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APPENDIX 1

Natural Resources
## Soils Building and Development Constraints Calculations Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Percent of this Type of Soil</th>
<th>Percent of Total Land Area</th>
<th>Total Acres of Total Soil</th>
<th># Acres of Land Area that are Very Limited</th>
<th>Dwellings without Basements</th>
<th>Dwellings with Basements</th>
<th>Small Commercial Buildings</th>
<th>Septic Tank Absorption Fields</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ApC</td>
<td>Appling</td>
<td>87 *</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>Very limited, slope</td>
<td>Very limited, slope</td>
<td>Very limited, slope</td>
<td>Very limited, depth to bedrock</td>
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<tr>
<td>BaC</td>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>50 *</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>227</td>
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<td>Very limited, depth to bedrock</td>
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<tr>
<td>BaC</td>
<td>Saw</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>181.6</td>
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<td>Very limited, depth to bedrock</td>
<td>Very limited, depth to bedrock</td>
<td>Very limited, depth to bedrock</td>
<td>Very limited, depth to bedrock</td>
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<tr>
<td>BbB</td>
<td>Brewback</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>497.94</td>
<td>Very limited, depth to saturated zone, shrink-swell</td>
<td>Very limited, depth to saturated zone, shrink-swell</td>
<td>Very limited, depth to saturated zone, slow water movement, depth to bedrock</td>
<td>Very limited, depth to saturated zone, slow water movement, depth to bedrock</td>
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<tr>
<td>CcC</td>
<td>Cecil</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>51,525</td>
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<tr>
<td>CeC2</td>
<td>Cecil, moderately eroded</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>5.4</td>
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<td>2,930</td>
<td>2,637.00</td>
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<td>CFC3</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>CmC2</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>9,829</td>
<td>6,388.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>CmC2</td>
<td>Bethlehem, moderately eroded</td>
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<td>0.1</td>
<td>2,457.25</td>
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<td>CmD2</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>40,514</td>
<td>26,334.10</td>
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<td>CmD2</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10,128.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>CmE2</td>
<td>Cecil, moderately eroded</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>65,955</td>
<td>46,168.50</td>
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<td>Very limited, slope</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>19,786.50</td>
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<td>Very limited, slope</td>
<td>Very limited, slope</td>
<td>Very limited, slope</td>
<td>Very limited, slope</td>
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<tr>
<td>CmF2</td>
<td>Cecil, moderately eroded</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>3,329</td>
<td>1,997.40</td>
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<td>Very limited, slope</td>
<td>Very limited, slope</td>
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<tr>
<td>CmF2</td>
<td>Bethlehem, moderately eroded</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1,331.60</td>
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<td>Very limited, slope</td>
<td>Very limited, slope</td>
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<tr>
<td>CuE2</td>
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<td>1.7</td>
<td>8,849</td>
<td>4,866.95</td>
<td>Very limited, slope</td>
<td>Very limited, slope</td>
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*Figures in parentheses indicate source references.*
<p>| Soils Building and Development Constraints Calculations Table (cont’d) |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| CwA | Chewcala, frequently flooded | 80 | 2.7 | 14,237 | 11,389.60 | Very limited, flooding, depth to saturated zone | Very limited, flooding, depth to saturated zone |
| CwA | Wehadkee, ponded | 5 | 2.7 | 711.85 | | Very limited, flooding, depth to saturated zone |
| CyA | Chewcala, ponded | 90 | 0.2 | 962 | 865.80 | Very limited, ponding, depth to saturated zone | Very limited, ponding, depth to saturated zone |
| CyA | Wehadkee, ponded | 10 | | 96.20 | | Very limited, ponding, depth to saturated zone |
| DdC3 | Davidson, severely eroded | 100 * | | 288 | 288.00 | Very limited, slope | Very limited, slope |
| HaB | Hard Labor | 81 | 0.2 | 959 | 776.79 | | Very limited, slope |
| MaC2 | Madison, moderately eroded | 97 | 0.2 | 1,190 | 1,154.30 | Very limited, slope | |
| MaD2 | Madison, moderately eroded | 96 * | | 278 | 266.88 | Very limited, slope | |
| MaE2 | Madison, moderately eroded | 93 * | | 249 | 231.57 | Very limited, slope | Very limited, slope |
| MeB2 | Mecklenberg | 88 | 0.1 | 703 | 618.64 | | Very limited, slope |
| PaE | Pacolet | 90 | 0.7 | 3,642 | 3,277.80 | Very limited, slope | Very limited, slope |
| PcD2 | Pacolet, moderately eroded | 93 | 2.8 | 14,630 | 13,605.90 | Very limited, slope | |
| PcE2 | Pacolet, moderately eroded | 87 | 1.9 | 10,079 | 8,768.73 | Very limited, slope | Very limited, slope |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Soils</th>
<th>Building and Development Constraints</th>
<th>Calculations Table (cont’d)</th>
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<td>PdD3</td>
<td>Pacolet, severely eroded</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PdE3</td>
<td>Pacolet, severely eroded</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>PeE2</td>
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<td>60 *</td>
<td>380</td>
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<tr>
<td>PeE2</td>
<td>Bethlehem, moderately eroded</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>114.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PeF2</td>
<td>Bethlehem, moderately eroded</td>
<td>60 *</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD</td>
<td>Pacolet</td>
<td>45 *</td>
<td>790</td>
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<tr>
<td>PhD</td>
<td>Hard Labor</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>316.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PsD</td>
<td>Pacolet</td>
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<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PsD</td>
<td>Saw</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>147.18</td>
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<td>ToA</td>
<td>Toccoa, frequently flooded</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>4.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>UaE</td>
<td>Udorthents</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<td>UcC</td>
<td>Cecil</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9.2</td>
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<td>WhB</td>
<td>Whistlestop, rarely flooded</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>WnC2</td>
<td>Wynott, moderately eroded</td>
<td>87 *</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
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<td>Soils Building and Development Constraints Calculations Table (cont’d)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>WrB2</td>
<td>Wynott, moderately eroded</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WrB2</td>
<td>Brewback, moderately eroded</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WrC2</td>
<td>Wynott, moderately eroded</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WrC2</td>
<td>Brewback, moderately eroded</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WwB2</td>
<td>Wynott, moderately eroded</td>
<td>60 *</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WwB2</td>
<td>Wilkes, moderately eroded</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WwE2</td>
<td>Wynott, moderately eroded</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WwE2</td>
<td>Wilkes, moderately eroded</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Acres</td>
<td>Very Limited</td>
<td>325,128.41</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Acres in County*</td>
<td></td>
<td>523,700.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Acres Very Limited by One or More Constraints</td>
<td>62.08%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species and Communities Known to Occur in Spartanburg County as of June 11, 2014 (Source: dnr.sc.gov)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>USESA Designation</th>
<th>State Protection</th>
<th>Global Rank</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
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<tr>
<td>Vertebrate Animals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Microtus pennsylvanicus</td>
<td>Meadow Vole</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>SNR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aconitum uncinatum</td>
<td>Blue Monkshood</td>
<td>G4</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circaea lutetiana ssp. canadensis</td>
<td>Enchanter's Nightshade</td>
<td>G5T5</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypripedium pubescens</td>
<td>Large Yellow Lady's-slipper</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fothergilla major</td>
<td>Mountain Witch-alder</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaultheria procumbens</td>
<td>Teaberry</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackelia virginiana</td>
<td>Virginia Stickseed</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>S1</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus laevigatus</td>
<td>Smooth Sunflower</td>
<td>G4</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus porteri</td>
<td>Porter's Goldeneye</td>
<td>G4</td>
<td>S1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hexastylis naniflora</td>
<td>Dwarf-flowered Heartleaf</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Isoetes piedmontana</td>
<td>Piedmont Quillwort</td>
<td>G4</td>
<td>S3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juglans cinerea</td>
<td>Butternut</td>
<td>G4</td>
<td>S3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juncus georgianus</td>
<td>Georgia Rush</td>
<td>G4</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Juniperus communis</td>
<td>Ground Juniper</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>SNR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera flavescens</td>
<td>Yellow Honeysuckle</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lygodium palmatum</td>
<td>Climbing Fern</td>
<td>G4</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanium virginicum</td>
<td>Virginia Bunchflower</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Minuartia uniflora</td>
<td>One-Flower Stitchwort</td>
<td>G4</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Monotropis odorata</td>
<td>Sweet Pinesap</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neotinea umbellata</td>
<td>Neotinea</td>
<td>G4</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron elatum</td>
<td>May White</td>
<td>G2</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldago bicolor</td>
<td>White Goldenrod</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Vascular Plants                        |                         |                   |                  |             |            |
| Acrotrichum alpinum                    | Yellowed Haircap        | G5                | S4               |             |            |
| Cymopteris floribunda                  | Yellow Monard           | G5                | S4               |             |            |
| Pinus virginiana                        | Yellow Pinesap          | G5                | S4               |             |            |
| Quercus rubra                           | Red Oak                 | G5                | S5               |             |            |
| Quercus prinus                          | White Oak               | G2                | S1               |             |            |
| Quercus phelloscapifolia               | Yellow Hickory Oak      | G5                | S5               |             |            |
| Ulmus americana                         | American Elm            | G5                | S4               |             |            |

| Communities                             |                         |                   |                  |             |            |
| Chestnut oak forest                     | G5                      | S45S              |                  |             |            |
| Cove forest                             | G5                      | S4                |                  |             |            |
| Mesic mixed hardwood forest             | G5                      | S4                |                  |             |            |
| Oak - hickory forest                    | G5                      | S5                |                  |             |            |
| Piedmont seepage forest                 | G2                      | S1                |                  |             |            |
| Outcrop                                 |                         |                   |                  |             |            |

| Geological                              |                         |                   |                  |             |            |
| Granitic flatrock                      | G3                      | S2                |                  |             |            |
| Monadnock                               |                         |                   |                  |             |            |
| Outcrop                                 |                         |                   |                  |             |            |

***GRANK - the Nature Conservancy rating of degree of endangerment world-wide:

G2 - Imperiled globally because of rarity or factor(s) making it vulnerable
G3 - Either very rare throughout its range or found locally in a restricted range, or having factors making it vulnerable
G4 - Apparently secure globally, though it may be rare in parts of its range
G5 - Demonstrably secure globally, though it may be rare in parts of its range
G? - Status unknown

T# - Infraspecific Taxon (trinomial)-The status of infraspecific taxa (subspecies or varieties) are indicated by a "T-rank" following the species' global rank. Rules for assigning T-ranks follow the same principles outlined above for global conservation status ranks. For example, the global rank of a critically imperiled subspecies of an otherwise widespread and common species would be G5T1. A T-rank cannot imply the subspecies or variety is more abundant than the species as a whole-for example, a G1T2 cannot occur. A vertebrate animal population, such as those listed as distinct population segments under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, may be considered an infraspecific taxon and assigned a T-rank; in such cases a Q is used after the T-rank to denote the taxon's informal taxonomic status.

?- Inexact Numeric Rank- Denotes inexact numeric rank (e.g., G2?)

**SRANK - the Nature Conservancy rating of degree of endangerment in South Carolina:

S1 - Critically imperiled state-wide because of extreme rarity or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extirpation
S2 - Imperiled state-wide because of rarity or factor(s) making it vulnerable
S3 - Rare or uncommon in state
S4 - Apparently secure in state
S5 - Demonstrably secure in state
S? - Status unknown
SNR - Unranked - Nation or state/province conservation status not yet assessed.

US Endangered Species Act (USESA) Designation:

**LE** Endangered - A species "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range."

**LT** Threatened - A species "likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range."

**C** Candidate - A species under consideration for official listing for which there is sufficient information to support listing

**SC** Species of Concern – Species that have not been petitioned or been given E. T. or C status but have been identified as important to monitor
APPENDIX 2

Cultural Resources

Inventory
Cultural Arts

The Arts Partnership of Greater Spartanburg - The Arts Partners
The United Arts Fund seeks to consolidate cultural fundraising efforts into one organization for partners of TAP. The United Arts Fund provides over $700,000 in financial support and services for the following partners:

Spartanburg Music Foundation - http://www.spartanburgphilharmonic.org/
The Spartanburg Music Foundation, the oldest in the State, was formed over 100 years ago to promote music in the area, to offer opportunities for music education for area youth, and to support the School of Music at Converse College and other colleges. It sponsors concerts, supports and presents the Spartanburg Symphony Orchestra, the Symphony Chorus, and the Converse College Opera Workshop, and awards music scholarships.

The Spartanburg Little Theatre was founded in 1946 to stimulate interest in art, music, literature and dramatics. It provides opportunities for trained supervision and direction in amateur dramatics through its presentation of five major productions each year. In addition, it founded the Spartanburg Youth Theatre in 1972, designed to provide young people with exposure to all aspects of live theatrical production. In addition to productions, it offers classes in acting, stage make-up, and other areas to children of all ages. Productions are performed at the Chapman Cultural Center.

Spartanburg County Historical Association - http://www.spartanburghistory.org/
The Spartanburg County Historical Association was founded in 1957 to preserve and promote the historic legacy of the County. It has played an active role in saving and restoring the Walnut Grove Plantation, the Thomas Price House, and the Jammie Seay House, and is responsible for their management and operation. In addition, the Historical Association established and operates the Regional Museum located at the Chapman Cultural Center. The Spartanburg County Historical Association celebrated its 60th anniversary in 2017.

Artists’ Guild of Spartanburg - http://artistsguildofspartanburg.com/
The Artists' Guild of Spartanburg, the oldest in the State, was founded in 1957 and incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1960. The mission of the Guild is an organization of active visual artists designed to encourage the creative growth of its members and to promote an appreciation of art in the community. It sponsors exhibitions of the work of its members and others and runs a gallery in the Arts Center building. The gallery opened in the Chapman Cultural Center in 2007. The Guild will be celebrating its 60th anniversary in 2017.
Ballet Spartanburg - http://www.balletspartanburg.com/

Ballet Spartanburg was formed in 1966 to promote community interest in the art of dance. It has presented a wide range of national and international dance companies in Spartanburg, and in 1976 established the Dance Center to provide training in classical ballet and jazz dance. Today Ballet Spartanburg is recognized as a regional dance company with a commitment to education and outreach activities in the Upstate, with hundreds of dancers at The Dance Center. In addition, they offer lecture/demonstrations, in-school residencies, after school programs, in-school performances, summer programs for at-risk youth at inner city housing projects, and at the Boys and Girls Club of Metro Spartanburg, and performances at nursing homes, hospitals and community events.

Spartanburg Science Center - http://www.spartanburgsciencecenter.org/
The Spartanburg Science Center, established in 1977 to foster an appreciation of and respect for the environment and the world of science, provides programs in all major fields of science to many different groups of young people including schools, scouts, parks and recreation programs, summer camps, and others. The Science Center serves thousands of people each year, providing a wide range of participatory programs. The Spartanburg Science Center, located in the Chapman Cultural Center, celebrated its 40th anniversary in 2017.

Spartanburg Art Museum (SAM) - http://www.spartanburgartmuseum.org/
The Spartanburg Art Museum (SAM), housed in the Chapman Cultural Center, provides exhibits, programs, educational trips, workshops, and classes. Among its major activities are the Museum's Art School and Summer Art Camp, which offer a wide range of classes for children and adults; the Sidewalk Art Exhibit and Festival, an annual spring event; the Exhibit Series and Docent Program where visiting artists present gallery talks or lectures; the Gallery, which provides monthly exhibitions of local artists, as well as their permanent collection; and COLORs, which is an after-school outreach program for youth to express their imagination.

Cultural Grants & Hub Culture

Community Grant Program - https://www.chapmanculturalcenter.org/art-grant-applications/#CommunityGrants
The Community Grant Program, which is open to individual artists and nonprofits / government agencies, awards up to $5,000 per application on a quarterly basis. Performing, visual, literary, crafts, and folk art are among the various mediums supported. The grants are funded partially by the South Carolina Arts Commission, which receives support from the National Endowment for the Arts and the John and Susan Bennett Memorial Arts Fund of the Coastal Community Foundation of South Carolina.

ArtsXcelerator Grant – https://www.chapmanculturalcenter.org/art-grant-applications/#ArtsXcelerator
ArtsXcelerator Grants are awarded annually to individual artists living in Spartanburg County.
who work with all creative mediums. The purpose or goal of the proposed project must tie into at least one of the Spartanburg Community Indicators Project areas. This grant awards up to $10,000 for a project whose objective is to make Spartanburg a more inclusive, stronger, prouder, healthier, and more culturally vibrant community.


ArtsGrow, a collaboration between South Carolina Arts Commission and CommunityWorks, is a pilot program that will offer resources for qualifying artists, including a savings program, micro-loans, business venture loans, matching grants, personalized coaching, and workshops.

