequate removal once the installation is no longer in use.

8.4.2. ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

Electricity in Greenwood County is provided locally by three providers: Duke Energy, Greenwood CPW, and the Little River Electric Cooperative. Greenwood CPW provides power to the City of Greenwood, Duke Power provides electricity to the unincorporated areas of Greenwood County, and Little River services a small number of customers along the Greenwood/Abbeville County border.

Duke Energy provides power in all areas of Greenwood County outside of the service areas for Greenwood CPW and the Little River Electric Cooperative. Headquartered in nearby Charlotte, North Carolina, Duke Energy is a Fortune 250 company and the largest electric power holding company in the United States. Duke Energy serves approximately 7.3 million electric retail customers, of which approximately 730,000 customers are in South Carolina. The company operates nuclear, coal-fired, oil- and natural gas-fired, and hydroelectric power plants.

Greenwood County Commissioners of Public Works (Greenwood CPW) provides electricity to more than 11,000 homes, businesses, and industries within the City of Greenwood. Greenwood CPW purchases most of its electricity from Duke Energy and the remainder from Southeastern Power Administration. CPW's electric distribution system includes five substations and approximately 200 miles of line.

The Little River Electric Cooperative provides electricity to the Flatwood Road area near the Abbeville County border. The Cooperative is a member-owned, rural electric cooperative based in the nearby City of Abbeville. Little River provides service to more than 13,000 residential, commercial and industrial customers in Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, and McCormick Counties. The Cooperative purchases electricity from Duke Energy.

In addition, state-owned Santee Cooper operates the Buzzards Roost Dam on Lake Greenwood through a lease agreement with Greenwood County. Santee Cooper is the State's largest power producer and provides electricity to more than 700,000 customers in 10 counties. The Buzzards Roost facility operates three combustion turbine (gas) units with a total capacity of 196 megawatts. Power generated by the facility is provided to Santee Cooper customers or sold to Duke Energy.

As in many South Carolina communities, most of the electric lines in the City of Greenwood and the County's towns are installed above ground. While above-ground lines are the norm in more rural areas such as the unincorporated areas of Greenwood County, there are a number of benefits to moving electric lines underground in more populated urban or suburban areas. The most compelling benefit is protection of the lines from elements such as wind and ice, which can prevent power outages and potentially dangerous damage to power lines. Underground lines are also more visually appealing and prevent the extensive trimming of mature trees by utility companies to protect above-ground lines. Underground utilities are most commonly required or encouraged in new subdivisions and commercial developments. However, many jurisdictions also seek funding to move above-ground lines underground in downtowns and established



commercial areas. To reduce the impact of above-ground lines, utility companies should be encouraged to keep lines on one side of the street and to share overhead infrastructure with other utilities.

8.4.3. NATURAL GAS

The Greenwood CPW is the sole provider of natural gas in Greenwood County. CPW delivers natural gas to more than 17,500 customers through 770 miles of pipeline. CPW's 310 square mile service area extends from near the Town of Chappells to the Town of Belton and includes portions of Greenwood, Abbeville, Anderson, Laurens, and Greenville counties. In addition to the City of Greenwood, CPW is the exclusive natural gas supplier to the Towns of Donalds, Hodges, Ware Shoals, and Ninety Six, as well as the Promised Land community.

Transco Pipeline, a subsidiary of Williams Energy, and Dominion Carolina Gas Transmission, own the two major pipelines that serve the natural gas needs of the CPW service area. Transco is a major interstate provider of natural gas that is transported primarily via pipeline from the Gulf Coast to Southeast and Atlantic Seaboard states including major metropolitan areas in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Dominion Carolina Gas Transmission delivers natural gas to wholesale and direct industrial customers throughout South Carolina.

8.4.4. ENERGY USE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

As government entities, Greenwood County, the City of Greenwood, and the Towns of Ninety Six and Ware Shoals are major energy consumers. Services such as street lighting and facilities including fire stations and detention centers that operate around the clock require significant energy usage. With a total of 19 and 30 buildings, respectively, Greenwood County and the City of Greenwood are the leading governmental energy consumers in the County. Historically, the largest energy consumers among County facilities are the Law Enforcement Center, the County Courthouse, and Parks and Recreation facilities. Greenwood CPW provides natural gas and electricity for the County's buildings located within the Greenwood City limits, with Duke Energy supplying electricity for the landfill and several ancillary buildings located outside of the corporate limits. The City of Greenwood facilities include City Hall, the Public Works building and three fire stations. Greenwood CPW provides electricity and natural gas for the operation of all City buildings. Electricity for street lighting and municipal buildings has historically been the largest energy expense for the Towns of Ninety Six and Ware Shoals. Duke Power provides electricity for all of the facilities and street lighting, while Greenwood CPW provides natural gas.

8.4.5. ENERGY USE IN PUBLIC PK-12 SCHOOLS

Greenwood County is served by three school districts, with a total of 21 public schools. Greenwood School District 50 (Greenwood) is the largest within the County in terms of land area, number of schools and students served. District 50 has 14 schools including an Early Childhood Education Center, eight elementary schools, three middle schools, and two high schools, as well as an administration building, a Career Center, and the Genesis Education Center. The District has more than 1.78 million square feet of building space.



Greenwood School District 51 (Ware Shoals School District) serves students from Greenwood, Laurens and Abbeville Counties. More than half of the students in District 51 are from Greenwood County. District 51 has three schools including a primary school (PK through 4th grade), a middle school (5th through 8th grades), and a high school for students in grades 9 through 12. In addition, District facilities include an administration building and the Community Library, which is co-owned by District 51 and Greenwood County, but operated and maintained by the District. The District’s facilities encompass 279,538 square feet of building space.

Greenwood School District 52 (Ninety Six School District) serves students residing in the eastern portion of Greenwood County. The District has four schools, including one primary school (PK through 2nd grade), an elementary school (3rd grade through 5th grade), a middle school (grades 6 through 8) and one high school for students in grades 9 through 12. Building space for District 52 totals 278,553 square feet.

Greenwood County’s school districts consumed 110,242 MMBtu in 2014 (Figure 8-14). As the County district with the most facilities and square footage, District 50 was also the largest energy consumer, using nearly 72% of the total energy distributed to the County’s school districts. Energy consumed by Districts 51 and 52 comprised 7.2% and 21.3%, respectively, of the total K-12 energy consumption in Greenwood County.

The three school districts of Greenwood County spent more than \$2.58 million on energy in 2014 at an average cost of \$23.40 per MMBtu. Greenwood District 50 paid more than 82%, or \$2.12 million, of this total cost. District 51 spent \$218,655 and District 52 spent \$236,589 for energy in 2014. Energy prices were lowest for District 52 at \$10.06 per MMBtu, while Districts 51 and 52 paid \$26.97 and \$27.58 per MMBtu, respectively. Energy cost per square foot was highest in District 50 at \$1.19, followed by District 52 at \$0.85 and District 51 at \$0.78.

FIGURE 8-14. ENERGY USE AND COST IN PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS, 2014

SCHOOL DISTRICT	BUILDING AREA (SQ. FT.)	TOTAL MMBTU	TOTAL COST	COST PER SQ. FT.	COST PER MMBTU
Greenwood 50	1,781,626	78,794.83	\$2,124,832.00	\$1.19	\$26.97
Greenwood 51	279,538	7,929.22	\$ 218,655.00	\$0.78	\$27.58
Greenwood 52	278,553	23,517.95	\$ 236,589.17	\$0.85	\$10.06
County Total	2,339,717	110,242.00	\$2,580,076.17	\$1.10	\$23.40

SOURCE: SC ENERGY OFFICE, 2015

8.4.6. ENERGY USE IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Greenwood County is host to two higher education institutions. Lander University (a 4-year public institution) and Piedmont Technical College (a 2-year public institution) provide postsecondary education opportunities to residents of Greenwood County and the surrounding region.

The Lander University campus includes 87 buildings, with a total of 969,483 square feet. The University operates eight residence halls that accommodate up to 1,455 students. In addition to six major buildings erected since 1973, recent campus improvements have included extensive renovations to a number of older academic and administrative facilities and the construction of new housing complexes. The University’s 10-year Campus Master Plan includes construction of a Student Center, residence hall, and student wellness center by 2018, as well as new academic buildings by 2025.



Lander University consumed nearly 91,570 MMBtu in 2014 (Figure 8-15). The number of campus buildings, use, and square footage of these facilities is a major factor in energy use. As a residential institution, Lander provides student housing that creates around-the-clock energy consumption. The University paid \$1.675 million for energy in 2014, at a cost of \$18.30 per MMBtu. Energy cost per square foot for Lander was \$1.72.

FIGURE 8-15. ENERGY USE AND COST FOR LOCAL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 2014

SCHOOL DISTRICT	BUILDING AREA (SQ. FT.)	TOTAL MMBTU	TOTAL COST	COST PER SQ. FT	COST PER MMBTU
Piedmont Technical College	569,483	37,072.53	\$753,307.98	\$1.32	\$20.32
Lander University	969,428	91,569.69	\$1,675,343.69	\$1.73	\$18.30
County Total	1,538,911	128,642.22	\$2,428,651.67	\$1.58	\$18.88

SOURCE: SC ENERGY OFFICE, 2015

The main campus of Piedmont College is the Lex D. Walters campus located within the City of Greenwood. In addition to the main campus, Piedmont operates six full-service, high-tech facilities to serve the needs of residents in its seven-county service area. Piedmont Tech currently operates a total of 25 buildings on its main campus, as well as buildings on the six satellite campuses, with a total of 569,483 square feet of building space.

Nearly 37,073 MMBtu of energy was distributed to Piedmont Technical College in 2014 (Figure 8-15). As a 2-year, nonresidential institution, energy costs for Piedmont Tech are lower than for a 4-year residential institution. The total cost of energy for all of the campuses of Piedmont Technical College in 2014 was \$753,308, with a cost per MMBtu of \$20.32. The average energy cost per square foot for Piedmont Tech facilities was \$1.32.

8.4.7. ENERGY CONSERVATION

Community facilities have substantial influence on energy usage patterns and provide an effective arena for the introduction and implementation of local energy conservation measures. While most community facilities are provided and maintained by local government, some facilities such as roads and educational centers are built and maintained by the state or federal government.

Efforts to reduce energy consumption and mitigate rising energy costs have come to the forefront for many local governments and public institutions as they struggle to meet these escalating costs, while maintaining current service levels within the confines of a limited budget. As high-profile energy consumers, these entities have a responsibility to promote energy conservation through the efficient use of energy within their operations. In addition to the significant energy cost savings that can be realized through energy conservation within public institutions, successful programs can also encourage private entities and citizens to conserve energy.

8.4.8. ADMINISTRATION, POLICIES AND EDUCATION

Energy costs represent top budget expenditure categories for most local governments. Faced with tightening fiscal constraints and growing public demand for efficiency and accountability, local governments



and public institutions nationwide have begun to incorporate energy conservation measures into their policies and procedures. Local governments and institutions can realize significant energy savings by revising policies and operational procedures to make energy conservation a high priority. Efforts can range from the recycling of common office waste such as paper and plastic to the production of energy from landfill gases. Adoption of such policies can save energy, reduce costs, and serve as examples to the community. The following recommendations are common steps for local governments or institutions in developing and implementing an effective energy conservation program.

- Designate a lead office for the energy planning effort.
- Conduct an energy assessment.
- Identify major institutional goals and issues related to energy conservation.
- Build support from all departments and coordinate activities.
- Identify and analyze energy plan options.
- Write and adopt an energy-efficiency plan.
- Establish a fund for upfront costs for energy efficiency improvements.
- Implement the energy-efficiency plan.
- Monitor progress, evaluate programs and update strategies.

Greenwood County incorporates voluntary recycling into its curb-side residential waste collection program that serves approximately 19,000 homes each week. The County issues one recycling container to each resident in the cities of Greenwood, Ninety Six, Ware Shoals, and other designated collection areas. The County's Recycling Division operates a Material Recovery Facility where waste streams are separated by type and prepared for sale to the recycling industry. The County also processes scrap metal, white goods, and waste tires brought to the County's Solid Waste Landfill for recycling. County Solid Waste Convenience Centers include special containers for E-waste – computers, printers, and televisions – for recycling and encourages residents to donate working electronics to nonprofits and other organizations.

8.4.9. SITE LOCATION

Governmental organizations at all levels – federal, state, regional and local – can have considerable influence on a community's long-term energy efficiency through site selection decisions for public facilities. Facilities planning for governmental and institutional uses should incorporate sound energy conservation principles not only in building design, but in site selection processes as well. Because of the physical nature of community facilities, such planning has substantial influence on the type and direction of growth as well as the potential for redevelopment of an area. The location of federal post offices, federal and state courthouses, state health and social services offices, regional transportation centers and routes, federal and state corrections facilities, post-secondary institutions, and other essential facilities can either complement or derail community development plans.



Locating new buildings or facilities near transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities will encourage the use of alternative modes of travel. Close proximity of facilities to other related uses, along with adequate pathways, will decrease vehicular travel between facilities. For example, location of a county fueling station near vehicle intensive departments such as public works or the sheriff's department can reduce travel. Also, many local governments and institutions are major employment centers. When located near essential services such as retail, restaurants, childcare and other necessary destinations, employees are more likely to use alternative modes of transportation.

Perhaps the most significant, but often overlooked, example of the importance of site selection is the location of new schools. Recommendations on improving the site selection and design process at the local level to facilitate energy conservation include:

- Include local jurisdiction planners in meetings with school facility planners and developers to ensure compliance with local comprehensive plans;
- Initiate a formal review and comment process for local jurisdictions on proposed school sites and designs;
- Ensure coordination between local planners and school district officials on school site design and linkages to existing transportation networks to encourage walking and biking opportunities; and
- Prepare transportation cost-benefit analyses of proposed school sites to strengthen decision-making process.

