



2024

CALHOUN COUNTY

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

CALHOUN COUNTY

Comprehensive Plan 2024



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	10
Chapter 1: Population	18
Population Forecasts	19
Population Geography	21
Age of the Population	27
Educational Attainment	29
Poverty	30
Mobility	30
Goals, Objectives and Strategies	30
Chapter 2: Housing	32
Housing Occupancy	32
Housing Types	35
Age of Housing	35
Housing Values and Affordability.....	38
Goals, Objectives and Strategies	40
Chapter 3: Land Use	42
Existing Land Use	42
Future Land Use	46
Goals, Objectives and Strategies	49
Chapter 4: Historic and Cultural Resources ..	52
National Register of Historic Places	54
Historic Markers	58
Places of Worship and Cemeteries	59
Local Arts, Entertainment, Festivals and Recreation.....	59
Regional Resources	59
Goals, Objectives and Strategies	61

Chapter 5: Natural Resources.....64

Land65
 Farmland and Farm Products65
 Minerals66
 Forest.....66
 Water68
 Air71
 Goals, Objectives and Strategies74

Chapter 6: Resilience.....76

Existing Conditions76
 Natural Hazards76
 Existing Plans79
 Economic Resilience80
 Intergovernmental Coordination81
 Goals, Objectives and Strategies82

Chapter 7: Transportation.....84

Highways84
 Highway System Issues90
 Proposed Highway Improvements92
 Public Transportation93
 Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities94
 Goals, Objectives and Strategies95

Chapter 8: Community Facilities....96

Public Safety98
 Public Schools.....101
 Public Works104
 Parks and Recreation108
 Goals, Objectives and Strategies111

Chapter 9: Economic Development.....114

Economic Development Organizations and Resources115
 Existing Conditions and Trends116
 Economic Development Strategies119
 Investment Strategies124
 Goals, Objectives and Strategies127

Chapter 10: Community Investment Priorities.....128

Goals, Objectives and Strategies131

Appendices

4A: Calhoun County Historical Marker Locations and Text132
 4B: Churches and Places of Worship138
 7A: Traffic Counts 2012 to 2022 and 2045 Projections140
 7B: Highway Capacity and Level of Service Estimates, 2022 and 2045142





List of Maps

Chapter 1: Population

Map 1.1. Census Tracts and Block Groups	23
Map 1.2 Total Population by Block Group	23
Map 1.3 Population per Square Mile	24
Map 1.4 Population Change	24
Map 1.5 Black Population	25
Map 1.6 Hispanic Population	25
Map 1.7 Other Population	26
Map 1.8 White Population	26

Chapter 2: Housing

Map 2.1 Calhoun County Census Tracts	33
--	----

Chapter 3: Land Use

Map 3.1 Existing Land Use	45
Map 3.2 Prime Farmland	45
Map 3.3 Tracts by Acreage	46
Map 3.4 Proposed Future Land Use	48

Chapter 4: Historic and Cultural Resources

Map 4.1 Historic and Cultural Resources	56
Map 4.2 Historic and Cultural Resources St. Matthews ...	56
Map 4.3 Historical Marker Locations	58

Chapter 5: Natural Resources

Map 5.1 Forest Action Plan Priority Areas	66
Map 5.2 Cowassee Basin	69
Map 5.3 South Carolina River Basins	70
Map 5.4 Congaree Biosphere Region	73

Chapter 6: Resilience

Map 6.1 Flood Risk Map	79
Map 6.2 Flood Exposure and Social Vulnerability	80

Chapter 7: Transportation

Map 7.1 Highway and Railroad Network	85
Map 7.2 Number of Lanes 2022	85
Map 7.3 SCDOT Evacuation Routes	86
Map 7.4 2022 Traffic Flow	87
Map 7.5 Highway Functional Classification	89
Map 7.6 2022 Traffic Volume to Capacity Ratio	91
Map 7.7 2045 Traffic Volume to Capacity Ratio	91
Map 7.8 Proposed Highway Improvements.....	92

Chapter 8: Community Facilities

Map 8.1 Public Safety	97
Map 8.2 Schools, Libraries and Cultural Facilities	101
Map 8.3 Public Sewer Systems	104
Map 8.4 Public Water Systems	106
Map 8.5 Parks and Recreation Facilities	109

Chapter 9: Economic Development

Chapter 10: Community Investment Priorities

Map 10.1 Community Investment Priority Areas	130
--	-----



List of Tables

Chapter 1: Population

Table 1.1. Calhoun County Population, 1950 to 2020	19
Table 1.2 City and County Population Change	20
Table 1.3 Calhoun County Population and Forecasts	21
Table 1.4 Population by Age Group	27
Table 1.5 Income Below Poverty Level	27
Table 1.6 Educational Attainment	29
Table 1.7 Households with no Vehicle Available	30

Chapter 2: Housing

Table 2.1 Housing Occupancy	33
Table 2.2 Housing Types	34
Table 2.3 Age of Housing Units	36
Table 2.4 Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units	38

Chapter 3: Land Use

Table 3.1 Statistics by Future Land Use Category	48
--	----

Chapter 4: Historic and Cultural Resources

Table 4.1 Historic Resources	55
Table 4.2 Other Historic Places and Sites	57
Table 4.3 Historical Markers in Calhoun County	58

Chapter 5: Natural Resources

Chapter 6: Resilience

Table 6.1 Calhoun County Hazard Rankings	78
--	----

Chapter 7: Transportation

Table 7.1 Calhoun County Vehicle Miles of Travel,	87
Table 7.2 Recommended Highway Improvements	93

Chapter 8: Community Facilities

Table 8.1 Public Safety Services	96
Table 8.2 Calhoun County and Statewide Crime Rates	97
Table 8.3 Fire Department Staff	98
Table 8.4 EMS Call Volumes, 2019 to 2023	99
Table 8.5 Wastewater Facilities and Capacity	105
Table 8.6 Public Water Supply Well Capacity and Usage	105
Table 8.7 Public Water Facilities	105
Table 8.8 County Roads	106
Table 8.9 County Parks and Community Centers	108

Chapter 9: Economic Development

Table 9.1 County Employment and Labor Force.....	116
Table 9.2 County Jobs by Industry Sector	117
Table 9.3 Calhoun County Jobs, 2000 to 2020	118
Table 9.4 Commuting Patterns of County Residents	118
Table 9.5 Total Payroll.....	119
Table 9.6 SC Department of Commerce Recruitment History...	120
Table 9.7 Target Industry Sectors	120

Chapter 10: Community Investment Priorities

Table 10.1 Community Investment Priorities	129
Table 10.1 Order of Magnitude Costs of Community Investments ...	130

Executive Summary

For a century Calhoun County has defied the widely held myth that places and economies must grow or die. The County's population peaked at 18,380 in 1920, fell to less than 15,000 by 1950, and remains at that level now, based on Census estimates. However, the county continues to provide modern services to its residents; recruit high quality, clean manufacturing companies; preserve a strong rural character, lifestyle and social fabric that suits its people well; and support a thriving agricultural economy.

The County faces challenges related to a declining population and limited infrastructure to support growth, but also has many opportunities and assets of which to take advantage.

The purpose of this Comprehensive Plan is to provide County officials and residents with information and recommendations that will support political choices that will best serve the future interest of the County.

The ten chapters of this comprehensive plan are summarized below.

POPULATION

The county's population has changed little since 2000, as Figure ES-1 illustrates, and is slightly above 14,000 currently. The official state population forecast predicts continued population decline to less than 12,000 in 2035. A mid-range forecast would predict population to grow slightly

to about 15,000 persons. A high forecast would predict just over 17,000 persons by 2045.

Geographically, all Census block groups except one (shown in green) with Lake Marion frontage have lost population, as Figure ES-2 illustrates, with darker reds showing higher population loss.

Black population has declined by 27 percent since 2000, while white population has increased by four percent in the past 20 years. The county population is skewed toward older age groups, as shown in Figure ES-3.

HOUSING

While population has declined, the county added 141 occupied housing units from 2010 to 2020, a 2.3 percent increase. However, the number of persons per household declined by 6.1 percent, so more occupied houses does not translate to more population in this instance. In the western part of the county, which includes Sandy Run, manufactured homes account for 51 percent of housing units. County-wide, 36 percent of housing units are manufactured homes.

The median value of housing units in the county is \$109,825, which is 2.2 times higher than the county's 49,488 median income.

LAND USE

An inventory of existing land use was developed from tax assessor records, field observations, and

Figure ES-1: Population Forecast

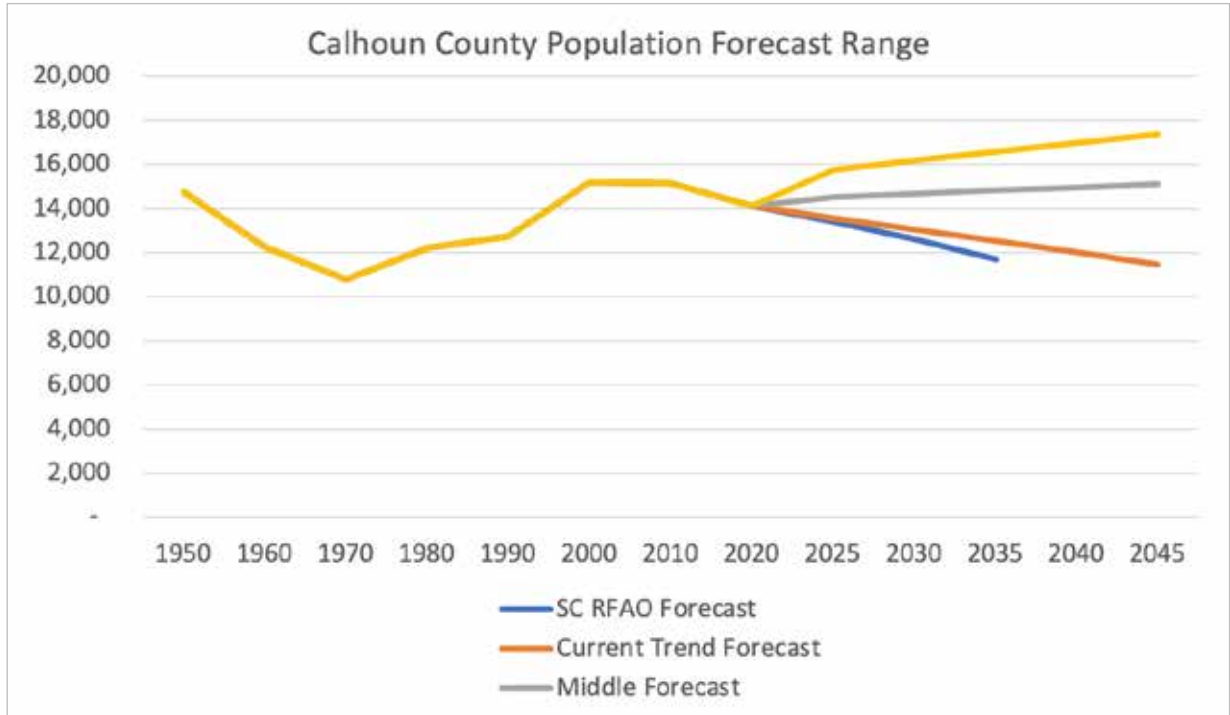


Figure ES-2: Population Change

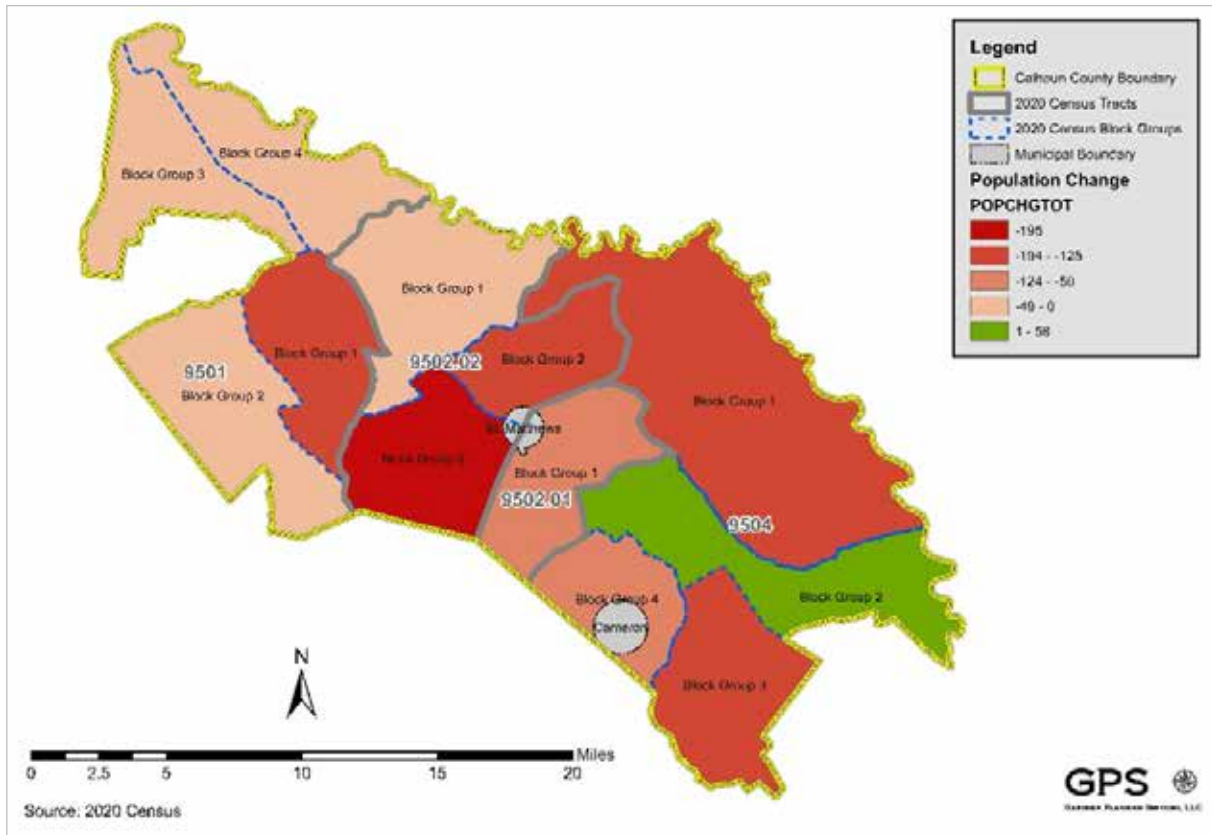
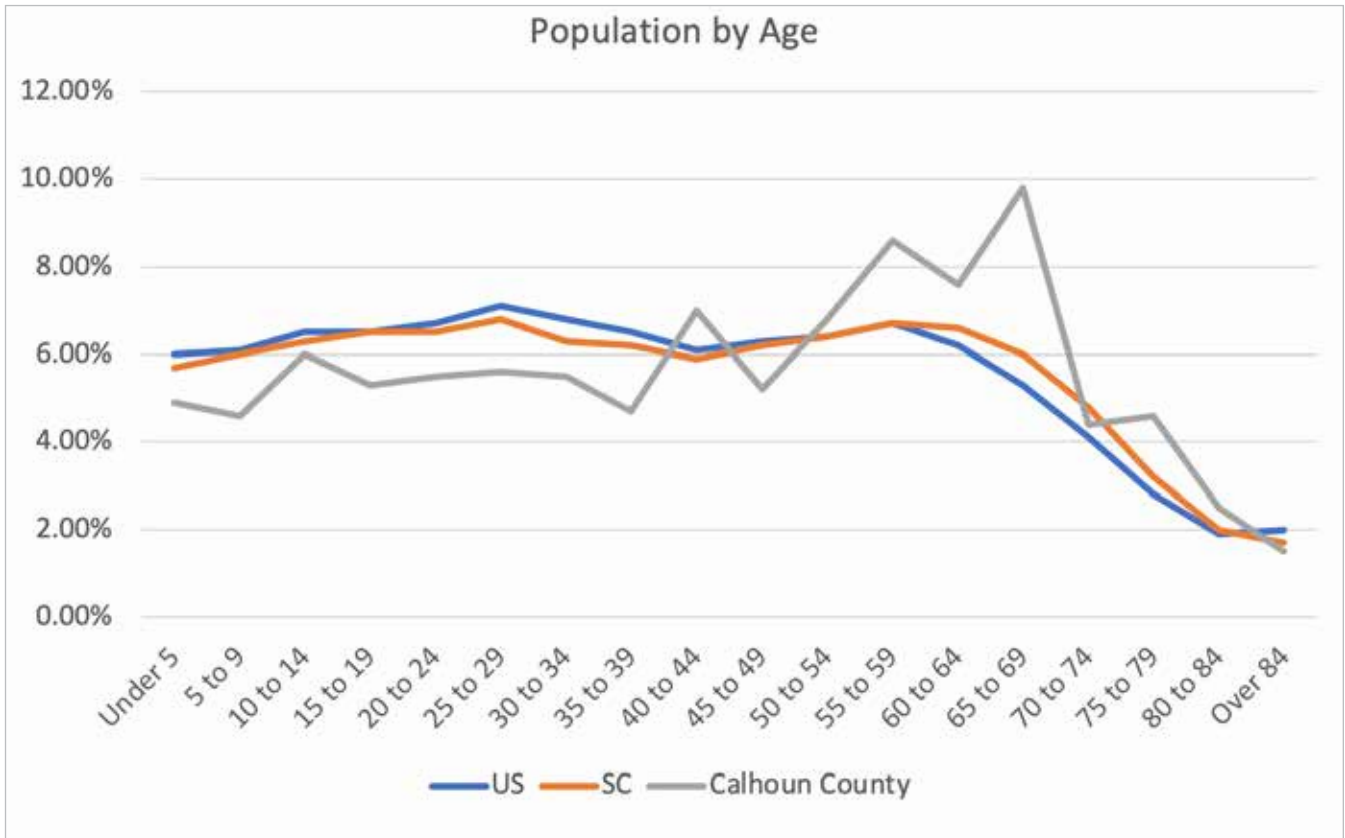


Figure ES-3: Population Age Distribution



aerial photos. Agriculture – including timber, crop land, and forest – is the predominant land use in the county, as Figure ES-4 shows. Industrial uses are significant in the northernmost part of the county adjacent to I-26.

The proposed future land use map, in Figure ES-5, was developed based on existing land use inventory, prime farmland maps, size of existing parcels, and availability of water and sewer infrastructure. The future land use map classifies 54 percent of the county as Rural, 34 percent as Rural Neighborhood, 4.7 percent Suburban, and 2.8 percent open space, including public parks, Congaree Bluffs Heritage Preserve, and other conserved lands.

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The county has substantial historic and cultural resources, including historic plantations, the County Courthouse, churches, and the County Museum and Cultural Center. Twenty-three sites are either listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The county can better promote its’ cultural resources to attract visitors and to help support local businesses by making small investments in facilities to support existing festivals and events, and installing wayfinding signs to help visitors locate cultural and historic sites. Tourism can be an important economic development tool to support local businesses and build a more vibrant quality of life.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural lands are the county’s predominant natural resource. Nearly 150,000 acres of the county are active farms, producing \$81 million annual market value. Crops account for 73 percent of farm product value, while poultry and livestock contribute 27 percent. Cotton, peanuts, corn, soybeans and forage are the top crops, and Calhoun County ranks fifth in the state in crop production. Figure ES-6 maps soils suitable for prime farmland, which are predominantly in the southern half of the county. Timber is an important agricultural product, and 66 percent of the county is forested; timber sales values are not available at the county level.

Figure ES-4: Existing Land Use



Figure ES-5: Propose Future Land Use Map

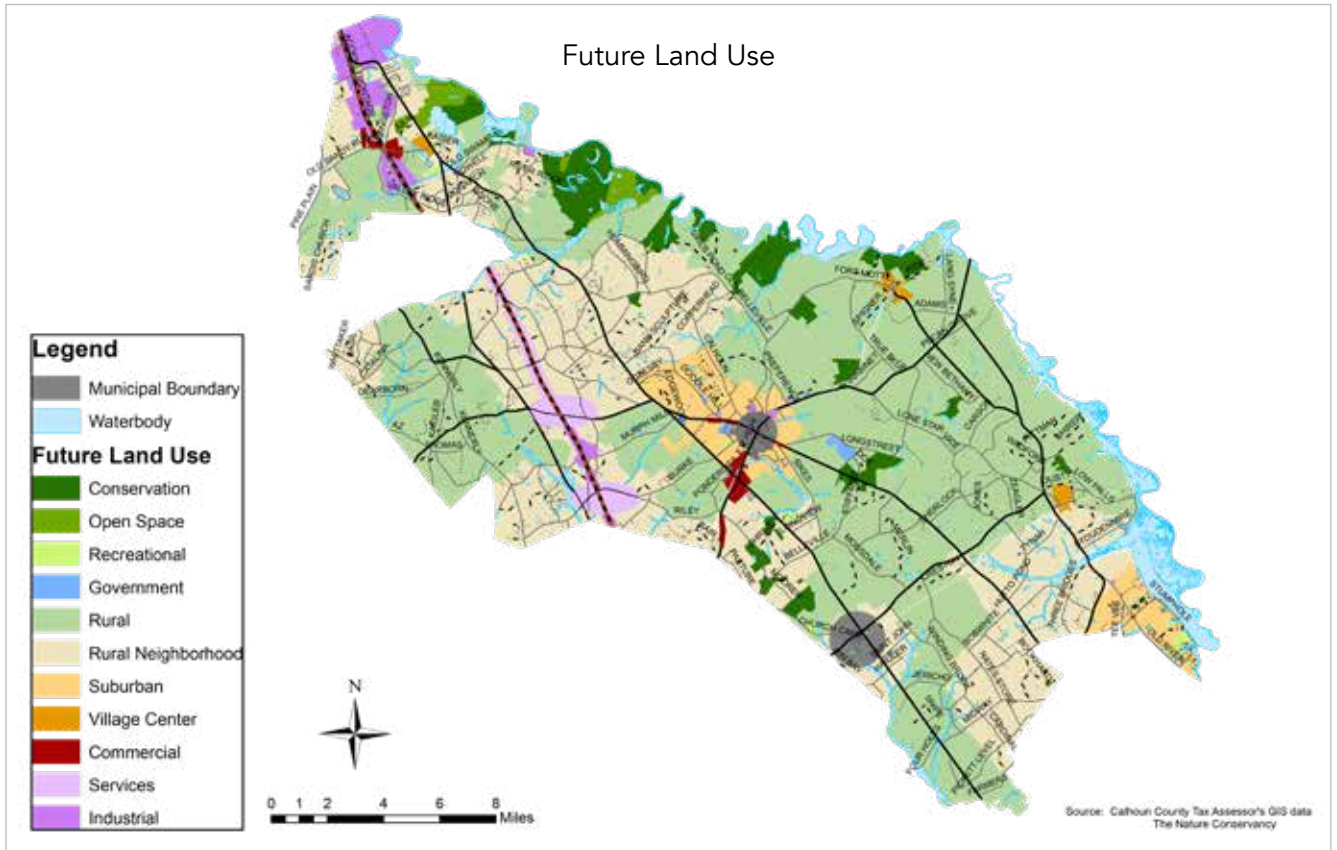


Figure ES-6: Prime Farmland Soils



The county has a great diversity of plant life and wildlife. Four endangered species are found in the county. Two important initiatives to protect and preserve natural resources are the National Park Service’s Congaree Biosphere Region and the SC Department of Natural Resources Cowassee (Congaree, Wateree, Santee) Basin initiative. Both aim to protect cultural resources and natural resources in western Calhoun and adjacent counties.

SCDNR is the process of developing river basin plans for the entire state. Calhoun County is split between the Edisto River Basin, which has an approved plan, and the Santee River Basin, for which a planning process will be initiated in the next few years. The county should be active in participating in, monitoring and implementing these plans.

RESILIENCE

South Carolina’s Disaster Relief and Resilience Act requires counties to include resilience planning in the Comprehensive Planning Process. State resilience planning focuses on developing local ca-

capacity to anticipate disasters, absorb the impacts, recover, and thrive in the aftermath of disaster events. Wildfire, drought, hail, and hurricanes are the hazards identified in the county’s Hazard Mitigation Plan that have the greatest potential for harm in the county. Drought conditions have the potential to impact aquifer levels in the central part of the county.

TRANSPORTATION

Calhoun County has good regional highway access with I-26 and several US highway routes. Three designated coastal hurricane evacuation routes pass through the county, and impact local travel during evacuation events.

Interstate 26 frequently becomes congested from high traffic volumes and crashes, which diverts traffic onto US 21, US 176, and secondary roads. Construction is underway to widen I-26 to 6 lanes through the county, but in the short run this construction likely will shift more traffic onto US highways in the county. Although vehicle miles of travel have increased by 25 percent in the county

since 2012, traffic congestion is not expected to be a significant concern in the county for the next 20 years, except on US 176 north of Sandy Run.

With little traffic congestion expected in the county, road improvement funds should be focused on safety improvements such as intersections and paved shoulders; resurfacing and maintenance; and projects that support economic development near industrial areas and in the town centers.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The analysis of community facilities focuses on Public Safety, Public Schools, Public Works, and Parks and Recreation.

An important issue in public safety is establishing a capital improvements plan for vehicle replacement and equipment replacement and upgrades for EMS, fire and law enforcement. The county fire service depends entirely on volunteer firefighters, and both the county fire coordinator and EMS director have identified a need for up to three full-time firefighters to improve response times to incidents that occur during weekday work hours. EMS call volumes have increased by 25 percent since 2020.

Public schools have adequate student capacity, but the low student population of the schools creates challenges in providing staff for some programs; for example, vocational education is provided in shared facilities in Orangeburg County. The greatest needs identified by the school superintendent are facility maintenance and improvements, classroom technology, and teacher recruitment and retention.

In public works, maintenance of the rural water system is an important priority as the system ages. Sewer service is limited to the I-26 corridor and the towns of St. Matthews and Cameron. Additional sewer capacity in the I-26 corridor is a priority for economic development, and some expansion of the St. Matthews sewer service area may be possible and should be explored to support economic development in and adjacent to the existing town limits.

Recent investments in county parks and recreation appear to be sufficient to provide adequate facilities to support youth sports and adult recreation, with 286 acres of park land in the county now. Overall,

the county park facilities compare favorably with national benchmarks for park facilities. Improvements to the facilities at Heyward Park would provide better geographic access to quality park facilities.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Successful recruitment of new industry has enabled Calhoun County to maintain low tax rates. Existing partnerships and strategies to attract new industry have been very effective, and the county's unemployment rate has steadily declined from 12 percent in 2010 to 3.2 percent in 2023. However, the county's labor force has shrunk from 7,173 in 2010 to just 6,581 in 2023, which may hinder the ability to fill open jobs in new industries.

Manufacturing employment in the county has increased 37 percent since 2015; many manufacturing jobs in Calhoun are filled by residents of adjacent counties. The number of Calhoun County residents who work in Calhoun County has declined by 14 percent since 2010. Continued efforts to improve workforce training could help Calhoun residents develop skills needed to fill positions in newly recruited industries.

While recruitment of new industry should remain the top priority in economic development, the county should also focus on two other sectors: agribusiness and tourism, hospitality and retail development. Recruitment and encouragement of value-added agricultural processing and retail sales would support existing commodity crop production in the county; Golden Kernal Pecan and Southland Wildlife Seed are two agribusiness companies that process raw commodity crops and generate retail sales.

The county is under-supplied with hospitality and retail business. Most residents shop, dine and find leisure activities in adjacent counties, draining income from the county's economy. Promoting tourism could help support existing retail and restaurant businesses, and help to grow this sector of the economy. Agritourism, Ecotourism, and Heritage Tourism are growing sectors of the tourism industry, and the county has a number of resources that support development in each of these tourism sectors.

Figure ES-7: Priority Investment Areas

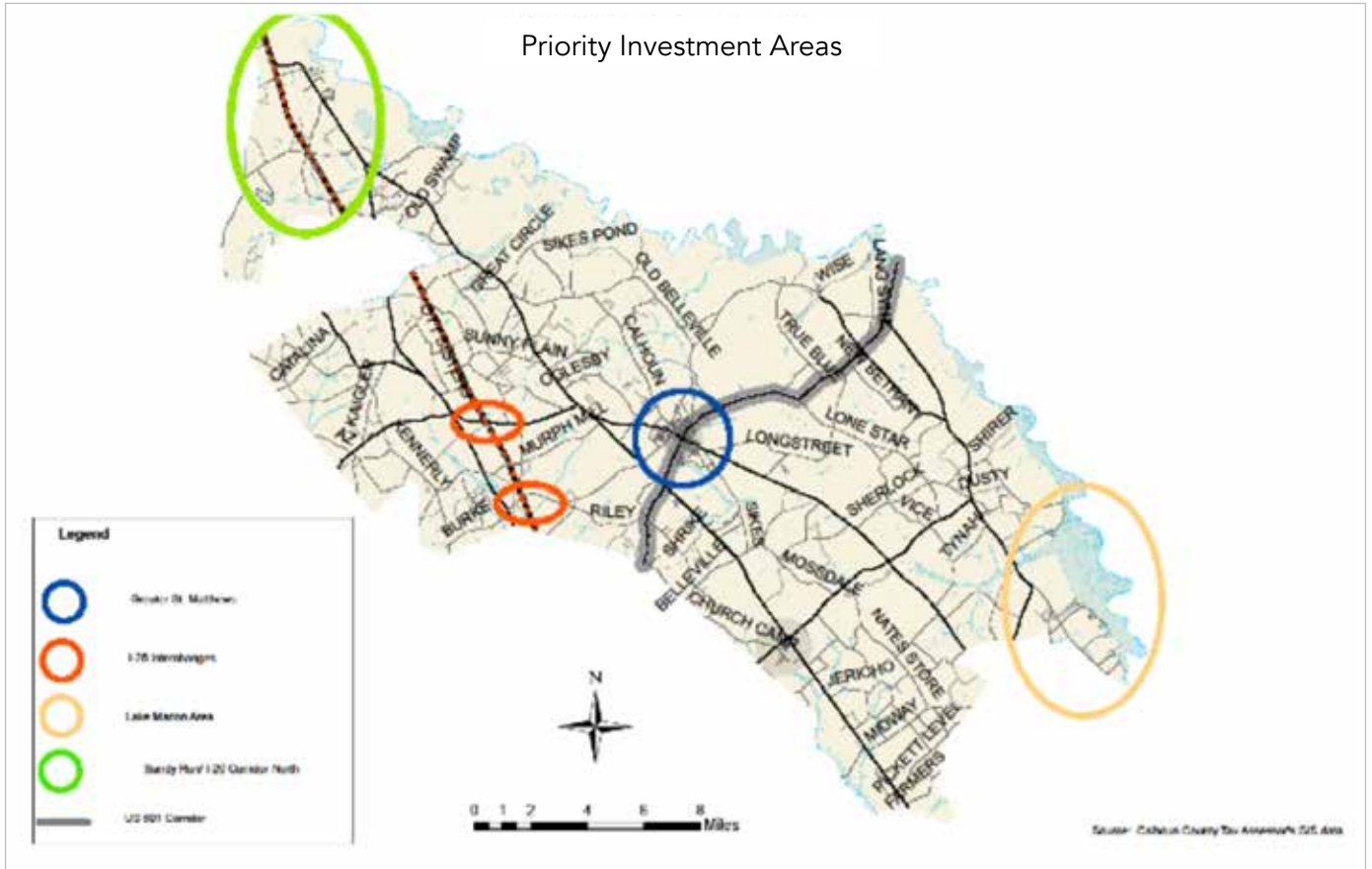


Figure ES-8: Community Investment Priorities

Community Investment Priorities

Community Investment Functional Areas					
	Economic Development	Public Safety	Community Vitality and Community Image	Tourism and Retail Development	
Geographic Focus Areas	I-26 Corridor/ Sandy Run	Industrial infrastructure improvements Recruit target Industries	Evacuation route improvements/connectivity	Streetscape at I-26 Interchange	
	US 601 Corridor	Expand sewer service area near St. Matthews Work to increase sewer capacity in St. Matthews		Landscaping at gateways Continue to improve Congaree River access	
	Lake Marion Area	Infrastructure improvements to support growth	Reduce EMS response times	Improve lake access	
	I-26 Corridor South	Extend water and sewer service to interchanges		Landscaping improvements at interchanges Restaurant and hotel recruitment	
	Town of St. Matthews	Infrastructure improvements to support growth		Façade repair program with grants and incentives	Continue to improve County Museum and Cultural Center
		Recruit assisted living centers		Streetscape project	Purple Martin Festival facilities
		Enable new housing		Arts promotion	Monthly music or arts events
	County-wide	Public school improvements	Full time firefighters	Wayfinding Signs	Develop farm-to-table events
		Regional cooperation on water and sewer facilities	Emergency Operation Center	Recruit and improve senior housing options	Coordinate promotion of the County with Congaree Nat. Pk.
			Vehicle Replacement plan	Gateway improvements	Develop historic driving tours

COMMUNITY INVESTMENT PRIORITIES

County resources for investments to implement the goals of this plan are limited, and every effort should be made to leverage state and federal funds with the county's limited dollars. The recommended strategy to ensure maximum benefit from county investment is to focus on four functional areas and five geographic areas.

Recommended functional areas for focused investment in the county are:

- Economic Development
- Public Safety
- Community Vitality and Community Image
- Tourism, Hospitality and Retail Development

The five geographic focus areas are illustrated in Figure ES-7, and these areas are where the greatest existing and future investment needs and opportunities exist.

While not all county investment will be limited to these functional areas and geographic areas, maintaining a focus on the key functions and geographies should produce the greatest benefit from county investment.

A matrix of potential investments in these functional and geographic areas is presented in Figure ES-8.



CHAPTER 1

Population

Like many rural counties across South Carolina, Calhoun County has seen little population growth since the middle of the 20th century. Many factors have contributed to this, including the decline of textile and other manufacturing, mechanization and other changes in agriculture that eliminated many farm jobs, lower birth rates, and a nationwide shift of population and jobs to metropolitan areas.

Table 1.1 and the associated graph below chart the changes in Calhoun County population and demographics. Population declined significantly from 1950 to 1970, and then increased through 2000. Population has declined since 2010 and now is slightly lower than in 1950. Median age has increased significantly since 1990, partly as a result of lower birth rates and increased life expectancy.

The race and ethnicity of the population since 1990 also is shown in Table 1.1. Generally, since 1990, black population has declined while white population has increased. All other racial groups – Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander -- were combined in this analysis, as very small numbers of these races are found in the county. The sharp increase in other population in 2010 and 2020 is primarily due to a change in race classification in the Census, which now collects and reports persons who are

of two or more races; the increase is primarily in persons who report both white and African American races.

Hispanic ethnicity is a separate classification from race. A person may be of any race and have Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic population in the county increased significantly from 1990 to 2010 but has been relatively unchanged since 2010.

Population decline since 2000 has been greater in Calhoun County's two towns than in the unincorporated portion of the county. The Town of Cameron has lost over 11 percent of its' population since 2000, while St. Matthews has lost almost nine percent. The unincorporated part of the county has declined by 6.5 percent during the same period, while the population loss for the county as a whole has been 7.0 percent since 2000.

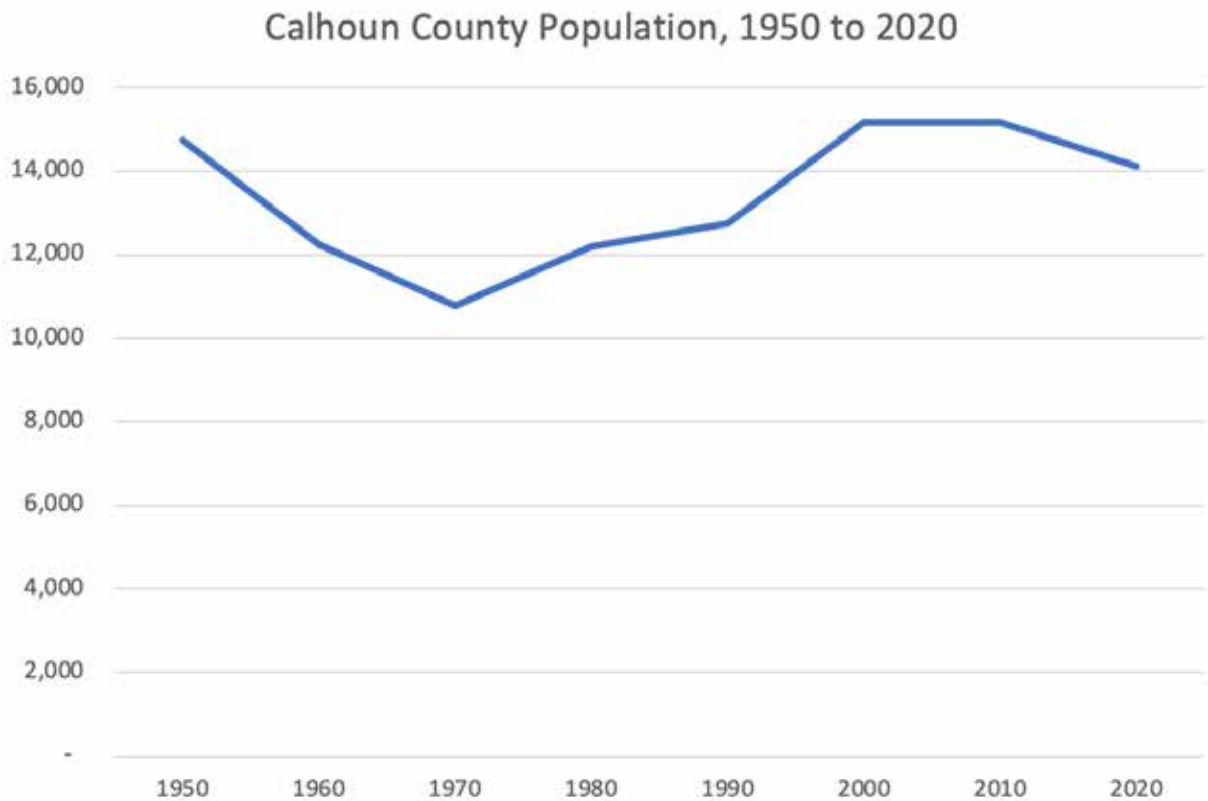
POPULATION FORECASTS

The South Carolina Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office (RFAO) serves as the Census State Data Center for South Carolina, and develops population forecasts for each county in the state. The RFAO has forecast a dramatic population decline for Calhoun County. The RFAO forecast shows more rapid population decline than occurred from 2010 to 2020 in Calhoun County. RFAO does not forecast beyond 2035.

Table 1.1
Calhoun SC Population, 1950 to 2020

Year	Total Population	White	Black or African American	Other	Hispanic	Median Age
1950	14,753	<i>Detailed data was not obtained for these years</i>				
1960	12,256					
1970	10,780					
1980	12,206					
1990	12,753	6,152	6,575	26	39	33.0
2000	15,185	7,597	7,393	195	212	38.9
2010	15,175	8,177	6,459	539	458	43.4
2020	14,119	7,896	5,372	851	487	46.0

Sources: 1950 through 2020 Census
2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates



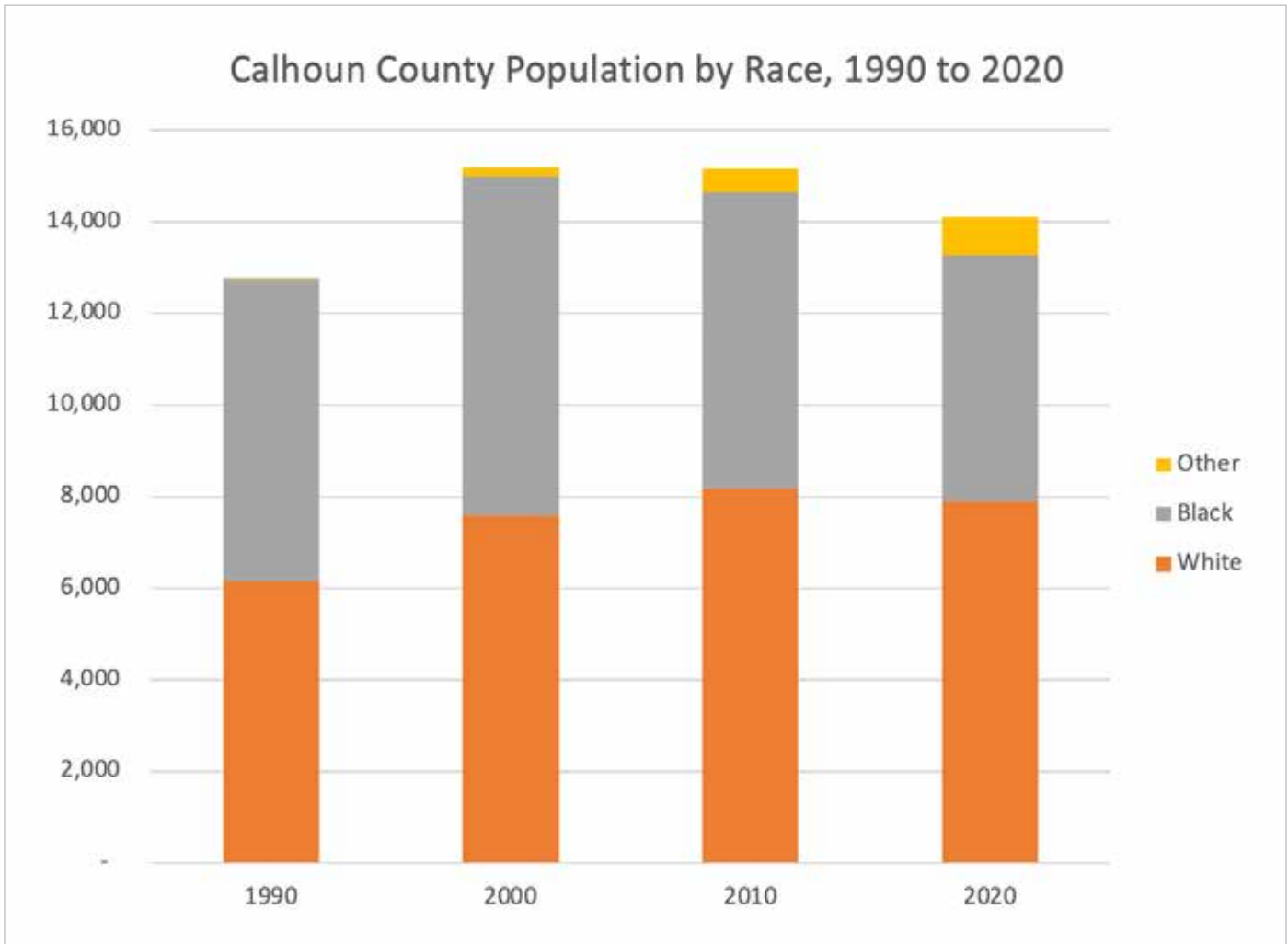


Table 1.2
City and County Population Change, 2000 to 2020

Area	2000	2010	2020	Percent Change 2000 to 2010	Percent Change 2010 to 2020
Town of Cameron	446	424	376	-4.9%	-11.3%
Town of St. Matthews	2,088	2,021	1,841	-3.2%	-8.9%
Unincorporated Calhoun County	12,651	12,730	11,902	0.6%	-6.5%
Total Calhoun County	15,185	15,175	14,119	-0.1%	-7.0%

Source: 2000 through 2020 Census

Table 1.3 and the associated graph presents the RFAO forecast along with three other forecasts developed for this comprehensive plan, which are more consistent with long-term Calhoun County population trends:

- A “Current Trend Forecast” is a very simple extrapolation of the 2010 to 2020 population change;
- A “Middle Forecast” was developed using a least squares linear regression analysis of population data from 1950 to 2020; and,
- A “High Forecast” was developed using a least squares linear regression analysis of population data from 1970 to 2020.

The Current Trend Forecast predicts a 19 percent decline in population by 2045. The Middle Forecast predicts a seven percent increase in population, while the High Forecast predicts a 23 percent increase in population by 2045. For planning purposes, the “High Forecast” should be considered, and county staff should continue to monitor actual population estimates for the county in each annual release of American Community Survey data to monitor trends.

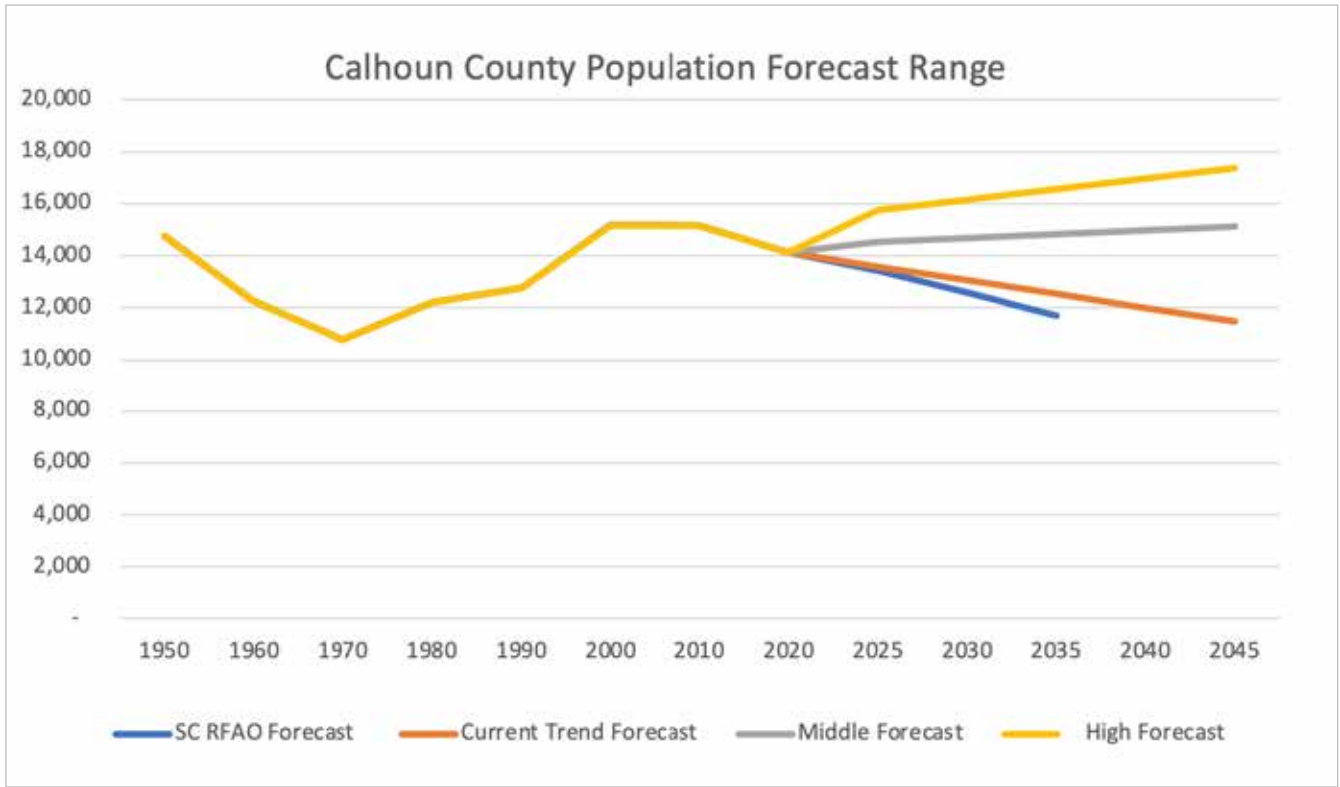
POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

To better illustrate the patterns of population change in the County, a series of maps have been created showing population characteristics and changes at the Census Block Group level.

Table 1.3
Calhoun County Population and Forecasts, 1950 to 2045

Year	Type	SC RFAO Forecast	Current Trend Forecast	Middle Forecast	High Forecast
1950	Actual	14,753	14,753	14,753	14,753
1960	Actual	12,256	12,256	12,256	12,256
1970	Actual	10,780	10,780	10,780	10,780
1980	Actual	12,206	12,206	12,206	12,206
1990	Actual	12,753	12,753	12,753	12,753
2000	Actual	15,185	15,185	15,185	15,185
2010	Actual	15,175	15,175	15,175	15,175
2020	Actual	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119
2025	Forecast	13,416	13,591	14,542	15,773
2030	Forecast	12,601	13,063	14,685	16,173
2035	Forecast	11,710	12,535	14,827	16,574
2040	Forecast		12,007	14,970	16,974
2045	Forecast		11,479	15,112	17,375
Change, 2020 to 2045		na	(2,640)	993	3,256
Percent Change, 2020 to 2045		na	-18.7%	7.0%	23.1%

Sources: 1990 through 2020 Census
SC Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office
Regression analysis by GPS, LLC



Map 1.1 below shows the census tracts and block groups in Calhoun County; each of the four census tracts is divided into two to four block groups by the Census. Names have been assigned to the census tracts to make description of the tracts easier and clearer later in this chapter:

- Tract 9501 is named “West” and covers Sandy Run and the eastern part of the county;
- Tract 9502.02 is named “Central” and covers the area northwest of US 601;
- Tract 9502.01 is named “St Matthews and covers an area southeast of US 601;
- Tract 9504 is named “East” and covers the remaining eastern portion of the county.