**Hub City Writers Project**

The award-winning Hub City Writers Project, modeled after FDR's National Writers Project, is focused on the local literature. Founded in 1955 by a trio of writers, it's a non-profit, independent press and literary arts organization that publishes place-based books and sponsors readings, writing seminars and contests. The members of Hub City have chronicled many aspects of Spartanburg County in their works, including the textile industry era, the World War II period featuring Camp Croft, and the African-American neighborhood south of Main Street leveled by urban development in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

As of 2014 the organization has published more than 500 writers in 66 books, renovated two historic downtown buildings, given away more than $20,000 in scholarships to emerging writers, and has sold approximately 150,000 Hub City Press books. Hub City has also commissioned public art, hosted a four-day environmental arts festival, produced concerts and is the driving force behind the Spartanburg Music Trail, which was installed in downtown Spartanburg in January 2011. For more information click this link - [https://www.hubcity.org/](https://www.hubcity.org/)

**HUB-BUB.com**

began as an online local arts initiative that sought to support and promote local artists, musicians, actors, activists, dancers, and performers. Grown out of the Hub City Writers Project in 2005, their stated mission is: to promote and propel the arts in and around Spartanburg; to emphasize the importance of a healthy, diverse and vibrant arts community to a growing city; to expose the community to non-traditional and progressive art and artists; to support local musicians, songwriters, writers, performers and artists; and to provide a central hub where creative minds come together to meet, share, work, watch, and collaborate. HUB-BUB has an artist-in-residence (AIR) program where artists can live in Spartanburg and work on their art for a year in exchange for community involvement.

From 2006-2015 HUB-BUB had a physical location for the organization at The Showroom Gallery & Performance Hall that featured art exhibits, discussion of community issues, live music, films, and literary events on over 100 nights throughout the year. In summer 2017 HUB-BUB became a division of the Chapman Cultural Center and relocated their offices to E. St. John Street. For more information on the Showroom click this link - [http://hub-bub.com/](http://hub-bub.com/)
Public Art & Community Art Initiatives

Northside Artlets - [https://www.chapmanculturalcenter.org/northside-artlets/](https://www.chapmanculturalcenter.org/northside-artlets/)
These Artlets, designed by Eli Blasko, provide front porch meeting places where neighbors could gather and showcase their talent. The Artlets were funded through NEA and dozens of local partners. In conjunction with Spartanburg Community College four Northside residents received on-site workforce training and earned an NCCER certificate which now makes them eligible for a variety of construction jobs.

Lighten Up Spartanburg
When Lighten Up Spartanburg, an innovative idea by the Spartanburg Art Museum (SAM), began in 2016 the main goals were to continue to build cultural vitality in Spartanburg, expand local economy through tourism, foster connections between local business and the arts and support regional artists. SAM commissioned 28 six-foot fiberglass lightbulbs and gave them to 36 local and regional artists, architects and designers to paint, sculpt, and decorate. The newly designed lightbulbs were installed in outdoor spaces throughout Spartanburg, but particularly in the Spartanburg Downtown Cultural District.

Lighten Up Spartanburg spearheaded by SAM complements Seeing Spartanburg in a New Light which is a public art project funded by a $1 million grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies. The City of Spartanburg was selected as one of four cities to participate in a new program to support temporary public art projects that celebrate creativity, enhance urban identity, encourage public-private partnerships, and drive economic development. The project brought 9 temporary art installations to public spaces in 10 neighborhoods in the city. Seeing Spartanburg in a New Light was built on National Night Out
which is an annual event that promotes crime prevention efforts, police-community partnership, and neighborhood camaraderie. This project was a partnership between the City of Spartanburg Police and Community Relations Departments, renowned light and digital media artist Erwin Redl, the Chapman Cultural Center, and neighborhood associations in the city. For a map of the sites, click this link: http://seeingspartanburg.com/sites/

**Greer Cultural Arts Council**

The Greer Cultural Arts Council (GCAC), under the operation of the City of Greer, was established in November 1997. GCAC’s mission is to serve the Greater Greer Community by providing affordable cultural arts opportunities. Through art, music, dance, drama, they strive to enrich the lives of the citizens of Greater Greer and surrounding communities. Throughout the year GCAC provides various classes in the arts, dance, drama, literature, and music. This program caters to beginners ages 5 – 16 and advance artists ages 8 – 16. For more information, click this link: [http://www.greerculturalarts.com/index.html](http://www.greerculturalarts.com/index.html)

**Culinary Arts and Farmers’ Markets**

Farmers’ markets offer more than just access to fresh, local agriculture. Many times local and regional artists and musicians will attend these markets to sell their goods and entertain market-goers. Also, while not as prevalent as some other Fine Arts degrees, there are a few Culinary Arts programs and degrees offered around the county.

**Monarch Café and Food Store** - [http://www.butterfly-sc.com/](http://www.butterfly-sc.com/)

Monarch Café and Food Store, organized by The Butterfly Foundation, strives to empower, transform, and transition economically challenged individuals and families into self-sufficient and self-confident citizens. Monarch Café offers a 15 week culinary job training program that prepares unemployed, underemployed, previously incarcerated individuals, and homeless adults for careers in the food service industry. For more information on the culinary job training program, click this link: [http://www.butterfly-sc.com/culinary-job-training-program.html](http://www.butterfly-sc.com/culinary-job-training-program.html)

**Farm 2 School**

Spartanburg School District 6 launched their Farm 2 School program in the fall of 2016 when they partnered with Spartanburg County Foundation, Upstate Forever, and Cragmoor Farms. District 6 acquired 49 acres of land with the intention of growing their own certified organic fruits and vegetables to serve to students in the cafeteria.

**Hub City Farmers’ Market (HCFM)** –[www.hubcityfm.org](http://www.hubcityfm.org)

HCFM, opened in 2006, offers fresh, affordable and local produce, proteins, and artisan goods as well as a destination for cyclists and pedestrians. Over the past 14 successful seasons HCFM has expanded from simply a Wednesday and Saturday market to running a Mobile Market, maintaining an Urban Farm, and assisting with various Community Gardens. HCFM also holds an annual Farm to Table dinner.
- **Northside Harvest Park**: Saturdays from May – December
  Northside Harvest Park is home to The Butterfly Foundation’s Monarch Café & Food Store, the Saturday Market, and the Urban Farm. Grown from the idea of fighting food disparities in Spartanburg, the Monarch Café and Food Store offers produce, freshly prepared meals, culinary training, and a rental kitchen. Harvest Park serves as a model to show that through collaboration and determination “farm to fork” is possible even in a food desert.

- **Morgan Square Downtown Lunch Market**: Wednesdays from June – October

The Mobile Market, launched in 2010, has the ability to take locally grown produce, cheese, jam, and coffee to locations, especially corporate, commercial, and industrial sites, all over Spartanburg. The Mobile Market completed roughly 400 market stops in 2015 and had over 20 weekly stops for the 2017 summer season.

- **Urban Farm** - [http://hubcityfm.org/urban-farm/](http://hubcityfm.org/urban-farm/)
  The mission of the Urban Farm is to educate people to the potential of small-scale, sustainable farming while growing produce for the Mobile Market and select retail and restaurant outlets. The Urban Farm sits on ½ an acre behind Harvest Park and uses year-round sustainable, organic, and innovative farming methods. Tours for schools, clubs or individuals are available as well as occasional gardening and farming classes. In 2014 volunteers gave more than 500 hours of service on the farm, planting, weeding, tilling, and tending. The Urban Farm has turned a barren old mill site into a useful, food-bearing location.

- **Spartanburg County Foundation Church St Community Garden**
  HCFM in partnership with Spartanburg County Foundation and Leadership Spartanburg has opened the 1st community garden in downtown Spartanburg. The garden is located across from City Hall and Spartanburg County Library’s downtown campus and features 12 rentable plots.

- **Community Garden Program** - [http://hubcityfm.org/community-garden/](http://hubcityfm.org/community-garden/)
The Community Garden Program assists organizations in developing, enhancing, or maintaining communal vegetable gardens. Some of the community gardens include: Arcadia Elementary, Inman Elementary & Intermediate, Campobello Grambling Elementary, Holly Springs Elementary, Middle Tyger Elementary, New Prospect Elementary, Butterfly Culinary at Northwest Community Center, Downtown Library, Montessori School.

**Inman Fresh Farmers’ Market**
**Landrum Farmers’ Market**
**Cowpens Farmers’ Market**
**Woodruff Farmers’ Market**
**Greer Farmers’ Market**
Museums and Galleries

The Pacolet Museum, located in the lower level of Town Hall, reveals the rich history of Pacolet. Work began on the museum in 2001 thanks to efforts from Friends of the Pacolet Museum and former Mayor Elaine Harris. The museum currently has exhibits on the natural resources in the area such as the Pacolet River and the granite quarries. It also highlights the abundant cultural heritage of the Cherokee and Catawba Indian presence, the early settlers, the American Revolution, the textile industry and the Pacolet Historic District.

The Greer Heritage Museum is now located in the former City Hall building which was originally built in 1935 as the Greer Post Office. There are numerous interesting features from the original post office that have been meticulously preserved. The museum, staffed by volunteers, features history of the Greater Greer Area, a library for historical and genealogical research and a classroom/theater for short documentaries on local history.

Spartanburg Regional History Museum - [http://www.spartanburghistory.org/aboutmuseum/](http://www.spartanburghistory.org/aboutmuseum/)
Housed in the Chapman Cultural Center, the Spartanburg Regional History Museum, features exhibits on the region’s first Native American settlements, Spartanburg’s rich military and textile history, and the importance of the cultural hub we have become in the late 20th century. The museum also features locally crafted furniture and other decorative arts. Downtown Historic Walking Tours are available by request.

Hub City Railroad Museum - [https://hubcityrrmuseum.org/](https://hubcityrrmuseum.org/)
The Hub City Railroad Museum, located in the former Southern Railways Depot on Magnolia St, showcases the significance the railroads played in making Spartanburg the Hub City we know today. The various exhibits weave together the importance that the textile mills, peach orchards and railroads played in the creation of Hub City. Opened in 2012, the museum is a project of the Greenville Chapter of the National Railway Historical Society.

Spartanburg Art Museum (SAM)
Information on the Spartanburg Art Museum, located in the Chapman Cultural Center, can be found under information on The Arts Partnership page.

Cowpens Depot Museum and Civic Center - [https://www.townofcowpens.com/visitors/](https://www.townofcowpens.com/visitors/)
The Cowpens railroad depot was built in 1874 for the Air Line Railroad Company. In 1980 the depot was slated for destruction, but local citizens saved the depot, moved it to its current location and in 1997 had it placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The museum houses items donated by crewman and
citizens highlighting the role Cowpens played in WWII naval history. Items displayed include clothing, photos, medals, and personal letters of former USS Cowpens crewman.

**American Legion Post 28 Military Museum** – [https://www.al28sc.org/](https://www.al28sc.org/)
This military museum boasts various collections of military artifacts from WWI, WWII, Korea, and Vietnam to present day. The collection includes weapons, uniforms from local units and residents, captured enemy equipment, military awards and decorations, scale model military aircraft, and over 25 military aviation and history prints and paintings by renowned artist Robert W. Wilson.

There are vast assortment of galleries located in Spartanburg. Throughout the county local artists come together in many ways to enrich our community. ArtWalk, a self-guided tour, occurs every third Thursday of the month. Nearly a dozen galleries open their doors, free to the public, to visitors who wish to explore their displays. Visit the CVB website for the most up-to-date listing of galleries.

**West Main Artists Co-op** - [http://www.westmainartists.org/](http://www.westmainartists.org/)
Established in 2009, West Main Artists Co-op’s (WMAC) mission is to provide affordable studio, display, and performance space established and emerging artists living in and around Spartanburg. They also strive to provide the public with opportunities to view original art and to interact with the artists. WMAC revitalized the former West Main Baptist Church, a nearly forgotten landmark, into a 20,000 square foot artistic showcase. Spartanburg’s only studio art co-op houses more than 50 local artists and 32 studios. WMAC participates in Spartanburg’s Art walk every Thursday as well as many artists hosting public workshops, ever-changing art exhibits, and a gallery shop that is open Tuesday – Saturday.

**Institutional Assets**

**The Arts Partnership’s Advantage: Arts and Science Program**
The goals and objectives of TAP’s “Advantage: Arts and Science” program are: 1.) to expose students to a broad range of arts experiences and trained teaching artists working at the highest level of their craft, 2.) to provide teachers with the knowledge that they need to make the arts an important part of their teaching toolkit, and to support them in their efforts to evaluate art activities on student learning, and 3.) to ensure that the arts remain an essential aspect of the learning experience for students throughout Spartanburg County. This program reaches nearly 46,000 K-12 students enrolled in public schools in Spartanburg and hundreds of others enrolled in private schools and special programs. TAP provides comprehensive services to schools, teachers, and students of Spartanburg County. The program includes both broad-based exposure to a wide variety of art forms, as well as in-depth residencies that directly connect students with working artists and provide hands-on experiences in art making. Through grants, TAP offers significant subsidies for its programming, with a goal of minimizing costs for schools and ensuring access to its programs from schools with limited resources or those serving low-income populations.
TAP programs regularly rely on artists who are listed on the SC Arts Commission Approved Artists List, indicating that they have received training in arts integration techniques and have logged significant time in the classroom. Both Muse Machine and Artist Residencies feature a variety of arts forms, allowing students to explore their own interests and strengths as audience members and artists. TAP helps to train teachers in arts integration techniques, and provides guidance for connecting arts activities to state learning standards. All TAP programs involve multiple levels of evaluation to assess both project success and impact on student learning.

**Muse Machine**
Through the Muse Machine Program, schools receive 3 professional performances onsite during the year, one each of music, theater, and dance. These informal performances familiarize students with a particular genre or art form by professional artists who also discuss not only the art form and presentation, but also what it is like to be a practicing professional artist. The Muse Machine program serves 29 schools in all 7 Spartanburg school districts (including 25 Title I schools), as well as one Title I elementary school in Cherokee County.

In addition to in-school performances, the Muse Machine Program also provides teachers with professional development opportunities through an annual Summer Institute for Teachers that offers graduate credit in the latest STEAM and arts integration techniques. The program is open to teachers from Muse Machine schools as well as other teachers in the area. TAP’s Summer Institute invites recognized national leaders in the field of arts integration as a means of introducing local teachers to best practices for their own classrooms. Since its founding in 1997, the Summer Institute has served more than 450 teachers. STEAM is a national movement advocating for arts integration into science-related curricula. It stands for Science, Technology, Engineering, Art/Design, and Mathematics.

**Artist Residences**
With partial support from the South Carolina Arts Commission, TAP sponsors one-week professional artist residencies that provide in-depth learning opportunities for students that are directly tied to South Carolina state learning standards in either arts or academic subjects. The program teaches artists and classroom teachers to work together to develop a lesson plan that involves students in hands-on activities, as well as post-residency assessments of impact on student learning. Residencies primarily serve K-6 students at all achievement levels; some residencies are developed specifically for at-risk and under-achieving youth, others for gifted students. The goal for both groups is the same: to provide experiential learning opportunities that support statewide learning priorities. Residencies involve a range of art forms—including performing arts, visual arts, and creative writing—and provide students of all backgrounds with an empowering opportunity to harness their creativity.

**Initiatives and Projects**
Beyond these core activities, TAP’s Arts Education Program sponsors special performances for young audiences at the Chapman Cultural Center. Both local arts groups and touring companies participate in this programming.
Public Elementary and Secondary Education

Spartanburg County has over 90 public elementary and secondary education schools in the County that are broken down into seven school districts. Each of these schools has a cultural arts program with opportunities for classroom and extracurricular enrichment in a variety of disciplines at a range of levels.

District Three Community Auditorium -
https://www.spartanburg3.org/Auditorium_Home.aspx

The District Three Community Auditorium holds choral and dance performances, drama presentations, and lectures in its 600 seat theatre. The venue is utilized by all grade levels in the district while also providing a rentable space for community performances.

District Five Fine Arts Center -
http://www.spart5.net/domain/83
The District Five Fine Arts Center has quickly become a focal point for the students, faculty and community in the District 5 area. The auditorium holds 1,000 guests for various concerts, productions, meetings, and receptions hosted by the district or the community.

District Six College, Career and Fine Arts Center -
In 2014 the District Six Fine Arts Center held its first performance in its state-of-the-art auditorium. Since then the 1,500 seat auditorium has hosted various productions, performances, and presentations by the students of District 6.

District 7 - McCarthy Teszler - http://mtz.spartanburg7.org/

Public Vocational Schools

Swofford Career Center - http://www.swoffordcareercenter.org/
-Serves Districts 1 & 2

Daniel Morgan Technology Center - http://www.dmtconline.org/
-Serves Districts 3 & 7

RD Anderson Applied Technology Center - http://www.rdanderson.org/
-Serves Districts 4, 5 & 6

SC School for the Deaf and the Blind - https://www.scsdb.org/domain/77
SC School for the Deaf and the Blind offers all students fine arts classes in visual art or music. SC School for the Deaf and the Blind, an Arts in Basic Curriculum (ABC) site, also offers arts integrations which use arts disciplines (visual arts, music, dance, theatre, creative writing) to
Teach the general curriculum subjects (math, language, science, social studies, etc.). In addition to regular arts classes the school also offers an After-School Enrichment Program for all middle and high school students.