When carried out in coordination with the community land use plan, school siting can strengthen local development and energy conservation goals. Schools built within close proximity of existing residential

GREENWOOD COUNTY LANDFILL - METHANE GAS RECOVERY SYSTEM





areas encourage alternative modes of travel such as biking or walking and require shorter vehicular trips. When schools are located near essential services such as day care centers and health providers such as dentists and doctors, fewer trip miles are needed to reach multiple destinations.

8.4.10. SITE DESIGN AND BUILDING EFFICIENCY

The potential for energy savings in local government and institutional facilities is significant. Energy savings equate to dollar savings as well. The money saved through energy conservation measures can be redirected to meet the pressing fiscal requirements of other administrative, operational, programmatic and facilities needs.

Site design and building orientation influence energy use. When possible, new construction and additions should be oriented to take advantage of solar heating in the winter, while maximizing prevailing breezes to reduce air temperatures in warm-weather months. Landscaping should be incorporated to provide shading and reduce ambient air temperatures in the summer. During colder months, landscaping can also divert winter winds by acting as wind breaks.

Energy savings can also be realized through either retrofitting existing facilities with energy-efficient technologies and designs or by encouraging energy-efficient design and technologies in new building construction. It is important to include energy savings as a factor when considering return-on-investment for either retrofits or new construction. Determining potential energy savings for the retrofit of existing buildings requires a comprehensive energy audit.

Several notable efforts have been implemented and recognized at the local level. Piedmont Technical College has participated in several energy conservation assistance programs administered by the SC Energy Office, with projected savings of more than \$126,980 in energy expenditures within ten years of the completion of each project. Project activities included retrofits of major campus facilities.

In 2014, Greenwood School Districts 50 and 51 and Piedmont Technical College received Energy Reduction Milestone Achievement Awards from the South Carolina Energy Office. The Award acknowledges agencies, school districts and public colleges and universities that have met the 20% percent energy-use reduction mandated by the SC General Assembly in 2008. State agencies, public colleges and universities, and public school districts must develop energy use plans and meet the 20% reduction by 2020.

All three Greenwood County School districts received funding through the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) to develop energy efficiency projects with a 2.5 or higher return on investment. District 50 upgraded lighting, replaced old windows, and added 12 Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER) HVAC units at a project cost of \$130,615. Annual savings from the updates were projected to exceed \$24,000, with lifetime savings estimated at more than \$484,000. District 51 installed 13 new SEER heat pump units and added digital controls for heating and cooling at Ware Shoals High School for a total cost of \$130,615, with annual savings of more than \$24,200 and lifetime savings estimated at over \$484,000. Greenwood School District 52 invested \$287,429 to retrofit lighting and install an energy management system to better control energy usage. Annual savings for the project are estimated at over \$37,400, with lifetime savings totaling more than \$589,500.



Greenwood County has implemented a number of changes and improvements to County facilities in recent years to promote energy savings and conservation. HVAC upgrades have resulted in significant energy savings for County facilities. The replacement of a 1966 vintage boiler and air conditioning system in the Courthouse resulted in reductions of nearly 40% in energy usage and annual utility expenses. New HVAC units were installed in the Park Plaza facility that utilize gas heat and air conditioning, replacing the existing air conditioners with electric duct zone heat. Units were divided by floor to eliminate multi-zone cooling by using individual zone reheat operations, resulting in a 20% reduction in energy use. Lighting upgrades were also implemented to reduce energy consumption in County buildings. Lighting in the main courtroom in the Courthouse was upgraded to metal halide fixtures in an indirect lighting scheme that has reduced the lighting load while improving ambient light levels. Older mercury vapor lighting systems in the Sports Complex were replaced with high efficiency metal halide fixtures to improve lighting and reduce electrical consumption.

The Greenwood County Library opened in September 2010 and received Silver Leadership in energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification in June 2011, making it the State’s first LEED certified public library. LEED is a national standard for developing high-performance, sustainable buildings that have a minimal impact on the surrounding environment. As a LEED Silver certified structure, the Library scored high in all six LEED categories – sustainable site, water efficiency, energy and atmosphere, materials and resources, indoor environmental quality, and innovation and design process. The building incorporates a number of energy saving measures including occupancy sensors and the use of natural light to decrease energy consumption, reflective white roof material that reflects more than 78% of sunlight to decrease absorption of heat, and a highly efficient HVAC system. Incorporation of LEED building design has resulted in much lower heating and cooling costs per square foot in the Library.

The City of Greenwood received a \$147,000 grant from the SC Energy Office to upgrade the HVAC and lighting system in the City Municipal Building. Completed in 2011, the project replaced the old HVAC with a more energy-efficient unit, installed automatic light switches throughout the building, and upgraded to more energy-efficient lighting.

8.4.11. FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Energy use by community facilities varies widely and is dependent on factors such as the number and age of buildings and facilities, climate, and types of activities conducted. Although it is difficult to develop an overall picture of energy use by local government and institutional facilities such as hospitals, energy consumption and cost data is available for school districts, state agencies and public institutions of higher education in South Carolina. The South Carolina Energy Office (SCEO) compiles this energy data on an annual basis, focusing exclusively on energy use by buildings and fixed facilities. Transportation-related energy use and costs are not included in the annual report. In addition to the categorical profiles outlined in the SCEO report, each institution, district and agency receives a customized

USE OF NATURAL LIGHTING IN COUNTY LIBRARY





report from the Office that details energy costs and usage per square foot and provides comparisons to the facility averages in each category. The data also enables the SCEO to identify institutions and individual structures with unusually high energy usage and/or expenditures. This data can then be referenced against the detailed, building-by-building data provided by each institution to locate specific problems.

An assessment of energy usage is an essential tool in energy reduction efforts. Periodic assessments of equipment, systems and maintenance practices can reveal energy inefficiencies and provide the data necessary to recommend and evaluate needed upgrades and retrofits. These assessments should include larger systems and facilities such as water and wastewater facilities, HVAC and computer systems, and road maintenance and landfill equipment. Energy use by smaller systems such as lighting for individual buildings and landscaping equipment should also be addressed.

Routine maintenance of most mechanical and electronic equipment can save energy. Staff should be trained in proper maintenance techniques and methods, with on-going updates on new technologies and procedures. To encourage staff participation and interest, rewards or recognition can be used to acknowledge employees who go the extra mile in conserving energy. A standard methodology for tracking energy use and comparing actual performance with conservation goals should be developed early on to both inform and motivate employees.

8.4.12. FLEET EFFICIENCY

Many local governments and institutions operate and maintain a vehicle fleet. Although these fleets vary greatly in size and composition, they present a prime opportunity to institute energy saving measures by increasing the fuel efficiency of individual vehicles, operating vehicles more efficiently, and improving overall fleet management practices. Opportunities for local governments and institutions to make fleet operations more energy efficient include:

- Implement a management information system to closely track maintenance schedules, fuel consumption, mileage, fuel costs and other related information;
- Assign vehicles appropriate to the task;
- Purchase fuel-efficient and appropriately-sized vehicles;
- Practice preventative maintenance such as keeping tires properly inflated;
- Train maintenance staff in practices that improve fuel economy;
- Train drivers in fuel-efficient driving techniques;
- Centralize fleet operations to achieve an economy of scale, improve maintenance efficiency, and more effectively implement fuel efficiency programs;
- Automate fueling stations to track fuel efficiency, schedule preventative maintenance, and discourage personal use of fleet vehicles; and
- Explore the use of alternative fuel vehicles.



8.5. STORMWATER AND FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Impervious surfaces such as parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, and streets prevent stormwater from naturally soaking into the ground. Stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and discharge them into a storm sewer system or directly into a lake, stream, river, or wetland. Polluted stormwater runoff can have many adverse effects on plants, fish, animals, and humans.

South Carolina Storm Water Regulations are enforced by SC DHEC in Greenwood County. The regulations require developments to keep stormwater on-site in the event of a 10-year, 24-hour storm event. Land disturbing activities greater than one acre in size must meet the requirements for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit, which is issued by SC DHEC. NPDES is a regulatory program created under the Clean Water Act. Under the NPDES Permit Program, stormwater discharges are considered point sources and operators of these sources are required to receive an NPDES permit before discharging stormwater runoff.

A number of local governments in the State have been granted Delegated Review Authority for stormwater management and sediment control by SC DHEC per SC Code of Laws § 48-40-60, which enables local review of stormwater erosion and control activities. These jurisdictions each adopted a local stormwater management and sediment control ordinance that is administered by a SC DHEC Certified Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Inspector who is an employee of the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions such as Greenwood County and its municipalities that have not been granted review authority rely on SC DHEC for administration and enforcement of stormwater regulations.

Encouragement of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for construction and land disturbance at the local level is a key tool in protecting water quality in the lakes, rivers, streams, and other water bodies within the County. The encouragement and promotion of Low Impact Development (LID) is another way that jurisdictions can protect and improve water quality. The goal of LID is to mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology by using design techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain runoff close to its source through the use of measures such as vegetated buffers, swales, and permeable surfaces. Instead of conveying and managing stormwater through large and costly pipe drainage systems, LID addresses stormwater through smaller, cost-effective landscaping measures installed on the effected property. According to information provided by SC DHEC, LID is a more environmentally sound technology and a more economically sustainable approach to addressing the adverse impacts of urbanization. By managing runoff close to its source through informed design, LID can enhance the local environment, protect public health, and improve community livability, while saving developers and local governments money.

Floodplains are areas that consist of a stream or river (floodway) and the adjacent areas that have been or can be covered by water (floodway fringe). Floodplains perform a critical function by temporarily storing and carrying floodwaters, reducing potential flood peaks, recharging groundwater supplies, and providing plant and animal habitats. Development within a floodplain expands the floodplain boundary and increases the volume of runoff, making more areas and properties susceptible to flooding. Local development review processes should ensure that new construction and activity will not increase flooding on adjacent and nearby properties.



In 1968, Congress passed the National Flood Insurance Act, which created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Act called for identification and publication of all floodplain areas that have special flood hazards and the establishment of flood-risk zones in all such areas. Flood Hazard Boundary Maps were developed that delineated the boundaries of each community's special flood hazard areas using available data or other approximation methods. The maps identified areas within a community that are subject to inundation by the 100-year flood.

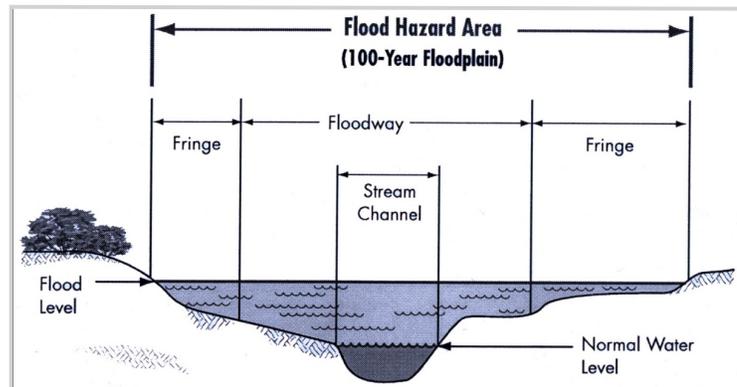
The 100-year flood has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The maps were intended to assist communities in managing floodplain development, as well as assisting insurance agencies and property owners in identifying those areas where the purchase of flood insurance is advisable. These maps are now prepared and updated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and are now called the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM).

The goal of the NFIP is to reduce the impact of flooding on private and public structures by providing affordable insurance for property owners. The program encourages communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations, which will mitigate the effects of flooding on new and improved structures. The primary requirement for community participation in the NFIP is the adoption and enforcement of floodplain management regulations that meet the minimum NFIP regulatory standards. The intent of floodplain management is to minimize the potential for flood damage to new construction and to avoid aggravating existing flood hazard conditions that could increase potential flood damage to existing structures. To protect structures in flood-prone areas, the NFIP regulations require that the lowest floor of all new construction, and substantial improvements of residential structures, be elevated to or above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE).

Local governments are the foundation of comprehensive floodplain management because localities usually plan for, determine, and supervise the use of land within their jurisdictions. The impetus for obtaining financial and technical assistance from the state and federal levels also originates with the local community. Planning is a crucial tool for minimizing future flood damage. Managing development can reduce losses by avoiding encroachment in flood-prone areas, protecting floodplain resources, and building in ways that are resistant to flooding. Figure 8-16 depicts a cross-section and illustrates the various aspects of a 100-year floodplain.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency manages the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). In South Carolina, the Flood Mitigation Office of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) administers the NFIP with financial support from FEMA. Nearly 20,000 communities across the United States and its territories participate in the NFIP by adopting and enforcing flood plain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. In exchange, the NFIP makes federally-backed flood insurance available to

FIGURE 8-16. FLOOD PLAIN DIAGRAM



SOURCE: SCDNR, FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA, QUICK GUIDE, 2004



homeowners, renters, and business owners in these communities. Community participation in the NFIP is voluntary.

Flood plain management at the local level involves the operation of a community program of corrective and preventative measures for reducing flood damage. These measures take a variety of forms and generally include requirements for zoning, subdivision or building, and special-purpose floodplain ordinances. As an NFIP participant, each community agrees to:

- Adopt and enforce a flood damage prevention ordinance;
- Require permits for all types of development within the floodplain;
- Assure that building sites are reasonably safe from flooding;
- Estimate flood elevations that were not determined by FEMA;
- Require new or improved homes to be elevated above the Base Flood Elevation;
- Require other buildings to be elevated or flood-proofed;
- Conduct field inspections and cite violations;
- Require Elevation Certificates to document compliance;
- Carefully consider requests for variances;
- Resolve non-compliance and violations; and
- Advise FEMA when updates to flood maps are needed.

Figure 4-4 in the Natural Resources Element maps the flood plains within Greenwood County. Most of the flood plains in the County have been designated as Flood Zone “AE” by FEMA. Areas in Zone “AE” are subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood event determined by FEMA using detailed methods, including the establishment of a base flood elevation. More detailed mapping is provided by the official FIRM for Greenwood County.