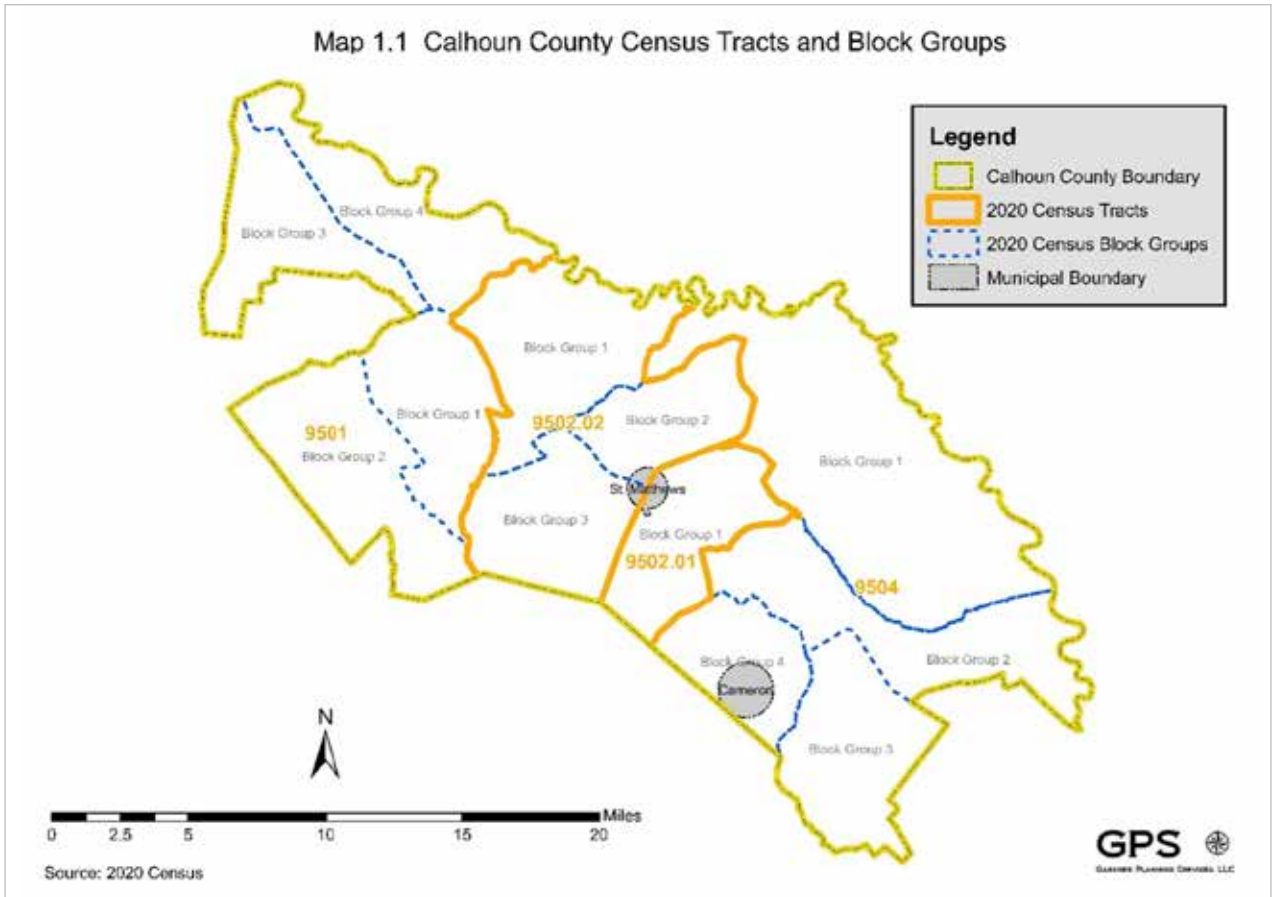
Maps 1.2 through 1.8 below illustrate the county’s population characteristics by block group. These maps show total population, population density, and population change from 2010 to 2020. The distribution of population by race and Hispanic ethnicity also are illustrated.

Map 1.2 illustrates total population. Highest population counts are found south and west of St. Matthews and adjacent to Lexington County. Map 1.3 illustrates population density in persons per square mile, which ranges from a low of 10 persons per square mile to a high of 75 persons per square mile. The highest density areas are around St. Matthews and in the block groups near or adjacent to Lexington County.

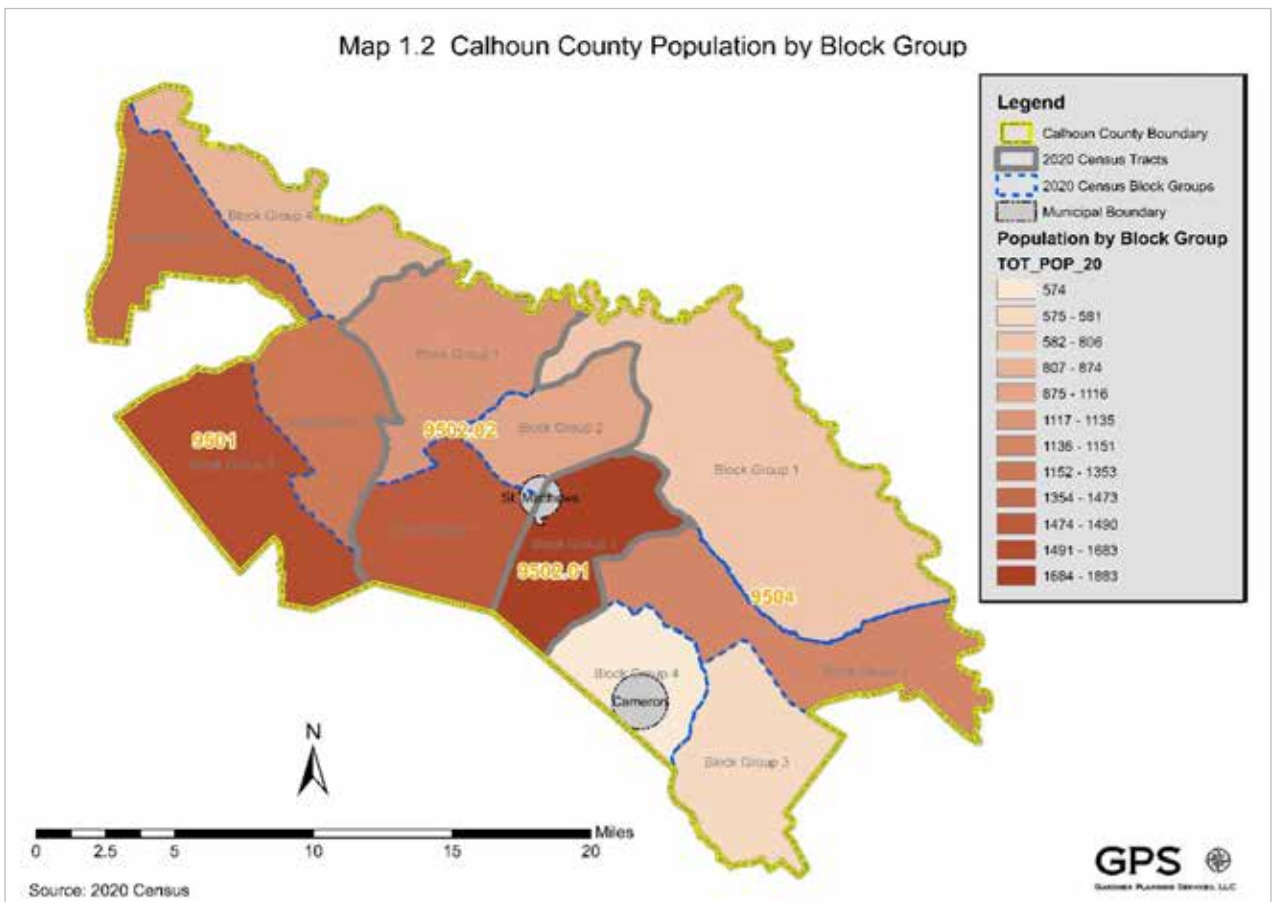
Map 1.4 shows where population change has occurred since 2010. All block groups except the one with Lake Marion frontage have lost population, with the greatest losses occurring near St. Matthews and Fort Motte in the central and southern part of the county.

Maps 1.5 through 1.8 illustrate the distribution of population by race and Hispanic ethnicity. The distribution is more easily interpreted visually and is not easily described in text.

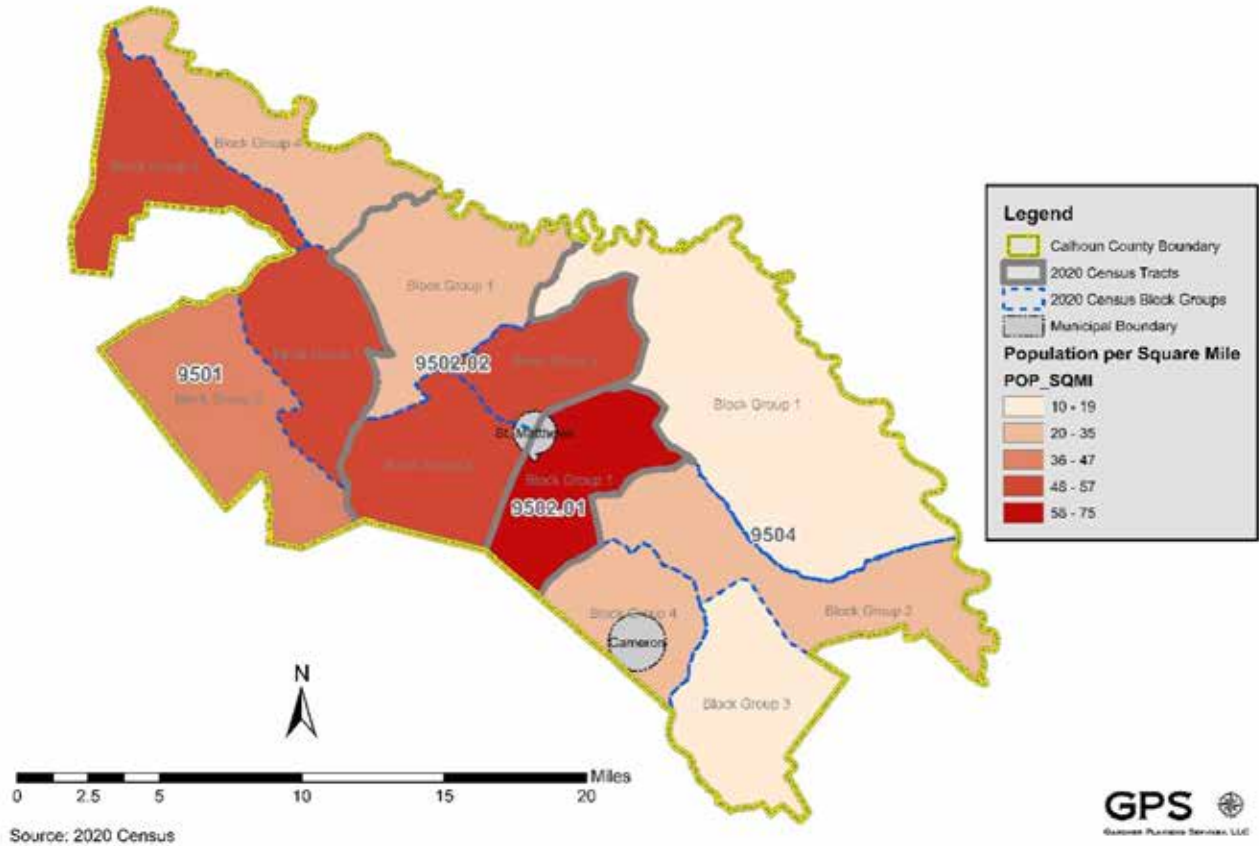
Map 1.1 Calhoun County Census Tracts and Block Groups



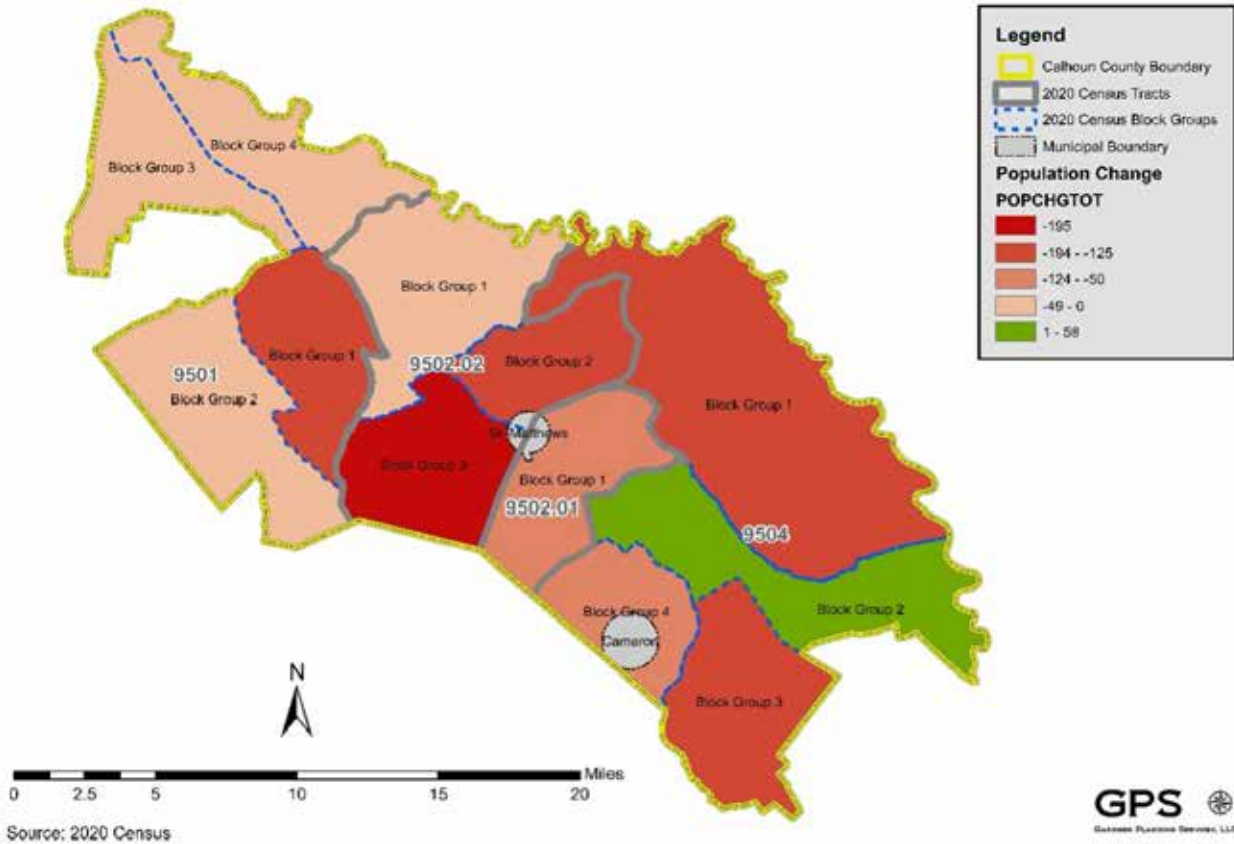
Map 1.2 Calhoun County Population by Block Group



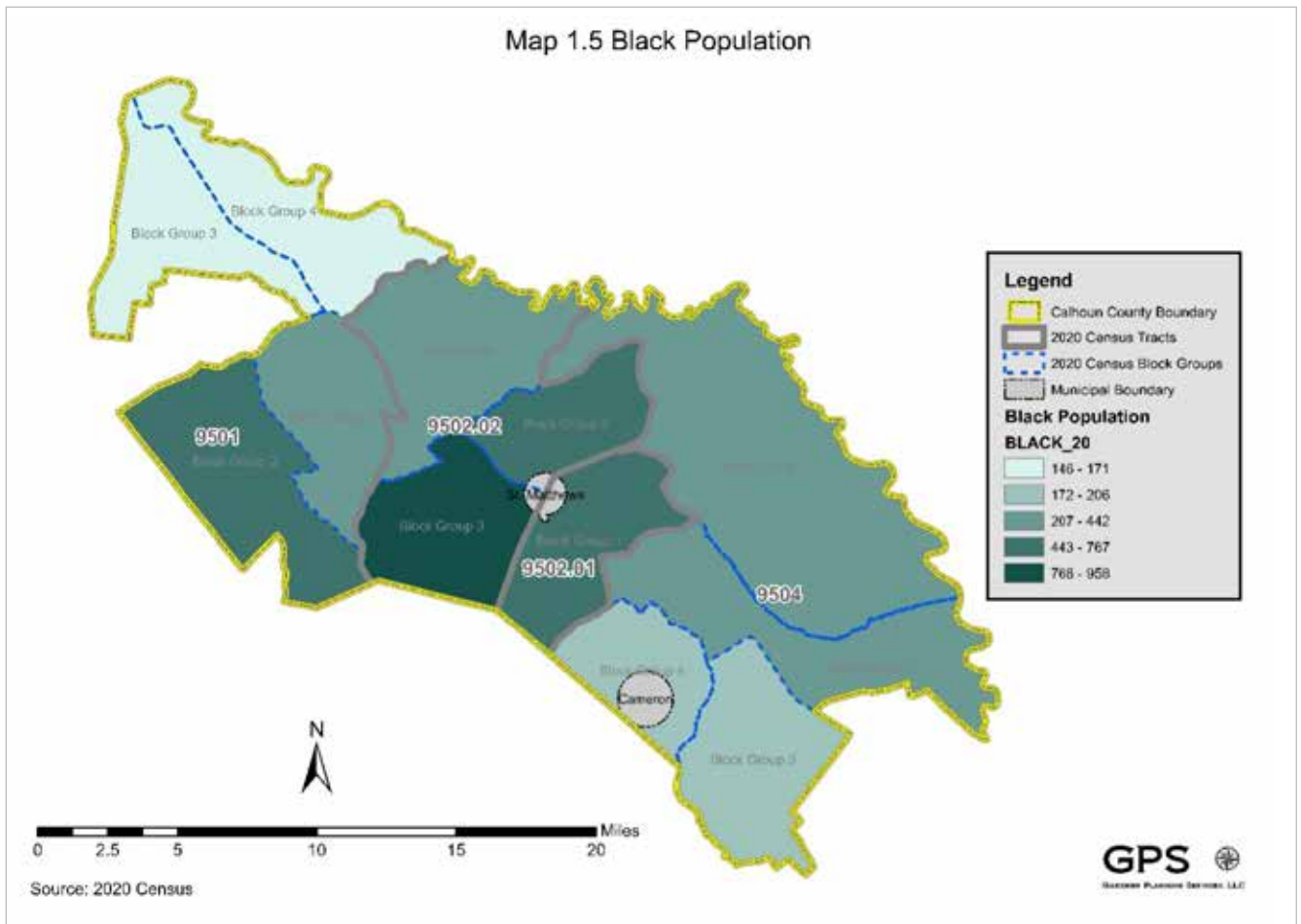
Map 1.3 Calhoun County Population per Square Mile



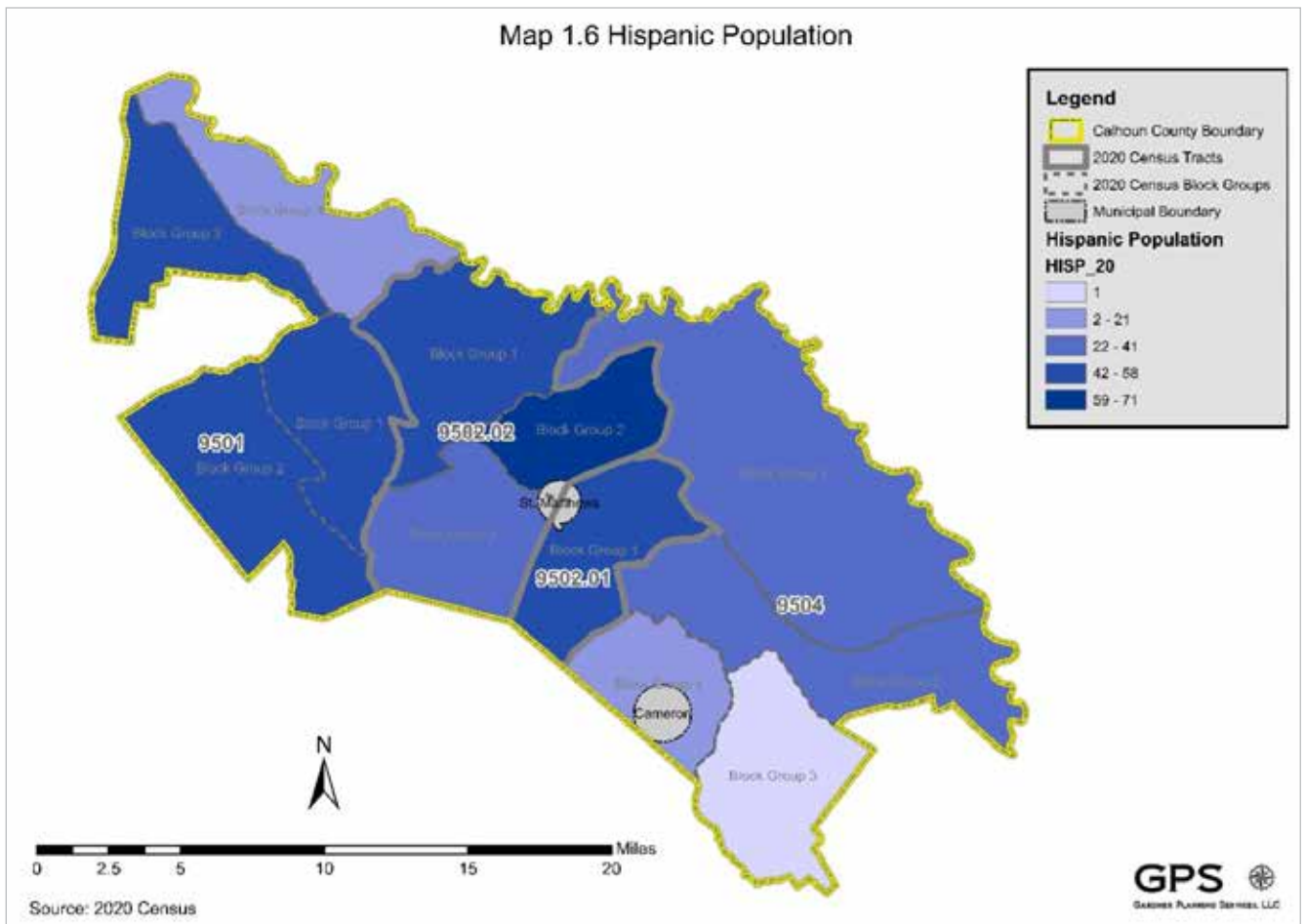
Map 1.4 Population Change



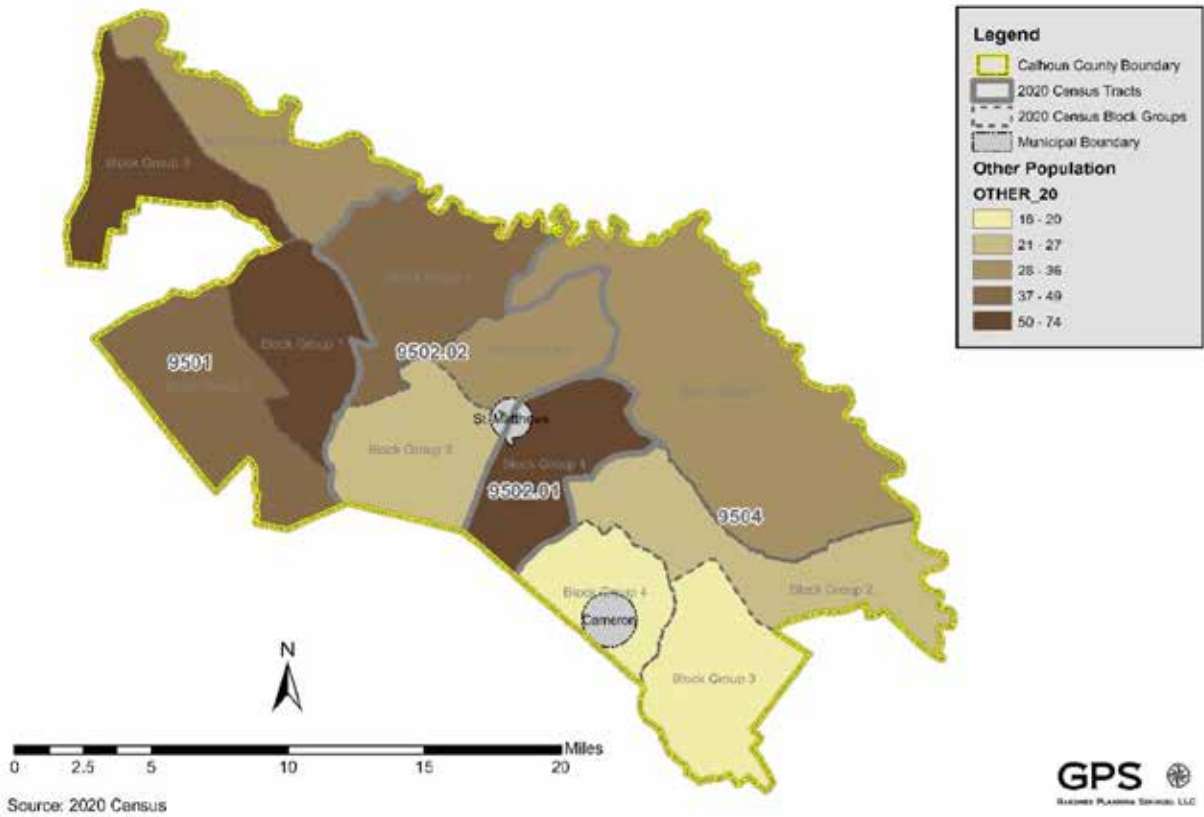
Map 1.5 Black Population



Map 1.6 Hispanic Population



Map 1.7 Other Population



Map 1.8 White Population

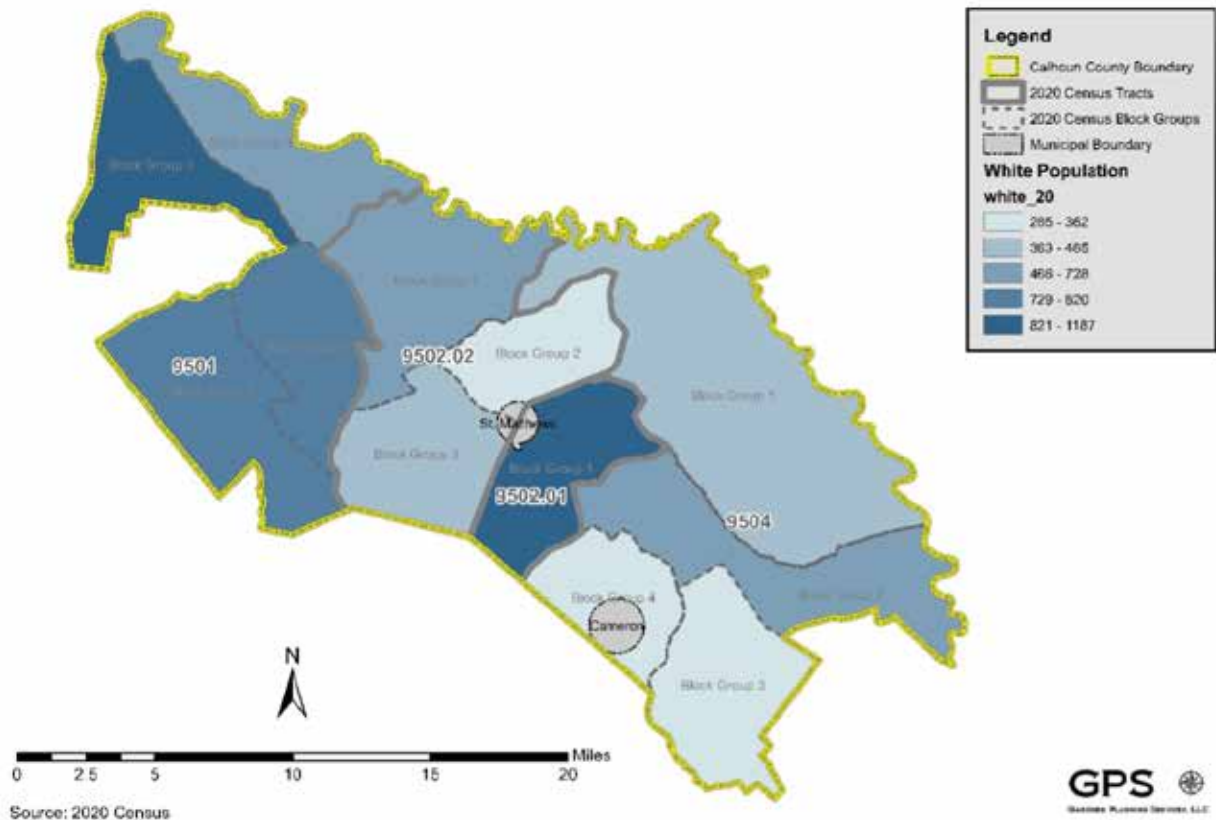


Table 1.4
Population by Age in the Nation, State, and County

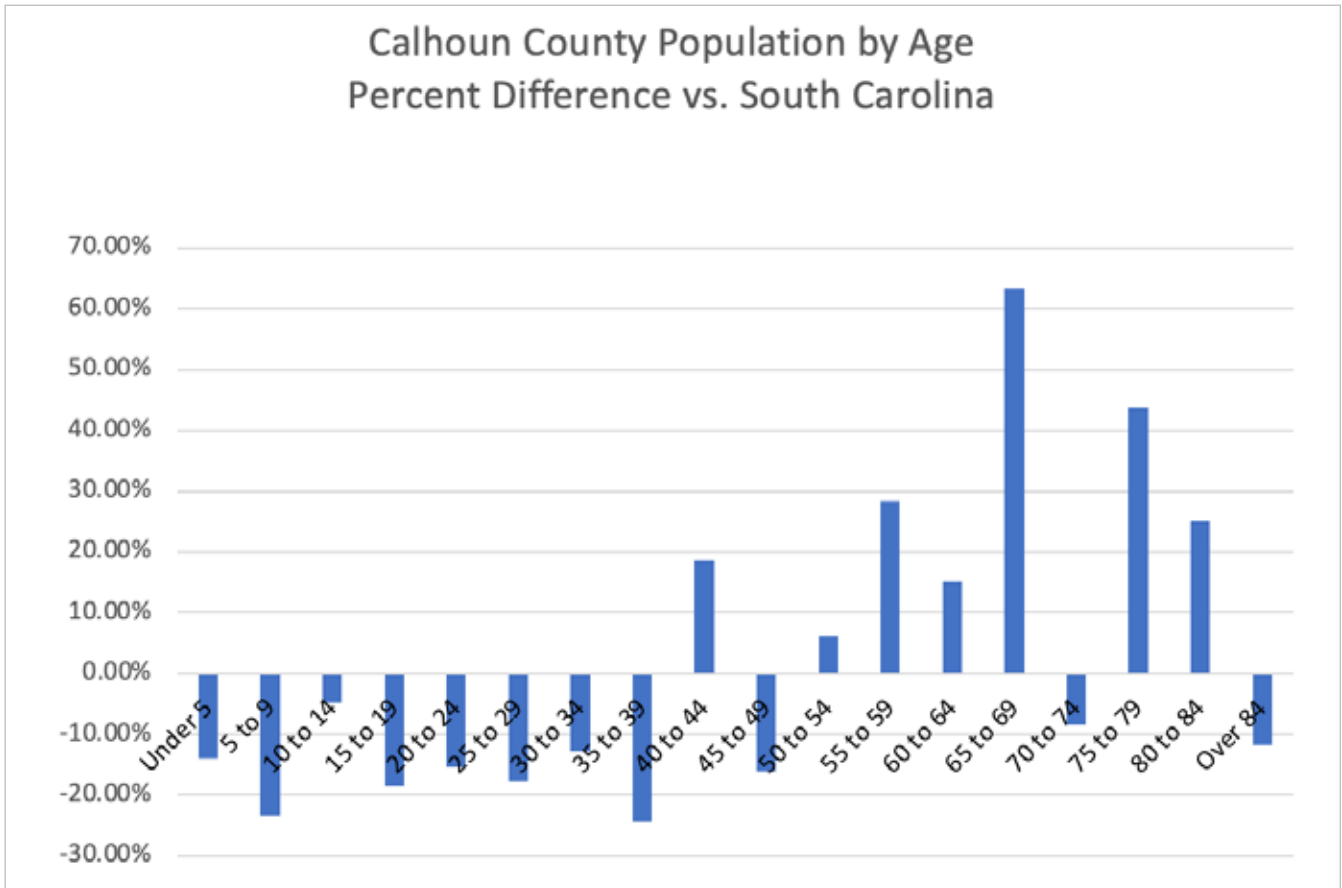
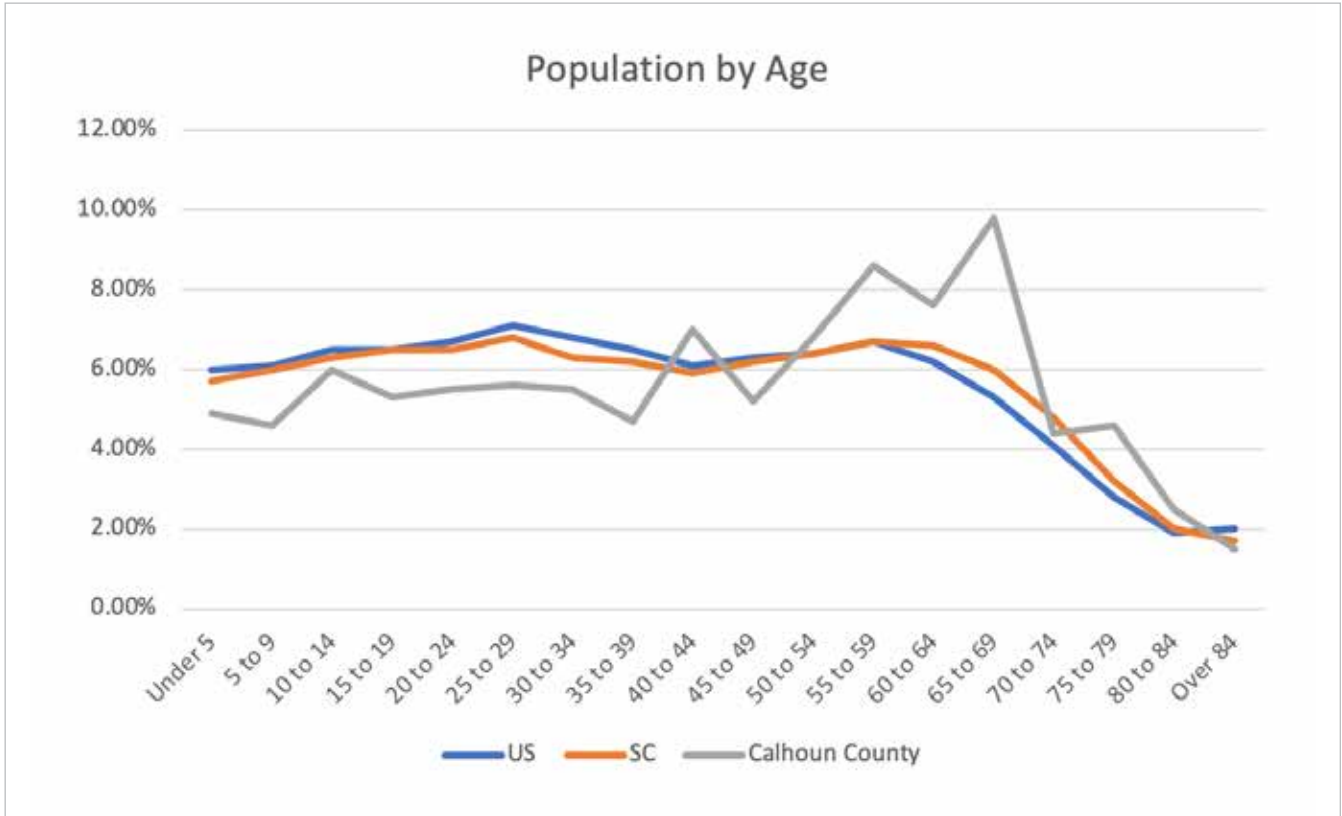
AGE	Total Population			Percent of Total Population		
	US	SC	Calhoun County	US	SC	Calhoun County
Under 5	19,650,192	291,651	714	6.00%	5.70%	4.90%
5 to 9	19,979,039	305,738	676	6.10%	6.00%	4.60%
10 to 14	21,107,910	321,581	879	6.50%	6.30%	6.00%
15 to 19	21,174,955	329,239	769	6.50%	6.50%	5.30%
20 to 24	21,820,378	330,682	800	6.70%	6.50%	5.50%
25 to 29	23,262,155	347,963	817	7.10%	6.80%	5.60%
30 to 34	22,223,010	322,548	797	6.80%	6.30%	5.50%
35 to 39	21,346,055	316,636	689	6.50%	6.20%	4.70%
40 to 44	20,000,622	299,848	1,019	6.10%	5.90%	7.00%
45 to 49	20,569,969	317,173	766	6.30%	6.20%	5.20%
50 to 54	20,970,767	328,256	988	6.40%	6.40%	6.80%
55 to 59	21,785,721	341,047	1,261	6.70%	6.70%	8.60%
60 to 64	20,315,718	338,459	1,106	6.20%	6.60%	7.60%
65 to 69	17,301,772	306,839	1,428	5.30%	6.00%	9.80%
70 to 74	13,246,178	245,070	636	4.10%	4.80%	4.40%
75 to 79	9,113,714	162,863	671	2.80%	3.20%	4.60%
80 to 84	6,079,337	99,399	369	1.90%	2.00%	2.50%
Over 84	6,621,816	86,525	223	2.00%	1.70%	1.50%

Table 1.5
Income Below Poverty Level by Census Tract and Age Group

	9501 West	9502.01 St. Matthews	9502.02 Central	9504 East	Calhoun County
Total persons	4,791	1,965	4,235	3,234	14,225
Income below poverty level:	685	413	758	852	2,708
17 and under	140	119	239	229	727
18 to 64	468	154	383	577	1,582
65 and over	77	140	136	46	399
Percent of persons 17 and under	20.2%	34.9%	29.1%	33.9%	28.7%
Percent of persons 65 and over	8.4%	23.3%	13.3%	6.7%	12.4%
Percent of all persons	14.3%	21.0%	17.9%	26.3%	19.0%

Source: 2020 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates

Figure ES-3: Population Age Distribution



AGE OF THE POPULATION

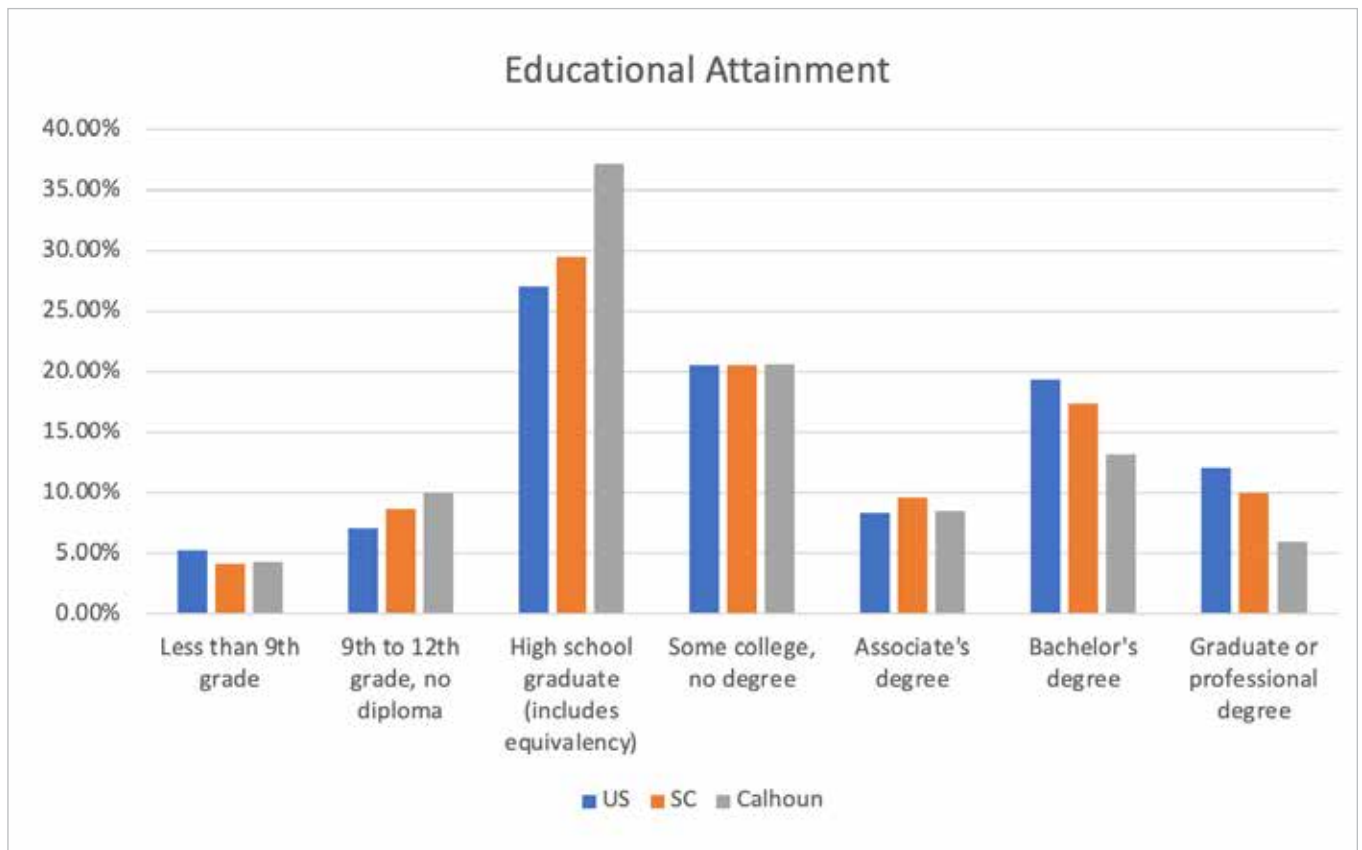
Analysis of the age of Calhoun County's population comparison to national and state population age helps explain the state-projected decline in population in the county. Table 1.4 shows the age distribution of the population in the United States, South Carolina, and Calhoun County. Calhoun County has a much lower percentage of people in

younger age groups than the state and the nation, and a much higher percentage of persons in the older age groups. The result is a lower birth rate per capita in the county and a relatively higher mortality rate per capita than average. The combination results in a declining population over time, unless younger people of child bearing age migrate into the area.

Table 1.6
Educational Attainment for the Nation, State and County

Educational Attainment of Population 25 and older	US	SC	Calhoun
Less than 9th grade	5.30%	4.20%	4.40%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7.10%	8.70%	10.00%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.10%	29.50%	37.20%
Some college, no degree	20.60%	20.60%	20.70%
Associate's degree	8.40%	9.60%	8.60%
Bachelor's degree	19.40%	17.40%	13.20%
Graduate or professional degree	12.10%	10.00%	6.00%
High school graduate or higher	87.70%	87.10%	85.70%
Bachelor's degree or higher	31.50%	27.40%	19.20%

Source: 2018 American Community Survey, 5-yr estimates



POVERTY

Nineteen percent of Calhoun County residents were in households with incomes below the poverty level in 2020. Of residents 17 and under, almost 29 percent were below the poverty level. Nationwide, 12.8 percent of all persons were below poverty level, while 17.5 percent of those 17 and under were living below the poverty level.

The poverty rate for youth is highest in the tract that covers the southern part of St. Matthews, at 34.9 percent. The East tract has a youth poverty rate of 33.9 percent. The percentage of seniors living in poverty is highest in the south St. Matthews areas. Table 1.5 and the graph below provide details.

MOBILITY

With no public transportation in the County, Calhoun residents in households without vehicles face daily challenges meeting basic needs. Countywide, nearly seven percent of all households had no vehicle available in 2020. In the area south of

St. Matthews, 11.4 percent of households have on vehicle available. The East census tract also had above average mobility challenges, with 9.2 percent of households having no vehicle. Table 1.7 provides details below.

**Table 1.7
Households with No Vehicle Available**

	9501 West	9502.01 St. Matthews	9502.02 Central	9504 East	County Total
Total Households	2,143	938	1,808	1,332	6,221
No vehicle available	94	107	96	123	420
Percent	4.4%	11.4%	5.3%	9.2%	6.8%

Source: 2020 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Goal P1. Encourage stabilization and growth in County population to maintain vital and vibrant communities.

- **Objective P1.1** Attract new residents to existing developed areas.
 - **Strategy P1.1a.** Work with towns and other government and non-profit organizations to promote renovation of existing vacant housing and development of vacant urban lots.
- **Objective P1.2** Retain and attract residents under age 40 to achieve better balance in the age distribution of county population in the future.
 - **Strategy P1.2a.** Improve job opportunities for local residents through recruitment of new businesses and industry.

- **Strategy P1.2b.** Work with schools, arts organizations, and recreation agencies to improve cultural, educational and recreational opportunities within Calhoun County to make the area more attractive to younger people and families with children.

Goal P2. Maintain and protect the rural character, values, and lifestyle in the County.

- **Objective P2.1.** Focus new development in and around existing developed areas.
 - **Strategy P2.1a.** Identify areas that should remain rural and implement rural zoning in those areas.
 - **Strategy P2.1b.** Work with the Town of Cameron and Town of St. Matthews to support revitalization and redevelopment within the existing town limits.
 - **Strategy P2.1c.** Identify targeted areas where new growth could be encouraged.
- **Objective P2.2** Identify and protect critical rural landscapes from development.
 - **Strategy 2.2a** Work with landowners and conservation agencies to protect key rural lands through purchase or easements.

Goal P3. Improve quality of life and opportunity for existing residents.

- **Objective P3.1.** Reduce poverty rates in the County.
 - **Strategy P3.1a.** Work to recruit jobs to census tracts with the highest poverty rates.
 - **Strategy P3.1b.** Explore opportunities and funding for rural public transportation services and other mobility strategies to connect people with employment.
- **Objective P3.2.** Improve educational attainment.
 - **Strategy P3.2a.** Work with schools and non-profit organizations to increase high school graduation rates.
- **Objective P3.3.** Continue to increase the number of jobs in Calhoun County.
 - **Strategy P3.3a.** Continue to recruit industry to the Interstate 26 corridor.
 - **Strategy P3.3b.** Identify business development strategies and work with towns to revitalize commercial area in Cameron and St. Matthews.

CHAPTER 2

Housing

Housing in Calhoun County is analyzed by census tract in this chapter. The analysis focuses on occupancy, type, age, and value of housing in each census tract. Housing data from the 2020 Census is not available as of this writing, so the analysis relies on the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-year estimates for 2020.

Census tract numbers are not very useful in helping the reader to identify the general area covered by each tract, so reference to Map 2.1 will be important to understand the parts of the county being described by the analysis. In addition, each tract has been given a name for this analysis only:

- Tract 9501 is called "West" and includes the Sandy Run area;
- Tract 9502.01 is called "St. Matthews" and covers the middle of the county southeast of US 601;
- Tract 9502.02 is called "Central" and covers the middle of the county northwest of US 601;
- Tract 9504 is called "East" and covers an area along the Congaree River and southern county.
- Map 2.1 below illustrates these census tract boundaries.

HOUSING OCCUPANCY

Table 2.1 and the associated graph below illustrate housing occupancy for the four census tracts. The eastern tract has the lowest occupancy rate at 73.3 percent; this may be influenced by seasonal lake-front vacation homes in this tract. Occupancy rates in the remaining three tracts range from 84.6 to 88.0 percent.



Map 2.1 Calhoun County Census Tracts

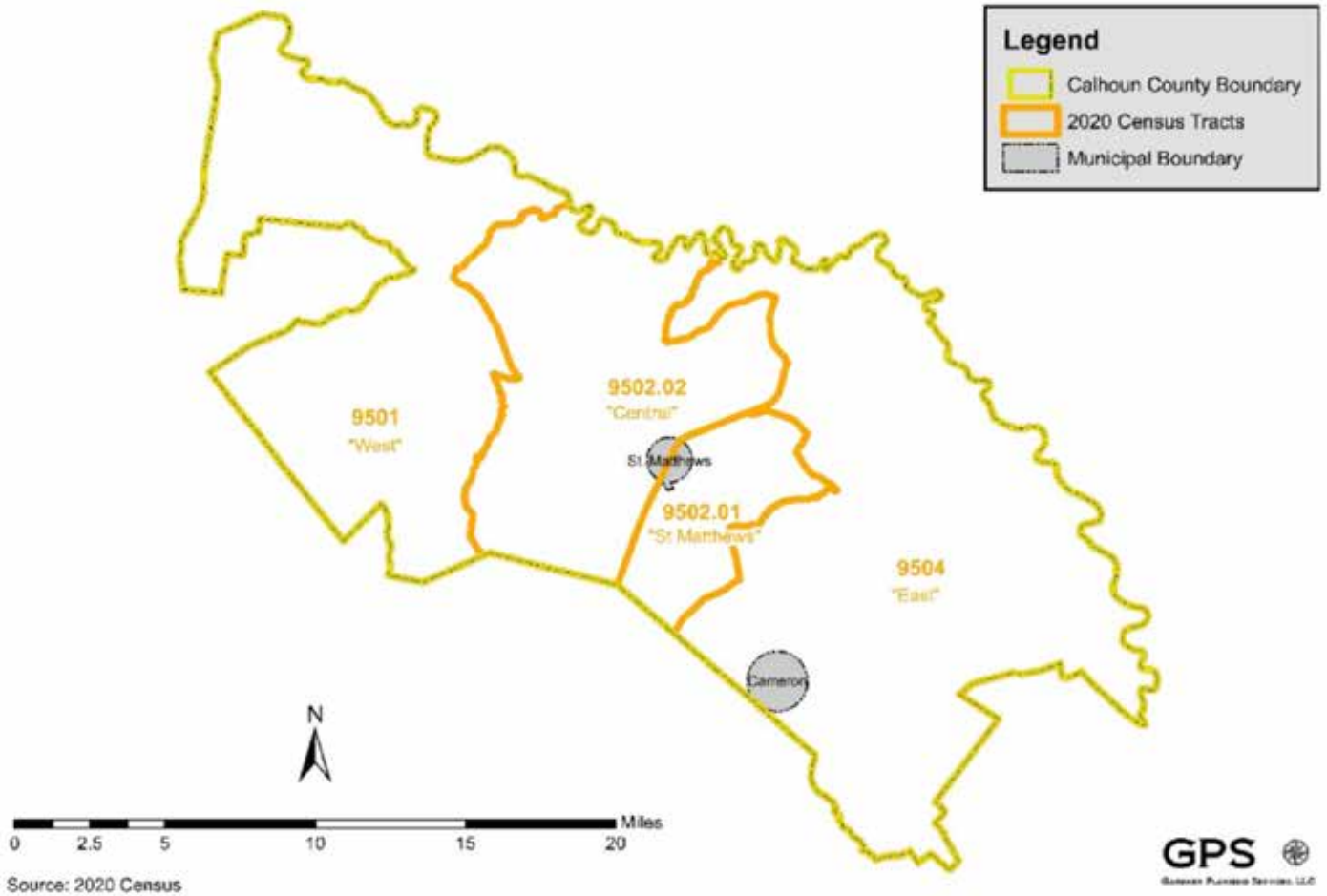
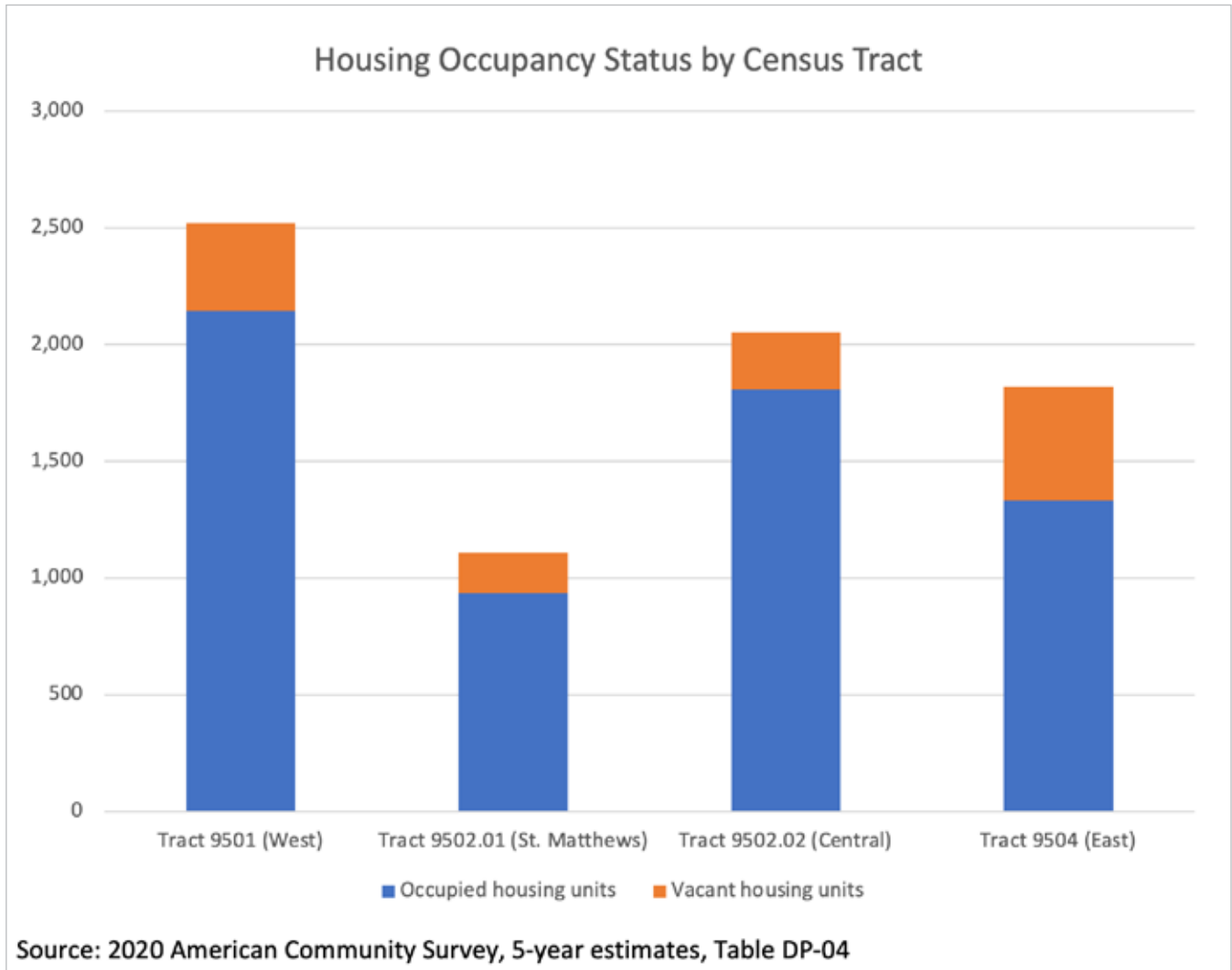


Table 2.1
Housing Occupancy Status

Status	Tract 9501 (West)	Tract 9502.01 (St. Matthews)	Tract 9502.02 (Central)	Tract 9504 (East)	Total
Occupied housing units	2,143	938	1,808	1,332	6,221
Vacant housing units	377	171	246	486	1,280
Total	2,520	1,109	2,054	1,818	7,501
Percent Occupied	85.0%	84.6%	88.0%	73.3%	82.9%



**Table 2.2
Housing Types**

Status	Tract 9501 (West)	Tract 9502.01 (St. Matthews)	Tract 9502.02 (Central)	Tract 9504 (East)	Total
Single Family Detached	1,194	863	1,423	1,075	4,555
Single Family Attached	0	0	53	5	58
Duplex	0	43	0	0	43
Multifamily	0	0	107	13	120
Mobile home	1,308	203	471	719	2,701
Boat, RV, van, etc.	18	0	0	6	24
Total	2,520	1,109	2,054	1,818	7,501
Percent Single Family	47.4%	77.8%	71.9%	59.4%	61.5%
Percent Mobile home	51.9%	18.3%	22.9%	39.5%	36.0%

Source: 2020 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates, Table DP-04

HOUSING TYPES

Table 2.2 summarizes and analyzes data on the types of housing in the county. Like many rural counties, Calhoun has a high proportion of manufactured homes and mobile homes; the Census makes no distinction between mobile homes and manufactured homes, and counts all of them as mobile homes. County wide, mobile homes make up 36 percent of the 7,501 total housing units. Manufactured and mobile homes make up almost 52% of the housing in the West tract.

