

**COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
FOR
KERSHAW COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA
2006 - 2016**

**PART VI
COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT**

**PART VI
COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT
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PART VI COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

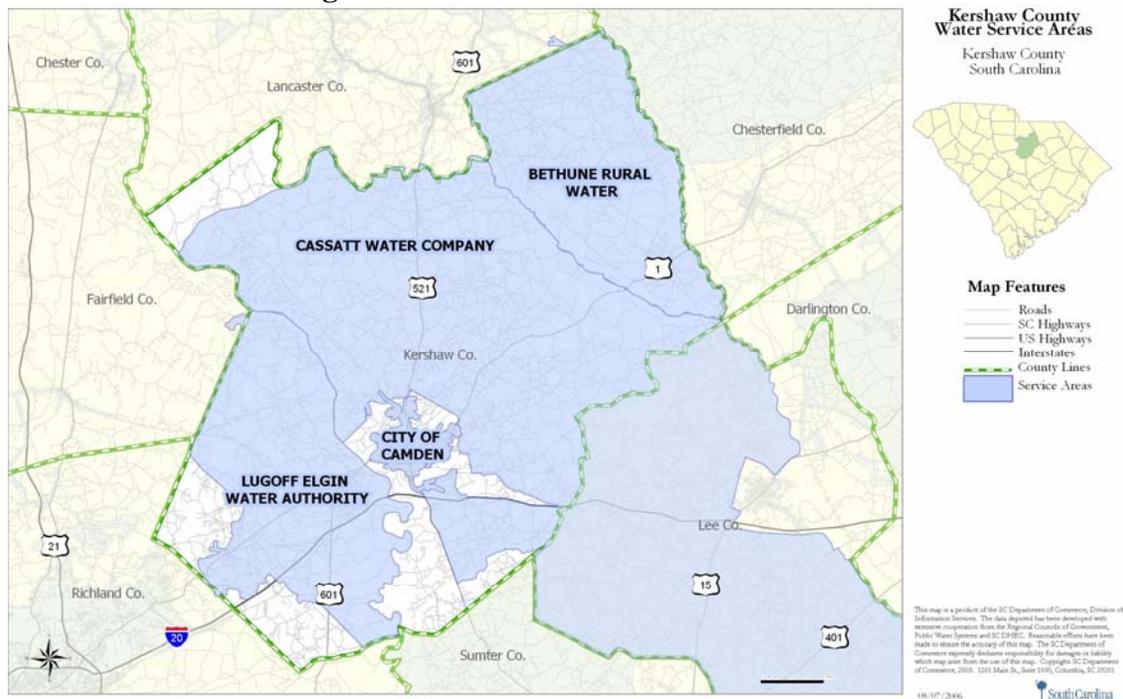
In its broadest terms, community facilities include the following public functions and facilities: water and sewer, safety (fire and police), medical, transportation, and general governmental, many of which are only indirectly provided for, or governed by, County Council. As a result, inter-agency cooperation and coordination are essential to the comprehensive planning process.

The various public service and facility providers must share the same goals and objectives and move in the same general direction if there is to be an orderly development process. A description and assessment of community facilities in Kershaw County follows.

COMMUNITY WATER FACILITIES

The majority of Kershaw County is serviced by four public water systems. The combined permitted capacity of these systems is over 19 million gallons per day (MGD). Currently these systems are operating at approximately 72 percent of capacity (see Figure VI-2). The City of Camden and the Lugoff-Elgin Water Authority draw from surface water sources. The other public water systems have ground water sources.

Figure VI-1 Public Water Service Areas



**Figure VI-2
Kershaw County Public Water Systems**

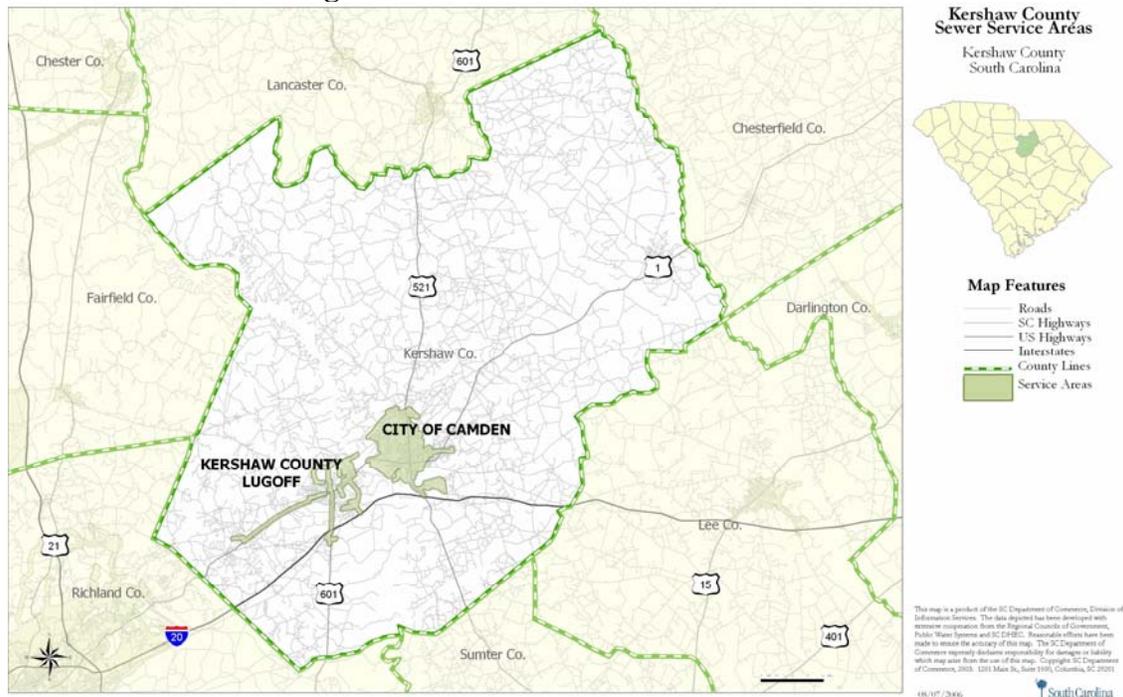
| Systems | Water Systems | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | Remaining Capacity MGD | Total Capacity MGD |
| Bethune, Town of | 0.1486 | 0.3216 |
| Bethune Rural #1 and #2 | 0.3966 | 0.7526 |
| Camden, City of | 2.172 | 6.000 |
| Cassatt Water System | 0.6918 | 2.7792 |
| Lugoff/Elgin Water Authority | 2.000 | 6.000 |

Source: SC DHEC, Lugoff-Elgin Water Authority

Currently, these systems carry a combined additional 28 percent remaining capacity. With recent upgrades, the Lugoff-Elgin system has built-in capacity for an additional 2 MGD that has not been permitted. With this potential capacity and broad coverage, it would appear that the County is well positioned to meet the future need for water by an enlarging population and an expanding economy.

COMMUNITY SEWER SYSTEMS

Figure VI-3 Public Sewer Service Areas



Kershaw County/Lugoff Sewer

In 2000, Kershaw County commissioned a Wastewater Master Plan. Prepared by Hayes, Seay, Mattern, & Mattern (HSMM), the document is a twenty year plan for the expansion, operation, and maintenance of the County's wastewater system. Although the study area includes the entire County, the focus area of the study is the west, southwest portion of the County (the Elgin area) as this area has the population density and projected growth to support sewer infrastructure.