Greenwood City and County are participants in the Federal Flood Insurance Program. As required by FEMA, the County adopted a Flood Management Overlay Zone Ordinance in April 2011 and the City adopted a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance in May 2011. As participating jurisdictions, the City and County are required to review each building permit application for proximity to flood prone areas identified by FEMA. These reviews are conducted by the City/County Planning Department. Generally, these regulations apply to properties on Lake Greenwood, and properties bordering Sample Branch, Rocky Creek, Coronaca Creek, Turner Branch, Wilson Creek, and Hard Labor Creek, as well as a number of smaller streams in the County.



8.6. SOLID WASTE

Greenwood County operates nine solid waste collection centers located throughout the County for disposal of household waste and recycling. Solid waste from the collection centers is transported to the County's Municipal Solid Waste Landfill located on Siloam Church Road.

The Landfill was built in 1993 and was the State's first county-owned landfill to meet all EPA design requirements. Construction of the Landfill includes protective liners and a leachate collection system to prevent groundwater contamination contained within a series of "cells," with an expected life of seven to eight years for each cell. As one cell is filled and subsequently closed, another is constructed and opened for use.

The Landfill currently receives approximately 280 tons of municipal waste per day. To extend the projected life of the Landfill, the County instituted the State's first county-wide curbside recycling program in 1989. In 2010, the Greenwood County Landfill Annual Report estimated that the life of the Landfill has been extended by 10 years from earlier projections in large part due to the County's recycling program. The County also receives waste tires, scrap metals, used appliances, and e-waste (computers, monitors, printers, etc.) for recycling. In addition, the County operates a construction, demolition, and land clearing debris landfill.

At more than 600 acres in size, the current landfill site is projected to be viable for at least through 2045. However, to continue to accommodate current and anticipated needs, the County will need to develop expansion plans and seek approvals for the additional cells on the existing landfill site by 2030.

GREENWOOD COUNTY AUTOMATED RECYCLING TRUCK



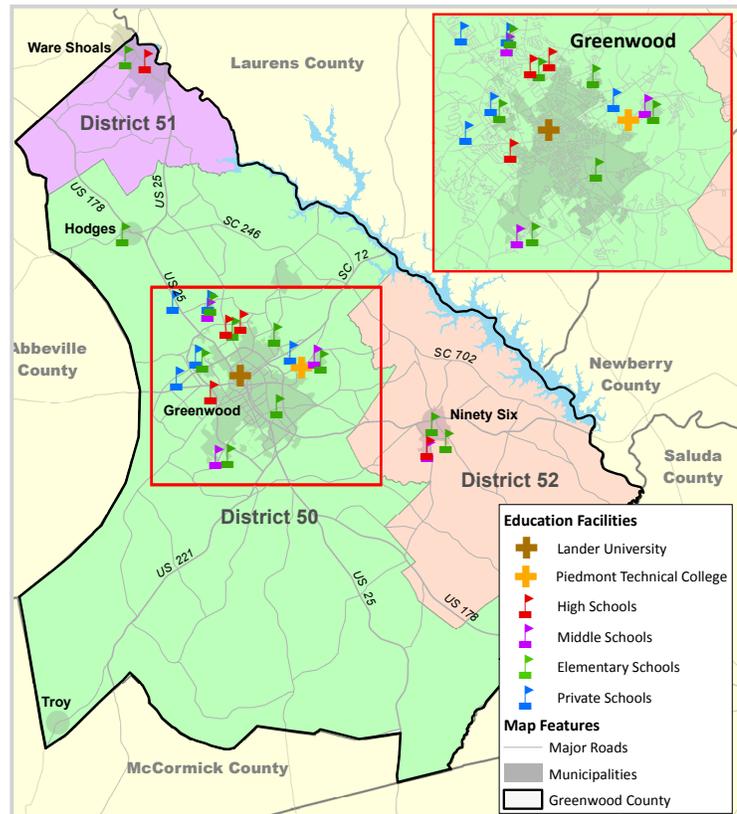


8.7. EDUCATION

Education is a lifelong process that consists of two basic components – the first is a high quality foundation of basic education through the K-12 system, followed by an on-going system of higher education and career training opportunities. Communities that promote a philosophy of lifelong learning among residents are better positioned to successfully compete in a global economy. The average American worker now changes jobs at least five times over a working lifetime, making access to advanced workforce training programs an integral component of achieving community and economic sustainability.

The boundaries of the County’s three school districts and the locations of K-12 and higher education institutions are shown on Figure 8-17. These sites include Lander University, Piedmont Technical College, and public and private PK-12 schools, which are profiled in the following sections.

FIGURE 8-17. EDUCATION FACILITIES AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS



SOURCE: GREENWOOD CITY/COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT, JUNE 2015

Two postsecondary institutions, Lander University and Piedmont Technical College, are located in Greenwood County (Figure 8-17). These institutions provide County residents with a greater level of access to cultural and recreational events, research resources, meeting and conference facilities, and distance education opportunities. A number of other public and private institutions of higher learning are located within commuting distance for County residents in the Midlands and Upstate regions.

8.7.1. GREENWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT 50

Greenwood School District 50 is the largest school district in the County in terms of both land area and student enrollment, with 8,852 students (Figure 8-18). Headcount data from the SC Department of Education indicates the District is the 28th largest by enrollment of the 81 districts statewide and experienced an increase in enrollment of 1.6% from the 2010-11 to the 2014-15 school years. The District spends an annual average of \$8,546 per pupil, lower than the average spending per pupil in similar districts at \$9,152 and for all districts statewide at \$9,403. The 2014 Annual District Report Card reported that no portable classrooms were in use for District 50 schools.



District 50 provides administration for eight elementary schools, three middle schools and two high schools (Figure 8-18). In addition, the District provides an Early Childhood Development Center that offers traditional 4K child development, a Montessori program, preschool classes for special needs students, and family literacy classes. Administration for the G. Frank Russell Technology Center is provided by District 50, but is available to students from all three of the County’s school districts. Students in the 9th through 12th grades can take up to two units per semester at the Center in career clusters that include: Architecture and Construction; Business, Management, and Administration; Education and Training; Finance; Health Science; Hospitality and Tourism; Human Services; Information Technology; Manufacturing; Science; Technology, Engineering and Mathematics; and Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics. Current enrollment at the Technology Center is 966 students. District 50 also provides administration for the Genesis Education Center, a flexible learning center that serves the entire County. Programs provided at Genesis include the Jumpstart program for over-aged 8th grade students to enable their successful transition to high school, the Afternoon Credit Recovery program that allows students to use computer labs to make up course credits, the Refocus Academy that provides short-term intervention for students in lieu of expulsion, and Greenwood County’s Adult Education program that helps prepare students for the GED.

FIGURE 8-18. SCHOOLS AND ENROLLMENT IN GREENWOOD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT 50

SCHOOL	ENROLLMENT
Early Childhood Center	227
Elementary Schools	4,285
Hodges	321
Lakeview	541
Mathews	603
Merrywood	534
Rice	535
Pinecrest	506
Springfield	606
Woodfields	639
Middle Schools	1,919
Brewer	644
Northside	657
Westview	618
High Schools	2,421
Emerald	890
Greenwood	1,531
DISTRICT TOTAL	8,852

SOURCE: GREENWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT 50, STUDENT ENROLLMENT COUNTS JUNE 4, 2015

District 50 has directed the majority of its capital facility funds to the upgrade and improvement of existing facilities. The School District is nearing completion of a three-phase District Capital Improvement Plan to address its long-range needs and assess the need for new facilities. Construction was launched in 2001 for three middle schools to replace two aging buildings. Of the nine elementary schools, six were renovated with major improvements and three were constructed on new sites. Based on current growth rates, the District projects a need for 15 to 25 additional classrooms over the next twenty years. However, education reforms at the State level can impact the need through policies such as mandated pupil/teacher ratios.

8.7.2. GREENWOOD (WARE SHOALS) SCHOOL DISTRICT 51

Greenwood School District 51, also known as the Ware Shoals School District, serves students from portions of three counties, with approximately 17% of students from Abbeville County, 51% from Greenwood County, and 32% from Laurens County. District 51 provides administration for three schools, Ware Shoals Primary located in Laurens County and Ware Shoals Middle and Ware Shoals High School in the Town of Ware Shoals (Figure 8-19). With 989 students, the District is one of the smaller districts in the State, ranking 74th in enrollment statewide. State data shows that District 51 experienced a 13.5% increase in enrollment from the 2010-2011 to the 2014-2015 school years. The District spends an average of \$9,524 per pupil each year, higher than both the average per pupil spending in similar districts at \$9,152 and the statewide average for all districts. The 2014 Annual District Report Card for District 51 reported that 2.8% of the District’s classrooms were housed in portables.



Additional long-range plans are in the preliminary stages, while the district works with the State Board of Education to develop student enrollment projections. Facility plans within the next twenty years will focus on upgrades and maintenance to existing facilities. However, the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of facility renovations to older structures must be weighed with respect to the construction of new facilities. A strategic plan for the reuse of any obsolete structures should accompany the construction of replacement facilities.

8.7.3. GREENWOOD (NINETY SIX) SCHOOL DISTRICT 52

Greenwood School District 52 serves students in the eastern area of the County, including the Town of Ninety Six. The District ranks 67th in student enrollment statewide with 1,688 students and experienced an 8.9% increase in enrollment from 2010-2011 to the 2014-2015 school years. District 52 provides administration for four schools, including Ninety Six Primary, Ninety Six Elementary, Edgewood Middle, and Ninety Six High School (Figure 8-20). The District spends an annual average of \$8,747 per pupil, lower than average spending per pupil in similar districts at \$8,851 and the statewide average for all districts. The 2014 Annual District Report Card for District 52 reported that none of the District’s classrooms were housed in portable units.

Greenwood School District 52 has developed a new middle school facility to replace the original Edgewood Middle School. Further study is underway to assess the feasibility and need for a future elementary school to accommodate 375 to 700 students. The community needs assessment will also determine the future use and adaptability of the structures and sites of these vacated facilities.

8.7.4. PRIVATE SCHOOLS

There are a number of private schools in Greenwood County that range in size from more than 300 pupils at the Greenwood Christian School to only 13 students at the Zion Temple School (Figure 8-21). All of the schools except for Cambridge Academy are listed as Christian schools. With the exception of Steppingstones Ministries School in Ware Shoals, all of the schools are located in or near the City of Greenwood.

FIGURE 8-19. SCHOOLS AND ENROLLMENT IN GREENWOOD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT 51

SCHOOL	ENROLLMENT
Elementary Schools	359
Ware Shoals Primary School (PK-3 grades)	359
Middle Schools	205
Ware Shoals Middle School (4-6 grades)	205
High Schools	425
Ware Shoals High School (7-12 grades)	425
DISTRICT TOTAL	989

SOURCE: SC DEPT. OF EDUCATION, STUDENT ENROLLMENT COUNTS, 2014-2015 135-DAY HEADCOUNT, MARCH 2015

FIGURE 8-20. SCHOOLS AND ENROLLMENT IN GREENWOOD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT 52

SCHOOL	ENROLLMENT
Elementary Schools	825
Ninety Six Primary School (PK-2 grades)	466
Ninety Six Elementary School (3-5 grades)	359
Middle Schools	362
Edgewood Middle School (6-8 grades)	362
High Schools	501
Ninety Six High School (9-12 grades)	501
DISTRICT TOTAL	1,688

SOURCE: SC DEPT. OF EDUCATION, STUDENT ENROLLMENT COUNTS, 2014-2015 135-DAY HEADCOUNT, MARCH 2015



In addition to traditional private schools, St. Ignatius Preparatory School is a registered non-profit organization that serves as an accountability umbrella for families homeschooling children from K4 to 5th grade. The students meet two days a week for cooperative instruction in a one classroom setting with students of all ages. The school keeps records and files reports to Greenwood School District 50 in compliance with state requirements for homeschooling families. However, the school is currently in dialog with the Roman Catholic Diocese of Charleston to be recognized as a Catholic school.

FIGURE 8-21. PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN GREENWOOD COUNTY

SCHOOL	GRADES	ENROLLMENT
Calvary Christian School Montague Ave. Ext., Greenwood	PK-12	90
Cambridge Academy Eastman St., Greenwood	18 mo-12	190
Eastside Christian School SC Hwy 72, Greenwood	PK-12	58
Greenwood Christian School Woodlawn Rd., Greenwood	K3-12	312
Palmetto Christian Academy of Greenwood Deadfall Rd., Greenwood	K3-12	72
Steppingstones Ministries Fleming St., Ware Shoals	PK-12	139
Zion Temple Seventh Day Adventist Montessori School Phoenix St., Greenwood	PK-5	13

* Table may not include a complete listing of existing private schools
 SOURCES: SC INDEPENDENT SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, JULY 2015; PRIVATE SCHOOL REVIEW, JULY 2015

8.7.5. LANDER UNIVERSITY

Originally founded in 1872 as the Williamston Female College, the institution moved to Greenwood in 1904 and was renamed Lander College in honor of its founder Samuel Lander. Lander became part of the state higher education system in 1973 and has evolved into a coeducational, comprehensive four-year university providing traditional liberal arts and science programs and professional programs in business, education, and nursing. The campus is situated on a 123-acre site within the City of Greenwood and employs approximately 124 full-time and 43 part-time faculty and 138 full-time and 35 part-time staff.

LANDER UNIVERSITY





Lander offers 26 undergraduate and two graduate degree programs, with 137 full-time faculty members. Annual enrollment has decreased slightly since a ten-year high of 3,069 students in 2011. Students are housed in nine residence halls, with six on campus and three located close by, but off campus. Nearly 53% of students (1,474 students) live off campus in privately owned housing (Figure 8-22).