**Charter Schools**
There are only two physical charter schools located in Spartanburg County, Spartanburg Preparatory School & High Point Academy, however virtual/online charter schools are becoming an increasingly more popular alternative to the traditional public school system.

**Private Elementary and Secondary Education**
There are almost 10 private elementary and secondary education opportunities in Spartanburg County. Similarly to the public sector, the private schools in Spartanburg have a wide assortment of cultural arts programs geared toward students of all grade levels and interests. Private schools in Spartanburg include: Eddlemon Adventist Junior Academy, Meeting Street Academy, Montessori Academy, Mountain View Christian Academy, Oakbrook, Preparatory School, Spartanburg Christian Academy, Spartanburg Day School, St. Paul the Apostle Catholic School, Westgate Christian.
Colleges and Universities

Spartanburg County is home to seven colleges and universities. While a mixture of public and private, each school focuses on student achievement and being a part of the Spartanburg community. As such, cultural offerings are an important part of many of the institutions as well as preservation of the historic structures on campus.

Converse College - [http://www.converse.edu/]
The School of the Arts at Converse College features degree programs through the following departments: Art and Design, the Petrie School of Music, Theatre and Dance, Creative and Professional Writing, History, and a variety of graduate degree programs in the arts. Their Lawson Academy of the Arts is designed for young people in Spartanburg to take classes and experience the arts in a variety of ways and intensities.

Twichell Auditorium - [https://www.converse.edu/about/campus-map/twichell-auditorium-map/]
Converse College’s Twichell Auditorium, built in 1899, seats 1,500 guests and houses a 57-rank Casavant Freres organ with 2,600+ pipes. It is named an historic John Philip Sousa site to commemorate the many performances given in the early twentieth century by Sousa and his band.

Mickel Library - [http://www.converse.edu/about/campus-map/mickel-library/]

Milliken Art Gallery - Through most of the year the Milliken Art Gallery features professional art exhibits, juried art shows as well as workshops and lectures by visiting artists. In April and May the gallery is filled with exhibits from Converse students.

Edward Via College of Osteopathic Medicine (VCOM) – [http://www.vcom.edu/carolinas]
VCOM offers a Doctorate in Osteopathic Medicine. VCOM’s mission is to “prepare globally-minded, community-focused physicians to meet the needs of rural and medically underserved populations and promote research to improve human health”. One of the five strategic goals that VCOM has includes “providing education in the art and science of osteopathic medicine”.

Sherman College of Straight Chiropractic - [https://www.sherman.edu/]
Sherman’s Doctor of Chiropractic Program is all about serving others to improve their health. The chiropractic profession allows you to share a philosophy of life and health that is of great value to the people in your community.

Tom and Mae Bahan Library - [https://www.sherman.edu/library/]
Spartanburg Community College (SCC) - http://www.sccsc.edu/
Spartanburg Community College features a degree program in Culinary Arts and also strives to connect its students with cultural and community events occurring in the greater Spartanburg area.

Spartanburg Methodist College (SMC) - http://www.smcsc.edu/
SMC offers an Associate in Fine Arts degree, which is transferrable to a four year school. Some of the areas of study available include Studio Art & Graphic Design, History, Music and Theatre. Through activities like the SMC Players drama troupe, the SMC Singers choral group, and the SMC Troubadours touring choral group, students can participate in a variety of extracurricular activities while a student.

Burgess Library

Gibbs Auditorium - Gibbs Auditorium, located in the Ellis Hall, seats 275 people. The auditorium hosts numerous academic, artistic and professional events annually.

The University of South Carolina – Upstate - http://www.uscupstate.edu/
USC Upstate has several degree programs in fine arts and history including Art Education, Art Studio and Graphic Design, Commercial Music, History, and Theatre. USC Upstate also boasts a theatrical production company, The Shoestring Players, and an after school drama program for children.

Humanities and Performing Arts Center - Opened in 1990, this 450 seat theatre houses some of the Fine Arts Department, classrooms, a recital hall, art studios, practice rooms, digital design lab and the Curtis R. Harley Art gallery.

Kathryn Hicks Visual Arts Center - Nestled in the Susan Jacobs Arboretum, the arts center provides studio space for drawing, painting, graphic design, digital imaging, and three-dimensional design.

USC Upstate Library

Located in downtown Spartanburg, “The George” boasts state-of-the-art facilities including a stock trading lab and interactive classrooms. The George also features rotating art exhibits from The Johnson Collection, comprised of more than 600 pieces ranging from the 1700s to the present.
With academic majors and minors in numerous art and history fields, Wofford College offers many choices for students pursuing degrees in these fields. Wofford offers everything from a “major track in theatre to offerings in instrumental and vocal performance, art studio, and creative writing”. They also regularly host a film series, plays, concerts, lectures and readings.

**Sandor Teszler Library** - The Library is a three-level building featuring a wide array of information resources and a variety of flexible research, study, and collaborative accommodations for nearly 400 people.

**Tony White Theater** - The Tony White Theater is a black box theatre currently housed in the Campus Life Building.

**Planetarium** - The small planetarium was a gift from the Spartanburg County Foundation in 1953 and for many years it was the only public planetarium in South Carolina. Around the 1970s it fell into disrepair and has not been revived since.

**Rosalind S. Richardson Center for the Arts** - Opened in 2017, the Rosalind S. Richardson Center for the Arts houses a 300 seat performance venue, a museum for Wofford’s collection, a black box theatre, art gallery, a variety of studios for various disciplines, and faculty offices. In addition to many programs, including The Novel Experience, the World Film Series, and various student musical and theatre groups, this new facility allows Wofford to take their cultural offerings to a new level.
The County Library System

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

Headquarters Library - [http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Headquarters](http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Headquarters)
Boiling Springs Library - [http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Boiling-Springs](http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Boiling-Springs)
Chesnee Library - [http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Chesnee](http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Chesnee)
Cowpens Library - [http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Cowpens](http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Cowpens)
Cyrill-Westside Library - [http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Cyrill-Westside](http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Cyrill-Westside)
Inman Library - [http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Inman](http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Inman)
Landrum Library - [http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Landrum](http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Landrum)
Middle Tyger Library - [http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Middle-Tyger](http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Middle-Tyger)
Pacolet Library - [http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Pacolet](http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Pacolet)
Woodruff Library - [http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Woodruff](http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Woodruff)
Pages on Pine Book Store - [http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Pages-on-Pine](http://www.infodepot.org/Locations/Pages-on-Pine)

Festivals, Special Events and Celebrations

There are numerous, unique annual festivals, special events, and celebrations held throughout Spartanburg County. While all of these events are culturally enjoyable for the whole family, some have a more historical focus; those events are denoted by an asterisk.

For more information on the latest events in Spartanburg:

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

International Festival – City of Spartanburg - [http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/international-festival](http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/international-festival)
Battle of Cowpens Anniversary Celebration - [https://www.nps.gov/cowp/specialevents.htm](https://www.nps.gov/cowp/specialevents.htm)
The Assaults on Mt Mitchell & Marion (begins) – City of Spartanburg - [http://theassaults.com/](http://theassaults.com/)
Harvest Day Festival – Inman - [http://inmanscchamber.org/harvest-day/](http://inmanscchamber.org/harvest-day/)
Mighty Moo Festival – Town of Cowpens - [http://cowpensmightymoo.com/](http://cowpensmightymoo.com/)
Jazz on the Square – City of Spartanburg - http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/jazz-on-the-square
Music on Main – City of Spartanburg - http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/music-on-main
Red, White and Boom – City of Spartanburg - http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/red-white-and-boom
Spring Fling – City of Spartanburg - http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/spring-fling
Downtown Criterium Bike Race – City of Spartanburg - http://www.active-living.org/criterium
Music on the Mill – Downtown Inman
Antique Bikes on Main – City of Chesnee - http://www.antiquebikesonmain.com/
Music at the Tracks – Downtown Landrum
Landrum Quilt Show –Landrum - http://www.landrumquilters.com/
Spartanburg Greek Festival – City of Spartanburg - https://spartanburggreekfestival.com/
Piedmont Interstate Fair – City of Spartanburg - http://piedmontinterstatefair.com/
Festivals & Events
**Historical Resources**

**National Register of Historic Places**

Historical buildings and sites are found throughout much of the County with concentrations on the City of Spartanburg, the Reidville area, and the Glen Springs area.

A listed property is recognized by the federal government as a valuable resource with historical or archeological significance. This recognition alerts individuals and the community to the value of their historic and archeological resources and reinforces preservation efforts. A listed property is eligible for federal and state historic preservation grants, and an income-producing property is eligible for federal rehabilitation tax credits. Listing does not require owners to preserve or maintain their properties unless they apply for and accept federal funding, a federal license, a federal preservation tax credit, or a state funded preservation grant. The National Register program places no restrictions on properties that are listed. But local governments can, and the City of Spartanburg has, through the adoption of historical preservation requirements included in the City’s Zoning Ordinance. However, there are no protective regulations or preservation assurances for the other documented historical places outside the City of Spartanburg and not on the Historical Register. For these places to survive, it is up to the owners’ sense of history and appreciation of the structure. Fortunately, there is a growing public awareness and appreciation for local history.

During the 1960s and 1970s downtown Spartanburg, the historical center of the County, was substantially altered by urban renewal project which resulted in the loss of many of its historical buildings, including the Andrews Building. Neglect and change over time also have impacted the County’s historical resources. Still, much of the County’s heritage remains with us today in the physical presence of buildings, structures and sites.

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

[https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm)
[http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/spartanburg/nrspartanburg.htm](http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/spartanburg/nrspartanburg.htm)

- Alexander House
- American Legion Building
- Anderson’s Mill
- Arcadia Mill #2
- Bishop William Wallace Duncan House (Dupre House)
- Bivings – Converse House
- Bon Haven (Cleveland House)
- Bush Homeplace
- Camp Hill
- Central Methodist Church
- Church of the Advent
- Cleveland Law Range
- *Converse College Historic District
- *Converse Heights Historic District
- *Hurricane Tavern Historic District
- *James M. Davis House Historic District
- Jammie Seay House
- Mary H. Wright Elementary School
- Marysville School
- McMakin’s Tavern (Morgan Steward House)
- Montgomery Building
- Mountain Shoals Plantation (James Nesbitt House)
- New Hope Farm (Snoody Farm)
- Nicholls-Crook House
- Pacolet Mill Office
- Pacolet Mills Cloth Room and Warehouse
- *Pacolet Mills Historic District
- Pacolet Soapstone Quarries (Archeological Site)
Properties with an (*) are also designated as historic districts
Composite Plan 2018 - 2035 | Cultural Element | Historic Sites National Register

Spartanburg County, SC

Legend
- Historic Site
- National Register

Historic Sites National Register
Historic Districts

Converse College Historic Districts
http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/spartanburg/S10817742013/index.htm
In 1889 a group of citizens including Dexter E. Converse were concerned with the lack of educational opportunity for young women in the Spartanburg community. Although located in an urban area and within a modern campus complex, the district preserves the character of the original campus.

Converse Heights Historic District – www.converseheights.org
Located near downtown Spartanburg, Converse Heights was one of Spartanburg’s first suburbs. Most of the homes were built between 1905 and 1950. The area includes Craftsman, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival Architecture. A central pocket park, Happy Hollow, makes Converse Heights not only a gorgeous place to live, but an active one as well.

Pacolet Mill Historic District –
http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/spartanburg/S10817742062/index.htm
Pacolet’s history varies from the prehistoric soapstone quarries near the river to their early textile mill community. Pacolet has the largest concentration of arts and crafts style homes in South Carolina at over 250 with this particular style architecture.

Glenn Springs Historic District-
http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/spartanburg/S10817742033/index.htm
During the 1800s Glenn Springs was renowned throughout South Carolina as a flourishing resort destination. The large hotel was destroyed by fire years ago, but you can still see the Glenn Springs Academy, Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, and many historic homes.

Hampton Heights Historic District-
http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/spartanburg/S10817742035/index.htm
The extensive collection of 340 stunning homes in this district were built between 1890 and 1930. Many note-worthy Spartanburg citizens and two South Carolina governors have called Hampton Heights home over the years. You will find many architectural styles in this neighborhood including Neo-Classical, Bungalow, Queen Anne, Four-Square, and Craftsman.

Spartanburg Historic District-
http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/spartanburg/S10817742036/index.htm
Morgan Square dates back to 1781 when this location was designated as the sea of the Spartan District, which would later become Spartanburg County. Once the original jail and courthouse were built, other businesses began to fill in. The original town clock and the 1881 Daniel Morgan monument can still be seen today.

Wofford College Historic District-
http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/spartanburg/S10817742012/index.htm
Wofford College was opened in 1854 through the $100,000 bequest of local minister Reverend Benjamin Wofford. The historic district consists of the main building and six Georgian derived houses.
James M. Davis House was built in 1915 by local merchant, community leader and Pelham native, James Marvin Davis. The house is a large two-story, wood-frame, central hall modified American Foursquare dwelling.

Hurricane Tavern, or Workman Farm located in the Woodruff area, is a rural farmstead containing a brick farmhouse built in 1811 with major alterations and additions in 1850 and 1920, an 1885 frame farmhouse, a 1924 country store, a collection of 27 intact late nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural outbuildings, a 1948 ten-acre agriculturally-related lake, and approximately 250 acres of historically terraced agricultural fields.
Significant Historic Sites

Besides the sites that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Spartanburg County has at least 145 other Significant Historic Sites. These points include places that might not be on the Register, yet still attract visitors, such as museums, parks, and churches. There is a growing interest locally in preservation. Many of the municipalities within Spartanburg County are also focusing on preserving their histories as a source of local pride, as well as for tourism. While these points may not necessarily be eligible for federal tax credits the way Register sites are, there is a growing public awareness and appreciation for history which may be enough to sustain some of these locations for future generations.

The following are just a few of the historical sites in Spartanburg County. Some of these sites are on the National Register and others, while not on the Register, are equally as important to the history of our County.


Camp Wadsworth

Cowpens National Battlefield- [https://www.nps.gov/cowp/index.htm](https://www.nps.gov/cowp/index.htm)

Spartanburg Cemeteries - There are dozens of cemeteries throughout Spartanburg County that hold great significance to historians and genealogists alike. A few of those include Calvary Episcopal Cemetery, Old City Cemetery, and Magnolia Cemetery.

Morgan Square in Downtown Spartanburg

Musgrove Mill State Historic Site


Reidville Academy Faculty House - Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, Reidville Academy Faculty House has served many uses over the years since it housed teachers. It has been a private residence and a museum and is currently owned by the Reidville Historical Society.


Timrod Library in Woodruff

Museums and Historic Resources

- American Legion Post 28 Military Museum
- Hub City Railroad Museum
- Pacolet Area Museum
- Spartanburg Regional History Museum

Cowpens Veterans Memorial Park - https://sc-spartanburgcountyparksandrec.civicplus.com/Facilities/Facility/Details/Cowpens-Veterans-Memorial-Park-50
Cowpens Veterans Memorial Park includes a war memorial, reflection benches ad pathway, a refurbished 1896 Cowpens train depot, and covered stage.

Dedicated in November 2011, this small park remembers the nearly 100 people who died when floodwaters swept through the Pacolet River valley the morning of June 6, 1903. The flood wiped out 65 homes, destroyed 4 textile mills and heavily damaged 2 other mills.

Duncan Park Memorial - The Duncan Park Memorial lists the names of more than 600 young men from Spartanburg County who died while in service to their country. In addition to the granite tablets of names, the memorial includes the American flag, a POW flag, and service flags from the 5 branches of military. An annual memorial service is held onsite on Memorial Day Sunday.
Revolutionary War Battle Sites
Throughout the American Revolution South Carolina and Spartanburg County, in general, witnessed numerous battles and skirmishes. South Carolina saw more Revolutionary War engagements than any other colony except New Jersey.

The Battle of Earle’s Ford - In July 1780 a small detachment of Loyalists under Captain Dunlap left their post at Fort Prince to attack Patriots on the north side of the Pacolet River near O.P. Earle’s Ford. Arriving in the early morning hours of July 15, Dunlap and his men crossed the lightly guarded ford and surprised the Patriots nearest the river. The remainder of the camp soon formed for battle and Dunlap retreated upon realizing he was badly outnumbered. There is a granite marker, erected by the Daughters of the Revolution, near the battle site.