Single family housing -- both detached and attached (typically townhouses) – account for 61.5 percent of housing units in the county.

Some two-family or duplex housing is found in the St. Matthews tract. Multifamily housing is primarily in the Central census tract in the town limits of St. Matthews.

County-wide, 24 housing units are classified as Boat, RV, van, etc. by the Census Bureau.

AGE OF HOUSING

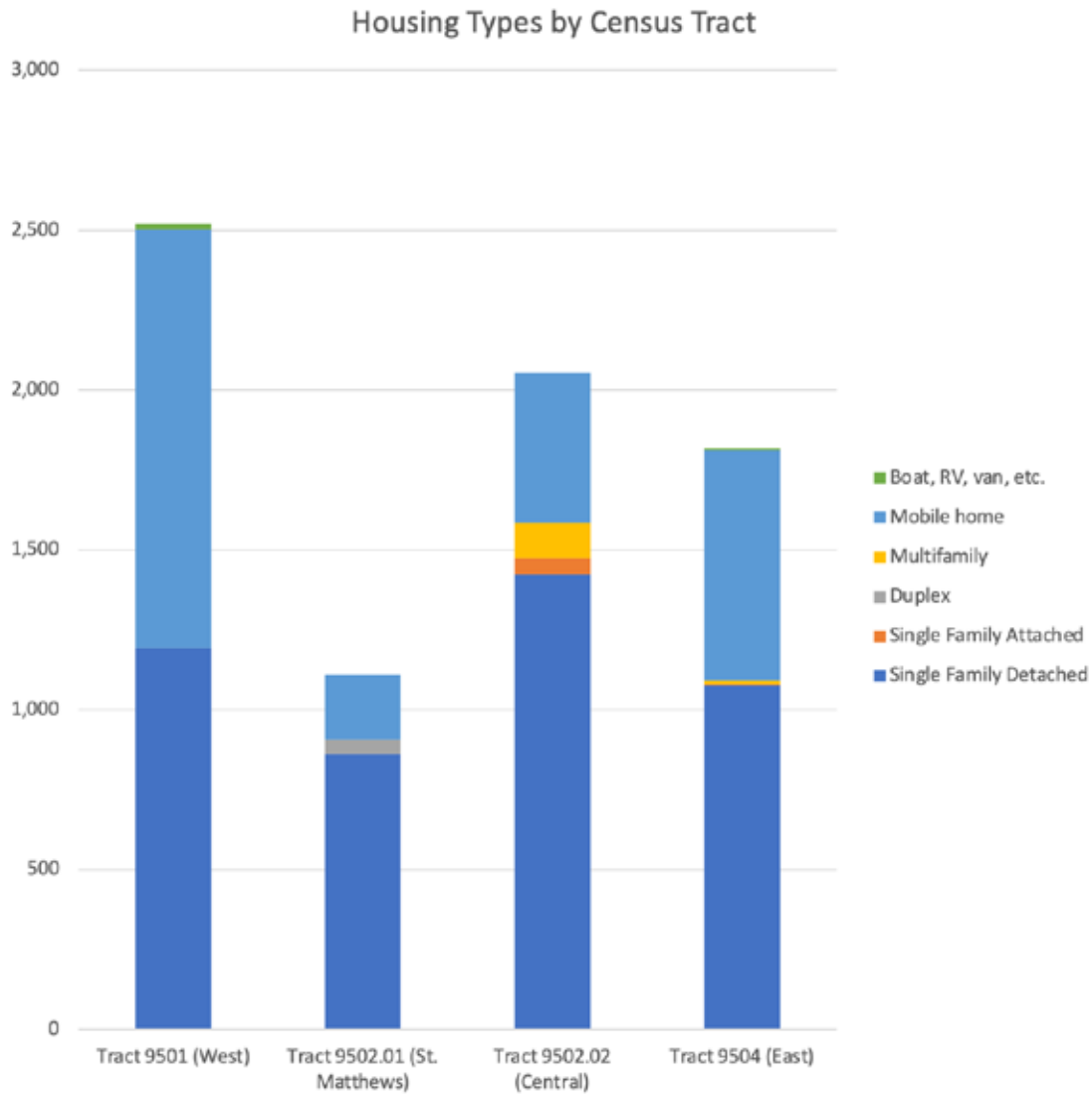
Table 2.3 provides data and analysis of housing age in Calhoun County. Twenty-six percent of all housing units in Calhoun County were built prior to 1970, while 7.7 percent have been constructed since 2010.

The highest concentration of housing units that are over 50 years old is in the St. Matthews tract, where this older housing stock accounts for over 58 percent of all housing units.

The West tract, which includes the Sandy Run area and the parts of the county closest to Lexington County, has less than seven percent of pre-1970 housing units, and also has the highest percentage of newer houses, with 13.5 percent built since 2010.

In the Central tract, almost 32 percent of housing units were built prior to 1970, while 26 percent of units in the East were built prior to 1970.





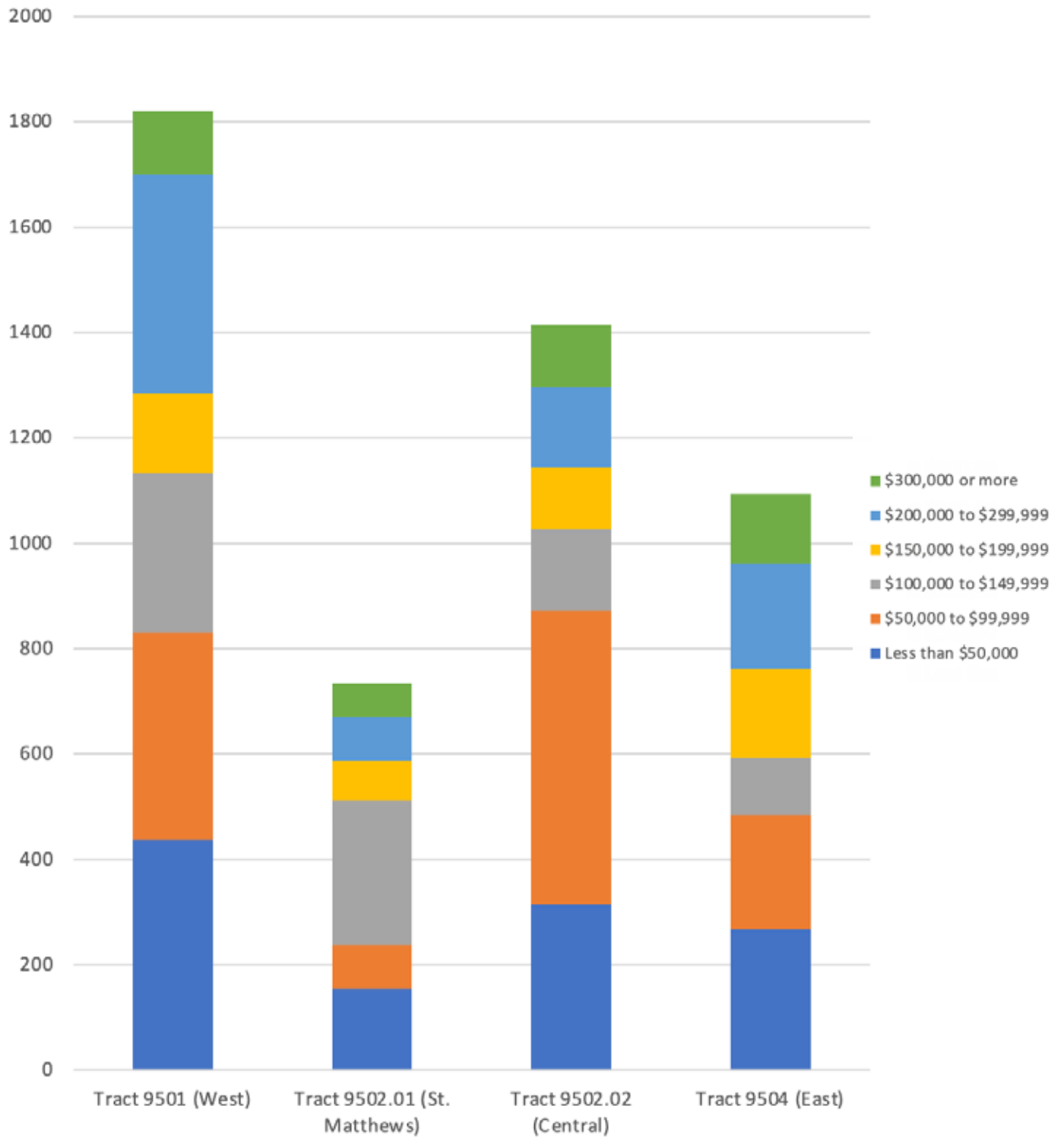
Source: 2020 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates, Table DP-04

Table 2.3
Age of Housing Units

Status	Tract 9501 (West)	Tract 9502.01 (St. Matthews)	Tract 9502.02 (Central)	Tract 9504 (East)	Total
2010 or later	340	74	113	48	575
1990 to 2009	1,471	229	638	673	3,011
1970 to 1989	534	162	649	621	1,966
1950 to 1969	45	423	221	259	948
1949 or earlier	130	221	433	217	1,001
Total	2,520	1,109	2,054	1,818	7,501
Percent 2010 or later	13.5%	6.7%	5.5%	2.6%	7.7%
Percent 1969 or earlier	6.9%	58.1%	31.8%	26.2%	26.0%

Source: 2020 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates, Table DP-04

Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units by Census Tract



Source: 2020 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates, Table DP-04

HOUSING VALUES AND AFFORDABILITY

The census collects data on housing unit values only on owner-occupied units. Table 2.4 presents the data and analysis of owner occupied housing values.

The median value of owner-occupied houses countywide is \$109,825. The St. Matthews tract has the highest median value at \$131,700, while the Central tract has the lowest values at \$81,700. Countywide, over 23 percent of owner occupied housing units have a value of less than \$50,000 according to the Census, while 8.6 percent are valued at more than \$300,000.

All four census tracts have similar shares of houses below \$50,000 in value, ranging from 21.1 in the St. Matthews tract to 24.5 in the East tract. Countywide, the median house value in 2020 was 2.22 times median household income; in 2010, the median house value was 2.47 times median income in the county.

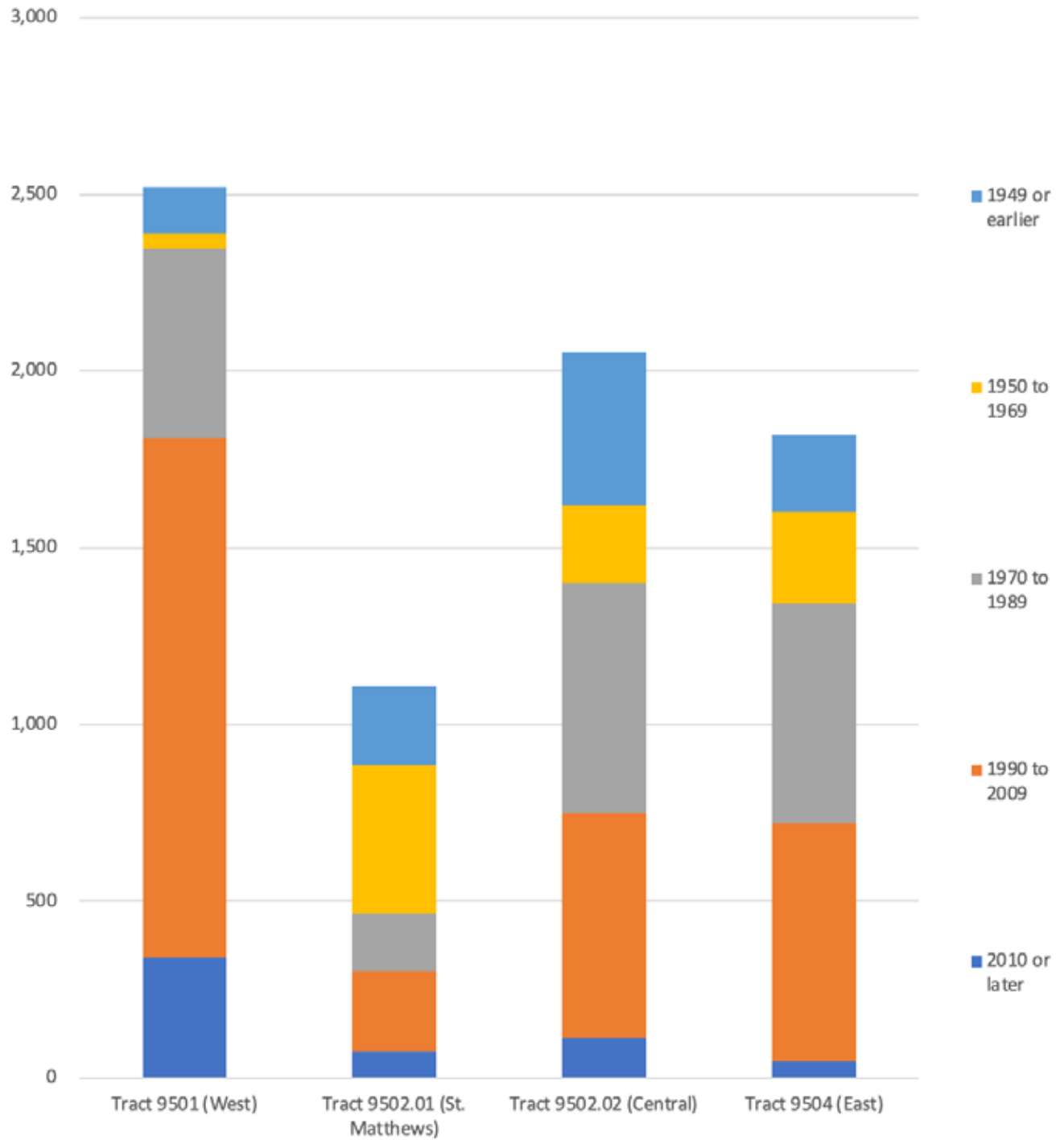
The East tract also has the highest proportion of homes valued above \$300,000, at 12.1 percent, which is likely influenced by homes on Lake Marion. The West tract nearest to Lexington County has the lowest percentage of houses in the highest value category.

**Table 2.4
Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units**

Status	Tract 9501 (West)	Tract 9502.01 (St. Matthews)	Tract 9502.02 (Central)	Tract 9504 (East)	Total
Less than \$50,000	438	155	314	268	1,175
\$50,000 to \$99,999	393	83	559	217	1,252
\$100,000 to \$149,999	303	274	153	108	838
\$150,000 to \$199,999	150	76	118	169	513
\$200,000 to \$299,999	414	83	152	199	848
\$300,000 or more	123	63	118	132	436
Total Owner-occupied units	1,821	734	1,414	1,093	5,062
Median Value (dollars)	107,100	131,700	81,700	118,800	109,825
Median HH Income	56,583	45,368	46,747	48,400	49,488
Median Value/HH Income	1.89	2.90	1.75	2.45	2.22
Percent houses \$300,000+	6.8%	8.6%	8.3%	12.1%	8.6%
Percent under \$50,000	24.1%	21.1%	22.2%	24.5%	23.2%

Source: 2020 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates, Table DP-04

Age of Housing Units by Census Tract



Source: 2020 American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates, Table DP-04

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Goal H1. Provide a variety of attractive, appropriate and affordable housing options for people of all ages and incomes.

- **Objective H1.1.** Reduce the percentage of vacant housing in the County.
 - **Strategy H1.1a.** To be developed.
- **Objective H1.2.** Increase senior living options within the county.
 - **Strategy H1.2a.** Work with state agencies to identify funding for affordable senior housing development.
 - **Strategy H1.2b.** Explore potential for private development of independent senior living and assisted senior living communities.

Goal H2. Promote development of appropriate housing near major employers to support employee recruitment and retention.

- **Objective H2.1.** Identify sites for workforce housing near existing industrial parks and County facilities.

CHAPTER 3

Land Use

Calhoun County is a beautiful rural county in South Carolina's upper coastal plain. Located on the edge of the Columbia metropolitan area, the county has had limited population growth, and much of the county remains as it was in the mid 1900's. Expansive views of rolling sandhills of pine trees, creek bottoms with Spanish moss-covered live oaks, and broad fields of cotton, soybeans, corn make the county a special place.

This section of the County's Comprehensive Plan defines and maps the existing land uses in the county, and develops a vision for future land use. The future land use map will be a guide for future zoning decision-making by the Planning Commission, staff and elected officials.

EXISTING LAND USE

The existing land use map was developed using data from the Calhoun County Tax Assessor's data, aerial photography, and field observations where necessary. Extensive efforts were made to accurately reflect the existing use of land in the county, but some inaccuracies are unavoidable given the limitations of data and time. The intent of the map is to show how land is being used currently in the county.

EXISTING LAND USE CATEGORIES

Fourteen land use categories are reflected in the Existing Land Use Map and are defined below.

- **Agricultural** – qualifies for agricultural tax rate and is not subject to any rollback taxes from recent use or ownership change. This includes all active farming activities, including timber, row crops, livestock production, and other agricultural production and support.
- **Recreation** – Public or non-profit owned property available for public recreational use.
- **Government** – property owned by local, regional, state, or federal government entities, except recreational and park property.
- **Church** – tax exempt property owned by churches or other religious organizations.
- **Cemetery** – tax exempt cemetery property.
- **Rural Residential** – residences outside of municipal boundaries, in areas where typical lot sizes are one acre or more.
- **Suburban Residential** – residences within municipal boundaries or in subdivisions where typical lot sizes are less than one acre.
- **Commercial** – retail stores, banks, offices, and similar uses.
- **Services** – business that provide personal and business services, including auto repair and service, trucking and logistics services, warehousing, and similar activities.
- **Industrial** – property used for manufacturing goods or processing agricultural products and other raw materials.
- **Utilities** – property used for telecommunications or electric distribution, maintenance and generation.

- **Solar Farm** – large scale solar electric generation sites.
- **Mines, Salvage, Landfills** – property used for resource extraction (typically sand mines), wrecked automobile and metal salvage and storage, and solid waste landfills.

TAX CODES

Tax codes in the Calhoun County Assessor's data were the primary source of land use information. Tax codes and definitions are below.

- **LR4** = Legal residence 4% rate. This is applicable to houses and mobile homes that are owned and occupied by their owner as their domicile and they have applied for and received the legal residence assessment ratio of 4% of the market value on up to 5 acres.
- **AG4** = Agricultural use classification 4% rate. This is applicable to properties that have applied for and been granted the agricultural use rate and receive the 4% assessment ratio on the calculated use value of the property. This value is calculated by soil type classification and yield rates as determined by the SC Dept. of Revenue.
- **MV4** = The market value of the property that receives the AG4 rate. It is used for the calculation of rollback taxes.
- **AG6** = Agricultural use classification 6% rate. This is applicable to properties that have applied for and been granted the agricultural use rate and receive the 6% assessment ratio on the calculated use value of the property. This value is calculated by soil type classification and yield rates as determined by the SC Dept. of Revenue. The 6% rate is used on agricultural values that are corporately owned or have more than ten owners.
- **MV6** = The market value of the property that receives the AG6 rate. It is used for the calculation of rollback taxes.
- **TC** = Properties that are appraised and valued by the SC Dept. of Revenue. Usually manufacturers but also may be certain utilities and corporate headquarters or Fee-in Lieu of taxation properties.
- **EX** = Exempt Properties that are not taxed and are not required to be appraised and assessed.



- **EFB** = Exempt Farm Building Properties that are not taxed and are not required to be appraised and assessed.
- **RG6** = All other properties that do not qualify for any of the above assessment rates. They are assessed based upon 6% of the market value. They consist of vacant lots or land, second homes, rental properties, non-manufacturing commercial, or any use that doesn't qualify for the above rates.

METHODOLOGY FOR DEFINING LAND USE

Tax codes were the primary method used to classify the land use of property. Local knowledge, aerial photos, and field reviews were used as necessary to clarify land uses on specific properties.

No inventory of land use will be perfect due to the limitations of time and data, and the subjectivity of classification of properties that may have more than one use. For example, many Legal Residences (taxed under LR) will also include a small business use on the same property such as a cabinet shop or locksmith business that is taxable at the RG6 rate. Unless the business use appears to be the predominant use of the property, such properties will be shown as Rural Residential or Suburban Residential, depending on size and location of the property.

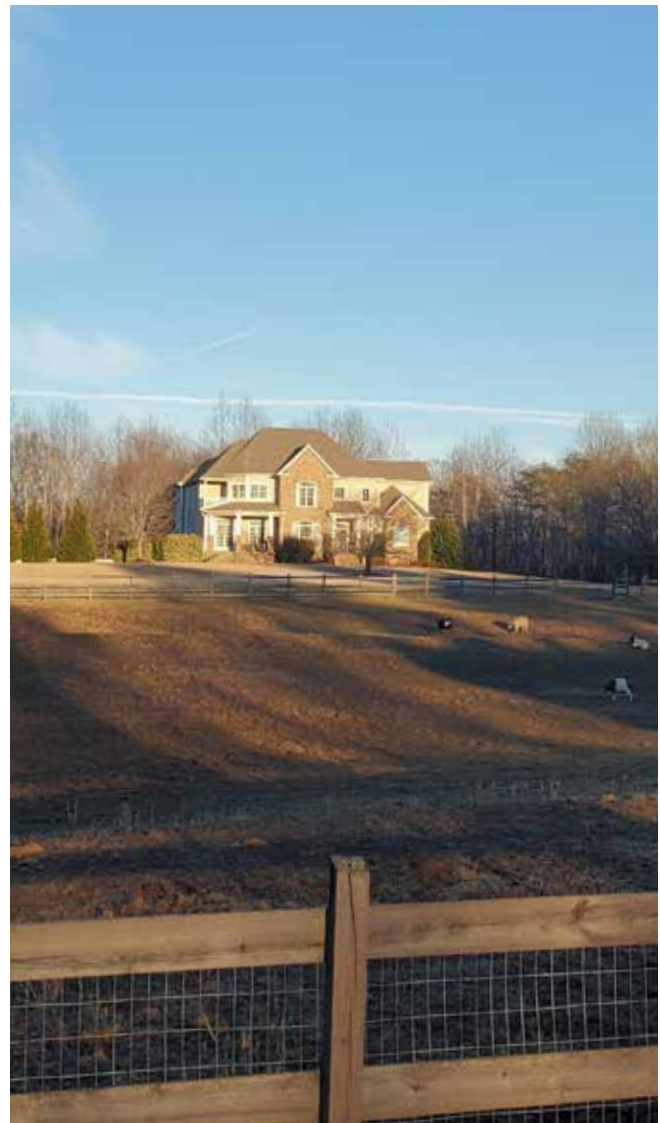
Property taxed under the AG4 and AG6 classes is shown as Agricultural in the land use map.

Recreational property was identified from local knowledge, aerial photography, and from tax exempt status as government property or non-profit-owned property. Government, Church, Non-profit, and Cemetery property is identified based on tax exempt status and owner name.

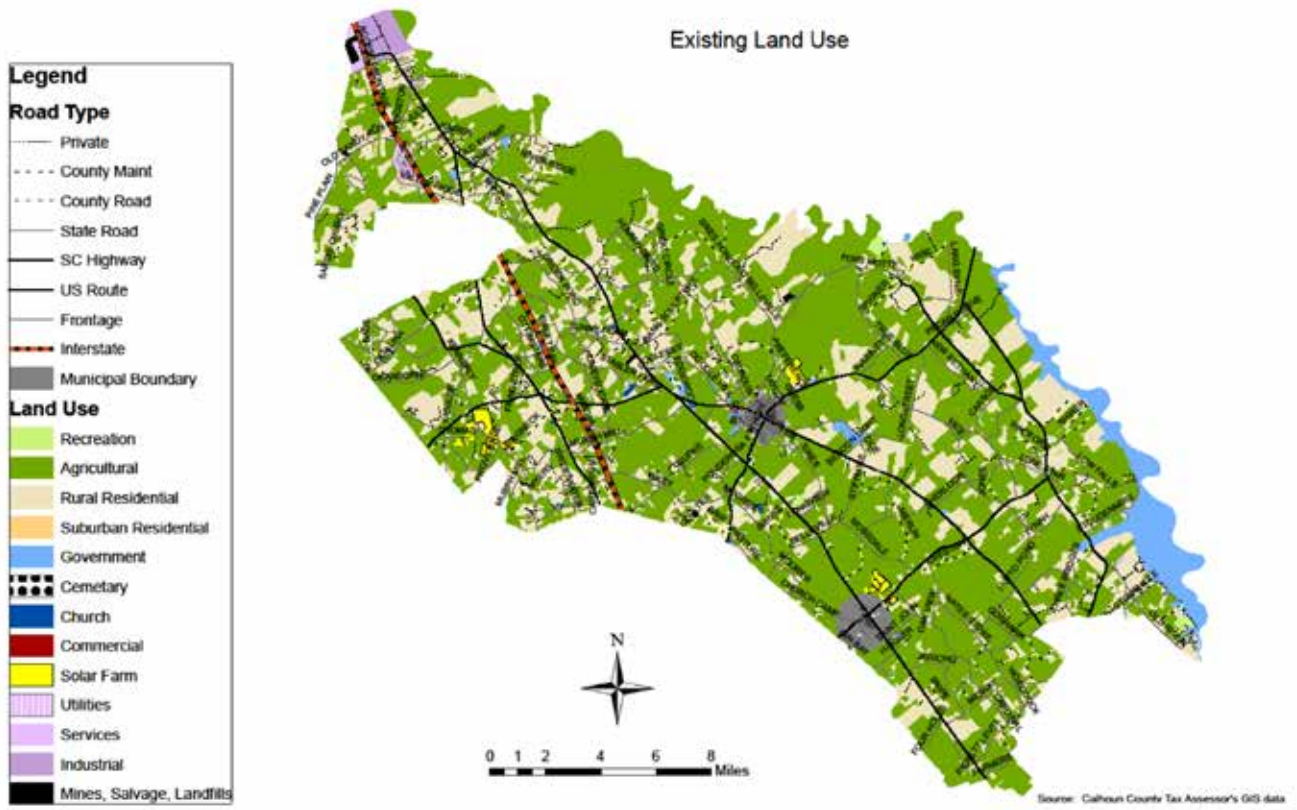
Commercial property is identified based on RG6 tax status, review of aerial photography, and local knowledge. Services property is identified based on RG6 tax status, local knowledge, and review of aerial photos. Industrial property is identified based on location of the county's industrial parks, TC tax status, and review of aerial photography.

Residential property, both Suburban Residential and Rural Residential, is identified in two ways. First, all property taxed in the LR (Legal Residence) class is shown as residential on the land use map. Residential property that is not taxed as LR is identified as all properties not otherwise classified, local knowledge, and review of aerial photography.

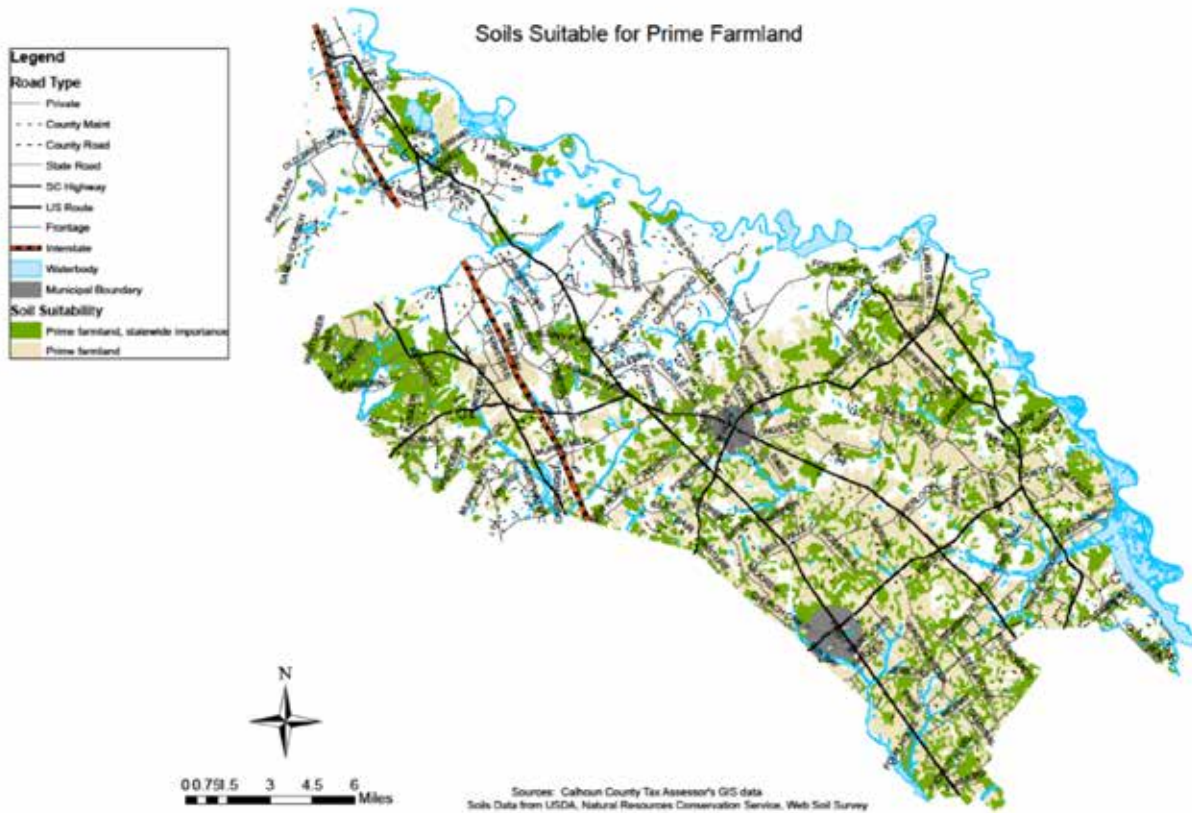
Utilities are identified based on ownership, TC or EX tax status, local knowledge, and review of aerial photos. Solar farms are identified by TC tax status for some properties and review of aerial photos. Mines, Salvage and Landfills are identified primarily by review of aerial photography.



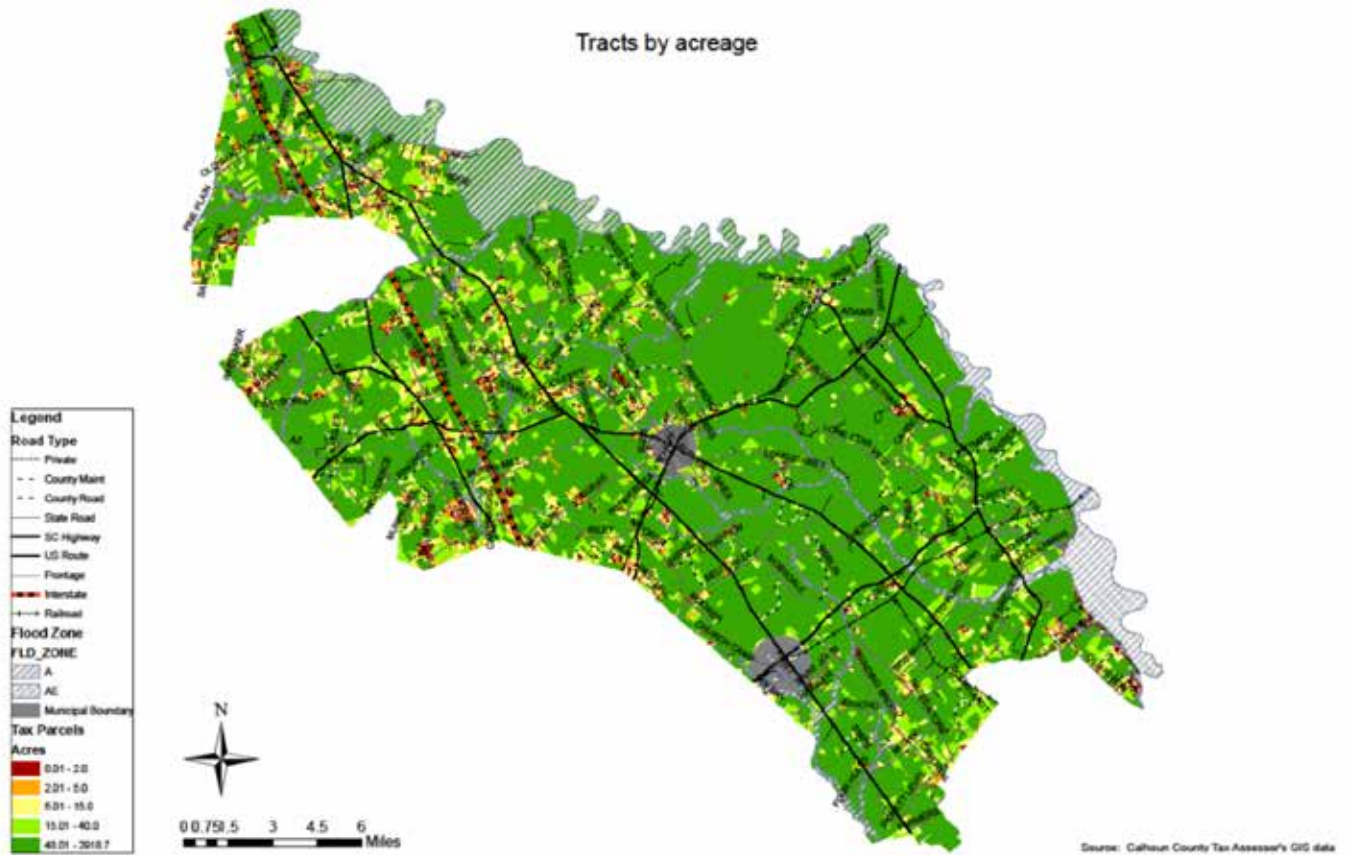
Map 3.1 Existing Land Use



Map 3.2 -- Prime Farmland



Map 3.3 -- Tracts by Acreage



FUTURE LAND USE

The recommended future land uses in the county have been developed with consideration of public input from a public information meeting held on January 19, 2023, discussions with stakeholders, and review of responses to a survey administered at public meetings and on line.

Eleven land use categories are used in the future land use map. The future land use categories are defined below, along with a brief explanation of how the boundaries of each area were determined.

- **Rural** – active agriculture and forestry will be the predominant land use in these areas. Very few areas have been subdivided into residential lots. Most houses are on several acres or more. Large scale residential subdivisions are not appropriate in these areas due to potential conflict with noise, dust and odors associated with agricultural production, forest management, and harvesting. Commercial businesses

are rare, and typically are agricultural in nature or are small retail establishments at cross-roads.

- o The “Rural” future land use area was defined primarily based on the size of existing tracts and location of soils suitable for prime farmland. Areas with relatively few tracts of land less than 40 acres and soils suitable for prime farmland are shown as Rural in the future land use map.
- **Rural Neighborhood areas** currently contain mostly large-lot single-family residences, either site-built or manufactured houses. Single family subdivisions and mobile home parks are not uncommon. A significant number of small parcels of land exist in these areas. New residential subdivisions are appropriate in these areas, with lot sizes of ½ acre to 1 acre being common. However, landscaping and buffering requirements should be put in place to help maintain a rural character as these areas develop. Small scale retail, businesses, and

offices will exist, primarily at crossroads. Large scale commercial development is not appropriate in this area.

- o Rural Neighborhood areas were defined primarily by the size of parcels of land; areas with significant numbers of parcels that are five acres or less were defined as Rural Neighborhood areas in the future land use map.
- **Suburban areas** will have residential subdivisions with lot sizes of less than ½ acre and smaller, particularly if sewer is available. Commercial uses including banks, convenience stores, restaurants, and similar size commercial businesses are appropriate along major roads.
 - o Suburban areas are defined around the Town of St. Matthews, mostly on the northwest and southwest sides of the town, and along Old River Road adjacent to Lake Marion. Suburban areas were identified based on existing development intensity and potential for future expansion of sewer service.
- **Commercial areas** will have a mix of uses including convenience stores, restaurants, banks, personal services, business services, automotive services, and grocery stores. Grocery-anchored shopping centers and larger retail big-box stores would be appropriate in the US 601 corridor.
 - o Commercial areas were defined along US 601 south of St. Matthews, and on Old Sandy Run Road at I-26.
- **Village Centers** will include a mix of small scale residential and commercial uses. Small retail stores, cafes, business offices, churches, day care facilities, and similar uses will be appropriate here, in addition to single family dwellings.
 - o Village Centers are identified at Old Sandy Run Road at US 176, at Fort Motte, and at Lone Star.
- **Services** will include a variety of business that support construction and industrial production, including equipment maintenance, sign shops, cabinet shops, print shops, warehouses, and similar uses.
 - o Services areas were identified based on existing uses and existing zoning.

- **Industrial areas** may include manufacturing plants, lumber mills, agricultural processing, large utility operations, truck terminals, and similar uses.
 - o Industrial areas were identified based on existing uses and zoning, and are limited to the I-26 corridor.
- **Government** uses include property currently owned by federal, state, and local government, school district, and Santee Cooper.
- **Recreational** uses include property that is currently used for public or private recreational uses, as well as property that may be suitable for future recreational use.
- **Open Space** includes properties that have existing conservation easements or are entirely within the flood plain of the Congaree River.
- **Conservation** denotes properties that have been protected from development through conservation easements with Congaree Land Trust, Audubon Society, or others.

Table 3-1 below provides a statistical analysis of the proposed Future Land Use Map. For each category, the table shows total number of parcels of land, total acres, average (mean) acres per parcel, and median acres per parcel. The median value is the acreage at which 50 percent of the parcels are larger than the median and 50 percent are smaller than the median value. The percentage of total county land in each of the future land use categories also is calculated.

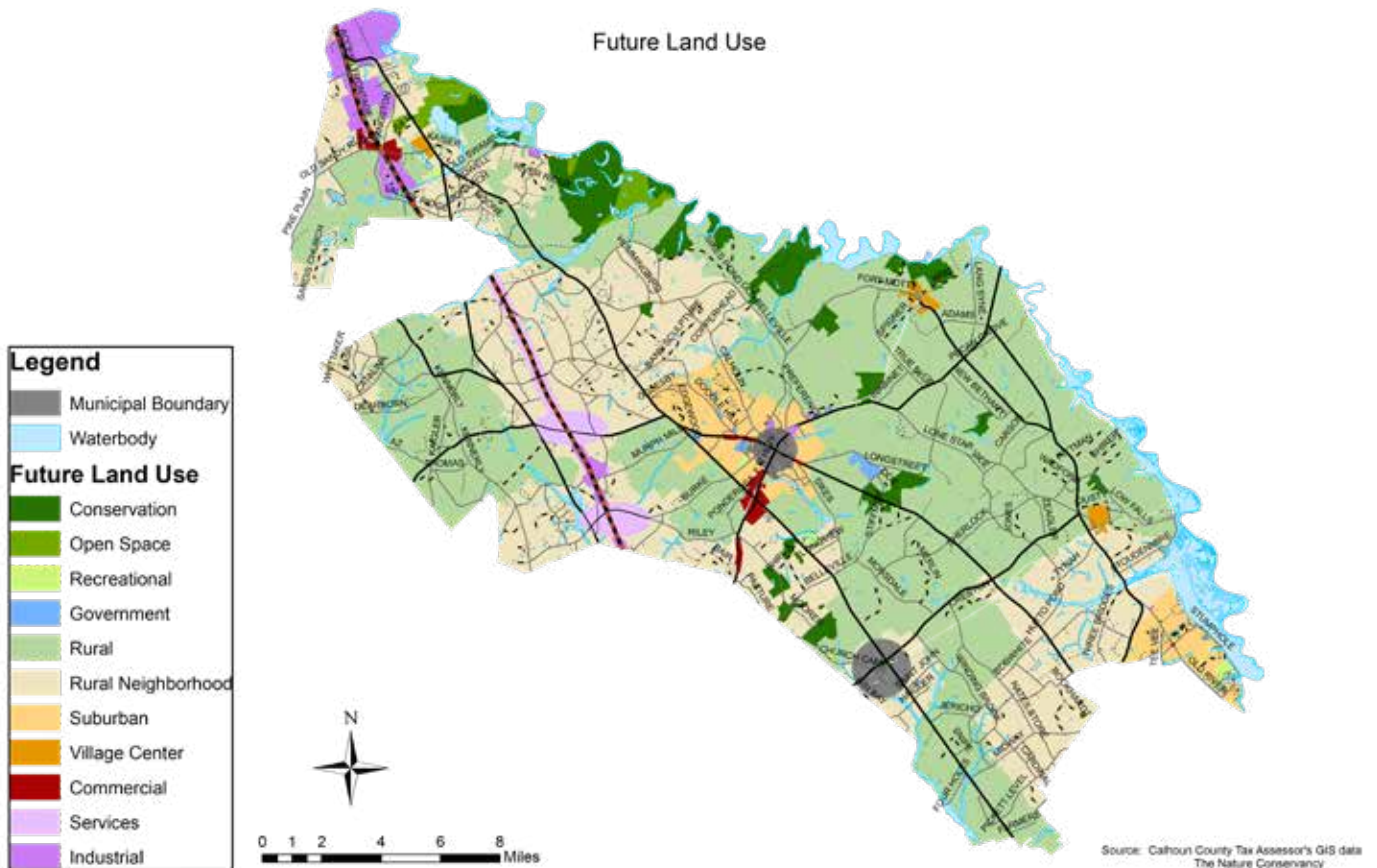
In the Rural area, the average (mean) parcel size is 48.6 acres, while the median parcel is 10.1 acres. Rural Neighborhood has an average parcel size of 11.7 acres, and a median parcel size of 2.3 acres.

Parcels in the Suburban area average 6.4 acres, with a median size of 1.0 acres. Village Center areas have an average parcel size of 4.1 acres, and a median of 0.63 acres. In the two municipalities, average parcel size is 1.7 acres and the median is 0.37.

These mean and median values for parcel size in the future land use areas are consistent with the definitions of each category and show a progression from very large tracts in the Rural area to small lots in the Village Centers.

Table 3.1
Calhoun County Future Land Use
Statistics by Future Land Use Category

Future Land Use	Number of Parcels	Acres	Mean Acres per Parcel	Median Acres per Parcel	Percent of County
Rural	2,642	128,528	48.6	10.1	53.7%
Rural Neighborhood	6,913	81,093	11.7	2.3	33.9%
Suburban	1,771	11,373	6.4	1.0	4.7%
Village Center	251	1,047	4.1	0.63	0.4%
Municipal	1,704	2,898	1.7	0.37	1.2%
Open Space	27	6,800	251.8	17.7	2.8%
Recreational	14	882	63.0	6.1	0.4%
Government	230	1,079	4.6	0.80	0.5%
Commercial	90	1,050	11.7	0.66	0.4%
Services	31	260	8.4	2.5	0.1%
Industrial	100	4,464	44.6	8.1	1.9%
Total	13,773	239,474	17.39	-	100.0%



The Future Land Use Map is intended to be a guide to future decision-making about zoning and development. For clarity, the map is drawn primarily with boundaries that follow parcel boundaries. However, the map is not binding on zoning decisions, and particularly along the boundaries between the land

use categories, decision-makers will need to apply judgement in individual cases to decide appropriate zoning and development options.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Goal LU1. Preserve the rural character, landscapes and lifestyle of the county while enabling desirable and responsible development and well-managed growth.

- **Objective LU1.1. Encourage commercial and residential growth and improvement in and around St. Matthews.**
 - **Strategy LU1.1a.** Seek grant funds to support revitalization of downtown St. Matthews for as a retail and dining destination, and to support renovation of existing housing stock, and identify opportunities to collaborate with the town on public improvements such as streetscapes, parks and landscaping.
 - **Strategy LU1.1b.** Evaluate opportunities to expand wastewater treatment capacity in St. Matthews.
 - **Strategy LU1.1c.** Establish appropriate zoning to support new residential development adjacent to existing town limits.
- **Objective LU1.2. Promote Agri-tourism and Eco-tourism development.**
 - **Strategy LU1.2a.** Implement zoning provisions to support agri-tourism businesses and events, including farm-based bed and breakfast accommodations, Community Supported Agriculture (CSAs), and farm-to-table dining experiences.
 - **Strategy LU1.2b.** Continue to support and expand the Purple Martin Festival.
 - **Strategy LU1.2c.** Consider development of a weekly or monthly music event in St. Matthews in conjunction with a farmers market.
 - **Strategy LU1.2d.** Explore ways to use Congaree National Park and the Congaree River canoe and kayak paddling trail to support local agriculture, hospitality and retail businesses.

- **Objective LU1.3.** Protect existing rural landscapes, farm and forestry operations; encourage quality development in appropriate areas of the county; and protect existing residents and businesses from adverse impacts from new development.
 - **Strategy LU1.3a.** Develop zoning ordinance changes to implement the future land use map.

Goal LU2. Preserve and protect prime farmlands, agricultural and silvicultural production.

- **Objective LU2.1.** Develop appropriate zoning for agricultural areas of the county that protect farm and forestry operations.
 - **Strategy LU2.1a.** Work with farmers and land owners to develop appropriate zoning for agricultural areas of the county.

Goal LU3. Continue to attract new industrial development to provide more employment opportunity for county residents and to ensure an adequate tax base for government operations.

- **Objective LU3.1** Recruit appropriate new industries to existing industrial parks.
 - **Strategy LU3.1a.** Continue to collaborate with regional and state economic development agencies to market sites and recruit industry.

CHAPTER 4

Historic and Cultural Resources

Calhoun is among South Carolina's newest counties, created from portions of Orangeburg and Lexington Counties in 1908 after several years of local efforts to establish the new county. Calhoun County's historic and cultural resources are documented in this section, and goals, objectives, and strategies for implementation are recommended.

Calhoun County has a rich history that includes early Native American settlements, important frontier settlements and trading posts, colonial plantations, Revolutionary War battles, and some of the earliest railroad development in the nation. Cultural and recreational resources in the county are remarkable for a county of this size and population.

A full accounting of the county's history is beyond the scope of this plan, although a brief history of the county is presented below. Rather, the purpose here is to highlight the most important historic events and sites and share the county's history with residents and visitors.

The Calhoun Museum and Cultural Center houses a large collection of historic documents and artifacts and is a key element of historic preservation and cultural awareness in the county. The Calhoun County Museum website, at www.calhouncountymuseum.com, and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History website at www.scdah.sc.gov provide much greater detail on the history and historic places than can be provided in this report.