The existing Kershaw County/Lugoff Wastewater Treatment plant is permitted to discharge 0.72 million gallons per day (MGD) into the Wateree River. It is located on Highway 5. Currently, the plant has only 0.088 MGD remaining capacity (see figure VI-4). At this writing, the County is in the process of permitting a new Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) at the same location as the current plant. The anticipated permitted capacity is 4 MGD; and current plans are to phase in the construction of sewer lines that will increase usage up to the 4 MGD permit capacity. The Master Plan projects effluent to the expanded WWTF to reach 2.252 MGD by the year 2020. The Master Plan has targeted the following sewer projects (no order of priority) to be implemented by 2020:

1. The Protective Package (industrial manufacturer) pump station
2. Upgrade Baldwin pump station
3. Highway 24 South at Exit 101 around Hermitage Mill Pond
4. Upgrade Twenty-five Mile Creek (U.S. Highway 5) pump station
5. Upgrade Kershaw County/Lugoff Wastewater Treatment Plant
6. Town of Elgin and White Pond
7. Residential subdivisions with projected 600 potential customers along U.S. Highway 1 and Watts Hill Road
8. Residential subdivisions with projected 325 potential customers along U.S. Highway 1 and CSX Railroad
9. Residential subdivision with projected 280 potential customers located along Lachicotte Road behind Mayfield Acres
10. West Haven Subdivision
11. Long Leaf Subdivision
12. U.S. Highway 1 North to Woodward Field
13. Potential industrial site development along U.S. Highway 1 and U.S. Highway 601
14. Wateree Elementary School
15. Rabon's Crossroads south to Kellytown
16. Highway 10 and I-20 Corridor and/or Highway 12 - School only

It can be anticipated that this list will change between now and 2020 in response to development patterns and pressures. Current projects that are underway in anticipation of additional the capacity that will come along with the construction of the new WWTF are the construction of sewer lines on White Pond Road through Elgin, crossing under I-20 and the expansion of sewer lines along U.S. Highway 601 to the Target Distribution Center. Near-term future plans are to continue expansion of the U.S. Highway 601 line to the east side of the Wateree River in the East Camden area. The East Camden expansion will be a joint project between Kershaw County and the City of Camden. With 60 percent remaining capacity, the City of Camden has no plans to expand its WWTF capacity in the near future.

Federal funding for these Kershaw County sewer projects is tied to economic development so that sewer capacity must be reserved for industrial and/or commercial uses. The availability of public sewer is a major determinate for the location and density of residential development in Kershaw County. Growth management plans and policies must be considered when planning for future sewer projects.

Figure VI-4
Kershaw County Public Sewer Systems Current Capacities

| System | Remaining Capacity MGD | Total Capacity MGD |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Camden, City of | 1.8 | 3.0 |
| Kershaw Cty. / Lugoff | 0.088 | 0.72 |
| Palmetto Utilities | 5.966 | 6.0 |

Source: South Carolina Department of Commerce, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, City of Camden Public Works Department

Figure VI-5
Kershaw County Wastewater Treatment Facilities & Permitted Capacities

| NPDES NUMBER | PERMITTEE | PERMITTED FLOW (MGD) | RECEIVING WATERS |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| SC0021 032 | Camden WWTF | 3.00 | Wateree River |
| SC0039870 | Kershaw/Lugoff WWTF | 4.00** | Wateree River |
| ND0080683 | Lugoff Elgin Water Authority | - | N/A |
| SC0033651 | Nosoca Pines Ranch | 0.025 | Lake Wateree |
| SC0043451 | Palmetto Utilities Regional WWTF | 6.00** | Wateree River |
| ND0068411 | Palmetto Utilities Regional WWTF (Infiltration Basin) | 6.00** | N/A |
| ND0069868 | Rolling Meadows WWTF - Heritage Financial | 0.02205 | N/A |
| ND0061735 | Smiths Mobile Home Park WWTF | 0.007 | N/A |
| SC0044440 | USAF Wateree Recreation Facility | 0.01 | Lake Wateree |
| SCOOO 1341 | BBA Nonwovens - Bethune | 0.00* | Lynches River Tributary |
| ND0081019 | Cal-Maine Foods, Inc. | - | N/A |
| SCOO02682 | Clariant LSM | 0.01 | Wateree River |
| SC0037575 | Cogsdill Tool Products | - | Gillies Creek |
| SCOO02518 | Deroyal Textiles | 0.00* | Big Pine Tree Creek Tributary |
| ND0075272 | Deroyal Textiles (Sludge Application) | - | N/A |
| SCOO02585 | Invista May Plant | 4.212 | Wateree River |
| NDOO01546 | H.B.D | - | N/A |
| SC0047384 | New South Camden Saw Mill | - | |
| ND0069655 | Praxair, Inc. - Linde Division | - | N/A |
| ND0082741 | Terra Renewal Services (Biosolids application, 6 sites) | - | N/A |

* Permit limits based on total loading, allowable flow is variable

** Anticipated permittee flow per Joint Upper Wateree Agreement May 23, 2006

Source: 208 Water Quality Management Plan for the Santee-Lynches Region, August 2006

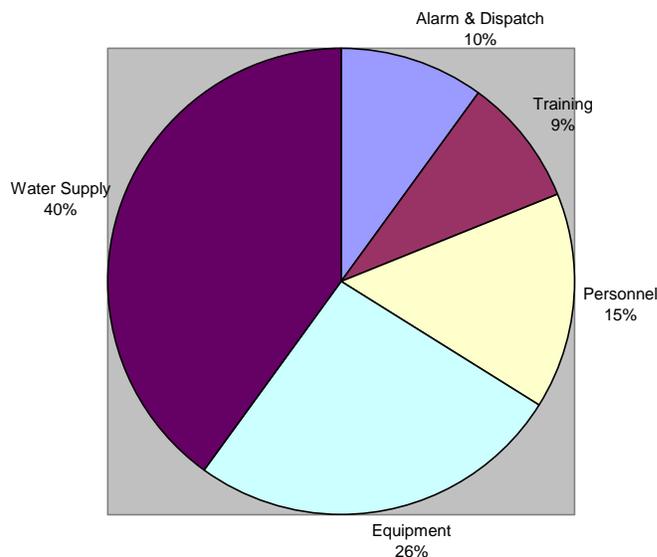
COMMUNITY FIRE PROTECTION

In addition to saving lives and property, fire protection, or the level (class) of protection has a direct bearing on insurance premiums. Fire and homeowner's insurance premiums are predicated on the fire defenses and subsequent classification of a community by the South Carolina Insurance Service Office (ISO).

The ISO Fire Suppression Rating Schedule (FSRS) looks at a great deal of specific information about the fire department, the water supply, the types of property in the community, and uses a fairly complex process to evaluate that information. In general though, the ISO Fire Rating factors are:

1. Water supply 40 percent
2. Equipment 26 percent
3. Personnel 15 percent
4. Alarm and dispatch 10 percent
5. Training 9 percent

Figure VI-6 ISO Rating Factors



The Insurance Service Office (ISO) inspects, grades, and ranks fire departments and defense areas or districts from 1 to 10 on the basis of protection offered. A one represents the best possible protection, with 10 signaling the absence of any protection. Insurance rates are then established to reflect the prevailing classification, the lower the classification, the lower the rates. Differentials in insurance premium rates generally are between groups of classes, grouped along the following lines:

Major Class Groupings

Class 10
 Class 9

 Classes 4-8

 Classes 1-3

Characteristics

No recognized fire department or defense.
 Recognized fire department, but no recognized community water system
 Recognized fire department and community water system. Min. water delivery of 250 GPM for 2 hrs.
 More complete and sophisticated systems. Based entirely on individual grading of suppression.

Water supply is the most important single factor and accounts for 40 percent of the total rating. The FSRS compares the water supply available at representative areas of the community with the amount needed to fight a fire in the types of buildings at that location. In addition, there are some specific minimum requirements for specific classes. To be Class 8 or higher, for example, the fire service must have the water supply and equipment to deliver at least 250 gallons per minute for at least two hours.

The level of protection provided by the system of fire departments in Kershaw County varies from Class 4 ISO rating to Class 9, depending on departmental characteristics.

**Figure VI-7
 Kershaw County Fire Service ISO Fire Service Ratings Progress Report**

| FIRE STATION | RATING |
|--|--|
| ANTIOCH | 7/10 as of 2002 |
| BEAVER CREEK | 7 within five miles of the fire station and 1000 feet of the lake as of 2003 |
| BLANEY | 8 within 1000 feet of a fire hydrant and outside of the city limits. 9 over 1000 feet of a fire hydrant and outside of city limits. 10 outside of the five miles 7 within the city limits |
| CASSATT | 8/10 as of 2000 |
| CHARLOTTE THOMPSON | 7/10 as of 2002 |
| PINE GROVE | 7/10 as of 2003 |
| SHEPARD | 9/10 Planning to have re-rated later this year |
| WESTVILLE | 7 within the 5 road miles of station and or substation with the fire flow of 3500 gpm or less 10 outside of the five miles |
| DOBY'S MILL | 9/10 |
| BETHUNE | 6/10 |
| BARON DEKALB | 9/10 Planning to have re-rated in 2006 |
| All stations had 9/10 rating prior to 2000 | |

Source: Kershaw County Fire Service, August, 2006

The Kershaw County Fire Service (KCFS) serves unincorporated Kershaw County as well as Bethune and Elgin. KCFS has 17 stations and substations (Figures VI-8A & B). The KCFS is currently a volunteer fire department.

