The purpose of the Community Facilities Element is to identify and provide public facilities and services supportive of future year population projections and development patterns envisioned in the 2030 Comprehensive Plan. An inventory and analysis of existing conditions for potable water, sanitary sewer, solid waste management, storm water management, police and fire protection, emergency medical services, education, parks and recreation, health and social services, and libraries provides a benchmark for evaluating future year impacts. Within the Community Facilities Element, each of the public facilities and services mentioned above is treated as a sub-element in the document. Together, this information serves as the foundation for the policies that support future development in the City of Sumter and Sumter County.

Community Services are provided in a host of ways by the City of Sumter, Sumter County, the two school districts and other governmental organizations. Some services are provided by both City and County governments. Other services are shared such as planning and fire protection. Some facilities are located in only one entity, such as parks and recreation. This element is design to assess each jurisdiction and their services separately, yet also point out the necessary cooperation and shared vision.

Data is collected, analyzed, and portrayed in text, tabular, and graphic formats – including a series of public facility and service maps. Existing conditions are reported for either 2005 or 2006 (i.e., best available data—*please note this element was prepared by Kimley Horn in 2006*).

COUNTY COMMUNITY FACILITIES (CF1-CF27)

Potable Water

Several water utility companies in the county (both public and private) provide potable water service to residents and businesses located in their service areas. The remainder of the population use private wells for securing potable water. A brief summary of the water utility companies and private wells is provided below. More detailed information on each of the water utility companies can be found in the community facilities element of the comprehensive plan prepared for the three municipalities in Sumter County.

Water Utility Companies

The City of Sumter provides the most comprehensive water system in the county. Other water providers include the Town of Pinewood, Town of Mayesville (operated by the City of Sumter), Dalzell Water District, Wedgefield-Stateburg Water District (operated by the City of Sumter), High Hills Rural Water Company (operated partially by the City of Sumter), Oswego, and Rembert (operated by the City of Sumter). Shaw Air Force Base

City of Sumter Water Treatment Plant No. 1 serves areas of the county north and east of city limits.

provides potable water to on-base facilities; however, it is not allowed by federal law to provide excess capacity to off-base uses. The stated goal of the City of Sumter is to centralize water supply in the county to better coordinate regional land use, transportation, and infrastructure decision-making processes.

Water service providers estimate approximately 23,164 households in the county are customers for one of the eight utilities. In addition, several of the service providers maintain a portion of their system's infrastructure (i.e., water wells, treatment plants, reservoirs, and distribution mains) in unincorporated Sumter County. Figure CF-1 illustrates the extents of the service area for the eight water utility companies; and their supporting infrastructure which is located outside of municipal limits.

Poor soil conditions preclude cost-efficient expansion of the municipal water system to many portions of the county. Areas least suitable for expansion lie generally east and south of Sumter City Limits. The billing differential for county residents using the City of Sumter's sewer system is indicative of the additional cost associated with providing water infrastructure in less suitable areas of the county. County residents pay rates that are double those paid by customers inside city limits.

County officials report that limiting conditions for extending water service to certain portions of the county will have a significant impact on the type and intensity of development that occurs.

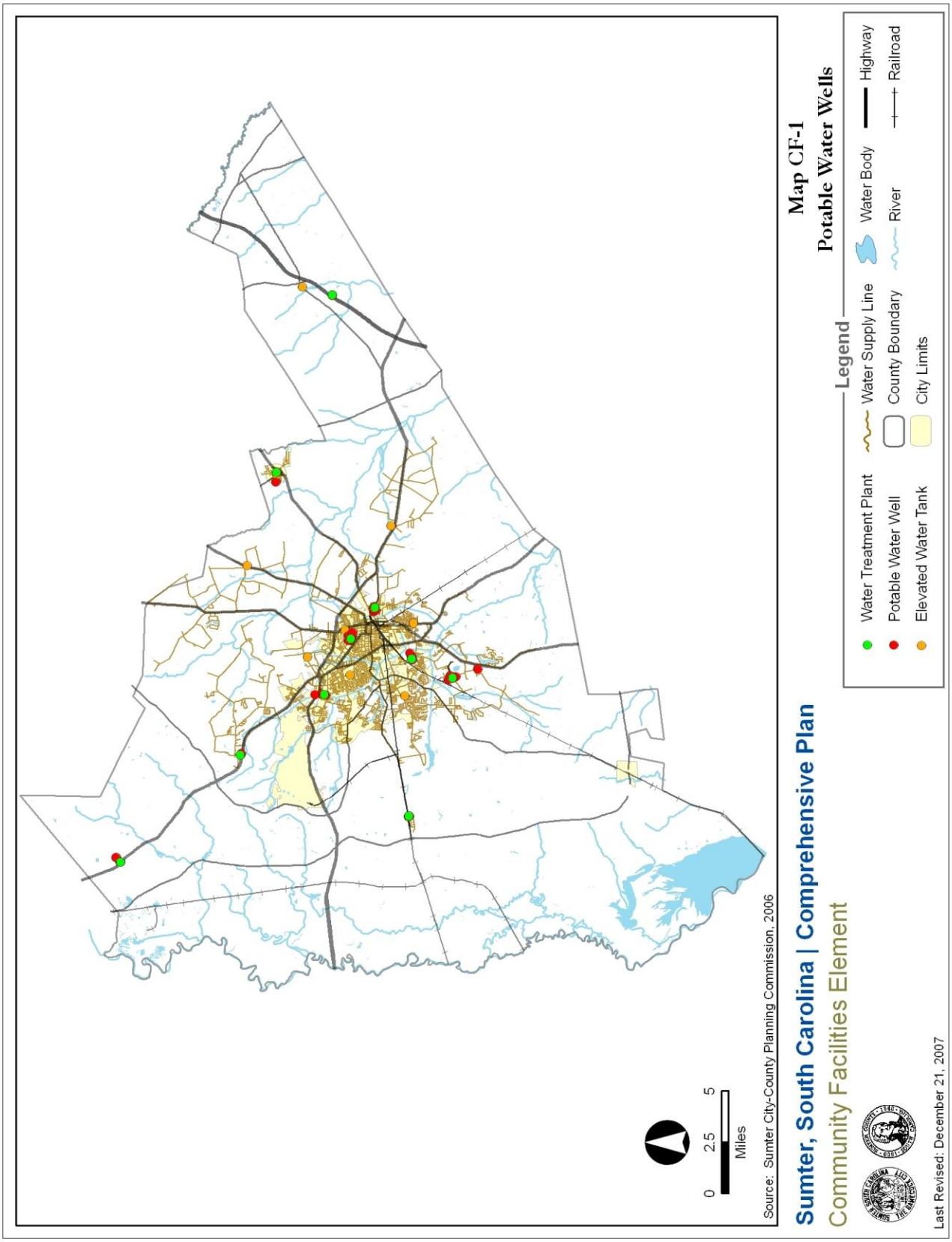
Private Wells

A well conveys potable water from an underground aquifer to the surface. Generally, deeper well depths lead to better quality and quantity of groundwater. Proper well construction and continued maintenance are two keys to preserving safe drinking water. National water experts recommend a minimum 100-foot well field protection area (300 feet preferred) from all potential surface and underground sources of contamination. County officials should also consider the context of the larger watershed area when designating allowable development types and intensities in an area served primarily by private wells.

All new private wells in Sumter County require a permit from the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DEHC) prior to construction. Minimum criteria are provided by the State for locating private residential and irrigation wells away from existing potential sources of contamination (see South Carolina Well Standards, Regulation 61-71 for more information). The SC DEHC reports the average depth for a private residential well in Sumter County ranges between 40 and 300 feet, with most less than 100 feet deep.

Sanitary Sewer

Municipalities in Sumter County provide sanitary sewer service to residents and businesses in their service areas. The remainder of the population use septic systems for the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage. A brief summary of municipal and private systems is provided below. More detailed information on municipal sanitary sewer systems can be found in


Map CF-1
Potable Water Wells
Legend
Water Treatment Plant
Potable Water Well
Elevated Water Tank
Water Supply Line
County Boundary
City Limits
Water Body
River
Highway
Railroad
0 2.5 5
Miles
Source: Sumter City-County Planning Commission, 2006
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the community facilities element of the comprehensive plan prepared for each of the individual municipalities.

Municipal Sewer Systems

The City of Sumter Wastewater Treatment Plant is located in the county immediately south of city limits.

The City of Sumter provides the most comprehensive sewer system in the county. Other sewer providers include the Town of Mayesville (operated by the City of Sumter), Town of Pinewood, and Town of Turbeville (Clarendon County). Shaw Air Force Base provides sanitary sewer service to on-base facilities; however, it is not allowed by federal law to provide excess capacity to off-base uses. The City of Sumter estimates approximately 1,700 households in areas of the unincorporated county are customers for the utility. Other service providers currently do not serve unincorporated areas of the county. Several service providers maintain at least a of portion their system's infrastructure (i.e., trunk mains, interceptors, treatment plants, and pump stations) in unincorporated Sumter County. Figure CF-2 illustrates the extents of the service area for the four municipal sewer systems operating in Sumter County, and their supporting infrastructure which is located outside of city limits.

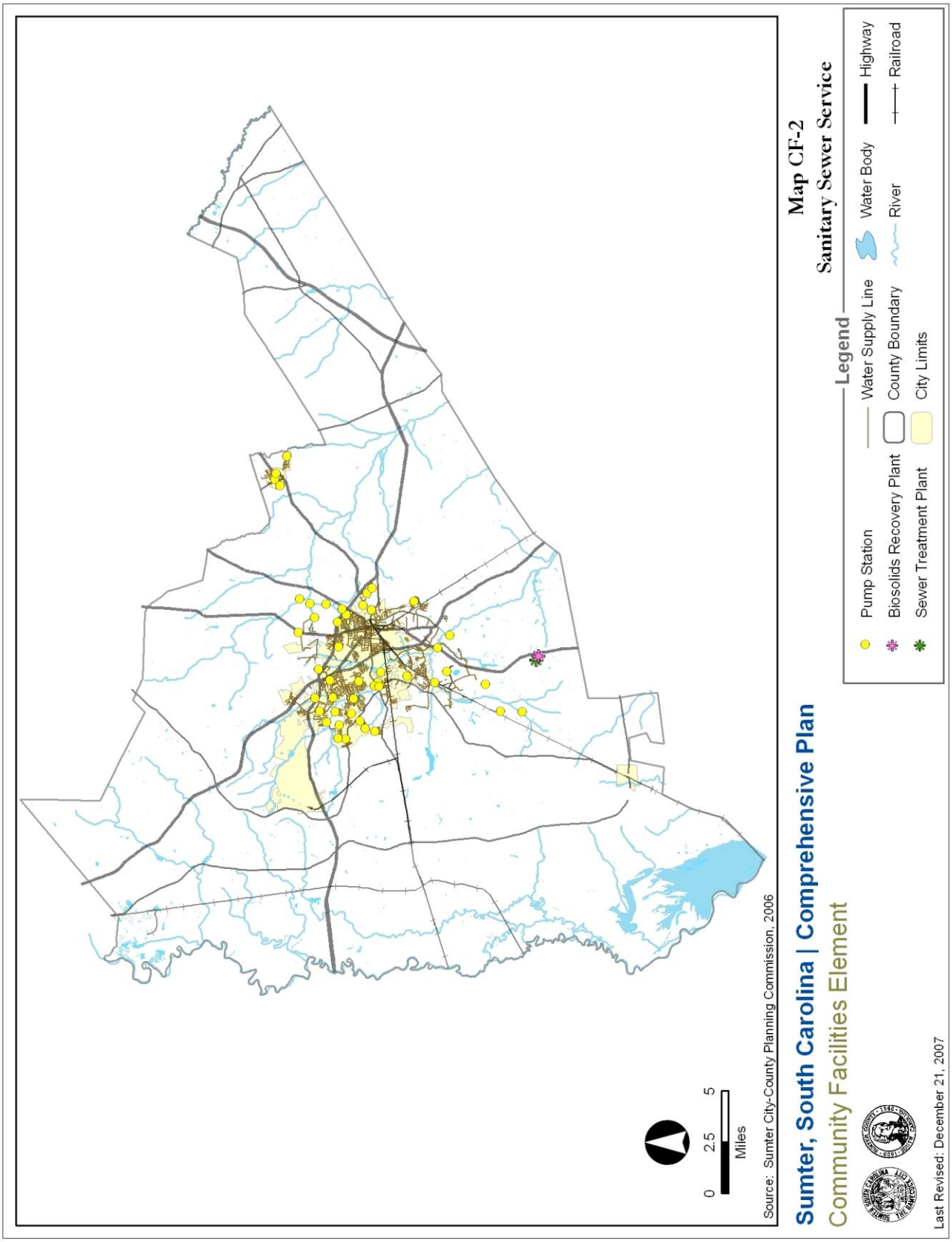
Poor soil conditions preclude cost-efficient expansion of the municipal sewer systems to many portions of the county. Areas least suitable for expansion lie generally east and south of Sumter City Limits. The billing differential for county residents using the City of Sumter's sewer system is indicative of the additional cost associated with providing sewer infrastructure in less suitable areas of the county. County residents pay rates that are double those paid by customers inside city limits.

County officials report that limiting conditions for extending municipal sewer service to certain portions of the county will have a significant impact on the type and intensity of development that occurs.

Septic Systems

Example of a septic tank for a single-family residential home
Source: www.tcd.ie\Centre_for_the_Environment\watertechnology\index.php

Septic systems on private property serve as the only method for collection, treatment, and disposal of raw sewage in some unincorporated areas of the county. These systems typically work very well with proper siting, design, installation, operation, and maintenance. However, poor soil conditions throughout the county limit the installation of


Map CF-2
Sanitary Sewer Service
Legend
Pump Station
Biosolids Recovery Plant
Sewer Treatment Plant
Water Supply Line
County Boundary
City Limits
Water Body
River
Highway
Railroad
0 2.5 5
Miles
Source: Sumter City-County Planning Commission, 2006
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many new septic systems (see Figure CF-3). All new septic systems in Sumter County require a permit from the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control prior to construction. County officials report that limiting conditions for installing new septic systems will have a significant impact on growth in the county.

Biosolids Recovery Plant

The City of Sumter's Wastewater Biosolids Recovery Plant is located on U.S. Highway 15 in Sumter County. This facility dries sludge into pellets that are sold as high-grade fertilizer throughout the Southeastern United States. In 2006, nearly 1,811 metric tons of high-grade fertilizer were produced and shipped from this facility. City officials would like to expand operations at the plant to process sludge from wastewater treatment plants throughout the Sumter Region. In 2006, the recovery plant received nearly 3.2 million gallons of hauled wastewater from local septic systems and smaller, nearby wastewater treatment plants, which supplemented the sludge generated by the City's own wastewater treatment plant.

Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management encompasses the collection, recycling, and disposal of solid waste generated by local residents and businesses.

Collection

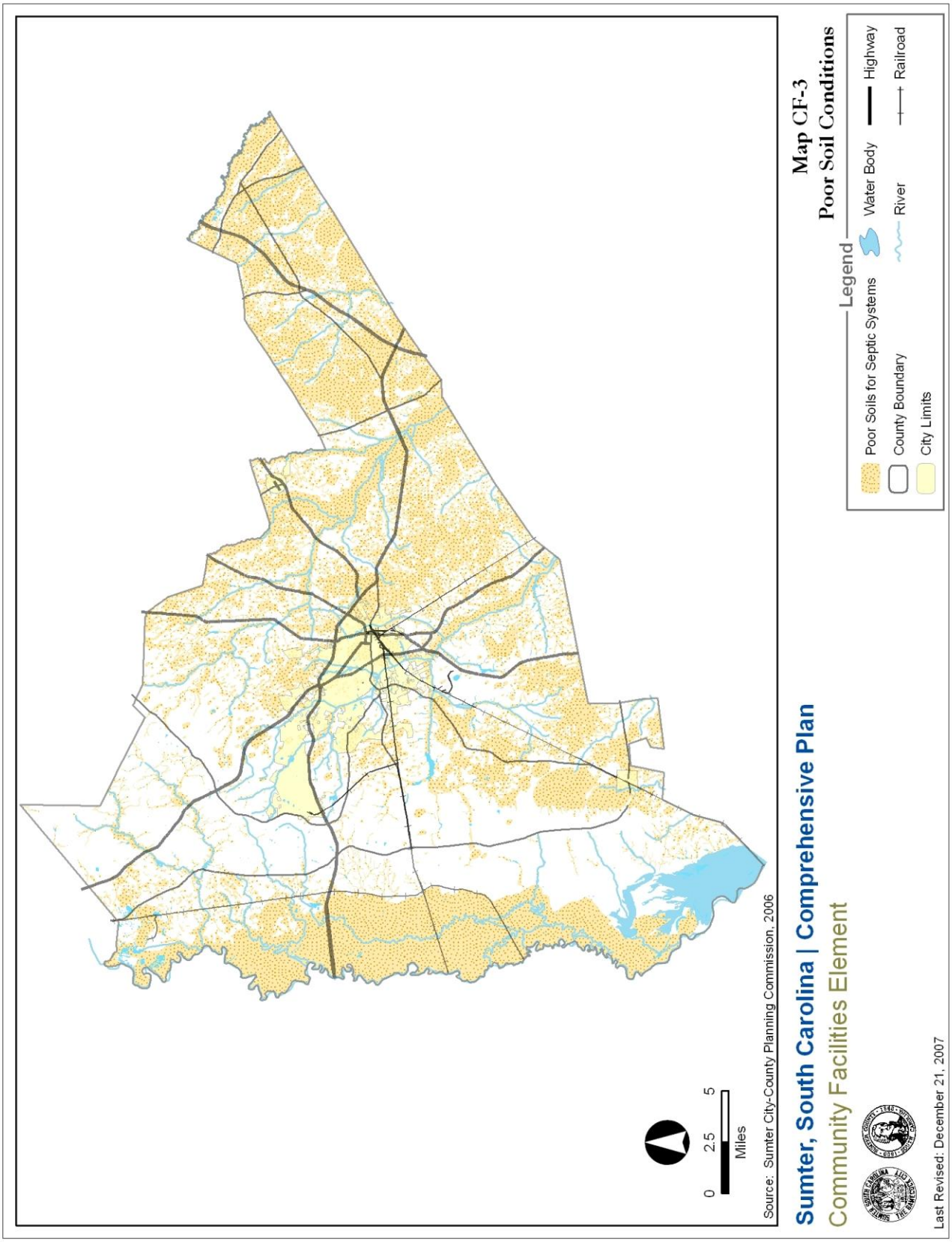
Sumter County does not provide weekly curbside pickup for residential garbage and recycling. Commercial buildings may contract with private haulers for pickup if they wish. The County contracts with the City of Sumter to collect yard waste bimonthly for approximately twenty-five streets immediately outside Sumter City Limits.