Above: St. Matthews Lutheran Church



Above: Calhoun County Museum and Cultural Center

BRIEF HISTORY

Calhoun County lies near the center of South Carolina on the Congaree and Santee Rivers. The Cherokee Path from the coast to the Blue Ridge runs through the county, roughly along the route of US Highway 176 and SC Highway 6. The county's central location and established trade routes were the reason Fort Motte was one of three sites considered for the new state capital in the 1780s. With few good roads, travel to Charleston, the state capital prior to 1790, was difficult for upcountry planters. River travel was important, and the three sites considered for the state capital -- at or near Manigault's plantation near present-day Fort Motte; Taylor's plantation (the site selected that is now Columbia); and near present-day Stateburg in the High Hills of Santee -- all had access to the Santee River system. All three sites also were on high ground, away from "vapors" and disease associated with swamps and lowlands, and advantageous for breezes to counter South Carolina's summer heat.

Situated just south of the fall line in the upper coastal plain, Calhoun County's landscape ranges from rolling sand hills to bottomland forests to fertile coastal plains, which have sustained farms and plantations since the early colonial period. The first land grant in the county was in 1704 to George Sterling, 570 acres along Lyons Creek near SC Highway 6. Plantations growing indigo and cotton flourished beginning in the late 1700s.

Two archaeological sites in the county have documented settlement by the Congaree and Santee Indians. Traders moved along the Cherokee Path beginning in the early 1700s, and settlers soon followed. Early townships were Saxe-Gotha, Orangeburg, and Amelia. In 1768, St. Matthew's Parish was established.

Colonel William Thomson was a revolutionary war leader, who played important roles in several battles to drive the British troops from the center of the state. Rebecca Motte, a widow with inherited family property in Charleston and plantations on the Congaree River, helped Francis Marion capture her plantation house which the British had fortified and named Fort Motte.

Cotton farming anchored the economy following the revolutionary war. A branch line of the South



View of the Congaree River valley from the bluff at Fort Motte Battlefield.



An interpretive event at Fort Motte Battlefield

Carolina Railroad began operations in 1841, and the town of Lewisville developed, and was later renamed St. Matthews. The railroad cut through the center of St. Matthews, hand-dug by contracted slave labor from local plantations, was a monumental infrastructure project for its' time. In the 1890s, Cameron, Creston and Lone Star developed around the newly-completed Atlantic Coast Line railroad.

Efforts to create Calhoun County failed in the state legislature in 1890 and again in 1896. However, a change in the state constitution enabled creation of new counties by super majority vote of in the proposed area for the new county, and in 1908 the referendum for the proposed Calhoun County was approved by a wide margin. Leaders of the movement to create the county from portions of Lexington and Orangeburg were merchant Ed Wimberly, Dr. T. H. Dreher and J. E. Wannamaker.

Local residents raised money for a new courthouse, and construction of the building commenced in 1913. St. Matthews and the surrounding county prospered initially, but as the boll weevil decimated cotton crops nationwide, the local economy declined. Many farmers lost their land as a result, and 100 years later Calhoun County's population remains lower than in 1920.

Agriculture still is a major economic driver in the county, and cotton remains an important crop, but the labor productivity gains brought by modern farming equipment and methods means that agriculture no longer requires the extensive labor for planting, cultivating and harvesting crops that was the case in the 1920s.

Large scale solar installations have established a foothold in the county, attracted by relatively low land costs and flat terrain. Covering hundreds to thousands of acres, these solar installations are a source of concern as county farmers, residents and elected officials struggle to balance the competing interests of agricultural heritage, clean energy production, tax base growth, and farm profitability.

Manufacturing increasingly supports the economy in Calhoun County. Taking advantage of Interstate 26, Calhoun County Industrial Park and Sandy Run Industrial Park have attracted new industry, including a Starbuck's coffee roasting facility, plastic manufacturer Zeus, and others.

More extensive history of the county can be found on line at The South Carolina Encyclopedia (<https://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/calhoun-county>), and on the Calhoun County Museum website referenced earlier.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

South Carolina Department of Archives and History records, available on the department's website, have been used to document buildings and sites listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

NRHP listing does not protect buildings or sites from demolition, and does not impose limits or restrictions on private owners of listed properties. Owners enjoy the same rights after listing as they did before and do not need permission to make alterations or additions to the listed property. NRHP listing does create a requirement that



repairs and renovation of listed structures must follow the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties if any federal funds, grants or tax credits are involved in preservation, restoration, rehabilitation or reconstruction of a NRHP listed site.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to consider the effects on historic properties of projects they carry out, assist, fund, permit, license, or approve. Where a federally-funded project has the potential to impact historic resources, a Section 106 review is required.

Local ordinances can create Historic Districts and provide protection from demolition or historically inappropriate modification or development of the historic properties, regardless of ownership status or federal funding.

Table 4.1 lists the NRHP listed properties in Calhoun County, properties that have been determined eligible for NRHP listing, and a few other historic properties of note identified by Calhoun County Museum, which National Register eligibility has not been determined.

Map 4.1 shows the locations of historic and cultural resources in the County, except for those which have restricted address and location information to protect the resource. Church property boundaries and cemeteries have been identified from county tax records.

Table 4.1
Historic Resources and National Register Status

Number	Name of Historic Resource	NRHP Status
1	William Baker House	Listed
2	The Red Store	Eligible
3	Culclasure-Geiger Farm	Eligible
4	David Houser House	Listed
5	Ulmer-Summers House	Listed
6	Saint John Schools (demolished)	Eligible
7	St. Matthews Armory and Garage	Eligible
8	Former Calhoun County Library	Listed
9	Guinyard Elementary School	Eligible
10	Col. J.A. Banks House	Listed
11	Calhoun County Courthouse	Listed
12	Col. Olin M. Dantzler House	Listed
13	Puritan Farm	Listed
14	Sterling Land Grant	Listed
15	Oakland Plantation	Listed
16	Midway Plantation	Listed
17	Lone Star Downtown and Depot	Eligible
18	Zante Plantation (demolished)	Listed
19	Fort Motte Battlefield	Listed
20	Haigler House	Listed
21	Tabernacle Church Cemetery	Unknown
22	Jericho Methodist Church	Unknown
23	Shady Grove Methodist Church	Unknown
24	St. Matthews Episcopal Church	Unknown
25	Sandy Run Lutheran Church	Unknown
26	Lang Syne Plantation	Listed*
27	Buyck's Bluff Archaeological Site	Listed*
28	Prehistoric Indian Village	Listed*

* Location is restricted, not shown on map

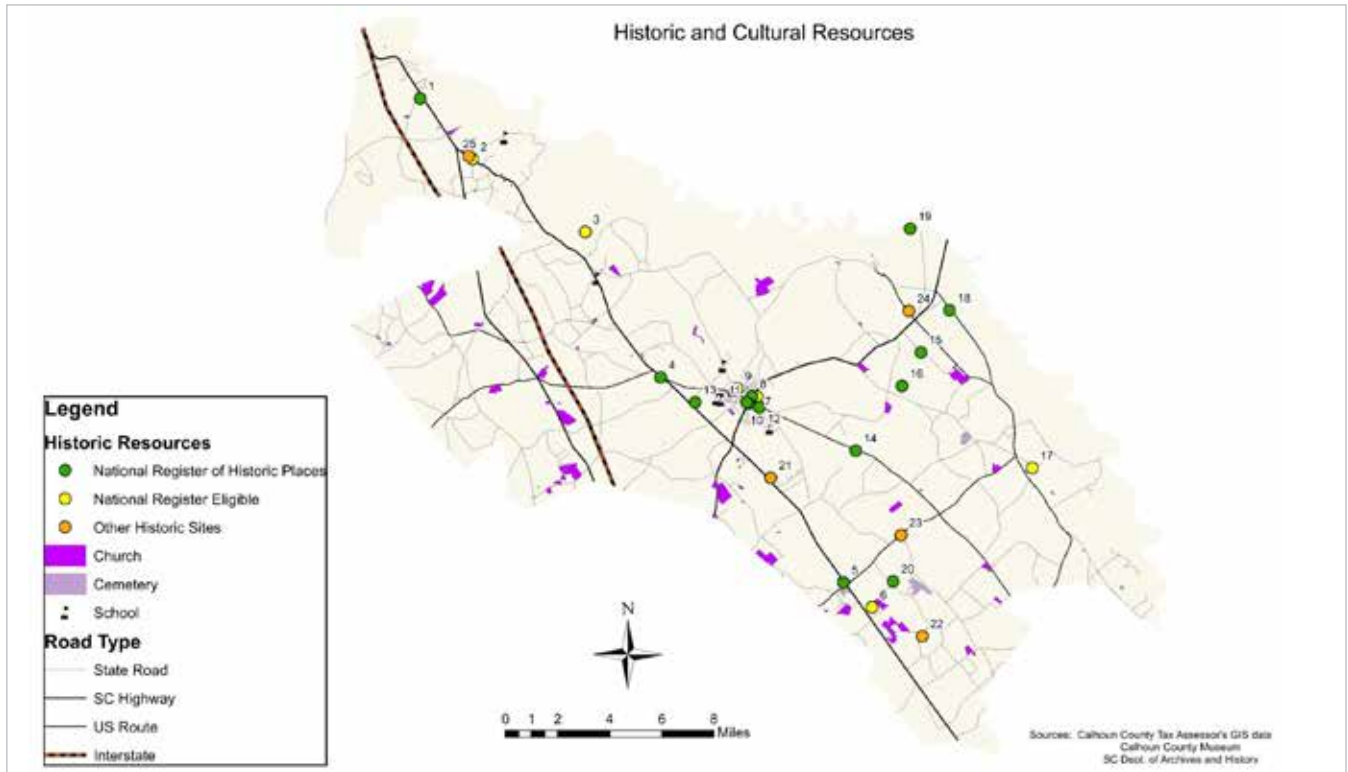
Sources: SC Department of Archives and History
Calhoun County Museum

Map 4.2 shows detail of the sites in St. Matthews.

Table 4.2 lists other historic resources identified by Calhoun County Museum. These sites are not mapped, but each site has a link on the County

Museum website with full descriptions of the history and significance of the site. This list is not comprehensive and more information is available at www.calhouncountymuseum.com.

Map 4.1



Map 4.2



Table 4.2
Other Historic Places and Sites

Aeolian Hill
Battle of Thomson's Plantation - February 23, 1781
<u>Bellebroughton Plantation (Bell Broughton)</u>
Belleville Plantation & Cemetery
Cain - Duensing House - Church St., St. Matthews, SC
Cave Hall
Edward Monts Rast Home
Edward Wimberly House - Dantzler Street, St. Matthews, SC
Fort Motte Town Site and Post Office
Gillon's Retreat
Haig's Hill
Heatly Hall Cemetery
Hennon-Zimmerman House
James A. Dantzler House
Jericho Methodist Church
John Adam Treutlen Marker
McCord's Ferry Site
Lang Syne School
Raysor-Weeks Home; East Bridge Street, St. Matthews
Rich House
Sandy Run Lutheran Church
Shady Grove Methodist Church
St. Matthews Parish Church (Anglican)
Tabernacle Church Burying Ground
The Clark House - Railroad Ave., St. Matthews, SC
The Red Store
Totness Town Site
Whetstone House

Source: Calhoun County Museum

Map 4.3

HISTORICAL MARKERS

Twenty-three historic sites have been marked in Calhoun County by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History's Historical Marker Program. These are summarized in Table 4.3, and identified in Map 4.3.

Appendix 4A at the end of this report contains the text of each of these markers. One additional marker on US Highway 601 in Richland County marks the Congaree River Ferries and is included for its' relevance to Calhoun.

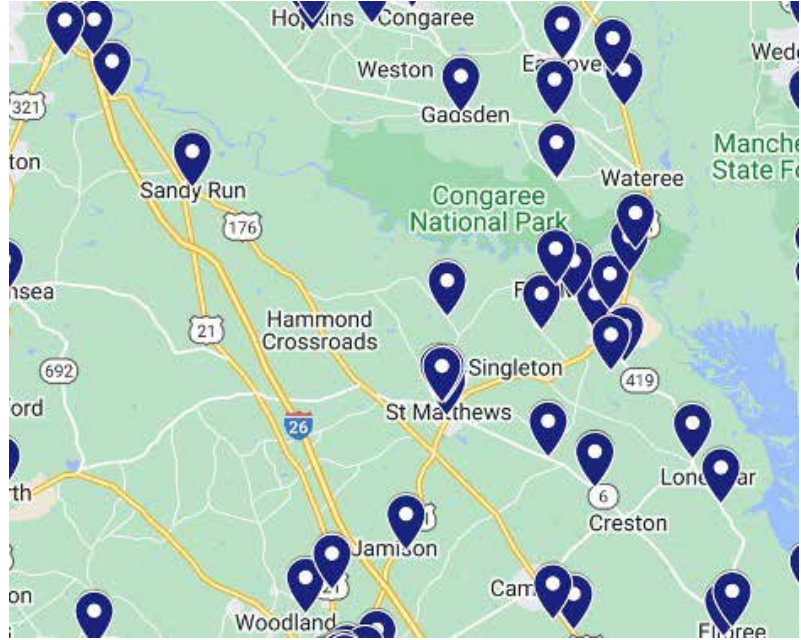


Table 4.3
Historical Markers in Calhoun County

Historic Marker Name	Location
Savany Hunt	U.S. Hwy. 21, 20 mi. N of St. Matthews (removed, stored at SCDAH)
Sandy Run Church	1927 Old State Rd. (U.S. Hwy. 176), just SE of Big Beaver Creek Rd.
Mt. Carmel Baptist Church	1887 Old Belleville Rd., St. Matthews vicinity
Fort Motte Rosenwald School Site	Fort Motte Rd., W of Spigner Rd., Fort Motte
St. John Good Samaritan Lodge Hall and Cemetery	S.C. Hwy. 419, across from Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church, Fort Motte
British Outpost at Belleville Plantation	W side of U.S. Hwy. 601, 1/4 mi. S of Congaree River, Fort Motte vicinity
Lang Syne Cemetery	Near the intersection of Old Lang Syne Rd. and Adams Rd., Fort Motte
St. Matthew's Parish	1164 Fort Motte Rd., Fort Motte
Congaree River Ferries	U.S. Hwy. 601, near crossing of Bates Old River, Lower Richland
True Blue Cemetery	True Blue Rd. between S.C. Hwy. 601 and Fort Motte Rd.
Oakland Cemetery	New Bethany Rd., Fort Motte vicinity
Mount Pleasant Baptist Church	Fort Motte Rd. (S.C. Hwy. 419) near its intersection with Adams Rd.
First Land Granted in Calhoun County Area	S.C. Hwy. 6, about 4 mi. SE of St. Matthews
Shady Grove Church	Cameron Rd. (S.C. Hwy. 33), 3 mi. NE of Cameron
Pine Grove Evangelical Lutheran Church	2688 McCord's Ferry Rd., Lone Star
Good Hope Picnic	McCord's Ferry Rd. (S.C. Hwy. 267), between Lone Star and Elloree
Camp Harry E. Daniels	Camp Daniels Rd., 1/2 mi. E of State Rd. S-9-203, Elloree vicinity
Mt. Lebanon Cemetery	Mt. Lebanon Rd., just SW of Old State Rd. (U.S. Hwy. 176), near Cameron
Jericho Methodist Church Mile and a Half East	Intersection of U.S. Hwy. 176 and Jericho Rd., 2.5 mi. S of Cameron
St. Matthews C.T.S. Site	125 Herlong Ave., St. Matthews
West End Public Library	1708 Calhoun Rd., St. Matthews
John Ford High School	304 Agnes St., St. Matthews
Calhoun County	Calhoun County Courthouse, S. Railroad Ave., St. Matthews
Bethel A.M.E. Church and School	410 S. Railroad Ave., St. Matthews

Source: SC Department of Archives and History, Historical Markers Program

PLACES OF WORSHIP AND CEMETERIES

County tax records have been used to identify places of worship and cemeteries in the county. The listing of places of worship is believed to be essentially complete, but the list of cemeteries is incomplete, as many small family cemeteries exist but are not documented. Appendix 4B at the end of this report contains a list of churches.

Local Arts, Entertainment, Festivals and Recreation Arts express the character and values of a community and provide opportunities to build friendships and comradery. Entertainment opportunities are an important element of the quality of life of a place, while festivals and recreation can build community pride and connections.

Encouraging and fostering arts and cultural interaction helps local businesses thrive, keeps residents engaged and active in their community, and helps build a vibrant community image that attracts investment.

ARTS

- Calhoun County Museum and Cultural Center, St. Matthews
- Calhoun Players, Cameron
- Performing Arts Youth Theater (Calhoun Players), Cameron

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

- Calhoun County Library, downtown St. Matthews
- Calhoun County Museum and Cultural Center, St. Matthews
- John Ford Community Center, St. Matthews
- Sandy Run Community Center
- Sandy Run Museum and Cultural Center
- Fort Motte Community House

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

- Calhoun Hills Golf Complex, St. Matthews
- Calhoun County Recreation Complex, St. Matthews
- Congaree Bluffs Heritage Preserve, on the Congaree River near Fort Motte
- Lake Marion



FESTIVALS

- Purple Martin Festival, downtown St. Matthews
- Sandy Run Chili Cook Off, Sandy Run
- Sunny Plain Historic Tractor Pull, Sunny Plain
- Fort Motte Community Reunion Festival

REGIONAL RESOURCES

On or outside of the county's boundaries, the regional resources listed here are important to and used by Calhoun residents and visitors. These regional destinations are within a one-hour drive of Calhoun County, and can play a role in leveraging local resources to support and promote economic development and tourism in Calhoun County.

- Santee State Park, on Lake Marion near Town of Santee
- Sesquicentennial State Park, northeast Richland County
- Congaree National Park, lower Richland County.
- Orangeburg Cultural Council, City of Orangeburg
- Riverbanks Zoo, City of Columbia
- Columbia Museum of Art, City of Columbia
- South Carolina State Museum, City of Columbia
- Three Rivers Greenway, Cities of Cayce, West Columbia, and Columbia
- Congaree River Blueway Trail, Congaree River from downtown Columbia to US 601



- SC State Farmer's Market

LEVERAGING CULTURAL RESOURCES FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Tourism, entertainment, parks, and outdoor recreation are often elements of community economic development strategies, and almost always are a component of downtown revitalization. Calhoun has opportunities to use its' historic and cultural resources more effectively to support local businesses and improve tax base. The county's rich agricultural heritage, historic sites, and proximity to a National Park could support development of a tourism economy built around these resources. Congaree National Park now attracts 250,000 visitors annually. Attracting some of those visitors with agri-tourism, historic tourism, and eco-tourism opportunities could help revitalize downtowns and rural villages, attract new investment, and build a stronger sense of community. Farmer's markets, historic driving tour routes, river paddling trips, and similar efforts could provide a good first step toward development of the economic potential of these resources.

Arts express the character of a community and provide opportunities to build friendships and comradery. The arts, entertainment, festivals and recreation nearly always play a key role in revitalizing communities and commercial districts that have experienced declines in commerce and population.

Community investment in parks, recreational trails, and access to recreational waters frequently leads to new investment in retail shops, cafes, restaurants, and other tourism-supported businesses nearby. Examples can be found in South Carolina towns such as Travelers Rest, where park and trail investments have spurred a remarkable revitalization of the town's business district, and in Cayce and West Columbia, where proximity to the Three Rivers Greenway has spurred strong economic growth, supported new business development, and attracted new residents.

Calhoun County's investment in a new park in St. Matthews is a good step toward improving quality of life in the county, building community connections and pride, and supporting the future economic vitality of the area. Strong communities are built around positive interaction among their residents, and parks are a key to encouraging and

sustaining community spirit.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Goal HC1. Develop Historic, Cultural and recreational tourism opportunities in the county.

- Objective HC1.1 Encourage and develop community farmers markets, both private and public-sponsored.
 - Strategy: work with the Town of St. Matthews to develop a monthly downtown event with music, food trucks, and farmers market booths
- Objective HC1.2 Improve Congaree River access to support the Congaree River Blueway Trail from Columbia to the US 601 Bridge.
 - Strategy: improve facilities and security at the existing US 601 landing and seek opportunities to develop a secure, dawn to dusk landing at a midway point between Columbia and US 601.
- Objective HC1.3 Attract Congaree National Park visitors to visit historic sites in Calhoun County.
 - Strategy: develop an historic tourism brochure for the county and provide these at Congaree National Park.
 - Strategy: develop historic tour routes in the county and support these with wayfinding signage along the routes.
- Objective HC1.4 Develop Heritage Tourism opportunities, with a focus on Revolutionary War history and sites.
 - Strategy: Collaborate with the SC American Revolution Sestercentennial Commission and the Calhoun County 250 Committee to celebrate and promote South Carolina's and Calhoun County's role in the American Revolution.

Goal HC2. Promote local visual and performing arts and artists.

- Objective HC2.1 Develop affordable spaces to showcase local artists, musicians, and theatrical performances.
 - Strategy: identify existing publicly-owned land in downtown St. Matthews or another appropriate location to improve with a simple stage and electric power, and seek grant funding or other sources for initial improvements.
 - Strategy: identify a space in St. Matthews suitable for a "pop-up" art gallery to showcase local artists, from school students to professional artists.

- o Strategy: work with Calhoun County Museum and Cultural Center to enhance and increase the number of art installations and events at the Cultural Center.
- o Strategy: collaborate with Calhoun Players to develop an outdoor theatrical production to support this objective.

Goal HC3. Protect and enhance historic and cultural resources.

- Objective HC3.1 Work with private property owners to preserve and improve historic sites and properties.
 - o Strategy: identify sites that can be nominated for National Register of Historic Places.
 - o Strategy: identify preservation options for Fort Motte Battlefield that are acceptable to the current owner.
 - o Strategy: assist owners to seek grant funds through SC Department of Archives and History and other agencies for improvements to existing historic properties.

CHAPTER 5

Natural Resources

Calhoun County has a rural agricultural landscape that is remarkably intact despite its proximity to urban areas. Partly because of the boll weevil's decimation of the cotton economy in the 1920s, the landscape of Calhoun County and St. Matthews are relatively little changed in a century. Many former cotton fields now grow pine trees, and a few have sprouted small subdivisions and home sites. However, today's population is less than the 1920 census count for both the county and St. Matthews.

The relative absence of growth pressures on the county's natural resources for nearly 100 years has preserved the county in a relatively unspoiled natural state, and has preserved the feeling if not always the intact fabric of old rural settlements. The high bluffs along the Congaree River, the bottomland forests along the river and creeks, maturing longleaf and loblolly pines on sandy hilltops, and expansive fields of prime farmland define the rural landscape of Calhoun County.

Preservation of the county's rural landscape has been a priority of residents who have been engaged in public meetings during the course of the plan. However, responsible and reasonable development is generally seen as desirable and beneficial by most residents.

The key purpose of this chapter of the plan is to identify key natural resources and provide thoughtful guidance to other elements of the plan. This chapter will address the county's natural resources in logical groups as follows:

- Land
- Water
- Air
- Plant Life and Wildlife

This report does not attempt to provide a detailed and complete accounting of Calhoun County's natural resources. More complete plans by several state agencies provide greater detail of the important animal species, precise measurements of land cover, specific habitat development practices, and detailed recommendations than can be captured here. Two plans from South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR), the State Wildlife Action Plan and the newly completed Edisto River Basin Plan, provide a rich level of detail of key environmental issues, and the future Santee River Basin Plan will complete the picture of Calhoun County. Instead, this chapter will attempt to identify threats to each group of resources, opportunities for responsible development consistent with the county's vision, and impacts of natural resources decisions on other plan elements

LAND

The Land Use chapter of this plan provides a picture of how land currently is used in the county. This section looks specifically at land resources, development pressures on the land, and land conservation and stewardship initiatives.

FARMLAND AND FARM PRODUCTS

The county's most productive farmland is south of Beaverdam Creek. Relatively little prime farmland is found in the Sandy Run area and "the neck" of the county.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture 2017 Census of Agriculture (the 2022 data is not yet available) counted 480 farms in Calhoun County with over 148,000 acres, producing almost \$81 million in market value. The number of farms in the county increased by 17 percent between 2012 and 2017, and farm acreage grew by 26 percent.

Crops account for 73 percent of farm sales, with livestock and poultry accounting for 27 percent. Seventy farms are 500 acres or larger, and these largest farms account for 15 percent of farmland in the county.

Not all farmland is cultivated; 54 percent of farm acres are cropland, 3 percent is pastureland, 39 percent is woodland and 4 percent is in other uses. Cotton accounts for 28,785 of all cropland acres (36%), peanuts are grown on 17,001 acres (21%), and corn on 12,092 acres (15%). Other top crops are forage (hay and haylage) and soybeans.

Calhoun county's \$81 million in annual farm product sales places the county 16th in the state in total farm production.

With \$59 million in crop sales, Calhoun ranks 5th among South Carolina counties in crop production. Cotton and cottonseed yield over \$18 million in sales, while plant nursery products yield \$11 million in sales. Grains, oilseeds, dry beans and dry peas yield \$9 million in sales.

Livestock, poultry and related products sales totaled \$22 million in 2017, with poultry and eggs accounting for 93 percent of these sales. Poultry production



is skewed heavily toward broilers and meat chickens, which account for 925,000 birds, while just over 1,000 birds were egg producers (layers).

Cattle and calves yielded \$829,000 in sales from an inventory of 3,600 animals. Hogs and pigs accounted for \$549,000 in sales from an inventory of 4,700 animals.

The 2017 Census of Agriculture County Profile, the source of these statistics, is presented in Appendix 5A.

MINERALS

Marketable mineral resources in Calhoun County are common clay and construction sand. Both are surfaced mined, and activity in the county is limited.

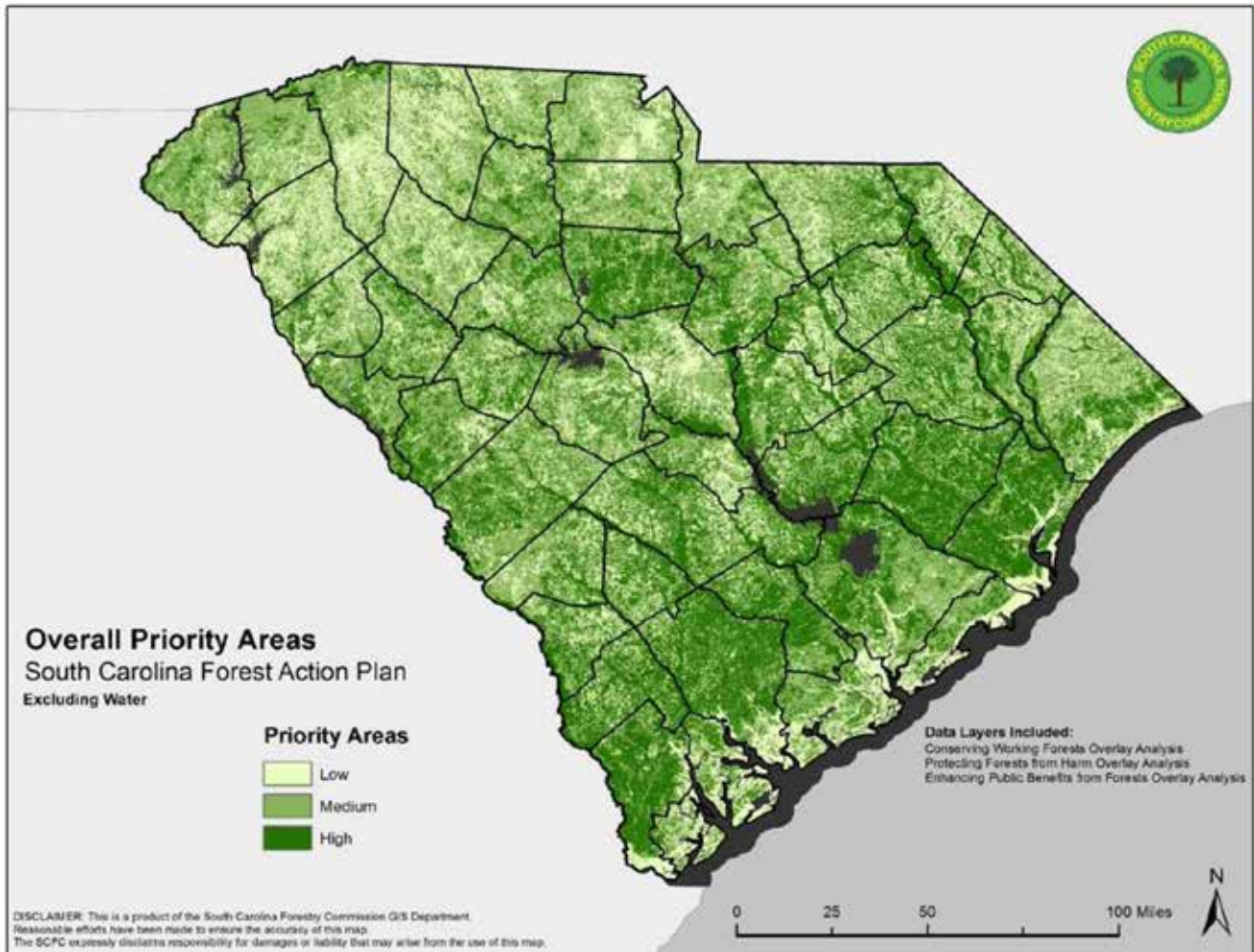
FOREST

The South Carolina Forestry Commission’s Forest Action Plan 2020 – 2030 is the authoritative source for forest data, issues, best practices and forest management initiatives in the state. This section will highlight some key facts, findings and initiatives from that plan, which can be found at

<https://www.scfc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/forest-action-plan-2020-30.pdf>

Forest covers 171,454 acres in Calhoun County, or 66 percent of the county’s 257,954 acres of land.

The state’s forest industry is a \$21 billion industry. Growth in the state’s forest products industry has been strongest in composite panels, bioenergy, and pulpwood. Detailed data on forest production and ownership is not available at the county level.



Map 5.1 South Carolina Forest Action Plan Priority Areas; Source: SC Forestry Commission, SC Forest Action Plan

All of Calhoun County is included in the Southern Coastal Forest Legacy Area, which the SC Forestry Commission has designated as a priority area for forest preservation, and has adopted goals and objectives shown in the sidebar at right.

Significant threats to South Carolina's forests include the Southern pine beetle, Sirex wood wasp, and invasive cogon grass. The Forestry Commission also identifies climate change, fragmentation and parcelization (conversion of forest to other uses and subdivision of large forest tracts), and wildfire as threats to forest viability.

Priorities for forest management include preservation of bottomland hardwood forests; restoration of longleaf pine forest ecosystems, including longleaf pine savannahs; and development and management of early successional habitat. All of these priorities promote diversity of plant and animal species by expanding critical habitats, and support the overall health of the forest ecosystem, and promote responsible and productive use and harvest of forest resources. Good forest management is critical for wildlife diversity, hunting, timber production, water quality, and outdoor recreation.



GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE SOUTHERN COASTAL FOREST LEGACY AREA

- Maintain and enhance the high quality of forest resources along with the associated plant, and animal communities.
- Maintain and enhance the bottomland hardwood areas located along major river systems.
- Protect historical and cultural resources.
- Protect areas inhabited by threatened and endangered species.
- Maintain contiguous forest land by connecting to managed public and private lands.
- Preserve the rural landscape and associated by-products that provide jobs.
- Provide opportunities for the public to have a place to enjoy various types of outdoor recreation.
- Provide opportunities for environmental education and research.
- Protect the scenic landscapes.
- Protect diminishing riparian corridors from further development; including the protection of river systems, wetlands, and their associated upland habitats.
- Protect areas designated as part of the Santee River, CAWS Basin, ACE Basin, South Lowcountry, and Santee Cooper Lakes Focus Area Initiatives.
- Provide a connective corridor between existing conservation projects.

WATER

Calhoun County's geographic location provides a wealth of water resources, including Lake Marion, the Congaree River, extensive wetlands and swamps.

The "Cowassee basin" -- a focus area designated by SCDNR -- is a 315,000 acre areas composed of the Congaree, Wateree, and upper Santee Rivers and surroundings. SCDNR developed a conservation plan for the Cowassee Basin in 2017 to work with private landowners, who hold 68 percent of the land in the designated basin area, to protect the diverse habitat for waterfowl, migratory songbirds, wading birds and numerous other species. Congaree National Park, Poinsett State Park, Manchester State Forest, Santee-Cooper property, Congaree Bluffs Heritage Preserve, and a number of private conservation easements provide protection for and provides a wealth of wildlife habitat, cultural resources, timber and and agriculture. Economic benefits are derived from agricultural production, forestry, and outdoor recreation. The area attracts hunters, fishermen, hikers, birdwatchers and boaters, who in turn become important customers for local businesses.

The county currently relies on groundwater wells for public drinking water, so protection and man-

agement of groundwater and aquifers is of long-term importance.

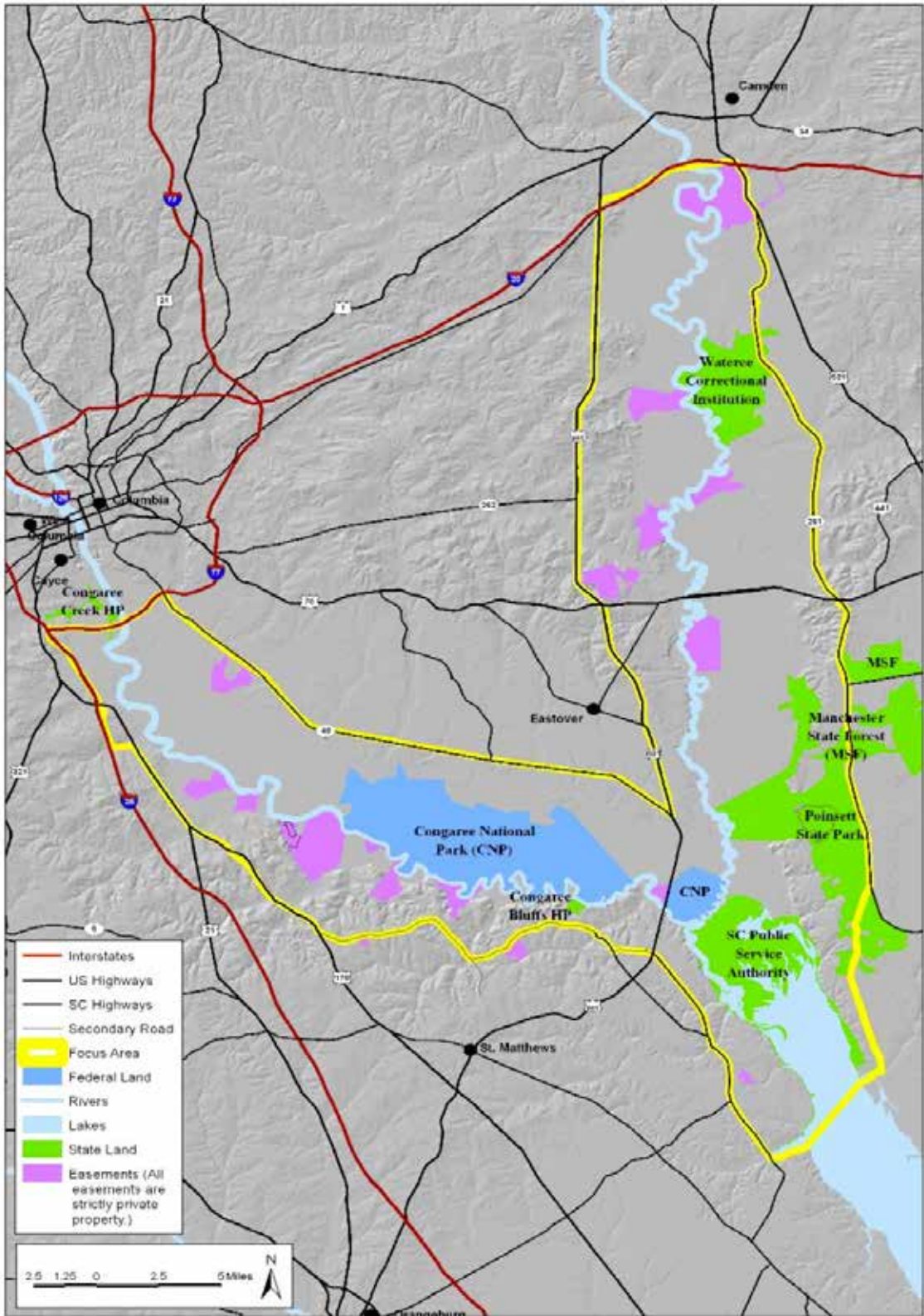
Water quality can be protected through preservation of wetlands and floodplains; best management practices for timber harvesting, livestock and agricultural operations; no-till farming methods; and riparian buffers to protect the areas immediately adjacent to streams and rivers.

The county is split between the Edisto River basin and the Santee River basin. South Carolina Department of Natural Resources completed and adopted the Edisto River Basin Plan, which provides extensive analysis of water resources in the basin, recommendations for management, and strategies for protection and preservation of water resources within that basin. SCDNR plans to complete plans for all 8 river basins in the state over the next few years. The full Edisto River Basin Plan can be found on line at https://hydrology.dnr.sc.gov/pdfs/basin-planning/Edisto%20River%20Basin%20Plan_2023.pdf

Aquifers in the Edisto River basin are the surficial, Middle Floridan, Gordon, Crouch Branch, and McQueen Branch aquifers. A long-range groundwater model developed by SCDNR for the Edisto River Basin Plan identifies potential for groundwater levels dropping below the top of the Crouch Branch aquifer in central Calhoun County in the



Map 5.2 Cowassee Basin



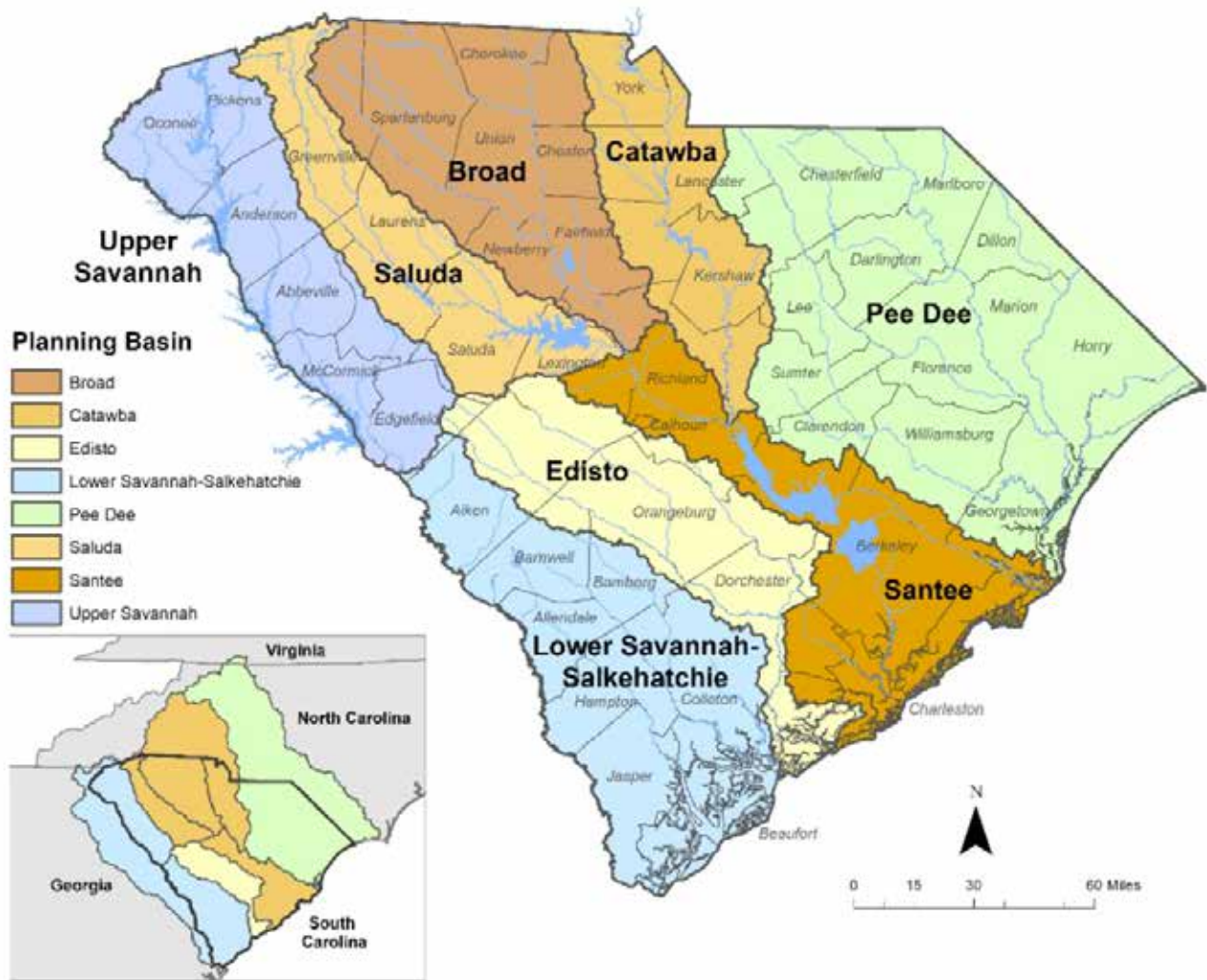
Source: SC Dept of Natural Resources

30-to-40-year time horizon under some scenarios, dependent on drought conditions, land development in aquifer recharge zones, and intensity of future water demand. This is significant because of the county's reliance on the aquifer for drinking water and for agricultural irrigation. In some cases, aquifers may be permanently impaired by low water conditions, resulting in dry wells.

To protect long term groundwater access, it will be important for the county to work with SCDNR, SCDHEC, and major water users to develop water management and conservation strategies to protect the county's groundwater supplies.

Three wastewater treatment plants have permits from SCDHEC to discharge treated wastewater into the Congaree River basin: Eastman Chemical, Devro, the St. Matthews municipal treatment plant, and an inactive Calhoun County treatment plant at the I-26 rest area. Residential wastewater is treated in on-site septic systems outside of the town of St. Matthews, while industrial wastewater from industries in the I-26 corridor is collected and pumped to the City of Cayce wastewater treatment plant upstream on the Congaree River.

Map 5.3 South Carolina River Basins



Source: SC Dept of Natural Resources

AIR

In the late 1990s through early 2010s, many counties in South Carolina, including Calhoun, were exceeding the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone and particulate matter (soot and dust). While a variety of sources contributed to air quality problems in the state, coal-fired power plants, diesel trucks and construction equipment, locomotives, and automobiles were the primary sources of pollution.

Through a combination of voluntary efforts, EPA mandated standards for low-sulphur gasoline and diesel fuel, improved emission technology for automobiles and heavy duty diesel engines, decommissioning of coal-fired power plants, and other technological improvements in small engines, In January 2016, all of South Carolina was designated by US EPA to be in attainment with the NAAQS. Remarkably, these dramatic improvements in air quality -- which are of particular benefit to youth, the elderly, and persons with respiratory conditions including asthma and bronchitis -- have been achieved while population, economic activity, and highway travel have shown tremendous growth statewide.

PLANT LIFE AND WILDLIFE

Plant and animal species thrive in Calhoun County, which provides diverse habitats that are relatively undisturbed by human development. SCDNR's State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) is the best source for information, analysis and recommendations for protecting and enhancing plant and animal life in the county, and can be found at the link below. This section will summarize threatened and endangered species, important habitats, and other issues.

<https://www.dnr.sc.gov/swap/index.html>

PLANT LIFE

Calhoun County has a wide range of trees and plant life. SCDNR tracks 82 species of plants and animals in the county, and no endangered or threatened plants have been identified in the county

Some of the important canopy tree species in the county are Longleaf Pine, Loblolly Pine, Bald Cypress, Southern Red Oak, White Oak, Live Oak, Black Gum, Eastern Red Cedar, Sweetgum, Red Maple, American Beech, and Pignut Hickory. Understory trees and shrubs important for wildlife include Serviceberry, Sparkleberry, Wax Myrtle, Persimmon, and Dogwood.

WILDLIFE

Four endangered species are found in Calhoun County: Shortnose Sturgeon, Red Cockaded Woodpecker, Wood Stork (state endangered, federally threatened), and Tri-colored Bat (proposed federally endangered).

The Bald Eagle is a state threatened species, although the bird is no longer a federally listed species due to strong recovery of the population nationwide. Chamberlain's Dwarf Salamander, a tiny wetland amphibian, also is on the federal threatened species list.

Six birds found in Calhoun County are on the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Passed in 1918, this Act is among the oldest wildlife protection laws and was designed to prevent extinction resulting from over-harvesting for sport or for bird feathers, which were in high demand for women's hats at the time. Some small colorful birds such as Painted Buntings were stuffed and used whole for decoration. Great Egret, Anhinga, Great Blue Heron, Snowy Egret, Black and White Warbler, and Painted Bunting are all found in the county and protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

KEY ISSUES, INITIATIVES, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Three important initiatives are ongoing in the region and are important to the county: the Congaree Biosphere Region; Cowasee Basin; and upcoming Santee River Basin Plan.

CONGAREE BIOSPHERE REGION

The Congaree Biosphere Region was designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1983, in recognition of the unique natural resources and cultural heritage of the region. A required 2016 Periodic Review process generated renewed interest in the initiative. The Central Midlands Council of Governments is leading a renewed CBR Advisory Council and encouraging participation by local governments and key stakeholders.

KEY GOALS FOR THE ADVISORY COUNCIL'S WORK INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

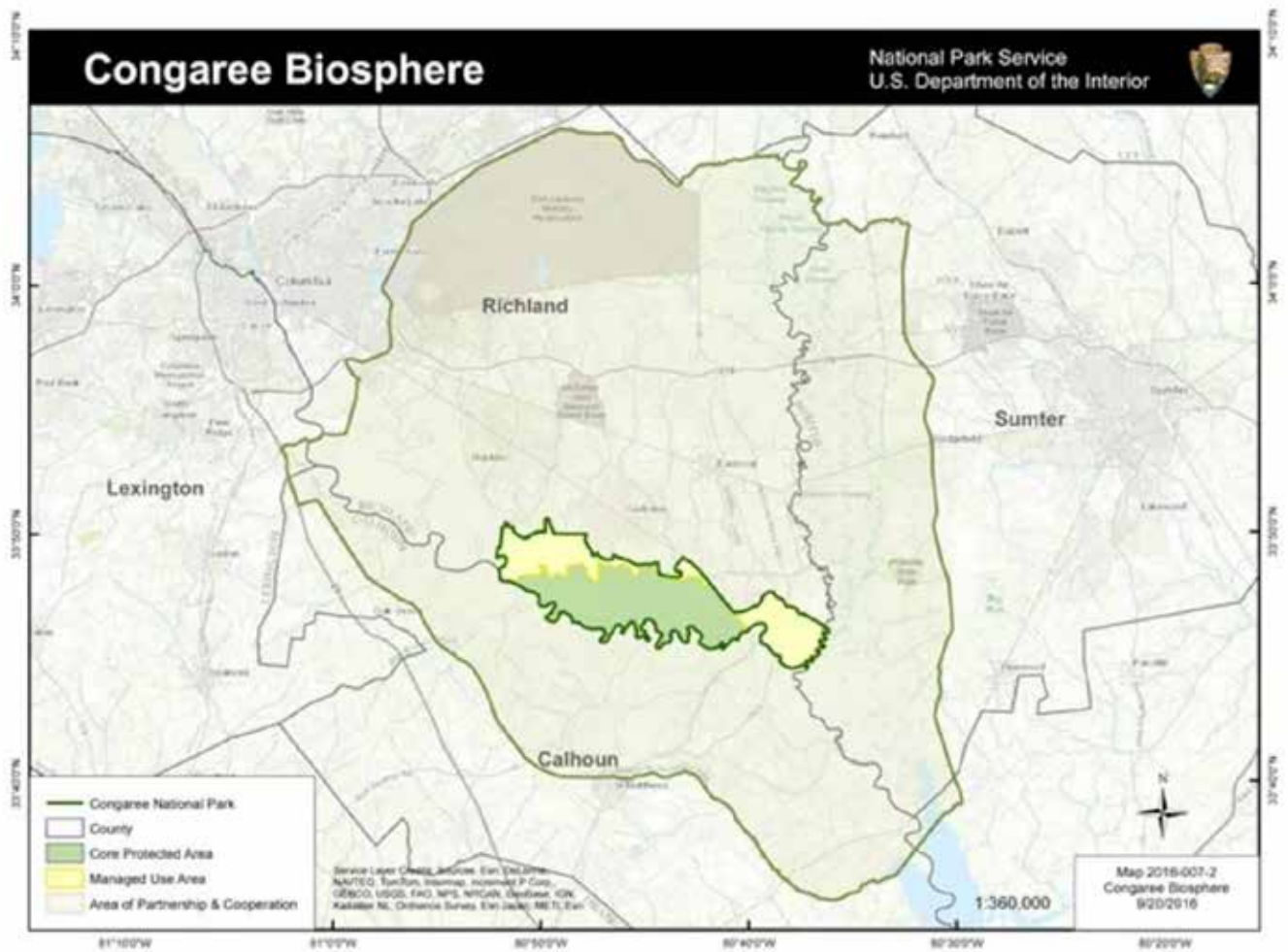
- Conserve CBR cultural heritage, including community sites, stories, institutions, and traditions
- Conserve CBR natural resources, including environmental (e.g., water, air, and soil) quality, biodiversity, natural forest cover, and ecosystem services
- Promote scientific research, scholarship, monitoring, and education that can inform and inspire decisions regarding conservation and sustainability
- Remain accountable to local voices and stakeholders in guiding CBR initiatives and development
- Remain positive, proactive, and vigilant to forces and trends that challenge the long-term integrity of the CBR's natural resources and cultural heritage
- Support long-term, sustainable community planning, infrastructure engineering, collaboration, and economic development to simultaneously promote ecotourism, heritage tourism, small business, agriculture, silviculture, local industry, and commerce.

More information about the Congaree Biosphere Region is available at the links below.

<https://www.nps.gov/cong/learn/cbr.htm>

<https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/eu-na/congaree>





Map 5.4 Congaree Biosphere Region; source: National Park Service

COWASSEE BASIN

SCDNR's Cowassee Basin initiative covers a focus area within the Congaree Biosphere Region. The species diversity and habitat in the basin is unique and important, and provides important water quality benefits and economic benefits. The initiative is focused on education and collaboration with private property owners to promote, enhance and continue wise use and stewardship of the basin.

SANTEE RIVER BASIN PLAN

SCDNR is developing River Basin Plans with a 50-year planning horizon for the eight planning basins in the State – Broad, Catawba, Edisto, Lower Savannah-Salkehatchie, Pee Dee, Saluda, Santee, and Upper Savannah. Each plan will assess current and future surface and groundwater availability, and

identify strategies to manage water shortages or issues, and recommend actions to manage water resources.

Advisory councils are a component of the planning process. The River Basin Council (RBC) for each of the plan will include up to 25 members and will represent a diverse range of water interests. The Edisto River Basin plan discussed above covers part of Calhoun County, and in the next few years work will commence on the Santee River Basin Plan. Because of potential future groundwater constraints in the county, the Santee River Basin Plan is strategically important for Calhoun.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Goal NR1. Develop Natural Resources related recreational tourism opportunities in the county.