The Battle of Cowpens - https://www.nps.gov/cowp/index.htm - In December 1780 General Daniel Morgan moved a veteran force of American Continentals and militia into the area west of the Broad River in modern-day Spartanburg and Cherokee counties. To counter this threat British Commander Lord Cornwallis sent Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton. On the morning of January 17, 1781 Morgan stood against Tarleton at Cowpens. The resulting battle was a complete victory for the Patriots and stands today as one of the most significant events in American History. The Battle of Cowpens became known as the turning point of the war in the South leading to the final Patriot victory at Yorktown. Cowpens National Battlefield has a visitor center, interpretive trails, and an auto tour.

The Battle of Gowen’s Old Fort - In July 1780 Captain John Jones was leading a force of Patriot militia to join Colonel Charles McDowell in North Carolina. On the way the Patriot militia surrounded and attacked a Loyalist camp at Gowen’s Old Fort where the Loyalist surrendered without any major resistance. This group of Loyalist militia had been pursuing Colonel John Thomas’ 1st Spartan Regiment of Militia.

Wood’s Fort - The American Revolution provided an opportunity for pre-war conflicts and disputes to come to the surface in sometimes brutal ways. Once of these incidents occurred in July 1776 when a party of Loyalists and Cherokees raided the Hampton home near the Middle Tyger River, killing several of family members before the survivors fled to Wood’s Fort, a pre-Revolutionary War fort in the area. The fort was built to protect colonial families in the area during the warfare in 1775 and 1776 with the Cherokee Nation that allied with the British. It was refortified in 1780.
The Battle of Fort Prince - Following the British attack at Earle’s Ford a small group of Patriots under Captain Edward Hampton pursued Captain James Dunlap. Hampton caught Dunlap and began driving him and his men toward the British-held post at Fort Prince. Upon reaching the outskirts of the fort and its 300 British soldier, Hampton and his men withdrew. Fearing an attack by a larger Patriot force, the British son abandoned Fort Prince. The fort was one of several pre-Revolutionary War forts built near the Indian Boundary Line (Spartanburg-Greenville County line) that were used during the Revolution.

The Battle of Cedar Spring - In early July 1780 a small force of Patriot militia under Colonel John Thomas Jr mustered near Cedar Spring. The British planned to attack the camp in a night raid, but Thomas’ mother, Jane, overheard the plan while visiting her husband, Colonel John Thomas, who was imprisoned by the British and alerted her son. Thomas and his men waited in ambush near their camp and opened fire on the British, killing and wounding many and scattering the survivors. The spring is on land owned by the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind near the Palmetto Trail.

The Battle of the Peach Trees - Continuing their attempts to control this region, British forces under Major Patrick Ferguson were in pursuit of several hundred Patriots under Colonel Elijah Clarke, known as one of the fiercest fighters on the Southern frontier, and Colonel Isaac Shelby. In August 1780 Ferguson detached a small group to attack the Patriots who occupied a peach orchard near Cedar Spring. The British were repulsed after savage, close combat fighting. Clarke and Shelby feared a follow-up attack and retreated north towards Lawson’s Fork Creek.

The Battle of Blackstock’s - In November 1780 General Thomas Sumter and several hundred militia under his command stopped on the hills overlooking the Tyger River at Blackstock’s Plantation to face Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton. Using their superior numbers, the dominating heights of the hill they occupied, and the protected cover of Blackstock’s outbuildings, Sumter defeated Tarleton in what is arguably Sumter’s greatest victory. The battlefield, protected public property, has an information kiosk, small parking area, battle monument and a spur of the Palmetto Trail along the Tyger River on site.

In the spring of 1780 a group of Loyalists advanced on the home of the Thomas family near Kelsey Creek which was storing Patriot gun powder guarded by Captain John Thomas Jr and about two dozen men. Learning of the Loyalists’ approach Thomas removed the powder and left
a few family members behind to create a diversion. Their steady fire from the house forced the Loyalists to withdraw without the gun powder. The Thomas home site is located near the junction of Fairforest Creek and Kelsey Creek inside Croft State Park.


Walnut Grove Plantation, operated by the Spartanburg County Historical Association, recounts how free and enslaved people settled the SC Backcountry, fought for independence, and built a new nation. The plantation was established in 1767 by Charles and Mary Moore. Over the course of 40 years the Moore family raised their 10 children, opened their plantation as a muster site for local militia prior to the Battle of Cowpens, and survived a raid by Loyalist William “Bloody Bill” Cunningham in 1781. The plantation was home to daughter Kate Moore Barry who aided General Daniel Morgan prior to the Battle of Cowpens and her younger brother, Thomas Moore, who fought in the battle. Walnut Grove Plantation is open to the public seasonally as well as tours by staff members are available. 2017 marks the 25<sup>th</sup> annual FestiFall, a Revolutionary War reenactment, which is held every October.

**The Battle of Wofford’s Iron Works** - After the Battle of the Peach Trees, Colonel Clarke and Colonel Shelby retreated north to avoid another confrontation with Major Ferguson. He caught them at Wofford’s Iron Works on Lawson’s Fork Creek, but could not successfully engage because all of the Patriots were mounted. The Patriots continued to retreat and the British returned to their camp at Cedar Spring. This running battle is referred to by several names, including “2<sup>nd</sup> Cedar Spring”, “The Battle of the Peach Trees”, and “The Battle of Wofford’s Iron Works”. The precise sites are not known since Wofford’s Iron Works was destroyed by Loyalist “Bloody Bill” Cunningham in 1781.


In August 1780, 200 Patriot militia left their camp on the Broad River and rode under the cover of darkness to surprise a large group of Loyalist militia camped at Musgrove’s Mill on the south bank of the Enoree River. The Patriots lured the British into an ambush resulting in a significant Patriot victory and setting the stage for the Battle of Kings Mountain in October. The battle site is a state park with interpretive trails, a visitor center and full-time staff.
Historical Celebrations

There are numerous festivals and events that take place annually in Spartanburg County. Some of these events are historically important to Spartanburg.

- Dickens of a Christmas - City of Spartanburg - [http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/dickens-of-a-christmas](http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/dickens-of-a-christmas)
- Battle of Cowpens Anniversary Celebration - [https://www.nps.gov/cowp/specialevents.htm](https://www.nps.gov/cowp/specialevents.htm)
- Mighty Moo Festival - Town of Cowpens - [http://cowpensmightymoo.com/](http://cowpensmightymoo.com/)
- Red, White and Boom - City of Spartanburg - [http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/red-white-and-boom](http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/red-white-and-boom)
APPENDIX 3

Community Facilities Inventory
Public Safety

Fire Service/Protection

Spartanburg County fire protection is provided through 36 separate fire departments operating out of 63 fire stations. These departments are organized as 22 Special Purpose Fire Districts, 6 County Council created Fire Service Areas, 5 Municipal Fire Departments which contract with Spartanburg County to provide fire protection outside their corporate limits in County Council created Fire Service Areas, 2 Municipal Fire Departments that provide coverage only in their corporate limits, and 1 County Fire Department.

Special Purpose Districts (SPD)

1) Boiling Springs 12) Landrum
2) Cherokee Springs 13) Mayo
3) Converse 14) New Prospect
4) Croft 15) North Spartanburg
5) Drayton 16) Pacolet
6) Glendale 17) Pelham-Batesville
7) Glen Springs-Pauline 18) Reidville
8) Gowensville 19) Roebuck
9) Greenville-Spartanburg Airport 20) Startex
10) Hilltop 21) Westview-Fairforest
11) Holly Springs 22) Whitney

Fire Service Tax Areas (FSA) with Advisory Boards

1) Chesnee Community 4) Poplar Springs
2) Cooley Springs-Fingerville 5) Tyger River
3) Inman Community 6) Una

Fire Service Tax Areas

1) Campobello 4) Greer
2) Cowpens 5) Woodruff
3) Duncan

Municipal Fire Departments

1) City of Inman 2) City of Spartanburg

County Fire Departments

1) Trinity

In 1992 the county created the Spartanburg County Fire Prevention and Protection Advisory Committee. They were charged with completing a Plan for improving fire defenses and suppression throughout the county. The Plan established one basic goal… to provide the most effective and efficient countywide fire protection and prevention service, with minimum Class 6 ISO rating for all areas of the county, where practical.
The committee, still in existence, has the following duties and responsibilities in addition to other functions as may, from time to time, be assigned to it by the county council:

(1) The committee shall advise county council on issues that occasionally come before council which relate to the delivery of fire protection services within the county.
(2) The committee shall help coordinate the efforts of all concerned agencies, organizations and officials in the implementation of the county fire protection master plan.
(3) The committee, through the adoption of a county fire protection master plan, shall assist in the development of a set of minimum standards to be adopted by county council, including, but not limited to, those related to personnel, equipment and training, under which the county's fire departments would operate.
(4) The committee shall develop written procedures and guidelines which shall provide for a fair and equitable method of distributing supplemental funding that would help to ensure that each fire department in the county could comply with the established set of minimum standards contained in the county fire protection master plan.
(5) The committee shall analyze the need for training, equipment, services and facilities which could be provided by the county for common use by the various fire departments and develop a prioritization schedule for such shared use.
(6) The committee shall review the fire protection master plan on an annual basis and recommend any amendments to the county council.

Some of the Fire Marshal’s Office key responsibilities are:

- Provides Spartanburg Community with Specialized Emergency Response Teams/Functions
- Manages county-wide outdoor warning system
- Conducts training and exercise programs for their respective teams
- Manages and trains the County’s Fire Investigation Team, Hazardous Materials Response Team & Unified Command Center Team
- Assumes OEM on-call responsibilities at certain designated times

**Law Enforcement / Sheriff’s Office**

The Sheriff’s Office has multiple divisions. The Administrative Division consists of the Chaplains, Information Technologies, Supply, Civil, Records, and Administrative Support. The primary responsibility of the section is to provide support functions, including those necessary to facilitate operations of the Special Services Section, the Criminal Investigation Section, and the Patrol Section.

The Supply Section is responsible for all logistical support for the Sheriff’s Office, the maintenance of current inventories of equipment, all records associated with the supply function and the purchase of equipment for the Sheriff's Office.

The Civil Division is responsible for tracking the service of all civil papers and the maintenance of records associated with those papers and the Records Division is responsible for the maintenance and control of all police reports and records within the Sheriff's Office.
The Chaplain’s Section consists of volunteer, ordained clergy from the Spartanburg community. The Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office Chaplains are responsible for serving the needs of employees of the Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office, their families and members of the greater community as necessary.

The Office of Professional Standards ensures that the integrity of the Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office is maintained through an internal system where objectivity, fairness, and justice are assured through intensive and impartial investigation, inspection, and review.

The Office of Crime Prevention for Spartanburg County's goal is to provide each citizen with the knowledge to use common sense and the environment to proactively guard themselves from becoming a victim of crime.

Criminal Investigators/Detectives are responsible for the comprehensive, follow-up investigation of criminal offenses occurring within Spartanburg County and identifying, apprehending and assisting in the prosecution of criminal offenders.

The Fraud Unit deals with identity theft, credit card fraud, embezzlement, fraud, financial exploitation of the elderly, internet based financial crimes, breach of trust and counterfeit goods.

Special Victims Unit is responsible for investigating all sex related crimes and all abuse cases. The Unit consists of one Sergeant and three Investigators. The personnel in this Unit are trained in advanced investigative techniques relating to the unique and complex nature of the crimes. They are also responsible for investigating juvenile and elder abuse cases. The Unit works closely with the Department of Social Services and the Spartanburg Children’s Advocacy Center.

The Crime Scene Unit is responsible for responding to all crime scenes to document, collect and preserve evidence to assist Investigators, Uniform Patrol and the Solicitors Office in the apprehension and conviction of a suspect. This unit is also responsible for Missing/Runaway cases, maintaining the Sex Offender Registry as well as the A.F.I.S. (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) section.

The Forensic Lab’s primary focus at the Sheriff's Office is the testing of suspected controlled substances, or drugs. The Forensic Lab also performs analysis on fire debris collected at fire scenes where foul play is suspected.

The Victim Assistance Division assists victims of crime and performs highly interactive and assistance duties directly working with victims. Victim Assistance also serves as a court liaison between victims and prosecution to aid victims in understanding their rights. Upon the discretion of a supervisor or investigator, there is also a Victim Advocate on call for violent crimes such as Homicides to aid victims and families with their trauma, and also to advise them of available resources such as counseling.

As a branch of the Sheriff's Office, the mission of the Spartanburg County Detention Center is to protect the public by securely detaining individuals who have been arrested and accused of committing various offenses. The goal of the detention center is to ethically and legally provide a secure, sanitary and safe place of pre-trial incarceration in the most efficient and cost effective manner possible, while ensuring inmates receive humane, respectful and professional treatment from detention personnel. Detention administration assures continued oversight and compliance.
with standards set forth by the State and Local Jail Standards, while providing realistic career development, strategic planning, training and safety for management and staff personnel.

The Special Services Division includes the Sheriff's Office Aviation Unit Division which operates a Hughes 500 OH-6a helicopter. The helicopter has an infrared sensing devise and a search light. The Aviation Division is utilized primarily to alleviate and control crime in Spartanburg County. The aircraft is used to aid in the apprehension and surveillance of criminal suspects, and assists the Patrol and Investigative Divisions and is also utilized in certain Search and Rescue missions. The Aviation Unit will also assist other law enforcement agencies.

The Training Division at the Spartanburg County Sheriff’s Office is dedicated to providing professional training for our officers to maintain certification standards through the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. The training unit is also dedicated to assisting officers to find professional training from outside vendors to provide each officer with elective training in any number of job related, career development areas.

The mission of the Traffic Enforcement Unit is to enforce traffic laws, detect and arrest individuals involved in Criminal activity along county roads, secondary roads, primary roads and interstate highways, and to detect and arrest alcohol and drug impaired drivers, investigate traffic accidents and handle traffic complaints in Spartanburg County.

The Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office School Resource Officer Division is one of the largest in the state of South Carolina with 33 Deputies. The division services a total of 7 School Districts, and the South Carolina School for the Deaf & Blind. There is an officer assigned to every High School in Spartanburg County and a majority of the Middle Schools. The School Resource Officer program (SRO) is a national program that places a law enforcement officer within the educational environment.

The Uniform Patrol Division performs the most visible and recognizable functions of the Sheriff's Office. They respond to calls for assistance, patrol the neighborhoods, search for a lost child, comfort the victim of a crime, and are, most times, the agency's first line of defense in the county's largest law enforcement agency. The Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office Uniform Patrol Division consists of 104 deputies and is divided into 4 platoons. Furthermore, to operate more efficiently, the Sheriff's Office has divided Spartanburg County into four policing regions. For quicker response those regions have been divided into zones. While each region and zone has enforcement challenges unique to itself, all of Spartanburg County continues to experience rapid growth that requires the agency to continually re-evaluate its policies, procedures, and the way it does business. The Sheriff's Office currently maintains a Reserve Officer program which supplements the full-time force.

The Spartanburg County Sheriff’s Office trains and maintains a Canine Division. The Canines have been trained principally for law enforcement functions, for instance, tracking criminals for capture, evidence and drug detection, detecting arson, bombs or explosives and promoting favorable public relations. The Handlers are Spartanburg County Sheriff’s Office representatives who are trained in the care, handling, and training of a dog for law enforcement use. There is also a Canine Support Team of deputies specially trained to work in conjunction with the Canine Unit.