Due to the growth of the County, more stringent training requirements for firefighters, a shortage of firefighter volunteers, and the geographical extent of the KCFS service area,

providing adequate fire protection with an all-volunteer force is becoming increasingly challenging.

Figure VI-8A
Kershaw County Fire Service Fire Stations

| STATION NUMBER | NAME | ADDRESS | PHONE NUMBER | ISO RATING |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------|------------|
| 11 | Antioch Fire Department | 1617 Bishopville Hwy-34 Camden, SC 29020 | 432-8533 | ISO-7/10 |
| 12 | Beaver Creek Fire Department | 3381 John G. Richards Rd./Liberty Hill Camden, SC 29020 | 475-7754 | ISO-7/10 |
| 13 | Blaney Fire Department | 1200 Rose Street Elgin, SC 29045 | 438-9371 | ISO-7/10 |
| 14 | Cassatt Fire Department | 1876 Red Hill Church Rd. Cassatt, SC 29032 | 432-7171 | ISO-8/10 |
| 15 | Charlotte Thompson Fire Department | 746 St. Matthews Road Camden, SC 29020 | 432-8600 | ISO-7/10 |
| 16 | Pine Grove Fire Department | 833 Pine Grove Road Lugoff, SC 29078 | 438-1000 | ISO-7/10 |
| 17 | Shepard Fire Department | 1057 Rodgers Road Cassatt, S.C. 29032 | 432-6352 | ISO/9/10 |
| 18 | Westville Fire Department | 2 Payne Pond Rd. Westville, SC 29175 | 432-9911 | ISO-7/10 |
| 19 | Doby's Mill Fire Department | 1971 Porter Cross Road Lugoff, SC 29078 | 408-0101 | ISO-9/10 |
| 20 | Bethune Fire Department | 103 Elm Street Bethune, SC 29009 | 334-6270 | ISO-6/10 |
| 21 | Baron DeKalb Fire Department | 2457 Baron DeKalb Camden, SC 29020 | 432-7154 | ISO-9/10 |
| 22 | Buffalo-Mt. Pisgah Fire Dept. | 5203 Mt. Pisgah Road Kershaw, SC 29067 | 475-3711 | N/A |
| 23 | North Central-Westville Substation | 2978 Lockhart Rd Kershaw, SC 29067 | 432-9629 | ISO-7/10 |
| 24 | Pine Grove Substation | 1995 Lake Road Ridgeway, SC 29130 | 408-3466 | ISO-7/10 |
| 25 | Boykin Fire Station | 1741 Boykin Road Camden, SC 29020 | 424-5217 | N/A |
| 26 | Flat Rock Road Station | N/A | 424-5216 | N/A |
| 27 | Gates Ford Station | 4366 Bethune Road Bethune, SC 29009 | 334-6893 | N/A |



The City of Camden Fire Department has two stations: one at City Hall and the other on Highway 97. The Department has 25 career firefighters and 18 volunteer firefighters. The Camden Fire Department has a Class 4 ISO rating, the highest in the County. The City also has an “outside” service area, as delineated by the accompanying map, with a split class rating: 4/9. Class 4 rated properties are accessible to and served by the City’s recognized water system. Areas located beyond the water system carry a Class 9 rating.

The Lugoff Fire Department is a special purpose tax district with a combination of paid and volunteer firefighters. The majority of the district is serviced by hydrants and has an ISO rating of 5. A few areas of the district are not hydranted and have an ISO classification of 9. The district’s headquarters is on U.S. Highway 1 and there is a substation on Lachicotte Road at U.S. Highway 1. The district is adding two additional substations: one to be located on Lachicotte Road at Highway 601 and the other on Whitehead Road. The addition of these two stations will most likely improve the district’s ISO rating.

Theoretically, the County has a comprehensive county-wide fire defense system. However, many properties are located beyond five miles of a station, the maximum service distance recognized by ISO. Rectifying this deficiency is not simple in the sparsely populated rural areas. The KCFS has almost doubled the number of its stations over the past decade. It is not, however, cost effective to locate a station within five miles of all residences. None-the-less, the KCFS should have the ability to quickly respond at all times to fires in these remote areas. To address these issues, the KCFS makes the following recommendations:

1. Establish two stations that are manned: One located on the west side of the Wateree River and one on the east side of the river. Both stations need to be manned 24 hours a day, seven days a week. This would insure faster response time and firefighter availability. Currently, with only one paid position at the Blaney Fire Station, there are times that the only responding personnel available are the Fire Marshal and Deputy Fire Marshal. Having the two manned stations would insure that the County is complying with OSHA and State requirements for firefighters.
2. Locate paid (career) firefighters throughout the County at the rural stations. The paid firefighters would maintain equipment, handle daily paperwork, provide station upkeep, and respond along with the volunteer firefighters. The volunteer firefighters’ current obligations include training, responding to calls, equipment maintenance, and station maintenance. These duties are required in addition to the volunteer’s paid job and family life. Paid firefighters would take some of the work load away from the volunteer firefighter while insuring a more dependable and rapid response time.
3. Create a training officer position. The training officer would schedule and provide training to the paid and volunteer County firefighters. This position would also conduct truck pump tests and be trained to maintain the Department’s air packs. Currently the County pays an outside vendor to maintain the air packs and conduct the pump test. The training officer would also respond to emergency calls, routine building inspections, and investigations.
4. Undertake a study on providing water flow in rural areas for fire protection use.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL FACILITIES

Emergency medical services are directed in Kershaw County by the Kershaw County Medical Center, providing staff training, assistance, and transport services.

Kershaw County EMS has a substation in Lugoff and has plans to add a substation in the Elgin area. Also, in place is a substation on the Kershaw Highway (U.S. Highway 521, north) at Lockhart Road. Kershaw County EMS operates a Quick Response Vehicle (QRV) in the town of Bethune with a paramedic and an EMT-I stationed at the Mt. Pisgah-Buffalo squad station to provide coverage Monday through Friday 0800 to 1630 to augment the two rescue squads and EMS east of the Wateree River. A Quick Response Vehicle is assigned to the Beaver Creek/Liberty Hill/Stoneboro area to enhance EMS response time. During the summer, the QRV is on duty Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. During the fall, winter and spring, the QRV is in the area Monday through Friday. The City of Camden also has a rescue squad and a substation on U.S. Highway 97 to facilitate principally water related emergency calls.

In a move to maximize the availability of trained personnel, approximately ten percent of the County's firefighters are trained as first responders and are dispatched with ambulance calls. Additionally, the Beaver Creek Fire Station is equipped with a heliport pad for emergency response to the Lake Wateree community.

LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES

The Sheriff's Department, with 59 full-time deputies, is responsible for policing and protecting approximately 740 square miles of unincorporated Kershaw County. To cover such a large area, the department operates from a central location at 609 Lafayette Avenue, located behind the Courthouse in Camden. It also operates from satellite offices strategically located to minimize response time to emergency calls. These facilities are located in the Beaver Creek area, Bethune, Elgin, and Lugoff.

**Figure VI-9
County Law Enforcement Profile**

| | |
|--|--------|
| Law Enforcement Officers | |
| Full-time | 59 |
| Reserve | 4 |
| Constables | 8 |
| Population residing within unincorporated area | 55,550 |
| Area of jurisdiction (square miles) | 740 |
| Number of law enforcement officers per 1,000 population | 1.09 |
| Average number law enforcement officers for comparably sized areas | 2.0 |
| Law enforcement officers per square mile | .07 |

Source: (1) Kershaw County Sheriff's Department, (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2005, and (3) S.C. Land Resources Commission, County and Municipal Public Land Ownership

A new Sheriff's office is currently under construction at 821 Ridgeway Road in Lugoff. The 19,870 square foot facility is scheduled to be completed in July of 2007. The new office will have a training room, secure storage for departmental weapons, evidence rooms, locker room and

showers for deputies, file rooms, a squad room, and interview rooms. All Sheriff Department personnel will be under one roof instead of in different locations.

CENTRAL COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

The Kershaw County Central Communications receives, routes, and dispatches all calls for emergency and non-emergency response in the County with the exception of the State Highway Patrol. This includes the City of Camden Police Department and Fire Department, the Kershaw County Fire Service, the Lugoff Fire Department, the Sheriff's Department, Special Services, EMS, the Coroner's Office, and 911 calls. Central Communications also dispatches for the City of Camden utilities after hours and has radio communications with both the City of Camden and County Public Works Departments.