- Objective NR1.1 Work with appropriate state and local agencies to develop and promote agritourism and ecotourism in the county.
 - Strategy: work with the Town of St. Matthews to develop a monthly downtown event with music, food trucks, and farmers market booths
- Objective NR1.2 Improve Congaree River access to support the Congaree River Blueway Trail from Columbia to the US 601 Bridge.
 - Strategy: improve facilities and security at the existing US 601 landing and seek opportunities to develop a secure, dawn to dusk landing at a midway point between Columbia and US 601.

Goal NR2. Preserve and protect prime farmlands.

- Objective NR2.1 Develop zoning ordinance revisions to protect prime farmland areas in a manner consistent with private property rights.
 - Strategy: develop effective regulation of large-scale solar farms in the county and limit land disturbing activities so these sites can return to agricultural use in the future.
 - Strategy: enact zoning controls in agricultural areas to limit uses that are incompatible with existing agricultural operations.

Goal NR3. Protect and enhance wildlife habitat and special natural areas.

- Objective NR3.1 Work with private property owners, state agencies, and land trusts to identify and protect the most important natural areas in the county.
 - Strategy: meet with owners of key properties to identify opportunities consistent with the owner's long-term intentions for their property.

Goal NR3. Protect and conserve groundwater resources in the county.

- Objective NR3.1 Work to ensure future groundwater supplies are adequate to support public and private water needs.
 - Strategy: Work with appropriate state agencies and local water users to develop strategies to conserve water in drought conditions.
 - Strategy: Actively participate in the SCDNR Santee River Basin plan.

CHAPTER 6

Resilience

Resilience is the ability to survive, adapt, and grow despite acute shocks and chronic stresses that individuals, organizations, economies, communities and ecosystems may face. Resilience depends on the ability to anticipate, absorb, recover and thrive in the face of environmental change and natural hazards.

In 2020, the South Carolina General Assembly passed the Disaster Relief and Resilience Act (DRRA), which amended the state's planning enabling act to add Resilience as a required element of local Comprehensive Plans. The DRRA also created a South Carolina Office of Resilience, which is charged with implementing the Act and developing and maintaining a state Resilience Plan; the state's first Strategic Statewide Resilience and Risk Reduction Plan (State Resilience Plan) was approved in March 2023. Data and maps from the state plan are used in this chapter.

This chapter relies on the State Resilience Plan, the Calhoun County Hazard Mitigation Plan (Calhoun HMP), various plans and documents from the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, and issues identified in other sections of this Comprehensive Plan to focus on the highest priority threats to the county and to identify appropriate goals, objectives and strategies to advance resilience of natural systems, the economy, infrastructure, individuals and the community. The illustration below, taken from the State Resilience Plan, presents the four elements of community resilience: Anticipate, Absorb, Recover, and Thrive.

EXISTING RESILIENCE CONDITIONS

Resilience can be viewed as a function of the types and severity of natural hazards, the effectiveness of existing plans and programs, available resources to aid recovery, the vulnerability of the area's population to natural hazards, and economic resilience.

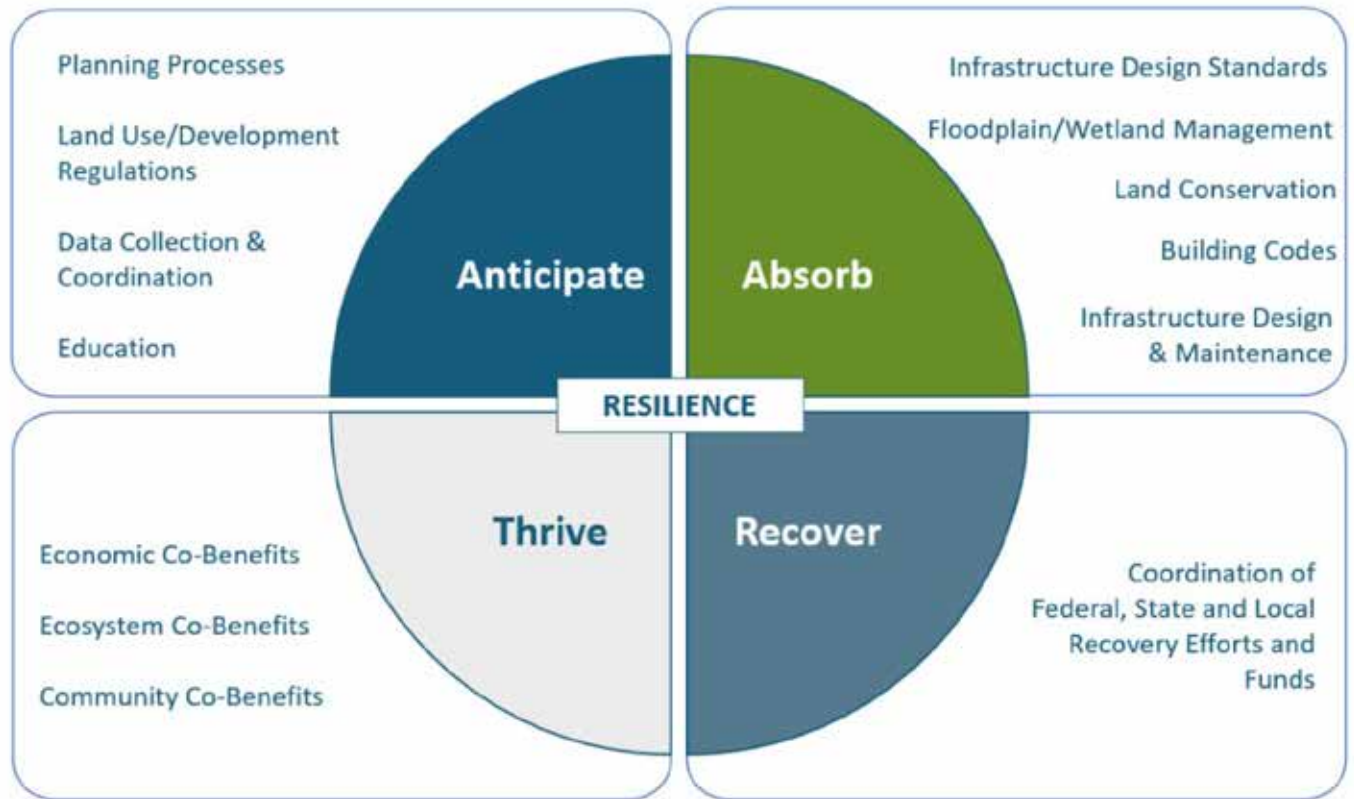
NATURAL HAZARDS

Existing natural hazards – flooding, severe weather, earthquakes and wildfires -- and plans for responding to disaster events resulting from those hazards are well documented in the Calhoun HMP, the State Resilience Plan, and SCEMD plans. This section will review the most important hazards and strategies identified in those plans and suggest additional actions that the County can take to prepare, respond, recover and mitigate those events.

The Calhoun HMP identifies the most important natural hazards for the county and scores them based on probability, vulnerability of the community to the hazard, severity of impact, and history of occurrences. Tornado, Hurricane, Hail, Drought, Earthquake, Wildfire, Flood, and Winter Storms are the eight natural hazards of most concern for Calhoun County. Table 6.1 below is reproduced from the 2020 Calhoun HMP, but has been adapted to list the hazards from highest to lowest score.

DISCUSSION OF NATURAL HAZARDS

Four natural hazards – wildfire, drought, hurricane and flooding -- are expected to become more severe as the climate continues to warm.



Source: S.C. Office of Resilience

Wildfires are frequent but generally well-managed in the county. Wildfire risk is closely associated with drought conditions, and most wildfires are the result of debris burning. Public education about the importance of notifying local fire officials of plans for outdoor burning may be the most effective tool to reduce wildfire risk.

Calhoun County's reliance on groundwater for large scale agricultural irrigation and public drinking water creates potential risk of supply interruptions in severe drought conditions, as has been documented in SCDNR's Edisto River Basin Plan. Groundwater models show future potential for low water levels in the Crouch Branch aquifer, which could impact some of the public water supply wells and large farm irrigation wells. Further cooperation and consultation with SCDNR and DHEC should be undertaken to prepare for such future threats and to consider redundancy and conservation options.

Severe winter storms are a concern for the county's Emergency Management Agency director, primarily

due to power loss and emergency vehicle response capabilities. Because winter storms are uncommon, local resources for snow and ice removal are limited. SCDOT focuses on clearing major roads, but state secondary routes and local streets can be impacted for days by icy conditions. Especially for elderly and low-income populations, emergency shelters are an important resource. For electric utilities, clearing of power line rights of way is a key element of preparedness, and continued coordination with Dominion Energy, Tri-County Electric Co-Op, and Aiken Electric Co-Op is an important part of preparedness.

The county's distance from the coast moderates the impact of hurricanes. Flooding is a significant outcome when storms track near or through the county.

Flooding in Calhoun County is an issue along all creeks and in the large flood plain of the Congaree River. A number of riverfront houses are frequently impacted by flooding but have been elevated above flood levels; residents have adapted by using boats

to access properties during high water conditions. However, the county does not have any repetitive homes or businesses that have been impacted by repetitive flood loss, according to the HMP. Potential blockage of the two hurricane evacuation routes through the county – US 176 and the SC 267/US 601 -- by flood waters at creek crossings is a threat that should be more closely evaluated in cooperation with SCDOT. Map 6-1 below, from the State Resilience Plan, depicts flooding associated with a 100-year storm in the county.

SCDHEC has identified 20 High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) in Calhoun County, where failure of the dam would have substantial life safety and property damage impacts. Funding is available

for repairs or removal of dams in some cases, and the County should pursue opportunities through coordination with SCDHEC.

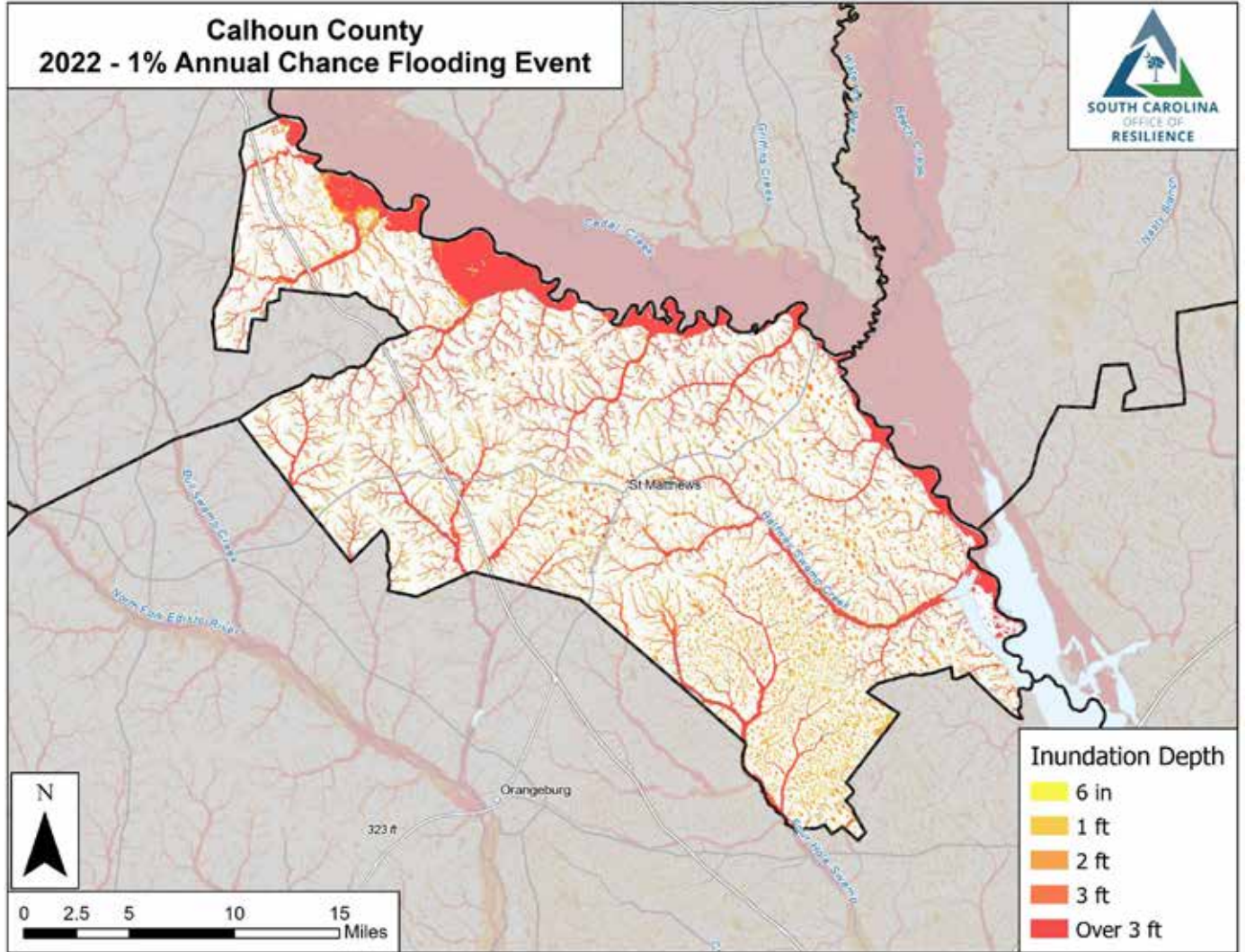
For all natural hazards, preparation by individuals, families, organizations and businesses is among the most important determinants of disaster recovery. Citizens can sign up for emergency text messages through the “Code Red” alert system on the SCEMD website, where a free download of the Code Red application is available.

Earthquakes have been rare and of very low magnitude in Calhoun County, and rank lowest in the scoring in the HMP.

**Table 6.1
Calhoun County Hazards**

Type of Hazard	Probability	Vulnerability	Impact	History	Total Score
Wildfire	High	High	High	High	
Priority Score:	70	50	100	20	240
Drought	Medium	High	High	Medium	
Priority Score:	70	50	100	10	230
Hail	High	Medium	Medium	High	
Priority Score:	70	25	50	20	165
Hurricane	Low	Low	High	Medium	
Priority Score:	7	5	100	10	122
Winter Storms	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	
Priority Score:	7	25	50	2	84
Tornado	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	
Priority Score:	7	5	50	10	72
Flood	Low	Low	Medium	Low	
Priority Score:	7	5	50	2	64
Earthquake	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Priority Score:	7	5	10	2	24

Source: Calhoun County Hazard Mitigation Plan



EXISTING PLANS, PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES

South Carolina has emphasized disaster planning and response in recent years, primarily due to the impacts of hurricanes and coastal flooding. Relatively robust plans are in place for disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation at the local and state level. Plans reviewed and referenced here include the following:

- Calhoun County Hazard Mitigation Plan (Lower Savannah Council of Governments, 2020)
- South Carolina Emergency Response Plan (SCEMD, 2023)
- State Resilience Plan (SCOR, 2023)
- South Carolina Forest Action Plan (SC Forestry Commission, 2020)
- Edisto River Basin Plan (SCDNR, 2023)

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

The vulnerability of places to environmental hazards is dependent on a number of demographic characteristics. In general, income, race, age, ethnicity, economic base characteristics, and gender are important determinants of resilience and capacity for recovery.

The Hazard Vulnerability & Resilience Institute (HRVI) at the University of South Carolina has developed a Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI) that evaluates every county in the U.S. based on the characteristics listed above. Overall, Calhoun County falls in the middle of the vulnerability rankings nationwide. However, southern Calhoun County – including St. Matthews and Cameron – are in the higher end of vulnerability based on demographics, predominantly related to income, age, and race. Map 6-1 overlays the SoVI with flood levels associated with a 100-year rain

event, and illustrates where population is most vulnerable to natural hazards and will likely have the greatest challenges with recovery.

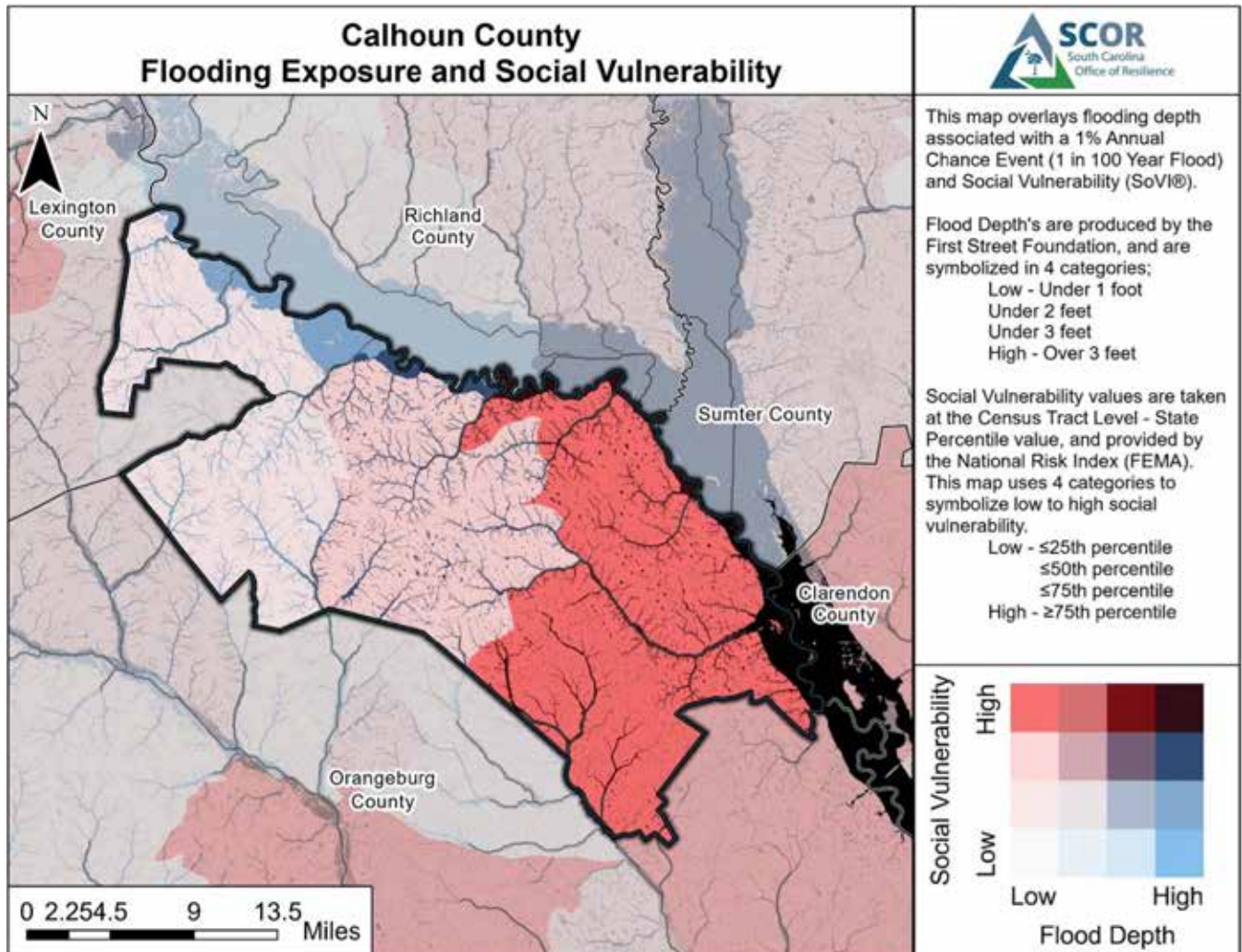
ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

Local history illustrates the importance of economic resilience. Calhoun County developed a thriving agricultural economy built around cotton in the early 1900s; that economy was shattered in the 1920s by the destructive impact of the boll weevil on cotton yields and a lack of diversification in crops among most farmers at the time. Similarly, the decline of manufacturing, especially textile manufacturing, took a heavy toll on many parts of the state in the 1970s through the 1990s as jobs shifted to lower-wage countries, and many manufacturing workers could not find jobs at the wages previously earned.

Farmers who survived the boll weevil’s decimation of the cotton economy did so by diversifying the crops they produced. Counties that have thrived in the wake of textile industry job losses anticipated the shift to overseas textile production, recruited a more diverse mix of industries, and continue to build a robust and diverse economic base.

Calhoun County’s economy remains highly reliant on agriculture, but there is more diversification of crops, and livestock is an important agricultural component. Forestry also is an important component of the economy, is less impacted by drought than crop production, and a robust response capability exists in the state’s Forestry Commission to address wildfire.

The county has worked aggressively to recruit new industry to the county, and to expand existing in-



dustry, and recent and ongoing development in the county's Calhoun County Industrial Park and the private Sandy Run Industrial Park bear testament to increasing success in economic diversification.

An adaptable, skilled workforce is a critical element of economic resilience. As described in Chapter 1 of this plan, the county's population has become increasingly skewed toward older age groups in the past half century, which continues to pose workforce challenges. Continued efforts to attract and retain younger residents in the county and to provide desirable housing, leisure and recreational options for younger residents is an important component of economic resilience. Continued workforce training and development initiatives by the county also will be an important factor to bolster the skills of existing workers; many skilled jobs at newly-recruited industries are being filled by out-of-county workers.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

As required by the DRRA, written notification will be provided to adjacent jurisdictions of proposed projects related to natural hazard resilience, recovery, response and mitigation projects. These agencies are listed below.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

- Richland County Emergency Management Agency
- Lexington County Emergency Management Agency
- Orangeburg County Emergency Management Agency
- Sumter County Emergency Management Agency
- Clarendon County Emergency Management Agency
- Town of St. Matthews
- Town of Cameron
- City of Orangeburg
- Town of Elloree
- Calhoun County School District
- City of Cayce (wastewater treatment provider)

STATE AND REGIONAL PARTNERS

- SC Office of Resilience
- SC Disaster Recovery Office
- SC Emergency Management Division
- SC DNR Flood Mitigation Program
- SC DNR Climatology Office
- SC Department of Public Safety
- SC Department of Transportation
- Lower Savannah Council of Governments

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The intent of the resilience requirement for comprehensive plans is to address resilience throughout the elements of the plan, wherever applicable. Key elements that integrate resilience are Natural Resources, Community Facilities, Transportation, Priority Investment, and Economic Development.

- In the Natural Resources element, recommendations for riparian buffers and forest management relate to resilience by reducing runoff and mitigating wildfire risk.
- In the Community Facilities element of this plan, existing and proposed community facilities will be evaluated based on flood risk and access, accessibility in winter storms, and high wind risks. One issue arose in the 2015 flood, when floodwaters surrounded Sandy Run School, which can be used for emergency shelter. Mitigation of this issue is difficult or impossible due to proximity of Old Swamp Road to the Congaree River flood plain and associated wetlands.
- The Transportation element will evaluate major roads and evacuation routes for flood vulnerability, if possible, in conjunction with SCDOT.
- Promoting the Code Red alert system to all county residents and organizations should be a priority, as well as encouraging and training residents, especially vulnerable populations, to make basic preparations for natural hazard events.
- Natural Flood Mitigation – riparian buffer restoration and protection, floodplain management, restoration of native grasslands where possible in conjunction with willing landowners – should be a priority.

- Open Space preservation efforts in cooperation with Congaree Land Trust, SCDNR, and other partners can help mitigate flooding and reduce wildfire risks to development.
- The SC Office of Resilience has funded a Comprehensive Stormwater Study for Calhoun County that will help inform investment in flood mitigation in the county.
- The county has received a FEMA grant for an Emergency Operations Center that will improve the county’s Emergency Management Agency’s ability to manage emergency response and recovery.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Goal R1. Continue to support and improve the county’s natural hazard preparedness and enhance existing response and recovery capacity.

- Objective R1.1 Site, design, and construct an Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
 - Strategy: efficiently use FEMA grant funds to produce the most effective EOC attainable within the available budget.
- Objective R1.2 Ensure adequate access to emergency shelters for vulnerable populations, especially in the southern part of the county and in the municipalities.
 - Strategy: evaluate existing shelter capability and, if necessary, seek funding for additional equipment and facilities, in coordination with municipalities, school district, Red Cross, SCEMD, and FEMA.

Goal R2. Prioritize flood mitigation and floodplain management.

- Objective R2.1 Improve existing protections for riparian zones.
 - Strategy: strengthen zoning requirements for riparian buffers.
 - Strategy: seek funding from SCDNR and other agencies to restore impaired riparian zones.
 - Strategy: work with Calhoun Soil and Water Conservation district to educate landowners about the importance and value of riparian buffers.
- Objective R2.2 Identify opportunities to better manage floodplain, in collaboration with large landowners, Congaree Land Trust, SCDNR, SCOR, and other conservation agencies.
 - Strategy: consult with key partners to identify needs and sources of funding.

Goal R3. Protect water resources and water supply in the county and region.

- Objective R3.1 Actively participate in SCDNR's River Basin planning efforts.
 - Strategy: county staff will actively monitor and participate in the Santee River Basin Plan when SCDNR launches that plan.
- Objective R3.2 Work with SCDNR to identify risks to groundwater supply and aquifer water levels, especially future risks to the Crouch Branch Aquifer, and identify water conservation strategies and any potential for developing redundancy in water supply for the county.
 - Strategy: Consult and collaborate with SCDNR water planning staff.

Goal R4. Expand public information efforts to help citizens, businesses, and organizations stay informed and prepare for natural hazards.

- Objective R4.1 Expand participation in the Code Red system by county residents, businesses and organizations.
 - Strategy: Promote Code Red at county events, facilities and meetings; provide links to download the Code Red application on County websites.
- Objective R4.2 Provide information on natural disaster preparedness to county residents, with special emphasis on reaching vulnerable populations and communities.
 - Strategy: Seek grant funding through SCOR, SCEMD, FEMA and other agencies to develop, implement and distribute public information materials.

CHAPTER 7

Transportation

This chapter reviews the modal elements of the county's transportation system: highways, public transportation, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities. For each mode, existing conditions are evaluated, problems and issues are identified, and potential improvements are proposed.

The Long-Range Transportation Plans (LRTPs) and Transportation Improvement Programs (TIPs) for Lower Savannah Rural Planning Organization (LSRPO) at Lower Savannah Council of Governments (LSCOG) and Columbia Area Transportation Study (COATS) list planned transportation improvements for all federally-funded highway, public transportation, and bicycle and pedestrian projects in Calhoun County, with details on their websites at <http://www.lscog.org> and <http://www.centralmidlands.org>.

Most state transportation funding and all federal transportation funding flows through the LSRPO and COATS, and projects are selected for funding based on a number of evaluation factors, with traffic congestion and traffic safety being among the most important factors. SCDOT apportions \$979,000 per year to the Calhoun County Transportation Committee (CTC) for resurfacing projects, dirt road paving, sidewalks, and other highway improvements; 25 percent of the CTC funding must go for resurfacing state roads. County funding for projects is very limited, and primarily used to match funding from grants and CTC projects.

HIGHWAYS

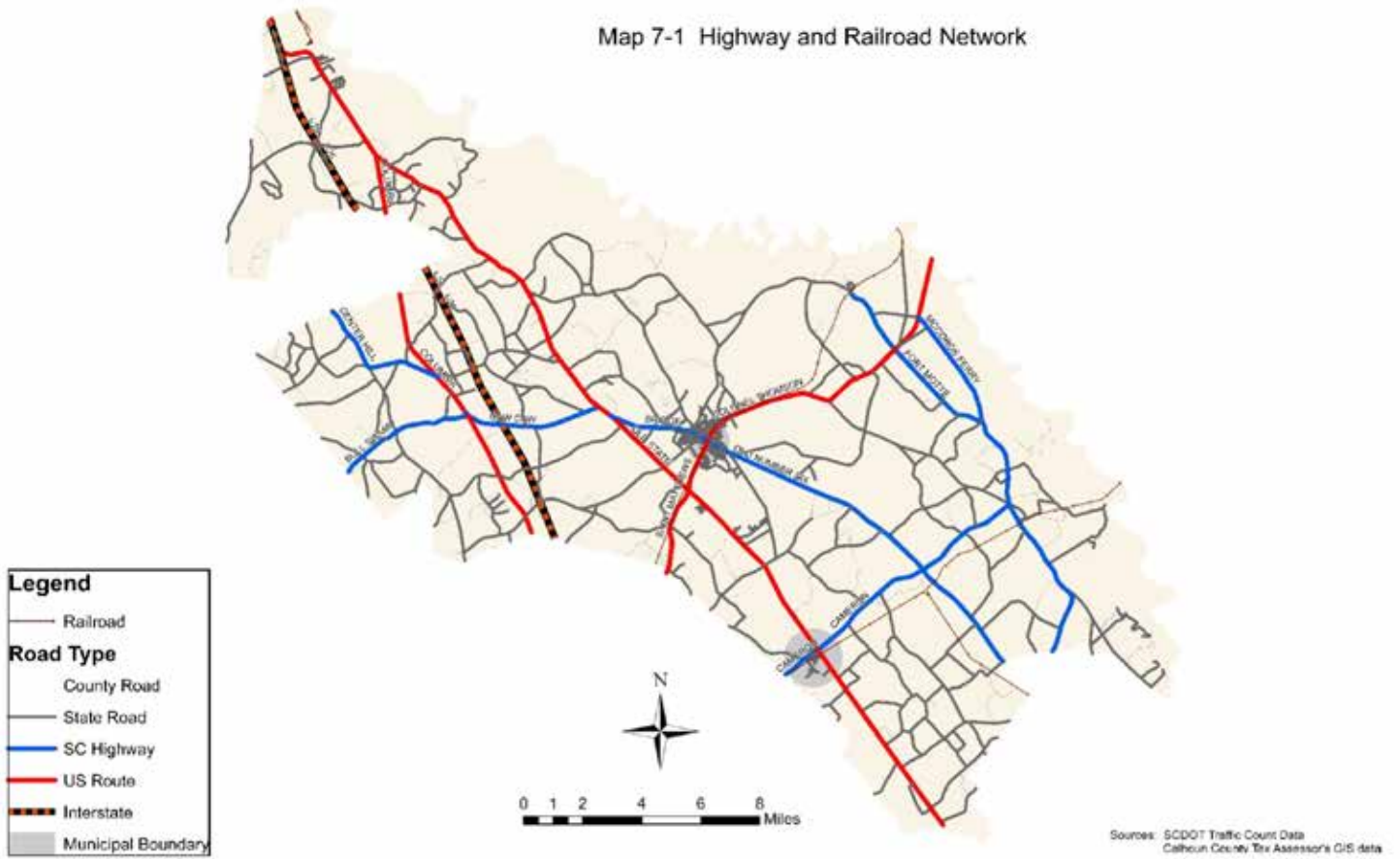
EXISTING CONDITIONS

Local and Regional Access

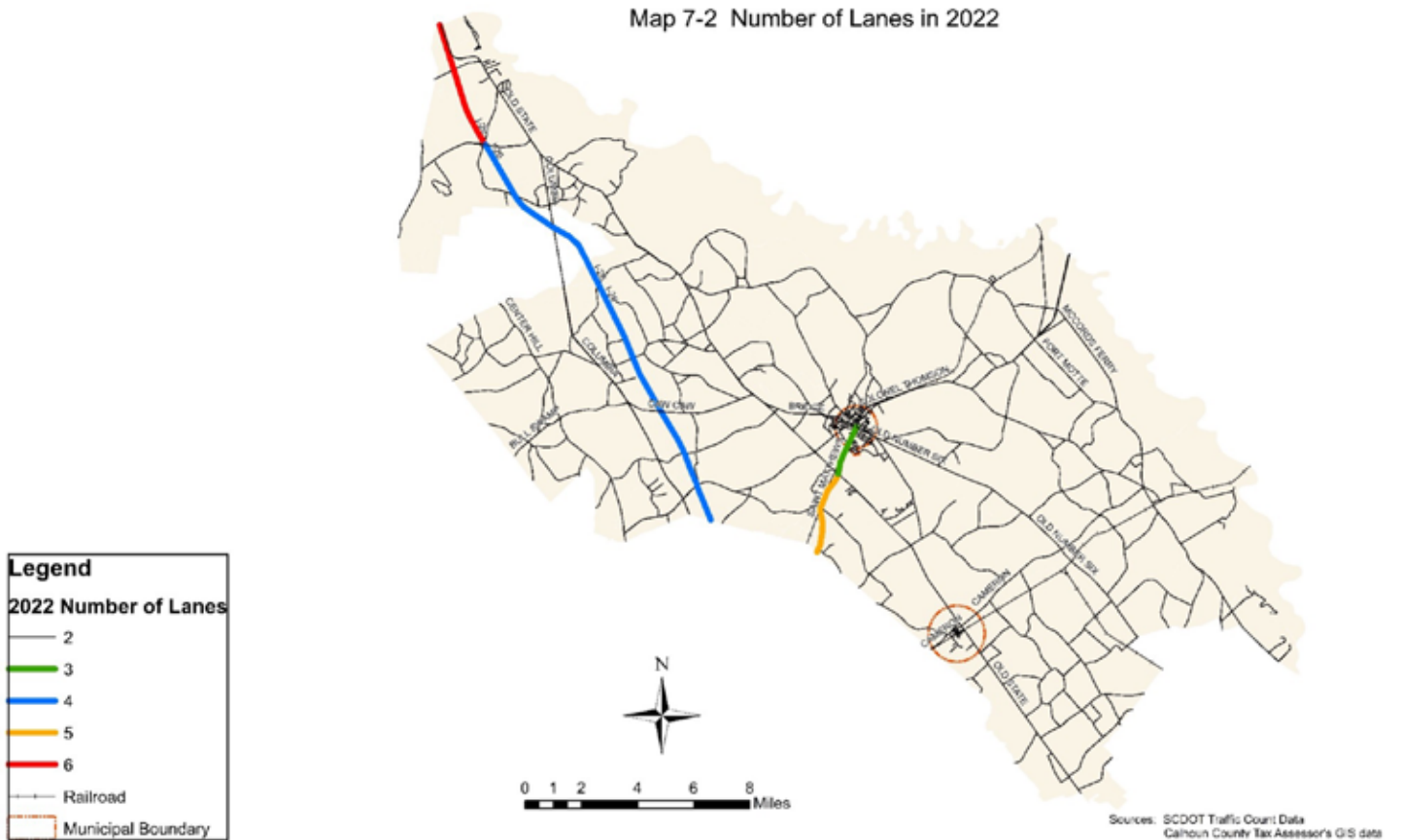
Calhoun County benefits from excellent regional highway access, served by I-26, US 176, US 601, US 21, and SC Highway 6. Interstate access combined with public water and sewer infrastructure in the I-26 corridor has enabled industrial development in the I-26 corridor, anchored by Calhoun County Industrial Park and the new Sandy Run Industrial Park. Map 7.1 illustrates the highway system by route type: Interstate, US Routes, SC Highways, State Secondary Roads, and County Roads. Active railroads are shown on this map as well. Map 7.2 illustrates the number of lanes on highways in the county.

Map 7.3 presents hurricane evacuation routes that pass through the county. SC 6, SC 267, and US 601 form one evacuation route, and US 176 also is a designated route. In large scale evacuations, I-26 is reversed with all ramps closed to entering traffic in one direction, which impacts and diverts traffic onto US 21, US 76, and US 601, as well as some state secondary routes. Under some conditions, local access for emergency vehicles may be impaired by these traffic conditions, potential at a time that emergency response is most urgent. Frontage road connectivity is incomplete in the I-26 corridor, which contributes to local access

Map 7-1 Highway and Railroad Network



Map 7-2 Number of Lanes in 2022



problems, especially when evacuation-related or crash-related congestion halts traffic flow on I-26. Alignment and connectivity of the frontage roads in Calhoun County could be improved

Interchange area improvements at Old Sandy Run Road and frontage road alignment improvements were recommended in the Sandy Run Area Plan, and have been partially implemented in the site improvements at an interchange convenience store as a result.

Traffic Conditions and Forecasts

Traffic congestion is generally not a current issue in Calhoun County, except in the I-26 corridor at peak periods. Widening I-26 from Old Sandy Run Road south to SC Highway 6 is expected to begin construction in 2024. Widening from SC Highway 6 to US 601 in Orangeburg County is expected to begin during the next 10 years; and engineering design and right-of-way acquisition has begun for this section but construction has not yet been scheduled.

Map 7.4 shows existing 2022 traffic flow in the county.

The traffic growth projections for 2045 developed for this plan suggest that I-26 will again be at or near capacity north of Old Sandy Run Road in 2045 unless it is widened to 8 lanes. South of Old Sandy Run Road, the planned widening to 6 lanes is projected to be well under capacity in 2045.

A few other segments of the highway network can be expected to approach the capacity of the existing roadway based on current traffic count trends forecast into the future, as illustrated later in this report. Current trends suggest traffic flow, measured as daily Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT), will increase by 25 percent by 2045, as shown in Table 7.1. SC Highway show a general decline in traffic volume; much of this decline occurs on SC routes in the southern part of the county and is related to population change.

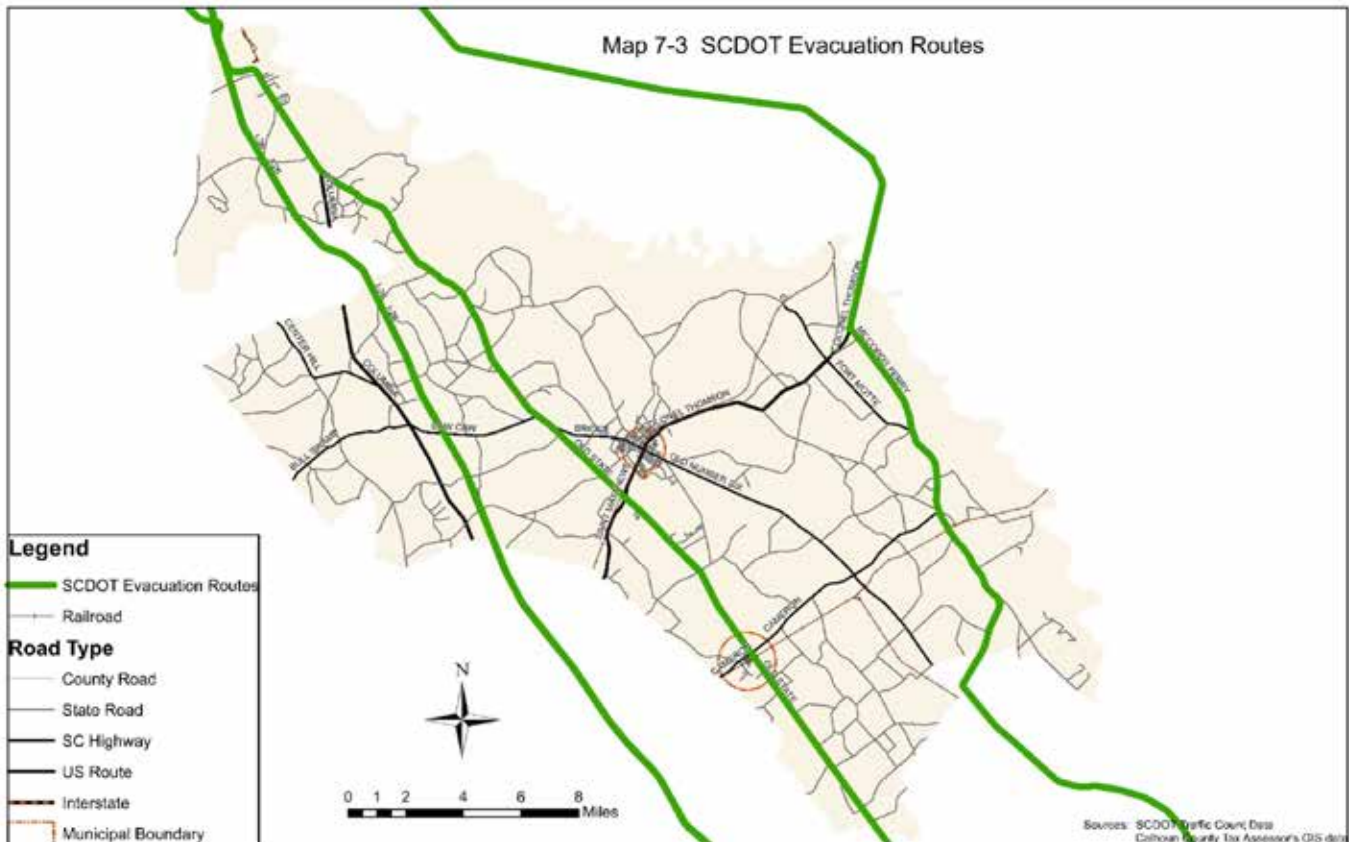
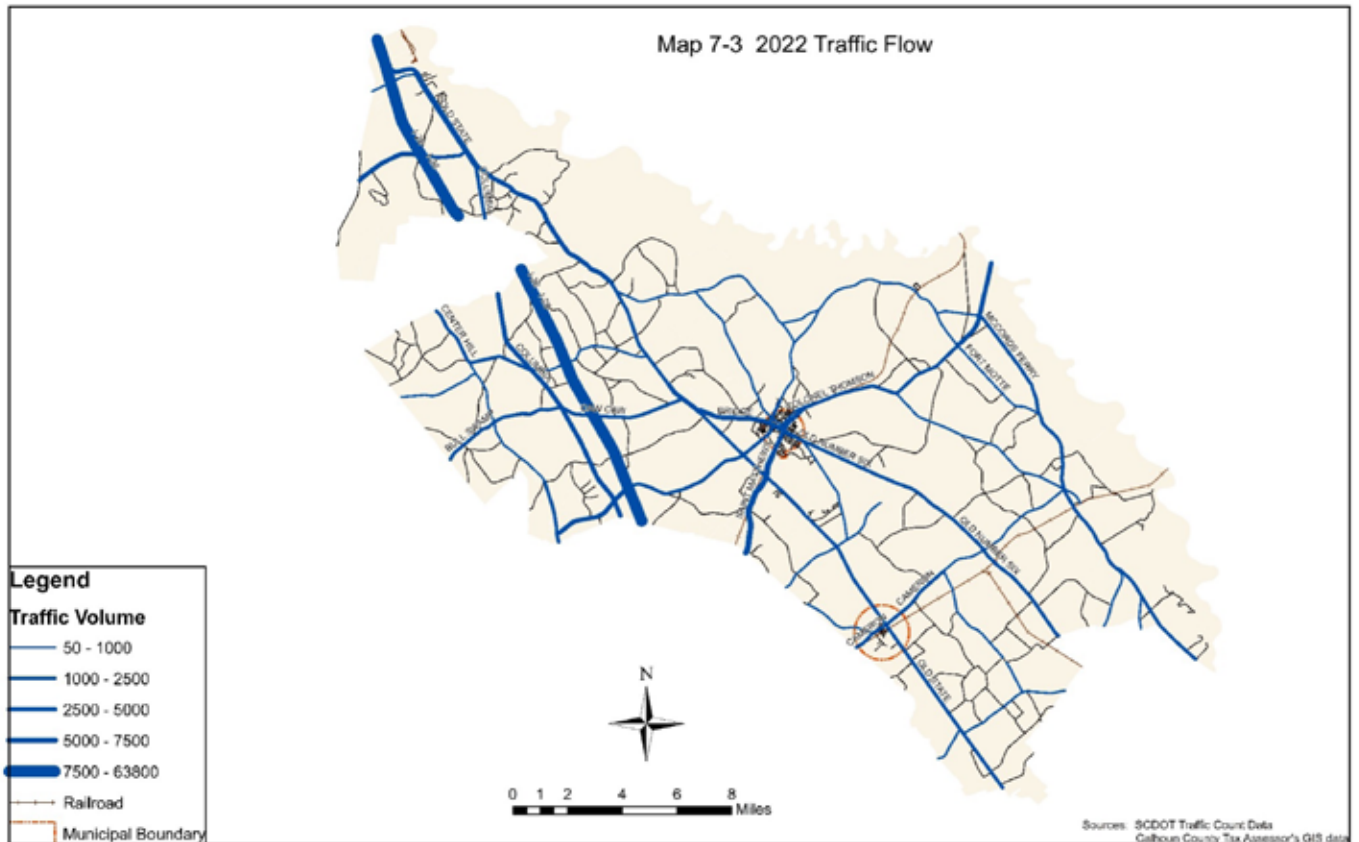


Table 7.1
Calhoun County Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT)

Route Type	Miles	VMT 2012	VMT 2017	VMT 2022	VMT 2023	%Change
Interstate	17.4	897,971	1,036,799	1,006,933	1,285,661	28%
US Routes	64.6	169,029	197,194	188,011	245,160	30%
SC Routes	60.2	87,183	96,576	79,523	74,721	-6%
Secondary	96.4	68,783	76,205	71,914	83,775	16%
Total	239	1,222,966	1,406,773	1,346,381	1,689,317	25%

Route Type	Miles	Percent of VMT			
		2012	2017	2022	2045
Interstate	7.3%	73.4%	73.7%	74.8%	76.1%
US Routes	27.1%	13.8%	14.0%	14.0%	14.5%
SC Routes	25.2%	7.1%	6.9%	5.9%	4.4%
Secondary	40.4%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	5.0%

Source: SCDOT Traffic Count Data with projections and tabulations by Gardner Planning Services, LLC
 Note: VMT is Annual Average Daily Vehicle Miles of Travel calculated from traffic counts and mileage.





Appendix 7A provides traffic counts for 2012, 2017, and 2022, and the trend established by these counts at each traffic count station in the county is used to develop a least-squares regression forecast for 2045 traffic on each highway segment.

Appendix 7B presents the traffic capacity analysis for the highways in Calhoun County. A detailed highway capacity analysis must evaluate multiple factors that impact traffic flow, from the percentage of trucks to the steepness of grades on the route, and is beyond the scope of this study. For this analysis, a simplified estimate of highway capacity is used: highways are assumed to have a capacity of 5,000 vehicles per lane per day, and Interstates are assumed to have a capacity of 15,000 vehicles per lane per day. These capacity estimates are very consistent with observed traffic conditions on rural highways and Interstates.

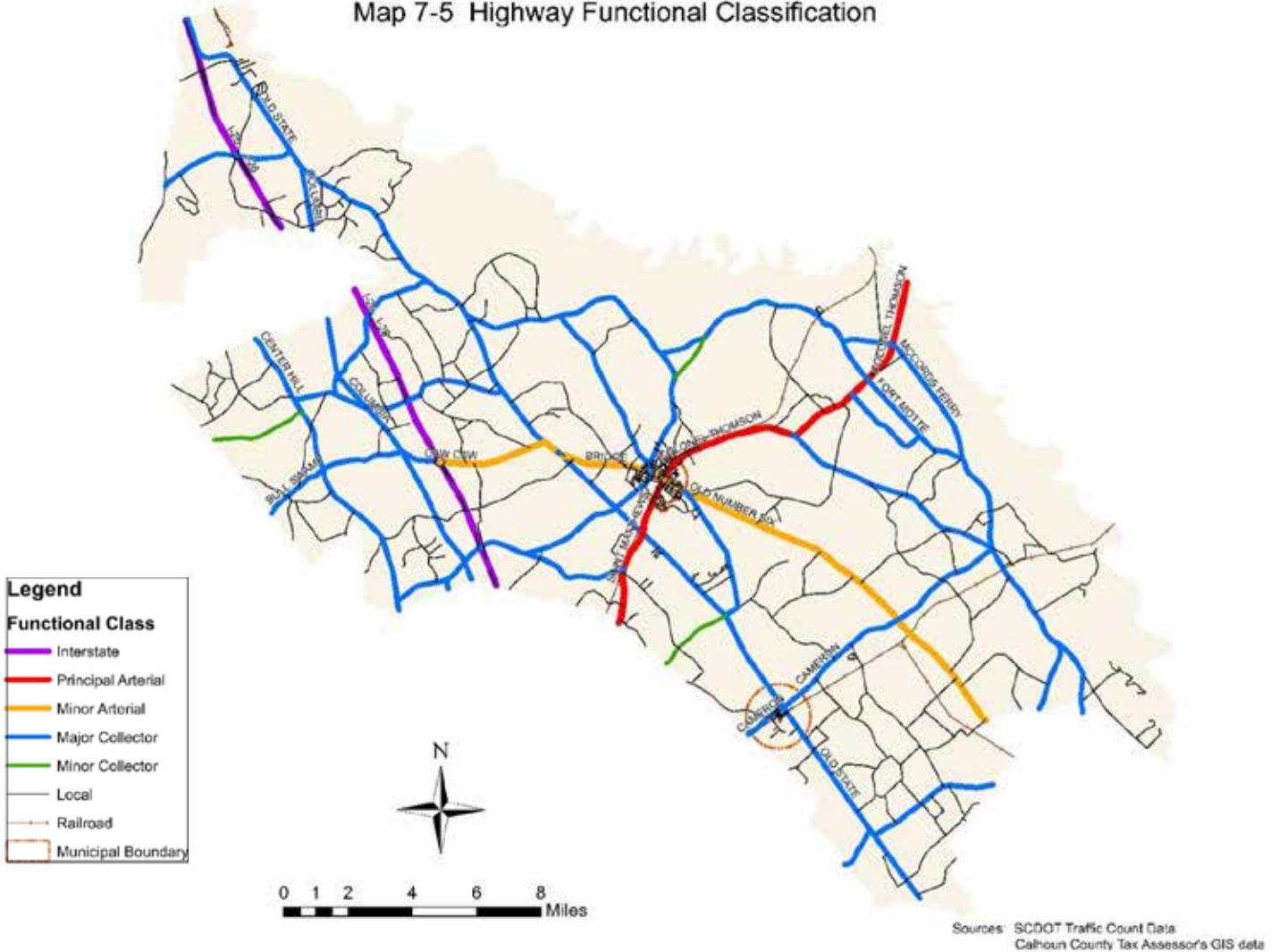
SAFETY

Localized intersection congestion and safety concerns are addressed by projects identified in the LSCOG and the COATS Long Range Transportation Plans. These LRTPs have been developed in consultation with SCDOT and include evaluation of crash data and other engineering analysis, and no further technical evaluation of specific crash locations in the county is included here.

SCDOT has an active rural safety improvement program that continues to address problem areas. Centerline rumble strips, shoulder widenings, and shoulder rumble strips have improved conditions on several major routes, including US 176. Outside of St. Matthews, highways and local roads have few left turn lanes or improved intersections. US 601 south of St. Matthews is the only multilane highway in the county. Pragmatic approaches to highway safety include the physical improvements listed above, which reduce highway crashes. Driver inattention and impairment continue to be leading causes of crashes.

Flooding has been an issue in tropical storm related rain events in the past. Major creek crossings and floodplain adjacent roads that have flooded include Old Swamp Road and US 176 at Big Beaver Creek.

Map 7-5 Highway Functional Classification



MAINTENANCE CONDITIONS

Many state roads are deteriorated from decades of declining resurfacing budgets prior to the 2012 gas tax increase. Now SCDOT continues to make strong progress on the long backlog of crumbling roads with adequate highway resurfacing funds. A far more robust Federal-Aid resurfacing program is in place, and will address all of the US Routes and SC Highways, as well as the higher-traffic secondary roads (such as Old Sandy Run Road, Burke Road, and Old Swamp Road) in the county in a reasonable timeframe. State gas tax money is flowing into the not-federal-aid-eligible secondary roads but the backlog of needs is huge.