For further information visit the website: http://www.spartanburgsheriff.org
Government Buildings and Facilities

A compiled list of government building and facilities are shown below (2/17)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spartanburg County Facilities Master Building List</th>
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<tr>
<td>Building</td>
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<td>1 9-1-1 Communication Center</td>
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<td>2 Administration</td>
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<td>3 Community Services</td>
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<td>4 County Nurse</td>
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<td>7 Detention Annex 1</td>
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<td>9 Emergency Services Academy</td>
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<td>10 Environmental Enforcement</td>
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<td>11 Fleet Services</td>
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<td>12 Health Department-Main</td>
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<td>13 Health Department-Chesnee</td>
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<td>14 Health Department-Cowpens</td>
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<td>16 Health Department-Inman</td>
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<td>17 Health Department-Woodruff</td>
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<td>18 Library Street Building</td>
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<td>19 PR 295 Sports Complex</td>
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<td>20 PR Arkwright Park</td>
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<td>25 PR Del Guerico Complex</td>
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<td>26 PR Duncan Rec Area</td>
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<td>27 PR Fairmont Larkin Park</td>
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<td>28 PR Glenn Park</td>
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<td>29 PR Greater Pacolet Park</td>
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<td>30 PR Inman Rec Center</td>
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<td>31 PR Inman Sports Complex</td>
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<td>32 PR Landrum Rec Center</td>
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<td>33 PR Livville Hills Park</td>
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<td>34 PR Little Africa Park</td>
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<td>35 PR McKinney Park</td>
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<td>36 PR Middle Tiger Rec Center</td>
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<td>37 PR Mills Mill Park</td>
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<td>38 PR New Cut Road Property</td>
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<td>39 PR North Spartanburg Complex</td>
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<td>40 PR Old Canaan Road Soccer</td>
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<td>41 PR Reidville / Academy Park</td>
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<td>42 PR Southside Park</td>
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<td>43 PR TW Edwards Rec Center</td>
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**Note:** PR = Parks and Recreation, PW = Public Works

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Outdoor Recreation and Facilities

Spartanburg County Parks and Recreation Facilities Inventory

City of Spartanburg
- Adams Park
- Andrews Farm Park
- Barnet Park
- Berry Field
- C.C. Woodson Community Center
- Chapel St. Park
- Cleveland Park
- Downtown Library Park
- Downtown Pocket Park
- Duncan Park
- Edwin Griffin Nature Preserve
- Fairgrounds Basketball Courts
- Glenn Greenway
- Happy Hollow Park
- Hatcher Garden and Woodland Preserve
- Hillcrest Park
- Hot Spot Skate Park
- Hub City Art Park
- Irwin Park
- Magnolia Street Train Depot
- Mary Black Rail Trail
- Milliken Arboretum at Wofford College
- Northwest Community Center
- Priscilla Rumley Park/Mary H. Wright Greenway
- Rail Trail Dog Park
- Richardson Park
- South Converse Street Park
- Stewart Park
- Summer Hill Park
- Willow Oaks Park

North East Spartanburg County
- Anchor Park
- Boiling Springs Community Park (new)
- Boiling Springs Community Park (old)
- CADA Park
- Carlisle-Foster's Grove Elementary School
- Cherokee Springs Regional Park
- Chesnee Community Center (A VSP Center)
- Chesnee Park
- Clifton Park & Beach
- Cooley Springs-Fingerville Elementary School
- Glendale Outdoor Leadership School (GOLS)
- Lake Blalock Park
- Little Africa Park
- North Spartanburg Park
- Rainbow Lake Pavilion
- Susan Jacobs Arboretum at USC Upstate
- Upstate Family Resource Center
- USC Upstate Soccer Complex
- Va-Du-Mar McMillan Park

North West Spartanburg County
- Beech Springs Tennis Center
- BP Edwards Park
- Brookwood Park
- Chestnut Ridge Heritage Preserve
- Duncan Elementary School
- Gib Gosnell Park
- Greentown Park
- Greer Veterans Park
- Holly Springs-Motlow Elementary School
- Holston Creek Park
- Inman Intermediate School
- Inman Mills Park
- Inman Recreation Center
- Lake Cooley Park
- Lake Lyman Lodge
- Leroy Mathis Park
- Lyman Park
- Mabry Park
- Middle Tyger Community Center
- New Prospect Elementary School
- Sealy Park
- Shipwreck Cove Water Park
- Stevens Ball Field
- Stone Ledge Park
- Victor Heights Neighborhood Park
- Wards Creek Park

South East Spartanburg County
- 295 Park
- Arkwright Park
- Cannon’s Ball Field
- Cliffdale Ballfield
- Cowpens National Battlefield
- Cowpens Veterans Memorial Park
- Croft State Park
- Glendale Shoals Preserve
- Gordon Henry Park
- James O. Thomason Firing Range
- Linville Hills Park
- Milliken Campus and Arboretum
- Old Canaan Park
- Pacolet Park
- Peters Creek Preserve
- T.W. Edwards Center
- Timken Community Center (A VSP Center)
- Upper Chinguapin Greenway
- Wadsworth Trail

South West Spartanburg County
- Fairmont-Larkin Park
- Reidville/Academy Park
- Tyger 10 Nature Park
- Tyger River Park
- W.R. McKinney Park
- Woodruff Leisure Center
General Recommendations
1. Execute existing Capital Improvement Plan
2. Evaluate cost recovery philosophy and complete a cost-recovery study to set pricing structure. This study should be updated every 3-5 years and/or as new facilities and programs are added.

Facility Recommendations
1. While need for aquatics facilities was determined to be a priority, data indicated that residents living in the City of Spartanburg had a significant effect on that type of facility rising to the top of the list. Currently, the City of Spartanburg is in the planning stage of an aquatics facility. The County could look for partnership opportunities with the City on programming for the facility.
2. Trails and Greenways are highly desired amenities that the county is actively working to address. It is recommended that the Spartanburg County Trails and Greenways Master Plan continue to be utilized to guide decision making about future projects.
3. Availability of neighborhood parks and passive areas/open space were virtually tied. Projects in the current Capital Improvement Plan address these needs in the near term.
4. Availability of indoor recreation centers was also a priority. Not unlike aquatics facilities, indoor facilities should be carefully studied and partnerships with other public, private and non-profit agencies should be negotiated as appropriate to fulfill this need before considering the development of new facilities.
5. Cultural/arts facilities were desired. However, given the extent and quality of cultural and arts facilities and programming in Spartanburg County, it appears that this need can be addressed through better marketing and promotions of current offerings.

Program Recommendations
1. Fitness and Wellness programming rose to the top and is consistent with recreation participation trends. While the private sector provides many opportunities in this area, it is important for the public and non-profit sectors to provide low-cost options given the poor state of health and wellness in the U.S. and South Carolina. Spartanburg County should study options to create unique programming and partnerships to deliver fitness and wellness programming throughout the county and across the lifespan.
2. Outdoor recreation and adventure programming was also a high priority program area desired by residents. This is also consistent with recreation participation trends. Spartanburg County has a wide variety of opportunities and, again, this need should be addressed through creating and/or expanding existing partnerships and programs.
3. While there was no clear third priority, cultural arts programs were a high priority in the forced choice exercise and dance/music/arts programs was in the top-5 priorities in the importance-satisfaction gap analysis. Like the facility recommendation, this appears to be more of a marketing and promotions issue than an availability of programming.

As a way to supplement the funding available for parks and recreation services to begin working towards the priorities in the needs assessment, the Parks Department should look to use the following available grant funds:
- Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)
• Park and Recreation Development Fund (PARD)
• Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

Strategic Plan
The Spartanburg County Parks Department strategic plan provides goals and objectives based on critical success factors outlined in Spartanburg County Council’s strategic plan. Specifically, critical success factor #11 states that “we will create operational plans, at the department level, for the seamless communication and execution of this strategic plan.” Below is the updated Park’s Department strategic plan.

Spartanburg County Council - Goal 1: Create Sustainable Economic Development that Benefits the Businesses and Citizens of Spartanburg County
• Spartanburg County Council - Objective 1.1: Strengthen business retention, recruitment, and expansion
  ➢ Parks Department Goal - Support County Council and Spartanburg Area Chamber of Commerce
• Spartanburg County Council - Objective 1.3: Support education and training efforts that improve workforce readiness
  ➢ Parks Department Goal - Provide high-quality youth development programs
  ➢ Parks Department Goal - Provide family oriented recreation programs and special events
• Spartanburg County Council - Objective 1.5: Develop an effective and efficient infrastructure plan
  ➢ Parks Department Goal - Improve existing parks
  ➢ Parks Department Goal - Improve the quality and efficiency of park maintenance
  ➢ Parks Department Goal - Expand the number of parks and recreation facilities available to the public

Spartanburg County Council - Goal 2: Capitalize on Natural Resources and Tourism Opportunities
• Spartanburg County Council - Objective 2.1: Strengthen policies related to accessing natural resources and promoting tourism
  ➢ Parks Department Goal - Work with the Convention and Visitors Bureau and other community partners to develop policy that promotes increased access to natural resources and the promotion of tourism
• Spartanburg County Council - Objective 2.2: Collaborate with partners to implement strategic steps to take advantage of natural resource assets as a key component of tourism related activities
  ➢ Parks Department Goal - Promote nature-based tourism and appreciation for Spartanburg County’s natural resources by working together with public and private organizations to develop nature parks, walking/biking trails and improved access to rivers and lakes
    o Parks Department Objective - Continue to work with Partners for Active Living and other organizations to develop a network of recreational trails, guided by the Trails Master Plan
    o Parks Department Objective - Continue implementation of the “Find-A-Park” wayfinding signage project
Parks Department Objective - Continue expansion of outdoor recreation programming (kayaking, paddle boarding, etc) at Lake Cooley Park and other satellite sites

Parks Department Objective - Continue to work with key stakeholders to finalize plans to add blueway access points along the Tyger, Pacolet and Enoree Rivers

- Spartanburg County Council - Objective 2.3: Clearly define and promote the current and projected economic impact of natural resources and tourism
  - Parks Department Goal - Work with the Convention and Visitors Bureau to recruit sports tournaments to Spartanburg County

**Spartanburg County Council - Goal 3: Remain Prudent Stewards of Financial Resources in the Provision of Quality Public Services**

- Spartanburg County Council - Objective 3.1: Budget and allocate resources in the public’s best interest
  - Parks Department Goal - Provide recommendations to maximize funding available for parks and recreation services
- Spartanburg County Council - Objective 3.2: Reduce and eliminate the inefficient use of financial and other resources without compromising quality of services
  - Parks Department Goal - Improve the quality and efficiency of park maintenance
  - Parks Department Goal - Provide family-oriented recreation programs and special events
  - Parks Department Goal - Develop a department culture of professionalism, public service and continuous improvement
- Spartanburg County Council - Objective 3.3: Identify and leverage opportunities to diversify funding
  - Parks Department Goal - Seek alternative funding for capital projects; partner with public and private organizations to make their facilities available for public recreation
- Spartanburg County Council - Objective 3.4: Identify, prioritize and address needs for service improvement
  - Parks Department Goal - Utilize volunteers to augment paid staff in service delivery
    - Parks Department Objective - Continue to work with Partners for Active Living and Blueways Coalition to coordinate volunteer maintenance of trails and river passages
    - Parks Department Objective - Continue to develop Volunteers in Parks (VIP) program
  - Parks Department Goal - Educate Spartanburg County residents about the many public and private parks and recreation assets available in Spartanburg County
  - Parks Department Goal - Continue to evaluate existing programs and operations to maximize funding and efficiency with a focus on continuous improvement

Parks Department Objectives: Issue surveys after the completion of recreation programs for the purpose of soliciting user feedback to determine public value.
Timeline of Various Plans

1995  SPATS Long Range Transportation Plan
2004  Long Range Enhancement Master Plan
   This plan states recommendations for alternate mobility solutions as well as
   beautification opportunities. SPATS initiated the Master Plan as a tool to coordinate
   alternative mobility and enhancement projects on the basis of anticipated Federal funds.
2004  SPATS 2005-2025 Long-Range Transportation Plan (Spartanburg County Planning and
   Development Department)
   The SPATS Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) is a summary of all of the proposed
   Transportation improvements for the Spartanburg Area Transportation Study (SPATS),
   the area’s Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). This is a federally mandated
   process that fiscally constrains the number and types of projects during a twenty year
   period. Projects typically do not receive funding unless they first appear in the LRTP.
2004  SPATS 2005-2025 Long-Range Transportation Plan - Intermodal Addendum
   (Spartanburg County Planning and Development Department) The Intermodal Addendum
   is a supplement to the Long-Range Transportation Plan as required by Federal law. The
   plan covers improvements for aesthetics, transit, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities. It
   also includes the recommended extension of the Palmetto Trail through the downtown
   towards the Wofford campus.
2005  Spartanburg Area Active Living Assessment (The Lawrence Group for Upstate Forever)
   SPATS, Spartanburg County and the City of Spartanburg have addressed some bicycle
   and pedestrian issues.
2006  Spartanburg County Rapid Parks Assessment (The Conservation Fund and Upstate
   Forever) “The rapid assessment facilitates identification and prioritization of parkland,
   greenway, and greenbelt protection opportunities that advance the goals of local park and
   active living advocates as well as published recreation needs assessments, greenway
   plans, and active living assessments.” The plan recommends the creation of an active
   living zone to promote higher density development within appropriate areas of
   Spartanburg, including Downtown. In addition, it recommends density bonuses for
   residential development in this zone where land donation or park dedication is included.
2006  City of Spartanburg Complete Streets Policy
2007  County of Spartanburg Complete Streets Resolution
   In 2006-2007, both the City and County of Spartanburg passed Complete Streets
   resolutions, but these policies have not been fully implemented.
2007  Spartanburg Downtown: Weaving the Tapestry of the City (The Lawrence Group,
2008  SPATS 2008-2035 Long-Range Transportation Plan
2009  Spartanburg Bicycle & Pedestrian Master Plan (SPATS, Spartanburg Co, City of
   Spartanburg, Mary Black Foundation) – A countywide comprehensive bicycle and
   pedestrian plan. This Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, hereafter called the Plan,
   represents a continuation of the bicycle and pedestrian planning, programming, and
   development efforts that have occurred over the past five years. This Plan seeks to build
   upon what has already been accomplished and create action towards implementation,
project, program, and policy development. The plan addresses the entire county, including incorporated areas and non-incorporated areas.

2011 Spartanburg County Tourism Action Plan & Feasibility Study
Recognizes and enhances the economic, social, and cultural assets of the county to enrich its quality of life. It lists hundreds of destinations which can be incorporated into walkable and bikeable infrastructure for citizens and visitors.

2012 Spartanburg (Urban Area) Trails & Greenways Plan (Alta - April 2013) (City of Spartanburg, SPATS, Spartanburg County Parks Department, PAL, Healthy South Carolina Initiative by SCDHEC)
This plan is an extension of the Bike and Pedestrian Plan and outlines a master plan for recommended projects in the Spartanburg area.

2015 SPATS 2015-2040 Long-Range Transportation Plan (Stantec and SPATS)

2015 Long-Range Transportation Plan. The Plan addresses local transportation needs, but is federally required to address every type of transportation and every type of traveler. Freight, auto, biking, walking, public transportation and aviation are all part of our daily lives, and collectively describe how we live, work, and play.

**Trails**

**State:** The Palmetto Conservation Foundation (PCF) was commissioned to create the Palmetto Trail Statewide Master Plan, which identifies strategies for closing gaps along the trail’s 425-mile spine and developing spur trails to connect the trail to nearby communities. The final plan was completed in April 2016 and can be found at this link: [http://www.finishthepalmettotrail.org/documents.html](http://www.finishthepalmettotrail.org/documents.html)

Palmetto Trail sections in Spartanburg County include:

- Blue Wall Passage
- Blackstock Battlefield Passage
- Peach Country Passage
- USC Upstate Passage
- Hub City Connector
- Croft State Park Passage
- Glenn Springs Passage
- Chinquapin Trail
- Liberty Trail
- Mary Black Foundation Rail-Trail
- SC School for the Deaf and the Blind “Braille Trail”

**County:** The SPATS staff maintains a “living” list of trails and updates it each time a new or extended portion of a trail is constructed. We have over 250 total miles of shared use paths, walking, hiking and biking trails, on-road bike lanes and blueway trails. It, along with other information, is made available to the public and is distributed to others who request it in digital format.
Bicycle and Pedestrian/Multi-Modal/Active Transportation

History of the Bike-Ped Alternative Mode of transportation funding: The national legislation and federal guidance for MPOs has changed over the course of several years. In 2005, our Federal legislation passed the Safe, Accountable, Flexible and Efficient Transportation Equity Act – A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). This act mandated that local MPOs produce Long-Range Transportation Plans (LRTP) that are intermodal in nature. The SAFETEA-LU outlined specific issues that must be considered in the transportation planning process. One of these factors was to “increase the integration and connectivity of the transportation system, across and between modes, for people and freight.”

In 2012 the Federal Highway Administration has enacted Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21). It established a new Transportation Alternative Program (TAP) to provide for a variety of alternative transportation projects that were previously eligible activities under separately funded programs which broadened participation in a statewide competitive application process. The program included Transportation Alternatives, Safe Routes to School Projects, and Recreational Trails.

In 2016, Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST Act) was passed. It ended the MAP-21 Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) and replaced it with a set-aside of Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) program funding for transportation alternatives (TA). These set-aside funds include all projects and activities that were previously eligible under TAP, encompassing a variety of smaller-scale transportation projects such as pedestrian and bicycle facilities, recreational trails, safe routes to school projects, community improvements and environmental mitigation related to stormwater and habitat connectivity. It changed the process whereby government agencies, transit agencies, school districts and their partners wishing to apply for the federal program for bike/pedestrian networks, trails, safe routes to school or streetscape projects now needed to apply to SCDOT directly. (FHWA & SPATS Websites) Both acts continued to outline allowances and requirements for bicycle and pedestrian guidelines, funding and eligibilities.

Per SCDOT’s online statements, it is committed to meeting the on-going challenge of providing better and safer accommodations for people who choose to walk or cycle. This effort is coordinated by the agency's Pedestrian and Bicycle Program.

Every day, many people choose biking or walking, instead of using motor vehicles. Why? For some, their destination is close. Some choose biking or walking for healthy exercise. Some are committed to reducing air pollution and saving natural resources. Some are either too young or too old to drive, or they don't have access to a motor vehicle. Increasingly, these modes are being viewed as one response to increasing fuel costs.