The primary communications network is on VHF radio which is serviced by one main tower and five repeaters. There are some problem areas and dead zones in communications with the County Fire Service and the Sheriff's Department in outlying areas around Elgin, Liberty Hill, Bethune, and Mt. Pisgah.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has set a national policy requiring all public safety communications to transition to 800 MHz frequency. The FCC is slowly transitioning the VHF frequencies to commercial uses. Although the FCC has not as yet set a timetable with deadlines for conversion to 800 MHz, it would not be cost effective to invest in additional VHF repeaters to improve coverage in these outlying areas.

Kershaw County currently has partial 800 MHz capabilities, primarily with the Sheriff's Department. Rather than wait for a mandate by the FCC, Kershaw County should undertake a study to determine the full costs for complete conversion of communications to 800 MHz with county-wide coverage. The study should identify all potential state and federal funding sources and should include an implementation timetable.

COMMUNITY MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Kershaw County Medical Center (formerly The Kershaw County Memorial Hospital) is licensed for 121 critical care beds along with the 88 bed A. Sam Karesh Long Term Care Center.

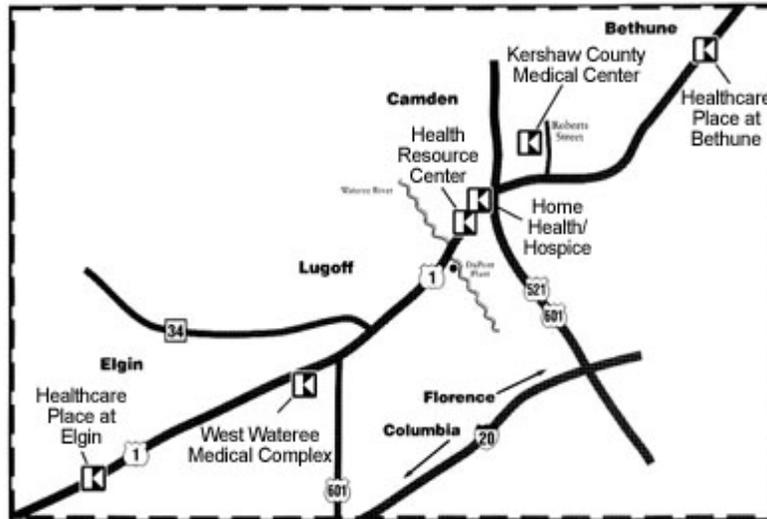
Also included in the Camden campus is the Health Resource Center, the Medical Center's hub for health education, wellness training, and support groups, as well as a gathering place for civic events for the community and surrounding areas. Programs include Baby Steps, Fitness Programs, Lunch and Learns, 14 Karat Club (ages 55 and older), and more. The Health Resource Center also houses the Healthcare Information Library.

Adjacent to the Health Resource Center are Home Care Services and Hospice Services. Home Care Services is staffed by a team of registered nurses, therapists, medical social worker, aides, and volunteers who provide support for patients to manage their healthcare needs at home (Home Health) or administer compassionate home care for people with terminal illnesses (Hospice).

In an effort to make healthcare services more accessible, the hospital has promoted the decentralization of services. Over the past decade the Medical Center has established the Health

Care Place in Elgin and in Bethune. These centers offer primary family healthcare physician services such as pediatrics, adult care, and family planning.

Figure VI-10 Kershaw County Medical Center Campus / Outlying Facilities



- A. Sam Karesh Long-Term Care Center
 - The Health Resource Center
 - Healthcare Place at Bethune
 - Healthcare Place at Elgin
 - Home Health / Hospice Agency
 - West Wateree Medical Complex
- Source: <http://www.kcmc.org/aboutus/campus.asp>

The West Wateree Medical Complex offers physicians' offices, lab, e-ray, and mammography services, as well as comprehensive rehabilitation programs that include new aquatic therapy. West Wateree Medical Complex provides a broad range of healthcare services to the residents of Lugoff, Elgin, and the West Wateree communities.

At this writing the Medical Center is in the process of acquiring ten acres from Kershaw County at the new County office park site that will be located on White Pond Road at 1-20 in Elgin. The Medical Center is planning to locate an outpatient service facility with physicians' offices at the site. The Medical Center is conducting a series of planning meetings and gathering additional information on potential additional services that may be included at this future location.

The Kershaw County Medical Center's policy is to maintain its position as medical provider to the citizens of Kershaw County by expanding the services that previously were available only out of the County. The acquisition of state-of-the-art C.A.T. scan equipment is a recent example.

The Community Medical Clinic of Kershaw County is a non-profit free medical clinic that opened in November 1998 to serve the poor and the uninsured citizens of Kershaw County. A new 4,000 square foot facility opened in March 2006 at 110C East DeKalb Street in Camden. The Clinic's policy is to not duplicate services available through other healthcare agencies in the County such as the Health Department and Mental Health.

The Community Medical Clinic’s five-year strategic plan is to continue to expand access for free healthcare for those in need. In July 2006, the Clinic increased the maximum allowable income eligibility requirements from 133 percent of the federal poverty guidelines to 150 percent. The Clinic offers breast and cervical cancer screening for women between the ages of 47 and 64. Its goal is to extend the screening to women between the ages of 33 and 46 and to provide prostate cancer screening for men. It is also expanding health education programs and support groups. The clinic provides medications for their patients through drug programs and discounted arrangements with local pharmacies. In 2005, 15,000 prescriptions were provided at a value of \$1.5 million.

The Clinic has increased the number of full time paid staff, thus reducing the hours provided by volunteers. The clinic’s Nurse Practitioner is a Certified Diabetic Educator, one of only two in Kershaw County. The clinic has demonstrated the need for access to primary healthcare services by the decrease of unnecessary Emergency Room visits at the Kershaw County Medical Center. The clinic patient load is greatly affected by the number of uninsured in Kershaw County. As the job market changes and the citizens are affected by low household wages, the clinic’s patient load increases; therefore requiring the need for more funds to operate and the need for more volunteers.

**Figure VI-11
Community Medical Clinic of Kershaw County Annual Patient Visits**

| YEAR | PATIENT VISITS | VOLUNTEERS | VOLUNTEER HOURS |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 2001 | 2350 | 55 | 12,800 |
| 2002 | 3214 | 75 | 24,800 |
| 2003 | 3457 | 75 | 24,800 |
| 2004 | 3157 | 100 | 10,000 |
| 2005 | 3200 | 100 | 10,000 |

COMMUNITY LIBRARY FACILITIES

The Kershaw County Library provides service to County residents through administrative offices in Camden and branches in Camden, Elgin, Bethune, and a bookmobile.

Figure VI-12 Kershaw County Public Library Facilities

| BRANCH | ADDRESS | YEAR BUILT | FLOOR AREA | REMODELED | FLOOR AREA |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Camden | 1304 Broad St. | 1973 | 13,200 square feet | 2006 | 13,680 square feet |
| Elgin | 2642 Main St. | 1999 | 3,600 square feet | | |
| Bethune | 206 South Main St. | 1975 | 2,700 square feet | | |
| Bookmobile | Runs out of Camden | 1998 | | | |

These locations provide services with the following schedule:

Figure VI-13 Library Hours (August, 2006)

| | Camden - 54 hours per week | Elgin - 50 hours per week | Bethune - 21 hours per week |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Monday | Closed | 10 am – 7 pm | Closed |
| Tuesday | 9 am – 8 pm | 10 am – 7 pm | 10 am – 7 pm |
| Wednesday | 9 am – 8 pm | 10 am – 7 pm | Closed |
| Thursday | 9 am – 8 pm | 10 am – 7 pm | 10 am – 7 pm |
| Friday | 9 am – 6 pm | 10 am – 6 pm | Closed |
| Saturday | 9 am – 6 pm | 10 am – 6 pm | 10 am – 1 pm |
| Sunday | 2 pm – 5 pm | Closed | Closed |

The Camden library had been the main provider of County library services from the time of its construction in 1973 until 1999 when the Elgin branch was built. The Bethune branch and the bookmobile attempted to serve the rest of the County.