Recycling

Sumter County operates seven recycling centers for unincorporated areas of the county. These centers are for residential use only, and accept thirteen categories of recyclable material, including:

- Appliances/scrape metal (white goods)
- Lead-acid batteries
- Bulk waste items (brown goods)
- Aluminum
- Steel food cans
- Glass
- Newspaper
- Plastic
- Yard waste
- Cardboard
- Tires
- Used motor oil, filter, and bottles
- Office paper/magazines

Sumter County Recycling Center located on Rainare Boulevard


Map CF-3
Poor Soil Conditions
Legend
Poor Soils for Septic Systems
County Boundary
City Limits
Water Body
River
Highway
Railroad
0 2.5 5
Miles
Source: Sumter City-County Planning Commission, 2006
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Combined, the City and County of Sumter recycle approximately 21% of their generated solid waste. This percentage is lower than the State's average recycling rate of 30.4%, but ranks favorably compared to most surrounding cities and counties. The *Annual South Carolina Solid Waste Management Report* published in 2006 reports that 19,418 tons of solid waste was recycled in the City and County of Sumter, resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to one of the following: eliminating electricity usage by 9,780 households for one year; growing 1,953,487 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 8,677,221 gallons of gasoline.

Solid waste officials for Sumter County regularly receive grants and awards for operating the recycling center program. In 2005, grant monies awarded to Sumter County exceeded $127,000. In addition, Sumter County has been named the *Outstanding Local Government Used Oil Recycling Program* by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control for six consecutive years.

Disposal Facilities

Sumter County operates two landfills, one composting site, one wood grinding facility, one solid waste processor, a transfer station for municipal solid waste, and separate facilities for used oil processing and marketing. Table CF-1 summarizes the names and types of solid waste facilities operated by Sumter County.

Table CF-1
Solid Waste Facilities Operating in Sumter County, FY 2006/07

Name	Type
Sumter County Construction & Demolition Debris Landfill	Long-Term Landfill
Sumter County Construction & Demolition Debris Landfill (Area C)	Long-Term Landfill
S.C.R. Composting Plant	Composting Plant
Sumter County Wood Processing Facility	Wood Grinding Facility
Giant Resourced Recovery Plant	Solid Waste Processor
Sumter County Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Station	Transfer Station for Municipal Solid Waste
Southeastern Chemical & Solvent Company Used Oil Marketer Facility	Used Oil Marketer
Southeastern Chemical & Solvent Company Used Oil Processing Facility	Used Oil Processor

Source: Annual South Carolina Solid Waste Management Report, 2006

The City of Sumter and Waste Management, Inc. both contract with Sumter County to drop-off municipal garbage at the landfill located on Screaming Eagle Road. Officials for Sumter County report that sufficient capacity exists among available public and private landfills to receive municipal garbage anticipated to 2030.

Storm Water Management

Sumter County drains into the Pocotaligo and Rocky Bluff Rivers as part of the Santee Drainage Basin. Storm water run-off continues to be a challenge in urbanizing areas of the county, especially those immediately outside of Sumter City Limits. Both the City and the County are moving toward a more regionalized storm water management solution. Two examples of regional storm water retention areas are Swan Lake and Palmetto Park. Both of these locations are considered amenities to the surrounding communities.

The City of Sumter hired a consultant in 2006 to develop a storm water master plan for the drainage basin and explore the feasibility of creating a City storm water utility. A portion of the study area includes unincorporated areas of Sumter County. Revenue from a new utility fund would provide City officials with the resources to better manage storm water quantities and quality reaching the Pocotaligo and Rocky Bluff Rivers. The storm water master plan is still under development.

Underground Storage Tanks

Underground storage tanks (USTs) are often used to store hazardous substances such as gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, and other products. It is important to know how many tanks are in unincorporated areas of the county and where they are located because USTs can deteriorate, which allows their contents to leach into groundwater. It is also important to know where abandoned tanks are located in the event that soil needs to be tested for contamination in the future. The State of South Carolina has a UST registry that summaries the content, location, and status (active or inactive) of USTs throughout the state. Table CF-2 summarizes information for known USTs located in unincorporated areas of the county.

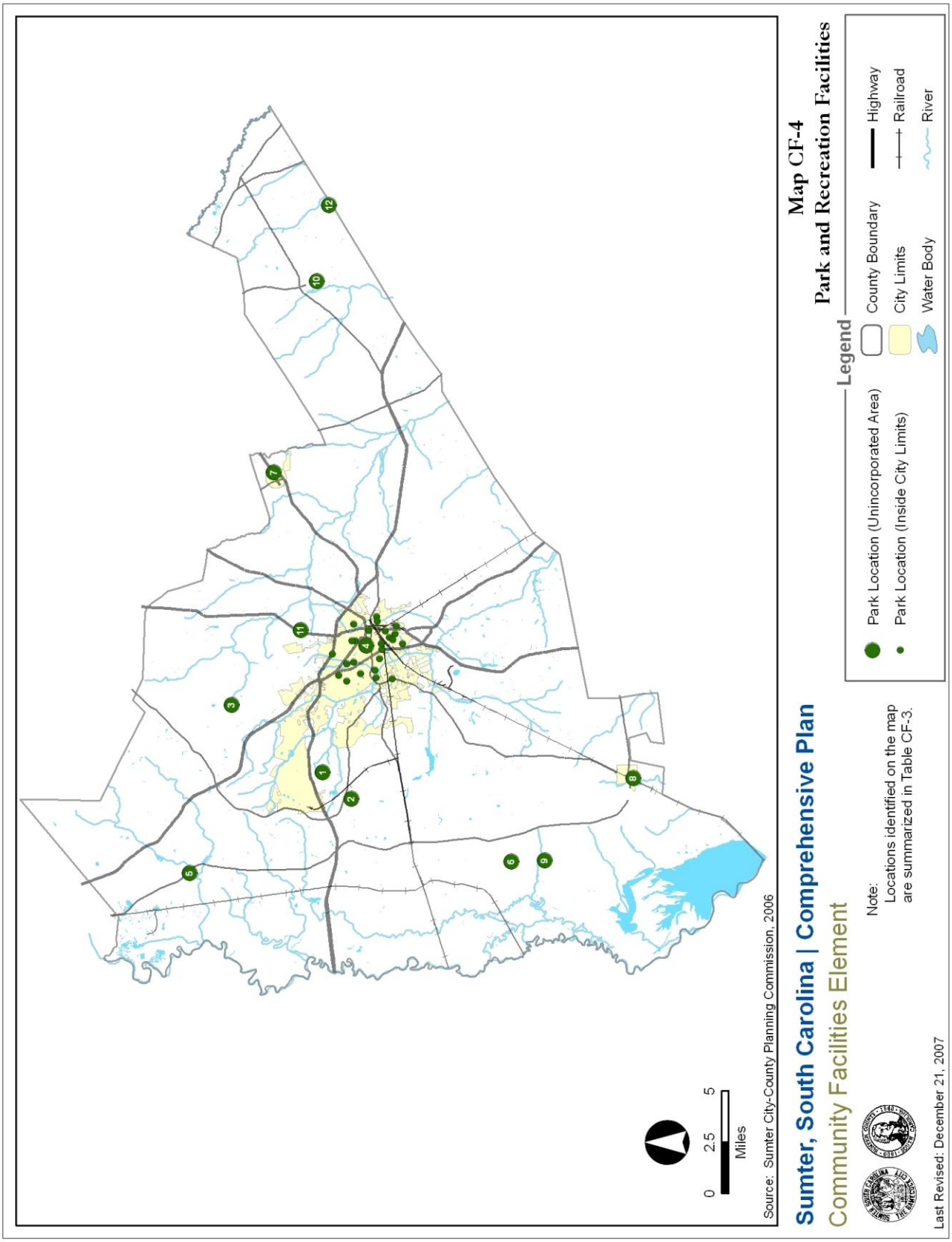
Table CF-2
Sumter County Inventory of Underground Storage Tanks

Type	Active Tanks	Inactive Tanks	Total
Aviation Fuel	2	7	9
Diesel Fuel	7	31	38
Fuel Oil	0	1	1
Gasoline	12	63	75
Kerosene	5	9	14
Multiple Hydrocarbons	0	3	3
Multiple Petroleum	6	2	8

Source: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control website, 2007

Parks and Recreation

The Sumter County Recreation and Parks Department runs local sports, classes, and activities available to both city and county residents. The State of South Carolina and Sumter County collectively maintain twelve public parks and recreation facilities in unincorporated areas of Sumter County (see Table CF-3 and Figure CF-4). Sumter County residents also have access to


Map CF-4
Park and Recreation Facilities
Legend
Park Location (Unincorporated Area)
Park Location (Inside City Limits)
County Boundary
City Limits
Water Body
Highway
Railroad
River
Note:
Locations identified on the map are summarized in Table CF-3.
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Source: Sumter City-County Planning Commission, 2006
0 2.5 5
Miles
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

twenty-four active parks and recreation facilities located inside city limits (see Community Facilities Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan for more information). The Palmetto Trail, a multiuse bicycle and pedestrian facility, runs through Manchester State Forest and Poinsett State Park. Once complete, this trail will stretch 425 miles from the mountains to the sea. Manchester State Forest also includes several mountain bike trails.

Sumter County leaders report that these facilities are generally overused, and the popularity of activities related to baseball, soccer, basketball, and football warrant additional investments. Dillon Park has hosted virtually all City and County recreational activities for decades.

Previous efforts to spread park and recreation locations throughout the county were unsuccessful because of logistic problems for maintaining localized interest and staffing to support programmed sports, classes, and activities.

Patriot Park, a 106-acre site on Patriot Parkway is being developed as a regional park with both active and passive amenities. Improvements programmed for the site will support large-scale state or regional baseball tournaments, bringing additional tourism dollars to Sumter. Moreover, the state of the art soccer complex which opened in 2008, has been getting rave reviews in the region.

Table CF-3
Inventory of Parks and Recreation Facilities in Sumter

ID #	Name	Baseball Fields	Basketball Courts	Picnic Tables	Benches	Lighted Fields	Play-grounds
1	Cherryvale Center	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	Delaine Center	--	2	--	--	--	--
3	Ebenezer Center	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	General Sumter Memorial	--	--	Yes	Yes	--	--
5	Greater Township Community Center	1	1	--	--	Yes	--
6	Manchester State Forest	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	Mayesville Center	--	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Pinewood Park	1	1	Yes	--	Yes	Yes
9	Poinsett State Park	--	--	Yes	--	Yes	Yes
10	Shiloh Community Center	1	1	Yes	--	Yes	--
11	Willie Pinkney Community Park	--	--	Yes	--	Yes	--
12	Woods Bay State Park	--	--	Yes	--	--	--
	Total	**3**	**6**	**7**	**2**	**6**	**3**

Police Protection

The Sumter County Sheriff's Department is charged with maintaining peace and order and with protecting life and property throughout the county. Sheriff's deputies patrol nearly 636 square miles in Sumter County; excluding the City of Sumter and its extra-territorial jurisdiction.

Location & Staff

Six police stations serve citizens of Sumter County. Headquarters is located at 107 East Hampton Street in the Sumter City-County Law Enforcement Center. The joint operation of the facility with the City's Police Department provides economies of scale for central telecommunications (dispatch), record keeping, and administration. The County is divided into ten patrol districts for managing resources. Substations in South Sumter, Cherryvale, St. John's, Dalzell, and the Peach Orchard Road area increase police presence within the county.

Sumter City-County Law Enforcement Center

Figure CF-5 illustrates the location of all sheriff stations located in Sumter County.

The Sheriff's Department employs 115 sworn deputies and 10 administrative staff members organized into three divisions. These divisions include Investigation, Patrol, and Special Operations. A brief description of each division follows:

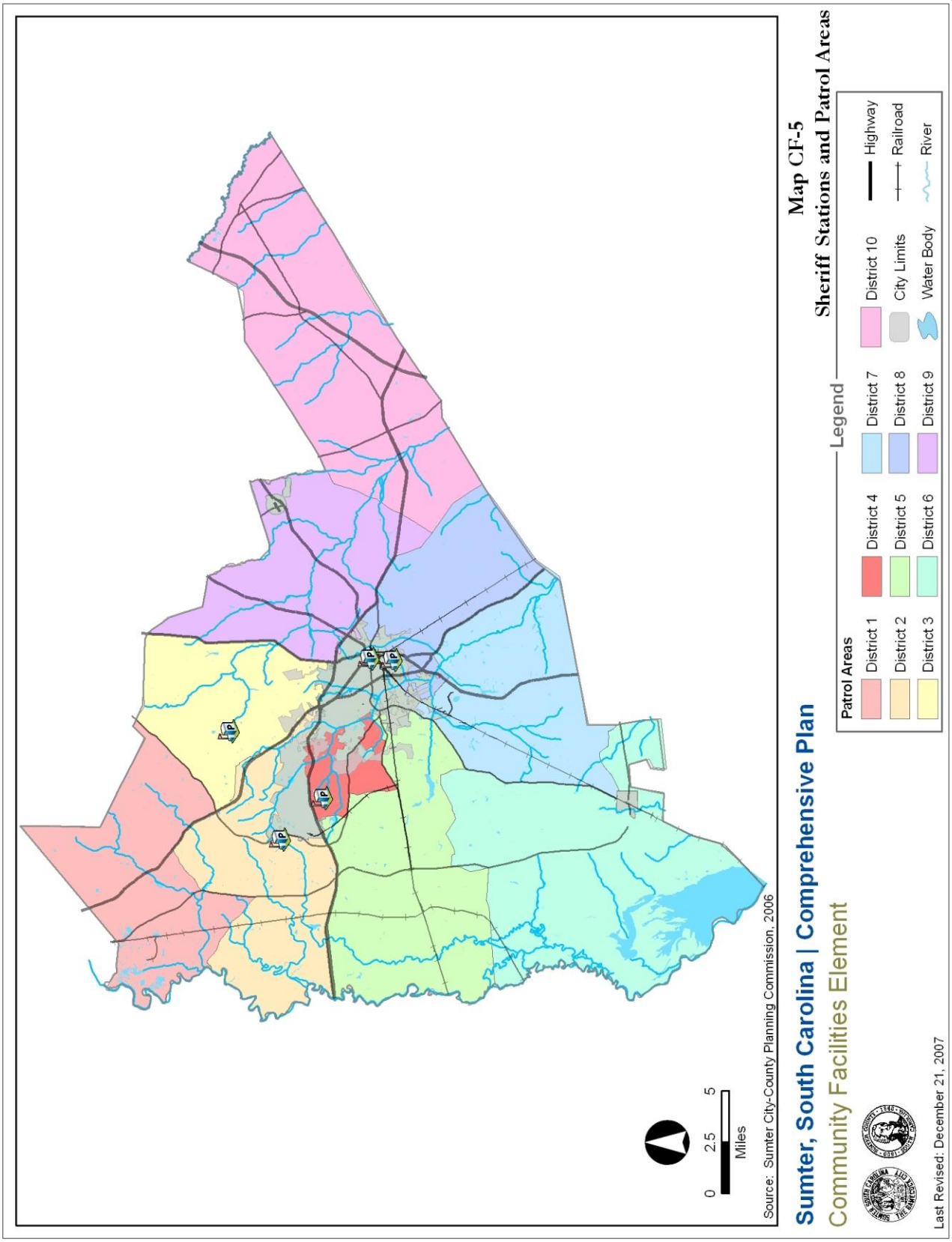
Sumter County Sheriff Department Cruiser

<u>Investigation</u>

Responsibilities include investigating all reported felony and some misdemeanor crimes, identifying perpetrators, and recovering stolen property. Six teams operate within the Division: Criminal Investigation, Juvenile Abuse and Sexual Assault, Fire Investigation, Crime Scene Technician, Criminal Domestic Violence, and Evidence Custodian.

<u>Patrol</u>

Patrol deputies are the first-responders to service calls within unincorporated areas of the county. They also investigate most misdemeanor crimes, patrol public streets, and enforce traffic laws. Five teams operate within the Division: Officer Patrol, Traffic Enforcement, K-9 Unit, Court Security, and Reserve Officer Program.


Map CF-5
Sheriff Stations and Patrol Areas
Legend
Patrol Areas
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5
District 6
District 7
District 8
District 9
District 10
City Limits
Water Body
Highway
Railroad
River
0
2.5
5
Miles
Source: Sumter City-County Planning Commission, 2006
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Special Operations

The Special Operations unit is responsible for crime prevention programs administered within the county, code enforcement for unincorporated areas of the county, and animal control. Animal control also operates the county's animal shelter and apprehends domestic animals.

The Sheriff's Department also employs a Victim Assistance Officer to assist victims of crime. Her duties include victim interviews, victim support at crime scenes, and attending court proceedings with crime victims. Several community outreach programs are also used by the Department to prevent crime and integrate better into the community, including Operation Property ID, Neighborhood Watch, and the COPs Program.

911 Dispatch Center

There is a joint city-county 911 dispatch center which serves the Sumter City Police, the Sumter County Sheriff Department, Sumter City/County Fire, and Sumter Emergency Medical Services. After normal business hours, the center dispatches all public services such as water, sewer and mechanical. The Center maintains twelve 911 lines that display the telephone caller's number and location. A trained staff of twenty-two full time operators and eight part-time operators answer emergency calls. These operators dispatch over 10,000 emergency and non-emergency calls per month.

Crime Rates

Arrest data maintained by the Sumter County Sheriff's Office for the seven year period between 2000 and 2006 indicates a fluctuating crime rate. Total arrests in the county are generally increasing for the seven year period, with violent crimes increasing by nearly 96% in 2006 as compared to the year previous. Table CF-4 summarizes arrest activity for broad categories of crimes between 2000 and 2006.

Table CF-4
Sumter County Sheriff Crime Statistics, 2002 – 2006

Offense	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Murder	2	1	5	7	8	5	6	28
Rape	22	26	26	20	15	19	26	126
Robbery	101	81	85	62	75	55	55	459
Aggravated Assault	332	382	436	436	433	332	714	2,350
Subtotal Violent	**457**	**490**	**552**	**525**	**531**	**408**	**801**	**2,963**
Breaking & Entering	832	1,008	736	1,012	983	1,092	912	5,658
Larceny	806	1,330	1,301	1,324	1,396	1,300	1,434	7,451
Motor Vehicle Theft	235	284	276	321	257	201	208	1,575
Subtotal Nonviolent	**1,873**	**2,622**	**2,313**	**2,657**	**2,636**	**2,583**	**2,554**	**14,684**
Total for All Arrests	**2,330**	**3,112**	**2,865**	**3,182**	**3,167**	**2,991**	**3,355**	**17,647**

Source: Sumter County Sheriff Department, 2007

Jail Facilities

The Sumter-Lee Regional Detention Center detains accused and convicted criminals from Sumter and Lee counties who are charged with misdemeanor or felony crimes. Inmates are both pre- and post-trial. The capacity of the detention center is 384 inmates.

Fire Protection

A combined city-county fire department provides fire protection to all of Sumter County. Areas of the county immediately outside of Sumter City Limits (i.e., three miles beyond city limits in all directions) lie within Fire Tax District One for funding and providing fire services. Remaining areas of the county lie within Fire District Two for providing similar services.

Location & Staff

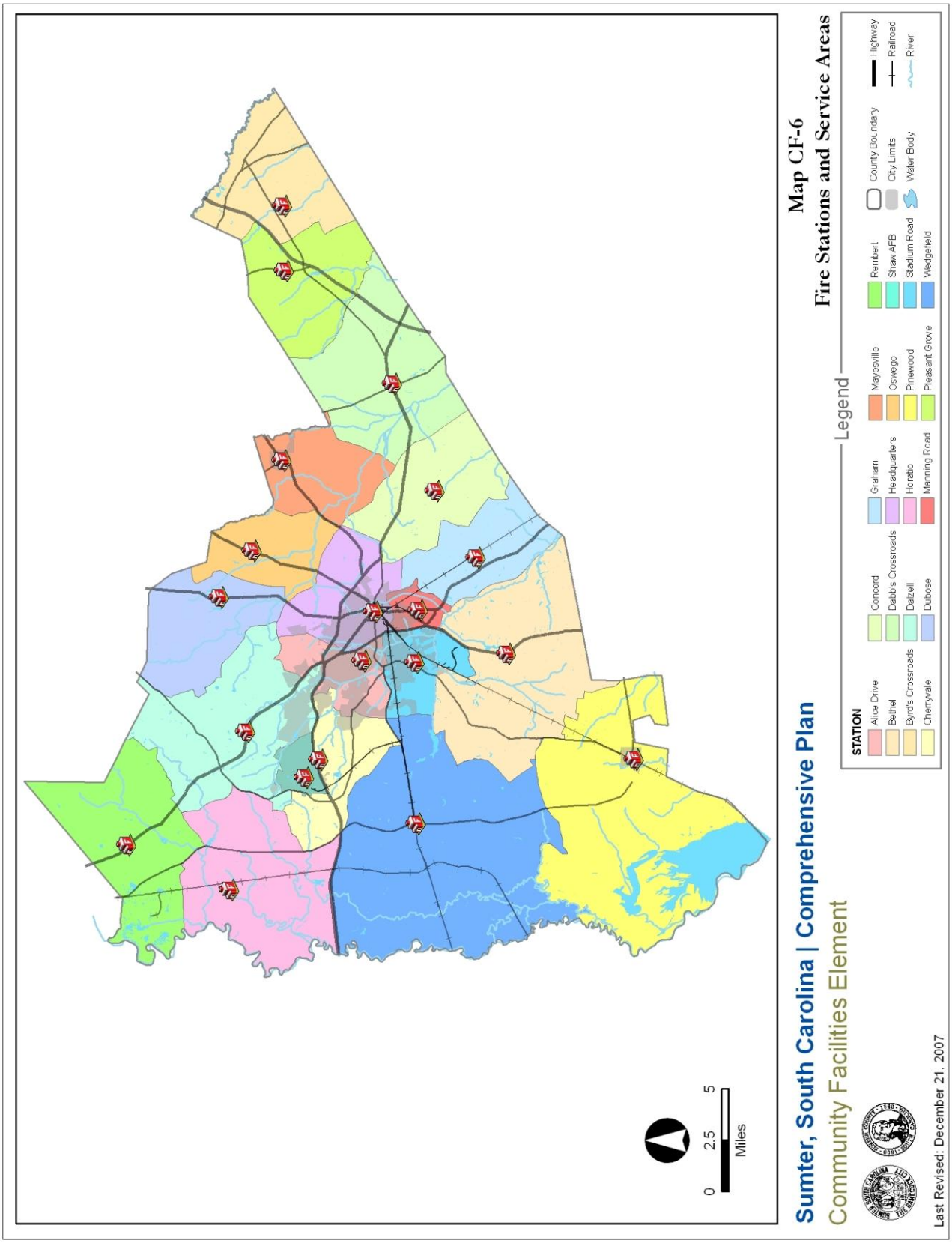
Fire Department Headquarters, 129 East Hampton Street

Volunteer Station 12, Dubose on US Highway 15

Four fire stations are located in Fire Tax District One, including the headquarters located at 129 East Hampton Street. These stations support the city-county fire chief and assistant chief, as well as 93 career firefighters assigned between the four stations. Firefighters work one of three shifts, comprised of 24 hours of duty followed by 48 hours of rest. The fire station at Shaw Air Force Base is also located inside city limits, and a reciprocal agreement is in place for mutual aid response.

Fifteen fire stations are located in Fire Tax District Two. These stations support 6 career firefighters and 225 volunteer firefighters assigned between the stations. Career firefighters supplement the volunteer system, working 8-hour shifts during daytime hours when volunteer response is relatively low. Fire officials report that more career firefighters will be hired in the future to support the volunteer stations. Some fire stations in the hinterlands of the county are co-locating fire and emergency medical services. All fire stations near the boundaries of Sumter County have reciprocal agreements in place for mutual aid response. Figure CF-6 illustrates the location of all fire stations serving unincorporated Sumter County.

Every fire fighter (career or volunteer) undergoes 1,100 hours of training at the City's training center. This center has a six story burn town, classrooms, a physical training center, a burn building with movable walls, a maze system, a confined space apparatus, and a smoke house. Fire fighters also undergo First Responder training, although Sumter's Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) service is separate from the fire department.


Map CF-6
Fire Stations and Service Areas
Legend
STATION
Alice Drive
Bethel
Byrd's Crossroads
Cherrywale
Concord
Dabb's Crossroads
Dalzell
Dubose
Graham
Headquarters
Horatio
Manning Road
Mayesville
Oswego
Pinewood
Pleasant Grove
Rembert
Shaw AFB
Stadium Road
Wedgefield
County Boundary
City Limits
Water Body
Highway
Railroad
River
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Miles
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Equipment & Response

The nineteen fire stations serving both fire tax districts support sixteen engines, seven service trucks, two aerial units, one heavy rescue unit, one ladder truck, one hazardous materials truck, seventeen tanker trucks, and twelve brush trucks. The fire department's goal is to maintain a fifteen year cycle for replacing major equipment.

Resources from the nineteen fire stations, serving both fire tax districts, were used to respond to 3,390 calls made in unincorporated areas of the county for 2005, including mutual response for 477 emergency medical calls. The monetary value of saved or lost property at fire/accident incidents exceeded $23.2 million. Tables CF-5 and CF-6 summarize call data and property saved or lost at incidents for 2005.

Table CF-5
Fire Department Calls in Unincorporated Sumter County, 2005

Call Type	Quantity
Single Family Structure Fire	156
Multi-Family Structure Fire	9
Mobile Home Fire	198
Commercial Structure Fire	20
Other Structure Fires	27
Vehicle Fires	135
Brush Fire	537
Trash Fire	62
EMS Support	477
Vehicle Accident	445
Haz-Mat Situation	54
Good Intent	858
False Alarm	390
Mutual Aid	22
Total	**3,390**

Source: Sumter City-County Fire Department, 2007

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Table CF-6
Summary of Property Saved or Lost in Unincorporated Sumter County, 2005

Result	Dollar Amount
Saved Structure	$7,854,700
Lost Structure	$3,576,670
Saved Structure Contents	$2,350,000
Lost Structure Contents	$1,296,465
Save Mobile Home	$2,233,500
Lost Mobile Home	$2,402,050
Saved Mobile Home Contents	$988,600
Lost Mobile Home Contents	$1,066,700
Saved Vehicle	$346,550
Lost Vehicle	$1,081,420
Total	**$23,195,955**

Source: Sumter City-County Fire Department, 2007

Funding

Sumter County contributed $1.5 million in Fiscal Year 2006/07 to defray the cost to the City of Sumter for operating the city-county fire department.

ISO Rating

The Insurance Services Office (ISO) supplies statistical, actuarial, and underwriting information to the property and casualty insurance industry. Their fire protection classification program grades a community's level of fire protection on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the highest and 10 the lowest. Communities are evaluated using a number of factors, including the quality of the fire department, water supply and hydrant locations, communication system, building codes, and building inspection programs. Most insurance companies base property insurance premiums in large part on a community's ISO fire rating.

Typically, the lower the ISO fire rating, the lower the insurance premiums. The ISO rating in Fire Tax District One is "2". The excessive physical distance between existing fire stations and the most distant properties in the service area (i.e., greater than 5 miles) are largely the reasons that the ISO rating is not a "1". The ISO rating in Fire Tax District Two is "6". The excessive physical distance between existing fire stations and the lack of fire hydrants in more remote areas of the county are largely the reasons that the ISO rating is not lower for Fire Tax District Two.

Education

School District 2 oversees public schools in unincorporated Sumter County. Facilities and programs are organized into four levels: primary (pre-K), elementary (K-5), middle (6-8), and high school (9-12). The current system includes one primary school, eight elementary schools, four middle schools, and two high schools. In 2006, public schools in School District 2 reported an enrollment of 9,044 students. Table CF-7 summarizes enrollment figures by type and by school for 2006.

Table CF-7
2006 School Enrollment for School District 2

Name	Enrollment
Oakland Elementary (Primary PK-1)	678
Cherryvale Elementary	526
F.J. Delaine Elementary	148
High Hills Elementary	479
Manchester Elementary	544
Pocalla Springs Elementary	907
R.E Davis Elementary	390
Rafting Creek Elementary	242
Shaw Heights Elementary	486
Ebenezer Middle	408
Furman Middle	918
Hillcrest Middle	486
Mayewood Middle	214
Crestwood High	1,351
Lakewood High	1,267
Total	9,044

Source: Sumter School District 2, 2007

In addition, six private schools serve local residents. Thomas Sumter Academy, Wilson Hall, and Sumter Christian School serve pre-kindergarten through 12th grade. Saint Anne Catholic School and Saint Francis Xavier High School together serve kindergarten through 12th grade. Sumter Academy serves 2nd through 12th grade.

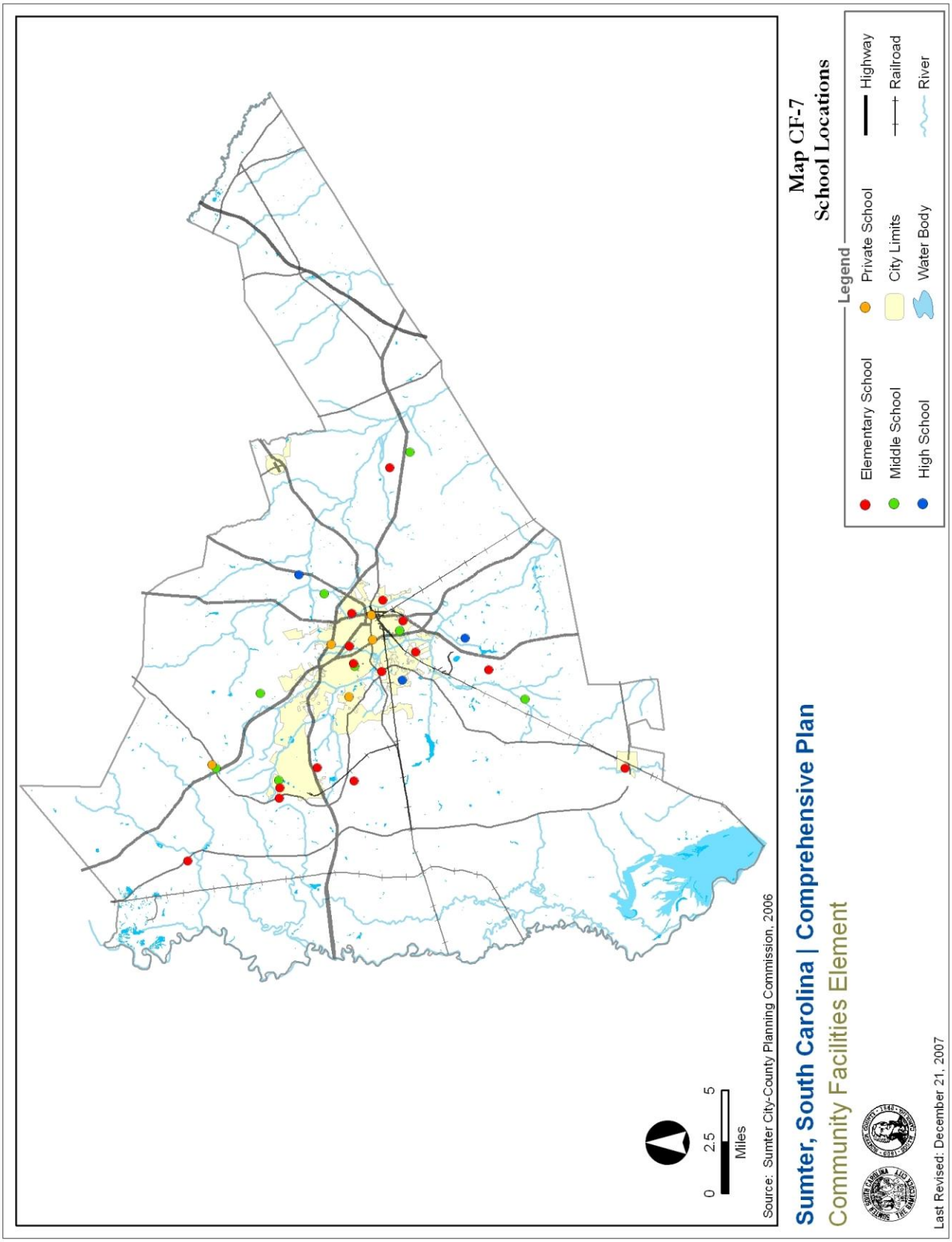
Figure CF-7 illustrates the location of public schools serving Sumter County.

Post-Secondary Education

Residents in Sumter County have access to several public and private institutions of higher learning located within the county. These institutions include Central Carolina Technical College, Morris College, and the University of South Carolina at Sumter. Saint Leo's University and Troy University also have satellite campuses at Shaw Air Force Base to target active military personnel and their families. A brief description of the three off-base institutions follows.

Central Carolina Technical College

Central Carolina Technical College offers academic programs in several areas, including arts and sciences, business, public service, industrial and engineering technology, and the health sciences. Students can earn associates degrees, diplomas, or certificates in their chosen fields of study. Every year, Central Carolina Technical College serves more than 4,500 credit students and 10,500 continuing education students in traditional and non-traditional formats.


Map CF-7
School Locations
Legend
Elementary School
Middle School
High School
Private School
City Limits
Water Body
Highway
Railroad
River
0
2.5
5
Miles
Source: Sumter City-County Planning Commission, 2006
Sumter, South Carolina | Comprehensive Plan
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Last Revised: December 21, 2007

Morris College

Baptist-operated Morris College is an accredited, historically black, liberal arts college. Founded in 1908, Morris College has been open to all races and ethnicities since 1961. Morris College awards baccalaureate degrees in the arts and sciences. Students may live off-campus or in one of five residence halls built on-campus.

University of South Carolina at Sumter

The University of South Carolina at Sumter has several campuses in and around the City of Sumter. The main campus is on Miller Road, and there is a small satellite campus on Shaw AFB. Additionally, Sumter High School, Thomas Sumter Academy, and Cardinal-Newman High School offer USC-Sumter classes.

USC-Sumter had an enrollment of 1,020 students in 2005. The campus offers both Associate in Arts and Associate in Science degrees. Students at USC-Sumter that earn an Associates degree may transfer to USC-Columbia to finish a baccalaureate degree in one of 66 majors in ten fields. All students at USC-Sumter live off-campus.

Health Services

The 266-bed, Tuomey Regional Medical Center (TRMC) serves as the regional health care facility for Sumter, Lee, and Clarendon Counties. The TRMC is located in downtown Sumter, organized in a campus-setting that includes 400,000 square feet of the most advanced medical technologies supporting 150 physicians.

Tuomey Regional Medical Center, 129 N. Washington Street

Facilities in the medical center include a nursery and birthing suites, neonatal special care unit, intensive care unit, operating rooms, emergency room, and outpatient surgery suites. Hospital officials estimate capabilities to treat more than 40,000 patients per year. A cancer treatment center is located across from the main hospital campus on Washington Street.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO).

Social Services

The South Carolina Department of Health and Human Services serves residents in both the city and county. Its mission is to help people in the community be the best they can be by matching qualified individuals with available health and welfare resources. Services provided by the

Department include food stamps, family independence, adult protective services, and child protective services.

The YWCA of the Upper Lowlands is located at 246 Church Street. It provides crisis counseling to victims and family members of sexual assault and abuse. There are also three Hope Centers in the City of Sumter that provide job training, education, and cultural and recreation activities to low-income families. These facilities are located on South Purdy Street, North Main Street, and South Lafayette Drive. The Boys and Girls Club on Council St. also provides youth support services.

Libraries

The Sumter County Public Library System serves both city and county residents. Library locations include the main library on North Harvin Street, the west branch on Wesmark Boulevard, and the south branch on Manning Avenue. A bookmobile also provides outreach to other areas of the county, serving each community within Sumter County twice per month. The library system is a department within Sumter County Government and is funded through state monies and local property taxes.

Sumter County Public Library System Bookmobile

A significant renovation of the main library was completed in 2007. The renovation increased the main library's capacity from 15,000 items to 46,000 items; and the total system's capacity to more than 61,000 items. Capacity increases are projected to meet demand for population anticipated through 2025.

Libraries on the campuses of Carolina Technical Community College and the University of South Carolina – Sumter are also open to the public.

Administrative Facilities

Sumter County has a council-administrator form of government. It elects seven council members, each representing an individual district. The County Council hires the County Administrator to manage the day-to-day responsibilities of the county.

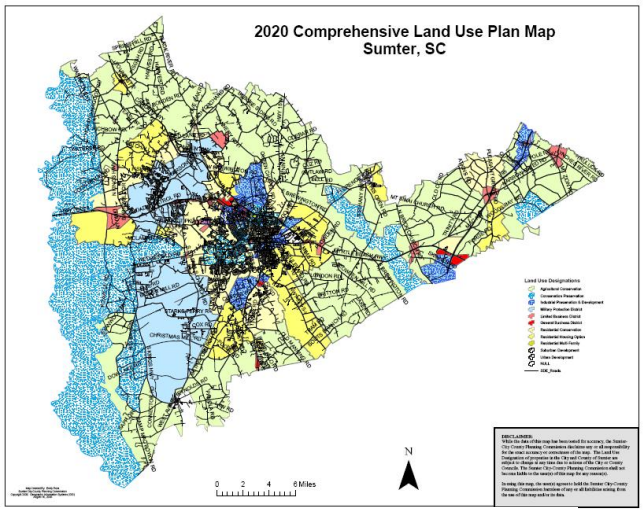
The County Government Building is located at 13 East Canal Street. Departments housed in this building include: Administration, Assessor's Office, County Attorney, Auditor, Engineering, Emergency Medical Services, Finance, Human Resources, Purchasing, and Treasurer. The historical Sumter County Courthouse is located at 141 North Main Street. Departments housed in this building include: Public Safety, Emergency Management Agency, Coroner, and Judicial

services. Stand-alone offices are also maintained for the following departments: Recreation, Public Works, Information Technology, and the County Library System.

The City-County Planning Department is located at 12 West Liberty Street, serving separate City and County Planning Commissions. The Sheriff's Department is located at 107 East Hampton Avenue in the City-County Law Enforcement Center. The City-County Fire Department Headquarters is located at 129 East Hampton Street.

Availability of Public Facilities and Services

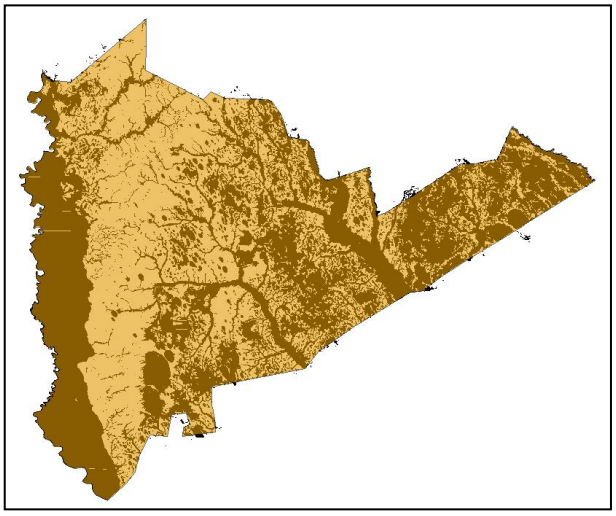
Realizing the community's vision for growth and prosperity requires that adequate public facilities and services be available concurrent with the timing of development. This section of the background report summarizes future year impacts to surrounding infrastructure, and identifies any potential hurdles that may be encountered for implementing the land use patterns and intensities envisioned for the planning jurisdiction. Previous sections of this document provide more detailed analysis of existing conditions for public facilities and services provided to residents of Sumter County — including available capacity and the ability of these facilities and services to support existing development patterns and intensities.



See the Land Use Element of this Comprehensive Plan for more information on the County's Future Land Use Map.

Impacts to supporting infrastructure generated by the land use patterns and intensities depicted in the County's Future Land Use Map were calculated using Community Viz software. This software is a decision-based GIS tool that considers the tradeoffs between different development scenarios and their competing impacts on infrastructure. Demand estimates for the Comprehensive Plan assume build-out of the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) through 2020 using minimum or maximum development criteria (as applicable) set forth in the compatible zoning districts identified for each future land use category (see Land Use Element, Land Use Compliance Index Component). Therefore, impacts to infrastructure reported in the Comprehensive Plan should be considered a worst-case scenario. This scenario would very likely improve if factors for prevailing market conditions were reflected in the analysis, or if it was considered that not all development within the various land use categories would build-out using the minimum or maximum criteria (as applicable) identified for the implementing zoning district. The methodology used for evaluating the impacts to infrastructure generated by the FLUM meets the minimum rules and requirements for preparing a municipal comprehensive plan set forth in the Section 6-29-510(D) of the Code of Laws of South Carolina.

An internal script was run in the Community Viz software to remove areas deemed highly constrained for development (i.e., lakes, wetlands, and unsuitable soils) before performing the impact calculations. This more accurately estimates the impacts that development could have on supporting infrastructure. A site efficiency factor (50% - 85%) associated with each future land use category was also applied to the parcels included in the analysis to account for land typically dedicated to certain on-site improvements (e.g., internal streets, storm water management, open space, etc.) necessitated by new development. The remaining portion(s) of a parcel after removal of development constraints and on-site infrastructure was used to estimate future year demands at build-out of the County's Future Land Use Map (FLUM) through 2020.



Nearly 52% of the land area within the county is deemed unsuitable for development because of the presence of lakes, wetlands, or poor soils.

Sumter County's Comprehensive Plan recognizes that growth will continue beyond the 13-year planning horizon assumed for this plan update. Therefore, the FLUM includes acreage for both residential and non-residential land use categories that exceeds demand forecasted for 2020. The extra acreage allows for unanticipated growth or changing market conditions to be absorbed within the current plan document. County officials understand that many areas depicted in the FLUM may not develop within the 13-year planning horizon (e.g., if the City of Sumter delayed extension of water or sewer lines into new service areas).

A summary for the impact to public facilities and services available in Sumter County to support new development and redevelopment follows.

Potable Water

The estimated average daily demand for potable water service will increase from 9.8 to 15.3 million gallons per day (MGD); assuming build-out through 2020 of the City and County FLUMs that lie within the City of Sumter's Water Service Area. Approximately 40% of the City's Water Service Area is represented by unincorporated areas of the county. Table CF-8 summarizes anticipated average daily demand by general land use category. Total average daily demand is not expected to exceed the City's permitted treatment plant capacity of 23.0 MGD. However, City officials will be monitoring peak period demand generated by new development, and carefully consider impacts to the potable water system before extending service into new areas.

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Table CF-8
Estimated Demand for Potable Water Through 2020

Land Use Category	Demand (MGD)
Residential – Single Family	13.16
Residential – Multifamily	0.07
Commercial	0.60
Office	0.17
Industrial	1.31
Total	**15.31**

Portions of the county outside of municipal water districts are assumed to satisfy their potable water needs with private wells. It is estimated that average daily demand for these areas will increase by 8.9 million gallons per day (MGD); assuming build-out through 2020 of the County's FLUM outside of the municipal water district service areas. The additional demand for groundwater from private wells should be coordinated with the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC) and surrounding municipal water districts to manage overall demand on the aquifer.

Sanitary Sewer

The estimated average daily demand for sanitary sewer will increase from 8.5 to 14.0 million gallons per day (MGD); assuming build-out through 2020 of the City and County FLUMs that lie within the City of Sumter's Sewer Service Area. Approximately 40% of the City's Sewer Service Area is represented by unincorporated areas of the county. Table CF-9 summarizes anticipated average daily demand by general land use category. Total average daily demand is not expected to exceed the City's permitted discharge capacity of 15.0 MGD for the Pocotaligo River; however, it does exceed the City's policy-constrained treatment plant capacity of 12.0 MGD established by the federal government to prohibit municipal utilities from operating at greater than 90% of their plant capacity. City officials will be monitoring peak period demand generated by new development, and carefully consider impacts to the capacity of the treatment plant before extending service into new areas.

Table CF-9
Estimated Demand for Sanitary Sewer Service Through 2020

Land Use Category	Demand (MGD)
Residential – Single Family	11.85
Residential – Multifamily	0.06
Commercial	0.60
Office	0.17
Industrial	1.31
Total	**13.99**

City officials are committed to a plan for plant upgrades and capacity expansion at the existing wastewater treatment plant to process up to 24.0 MGD. Construction begann in Summer 2007.

The City of Sumter has also entered into an agreement with other local governments providing sanitary sewer service in the region to divert additional effluent discharge from planned expansion of the treatment plant to the Santee River.

Portions of the county outside of the municipal sewer districts are assumed to fill their sanitary sewer needs with septic systems. It is estimated that average daily demand for these areas will increase by 6.4 million gallons per day (MGD); assuming build-out through 2020 of the County's FLUM outside of the municipal sewer district service areas. The additional demand for septic systems should be closely coordinated with the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC).

Solid Waste

Additional demand for solid waste facilities was not forecasted using Community Viz software. However, officials for Sumter County report through their commissioned studies that sufficient capacity existing among available public and private landfills to receive garbage anticipated to 2030. The County does not provide weekly curbside pickup for residential garbage and recycling. Commercial buildings may contract with private haulers for pickup if they wish.

Parks and Recreation

The Sumter County Recreation and Parks Department runs local sports, classes, and activities available to both city and county residents. The estimated demand for land to accommodate an expanded parks and recreation system will increase from 167.3 to 245.7 acres (i.e., 51.5 acres for new population inside city limits and 26.9 acres for new population outside city limits) assuming build-out of the City and County FLUMs through 2020 and maintenance of the current delivery standards for parkland per 1,000 residents (i.e., 4.27 acres per 1,000 residents inside Sumter City Limits and 2.59 acres per 1,000 residents outside Sumter City Limits). City and County leaders favor centralizing new park and recreation improvements, specifically in the Wise Road Corridor.

A new 106-acre regional park identified for the Wise Road Corridor would serve anticipated demand through the planning horizon. One recommendation of this Comprehensive Plan is to complete a separate Parks and Recreation Master Plan in conjunction with the City of Sumter to program adequate capital facilities through 2020.

Police Protection

The estimated demand for sworn sheriff deputies will increase from 115 to 134, assuming build-out of the County's FLUM through 2020 and maintenance of the current service delivery standard for the number of sworn officers per 1,000 residents (i.e., 1.78 sworn officers per 1,000 residents). Continued expansion of the urbanizing area away from the traditional core will also require that more police substations be established (or existing stations expanded) in high growth areas. Growth of the police force also creates the need to build a new state-of-the-art police and municipal court facility to maintain civility, while also meeting the expanding needs of the Sumter County Sheriff's Department (e.g., homeland security). One recommendation of this Comprehensive Plan is to complete a separate Strategic Plan for the Sheriff's Department that

evaluates current and projected needs and sets forth a 10-year capital and operating plan that continues the philosophy of continuing to do far more with less.

Fire Protection

The estimated demand for firefighters (career and volunteer combined) to serve the Sumter City-County Fire Department will increase from 324 to 395 assuming build-out of the City and County FLUMs through 2020 and maintenance of the current delivery standards for the number of firefighters per 1,000 residents (i.e., 2.37 firefighters per 1,000 residents in Fire Tax District One and 3.57 firefighters per 1,000 residents in Fire Tax District Two). Specifically, the estimated demand for career firefighters in Fire Tax District One will increase from 93 to 127, and the estimated demand for career and volunteer firefighters in Fire Tax District Two will increase from 231 to 268. Fire officials report continued development in the hinterlands may require that more career firefighters be hired to replace the volunteer system. Career firefighters and additional fire station locations in some unincorporated areas of the county would serve new emerging population centers. One recommendation of this Comprehensive Plan is to complete a separate Strategic Plan for the City-County Fire Department that evaluates current and projected needs and sets forth a 10-year capital and operating plan that decreases the ISO rating in Fire Tax District Two from 6 to 1.

Education

The estimated demand for student enrollment in School District 2 (K-12) will increase from 9,044 to 11,946 assuming build-out of the County's FLUM through 2020 and current student generation rates assumed for School District 2 (i.e., 0.39 students per household). Additional student stations to serve anticipated demand will require both new school construction and existing campus expansion. Private schools in the area could also expand to meet some of the demand for more student stations. County officials will need to coordinate with members of School District 17 to ensure that school capacity is available concurrent with the timing of development.

CITY OF SUMTER COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Potable Water

Potable water facilities are defined as structures designed to collect, treat, or distribute potable water – including water wells, treatment plants, reservoirs, and distribution mains.

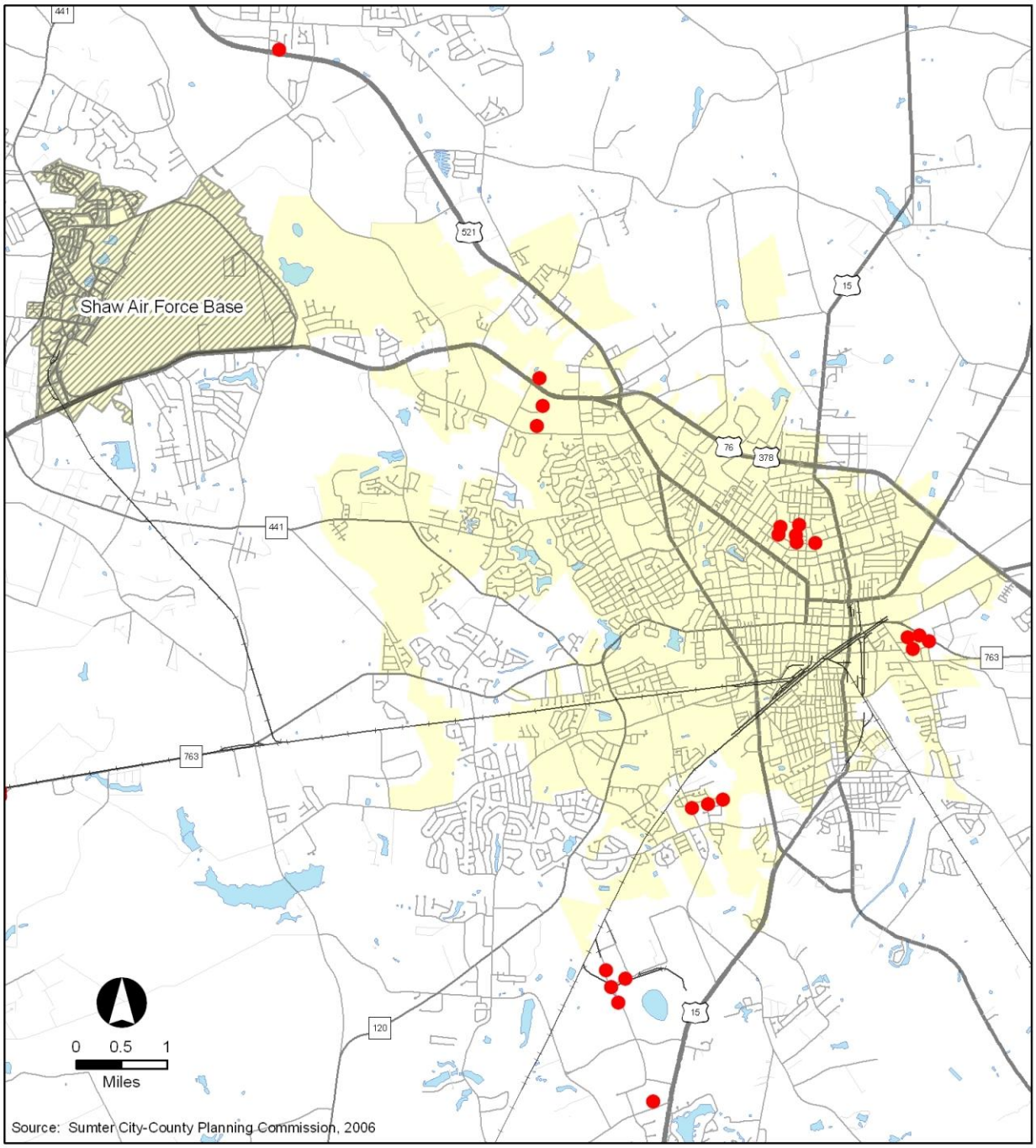
Water Supply

The City of Sumter Public Services Department manages the collection of potable water for the community. Nineteen wells tap into the Middendorf aquifer, the Black Creek aquifer, or other surficial aquifers to supply potable water to City residents (see Figure CF-8). These wells are approximately 650-700 feet deep and yield 1,500 – 2,000 gallons of water per minute. The Public Services Department has studied the long-term health of these water sources, and they are predicted to be adequate through 2035. Given this information, as well as the quantities of water that are available, the Public Services Department reports that Sumter's potable water supply is limited only by the volume that the City is permitted to treat.

City of Sumter Water Collection System, Well Pump No. 3

Water Treatment Plants

Water from City wells is pumped into one of five water treatment plants, where charcoal filters remove excess iron and other impurities (see Figure CF-9). Iron contamination is the biggest concern with water pumped from the wells, and water quality is checked every four hours by licensed operators. All five water treatment plants operate in a looped system, which ensures continual service should one or more of the plants go off-line.



Sumter, South Carolina | Comprehensive Plan

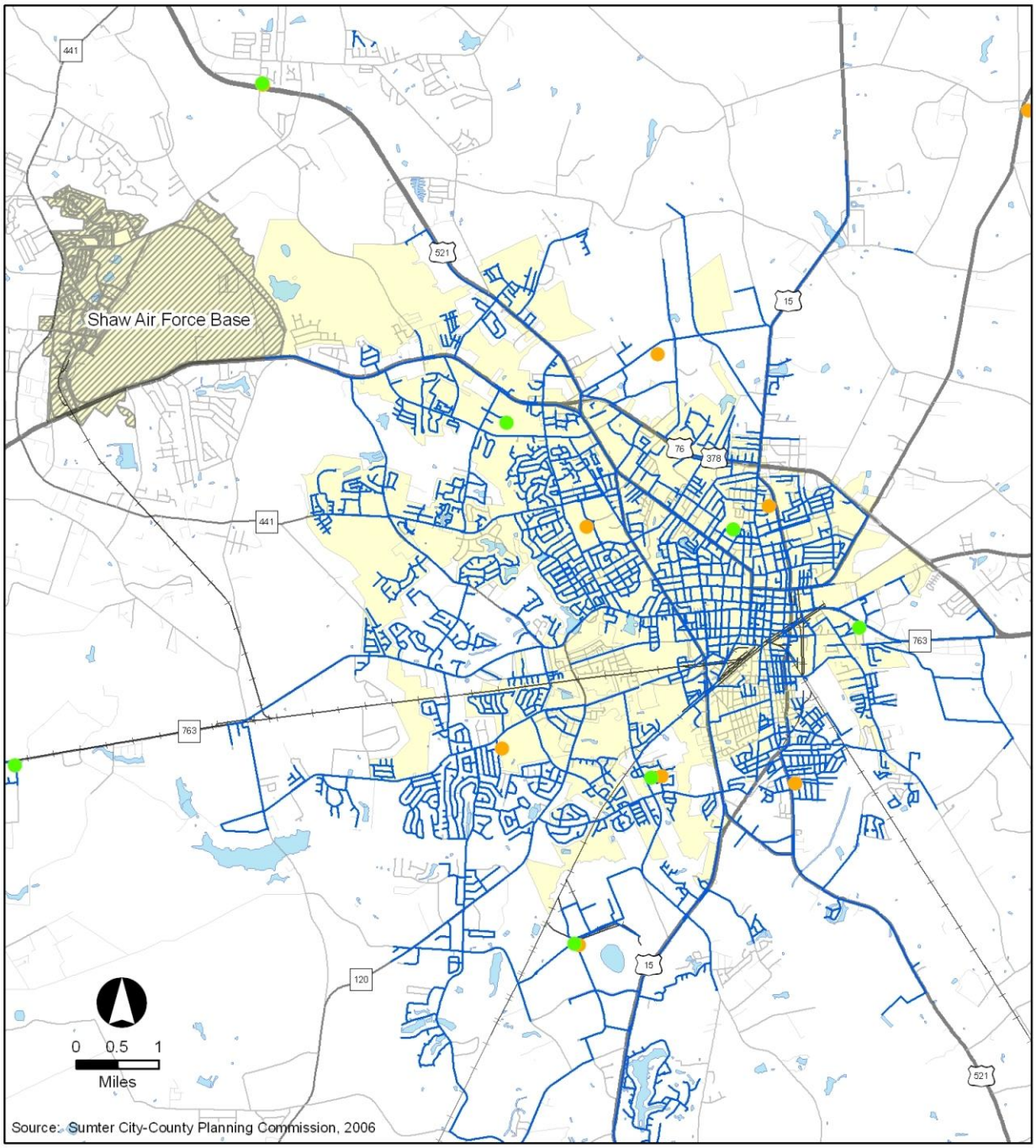
Community Facilities Element

Map CF-8
Potable Water Wells

Legend

- Potable Water Well
- Sumter City Limits
- Shaw Air Force Base
- Streets
- Railroad
- Water Bodies

Last Revised: November 7, 2007



Sumter, South Carolina | Comprehensive Plan

Community Facilities Element

Map CF-9
Potable Water Distribution System

Legend

- Water Treatment Plant
- Elevated Water Tank
- Sumter City Limits
- Shaw Air Force Base
- Water Supply Lines
- Streets
- Railroad
- Water Bodies

Last Revised: November 7, 2007

The City's permitted treatment capacity is 23.0 million gallons per day (MGD), which far exceeds current average annual demand of 9.8 MGD.

Peak consumption for the previous year was 17.9 MGD reported on June 5, 2006. In general, peak demand in the summer months can reach as high as 20.0 MGD.

City of Sumter Water Treatment Plant No. 1

The City of Sumter Public Services Department supplies approximately 30,000 households with potable water (see Figure CF-9). The average usage for a single family residence is 250 gallons per day (GPD), and the average multi-family residence uses 180 GPD. The City's water supply also supports anticipated fire flows in the event of a structure fire.

Storage Facilities

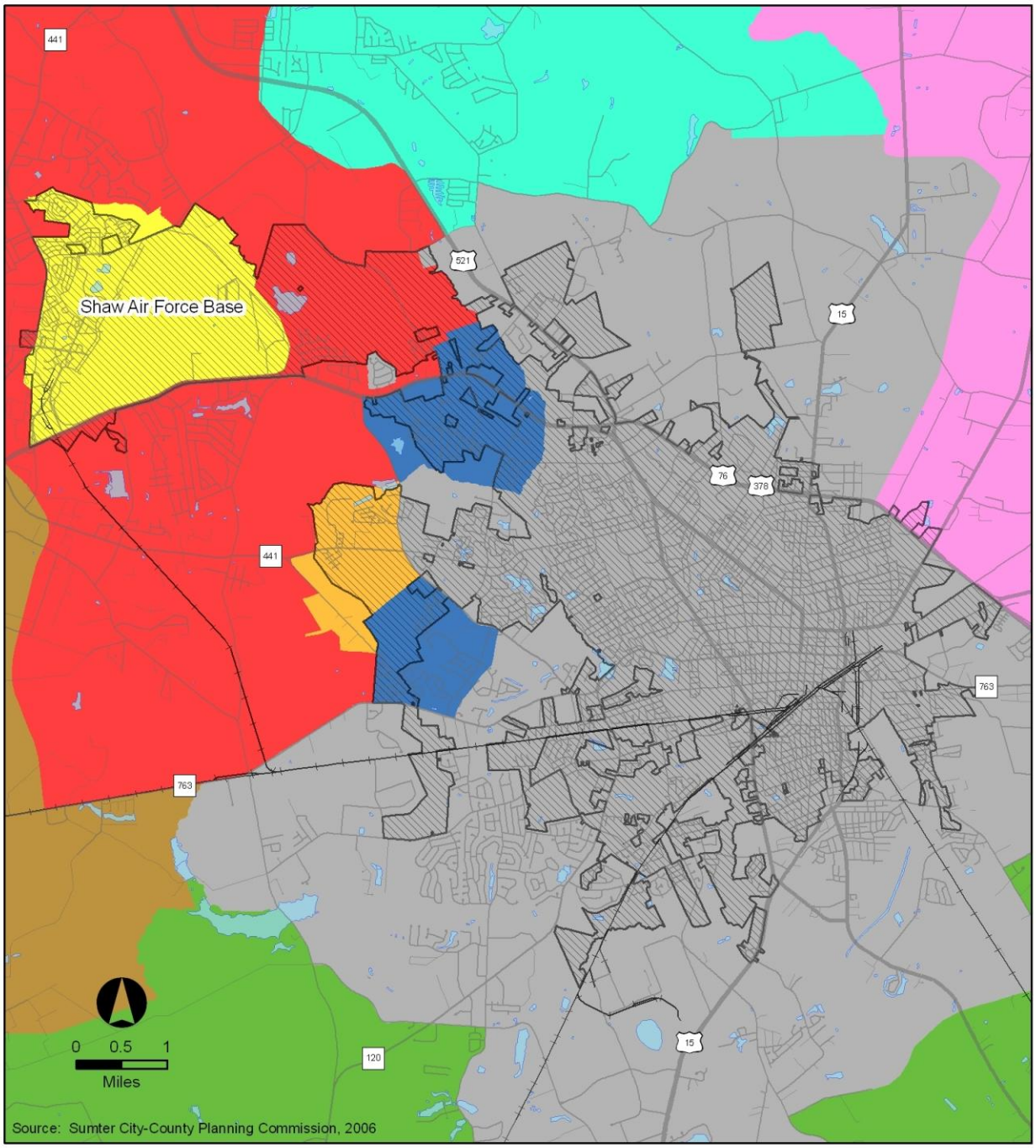
The City of Sumter currently has five underground storage tanks that hold one million gallons of water each, for a total of five million gallons. Seven additional elevated storage tanks are located throughout the City and collectively hold 3.5 million gallons (Figure CF-9). Underground storage tanks store treated water reserves, while elevated storage tanks provide expected water pressure in homes and businesses.

Interlocal Agreements

There are ten water districts inside Sumter County: Sumter City, Sumter County, Dalzell, Oswego, High Hills, Mayesville, Pinewood, Rembert, Wedgefield-Stateburg, and Shaw AFB (Figure CF-10). The City of Sumter has or has had various relationships with five of these districts, including acquisition and attempted acquisition, system management, and water sales. The goal of the City's Public Services Department is to centralize water supply within the county to allow coordination of land use, transportation, water, and sewer infrastructure. A summary of historic and current interlocal agreements in place for potable water service is provided below.

- Dalzell – The Dalzell Water District of Sumter County operated autonomously from 1965 to 2003, when the City of Sumter took over management of the system. This management agreement was a short-term solution until a referendum could be held in 2004 for the City's acquisition of the system. The referendum failed, and system management reverted back to the Dalzell Water District.

- High Hills – In 1973, the City of Sumter and High Hills Rural Water Company, Inc. agreed that the City could purchase High Hills at any time for the assumption of its debt. In the early- to mid-1980s, High Hills decided to manage its own system. In 2004, a license agreement provided the City with the right to provide water service to the High



Sumter, South Carolina | Comprehensive Plan

Community Facilities Element

Map CF-10
Water Service Districts

Legend

Water Service Districts *

- Franchise
- Sumter County
- Dalzell
- High Hills
- High Hills (City Service Area)
- Oswego
- Shaw Airforce Base
- City of Sumter
- Wedgefield/Stateburg
- Streets
- Railroad
- Water Bodies
- City Limits

* = The Mayesville & Pinewood Water Districts are beyond the extents of this map.

Last Revised: November 7, 2007

Hills District for as long as the City operates water distribution facilities in the water district's service area.

- Mayesville – The City of Sumter began managing Mayesville's water and sewer system in 1998. In 2000, the City acquired the system for $100,000. The City has an exclusive franchise for 40 years. If the franchise is terminated, Mayesville must repurchase the system for $100,000, plus the actual costs of any capital improvements made by Sumter and 8% interest accruing from the date the cost was incurred. Terms of the agreement limited the rates charged to Mayesville customers through 2004.

- Oswego – The City of Sumter has an exclusive agreement to sell not more than eight million gallons per month to the Oswego Rural Water Company. This agreement began in 1982 and will expire in 2022. Rates are set but may be adjusted annually if the City demonstrates an increase or decrease in operating cost.

- Rembert – The Rembert Rural Water Company, Inc., was dissolved in 1995. Water system facilities, accounts, and all other assets are held in the name of the City as part of the City-Council Government System, though the funds are segregated. These funds are used to keep the system in good repair and to pay all direct costs. Customer rates are the same as those charged to all customers outside city limits.

Billing Rates

Utility customers for the City of Sumter water system pay for the service based on the monthly amount of water consumed. Utility customers also pay an administrative rate that is added to the charge for water consumed. The rate schedule for 2006 is detailed in Table CF-1 below.

Table CF-10
Water Bill Rates for Customers in the City of Sumter, 2006

Demand (GPM)[1]	Rate
Minimum Fee	$8.30
0 – 50,000	$8.30 + ($1.12 x 1,000 GPM)
50,001 – 1,000,000	$64.30 + ($1.07 x 1,000 GPM)
1,000,001 – 50,000,000	$1,080.80 + ($0.89 x 1,000 GPM)
> 50,000,001	$44,690.80 + ($0.71 x 1,000 GPM)

Source: City of Sumter Public Services Department, 2007
Note:
[1] = GPM – Gallons per Month

Proposed Improvements

Market forces and policies in the City's adopted Comprehensive Plan support future year population growth in the northern, western, and northwestern portions of the potable water

service area. The Public Services Department has plans to build a new water treatment plant in the next five to ten years to better service these areas. In addition, the Department has long-term plans for several new wells to increase water supply, each of which costs approximately $600,000 to bring on-line. A new well will be added to the City's system serving the industrial areas south downtown in 2007.

Sanitary Sewer

Sanitary sewer facilities are defined as structures or systems designed for the collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage – including trunk mains, interceptors, treatments plants, and disposal systems.

Collection System & Treatment Plant

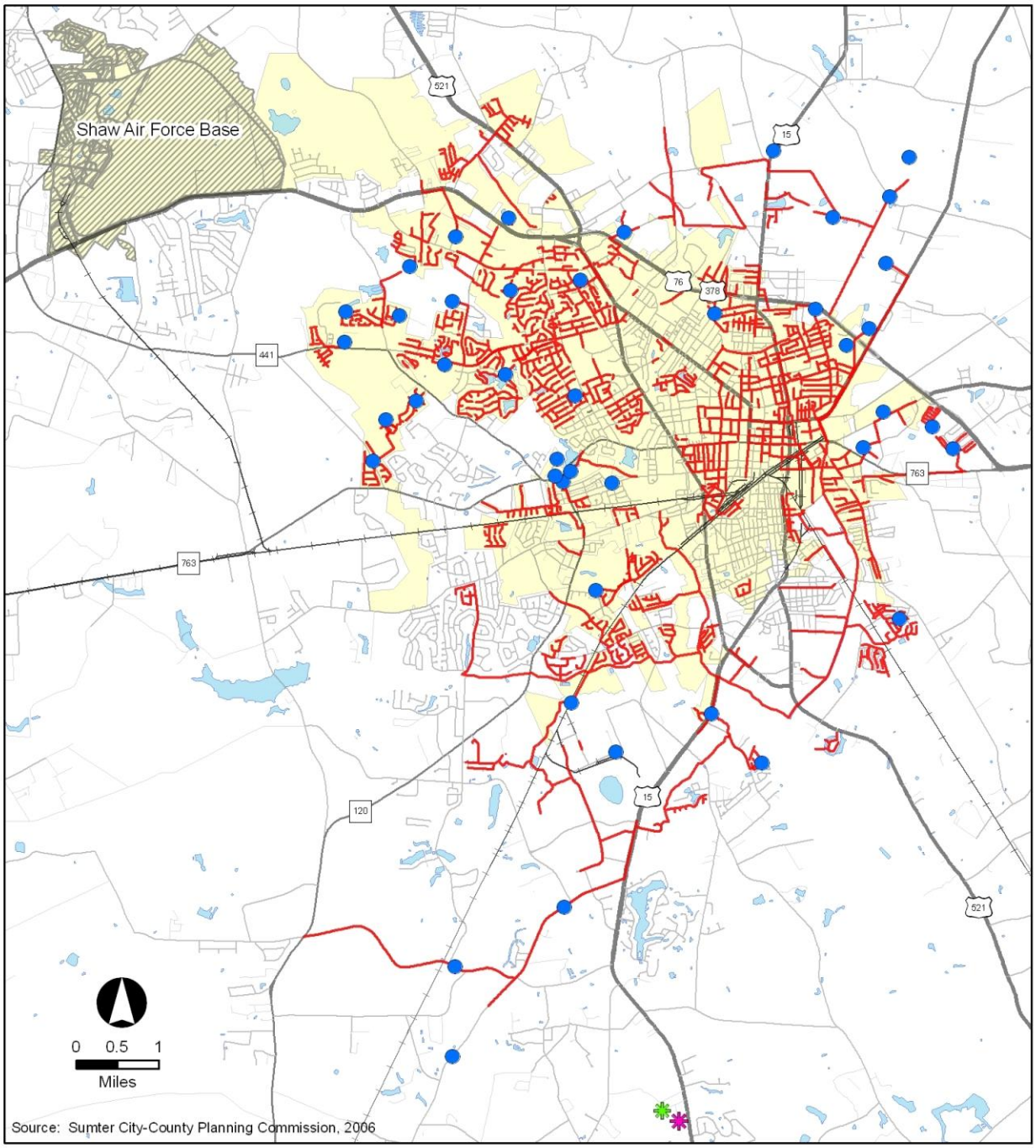
The City of Sumter's Public Services Department manages sanitary sewer collection and treatment within city limits. The collection system is a gravity design, with pump stations strategically located to maintain flow patterns. The treatment system uses a biological application to remove pollutants, and treated water is discharged into the Pocotaligo River. The City's sanitary sewer system serves approximately 22,000 households (see Figure CF-11). The average usage for a single family residence is 225 gallons per day (GPD), and the average multi-family residence uses 160 GPD.

City of Sumter Wastewater Treatment Plant

The City's permitted discharge capacity into the Pocotaligo River is 15.0 million gallons per day (MGD), which exceeds the current average annual discharge range of 8.5 – 9.0 MGD. Peak discharge for the previous year was 14.8 MGD measured on June 15, 2006. The Public Services Department has been very successful limiting the amount of storm water infiltration and inflow into the system after an aggressive capital improvements program started in 1992. These efforts have significantly reduced the volume of wastewater treated at the plant. The federal government prohibits municipal utilities from operating wastewater treatment plants at greater than 90% capacity; therefore, the permitted treatment plant capacity is policy-constrained to 12.0 MGD.

Biosolids Recovery Plant

The City's Public Services Department operates the Sumter Wastewater Biosolids Recovery Plant, which dries sludge into pellets that are sold as high-grade fertilizer throughout the Southeastern United States (see Figure CF-11). The facility produced and shipped nearly 1,811 metric tons in 2006.



Sumter, South Carolina | Comprehensive Plan

Community Facilities Element

Map CF-11
Sanitary Sewer Treatment System

Legend

- Pump Station
- Sewer Treatment Plant
- Biosolids Recovery Plant
- Sewer Collection Lines
- Sumter City Limits
- Shaw Air Force Base
- Streets
- Railroad
- Water Bodies

Last Revised: November 7, 2007

Proposed Improvements

Expansion of the sanitary sewer system serves to attract new industry, and City officials are committed to a plan for plant upgrades and capacity expansion at the existing wastewater treatment plant to process up to 24 million gallons per day (MGD). Construction is scheduled to begin in Summer 2007, and cost up to $25 million to complete.

Increased discharge from expanding the treatment plant can not permanently be directed to the Pocotaligo River because of growing water quality and environmental concerns. Thus, City officials have entered into an agreement with other local governments providing sanitary sewer service in the region to fund installation of a 35-mile trunk line terminating at the Santee River for effluent discharge. The City of Sumter will be permitted to discharge up to 9.0 MGD of wastewater into the Santee River as part of the multi-agency agreement. Discharge into the Santee River (9.0 MGD) plus the City's permitted discharge capacity into the Pocotaligo River (15.0 MGD) supports expansion efforts at the wastewater treatment plant 24.0 MGD).

The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DEHC) approved plans to build the trunk line to the Santee River while addressing water quality and environmental concerns for discharging effluent into the Wateree River. A temporary discharge increase of 3.0 MGD to the Pocotaligo River (to 18.0 MGD) was granted to the City of Sumter while the trunk line is being constructed.

The City's Public Services Department also plans expansion of the wastewater collection system. One extension to the north would serve approximately 500 new residential lots and future commercial and industrial development near Sumter Airport. A second extension, to McCray Mill Road, would serve approximately 700 new residential lots and future commercial development.

Billing Rates

Utility customers for the City of Sumter sanitary sewer system pay for the service based on the monthly amount and strength of effluent discharged into the collection system. Discharge volumes for residential accounts are capped at 15,000 gallons per month for billing purposes. Utility customers also pay an administrative rate that is added to the charge for effluent discharged into the collection system. The rate schedule for 2006 is detailed in Table CF-2 below.

Table CF-11
Sewer Bill Rates for Customers in the City of Sumter, 2006

Fee Type	Rate
Administrative Charge	$10.60
Volumetric Rate	$1.69 x 1,000 GPM
Maximum Strength Rate	$1.38 x 1,000 GPM

Source: City of Sumter Public Services Department, 2007

Note:

[1] = GPM – Gallons per Month

Bond Debt Service

Improvements to the City's sanitary sewer system have traditionally been financed with Waterworks and Sewer System Improvement Revenue Bonds. Sumter currently holds six outstanding revenue bonds for improvements to the sanitary sewer system with a total bond debt service of $27,342,401. These bonds are scheduled to retire in 2009, 2011, 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2020. Detailed summaries for existing bond debt service are provided below.

Series 1990B Bond and Series 1995 Bond

The South Carolina State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund is authorized to make loans to finance six categories of projects: health hazards, compliance projects, regional sludge or septage facilities, facility growth, facility maintenance/improvements, and infiltration and inflow correction. On December 5, 1990, the City borrowed $1,204,056 from the South Carolina Water Pollution Control Revolving Loan Fund (i.e., "Series 1990B Bond") for system improvements, which bears interest at a rate of 4.5% and has a final maturity of November 1, 2011. The City borrowed an additional $11,243,345 from the South Carolina Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund on November 16, 2005, for additional system improvements (i.e., "Series 1995 Bond"). The Series 1995 Bond has a final maturity date of August 1, 2017.

Series 1999 Bond

The City issued a $6,015,000 principal amount bond on July 15, 1999, (i.e., "Series 1000 Bonds") to defray the cost of improvements of the City's sanitary sewer system and to redeem the $3,895,000 outstanding principal amount on the City's Series 1989B Waterworks and Sanitary Sewer System Improvement Revenue Bonds. The Series 1999 Bonds have a final maturity date of June 1, 2019.

Series 2000 Bond

The City issued a $815,000 principal amount bond on October 16, 2000, to finance the cost of acquiring the Waterworks and Sewer System of the Town of Mayesville, South Carolina (i.e., "Series 2000 Bond"). The Series 2000 Bond has a final maturity date of June 1, 2020.

Series 2003 Bond

The City issued a $8,185,000 principal amount bond on March 1, 2003, (i.e., "Series 2003 Bond) to defray the cost of system improvements, redeem $6,845,000 outstanding principal amount of the City's Series 1993 Waterworks and Sewer System Refunding Revenue Bonds, satisfy the debt service reserve requirement for the Series 2003 Bond Issue with purchase of a surety bond, and pay for certain cost and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of the Series 2003 Bond. The Series 2003 Bond has a final maturity date of June 1, 2009.

Series 2005 Bond

The City issued a $2,000,000 principal amount bond on June 30, 2005, (i.e., "Series 2005 Bond") to defray the cost of system improvements and pay certain costs and expenses related to the issuance of the Series 2005 Bond. The Series 2005 Bond has a final maturity date of June 20, 2015.

Sanitary Sewer Overflows

The State of South Carolina requires that sanitary sewer service providers report three categories of sewage overflows: those greater than 500 gallons, any amount of overflow that reaches surface waters, and any overflow that poses a threat to human health or the environment[1]. The City of Sumter reported fourteen qualifying sanitary sewer overflows to the South Carolina Division of Water Quality between January 2002 and March 2007. Ten of the overflows reached surface water, including the largest overflow of 10,000 gallons that occurred in March 2007.

Total volume for all sewage overflows reported between January 2002 and March 2007 was 21,625 gallons. Nearly 95% of these overflows reached surface waters. Although zero overflow is the goal for the Public Services Department, a five year average less than 4,500 gallons per year is one of the best in the State for similar size systems.

Table CF-3 summaries sewage overflows reported to the State of South Carolina Division of Water Quality for the period between January 2002 and March 2007.

Table CF-12
Summary of Sewage Overflow Occurrences, January 2002 – March 2007

Date	Location	Volume (gallons)	Reach Surface Waters?
January 3, 2002	US 76 at SC 763	500	Yes
February 8, 2002	212 Boulevard Road (Turkey Creek)	1,000	Yes
March 26, 2002	Runnymede Subdivision	475	No
June 12, 2002	Calhoun Street at Main Street	500	Yes
February 23, 2003	Antler Drive at Fawn Circle	3,400	Yes
March 11, 2006	Green Swamp	500	Yes
May 12, 2006	Twin Lakes	3,000	Yes
May 22, 2006	173 Pack Road	800	Yes
May 30, 2006	S-43-747 Porter Street	75	No

[1] http://www.scdhec.March 14, 2007net/eqc/admin/pubs/enf1002s.pdf

June 5, 2006	Houck Street	500	No
June 30, 2006	216 E. Hampton Street	125	No
January 25, 2007	621 Wise Drive	500	Yes
January 29, 2007	Broad Street at Newman Street	250	Yes
March 14, 2007	Cains Mill Road	10,000	Yes

Septic Systems

Poor soil conditions in the City of Sumter's extra-territorial jurisdiction (ETJ) limit the installation of septic systems in areas not already served by the municipal sanitary sewer system. Further, these soil conditions may limit extension of even the City's wastewater collection system to certain areas of the ETJ, severely limiting new development in these areas. City officials note that areas most affected by poor soil conditions are in the southern portions of the City's ETJ and Sumter County. Bacteria trapped in poorly drained soils poses serious public health risks as well as quality-of-life concerns related to the smell of effluent.

Example of a septic tank for a single-family residential home
Source: www.tcd.ie\Centre_for_the_Environment\watertechnology\index.php

The Twin Lakes Package Plant, designed to treat up to 35,000 gallons per day, is the only package plant operating in the planning jurisdiction. The Public Services Department took over maintenance of the package treatment plant nearly twenty years ago. Sanitary sewer collection lines were installed in the area, and customers using the package treatment plant were switched to the City's traditional sanitary sewer collection system and treatment facility in March 2007.

Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management encompasses the collection, recycling, and disposal of solid waste generated by local residents and businesses.

Collection

The City's Public Services Department provides weekly curbside pickup for residential garbage and recycling inside city limits. In addition, 300 - 400 residents with certain medical conditions require that drivers physically transport garbage and recycling from their home to the truck. The City furnishes to each resident one 90-gallon roll-a-way container for garbage and one 18-gallon bin for recycling.

Commercial garbage pickup is offered to all businesses within city limits; however, they may contract with private haulers if they wish. In 2006, the Public Services Department estimated that it collected nearly 80% of all commercial solid waste generated within city limits. The City furnishes two size dumpsters for garbage, and offers one to six times a week pickup for a fee. The pickup fee is added to the businesses' water bill. Dumpsters and roll-a-way containers are offered at no charge to businesses for recycling cardboard and office paper.

Yard waste is also collected weekly for residential and commercial customers (only with dumpster service) inside city limits. Sumter County contracts with the City to collect yard waste bimonthly for approximately twenty-five streets immediately outside of city limits.

The estimated cost for providing collection services is $38.05 per capita according to the *Annual South Carolina Solid Waste Management Report* published in 2006. This estimate represents the total costs for operating a solid waste collection program, and may include equipment, labor and overhead, employee benefits, and disposal site preparation. Revenue for operating the solid waste program is captured from property taxes, fees on businesses, sell-off of recycle materials, and county contributions.

Recycling

The City of Sumter recycles nine products and contracts with a vendor to separate, bale, market, and sell the recyclables. In addition to curbside pickup, City residents have access to one of three Sumter County Recycling Centers located inside city limits. These recycling centers are for residential use only, and accept thirteen different categories of recyclable material, including:

- Appliances/scrape metal (white goods)
- Lead-acid batteries
- Bulk waste items (brown goods)
- Aluminum
- Steel food cans
- Glass
- Newspaper
- Plastic
- Yard waste
- Cardboard
- Tires
- Used motor oil, filter, and bottles
- Office paper/magazines

Combined, the City and County of Sumter recycle approximately 21% of their generated solid waste. This percentage is lower than State's average recycling rate of 30.4%, but ranks favorably compared to most surrounding cities and counties. The *Annual South Carolina Solid Waste Management Report* published in 2006 reports that 19,418 tons of solid waste was recycled in the City and County of Sumter, resulting in an environmental impact equivalent to

one of the following: eliminating electricity usage by 9,780 households for one year; growing 1,953,487 tree seedlings for 10 years; or conserving 8,677,221 gallons of gasoline.

Disposal Facilities

Solid waste collected by the City's Public Services Department is disposed of at one of many sites within Sumter County contracted to receive these materials. Sumter County currently operates two landfills, one composting site, one wood grinding facility, one solid waste processor, a transfer station for municipal solid waste, and separate facilities for used oil processing and marketing. Table CF-4 summarizes the names and types of solid waste facilities operated by Sumter County that are available to citizens of Sumter.

Table CF-13
Solid Waste Facilities Operating in Sumter County, FY 2006/07

Name	Type
Sumter County Construction & Demolition Debris Landfill	Long-Term Landfill
Sumter County Construction & Demolition Debris Landfill (Area C)	Long-Term Landfill
S.C.R. Composting Plant	Composting Plant
Sumter County Wood Processing Facility	Wood Grinding Facility
Giant Resourced Recovery Plant	Solid Waste Processor
Sumter County Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Station	Transfer Station for Municipal Solid Waste
Southeastern Chemical & Solvent Company Used Oil Marketer Facility	Used Oil Marketer
Southeastern Chemical & Solvent Company Used Oil Processing Facility	Used Oil Processor

Source: Annual South Carolina Solid Waste Management Report, 2006

In addition, Sumter County contracts with Waste Management, Inc. to receive municipal garbage at their landfill located on Screaming Eagle Road. Officials for Sumter County report that sufficient capacity exists among available public and private landfills to receive municipal garbage anticipated to 2030.

Storm Water Management

The City of Sumter and surrounding extra-territorial jurisdiction drain into the Pocotaligo and Rocky Bluff Rivers as part of the Santee Drainage Basin. Storm water run-off continues to be a challenge in this rapidly growing community, especially since soil types inventoried indicate wide variations in storm water infiltration rates. City officials recognize the obstacles for retaining storm water run-off on-site in certain areas of the city, and are moving toward a more regionalized storm water management solution. Two examples of regional storm water retention areas are Swan Lake and Palmetto Park. Both of these locations are considered amenities to the surrounding communities.

Currently, the Public Services Department is responsible for managing the system of man-made structures designed to collect, convey, hold, divert, or discharge storm water. Clearing and cleaning of drainage facilities not accessible by equipment is performed by hand labor using City forces.

The City of Sumter hired a consultant in 2006 to develop a storm water master plan for the drainage basin (including portions of Sumter County) and explore the feasibility of creating a City storm water utility. Revenue from a new utility fund would provide City officials with the resources to better manage storm water quantities and quality reaching the Pocotaligo and Rocky Bluff Rivers. The storm water master plan is still under development.

Underground Storage Tanks

Underground storage tanks (USTs) are often used to store hazardous substances such as gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, and other products. It is important to know how many tanks are in the City and where they are located because USTs can deteriorate, which allows their contents to leach into groundwater. It is also important to know where abandoned tanks are located in the event that soil needs to be tested for contamination in the future. The State of South Carolina has a UST registry that summaries the content, location, and status (active or inactive) of USTs throughout the state. Table CF-5 summarizes information for known USTs located inside city limits.

Table CF-14
Inventory of Underground Storage Tanks in Sumter

Type	Active Tanks	Inactive Tanks	Total
Aviation Fuel	0	2	2
Bio-Diesel Fuel	0	0	0
Diesel Fuel	37	97	134
High-Ethanol Gasoline	0	0	0
Fuel Oil	0	3	3
Gasoline	76	225	301
Hazardous Substance	0	9	9
Kerosene	12	31	43
Multiple Hydrocarbons	0	11	11
Motor Oil, Lube Oil, Hydraulic Oil	0	2	2
Multiple Petroleum	7	8	15
Naphtha, Mineral Spirits, Stoddard Solvent	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0
Petroleum Additive	0	0	0
Unknown	0	3	3
Waste Oil, Burnt Oil, Used Oil	2	33	35

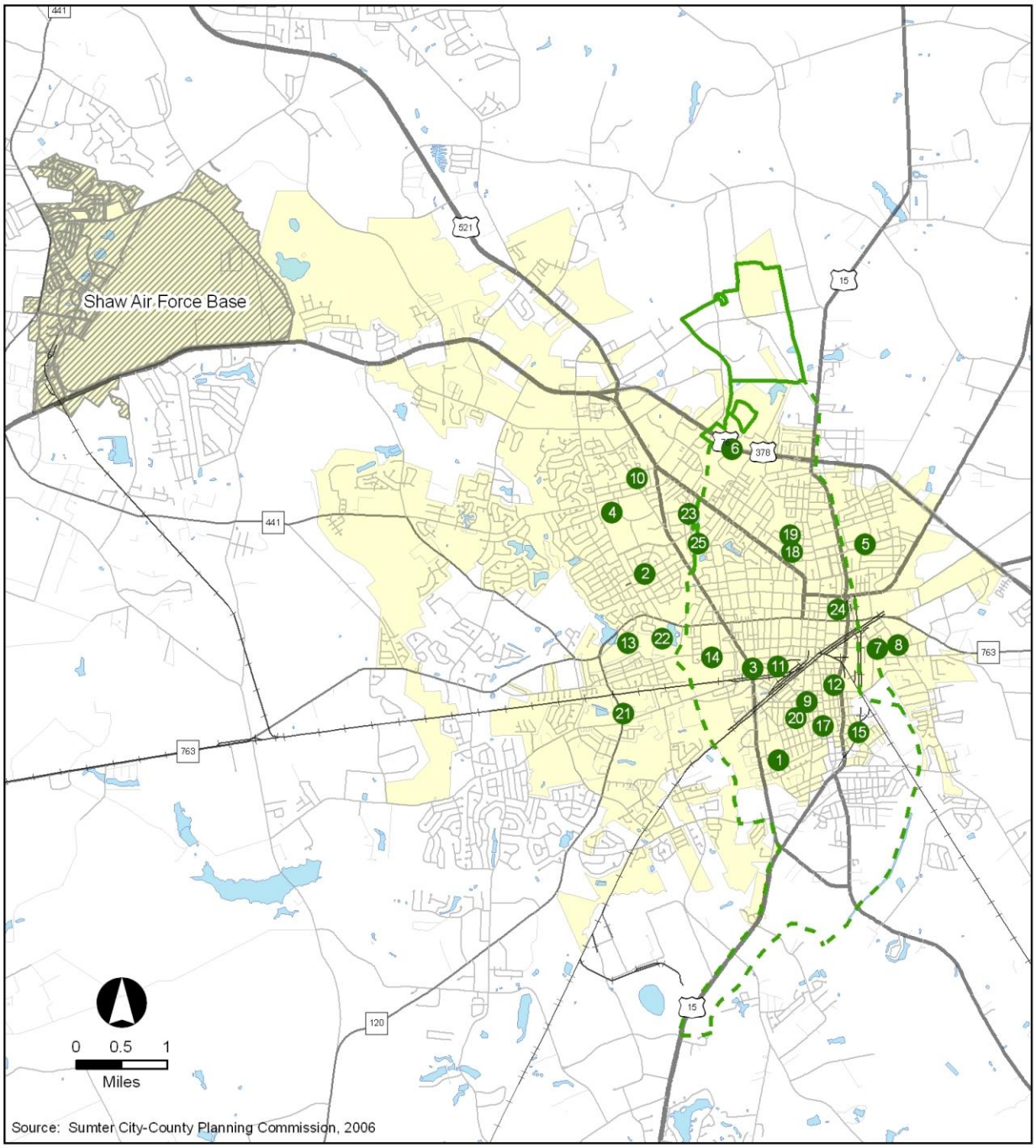
Source: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control website, 2007

Parks and Recreation

The Sumter County Recreation and Parks Department runs local sports, classes, and activities available to city residents and played at Palmetto, Dillon and Patriot Parks. The County currently maintains twenty-four active parks and recreation facilities inside city limits (see Table CF-6 and Figure CF-5). Community leaders report that these facilities are generally overused, and the popularity of activities related to baseball, soccer, basketball, and football warrant additional investments. In addition, the City operates the Palmetto Tennis Center, Riley and several other parks including Swan Lake and Iris Gardens.

Table CF-15
Inventory of Parks and Recreation Facilities in Sumter

ID #	Name	Baseball Fields	Basketball Courts	Football Fields	Tennis Courts	Soccer Fields	Lighted Fields	Play-grounds
1	Bates Pool	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	Benton Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	Bernie Center	1	1	--	--	--	Yes	Yes
4	Bobby Richardson Park	5	--	--	13	--	Yes	Yes
5	Crosswell Park	1	1	--	2	--	Yes	Yes
6	Dillon Park	5	--	1	--	2	Yes	--
7	Dunway Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes
8	Eastwood Park	--	1	--	--	--	--	Yes
9	Fluton Park	--	2	--	--	--	Yes	Yes
10	Herbert Park	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	--
11	Jenkins Center	--	2	--	--	--	Yes	Yes
12	Layayette Center	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes
13	Lawton Circle Park	--	1	--	--	--	--	Yes
14	Little League Park	3	--	--	--	--	Yes	--
15	Logan Park	--	1	--	--	--	--	Yes
16	Memorial Park	--	--	--	3	--	Yes	Yes
17	Newton Family Enrichment Center	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	Optimist Park & Youth Center	--	1	--	--	--	--	Yes
19	Patriot Park							
20	Riley Park	1	1	--	4	--	--	Yes
21	Southside Park	1	2	--	2	--	Yes	Yes
22	Spectrum Senior Center	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	Swan Lake / Iris Gardens	--	--	--	3	--	Yes	Yes
24	Vim Park	--	1	--	--	--	Yes	Yes
25	Volunteer Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26	YMCA	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	--
	Total	**17**	**14**	**1**	**27**	**2**	**14**	**16**



Sumter, South Carolina | Comprehensive Plan

Community Facilities Element

Map CF-12

Park & Recreation Facilities

Note:

Locations identified on the map are summarized in Table CF-6.

Legend

- Park Location
- Sumter City Limits
- Shaw Air Force Base
- Existing Cypress Trail
- Streets
- Railroad
- Water Bodies
- Proposed Cypress Trail

Last Revised: November 7, 2007

City residents in the north currently have access to short segments of the Cypress Trail, which is envisioned to become a continuous multi-use loop around the city. Other multiuse paths accessible inside city limits include Swan Lake and near the YMCA.

Beyond city limits, residents have access to the Palmetto Trail that runs through Manchester State Forest and Poinsett State Park. Once complete, the Palmetto Trail will stretch 425 miles from the mountains to the sea. Manchester State Forest also includes several mountain bike trails.

Police Protection

The Sumter Police Department is charged with maintaining peace and order and with protecting life and property inside city limits. The Department has been nationally accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) since 1995, then the eighth law enforcement agency in the State of South Carolina to become nationally accredited.

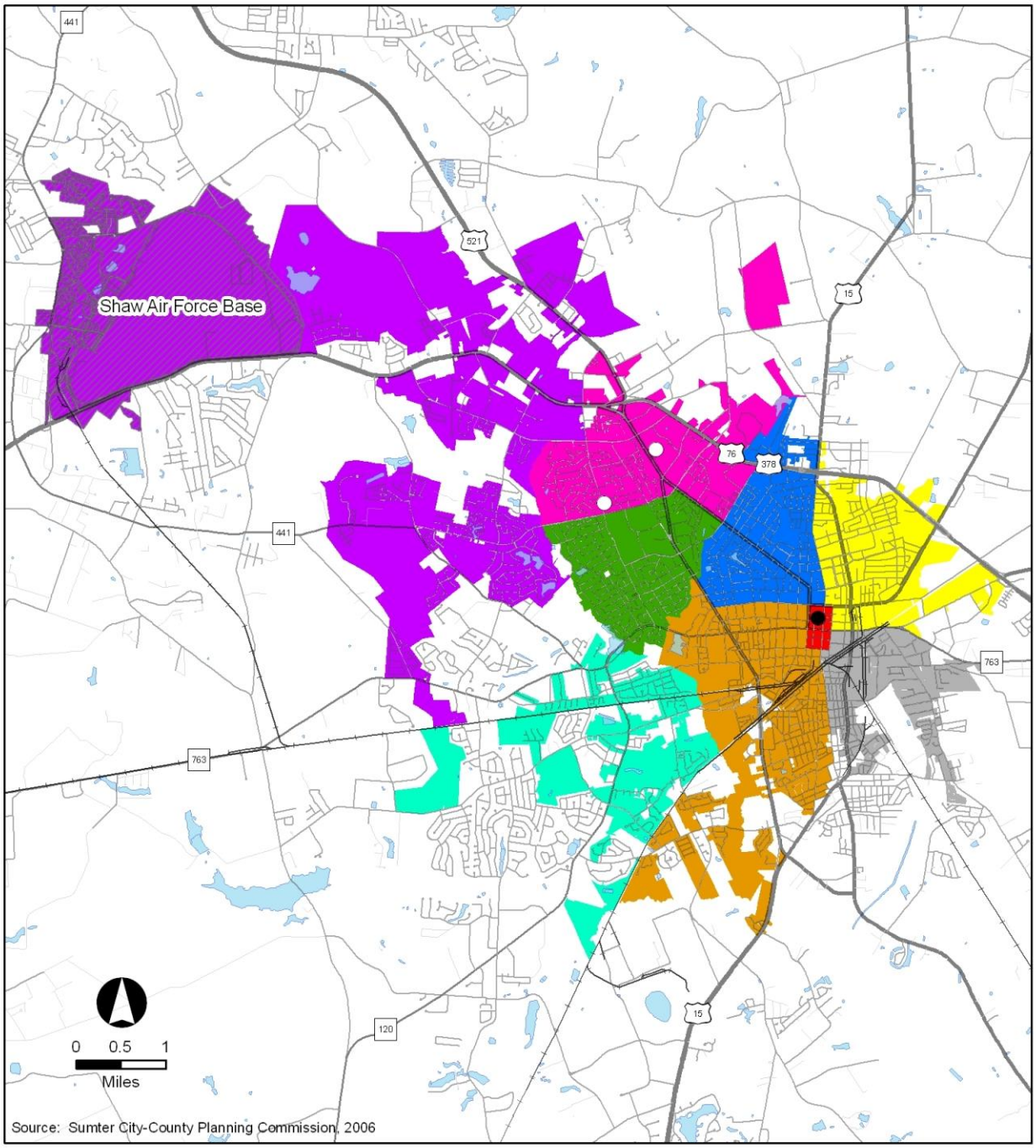
Location & Staff

Three police stations serve citizens in Sumter. Headquarters is located at 107 East Hampton Street in the Sumter City-County Law Enforcement Center. The joint operation of the facility with the Sumter County Sherriff's Office provides economies of scale for central telecommunications (dispatch), record keeping, and administration. Substations at the Sumter Mall on Broad Street and the Alice Drive Apartment Complex (1121 Alice Drive, Apt. 58) increase police presence within the community. Figure CF-6 illustrates the locations of all police stations located inside city limits.

Sumter City-County Law Enforcement Center

The police department employees 119 sworn officers and 55 civilian staff members organized into four divisions. These divisions include Administration, Communications, Patrol, and Criminal Investigations. The City is divided into two regions, and nine patrol areas within the two regions.

Sumter Police Department Cruiser



Sumter, South Carolina | Comprehensive Plan

Community Facilities Element

Map CF-13

Police Stations & Patrol Areas

Legend

- Patrol Area 1
- Patrol Area 2
- Patrol Area 3
- Patrol Area 4
- Patrol Area 5
- Patrol Area 6
- Patrol Area 7
- Patrol Area 8
- Patrol Area 9
- Police Headquarters
- Police Substation
- Shaw Air Force Base
- Water Bodies
- Streets

Last Revised: November 7, 2007

911 Dispatch Center

The city-county 911 Dispatch Center serves Sumter City Police, the Sumter County Sheriff Department, Sumter City/County Fire, and Sumter Emergency Medical Services. After normal business hours, they dispatch all public services such as water, sewer and mechanical. The Center maintains twelve 911 lines that display the telephone callers number and location. A trained staff of twenty-two full-time operators and eight part-time operators answer emergency calls. These operators dispatch over 10,000 emergency and non-emergency calls per month.

Crime Rates

Arrest data maintained by the Sumter Police Department for the five year period between 2002 and 2006 indicates the reversal of a climbing crime rate that peaked in 2004. Since 2004, violent and non-violent arrests citywide have dropped by nearly 38%. Other arrest categories not used in the South Carolina crime index also dropped nearly 32% for the same two-year period. Table CF-16 summarizes arrest activity for broad categories of crimes between 2002 and 2006.

Table CF-16
City of Sumter Arrest Data, 2002 – 2006

Offense	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Murder	3	5	5	5	4	4	26
Rape	7	10	6	1	7	3	34
Robbery	35	33	57	40	33	35	233
Aggravated Assault	117	105	167	233	167	132	921
Subtotal Violent	**162**	**153**	**235**	**279**	**211**	**174**	**1,214**
Breaking & Entering	85	76	69	51	85	44	410
Larceny	387	317	350	425	275	242	1,996
Motor Vehicle Theft	21	19	18	14	17	14	103
Subtotal Nonviolent	**493**	**412**	**437**	**490**	**377**	**300**	**2,509**
Total for Violent and Nonviolent	655	565	672	769	588	474	3,723
Total for Crimes Not Listed Above	1,475	1,736	1,762	1,787	1,570	1,248	9,578
Total for All Arrests	**2,130**	**2,301**	**2,434**	**2,556**	**2,158**	**1,722**	**13,301**

Source: City of Sumter Police Department, 2007

Jail Facilities

All arrested individuals in Sumter are processed at the Sumter – Lee Regional Detention Center located at 1250 Winkles Road. This facility houses both pre- and post-trial inmates for crimes ranging from misdemeanor to felony charges. The capacity of the detention center is 384 inmates.

Fire Protection

A combined city-county fire department provides fire protection to all of Sumter County. The City and its immediate environs (i.e., three miles beyond city limits in all directions) lie within Fire Tax District One for funding and providing fire services.

Fire Department Headquarters, 129 East Hampton Street

Location & Staff

Four fire stations are located in Fire Tax District One, including the headquarters located at 129 East Hampton Street. These stations support the city-county fire chief and assistant chief, as well as 93 career firefighters assigned between the four stations. Firefighters work one of three shifts, comprised of 24 hours of duty followed by 48 hours of rest. The fire station at Shaw Air Force Base is also located inside city limits, and a recipical agreement is in place for mutual aid response. Figure CF-14 illustrates the locations of all fire stations located inside city limits.

Each fire fighter undergoes 1,100 hours of training at the City's six acre training center. This center has a six-story burn tower, classrooms, a physical training center, a burn building with movable walls, a maze system, a confined space apparatus, and a smoke house. Fire fighters also undergo First Responder training, although Sumter's Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) are separate from the fire department.

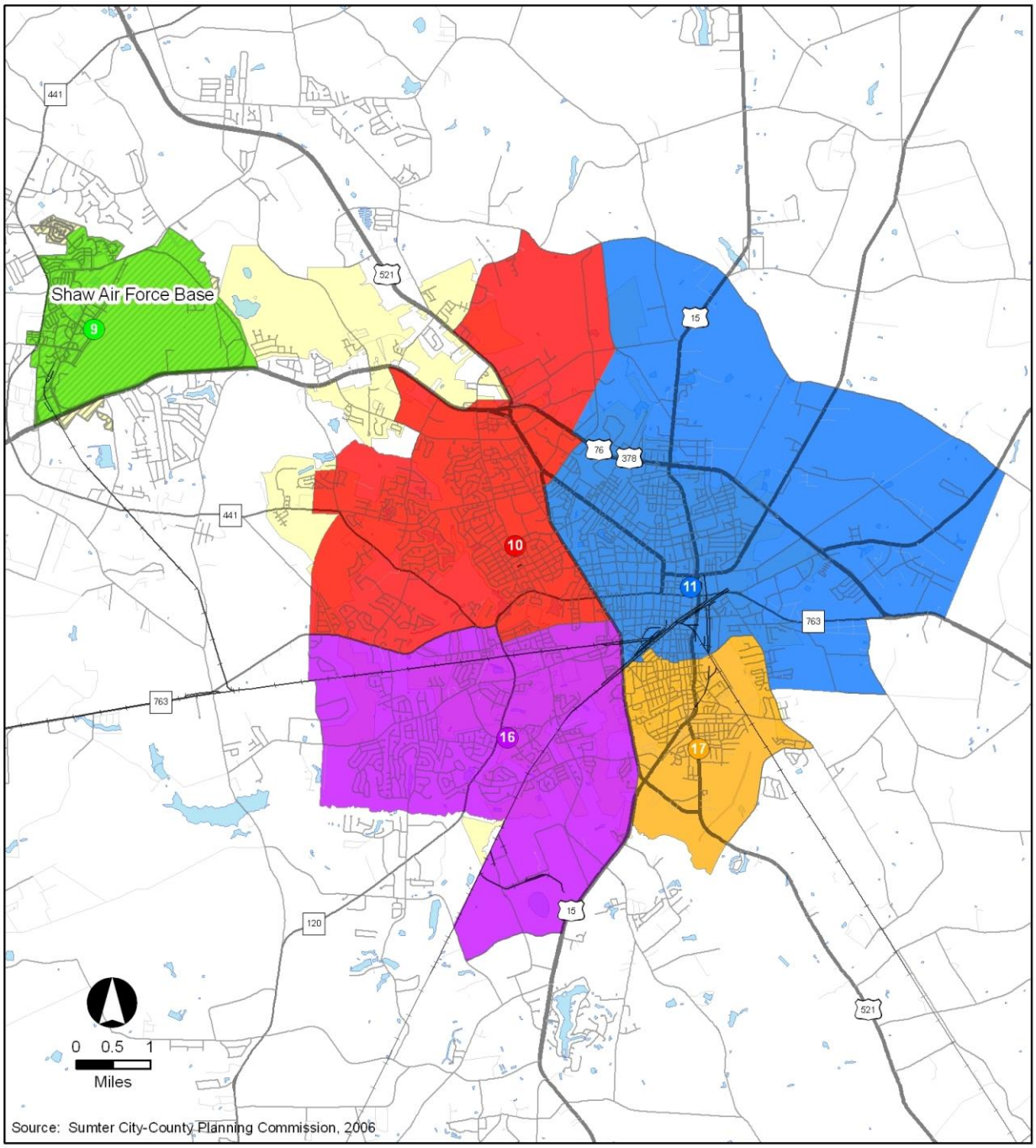
The fire department's inspection division monitors amendments to the SBCCI Standard (Southern) Building Code, and enforces all existing fire and lifestyle safety codes administered in Sumter. The Fire Chief, or his designee, is also involved in the design review process to provide fire safety related comments on new construction, roadway design, and hydrant placement. Unannounced fire safety inspections are also conducted at local businesses.

Equipment & Response

The four fire stations in Fire Tax District One support seven engines, two service units, two aerial units, one heavy rescue unit, one ladder truck, one hazardous materials truck, and four brush units. The fire department's goal is to maintain a fifteen year cycle for replacing major equipment.

Resources at the four fire stations were used to respond to 2,424 calls in 2005, including mutual response for 139 emergency medical calls. The monetary value of saved property at fire/accident incidents exceeded $47.1 million.

Aerial Fire Truck, City of Sumter Fire Rescue



Source: Sumter City-County Planning Commission, 2006

Sumter, South Carolina | Comprehensive Plan

Community Facilities Element

Map CF-14
Fire Stations & Service Areas

Legend

- Fire Station 9 / Service Area *
- Fire Station 10 / Service Area
- Fire Station 11 / Service Area
- Fire Station 16 / Service Area
- Fire Station 17 / Service Area
- Shaw Air Force Base
- Water Bodies
- Sumter City Limits
- Streets
- Railroad

* = The fire station at Shaw AFB is located inside city limits and a mutual aid agreement is in place with the Sumter City-County Fire Department.

Last Revised: November 7, 2007

Tables CF-17 and CF-18 summarize call data and property saved or lost at incidents for 2005.

Funding

The City of Sumter contributed $4.3 million in Fiscal Year 2006/07 to fund the fire service. Sumter County also earmarked a transfer of funds totaling $1.5 million to defray the cost to the City for operating the city-county fire department.

Table CF-17
Fire Department Calls in the City of Sumter, 2005

Call Type	Quantity
Single Family Structure Fire	218
Multi-Family Structure Fire	55
Mobile Home Fire	56
Commercial Structure Fire	62
Other Structure Fires	9
Vehicle Fires	100
Brush Fire	202
Trash Fire	38
EMS Support	139
Vehicle Accident	526
Haz-Mat Situation	77
Good Intent	414
False Alarm	525
Mutual Aid	3
Total	2,424

Source: Sumter City-County Fire Department, 2007

Table CF-18
Summary of Property Saved or Lost in the City of Sumter, 2005

Result	Dollar Amount
Saved Structure	$30,780,700
Lost Structure	$2,587,925
Saved Structure Contents	$10,396,050
Lost Structure Contents	$1,007,445
Save Mobile Home	$868,000
Lost Mobile Home	$298,700
Saved Mobile Home Contents	$243,500
Lost Mobile Home Contents	$95,175
Saved Vehicle	$506,300
Lost Vehicle	$326,210
Total	$47,110,005

Source: Sumter City-County Fire Department, 2007

ISO Rating

The Insurance Services Office (ISO) supplies statistical, actuarial, and underwriting information to the property and casualty insurance industry. Their fire protection classification program grades a community's level of fire protection on a scale of 1-10, with 1 being the highest and 10 the lowest. Communities are evaluated using a number of factors, including the quality of the fire department, water supply and hydrant locations, communication system, building codes, and building inspection programs. Most insurance companies base property insurance premiums in large part on a community's ISO fire rating.

Typically, the lower the ISO fire rating, the lower the insurance premiums. The City of Sumter's ISO rating is "2". The excessive physical distance between existing fire stations and the most distant properties in the service area (i.e., greater than 5 miles) is largely the reason that the City's ISO rating is not a "1".

Education

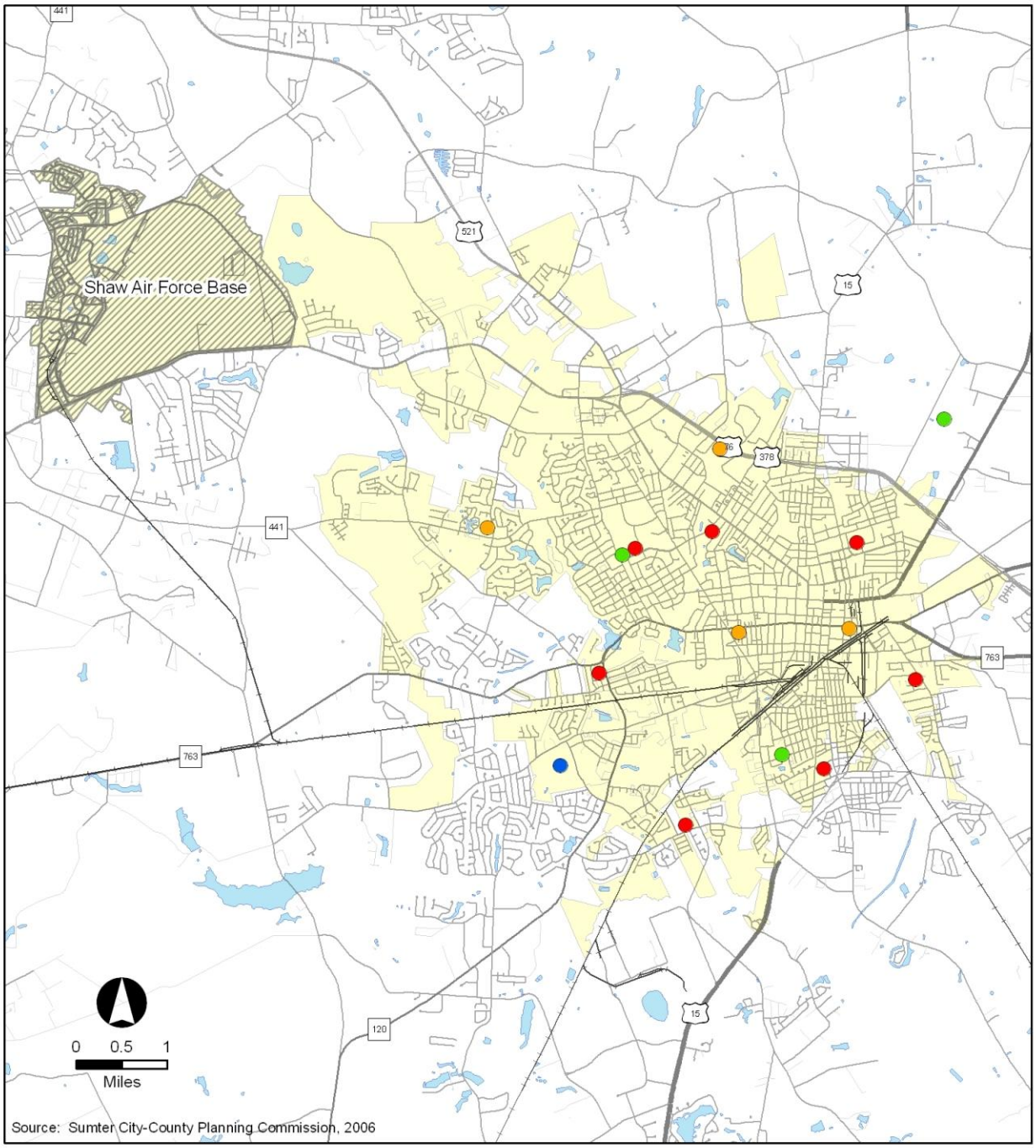
School District 17 oversees public schools in the City of Sumter. Facilities and programs are organized into three levels: elementary (K-5), middle (6-8), and high school (9-12). The current system includes seven elementary schools, three middle schools, and one high school. In 2006, public schools in School District 17 reported an enrollment of 8,891 students. Table CF-10 summarizes enrollment figures by type and by school for 2006.

Table CF-19
2006 School Enrollment for School District 17

Name	Enrollment
Alice Drive Elementary School	613
Crosswell Drive Elementary School	626
Kingsbury Elementary School	619
Lemira Elementary School	576
Millwood Elementary School	657
Wilder Elementary School	598
Willow Drive Elementary School	606
Alice Drive Middle School	760
Bates Middle School	776
Chestnut Oaks Middle School	611
Sumter High School	2,449
Total	8,891

Source: Sumter School District 17, 2007

In addition, six private schools serve local residents. Thomas Sumter Academy, Wilson Hall, and Sumter Christian School serve pre-kindergarten through 12th grade. Saint Anne Catholic School and Saint Francis Xavier High School together serve kindergarten through 12th grade. Sumter Academy serves 2nd through 12th grade.



Sumter, South Carolina | Comprehensive Plan

Community Facilities Element

Map CF-15
School Locations

Legend

- Elementary School
- Middle School
- High School
- Private School
- Sumter City Limits
- Shaw Air Force Base
- Streets
- Railroad
- Water Bodies

Last Revised: November 7, 2007

Figure CF-15 illustrates the location of public and private schools serving the City of Sumter.

Post-Secondary Education

Residents in Sumter have access to several public and private institutions of higher learning located within or in close proximity to the city. These institutions include Central Carolina Technical College, Morris College, and the University of South Carolina at Sumter. Saint Leo's University and Troy University also have satellite campuses at Shaw Air Force Base to target active military personnel and their families. A brief description of the three off-base institutions follows:

Central Carolina Technical College

Central Carolina Technical College offers academic programs in several areas, including arts and sciences, business, public service, industrial and engineering technology, and the health sciences. Students can earn associates degrees, diplomas, or certificates in their chosen fields of study.
Every year, Central Carolina Technical College serves more than 4,500 credit students and 10,500 continuing education students in traditional and non-traditional formats.

Morris College

Baptist-operated Morris College is an accredited, historically black, liberal arts college. Founded in 1908, Morris College has been open to all races and ethnicities since 1961. Morris College awards baccalaureate degrees in the arts and sciences. Students may live off-campus or in one of five residence halls built on-campus.

University of South Carolina at Sumter

The University of South Carolina at Sumter has several campuses in and around the City of Sumter. The main campus is on Miller Road, and there is a small satellite campus on Shaw AFB. Additionally, Sumter High School, Thomas Sumter Academy, and Cardinal-Newman High School offer USC-Sumter classes.

USC-Sumter had an enrollment of 1,020 students in 2005. The campus offers both Associate in Arts and Associate in Science degrees. Students at USC-Sumter that earn an Associates degree may transfer to USC-Columbia to finish a baccalaureate degree in one of 66 majors in ten fields. All students at USC-Sumter live off-campus.

Health Services

The 266-bed, Tuomey Regional Medical Center (TRMC) serves as the regional health care facility for Sumter, Lee, and Clarendon

Tuomey Regional Medical Center, 129 N. Washington Street

Counties. The TRMC is located in downtown Sumter, organized in a campus-setting that includes 400,000 square feet of the most advanced medical technologies supporting 150 physicians.

Facilities in the medical center include a nursery and birthing suites, neonatal special care unit, intensive care unit, operating rooms, emergency room, and outpatient surgery suites. Hospital officials estimate capabilities to treat more than 40,000 patients per year. A cancer treatment center is located across from the main hospital campus on Washington Street.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO).

Social Services

The South Carolina Department of Health and Human Services serves residents in both the city and county. Its mission is to help people in the community be the best they can be by matching qualified individuals with available health and welfare resources. Services provided by the Department include food stamps, family independence, adult protective services, and child protective services.

The YWCA of the Upper Lowlands provides crisis counseling to victims and family members of sexual assault and abuse. The YWCA is located at 246 Church Street. There are also three Hope Centers in the City of Sumter that provide job training, education, and cultural and recreation activities to low-income families. These facilities are located on South Purdy Street, North Main Street, and South Lafayette Drive.

Libraries

The Sumter County Public Library System serves city residents. Library locations include the main library on North Harvin Street, the west branch on Wesmark Boulevard, and the south branch on Manning Avenue. A bookmobile also provides outreach to other areas of the county, serving each community within Sumter County twice per month. The library system is a department within Sumter County Government and is funded through state monies and local property taxes.

Libraries on the campuses of Carolina Technical Community College and the University of South Carolina – Sumter are also open to the public.

Administrative Facilities

The City of Sumter uses a council-manager form of government. It elects six council members, each representing an individual ward, and an at-large mayor. The City Council hires the City Manager to administer the day-to-day responsibilities of the City.

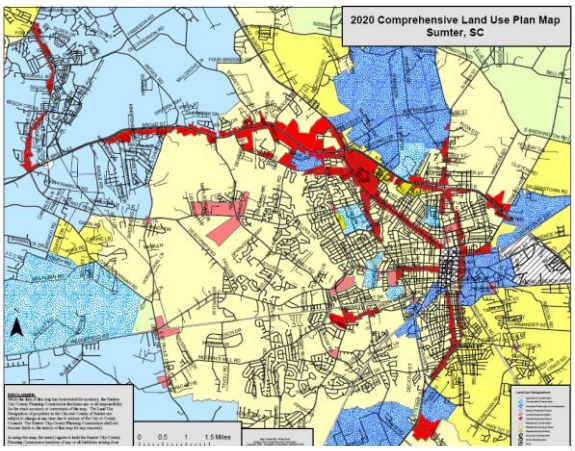
City Hall is located in the historic Sumter Opera House on North Main Street in Downtown Sumter. Other City departments housed in the Opera House include Administration, Information Technology, Tourism, Downtown Development, Communications, and Cultural Arts.

The City-County Planning Department is located at 12 West Liberty Street, serving separate City and County Planning Commissions. The Police Department is located at 107 East Hampton Avenue in the City-County Law Enforcement Center. The City-County Fire Department Headquarters is located at 129 East Hampton Street. The Public Services Department is located at 303 East Liberty Street and houses the following City departments: Parks & Gardens and Water, Sewer and Sanitation.

More detailed information for various City administrative facilities is provided in other sections of Community Facilities Element.

Availability of Public Facilities and Services

Realizing the community's vision for growth and prosperity requires that adequate public facilities and services be available concurrent with the timing of development. This section of the background report summarizes future year impacts to surrounding infrastructure, and identifies any potential hurdles that may be encountered for implementing the land use patterns and intensities envisioned for the planning jurisdiction. Previous sections of this document provide more detailed analysis of existing conditions for public facilities and services provided to residents of the City of Sumter — including available capacity and the ability of these facilities and services to support existing development patterns and intensities.



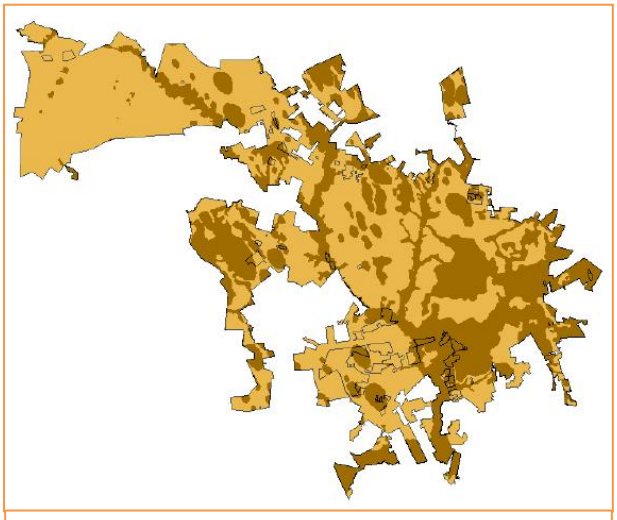
See the Land Use Element of this Comprehensive Plan for more information on the City's Future Land Use Map.

Impacts to supporting infrastructure generated by the land use patterns and intensities depicted in the City's Future Land Use Map were calculated using Community Viz software. This software is a decision-based GIS tool that considers the tradeoffs between different development scenarios and their competing impacts on infrastructure. Demand estimates for the Comprehensive Plan assume build-out of the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) through 2020 using minimum or maximum development criteria (as applicable) set forth in the compatible zoning districts identified for each future land use category (see Land Use Element, Land Use Compliance Index Component). Therefore, impacts to infrastructure reported in the Comprehensive Plan should be considered a worst-case scenario. This scenario would very likely improve if factors for prevailing market conditions were reflected in the analysis, or if it was considered that not all development within the various land use categories would build-out using the minimum or maximum criteria (as applicable)

identified for the implementing zoning district. The methodology used for evaluating the impacts to infrastructure generated by the FLUM meets the minimum rules and requirements for preparing a municipal comprehensive plan set forth in the Section 6-29-510(D) of the Code of Laws of South Carolina.

An internal script was run in the Community Viz software to remove areas deemed highly constrained for development (i.e., lakes, wetlands, and unsuitable soils) before performing the impact calculations. This more accurately estimates the impacts that development could have on supporting infrastructure. A site efficiency factor (50% - 85%) associated with each future land use category was also applied to the parcels included in the analysis to account for land typically dedicated to certain on-site improvements (e.g., internal streets, storm water management, open space, etc.) necessitated by new development. The remaining portion(s) of a parcel after removal of development constraints and on-site infrastructure was used to estimate future year demands at build-out of the City's Future Land Use Map (FLUM) through 2020.

The City of Sumter's Comprehensive Plan recognizes that growth will continue beyond the 13-year planning horizon assumed for this plan update. Therefore, the FLUM includes acreage for both residential and non-residential land use categories that exceeds demand forecasted for 2020. The extra acreage allows for unanticipated growth or changing market conditions to be absorbed within the current plan document. City officials understand that many areas depicted in the FLUM may not develop within the 25-year planning horizon (e.g., if the Department of Public Services delayed extension of water or sewer lines into new service areas).



Nearly 34% of the land area within city limits is deemed undevelopable because of the presence of lakes, wetlands, or soils unsuitable for development.

A summary for the impact to public facilities and services available in the City of Sumter to support new development and redevelopment follows.

Potable Water

The estimated average daily demand for potable water within the City of Sumter's Water Service Area will increase from 9.8 to 15.3 million gallons per day (MGD) assuming build-out of the City's FLUM through 2020. Table CF-11 summarizes anticipated average daily demand by general land use category. Total average daily demand is not expected to exceed the City's permitted treatment plant capacity of 23.0 MGD. However, City officials should monitor peak period demand generated by new development, and carefully consider impacts to the potable water system before extending service into new areas.

Table CF-20
Estimated Demand for Potable Water Through 2020

Land Use Category	Demand (MGD)
Residential – Single Family	13.16
Residential – Multifamily	0.07
Commercial	0.60
Office	0.17
Industrial	1.31
Total	**15.31**

The Public Services Department has plans to build a new water treatment plant in the next five to ten years to better serve population growth anticipated for the northwestern portions of the water service area. In addition, the Department has long-term plans for several new wells to increase its raw water supply.

Sanitary Sewer

The estimated average daily demand for sanitary sewer service within the City of Sumter's Sewer Service Area will increase from 8.5 to 14.0 million gallons per day (MGD) assuming build-out of the City's FLUM through 2020. Table CF-12 summarizes anticipated average daily demand by general land use category. Total average daily demand is not expected to exceed the City's permitted discharge capacity of 15.0 MGD for the Pocotaligo River; however, it does exceed Sumter's policy-constrained treatment plant capacity of 12.0 MGD established by the federal government to prohibit municipal utilities from operating at greater than 90% of their plant capacity. City officials should monitor peak period demand generated by new development, and carefully consider impacts to the capacity of the treatment plant before extending service into new areas.

Table CF-21
Estimated Demand for Sanitary Sewer Service Through 2020

Land Use Category	Demand (MGD)
Residential – Single Family	11.85
Residential – Multifamily	0.06
Commercial	0.60
Office	0.17
Industrial	1.31
Total	**13.99**

City officials are committed to a plan for plant upgrades and capacity expansion at the existing wastewater treatment plant to process up to 24.0 MGD. Construction is scheduled to begin in Summer 2007. The City of Sumter has also entered into an agreement with other local governments providing sanitary sewer service in the region to divert additional effluent discharge from planned expansion of the treatment plant to the Santee River.

Parks and Recreation

The estimated demand for land to accommodate an expanded parks and recreation system that is available to City residents will increase from 167.3 to 218.8 acres assuming build-out of the City's FLUM through 2020 and maintenance of the current service delivery standard for parkland per 1,000 residents (i.e., 4.27 acres per 1,000 residents). A new 106-acre regional park located on Patriot Parkway would serve anticipated growth inside city limits through the planning horizon. One recommendation of this Comprehensive Plan is to complete a separate Parks and Recreation Master Plan in conjunction with Sumter County to program adequate capital facilities through 2030.

Police Protection

The estimated demand for sworn police officers in the City's Police Department will increase from 119 to 163 assuming build-out of the City's FLUM through 2020 and maintenance of the current service delivery standard for the number of sworn officers per 1,000 residents (i.e., 3.04 sworn officers per 1,000 residents). Continued expansion of the urbanizing area away from the traditional core will also require that more police substations be established in high growth areas. Growth of the police force also creates the need to build a new state-of-the-art police and municipal court facility to maintain civility, while also meeting the expanding needs of the Sumter Police Department (e.g., homeland security). One recommendation of this Comprehensive Plan is to complete a separate Strategic Plan for the City of Sumter Police Department that evaluates current and projected needs and sets forth a 10-year capital and operating plan that continues the philosophy of continuing to do far more with less.

Fire Protection

The estimated demand for career firefighters in the Fire Tax District One will increase from 93 to 127 assuming build-out of the City's FLUM through 2020 and maintenance of the current service delivery standard for the number of career firefighters per 1,000 residents (i.e., 2.37 career firefighters per 1,000 residents). Continued expansion of the urbanizing area away from the traditional core will also require that more fire stations be established in high growth areas. Preliminary estimates from the City-County Fire Department find that two new stations and additional equipment will be required to keep up with growth in Fire Tax District One. One recommendation of this Comprehensive Plan is to complete a separate Strategic Plan for the City-County Fire Department that evaluates current and projected needs and sets forth a 10-year capital and operating plan that lowers the ISO rating in Fire Tax District One from 2 to 1.

Education

The estimated demand for student enrollment in School District 17 (K-12) will increase from 8,891 to 11,323 assuming build-out of the City's FLUM through 2020 and current student generation rates assumed for School District 17 (i.e., 0.58 students per household). Additional student stations to serve anticipated demand will require both new school construction and existing campus expansion. Private schools in the area could also expand to meet some of the demand for more student stations. City officials will need to coordinate with members of School District 17 to ensure that school capacity is available concurrent with the timing of development.

Community Facilities Policies

1. The City and County will coordinate the extension of public water and sewer facilities consistent with the Land Use Policies set forth in the 2030 Comprehensive Plan.

2. The City and County will consider strategic planning initiatives for each sector of community facilities to evaluate current and future capital and operational needs on a department by department basis.

3. The City and County will support the provision of community facilities in a manner accessible and proximate to all citizens in Sumter.

4. The City and County will continue to develop sound environmental and engineering strategies for the management and quality of all stormwater facilities and programs.

5. Private well and septic systems on small lots are discouraged. The County will work with DHEC and others to ensure protection of private water supplies.

6. Community Facilities should be directed to areas consistent with the Land Use element of the Comprehensive Plan. Consistent with State Law, all public projects (such as new schools, City/County government buildings, parks etc…) shall be reviewed by the Planning Commission.

7. The Community Facilities element shall be closely coordinated with the Priority Investment Element. The City and County will consider the development of a public 10-year Capital Projects Planning Document.