Whatever the reason for their choices, walkers and cyclists deserve to have the safest and most inviting facilities possible. Non-motorized transportation infrastructure should be interconnected, accessible to persons with disabilities, and integrated into the rest of the state's transportation network.
Safety is SCDOT's number one priority, in both motorized and non-motorized transportation. Too many cyclists and pedestrians are being killed or injured in our state, and SCDOT is committed to doing everything possible to improve those statistics.

The Spartanburg Area Transportation Study (SPATS) Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is a transportation policy-making organization tasked with identifying transportation needs and evaluating transportation alternatives, including walking and biking, within the Spartanburg urban area and to program projects to address those identified needs.

The SPATS MPO has had an evolution of plans over the years to correlate with the various Federal and State programs and its staff coordinates with several organizations to connect cyclists and pedestrians to destinations and facilities and works to complete identified infrastructure projects.

SPATS, Spartanburg County, and the City of Spartanburg have addressed some bicycle and pedestrian issues in the 2004 Enhancement Master Plan and the Active Living Assessment (2005). The Plan seeks to build upon what has already been accomplished and to create action towards implementation, project, program, and policy development. The plan addresses the entire county, including incorporated areas and unincorporated areas.

In January 2009, SPATS, Spartanburg County and the City of Spartanburg began developing a countywide comprehensive bicycle and pedestrian plan. The planning effort was funded by the Mary Black Foundation, SPATS, Spartanburg County, and the City of Spartanburg. This Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan represents a continuation of the bicycle and pedestrian planning, programming, and development efforts that had occurred over the previous five years which were outlined in the Enhancement Plan.

Nationally, such issues as rising gas prices, environmental concerns, and a growing interest in health and wellness are demonstrating the need for bicycle and pedestrian-friendly communities. On a local level, this Plan aims to take on such issues, translating them into affordable personal mobility, carbon-free transportation, and healthy, active lifestyles for Spartanburg County residents.

The 2040 Long Range Transportation Plan also makes recommendations for access management and streetscape improvement projects, which include provisions for bicyclists and pedestrians.

The plans are an impetus for creating partnerships with various public, private and non-profit organizations in which to creatively coordinate an active progression toward a safer environment for bicyclists and pedestrians. SPATS works with various organizations to connect destinations with infrastructure for cyclists and pedestrians, especially for access to food destinations, jobs, recreation and neighborhoods. It takes working together with a diverse group of entities to make sure all aspects are covered.

The task of creating more capacity on existing streets is balanced by the needs of travelers, adjacent property owners, and the expense of creating more travel ways. Expanded streets should
automatically include expanded travel choices and safety as well. Designs should cross-reference streetscaping, access management principles and safe off-road mobility.

**Water Facilities/Providers**

**Greer Commission of Public Works**
The Commission of Public Works (CPW) reported that it has been producing fresh drinking water for over 100 years (established in 1914) for the City of Greer and the surrounding communities in both Spartanburg and Greenville Counties. The company is the drinking water supplier for the City of Greer and also sells water to the Blue Ridge Rural Water Company. They manage more than 18,000 water meters in their service area.

CPW maintains and draws water from Lake Cunningham and is supplemented by Lake Robinson, which are fed by the South Tyger River. Lake Robinson is a pristine recreational area just northwest of the City of Greer. The lake is approximately 800 acres, and is excellent for boating and kayaking and has an abundance of fishing. Lake Robinson has a boat ramp, two fishing piers and event sites that can be rented.

Lake Cunningham is CPW's smaller, but equally beautiful, lake. The impoundment is approximately 200 acres, and it also serves as part of CPW's drinking water resources. The lake is a great recreational spot for fishing and boating.

As innovative production methods have been developed throughout the industry, Greer CPW has improved its facilities and operations ahead of national standards. Their constant mission is to supply Greer and their customers each day with a safe, high quality abundant supply of drinking water.

Website: [https://www.greercpw.com/](https://www.greercpw.com/)

**Inman Campobello Water District**
The ICWD in SC was created in 1954 to serve Inman, Campobello and the surrounding areas in the northwest area of Spartanburg County, as well as reaching into Polk County, North Carolina. Since that time, the ICWD has expanded to provide water services to many more customers from one mile north of Business I-85 to North Carolina. While their service area continues to expand, their commitment to customers remains the same.

Besides being in the water treatment and distribution business, ICWD also sells bottled water as a means of revenue to help supplement and offset the rising costs associated with providing clean drinking water to their customers.

Website: [http://www.icwd.org/](http://www.icwd.org/)

**Liberty Chesnee Fingerville Water District**
The Liberty-Chesnee-Fingerville Water District was established in 1960 to provide water to the northeast portion of Spartanburg County and presently serves over 6,000 customers. They have the capabilities of serving any size service, whether it is commercial, industrial or residential.
Liberty-Chesnee-Fingerville Water District purchases water from the Spartanburg Water System (SWS) for distribution to residential, commercial and industrial customers. The water comes from three sources: Lake Bowen, Municipal Reservoir #1 and Lake Blalock.

Website: https://www.lcfwd.com/

**Meansville Riley Water Company**
The company’s mission states that it acquires, constructs, maintains, operates and provides water distribution and supply facilities to individuals, farms, and businesses within its geographical area and purchases the water from the City of Union, SC, the City of Spartanburg, SC and Woodruff-Roebuck Water District. Meansville Riley services western Union County and parts of Enoree, Clinton and Roebuck.

Website: https://www.facebook.com/meansvillerileywatercompany/?rf=125135654728833

**Spartanburg Metropolitan Subdistrict B Water District**
The Metro B Water District services a 20 square mile area in the northern part of Spartanburg County. They have around 1000 water customers comprised of industrial, commercial and residential consumers, of which they also service approximately 85% of them with sewer. (see Wastewater Facilities/Providers).

The company purchases water from the Spartanburg Water System to distribute to their customers, which use water from Lake Bowen, Lake Blalock and a Municipal Reservoir.

Website: http://www.metrobwater.com/home.html

**Spartanburg Water System**
Spartanburg Water System uses surface water from three lakes within Spartanburg County: Lake Bowen, Municipal Reservoir #1, and Lake Blalock.

Lake Bowen is a man-made lake formed by the waters of the South Pacolet River and its tributaries. Water flows from Lake Bowen into Municipal Reservoir #1, another man-made lake. The entire watershed for these lakes lies within the state of South Carolina, in Spartanburg and eastern Greenville Counties.

Lake Blalock is also a man-made lake formed by the combining of surplus water from the Bowen/Reservoir #1 system with the North Pacolet River and its tributaries. Part of the Blalock watershed is in South Carolina and part is in North Carolina.

Spartanburg Water has been an active member for over 20 years of the Partnership for Safe Water, a national volunteer initiative developed by the EPA and other water organizations representing water suppliers striving to provide their communities with drinking water quality that surpasses the required federal standards.

In 2016 they received the 15 Year Directors Award for the R. B. Simms Water Treatment Facility, which recognizes systems that have completed a successful review in the Partnership's
Self-Assessment and Peer Review Phase, a phase in which utilities examine the capabilities of their treatment plant operation and administration and then create a plan for implementing improvements. Spartanburg Water has maintained the Directors Award for 15 years, an honor achieved by only 165 water utilities across the country. This year, their Landrum Water Treatment Facility was awarded the 10 Year Directors Award.

Website: https://www.spartanburgwater.org/

Startex Jackson Wellford Duncan Water District
SJWD, located in Wellford, SC, was established in 1956 and is committed to providing exceptional customer service as well as the highest quality water to consumers while improving cost effectiveness.

Growth in the SJWD District has caused the demand for a separate, or supplemental, water supply. In addition to their own treatment and distribution facilities, SJWD also purchases treated water for distribution from the Spartanburg Water System, supplemented by Greer CPW and Springs Industries.

According to SJWD, their primary function is to ensure the availability of adequate water supply to their service area. The facility’s service district encompasses six different water bodies: Lake Cooley, Lake Lyman, Apalache Lake, North Tyger Reservoir, Berry’s Mill Pond and Berry’s Pond. The district is fortunate to have lakes that residents can enjoy for recreation as well.

In order to protect the reservoirs as a reliable source of drinking water, policies and procedures have been enacted. These limited restrictions help guard both the reservoirs and the buffer zone around the lakes owned by SJWD. Compliance with these policies and procedures is vital for the safeguarding of this fundamental water resource. In addition, they participate in educational outreach, such as Discover Your Watershed. This event is designed to raise awareness about the importance of safeguarding our water resources for future generations by viewing and participating in recreational opportunities, educational exhibits and fun activities.

Website: http://www.sjwd.com/

Woodruff Roebuck Water District

Formed in 1956, the water district today provides water and sewer service for nearly 10,000 customers and more than 27,000 people. By designing, operating and maintaining the infrastructure needed to provide safe and reliable water service, WRWD helps to protect the health and environment for its citizens and community.

Straddling two of the state’s strongest school districts and located in one of the region’s most desirable places for families, WRWD remains committed to maintaining the highest level of service while planning for anticipated future demand.

WRWD’s goal is to meet the short and long range needs of the county for potable water supply to accommodate future growth and development in a timely manner.

Website: http://wrwd.org/
Wastewater Facilities/Providers

City of Greer Commission of Public Works (CPW)
General wastewater treatment began in Greer around 1906. The sewer service area has 244 miles of gravity sewer lines and 17 pump stations. CPW also entered into a cooperative intergovernmental agreement with (ReWa) to treat some of Greer’s sewer. These cooperative agreements help accommodate additional growth by transporting sewer to additional treatment facilities.

The Maple Creek Wastewater Treatment Facility serves more than 12,000 accounts in the Greer area. The facility is capable of treating 5 MGD of sewer per day, with plans to expand to 10 MGD to handle any growth. Maple Creek averages just over 2 MGD in treatment currently.

For a map of the service area, click here: https://www.greercpw.com/files/files/sewerservicearea.pdf

Greer Commission of Public Works adopted, by resolution, a revision of its Sewer Use and Pretreatment Ordinance on November 10, 2015.

Website: https://www.greercpw.com/

City of Inman
The City of Inman Wastewater Treatment Department operates a collection and treatment system for wastewater generated within and adjacent to the City limits. Their customer base includes the following users:
- 1,973 residential
- 171 commercial
- 10 institutional
- 4 industrial

Website: https://www.cityofinman.org/wastewater_treatment.php

City of Woodruff Public Works
The City of Woodruff Sewer Department maintains over 34 miles of underground sewer collection pipe. The City treats an average of 250,000 gallons of wastewater per day.

In order to prepare for future growth along the Highway 101 corridor, the City has received funds from the USDA to contribute to infrastructure upgrades. Other recent projects include a new water treatment facility in 2013.

In the future the Sewer Department plans to expand their service area, as indicated on the map following this section.

Website: https://www.cityofwoodruff.com/
**Renewable Water Resources**

ReWa is a regional wastewater treatment provider collection system that treats wastewater from homes and businesses for reclamation of water and other beneficial products through a network of gravity lines and pump stations.

The gravity lines in the network range from 8-72” in diameter and the system is designed to follow the landscape which utilizes gravity to pull the wastewater through the system. When it is necessary to lift flow to higher elevation, their pump stations and pressurized force mains ensure continual progression of wastewater. To reduce odors and corrosion in the system, they pretreat water with magnesium hydroxide, a non-hazardous compound, at several of the stations.

The main by-product of ReWa’s water resource recovery facilities (WRRF) is clean, reusable water that is safe to reintroduce back into the environment. ReWa is also responsible for removing contaminants in wastewater that is discharged from houses, industries, and commercial businesses.

Website: [https://rewaonline.org/](https://rewaonline.org/)

**Spartanburg Sanitary Sewer District (SWS/SSSD)**

Spartanburg Water owns and operates a network of wastewater treatment facilities throughout Spartanburg County, strategically located to provide service and growth opportunities for the community, ranging in locality from Pacolet, Landrum, Reidville and Boiling Springs to the City of Spartanburg.

Wastewater from homes and businesses travels through 940 miles of sewer lines to get to its treatment plants. The Wastewater Collection Department is responsible for operating and maintaining the sewer system, including cleaning manholes, conducting smoke and dye testing to reduce infiltration and inflow, and other corrective and preventative maintenance activities.

The Reclaimed Water Treatment Department is an important part of Spartanburg Water’s mission to provide the Spartanburg area with safe, clean water. Approximately 14.3 million gallons of wastewater is treated daily from this department. The operation of these facilities is a 24/7/365 job and requires constant oversight, attention and dedication.

The Spartanburg Sanitary Sewer District service area is defined by the Spartanburg city limits and an adjacent service area covering approximately 196 square miles. The non-adjacent service areas consist of eight different geographical locations, serving approximately 22 square miles.

Website: [https://www.spartanburgwater.org/sssd-commission](https://www.spartanburgwater.org/sssd-commission)

**Town of Lyman Public Works**

The Town of Lyman’s wastewater treatment facility serves customers both inside and outside the town limits. In order to more equitably distribute the financial responsibility of operating the
sewer system. Industrial users may qualify for a high volume discount based upon the characteristics of their waste stream.


**Woodruff-Roebuck**
Although the main function of the Woodruff-Roebuck Water District is to provide clean drinking water to its customers, however, they also provide service sewer to a small population in the Mill Village in Enoree, SC.

Website: [http://wrwd.org/#](http://wrwd.org/#)

Goal: The overarching goal for the County would be to meet the short and long range needs for wastewater facilities to accommodate future growth and development in a timely manner. There are some locations throughout the county which lack adequate sewer services in developing areas. It is essential that the county coordinate land use and economic development activities with the county’s planning proposals and service providers’ infrastructure, as indicated in the Executive Summary Comprehensive Plan 2015.

**Electric Utilities/Providers**

**Broad River Electric Cooperative**
On March 25, 1940, a group of farmers and merchants from Cherokee, Union and Spartanburg counties gathered at the Cherokee County Courthouse to hear from county agents and representatives from the Rural Electrification Administration about how they finally could have access to electricity by forming a member-owned electric cooperative. By June 10, 1940, the Broad River Electric Cooperative was incorporated and by October of the next year new co-op lines were being energized by a new substation on Pacolet Highway in Cherokee County. The cooperative’s service expanded into rural areas of Union and Spartanburg Counties as well.

Website: [https://www.broadriverelectric.com/](https://www.broadriverelectric.com/)
Mission: Their purpose is to power communities and empower members to improve the quality of their lives.

**Duke Energy**
Duke Energy is one of the largest electric power holding companies in the United States, supplying and delivering electricity to approximately 7.4 million U.S. customers. They have approximately 52,700 megawatts of electric generating capacity in the Carolinas, the Midwest and Florida – and natural gas distribution services serving more than 1.5 million customers in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas. Our commercial business owns and operates diverse power generation assets in North America, including a portfolio of renewable energy assets.

Website: [https://www.duke-energy.com/home](https://www.duke-energy.com/home)

**Greer Commission of Public Works Electric**
Greer CPW began providing electricity in 1914, using power generated by The Commission's coal fired power plant. The first system generated 2,300 volts of electricity.
Nuclear energy from the Catawba Nuclear Power Plant in York, SC is CPW's currently primary power supply, meaning that over 90% of the power generated is carbon free.

Their electric service area is primarily within the City of Greer, however, they have several customers in unincorporated areas nearby. Greer CPW manages approximately 17,000 electric customers within its service area. For a more detailed service area map, please click here: https://www.greercpw.com/files/files/electricserviceareamap.pdf.

Website: https://www.greercpw.com/

Laurens Electric Cooperative
At the Laurens Electric Cooperative, the story of their past is an understanding of their future. Although things have changed quite a bit since 1939, their purpose has not. They are still owned by the people they serve. All margins are still returned to the membership, making their intentions just as pure today as they were in 1939; to serve in the best interests of their membership and our community.

Laurens Electric Cooperative is a member-owned rural electric cooperative in Upstate South Carolina. It was organized in May of 1939 by a group of citizens who were concerned that rural families were not receiving electricity because the power companies could not operate with a profit serving sparsely populated areas. They sought to solve this problem by organizing their own non-profit institute with a goal of service to all people, regardless of class or creed. It was out of this effort that Laurens Electric Cooperative was born.

Laurens Electric Cooperative operates today with the same goals in mind. As a member of this cooperative, members belong to a unique organization. A member is part owner and shares in all profits above operating cost. These profits are returned each year in the form of capital credits.

Laurens Electric Cooperative serves more than 47,000 consumers in Laurens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Abbeville, Newberry, and Union counties.

Website: https://www.laurenselectric.com/home/save-money-energy/#resources

Natural Gas Utilities/Providers

Greer CPW Natural Gas
CPW began construction on a natural gas transmission and distribution system in the 1950s. The Commission began operations shortly thereafter with seven district regulators and one city gate. Today they have two main gates, 139 distribution sub stations, and over 700 miles of natural gas pipeline which serves hundreds of homes and businesses within and around the City of Greer. CPW manages approximately 22,000 gas meters in its service area.
CPW believes that natural gas represents a tremendous benefit to the community. Natural gas helps create a sustainable energy future both regionally and nationally. According to the Gas Technology Institute, natural gas offers “efficient, safe and reliable delivery and its use as an abundant, domestic, affordable, low-carbon energy source for all segments of the economy.” Research indicates that natural gas is a key component of our economy, environmental protection, and national security.

For a map of the service area, click here: https://www.greercpw.com/files/files/gasservicearea.pdf.

Website: https://www.greercpw.com/greer-natural-gas

**Piedmont Natural Gas**

Natural gas is playing a major role in both energy production and direct use in manufacturing, businesses and homes. Natural gas is the cleanest fossil fuel, with a smaller carbon footprint than many energy sources. It is domestically abundant, and the natural gas pipeline delivery system is an efficient, environmentally responsible and safe means of transporting energy.

Compressed natural gas (CNG) continues to be a cost-competitive energy choice for fleets, with many customers choosing it for the environmental benefits as well. Between Piedmont and customer-owned CNG stations, it sold or transported more than 250,000 dekatherms of CNG to commercial customers for the year ended Oct. 31, 2014, (equivalent to approximately 4,350 homes) and used more than 17,000 dekatherms of CNG in its own fleets. Between its customers and its own fleet, this CNG usage displaced more than 2.1 million gallons of gasoline and diesel fuel, resulting in a reduction of nearly 19,000 metric tons of ozone emissions.

To learn more about the environmental benefits of choosing compressed natural gas, please visit the website at: http://sustainability.piedmontng.com/theme/economic

Piedmont Natural Gas operates in the United States and is the natural gas provider for more than 1 million residential and business customers in North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. They’ve been in operation for more than 50 years and have a staff of more than 1,900 employees.

In addition to providing natural gas to homes and businesses of all sizes, Piedmont Natural Gas also sells, installs and repairs natural gas appliances and equipment for homes and businesses and offers appliance repair plans through a third party.

Piedmont’s Sustainability Reports are the visual representation of their continued growth and success in environmental, economic and social stewardship. Employees and community partners from across the three-state service territory collaborate on a biennial basis to provide the content of each report.

The health of local commerce is essential to the well-being of any community. Piedmont Natural Gas is consistently contributing to the success and economic growth of communities it serves by reducing energy costs, providing safe and reliable energy, and promoting local economic growth.
APPENDIX 4

Transportation
Transportation Element

Roadways

Historically, the Spartanburg region was characterized by a mix of farmland, agricultural land, and textile mills. Many of the highways in the county were originally intended to be two-lane, farm-to-market roads. New development over the past few decades has transformed many of these once-country roads to major transportation corridors, and with this comes access and safety concerns for all users. Planning for a balanced transportation network now will serve the transportation needs of residents and visitors without compromising the rural heritage and small-town atmosphere valued in this region.

The System

The SPATS region is served by two interstate highways, I-85 and I-26, and three major US Routes – US 29, US 221, and US 176, maintained on the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) system. I-85 provides regional connections to Atlanta and Charlotte and to the northeastern US and runs northeast/southwest through upstate South Carolina. I-26 provides regional connections to Johnson City, TN, and Asheville, NC. The corridor runs northwest/southeast through the state, terminating in Charleston, SC.

US 29 parallels I-85 and SC 85 (formerly Business 85) and serves many of the functions as I-85, as well as linking the cities of Greer, Lyman, Duncan, Wellford, Spartanburg, and Cowpens. US 176 generally runs parallel to I-26 north of I-85. This route links Asheville and Tryon in NC to the Spartanburg County towns and cities of Landrum, Inman, Spartanburg, and Pacolet. US 221 parallels I-26 to the south of I-26, and connects Rutherfordton, NC to Spartanburg and Woodruff. SC 85 (formerly Business 85) and I-585 provide access through the Spartanburg urban area.

The SCDOT maintains approximately 3280 lane miles total in Spartanburg County, including:

- 394 miles of US routes
- 392 miles of interstate
- 760 miles of SC routes, and
- 1743 miles of secondary routes.

Spartanburg County government is responsible for approximately 1720 miles of roads, and the municipalities combined maintain approximately 268 miles of roads, with the City of Spartanburg maintaining 60% of roads compared to the other municipalities in the County.
The County Road System also consists of approximately 155 bridges, and over 80,000 traffic/street signs and multiple drainage structures.

**Functional Classifications**

Functional Classification is our guide to the use of the transportation system and planning for responsible future land use development. The current Functional Classifications map in Spartanburg County can be found in the SPATS LRTP in Part 1, page 31 at: http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/

**Congestion**

A 92% increase in regional congested corridors from 2010 to 2040 is anticipated, climbing from 5.4 miles to 27.7 miles, illustrated in the following maps. If no other road projects are implemented, this represents a 41% increase in delay in 2040 compared to 2010. Most congestion issues have been addressed through the roadway projects recommended by the Long-Range Transportation Plan link below. More detail on the performance of the roadway system is also located in this section, page 33-37. http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/

**Traffic counts**

SPATS uses traffic counts conducted by SCDOT required for the continued validation of the computerized travel demand model network and apportionment of funds for our area. Annual average daily traffic (AADT) counts are a useful and simple way to measure the amount of traffic on a particular road, calculated as the total volume of vehicle traffic of a road for one year divided by 365 days. They are organized by traffic count stations, which are the specific location points along a road where these counts are recorded. The most up-to-date traffic counts are available on the SCDOT website at: https://www.scdot.org/travel/travel-trafficdata.aspx

**Commuting Patterns**

During the Long-Range Transportation Plan process survey, over 42% of professional drivers in the area said they were either “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with their travel times. 2010 Census Data reveals 47,168 residents of the SPATS area live and work in the study area, 49,168 workers commute to the area from outside the study area, and 39,702 leave the study area for work.

- 102,194 (85% of) residents drive to work
- 11,902 (9.9% of) residents carpool
- 3,126 (2.6% of) residents work from home
- 1,924 (1.6% of) residents walk to work
- 601 (.5% of) residents take a taxi, motorcycle, or other means of travel
- 361 (.3%) residents take public transportation to work
- 120 (.1 % of) residents bike to work
Statewide Inbound Commuting Patterns
Spartanburg has the 4th largest number of inbound commuters in the state. Please refer to the following graphic.
South Carolina had 1,705,783 primary jobs held by South Carolina residents in 2011. This graph presents the inbound commuting patterns of the workers holding those jobs. The map shows a circle, with its size in proportion to the number of inbound commuters, at each workplace county. Inbound commuters include workers who live within the county where they work or travel in from another South Carolina county.

Highlights:
- The top three counties combined had 38 percent of the total inbound commuters in the state:
  - Greenville County: 218,729
  - Richland County: 202,577
  - Charleston County: 190,677
- Urban counties had higher numbers of inbound commuters than did rural counties.
- The top ten counties together make up 70 percent of the state’s internal jobs, all urban counties.
- McCormick County has the fewest inbound commuters (1,019) and over 500 of those workers lived in the county.
- The bottom 23 counties together comprise less than 10 percent of the total commuters in the state.

Source: This data is from the U.S. Census Bureau’s commuting by census block group level. The data includes all workers who live outside the county of their workplace. It does not include workers who work in the county where they live.
Gateway Beautification

Spots of Pride
Public-private partnerships which share the goal of community beautification continue to bring pride and economic vitality to the area. The most recognizable program, the local “Spot of Pride” program, is coordinated by the City of Spartanburg and the Spot of Pride Board and has expanded to approximately 88 beautified median or roadside “spots” throughout the area. Other groups which have made beautification a priority include, but are certainly not limited to – the Noble Tree Foundation, Men’s Garden Club, Trees Coalition, Group of 100, Boiling Springs Beautification Council, Eyes on 85, and the Graffiti Foundation.

Significant community beautification projects have continued despite this area’s loss of federal funding allocation, formerly called “enhancement” funding. Stand-alone landscaping projects are no longer eligible for these monies and must be implemented through the SCDOT encroachment permit process. The enduring commitment from citizens, civic groups, business and industry, educational institutions, and government for these changes reflects a positive statement about our collective community image.
Other public-private partnerships have created more extensive landscape beautification to the point they are truly “GATEWAYS” in areas where you enter Spartanburg County or in areas easily seen by the traveling public. The attractive landscaping at I-85 and SC 14 includes a prominent Spartanburg County seal sign and announces the traveler’s entrance into Spartanburg County from Greenville County. The California Avenue bridge along I-585 featuring landscaping, signage as well as keystone and added color to the bridge announces the entrance to the City limits of Spartanburg. Many of the municipalities in Spartanburg County have invested in wayfinding and gateway signs with attractive landscaping. Additional landscapes are planned at other entrances to our County from adjacent counties.

These improvements make a positive impact on the transportation network and are simply “good business.” They also impress visitors, encouraging a return trip to our area.

National and State Scenic Byways Program and State Bike Route: Cherokee Foothills National Scenic Byway
The longest and best known scenic byway in South Carolina, the Cherokee Foothills National Scenic Byway (SC 11) offers a slow-paced 118-mile long detour off I-85 from Exit 92 in Gaffney to Exit 1 at the SC-GA border. Featured often in many publications and shows, the route runs from the City of Gaffney in Cherokee County to the Town of West Union in Oconee County. [http://www.scdot.org/getting/scenic_byways/index.aspx](http://www.scdot.org/getting/scenic_byways/index.aspx)

Views of the Blue Ridge Mountains can be seen in four counties along the route, named for the ancestral home of the Cherokee. In addition to mountain views, there are multiple opportunities to enjoy orchards and farms, multiple parks and unique towns. Bring back the “Sunday Drive” and search for a special handmade craft, hike a trail to a waterfall, or explore history – there is something for everyone to enjoy.

Upcountry South Carolina has a link to the attractions you will find along the route: [https://www.scenic11.com/](https://www.scenic11.com/)

Northern Crescent Statewide Bike Route
The Cherokee Foothills National Scenic Byway (SC 11) is also the Northern Crescent Statewide Bike Route. The Northern Crescent features 364 miles of mountain views, scenic valleys, small towns and countryside from Cherry Grove Beach, SC to Oakway, SC and connects
to the other five SC regional bike routes. The link to the SC Bicycle Touring Guide features maps and information on all SC Bike Routes including the Northern Crescent. 
https://jimstrailresources.wordpress.com/south-carolina-bicycle-touring-guide/

Bike tours and special events are becoming a more and more popular way to enjoy our state and our beautiful weather. Many state parks, campgrounds, and nature areas are popular overnight stays important to our ecotourism.

SC 11 is also the driving route of the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail, which is another form of protection for the corridor. (see the Cultural Resources Element for more detail).

Cowpens Battlefield State Scenic Byway
The Cowpens Battlefield State Scenic Byway runs 9 miles from the Town of Cowpens in Spartanburg County to SC 11 at the Cowpens Battlefield in Cherokee County. The route is also known as SC 110 or “Battleground Road.” Maps and link to the SCDOT Scenic Byways program, application, and statewide committee: 

Active Transportation
Active Transportation is needed for a diverse transportation network to meet safety, mobility, livability, environmental, and economic goals. Providing travel options brings added benefits of enhancing citizens’ health and creating enjoyable options for commuting to jobs, services, and entertainment. Active transportation is an inexpensive travel option compared to the cost it takes to maintain a car. Trails and paths are a very desired amenity vital to the health of a community.

Infographic on Active Transportation:
http://spatsmpo.com/information/news/infographic-on-active-transportation/

The SPATS study area currently has almost 250 miles of trails and bike paths in the form of both on-road facilities such as bike lanes, off-road greenway trails and blueways (kayak trails). SPATS maintains an interactive outdoor transportation list that include amenities.
http://spatsmpo.com/transportation-list/
A full review of our active transportation facilities is included in the 2016 SPATS Long-Range Transportation Plan, Active Transportation Section, at the following link. The SPATS LRTP also includes detail on the progress of Active Transportation, including planning, programming, and projects since the last Comprehensive Plan. [http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/](http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/), Part 2

Existing Trails in the Spartanburg urban area are also mapped as part of the 2013 Spartanburg Urban Trails and Greenway Plan at the following link on the Partners for Active Living website, represented by the green line: [http://www.active-living.org/greenways-and-trail-plans](http://www.active-living.org/greenways-and-trail-plans)

The Palmetto Trail has and continues to connect our communities with an alternative route of travel. The state-wide trail passes through parts of many counties in South Carolina, but we are fortunate that the Trail traverses Spartanburg County. [http://palmettoconservation.org/palmetto-trail/map/](http://palmettoconservation.org/palmetto-trail/map/)

Please find a full overview of the Existing Greenway Trails, Blueways and downloadable maps of specialty trails in the Community Facilities Element, Recreation section and in the Cultural Resources Element.

**Data Collection**

SPATS continues its work to collect Bicycle and Pedestrian User Counts throughout the SPATS area through the Trail Counter Program. Monitoring of the counters as well as management of the data is coordinated by Partners for Active Living. See a full overview of Data Collection for Pedestrian and Bicycling facilities in the Community Facilities Element, Recreation section.
Transit
Public transportation is crucial for access to employment, services, and health care destinations, especially for those with lower incomes and special needs. Two transit systems which utilize public funds are provided in Spartanburg County - a fixed-route bus service, Spartanburg Regional Transit Agency (SPARTA), and a county-wide demand-response service, Spartanburg County Transportation Service Bureau, operated by Spartanburg Regional Healthcare System.

SPARTA (Fixed Route System)

SPARTA plays a necessary role in providing daily transportation for people to get to work, shop and seek medical services or recreation.

SPARTA operates out of the Downtown Passenger Center on N. Liberty Street with a thirty to sixty minute frequency and provides approximately 458,000 passenger trips per year on eight fixed routes. This facility serves as an indoor transfer point for passengers to travel between different routes covering different areas of the city. The combination of the local and express services is beneficial to the transit passengers that utilize the system.

More detail on routes, fare structure, as well as trend data including passenger miles, funding levels, expenses are at the following link: http://spatsmno.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/, page 92.
All SPARTA buses are equipped with bicycle racks. Also, a low-cost, door-to-door Paratransit van service is available to help meet the needs of mobility impaired residents in our area. For more information, please see the SPARTA webpage at http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/sparta. The SPARTA administrative and maintenance facility is located near the downtown airport. It serves as a facility to provide vehicle maintenance and overnight storage for the operations fleet. It also serves as the facility for the administrative staff to provide support services.

**TSB (Demand Response System)**
The Transportation Service Bureau at Spartanburg Regional Health System, Inc. [https://www.spartanburgregional.com/community/transportation-services/](https://www.spartanburgregional.com/community/transportation-services/) has operated a Consolidated Transportation Service since 1990. This service consolidated the transit services of approximately half of the 15 health and human service agencies, which had provided such services, to provide a more cost efficient system. Service is provided county-wide and fares range from $3.00 to $8.50 depending on the user’s proximity to the center of the County. Users should call for service 24 hours in advance. Efforts at consolidation are continuing through purchase of service contracts and through expanded dial-a-ride service. More detail is found on the SPATS website at [http://spatsmpo.com/programs/transit-programs/](http://spatsmpo.com/programs/transit-programs/)
Freight, Rail and Aviation

Spartanburg County has experienced economic growth recently due to the availability of highways, rail lines, and airports in the area. Intermodal connections have made the area very attractive to industry. The Southwestern area of the County is experiencing unsurpassed growth and related spin-off development from the new Inland Port, BMW expansion, the Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport, and industrial growth will bring increased traffic issues within the SC 101 and SC 290 corridors.
Freight/Rail
The Inland Port (Greer) opened in October 2013 to provide a new, cost-effective means of transporting containers via rail between the Port of Charleston and the Upstate. In 2017, just in its third year of operation, the port handled 122,000 containers, lowering the carbon footprint for clients while saving them time and money. This success is not only making existing businesses more competitive, it is also driving tremendous interest in new port-dependent development. International businesses in Spartanburg County have the advantage of efficient rail and truck access to the Port of Charleston as well as easy connectivity to the major population centers of the fast-growing Southeast.

Class 1 railroads in South Carolina include Norfolk Southern Railway (NS) and CSX Transportation (CSX). Norfolk Southern Corporation operates the Norfolk Southern Railway 679 route miles in South Carolina and has trackage rights from Newberry to Spartanburg. CSX Corporation operates 1,269 route miles in South Carolina with trackage rights over NS between Columbia and Charleston. 
https://www.scdot.org/Multimodal/

Amtrak intercity Passenger Rail service runs on freight lines with service from Charlotte to Atlanta. The station is located at the Spartanburg Train Depot on Magnolia Street. More detail on fares and scheduling can be found on page 95 of the LRTP. 
http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/

Aviation
City of Spartanburg - The Spartanburg Downtown Memorial Airport is the City's largest owned asset and is located in the southwest section of the city off Ammons Road. First opened in 1927 as the first airport in South Carolina, the airport is now staffed by eight full-time and one part-time employee. The airport serves over 100 local aircraft and 5,000 general aviation airports throughout the US, as well as corporate jets representing many of Spartanburg's largest companies.