Library service is very different from what it was in 1973 when the Camden library was built. The newly constructed building was a vast improvement over the former County library which was an old house. It was also the symbol of a new experiment, and the merging of the County, DeKalb Street, and City libraries. At that time the main concern was housing the comparatively large collection of books that resulted from that merger. Within set limits, priorities had to be made and books won out over “people” space. This is understandable, for the book collection was the backbone of the library and there was no precedent of heavy library use due to the cramped conditions in the former libraries.

Anything was seen as an improvement, though according to the established guidelines of the day, the new library was 25 percent too small when it opened. There was no consideration given for future population growth. This quickly became apparent.

The emphasis on programming brought new users into the library and made present users more active. Children’s programs were started soon after the library opened, and have grown to become an expected and respected part of the library’s service. Adult programming has also become a regular event.

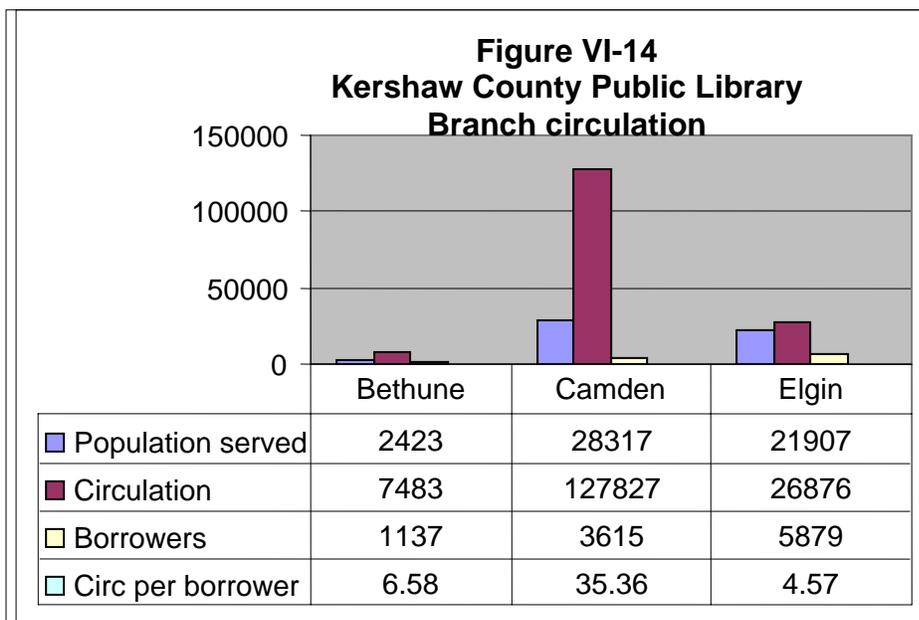
The computer age brought new services to the library administration and patrons. This not only changed staffing patterns, for it released staff from routine clerical duties to be available to help patrons, but with the advent of public computers, more space was needed.

The present Camden library became impossibly crowded by 1990. It was remodeled in 2006 as a stop gap improvement until a new library could be provided. Administrative services were moved out of the building to another site in order to dedicate the building for public use only. Although the enclosure of the bookmobile garage only added 480 sq. feet, the complete rearrangement of the interior actually increased the *useable* public space by 3000 square feet. In

addition, the reorientation of the main entrance closer to the parking lot made the library more accessible.

Traditionally, circulation figures are the principle statistic used to gauge library use. Although this was never completely accurate because some patrons came to use reference materials or just read periodicals and never checked materials out. With the advent of the internet, this is even less of a valid determinant of actual use. It is, however, very valid to chart overall trends as it is the only non-subjective statistic we have covering a wide span of years.

The following chart uses 2000 census figures and 2004-2005 library figures. It shows the three library branch locations and their circulation. Camden combines in all of the Census County Divisions (CCD) except Elgin and Bethune.



To reiterate, many patrons utilize the library facilities, but seldom or never take out materials. The library is the only source of computer and internet use for a sizeable percentage of the population. This is a constantly growing service. The following chart tracks the overall use of the three branches and the bookmobile. Unfortunately, no figures were kept for internet use in Elgin and Bethune until 2003. The Camden figures for 2005-2006 are down due to the library being open only half days for six months during the remodeling project.

Comparing the Elgin branch 2005 usage figures to the 2000 figures, the branch experienced a 23 percent increase in circulation, but a 90 percent increase of people coming through the door and being electronically counted. Some of this increase may be from additional open hours this past year from 38 hours a week to 50 hours, which, due to demand, were badly needed. This increase should be no surprise given the exponential growth in the West Wateree area. Similarly, the Bethune branch experienced a 20 percent increase in circulation over the past year, but a 34 percent increase in visitors.

Figure VI-15 Library Use and Circulation

| | | 2001/2002 | 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| CAMDEN | Circulation | 122,107 | 125,456 | 120,244 | 123,080 | 108,928 |
| | People | 137,828 | 133,741 | 130,144 | 135,605 | 111,659 |
| | Internet users | 14,574 | 17,309 | 18,184 | 21,230 | 18,686 |
| ELGIN | Circulation | 27,868 | 26,881 | 25,217 | 25,507 | 34,150 |
| | People | 32,164 | 34,496 | 34,102 | 48,138 | 61,094 |
| | Internet users | | | 1,560 | 4,759 | 8,087 |
| BETHUNE | Circulation | 8,199 | 7,483 | 5,913 | 4,553 | 5,460 |
| | People | 7,273 | 5,269 | 4,816 | 3,237 | 4,324 |
| | Internet users | | | 875 | 695 | 826 |
| BOOKMOBILE | Circulation | 1,145 | 2,427 | 6,117 | 5,113 | 4,153 |
| | People | 450 | 1,594 | 2,994 | 2,000 | 1,246 |

The comparison of present to past use of the library is indicative of the population increase and of changes in the pattern of use. Statistics from the South Carolina State Library's Annual Statistical Report from which rankings can be obtained illustrate this shift. In 1994, Kershaw County ranked twenty-sixth in the State for population. In 2005 it ranks nineteenth. In the intervening years the local expenditures for the library has not kept up with this growth and thus in most criteria, Kershaw County ranks twenty-third in the State when compared to the other 42 library systems in the State. The one exemplary difference is that, in actual use, Kershaw County ranks twelfth in number of actual physical visits to the library and fifteenth in "virtual" visits, which includes external access via the internet to the library.

Technology has been a boon to freeing staff from repetitive routine tasks, but it has increased the need for more technologically savvy staff with the ability to aid patrons. Numbers of staff may stay constant - a certain number are needed to just keep the doors open, but compensation for more highly trained staff will need to increase.

In sheer terms of square footage per population, the County's library facilities are not currently adequate to the task, and certainly will not be in the future with the rapid growth of the County as a whole; and certain areas in particular.

The two major growth areas are Greater Camden (Camden, Camden NE, and Boykin CCDs) and West Wateree: the Elgin CCD, which takes in the whole area west of the Wateree River. Another possible growth area is the Westville CCD, if Lake Wateree housing developments come to pass. An evaluation of county division demographics pertinent to library usage reveals that each division has its own distinct characteristics. According to the 2000 U.S. Census:

The West Wateree (Elgin CCD) has:

- The second highest population density with 123 person per square mile
- The youngest population in the County with 28.5 percent under the age of 18
- The highest median household income at \$42,700
- The most educated population with 80 percent over 25 years of age having a high school diploma or more, and 15 percent with a bachelor's degree or higher

The Camden CCD has:

- The highest population density with 264 persons per square mile
- The second oldest population by a median age of 41, but with the highest percentage of 19.4 percent over the age of 65
- The fifth highest median household income at \$36,081
- An educated population with 75 percent over 25 years of age having a high school diploma or more, and 23 percent with a bachelor's degree or higher

The Camden Northeast CCD is served directly by the Camden branch, but its census district differs a great deal from Camden proper. It has:

- A population density of 43 persons per square mile
- The next youngest population with a median age of 35.6, and the next lowest percentage of 10 percent over 65 years of age
- The third highest median household income at \$36,875
- Sixty-nine percent of the population over 25 years of age has a high school diploma or higher, and 11 percent of those have a bachelor's degree or more

The Boykin CCD is served directly by the Camden branch and is very similar to Camden NE in its demographic profile. It has:

- A population density slightly less than Camden NE with 37 persons per square mile
- A population slightly older than Camden NE with a median age of 37 years and with the same low percentage of 10 percent of those over 65 years of age
- The fourth highest median household income at \$36,696
- A moderately educated population with 71 percent of the population over 25 years old having a high school diploma or more, and 15 percent have a bachelor's degree or more

The Westville CCD has:

- The lowest population density with 20 persons per square mile
- The oldest population by median age of 43.9, but with the second highest percentage by age of 16 percent over 65 years of age
- The second highest median household income of \$38,088, but with highest per capita income at \$22,699 per capita
- Educational attainment is similar to Camden, Camden NE and Boykin, with 73 percent of the population over 25 years old has a high school diploma or more, and 12 percent have a bachelor's degree or more

The Bethune census district is served directly by the Bethune branch and is very similar to the Mt. Pisgah CCD in its demographic profile it has:

- A population density only slightly more than Westville with 24 persons per square mile
- A population slightly older than Camden with a median age of 37.6 years, and with the slightly lower percentage of 14 percent of those over 65 years of age
- The lowest median household income at \$31,480
- The next to the least educated population with only 68 percent over 25 years having a high school diploma or more, and 7 percent of those having a bachelor's degree or more

The Mt. Pisgah census district is served directly by the Bethune branch and is very similar to the Bethune CCD in its demographic profile:

- A population density only slightly more than Westville with 24 persons per square mile
- A population slightly younger than Camden with a median age of 37.6 years, and a lower percentage of 12 percent of those over 65 years of age
- The next lowest median household income at \$35,654
- The least educated population with only 65 percent over 25 years old with a high school diploma or more, and 5 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher

The census districts of Camden NE and Boykin are very similar since they surround Camden and, for library planning purposes, are combined. The census districts of Mt. Pisgah and Bethune are also very similar and these are also combined for library planning purposes.

KERSHAW COUNTY LIBRARY FACILITIES FUTURE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Planned expansion of library services would follow these priorities:

1. West Wateree
2. Greater Camden
3. Bethune
4. Westville

Library buildings need a useful life of 20 to 25 years before further expansion is needed. Total square footage of the County's library buildings is based on the County population, with a minimum of 4000 square feet for populations of less than 5000.

The formula for library building square footage is 1.25 square feet for service areas with a population of more than 20,000, and 1.6 square feet per person for service areas less than 20,000.

The population projection for the West Wateree (or the Elgin CCD) is 36,874 in 2020. This population times 1.25 square feet means the West Wateree branch would require an additional 42,492 square feet once the existing Elgin branch of 3600 square feet is subtracted. This is comparable in size to the Lake Wylie branch of the York County Library.

The Greater Camden area (Camden, Camden NE, and Boykin census divisions) is projected to be at 30,620 in the year 2020. Using the 1.25 square foot per capita formula means that a new Camden library would need to be 36,275 square feet.

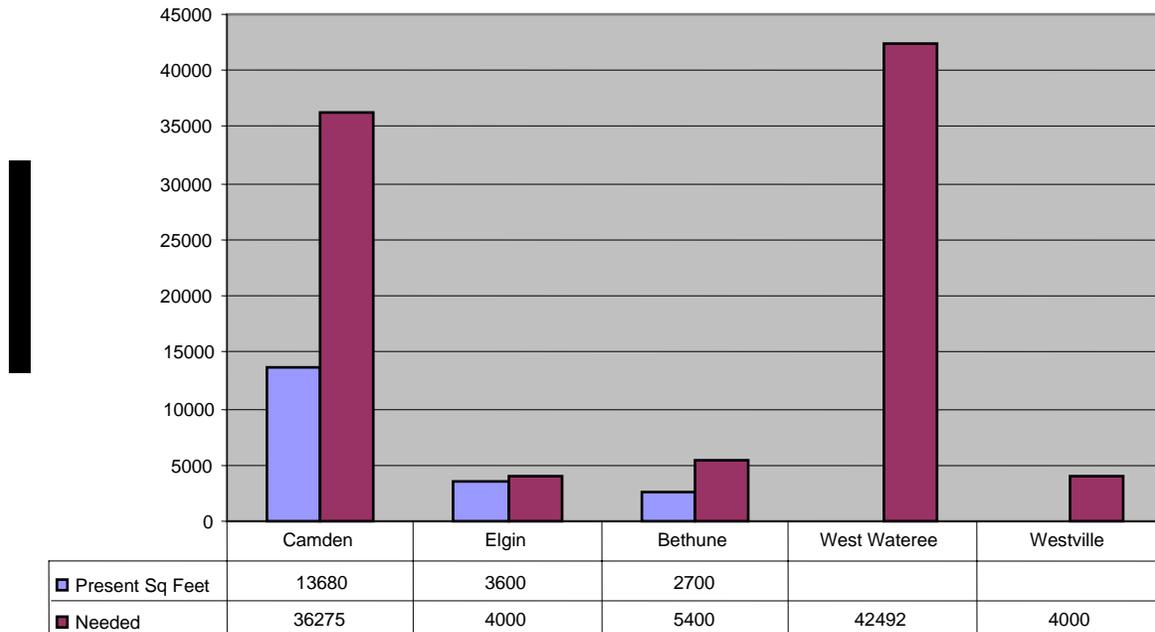
The Westville area is projected to be at 3600 in 2020. The formula of a minimum of 4000 square feet for populations of less than 5000 would apply.

The Bethune branch serves both the Bethune and Mt. Pisgah census divisions and the proposed population in 2020 is 5531. Thus the library should, at the very least, be doubled in size for a total of 5400 square feet.

What is not included in any of these figures are the administrative, technical and computer service areas, these should be included in the new Camden library building. These figures are all based on the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments 2020 projections (refer to

Population Element). Given that the population will be even greater in 2030, and if no new libraries are started, once building does commence, these figures will no doubt need to be revised in order to fulfill planning for 25 years growth as recommended for library facility planning.

Figure VI-16
Square foot comparisons: Present and Future



Three existing branches and two future locations

COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Personal automobile is by far the predominant mode of transportation in Kershaw County. Public transit is limited to the Santee Wateree Regional Transportation Authority which offers Medicaid transportation services, paratransit services, and Commuter (SmartRide) bus services from Camden to Columbia. Amtrac has a Camden station with one north bound train departing around 2:00 a.m., and one south bound train departing around 1:00 a.m. There is no form of fixed route intra-county mass transportation available.

The Central Midlands Council of Governments (CMCOG) has recently completed and approved a Central Midlands Commuter Rail Feasibility Study. This study looked at high-speed commuter rail lines between Camden and Columbia, Newberry and Columbia, and Batesburg-Leesville and Columbia. The study found all three projects were feasible, but ranked the Camden-Columbia line as highest in ease of implementation and would be targeted as the first system constructed (see Figure VI-18). The plan calls for stations/stops in Camden, Lugoff, and Elgin. CMCOG staff has developed “Transit Station Area Development Principles and Policies for the Central Midlands Region: A Model Policy Guide for Transit-Supportive Development.” This guide provides policies and principles for development within a half-mile radius of transit stations that are intended to maximize ridership quantity and quality. This guide is hereby adopted by

reference and should be consulted when making development decisions within the half-mile transit area of future stations.

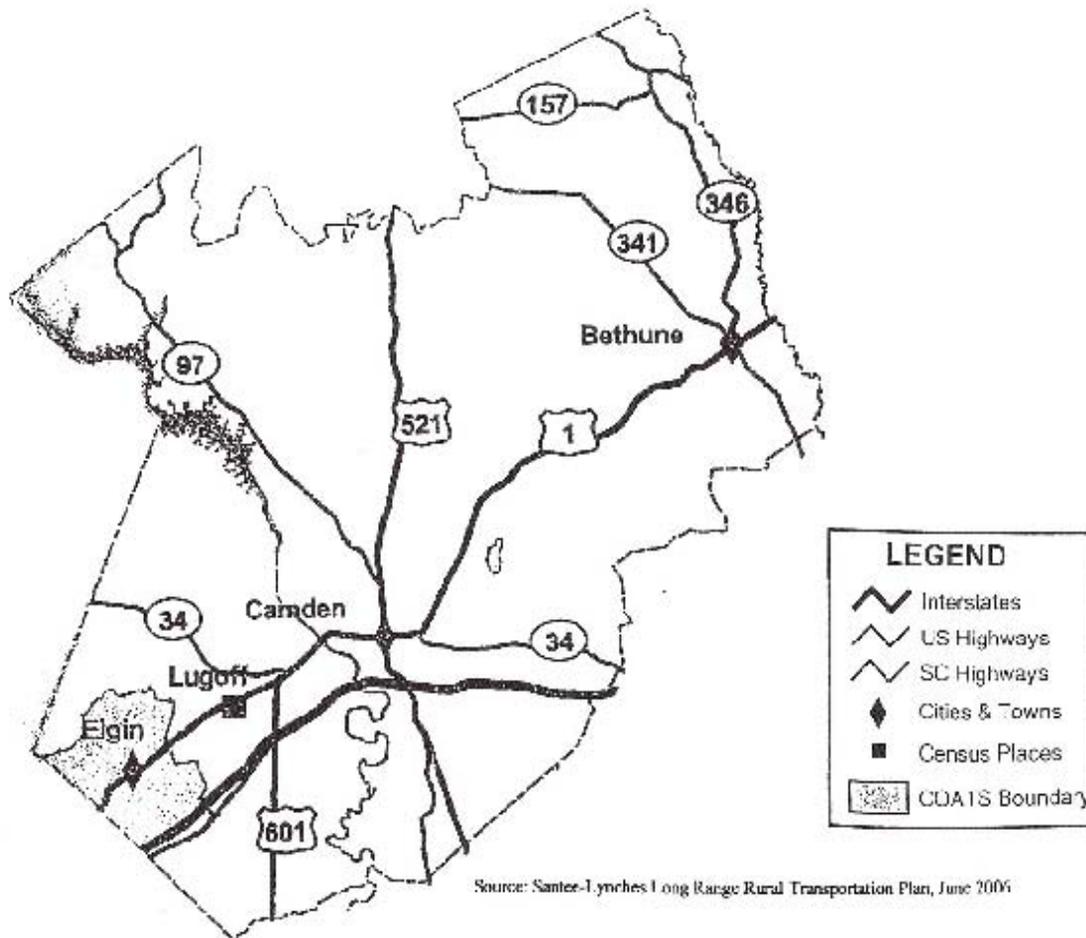
The County airport, Woodward Field Airport, is a general aviation airport owned and operated by Kershaw County. The Airport is located on U.S. Highway 1, approximately three miles north of Camden. The Airport has two runways measuring 5,000 and 2,998 feet. The Airport receives 26,340 general aviation visitors per year and has eleven direct full time employees. Woodward Field is frequently used to support business-related activities, and a number of corporate flight departments are located at the Airport.

Kershaw County has approximately 450 miles of dirt roads and 55 miles of paved roads in its County road system. Of the paved roads, 25 miles are twenty years old, or older, and are at the end of, or past, the engineered life of a road. Each year County Council allocates between \$10,000 and \$15,000 of the general funds for road resurfacing. At today's costs, that is enough to resurface one-tenth of one mile of road. At this level of funding, public works can do little more than patch potholes. Each year the County accepts between five and ten miles of new roads into the system through development dedication. Under the current scenario, the deteriorated state of the County's paved roads can only get worse. This situation is certainly not unique to Kershaw County. Many jurisdictions are using mechanisms such as development impact and excise fees to help defray transportation development costs.

C-funds or County funds are funds distributed to South Carolina counties from State transportation fuel taxes (gas tax). At 16 cents per gallon, South Carolina has one of the lowest fuel taxes in the nation. Currently, 2.66 cents per gallon of the tax goes into C-funds. The decisions of which projects get funded through the C-funds are made by the County Transportation Committees (CTC). The CTC members are appointed by the County's legislative delegation. Currently, Kershaw County's annual C-fund allocation is \$850,000, enough to pave a little over two miles of dirt road. Recently, the Kershaw County CTC has concentrated on resurfacing State roads within the County. During the last four years an approximate total of 3 miles of County dirt roads have been paved with C-funds.

Federal funds for local transportation improvements in "urbanized areas" (areas with a population of over 50,000 as determined by the Bureau of the Census) are channeled through Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) and the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT). In South Carolina, as in many states, the MPOs are either an arm of the regional Council of Governments (COG) or are assisted by the COGs. The MPOs are charged with developing long-range (25 year) transportation plans for their planning area and the five-year Transportation Improvement Programs (TIP). The Long-Range and TIP plans are reviewed and approved by SCDOT. The Elgin region of Kershaw County is in the Columbia Area Transportation Study (COATS) area (see Figure VI-17). The COATS MPO is administered by the Central Midlands COG. Although the County has representation in the COATS MPO, it has no final authority in deciding which projects get recommended for funding.

Figure VI-17 Kershaw County portion of Columbia Area Transportation Study (COATS)



Source: Santee-Lynches Long Range Rural Transportation Plan, June 2006

The South Carolina and Federal Departments of Transportation have transportation planning requirements for funding of transportation projects in the rural areas of the State – those areas outside of the urban MPO study areas. The SCDOT has designated the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments (SLRCOG) Board as the planning body to address the transportation needs of these rural portions of the counties within its region. Except for the urbanized Elgin area of Kershaw County that is in the COATS study area, Kershaw County is in the Santee-Lynches rural transportation planning area. Similar to the MPO planning effort, the SLRCOG has developed a twenty-year Santee-Lynches Long Range Rural Transportation Plan. The June 2006 Long Range Plan includes the following transportation improvement project recommendations for Kershaw County (Figure VI-18):

Figure VI-18

**KERSHAW COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS**

| Project Name | Road Section | Improvement | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------|---|---------------------|---------------|
| | | Maintenance/Resurfacing | Congestion | Intersection Improvement | Road Widening/Improvement | Safety | Bridge Repair, Replacement & New Construction | Freight Improvement | Signalization |
| US Hwy 521 | Sumter Co to I-20 | | | | X | | | | |
| US Hwy 1 | Jefferson Road/Lugoff to Richland Co/COATS | | | | X | | | | |
| SC 34 (Dekalb) | @SC 45 (Chestnut Ferry Rd) | | | X | | X | | X | |
| Camden By-Pass | I-20 to Hwy 601/521/Kershaw Hwy | | X | | X | | | | |
| SC 97/John G. Richards Rd | US Hwy 601/521 to Liberty Hill | | | | X | | | | |
| US Hwy 1 North | Camden to Bethune | | | | | X | | | |
| SC 37/Waterse Dam Access Road | SC 5/Longtown Rd to US #1 to Water Dam | | | | X | | | | |
| US Hwy 601/521 N | SC 97/City of Camden to Lancaster County | | | | X | | | | |
| SC 12/Ft. Jackson Road ROW Acquisition* | Hwy 601 to Richland Co/COATS | | | | X | | | | |
| I-70 Bridges* | US 521 to Richland Co/COATS | | | | | | X | | |
| White Pond Road/Hwy 47** | I-20 to US Hwy 1 | | | | X | | | | |
| Farmster Rail | Camden to Columbia | | | | | | | | |

Rural and MPO transportation projects that have identified Federal funding sources are selected for inclusion in the SCDOT three-year Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) and are earmarked for implementation. The widening of Highway 521 from the Sumter County line to I-20 is listed in the 2005-2007 STIP.

As can be seen, there is gap at the local, state, and federal levels between identified needed road improvements and dedicated funds to implement those improvements.

KERSHAW COUNTY DETENTION FACILITIES

The Kershaw County Detention Center is located at 101 Bramblewood Plantation Road in Camden. The present facility was built in 2000 with a rated capacity of 89 inmates. The facility serves the entire County and its municipalities.

Healthcare services for the facility are contracted to Southeastern Healthcare which provides a full time LPN and weekly doctor and psychiatrist visits. In addition, the Department of Mental Health provides a mental health specialist once a week.

Food service is also contracted out and provides an average of 2800 meals per week prepared under USDA dietary guidelines.

Although the Detention Center's rated capacity is for 89 inmates, the facility routinely has an average daily inmate population of 130 inmates, and has handled as many as 170. The Detention center is working with the court system to streamline the processing of inmates' cases. The current backlog of court cases translates into longer length of stay for the inmates and contributes to an estimated sixty percent of the overcrowding at the facility.

The Detention Center is also working with the courts to offer judges sentencing alternatives to jail time. The Week-end Litter Program is one such example. Individuals are sentenced to pick up litter along the highways on Saturday and Sunday in lieu of jail time. The participants must pay \$10.00 per day to defray the cost of the program.

One of the most successful of the Kershaw County Detention Center's programs is the Work Release Program for those inmates sentenced by family court for failure to comply with a child support order. Those inmates who have a job at the time they are sentenced are allowed to continue working. Fifty-five percent of their earnings go to family court to pay current child support obligations and to settle arrears in past support payment. The balance of the earnings goes into a long-term savings account so that the inmates will have funds to reestablish their lives upon release. This program could be greatly expanded with the addition of a Jobs Development Officer who could secure jobs for those who are jobless at the time of sentencing.

Another alternative program that is available to the courts is Home Detention. Home detainees must wear electronic monitoring devices that will detect if the detainee unlawfully leaves his home. Participants in the Home Detention Program must pay \$45.00 per week to help defray the monitoring costs. Some of the participants in the family court work-release program are also in the Home Detention Program.

Even with these programs and policies designed to reduce overcrowding at the facility, there is a need to increase current and future capacity. Additional facility improvements are also needed. The Detention Center has facilities for minimum, medium, and maximum security, as well as an administrative segregation unit (isolation) for the male population. Male inmates are placed in the level of security appropriate for the alleged crime and the safety and well-being of the accused and the prison population as a whole. There are no such provisions for the women detainees. All women inmates are housed in a single open bay housing unit.

**Figure VI-19
Kershaw County Detention Center Status Report July 2006**

| Indicators | JULY 2006 | FY '06-07 YTD Totals | FY '05-'06 YTD Totals | FY '04-'05 YTD Totals |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| INMATE DATA | | | | |
| Admissions (Total) | 466 | 466 | 3534 | 4878 |
| • County (Kershaw) | 350 | 350 | 1195 | 3588 |
| • City (Camden) | 106 | 106 | 361 | 1010 |
| • Elgin | 10 | 10 | 41 | 94 |
| • Bethune | 0 | 0 | 2 | 15 |
| • U.S. Marshal Service | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| • Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| o Female | 104 | 104 | 847 | 955 |
| o Male | 362 | 362 | 2687 | 3518 |
| Releases (Total) | 487 | 487 | 3454 | 4588 |
| • Community | 481 | 481 | 3367 | 4405 |
| • SCDC | 6 | 6 | 142 | 162 |
| Average Daily Population | 132.0 | 132.0 | 119.1 | 124.1 |
| Average Length of stay | 51.4 | 51.4 | 45.17 | 23.1 |
| Court Cases (Total) | * | * | 1173 | 3487 |
| • Family Court | * | * | 51 | 167 |
| • General Session | * | * | 409 | 1140 |
| • Magistrate | * | * | 1073 | 3261 |
| Weekenders | 4 | 4 | 29 | 62 |
| Inmate Meals Served | 11,101 | 11,101 | 126,736 | 103680 |
| Average Cost Per Meal | \$1.40 | \$1.40 | \$1.43 | \$1.29 |
| Escapes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Attempted Escapes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incidents | 6 | 6 | 28 | 29 |
| Homicides | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suicides | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suicide Attempts | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| Contraband Found | 4 | 4 | 25 | 19 |
| Inmate Violations | 5 | 5 | | |
| Shakedowns (cell searches) | 1 | 1 | 15 | 15 |
| Inmate Injuries | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Inmate Visitors | 348 | 348 | 5085 | 3436 |
| Litter Control Participants | 38 | 38 | 676 | 616 |
| • Bags Collected | 216 | 216 | 3663 | 4917 |
| • Miles Covered | 102 | 102 | 722.9 | 1260.9 |
| • Fees Collected | \$325 | \$325 | \$3177.00 | * |
| # of Work Release Inmates | 1 | 1 | 6 | * |
| • Total Wages | \$1002.89 | \$1002.89 | \$14102.98 | * |
| • Payment to Family Court | \$551.61 | \$551.61 | \$7,226.51 | * |
| Inmates Seen by Medical Services | 117 | 117 | 1235 | 1015 |
| • Nurse's Sick Call | 26 | 26 | 353 | 403 |
| • Doctor's Sick Call | 18 | 18 | 365 | 273 |
| • 14-Day Evaluations/Physicals | 73 | 73 | 542 | 368 |
| Inmate Transports | 26 | 26 | 266 | 320 |
| Indicators | JULY | FY | FY | FY |

| | 2006 | '06-07 YTD Totals | '05-'06 YTD Totals | '04-'05 YTD Totals |
|--|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| INMATE DATA | | | | |
| Inmate Programs | | | | |
| • Bible Study | 185 | 185 | 1650 | 1696 |
| • Gideons | 96 | 96 | 1213 | 1023 |
| • First Baptist Women's Ministry | 40 | 40 | 413 | 323 |
| • Chaplain's Services | 48 | 48 | 327 | 765 |
| • ALPHA Center | 48 | 48 | 290 | 270 |
| • Fatherhood Initiative Program | 67 | 67 | 548 | * |
| • Vocational Rehabilitation | 0 | 0 | 2 | 36 |
| • ATEC (Adult Education) | 208 | 208 | 486 | 78 |
| • Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous | 0 | 0 | 230 | 134 |
| • DHEC (Health Education) | 0 | 0 | 95 | 80 |
| # Sentenced Inmates Assigned | 28 | 28 | 111 | 128 |
| # of Works Slots Available | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| • Detention Center | 18 | 18 | 153 | 88 |
| • Recreation Department | 8 | 8 | 75 | 56 |
| • Sheriff's Department | 1 | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| • Library | 1 | 1 | | |
| Total Hours Worked | 8680 | 8680 | 96850 | 78809 |
| Total Wages (based upon \$5.35 per hour) | \$46,438 | \$46,438 | \$518,147.50 | \$422,061.50 |
| EMPLOYEES DATA | | | | |
| Turnover | 2 | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Worker's Comp Claims | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Training Hours | 72 | 72 | 904 | 688.75 |
| Meals Served | 337 | 337 | 3797 | 3565 |
| PUBLIC FINGERPRINTING | | | | |
| Fees Collected | \$150 | \$150 | * | * |
| Number of Individuals fingerprinted | 15 | 15 | | |

*This data was not captured

NEEDS AND GOALS STATEMENT

Since many community facilities are provided and maintained by other than County Council or any one agency, group or entity, a premium on project cooperation and coordination is required. That a given facility provider cooperate with and coordinate the provision and timing of its activities with those of other providers is critical to the efficient and orderly development of the County. To ensure facilities cooperation and coordination, goals for agency cooperation and concurrency of adequate facilities with development are recommended, followed by specific goals for the various community facilities.

CF-1: Coordinate the planning efforts of the County, its municipalities, the school district, and the utility providers.

CF-2: Coordinate the provision of community facilities to coincide with the projected needs of development.

This will require adopting a “concurrency” policy to ensure that essential infrastructure will be available to areas targeted for development in a timely manner. Goal CF-2 relates directly to Goal PG-1 and HG-4.

CF-3: Optimize the utility of and investment in community facilities.

That much of the County is projected to retain its rural character throughout and beyond the life of this Plan precludes the need for an urbanized community facilities infrastructure in all but the areas planned and/or needed for higher intensity urban development. Proper planning dictates that existing and projected urban areas be delineated and the extension of urban infrastructure (community facilities) be confined to such areas, thereby maximizing use of the County’s fiscal resources, and defining lifestyles, i.e. urban, rural.

Water and Sewer Goals

CF-4: Meet the service needs of a growing population and economy, and stimulate the economic development process by facilitating designated and planned areas for future development.

Public Safety: Fire, Police, and EMS Goals

CF-5: Provide optimum response to public safety calls from throughout the County.

Transportation Goals

CF-9: Develop a Kershaw County Master Thoroughfare Plan that includes, but is not limited to:

1. Dedication of right of way
2. Access management
3. Present and future road improvements to safely and efficiently handle current and projected traffic
4. Coordination with the SLRCOG, COATS, and SCDOT regional transportation plans
5. Identification of funding sources and recommendations for additional funding

CF-10: Explore all opportunities to provide for public transportation and mass transit.

CF-11: Include provisions for pedestrian and bicycle facilities in transportation plans

CF-12: Research other SC jurisdictions with successful transportation programs

Library Goals

CF-13: Meet the educational, informational, and recreational needs of County residents.

Toward this end, additional seating space is needed at the Main Library and outreach facilities in the West Wateree area, as planned.

Detention Center Goals

CF-14: Provide the facilities adequate to safely and efficiently detain the present and future prison population of Kershaw County.

1. Continue to work with the courts to streamline the sentencing process and to provide remedial programs as an alternative to jail.
2. Expand the Work Release Program.
3. Undertake a facilities needs assessment that will identify needed improvements and the means to finance these improvements.