Map 7.5 - Highway Functional Classification shows which roads are eligible for federal highway funds: local roads, county roads, and designated Rural Minor Collector roads are not eligible for federal highway funds.

Calhoun County maintains a limited road network. County-maintained roads have not been extensively evaluated for maintenance conditions for this report; county roads consist of low volume paved rural residential roads, or even lesser travelled sand-clay or dirt roads. The CTC has programmed funding to pave several existing county-maintained dirt roads.

HIGHWAY SYSTEM ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

Local and Regional Access

I-26 traffic congestion -- whether from evacuation, crashes, holidays, or commuters -- creates most other issues on the county road network. Traffic diversion primarily impacts US 21, US 176, and Old Sandy Run Road. The incomplete connectivity of frontage roads and poor intersection alignment at the interchanges makes matters worse; improvements have been identified for some of these issues, but funds for better frontage road connectivity are needed.

Highway widening and intersection improvement needs have been identified in the LSCOG Long Range Transportation Plan and the Sandy Run Area Plan. The analysis completed here has not identified any additional needs based on traffic forecasts.

Traffic Congestion and Forecasts

Map 7.6 presents existing traffic conditions in Calhoun County. The map is color coded based on the Volume-to-Capacity ratio (V/C Ratio) for each highway segment; traffic volume is divided by the highway capacity (based on number of lanes) to estimate the level of congestion on the roadway. No highway segments are near capacity presently except for I-26.

Only a few major routes in the county are forecast to begin to approach capacity by 2045. These are illustrated in Map 7.7. Generally, the capacity of a two-lane rural road is about 10,000 vehicles per day. Few roads in the county approach capacity by 2045 based on the traffic projections completed for this report. Notably, US 176 north of Sandy Run may need additional intersection improvements or four travel lanes by 2045. As noted previously, I-26 north of Old Sandy Run Road is expected to be at or near capacity by 2045.

Safety

An analysis of traffic safety is included in the LSCOG LRTP, and SCDOT has an on-going safety

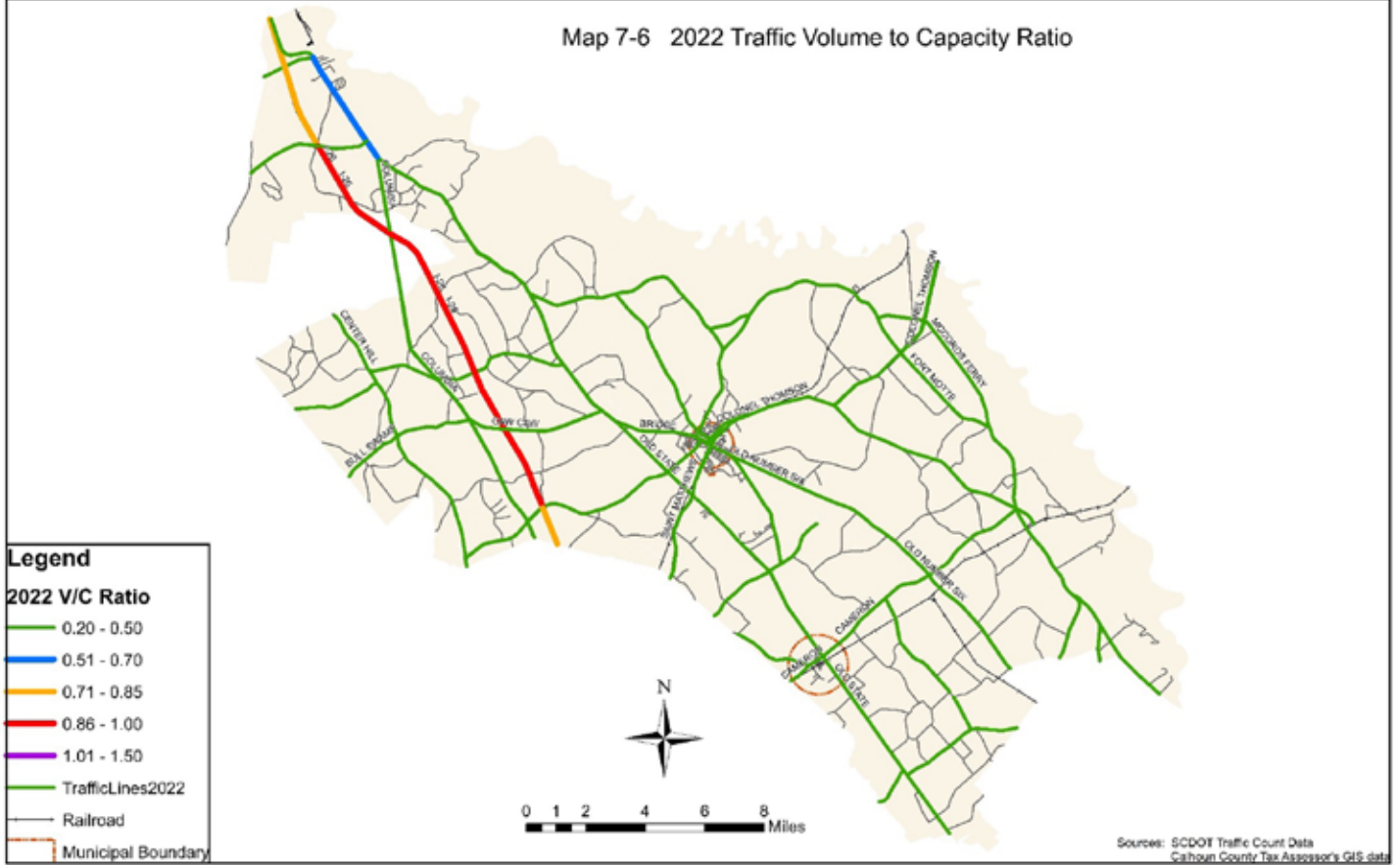
program that identifies crash hot spots. Those efforts are not duplicated in this report. Intersection improvement projects recommended in the later sections of this report address known safety and operational issues.

Maintenance

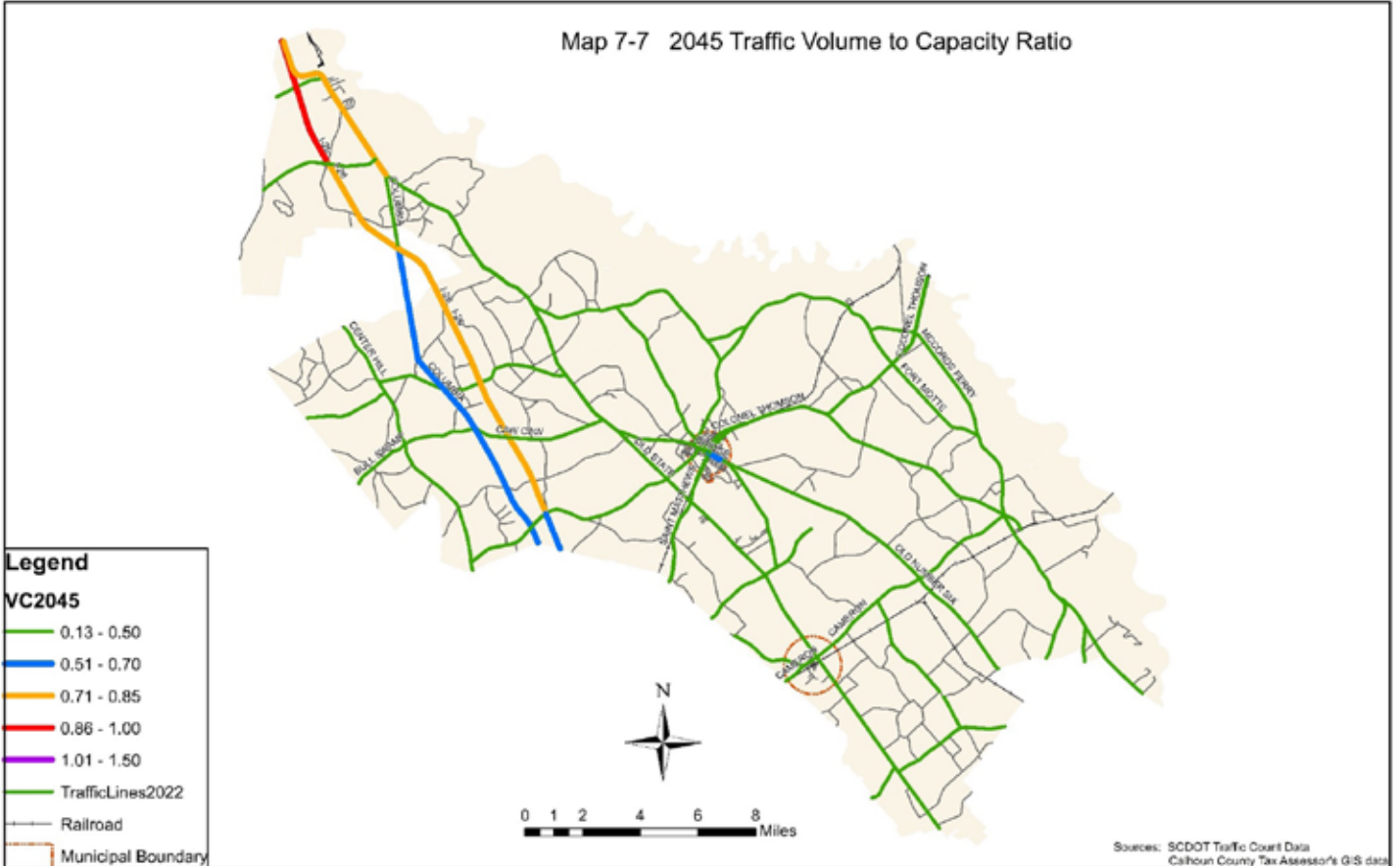
The relatively low traffic volumes on most of Calhoun County's state-maintained roads and the still-large backlog of needs on major routes may mean as much as a decade or more before the "back roads" see significant repairs and new pavement. Many neglected secondary roads will likely have to be ground up and "recycled" in place as base for a new pavement structure as a result, at generally double the cost per mile of timely resurfacing. While SCDOT appears now to have an adequate long-term maintenance funding stream in place, policies, prices and priorities are subject to change. Other than CTC funding, no realistic option for accelerating the repair schedule for low volume state secondary roads is available.



Map 7-6 2022 Traffic Volume to Capacity Ratio



Map 7-7 2045 Traffic Volume to Capacity Ratio



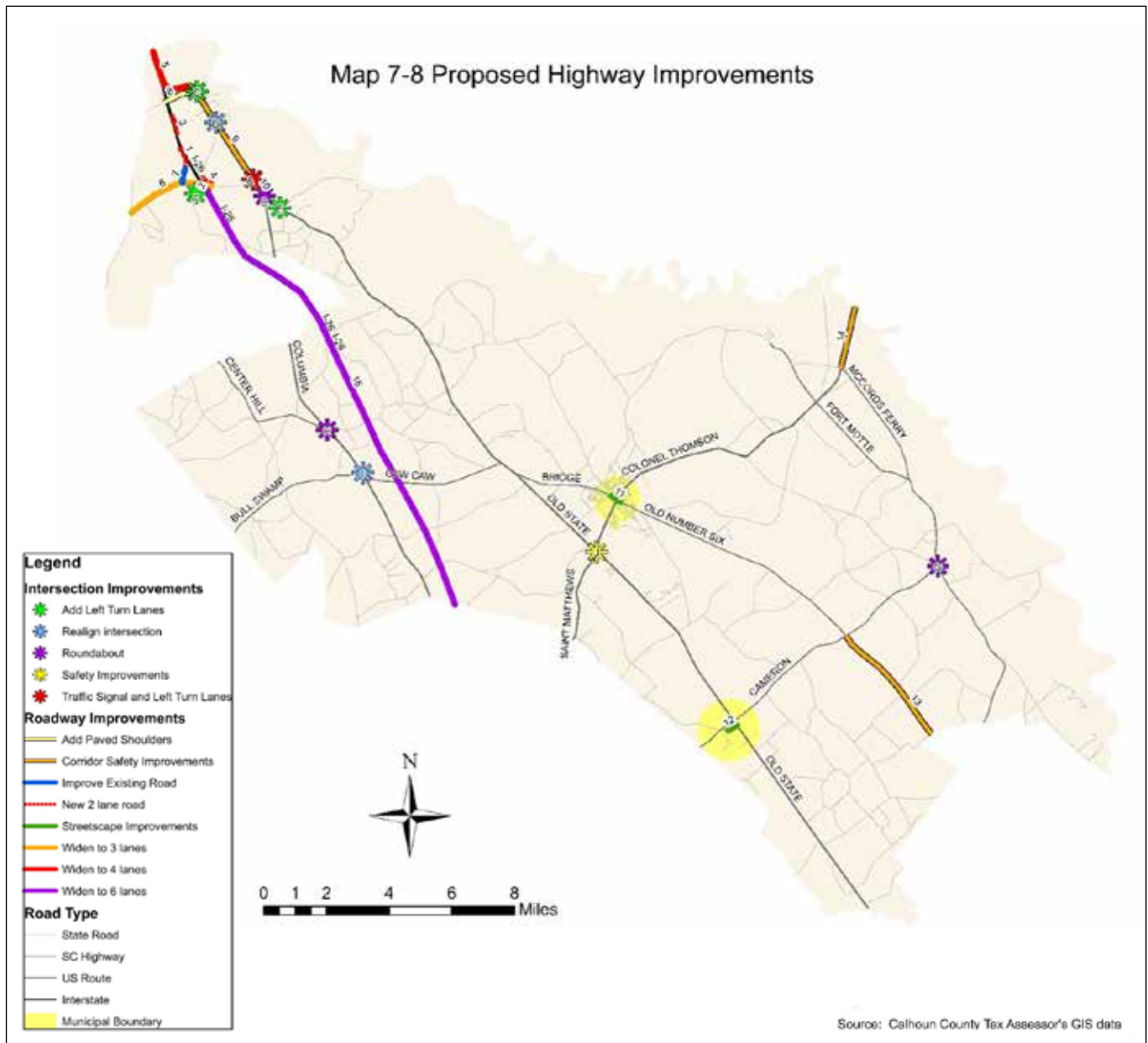
PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Map 7.8 presents proposed highway improvements. Table 7.2 lists these proposed improvements with cost estimates and other project details. Projects included in the COATS and LSRPO L RTPs are identified in the table.

Many projects were identified in the Sandy Run Area Plan, including intersection improvements, new connector roads, safety projects, and minor widening projects. Most new projects identified in this plan have been drawn from the LSCOG L RTP and from SCDOT’s 10-year plan. Streetscape projects in the downtown areas of Cameron

and St. Matthews are proposed as well. This proposed improvements in this plan differ slightly from those in the LSCOG and COATS L RTPs. Widening of US 176 north of Savannah Hunt Road is included here but has not been included in a COATS L RTP to date, although an L RTP update is underway now. This report also suggests that a roundabout rather than a signalized intersection should be considered at the US 21/US176 intersection in Sandy Run.

Table 7.2 lists details of these proposed road improvements, and Table 7.3 lists proposed intersection improvements.



PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Existing Conditions

Public transportation in Calhoun is provided by Cross County Connection operated by Orangeburg County. A local service route in St. Matthews and a route to Orangeburg operate on Thursdays only. Fare is \$1. The local service route provides two round trips on Thursday mornings to medical facilities, grocery store, pharmacy and state offices. Service between St. Matthews and Orangeburg operates one round trip on Thursday morning and one round trip at noon on Thursday. No intercity bus service or passenger rail service is available in the county.

Issues

Mobility for elderly and disabled is very limited under current conditions, and the one-day per-week schedule of local transit service does not serve commuters.

Potential Improvements

Weekday service to Orangeburg would enable better access for work, medical trips, and educational trips to Orangeburg-Calhoun Tech. For local mobility, ridesharing services such as Uber or local taxi services may be a more effective way to provide essential mobility for those who have no car and other physical mobility limitations. Many communities provide users with a small subsidy for eligible trips by taxi or ridesharing services, and this option should be explored.

**Table 7-2
Recommended Highway Improvements**

Project#	Project Name	Type of Improvement	Length (ft)	Functional Class	Project Source
1	West side I-26 frontage road	New 2 lane road	4200	Minor Collector	Calhoun Comprehensive Plan
2	Relocate I-26 frontage road east side	New 2 lane road	1500	Local	Calhoun Comprehensive Plan
3	Extend I-26 frontage road	New 2 lane road	3500	Local	Calhoun Comprehensive Plan
4	Relocate Livingston Road at I-26	New 2 lane road	2600	Local	Calhoun Comprehensive Plan
5	Old State Road north of Savannah Hunt	Widen to 4 lanes	12000	Collector	Calhoun Comprehensive Plan
6	Old Sandy Run Road west of I-26	Widen to 3 lanes	15000	Collector	Lower Savannah COG LRTP
7	West side frontage road	Improve Existing Road	2300	Minor Collector	Calhoun Comprehensive Plan
8	Savannah Hunt Creek Road	Add Paved Shoulders	5100	Minor Collector	Calhoun Comprehensive Plan
9	Old State Road	Corridor Safety Improvemts	17700	Collector	Lower Savannah COG LRTP
10	Old State Road add left turn lanes	Widen to 3 lanes	3300	Collector	Calhoun Comprehensive Plan
11	Bridge Street	Streetscape Improvements	1800	Collector	Calhoun Comprehensive Plan
12	Boyce Lawton Street	Streetscape Improvements	1700	Local	Calhoun Comprehensive Plan
13	SC Highway 6	Corridor Safety Improvemts	22000	Collector	SCDOT Statewide Plan
14	US 601 McCord's Ferry to the river	Corridor Safety Improvemts	10600	Minor Arterial	SCDOT Statewide Plan
15	I-26 South of Old Sandy Run Rd	Widen to 6 lanes	85000	Interstate	SCDOT Statewide Plan

BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES

Existing Conditions

No bicycle facilities exist in the County except for paved shoulders on some major highways, including portions of US 601, SC 6, and US 176. Four-foot-wide paved shoulders exist on several portions of these routes, with two-foot paved shoulders exist on most other segments of these highways. Paved shoulders should be at least four feet wide to provide adequate space for cycling. Such shoulders significantly reduce run-off-the-road vehicle crashes, and also provide a useable space for pedestrians.

No complete inventory of bicycle accommodations or sidewalks exists and has not been created within the scope of this plan. Sidewalks are limited to the city limits of St. Matthews and Cameron, and a few sidewalks exist in unincorporated Creston.

Issues

Recreation access and safety are the most important issues with the existing bicycle and pedestrian facilities in the county. Improvements would benefit a wide range of transportation system users, including motorists. Improvements to bicycle facilities on regional highway routes would also help support bicycle tourism as part of an overall economic development strategy for the county to support tourism.

Recommended Improvements

Bicycle routes can be established on SC 6, US 601 and US 176 at very reasonable costs if four-foot paved shoulders are constructed when these highways are resurfaced. Significant portions of these routes, especially SC 6, already have four-foot paved shoulders.

Sidewalks connecting the new County Park on Chestnut Street to the high school and to St. Matthews should also be a priority.

Improved sidewalks in downtown areas, with appropriate landscaping and street lighting improvements, can play an important role in supporting local businesses, improving the community's image, and attracting new businesses and customers.

All of these improvements are eligible for funding through SCDOT's rural Transportation Alternatives Program, and can also be funded by the county's CTC funds.



GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Goal T1. Focus transportation investments in developed and developing areas to support existing business activity and enable new economic development.

- Objective T1.1 Improve traffic flow and safety at I-26 Interchanges.
 - Strategy: Communicate and collaborate with SCDOT on I-26 widening project.
- Objective T1.2 Improve I-26 frontage access and connectivity
 - Strategy: Collaborate with Calhoun County Legislative Delegation Transportation Committee to secure funding for frontage road connectivity and improvements
- Objective T1.3 Coordinate with the Lower Savannah COG Rural Planning Organization to implement the adopted Long Range Transportation Plan.
 - Strategy: maintain active staff and elected official participation in the RPO decision-making process.

Goal T2. Prioritize projects that improve quality of life and strengthen the positive image of the county.

- Objective T2.1 Improve streetscapes in downtown St. Matthews, Cameron, and on Old Sandy Run Road at I-26.
 - Strategy: Apply for Transportation Alternatives Program funds from SCDOT and coordinate with Calhoun County Transportation Committee to assist with matching funds.

Goal T3. Improve the safety of the transportation system for all users.

- Objective T3.1 Coordinate with Lower Savannah COG and Calhoun County Transportation Committee to accelerate funding and construction schedules for intersection improvements in the LSRPO Long Range Transportation Plan.
 - Strategy: Identify County Funding to contribute to key projects as a means to leverage CTC funds and move Long Range Plan projects into the five-year Transportation Improvement Program.

CHAPTER 8

Community Facilities

This chapter reviews the community infrastructure and services that support Calhoun County’s residents. This review organizes the county’s facilities and services into four categories:

- Public Safety,
- Public Schools and Educational Facilities,
- Public Works, and
- Parks and Recreation.

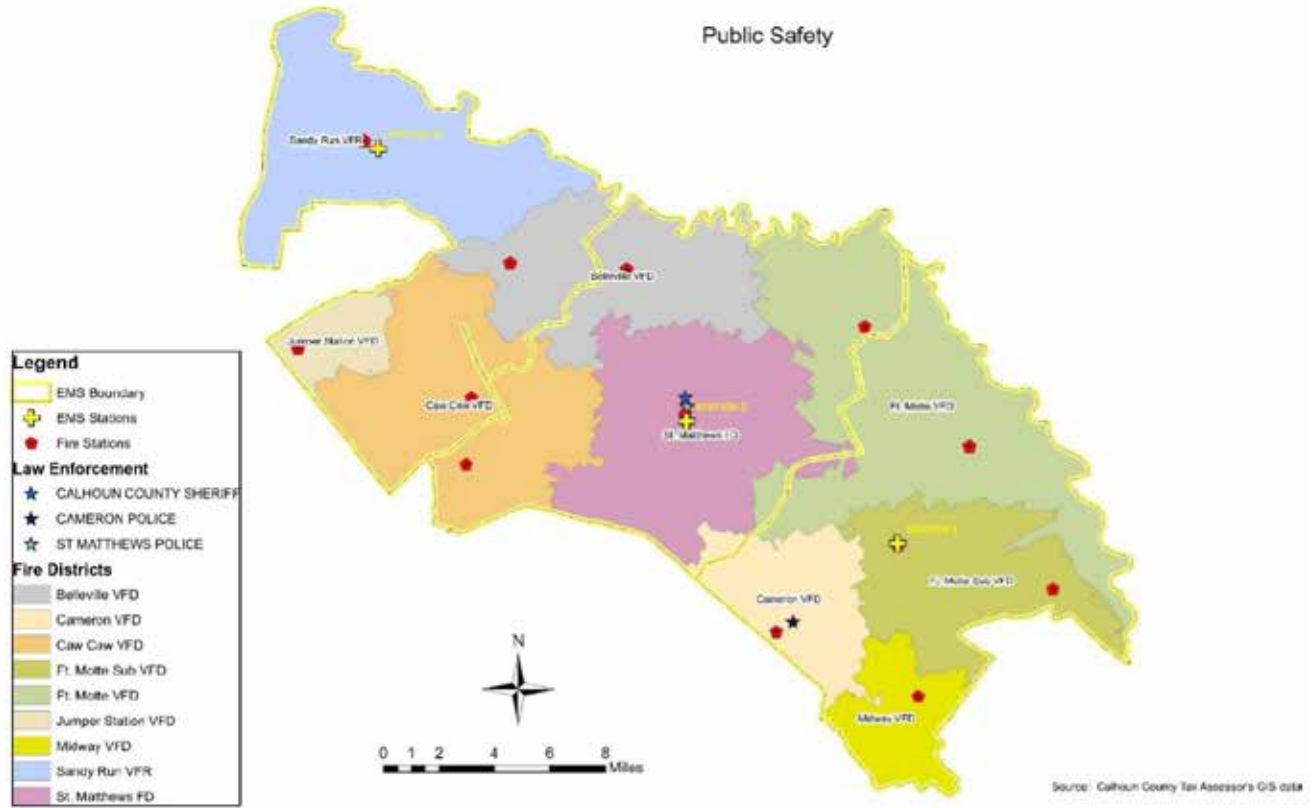
As a rural county with little suburban development, the county has a limited range of community facilities, infrastructure and services. The county also has limited financial resources to invest in

upgraded facilities and employees to operate and maintain additional facilities. These factors make it critical to identify key community facilities needs that will maintain and improve the quality of life and economic opportunity for the residents of the county.

Population growth is not predicted to be a major factor in expanded needs for facilities and services, with growth expected to add about seven percent to the County population by 2045. This level of growth by itself has limited impact on staffing and facility needs.

**Table 8.1
Calhoun County Public Safety Services**

Public Safety Unit	Total Staff	Full Time Certified Deputies	Part Time Certified Deputies	Full Time EMTs and Paramedic	Part Time EMTs and Paramedic	Volunteer Fire Fighters	Responders per 1000 Population
Fire	213	-	-	3	-	209	15.0
Sheriff	45	29	3	-	-	-	2.3
EMS	44	-	-	29	15	-	3.1
Total	302	29	3	32	15	209	20.4



Calhoun County and Statewide Crimes, 2021

	Calhoun County Crimes	Statewide Crimes	Calhoun County Rate	Statewide Rate
Month				
Murder	0	566	0.00	1.09
Sexual Battery	9	2,515	6.35	4.85
Aggravated Assault	49	21,580	34.59	41.57
Robbery	3	2,639	2.12	5.08
Larceny	180	98,216	127.07	189.22
Breaking and Entering	54	19,453	38.12	37.48
Motor Vehicle Theft	54	15,650	38.12	30.21
Arson	0	723	0.00	1.39

Note: Crime Rates per 10,000 population

Source: South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division, Crime in South Carolina Annual Report 2021

PUBLIC SAFETY

Existing Conditions

Public Safety services in the county include 11 fire departments, three Emergency Medical Services stations, the Sheriff’s office, and an Emergency Management Agency. The Town of St. Matthews and Town of Cameron provide police service within their city limits, but details of those services are not covered in this county plan. Map 8.1 shows Public Safety facilities in the county, and the district boundaries for fire departments and EMS stations. Table 8.1 summarizes public safety staffing levels.

Sheriff’s Office

Calhoun County Sheriff’s Office is staffed by 29 full time certified deputies, three part time deputies,

and 13 communications staff. The Sheriff’s office is centrally located on Old Belleville Road on the north side of St. Matthews. Calhoun County major crimes and rates are presented in Table 8.2, and compares these with statewide incidents and rates.

Fire Departments

Calhoun County is served by eight fire departments with 11 fire stations. Seven of the eight departments are staffed entirely by volunteer fire fighters, while the St. Matthews Fire Department has three full-time firefighters in addition to a volunteer staff. Oversight and administration is provided by one full-time fire coordinator. County-wide, 209 volunteer firefighters staff the fire departments. Staffing details are shown in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3
Calhoun County Fire Department Staff

Fire Department	Total Employees	Full Time Emergency Responders	Volunteer Emergency Responders
Belleville VFD	16	-	16
Cameron VFD	17	-	17
Caw Caw VFD	23	-	23
Creston VFD	15	-	15
Fort Motte VFD	15	-	15
Jumper VFD	14	-	14
Lone Star VFD	15	-	15
Midway VFD	11	-	11
Sandy Run VFD	45	-	45
St. Matthews Fire Dept	26	3	23
Stumphole VFD	15	-	15
County Fire Coordinator	1	-	-
Total Fire Departments	213	3	209

Table 8.4
EMS Call Volumes

Month	Years				Total	Percent Change
	2019-2020	2020- 2021	2021- 2022	2022- 2023		
October	297	306	322	386	1,311	30%
November	264	268	300	330	1,162	25%
December	322	330	359	361	1,372	12%
January	311	310	331	351	1,303	13%
February	271	242	286	309	1,108	14%
March	286	298	248	384	1,216	34%
April	251	313	317	332	1,213	32%
May	238	329	314	356	1,237	50%
June	279	342	329	392	1,342	41%
July	341	343	357	380	1,421	11%
August	289	398	388	396	1,471	37%
September	317	330	356	333	1,336	5%
Total	2,583	2,905	2,926	3,233	11,647	25%

Source: Calhoun County EMS Director

□

Annual budget for the fire district is approximately \$750,000. About \$130,000 of this budget goes to the towns of Cameron and St. Matthews to provide service in the unincorporated areas of the county surrounding the two towns.

For funding purposes, the county's fire departments are now consolidated into a single county-wide district, governed by a County Fire District Commission. The commission is composed of one member from each fire district and one at large member, and the fire coordinator reports to the commission.

Improved funding provided nine new tanker trucks in 2017 and an additional seven trucks have been funded by grants. Three new fire engines have been ordered, but will not be completed and delivered until late 2024, and will replace engines that are approaching 30 years old. A total of 44 trucks are operated by the fire districts: five are over 30 years old, 13 trucks are 20 to 29 years old, 14 trucks

are 10 to 19 years old, and 12 trucks are less than 10 years old.

Response times outside of the St. Matthews district are impacted by the all-volunteer status of the departments, especially during normal 8 to 5 week-day work hours. When a call is dispatched, a driver must leave his regular workplace, travel to the fire station, start the appropriate truck and drive to the scene, often setting up by himself and beginning to fight a fire while waiting for additional volunteers to arrive.

As a rural county, brush fires and grass fires, many caused by discarded cigarettes on the roadsides, account for a substantial portion of 911 calls. Brush trucks are an important and frequently-used part of the vehicle fleet.

Emergency Medical Services

Three EMS stations serve Calhoun County: Sandy Run, Headquarters in St. Matthews, and the Creston station. Total staffing is 44, with 29 full time and 15 part-time responders. The operation is fully staffed at present, in spite of a persistent shortage of paramedics and EMTs statewide and competition from surrounding counties with higher wages for staff. The EMS director attributes this to efforts to maintain a positive work environment.

The Sandy Run station has the highest call volume due to proximity to I-26. Crashes on I-26 and nursing home calls are the top generators of EMS calls in the county. Table 8.4 presents EMS call volume trends.

FUTURE NEEDS

Sheriff's Office

Additional deputies are needed to strengthen presence in court, schools and to supplement uniformed patrol shifts. Retention and recruitment of deputies is an ongoing issue that can be addressed by maintaining comparable salary and benefits with surrounding counties. The patrol vehicle fleet is aging and a strategy and funding for on-going fleet modernization is a priority.

The top facility need for the department is to develop a training facility to maintain certifications and to provide a live-fire range for firearms training.

Fire Departments

Overall operations and response times for the all-volunteer Calhoun County fire departments would be most improved by the addition of three full-time firefighters, according to the county fire coordinator. Working 8 to 5 weekdays, which is the period when response times are longest currently, full-time fire fighters would rotate among the ten volunteer fire departments, with one fire fighter positioned at one of the fire stations in each EMS district. Equipment maintenance and readiness would be improved and response times could be lowered by as much as several minutes. The improvement in response time would also benefit EMS operations, especially in cases where a vehicle fire or structure fire is involved.

As noted above some fire engines are approaching 30 years old, which increases maintenance costs and can impact availability of the vehicles. An additional four to six new engines will be needed in the next several years to maintain reliable and cost-effective fire service.

Other priorities to improve fire service are 800 MHz radios for all fire apparatus and personnel, a replacement plan and schedule for bunker gear and for self-contained breathing apparatus, and continued upgrades to the fire training facility.

Emergency Medical Services

The addition of three full-time fire fighters would have the greatest benefit to EMS response, according to the EMS director.

As construction has begun on I-26, call volume for crashes on the interstate is expected to increase for the next several years. A fourth ambulance stationed near US Highway 21 and Caw Caw Highway (SC Highway 6) would improve response times, especially for interstate crashes.



PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

EXISTING CONDITIONS

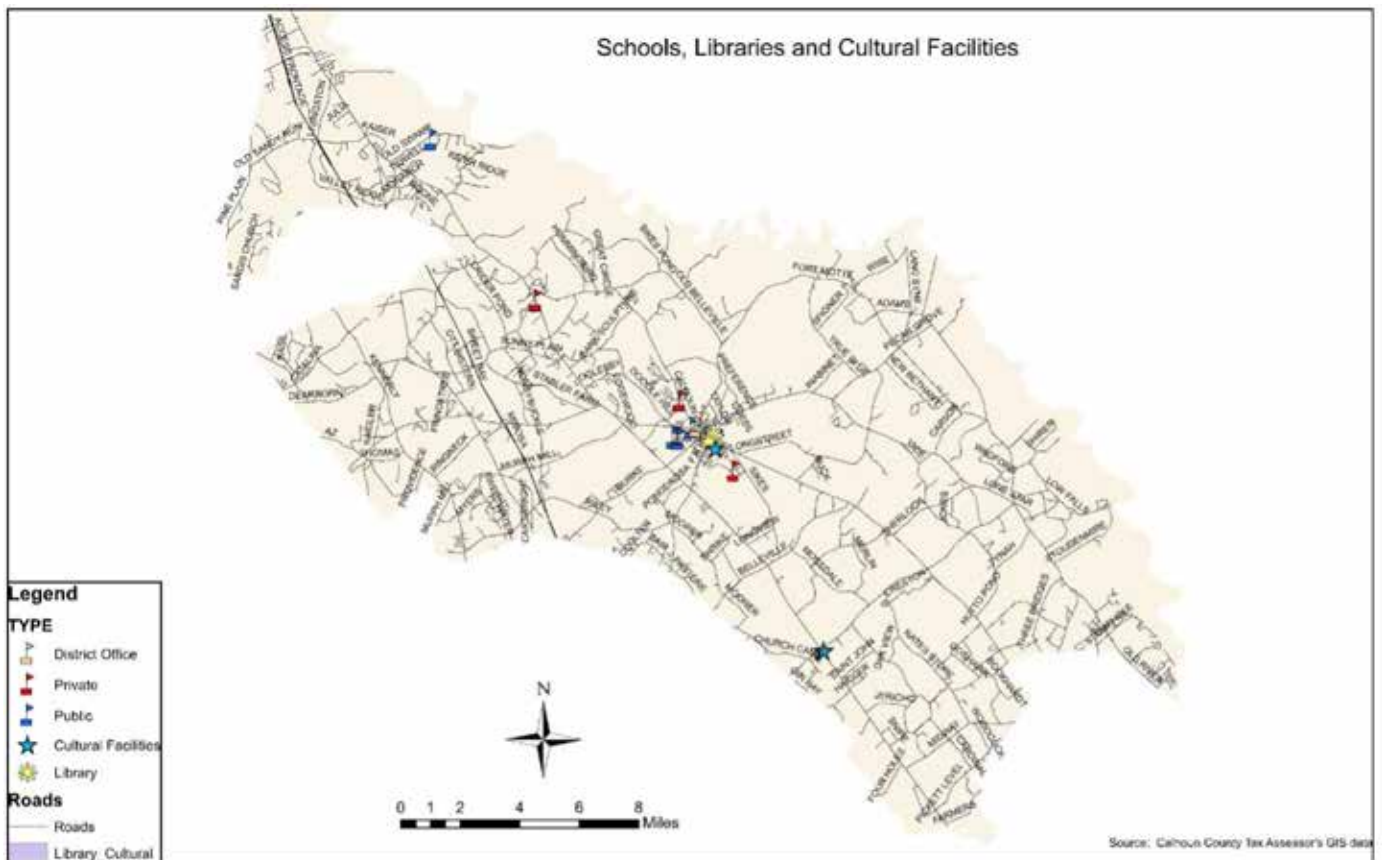
Public Schools

Calhoun County Public Schools (CCPS) operates two K-8 schools – Sandy Run and St. Matthews – and Calhoun County High School. The school district shares a vocational education center with Orangeburg School District 5 in Orangeburg.

Map 8.2 shows the locations of the public schools, private schools, public library and the museum and cultural center.

CCPS has 1,521 students enrolled in Fall of 2023, an 89 percent graduation rate, and a student/teacher ratio of 19 to 1 in core subjects. High school students are able to take courses at Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College and earn college credits. Three Calhoun High School students earned associates degrees in 2023 through this program, and up to eight students are on track to earn associates degrees in 2024.

The district’s general fund budget is focused on instructional services and support services. For fiscal year 2024 is \$19.6 million, with \$9.9 million budgeted for instructional service and \$9.2 million budgeted for support services. Appendix 8A contains a summary of the district’s budget for FY 2024; a more detailed budget is available on the district’s website at <https://www.ccpsonline.net/officeoffinance>. Chart 8.1 presents a summary of the districts instructional budget, and Chart 8.2 presents a summary of the district’s support services budget.



Map 8.2

Chart 8.1
 Calhoun County Schools Instructional Budget, FY 2024
 (\$1000s)

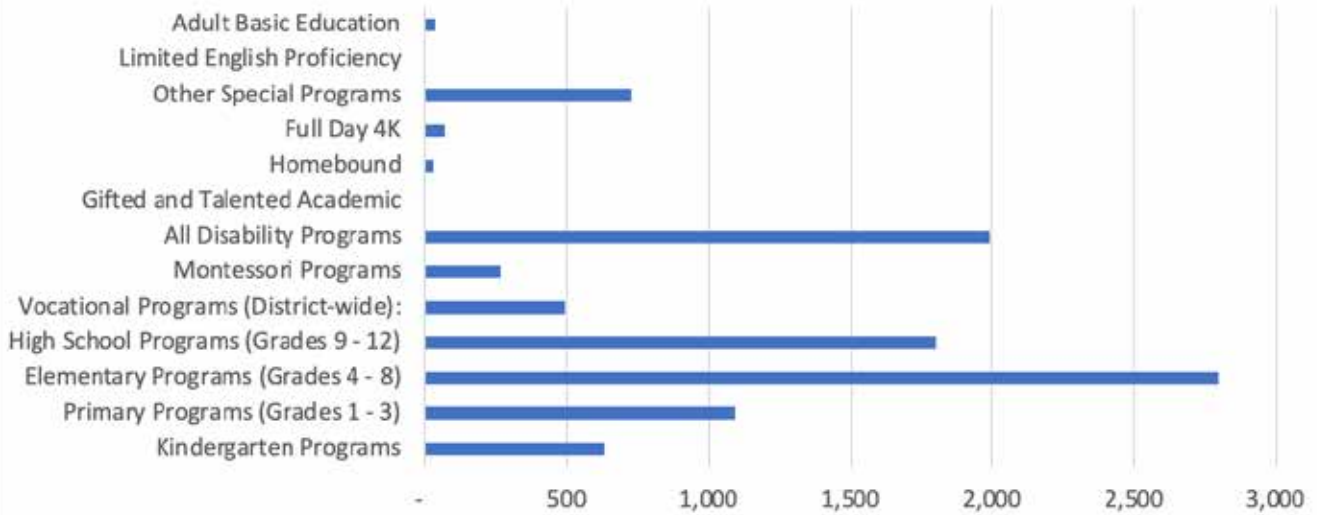
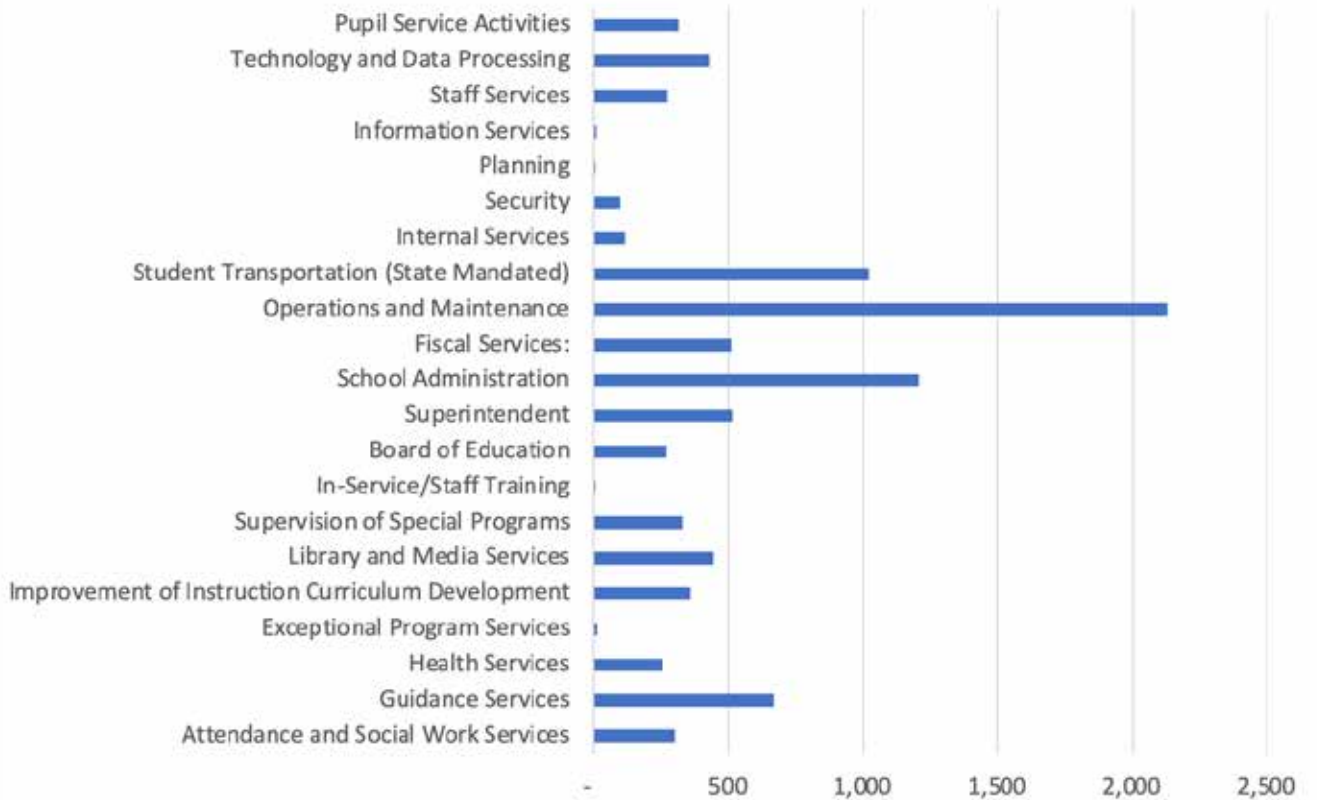


Chart 8.2
 Calhoun County Schools Support Services Budget, FY 2024
 (\$1000s)



Calhoun County Public Library

Calhoun County has a spacious, modern public library in downtown St. Matthews next to the county courthouse. The library relocated to the new facility in 2010 from a one-room building on Harry C. Raysor Drive. The county library has a staff of 15, and a budget for FY 2024 of \$512,733.

Calhoun County Museum and Cultural Center

The county's museum and cultural center houses a large collection of historic documents, artifacts and memorabilia, and has a large meeting room for events and performances. The museum's facilities are located on Butler Street about three blocks southeast of downtown St. Matthews. The museum and cultural center currently operates with a staff of two following the retirement of a long-serving director, and the budget for FY 2024 is \$322,830.

The museum and cultural center collects, preserves, researches, exhibits, and interprets the scope of Calhoun County's history, genealogy, art, and culture. Community-oriented arts and educational outreach are also a core purpose for the organization.

FUTURE NEEDS

Public Schools

Based on population forecasts, existing schools are expected to have enough capacity to accommodate the student population in the county through 2045. The district has a site on US Highway 21 near Sandy Run that could accommodate a new school if growth occurs more rapidly than is currently forecasted. Currently, residential growth is focused in Sandy Run and in the southern part of the county near Lake Marion.

A 2017 statewide study of school efficiency by the S.C. Department of Education recommended that CCPS invest in technology to improve administrative efficiency, and to pursue more sharing of personnel and facilities with other small school districts. The district currently shares vocational education facilities and staff with Orangeburg District 5.

Based on a conversation with CCPS Superintendent Dr. Ferlondo Tullock, the highest priority facility needs of the school district are replacement of heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems in the schools; bringing restroom facilities

into ADA compliance and building code compliance; and improving athletic facilities at the high school. HVAC replacement is currently underway, utilizing federal COVID relief funds, and bathroom facility upgrades are ongoing as well. Funding for athletic facility upgrades has not been identified.

Instruction priorities are maintaining full staffing levels and providing reliable technology in classrooms. CCPS offers the highest teacher salaries in the Midlands region, but continues to face challenges with attracting and retaining staff, largely due to the rural nature of the region and the long commute from urban areas that offer more extensive housing and leisure activity choices.

Calhoun County Museum and Cultural Center

The facilities of the museum were developed in the mid-1970s. Priorities for modernization and improvement of the museum's facilities and programs include modifications to the entrance to comply with Americans with Disabilities Act standards, updated modern display cases for the collections and exhibits, improvements to security lighting around the building, and a modern cataloguing system to track and document the museum's collection.

The museum staff has indicated that a complete review, reassessment and appraisal of the collection is needed help determine priorities and make decisions about retention of some parts of the collection.

One of the challenges of operating a co-located museum and cultural center is fire protection. Fire sprinklers would be a threat to the historic documents and artifacts in the museum's collection. Increasing public availability of the facilities for events, meetings and receptions increases the risk to the historical collections. Improved security and protection for the exhibits and historic resources in the museum should be a priority in order to continue to accommodate events and meetings in the same building with the museum.

PUBLIC WORKS

This section addresses Calhoun County’s sewer system, water system, county-maintained roads, solid waste services, and animal control.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Sewer System

Sewer service in Calhoun County is provided by the Town of St. Matthews within the town limits, and by Calhoun County in the northern portion of the I-26 corridor to support industrial development. The county owns a small “package” wastewater treatment plant next to the rest area on the westbound side of I-26; this plant has been idle for several years, but could be reopened for pre-treatment of industrial wastewater if necessary in the future.

Calhoun County purchases wastewater treatment service from the City of Cayce, which operates a large wastewater treatments plant on the Congaree River in Cayce. Serving only industrial customers, wastewater is pumped uphill to Cayce using an 8-inch force main sewer line. Map 8.3 shows

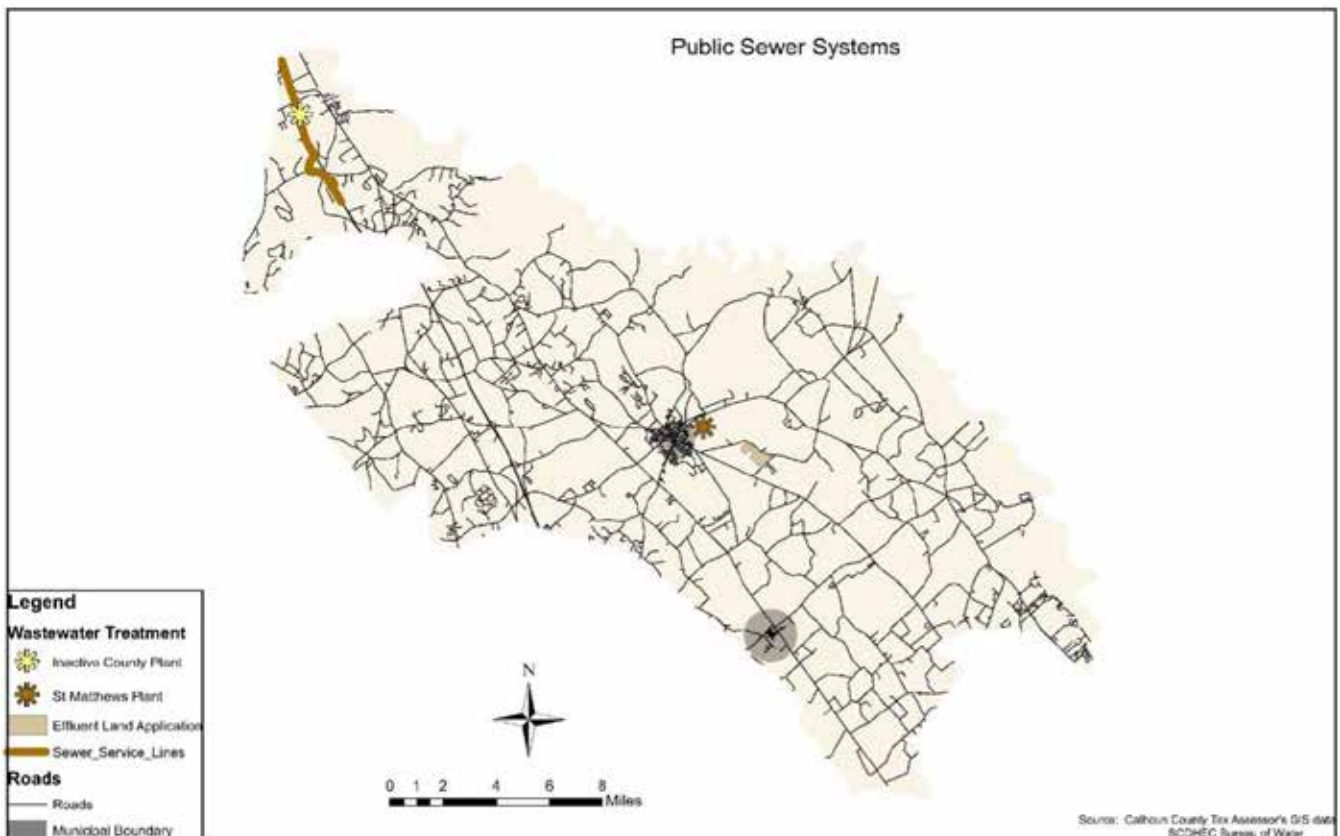
the location of county wastewater facilities, as well as the location of the St. Matthews treatment plant and drainage field.

Table 8.5 shows the capacity of the county’s wastewater facilities.

Water Systems

Several different water systems serve parts of Calhoun County, as illustrated in Map 8.4. Calhoun County serves the Sandy Run area and central part of the county. The Town of St. Matthews serves the town limits and some adjacent areas. Bull Swamp Water System serves a small area of the northwestern county. Orangeburg Department of Public Utilities operates water service in the Cameron area. The Town of Ellore serves a small area off of Old River Road near Lake Marion. Lake Marion Water System serves an area in the southern part of the county connecting with the Cameron water system and extending north on US 176 to to US 601 near St. Matthews.