Airport staff are responsible for the safe and efficient operations of the airport. Collectively, they provide oversight to all limited fixed-based operators engaged in flight instruction, aircraft rental, sales, and aircraft charter. Renovations were completed in 2011, 2014 and most recently in 2018.

Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport - The GSP International Airport started operations in 1962, and now boasts an 11,001-foot runway that can accommodate any aircraft in operation today, with plans underway for expansion. Serving more than two million (2,000,000) passengers per year through six major airlines, the terminal offers 322,446 square feet of space, third level jet bridge boarding, and thirteen departure gates. There are 50 non-stop daily departures to 19 major airports in 16 major U.S. cities, with one of those cities offering international access. The 120,000 square foot FedEx facility sorts approximately 3,000 packages per hour. Please see: http://gspairport.com/by-the-numbers/
The “Getting Around” Section in the Spartanburg County Convention and Visitors Bureau Guide https://www.visitspartanburg.com/plan-your-trip/getting-around-spartanburg/ gives a comprehensive look at multiple mobility options in the County, including airline, BCycle bike rental, bike parking, bus, train, taxi, car rental, charter, and valet services. Other services include Main Street Trolley, Intercity bus such as GotoBus or Express Bus, as well as Uber or Lyft around town.

**Electric Vehicle Charging:** Electric car charging stations are available across Spartanburg County, mostly within the urban area. [http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/downtown-parking/ev-stations](http://www.cityofspartanburg.org/downtown-parking/ev-stations)

**The Transportation Planning Process in Spartanburg County**

The Spartanburg Area Transportation Study (SPATS) [www.spatsmpo.com](http://www.spatsmpo.com) receives approximately $7 million per year which by law must be used for large-scale federally funded transportation projects based on the federal gas tax allocation and programmed by the SPATS Policy Committee. The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) provides oversight and management of the program in conjunction with SPATS staff in the Spartanburg County Planning and Development Department.

The County Transportation Committee (CTC) is a close partner with SPATS in conducting the Spartanburg County transportation planning process for more efficient planning of the transportation system. The Spartanburg County Public Works Department coordinates the activities of the CTC, providing management for local projects funded by the county gas tax allocation, with a focus on the maintenance and design of county roads. The Spartanburg County Planning Director or designee is one of the voting members of the CTC Advisory Committee. [http://www.spartanburgcounty.org/150/Legislative-Delegation](http://www.spartanburgcounty.org/150/Legislative-Delegation)

The CTC also manages projects funded by the county vehicle road fee and legislative delegation set-aside C-funds. The SCDOT C-fund Administrator provides oversight for the C-fund monies.

SC has been a net donor state to the National Highway Trust Fund, which receives funds from the federal motor vehicle revenue. Therefore, as some states bring in more federal motor vehicle revenue than others, SC receives less in federal motor vehicle revenue reimbursements than it takes in, which results in a loss of 16 cents out of every dollar.
Spartanburg Area Transportation Study Metropolitan Planning Organization (SPATS MPO)  http://spatsmpo.com/about/

Transportation Planning Process and Planning Area
The Spartanburg Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (SPATS) serves as the Spartanburg metropolitan area’s long-range transportation planning body. Partnering with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), the Federal Railroad Administration, the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT), the Transportation Service Bureau (TSB), the Spartanburg Transit Authority (SPARTA) and many other cooperating agencies, the members of the SPATS seek to provide an efficient and equitable surface transportation system for the Spartanburg metropolitan area. In accordance with Title 23, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 450 (23 CFR 450), SPATS provides continuous, cooperative, and comprehensive (3-C) transportation planning services.

Currently, the SPATS planning area, approximately 450 square miles, has been expanded west to the common border with the Greenville-Pickens Area Transportation Study (GPATS) and the Greenville County line. The planning area has also been expanded north to Lake Bowen and Lake Blalock.
Also in LRTP Full Report, Part 1, page 4
http://spatsmpo.com/planning/2015-long-range-transportation-plan/
SPATS Policy Committee
The SPATS MPO includes ten member cities and towns: Spartanburg, Duncan, Lyman, Wellford, Inman, Pacolet, Chesnee, and Cowpens. Reidville and Central Pacolet joined in 2017. The planning area also includes the unincorporated communities of Roebuck, Moore, Valley Falls, Boiling Springs, Glendale, and Clifton-Converse.

In addition to Mayors of Municipalities within Spartanburg County, the SPATS membership consists of representatives from Spartanburg County Legislative Delegation, Spartanburg County Council, Spartanburg County Planning Commission, Spartanburg City Council, Spartanburg City Planning Commission, Spartanburg County Transportation Committee (CTC), Spartanburg Chamber, SCDOT, and the Private Sector.

www.spatsmpo.com

The SPATS Policy Committee members are responsible for the review and approval of the Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), and the Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP). Additionally, the Policy Committee is responsible for initiating steps to involve citizens of the Spartanburg area in the transportation planning process.

SPATS Study Team
The SPATS Study Team is responsible for the daily technical and administrative functions of SPATS. The Study Team is comprised of professional staff from the City of Spartanburg and Spartanburg County Planning and Engineering staff, engineering and planning personnel of the SCDOT, and multi-modal representatives. An FHWA community planning representative also participates as part of the Study Team.

Meetings of the Study Team are held upon request of the Policy Committee or as administrative and technical functions of SPATS warrant.

www.spatsmpo.com

Passenger Rail Consortium for the Upstate, of which SPATS and Spartanburg County is a part, is working more closely with state representatives from S.C., N.C., VA., GA., and FL to discuss Regional Rail Planning for the Southeast.

SPATS Public Participation Program
SPATS uses multiple avenues of engagement to ensure that the varied concerns of stakeholders are heard, documented, and addressed. The SPATS Public Participation Program outlines these efforts. Public meetings are conducted throughout the transportation planning process to afford the opportunity for dissemination of project information to the public and the receipt of feedback.


SPATS staff provide information and liaise with the public and local governments to perform the various responsibilities of the Public Participation process. The Spartanburg County Planning and SCDOT provide citizens and local governments with current information on the...
development of highways, public transportation, rail, aviation, port facilities, freight, airports, bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, and greenway/blueway trail systems.

A Public Participation Plan Update was approved in June 2015. A consultant continues to host the SPATS web site. Staff will continue to maintain the site, whose address is www.spatsmpo.com and new elements to the site are continually added. We continue to identify and develop unique ways to involve the public.

Open public meetings, information drop-ins, staff participation at various local organizational meetings, and access through the website and social media will continue to be provided to enable full citizen participation in the process of reviewing ongoing transportation plans. In addition, staff will publish the TIP on the website and continue to ask for comment. Notification and comment opportunities on TIP amendments and projects will be provided so as to inform the public about project status and plans, and to record their responses for the Policy Committee. Information is also shared through Facebook. Staff maintain contact lists, including mailing and email distribution lists.

SPATS staff continues to provide assistance to various elements of the community, as well as other governmental groups and sections within the SCDOT on such items as current traffic counts, estimated future travel demands, current construction projects, evaluation of possible designs, and the maintenance of a functional classification of existing roads.

SPATS staff regularly speaks to citizen groups and engage in public broadcasts of information concerning the transportation plan and specific projects. Staff participates in project-oriented public meetings for roads and bridge projects on an ongoing basis and provides information about the update of implementation of the Long-Range Transportation Plan.

Staff continues to participate in regional collaboration with other Upstate entities and organizations through Ten at the Top regional planning organization to address regional topics such as air quality, land use and transportation, and sustainability.

**FAST Act - New provisions in the current transportation bill**

Development of the best possible transportation plan for the Spartanburg urban area requires more than addressing problems of an engineering nature. In addition to transportation engineering problems, there are economic, social, and environmental issues that must by law be addressed. The SPATS Policy Committee and the SPATS Study Team were organized to respond to these concerns.

Therefore, in addition to the 3-C approach for planning transportation programs, the FAST Act federal legislation outlines several planning factors that must be considered during the planning process. The following eleven planning factors are used to guide development of the plan: Economic Vitality, Safety, Security, Accessibility/Mobility, Environment, Connectivity, Efficiency, System Preservation, System Resiliency/Reliability, Stormwater Impacts on Surface
Transportation, and Travel/Tourism, with the latter three being newly added from the FAST Act legislation.

**Performance-based Planning and Programming**

In support of the national goals of safety, infrastructure condition, congestion reduction, system reliability, freight movement as well as economic vitality, environmental sustainability, and reduced project delivery delays, and in close coordination with SCDOT, SPATS is transitioning to integrating a performance-based approach to transportation planning in Spartanburg County.

We are participating in all SCDOT hosted events to develop statewide performance targets that address performance measures and assistance for establishing targets for our region, specifically for safety, infrastructure, freight, congestion reduction, system reliability, and transit. We will continue to work with SCDOT on statewide targets for the remaining goals. Targets will be coordinated with stakeholders in the respective areas such as transit providers when applicable. Data gathered will be used to measure the overall performance of the transportation system and evaluate how well we are meeting our goals and making progress. This allows for the specific targets to be based on data and objective information to help decision makers, stakeholders and the public to understand the value of their investment in the transportation system.

**SPATS Products**

The SPATS MPO develops three products - The Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP), the Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) and the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).

The **SPATS Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP)** is a description of all transportation related planning activities and associated task budgets anticipated within the Spartanburg metropolitan area during a two-year planning window. The current UPWP represents the work program for the 24-month period from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2019. As required by the U.S. Department of Transportation, the UPWP is multi-modal in scope and includes, as applicable, consideration of transit, aviation, railroads, highways, port facilities, bike and pedestrian infrastructure, greenway and blueway trail systems. The UPWP, updated every two years, is principally a report of the SPATS Policy Committee to inform public officials and community leaders as to the expenditure of funds and staff work on the proposed transportation planning activities.

An annual self-certification process, verifying the SPATS transportation planning process complies with federal requirements, is included in the UPWP.
The **SPATS Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP)** is updated every five years. The LRTP consists of projects that would be programmed over the next 25 years assuming continued levels of federal funding. The “candidates” for inclusion within the SPATS 25 Year Transportation Plan are transportation projects that future projections show will become congested by the year 2040. LRTP projects are based upon socioeconomic projections and growth forecasts, and are validated by computer traffic models that simulate the transportation network 25 years into the future. Public comment is an essential element of this process. However, the cost of projects within the 25-year plan cannot exceed the amount of federal and state funding that the SPATS Urban Area expects to receive during the 25-year period.


**Transportation Improvement Program**

Once a transportation project is approved by the SPATS Policy Committee and adopted into the 25-year transportation plan, it becomes eligible for inclusion within the 5 year **SPATS Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)**. At this point, the project can receive funding leading to construction. The TIP is the annually updated list of federal fund eligible transportation projects in the SPATS Planning Area. The TIP covers a six-year period, including the previous year for review of previously programmed projects, the current year and five years out for future planning and programming.

Current TIP projects are found on the SPATS website at the following link [http://spatsmpo.com/programs/tip-transportation-improvement-program/](http://spatsmpo.com/programs/tip-transportation-improvement-program/)

**Spartanburg County Public Works**

Spartanburg County Roads and Bridges Department constructs and develops roads, bridges and other public works improvements. This department also performs road maintenance activities, such as patching potholes, correcting drainage problems, ditching and cutting off high shoulders, scraping and graveling dirt roads, mowing grass and weeds, cutting trees and limbs on the county right of way and preparing roads for paving. In addition, the Department provides maintenance and installation of all road and bridge signs, utility permit inspections, asphalt resurfacing inspections, rights-of-way research and road data collection, which are vital operations of this department. For several years, the County has utilized a computerized road system data base.

**How to Tell If a Road is maintained by the State or the County**

A road is County maintained only if the road sign has the Cardinal Red Bird logo. A State maintained road will have the round State Seal logo and additional black sign S-42-#. S stands for State, 42 for Spartanburg County and the following for the State road number.
The Road Maintenance Fee is enabling Spartanburg County to address County road maintenance and County road improvements on its inventory through the Annual Resurfacing Program and 5-Year Capital Improvement Program.

**Annual Resurfacing Program:** The County spends approximately $3 million of road fee revenues each year on the asphalt pavement program for County maintained roadways. The program includes asphalt pavement preservation (preventative maintenance), roadway reconstruction, and asphalt pavement installation. A list of roadways that were repaved/rebuilt with road fee revenues are illustrated in the below “Road Maintenance Fee” reports.

Link to documents
[https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/506/Road-Fee-Project-Information](https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/506/Road-Fee-Project-Information)

**Capital Improvement Program:** The County also has a multi-million dollar Capital Improvement Program that includes safety improvements, road widening, intersection improvements, right-of-way maintenance, roadway striping, bridge replacements, and drainage system repairs. These are major, non-recurring projects and are illustrated in the “Road Maintenance Fee Fund – Summary Since Inception”.

Link to documents
[https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/506/Road-Fee-Project-Information](https://www.spartanburgcounty.org/506/Road-Fee-Project-Information)

**C-fund Program:** The SCDOT C-Fund Program is also a source of funding for the Spartanburg County CTC. Allocations are passed along to the municipalities in the County. The Spartanburg County Transportation Committee is responsible for the financial management, along with the County of Spartanburg’s Financial/Administrative Assistance, and Administration of the program as defined within the statues governing the "C" Fund program and the existing federal, state and local planning processes through the Legislative Delegation and the SCDOT.

**Regional Coordination**

**Travel Demand Model**

MPOs, COGs, SCDOT and the federal transportation partners work together on an ongoing basis to identify transportation priorities.

SPATS is the first MPO in the state to utilize the SCDOT Appalachian Council of Governments (ACOG) computerized traffic demand model to forecast future traffic needs for the region. Looking at a travel demand model regionally helps us understand the effect of regional transportation and land use development on the overall transportation system.

SCDOT, ACOG and SPATS and other Upstate MPOs are working to create a process for a more streamlined data collection for a sustainable travel demand model. As they share boundaries,
SPATS and GPATS regularly work together on topics of regional interest, particularly shared roadway corridors and transit operations.

SPATS coordinates with the Appalachian Council of Governments (ACOG) for projects outside of the designated MPO. The ACOG staff provides towns with regional planning assistance. Page 7 of the SCDOT STIP document outlines the boundaries of the statewide Metropolitan Planning Organizations and Council of Governments. 
http://www.scdot.org/inside/planning-stip.aspx

**SPATS and the Ten at the Top Regional Coordination Group**

This group hosts planning discussions on a variety of transportation related issues, such as Air Quality, Regional Data Collection “Shaping Our Future,” bringing the whole region together to identify regional solutions to land use and transportation challenges.
Transportation Acronyms
3-C – Continuing, Cooperative and Comprehensive
AADTT – Average Annual Daily Truck Traffic
AADT – Average Annual Daily Traffic
AASHTO – American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials
ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act
ADT – Average Daily Traffic
AVL – Automatic Vehicle Locator
BMW – Bavarian Motor Works
CTC – County Transportation Committee (C-fund Committee)
DPS – Department of Public Safety
EAC – Early Action Compact
EOP – Emergency Operations Plan
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
ESF – Emergency Support Function
FAA – Federal Aviation Administration
FAST Act – Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act
FHWA – Federal Highway Administration
FTA – Federal Transit Administration
GM – General Manager
GSP – Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport
HOV – High Occupancy Vehicle
ITS – Intelligent Transportation System
JARC – Job Access Reverse Commute
JTC – Joint Transportation Committee
LRTP – Long Range Transportation Plan
MDC – Mobile Data Consoles
MPO – Metropolitan Planning Organization
NHTSA – National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
OHS – Office of Highway Safety
PDO – Property Damage Only
SCDHEC – South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
SCDOT – South Carolina Department of Transportation
SCP – Safety Conscious Planning
SCTA – South Carolina Trucking Association
SHSP – Strategic Highway Safety Plans
SMS – Safety Management Systems
SPARTA – Spartanburg Area Regional Transit Authority
SPATS – Spartanburg Area Transportation Study
SRHS – Spartanburg Regional Healthcare System
STP – Surface Transportation Program
STBG – Surface Transportation Block Grant Program
TAC – Technical Advisory Committee
TIP – Transportation Improvement Program
TSA – Transportation Security Administration
TSB – Spartanburg County Transportation Service Board
UPWP – Unified Planning Work Program
VPD – Vehicles per Day
VTE – Virtual Transit Enterprise
V/C – Volume to Capacity Ratio

Other transportation related terms specific to the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program defined here on Page 18:
http://www.scdot.org/inside/planning-stip.aspx
End of Appendices