FIGURE 8-22. LANDER UNIVERSITY STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND HOUSING

YEAR	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	CAMPUS HOUSING CAPACITY	STUDENTS HOUSED ON CAMPUS	% OF HOUSING CAPACITY UTILIZED	STUDENTS HOUSED OFF CAMPUS	% OF STUDENTS IN OFF CAMPUS HOUSING
2005	2,309	1,032	951	92.2%	1,358	58.8%
2006	2,350	964	889	92.2%	1,461	62.2%
2007	2,103	964	736	76.3%	1,367	65.0%
2008	2,614	1,056	906	85.7%	1,708	65.3%
2009	2,838	1,216	1,198	98.5%	1,640	57.7%
2010	3,060	1,499	1,442	96.1%	1,618	52.8%
2011	3,069	1,578	1,501	95.1%	1,568	51.0%
2012	3,049	1,578	1,478	93.6%	1,571	51.5%
2013	2,877	1,507	1,364	90.5%	1,513	52.5%
2014	2,787	1,455	1,313	90.8%	1,474	52.8%

SOURCE: HOUSING OFFICE, LANDER UNIVERSITY, NOVEMBER 2014

Lander University has 87 buildings on the main campus, within the Jeff May Recreation, Wellness and Sports Complex, and at the Lander Equestrian Center. In addition to classrooms, residence halls, and support buildings, the campus features the Josephine B. Abney Cultural Center, with a 680-seat auditorium, 100-seat recital hall, and the Monsanto Art Gallery. The University’s Larry A. Jackson Library houses a 400,000 item collection.

In addition to a full range of academic offerings, the University has an active NCAA Division II athletic program. Lander fields teams in men’s and women’s basketball, soccer, tennis, and golf, men’s baseball, and women’s softball and volleyball. Construction was recently completed on the Jeff May Recreation, Wellness and Sports complex that includes baseball, soccer, and softball stadiums, 12 tennis courts, practice and intramural fields, and a perimeter track. Other athletic facilities include a 2,500 seat arena, an outdoor pool, and the 37-acre Equestrian Center that houses the Bearcat Therapeutic Riding Program. The Center provides a dynamic learning environment for the University’s Therapeutic Horsemanship minor, while serving as home base for the Equestrian Team. The Lander Equestrian Center is a unique partnership between the University, the Lander Foundation, and Burton Center – a nonprofit, governmental agency providing services for people with disabilities and special needs, and is located on the Burton Center campus on SC Highway 72/US Highway 221.

The 2011 Campus Master Plan is a 10-year plan that is organized in three phases. The first phase was completed in 2014 and included construction of a residence hall and campus gateway. Phase II is scheduled for 2014-2018 and includes construction of the Athenaeum (University/Student Center), a 500-700 bed residence hall, a new student wellness center, and new academic buildings as determined by feasibility studies conducted during Phase I, as well as demolition of obsolete buildings. Phase III is planned for 2018 to 2025 and will include construction of new academic buildings as determined by earlier feasibility studies and demolition of obsolete buildings.



Lander University is an integral part of the Greenwood community. Most of the College’s 340 employees are residents of the County. Residents also take part in cultural events held at Lander including concerts, dance company performances, plays, art exhibits, lectures, and numerous sporting events. Many local groups use University facilities for special events such as meetings, performances, and conferences. Greenwood-Lander Outreach Works sponsors cultural outreach programs that introduce young people to the diverse world of performing arts.

8.7.6. PIEDMONT TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Founded in 1966, Piedmont Technical College (PTC) is one of 16 public, two-year colleges that comprise the South Carolina Technical Education System. The College serves a seven-county service area from its 75-acre main campus in Greenwood and through a network of satellite campuses in Abbeville, Edgefield, Laurens, McCormick, Newberry and Saluda Counties. The Lex Walters Campus in Greenwood is located just outside the City of Greenwood on Emerald Road.

The Greenwood Campus includes 25 buildings that encompass 390,336 square feet of space that includes classrooms, laboratories, industrial shops, media, a library, and faculty and administrative offices, as well as media, student and conference centers. The James C. Self Conference Center includes 13,746 square feet of meeting rooms, classrooms, auditoriums, and kitchen facilities. The James Medford Family Event Center offers 14,384 square feet of large event space and also includes kitchen facilities. Both facilities are available to the community for events and meetings. The campus is also home to the Ernest Hollings International Teleconference Center, which enables businesses and industries to communicate with colleagues and customers worldwide through its video teleconferencing facilities.

The College offers more than 80 courses that transfer to any public university or college in South Carolina and has established specific bridge and transfer agreements with many of the State’s major four-year institutions including Clemson University, the University of South Carolina, and Lander University. Programs of study include agriculture, arts and sciences, business, information technology, public service and commercial art, engineering technology, health science, industrial technology, and nursing. With only a few exceptions, all of these courses offered are available at the Greenwood Campus.

Enrollment at PTC increased steadily through 2012 to a nine-year high of 6,541 before falling slightly in 2013 and again in 2014 to 5,694 students (Figure 8-23). Similarly, enrollment at the Greenwood Campus increased steadily through 2009, dropped slightly in 2010, and then increased through 2013 to a nine-year high of 3,318 before declining to 2,950 students in 2014. Enrollment at the Greenwood Campus has comprised more than half of the total PTC enrollment since 2006 and stood at 51.8% in 2014.

FIGURE 8-23. PIEDMONT TECHNICAL COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

YEAR	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	GREENWOOD CAMPUS ENROLLMENT
2006	4,592	2,591
2007	4,880	2,713
2008	5,043	2,779
2009	5,610	3,114
2010	5,703	3,087
2011	6,213	3,173
2012	6,541	3,264
2013	6,171	3,318
2014	5,694	2,950

SOURCE: PIEDMONT TECHNICAL COLLEGE, JULY 2015



8.8. LIBRARIES

The Greenwood County Library System was originally established in 1901 as the Ladies Library Association of Greenwood. With the help of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the Library moved from its first location on Main Street to the site of the present County Courthouse in 1917, where it remained until 1958. Operation of the Library was turned over to Greenwood County in 1917 as well. In 1958 the Main Library was moved to a new building erected at the site of the old First Baptist Church. Renovation in 1976 enabled the building to continue serving the community through 2010. In October of 2010 the new 43,999 square foot library facility, located at a five-acre site on South Main Street, opened to the public. The new building is more than double the size of the old Library. The Library was the first public library in South Carolina to receive LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification, in acknowledgement of the incorporation of sustainable, “green” building design and construction.

GREENWOOD COUNTY LIBRARY MAIN BRANCH



The Greenwood County Library System includes a collection of more than 93,370 volumes and has an annual circulation of over 212,950 (www.libraries.org). The Main Branch includes the American Veterans Auditorium (100 person capacity) as well as conference rooms and study rooms that are available to the public for meetings, presentations and information sharing. Access to 37 computers, as well as photo copiers, printers, and Wi-Fi, are provided at the Main Branch Library.

The Library System also includes two branch locations. The Ninety Six Branch Library on Cambridge Street was opened in 1985, having previously operated in a smaller building on the site of what is now the Ninety Six Visitors Center. The Ware Shoals Branch Library was established in 1913 and operated in several locations before the construction of the building on Greenwood Avenue in 1999. The Branch Library is unique, in that it is both a public library and serves as the Ware Shoals High School library, and has two circulation systems to accommodate those functions. In addition to book collections, both the Ninety Six and Ware Shoals Branch Libraries offer access to computers, photo copiers, printers, and Wi-Fi.

The Larry A. Jackson Library at Lander University houses a collection of more than 276,000 books and other media, as well as full-text online access to the contents of hundreds of top quality academic and scholarly journals in a wide variety of subjects. The Jackson Library is a resource for the Greenwood region as well as the Lander community, offering access to print and electronic resources. The general public is encouraged to use the Library’s resources, both within the facility and through the use of a borrower’s card available for a nominal fee.

The Piedmont Technical College Library on the Lex Walters campus in Greenwood is also open to the public both in the facility and through the use of a Piedmont Tech library card.



8.9. PUBLIC SAFETY

The personnel, facilities, equipment, and services established to protect the safety and property of the public are among the most essential community resources. A safe and secure environment that projects a climate of health, vitality and community spirit among residents of all ages is integral to building a strong community. Most counties and cities allocate sizable percentages of their annual budgets to the provision of quality fire and police services and must often allocate these funds at the expense of other needed services or programs. There is no question that public safety is foremost in the minds of both elected leaders and their constituents. Even so, it is not possible to place a value on the civic stability, security, and quality of life that accompanies a successful public safety program.

8.9.1. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Although rare in occurrence, Greenwood County is vulnerable to various natural and technological hazards including tropical weather systems, tornadoes, lightning, severe thunderstorms and wind, severe winter storms, earthquakes, flooding, drought, wildfire, power outages, dam failures, airplane crashes, cyber-attacks and train derailments. Advance planning and preparation for such emergencies is essential in equipping community leaders, response staff, and the general public to make rapid and informed decisions that will save lives and quickly restore infrastructure and services when disaster strikes. The Greenwood County Emergency Management Department is the designated Disaster Preparedness Agency with responsibility for emergency and disaster planning for Greenwood County. The Department regularly updates the County's Emergency Operations Plan in compliance with Federal and State regulations, with the most recent 2014 Plan adopted by Greenwood County, the City of Greenwood, and Greenwood CPW in early 2015. The Plan guides the County's preparedness, response and recovery actions for a broad range of incidents including, but not limited to: hazardous materials release, tornados, winter storms, earthquakes, epidemic/pandemics, and active shooter incidents. The Plan includes local governments and state agencies such as the County, municipalities, and special purpose districts, as well as non-governmental agencies such as the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, faith-based organizations, and the United Way. Private businesses and industries are also included in the planning process.

CITY OF GREENWOOD FIRE STATION #1





8.9.2. FIRE SERVICE

Fire protection and prevention is of vital importance to every citizen and visitor in Greenwood County and is one of the most fundamental and valuable services provided by local government. Volunteers work closely with Greenwood County Fire Services to provide fire protection in Greenwood County. Fire protection for the unincorporated area of the County and all of the municipalities, except for the City of Greenwood, is provided by a volunteer force augmented by six paid firefighters serving weekdays from 7:00 am to 7:00 pm. This volunteer force comprises 13 individual fire departments working together under the coordination and funding of the Greenwood County Fire Services. The City of Greenwood has three stations that are staffed by 15 full-time employees. The emergency dispatching function within the Sheriff’s Department provides dispatching for all fire service calls within the County. Fire stations in Greenwood County, including location and staffing, are listed in Figure 8-24. Figure 8-25 depicts the location of fire stations in Greenwood County.

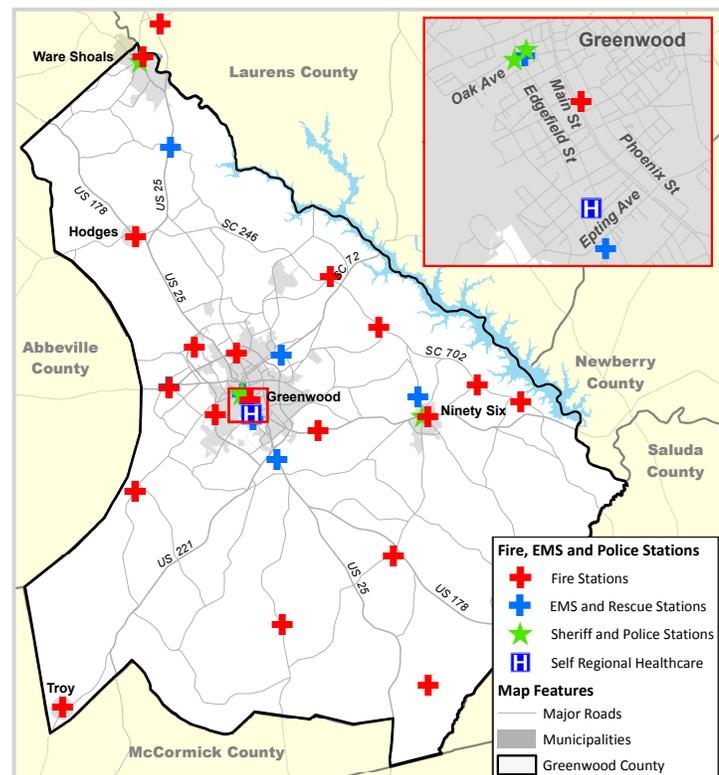
Not only is the provision of adequate, state-of-the-art firefighting equipment and trained personnel vital to the preservation of life and property, it also significantly impacts the cost of individual fire insurance premiums in a community. The cost of insurance is a sizable component in overall housing costs. Insurance rates for single-family

FIGURE 8-24. GREENWOOD COUNTY FIRE STATIONS

STATION	STAFFING	LOCATION
GREENWOOD COUNTY		
10 - Troy	21 volunteers	Neel St., Troy
20 - Promised Land	25 volunteers	McCormick Hwy., Greenwood
30 - Northwest Station 1	46 volunteers (combined)	Oakwood Dr., Greenwood
30 - Northwest Station 2		SC Hwy 72, Greenwood
40 - Hodges/Cokesbury	26 volunteers	Main St., Hodges
45 - Town of Ware Shoals	18 volunteers	Main St. E, Ware Shoals
50 - Coronaca Station 1	44 volunteers (combined)	Willard Rd., Greenwood
50 - Coronaca Station 2		SC Hwy 246 S, Greenwood
60 - Lower Lake	21 volunteers	SC Hwy 702, Ninety Six
70 - Epworth/Phoenix	15 volunteers	Epworth Camp Rd. E, Ninety Six
75 - Highway 34	20 volunteers	Ninety Six Hwy, Greenwood
80 - Town of Ninety Six	8 volunteers	Saluda St., Ninety Six
90 - Callison	9 volunteers	Callison Hwy., Bradley
CITY OF GREENWOOD		
Station #1 (Headquarters)	24 full-time	South Main St., Greenwood
Station #2	12 full-time	Grace St., Greenwood
Station #3	12 full-time	Jenkins Spring Rd., Greenwood

SOURCE: GREENWOOD CITY/COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT, JUNE 2015

FIGURE 8-25. PUBLIC SAFETY AND HOSPITAL LOCATIONS



SOURCE: GREENWOOD CITY/COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT, JUNE 2015



homes and multi-family dwellings are computed using a number of factors such as age, size, and value of the home. Through the provision of adequate fire protection local governments can also play a role in the cost of insurance.

Insurance companies use a classification system provided by the Insurance Services Office, Inc. (ISO) to determine the level of fire protection for each home they insure. ISO is an independent statistical, rating, and advisory organization that collects and analyzes information on a community’s public fire protection and assigns a public protection classification. Classifications range from 1 to 10, with Class 1 representing the best public protection and Class 10 indicating no recognized protection. Factors that contribute to the classification assignment include the effectiveness of the fire department in receiving and dispatching fire alarms, the number of fire stations, the availability and amount of water needed to fight fires, training provided to local fire fighters, and maintenance and testing of equipment. In addition, the distribution of fire stations and service throughout the community weighs heavily in the determination of the classification. Properties that are located more than five road miles from a fire station are not considered to have adequate fire protection and therefore receive higher ISO classifications. Since water availability for fire protection comprises 40% of the total ISO rating, areas served by municipal or other water services benefit from lower ISO ratings and ultimately, lower insurance ratings. Consequently, properties within areas with low ISO ratings enjoy lower insurance costs. ISO ratings also assist fire departments in planning and budgeting for equipment and facility upgrades, personnel, and training.

ISO ratings in Greenwood County range from 2 in the City of Greenwood and the County’s most urban areas to 10 in some of its more rural areas. All fire stations except for the Callison, Epworth, and Tri-County stations have new ISO ratings, with the ratings for these three stations slated for evaluation by the end of 2015. Figure 8-26 lists ISO ratings for each district. For ISO ratings that include split classifications, such as 9/10, the first number is the classification for properties within five road miles of a fire station and 1,000 feet of a creditable water supply. The second number applies to properties within 5 road miles of a fire station but beyond 1,000 feet of a creditable water supply. Classifications that include an “x” or “y” identify enhanced fire suppression capabilities used throughout the fire protection area and offer the potential for decreased property insurance premiums for property owners.

FIGURE 8-26. ISO CLASSIFICATIONS BY FIRE DISTRICT

FIRE DISTRICT	CLASSIFICATION
Greenwood City	2
Northwest	4/4x
Ninety Six Town	4
Coronaca	4/4x
Highway 34	4/4x
Lower Lake Greenwood	5
Promised Land	4/4y
Ware Shoals Town	4/4x
Hodges-Cokesbury	5/5x
Callison	9/10
Epworth Phoenix	9/10
Tri-County	9/10
Troy	5/5x

SOURCE: GREENWOOD COUNTY FIRE SERVICE, AUGUST 2015

8.9.3. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Efficient and effective law enforcement is also essential to the quality of life in a community. Law enforcement in Greenwood County is provided by the Greenwood County Sheriff’s Department and the police departments of the City of Greenwood and the Towns of Ninety Six and Ware Shoals. The locations of the Sheriff’s headquarters and those of the municipal police departments are provided in Figure 8-25.



A total of 4,530 index crimes were reported in Greenwood County in 2012 – a 7.9% increase from the 4,199 index crimes reported in 2008 (Figure 8-26). There are seven index offenses: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft. Index offenses are typically categorized as violent (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) and property crimes (breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft). Violent crimes accounted for 18.4% of all index crimes – higher than the percentage in 2008 of 14.7%. By far the most prevalent violent crime was aggravated assault, accounting for 81% of violent crimes and comprising 14.9% of all index crimes. More than 70% of property crimes and 57% of all index crimes were categorized as larceny, which is the unlawful taking of property and includes offenses such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, and thefts from motor vehicles and of motor vehicle parts.

Rates of index crimes per 10,000 in population in Greenwood County are high when compared to the rates statewide (Figure 8-27). Among violent crimes, the rate of aggravated assaults in Greenwood County is double the statewide rate at 96.8. Of those crimes categorized as property crimes, the rates of breaking and entering (140.8) and larceny (371.3) are significantly higher than the rates for these index crimes statewide. However, the rate for motor vehicle theft in Greenwood County at 17.6 is lower than the state rate.

FIGURE 8-27. INDEX CRIMES REPORTED IN GREENWOOD COUNTY*, 2008 AND 2012

INDEX CRIME	2008			2012			2012
	#	%	RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION	#	%	RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION	SOUTH CAROLINA RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
VIOLENT CRIMES	619	14.7%	90.3	835	18.4%	119.7	55.87
Murder	2	0.0%	0.3	7	0.2%	1.0	0.72
Rape	22	0.5%	3.2	78	1.7%	11.2	3.62
Robbery	48	1.1%	7.0	75	1.7%	10.8	9.52
Aggravated Assault	547	13.0%	79.8	675	14.9%	96.8	41.98
PROPERTY CRIMES	3,580	85.3%	522.3	3,695	81.6%	529.7	382.29
Breaking & Entering	754	18.0%	110.0	982	21.7%	140.8	95.42
Larceny	2,663	63.4%	388.5	2,590	57.2%	371.3	258.09
Motor Vehicle Theft	163	3.9%	23.8	123	2.7%	17.6	28.78
INDEX TOTAL	4,199	100.0%	---	4,530	100.0%	---	---

* Includes crimes reported by all law enforcement agencies in the County
SOURCES: SC LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION, CRIME IN SC BOOK, 2008 AND 2012

8.9.3.1. GREENWOOD COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The Greenwood County Sheriff’s Department provides law enforcement in the unincorporated areas of the County and within the Towns of Hodges and Troy. The City of Greenwood and the Towns of Ninety Six and Ware Shoals have their own police departments. The emergency dispatching function within the Sheriff’s Department also provides emergency dispatching for all emergency services (police, fire, EMS) within the County, including E-911 services. The Department is headquartered on Edgefield Street in the City of Greenwood. The Sheriff’s Department has 78 full-time employees in a variety of roles including command staff, uniform patrol officers, investigations or narcotics, the Detention Center, emergency communications, and other capacities such as training, community services, and records. A fleet of 79 vehicles serves the needs of the Department.



The County recently completed an expansion of the Detention Center. The development of a joint training facility and firing range is in the planning stages, but a site has not yet been selected.

8.9.3.2. CITY OF GREENWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT

The City of Greenwood Police Department serves within the municipal boundaries of the City and is headquartered on Monument Street. The Department has 58 full-time employees, including personnel in investigations, administration, drug enforcement, crime prevention, traffic, and animal control. Four part-time school crossing guards are also employed by the Police Department. The Department is internationally accredited and operates approximately 43 vehicles.

8.9.3.3. TOWN OF NINETY SIX POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Town of Ninety Six’s Police Department is headquartered on Church Street in Ninety Six and provides law enforcement services within the Town limits. The Department employs six full-time staff, supplemented by four volunteer reserve officers, and operates seven vehicles.

8.9.3.4. TOWN OF WARE SHOALS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Law enforcement within the Town of Ware Shoals is provided by the Ware Shoals Police Department, headquartered on McLane Street. Seven full-time enforcement officers and one part-time officer are employed by the Department. Seven vehicles serve the needs of the Department.

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT ON PATROL AT LAKE GREENWOOD





8.10. HEALTH CARE

Access to quality health care is an essential component of community well-being and quality of life. Building a healthy community ensures an acceptable quality of life for all residents and the prevention of costly problems that inhibit the realization of full individual and community potential. The health care system encompasses a broad continuum of care that begins with preventative care and progresses through end-of-life care. Public health is negatively impacted when service gaps are present in this continuum. A small portion of Greenwood County in the southwestern area that includes the Town of Troy is a federally-designated Medically Underserved Area for primary medical care among low income populations (SC DHEC, April 2014).

The number of practicing health professionals serving Greenwood County is detailed in Figure 8-28. Greenwood County has 233 physicians with primary practice locations in the County, which equates to a rate of 33.4 physicians per 10,000 population – significantly higher than the statewide rate of 24.1. The rate of primary care physicians (family practice) is also higher in Greenwood County at 16.9 than in South Carolina at only 9.6 per 10,000.

Locations of the Self Regional Healthcare and EMS stations are provided in Figure 8-25. These and additional health care services are profiled in the following sections.

8.10.1. GREENWOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Greenwood County Emergency Medical Services (GCEMS) is a licensed Advanced Life Support (ALS) service that responds to all emergency medical calls within the County, including E-911 responses, non-emergency transport to doctor’s offices and nursing homes, and transports from one hospital to another if needed. ALS units (vehicles) have at least one paramedic and one emergency medical technician on board and can administer certain medications and operate advanced airway equipment, cardiac monitors, advanced cardiac life support equipment, and blood glucose testing equipment. GCEMS was originally a joint city and county effort that began operations on July 1, 1975. On October 1, 1981, control of EMS operations shifted entirely to Greenwood County. The emergency dispatching function within the Sheriff’s Department provides dispatching for all EMS calls within the County.

GCEMS operates five stations: Medic 10 in the Promised Land Community, Medic 20 and 30 in the City of Greenwood, Medic 40 in Ninety Six, and Medic 50 in Hodges. Medic 60 is co-located with Medic 30 and is designated for non-emergency transports during weekdays. Plans are underway for the location of an additional EMS station at the former Civic Center site, with completion expected in FY 2015-2016. The

FIGURE 8-28. PRACTICING HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN GREENWOOD COUNTY

HEALTH PROFESSION	NUMBER
PHYSICIANS	233
Family Practice	80
Internal Medicine	17
Obstetrics/Gynecology	10
Pediatrics	11
General Surgery	7
All Other (Specialists)	108
NURSES	1,020
Registered Nurses	810
Certified Nurse Midwives	8
Nurse Practitioners	24
Other Nurses	178
OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONS	262
Dentists	34
Pharmacists	77
Physical Therapists	37
Occupational Therapists	22
Physician Assistants	14
Optometrists	4
Respiratory Care Practitioners	74

SOURCE: SOUTH CAROLINA HEALTH PROFESSIONS DATA BOOK, MUSC OFFICE FOR HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE ANALYSIS AND PLANNING, 2014



Department also has Quick Response Vehicles (QRV) stationed at GCEMS Headquarters on Monument Street in Greenwood. QRVs enable trained personnel to respond more quickly to rural calls and establish patient care before an ambulance can arrive. A listing of each EMS Station, including the location and vehicles housed at each, is provided in Figure 8-29. The County also has five additional ALS vehicles stationed throughout the county at the various EMS stations that are used in case of malfunction of the vehicles at the other stations.

EMS service is available 24 hours a day. GCEMS employs 39 full-time and 12 part-time technicians, as well as a director, medical director, three shift supervisors, and training and secretarial staff. Each of the three shifts is managed by a shift supervisor and includes a crew chief, two field training officers, five paramedics, and three EMTs. This staffing ensures that every responding ambulance is ALS capable.

FIGURE 8-29. GREENWOOD COUNTY EMS STATIONS

FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	VEHICLES
Medic 50	US Hwy 25 N, Hodges	1 – Advanced Life Support
Medic 40	SC Hwy 246, Ninety Six	1 – Advanced Life Support
Medic 30/60	US Hwy 25 S, Greenwood	2 – Advanced Life Support
Medic 20	SC Hwy 72 NW, Greenwood	1 – Advanced Life Support
Medic 10	McCormick Hwy., Bradley	1 – Advanced Life Support
Headquarters	Monument St., Greenwood	2 – Quick Response Vehicle 5 – Advanced Life Support backup vehicles

SOURCES: GREENWOOD COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES, AUGUST 2015

8.10.2. SELF REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

Self Regional Healthcare began as Self Memorial Hospital in 1951 and was built to be one of the most advanced hospitals in the country. Today, Self Regional Medical Center is a 421-bed regional referral center providing a wide range of comprehensive inpatient and outpatient services. Self Regional Healthcare employs approximately 2,300 persons and serves a seven-county region that includes Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Newberry, and Saluda counties. The medical staff includes more than 200 physicians representing more than 40 specialties and subspecialties. The Center is located on Spring Street in Greenwood, as shown on Figure 8-25.

The Center includes a 10-bed ICU that admits major traumas, surgeries, acute respiratory problems, and high-acuity patients. The 10-bed critical care unit admits non-surgical myocardial infarction (heart attack) patients and other non-surgical cardiac patients. The cardiac intensive care unit has 10 rooms and provides highly-skilled, quality care to adult and geriatric, preoperative and postoperative cardiac surgery patients and post-coronary intervention. The Emergency Care Center is a designated Level II facility and a designated Level III trauma center. The 32-bed Emergency Care Center is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with at least one physician on duty in the department at all times. Self Regional also includes cancer, heart, joint and women’s centers and a wound healing institute, along with rehabilitation, neurosurgery, vascular, and neurology services. The Center is also home to both the South Carolina Joint Center and the South Carolina Spine Center.

Self Regional provides community outreach through a number of programs and initiatives. The Wellness Works Health and Fitness Center has been serving the Greenwood area for more than 25 years and provides fitness classes, strength training, and water exercise, as well as weight control and relaxation techniques. Self also awards grants to local nonprofit organizations working to improve the health and well-being of the community. In 2012, Self Regional Healthcare conducted a Community Health Needs



Assessment to identify the greatest health needs in the seven county service area. The assessment revealed that the County ranked 13th highest among the State's 46 counties in overall health factors.

Self Regional's Express Medical Care center, located on Rock Creek Boulevard in Greenwood, provides urgent care services and includes six exam rooms, a treatment and procedure room, x-ray equipment, and a modern lab.

8.10.3. GREENWOOD GENETICS CENTER

Founded in 1974, the Greenwood Genetics Center is a nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing the field of medical genetics and caring for families impacted by genetic disease and birth defects. The home campus is located on Gregor Mendel Circle in Greenwood, with satellite offices in Charleston, Columbia, Florence, and Greenville. The Center was developed through a unique public-private support structure, including a major grant from the Self Foundation. The Center joined with the Medical University of South Carolina and the University of South Carolina School of Medicine in 1979 to form the South Carolina Consortium of Regional Genetic Centers. Through the Consortium, the Centers share clinical and laboratory expertise, provide educational programs, and plan for the delivery of genetic services in South Carolina. The J.C. Self Research Institute of Human Genetics opened in 1996 and is a state and national resource where scientists seek a greater understanding of the causes, treatment, and prevention of birth defects and mental retardation.

In 1999, a \$3.5 million grant from the South Carolina General Assembly established the South Carolina Biotechnology Incubation Facility, housed in a 22,000 square foot west wing addition to the Center. The facility includes laboratory modules and office space that is available to promising projects and companies, as well as a library, conference facility, and space for central services and other support activities. The 30,000 square foot South Carolina Center for the Treatment of Genetic Disorders opened in 2009 and houses the Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Divisions of the Center and the Metabolic Treatment Program. In 2010, a grant from the National Human Genome Research Institute funded the conversion of former laboratory space into the Genetic Education Center, enabling expansion of the Division of Education.

In 2013, Clemson University and the Greenwood Genetic Center announced plans to add a 17,000 square foot research and education center in human genetics. The Clemson University Center for Human Genetics opened in the Fall of 2016 and serves as the primary campus for the Clemson University doctoral program in genetics.

8.10.4. SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY

The nation's expanding elderly population will affect every segment of the social, political, and economic landscape, as significant changes in living patterns and conditions often accompany the aging process. The health and functional status of senior residents is of growing interest because of the implications for public policy, health care, and long-term care costs. With projected growth in the number of frail elderly, there will be an increased need for home care, acute care and long-term care, both institutional and community-based. The numbers of persons suffering from dementia and Alzheimer's disease will grow dramatically in the coming decades, while the costs of care will rise well above current levels. The demands on informal caregivers such as family and friends in the community will concurrently increase. More than 15.2% of



Greenwood County residents are aged 65 or older – higher than the 13.8% of individuals in this age group statewide (American Community Survey 2008-2012).

8.10.4.1. SENIOR SERVICES

A majority of aging services are federally funded through the 1965 Older Americans Act. This law requires that planning and service districts be designated to plan and implement aging services. To that end, the Lieutenant Governor’s Office on Aging has divided the State into ten planning and service districts. The Upper Savannah Council of Governments was designated as the Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) for Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Saluda Counties in 2010. The primary goal of the ADRC is to “develop and promote a comprehensive, coordinated community-based service delivery system with simple access that will improve the quality of life for all older adults in the region and enable them to lead independent lives in their own homes for as long as possible.” The ADRC subcontracts with local service providers for the delivery of services at the local level. Among the services given funding priority are transportation, adult day care, in-home and group respite care, congregate dining, home-delivered meals, insurance counseling, wellness and prevention, information and assistance, outreach, physical fitness, health promotion, and nutrition education and screening. These services may vary from county to county and from year to year, depending on identified needs and the availability of resources.

In Greenwood County, the Piedmont Agency on Aging, Inc. (PAOA) is the leading subcontractor of services to senior citizens. PAOA is a private, nonprofit organization established in 1971 to provide necessary services for older adults in Greenwood and Abbeville Counties. PAOA offers an array of services that include meals on wheels, transportation, educational and recreational programs, and telephone assurance. They also operate Lifetime Discoveries, a commercial childcare center, the only intergenerational facility of its kind in South Carolina. Lifetime Discoveries provides structured, staff supervised activities for both children and seniors such as art, gardening, exercise, and music. The Agency provides congregate meals at sites in Greenwood, Ninety Six, and Abbeville during the week for individuals aged 60 or older. Through the meals-on-wheels program, PAOA prepares approximately 450 meals a day to eligible recipients. Volunteers deliver the meals and also check on the welfare of each client while doing so. PAOA operates a fleet of 20 vehicles, enabling the transport of approximately 300 persons aged 60 and older per day to and from congregate meal sites, doctor’s offices, grocery stores, banks, and the post office. The Piedmont Agency on Aging Senior Center Complex on South Emerald Road in Greenwood houses the Executive Office, the Greenwood Congregate Nutrition Site, and Lifetime Discoveries.

8.10.4.2. NURSING HOMES AND ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES

Two types of housing are available for the elderly, representing a range of assistance and care options in Greenwood County. Nursing homes are facilities that provide nursing or convalescent care for two or more persons unrelated to the licensee. A nursing home provides long-term care of chronic conditions or short-term convalescent or rehabilitative care of remedial ailments for which medical and nursing care are necessary. There are four nursing homes in Greenwood County, providing space for up to 354 residents (Figure 8-30). All of the County’s nursing homes are located within the City of Greenwood.

Community Residential Care Facilities, also referred to as Assisted Living Facilities, offer room and board for two or more persons unrelated to the licensee. These facilities are designed to accommodate changing



needs and preferences of residents; maximize the dignity, autonomy, privacy, independence, and safety of residents; and encourage family and community involvement. The Division of Health Licensing of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control lists seven assisted living facilities in Greenwood County, providing a total of 314 housing units (Figure 8-30). Six of the facilities are located in City of Greenwood and one is in the Town of Ware Shoals.

FIGURE 8-30. NURSING HOMES AND ASSISTED CARE FACILITIES IN GREENWOOD COUNTY, 2014*

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS	TOTAL BEDS
NURSING HOMES		
Greenwood Transitional Rehabilitation Unit	1530 Parkway, Greenwood	12
Magnolia Manor - Greenwood	1415 Parkway, Greenwood	88
NHC Healthcare - Greenwood	437 East Cambridge Ave, Greenwood	152
Wesley Commons Health Care Center	1110 Marshall Rd, Greenwood	102
Total in Greenwood County	4 Facilities	354
COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES		
Alterra Sterling House of Greenwood	1408 Parkway Rd, Greenwood	52
Ashley House	526 Haltiwanger Rd, Greenwood	44
The Bayberry of Greenwood	116 Abbey Dr, Greenwood	23
Emerald Gardens - Greenwood	201 Overland Dr, Greenwood	66
Morningside of Greenwood	116 Enterprise Ct, Greenwood	49
Ware Shoals Manor	10 North Greenwood Ave, Ware Shoals	24
Wesley Commons Assisted Living Facility	1110 Marshall Rd - Greenwood	56
TOTAL IN GREENWOOD COUNTY	7 FACILITIES	314

*Table may not include a complete listing of existing facilities

SOURCES: SC DHEC, DIVISION OF HEALTH LICENSING, LICENSED FACILITIES BY TYPE, NOVEMBER 2014

8.10.5. PUBLIC HEALTH

The Greenwood County Public Health Department is located on South Main Street in the City of Greenwood. The Health Department provides a range of health related services including immunizations; family planning, counseling and education; pre-natal counseling and classes; health education; nutritional education; tuberculosis testing and treatment; treatment and counseling for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV; nutrition education, and certifications and classes through the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program. WIC is a nutrition program that provides health education, healthy foods, breastfeeding support and other services free of charge for women, infants and children five years of age or younger in qualified South Carolina families.

8.10.6. GREATER GREENWOOD UNITED MINISTRY FREE MEDICAL CLINIC

The Greater Greenwood United Ministry, located on Edgefield Street in Greenwood, opened their Free Medical Clinic in 1997. The Greater Greenwood United Ministry is a non-profit organization owned and operated by Christian Congregations of Greenwood County. The Clinic received certification through the South Carolina Free Clinic Association in 2014. Medical services are provided to residents of Greenwood County who are without medical insurance or Medicaid and include: physician visits and examinations, lab and x-ray, prescriptions, on-site pharmacy for patients, medical counseling, referral to hospitals and specialists, and dental extractions.



8.11. PARKS AND RECREATION

The provision of quality recreational activities and facilities is vital to the well-being of community residents. Parks and recreation facilities are valuable tools in showcasing the natural beauty of a community, in preserving open space, in attracting visitors, and in providing healthy and safe recreational options for residents.

Although Americans spend most of their waking hours at work, they value their leisure time and have very specific preferences on how to spend it. From 1990 through 2005, The South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism (SCPRT) conducted a survey of randomly selected South Carolina residents aged twelve and older to determine participation levels and interest for a variety of recreational activities. The most recent survey conducted by SCPRT revealed that recreational walking ranks significantly above other options as the most popular activity among State residents, with more than 83% of respondents citing it as their preferred recreational activity (SC Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2008). Walking has consistently topped the list of recreational activities over the years by a wide margin. Of the more active recreational pursuits, weightlifting, swimming in a pool, bicycling, running and playing a team sport (basketball, baseball, softball and volleyball) are all popular past-times. Non-active recreational outlets such as attending outdoor sporting events, sunbathing at the beach, driving for pleasure, picnicking, visiting historical sites and museums, and freshwater fishing also rank as popular alternatives.

The SCPRT survey reveals shifts in recreation patterns and trends over the years, due primarily to societal changes such as the general aging of the population, availability of recreational facilities, and a fundamental awareness and emphasis on healthier and more active lifestyles. Walking ranked as the recreational activity with the highest participation in surveys conducted in 1990, 1994 and 1999 – garnering an increasingly high rate of participation since 1994. Five of the top 11 recreational activities listed in the four surveys are considered more active such as walking, swimming and weight-lifting, while 6 of the top 11 are more passive such as attending outdoor sporting events, driving, and picnicking (Figure 8-31).

FIGURE 8-31. RECREATION PARTICIPATION BY SOUTH CAROLINIANS, 1990-2005

ACTIVITY	2005		1999		1994		1990	
	%	RANK	%	RANK	%	RANK	%	RANK
Walking for pleasure/exercise	83.2%	1	82.8%	1	80.2%	1	80.5%	1
Attending outdoor sporting events	63.4%	2	62.1%	3	60.6%	2	64.2%	2
Beach swimming/sunbathing	62.5%	3	63.1%	2	59.5%	4	59.3%	5
Driving for pleasure	58.2%	4	61.9%	4	59.6%	3	63.9%	3
Weights/exercise machines	57.1%	5	52.5%	7	48.9%	7	43.2%	9
Picnicking	53.4%	6	55.7%	6	57.7%	5	60.5%	4
Pool swimming	53.2%	7	56.4%	5	53.6%	6	57.5%	6
Visit historic sites	52.1%	8	51.4%	8	48.7%	8	46.8%	7
Bicycling	42.8%	9	38.8%	10	40.1%	9	43.3%	8
Visit museum	38.4%	10	40.2%	9	36.7%	11	37.7%	11
Fresh water fishing	37.2%	11	38.0%	11	40.0%	10	38.6%	10

SOURCE: SC DEPT. OF PARKS, RECREATION AND TOURISM, RECREATION PARTICIPATION AND PREFERENCE STUDY, 2005



These preferences have an impact on local parks and recreation services as people tend to participate in activities in the area where they live. More than 80% of survey respondents noted that their participation in daily recreational activities – that can take place in virtually any area such as bicycling, playing ball, or playing golf – was primarily enjoyed in the vicinity of their homes. In addition, approximately 40% of those surveyed perceive existing recreational facilities to be inadequate and list parks, swimming facilities, activities for youth, basketball facilities, bicycle paths and playgrounds as the facilities most needed. Respondents who place a high value on recreation also believe that all levels of government, as well as business and commercial interests, should share some responsibility for providing additional recreational and cultural facilities.

The residents of and visitors to Greenwood County are fortunate to have access to a wide range of opportunities for recreation. Many of these local recreational facilities and parks offer opportunities for activities that rank highest among South Carolinians – including walking, picnicking, bicycling and fishing. Recreational opportunities in the County are particularly abundant for outdoor enthusiasts. In addition to the scenic Saluda River located along the northeastern border of the County, Lake Greenwood provides 212 miles of shoreline, with approximately 89 miles in Greenwood County. Access to fishing and water sports is available at several public and commercial boat landings.

8.11.1. SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST

Located within the southern portion of Greenwood County are 56,769 acres of the nearly 371,000-acre Sumter National Forest, one of only two national forests in South Carolina. The Forest is comprised of three ranger districts – Enoree, Long Cane, and Andrew Pickens. The Greenwood County portion of the Forest is within the 120,000-acre Long Cane Ranger District. The Long Cane Ranger District provides a wide range of outdoor activities including bird watching, paddling and rafting, camping, picnicking, hiking, motorcycle and horseback riding, fishing, hunting, target shooting, and enjoying the beauty of the area. The District includes recreation areas with camping units, picnic areas, boat launches, and swimming areas, though none of these areas are located within Greenwood County.

8.11.2. LAKE GREENWOOD

Lake Greenwood is an 11,440 acre man-made lake located on the northeastern border of Greenwood County. Completed in 1940 after the completion of the Buzzards Roost Dam, the Lake provides hydroelectric power and recreational opportunities for the residents of Greenwood, Laurens, and Newberry counties, and serves as the water supply for much of Greenwood County. The Lake has 212 miles of shoreline, contains 68 billion gallons of water, and has a mean depth of 23 feet. Approximately 89 miles of the Lake shoreline borders Greenwood County. The Lake, in general, is owned to the 440' contour line and is managed by Greenwood County. Because Lake Greenwood is a hydroelectric facility, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) requires regular review of lake management, including the maintenance of river flows, protection of critical habitats, and the availability of public access to the Lake. FERC also requires regulation of encroachments and other shoreline and in-lake disturbances because of their impact on water quality, wildlife, and habitat.

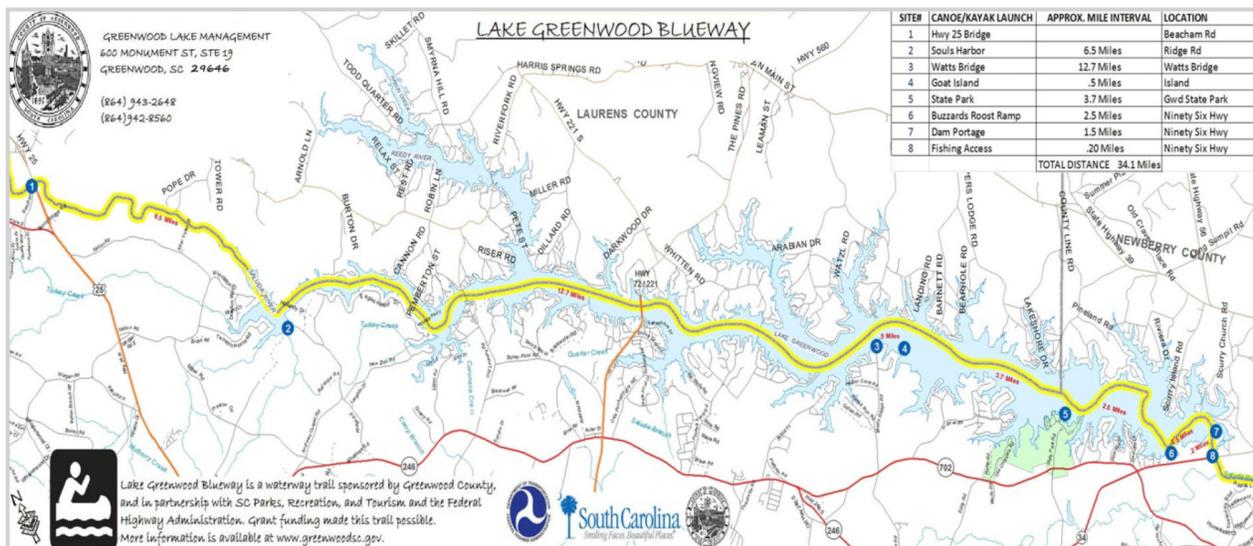
There are nine public boat ramps on Lake Greenwood, with seven located in Laurens County and two in Greenwood County. Of the 19 private boat ramps located in developments or that have restricted use on



the Lake, 13 are in Greenwood County, six in Laurens County and one is in Newberry County. Greenwood County owns and operates three public boat ramps – the Riverfork ramp located on Riverfork Road in Laurens County, the Buzzards Roost boat ramp located off of Ninety Six Highway near the Buzzards Roost hydroelectric dam and the Blueway ramp at Soul’s Harbor off of Ridge Road. Both facilities include a boat ramp and parking and the River Fork facility also includes fishing access. Boaters on Lake Greenwood also have access to 11 commercial marinas, with nine in Laurens County and two in Greenwood County. Two private marinas are located in Greenwood and Laurens Counties.

The 34-mile Lake Greenwood Blueway was developed by the Lake Management Department of Greenwood County through a grant provided in 2010 by the SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism and the Federal Highway Administration. A blueway, or water trail, is a water path or trail that is developed with launch points and points of interest for all types of paddlers including canoeists, paddle boarders, and kayakers. The Lake Greenwood Blueway begins at the SC Highway 25 bridge that spans the Saluda River and extends the length of Lake Greenwood to the mouth of the Saluda River on the other side of Buzzards Roost Dam (Figure 8-32). The blueway has eight stops along the 34-mile route - the SC Highway 25 bridge, Soul’s Harbor, Watts Bridge, Goat Island, Lake Greenwood State Park, and the Buzzards Roost ramp, dam portage, and fishing access areas. Each stop is identified by signs and includes a kiosk with brochures that describe the history of and wildlife on the Lake. The Blueway provides a unique recreational experience for all types of paddling on Lake Greenwood and the Saluda River that includes various stops, takeout areas, and scenic views. The low impact recreation activities encouraged and promoted along the Blueway enable the Greenwood County Lake Management Department to meet two mandates of their Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license – to provide recreation access and use of the Lake while protecting crucial habitat areas along the shoreline.

FIGURE 8-32. LAKE GREENWOOD BLUEWAY



SOURCE: GREENWOOD COUNTY LAKE MANAGEMENT, JUNE 2016



8.11.3. LAKE GREENWOOD STATE PARK

The largest and most accessible recreation area on the Lake is Lake Greenwood State Park. The 914-acre park provides 125 campsites with water and sewer connections that accommodate RVs and tents, a primitive camping area, shower facilities, two boat ramps, a fishing pier, four picnic shelters, and a 0.8 mile nature trail. An education center provides an extensive, interactive exhibit recounting the history of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Park was constructed in 1938 as one of 16 state parks built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. In 2014 there were 132,687 visitors to Lake Greenwood State Park, including 26,424 out-of-state visitors. In addition, there were 61,646 campsite rentals and 355 primitive camp site rentals in 2014, with each site allowed up to six campers. While there is no official beach at the State Park, visitors swim in an informal area along the shoreline of the Park.

8.11.4. PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

There are 12 public parks and recreation facilities encompassing 185.5 acres in Greenwood County. The County’s public and private recreation resources accommodate a range of outdoor activities such as picnicking and enjoying the outdoors; tracks and trails for walking and jogging; fields for baseball, softball, football and soccer; courts for basketball, tennis and volleyball; as well as golf courses. The public parks and recreation facilities in the County are owned and managed by the County or municipalities. A listing of the public parks and recreation facilities within the County is provided in Figure 8-33.

FIGURE 8-33. PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	FACILITIES	PRINCIPAL USE	ACRES
Brewer Recreation Center	University St., Greenwood	2 soccer fields, gymnasium, fitness room, 4 classrooms	Athletics	19.7
Giles Avenue Park	Giles Ave., Greenwood	Playground	Passive	2.9
Grace Street Park, Phase 1	Merrywood Dr., Greenwood	Dog park, lake, playground, walking path, pavilion, picnic tables	Passive	11.2
J.C. Fox Boozer Complex	Ninety Six Hwy, Ninety Six	3 baseball fields, picnic shelter, playground	Athletics	10.5
Johnny Williams Park	Holmes St., Greenwood	Basketball court, playground	Passive	0.4
Larry Traynham Center	S. Greenwood Ave., Ware Shoals	Indoor basketball court	Athletics	4.1
Magnolia Park	Magnolia Ave., Greenwood	Walking trail, playground, picnic area	Passive	3.1
Ninety Six Park	South Cambridge Ave., Ninety Six	Playground, picnic tables	Passive	10.6
Stockman Park	US Hwy 25 S.	2 outdoor basketball courts	Athletics	5.1
Pines Park	Greenwood Ave. S., Ware Shoals	Playground	Passive	1.9
West Cambridge Park	Grove St., Greenwood	Pavilion, picnic shelters, playground, restrooms, walking/biking trail	Passive	8.8
Wilbanks Sports Complex	SC Hwy 72/221 E.	6 tennis courts, outdoor basketball court, 8 baseball fields, football field, 2 soccer fields, pavilion, picnic shelters, 2 playgrounds, walking track	Athletics	88.9
Young Park	West Main St., Ware Shoals	2 baseball fields, soccer field, picnic shelter, playground, walking track	Athletics	18.3
TOTAL PARK ACREAGE				185.5

SOURCE: GREENWOOD COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION, AUGUST 2015



Trails are important recreational resources that can also provide alternatives to travel by car. While some trails provide access to parks or natural resources such as water bodies or scenic views, others provide linkages between residential areas and destinations such for work, shopping, entertainment, recreation, or other residential areas. As shown in Figure 8-31, walking and biking are popular recreational activities that are accommodated by trails. Greenwood County currently has nearly 14 miles of trails (Figure 8-34). These trails range in length from 1/8 of a mile for the Grace Street Greenway to the 2.5 mile Heritage Trail in Greenwood.

FIGURE 8-34. TRAILS

FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	SURFACE	LENGTH
Cherokee Path	Ninety Six National Historic Site	Pedestrian Trail	Natural Surface	1.2 miles
Fisherman Access Trail	Ninety Six National Historic Site	Pedestrian Trail	Natural Surface	0.9 miles
Gouedy Trail	Ninety Six National Historic Site	Pedestrian Trail	Natural Surface	1.1 miles
Grace Street Greenway	Intersection of Reynolds and Grace Streets to East Cambridge Ave.	Pedestrian Trail	Granite Dust	0.125 miles
Greenwood Lake Nature Trail	Lake Greenwood State Park	Pedestrian Trail	Dirt	0.8 miles
Heritage Trail	Between Main St. and Florida Ave., Greenwood	Multi-use Bicycle/ Pedestrian Trail	Asphalt	2.5 miles
Ninety Six Historical Trail	Ninety Six National Historic Site	Interpretive Pedestrian Trail	Asphalt	1.0 mile
Rock Creek Trail	Between SC Hwy 254 and Haltiwanger Rd.	Pedestrian Trail	Dirt/Gravel	0.9 miles
Star Fort Pond Trail	Ninety Six National Historic Site	Pedestrian Trail	Natural Surface	1.7 miles
Town of Ninety Six Trail	Main St., Ninety Six	Multi-use Bicycle/ Pedestrian Trail	Concrete/ Gravel	3.0 miles
West Cambridge Trail	Between West Cambridge Park and SC Hwy 72 Bypass	Multi-use Bicycle/ Pedestrian Trail	Compacted Crush and Run	3.0 miles
TOTAL TRAIL MILES				13.9 MILES

SOURCE: GREENWOOD COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION, AUGUST 2015

The Greenwood Parks and Trails Foundation is a non-profit organization that has worked to preserve green spaces and create parks and trails in Greenwood County since 1999. The Foundation identifies potential parks and trails and then works to acquire rights to the properties. They raise money through private donations and grants, organize volunteers, and construct and maintain parks and trails. To date, the Foundation has constructed five trails, including the Heritage Trail, Grace Street Greenway, Rock Creek Trail, Ninety Six Town Trail, and West Cambridge Trail.

The conversion of unused rail corridors to trails is a movement that has gained tremendous momentum in recent years. Since 1970, railroad companies have abandoned more than 763 miles of railway in South Carolina (South Carolina State Trails Program). Abandoned railroad beds are generally mild in grade, provide long stretches in length, and provide widths that are well suited for conversion to walking and cycling trails. The 2.5 mile Heritage Trail in Greenwood County was once part of a functioning railway and now accommodates walkers, joggers, and cyclists on a route that travels south from central Greenwood. The former Norfolk Southern rail line that extends from the heart of the City of Greenwood east along SC Highway 34, through the Town of Ninety Six, and on to Newberry County presents another opportunity to develop a trail that could connect the City and Ninety Six to the Lake Greenwood area and beyond, possibly through Newberry County onward to the Palmetto Trail.



The 2009 Greenwood County Parks and Recreation Master Plan provided an inventory of existing parks sites and recommendations for future sites. The Plan also included an analysis of existing and projected park and recreation needs based on recommended guidelines by the National Recreation and Park Association. As the population of the County has increased, the gap between the existing and recommended facilities needs has widened. The recommended acreage for recreation needed to support the 2010 population of Greenwood County is 348.3 acres, which is nearly double the amount actually available to County residents at only 185.5 acres. If no new sites are added, by 2030 the projected recreation needs will exceed the existing facilities by more than 196 acres. The 2009 Parks Master Plan defined passive recreation facilities as those in which the principal use does not include athletic fields or facilities. Such uses would include playgrounds, picnic areas and walking trails. The need for passive recreation areas is especially great, with only 39% of the recommended level met by existing park facilities in 2010. An additional 113.7 acres devoted to passive recreation is projected to be needed by 2030. It should be noted that the acreage provided in Figure 8-35 does not include land within Lake Greenwood State Park, which is a public park although not locally owned and managed.

FIGURE 8-35. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PARK ACREAGE NEEDS FOR GREENWOOD COUNTY

FACILITY TYPE	RECOMMENDED GUIDELINE (PER POPULATION)	FACILITIES PROVIDED	2010		2030	
			NEED	SHORTFALL	NEED	SHORTFALL
Park Acreage Total	5 Acres per 1,000	185.5 acres	348.3	162.8	381.6	196.1
Active Recreation	3 Acres per 1,000	146.6 acres	209.0	62.4	229.0	82.4
Passive Recreation	2 Acres per 1,000	38.9 acres	139.3	100.4	152.6	113.7

SOURCES: GREENWOOD COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION PLAN, 2009; GREENWOOD COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION, AUGUST 2015; US CENSUS BUREAU, 2010

WEST CAMBRIDGE PARK





Figure 8-36 compares existing recreation facilities with recommended facility needs based on the 2010 population and 2030 population projections. The most critical future recreation facility needs for Greenwood County are for picnic pavilions and areas, followed by tennis courts, softball fields, and paved trails. The analysis also reveals a need for additional running tracks, volleyball courts, dog parks, community and senior centers, and class/meeting rooms.

FIGURE 8-36. RECOMMENDED FACILITY LEVEL OF SERVICE NEEDS

FACILITY TYPE	RECOMMENDED GUIDELINE (PER POPULATION)	COUNTY FACILITIES PROVIDED	TOTAL FACILITIES PROVIDED	NEEDED PER POPULATION	SURPLUS/ (SHORTFALL)	NEEDED PER POPULATION	SURPLUS/ (SHORTFALL)
ATHLETIC FIELDS AND OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES				2010		2030	
Multi-purpose Fields	1 per 10,000	4	13	7	6	8	5
Baseball Fields	1 per 2,500	15	31	28	3	31	0
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	15	25
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	31	-11
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				2010		2030	
Picnic Pavilions	1 per 2,000	8	15	35	-20	38	-23
Picnic Areas	1 per 2,000	3	3	35	-32	38	-35
Playgrounds	1 per 2,500	16	33	28	5	31	2
Dog Parks	1 per 70,000	1	1	1	0	1	0
Trails (Paved)	1 mile per 7,500	5.6	5.6	9	-3.4	10	-4.4
Trails (Natural)	1 mile per 10,000	8.2	8.2	7	1.2	8	0.2
INDOOR RECREATION				2010		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

SOURCES: GREENWOOD COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION PLAN, 2009; GREENWOOD COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION, AUGUST 2015; US CENSUS BUREAU, 2010

8.11.5. OTHER RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Primitive camping on Lake Greenwood is allowed by permit on Goat Island. Five camping sites are available for reservation, with most offering a fire ring and several that include picnic tables. Permits are issued by the Lake Management Department of Greenwood County.



In addition to Lake Greenwood, Greenwood County is bounded in part to the northeast by the scenic Saluda River. The River is a principal tributary of the Congaree River and is approximately 200 miles in total length, beginning northwest of the City of Greenville and flowing southeast to the City of Columbia, where it joins the Broad River to form the Congaree. The River was dammed in 1940 to create Lake Greenwood. Public access to the area of the River below the Buzzards Roost Dam is available at the Buzzards Roost East Bank site. Access to the upper area of the River is available at Irvin Pitts Park on Powerhouse Road in Ware Shoals and at the SC Highway 25 bridge.

The 1,022-acre Ninety Six National Historic Site was established in 1976 and is an area of unique historical and archeological significance. In addition to being the site of two significant Revolutionary War battles in 1775 and 1781, the federal property includes a visitor center, the archaeological remains of two historic villages, a reconstructed Stockade Fort, an historic log house, the Star Fort, and a mine originally dug by patriots beneath the Star Fort with the intent to pack it with gunpowder and blow it up, but never used for its intended purpose. The massive earthen Star Fort was built by Loyalists and slaves in late 1780 and incorporates an eight-point star design that was difficult to build, but allowed musket and cannon fire in all directions. Activities at the Site include guided tours, a museum, a one-mile Historic Interpretive Trail, primitive hiking trails, a picnic area, and fishing at the Star Fort Pond.

The Greenwood Family YMCA, located on Calhoun Road, is a nonprofit community service organization with more than 7,500 members. The YMCA opened in 1950 and provides a full range of recreational activities for all ages. Facilities available for members include a heated indoor pool, indoor basketball and racquetball courts, lighted soccer fields, baseball fields, an indoor climbing wall, and cardio and strength training areas. Programs provided at the YMCA include health and fitness; aerobics, yoga, swimming and water safety classes; family activities; child care; youth basketball, gymnastics, volleyball, soccer, swimming, baseball, and flag football teams; afterschool care; summer specialty and day camps; and a physical education program for special needs students.

There are eight golf courses located within Greenwood County, including three public courses, two semi-private courses, and three private courses (Figure 8-37). Three of the full golf course facilities are nine-hole courses, four are 18-hole, and the Hunter’s Creek Golf and Country Club has 27 holes. The Par-3 West facility is a par three course with nine holes.

FIGURE 8-37. GOLF COURSES

COURSE	LOCATION	PUBLIC/PRIVATE	HOLES
Cokesbury Hills Golf Course	Cokesbury Rd., Hodges	Public	9
Greenwood Country Club	Cambridge Ave., Greenwood	Private	18
Hunter’s Creek Golf & Country Club	Hunter’s Creek Blvd.	Public	27
Par-3 West	Salak Rd.	Public	9
The Golf Club at Star Fort	Golf Course Rd., Ninety Six	Private	18
The Links at Stoney Point	Swing About Dr.	Semi-private	18
The Patriot Golf Club at Grand Harbor	Ninety Six	Private	18
Ware Shoals Golf Club	S. Greenwood Ave., Ware Shoals	Semi-private	9



There are a number of recreational facilities of various types associated with K-12 schools throughout Greenwood County. Making these facilities available to the public would bring the County significantly closer to meeting the current and projected needs for parks and recreation facilities as detailed in Figures 8-35 and 8-36. This would open access to new recreational opportunities for underserved areas and populations. Greenwood County and the Greenwood County school districts could create partnerships through the development of joint use agreements or open use policies. Joint use agreements are formal agreements between organizations for the shared use of facilities such as sports fields, playgrounds, and recreation facilities. Open use policies provide organizational guidelines for the use of recreation facilities by the general public. Model joint use agreements for facilities are available through Eat Smart Move More South Carolina, while a model Open Community Use of School Recreation Areas policy is available from the South Carolina School Board Association. In Greenwood County, a similar agreement has already been established for the joint use of the Ware Shoals Branch Library between Greenwood County School District 51 and the Greenwood County Library System.

Recreational facilities are also available for use by faculty and students, as well as members of the community, on the campuses of Lander University and Piedmont Technical College. In addition, there are several recreational sites owned by local industries including the Ascend lake access property on Lake Greenwood and the Eaton Corporation walking trail.

LAKE GREENWOOD STATE PARK





8.12. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

GOALS/OBJECTIVE/STRATEGIES	ACCOUNTABLE AGENCY	TIMEFRAME
GOAL 8.1. PROVIDE ADEQUATE, SAFE, AND EFFICIENT INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT CURRENT AND PROJECTED NEEDS		
OBJECTIVE 8.1.1. UPDATE AND EXPAND UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE		
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.1.1.</i>		
Establish a county-wide sewer authority or commission.	Local Governments, CPW, Metro Sewer Commission	2020
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.1.2.</i>		
Identify prime areas for future commercial, industrial, and residential development and plan infrastructure expansions to accommodate anticipated future needs.	Local Governments, CPW, Metro Sewer Commission	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.1.3.</i>		
Support water and sewer providers in the extension of water and sewer service to minimize the need for septic tanks where conditions are not suitable or water sources may be compromised in currently unserved or underserved areas.	Greenwood County Municipalities Water Providers Sewer Providers	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.1.4.</i>		
Expand sewer facilities along major highway corridors.	Local Governments, CPW, Metro Sewer Commission	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.1.5.</i>		
Expand sewer facilities in unserved areas within close proximity to the City of Greenwood.	Local Governments, CPW, Metro Sewer Commission	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.1.6.</i>		
Expand natural gas service in unserved areas within close proximity to the City of Greenwood.	Local Governments, CPW	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.1.7.</i>		
Explore options for funding necessary capital improvement projects within the County and municipalities, including consideration of implementing a 1% sales and use tax.	Greenwood County Municipalities Chamber of Commerce	2016
OBJECTIVE 8.1.2. MAINTAIN EXISTING UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE		
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.2.1.</i>		
Develop an implementation program to move electrical lines underground in urbanized areas.	Local Governments Duke Energy CPW	2018
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.2.2.</i>		
Develop an implementation program to move cable television lines underground in urbanized areas.	Local Governments Northland Cable	2018
OBJECTIVE 8.1.3. ENHANCE PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES		
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.3.1.</i>		
Strengthen coordination with the three School Districts on the location of new schools, the expansion of existing facilities, and the reuse of obsolete school facilities.	Greenwood County Municipalities Greenwood School Districts	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.3.2.</i>		
Coordinate with Lander University and Piedmont Technical College to incorporate alternative modes of travel in all plans for expansions or new facilities.	Greenwood County Lander University Piedmont Technical College	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.3.3.</i>		
Explore partnerships with the School Districts and postsecondary institutions for joint community use of facilities.	Greenwood County/Municipalities Greenwood School Districts Lander University Piedmont Technical College	2019



GOALS/OBJECTIVE/STRATEGIES	ACCOUNTABLE AGENCY	TIMEFRAME
OBJECTIVE 8.1.4. ENCOURAGE AND PROMOTE THE INCORPORATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN NEW AND EXPANDED FACILITIES		
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.4.1.</i>		
Incorporate renewable energy sources in new and expanded facilities as feasible and appropriate.	Greenwood County Municipalities	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.4.2.</i>		
Review and update regulations and policies to ensure that renewable energy sources such as solar are accommodated and encouraged when feasible and cost-effective.	Greenwood County Municipalities	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.4.3.</i>		
Provide and distribute informational materials about the benefits of renewable energy to developers and the public.	Greenwood County Municipalities	2017
<i>STRATEGY 8.1.4.4.</i>		
Provide incentives to encourage the incorporation of renewable energy in new developments and projects.	Greenwood County Municipalities	2017
GOAL 8.2. PROTECT COMMUNITY ASSETS		
OBJECTIVE 8.2.1. PLAN FOR FUTURE USE OF NATURAL AMENITIES		
<i>STRATEGY 8.2.1.1.</i>		
Enforce new flood maps when approved by FEMA.	Local Governments FEMA, DHEC, NRCS	2016
<i>STRATEGY 8.2.1.2.</i>		
Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program and administration of the floodplain management program in compliance with Federal and State regulations.	Greenwood City/County	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.2.1.3.</i>		
Develop a watershed management plan for areas experiencing problem flooding.	Local Governments FEMA, DHEC, NRCS	2018
<i>STRATEGY 8.2.1.4.</i>		
Implement the Lake Greenwood Master Plan.	Greenwood County, Laurens County, Newberry County	2016
GOAL 8.3. PROMOTE A SAFE COMMUNITY		
OBJECTIVE 8.3.1. MAINTAIN SAFE PUBLIC FACILITIES		
<i>STRATEGY 8.3.1.1.</i>		
Ensure government buildings meet or exceed ADA standards.	Local Governments	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.3.1.2.</i>		
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		
<i>STRATEGY 8.3.2.1.</i>		
Continue to improve ISO ratings county-wide.	Local Governments Volunteer Fire Departments	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.3.2.2.</i>		
Station additional QRVs in outlying areas.	Greenwood County EMS	On-going
GOAL 8.4. PROVIDE, MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE ADEQUATE ADMINISTRATIVE AND CIVIC FACILITIES		
OBJECTIVE 8.4.1. PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN ADEQUATE AND EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATIVE AND CIVIC FACILITIES		
<i>STRATEGY 8.4.1.1.</i>		
Explore options for funding necessary capital improvement projects within the County and municipalities, including consideration of implementing a 1% sales and use tax.	Greenwood County Municipalities Chamber of Commerce	2016



GOALS/OBJECTIVE/STRATEGIES	ACCOUNTABLE AGENCY	TIMEFRAME
STRATEGY 8.4.1.2.		
Incorporate safe and convenient pedestrian access in all new or expanded facilities plans and accommodate the needs of cyclists and persons traveling via transit options.	Greenwood County School Districts	On-going
OBJECTIVE 8.4.2. MAINTAIN EFFICIENT LANDFILL AND RECYCLING PROGRAMS		
STRATEGY 8.4.2.1.		
Evaluate alternative methods and funding for solid waste collection and disposal, including expansion of recycling for businesses and industries.	Greenwood County Public Works	On-going
STRATEGY 8.4.2.2.		
Develop plans for future landfill sites.	Greenwood County SC DHEC	2020
OBJECTIVE 8.4.3. PROMOTE CULTURAL FACILITIES		
STRATEGY 8.4.3.1.		
Continue to support the implementation of the Uptown Greenwood Master Plan.	Uptown Greenwood Development Corporation City of Greenwood Arts Council of Greenwood County	On-going
OBJECTIVE 8.4.4. ENCOURAGE PARK AND OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT		
STRATEGY 8.4.4.1.		
Continue implementation of the 2009 Greenwood County Parks and Recreation Master Plan.	Local Governments	On-going
STRATEGY 8.4.4.2.		
Seek ongoing funding sources for County park development.	Local Governments	On-going
STRATEGY 8.4.4.3.		
Develop entranceway enhancements into communities.	Local Governments	2017
STRATEGY 8.4.4.4.		
Extend Uptown streetscaping along North and South Main Streets.	City of Greenwood	On-going
STRATEGY 8.4.4.5.		
Identify, preserve and develop potential greenway linkages among parks, green spaces, and trails.	Greenwood County Municipalities	On-going
GOAL 8.5. REDUCE ENERGY USED IN COMMUNITY FACILITIES		
OBJECTIVE 8.5.1. PROMOTE ENERGY CONSERVATION THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES, POLICY CHANGES, AND EDUCATION		
STRATEGY 8.5.1.1.		
Develop and implement a comprehensive energy conservation program.	Greenwood County Greenwood County Schools Municipalities Higher Education	2020
STRATEGY 8.5.1.2.		
Review and update regulations and policies to ensure that renewable energy sources such as solar are accommodated and encouraged when feasible and cost-effective.	Greenwood County Municipalities Greenwood County Schools	On-going
STRATEGY 8.5.1.3.		
Provide and distribute informational materials about the benefits of renewable energy to developers and the public.	Greenwood County Municipalities	2017
OBJECTIVE 8.5.2. ENCOURAGE AND PROMOTE THE INCORPORATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN NEW AND EXPANDED FACILITIES		
STRATEGY 8.5.2.1.		
Incorporate renewable energy sources in new and expanded facilities as feasible and appropriate.	Greenwood County Municipalities Greenwood County Schools	On-going



GOALS/OBJECTIVE/STRATEGIES	ACCOUNTABLE AGENCY	TIMEFRAME
<i>STRATEGY 8.5.2.2.</i>		
Provide incentives to encourage the incorporation of renewable energy in new developments and projects.	Greenwood County Municipalities	2017
OBJECTIVE 8.5.3. CONSIDER ENERGY CONSERVATION WHEN DETERMINING THE LOCATION OF NEW FACILITIES		
<i>STRATEGY 8.5.3.1.</i>		
When possible, locate new facilities near bicycle and pedestrian facilities.	Greenwood City/County Planning Department	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.5.3.2.</i>		
When possible, locate new facilities near related uses.	Greenwood City/County Planning Department	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.5.3.3.</i>		
When possible, locate new facilities near essential services such as childcare, restaurants, health care, etc.	Greenwood City/County Planning Department	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.5.3.4.</i>		
Work with school districts and other state and federal agencies to encourage compliance with local development and construction requirements.	Planning Commission State/Federal Agencies Greenwood County Schools	On-going
<i>STRATEGY 8.5.3.5.</i>		
Work with school districts and other state and federal agencies to encourage consideration of energy use impacts when siting new facilities.	Planning Commission State/Federal Agencies Greenwood County Schools	On-going

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