Calhoun County water is obtained primarily from six groundwater wells. Four wells located in the



Map 8.3

Table 8.5: Calhoun County Wastewater Facilities

Facilities	Total Capacity	Available Capacity	Percent Available Capacity
I-26 Treatment Plant Capacity	140,000	not operating	not operating
Cayce Treatment Capacity	300,000	180,000	60%
Total Capacity	440,000	180,000	41%

Sewer Mains	Miles
Gravity Flow Sewer Mains	0.91
Pumped Flow Sewer Main	4.34

Table 8.6: Calhoun County Public Water Supply Well Capacities

Available Flow from Wells	Gallons Per Day		
	Available Flow	Usage	Excess Capacity
Sandy Run well 1	355,200	212,888	142,312
Sandy Run well 2	345,600	97,274	248,326
Belleville 1	160,000	137,427	22,573
Belleville 2	164,480	83,838	80,642
I-26 well	432,000	167,603	264,397
Sonntag well	466,667	187,003	279,664
Total	1,923,947	886,033	1,037,914

Source: Calhoun County Water and Sewer

Sandy Run area have substantial excess capacity. The two wells in the Belleville area serving the central portion of the county have much smaller excess capacity, as Table 8.6 shows. Table 8.7 presents a summary of water facilities.

County-Maintained Roads

Calhoun County maintains 257 dirt roads totaling 105.2 miles. The inventory of county maintained paved roads consists of 29 roads and 7.6 miles.

The Calhoun County Transportation Committee, appointed by the county legislative delegation, receives an apportionment of state motor fuel tax of about \$988,000 annually. One-quarter of these

Table 8.7
Calhoun County Public Water Facilities

Facilities	Quantities
Number of Storage Tanks	6
Number of Wells	6
Miles of Water Mains	40
Average Water Use/Day	886,033
Well Production Capacity/Day	1,612,800
Percent Available Capacity	45%

Map 8.4

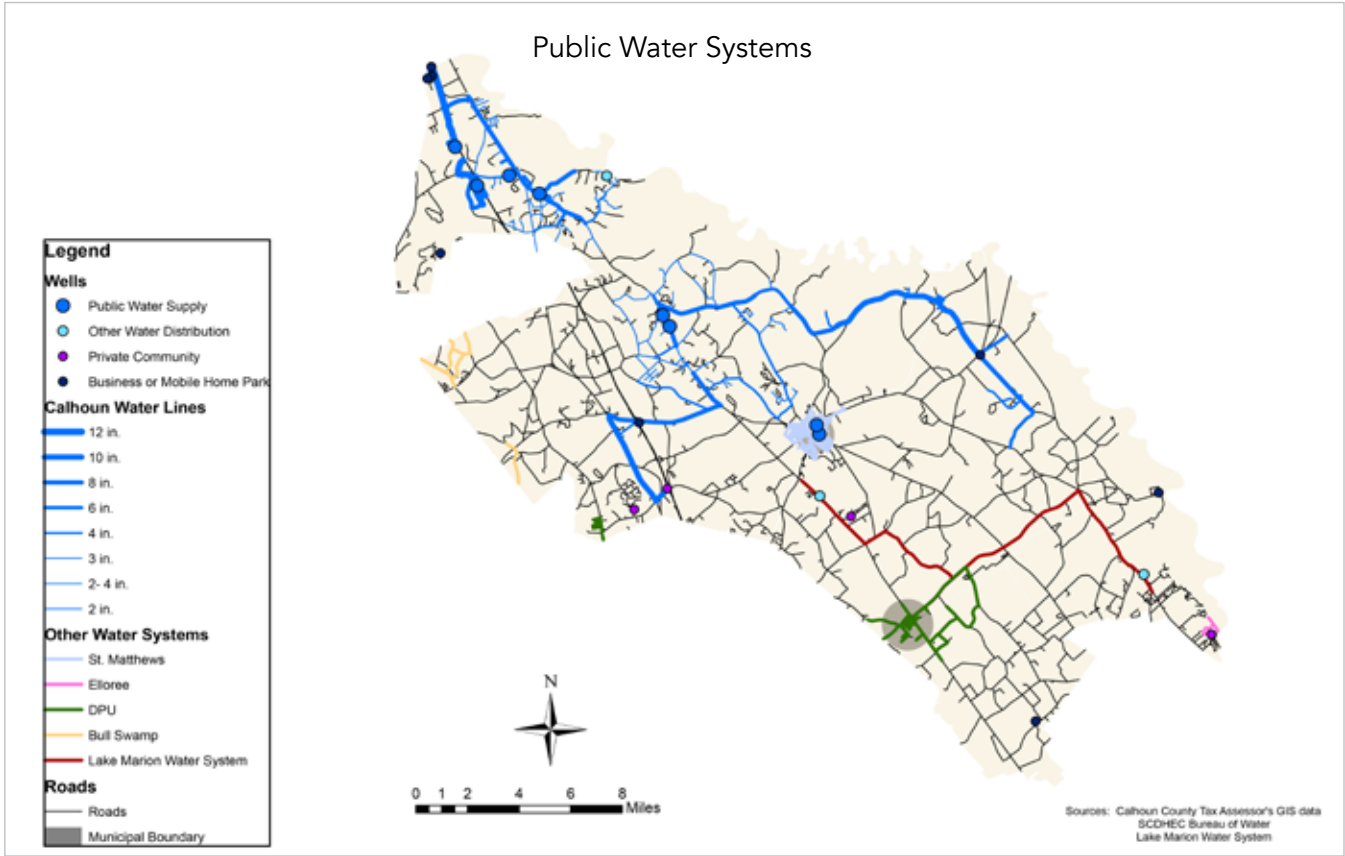


Table 8.8
Calhoun County Roads

Road Type	Number of Roads	Miles
County Maintained Paved Roads	29	7.6
County Maintained Unpaved Roads	257	105.2

funds are required by SCDOT to be used on resurfacing state-maintained roads. The remaining funds can be used for county road paving, county road resurfacing, construction of sidewalks, and other road improvement projects on any public roads in the county or towns.

Animal Services

Calhoun County provides animal control services in the county and serves the incorporated areas through intergovernmental agreements. The county does not handle cats or large animals. Two animal control officers, one rescue coordinator and one kennel attendant staff the facilities. The county facility currently has 20 kennels. The facility is located at 140 Purple Martin Road in St. Matthews.

Solid Waste Services

Calhoun County operates a construction and demolition landfill at 112 Purple Martin Drive; the landfill will be closed in the next year and capped and seeded with grass.

Ten household trash collection sites are located throughout the county. Tires, electronics and recyclables are accepted at three of the sites. Household garbage is disposed of at the Orangeburg County landfill under an intergovernmental agreement.

FUTURE NEEDS

Sewer System

Expansion of sewer service areas in the county is problematic due to limited access to rivers suitable for discharge of treated wastewater. While probably feasible, discharge of additional treated wastewater to the Congaree River or Lake Marion is problematic for several reasons: Lake Marion is a raw water source for public water systems; permitting would be difficult and likely would require extensive and expensive tertiary treatment of the wastewater before being discharged; and public

opposition is likely to be extensive. Future technology may offer better solutions that would make expansion of sewer service more feasible.

The existing “force main” that pumps wastewater uphill to the Cayce wastewater treatment plant on the Congaree River is nearing capacity. The county is working toward development of a second force main in the 12th street corridor that would allow the county to utilize more of the treatment capacity that is allocated to the county at the Cayce plant.

The St. Matthews wastewater treatment facility uses relatively primitive technology, where wastewater is treated and settled in a lagoon and then pumped to an irrigation field for disposal of the treated wastewater in a manner similar to septic drain fields. There may be future opportunities to collaborate with the town to upgrade the town's wastewater treatment system and accommodate expansion of sewer service in the US 601 corridor to support residential and commercial growth near St. Matthews.

Water System

Water supply capacity from existing wells is adequate currently, but additional supply from Lake Marion may be necessary to support growth in the central county.

Wells in the Sandy Run area draw from the McQueen Branch aquifer, while the Belleville wells draw water from the Crouch Branch aquifer and have much lower excess capacity. SC DHEC groundwater models suggest that water supply demands on the Crouch Branch aquifer may begin to exceed capacity in the very long term (40 to 50 years), which may prompt the county to consider interconnection of the water systems in Sandy Run and Belleville, or to supplement water supply in Belleville with water from the Lake Marion Water System.

As water mains age, maintenance and replacement will become a larger issue. A comprehensive evaluation of the county's water lines should be completed to help identify and prioritize long-term maintenance needs.

County Roads

The county maintains a significant inventory of dirt roads, which require little expense for materials but do require significant equipment hours and labor

hours. The limited inventory of county maintained paved roads is not a significant burden, and state funds (“C funds”) through the Calhoun County Transportation Committee are sufficient to keep up with current resurfacing needs.

Dirt road paving is prioritized based on funding available through the CTC, and dirt roads are selected for paving based on number of houses, maintenance costs, complaints, school bus routes, and cost. Residents must petition the county for the road to be paved and must be willing to provide a 50 foot right of way for the road.

As additional subdivisions are developed in the county, the inventory of county-maintained paved roads will increase. An evaluation of road maintenance costs should be incorporated into subdivision reviews where public road dedication is proposed.

Animal Services

In 2024 the animal services facility will be expanded to 40 kennels with an additional 6 outdoor overflow kennels.

Animal Services has facilities for spaying and neutering dogs and cats, and has previously had a veterinarian who would come in once a week to provide these services, but currently no veterinarian is available to provide this service.

The operation is seeking individuals to foster dogs to relieve overcrowding and reduce the need to euthanize some animals.

Solid Waste Services

Existing collection sites are adequate to serve the county conveniently, and equipment needs have been addressed effectively, according to the public works director.

PARKS AND RECREATION

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Five Calhoun County Map 8-5 presents parks and recreation facilities in the county. The map includes County parks, County historic properties, as well as state, city, and some semi-public recreation facilities.

County Parks

The county maintains five parks. Three are on county-owned property: Calhoun Hills Golf Complex, baseball fields in Sandy Run, and Calhoun Sports Complex which is currently under construction. Figure 8.1 is a site plan for the sports com-

plex. Heyward Community Park is leased from the Heyward AME Church, and John Ford Community Center is operated under an agreement with Calhoun County Public Schools. The FY 2024 budget for the parks department is \$258,344.

Table 8.9 provides details of the facilities in the county’s parks, calculates the facilities per 1,000 persons, and compares the results to recommended standards from the National Recreation and Parks Association, which is a leading authority on public park facilities and standards. Green highlighted cells in the table show areas where county park facilities exceed recommended standards; yellow highlights areas below recommended standards.

Table 8.9
Calhoun County Parks and Community Centers

Facilities	Calhoun Sports Complex*	Heyward Comm. Park	Sandy Run Baseball Fields	John Ford Comm. Center	Calhoun Hills Golf Complex	Total	Total per 1,000 Persons	NRPA Standard [1]
Acres	56.1	64.3	5.6	7.0	152.8	285.8	20.2	5.0
Meeting Rooms	-	-	-	3	-	3	0.21	na
Baseball Fields	-	1	2	-	-	3	0.21	0.20
Basketball Courts	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.07	0.20
Commercial Kitchen	-	-	-	1	1	2	0.14	na
Fishing Pond	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.07	na
Football Fields	2	-	-	1	-	3	0.21	0.05
Golf Course	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.07	na
Pickleball Courts	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.07	na
Picnic Shelters	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.07	na
Shuffleboard Courts	-	2	-	-	-	2	0.14	na
Soccer Fields	2	-	-	-	-	2	0.14	0.05
Tennis Courts	2	2	-	-	-	4	0.28	0.50
Walking Track	1	1	-	1	-	3	0.21	0.05

* Under Construction

[1] National Recreation and Parks Association recommended standards

Map 8.5

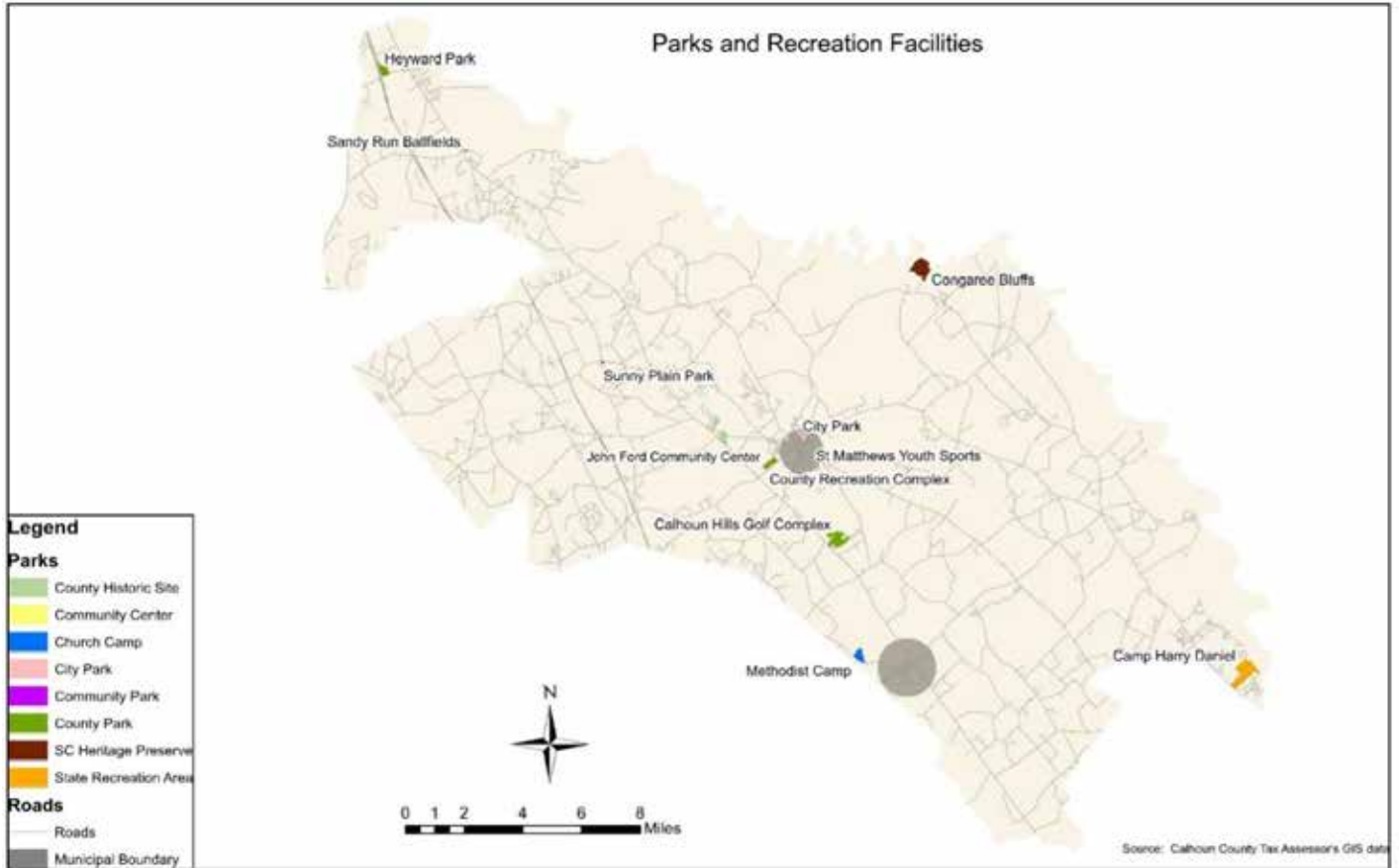


Figure 8.1



Other Public and Semi-Public Parks and Recreation Facilities

Congaree Bluffs Heritage Preserve is a 201-acre nature preserve with significant stands of American beech, oak-hickory and bottomland hardwood forest. Longleaf pine is being restored in upland areas. The site is unique and no comparable forest habitat sites exist in the South Carolina Coastal plain. The preserve is open daily from an hour before dawn to an hour after dusk. Hunting is prohibited, except for youth hunts coordinated by SCDNR.

Sunny Plain Park is a privately-maintained park with two baseball fields. Deferred maintenance appears to be an issue, as is common with similar privately maintained parks and recreational facilities, and the park does not appear to be currently in use.

The Southern Methodist Church operates a camp on 60 acres near Cameron, Camp Summers and Manget. The camp offers a variety of youth camp programs through the year.

Camp Harry E. Daniels is a 267-acre property owned and operated by South Carolina State University. The camp opened in 1949, serving black 4-H Club student in the segregated south. The camp was closed in 1994, but recently reopened with a focus on youth leadership training.

The Town of St. Matthews is making on-going improvements to a city park around Lake Inspiration on the east side of the town, and has repaired and improved sidewalks connecting the park to surrounding neighborhoods. In the southern part of town, two baseball fields are maintained on former school sites.

FUTURE NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Table 8-9 indicates that the county’s park facilities are above NRPA guidelines, generally. Tennis courts and basketball courts are two facility types that may merit additional consideration. Tennis courts at Heyward Community Park are in poor to unusable condition. These courts could be restored for tennis or resurfaced and repurposed as basketball or pickleball courts. The county should seek community input regarding the best way to restore or repurpose the Heyward Park courts.

The new Calhoun Recreation Complex addresses most of the unmet park needs in the county, and given low population growth forecasts for the county, existing park acreage should be sufficient to meet the county’s park needs for the next 20 years or more.

Disc golf (also called “Frisbee golf”) is growing in popularity and courses are being added at many parks across the state. Construction and maintenance costs for disc golf courses are quite affordable; Heyward Community Park may provide a suitable site for a disc golf course; community input should be obtained on this as well.



GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Goal CF1. Focus investments in community infrastructure to support a geographically-targeted economic development strategy for the county.

- Objective CF1.1 Provide adequate public water and sewer capacity to support industrial development and job creation in the I-26 corridor.
 - Strategy: Collaborate with state agencies and City of Cayce to expand and improve sewer availability for industrial development.
- Objective CF1.2 Develop water and sewer infrastructure in the US 601 corridor between St. Matthews and US Highway 176 to support residential and commercial growth.
 - Strategy: Collaborate with the Town of St. Matthews to pursue grants and other financing options to expand water and sewer service areas and to improve wastewater treatment methods and increase treatment capacity.
- Objective CF1.3 Support commercial and residential revitalization in St. Matthews and Cameron to improve economic opportunity and community image.
 - Strategy: Apply for federal and state grants for infrastructure to support tourism, festivals and community events.
 - Strategy: Request County Transportation Commission funds for street and sidewalk repairs and improvements in town centers.
 - Strategy: Collaborate with St. Matthews and Cameron to develop conceptual plans to support applications for rural Transportation Alternatives Program funds from SCDOT for streetscape projects to improve pedestrian safety, accessibility and streetlighting in the town centers.

Goal CF2. Continue to improve public safety services and response times.

- Objective CF2.1 Reduce response times for emergency services.
 - Strategy: Identify funding to support three paid full-time firefighters to improve maintenance and readiness of fire apparatus and to reduce response times.
 - Strategy: Monitor EMS call volumes and response times and consider an additional EMS station near I-26 and SC Highway 6.

- Objective CF2.2 Continue to maintain adequate equipment and vehicle replacement schedules for public safety operations.
 - Strategy: develop and implement a sustainable vehicle replacement schedule and funding for all public safety services.

Goal CF3. Continue to maintain and improve existing community facilities in a fiscally responsible and sustainable manner to ensure quality service and operations.

- Objective CF3.1 Improve administrative procedures to align capital improvement priorities with available local funding and grant opportunities
 - Strategy: implement and adopt a cost constrained five-year capital improvement program process that prioritizes and programs capital maintenance and capital improvements based on anticipated funding from all sources.

CHAPTER 9

Economic Development

For a century Calhoun County has defied the widely held myth that places and economies must grow or die. The County's population peaked at 18,380 in 1920, fell to 16,220 in 1940, continued down to 14,758 in 1950, and has since remained little changed. However, the county continues to provide modern services to its' residents; recruit high quality, clean manufacturing companies; preserve a strong rural character, lifestyle and social fabric that suits its people well; and support an agricultural economy that ranks in the top five in the state for crop production.

Clearly, Calhoun County has neither grown nor died through the past century. Not all economic sectors have thrived, town centers are no longer the commercial and social hubs they once were, and residents are more dependent on adjacent counties for employment and services, but the county continues to function effectively and maintain a productive economy.



Like most historically rural, agricultural counties in South Carolina's upper coastal plain, Calhoun County faces a number of challenges and opportunities, and is at a critical point in its economic progress. The growth of the Columbia metropolitan area now strongly influences the northern part of the county, as manufacturers, distributors, and home buyers increasingly consider Calhoun County locations with good access to both Columbia and Charleston metro areas via Interstate 26. However, the county's limited water and sewer infrastructure constrains employment growth to very few areas, and housing development is limited to large-lots with septic tanks. Some residents prefer the county's constrained growth over the rapid and often problematic growth they see in some nearby suburban areas. But with limited retail outlets in the county, residents make many purchases at suburban retail hubs in adjacent rapidly-growing counties, draining dollars from Calhoun County's economic purse.

The purpose of this Comprehensive Plan is to provide County officials and residents with information that will support choices that will best serve the interest of the County. One goal of this Economic Development chapter of the plan is to enable and encourage responsible economic growth while protecting the rural lifestyles and landscapes and preserving community values and identity.

Previous chapters of the plan provide information about the County's people, housing, history, land

use, resources, infrastructure and facilities. The information in those chapters provides guidance for the political choices that will help to determine the path of economic change in the county in the next decades. A second goal should be to enable economic prosperity for all of the County's residents.

Today, the County has a thriving agricultural economy because farmers adapted to the changes in agricultural production and demand, and has a thriving manufacturing sector because the infrastructure to support new industry was developed in the I-26 corridor in Sandy Run. Solar electric power is a new source of economic growth and tax base -- bringing clean energy as well as concerns about changes to rural life and landscape -- that is reliant on low land costs and proximity to high voltage power lines.

The focus of the County's economic development efforts should be to guide and influence economic change to create and support economic opportunity, protect the values and interests of all citizens, and provide sustainable infrastructure and services to support a high quality of life for the next century. This chapter will suggest strategies to achieve those goals.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND RESOURCES

Calhoun County is a member of the **Central SC Alliance**, a regional economic development organization serving Calhoun, Richland, Lexington, Fairfield, Orangeburg, Clarendon, Kershaw and Newberry counties, as well as the City of Columbia. Central SC provides research, promotion, and industry recruitment for its member governments.

South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce (SCDEW) supports the states labor force and economic development through the unemployment insurance program, publications and research on employment trends and forecasts, and a robust workforce training program (SC Works).

South Carolina Department of Commerce (SCDOC) provides statewide industry recruitment, research, promotes the state in numerous ways, coordinates with all of the regional economic development organizations, and provides grants to support recruitment of industry.



ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

The number of employed Calhoun County residents has remained stable since 2010 at around 6,200, as Table 9.1 shows. The unemployment rate has been in a mostly-steady decline during that period and is now at a near historic low of 3.2 percent, a level which economists say is full employment.

The low unemployment rate is a strong economic indicator, but the explanation for the decline in unemployment rate while total employment remains

stable points to a long-term economic weakness: Calhoun County’s labor force has shrunk by more than eight percent since 2010. As discussed in the Population chapter of this plan, the shrinking labor force is the result of flat population growth and an aging population. Generally, Calhoun County is not retaining younger residents, who gravitate toward more developed counties to find work and leisure activity, and often eventually move to those counties to start families and build their lives. The labor force has stabilized since 2017, but should remain a concern for county leaders.

**Table 9.1
Calhoun County Employment and Labor Force**

Year	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
2023	6,581	6,370	211	3.2%
2022	6,397	6,173	224	3.5%
2021	6,394	6,109	285	4.5%
2020	6,351	5,971	380	6.0%
2019	6,414	6,190	224	3.5%
2018	6,378	6,110	268	4.2%
2017	6,597	6,259	338	5.1%
2016	6,878	6,462	416	6.0%
2015	6,887	6,401	486	7.1%
2014	6,880	6,343	537	7.8%
2013	6,948	6,299	649	9.3%
2012	6,958	6,195	763	11.0%
2011	7,123	6,252	871	12.2%
2010	7,173	6,303	870	12.1%
Average	6,711	6,246	466	6.8%

Source: SC Department of Employment and Workforce

Table 9.2
Jobs in Calhoun County by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	2015	2023	Change	Percent Change
Accommodations and Food Services	111	104	(7)	-6.3%
Admin, Support and Waste Management	115	192	77	67.0%
Agriculture Forestry Fishing and Hunting	191	237	46	24.1%
Construction	416	412	(4)	-1.0%
Finance and Insurance	33	36	3	9.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	263	152	(111)	-42.2%
Information	na	34	na	na
Manufacturing	1,095	1,503	408	37.3%
Other Services except Public Administration	69	78	9	13.0%
Professional Scientific and Technical Svcs	61	84	23	37.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	12	24	12	100.0%
Retail Trade	241	246	5	2.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	216	573	357	165.3%
Utilities	75	96	21	28.0%
Wholesale Trade	130	59	(71)	-54.6%
Total	3,028	3,830	802	26.5%

Source: SC Department of Employment and Workforce,
2023 Q1 and 2015 Q1 Employment by Industry

While Table 9.1 focuses on labor force participation and employment status of Calhoun County residents, Table 9.2 focuses on the number of jobs that are located within Calhoun County. While over 6,000 county residents are employed, businesses in the county provide fewer than 4,000 jobs, a significant imbalance. This imbalance is part, but not all of the reason most county residents commute to jobs outside of the county, as discussed below.

Table 9.2 is based on data from the S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce, and shows the change in number of private sector jobs in the county from 2015 to 2023 by industry sector. Calhoun County added 802 jobs during the past eight years, a 26.5 percent increase, and now has 3,830 private sector jobs. Nearly all of the additional jobs have come from growth in the Manufacturing sec-

tor and the Transportation and Warehousing sector. This is a good indicator that the county's economic development strategy has been achieving positive results.

Table 9.3 is based on data from County Business Patterns (CBP), a publication of the U.S. Census Bureau, and presents employment at Calhoun County businesses in 2000, 2010 and 2020. Data from CBP is based on sample data, whereas SCDEW data is based on quarterly reports required from all covered employers, so the numbers will not match precisely. Minor differences in definitions of industry sectors between the two reports exist as well. Data differences aside, the positive growth in jobs within the county is consistent between the two sources, and the CBP data shows a 66 percent growth in jobs since 2000.

Table 9.3
Calhoun County Jobs, 2000 to 2020

Industry Sector	2000	2010	2020	Change [2]	Percent Change [2]
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	na [1]	10	77	67	670%
Utilities	na	50	66	16	32%
Construction	83	547	475	392	472%
Manufacturing	776	950	1,456	680	88%
Wholesale trade	173	174	216	43	25%
Retail trade	204	259	225	21	10%
Transportation and warehousing	61	50	97	36	59%
Finance and insurance	46	72	32	(14)	-30%
Real estate	na	20	15	(5)	-25%
Professional services	34	27	14	(20)	-59%
Administrative services	na	200	215	15	8%
Health care and social assistance	327	350	353	26	8%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	na	20	4	(16)	-80%
Accommodation and food services	na	79	101	22	28%
Other services	85	118	110	25	29%
Total	2,088	3,032	3,475	1,387	66%

NOTES:

- [1] "na" indicates data was not published due to the small number of firms and privacy protections
- [2] where 2000 data is not available, calculated using 2010 and 2020 data

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2000, 2010 and 2020

Table 9.4
Commuting Patterns of Calhoun County Residents

Workplace County	2010 Workers	2020 Workers	Percent 2010	Percent 2020	Percent Change
Calhoun County	2,031	1,747	32%	27%	-14%
Lexington County	887	1,091	14%	17%	23%
Orangeburg County	1,759	2,187	27%	34%	24%
Richland County	1,410	1,267	22%	19%	-10%
All other counties	312	220	5%	3%	-29%
Total	6,399	6,512	100%	100%	

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Residence County to Workplace County Commuting Flows, 5-year estimates, 2006 to 2010 and 2016 to 2020

Table 9.5
Calhoun County Total Payroll

Year	Reported Payroll	Inflation Adjusted Payroll	Percent Change vs. 2000
2000	44,904,000	68,636,870	na
2010	96,782,000	118,035,040	72%
2020	152,415,000	152,415,000	122%

Sources: County Business Patterns, 2000, 2010 and 2020
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index

Table 9.4 shows the commuting patterns of employed Calhoun residents. While over 6,300 Calhoun residents are employed, only 27 percent worked in Calhoun County in 2020, a slight decline from 2010. Orangeburg County is the destination of 34 percent of Calhoun's workforce, while 19 percent commute to Richland County and 17 percent to Lexington. The decline in the share of county workforce remaining within the county may indicate a need for more workforce training to help residents obtain the new jobs being recruited to the county in manufacturing, warehousing and transportation, and other growing sectors with higher skill demands.

Table 9.5 shows the change in total private sector payroll in the county from 2000 to 2020, in real dollars and in inflation-adjusted dollars. While jobs located in the county grew by 66 percent during this period, total payroll increased 122 percent in inflation-adjusted terms, which reflects growth in manufacturing and other skilled, higher-wage jobs in the county. The growth in payroll may be the strongest economic indicator for Calhoun County, and validates the success of infrastructure investments and industry recruitment by the county.

The overall economic trends in the county are quite positive, with strong growth in jobs in the county, gains in manufacturing and other higher-skill industry sectors, impressive growth in total payroll of county businesses, and low unemployment. Areas of concern are the shrinking workforce in the county and the increase in out-of-county commuting by the county's workforce, which has occurred in spite of significant growth in jobs within the county since 2010.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Based on existing conditions, trends, and public input received during development of other sections of this plan, three economic development focus areas are suggested as the most promising for the County: continued manufacturing industry recruitment; agriculture and agribusiness development; and tourism, retail, and local economic development. These three economic focus areas build on existing economic strengths, opportunities and assets; mesh well with responsible growth management strategies; and will allow the county to maximize limited capital resources with a focused infrastructure investment strategy.

Manufacturing Industry Recruitment

Calhoun County relies on Central SC Alliance for industry recruitment, promotion and strategies. The county's collaboration with Central SC has produced positive results; this plan does not propose to adjust the existing strategy for manufacturing industry recruitment, and endorses the current direction and strategy for manufacturing recruitment in the county that is being implemented.

The manufacturing industries recruited through the County's collaboration with SC Department of Commerce and Central SC Alliance are listed in Table 9-6. Since 2012, these newly recruited and expanding industries have invested more than \$200 million in Calhoun County and created more than 600 jobs.

Central SC, in cooperation and consultation with the SC Department of Commerce, has identified ten Industry sectors for focused recruiting efforts in the region and in Calhoun County. These are listed below in Table 9-7, which includes examples of existing industries in the county, an assessment of the suitability and potential for recruitment of new industries in each sector, and examples of business types that may be good targets for continuing recruitment efforts.

Table 9.6
 SC Department of Commerce Recruitment History

Company	Investment (\$)	Jobs	SCDOC Grants Awarded (\$)	Year
Blanchard Machinery Co.	46,000,000	30	-	2023
Zeus Industrial Products, Inc.	76,000,000	350	1,000,000	2018
Lineage Logistics	6,000,000	30	-	2016
Cypress Creek Renewables, LLC	34,000,000	0	-	2015
Hickory Springs Bottling, Inc.	16,300,000	37	200,000	2015
The Fitts Company, Inc.	4,200,000	105	-	2015
Wire Mesh Corporation	13,900,000	50	60,000	2015
Lineage Logistics	4,500,000	10	-	2012
Starbucks Roasting Plant	7,000,000	6	-	2012
Total	207,900,000	618	1,260,000	

Source: SC Department of Commerce, Announced Projects

Table 9.7
 Target Industry Sectors

Industry Sector	Existing Businesses in or near Calhoun County	Suitability for Calhoun County	Potential Business Types
Advanced Manufacturing and Assembly	The Fitts Company	Moderate	Assembly
Advanced Materials and Plastics	Zeus	High	Plastic manufacturing
Aerospace and Aviation	Boeing (Charleston County)	Low	Aviation Suppliers
Automotive and Electric Vehicles	Scout Motors (Richland County), Volvo Cars (Berkeley County)	Moderate	Automotive Suppliers
Entrepreneurship and Start Ups		Low	Retail, hospitality, tourism
Food and Beverage	Devro, Starbucks, Hickory Springs, Golden Kernel	High	Brewery, nut processing
Information Technology and Office		Low	Data centers
Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology	Nephron Pharmaceutical (Richland County)	Moderate	Pharmaceuticals
Transportation, Distribution and Logistics	Crane Transport, R&J Trucking, TMC Transportation, Amazon Fulfillment Center (Lexington County), Lineage Logistics	High (in industrial areas near I-26)	Logistics
Wood and Paper	Cameron Lumber	High	Custom furniture, cabinets

Source: Central SC Alliance

AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Calhoun County has a large and thriving agricultural sector, ranking fifth in crop production among South Carolina counties, and beef cattle and chickens are also a significant component of the county's agricultural economy.

Agribusinesses in the county include Southland Wildlife Seed, High Cotton Greenhouses, Carolina Peanut, Low Falls Wholesale Nursery, Helena Agri-Enterprises, and Golden Kernel Pecan Company. Each of these businesses produces a value-added product as opposed to a commodity product. The strength of the county's agricultural commodity production can be leveraged to attract additional agribusinesses and new value-added production.

Working with farmers and agribusiness owners to expand and diversify agriculture production and bring additional agribusinesses to the county builds on one of the county's strengths. Golden Kernel

Pecan provides a good example of the benefits of producing finished, ready-to-consume products instead of or in addition to commodity products. The county should encourage more local production and retail sales of value-added agricultural products, including finished food products, seed, and agricultural equipment. An ad hoc advisory group of farmers and agribusiness owners might help identify new opportunities and reveal ways the county can attract more business, support existing operations, and encourage and assist expansion of existing business.

Blanchard Machinery – which supplies and supports machinery for the construction, mining, agricultural and forestry industries -- this year announced an expansion and relocation of some of its' parts and service operations to Sandy Run Industrial Park. Additional focus on recruiting compatible agricultural machinery businesses would be a good strategy and builds on existing industry presence.



TOURISM, HOSPITALITY AND RETAIL DEVELOPMENT

Calhoun County's tourism, hospitality and retail sectors of the local economy are underdeveloped. The county has no hotels -- although an early 20th century hotel building still stands in St. Matthews -- and few restaurants and retail stores. For a short time in 2018, the county had no full-service grocery store after the former BiLo store closed in St. Matthews. While a new grocery store has opened in the same space, for a short period in 2018 county residents were reminded how important the local retail economy is to quality of life and convenience.

The limited retail and hospitality presence in the county is an inconvenience for many residents -- especially those whose age, income or disability makes travel to nearby cities burdensome -- but it also drains potential tax base and entry-level jobs from the county and transfers those benefits to adjacent cities and counties with more retail opportunities. Stores, restaurants and hotels are often where young people find their first jobs, and the absence of these jobs magnifies the problem of youth unemployment and underemployment in the county.

With little or no population growth, Calhoun County will not soon develop a robust retail and hospitality economy. However, it is important to strengthen and support the existing retail and restaurant businesses in the county, and to improve the business climate for new retail and restaurant businesses.

The most immediate way to support existing businesses is to attract more new residents to the county, as new residents will become new customers for existing businesses.

A longer-term strategy to build the customer base is to promote tourism and capture a larger share of non-resident spending. To do this, the county can develop and promote tourism on three fronts: ecotourism, heritage tourism, and agritourism. All three of these tourism subsectors are experiencing substantial growth, and existing resources in the county support these tourism subsectors.

Agritourism

Agritourism generates nearly a billion dollars in annual revenue in the US and is expected to grow by more than 10 percent in next 5 years. This type of tourism invites visitors to farms, ranches, and other agricultural business to experience rural lifestyles.

Several stables and equestrian training facilities exist in the county, with the largest and most significant being the Webb Carroll Training Center east of St. Matthews. Economic potential of equestrian facilities and equestrian-based tourism is well illustrated in Aiken and Camden, where horse training and racing is an important element of the local economy.

Tours and visits to agricultural processing facilities can support this sector. Golden Kernel Pecan Company in Cameron is an example of an existing business in the agritourism sector, as a destination retailer. Other large agricultural processing operations in the county can support this sector by developing and offering tours of farms and facilities.

While prior efforts to develop a weekly farmers market have not been successful, South Carolina Certified Roadside Markets, a program of the SC Department of Agriculture, offers a way to promote local agricultural retailers. Calhoun Country Market on Bridge Street in St. Matthews is an excellent example of the benefits of growing this type of small business. To realize the potential that these businesses have, one need only click on the business name in Google Maps and read the reviews of motorcyclists, bicyclists, and automobile tourists who discovered the business during the course of a ride in the countryside.

Some existing farmers in the county have reported strong success with "farm-and-breakfast" business, with overnight guests experiencing life on a working farm. This type of short-term rental enterprise can provide good supplemental income to local farmers and diversify the agricultural economy, while also bringing potential customers to other businesses. Taking this concept a step farther, "farm-to-table" dinners could attract more interest and attention to the agricultural resources and heritage of the county.

Ecotourism

Ecotourism is a tourism sector focused on supporting conservation, sustainability and protection of special natural areas. Currently generating \$250 million in annual revenue in the US, ecotourism is predicted to more than double in next 10 years.

Congaree National Park – the only National Park in South Carolina – is a half-hour drive from St. Matthews and offers great opportunity to generate tourism business in Calhoun County. The park attracts over 200,000 visitors per year, but currently has almost no impact on the economy in Calhoun County. Efforts as simple as providing a tourist brochure at the park visitor center, highlighting business and other tourism destinations in the county, would help begin to gain more economic benefit for the county and local businesses.

Congaree Bluffs Heritage Preserve is another resource that should be promoted as part of the county's ecotourism opportunities, offering hiking and access to the Congaree River. Collaboration with SCDNR to improve river access at Congaree Bluffs could help promote kayaking and canoeing on the Congaree, which currently is difficult due to the lack of public access between Cayce and the US 601 bridge, which in turn brings customers to local restaurants, retailers, and could support expansion of existing outdoor outfitters like Sandy Run Outdoors.

The Purple Martin Festival is an existing event that can support ecotourism, and should continue to be developed and improved to attract more visitors. Promotion of bird watching is a natural connection with the festival, and coordination with National Audubon Society to develop birding tours on Audubon's properties in the county in conjunction with the festival could attract additional interest in the festival.

Heritage Tourism

The National Trust for Historic Preservation defines heritage tourism as "traveling to experience the places, artifacts, and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present." Studies show that a high percentage of travelers visit cultural and historic sites and activities while traveling, and those that do stay longer, spend more, and travel more often. Heritage tourism cre-



ates jobs and business opportunities, helps protect and support cultural and historic resources, and improves the quality of life for local residents. Calhoun County's resources to support heritage tourism include historic homes in St. Matthews, several National Register listed plantations around the county, Fort Motte, Lone Star, the historic County Courthouse, a number of historic churches, and a long list of historic markers in the county.

A strategy to promote heritage tourism should include developing a self-guided driving tour of the county's historic resources and promoting this through the Calhoun County Museum and the SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism. The county can also develop and install wayfinding signs that guide visitors to all of the important tourism related sites in the county; such signs must be coordinated with and approved by SC-DOT, but wayfinding sign programs are a low-cost and very effective way to boost tourism and to improve the overall image of the county in the mind of residents and visitors.

An additional way to promote and celebrate the history and the culture of the county is through public art, which typically includes sculptures by local artists in small parks or incorporated into the streetscape in business districts, and murals on blank sidewalls of downtown buildings.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Four areas are most important for Calhoun County officials to focus on to promote a stronger economy: Infrastructure Development, Workforce Development and Retention, Entrepreneurship and Business Start-Ups, and Quality of Life Improvements.

Infrastructure Development

Sufficient water and sewer infrastructure is a critical element for continued success of industry recruitment in the county, and also requires substantial investment of scarce capital resources. The county will need to continue to work with its' economic development partners, legislative delegation, and federal agencies to pursue infrastructure funding. Good highway access also is important, but SC-DOT's investment in Interstate 26 widening and interchange improvements will largely ensure good long-term transportation access to the areas

that are most attractive for development. With few or no needs for widened highways, Calhoun should focus on maintenance of the highway system, minor improvements in higher-traffic areas, and quality of life improvements that will foster and support local economic development efforts, tourism, and revitalization of town centers and commercial areas.

The final chapter of this plan will identify focused geographic areas where infrastructure investments should be most cost-effective and have the greatest potential to advance the county's economic development goals.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AND RETENTION

A shrinking labor force, discussed above, is a challenging trend to manage for Calhoun County. The most immediate and effective means to address this issue is to focus more effort and resources on building the skills and productivity of the existing labor force, which is most easily accomplished before individuals enter the workforce: while they are in school. Calhoun County Public Schools has a good model in place for giving students opportunity to earn college credit at Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College (OCTC) while still in high school, and some students now leave high school with an associates degree. Working with OCTC to further expand convenient access to technical education, with a goal of offering satellite classes in St. Matthews, may be the most promising way to develop a more productive workforce.

A second challenge is the under-supply of young workers from the county. Compared to the state-wide and national population age distribution, Calhoun County has a pronounced drop in the percentage of residents between 20 and 40, as discussed above and illustrated at left. Contributing factors are the limited job opportunities for young workers in the county, combined with a mismatch between younger workers' skills and the manufacturing jobs that are being recruited to the county. This may also be contributing to the decline in the percentage of workers who both live and work in Calhoun. Again, a focus on training for young workers and students can best address workforce retention in the county.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BUSINESS START UPS

Access to capital is a major barrier to new business start-ups, particularly for minorities and women. The county should collaborate with LSCOG to identify and pursue CDBG funds, private sector resources, and other federal and state programs to develop resources to assist new businesses. Small business start ups are a key to building a stronger retail, hospitality and tourism economy, and better access to capital will have a strong influence on the number of small business start ups and particularly the number of new businesses that succeed for the long term.

QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVEMENTS

Businesses and industries do not choose new locations based only on water, sewer, and road access. Increasingly, "quality of life" factors play a significant and often a deciding role in location choices of business and industry. Recreational opportunities, cultural and entertainment options, community appearance, inviting commercial areas, good schools,

and a hard to define but easy to recognize "sense of community" or "community spirit" are now generally believed by most economic development professionals to be as important or more important than traditional "business friendly" strategies of low taxes, low wages and cheap land.

Celebrating the County's unique historic sites, natural resources and agricultural heritage is an important part of an overall economic development strategy.

Recreation

The county has recently made significant investments in recreation, with development of a new sports complex in St. Matthews and the lease of Heyward Park near Sandy Run. Development of recreational trails has spurred economic development and community revitalization in several cities and towns around South Carolina, and the county should seek opportunities to begin development of a recreational trails program.



Murals on blank walls, street lights, sidewalk improvements and landscaping would make downtown St. Matthews more inviting to visitors and new businesses.



Culture and Entertainment

Public art, murals, street festivals, craft markets, farmers markets, and small public outdoor music venues are common strategies to create vibrant communities that support tourism and attract retail trade. Such resources are typically deployed in city and town centers; the county should collaborate with St. Matthews and Cameron to improve of existing cultural and entertainment resources, and to develop a program to install public art and murals by local artists, celebrating the history and culture of the county.

Community Appearance

The changing retail landscape and declining population has left some once-thriving commercial areas in the county careworn and idle. Investment in basic street and sidewalk maintenance, landscape improvements, and attractive streetlighting should be a priority, and funding can be obtained through SCDOT grants and matched with CTC funds.

Schools

The quality of public schools and the connection between schools and the communities they serve is among the most important factors that businesses and families consider when relocating. Opportunities to partner with Calhoun County Public Schools on improvements to support athletics, improve future workforce training and retention, and engage students in internships and community service would be beneficial to the entire community and is one key to continued economic prosperity. County officials should continue to build a stronger partnership with the school system to support existing business and industry, attract new businesses, and ensure that the county continues to be a desirable place to live.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Goal ED1. Enable and encourage responsible economic growth while protecting rural lifestyles and landscapes and preserving community values and identity.

- Objective ED1.1 Focus public investments in areas that are most suitable for new development and redevelopment, and encourage revitalization and improvement of town centers and existing commercial areas.
 - Strategy: build partnerships with local governments and state agencies to support and implement an investment strategy that clearly defines the geographic and functional areas that are most suitable for public investment.

Goal ED2. Enable economic prosperity for all of the County's residents.

- Objective ED2.1 Build skills and productivity in the existing and emerging labor force in the county.
 - Strategy: collaborate with O-C Technical College to expand existing technical education access in Calhoun County High School and to develop satellite technical education courses that are more accessible to disadvantaged youth and adults.

CHAPTER 10

Community Investment Priorities

Effective, focused, strategic investment by the County is critical to achieve the goals and vision of this plan. County resources alone will not be sufficient to meet all of the investment priorities identified here, but can be very effective if used to leverage grant funding, other existing federal and state funding, and private sector investment. Based on the goals and objectives identified in all of the prior elements of this plan, investment of the County's capital resources should be focused in four functional areas and geographically targeted in areas where needs and opportunities are greatest. The Community Investment functional areas are:

- Economic Development
- Public Safety
- Community Vitality and Community Image
- Tourism, Hospitality and Retail Development

These functional areas are listed in a general order of priority. Continued and sustained economic development investments will help build the tax base needed to provide funds for investments in the other three areas, which are also listed in general order of importance.

Five geographic areas are identified as focus areas for community investment:

- I-26 Corridor and Sandy Run
- US 601 Corridor

- Lake Marion Area
- I-26 Corridor South
- Town of St. Matthews

The boundaries of these areas are intentionally generalized, but are drawn to contain areas where infrastructure investment needs have been identified in previous sections of this plan, where growth and development is currently occurring (I-26 Sandy Run and Lake Marion), where economic development can be facilitated with public investment (US 601 and I-26 South), or where public investment can help revitalize developed areas (St. Matthews).

In addition to the five focused geographic areas, a number of investment priorities have been identified that are not geographically specific, but have county-wide benefits and will not necessarily be implemented in one of the geographic focus areas.

Table 10.1 is a matrix that presents the recommended community investment priorities by functional area and geographic area.

Map 10.1 identifies the key geographic areas where investment needs are greatest -- based on existing infrastructure deficiencies and economic challenges -- and where public investment is most likely to advance economic development and support other goals identified during the planning process.

The investment priorities identified in this chapter are not fully developed and scoped projects, but are instead intended to define categories in which specific projects will be developed as this plan is implemented. For example, the investment priority “Purple Martin Festival Facilities” in the Tourism, Hospitality and Retail functional area in St. Matthews might lead to development of a specific investment project to provide better facilities for festival vendors and food trucks, such as improved electric service in the vendor and food truck staging area.

The community investment priorities identified here are not developed in sufficient detail to begin to establish cost estimates. However, order of magnitude ranges of costs are approximated in Table 10.2 below, which lists the projects from Table 10.1 in each functional area and groups them by order of magnitude costs. Investments that require primarily ongoing operational costs for staffing or maintenance are listed as “not determined.” For example, adding full time fire fighters will have an ongoing annual budget impact that will depend on the number and compensation of staff. Costs for other items, such as a vehicle replacement plan for public safety services, are beyond the scope of work for this plan, but should be determined and scheduled in a five-year Capital Improvement Plan which will be an important tool for the county to develop and adopt as part of the implementation of this plan.



In Table 10.2, low-cost investments are those that are likely to have an initial one-time cost less than \$20,000 and have little impact on on-going operating expenses for the county. Moderate cost projects will range from \$20,000 to \$100,000 and may have on-going impact on annual operating costs for the county. High-cost projects are those that are likely to be well above \$100,000 and will likely also create additional on-going operating costs.

Table 10.1
Community Investment Priorities

		Community Investment Functional Areas			
		Economic Development	Public Safety	Community Vitality and Community Image	Tourism, Hospitality and Retail Development
Geographic Focus Areas	I-26 Corridor/ Sandy Run	Industrial infrastructure improvements	Evacuation route improvements/connectivity	Streetscape at I-26 Interchange	
		Recruit target Industries			
	US 601 Corridor	Expand sewer service area near St. Matthews		Landscaping at gateways	Continue to improve Congaree River access
		Work to increase sewer capacity in St. Matthews			
	Lake Marion Area	Infrastructure improvements to support growth	Reduce EMS response times		Improve lake access
	I-26 Corridor South	Extend water and sewer service to interchanges		Landscaping improvements at interchanges	Restaurant and hotel recruitment
	Town of St. Matthews	Infrastructure improvements to support growth		Façade repair program with grants and incentives	Continue to improve County Museum and Cultural Center
		Recruit assisted living centers		Streetscape project	Purple Martin Festival facilities
		Enable new housing		Arts promotion	Monthly music or arts events
	County-wide	Public school improvements	Full time firefighters	Wayfinding Signs	Develop farm-to-table events
		Regional cooperation on water and sewer facilities	Emergency Operation Center	Recruit and improve senior housing options	Coordinate promotion of the County with Congaree Nat. Pk.
		Workforce training OC Tech	Vehicle Replacement plan	Gateway improvements	Develop historic driving tours

Map 10.1

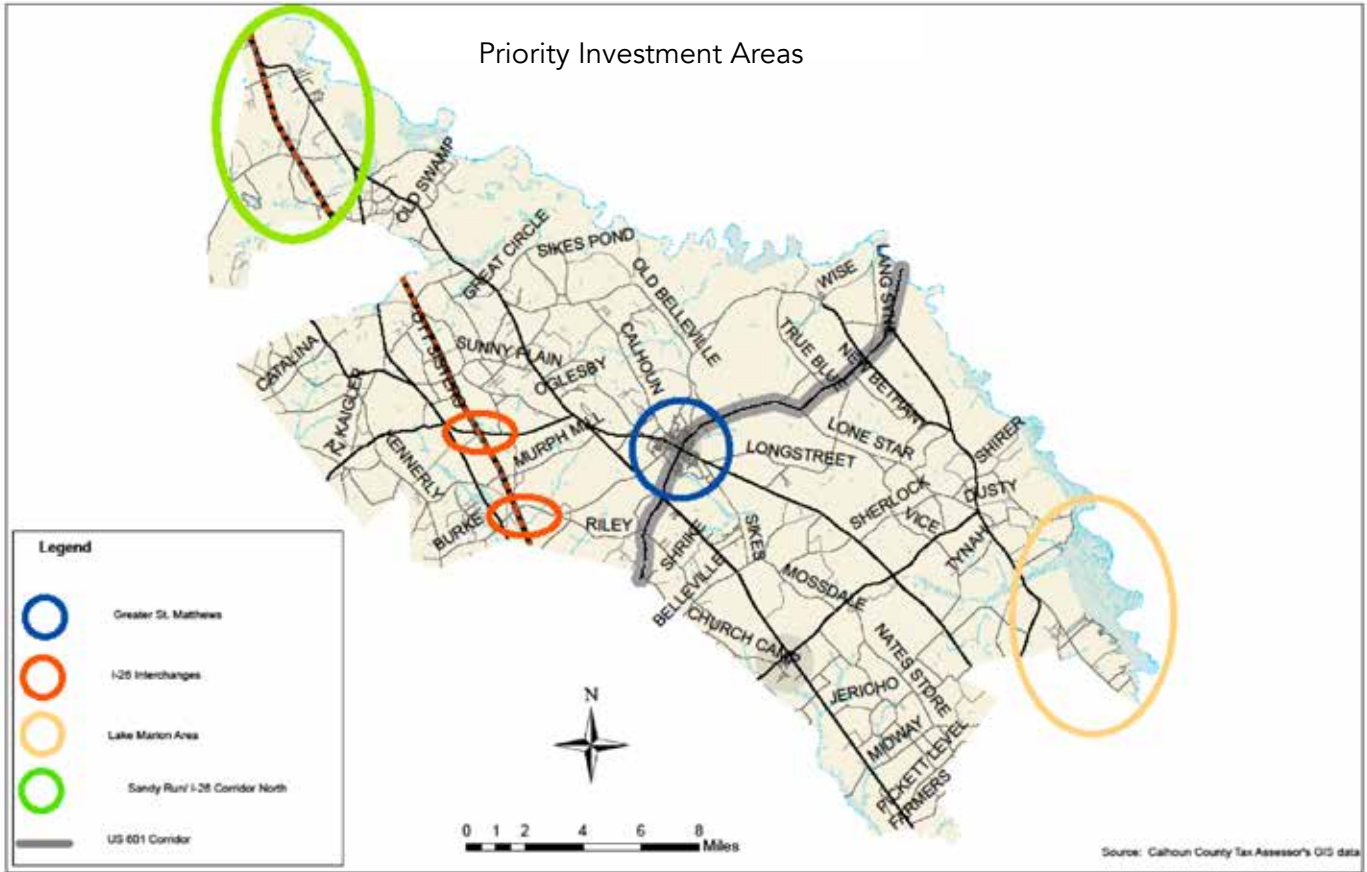


Table 10.2
Order of Magnitude Costs of Community Investments

		Community Investment Functional Areas			
		Economic Development	Public Safety	Community Vitality and Community Image	Tourism and Retail Development
Order of Magnitude Cost	Low Cost, under \$20,000	Recruit assisted living centers		Recruit and improve senior housing options [4]	Continue to improve Congaree River access [4]
		Recruit target Industries		Arts promotion	Develop farm-to-table events
		Enable new housing [1]		Wayfinding Signs	Purple Martin Festival facilities
				Coordinate promotion of with Congaree Nat. Pk.	Monthly music or arts events
	Moderate Cost, \$20,000 to \$100,000	Expand sewer service area near St. Matthews [1]		Develop historic driving tours	Restaurant, hotel recruitment
				Facade repair program with grants and incentives [4]	Continue to improve County Museum and Cultural Center
				Streetscape projects [3]	
	High Cost, over \$100,000			Landscaping at gateways [3]	
		Infrastructure improvements to support growth [1]	Evacuation route improvements/connectivity [3] [4]		
		Extend water and sewer service to interchanges [1]	Vehicle Replacement plan		
		Work to increase sewer capacity in St. Matthews [4]			
	Cost Not Determined	Industrial infrastructure improvements [2]			
Public school improvements		Full time firefighters		Improve lake access [4]	
Regional cooperation on water and sewer facilities [3]		Reduce EMS response times			
Workforce training OC Tech		Emergency Operation Ctr [4]			

- [1] Opportunities for private sector participation and funding
- [2] Economic development grant funding and coordination with industry recruitment
- [3] SCDOT funding and/or CTC funding
- [4] State and federal agency grant opportunities

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Goal PI1. Maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of public investments.

- Objective PI 1.1 Leverage County funds to the maximum extent possible to match state and federal grants and programs.
 - Strategy: identify and apply for grant funding sources that are consistent with the investment priorities identified.
 - Strategy: Develop and/or coordinate grant applications and matching funds with towns and adjacent counties when mutually beneficial.
- Objective PI 1.2 Coordinate investments with towns and neighboring counties to avoid duplication of efforts.
 - Strategy: continue to consult and coordinate with LSCOG and individual local governments regarding key infrastructure investments and plans.

Appendix 4A

Calhoun County Historical Markers Locations and Text



SAVANY HUNT

Address/Location: U.S. Hwy. 21, 20 mi. N of St. Matthews; marker has been removed and stored at SCDAH.

This stream was originally called Savannah Hunt, but German-speaking settlers about 1740 corrupted the first word and Savany Hunt became the permanent name.

SANDY RUN CHURCH -- CHRISTIAN THEUS

Address/Location: 1927 Old State Rd. (U.S. Hwy. 176)

This Lutheran church, one of the oldest in the state, is thought to have been organized ca. 1765. By 1774, the Rev. Lewis Hochheimer was minister here. The church was incorporated 1788 as "The German Lutheran Church of Salem, on Sandy Run" and located at the present site by 1806. The SC Synod has met here several times. Buried in this cemetery is the Reverend Christian Theus, whose grave was moved here in 1932 from its original location near the Reformed Lutheran Church of the Congarees, once standing about 7 miles northwest in old Saxe-Gotha Township. From 1739 to 1789, Theus was pastor of the Congarees church and also the local school teacher.

MT. CARMEL BAPTIST CHURCH

Address/Location: 1887 Old Belleville Rd., St. Matthews vicinity

Organized in 1870 by freed slaves, this Baptist congregation is said to have first met in a brush arbor before temporarily worshipping in the balcony of nearby Buckhead Baptist Church, the later disbanded congregation of their former owners. In 1871, six founding trustees acquired a 1-ac. lot at this site "to be used for the erection of a Church building." The first pastor of Mount Carmel Baptist Church was Rev. Joseph Michael (1837-1896), a farmer like many early members, who served until his death. For a century, the church performed baptisms in the creek 500 ft. NE, rights to which were granted them in the original deed. A cornerstone was laid in 1926. The church was brick-veneered in the mid-1970s.

FORT MOTTE ROSENWALD SCHOOL SITE

Address/Location: Fort Motte Rd., W of Spigner Rd., Fort Motte

This site was the location of the Fort Motte Rosenwald School, one of two built in Calhoun County between 1924 and 1926. With support from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the white and Black communities covered the \$3,700 total cost of the two-teacher building. The school was built for African American children in the Fort Motte community. At least three previous schools have been located in this general vicinity. The first was an early 1900s public school, which was replaced by the Rosenwald School. The last was Fort Motte Elementary, a brick "separate but equal" school built c.1956 for grades 1-8. A few years after the 1970-71 desegregation of Calhoun Co. schools, the school at this site was closed.

ST. JOHN GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE HALL AND CEMETERY

Address/Location: S.C. Hwy. 419, directly across from Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church, Fort Motte
 St. John Good Samaritan Lodge Hall and Cemetery were established c. 1900 on land sold by Jack Johnson. Among the early trustees was S.C. Senator Samuel Duncan. African American families buried here include Brown, Duncan, Green, Hanes, Lemon, McDuffie, Patterson, Slaffey, Spann, Stewart, Stuart, and Wright. African American benevolent and fraternal societies grew in number during the late 19th century as a way of providing support to members in times of need. Many also sponsored church construction and maintained cemeteries. They also supported education and “The Hall” served as a school through the late 1920s.

BRITISH OUTPOST AT BELLEVILLE PLANTATION/COL. WILLIAM THOMSON

Address/Location: W side of U.S. Hwy. 601, 1/4 mi. S of Congaree River, Fort Motte vicinity
 West of the highway is the site of Belleville, a plantation on the banks of the Congaree River owned by William Thomson. Soon after the Siege of Charleston (1780), British forces took possession of Belleville and fortified it into a strategic outpost. They evacuated it in 1781 when Patriots took nearby Ft. Motte. William Thomson (c.1727-1796) was a local Patriot leader who commanded the 3rd S.C. Regiment (Rangers). His regiment played a key role at the Battle of Sullivan’s Island (1776), an early major Patriot victory of the American Revolution. Known to his men as “Old Danger,” Thomson also served in the colonial S.C. and state legislatures. He lived most of his life at nearby Belleville Plantation.

LANG SYNE CEMETERY

Address/Location: Near the intersection of Old Lang Syne Rd. and Adams Rd., Fort Motte vicinity

Established by the Peterkin family c. 1905, buried here are many former slaves and their descendants. Among those interred here are African American inhabitants of Lang Syne depicted in Julia Mood Peterkin’s novels: Mary Weeks Bryant (Scarlett Sister Mary), Daniel Anderson (Bree-dee), Louvenia Berry (Maum Vinner), Anniker Spann Bryant (Maum Aneky), and Hannah Jefferson (Maum Hannah). Several graves are marked by Holley Burial Aid Society tombstones. The area around the cemetery was also known as Sunday School Woods because it was the place where slaves from Lang Syne met for religious worship. Near here is Lang Syne School, the plantation’s slave cemetery, known as The Yard, the African American Bellville Cemetery, and the Heatley-Dulles-Cheves-McCord family cemetery.

ST. MATTHEW’S PARISH

Address/Location: 1164 Fort Motte Rd., Fort Motte

St. Matthew’s Parish was established by the S.C. Colonial Assembly between 1765 and 1768. The first of four church buildings was erected in Amelia Township c. 1765. The parish church was incorporated by the S.C. General Assembly in 1788 as the Vestry and Church Wardens of the Parish of St. Matthew. The current sanctuary, known for many years as “The Red Church,” was built in 1852.

CONGAREE RIVER FERRIES

Address/Location: U.S. Hwy. 601, near crossing of Bates Old River, Lower Richland County

Joseph Joyner owned a private ferry on the Congaree River near this site by 1749. John McCord’s private ferry succeeded Joyner’s by 1757, becoming public in 1766 by statute. A route from Charleston to Camden crossed the river at McCord’s Ferry. Due to its strategic location, the ferry figured in actions on the south side of the river during the Revolutionary War. As the river cut a new channel, isolating the oxbow lake now called Bates Old River, a second ferry was chartered in 1845. This ferry was operated by the Bates family from the Civil War until bridges replaced both crossings in the 1920s. U.S. Hwy. 601 crosses the old river west of the McCord’s Ferry site and the Congaree River two miles downriver from the former Bates Ferry site.

TRUE BLUE CEMETERY

Address/Location: True Blue Rd. (State Rd. S-9-132), between S.C. Hwy. 601 and Fort Motte Rd. (State Rd. S-9-25), Fort Motte vicinity

True Blue cemetery was established as the burial ground for slaves, former slaves, and their descendants from True Blue Indigo Plantation (c. 1700), as well as the Singleton, Hanes, Weinges (Winsey) Street, and Fort Motte communities. This cemetery also served as the original burial ground for nearby Mt. Zion, Mt. Salem, and Jerusalem (Ancestors of True Blue) Baptist Churches. Those buried here are members of the Brizz, Brown, Cannon, Cokley, Colter, Garner, Glover, Heyward, Jones, Kirkland, Lavan, Logan, Milligan, Mitchell, Moultrie, Mosely, Owens, Palmer, Ravanel, Sasportas, Scott, Snipes, Switzer, Turquand (Turkvan), and White families. Some graves are marked by field stones while others have Holley Burial Aid Society tombstones.

OAKLAND CEMETERY

Address/Location: New Bethany Rd., Fort Motte vicinity

This cemetery was named for nearby Oakland Plantation (c. 1800), the home of William Sabb Thomson (1785-1841), a planter and state senator. This cemetery served as the original burial grounds for Mt. Pleasant Church (1867) and New Bethany Church (1914). Buried here are former slaves who organized Mt. Pleasant and New Bethany Churches and their descendants. Families buried here include Bartley, Bates, Brown, Buckman, Cheeseboro, Davis, Esaw, Fogle, Ford, Glover, Gold, Goodwine, Govan, Green, Hart, Heatley, James, Keitt, Lomas, Lucas, Major, Miller, Morant, Noble, Pinckney, Reese, Seawright, Smith, Stewart, Stuart, Taylor, Wallace, Wolfe, and Wright. Fieldstones and Holley Burial Aid Society tombstones mark several graves.

MOUNT PLEASANT BAPTIST CHURCH

Address/Location: Fort Motte Rd. (S.C. Hwy. 419) near Adams Rd. (S.C. Sec. Rd. 9-80), Fort Motte

The first church built by African Americans at Fort Motte grew out of services held by slaves at nearby Bellville, Goshen, Lang Syne, and Oakland plantations. It was formally organized in 1867 by Caleb Bartley, Israel Cheeseborough, Cudjo Cunningham, Anderson Keitt, William McCrae, John Spann, and Harry Stuart. Rev. S.A. Evans, the first minister, was succeeded by Rev. Henry Duncan, who served until his death in 1905. The sanctuary, built in 1869 on land donated by Augustus T. and Louisa McCord Smythe, was remodeled in the 1970s and the 1990s. Mount Pleasant School educated students here from the 1870s into the 1920s.

FIRST LAND GRANTED IN CALHOUN COUNTY AREA

Address/Location: S.C. Hwy. 6, about 4 mi. SE of St. Matthews

George Sterling was granted 570 acres of land here on March 14, 1704. During the lifetime of his daughter, Mary Sterling Heatly Russell, the plantation was a stopping place for Indians and travelers on the Cherokee Path. The Rev. John Giessendanner held early religious services in the house (1750-1754).

SHADY GROVE CHURCH

Address/Location: Cameron Rd. (S.C. Hwy. 33), 3 mi. NE of Cameron

Shady Grove Methodist Church was an outgrowth of Tabernacle Church, the parent Methodist body of this area. It was built in the early 1800s on land of Adam Holman, has a framework of hewn logs held together with wooden pegs, and has been remodeled three times. Ministers of Orangeburg Circuit, St. Matthews Circuit, and Cameron Charge have served Shady Grove.

PINE GROVE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Address/Location: 2688 McCord's Ferry Rd., Lone Star

In 1841, St. Matthews Lutheran Church (5 mi. W) directed Rev. J.P. Margart to begin holding services in the nearby Pine Grove community. On September 27, 1847, congregants formally organized as Pine Grove Lutheran Church. They moved to this site during the pastorate of Rev. W.A. Houck (1854-1869). The first church on this site was a frame building. Its nave contained a rear section for those enslaved to various church members. The current church was built in the 1890s under the pastorate of Rev. J.D. Bowles. The previous structure was demolished to expand the church cemetery, which opened in 1874.

GOOD HOPE PICNIC

Address/Location: McCord's Ferry Rd. (S.C. Hwy. 267), Lone Star vicinity, between Lone Star and Ellore

The Good Hope Picnic, a celebration of the end of the planting season, is the oldest African-American event in the Lone Star community. Founded in August 1915 by farmers to market their produce and held on the second Friday in August, it has often included games and music. Members of several African-American churches in and around Lone Star helped found the picnic and still support it.

CAMP HARRY E. DANIELS

Address/Location: Camp Daniels Rd., 1/2 mi. E of State Rd. S-9-203, Ellore vicinity

Opened in 1949, this 4-H camp for African American youth was named for state extension leader Harry Daniels (1894-1944). Fundraising and planning was led by extension leaders E.N. Williams, W. Johnson, G.W. Dean, M.B. Paul, and M. Price, with help from farm and home agents and 4-H members. The 267-acre camp included a dining hall, barracks, a lake, bath houses, and athletic fields. When in operation, this was S.C.'s only 4-H camp for African Americans, hundreds of whom visited here each summer from around the state. Campers rotated weekly by counties from June to August. They participated in farm and home demonstrations, recreational activities, and leadership and citizenship programs. Camp Harry E. Daniels closed in 1964 after the signing of the Civil Rights Act.

MT. LEBANON CEMETERY

Address/Location: Mt. Lebanon Rd., just SW of its intersection with Old State Rd. (U.S. Hwy. 176)

This is the original site of Mt. Lebanon Lutheran Church, organized January 13, 1844, as an extension of the St. Matthew's Church, Creston. Later, Mt. Lebanon Church moved to Cameron about 2 miles NW, dedicated its new building in 1917, and was renamed the Lutheran Church of the Resurrection. The congregation maintains the old cemetery here.

JERICHO METHODIST CHURCH MILE AND A HALF EAST

Address/Location: Intersection of U.S. Hwy. 176 and Jericho Rd., 2.5 mi. S of Cameron

Bishop Francis Asbury stopped in this region in 1801 and 1803. About 1811, a congregation was organized and by 1815 Jericho Meeting House was standing on land given by Jacob Felkel. The present building there was apparently erected before 1850. A low partition separating the men and women and a slave gallery were removed in 1890 and a porch was added. Two annexes were built later.

ST. MATTHEWS C.T.S. SITE

Address/Location: 125 Herlong Ave., St. Matthews

St. Matthews County Training School (C.T.S.), one of two Rosenwald Schools in Calhoun County, was built on this 4-acre site. The 1924 brick school building cost \$13,500 and was paid for by public funds, monies raised by local African Americans, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The five-teacher building featured a

hipped roof, central entrance, and banks of windows. As a C.T.S., it was centrally located to serve students from throughout Calhoun County. St. Matthews C.T.S. offered special training for rural African American teachers and the Tuskegee model of industrial education. As a forerunner to modern high schools, a C.T.S. offered 2-3 years of advanced vocational training, mainly in agriculture and home economics. In 1949, the school was renamed for longtime principal John A. Ford (1889-1956). In 1954, the campus became Guin-yard Elementary after a new high school was built.

WEST END PUBLIC LIBRARY

Address/Location: 1708 Calhoun Rd., St. Matthews

In 1950, West End Calhoun County Library opened in a rented 4-room building off Clahoun Road to serve Black residents of Calhoun County. It was organized by local African Americans, who sought Calhoun Co. Public Library (CCPL) support to help secure resources. Its collection of 3,000 books originated from those given in 1937 by Rev. J.L.C. Riley of Lone Star to a library service run by the Works Progress Administration. To provide a larger, more permanent facility for the library, a concrete block building was built here in 1960 on a lot owned by the Calhoun Co. Colored Teachers Association. Funded by a legislative appropriation, the 936-sq. ft. structure cost \$6,500 and could house 8,000 books. West End became a CCPL branch library after desegregation. It closed in 1996 after the retirement of its longtime librarian, Hennie Owens Parker.

JOHN FORD HIGH SCHOOL

Address/Location: 304 Agnes St., St. Matthews

In 1954, this became the new site of John Ford High School, a segregated school for African Americans. Previously known as St. Matthews Colored School and located on Herlong Ave., it was renamed for longtime principal John Andrew Ford (1889-1956) in 1949. The campus constructed here was funded by the state equalization program, an effort to preserve segregation by upgrading African American schools. John Ford High School was an important social center for the Black community in St. Matthews. It remained all-Black until 1970, when a federal judge ordered Calhoun County School District 1 to desegregate. This campus subsequently became John Ford Middle School, which closed in 2009. In 2014, the facility reopened as the John Ford Community Center. Only the gymnasium and shop remain of the original school.

CALHOUN COUNTY

Address/Location: Calhoun County Courthouse, S. Railroad Ave.

First settled in 1704, this region by 1733 included Amelia and lower Saxe Gotha townships. In 1765 much of it was made part of the new St. Matthew's Parish and was so named until 1865. Efforts in 1890 and 1896 led to an act signed on Feb. 14, 1908, forming a new county from parts of Orangeburg and Lexington, named for John C. Calhoun.

BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH AND SCHOOL

Address/Location: 410 S. Railroad Ave., St. Matthews

Bethel A.M.E. Church was established in 1865 and held its early services under a brush arbor. Bethel was the first A.M.E. Church in Lewisville (now St. Matthews). Trustees Robin Amaker, Jack Dantzler, and Frank Keitt purchased land from Jacob G. Keitt to build the first permanent sanctuary and school house in 1867. The church was dedicated in June 1867 with Rev. Abraham J.C. Hamilton serving as the first pastor. The Freedmen's Bureau contributed \$250 to aid in the construction of a school for use by African American students. Known originally as the African Methodist Episcopal Church School, it was later renamed Bethel School. Mary Spiessegger was the first teacher, followed soon after by Charlotte S. Riley in Oct. 1867. The school served African American students from 1867 until the early 20th century.

Appendix 4B

Churches and Places of Worship in Calhoun County



Name	Address	City
ANDREW CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	210 ANDREW CHAPEL RD	SWANSEA SC
ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH	P O BOX 126	ST MATTHEWS SC
BETHEL A M E CHURCH	P O BOX 402	ST MATTHEWS SC
BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH	671 LONGSTREET RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
BETHLEHEM UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	6815 COLUMBIA RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
BEULAH UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	1577 OLD STATE RD	GASTON SC
BIBLE WAY CHURCH	106 TESTAMENT CT	ST MATTHEWS SC
CALHOUN BAPTIST CHURCH	4318 OLD STATE RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH	610 PREFERENCE RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
CAMERON BAPTIST CHURCH	5335 CAMERON RD	CAMERON SC
CAMERON LUTHERAN RESURRECTION CHURCH	8160 OLD STATE RD	CAMERON SC
CAMERON SOUTHERN METHODIST CHURCH	5346 CAMERON RD	CAMERON SC
CANAAN BAPTIST CHURCH	94 LONE STAR RD	CAMERON SC
CEDAR GROVE BAPTIST CH	2923 MCCORDS FERRY RD	CAMERON SC
CHURCH OF GOD OF PROPHECY	P O BOX 77	ST MATTHEWS SC
CHURCH OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST OF APOSTOLIC FAITH	469 LANDFILL RD	ORANGEBURG SC
CONGAREE BAPTIST CHURCH	1255 OLD BELLEVILLE RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
CORNERSTONE CHRISTIAN CENTER	2153 OLD STATE RD	SWANSEA SC
DENNY MEMORIAL SOUTHERN METHODIST CHURCH	1647 OLD STATE RD	GASTON SC
EAST BETHEL CHURCH	223 SHERLOCK RD	CAMERON SC
EBENEZER AME CHURCH	911 ST MATTHEWS RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
ELLOREE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	P O BOX 681	ELLOREE SC
EMANCIPATION BAPTIST CHURCH	311 PEARL ST	ST MATTHEWS SC
EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE PARISH	PO BOX 447	ST MATTHEWS SC
FAITH BAPTIST CHURCH	7618 COLUMBIA RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
FELLOWSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH	886 PICKETT LEVEL RD	ELLOREE SC
FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH	1176 CALHOUN RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SANDY RUN	189 JULIA LN	GASTON SC
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ST MATTHEWS	P O BOX 348	ST MATTHEWS SC
FIRST CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH	112 PARK ST	ST MATTHEWS SC
FIRST CHURCH OF GOD OF ST MATTHEWS	PO BOX 222	ST MATTHEWS SC
FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH OF ST MATTHEWS	P O BOX 375	ST MATTHEWS SC
FULL GOSPEL TABERNACLE HOLINESS CHURCH	1848 BURKE RD	ORANGEBURG SC
GETHSEMANE BAPTIST CHURCH	655 HAMMOND CROSS RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
GLOVER CHAPEL BAPTIST CHURCH	234 GLOVERS CHAPEL RD	SWANSEA SC

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH	4305 COLUMBIA RD	ORANGEBURG SC
GREATER BLESSINGS MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH	P O BOX 273	ST MATTHEWS SC
GREATER ZION BAP CHURCH	6416 OLD STATE RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
GREEN CHAPEL CHURCH		
HAYNES CHAPEL CHURCH	261 GOOD HOPE RD	CAMERON SC
HEYWARD AME CHURCH	983 OLD STATE RD	GASTON SC
JERICO UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	PO BOX 337	CAMERON SC
JERUSALEM BAPTIST CHURCH	2125 FORT MOTTE RD	FORT MOTTE SC
MIRACLE WAY OF THE CROSS	PO BOX 331	CAMERON SC
MIZPAH BAPTIST CHURCH OF FORT MOTTE	2456 FT MOTTE RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
MOUNT CARMEL BAPTIST CHURCH	11 MOUNT CARMEL RD	CAMERON SC
MOUNT MORIAH CHURCH	120 MOUNT MORIAH RD	SWANSEA SC
MOUNT NEBO UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	1919 KENNERLY RD	ORANGEBURG SC
MOUNT PISGAH AME CHURCH	PO BOX 115	ST MATTHEWS SC
MOUNT PLEASANT CHURCH OF FORT MOTTE	682 FORT MOTTE RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
MOUNT SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH	1675 COL THOMSON HWY	ST MATTHEWS SC
MOUNT ZION AME CHURCH	2879 OLD NUMBER SIX HWY	CAMERON SC
MOUNT ZION BAPTIST CHURCH	16 GREEN KNOLL LN	FORT MOTTE SC
MOUNT ZION CHURCH	2349 OLD STATE RD	SWANSEA SC
MT CARMEL BAPTIST CHURCH	1887 OLD BELLEVILLE RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
MT PISGAH AME CHURCH	4859 OLD STATE RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
MT SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH	107 CHICKADEE CR	ST MATTHEWS SC
MT ZION BAPTIST CHURCH	P O BOX 117	ST MATTHEWS SC
MT ZION UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	2349 OLD STATE RD	SWANSEA SC
NEW BETHANY BAPTIST CHURCH	840 OLD BELLEVILLE RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
NEW FIRST MOUNT BEULAH BAPTIST CHURCH	375 GARDNERS FARM RD	SWANSEA SC
PILGRIM REST BAPTIST CHURCH	115 F R GRESSETTE BLVD	ST MATTHEWS SC
PINE GROVE LUTHERN CHURCH	2712 MCCORDS FERRY RD	CAMERON SC
PRODIGAL AME CHURCH	1107 CENTER HILL RD	SWANSEA SC
PROVIDENCE AME CHURCH	52 ARCHANGEL LANE	CAMERON SC
RESURRECTION LUTHERAN CHURCH	8160 OLD STATE RD	CAMERON SC
SAINT LUKES AME CHURCH	6 SAINT LUKE LN	CAMERON, SC
SAINT STEPHENS CHURCH	112 AURORA CIRCLE	ST. MATTHEWS, SC
SANDY RUN LUTHERAN CHURCH	1927 OLD STATE RD	SWANSEA SC
SECOND MT BEULAH CHURCH	111 OLD BELLEVILLE RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
SHADY GROVE METHODIST CHURCH	BOX 306	CAMERON SC
SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH	777 BELLEVILLE RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
ST JAMES HOLINESS CHURCH	1946 KENNERLY RD	ORANGEBURG SC
ST JOHN BAPTIST CHURCH	P O BOX 137	CAMERON SC
ST MARK BAPTIST CHURCH	2333 MCCORDS FERRY RD	CAMERON SC
ST MATTHEWS CHRISTIAN CENTER	P O BOX 293	ST MATTHEWS SC
ST MATTHEWS CHURCH OF GOD	1112 BRIDGE ST	ST MATTHEWS SC
ST MATTHEWS COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH	P O BOX 284	ST MATTHEWS SC
ST MATTHEWS CONGREGATION OF JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES	256 OLD SANDY RUN RD	GASTON SC
ST MATTHEWS LUTHERN CHURCH	1628 OLD NUMBER SIX HWY	CAMERON SC
ST MATTHEWS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	P O BOX 223	ST MATTHEWS SC
ST PAUL AME CHURCH	271 TREADWELL	ORANGEBURG SC
ST PAUL METHODIST CHURCH	1808 BRIDGE ST	ST MATTHEWS SC
ST PETERS AME CHURCH	954 BULL SWAMP RD	NORTH SC
TEMPLE OF GOD OUTREACH MINISTRIES	104 MACK ST	ST MATTHEWS SC
UNION AME CHURCH	390 OLD RIVER RD	ELLOREE SC
WESLEY CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	1300 MURPH MILL RD	ST MATTHEWS SC
WEST BETHEL CHURCH	3649 OLD STATE RD	ST MATTHEWS SC

Appendix 7A

Calhoun Traffic Counts 2012 to 2022 and 2045 Projections



Route Type	Route No. Road Name	Station Termini	2012 AADT	2017 AADT	2022 AADT	2045 Projection
US Route	21 Columbia Rd	101 County Line - ORANGEBURG TO S- 16 (MURPH MILL RD)	4,100	4,300	4,800	6,360
US Route	21 Columbia Rd	103 S- 16 (MURPH MILL RD) TO SC 172 (BULL SWAMP RD)	1,800	2,600	2,800	5,200
US Route	21 Columbia Rd	105 SC 172 (BULL SWAMP RD) TO S- 35 (ANDREW CHAPEL RD)	2,300	3,700	3,600	6,840
US Route	21 Columbia Rd	107 S- 35 (ANDREW CHAPEL RD) TO County Line - LEXINGTON	1,950	2,700	3,200	6,117
US Route	21 Columbia Rd	109 County Line - LEXINGTON TO US 176 (OLD STATE RD)	1,350	2,000	1,950	3,447
US Route	21 Old State Rd	111 US 176 (OLD STATE RD) TO S- 86 (SAVANY HUNT CREEK RD)	4,500	5,900	5,600	8,413
US Route	21 Old State Rd	113 S- 86 (SAVANY HUNT CREEK RD) TO County Line - LEXINGTON	3,700	4,900	4,700	7,233
US Route	176 Old State Rd	115 US 21 (COLUMBIA RD) TO S- 353 (OLD SWAMP RD)	3,800	4,200	4,100	4,873
US Route	176 Old State Rd	117 S- 353 (OLD SWAMP RD) TO S- 36 (GREAT CIRCLE DR)	2,600	3,000	2,900	3,673
US Route	176 Old State Rd	119 S- 36 (GREAT CIRCLE DR) TO S- 317 (OGLESBY DR)	2,300	2,700	2,500	3,060
US Route	176 Old State Rd	121 S- 317 (OGLESBY DR) TO SC 6 (OLD STATE RD)	2,500	2,900	2,700	3,260
US Route	176 Old State Rd	123 SC 6 (OLD STATE RD) TO S- 22 (CHESTNUT ST)	1,350	1,800	1,800	2,910
US Route	176 Old State Rd	125 S- 22 (CHESTNUT ST) TO US 601 (SAINT MATTHEWS RD)	2,500	3,100	2,500	2,700
US Route	176 Old State Rd	127 US 601 (SAINT MATTHEWS RD) TO S- 45 (BELLEVILLE RD)	1,000	1,450	1,400	2,403
US Route	176 Old State Rd	129 S- 45 (BELLEVILLE RD) TO S- 53 (OLD ORANGEBURG RD)	1,000	1,400	1,200	1,760
US Route	176 Old State Rd	131 S- 53 (OLD ORANGEBURG RD) TO SC 33 (CAMERON RD)	1,100	1,400	1,250	1,670
US Route	176 Old State Rd	133 SC 33 (CAMERON RD) TO S- 108 (S BOYCE LAWTON DR)	1,750	1,800	1,750	1,767
US Route	176 Old State Rd	135 S- 108 (S BOYCE LAWTON DR) TO S- 99 (SAINT JOHN RD)	1,500	1,650	1,450	1,393
US Route	176 Old State Rd	137 S- 99 (SAINT JOHN RD) TO S- 19 (FOUR HOLES RD)	1,300	1,350	1,450	1,787
US Route	176 Old State Rd	139 S- 19 (FOUR HOLES RD) TO County Line - ORANGEBURG	800	1,100	1,050	1,683
US Route	601 St Matthews Rd	141 County Line - ORANGEBURG TO S- 255 (MOORER RD)	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
SC Route	601 St Matthews Rd	143 S- 255 (MOORER RD) TO US 176 (OLD STATE RD)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
SC Route	601 St Matthews Rd	145 US 176 (OLD STATE RD) TO S- 46 (F R HUFF DR)	5,700	5,900	5,500	5,140
SC Route	601 Harry C. Raysor Dr	146 S- 46 (F R HUFF DR) TO SC 6 (BRIDGE ST)	5,300	5,500	4,900	4,113
SC Route	601 Harry C. Raysor Dr	149 SC 6 (BRIDGE ST) TO S- 63 (MACK HILL ST)	3,700	4,200	3,000	1,673
SC Route	601 Col Thompson Hwy	151 S- 63 (MACK HILL ST) TO S- 305 (GUESS LN)	3,400	3,100	3,000	2,047
SC Route	601 Col Thompson Hwy	153 S- 305 (GUESS LN) TO S- 11 (LONE STAR RD)	2,600	2,900	2,200	1,447
SC Route	601 Col Thompson Hwy	155 S- 11 (LONE STAR RD) TO SC 419 (FORT MOTTE RD)	2,300	2,300	2,000	1,360
SC Route	601 Col Thompson Hwy	157 SC 419 (FORT MOTTE RD) TO County Line - RICHLAND	3,300	3,600	3,200	3,087
SC Route	6 Center Hill Rd	159 County Line - LEXINGTON TO S- 89 (HORSES NECK RD)	1,100	1,850	1,550	2,760
SC Route	6 Center Hill Rd	161 S- 89 (HORSES NECK RD) TO US 21 (COLUMBIA RD)	1,100	1,750	1,450	2,413
SC Route	6 Caw Caw Highway	163 US 21 (COLUMBIA RD) TO S- 180 (HONEYSUCKLE RD)	1,850	2,900	2,100	2,983
SC Route	6 Caw Caw Highway	165 S- 180 (HONEYSUCKLE RD) TO US 176 (OLD STATE RD)	2,400	2,100	2,100	1,360
SC Route	6 Bridge St	167 US 176 (OLD STATE RD) TO S- 155 (DOODLE HILL RD)	3,700	3,500	3,100	1,753
SC Route	6 Bridge St	169 S- 155 (DOODLE HILL RD) TO S- 24 (HERLONG AVE)	5,800	5,800	4,400	2,200
SC Route	6 Bridge St	171 S- 24 (HERLONG AVE) TO S- 46 (F R HUFF DR)	5,800	5,800	4,800	2,667
SC Route	6 Bridge St	173 S- 46 (F R HUFF DR) TO S- 59 (OLD CALHOUN AVE)	3,500	3,600	4,500	6,667
SC Route	6 Bridge St	175 S- 59 (OLD CALHOUN AVE) TO S- 43 (LONGSTREET RD)	2,500	2,400	1,750	875
SC Route	6 Old Number 6 Hwy	177 S- 43 (LONGSTREET RD) TO S- 101 (MOURNING DOVE RD)	1,850	1,850	1,200	600
SC Route	6 Old Number 6 Hwy	179 S- 101 (MOURNING DOVE RD) TO SC 33 (CAMERON RD)	1,550	1,700	1,100	550
SC Route	6 Old Number 6 Hwy	181 SC 33 (CAMERON RD) TO S- 158 (COMMUNITY CLUB RD)	1,650	1,850	1,200	600
SC Route	6 Old Number 6 Hwy	183 S- 158 (COMMUNITY CLUB RD) TO County Line - ORANGEBURG	1,700	2,000	1,400	860
SC Route	33 Cameron Road	185 County Line - ORANGEBURG TO S- 76 (CHURCH CAMP RD)	2,000	1,900	1,650	870
SC Route	33 Cameron Road	187 S- 76 (CHURCH CAMP RD) TO US 176 (OLD STATE RD)	2,200	2,100	1,800	913
SC Route	33 Cameron Road	189 US 176 (OLD STATE RD) TO S- 27 (NATES STORE RD)	1,450	1,250	1,050	525
SC Route	33 Cameron Road	193 S- 27 (NATES STORE RD) TO SC 6 (OLD NUMBER SIX HWY)	1,100	1,100	800	400
SC Route	33 Cameron Road	195 SC 6 (OLD NUMBER SIX HWY) TO S- 72 (VICE RD)	700	600	550	275
SC Route	33 Cameron Road	197 S- 72 (VICE RD) TO SC 267 (MCCORDS FERRY RD)	650	550	500	250
SC Route	172 Bull Swamp Rd	199 County Line - ORANGEBURG TO S- 29 (KENNERLY RD)	950	1,350	1,150	1,710

SC Route	172 Bull Swamp Rd	201 S- 29 (KENNERLY RD) TO SC 6 (CAW CAW HWY)	1,050	1,550	1,150	1,530
SC Route	267 McCords Ferry Rd	203 County Line - ORANGEBURG TO S- 203 (OLD RIVER RD)	800	950	650	380
SC Route	203 Old River Rd	204 SC 267 (MCCORDS FERRY RD) TO S- 232 (OLD RIVER RD)	650	900	1,150	2,300
SC Route	267 McCords Ferry Rd	205 S- 203 (OLD RIVER RD) TO S- 130 (GIN HOUSE LN)	1,300	1,600	1,550	2,183
SC Route	267 McCords Ferry Rd	207 S- 130 (GIN HOUSE LN) TO SC 33 (CAMERON RD), S- 11	1,250	1,550	1,650	2,603
SC Route	267 McCords Ferry Rd	209 SC 33 (CAMERON RD), S- 11 TO S- 129 (WEEKS LANDING RD)	1,300	1,550	1,400	1,697
SC Route	267 McCords Ferry Rd	211 S- 129 (WEEKS LANDING RD) TO SC 419 (FORT MOTTE RD)	1,350	1,450	1,400	1,540
SC Route	267 McCords Ferry Rd	213 SC 419 (FORT MOTTE RD) TO S- 177 (PECAN GROVE LN)	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,530
SC Route	267 McCords Ferry Rd	215 S- 177 (PECAN GROVE LN) TO US 601 (COLONEL THOMSON HWY), S- 80	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,893
SC Route	419 Fort Motte Rd	217 SC 267 (MCCORDS FERRY RD) TO S- 73 (CARSON RD)	150	225	175	253
SC Route	419 Fort Motte Rd	219 S- 73 (CARSON RD) TO US 601 (COLONEL THOMSON HWY)	250	250	250	250
SC Route	419 Fort Motte Rd	221 US 601 (COLONEL THOMSON HWY) TO S- 150 (TOWN SQUARE ST), L- 150	225	275	275	398
Secondary	29 Kennerly Rd	223 County Line - ORANGEBURG TO S- 16 (MURPH MILL RD)	1,200	1,250	1,250	1,373
Secondary	29 Kennerly Rd	225 S- 16 (MURPH MILL RD) TO SC 172 (BULL SWAMP RD)	550	600	650	880
Secondary	29 Kennerly Rd	227 SC 172 (BULL SWAMP RD) TO SC 6 (CENTER HILL RD)	375	450	400	478
Secondary	24 Old Belleville Rd	229 SC 6 (BRIDGE ST) TO S- 306 (BRISTLECONE DR)	1,650	1,400	1,550	1,253
Secondary	24 Old Belleville Rd	231 S- 306 (BRISTLECONE DR) TO S- 42 (PREFERENCE RD), L- 42	350	375	300	202
Secondary	24 Old Belleville Rd	233 S- 42 (PREFERENCE RD), L- 42 TO S- 32 (FORT MOTTE RD)	550	500	425	213
Secondary	24 Old Belleville Rd	235 S- 32 (FORT MOTTE RD) TO US 176 (OLD STATE RD)	700	900	750	923
Secondary	27 Nate's Store Rd	237 S- 15 (MIDWAY RD) TO S- 26 (WHISTLING SWAN RD)	400	325	325	163
Secondary	27 Nate's Store Rd	239 S- 34 (JERICO RD) TO SC 33 (CAMERON RD)	325	275	275	152
Secondary	21 Calhoun Rd	241 S- 24 (OLD BELLEVILLE RD) TO S- 330 (WILD ROSE LN)	550	550	550	550
Secondary	21 Calhoun Rd	243 S- 330 (WILD ROSE LN) TO S- 137 (SENTOOWAN RD)	1,050	900	900	530
Secondary	21 Calhoun Rd	245 S- 137 (SENTOOWAN RD) TO S- 56 (CHURCH ST)	800	650	850	907
Secondary	25 Fort Motte Rd	247 S- 24 (OLD BELLEVILLE RD) TO S- 132 (TRUE BLUE RD)	350	450	250	125
Secondary	25 Fort Motte Rd	249 S- 132 (TRUE BLUE RD) TO S- 150 (TOWN SQUARE ST), L- 150	225	375	225	275
Secondary	11 Lone Star Rd	251 US 601 (COLONEL THOMSON HWY) TO S- 72 (VICE RD)	325	275	275	152
Secondary	11 Lone Star Rd	253 S- 72 (VICE RD) TO S- 157 (SHERLOCK RD)	275	250	250	188
Secondary	11 Lone Star Rd	255 S- 157 (SHERLOCK RD) TO SC 267 (MCCORDS FERRY RD)	225	275	250	320
Secondary	11 Lone Star Rd	257 SC 267 (MCCORDS FERRY RD) TO S- 54 (LONE STAR RD)	125	125	100	50
Secondary	20 Sikes Rd	259 S- 45 (BELLEVILLE RD) TO S- 222 (COUNTRY CLUB RD)	550	550	375	188
Secondary	20 Sikes Rd	261 S- 222 (COUNTRY CLUB RD) TO S- 58 (ACADEMY RD)	550	550	500	393
Secondary	20 Sikes Rd	263 S- 58 (ACADEMY RD) TO SC 6 (BRIDGE ST)	650	600	450	225
Secondary	76 Church Camp Rd	265 SC 33 (CAMERON RD) TO L- 556 (DWIGHT SWAMP RD)	400	350	275	138
Secondary	76 Church Camp Rd	267 L- 556 (DWIGHT SWAMP RD) TO L- 653 (MOUNT CARMEL RD)	250	275	175	88
Secondary	76 Church Camp Rd	269 L- 653 (MOUNT CARMEL RD) TO S- 285 (MOORER RD)	275	275	225	118
Secondary	22 Burke Rd	271 SC 6 (BRIDGE ST) TO S- 199 (MILL ST)	1,200	1,200	1,050	730
Secondary	22 Burke Rd	273 S- 199 (MILL ST) TO US 176 (OLD STATE RD)	2,000	2,300	2,100	2,413
Secondary	22 Burke Rd	275 US 176 (OLD STATE RD) TO S- 122 (RILEY RD)	1,350	1,150	1,100	550
Secondary	22 Burke Rd	277 S- 122 (RILEY RD) TO S- 191 (CADBURY LN)	1,350	1,600	1,450	1,747
Secondary	22 Burke Rd	279 S- 191 (CADBURY LN) TO S- 29 (KENNERLY RD)	2,900	3,700	3,200	4,107
Secondary	30 Sunny Plain Rd	281 US 176 (OLD STATE RD) TO S- 185 (OTT SISTERS RD)	550	650	400	200
Secondary	30 Sunny Plain Rd	283 S- 185 (OTT SISTERS RD) TO US 21 (COLUMBIA RD)	550	650	550	583
Secondary	15 Midway Rd	285 County Line - ORANGEBURG TO S- 38 (CARDINAL RD)	1,200	1,000	950	475
Secondary	15 Midway Rd	287 S- 38 (CARDINAL RD) TO US 176 (OLD STATE RD)	900	850	750	413
Secondary	80 Adams Rd	289 US 601 (COLONEL THOMSON HWY), SC 267 TO SC 419 (FORT MOTTE RD)	175	175	175	175
Secondary	45 Belleville Rd	291 L- 651 (STIFFMIRE RD) TO County Line - ORANGEBURG	475	500	450	405
Secondary	31 Old Sandy Run Rd	292 S- 41 (LIVINGSTON RD), S- 459 TO County Line - LEXINGTON	1,750	2,300	2,700	4,910
Secondary	31 Old Sandy Run Rd	293 US 21 (OLD STATE RD) TO S- 41 (LIVINGSTON RD), S- 459	1,500	1,850	2,000	3,183
Secondary	86 Savany Hunt Crk Rd	295 County Line - LEXINGTON TO US 21 (OLD STATE RD)	500	600	600	847
Secondary	19 Four Holes Rd	297 US 176 (OLD STATE RD) TO County Line - ORANGEBURG	700	600	600	353
Secondary	32 Fort Motte Rd	299 S- 24 (OLD BELLEVILLE RD) TO S- 25 (PURPLE MARTIN DR)	275	300	200	100
Secondary	46 F.R. Huff Dr	301 US 601 (SAINT MATTHEWS RD) TO S- 42 (PREFERENCE RD)	150	175	175	237
Secondary	55 Meeting St	303 S- 56 (CHURCH ST) TO S- 46 (F R HUFF DR)	950	600	500	250
Secondary	56 Church St	305 S- 46 (F R HUFF DR) TO S- 81 (LIBERTY ST)	600	550	475	238
Secondary	215 Tee Vee Rd	307 County Line - ORANGEBURG TO S- 203 (OLD RIVER RD)	600	650	850	1,400
Secondary	253 Dearborn Rd	309 S- 29 (KENNERLY RD) TO County Line - ORANGEBURG	175	75	50	25
Interstate	26 I-26	2155 US 21 (CHARLESTON HWY) (LEXINGTON) TO S- 31 (OLD SANDY RUN RD)	53,800	61,700	63,800	87,767
Interstate	26 I-26	2157 S- 31 (OLD SANDY RUN RD) (CALHOUN) TO US 21 (HIGHWAY 21)	52,400	60,000	59,000	75,613
Interstate	26 I-26	2159 US 21 (HIGHWAY 21) TO SC 6 (CAW CAW HWY) (CALHOUN)	50,900	58,200	55,500	67,747
Interstate	26 I-26	2161 SC 6 (CAW CAW HWY) TO S- 22 (BURKE RD)	50,400	59,400	55,200	68,440
Interstate	26 I-26	2163 S- 22 (BURKE RD) (CALHOUN) TO US 601 (SAINT MATTHEWS RD)	47,400	56,800	51,200	62,440

Source: SCDOT Traffic Count Data with projections, analysis and tabulations by Gardner Planning Services, LLC

Appendix 7B

Calhoun County Highway Capacity and Level of Service Estimates



Route Type	Route No. Road Name	Station Termini	2022 Capacity	2045 Capacity	2022 Lanes	2045 Lanes	2022 V/C Ratio	2045 V/C Ratio	2022 LOS	2045 LOS
US Route	21 Columbia Rd	101 County Line - ORANGEBURG TO S- 16 (MURPH MILL RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.48	0.64	A	B
US Route	21 Columbia Rd	103 S- 16 (MURPH MILL RD) TO SC 172 (BULL SWAMP RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.28	0.52	A	B
US Route	21 Columbia Rd	105 SC 172 (BULL SWAMP RD) TO S- 35 (ANDREW CHAPEL RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.36	0.68	A	B
US Route	21 Columbia Rd	107 S- 35 (ANDREW CHAPEL RD) TO County Line - LEXINGTON	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.32	0.61	A	B
US Route	21 Columbia Rd	109 County Line - LEXINGTON TO US 176 (OLD STATE RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.20	0.34	A	A
US Route	21 Old State Rd	111 US 176 (OLD STATE RD) TO S- 86 (SAVANY HUNT CREEK RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.56	0.84	B	D
US Route	21 Old State Rd	113 S- 86 (SAVANY HUNT CREEK RD) TO County Line - LEXINGTON	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.47	0.72	A	C
US Route	176 Old State Rd	115 US 21 (COLUMBIA RD) TO S- 353 (OLD SWAMP RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.41	0.49	A	A
US Route	176 Old State Rd	117 S- 353 (OLD SWAMP RD) TO S- 36 (GREAT CIRCLE DR)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.29	0.37	A	A
US Route	176 Old State Rd	119 S- 36 (GREAT CIRCLE DR) TO S- 317 (OGLESBY DR)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.25	0.31	A	A
US Route	176 Old State Rd	121 S- 317 (OGLESBY DR) TO SC 6 (OLD STATE RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.27	0.33	A	A
US Route	176 Old State Rd	123 SC 6 (OLD STATE RD) TO S- 22 (CHESTNUT ST)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.18	0.29	A	A
US Route	176 Old State Rd	125 S- 22 (CHESTNUT ST) TO US 601 (SAINT MATTHEWS RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.25	0.27	A	A
US Route	176 Old State Rd	127 US 601 (SAINT MATTHEWS RD) TO S- 45 (BELLEVILLE RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.14	0.24	A	A
US Route	176 Old State Rd	129 S- 45 (BELLEVILLE RD) TO S- 53 (OLD ORANGEBURG RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.12	0.18	A	A
US Route	176 Old State Rd	131 S- 53 (OLD ORANGEBURG RD) TO SC 33 (CAMERON RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.13	0.17	A	A
US Route	176 Old State Rd	133 SC 33 (CAMERON RD) TO S- 108 (S BOYCE LAWTON DR)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.18	0.18	A	A
US Route	176 Old State Rd	135 S- 108 (S BOYCE LAWTON DR) TO S- 99 (SAINT JOHN DR)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.15	0.14	A	A
US Route	176 Old State Rd	137 S- 99 (SAINT JOHN DR) TO S- 19 (FOUR HOLES RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.15	0.18	A	A
US Route	176 Old State Rd	139 S- 19 (FOUR HOLES RD) TO County Line - ORANGEBURG	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.11	0.17	A	A
US Route	601 St Matthews Rd	141 County Line - ORANGEBURG TO S- 255 (MOORER RD)	25,000	25,000	5	5	0.23	0.23	A	A
SC Route	601 St Matthews Rd	143 S- 255 (MOORER RD) TO US 176 (OLD STATE RD)	25,000	25,000	5	5	0.24	0.24	A	A
SC Route	601 St Matthews Rd	145 US 176 (OLD STATE RD) TO S- 46 (F R HUFF DR)	15,000	15,000	3	3	0.37	0.34	A	A
SC Route	601 Harry C. Raysor Dr	146 S- 46 (F R HUFF DR) TO SC 6 (BRIDGE ST)	15,000	15,000	3	3	0.33	0.27	A	A
SC Route	601 Harry C. Raysor Dr	149 SC 6 (BRIDGE ST) TO S- 63 (MACK HILL ST)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.30	0.17	A	A
SC Route	601 Col Thompson Hwy	151 S- 63 (MACK HILL ST) TO S- 305 (GUESS LN)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.30	0.20	A	A
SC Route	601 Col Thompson Hwy	153 S- 305 (GUESS LN) TO S- 11 (LONE STAR RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.22	0.14	A	A
SC Route	601 Col Thompson Hwy	155 S- 11 (LONE STAR RD) TO SC 419 (FORT MOTTE RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.20	0.14	A	A
SC Route	601 Col Thompson Hwy	157 SC 419 (FORT MOTTE RD) TO County Line - RICHLAND	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.32	0.31	A	A
SC Route	6 Center Hill Rd	159 County Line - LEXINGTON TO S- 89 (HORSES NECK RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.16	0.28	A	A
SC Route	6 Center Hill Rd	161 S- 89 (HORSES NECK RD) TO US 21 (COLUMBIA RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.15	0.24	A	A
SC Route	6 Caw Caw Highway	163 US 21 (COLUMBIA RD) TO S- 180 (HONEYSUCKLE RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.21	0.30	A	A
SC Route	6 Caw Caw Highway	165 S- 180 (HONEYSUCKLE RD) TO US 176 (OLD STATE RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.21	0.14	A	A
SC Route	6 Bridge St	167 US 176 (OLD STATE RD) TO S- 155 (DOODLE HILL RD)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.31	0.18	A	A
SC Route	6 Bridge St	169 S- 155 (DOODLE HILL RD) TO S- 24 (HERLONG AVE)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.44	0.22	A	A
SC Route	6 Bridge St	171 S- 24 (HERLONG AVE) TO S- 46 (F R HUFF DR)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.48	0.27	A	A
SC Route	6 Bridge St	173 S- 46 (F R HUFF DR) TO S- 59 (OLD CALHOUN AVE)	10,000	10,000	2	2	0.45	0.67	A	B

Written and prepared by:

