

Open/Close Public Hearings

6. An Ordinance Amending the Fiscal Year 2008-2009 Hospitality Tax Budget to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to Historic Columbia for repairs to the Hampton Preston House

Approval Of Consent Items

7. An Ordinance Amending the Fiscal Year 2008-2009 Hospitality Tax Budget to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to Historic Columbia for repairs to the Hampton Preston House [**THIRD READING**][**PAGES 31-32**]
8. Request to authorize the Richland County Neighborhood Improvement Program (RCNIP) to proceed with six “pilot projects” in approved Neighborhood Master Planning Areas [**PAGES 34-35**]
9. Council Motion (Washington): An ordinance of the County Council of Richland County, South Carolina, amending the zoning map of Unincorporated Richland County, South Carolina, to change the zoning designation for the real property described as TMS# 11203-01-02 from RM-HD (Residential, Multi-Family – High Density District) to NC (Neighborhood Commercial District); and providing for severability and an effective date [**TO BE FORWARDED TO THE PLANNING COMMISSION**][**PAGES 37-43**]
10. Request to approve purchase orders and contract renewals for the Emergency Services Department contingent upon approval of the FY 2009-10 Budget [**PAGES 45-46**]
11. Request to release a parcel of property (0.13 acre) from the lease agreement between Richland County, the Richland Memorial Hospital Board of Trustees, Richland Memorial Hospital, and the Palmetto Health Alliance [**PAGES 48-54**]

Third Reading Items

12. An Ordinance to raise revenue, make appropriations, and adopt a budget for Richland County, South Carolina for Fiscal Year beginning July 1, 2009 and ending June 30, 2010

Report Of Development And Services Committee

13. Council Motion (Manning); An ordinance amending the Richland County Code of Ordinances; Chapter 26, Land Development; Section 26-180, Signs; so as to allow legal nonconforming off-premise signs in commercial, manufacturing, and industrial zoning districts to be replaced by surface area digital signs [**FIRST READING**][**PAGES 57-61**]
14. Council Motion (Washington): An ordinance amending the 2009 Richland County Comprehensive Plan for the rural portions of the Lower Richland Area by incorporating the study prepared by the Center for Social Inclusion, entitled "Growing Together: Thriving People for a Thriving Columbia" into the Plan [**TO BE FORWARDED TO THE PLANNING COMMISSION**][**PAGES 63-114**]

Report Of Administration And Finance Committee

15. Council Motion (Jackson): Request to delay the 2009 countywide reassessment for a period of

one year ***[RECOMMEND DENIAL]*** **[PAGES 116-117]**

Report Of Rules And Appointments Committee

1. Notification Of Vacancies

- 16. Building Codes Board-3
- 17. Employee Grievance Committee-2
- 18. Planning Commission-1

2. Notification Of Appointments

- 19. Accommodations Tax Committee-2 **[PAGES 121-124]**
- 20. Building Codes Board of Adjustments & Appeals-1 **[PAGES 126-127]**
- 21. Employee Grievance Committee-2
- 22. Historic Columbia Foundation-1 **[PAGES 130-131]**
- 23. Internal Audit Committee-1
- 24. Richland County/City of Columbia Animal Care Advisory Committee-2 **[PAGES 135-147]**

3. Rule Changes

- 25. Council Individual Discretionary Accounts **[PAGE 149]**
- 26. Revised Application **[PAGES 151-152]**

Citizen's Input

- 27. Must Pertain to Items Not on the Agenda

Executive Session

Motion Period

- 28. • A motion to request that the Chair of County Council re-establish a Transportation Ad Hoc Committee; that the purpose of the committee shall be to consider long-term funding options for the continuation of transit service in Richland County beyond June 30, 2011; that the committee may also consider additional transportation needs, including, but not limited to: road and intersection improvements, dirt road paving, local road resurfacing, sidewalks, greenways, and bike lanes; that the committee shall include at least three members of Richland County Council; that the Chair of County Council may invite the Mayor of Columbia to appoint up to three members to serve on behalf of Columbia City Council; that the committee shall make regular reports to the council as a whole; and that the committee shall bring its final recommendations to the full council no later than April 30, 2010 **[JETER, DICKERSON, HUTCHINSON]**

Adjournment



Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

For Items on the Agenda Not Requiring a Public Hearing

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item No

On Agenda For Public Hearing No

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

Regular Session: May 19, 2009 [PAGES 7-12]

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item No

On Agenda For Public Hearing No

MINUTES OF



RICHLAND COUNTY COUNCIL REGULAR SESSION TUESDAY, MAY 19, 2009 6:00 p.m.

In accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, a copy of the agenda was sent to radio and TV stations, newspapers, persons requesting notification, and was posted on the bulletin board located in the lobby of the County Administration Building.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Chair	Paul Livingston
Vice Chair	Damon Jeter
Member	Gwendolyn Davis Kennedy
Member	Joyce Dickerson
Member	Valerie Hutchinson
Member	Norman Jackson
Member	Bill Malinowski
Member	Jim Manning
Member	L. Gregory Pearce, Jr.
Member	Kit Smith
Member	Kelvin Washington

OTHERS PRESENT – Michelle Cannon-Finch, Milton Pope, Tony McDonald, Sparty Hammett, Roxanne Matthews, Joe Cronin, Stephany Snowden, Tamara King, Larry Smith, Julie Wilkie, Daniel Driggers, Valeria Jackson, Jocelyn Jennings, Frank Frierson, Lillian McBride, Harry Reed, Michelle Onley

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at approximately 6:05 p.m.

INVOCATION

The Invocation was given by the Honorable Damon Jeter

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by the Honorable Damon Jeter

POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE – Ms. Dickerson acknowledged that Ms. Janet Hewitt from the Parks & Recreation Commission.

CITIZENS' INPUT

No one signed up to speak.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Regular Session: May 5, 2009 – Mr. Manning moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve the minutes as distributed. A discussion took place.

The vote was in favor.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Mr. Pope requested to add recognition of an employee under the Report of the County Administrator.

Mr. Pearce stated that it should be FN Manufacturing and not FM Manufacturing under the Report of the Attorney for Executive Session Items.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to adopt the agenda as amended. The vote in favor was unanimous.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY FOR EXECUTIVE SESSION MATTERS

The following items were potential Executive Session items:

- a. **FN Manufacturing vs. Richland County**
- b. **McEntire vs. Richland County**
- c. **Watts vs. Richland County**
- d. **Farmers' Market Update**

REPORT OF THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

Neighborhood Stabilization Program Update – Ms. Valeria Jackson and Michael Lentz gave a brief update regarding the Neighborhood Stabilization Program.

FY10 Budget Update – Mr. Pope stated that the updated Motions List had been forwarded to Council and another updated motions list will be sent out prior to 2nd Reading.

Farmers' Market Update – This item was taken up during Executive Session.

Fire Contract Update – Mr. Pope stated that additional information is forthcoming from the City of Columbia.

Employee Recognition – Mr. Pope recognized Mr. Harry Reed upon his retirement from Richland County for his 33 years of service.

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF COUNCIL

No report was given.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

No report was given.

PUBLIC HEARING ITEMS

Mr. Livingston opened the floor to the following public hearings:

- **An Ordinance Authorizing, pursuant to Chapter 44 of Title 12, South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976, as amended, the execution and delivery of a fee agreement between Richland County, South Carolina and Trane U. S. Inc. (formerly named American Standard Inc.) and matters relating thereto –**
No one signed up to speak.

The public hearings were closed.

APPROVAL OF CONSENT ITEMS

- **An Ordinance Authorizing, pursuant to Chapter 44 of Title 12, South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976, as amended, the execution and delivery of a fee agreement between Richland County, South Carolina and Trane U. S. Inc. (formerly named American Standard Inc.) and matters relating thereto [THIRD READING]**
- **An Ordinance Amending the Richland County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 26, Land Development; so as to make corrections to several paragraph numbers referenced therein [THIRD READING]**
- **An Ordinance Amending the Richland County Code of Ordinances; Chapter 26, Land Development; Article V, Zoning Districts and District Standards; Section 26-103, AP Airport Height Restrictive Overlay District; so as to correctly identify Jim Hamilton-L. B. Owens Airport [THIRD READING]**
- **An Ordinance Amending the Fiscal Year 2008-2009 Hospitality Tax Budget to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to Historic Columbia for repairs to the Hampton Preston House [SECOND READING]**

Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve the consent items. The vote in favor was unanimous.

THIRD READING ITEMS

An Ordinance to adopt the “2009 Richland County Comprehensive Plan” – Mr. Malinowski moved, seconded by Mr. Washington, to defer this item until the first meeting in September.

Mr. Malinowski withdrew his motion to allow discussion.

A discussion took place.

Mr. Manning moved to adopt the current plan.

The motion died for lack of a second.

Mr. Malinowski moved, seconded by Ms. Hutchinson, to defer this item until the first meeting in September. The vote was in favor.

An Ordinance repealing sections of the Richland County Code of Ordinances, specifically the provisions of Article VIII, entitled “Personnel Regulations,” of Chapter 2, entitled “Administration” – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Mr. Manning, to approve this item. A discussion took place.

Mr. Malinowski made a substitute motion, seconded by Mr. Jackson, to retain the current ordinance.

Ms. Smith made a second substitute motion, seconded by Mr. Jeter, to give 3rd Reading approval.

<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>
Pearce	Malinowski
Hutchinson	Jackson
Jeter	Kennedy
Livingston	Washington
Dickerson	
Manning	
Smith	

An Ordinance Amending the Richland County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 26, Land Development; so as to delete Section 26-184, Parks and Open Space, and to provide for the use of the Green Code’s flexibility in the various zoning districts – Ms. Smith moved, seconded Mr. Jeter, to approve this item. The vote was in favor.

OTHER ITEMS

FY2009-2010 Amended Budget Calendar – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve the calendar as amended. A discussion took place.

Ms. Hutchinson moved, seconded by Mr. Malinowski, to hold 2nd Reading at 6:30 p.m. on May 26, 2009.

Ms. Dickerson made a substitute motion, seconded by Mr. Malinowski, to hold 2nd Reading at 7:00 p.m. on May 26, 2009. The vote in favor was unanimous.

CITIZENS' INPUT

No one signed up to speak.

EXECUTIVE SESSION ITEMS

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Council went into Executive Session at approximately 7:11 p.m. and came out at approximately 7:22 p.m.
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- a. **FN Manufacturing vs. Richland County** – No action taken.
- b. **McEntire vs. Richland County** – No action taken.
- c. **Watts vs. Richland County** – No action was taken.
- d. **Farmers' Market Update** – No action was taken.

MOTION PERIOD

An approved subdivision plat by Richland County should not require additional survey or engineering – Mr. Jackson referred this item to the D&S Committee.

To direct staff to provide information by September 1, 2009 on the potential financial value of the wetland mitigation bank credits associated with the following: Carolina Bay, Cabin Branch and adjacent sites with significant amount of buffer for the purpose of developing a mitigation bank and environmental sensitive light recreational activity areas and facilities – Mr. Washington referred this item to the A&F Committee.

Resolution Recognizing the Pine Grove Rosenwald School in the National Register of Historic Places – Ms. Dickerson moved, seconded by Mr. Malinowski, to adopt a resolution recognizing the Pine Grove Rosenwald School. The vote in favor was unanimous.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at approximately 7:26 p.m.

Paul Livingston, Chair

Damon Jeter, Vice-Chair

Gwendolyn Davis Kennedy

Joyce Dickerson

Valerie Hutchinson

Norman Jackson

Bill Malinowski

Jim Manning

L. Gregory Pearce, Jr.

Kit Smith

Kelvin E. Washington, Sr.

The minutes were transcribed by Michelle M. Onley

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

Special Called: May 26, 2009 [PAGES 13-26]

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item No

On Agenda For Public Hearing No

MINUTES OF



RICHLAND COUNTY COUNCIL SPECIAL CALLED MEETING TUESDAY, MAY 26, 2008 7:00 P.M.

In accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, a copy of the agenda was sent to radio and TV stations, newspapers, persons requesting notification, and was posted on the bulletin board located in the lobby of the County Administration Building.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Chair	Paul Livingston
Vice Chair	Damon Jeter
Member	Joyce Dickerson
Member	Valerie Hutchinson
Member	Norman Jackson
Member	Gwendolyn Davis Kennedy
Member	Bill Malinowski
Member	Jim Manning
Member	L. Gregory Pearce, Jr.
Member	Kit Smith
Member	Kelvin E. Washington, Sr.

OTHERS PRESENT: Michielle Cannon-Finch, Milton Pope, Tony McDonald, Sparty Hammett, Kevin Etheridge, Daniel Driggers, Lashedra Toole, Becky Knotts, Joe Cronin, Larry Smith, Stephany Snowden, Jennifer Dowden, Tamara King, Michelle Onley

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at approximately 7:02 p.m.

INVOCATION

The Invocation was given by the Honorable Jim Manning

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by the Honorable Jim Manning

POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE – Mr. Manning commended the County Administrator and staff for all their hard work on the budget.

SECOND READING ITEMS

Richland School District One: (FY09 appropriated \$168,828,800; Requested: \$176,862,315; Cap: \$176,862,315) – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve \$176,862,315 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Richland School District Two: (FY09 appropriated \$110,032,400; Requested: \$115,288,591; Cap: \$115,288,591) – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve \$115,288,591 for this item.

Recreation Commission: (FY09 appropriated \$10,275,200; Requested: \$11,003,700; Cap: \$11,003,700) – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve to approve \$10,453,515 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Midlands Technical College: MTC Operating (FY09 appropriated \$4,142,300; Requested: \$4,338,600; Cap: \$4,338,600) – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve \$4,142,300 for this item.

Midlands Technical College—Capital: (Requested value of 1 mill, Approve Funding Level) – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve \$1,168,701 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Midlands Technical College—Capital Debt Service: (Requested value of .5 mill, Approve Funding Level) – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve \$584,350 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Library: (FY09 appropriated \$19,264,300; Requested: \$20,526,000; Cap: \$20,526,000) – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve \$19,499,700 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Riverbanks Zoo: (FY09 appropriated \$1,868,100; Requested: \$1,939,630; Cap: \$1,894,200) – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve \$1,868,100 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Mental Health: (FY09 appropriated \$1,704,400; Requested: \$1,704,400; Cap: \$1,770,800) – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve \$1,704,400 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Conservation Commission: (Requested .5 mill, Approve Funding Level) – Ms. Scott moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve \$643,500 for this item. A discussion took place.

The vote in favor was unanimous.

Solid Waste: (Approve Funding Level at \$26,301,863—No Millage Increase) – Ms. Smith moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve \$26,301,863 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Airport Operations: (Transfer of position from Public Works to Airport and reclass to Airport Manager {\$100,000—personnel and operating to be transferred from General Fund}) – Ms. Smith moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Airport Operations: (Approve Funding Level at \$614,356) – Ms. Smith moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve \$614,356 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Utilities System—Hopkins (Rate increase to uniform county rate of \$42.02/month. DHEC approval required.) – Ms. Smith moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Utilities System (Approve Funding Level at \$5,903,582) – Ms. Smith moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve \$5,903,582 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Parking Garage (Approve Funding Level at \$299,850) – Ms. Smith moved, seconded by \$299,850 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Victim's Assistance: (Approve Funding Level at \$1,016,374—includes transfer from General Fund of \$241,374) – Ms. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Jeter, to approve \$1,016,374 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Fire Service: (Appropriate \$300,000 of fund balance for capital items, and increase lump sum appropriations by \$300,000) – Mr. Manning moved, seconded by Ms. Kennedy, to approve this item. A discussion took place.

The vote in favor was unanimous.

Fire Service: (Approve Funding Level at \$18,248,804. Includes going to millage cap.) – Mr. Manning moved, seconded by Ms. Kennedy, to approve \$18,248,804 for this item. A discussion took place.

The vote in favor was unanimous.

Hospitality Tax: (Amend H-Tax Undesignated Fund Balance policy to reflect that any undesignated H-Tax dollars will be reflected as unappropriated reserved funds in the final budget) – Ms. Hutchinson moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve this item. A discussion took place.

The vote was in favor.

Hospitality Tax—Use of Undesignated Funds (Township Operating Cost of \$281,448) – Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Jeter, to approve \$281,448 for this item. A discussion took place.

The vote in favor was unanimous.

Hospitality Tax—Use of Undesignated Funds (Renaissance Foundation Marketing Campaign at \$450,000) – Mr. Manning moved, seconded by Mr. Jackson, to approve \$450,000 for this item.

Ms. Smith made a substitute motion, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to table this item until the County's current obligation has been satisfied. The substitute motion failed.

A discussion took place.

Mr. Washington made a substitute motion, seconded by Mr. Jackson, to approve \$375,000 for this item. A discussion took place.

Ms. Dickerson made a 2nd substitute motion, seconded by Mr. Pearce, to defer this item until 3rd Reading.

<u>In Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
Pearce	Malinowski
Jeter	Jackson
Livingston	Hutchinson
Dickerson	Manning
Smith	Kennedy
	Washington

The 2nd substitute motion for deferral failed.

Mr. Jeter made a 2nd substitute motion, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve \$100,000 for an additional five years contingent upon approval of a budget ordinance. The 2nd substitute motion was approved.

Hospitality Tax—Use of Undesignated Funds (South Carolina State Museum Capital Campaign--\$1,000,000 (\$250,000 for 4 years or \$200,000 for 5 years); total \$1,000,000) –

Mr. Manning moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to fund \$1,000,000 for this item by implementing the 4-year plan of \$250,000 per year contingent approval of a budget ordinance. The vote was in favor.

Hospitality Tax: (Fund South East Rural Community Outreach at \$320,000) – Mr. Washington moved, seconded by Ms. Kennedy, to approve \$320,000 for this item. A discussion took place.

Mr. Livingston made a substitute motion, seconded by Mr. Malinowski, to approve \$237,500 for this item. A discussion took place.

<u>In Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
Pearce	Malinowski
Jackson	Dickerson
Hutchinson	
Jeter	
Livingston	
Manning	
Kennedy	
Washington	
Smith	

The substitute motion was approved.

Hospitality Tax: (Transfer an additional \$50,648 from the H-Tax fund balance to the H-Tax operating fund to reduce the decrease in funding from 9.5% to 5% for the Columbia Museum of Art, Historic Columbia Foundation and EdVenture Children’s Museum consistent with funding cuts to other outside agencies funded via the General Fund) – Mr. Pearce moved to unanimously approve this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Hospitality Tax: (Approve Funding Distribution—County Promotions) – Ms. Dickerson moved, seconded by Mr. Pearce, to approve this item with the following changes: Columbia Metropolitan Convention Center & Visitors Bureau--\$15,000 to \$25,000; Cultural Council of Richland--\$20,000 to \$30,000; SC Philharmonic--\$0.00 to \$5,000; Columbia City Ballet--\$0.00 to \$5,000; Columbia Music Festival Association--\$0.00 to \$15,000; and Columbia Classical Ballet--\$0.00 to \$5,000 and to instruct staff to evaluate whether the appropriations meet Council guidelines. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Hospitality Tax: Use of Undesignated Funds (Capital City Lake Murray Country Regional Tourism Board at \$56,170) – Mr. Malinowski moved, seconded by Mr. Jackson, to approve \$56,170 for this item.

Mr. Livingston made a substitute motion, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to defer this item.

<u>In Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
Jackson	Pearce
Jeter	Malinowski
Livingston	Hutchinson
Dickerson	Manning
Kennedy	
Washington	
Smith	

The substitute motion for deferral was approved.

Hospitality Tax: (Approve Funding for Sweet Potato Festival in amount of \$20,000) – Mr. Jackson moved, seconded by Mr. Malinowski, to have this item included in the funding for SERCO and amend the MOU. A discussion took place.

Ms. Smith made a substitute motion to table. The motion died for lack of a second. A discussion took place.

Mr. Livingston made a substitute motion, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to include this item in the funding from SERCO with a reduction of 5% of last year's budget and to amend the MOU.

The substitute motion was approved.

Hospitality Tax: (Approve Funding for Golf Odyssey in the amount of \$10,000) – Mr. Jackson moved, seconded by Mr. Malinowski, to have this item included in the funding for SERCO and amend the MOU. A discussion took place.

Ms. Smith made a substitute motion to table. The motion died for lack of a second. A discussion took place.

Mr. Livingston made a substitute motion, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to include this item in the funding from SERCO with a reduction of 5% of last year's budget and to amend the MOU.

The substitute motion was approved.

Hospitality Tax: (Approve Funding for SC Gospel Fest in the amount of \$30,000) – Mr. Jackson moved, seconded by Mr. Malinowski, to have this item included in the funding for SERCO and amend the MOU. A discussion took place.

Ms. Smith made a substitute motion to table. The motion died for lack of a second. A discussion took place.

Mr. Livingston made a substitute motion, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to include this item in the funding from SERCO with a reduction of 5% of last year's budget and to amend the MOU.

The substitute motion was approved.

Hospitality Tax: (Approve Funding for Lower Richland All Comers Track Meet in the amount of \$7,000) – Mr. Jackson moved, seconded by Mr. Malinowski, to have this item included in the funding for SERCO and amend the MOU. A discussion took place.

Mr. Jackson made a substitute motion, seconded by Mr. Washington, to approve \$7,000 for this item. A discussion took place.

<u>In Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
Malinowski	Pearce
Jackson	Hutchinson
Jeter	Livingston
Manning	Dickerson
Washington	Kennedy
	Smith

The motion failed.

Hospitality Tax: (Approve Funding for Auntie Karen's Emergency Kids Promotion in the amount of \$19,500) – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Mr. Jackson, to defer this item. A discussion took place.

<u>In Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
Pearce	Kennedy
Malinowski	Manning
Jackson	
Hutchinson	
Jeter	
Livingston	
Dickerson	
Washington	
Smith	

The motion for deferral was approved.

Hospitality Tax: (Approve Funding for Lower Richland Diamond Day in the amount of \$20,000) – Mr. Jackson moved, seconded by Mr. Malinowski, to have this item included in the funding for SERCO and amend the MOU. A discussion took place.

Mr. Pearce made a substitute motion, seconded by Mr. Jackson, to forward this request to the 2nd round of H-Tax funding and have it evaluated. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Hospitality Tax: (Approve Funding for SCALES in the amount of \$120,000) – Mr. Jackson moved, seconded by Mr. Washington, to approve \$120,000 for this item. The motion failed.

Hospitality Tax: (Approve Funding Allocation at \$3,504,367) – Ms. Smith moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve the funding allocation as amended. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Roads & Drainage: (Approve Funding Level at \$5,353,878) – Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Manning, to approve \$5,353,878 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Mass Transit: (Approve Funding Level at \$2,800,000) – Ms. Dickerson moved, seconded by Ms. Hutchinson, to approve \$2,800,000 for this item. The vote was in favor.

Emergency Telephone System: (Approve Funding Level at \$3,603,312) – Ms. Smith moved, seconded Mr. Pearce, to approve \$3,603,312 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Stormwater Management: (Approve Funding Level at \$3,078,642. No Millage Increase.) – Ms. Hutchinson moved, seconded by Mr. Jeter, to approve \$3,078,642 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Industrial Park: (Professional services to assist the County in governmental relations at both the federal and state level in the amount of \$60,000) – Ms. Dickerson moved, seconded by Ms. Hutchinson, to approve \$60,000 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Industrial Park: (Approve Funding Allocation; \$257,000) – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Ms. Hutchinson, to approve the funding allocation as amended. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Accommodations Tax: (Approve Funding Distribution) – Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Ms. Kennedy, to approve the funding distribution. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Accommodations Tax: (Approve Funding Level at \$550,000) – Ms. Dickerson moved, seconded by Ms. Kennedy, to approve \$550,000 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Conservation Commission: (Appropriate fund balance to add to the \$25,000 for the analysis of test program for Mitigation Bank; total \$175,000) – Mr. Manning moved, seconded by Ms. Hutchinson, to approve the appropriation of \$200,000 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Conservation Commission: (Approve Funding Distribution) – Ms. Hutchinson moved, seconded by Ms. Smith, to approve the funding distribution. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Conservation Commission: (Approve Funding Allocation at \$692,000 at current mill rate.) – Mr. Washington moved, seconded by Mr. Jeter, to approve \$692,000 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Neighborhood Redevelopment: (Approve Funding Level at \$692,000 at current mill rate. Includes \$600,000 transfer to General Fund) – Ms. Hutchinson moved, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to approve \$692,000 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Temporary Alcohol Permit: (Approve Funding Level at \$98,935) – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Ms. Hutchinson, to approve \$98,935 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Tourism Development: (Approve Funding Level at \$900,000) – The item was approved unanimously.

Probate Court Advertising: (Approve Funding Level at \$35,000) – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Ms. Kennedy, to approve \$35,000 for this item. A discussion took place.

The vote in favor was unanimous.

Title IV-D Civil Process: (Approve Funding Level at \$55,000) – Ms. Hutchinson moved, seconded by Mr. Jeter, to approve \$55,000 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Solicitor Drug Court: (Approve Funding Level at \$57,000) – Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Jackson, to approve \$57,000 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Auditor and Treasurer: (Salary supplement in the amount of \$19,395 each, for a total of \$38,790) – Mr. Jackson moved, seconded by Mr. Jeter, to approve \$38,790 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Discretionary Grant: (Approve funding distribution in the amount of \$150,000) – Ms. Smith moved, seconded by Ms. Hutchinson, to approve the funding distribution. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Outside Agencies: (Approve funding distribution in the amount of \$3,086,839) – Ms. Smith moved, seconded Ms. Hutchinson, to approve the funding distribution. The vote was in favor.

All Departments: (Amend budget based on current salary reports) – Mr. Manning moved, seconded by Mr. Jeter, to defer this item. The vote was in favor.

General Fund—Use Of Fund Balance: (Appropriate designated fund balance of \$250,000 to fund system implementation) – Mr. Manning moved, seconded by Mr. Jeter, to approve \$250,000 for this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

General Fund—Use of Fund Balance: (Cooperative Health Centers in the amount of \$300,000) – Mr. Manning moved, seconded by Ms. Kennedy, to approve \$300,000 for this item. A discussion took place.

Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Mr. Malinowski, to defer this item. The vote was in favor.

All Departments: (Approve Multi-Year Capital Projects) – Ms. Hutchinson moved, seconded by Mr. Manning, to defer this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

General Fund: (\$160,000 for the Hopkins Senior Center) – Mr. Jackson moved, seconded by Mr. Washington, to approve \$160,000 for this item. A discussion took place.

Mr. Pearce made a substitute motion to defer this for one year until the funding for the Capital Senior Center is reduced. The motion died for lack of a second.

Ms. Smith made a substitute motion, seconded by Ms. Dickerson, to appropriate \$500,000 to open five senior centers in St. Andrews, Blythewood, Ballentine and Forest Acres.

Mr. Manning requested to add Decker Boulevard.

Mr. Livingston requested to add Ridgewood.

Ms. Smith amended the motion to include Decker Boulevard and Ridgewood and appropriate \$700,000.

Mr. Livingston made a second substitute motion, seconded by Mr. Manning, to defer this matter until 3rd Reading. The vote was in favor.

General Fund: (Remove \$350 from Council Services {Object Code 5278.06—Official Expense—Manning}) – Mr. Manning moved, seconded by Ms. Kennedy, to remove \$350 from his expense account.

Mr. Malinowski made a substitute motion, seconded by Mr. Pearce, to return Council's discretionary account to \$5,000 per year instead of \$7,000. The motion failed.

<u>In Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
Pearce	Jackson
Malinowski	Jeter
Hutchinson	Livingston
	Dickerson
	Manning
	Kennedy
	Washington
	Smith

The substitute motion failed.

<u>In Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
Jackson	Pearce
Jeter	Malinowski
Livingston	Hutchinson
Dickerson	
Manning	
Kennedy	
Washington	
Smith	

The original motion was approved.

General Fund: (Balance the budget with no increase in the general fund millage rate by eliminating the recommended increase to the cap of the tax rate and using fund balance. This is estimated to require an additional \$3.5 million dollars from the unencumbered

funds of the general fund balance – Mr. Pearce made a substitute motion, seconded by Mr. Malinowski, to request that the County Administrator present for consideration a proposed minimal tax increase budget. A discussion took place.

Mr. Manning made a substitute motion, seconded by Ms. Kennedy, to table this item. The motion failed.

Ms. Smith moved to have the millage agencies to submit the impact of having a no-tax increase. The motion died for lack of a second.

<u>In Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
Pearce	Livingston
Malinowski	Dickerson
Jackson	Manning
Hutchinson	Kennedy
Jeter	Washington
Smith	

The original motion was approved.

General Fund: Total Budget (Approve Funding Level at \$134,150,158. Includes going to the millage cap.) – The item was approved unanimously.

Sheriff—Continuation of Administrative Fee: (Richland County hereby enacts the implementation of an Administrative Service Fee of up to \$10 per hour, to be collected by the Sheriff from parties who request special duty services, and which are authorized by the Sheriff for the duration of fiscal year 2009-2010 only. Funds collected by the Sheriff that are derived from the up to \$10 per house administrative fee for special duty services shall be deposited directly into a Sheriff Administrative Fee revenue account in the General Fund. This revenue will be to offset the cost of the additional use of petrol oil and lubricants, and for the cost of administrative management of special duty assignments. The Sheriff and the Finance Director will assess the status of fees collected through the Special Duty Program prior to the end of fiscal year 2010. All excess funds collected over cost shall reflect as a designation of fund balance and shall be brought forward in the following fiscal year as budgeted fund balance. This automatic re-budgeting shall not require a supplemental budget ordinance. Continuation of the Special Duty Program and associated fees shall be evaluated each year during the budget process.) – Mr. Washington moved, seconded by Mr. Jeter, to approve this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Sheriff—Access to Utilize Insurance Reimbursement Funds: (All funds collected by the sheriff's department as a cost reimbursement from employees shall be credited back to the sheriff's budget and allowed to utilize for other operational cost) – Ms. Hutchinson moved, seconded by Mr. Jackson, to approve this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

General Fund Revenue—Review an Annual Inflation Adjustment to County Fees Based on Change in Consumer Price Index (CPI): (All major County set fees for services shall be reviewed annually as part of the budget process to adjust for any warranted inflationary adjustment (CPI), but not in excess of market comparables. (Fees established by specific statute would not be covered by this policy.) The CPI adjustment shall be the same as that used for other budget adjustments. Both existing and proposed fee rates and annual revenue estimates shall be included as part of the departmental budget request by each respective department each budget cycle. Also, because of the intent to cover services provided by the cost to provide those services, as part of this annual review, each fee-based revenue shall be compared to its total cost {direct and indirect}). – Ms. Hutchinson moved, seconded by Mr. Washington, to approve this item. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Budget Ordinance: (Approve Budget Ordinance as amended) – Mr. Jeter moved, seconded by Mr. Manning, to approve this item as amended. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Millage Ordinance: (Approve Millage Ordinance as amended) – Mr. Washington moved, seconded by Mr. Jeter, to approve this item as amended. The vote in favor was unanimous.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at approximately 10:33 p.m. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Paul Livingston, Chair

Damon Jeter, Vice-Chair

Joyce Dickerson

Valerie Hutchinson

Norman Jackson

Gwendolyn Davis Kennedy

Bill Malinowski

Jim Manning

L. Gregory Pearce, Jr.

Kit Smith

Kelvin E. Washington, Sr.

The minutes were transcribed by Michelle M. Onley

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

- Purchase of Property
- Fire Contract

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item No

On Agenda For Public Hearing No

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

- Purchase of Property
- Fire Contract
- Employee Recognition

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item No

On Agenda For Public Hearing No

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY COUNCIL FOR RICHLAND COUNTY
ORDINANCE NO. __-09HR

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009 HOSPITALITY TAX BUDGET TO APPROPRIATE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$100,000) TO HISTORIC COLUMBIA FOR REPAIRS TO THE HAMPTON PRESTON HOUSE.

Pursuant to the authority granted by the Constitution and the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL FOR RICHLAND COUNTY:

SECTION I. That the amount of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated to the Hospitality Tax Fund. Therefore, the Fiscal Year 2008-2009 Hospitality Tax Annual Budget is hereby amended as follows:

REVENUE

Revenue appropriated July 1, 2008 as amended:	\$ 5,240,000
Appropriation of Hospitality Tax Fund undesignated fund balance:	<u>100,000</u>
Total Hospitality Tax Fund Revenue as Amended:	\$ 5,340,000

EXPENDITURES

Expenditures appropriated July 1, 2008 as amended:	\$ 5,240,000
Increase to Hospitality Tax Budget:	<u>100,000</u>
Total Hospitality Tax Fund Expenditures as Amended:	\$ 5,340,000

SECTION II. Severability. If any section, subsection, or clause of this ordinance shall be deemed to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the validity of the remaining sections, subsections, and clauses shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION III. Conflicting Ordinances Repealed. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION IV. Effective Date. This ordinance shall be enforced from and after _____, 2009.

RICHLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

BY: _____
Paul Livingston, Chair

ATTEST THIS THE _____ DAY

OF _____, 2009

Michielle R. Cannon-Finch
Clerk of Council

RICHLAND COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Approved As To LEGAL Form Only.
No Opinion Rendered As To Content.

First Reading:
Second Reading:
Public Hearing:
Third Reading:

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject: Richland County Neighborhood Improvement Program Demonstration Projects

A. Purpose

The Richland County Neighborhood Improvement Program (RCNIP) is seeking Council's approval to proceed with several "pilot projects" within the communities that have completed neighborhood master plans (Candlewood, Lower Richland, Decker/Woodfield, and Broad River).

B. Background / Discussion

These "pilot projects" address known deficiencies identified in the respective Neighborhood Master Planning areas through the implementation of the master plans. Successful implementation of the "pilot projects" will enhance the aesthetics of the neighborhood, attract potential investments to the area, and help revitalize the community. RCNIP would like to incorporate additional projects into the program as more Neighborhood Master Plans are completed in the future (i.e. Crane Creek, Trenholm Acres/Newcastle, Dutch Square/Lower Broad River, Hopkins, Spring Hill, and Piney Grove/St. Andrews).

The RCNIP and the Richland County Community Development Office will be the funding agencies for the "pilot projects". Each agent will be responsible for contributing \$55,000.00 towards this initiative.

Projects will be developed by the Richland County Planning and Development Services staff and Community Development staff to ensure compliance with the Community Development Block Grant and Richland County Procurement procedures. RCNIP will be responsible for administering the "pilot projects".

C. Financial Impact

Both agents have included budget lines to fund this program for this upcoming fiscal year. As a result, no additional funding is requested.

D. Alternatives

1. If Richland County Council chooses to **approve** the request, the RCNIP will administer the six "pilot projects" in approved Neighborhood Master Planning Areas.
2. If Richland County Council chooses to **not approve** the request, the quality of life in the Neighborhood Master Planning areas will continue to decline thereby weakening the opportunities for future investments.

E. Recommendation

It is recommended that County Council approve the request to allow RCNIP to implement "pilot projects" in approved Neighborhood Master Planning areas.

Recommended by:
Tiaa B. Rutherford

Department:
Neighborhood Improvement Program

Date:
May 8, 2009

F. Reviews

Planning

Reviewed by: Joe Kocy

Date: May 18, 2009

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments:

Finance

Reviewed by: Daniel Driggers

Date:

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments:

Legal

Reviewed by: Larry Smith

Date:

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments:

Administration

Reviewed by: Sparty Hammett

Date:

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments:

Richland County Council Request for Action

Subject: Rezoning TMS number 11203-01-02 from RM-HD (Residential, Multi-Family, High Density) to NC (Neighborhood Commercial)

A. Purpose

County Council is requested to initiate the rezoning process for a parcel of land – TMS number 11203-01-02 from RM-HD (Residential, Multi-Family, High Density) to NC (Neighborhood Commercial) zoning.

B. Background / Discussion

On April 21, 2009, a motion was made and County Council forwarded a rezoning request to the May D&S Committee agenda. The parcel under consideration is owned by Robert Giles and is .32 acres in size.

The parcel is located at the intersection of Olympia Avenue and Bluff Road, and consists of two non-conforming commercial structures. The current businesses on the parcel are Olympia Cleaners, which according to business license records, has had a license since, since April 1, 1977 and Olympia Open Air Market (a convenience store and formerly a Chinese Restaurant).

The current zoning (RM-HD) of the property prohibits commercial uses and activities, however, the uses were established prior to the adoption of zoning regulations. The current commercial structures and uses are allowed to remain and operate, but are prohibited from expanding or changing the structural dimensions or area of the buildings or from converting the nonconforming use to another nonconforming use.

Planning staff met with Mr. Giles to discuss the possibility of renovating the current businesses, and informed him that changes to the buildings and uses would result in the loss of the nonconforming status. It was determined that the only option available to Mr. Giles would be to rezone the property. However, according to section 26-52 (b) (2) (b) of the Richland County Land Development Code, a parcel less than two (2) acres shall not be considered for a map amendment unless initiated by county council, the planning commission, the county administrator, or the planning director.

Based on the purpose of the NC District, staff determined that this would be the most appropriate commercial zoning for the parcel and the surrounding area.

Sec. 26-95. NC Neighborhood Commercial District.

- (a) *Purpose.* The NC District is intended to accommodate commercial and service uses oriented primarily to serving the needs of persons who live or work in nearby areas. This district is designed to be located within or adjacent to residential neighborhoods where large commercial uses are inappropriate, but where small neighborhood oriented businesses are useful and desired.

C. Financial Impact

None.

D. Alternatives

1. Initiate the rezoning request of TMS # 11203-01-02 from RM-HD (Residential, Multi-Family, High Density) to NC (Neighborhood Commercial) zoning by sending it to the Planning Commission.
2. Do not initiate the rezoning request of TMS # 11203-01-02 from RM-HD (Residential, Multi-Family, High Density) to NC (Neighborhood Commercial) zoning and do not send it to the Planning Commission.

E. Recommendation

This request is at Council’s discretion.

Recommended by: Honorable Kelvin Washington **Date:** April 21, 2009

F. Reviews

Planning

Reviewed by: Joe Kocy

Date: May 18, 2009

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments:

Finance

Reviewed by: Daniel Driggers

Date:

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments:

Legal

Reviewed by: Larry Smith

Date:

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments:

Administration

Reviewed by: Sparty Hammett

Date:

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY COUNCIL OF RICHLAND COUNTY
ORDINANCE NO. ____-09HR

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, AMENDING THE ZONING MAP OF UNINCORPORATED RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, TO CHANGE THE ZONING DESIGNATION FOR THE REAL PROPERTY DESCRIBED AS TMS # 11203-01-02 FROM RM-HD (RESIDENTIAL, MULTI-FAMILY – HIGH DENSITY DISTRICT) TO NC (NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL DISTRICT); AND PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Pursuant to the authority granted by the Constitution of the State of South Carolina and the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, BE IT ENACTED BY RICHLAND COUNTY COUNCIL:

Section I. The Zoning Map of unincorporated Richland County is hereby amended to change the real property described as TMS # 11203-01-02 from RM-HD (Residential, Multi-Family – High Density District) zoning to NC (Neighborhood Commercial District) zoning.

Section II. If any section, subsection, or clause of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be unconstitutional, or otherwise invalid, the validity of the remaining sections, subsections, and clauses shall not be affected thereby.

Section III. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section IV. This ordinance shall be effective from and after _____, 2009.

RICHLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

By: _____
Paul Livingston, Chair

Attest this _____ day of
_____, 2009.

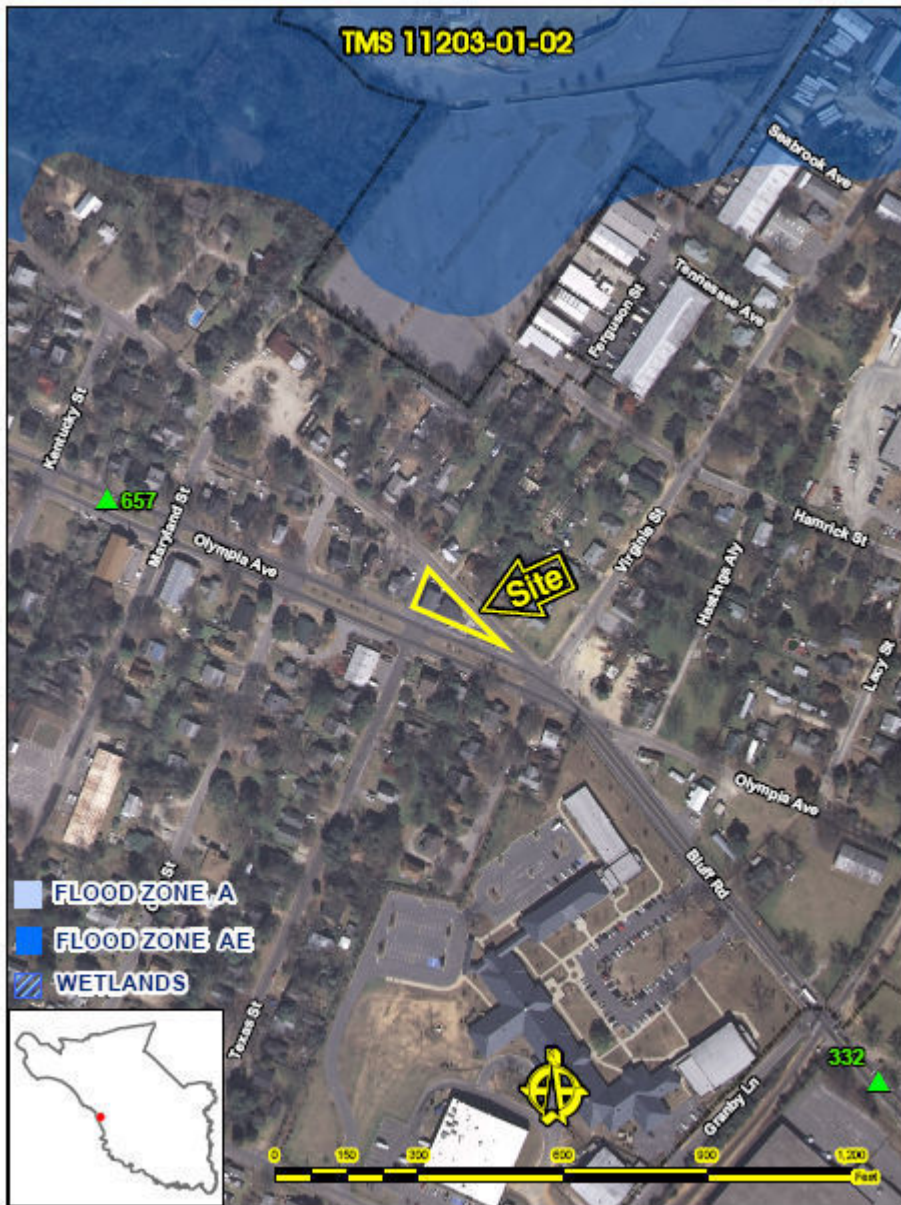
Michielle R. Cannon-Finch
Clerk of Council

RICHLAND COUNTY ATTORNEY’S OFFICE

Approved As To LEGAL Form Only
No Opinion Rendered As To Content

Public Hearing:

First Reading:
Second Reading:
Third Reading:





Item# 9

Attachment number 1
Page 7 of 7

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject: Emergency Services Purchase Orders for 2009-2010

A. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to obtain Council approval to award Purchase Orders for services in the 2009-2010-budget year. These services are required for the operations of the Emergency Services Department. These Purchase Orders and Contract approvals are subject to Council's adoption of the 2009-2010 budgets.

B. Background / Discussion

The Emergency Services Department uses vendors to provide service for operations. It is necessary to have agreements in place July 1, 2009, so that service will not be interrupted at the start of the new budget year.

<u>VENDOR</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>EST. AMOUNT</u>
City of Columbia	EMS/ESD Diesel & Gasoline	\$240,000
Phillips Medical	Annual Service, EKG Monitors	\$ 70,000
Motorola	EMS/Radio Service	\$ 60,000
Motorola	ETS/911 Equip.Service Agreement	\$150,000
Motorola	FIRE Radio Service	\$ 90,000

C. Financial Impact

Funding is included in the 2009-2010 budget request.

D. Alternatives

1. Approve the purchase orders and contracts.
2. Do not approve the purchase orders and contracts.

E. Recommendation

It is recommended that Council approve the purchase orders and contracts for the services, contingent on the 2009-2010 budget, so there will not be an interruption of these mission essential services at the beginning of the new budget year.

Report by: Michael A. Byrd **Department:** Emergency Services **Date:** May 11, 2009

F. Reviews

Finance

Reviewed by: Daniel Driggers

Date:

✓ Recommend Approval

- Recommend Denial
- No Recommendation

Comments: Approval should be contingent upon budget approval to ensure funding is included

Procurement

Reviewed by: Rodolfo Callwood

Date:

- Recommend Approval
- Recommend Denial
- No Recommendation

Comments:

Legal

Reviewed by: Larry Smith

Date:

- Recommend Approval
- Recommend Denial
- No Recommendation

Comments:

Administration

Reviewed by: Tony McDonald

Date: 5/18/09

- Recommend Approval
- Recommend Denial
- No Recommendation

Comments: Recommend approval contingent upon the Council's adoption of the FY 10 budget.

Richland County Council Request for Action

Subject: Release of Property from Lease with Palmetto Health

A. Purpose

County Council is requested to, at the request of Palmetto Health, release a parcel from the Lease signed between the parties.

B. Background / Discussion

Palmetto Health is requesting that a parcel be released from the Lease signed between the parties on February 9, 1998.

The proposed Release and supporting documents are attached for Council's review.

C. Financial Impact

There is no known financial impact associated with this request beyond reduction in potential fines paid to the County.

D. Alternatives

1. Approve a Release of Property from Lease.
2. Do not approve the Release of Property from Lease.

E. Recommendation

Approve the Release of Property from Lease.

Recommended by: Larry C. Smith **Department:** Legal **Date:** 5/19/09

F. Reviews

Finance

Reviewed by: Daniel Driggers

Date:

- Recommend Approval
- Recommend Denial
- No Recommendation

Comments: This is a policy decision for council. Our understanding of the lease agreement is that any release of property would not have an affect on the lease payment from Palmetto Health to the County based on article 13.01. However we would recommend a legal opinion prior to approval.

Legal

Reviewed by: Larry Smith

Date:

- Recommend Approval
- Recommend Denial
- No Recommendation

Comments: Release of the property will not affect the lease payments that Richland Memorial is required to make to Richland County.

Administration

Reviewed by: Tony McDonald

Date:

- Recommend Approval
- Recommend Denial
- No Recommendation

Comments:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF RICHLAND)

RELEASE OF PROPERTY FROM LEASE

NOW, THEREFORE, FOR VALUE RECEIVED, Richland County, South Carolina, The Board of Trustees of Richland Memorial Hospital, Richland Memorial Hospital and Palmetto Health Alliance (formerly known as BR Health System, Inc.) agree to and do hereby release the property described in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference from that certain Lease by and between them dated February 9, 1998, and that certain Memorandum of Lease by and between them dated February 9, 1998, and recorded with the Richland County Registrar of Deeds in Book 0010, at page 0866. The Lease, as amended, and Memorandum of Lease, as amended, shall remain in full force and effect in all other respects.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED
IN THE PRESENCE OF:

Richland County, South Carolina by
Richland County Council

By: _____
Its: _____

The Board of Trustees of Richland
Memorial Hospital

By: _____
Its: _____

Richland Memorial Hospital

By: _____
Its: _____

Palmetto Health Alliance f/k/a BR
Health System, Inc.

By: _____
Its: _____

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF RICHLAND) PROBATE

PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME the undersigned witness, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that s/he saw the within-named Richland County, South Carolina, by _____ its _____, sign, seal and as its act and deed deliver the within-written instrument for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and that s/he with the other witness subscribing above, witnessed the execution thereof.

Witness

SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS _____
day of _____, 2009.

Notary Public for South Carolina
My Commission Expires: _____

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF RICHLAND) PROBATE

PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME the undersigned witness, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that s/he saw the within-named Board of Trustees of Richland Memorial Hospital, by _____ its _____, sign, seal and as its act and deed deliver the within-written instrument for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and that s/he with the other witness subscribing above, witnessed the execution thereof.

Witness

SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS _____
day of _____, 2009.

Notary Public for South Carolina
My Commission Expires: _____

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF RICHLAND) PROBATE

PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME the undersigned witness, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that s/he saw the within-named Richland Memorial Hospital, by _____ its _____, sign, seal and as its act and deed deliver the within-written instrument for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and that s/he with the other witness subscribing above, witnessed the execution thereof.

Witness

SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS _____
day of _____, 2009.

Notary Public for South Carolina
My Commission Expires: _____

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF RICHLAND) PROBATE

PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME the undersigned witness, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that s/he saw the within-named Palmetto Health Alliance f/k/a BR Health System, Inc., by _____ its _____, sign, seal and as its act and deed deliver the within-written instrument for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and that s/he with the other witness subscribing above, witnessed the execution thereof.

Witness

SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS _____
day of _____, 2009.

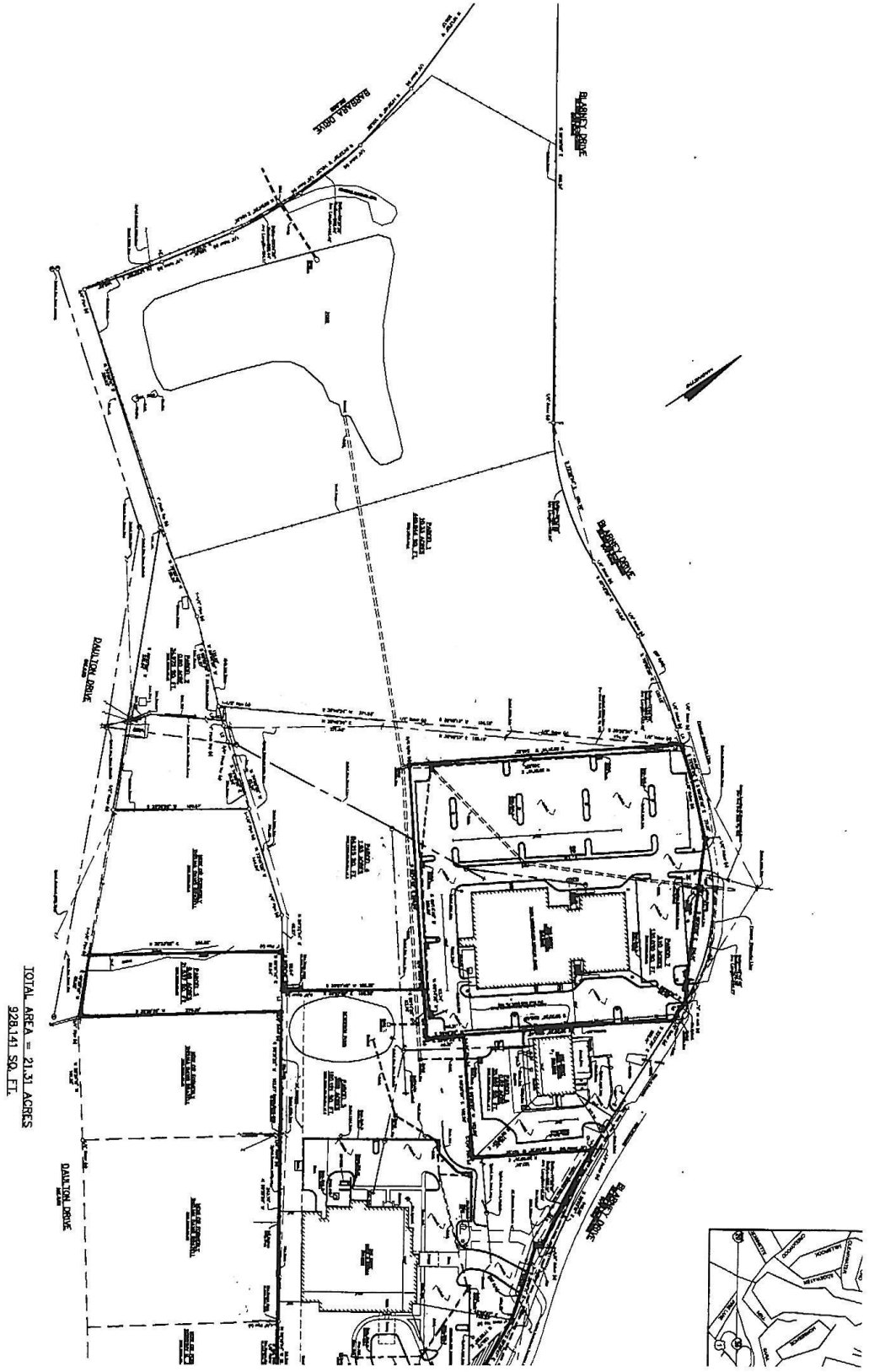
Notary Public for South Carolina
My Commission Expires: _____

Exhibit "A"

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land with the improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the County of Richland, State of South Carolina, and being approximately thirteen-hundredths (0.13) of an acre of land, shown and designated as Parcel 9 on that certain plat by prepared for Palmetto Health Alliance by Cox and Dinkins, Inc., dated May 12, 2006, last revised October 21, 2008, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Richland County in Record Book 1471 at Page 3284, to which reference is hereby craved for a more complete description.

DERIVATION: The above described property is the same property conveyed to the Grantor herein by deed from South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, dated July 20, 1988 and recorded on July 26, 1988 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Richland County, South Carolina in Deed Book 897 at Page 664.

Portion of TMS # 17012-02.02.A



Richland County Council Request for Action

Subject: Replacing legal nonconforming off-premise signs (billboards) with digital technology

A. Purpose

County Council is requested to consider an Ordinance to amend the Richland County Code of Ordinances; Chapter 26, Land Development; Section 26-180, Signs; so as to permit legal nonconforming off-premise signs (billboards) in Commercial, Manufacturing, and Industrial Zoning Districts to be replaced with digital technology.

B. Background / Discussion

Currently, legal nonconforming signs cannot be changed to another type or shape of sign, nor can they be structurally altered so as to prolong the life of the sign.

On April 21, 2009, a motion was made and County Council forwarded an ordinance to the May D&S Committee agenda that would allow legal nonconforming off-premise signs (billboards) to be replaced with digital technology in Commercial, Manufacturing, and Industrial Districts.

An ordinance was drafted to reflect the changes encompassed by the motion; however, the amended language was incorporated into the existing language of Chapter 26 concerning nonconforming signs, as this section is a more appropriate place to insert the new language. A copy of the proposed ordinance is attached for Council's consideration.

C. Financial Impact

Revenue will increase, through permit fees, by issuing permits for replacing the signs with digital technology.

D. Alternatives

1. Approve the amended language to the Land Development Code, and forward it to the Planning Commission for their recommendation.
2. Approve alternative ordinance language, and forward it to the Planning Commission for their recommendation.
3. Do not approve any of the options, and leave existing language "as is".

E. Recommendation

This request is at Council's discretion.

Recommended by: Jim Manning **Department:** County Council **Date:** April 21, 2009

F. Reviews

Planning

Item# 13

Attachment number 1
Page 1 of 5

Reviewed by: Joe Kocy

Date: May 18, 2009

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments: Two (2) federal billboard studies were recently released; [The Effects of Commercial Electronic Variable Message Signs on Driver Distraction and Safety](#) [Impacts of the Emerging Digital Display Technology for Outdoor Advertising Signs](#). Data indicates electronic signs, including digital billboards, create driver distractions and pose safety hazards.

Finance

Reviewed by: Daniel Driggers

Date:

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments:

Legal

Reviewed by: Larry Smith

Date:

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments:

Administration

Reviewed by: Sparty Hammett

Date:

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments: As indicated in Mr. Kocy's comments, recently released federal studies have identified safety concerns with digital billboards.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY COUNCIL FOR RICHLAND COUNTY
ORDINANCE NO. ___ – 09 HR

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE RICHLAND COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES; CHAPTER 26, LAND DEVELOPMENT; SECTION 26-180, SIGNS; SO AS TO ALLOW LEGAL NONCONFORMING OFF-PREMISES SIGNS IN COMMERCIAL, MANUFACTURING, AND INDUSTRIAL ZONING DISTRICTS TO BE REPLACED BY SURFACE AREA DIGITAL SIGNS.

Pursuant to the authority granted by the Constitution and the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, BE IT ENACTED BY THE RICHLAND COUNTY COUNCIL:

SECTION I. The Richland County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 26, “Land Development”; Article VII, “General Development, Site, and Performance Standards”; Section 26-180, “Signs”; Subsection (o), Nonconforming Signs; is hereby amended to read as follows:

- (o) *Nonconforming signs.* All legal nonconforming signs in existence as of the effective date of this chapter may be continued and shall be maintained in good condition. ~~However, a nonconforming sign shall not be:~~

(1) Unless allowed in paragraph (2), below, a nonconforming sign shall not be:

- a. Changed to another type or shape of nonconforming sign; provided, however, the copy, content, or message of the sign may be changed so long as the shape or size of the sign is not altered.
- b. Structurally altered so as to prolong the life of the sign.
- c. Expanded.
- d. Reestablished after discontinuance for sixty (60) or more successive days.
- e. Reestablished after damage or destruction, where the estimated expense of reconstruction exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the appraised replacement cost of the sign in its entirety.

(2) *Changeable copy signs.* Legal nonconforming off-premise signs in Commercial, Manufacturing, and Industrial Zoning Districts may be replaced in whole or in part by surface area displaying changeable static images controlled by electronic communications (hereinafter digital) as provided by this paragraph.

- a. A permit to replace legal nonconforming off-premise sign display surface area with digital surface area shall first be obtained as provided in Sec. 26-180 (a) (2).

- b. A digital sign as provided by this section shall not be considered flashing or blinking for the purposes of this paragraph when the copy shall remain fixed for a period of at least six (6) seconds between changes. The interval between copy changes shall be no longer than one (1) second.
- c. Digital shall not include animated, continuous, moving, rolling, or scrolling messages or video displays.
- d. Digital shall have an automatic dimmer and a photo cell sensor to adjust the illumination intensity or brilliance of the sign so that it shall not cause glare or impair the vision of motorists, and shall not interfere with any driver's operation of a motor vehicle. In addition, digital shall not exceed a maximum illumination of 7,500 nits (candelas per square meter) during daylight hours and a maximum illumination of 500 nits between dusk to dawn as measured from the sign's face at maximum brightness. Digital shall not be permitted within three hundred (300) feet of any residential district towards which the sign is oriented.
- e. This permissibility does not include the replacement of, or some other substantial alteration to, the sign support structure, except that existing metal sign support structures may be replaced with new metal sign support structures pursuant to a permit to erect digital.
- f. A digital sign may be reestablished after damage or destruction by an act of God, where the estimated expense of reconstruction does not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the appraised replacement cost of the sign structure, exclusive of the value of any digital display device.
- g. There shall be one thousand (1,000) feet spacing of digital on same side of the road; there shall also be one thousand (1,000) feet spacing of digital on opposite side of the road for digital if facing the same direction.
- h. Digital shall be allowed only on 'arterial' streets as defined in Section 26-22.

SECTION XV. Severability. If any section, subsection, or clause of this ordinance shall be deemed to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the validity of the remaining sections, subsections, and clauses shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION XVI. Conflicting Ordinances Repealed. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION XVII. Effective Date. This ordinance shall be effective from and after _____, 2009.

RICHLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

Item# 13

Attachment number 1
Page 4 of 5

BY: _____
Paul Livingston, Chair

ATTEST THIS THE ____ DAY

OF _____, 2009

Michielle R. Cannon-Finch
Clerk of Council

RICHLAND COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Approved As To LEGAL Form Only
No Opinion Rendered As To Content

First Reading:
Public Hearing:
Second Reading:
Third Reading:

Richland County Council Request for Action

Subject: Incorporating “Growing Together: Thriving People for a Thriving Columbia” into the 2009 Richland County Comprehensive Plan

A. Purpose

County Council is requested to consider an Ordinance to amend the 2009 Richland County Comprehensive Plan, which was adopted on May 5, 2009, for the rural portions of the lower Richland area by incorporating the study prepared by the Center for Social Inclusion, entitled “Growing Together: Thriving People for a Thriving Columbia”.

B. Background / Discussion

On April 21, 2009, a motion was made and County Council forwarded an ordinance to the May D&S Committee agenda that would incorporate the study prepared by the Center for Social Inclusion, entitled “Growing Together: Thriving People for a Thriving Columbia” into the Imagine Richland 2020 Comprehensive Plan.

However, the Imagine Richland 2020 Comprehensive Plan, which was adopted by County Council on May 3, 1999, expired upon the adoption of the 2009 Richland County Comprehensive Plan, the latter of which was adopted on May 5, 2009. Therefore, the proposed ordinance was drafted to incorporate the study into the newly adopted Comprehensive Plan rather than the expired Comprehensive Plan. A copy of the proposed ordinance is attached for Council’s consideration.

C. Financial Impact

None.

D. Alternatives

1. Approve the incorporation of a study prepared by the Center for Social Inclusion, entitled “Growing Together: Thriving People for a Thriving Columbia” into the 2009 Richland County Comprehensive Plan, and forward it to the Planning Commission for their recommendation.
2. Do not approve the incorporation of a study prepared by the Center for Social Inclusion, entitled “Growing Together: Thriving People for a Thriving Columbia” into the 2009 Richland County Comprehensive Plan.

E. Recommendation

This request is at Council’s discretion.

Recommended by: Kelvin Washington **Department:** County Council **Date:** April 21, 2009

F. Reviews

Planning

Reviewed by: Joe Kocy

Date: May 18th, 2009

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments: This document alternates between discussions of Columbia and Richland County. Some of the recommendations (extending sewers) conflict with other recommendations (promoting organic farming). This document did not receive the extensive public outreach the Comprehensive Plan received and would be better used as part of a Neighborhood Plan for Lower Richland.

Finance

Reviewed by: Daniel Driggers

Date:

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments:

Legal

Reviewed by: Larry Smith

Date:

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments:

Administration

Reviewed by: Sparty Hammett

Date:

Recommend Approval

Recommend Denial

No Recommendation

Comments: Council discretion - some of the recommendations presented in the study are already incorporated in the Comprehensive Plan. I concur with Mr. Kocy that the study would be better used as part of a Neighborhood Plan for Lower Richland.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY COUNCIL FOR RICHLAND COUNTY
ORDINANCE NO. ____-09HR

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE 2009 RICHLAND COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, ADOPTED ON _____, 2009, FOR THE RURAL PORTIONS OF THE LOWER RICHLAND AREA BY INCORPORATING THE STUDY PREPARED BY THE CENTER FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION, ENTITLED “GROWING TOGETHER: THRIVING PEOPLE FOR A THRIVING COLUMBIA” INTO THE PLAN.

WHEREAS, on _____, 2009, Richland County Council adopted the 2009 Richland County Comprehensive Plan pursuant to S.C. Code Section 6-29- 310, et al. (Ordinance No. ____ -09HR); and

WHEREAS, Section 6-29-520 (B) of the South Carolina Code of Ordinances 1976, as amended (South Carolina Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Enabling Act of 1994, as amended), requires that recommendations for amendments to the Comprehensive Plan must be by Resolution of the Planning Commission; and

WHEREAS, the Richland County Planning Commission has unanimously approved a Resolution recommending that County Council adopt the study prepared by the Center for Social Inclusion, entitled “Growing Together: Thriving People for a Thriving Columbia”;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the authority granted by the Constitution and the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, be it enacted by the County Council for Richland County as follows:

SECTION I. The 2009 Richland County Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended by the incorporation of the study prepared by the Center for Social Inclusion, entitled “Growing Together: Thriving People for a Thriving Columbia”, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein, into the Plan for the rural portions of the lower Richland area.

SECTION II. Severability. If any section, subsection, or clause of this ordinance shall be deemed to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the validity of the remaining sections, subsections, and clauses shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION III. Conflicting Ordinances Repealed. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION IV. Effective Date. This ordinance shall be enforced from and after _____, 2009.

RICHLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

BY: _____
Paul Livingston, Chair

ATTEST THIS THE _____ DAY

OF _____, 2009.

Michelle R. Cannon-Finch
Clerk of Council

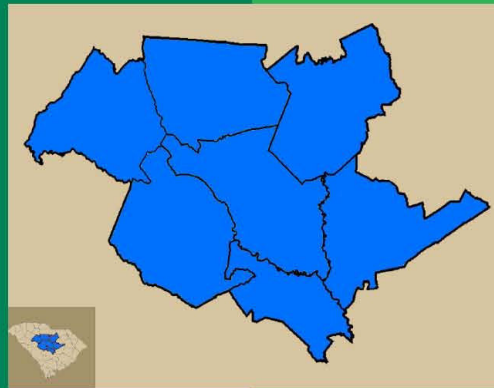
RICHLAND COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Approved As To LEGAL Form Only
No Opinion Rendered As To Content

Public Hearing:
First Reading:
Second Reading:
Third Reading:

Growing Together

Thriving People for a Thriving Columbia



Prepared by The Center for Social Inclusion
A Project of the Tides Center

65 Broadway, Suite 1800 • New York, NY 10006 • 212.248.2785 • www.thecsi.org

Item# 14

Acknowledgments

This report was made possible by the generous support of the Open Society Institute and the Ford Foundation. Jason Reece and Denis Rhoden, of the Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race & Ethnicity at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, contributed research on zoning impacts and tax bases in Richland County and the maps in Figures 10, 18, 19, and 20.

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The Center for Social Inclusion

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Our regions thrive when people throughout the region thrive. People thrive when their communities have what all communities need for healthy growth – clean air and water, affordable and decent housing, living wage jobs, quality public schools, and quality healthcare. The health and prosperity of the Columbia region¹ are critical to South Carolina, the South, and the country. By investing in the health and economic well-being of all its people, the Columbia region could lead the way for the South and the nation.

Metropolitan regions are increasingly replacing cities as the new economic units, as the ideal scale at which communities, businesses, and government interrelate and operate most effectively. For example, businesses increasingly make location or relocation decisions based on the strength of the region.² If we invest in well-being in the most marginalized communities, we reap the benefits across all communities in the metropolitan region.

To build greater regional prosperity, we have to know where opportunities are located regionally and who has access to them. Analyzing the socioeconomic conditions of communities across the region, regional development patterns, and state and local policies, this report identifies where growth is needed, where it is unsustainable, and what policy interventions can inform planning for healthy growth.³

This report finds that, while the city is growing, suburban development still dominates residential and job growth and only in relatively wealthy suburbs, which strains public coffers and is fiscally and environmentally unsustainable. In the Columbia region, Black communities experience the highest rates of poverty because they are isolated from opportunities. Racial isolation from regional opportunities has helped fuel sprawl, wasteful and costly development at the region's urban edges and beyond. Low-income Black communities in rural areas do not have critical public infrastructure, like water and sewer lines. This is both a serious public health issue and an economic and social development issue. Without essential infrastructure to attract capital and jobs, these communities also lack the tax base and tax revenues to pay for quality schools and essential services.

¹ In this report, we define the region as Richland County and its six adjacent counties: Calhoun, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, Newberry, and Sumter counties.

² Manuel Pastor et al., *Regions That Work: How Cities and Suburbs Can Grow Together* (University of Minnesota Press 2000) 3, 6, 100.

³ This report follows up on our first report on Columbia, which examined growth and opportunities in Richland County. We analyzed the Richland County Council's 1999 Comprehensive Land Use Plan and related draft zoning ordinance to identify the likely impact of the Plan's proposals to produce healthy growth. We found that despite the County's intent and laudable goals, its proposals were likely to permit sprawl where it is occurring, while restricting development and increasing poverty in poor Black communities, where development is sorely needed. Center for Social Inclusion, *Race and Place: A Preliminary Look at Land Use Planning in Richland County, S.C.* (2004).

- ***Columbia needs more affordable housing to connect low-income communities to regional opportunities.*** Over a third (37.6%) of Black residents are paying more than they can afford in rent (more than 30% of their income). Affordable housing located near good jobs, good schools, and quality services can connect low-income communities to regional opportunities. Inclusionary zoning and housing trust fund programs in other metropolitan regions have produced affordable housing for low-income people and created mixed-income communities, improving the lives and economic base of area residents.
- ***Columbia needs more transit options to connect poor community residents to regional job centers.*** Over a fifth (23.8%) of Black residents live in concentrated poverty neighborhoods – neighborhoods where at least 20% (rural) or 40% (urban) of the population lives at or below the federal poverty level. Concentrated poverty communities lack good jobs, good schools, and essential services. Many low-income Black residents living in rural areas cannot get to good jobs concentrated in wealthy suburbs, because of gaps in public transit service (17% of Black households in the region lack access to a car).
- ***Columbia needs more infrastructure investment in under-developed communities to increase overall wealth and well-being of the region and its people.*** Despite very high homeownership rates in some parts of the region (72% in predominately Black Lower Richland County), Columbia’s low-income Black communities have low home values, due in part to weak tax bases in Black neighborhoods. Lower Richland’s 1LR tax district, which is the largest in land mass of the area’s three tax districts, has only 20% of the Northeast’s tax base. The median value of Black-owned homes in the region is \$80,500 compared to \$113,700 for White-owned homes.⁴ Columbia should provide public water and sewer services to low-income Black communities living in rural areas where population is dense, like those in Hopkins. Investment in water and sewer and other infrastructure in poor communities can reduce poverty, improve public health, and build community wealth.
- ***Columbia should promote the participation of low-income Black communities in emerging green markets.*** Markets, such as renewable energy and organic farming, are viable rural economic development opportunities that can enrich Columbia’s low-income Black communities living in rural areas, as well as its Latino, Asian, and White rural communities, promote a healthy environment, and build a strong regional economy. Renewable energy production already has created thousands of jobs and boosted local economies in other parts of the country. And U.S. producers are turning to organic farming systems to capture high-value markets and premium prices and boost farm income.

⁴ These figures are based on data for the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which includes 5 of the 7 counties in our definition of the metropolitan region (Calhoun, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, and Richland) plus Saluda County. U.S. Census (2006).

- ***Policies to control sprawl in wealthy areas are essential to the well-being of the region.*** Areas like Northeast Richland County, with its quality public schools and amenities, are straining under undeterred residential and population growth as middle-income people move there in search of opportunities they cannot find in other parts of the region, like Lower Richland County. Infrastructure is becoming stressed, as schools become overcrowded and traffic becomes more congested. While laudable in its intent to stop sprawl, Richland County’s proposal to downzone rural areas may actually increase unhealthy growth. The proposal limits development in Lower Richland but does not create disincentives to sprawl in areas of the County where it is most rampant.

State policies, in addition to city and county policies, must support healthy growth.

- ***The State should narrow its economic development subsidies to ensure they target poor communities.*** Currently, the whole state of South Carolina qualifies as an Enterprise Zone, which means the state’s program is likely subsidizing growth in wealthy areas. Intended to boost economic activity in blighted areas, neither South Carolina’s Enterprise Zone Act nor its Tax Increment Financing program are targeted to promote growth in poor neighborhoods, like Lower Richland. Given their broad eligibility criteria, these programs most likely have been subsidizing growth in wealthy areas of the region.⁵
- ***The State should consider public transit options to benefit rural poor communities and help urban communities reach suburban job centers.*** Despite the availability of federal matching funds for public transit, there are currently no plans to expand public transportation to connect rural residents to jobs in other parts of the region.
- ***The State needs new impact fee legislation.*** New developments do not pay for the public infrastructure required to sustain them. State law allows but does not require impact fees that would hold developers accountable to pay for costs created by new development. The law also prohibits charging developers for school construction, often the single largest cost created by new subdivisions.

To develop a strong and sustainable regional economic base, Columbia needs a set of policies that can promote sustainable economic development in rural Black communities and connect low-income residents in urban areas to opportunities, such as good jobs and good schools, in other parts of the region. Through policies that create opportunity for Columbia’s low-income Black communities, the region can create a strong and sustainable regional economy and a clean and safe environment. A stronger, fairer and healthier Columbia metropolitan region is possible. All that is required is the will to grow well.

⁵ Alyssa Talanker, Kate Davis, and Greg LeRoy, *Straying from Good Intentions: How States are Weakening Enterprise Zone and Tax Increment Financing Programs* (Washington, D.C.: Good Jobs First, 2003).

We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly.

*-Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
1963, Letter from a Birmingham Jail*

INTRODUCTION

Our communities and regions thrive when people throughout the region thrive. People thrive when their communities have what all communities need for healthy growth – clean air and water, affordable and decent housing, living wage jobs, quality public schools, and quality healthcare. The health and prosperity of the Columbia region are critical to South Carolina, the South, and the country.⁶ “As the South goes... so goes the nation.”⁷ The South’s population is growing fast and faster than the Northeast and Midwest.⁸ It is also the poorest region in the nation, with 15% of the population living below the poverty line.⁹ The South and the nation cannot thrive without investments in poor communities. By investing in the health and economic well-being of all its people, the Columbia region could lead the way for the South and the nation.

Metropolitan regions are increasingly replacing cities as the new economic units, as the ideal scale at which communities, businesses, and government interrelate and operate most effectively. For example, businesses increasingly make location or relocation decisions based on the strength of the region as a whole.¹⁰ If we invest in well-being in the most marginalized communities, we reap the benefits across all communities in the metropolitan region.

Current trends and policies, however, feed unhealthy growth in the Columbia region. Good jobs, public resources and other opportunities are unfairly and inefficiently distributed. Infrastructure investments and tax subsidies for business location have neglected Columbia’s low-income Black communities. Black communities in rural areas do not have city water and sewer. Without essential infrastructure to attract capital and jobs, they lack the tax base and tax revenues to pay for quality schools and essential services. Living in rural areas, many low-income Black residents cannot get to the good jobs concentrated in wealthy suburbs, because of gaps in public transit service (17% of Black households lack access to a car).¹¹

⁶ In this report, we define the region as Richland County and its six adjacent counties: Calhoun, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, Newberry, and Sumter counties.

⁷ W.E.B. DuBois. In this report, we define the south as the region commonly referred to as the “Black Belt South,” which includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Allen Tulos, “The Black Belt,” *Southern Spaces*, April 19, 2004, <http://www.southernspaces.org/contents/2004/tullos/4a.htm>

⁸ U.S. Census (2005, 2006).

⁹ U.S. Census (2005).

¹⁰ Manuel Pastor et al., *Regions That Work: How Cities and Suburbs Can Grow Together* (University of Minnesota Press 2000) 3, 6, 100.

¹¹ U.S. Census (2000).

Failure to invest in Columbia's poor Black communities is undermining the regional economy and harming the environment. Racial isolation from regional opportunities has helped fuel sprawl, inefficient and costly development at the region's urban edges and beyond. Suburban development still dominates residential and job growth and only in relatively wealthy suburbs, which strains public coffers and is fiscally and environmentally unsustainable. For example, in Northeast Richland, with its sought-after public schools and amenities, undeterred residential and population growth are straining its infrastructure, as middle-income people move there in search of opportunities they cannot find in other parts of the region, such as Lower Richland. Schools have become overcrowded and traffic has become more congested.¹²

This report follows up on our first report on Columbia, which examined growth and opportunities in Richland County. We analyzed the Richland County Council's 1999 Comprehensive Land Use Plan and related draft zoning ordinance to identify the likelihood of the Plan's proposals to produce healthy growth. We found that despite the County's intent and laudable goals, its proposals were likely to permit sprawl where it is occurring, while restricting development and increasing poverty in poor Black communities, where growth opportunities are sorely needed.¹³

To build greater regional prosperity, we have to know where opportunities are located regionally and who has access to them. Analyzing the socioeconomic conditions of communities across the region, regional development patterns, and state and local policies, this report identifies where growth is needed, where it is unsustainable, and what policy interventions can inform planning for healthy growth. The report concludes with policy recommendations that can promote a stronger, fairer, and healthier Columbia metropolitan region.

¹² Warren Bolton, "County needs to decide it will guide growth in the Northeast," *The State*, July 11, 2007

¹³ Center for Social Inclusion, *Race and Place: A Preliminary Look at Land Use Planning in Richland County*, S.C. (2004).

REGIONAL OPPORTUNITY TRENDS

Defining the Columbia Region

In order to understand the tremendous opportunities for healthy and sustainable growth in Columbia and how to promote these opportunities, we have to examine the region as a whole, not just a part of the region. Cities and their neighboring suburbs are mutually dependent for their social, political and economic well-being.

In this report, the Columbia metropolitan region is defined by the interdependent economic and political relationships between the City of Columbia and its surrounding counties: Calhoun, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, Newberry, Richland and Sumter counties. The “bedroom” communities of Calhoun, Kershaw, and Sumter counties provide a substantial commuter base to Richland County.¹⁴ (Figure 1) The state capital city of Columbia sits within the boundaries of both Richland County and Lexington County. The local governments of Richland, Fairfield, Lexington, and Newberry Counties are connected through the Central Midlands Council of Governments, an advisory body on regional concerns and local and regional planning.¹⁵

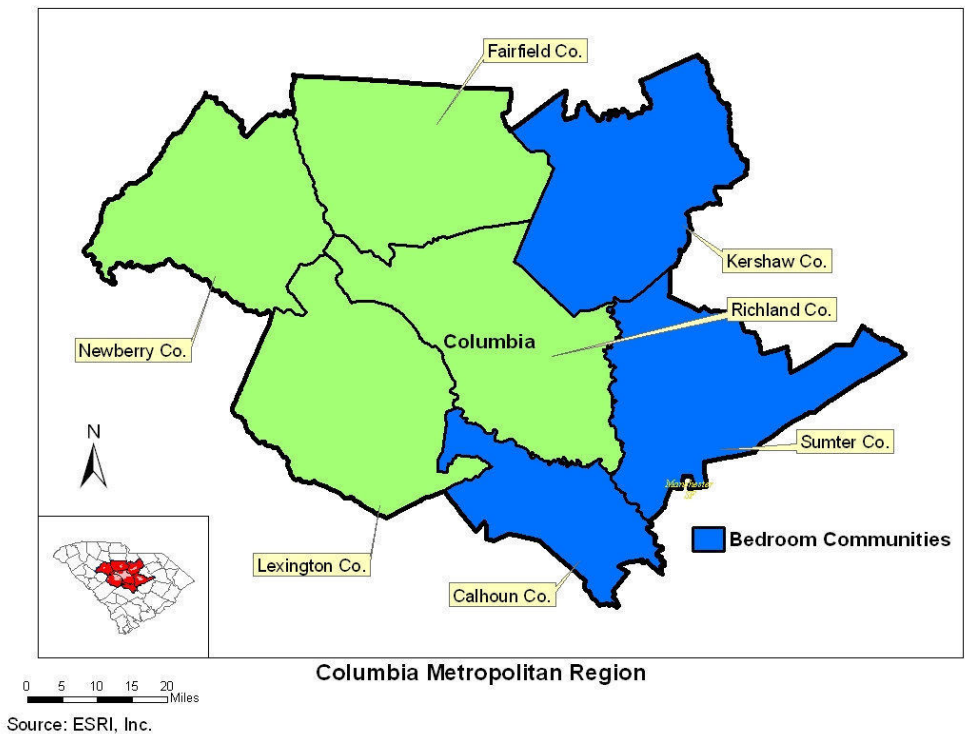


Figure 1: Columbia Metropolitan Region

¹⁴ South Carolina Employment Security Commission (2000). Almost 27% of all eligible workers over the age of 16 in Kershaw County commuted to Richland County for jobs, as did almost 20% of Calhoun County workers and 5.2% of Sumter County workers. Ibid. (based on data from the U.S. Census (2000)).

¹⁵ Central Midlands Council of Governments. Since 1969, the Central Midlands Council of Governments (CMCOG) has been assisting local governments in the development of local and regional plans within the four midlands counties (Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Richland) of South Carolina, as well as providing local governments with planning and technical support to “improve the quality of life within the region.” Ibid.

Suburban Sprawl and Urban Redevelopment

Like the rest of the South,¹⁶ the Columbia metropolitan region has witnessed dramatic population growth over the last decade. Population grew 55% between 1990 and 2000, with sizeable increases of both its Black and White communities.¹⁷ Across the region, Black Population is growing at a much faster rate than White population (20.5% versus 14.4%).¹⁸ Though still small in number, Columbia's immigrant communities (primarily Latino) are growing exponentially, from 149% in Sumter County to over 2000% in Fairfield County between 1990 and 2000.¹⁹ (Figure 2)

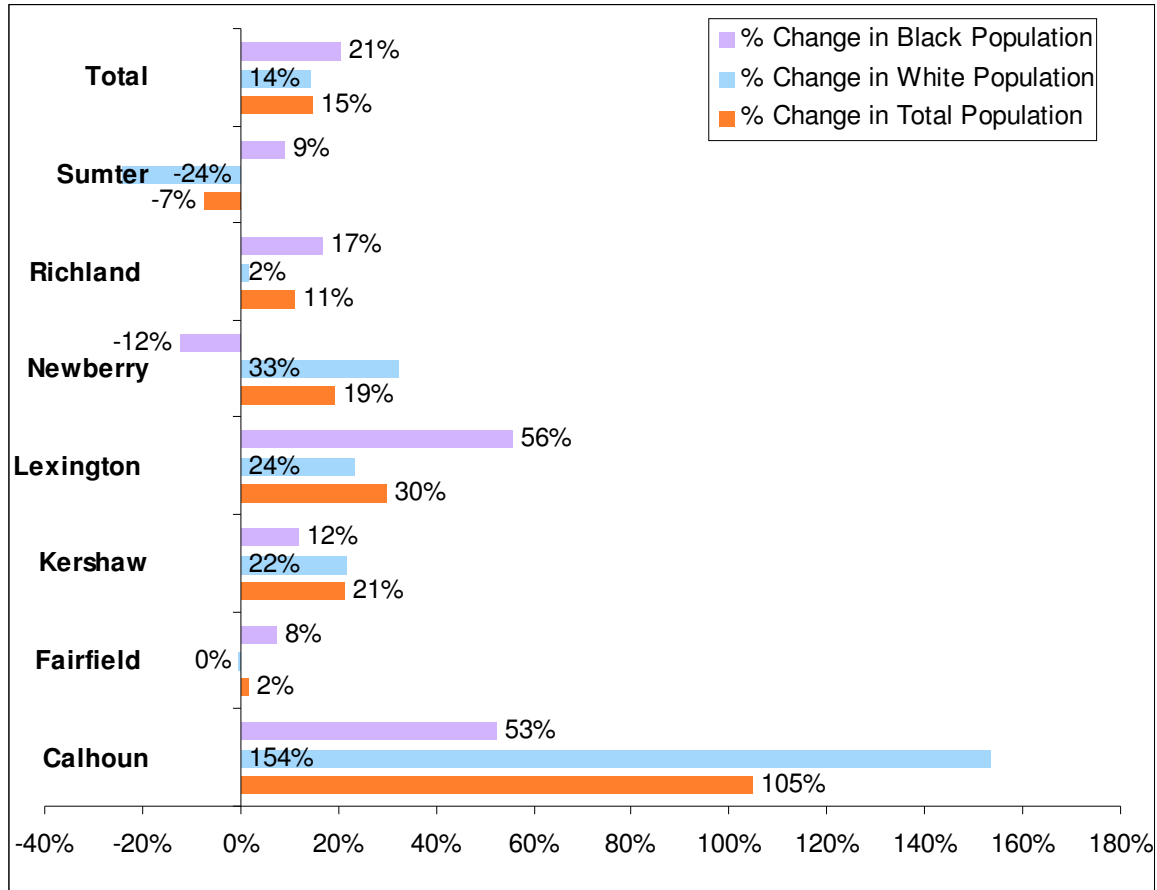


Figure 2: Population Change between 1990 and 2000 in the Columbia Metropolitan Region (U.S. Census)

¹⁶ From 2000 to 2005, the population in southern states grew by more than 4%, slightly behind western states' growth rate of over 5%. U.S. Census (2000) and American Community Survey (2005). Over the last twenty five years, the South has seen faster population growth than the nation as a whole (40% compared to 30%). MDC, Inc., *The State of the South* (2007), 13. Economically, the region has seen tremendous job growth since the 1980's and is the headquarters of global corporations, commercial banks of national importance, entertainment and media industry giants, and pharmaceutical research and production, among other big industries. Ibid., 9.

¹⁷ U.S. Census.

¹⁸ U.S. Census.

¹⁹ U.S. Census.

The region is growing, but this growth is unhealthy. Infrastructure investments and economic development subsidies have favored the region’s wealthy suburbs, neglecting development in poor rural areas. Although the City of Columbia is populous and growing, suburban development continues to dominate both residential and job growth. Between 1970 and 2003, Columbia’s suburban population grew 100%, while the city grew 3%.²⁰

Development trends have continued to drive residential and job sprawl, further isolating poor Black and other low-income communities from regional opportunities. In the past 15 years, over 40,000 new housing units have been built across the metropolitan region. Suburbs in Northeast Richland and Blythewood are the fastest growing areas in populous Richland County.²¹ Nearly 90% of major employers in the region,²² which together provide 187,540 jobs, are located within 100 meters of existing water and sewer lines located in wealthy, predominately White suburban areas, such as eastern Lexington County and northern Richland County.²³

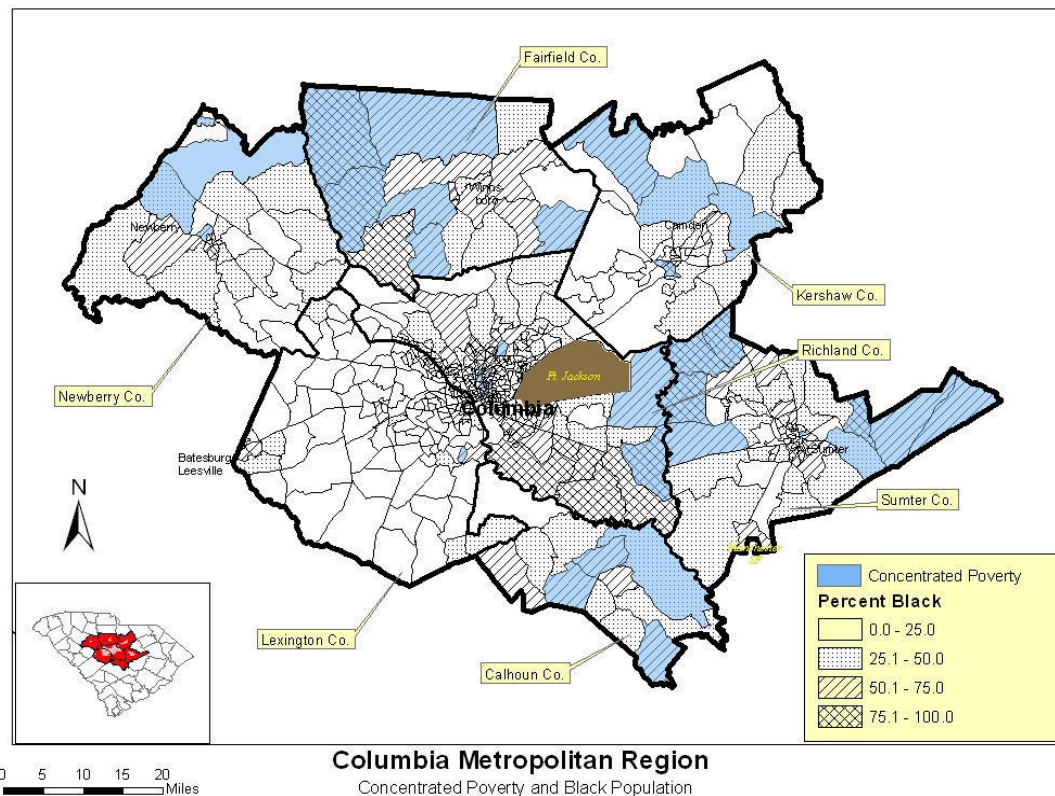


Figure 3: Concentrated Poverty and Black Population (2000)

²⁰ These growth figures are based on data for the MSA. Department of Housing and Urban Development, State of the Cities Database System.

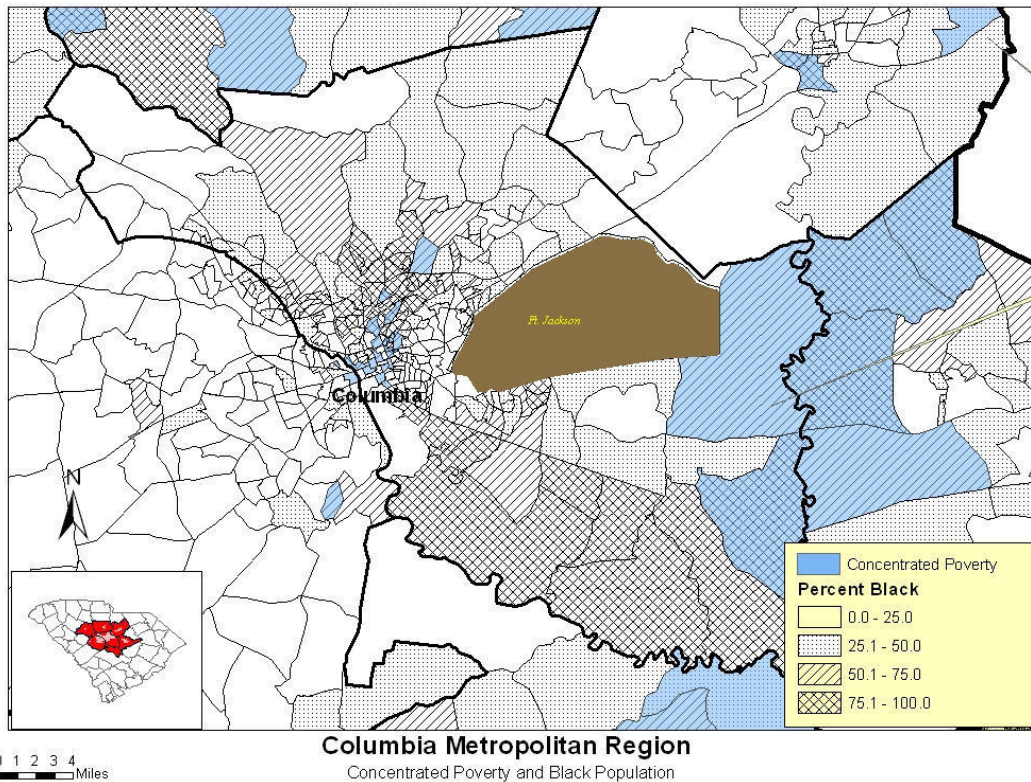
²¹ “Hot Communities for Homes and Businesses,” *The State*, October 10, 2007, sec. X.

²² Major employers are defined as those with twenty or more employees.

²³ This analysis was done in the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) program ArcView. A layer was created to represent the water and sewer lines in the region. The union between a 100 yard buffer around the water/sewer layer and a layer representing all the large businesses was calculated, resulting in a dataset of all large businesses within 100 yards of these services. This dataset was then compared to the entire large businesses dataset.

Concentrated Poverty

The region's failure to build infrastructure in poor Black communities keeps them trapped in extreme poverty. (Figure 3 and Figure 4) Over a fifth (23.8%) of Black residents compared to 5.5% of White residents live in concentrated poverty neighborhoods – neighborhoods where at least 20% (rural) or 40% (urban) of the population lives at or below the federal poverty line.²⁴ Concentrated poverty neighborhoods have large numbers of poor people because they lack good jobs, good schools, and essential services.²⁵ Poor Black residents, who are more likely to live in concentrated poverty neighborhoods than are poor White residents, have far less possibility of living in a good neighborhood with good jobs and good schools.



Source: U.S. Census, ESRI, Inc.

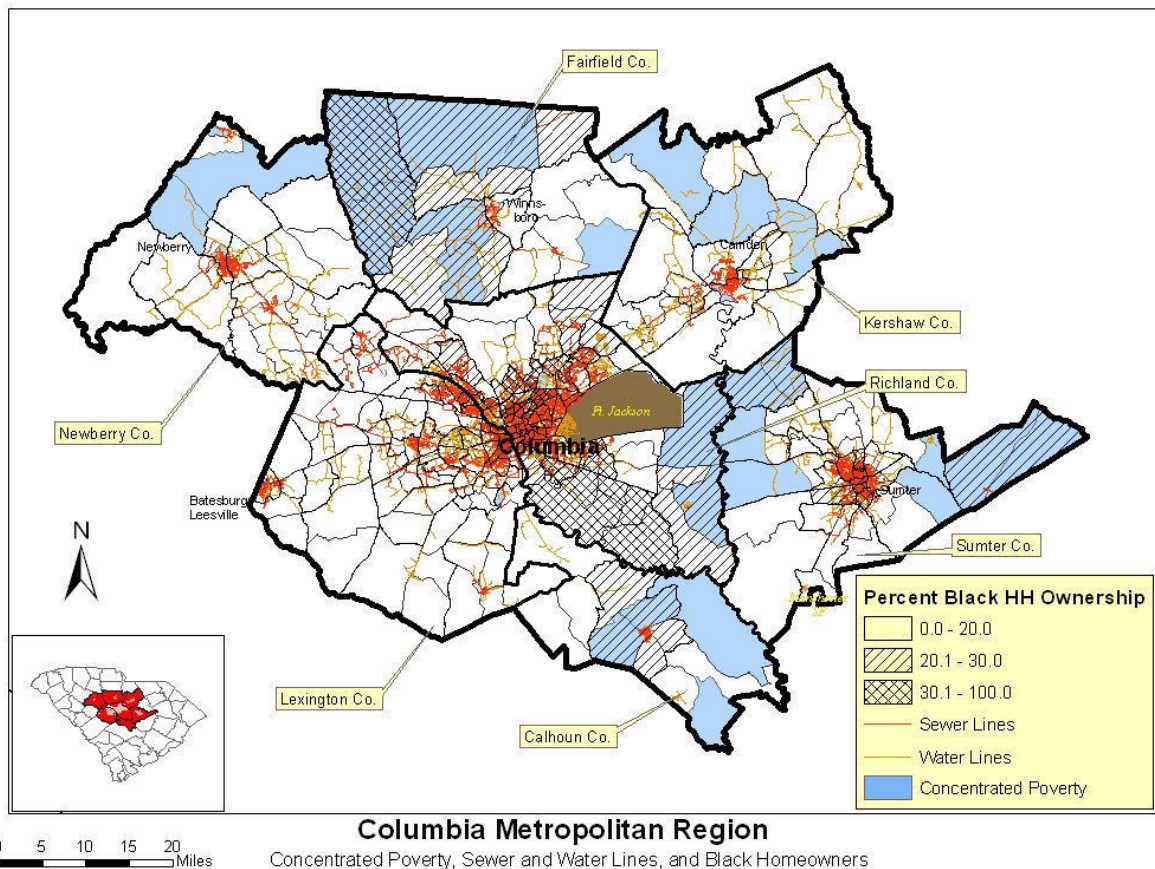
Figure 4: Concentrated Poverty and Black Population – City of Columbia Close-up (2000)

²⁴ U.S. Census (2000).

²⁵ Neighborhoods of concentrated poverty invariably lack good employment opportunities and tend to be saddled with inadequate schools, overcrowded medical facilities, high crime rates, and dilapidated housing. Martha Paskoff and Libby Perl, *Poor Excuses: How Neglecting Poverty Costs All Americans* (The Century Foundation, 2004); Paul Jargowsky, "Ghetto Poverty among Blacks in the 1980s," *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 13 (1997): 288 (noting connection between concentrated poverty and low-performing schools); Robert J. Sampson, Stephen W. Raudenbush, and Felton Earls, *Neighborhoods and Violent Crime: A Multi-Level Study of Collective Efficacy*, *Science* 277 (1997), 918-24 (linking high levels of racial isolation with higher violent crime rates); Cong. Office Of Tech. Assessment, "The Technological Reshaping of Metropolitan America," (1995), 222, <http://www.smartgrowth.org/pdf/TTROMA.pdf> (noting the difficulty residents of inner cities have accessing information about job openings and support for the application process).

Black residents, especially in rural areas, need public transit to get to jobs in distant suburbs but live outside of the regional transit grid. Almost a fifth (17%) of Black households, compared to only 4% of White households, have no access to a car.²⁶ The Central Midlands Regional Transit Authority (CMRTA) provides regional bus service to the larger suburbs in the greater Columbia area but not to rural areas, like Lower Richland.²⁷ In every county, unemployment rates for Black residents are more than double the unemployment rates for White residents. The Black unemployment rate (10.3%) for the region is almost three times as high as the White unemployment rate (3.7%).²⁸

Many of Columbia’s Black neighborhoods lack essential infrastructure, such as water and sewer lines and hospitals. (Figure 5) Most of the region’s hospitals are not located in or near poor Black neighborhoods. (Figure 6) Lower Richland, for example, does not have a single hospital, even though it constitutes 11.2% of the Richland County demand for emergency services.²⁹



Source: U.S. Census, CMR Council of Governments, ESRI, Inc.

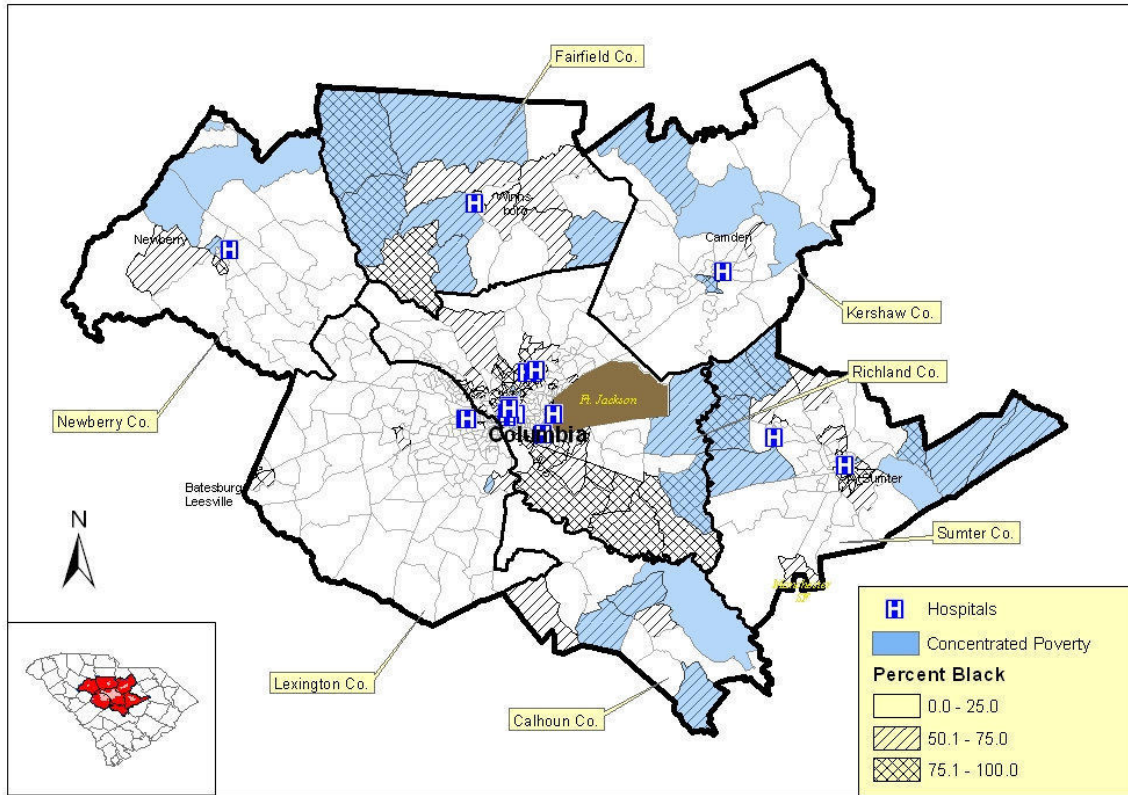
Figure 5: Concentrated Black Poverty and Access to Sewer and Water

²⁶ U.S. Census (2000).

²⁷ Served suburbs include Cayce, West Columbia, Forest Acres, Arcadia Lakes, Springdale, and St. Andrews. Central Midlands Regional Transit Authority, “Routes & Schedules,” <http://gocmrta.com/routes.asp>

²⁸ U.S. Census (2000).

²⁹ *Imagine Richland 2020 Comprehensive Plan*, (Benchmark Incorporated, 1999) (adopted by the Richland County Council on May 3, 1999) 3G-12, Table 37.



Columbia Metropolitan Region
 Concentrated Poverty, Hospitals, and Black Population
 Source: U.S. Census, ESRI, Inc.

Figure 6: Concentrated Poverty, Black Population and Access to Hospitals

Housing Opportunities

Housing is more than a place to live. It is the link to quality education, good jobs, and wealth creation. Regionally, homeownership is high (68%), but varies greatly by race.³⁰ (Figure 7) While 72% of White residents own homes, only 26% of Blacks are homeowners.³¹

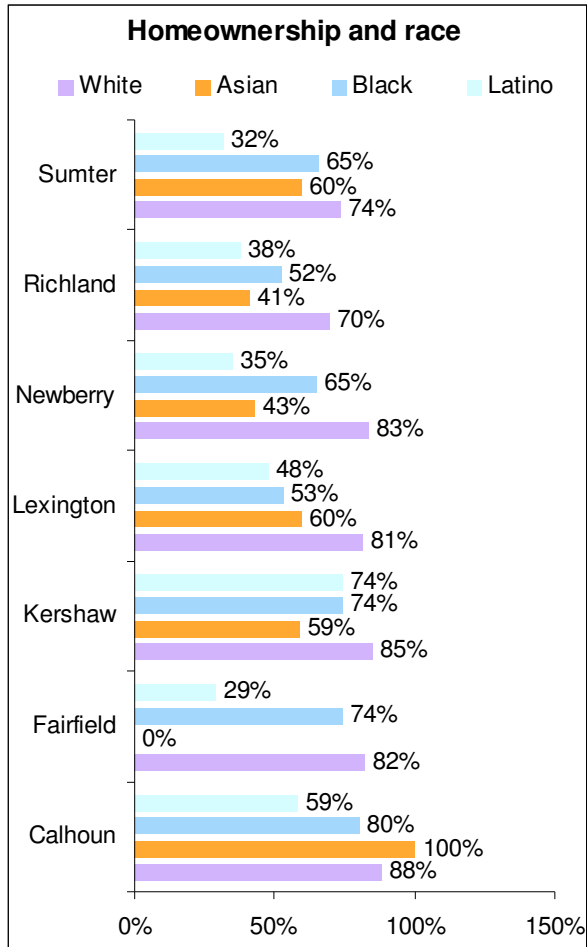


Figure 7: Homeownership by Race (2000)

³⁰ U.S. Census (2000).

³¹ U.S. Census (2000).

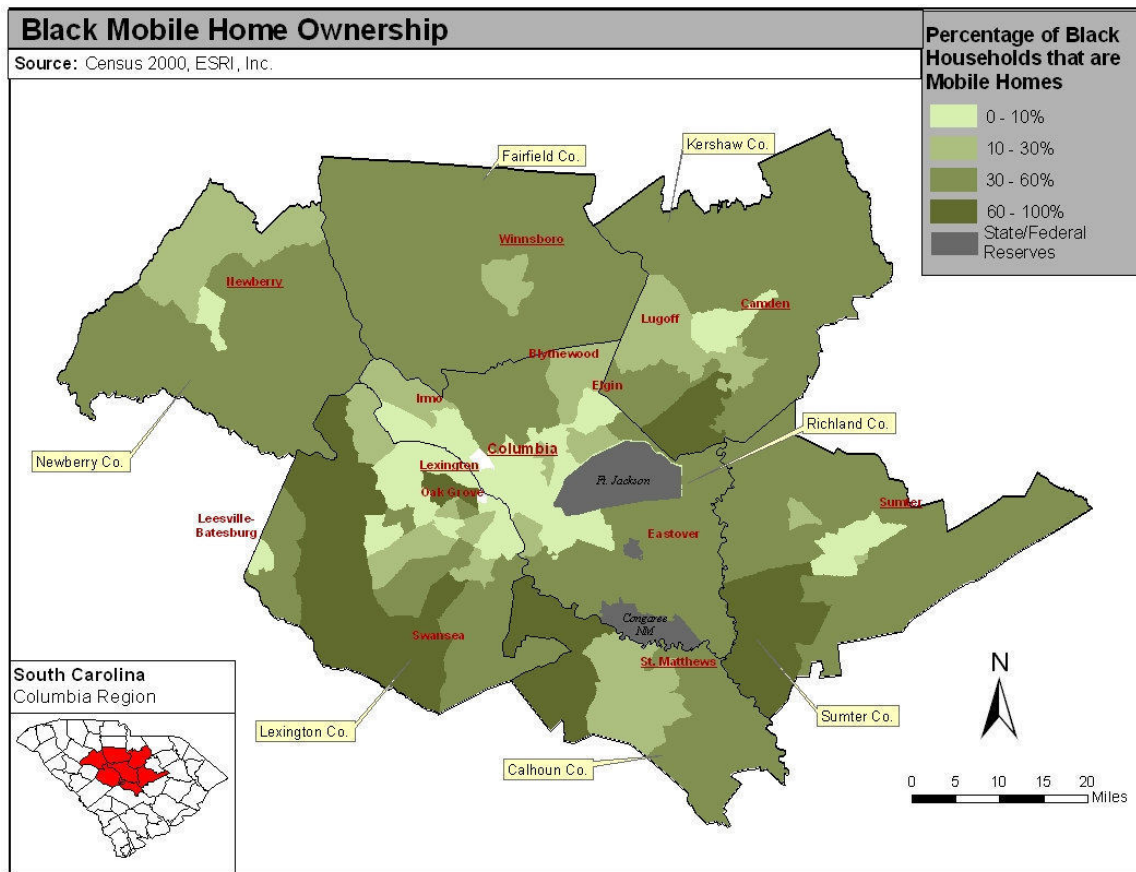


Figure 8: Black Mobile Homeownership (2000)

For Black residents who do own, many are mobile home owners, possibly due to lack of access to financing for traditional housing.³² Mobile homes do not appreciate in value. In rural communities, where most Black homeowners live, 53% of Black homeowners own mobile homes.³³ (Figure 8) In Lower Richland, where 72.4% of Blacks are homeowners,³⁴ 30% to 40% own mobile homes.³⁵ (Figure 9)

³² Nationally, communities of color have the highest denial rates for home purchase loans. In 2005, the denial rate was 27.5% for African Americans. Robert Avery et al., "Higher-Priced Home Lending and the 2005 HMDA Data," *Federal Reserve Bulletin* (Sept. 2006).

³³ U.S. Census (2000).

³⁴ U.S. Census (2000).

³⁵ This is correlated to financing denials for the area, which were in excess of 40% in 2000. Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (2000).

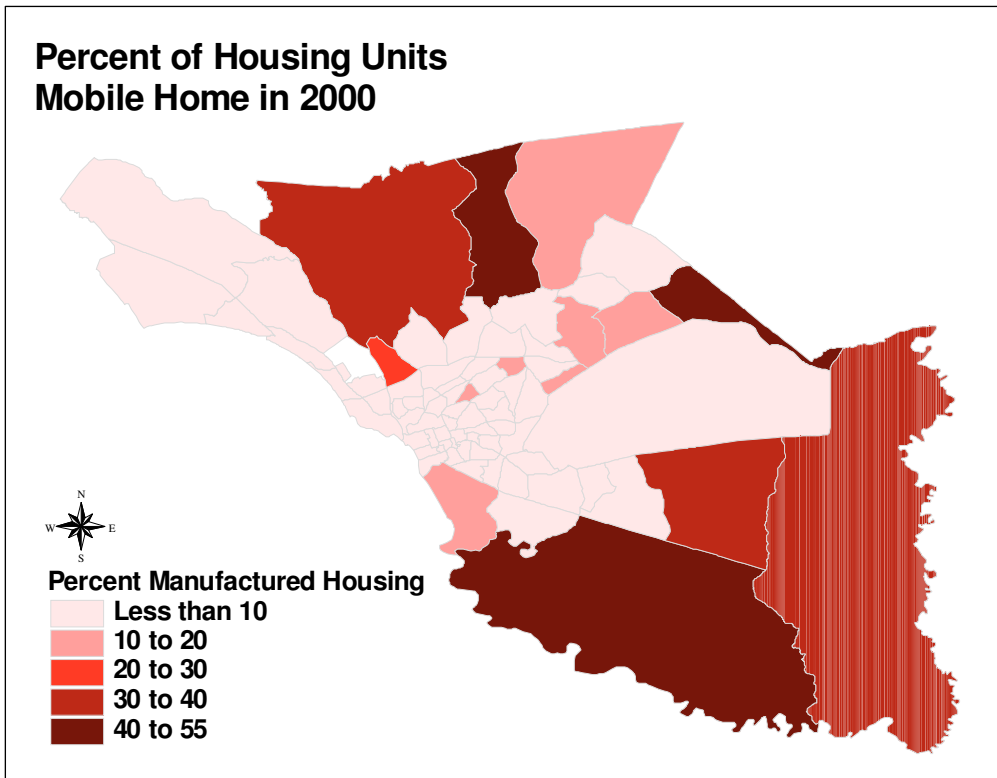


Figure 9: Percent of Mobile Home Units – Richland County (2000)

Despite high Black homeownership rates in some parts of the region, Black communities have lower home values. The median value of Black-owned homes is \$80,500 compared to \$113,700 for White-owned homes.³⁶ Without essential infrastructure (Figure 5) and other investments, rural Black neighborhoods have had little if any potential for development that would increase area incomes and home values and build area tax bases, crucial resources for schools and essential services.³⁷

For example, predominately rural and Black Lower Richland,³⁸ which covers three tax districts (1LR, 1HF and 1TE), has little to no access to city water and sewer lines, and has the lowest incomes and some of the highest poverty rates in Richland County - 17% for the 1LR district (Lower Richland’s largest tax district in land area) and 20% for Eastover. Eastover (1TE tax district) has a sewer system,³⁹ but it is a small

³⁶ This is based on data for the MSA. U.S. Census (2006).

³⁷ Census data for the year 2000 show that sewer access is highly correlated with Black poverty rates. Analysis at the block group level showed that areas in the region with less than 10% sewer coverage had an average Black poverty rate of 17.6%. Areas with greater than 75% sewer coverage had an average Black poverty rate of 6.2%. U.S. Census.

³⁸ For planning purposes, Richland County is divided into six planning areas, which represent distinguishable geographic areas within the County. These planning areas have unique characteristics. Therefore, they identify differences around the County in growth patterns, opportunity structures and infrastructure needs. Not surprisingly, they show not only patterns of growth in places of wealth, but also patterns of under-development and racial isolation in poor areas. *Richland County Town and Country Plan (1997)*.

³⁹ University of South Carolina, GIS Data Server and Clearinghouse (accessed 2004).

system, which the Town of Eastover pays for, not the City.⁴⁰ It remains poor, in spite of having some infrastructure, because of a weak tax base and low incomes due to lack of economic development. It is not served by public transit that could connect residents to good jobs located in distant suburbs and has a weak commercial tax base. Per capita incomes in 2000 were less than \$15,000 in all three Lower Richland districts, and Eastover had the lowest in the County.⁴¹ Northeast Richland County, however, has extensive city water and sewer service and has the highest housing values in the County.⁴² In 2000, the 1LR tax district, the largest in land area of the three Lower Richland tax districts, had only 20% of the Northeast's tax base (2DP tax district).⁴³ (Figure 10)

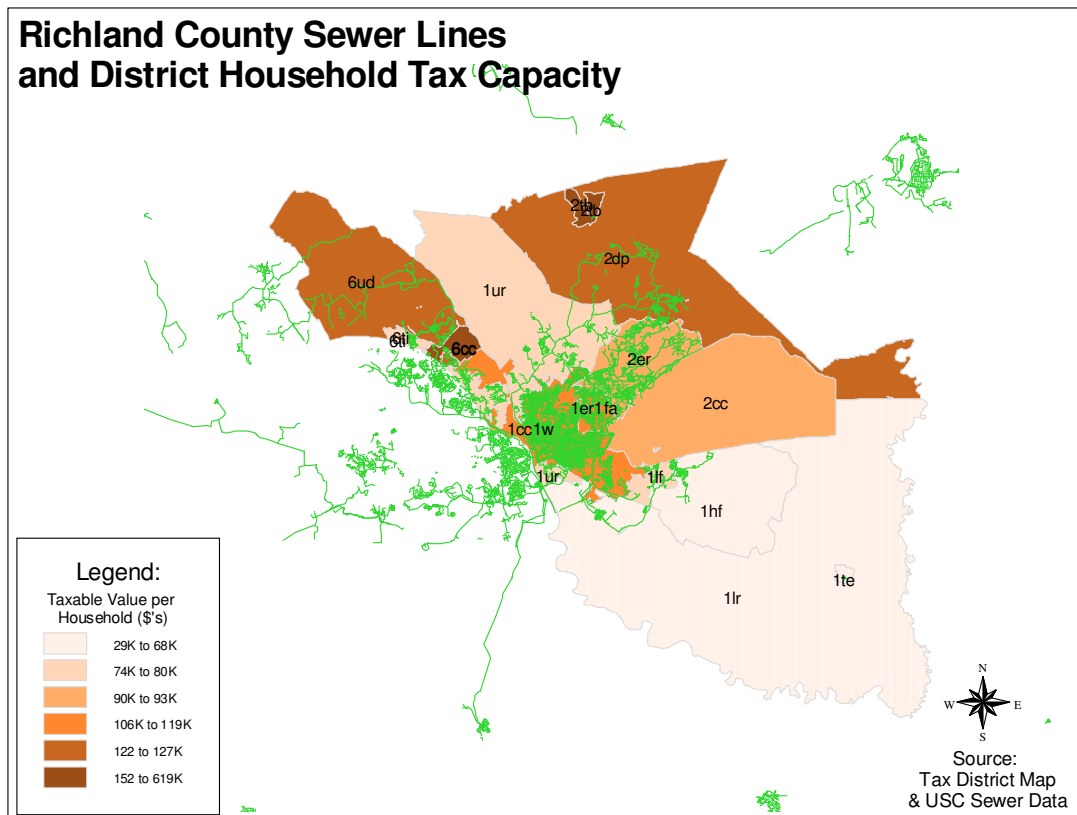


Figure 10: Richland County Tax Capacity Overlaid with Sewer Access

⁴⁰ Richland County Department of Public Works, Utilities and Services Division, “Public Water Systems within Richland County” (2007) (map depicts the City of Columbia’s water service area, which does not include the town of Eastover).

⁴¹ The GIS technique used to analyze the income data for the tax districts produces an estimate for aggregate income values. This estimate usually contains the highest margin of error for small geographic areas. Therefore, the smallest geographic tax districts in the County may have income estimates that are slightly less precise than the estimates for the larger tax districts.

⁴² In 2000, three-quarters (75.3%) of homeowners in Northeast Richland, had homes valued between 90,000 and 200,000 or more. U.S. Census (2000).

⁴³ University of South Carolina, GIS Data Server and Clearinghouse (accessed 2004); Harry A. Huntley, CPA, Richland County Auditor, “Richland County 2002 Millage Schedule” (2002).

Most Black residents are renters, paying more than they can afford for rent, and the poorest among them live in neighborhoods that lack good jobs, good schools, and quality amenities. Over a third (37.6%) of Black residents are rent-stressed, paying more than 30% of their income to rent.⁴⁴ The concentration of public housing in very poor neighborhoods also severely limits the ability of poor Blacks to access affordable housing in opportunity-rich neighborhoods. More than four fifths (85%) of federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) housing units and over half (63%) of Section 8 housing units are located in neighborhoods with 20% or more of residents living in poverty.⁴⁵ The data do not indicate who is living in these housing units. The overlap, however, between the location of these units and areas with substantial Black populations, suggests that federal public housing residents in the Columbia region are likely to be Black. (Figure 11)

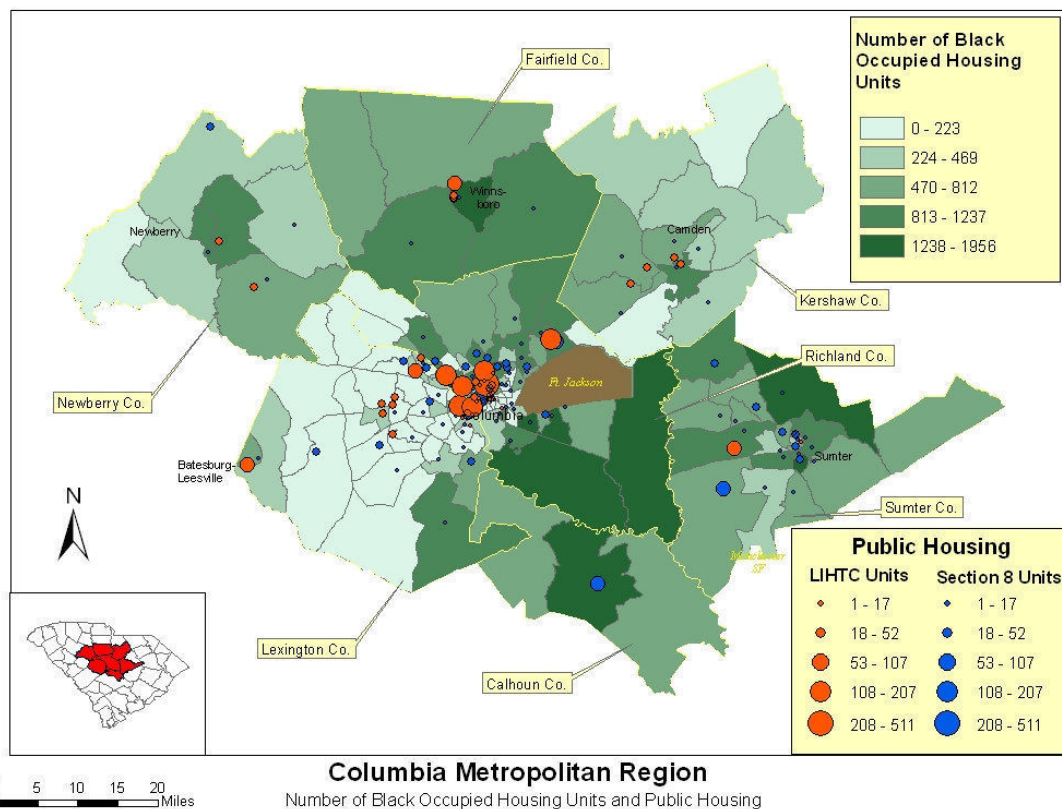


Figure 11: Black Residents and Federal Public Housing (2000)

⁴⁴ U.S. Census (2000).

⁴⁵ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (2000 and 2004). Lack of access to other data makes it difficult to pinpoint the deficit and location of affordable housing in the private market.

Economic Growth and Sustainability

The region has experienced impressive economic growth. Between 1990 and 2000, average household income increased 12%.⁴⁶ The number of jobs in the region also grew substantially. Its Central Midlands Region⁴⁷ ranked second in the state for job creation in 2005.⁴⁸ Between 1990 and 2006, Columbia's labor force increased by 31.4%.⁴⁹

Regional job and labor force growth, however, are somewhat misleading given the region's high unemployment. Nearly six percent (5.6%) of the region is unemployed, almost tied with the state's unemployment rate of 6.6%, ranking the fourth-worst in the country.⁵⁰ Also, living wage jobs are shrinking. This means that poor Black and other low-income communities are likely to be funneled into the region's limited number of low-wage service sector jobs. Columbia's current economic base reflects national trends with a sharp decline in manufacturing jobs, dominance of retail and low-wage service sector jobs and some growth in its knowledge job sector (e.g., technology, research).⁵¹ Currently, almost half (48%) of the jobs in the region appear to be in moderate to high-skill professions.⁵² (Figure 12)

⁴⁶ U.S. Census.

⁴⁷ The Central Midlands Region includes the counties of Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, and Richland. Central Midlands Council of Governments, <http://www.centralmidlands.org/>

⁴⁸ South Carolina Department of Commerce, *Capital Investment Report* (2005), <http://www.sccommerce.com/EventInit/2005CapitalInvestmentReport.pdf>

⁴⁹ This figure is based on data for the MSA. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor force growth may be mostly attributable to increased migration into the region. Available data does not provide us with the growth in jobs for the whole region as defined in this report. The MSA experienced a 16% growth in jobs between 1990 and 2006. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵⁰ U.S. Census.

⁵¹ Bruce Katz, *Remaking Transportation and Housing Policy for the New Century*, Congressional Testimony, U.S. House of Representatives, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development, and Related Agencies, Feb. 28, 2007.

⁵² American Community Survey (2005).

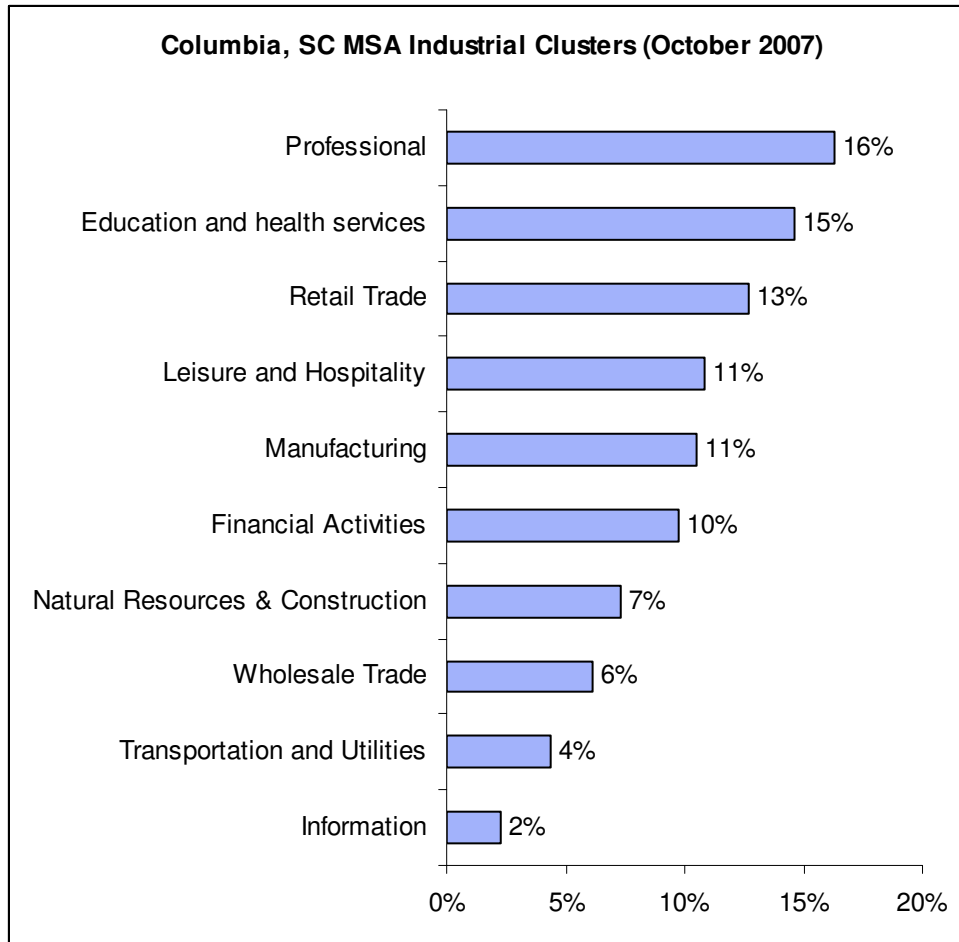


Figure 12: Percentage of jobs by industry (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 2007)

Blue collar jobs (manufacturing) are now a mere 11% of regional jobs.⁵³ The disappearance of these jobs is largely due to cuts in textile jobs. Between 2001 and 2004 alone, the state lost 56,800 manufacturing jobs.⁵⁴

Recent trends suggest continued growth primarily in high-wage, skilled labor jobs or low-wage service jobs. Between 1997 and 2007, the following sectors had the highest growth in the region: education and health services (50%), financial activities (34%), professional and business services (31%), and leisure and hospitality (22%).⁵⁵ The completion of the University of South Carolina’s Innovista Campus, where research will focus on emerging technologies and intellectual clusters (biomedical, environmental, nanotechnology, and future fuels), is also projected to substantially enlarge the region’s share of knowledge-based jobs.⁵⁶

⁵³ South Carolina Department of Commerce.

⁵⁴ U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, “Effects of Chinese Imports on South Carolina Textile Manufacturing,” Written Testimonies by Norman Chapman, President, Inman Mills, Jan. 30, 2004, Columbia, South Carolina Field Hearing.

⁵⁵ These figures are based on data for the MSA. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵⁶ Innovista University of South Carolina, “Research,” <http://www.sc.edu/research/innovista>

While growth in higher-skill jobs is good in general, in order to lift the region out of poverty, it is critical to create jobs with career ladders for low-skill workers so that they have opportunities for economic and social mobility in the long-term. Service sector jobs do not pay a living wage and often do not provide health benefits.⁵⁷ Cost of living analysis for Richland County indicates, for example, that to sustain a family of four where one adult is the breadwinner would require a gross annual income of \$39,382.⁵⁸ The median wage for service jobs in the Columbia region, however, is \$11,836 (arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodations and food services sector). This is not even half the median income for manufacturing jobs (\$33,533).⁵⁹

Columbia also is not prepared to participate and compete in the new, knowledge-based global economy. Its public school system is under-funded and struggling.⁶⁰ Sixty-three percent of public schools in the region did not meet federal performance standards for the 2006-2007 school year.⁶¹ On average, 40% of all district school revenue for South Carolina schools is from local sources and only 9% is from federal government funds.⁶² The majority of South Carolina's poor and minority students live in rural areas and attend under-funded schools.⁶³ In 2000, 28% of Black residents in the region and 14% of Whites did not have a high school diploma.⁶⁴ For those who are able to go on to college, it is often not affordable. Tuition and fees at technical and community colleges in South Carolina grew at the highest rate in the nation between the 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 school years.⁶⁵

Public Health

Many of the region's Black residents live in appallingly polluted neighborhoods and face serious health risks. Given high poverty rates in the region's Black communities, this is not surprising. Research has found that cities with more racial equity (i.e., economic equity and political inclusion) have stronger environmental

⁵⁷ Elise Gould, "The Erosion of Employment-Based Insurance," Briefing Paper #203, Economic Policy Institute, November 1, 2007, <http://www.epi.org/content.cfm/bp203>

⁵⁸ Poverty in America, Living Wage Calculator, Richland County, SC (July 25, 2007), <http://www.livingwage.geog.psu.edu/>

⁵⁹ These are data for the MSA. U.S. Census American Community Survey (2006).

⁶⁰ In *Abbeville County School District v. State*, 515 S.E.2d 535 (S.C. 1999), a suit by 91 school districts against the state alleging that the state education finance system violated the state and federal constitutions and a state funding statute, plaintiff witnesses testified to shoddy school facilities, lack of equipment, overcrowding, and high rates of teacher turnover due to funding inequities in South Carolina schools. Access, "South Carolina Litigation," http://www.schoolfunding.info/states/sc/lit_sc.php3

⁶¹ The percentage was calculated based on data provided on the South Carolina Department of Education Website. South Carolina Department of Education.

⁶² Sheree Speakman and Bryan Hassel, *Charter School Funding: Inequity's Next Frontier* (August 2005), 117.

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ U.S. Census (2000) (percentage of residents by race age 25 and over who did not have a college diploma).

⁶⁵ William Trombley, "The Rising Price of Higher Education," *College Affordability in Jeopardy*, Winter 2003, Public Policy and Higher Education, http://www.highereducation.org/reports/affordability_supplement/affordability_1.shtml

policies.⁶⁶ Also, nationally the trend has been for waste facilities and other environmental hazards to locate in poor neighborhoods of color; and research has found that these sitings tend to come after these neighborhoods have formed, not the other way around.⁶⁷ Black neighborhoods are host to a high concentration of the region's waste, pollution, and toxic hazards. In Richland County, waste facilities, landfills, and toxins are concentrated in areas with majority Black populations – in both the central city and rural Lower Richland.⁶⁸ (Figure 13) Lower Richland is home to a Superfund site (federally designated contaminated waste site)⁶⁹ and many toxic chemical releases by the International Paper Company.⁷⁰

In rural areas, Black neighborhoods also have contaminated water. Hopkins, an unincorporated, rural and primarily Black community six miles from the City of Columbia boundary, has many lead-contaminated wells.⁷¹ Studies have linked lead exposure to higher incidences of cancer and asthma and other respiratory illnesses.⁷² In Hopkins' middle-income neighborhood of Franklin Park, residents recently discovered that poisonous lead had been seeping into their water supplies for two decades.⁷³ As of 2006, about half the households that had been tested for lead showed elevated levels of the toxic metal in their blood.⁷⁴ Even low blood lead levels have been linked to learning disabilities in children and kidney problems and hypertension in adults.⁷⁵

“James K. Boyce, “Inequality and Environmental Protection,” *Political Economy Research Institute Working Paper Series*, No. 52 (1993). Racial equity in this study was measured across four variables: voter participation, educational attainment, Medicaid access, and tax fairness. Higher voter participation and educational attainment suggest greater ability to influence policy based on a link between information and social and political inclusion. Access to the Medicaid program and a composite measure of tax fairness are taken to reflect disparities on the expenditure and revenue side of state fiscal policies, respectively. Ibid.

⁶⁷Manuel Pastor, Jim Sadd, and John Hipp, “Which Came First? Toxic Facilities, Minority Move-in, and Environmental Justice,” *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 23 (2001), 1-21.

⁶⁸ Data on pollution and toxic sites were taken from the Biennial Reporting System (BRS), a national system that collects detailed data on hazardous waste; the CERCLA (Comprehensive, Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980) program, which requires identification of hazardous sites for cleanup; the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) data on hazardous waste generators, nuclear power stations, radiological waste generators; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on Superfund (hazardous waste sites designated by the federal government for cleanup due to risk to human health and/or the environment) and information on toxic chemical releases via the EPA's Toxic Releases Inventory, a database that contains information on toxic chemical releases and other waste management activities, and information on treatment, storage and disposal facilities.

⁶⁹ Environmental Protection Agency, “South Carolina NPL/NPL Caliber Cleanup Site Summaries: SCRDI Bluff Road.”

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ City of Columbia, City Council Work Session Minutes, January 15, 2003, <http://www.columbiasc.net/citygov/011503w.htm>

⁷² Nachman Brautbar, M.D., *Lead Toxicity: Low-Level Environmental Exposure*, <http://www.environmentaldiseases.com/article-lead-toxicity.html>

⁷³ Sammy Fretwell, “State health agency faces criticism for not ensuring water was safe to drink,” *The State*, October 11, 2005.

⁷⁴ Sammy Fretwell, “Tests show drop in lead water,” *The State*, January 22, 2006. Some residents had lead in their blood at more than twice the national average. Ibid.

⁷⁵ Over time, exposure to lead-tinged water can contribute to learning disabilities in children and kidney problems and other ailments in adults. Richard L. Canfield et al., “Intellectual Impairment in Children with Blood Lead Concentrations below 10 µg per Deciliter,” *New England Journal of Medicine* 348 (16) (2003), 1517-26.

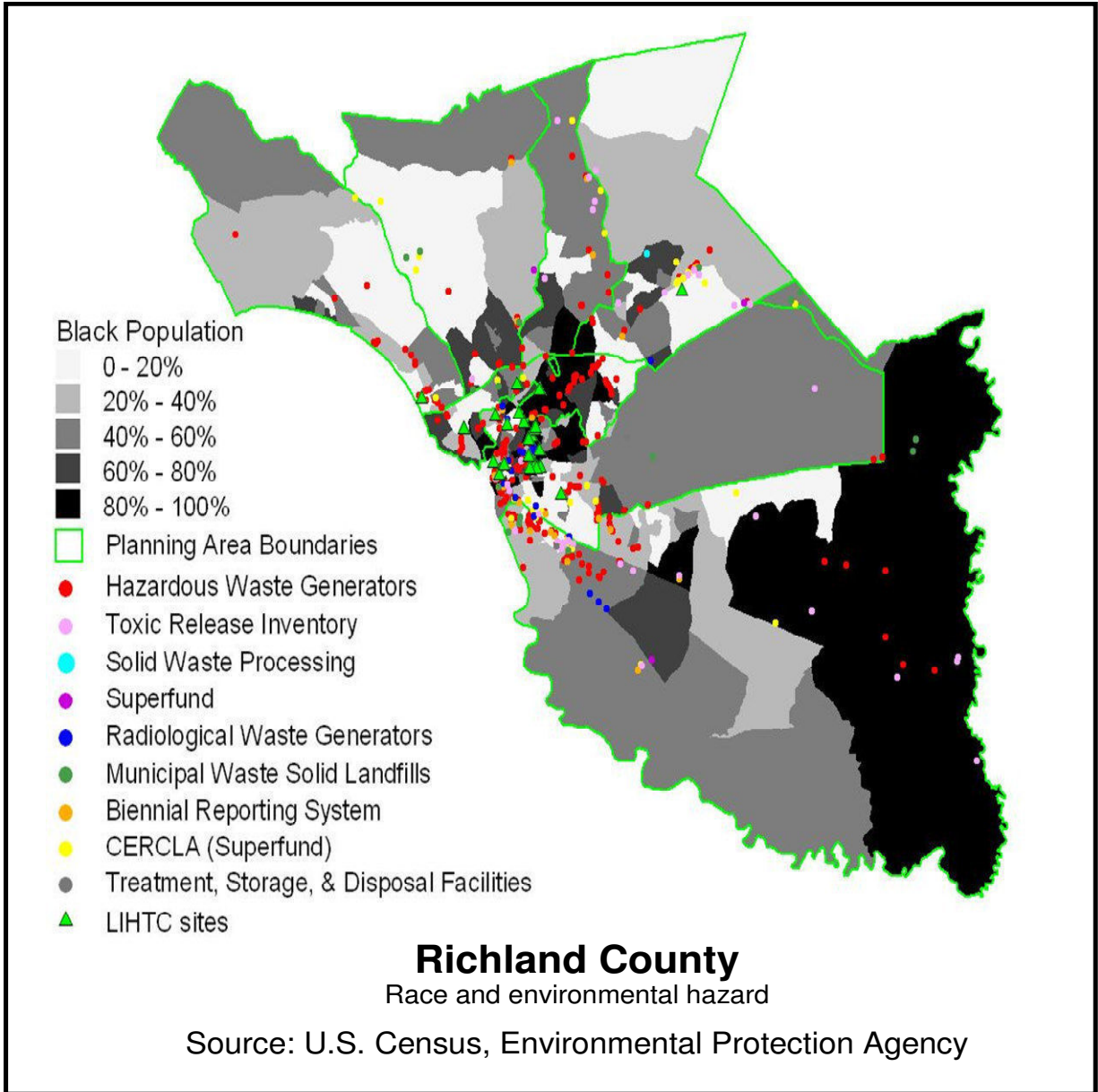


Figure 13: Environmental Hazards and Black Population in Richland County (2000)

Racial Isolation and Regional Prosperity

Overall, the region is becoming more racially diverse, but within some communities, racial diversity is decreasing.⁷⁶ In particular, Calhoun and Newberry counties appear to be growing with less racial diversity, while the rest of the region has stayed basically the same in terms of racial composition. Between 1990 and 2000, White population increased in both Calhoun and Newberry counties. White communities in Lexington, Fairfield, Newberry and Calhoun counties have remained largely White, while Black communities in Richland, Sumter and Kershaw have remained largely Black.⁷⁷ (Figure 14)

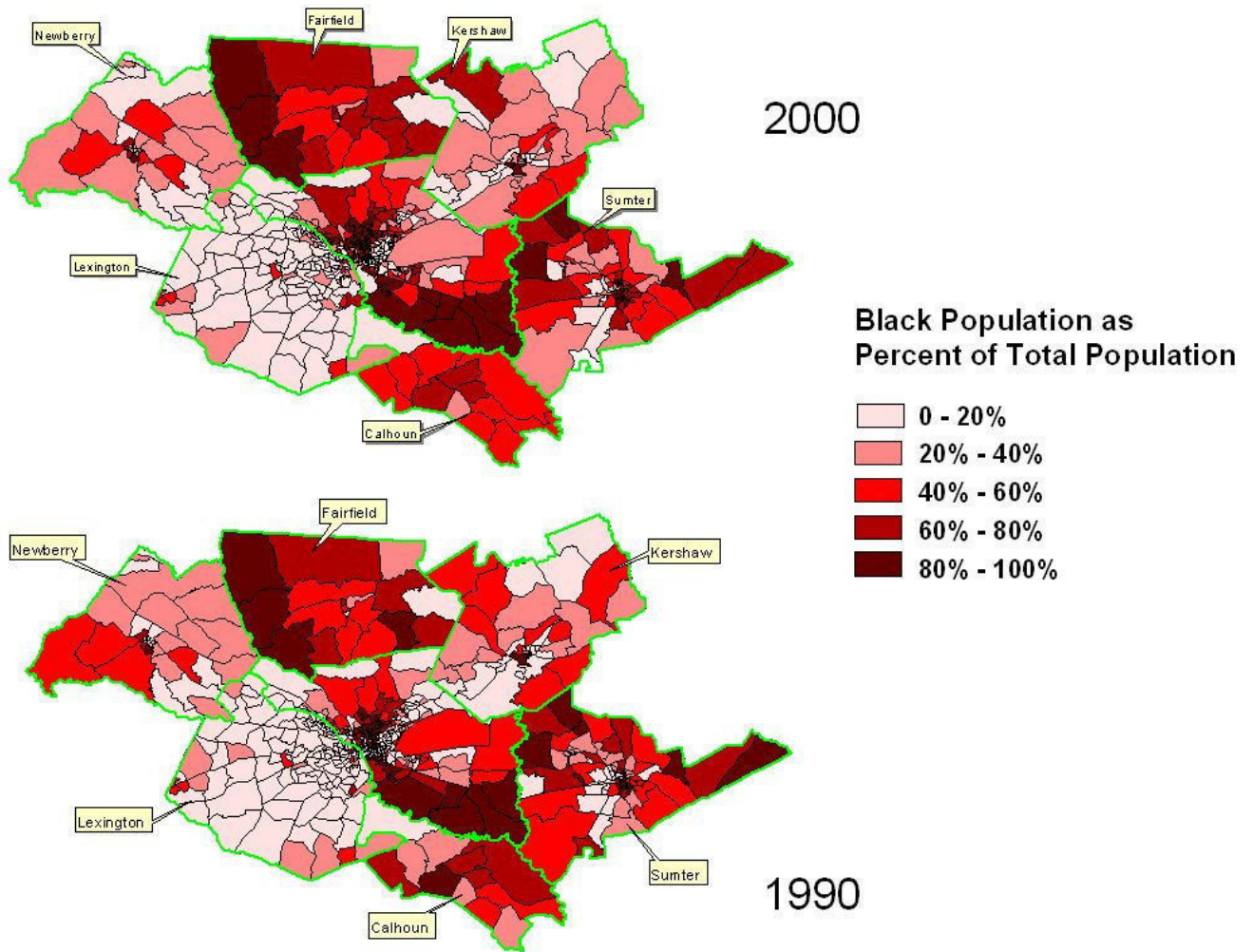


Figure 14: Black Population as Percent of Total Population: 1990 and 2000 (U.S. Census)

⁷⁶ In this case, we identified racially isolated areas as any block group or group of block groups where 40% or more of the population is of one race.

⁷⁷ U.S. Census (1990 and 2000).

The decreasing diversity within the region’s communities is a mark of increasing racial isolation from opportunities. Development trends have ensured that such isolation continues to be the norm. Good jobs and schools, for example, tend to track White population growth. When areas become predominately White, the trend in the Columbia region and nationally has been the flight of capital and jobs from predominately minority neighborhoods to White neighborhoods.⁷⁸ In each county, the Black poverty rate doubles or triples the White poverty rate. Poor Black residents make up 20% or more of the population in each county in the region. Latino communities, though still small in number, are growing fast and also have high poverty rates across the seven counties (17% or higher). Asian poverty rates are also fairly high in most counties (16% or higher in five of the seven counties in the region).⁷⁹ (Figure 15)

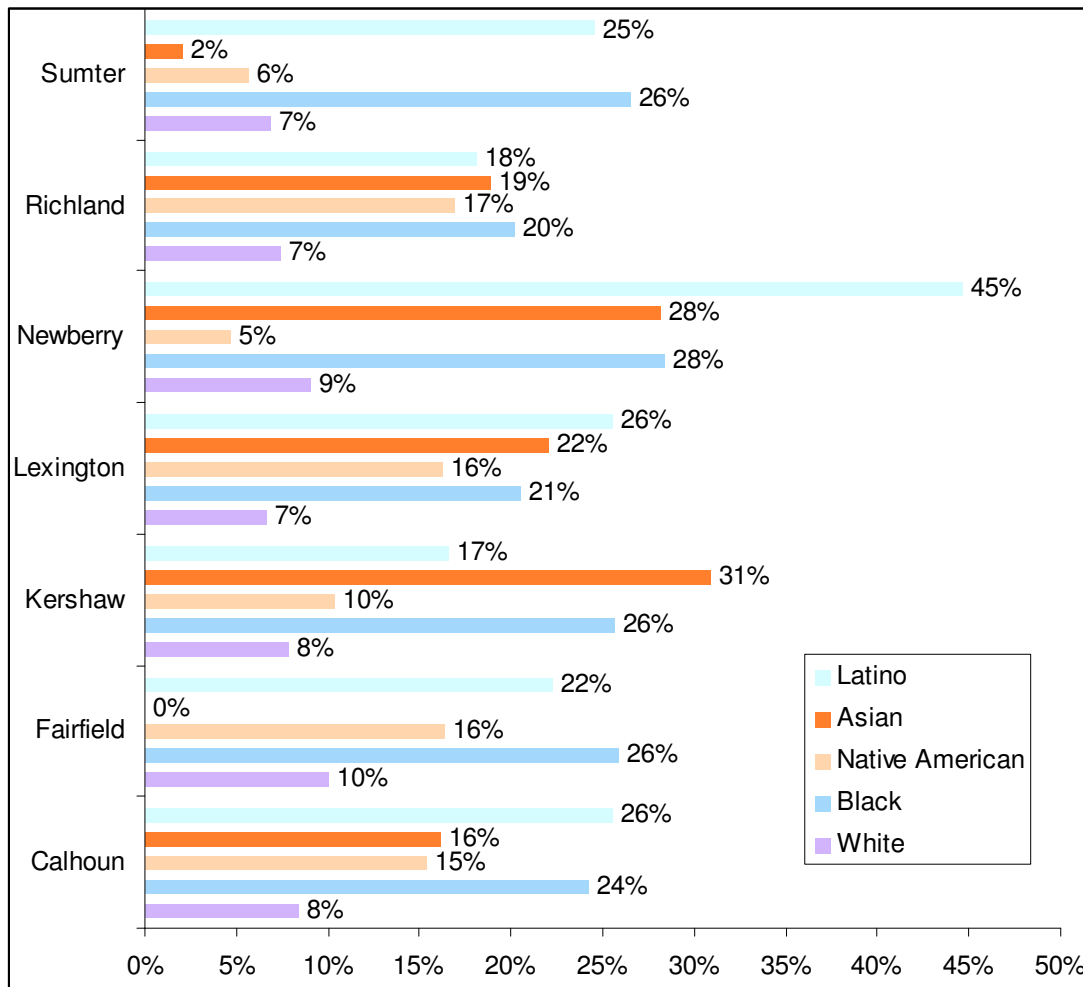


Figure 15: Percent of residents living at or below the poverty line by county and race in 2000 in the Columbia Metropolitan Region (U.S. Census 2000 (SF3))

⁷⁸ john powell, “Addressing Regional Dilemmas for Minority Communities,” *Reflections on Regionalism* (Brookings Institution Press: Washington, D.C., 2000) (on national trends).

⁷⁹ U.S. Census (2000).

Racial isolation is driving unsustainable growth that is not good for any community in the region. For many, the region, including the city, is becoming more expensive to live in, with high-dollar condos and climbing housing prices in new subdivisions.⁸⁰ This form of urban redevelopment is a national trend, making cities increasingly places where only the wealthy can live. Without affordable housing and other provisions, low-income residents may be pushed out of the city of Columbia by the high rents and hefty property taxes that have historically come with this form of revitalization of urban centers in other parts of the country.⁸¹ Good jobs and quality schools will remain out of reach for the region's low- and middle-income residents who cannot afford to live in neighborhoods with these opportunities. Thirteen percent of the region's residents live at or below the federal poverty line and 17% of residents made \$15,000 or less in 2000.⁸²

⁸⁰ "Hot Communities for Homes and Businesses," *The State*, October 10, 2007, sec. X.

⁸¹ Allison Peeler (noting gentrification of north Columbia); Gina Smith, "New political era may be dawning," *The State*, April 2, 2006; John C. Drake, "Workshop allows north Columbia, S.C. residents to get say in planning," *The State*, June 26, 2005.

⁸² U.S. Census (2000).

CURRENT POLICY

Columbia's growth is leaving behind many among its Black, Latino, Asian, and White communities. If this practice continues, the region will also be left behind. In order to build a prosperous region, we have to identify what policies are promoting unhealthy growth so we know what new policy choices we need to make. Historic racism and bad policy choices have created and perpetuated the region's unhealthy growth by driving disinvestment in marginalized communities. From federal housing policy to Jim Crow laws, the region's concentrated Black poverty is rooted in a history of racism that built racially isolated communities and denied Blacks access to good jobs and schools.⁸³

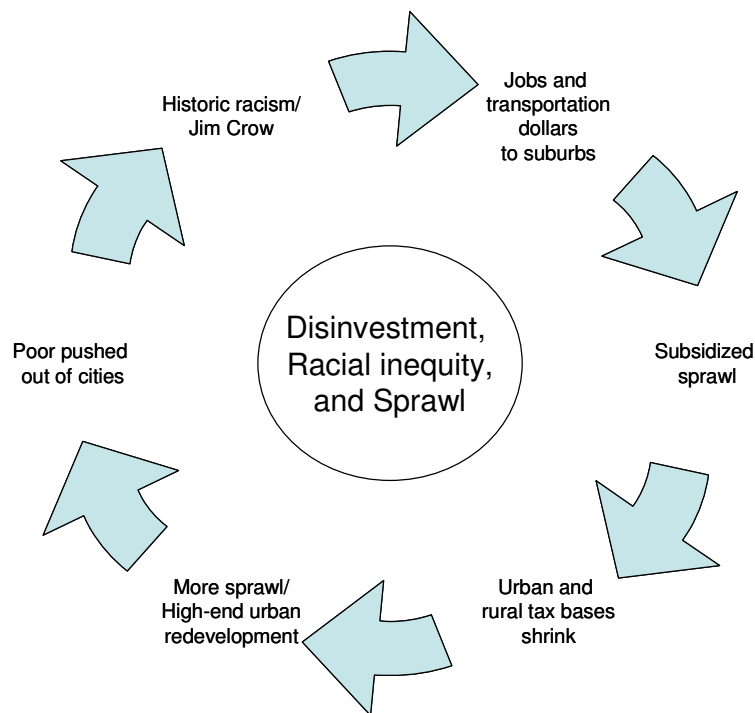


Figure 16: Disinvestment, Racial Inequity, and Sprawl

⁸³ Peter F. Lau, *Democracy Rising: South Carolina and the Fight for Black Equality Since 1865* (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 2006). While many Black families in the region have owned land for generations, they have been continuously denied the opportunities to build their land value. Denied sufficiently large tracts of land to sustain farming and discriminated against in access to credit and programs to support family farming, many of these families are low-income with no other assets. John Berlau, "Smart Growth Is More than a Slogan: It's a Threat to Landowners' Rights," *Investors Business Daily*, April 4, 2002, 1.

The nation's suburbs, including Columbia's, were constructed on policy choices, largely federal ones. Government-created incentives targeted Whites and subsidized their flight from the cities and their relocation to the suburbs.⁸⁴

Though Jim Crow has ended, we have failed to make good policy choices that would promote healthy growth by investing in the ability of all communities to access and benefit from opportunities. Current housing, education, economic development and transit policies in the region perpetuate poverty by keeping poor Black and other low-income communities isolated from opportunities. (Figure 16) This section identifies local and state policies that are promoting poverty and sprawl in the Columbia metropolitan region.

Growth Planning Policy

Fragmentation of local government and inadequate financial resources limit Columbia's capacity to conduct effective regional land use planning. The counties decide land use and zoning issues, but the City of Columbia controls water and sewer services. While a regional planning body exists, it serves only in an advisory capacity and cannot force cities and counties to coordinate planning.⁸⁵ Effective regional planning is also undermined by current state and county growth planning policies, such as impact fees and zoning.

1. Impact Fees

Infrastructure for new residential development is costly, and existing residents usually pay for the new services (e.g., new schools, roads, and water and sewer lines) needed to serve new residents through increased sales, income, and property taxes.⁸⁶ In Washington state, a study found that the cost for new infrastructure was \$83,000 per new residence, most of which was passed onto taxpayers.⁸⁷ These tax increases can create a burden, particularly for low- and moderate-income homeowners,⁸⁸ who often end up

⁸⁴ The Brookings Institution, *New Orleans After the Storm: Lessons from the Past, a Plan for the Future*, October 2005, The Brookings Institution, http://www.brook.edu/metro/pubs/20051012_NewOrleans.pdf. The process began with New Deal legislation, like the National Housing Act of 1934, which created the agency that subsidized and insured private mortgages. Federally subsidized mortgage loans often required new owners to refuse to sell to Black people through racially restrictive covenants in deeds. Richard Thompson Ford, "The Boundaries of Race: Political Geography in Legal Analysis," 107 *Harvard Law Review* 449, 451 (1995). By the 1950s, about half of all home mortgages were federally insured through the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and the Veterans Administration (VA), but only in segregated neighborhoods. David Rusk, *Inside Game/Outside Game: Winning Strategies for Saving Urban America* (1999), 86-88. The FHA's underwriting manual required a determination about the presence of "incompatible racial or social groups." Michael H. Schill and Susan M. Wachter, "The Spatial Bias of Federal Housing Law and Policy: Concentrated Poverty in Urban America," 143 *University of Pennsylvania Law Review* 1285, 1286-90 (1995). People of color were literally classified as nuisances, to be avoided along with "stables" and "pig pens." Ford, 451 (citing Charles Abrams, *Forbidden Neighborhood: A Study of Prejudice in Housing* (1955), 231). The FHA urged developers, bankers, and local governments to use zoning ordinances and physical barriers to protect racial homogeneity. Rusk, 87 (citing Irving Welfel, *Where We Live: A Social History of American Housing* (1988)). This meant that Blacks had far fewer choices about where to buy a home and no federal support to help them buy homes, as Whites did.

⁸⁵ Central Midlands Council of Governments, <http://www.centralmidlands.org/committees.asp>

⁸⁶ Susan Opp, Center for Environmental Policy and Management, "Development Impact Fees as Planning Tools and Revenue Generators," Practice Guide #17 (Spring 2007).

⁸⁷ Eben Fodor, The Columbia Public Interest Policy Institute, *The Cost of Growth in Washington State* (2000).

⁸⁸ Susan Opp.

subsidizing infrastructure of new wealthier residents, who do not pay their fair share. This burden is often the result of either having no laws or weak laws to make developers pay their fair share for the costs they create by bringing new development.⁸⁹

Drafted largely by real estate developers,⁹⁰ state impact fee legislation is a blunt tool unable to discourage costly, unhealthy development. State legislation allows but does not require the levying of impact fees,⁹¹ one-time charges to developers to pay for additional infrastructure and other capital construction costs created by the new development. The legislation also specifically prohibits charging developers for school construction,⁹² often the single largest cost created by new subdivisions.⁹³ Because impact fees are voluntary in South Carolina, it is difficult for localities to impose them since developers can just move on to the next locality that will not impose fees.

2. Zoning

Zoning policies, both existing and proposed, also fail to offer effective ways to fight unhealthy growth. In Richland County, for example, sprawl continues unchecked in the Northeast, I-77 Corridor and the Northwest planning districts.⁹⁴ And in middle-income areas of Lower Richland closer to the City, developers increasingly have been eyeing and buying land for new residential and strip mall development.⁹⁵ Meanwhile, growth has not reached under-developed, low-income Black communities in the North Central and I-20 Corridor planning districts, and Lower Richland (e.g., Hopkins). Under current policies and trends, these new residential developments are also likely to get access to City water and sewer lines, while low-income Black communities living further into Lower Richland likely will continue to not be provided access.⁹⁶

Some counties have tried to make up for shortcomings in state and local policy but have proposed the wrong strategies. As part of its 1999 comprehensive plan, the Richland County Council proposed large-lot zoning (also called downzoning), a regulatory technique that seeks to slow down development by increasing minimum lot sizes for building in rural areas.⁹⁷ Research has increasingly found, however, that large lot zoning is a weak anti-sprawl tool. Increasing lot size, even to only one acre, can

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ Dawn Hinshaw, "What happened to the plan?," *The State*, April 2, 2006.

⁹¹ South Carolina Development Impact Fee Act, SECTION 6-1-920

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Elena Irwin and Dave Kraybill, "Costs and Benefits of New Residential Development," Department of Agricultural, Environmental, and Development Economics, Ohio State University, August 1999, <http://www-agecon.ag.ohio-state.edu/programs/ComRegEcon/costsdev.htm>

⁹⁴ Warren Bolton, "County needs to decide it will guide growth in the Northeast," *The State*, July 11, 2007;

Kristy Eppley Rupon, "Pushing into Northeast Richland," *The State*, June 23, 2007, sec. S22

⁹⁵ "Hot Communities for Homes and Businesses," *The State*, October 10, 2007, sec. X.

⁹⁶ This inequity in access has been the experience of Black communities in many southern cities and towns, like Mebane, North Carolina. James H. Johnson et al., "Racial apartheid in a small North Carolina town," *The Review of Black Political Economy* 31, no. 4 (2004).

⁹⁷ "The planning team recommends that for those areas not designated for development or preservation as part of a village, and not deemed environmentally sensitive, a new large lot zoning designation be introduced."

Richland County Comprehensive Plan, Section 7.3.4.

actually create more sprawling development.⁹⁸ Larger lots mean more land must be consumed for new housing, creating a larger “footprint” for development and therefore, patchy open space, unusable for farming, forestry, and wildlife habitat or recreational trails.⁹⁹ Regionally, more rural land is lost to housing development.

Though well-intended, the County’s downzoning proposal is not likely to stem sprawl. It does not provide disincentives for unhealthy growth in areas of the County with rampant sprawl.¹⁰⁰ Instead, it is likely to prevent healthy development in economically depressed areas of the County where development is sorely needed,¹⁰¹ increasing isolation of poor communities from regional opportunities. It may also increase the loss of open space in Richland County. In Lower Richland, the additional one-quarter acre needed for each residential (RU) zoned housing unit, would result in a 25% increase in land converted to development. By 2010, even at Lower Richland’s conservative growth rate of 5%, the area would see a population increase of about 2,100,¹⁰² requiring an additional 840 housing units. Under the new large lot zoning strategy, new housing units would occupy *at least* 840 acres of land and consume a minimum of an additional 210 acres of undeveloped land.¹⁰³

Economic Development Policy

Existing state and local policies are not likely to promote economic development in Columbia’s poor neighborhoods. South Carolina has two programs for promoting economic development in economically depressed communities: the 1995 Enterprise Zone Act, and its Tax Increment Financing (TIF) program, enacted in 1984.¹⁰⁴ Enterprise zone programs provide tax breaks and other subsidies to businesses to encourage them to locate in economically depressed areas. TIF districts are designated districts for the redevelopment of blighted areas. Part of the TIF property tax revenues, the *increases* resulting from the redevelopment and higher property values (the tax increment), are diverted to subsidize the TIF district redevelopment. In other words, TIFs are used to

⁹⁸ James Frank, “The Cost of Alternative Development Patterns: A Review of the Literature” (Washington: Urban Land Institute, 1989). Also, this study found that the cost of infrastructure for a sprawling new 1-acre development was 80% higher than for traditional more compact development. Ibid.

⁹⁹ Randall Arendt, “Open Space Zoning: What It Is & Why It Works,” *Planners Web: Planning Commissioners Journal*, <http://www.plannersweb.com>. Researchers, planners, and farmland specialists report that large lot zoning creates more sprawl by spreading out development. “Critics Fear Higher Costs and Even More Sprawl,” *The Atlanta-Journal Constitution*, June 23, 2003; “Density Limits Only Add to Sprawl – Large Lots Eat Up Area Countryside” *The Washington Post*, March 9, 2003; “For New Jersey Towns, an Experiment: Putting Growth Here, Not There,” *The New York Times*, April 21, 2004.

¹⁰⁰ *Imagine Richland 2020 Comprehensive Plan*; Warren Bolton; Kristy Eppley Rupon, “Pushing into Northeast Richland,” *The State*, June 23, 2007, sec. S22.

¹⁰¹ Center for Social Inclusion, *Race and Place: A Preliminary Look at Land Use Planning in Richland County, S.C.* (2004).

¹⁰² Projections are based on the growth rate of the 1990s applied to the 2000 population for Lower Richland.

¹⁰³ Based on the previous zoning for rural land in Lower Richland, these new housing units would only consume 630 acres of land. Estimates are based on minimum lot sizes identified per zoning category. Housing demand was estimated based on population change and the average housing unit size for Richland County (approximately 2.5 persons).

¹⁰⁴ Alyssa Talanker, Kate Davis, and Greg LeRoy, *Straying from Good Intentions: How States are Weakening Enterprise Zone and Tax Increment Financing Programs* (Washington, D.C.: Good Jobs First, 2003).

make new development pay for itself. Future (expected) gains in taxes are used to finance the current redevelopment that is supposed to create those gains. The diversion of tax payments continues until the TIF district expires or the TIF bonds are paid off (between 7 and 30 years). TIFs shift large amounts of tax revenue to economic development and *away* from public services for long periods of time.¹⁰⁵

A nationwide study and extensive government research have exposed the ineffectiveness of both programs and abuse by municipalities bending eligibility rules in some cases.¹⁰⁶ The majority of states structure these programs to be ineffective. Most Enterprise Zone programs create only modest job gains for zone residents and are not targeted enough to attract investments to economically depressed communities.¹⁰⁷ South Carolina ranks among the seven weakest states in terms of its enterprise zone law. Currently, the whole State of South Carolina qualifies as an Enterprise Zone, which means the State's program is likely subsidizing growth in wealthy areas.¹⁰⁸ South Carolina's TIF program is also a weak link in the region's economic development. An amendment in 2001 allows TIF districts to include non-blighted areas - in "redevelopment project areas" as long as "the municipality makes specific findings of benefit to the redevelopment project area and the project area is located within the municipal limits."¹⁰⁹ TIF projects, in other words, can be located basically anywhere.

Current local proposals also appear unlikely to promote economic development in the region's poor communities. As part of its land use plan, the Richland County Council, for example, recommended the creation of seven rural "non-employment" villages in its Lower Richland planning district and redevelopment of the Town of Eastover, an incorporated town in Lower Richland designated as economically distressed.¹¹⁰ Lacking commercial base and infrastructure, these towns do not present viable economic development opportunities. Eastover has some water and sewer, but has a weak commercial base. Historically, the sites the County chose for village development were thriving towns along rail lines. As the use of rail transportation declined, however, so did the towns. As a result, many of these rail towns are no more than a name on a map and a signpost in the middle of nowhere, as the picture of Kingville so vividly shows. (Figure 17) Kingville, one of the proposed village sites, is located down winding back roads near the Congaree Swamp, about twenty miles from the city of Columbia, and serves merely as a pass through for freight trains.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ *Richland County Town and Country Plan* (1997).

¹¹¹ University of South Carolina, Institute of Southern Studies, *Names in South Carolina*, <http://www.cas.sc.edu/iss/index.html>; <http://www.indo.com/cgi-bin/dist?place1=Kingville%2C+South+Carolina&place2=Columbia%2C+South+Carolina>; <http://www.hometownlocator.com/City/Kingville-South-Carolina.cfm>



Figure 17: Kingville Township, Columbia, South Carolina (2004)

Funding for multiple village developments in Lower Richland is also unlikely. Based on the Town and Country Plan, a single village would cost at least \$40 million for just the residential component. Between 1999 and 2004, the total single family residential investment in *all* of southern Richland County totaled only \$174 million for a four-year period. Moreover, most of this development was located on the southern outskirts of Columbia and not in the rural portion of Lower Richland.¹¹² Other than the village of Eastover, no large established villages exist in Lower Richland. No tangible measures have been taken and no subsidies have been identified to promote village development. Even if the villages were funded, no employment bases have been identified for these villages. Despite the availability of federal matching funds for public transit, there are currently no plans to expand public transportation to connect rural residents to jobs in other parts of the region.¹¹³

Impact of Current Policy on Future Growth

Assuming current land use and economic development policies, projected population growth patterns suggest increased sprawl and concentrated poverty. Without policies to promote investment in low-income Black communities, middle- and upper-income residents have no incentive to remain in poor, predominately Black communities. With investment dollars following continued population loss, the cycle of racial inequity, White and middle-class Black flight and sprawling development are likely to continue. Growth is projected to be fastest in northeastern Richland County and western Lexington County, already densely populated areas. Newberry, Fairfield, and Calhoun, all poor counties, will likely lose population. White population will likely grow the most in

¹¹² Southeast Area Profile (2004); Central Midlands Council of Governments.

¹¹³ South Carolina generally has not invested much in public transit. A 2001 report by the Sierra Club showed that the state spent \$193.67 per person for highway development compared to just \$11.73 per capita for public transit. *Sierra Club, Make the Grade? Sprawl Ratings by City and State* (2001), <http://www.sierraclub.org/sprawl/report01/charts.asp>

Lexington, followed by western and northeastern Richland, all wealthier areas of the region.¹¹⁴ (Figure 18 and Figure 19)

Under current policies, rural areas are still open to development, but likely in unhealthy ways. Some may become bedroom communities for residents who will commute to the city for work and leisure, or for retirees. Areas that are developed solely as residential and without investments to connect low-income communities to jobs with good pay are likely to lead to increased property taxes that may push out existing residents. Also, residential development without economic development does not grow an area's tax base, because development that is solely residential often drains a community's fiscal resources.¹¹⁵

¹¹⁴ County wide projection calculated by using a cohort-based population projection. Sub-county trends and trends by race were taken from estimates and projections gathered from the Environmental Systems Research Institute's (ESRI) business analyst software.

¹¹⁵ Irwin and Kraybill. Also, if businesses are concentrated in one community and residences in another (bedroom community), the property tax rates are likely to be low in the community with the businesses and high in the bedroom community. Ibid.

POPULATION CHANGE (White percentage): 2000 - 2010 (projected) RICHLAND COUNTY, SC AND ADJACENT COUNTIES

This map displays percentage change in White population at block group level in Richland County, SC and its adjacent counties

Prepared by: Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity
Source: ESRI Business Analyst
Dated: May 12, 2008

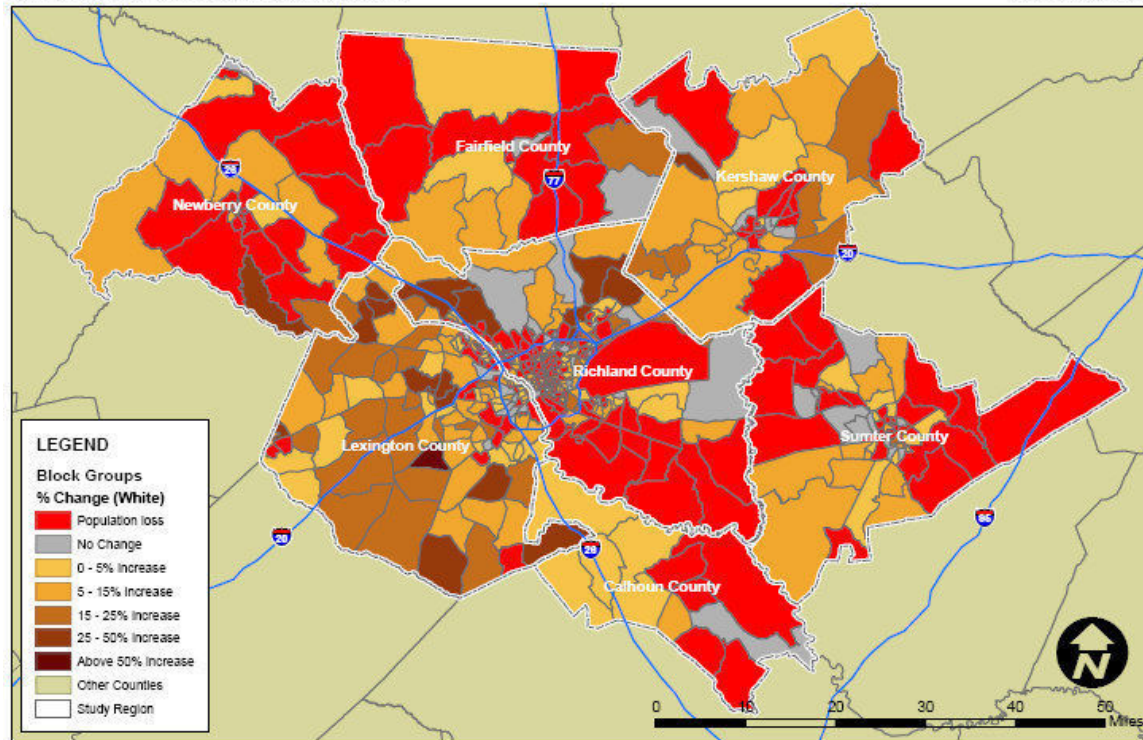


Figure 18: Projected Growth in White Population between 2000 and 2010 by Percentage

POPULATION CHANGE (Whites percentage): 2000 - 2010 (projected) RICHLAND COUNTY, SC

This map displays percentage change in White population at block group level in Richland County, SC

Prepared by: Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity
Source: ESRI Business Analyst
Dated: May 12, 2006

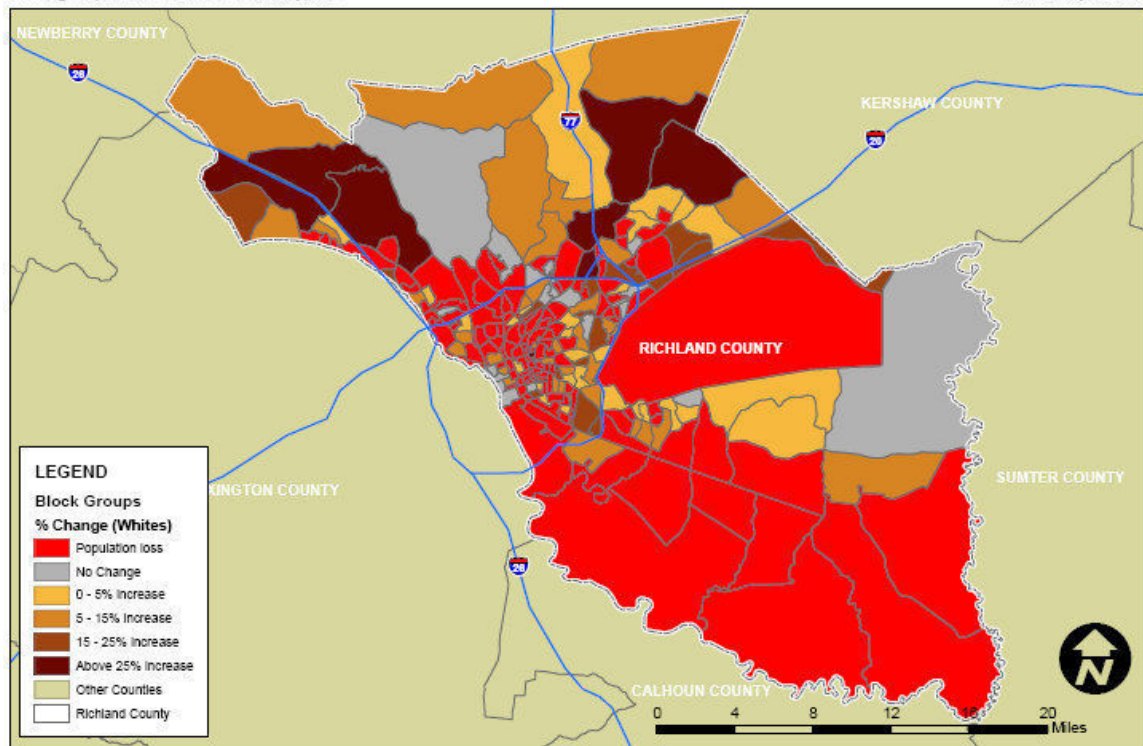


Figure 19: Projected Growth in White Population between 2000 and 2010 by Percentage (Richland County)

Within counties, the projected impact is similar to that for the region. Richland County, for example, will lose White population in most areas except for the far western and northeastern areas of the County. (Figure 19) These areas are expected to grow 25% or more by 2010.¹¹⁶ Almost all of asset-poor Lower Richland is expected to lose White residents. Black population will grow in most of the County by 2010, primarily in northeastern Richland. (Figure 20) The projected increases in Black population in northeast and northwest Richland suggest that middle-class Blacks who can move will continue to do so in order to access the opportunity structures – good schools and services – that currently exist in those communities and not in Lower Richland.

¹¹⁶ Change is based on a comparison to 2000 population numbers. County wide projection calculated by using a cohort based population projection. Sub-county trends and trends by race were taken from estimates and projections gathered from ESRI's business analyst software.

POPULATION CHANGE (Blacks percentage): 2000 - 2010 (projected) RICHLAND COUNTY, SC

This map displays percentage change in Black population at block group level in Richland County, SC

Prepared by: Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity
 Source: ESRI Business Analyst
 Dated: May 12, 2006

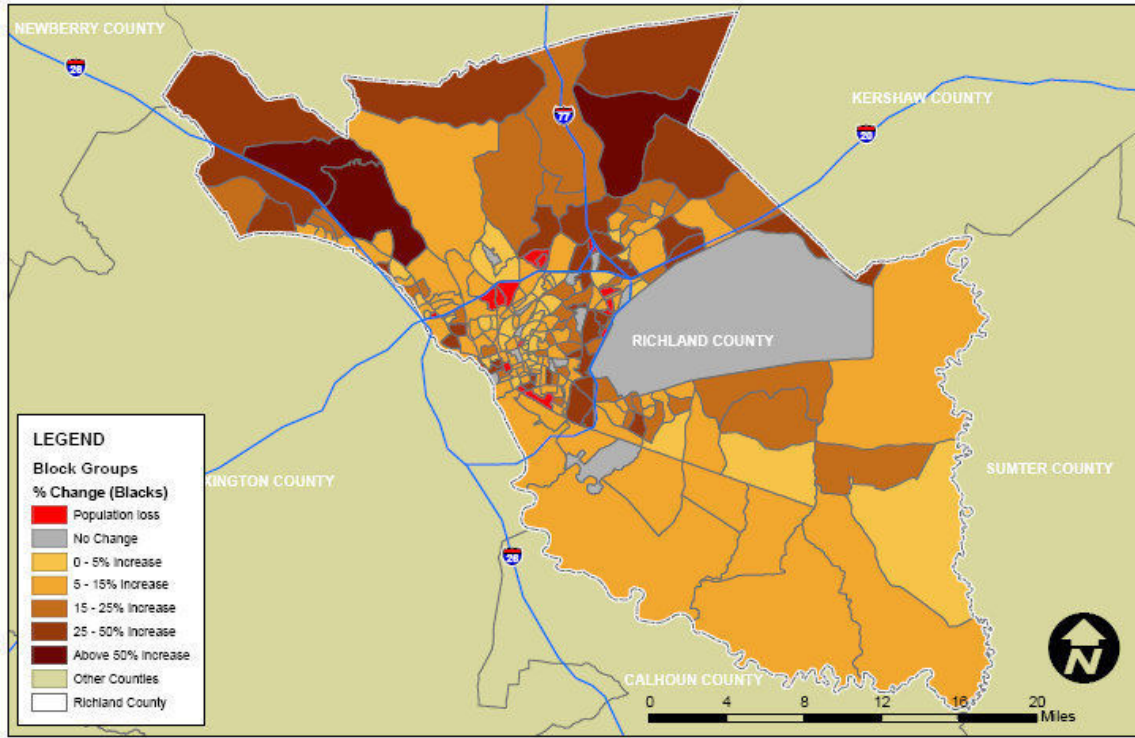


Figure 20: Projected Growth in Black Population between 2000 and 2010 by Percentage (Richland County)

RECOMMENDED POLICY DIRECTIONS

Policies to create avenues to opportunity for Columbia's low-income Black communities can build a thriving region with a strong and stable regional economy and a clean and safe environment. Regions that promote public and private investment to connect low-income communities to growth opportunities have both lowered poverty and created overall economic growth.¹¹⁷ A study of seventy-four metropolitan areas across the country found that reducing central city poverty helped increase regional income growth.¹¹⁸ Cities with more racial equity also have stronger environmental policies.¹¹⁹

Columbia, like the rest of the South, is undergoing dramatic demographic changes. Although still small in number, the Latino population is growing exponentially. This growth combined with the metropolitan region's substantial Black population has important economic implications. Economic growth cannot be sustained without minority businesses and an infusion of capital into these businesses.¹²⁰ Currently, there are only 686 minority-owned businesses in the whole state of South Carolina.¹²¹ Business analysts point out that the U.S. must increase its productivity growth to stay competitive in the global economy and that to do this, requires investments to increase the productivity of minority communities.¹²²

In order to develop a strong and sustainable economic base for the region, Columbia needs a set of policies that promotes sustainable economic development and infrastructure investment in rural low-income Black communities and that connects low-income residents in urban areas to good jobs and good schools in other parts of the region. Through policies that create opportunity for Columbia's poor Black and other low-income communities, the region can create a strong and sustainable regional economy and a clean and safe environment.¹²³

Planning for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth

Land use planning tends to treat urban and rural areas as distinct. This approach misses the fact that in many U.S. cities, urban and rural areas are closely connected. Planning processes that do not cross city limits miss critical issues that affect residents

¹¹⁷ Pastor et al., *Regions That Work*.

¹¹⁸ Pastor et al., *Regions That Work*. After a period of major investments in poor communities through affordable housing and jobs programs in Boston in the mid to late 1980s, the city both lowered poverty across all racial groups and experienced economic growth. *Ibid.*, 147-50

¹¹⁹ Boyce, "Inequality and Environmental Protection."

¹²⁰ Minority dollars are likely to make up the majority of the increase in purchasing power in the coming decades. Up to 32% of total purchasing power may come from minority consumers by 2045 and up to \$6.1 trillion of disposable income. U.S. Department of Commerce, "The Emerging Minority Marketplace."

¹²¹ South Carolina Department of Transportation, "South Carolina Unified Certification Program: Unified DBE Directory."

¹²² Andrew B. Bernard and Matthew J. Slaughter, "The Life Cycle of a Minority-Owned Business: Implications for the American Economy" (September 2004), <http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/matthew.slaughter/pdf/MBDA%20Bernard-Slaughter%20Paper%20Final.pdf>

¹²³ Pastor et al., *Regions That Work*; Boyce.

throughout a metropolitan region. Urban planning in Columbia must be integrated with planning for its rural areas. Like much of the South, the Columbia metropolitan region has an urban core and large rural areas,¹²⁴ a geography current urban-based planning models do not adequately address.¹²⁵ Planning and development must consider the relationship between suburbanization, inner-city redevelopment, and the impact of both on quality of life and the regional economy. It should also take into account the national and global demographic and economic trends that have reconfigured our local economies.¹²⁶

To identify and implement the right set of policies for good growth planning, Columbia has to provide the conditions that can support inclusive community planning processes. Community participation is critical to the effectiveness and local acceptance of planning decisions.¹²⁷ Inclusion must go far beyond providing a few public forums for input. Communities need to participate directly in planning processes and therefore need to be provided with the resources to do necessary research. The most effective planning processes are not only inclusive of communities but are led by communities. In fact, “all the historic evidence indicates that significant community development takes place only when local community people are committed to investing themselves and their resources in the effort. Communities are never built from the top down, or from the outside in.”¹²⁸ Inclusive planning also helps build critical alliances for implementing growth planning that is racially equitable, builds a strong economy, and is environmentally sustainable.¹²⁹

Metropolitan regions must prioritize community inclusion in planning, even and especially where local governments have limited resources. Many local governments are implementing processes to facilitate community participation. In Seattle, Washington and Rochester, New York, local governments built effective public-private partnerships that have provided research and technical support to enable community-driven planning. In Rochester, the city acts as a partner with citizens and provides them with tools, such as

¹²⁴ The definition of rural areas varies, but these areas are often characterized by their low-density populations and open space and include isolated farming communities, as well as communities on the fringe of major metropolitan areas. LaStar Matthews and William H. Woodwell, Jr., “A Portrait of Rural America – Challenges and Opportunities,” *Research Brief on American Cities*, National League of Cities 3 (2005), 2.

¹²⁵ Research on sprawl, for example, has focused primarily on urban metropolitan regions and inner-city poverty. There has been useful comparative research on sprawl in cities across the country, which includes southern cities. David Rusk, “America’s Urban Problem/America’s Race Problem,” *Urban Geography* 19 (8) (1998). Few, however, have examined the unique dynamic of Black landownership in rural areas near urban centers. The South has about half of the nation’s Black population, who primarily live in poor rural areas. U.S. Census (2000).

¹²⁶ Katz, *Remaking Transportation and Housing Policy for the New Century*, 3-4.

¹²⁷ Pastor et al., *Regions That Work*, 37.

¹²⁸ John P. Kretzmann and John L. McKnight, “Introduction,” *Building Communities from the Inside Out: A Path Toward Finding and Mobilizing a Community’s Assets* (Institute for Policy Research, 1993), <http://www.northwestern.edu/ipr/publications/community/introd-building.html>

¹²⁹ Pastor et al., *Regions That Work*, 37.

city databases and mapping software, as well as human resources. The city also uses participatory budgeting, empowering citizens to direct the city's spending priorities.¹³⁰

Sustainable Economic Development

To create avenues to opportunity for Black and other poor communities and build a sustainable economic base for the region, economic development policies must connect these communities to opportunities, as well as build career ladders into good-paying jobs. This requires building a strong public school system that serves all communities. Economic competitiveness is directly related to a skilled and educated population, which is dependent on a quality education system.¹³¹ South Carolina's Council on Economic Competitiveness has recognized the need to focus on education, stating, "In our world economy, smart, skilled workers are recognized as the single most valuable resource."¹³²

Economic development policy should also build the tax bases of poor communities. This can be done by promoting community ownership of resources by the region's rural Black communities. Substantial opportunities exist for rural economic development that can build community assets. Sustainable agriculturalists and farmland preservationists seek to identify or develop models for economic development of rural communities at the urban edge as "places to nurture connections with the land, preserve rural life, and contain and sustain cities" (also known as new ruralism).¹³³ Two emerging markets suggest a few possibilities: 1) renewable energy, given the increasing recognition of the need to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and traditional energy sources that are causing climate change and expanding markets for renewable sources; and 2) increasing demand for organically and locally grown foods.

1. Renewable Energy

From biofuels to solar energy, renewable energy markets offer significant economic development opportunities for Columbia's rural Black communities. Solar power is rapidly growing worldwide with applications ranging from home roof systems to solar power plants. Biofuels, biomass energy produced from organic fuel, such as plant matter, animal waste and methane gas emitted by landfills also provide opportunities for rural communities to produce renewable energy.¹³⁴ Researchers are also starting to look more closely at the possibilities nationwide for the production of geothermal energy, which may be more sustainable than other sources. A recent study led by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has found sources nationwide, including in South Carolina, for geothermal energy production.¹³⁵

¹³⁰ Debra Carlton Harrell, "Cities Copied 'Seattle Way' in Planning," *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, July 6, 2007; Tony Favro, "Rochester Gives its Citizens the Power to Shape Their City," *City Mayors*, April 2, 2006, http://www.citymayors.com/government/rochester_nbn.html

¹³¹ Federal Reserve, "Education and Economic Competitiveness," *Commentaries and Reports*, September 26, 2007, [EducationNews.org](http://www.ednews.org), <http://www.ednews.org>

¹³² New Carolina: South Carolina's Council on Competitiveness, "About," <http://newcarolina.org/about>

¹³³ David Moffat, "New Ruralism: Agriculture at the Metropolitan Edge," www.sagecenter.org

¹³⁴ Office of the New York State Comptroller.

¹³⁵ Geothermal Resource Base Assessment, *The Future of Geothermal Energy* (2007).

Geothermal energy production involves “mining the huge amounts of heat that reside as stored thermal energy in the Earth’s hard rock crust” and “could supply a substantial portion of the electricity the United States will need in the future, probably at competitive prices and with minimal environmental impact.”¹³⁶ Geothermal-based energy production already has created thousands of jobs and boosted local economies - 11,460 full-time jobs were supported by the existing US geothermal industry in 2004.¹³⁷

Local governments can help build local markets for renewable energy. For instance, twenty-two states already have passed laws to require public utilities to increase the use of renewable energy resources. As a result, so far, 9% of energy consumed nationwide comes from renewable sources.¹³⁸

2. Local and Organic Farming

Organic farming became one of the fastest growing segments of U.S. agriculture during the 1990's. U.S. producers are turning to organic farming systems as a potential way to lower input costs, decrease reliance on nonrenewable resources, capture high-value markets and premium prices, and boost farm income.

Rising energy costs and growing health concerns also point to a growing market for locally grown food. Higher energy costs will make transporting food across the country an unsustainable way to procure food.¹³⁹ Concerns over pesticides, hormones, and antibiotics in food production already have given way to resurgence in locally grown food.¹⁴⁰

Organic farming systems rely on ecologically based practices, such as integrated, cultural, and biological pest management, and crop rotation. Organic farming systems virtually exclude the use of synthetic chemicals in crop production and prohibit the use of antibiotics and hormones in livestock production. Many producers, manufacturers,

¹³⁶ The Future of Geothermal Energy; “MIT-led Panel Backs ‘Heat Mining’ as Key U.S. Energy Source,” Jan. 22, 2007.

¹³⁷ In rural Imperial County, California, geothermal activities supply 25% of the county tax base, producing over \$12 million in tax revenue and over 285 jobs. Center for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (CEERT), “Geothermal Power,” <http://www.ceert.org/ip/geothermal.html> (accessed August 15, 2005). CalEnergy, the largest geothermal company in the region, is the single largest taxpayer in Imperial County. Ibid. Benefits are projected to continue. According to a recent study, the construction of two new geothermal plants by Calpine Corporation in Siskiyou County, California will result in a total economic benefit of almost 114 million dollars over a thirty year period. David E. Gallo, Center for Economic Development: California State University, Chico, “The Economic Impact of Calpine’s Geothermal Development Projects, Siskiyou County, California,” Prepared for Calpine Corporation, June 2002, <http://www.csuchico.edu/cedp/pdf/esp.calpine.pdf>

¹³⁸ Center for Policy Alternatives, *Progressive Policy Models for the States 2006* (2006), 39-40, <http://www.stateaction.org/publications/policymodels/2006PolicyModels.pdf>

¹³⁹ House Small Business Committee, “Impact of Rising Energy Costs on Small Businesses,” August 10, 2006, <http://www.house.gov/smbiz/Reports/ENERGY%20REPORT%202006.pdf>

¹⁴⁰ Jim Slama, *The Future of Food is Sustainable and Organic*, Conscious Choice, March 2002, <http://consciouschoice.com>

distributors, and retailers specialize in growing, processing, and marketing an ever growing variety of organic food and fiber products.¹⁴¹

Opportunity-Based Affordable Housing

Columbia needs to create sufficient affordable housing stock for poor and low-income families. Equally, if not more important, this affordable housing should be located in neighborhoods connected to the region's current opportunity structures, like job centers, quality health care and good schools. Two tools that have been successful in creating affordable housing are inclusionary zoning and housing trust funds.

1. Inclusionary Zoning

Inclusionary zoning takes the form of a local ordinance that requires builders to include a certain amount of housing units affordable for low- and moderate-income households in their market-rate housing developments. In exchange, builders get a density bonus, which allows them to build more units than the number allowed by the zoning ordinance. Inclusionary zoning laws can be either voluntary or mandatory. Mandatory programs are generally more effective. They produce more affordable units for low- and very low-income households. Voluntary programs can be highly effective but generally not without substantial federal, state, and local subsidies to create a sufficient amount of incentives.¹⁴² To create housing that is truly affordable for low- and moderate-income residents, affordability must be defined in relation to the local context of real median wages and the local housing market. Housing must also remain affordable in the long run and keep pace with changing market conditions, as many inclusionary zoning programs are designed to expire or sunset after a defined time period.

Inclusionary Zoning to Create Affordable Housing Montgomery County, MD¹⁴³

Montgomery County, Maryland is widely considered the most successful case of inclusionary zoning to create affordable housing. Montgomery's mandatory inclusionary zoning policy applies to developments of 50 or more residential dwellings and links the percentage of affordable units required to the amount of density bonus units a developer can accommodate on the site (ranging from 12.5% to 15%). Over 13,000 units have been produced over thirty years through Montgomery County's program.¹⁴⁴ The program also increased the County's racial diversity, and both child poverty and overall poverty rates for the county decreased to nearly half the state's rates.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴¹ U.S. Department of Agriculture: Economic Research Service, "Briefing Rooms: Organic Agriculture," <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/organic/>

¹⁴² Nicholas Brunick, Lauren Goldberg, and Susannah Levine, Business and Professional People for the Public Interest, *Voluntary or Mandatory Inclusionary Housing? Production, Predictability, and Enforcement* (2004).

¹⁴³ Nico Calavita et al., "Inclusionary Housing in California and New Jersey: A Comparative Analysis," *Housing Policy Debate* 8(1) (1997); Karen Destorel Brown, *Expanding Affordable Housing Through Inclusionary Zoning: Lessons from the Washington Metropolitan Area* (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 2001).

2. Housing Trust Funds

Linkage fee, or housing trust fund, programs also have been effective in creating affordable housing. Generally, linkage fee programs are enacted through local legislation and administered by city staff. The local agency that issues building permit applications and zoning variances typically collects the fees and ensures that developers are in compliance. Usually, fees are placed into a housing trust fund or the general budget. Developers of new commercial structures contribute, either through fees or actual construction, to the affordable housing stock or to other community needs such as job training, public transportation, or child care. Beyond this general structure, there are significant variations among linkage fee programs depending on political and economic contexts.¹⁴⁶

Housing Trust Funds to Create Affordable Housing Boston, Massachusetts

The most heralded linkage fee program is the Boston, Massachusetts program, which generated almost \$44 million for the construction or renovation of nearly 4,100 affordable housing units between 1986 and 1997. Under Boston's program, fees are charged to developers for commercial developments over 100,000 square feet. These fees then go to a city-managed trust to pay for the creation of affordable housing. Equally important to the affordable housing it has created, has been the broad support for the program. Strong advocacy and partnership between city government and community-based organizations made implementation of the program possible and has helped sustain the program for two decades.¹⁴⁷

Though powerful and important tools, inclusionary zoning and housing trust funds should be viewed as two important pieces of a set of policies needed to create and sustain affordable housing over the long-term. Even mandatory inclusionary zoning programs, like the one in Montgomery County, Maryland, for example, are designed to expire after a certain number of years.

Essential Infrastructure

Individual neighborhoods and the metropolitan region need infrastructure for economic development. Without physical infrastructure, like water and sewer lines, communities cannot attract jobs and investments crucial to build local tax bases, the

¹⁴⁴ Brunick, Goldberg, and Levine.

¹⁴⁵ Calavita et al.

¹⁴⁶ Policy Link, "Commercial Linkage Strategies," <http://www.policylink.org/EDTK/Linkage/>

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

largest resource for schools and services.¹⁴⁸ Infrastructure investments in poor communities can reduce poverty, as international studies show.¹⁴⁹

Infrastructure is also critical to public health and quality of life. The National Infrastructure Alliance, an alliance of business and environmental and public health professionals, has highlighted the crucial role of water infrastructure in a community's health, economy and environment.¹⁵⁰ Local governments must prioritize extending water and sewer services to under-developed communities. Low-income Black communities living in rural areas in Lower Richland, for example, have been ignored by economic development and suffered serious health risks from lead-contaminated wells. Poor Black communities, like those in Hopkins, do not have access to city water and sewer despite their large and dense populations.¹⁵¹

Water and sewer are critical, but there must also be investment in infrastructure that connects residents in rural areas to good paying jobs. Targeted infrastructure investment should include expanding public transit to connect rural residents to regional job markets. Building public health care infrastructure, such as hospitals, is also crucial to the health of the region's under-served communities. A strong impact fee law, supported by zoning strategies, is also needed to ensure efficient and fair infrastructure investments and to direct infrastructure where it is needed.

¹⁴⁸ Irwin and Kraybill.

¹⁴⁹ Poverty-Environment Partnership, "Linking Poverty Reduction and Water Management," World Health Organization, http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/resources/povertyreduction/en/index.html

¹⁵⁰ Amy Santos, "Water Is Life, and Infrastructure Makes It Happen," *Underground Infrastructure Management*, January/February 2007.

¹⁵¹ The population of Hopkins, S.C. was 13,025 people in 2000. U.S. Census.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Columbia region is at an important crossroads. It has important choices to make. It can create policies that will promote healthy growth and a thriving region, or it can continue on its business-as-usual path of investing only in wealthy parts of the region and be left behind. If Columbia invests in poor Black and other marginalized communities, it will promote prosperity and the well-being of everyone in the region. It can follow the lead of other regions that have ignored the needs of low- and middle-income communities and experienced social, economic and environmental decline, or it can lead the way for the nation by investing in the well-being of all communities.

Emerging green markets, such as renewable energy and organic farming, can build wealth and resources for schools and services in rural Black communities. Inclusionary zoning and housing trust funds can connect low-income communities to good jobs and good schools in the region's opportunity-rich suburbs. Building infrastructure in existing communities can build an investment base for these communities, as well as help prevent stressed infrastructure and sprawling development in other parts of the metropolitan region. And, inclusive planning that links urban and rural planning and is led by communities can promote social harmony, equity, a healthy environment, and a strong, sustainable regional economy.

But under current trends and policies, the region is not prepared to reap the benefits of growth for its communities, putting regional prosperity and overall well-being at risk. Current policies promote unhealthy development, which is not only leaving Black and other low-income communities behind, but also the region. Sprawling development of housing and jobs has been taking resources from poor neighborhoods at the expense of the entire region through infrastructure costs passed on from developers to taxpayers. Like many cities throughout the country, the city of Columbia will soon become a place where only the wealthy can live, while low-income residents and workers are likely to be pushed out, unable to afford high rents in luxury condominiums. Even middle-class communities are being squeezed and will have a harder time making housing payments and paying for their children's education, if current trends continue.

Columbia has tremendous potential to reduce poverty, build its middle class, and ensure a good quality of life for all of its people by investing in its marginalized communities. It can promote healthy growth through policies that recognize the connection between investment in low-income communities, a healthy environment, and a strong economy. A thriving Columbia metropolitan region is possible if its leaders have the vision and the will to grow well.

Actions that Can Build a Thriving Columbia

- ◆ Conduct a competitive economic analysis for the metropolitan region that identifies its growth industries. This analysis should consider how to leverage the assets of the region's rural Black communities to take advantage of emerging markets, such as geothermal energy and other forms of renewable energy and organic farming.
 - Identify what other states have done and are doing to take advantage of these markets and invest public and private capital in equipment, training and other infrastructure that will enable community ownership and management of the means of production.
 - Adopt renewable portfolio standards to build a local market for renewable energy. The state should set renewable portfolio standards that require public utilities to increase use of renewable energy sources over time.¹⁵² Twenty-two states have enacted renewable portfolio standards. As a result, 9% of the energy consumed nationwide comes from renewable sources.¹⁵³
- ◆ Adopt high-road economic development policies. Require businesses that receive state tax credits to provide health benefits and living wages. At least 43 states, 41 cities, and five counties have attached job quality standards to some government contracts or subsidies.¹⁵⁴
- ◆ Enact inclusionary zoning ordinances, or create linkage fee programs, to create more low- and moderate-income affordable housing in opportunity-rich neighborhoods. Also, enact policies to ensure a long-term supply of affordable housing.
- ◆ Invest in essential infrastructure in rural Black communities, including providing city water and sewer services. Other priorities for infrastructure investment should include building and expanding public transit to connect rural residents to regional job markets and building public health infrastructure in under-served Black communities.
- ◆ Implement inclusive participatory planning processes. Use resources available for research to hire expert consultants who are accountable to inclusive community visions for healthy growth. Take advantage of budget-neutral approaches to community inclusion, such as participatory budgeting.

¹⁵² Most Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) laws require that, over a period of 20 years, renewable energy be gradually increased until those sources account for 10 to 20% of total energy production. Center for Policy Alternatives.

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid.

Information for the 2009 Tax Year (from Richland County Assessor John Cloyd)

The market value of Richland County for tax year 2009 is \$23,927,286,700 with an assessment of \$1,138,226, 590.

The CAP value requires that you subtract \$1,440,776,200 from the market value and it would require that you remove \$70,049,940 from the assessed value.

The Richland County Assessor's Office has completed reassessments in 1986, 1992, 1999, 2004 and 2009. The reason for the delay for tax year 2004 was that the General Assembly granted 20 percent CAP on owner occupied properties. The best legal minds believe that this was unconstitutional and we would have had to make over 85,000 refunds at a cost of approximately \$3 per refund. It seemed that it was just a bad idea. Additionally, we had no programming in place for a 20 percent CAP. In addition, new construction was complete.

The Richland County Assessor's Office has 166,000 properties. Of these, 114,000 received a Notice of Classification, Appraisal & Assessment of Real Estate. A total of 52,000 taxpayers did not receive an increase of more than \$1000; therefore, with an adjusted millage due to the 2009 Reassessment Program, these folks would receive a tax reduction.

By delaying a reassessment program, the number of years in which to solve the appeals is narrowed, and thus preparations must immediately begin for the next reassessment.

The most important reason for not delaying the reassessment program is that we are required to take the 2009 tax year and convert back to 2008. This means replacing the 2008 tables which essentially refers to 2005 reassessment figures. We have 30 to 40 thousand land values that would have to be recalculated, or manually entered, and we have changed boundaries on neighborhoods and created new neighborhoods, and we need to complete the balance of new construction.

Since items are not year sensitive, what is found on the computer, historically, is the neighborhood that we ascribe to it for 2009. When we delayed the reassessment in 2004, we spent almost four months doing the work in order to restore the prior tax year. It is problematic that we could continue with new construction and correct the data base back to 2008.

We continually find properties that we made errors on because we did not then get them into the correct neighborhood, the effective year was not correct, and the effective age of the property was not correct.

We have passed the point of no return. At this point, we have over 3,000 pieces of new construction completed. We have approximately 7,000 pieces of new construction that must be completed in order to do tax bills in November.

In order to accommodate Act 388, it was necessary for us to hire an outside programmer who lives in Maryland. We have spent in excess of \$50,000. By the time you look at the programming necessary for the Assessable Transfer of Interest, which was accomplished in 2008, and we are now paying the outside programmer to do the necessary programming to implement the fifteen percent CAP. The CAP has been accomplished; however, the area in which we are working now is any new construction that is done on an existing property we have the new assessed value which is capped at fifteen percent, and any value added must be added to the CAP value. We still have weeks to go in getting this programming done. This man charges \$125 an hour for four months you can see that we could spend a substantial amount of money.

Again, I believe that we have passed the point of “no return.”

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

Building Codes Board-3

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item

No

On Agenda For Public Hearing

No

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

Employee Grievance Committee-2

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item

No

On Agenda For Public Hearing

No

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

Planning Commission-1

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item

No

On Agenda For Public Hearing

No

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

Accommodations Tax Committee-2 [PAGES 121-124]

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item No

On Agenda For Public Hearing No



**APPLICATION FOR SERVICE ON RICHLAND COUNTY
COMMITTEE, BOARD OR COMMISSION**

Applicant must reside in Richland County.

Name: James Benjamin Blackwell

Home Address: 400 North Crossing Drive Columbia, SC 29229

Telephone: (home) 803-309-6221 (work) 803-744-7800

Office Address: 924 Senate Street Columbia, SC 29201

Email Address: ben@hospitalityamerica.com

Educational Background: University of South Carolina, 99-03, Political Science

Professional Background: Assistant General Manager, Hilton Columbia Center

Male Female Age: 18-25 26-50 Over 50

Name of Committee in which interested: Accommodation Tax Advisory Committee

Reason for interest: To be apart of the decision making process that not only affects me on a professional level but also a personal level.

Your characteristics/qualifications, which would be an asset to Committee/Board/ Commission:

Proven leader, being in the community for the past several years, I am very familiar with the issues that affect our County and feel that I would be an asset.

Presently serve on any County Board/Commission/Committee? No

Any other information you wish to give? _____

Recommended by Council Member(s): _____

Hours willing to commit each month: As many needed to get the job completed

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

It is the policy of Richland County to require disclosure of any personal or financial interest that may be influenced by decisions of the board for which any citizen applies for membership.

Such conflict of interest does not preclude service but shall be disclosed before appointment. The Clerk of Council shall be notified of any change on an annual basis and members of all boards shall be required to abstain from voting or influencing through discussion or debate or any other way, decisions of the board affecting those personal and financial interests.

All statements so filed shall be signed and verified by the filer. The verification shall state that the filer has used all reasonable diligence in its preparation, and that to the best of his or her knowledge it is true and complete.

Any person who willfully files a false or incomplete statement of disclosure or no change of condition, or who willfully fails to make any filing required by this article, shall be subject to such discipline, including censure and disqualification from the Board or Commission, as the County Council, by majority vote of the council, shall elect.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL OR PERSONAL INTERESTS

Do you have any financial or personal interest in any business or corporation (profit or not-for-profit) that could be potentially affected by the actions of the board?

Yes _____ No X

If so, describe: _____


Applicant's Signature

May 19, 2009
Date

Return to:
Clerk of Council, Post Office Box 192, Columbia, SC 29202.
For information, call 576-2060.

One form must be submitted for each committee on which you wish to serve.

Applications are current for one year.

Staff Use Only	
Date Received: _____	Received by: _____
Date Sent to Council: _____	
Status of Application:	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Denied <input type="checkbox"/> On file



APPLICATION FOR SERVICE ON RICHLAND COUNTY COMMITTEE, BOARD OR COMMISSION

Applicant must reside in Richland County.

Name: Daniel R. Wilson

Home Address: 811 Mallet Hill Road

Telephone: (home) 843-864-6664 (work) 803-779-7779

Office Address: 1619 Penulston Street, Columbia, SC 29201

Email Address: gm@innstate.com

Educational Background: undergraduate degree from Liberty University in Business Administration

Professional Background: General Manager of Inn @ USC and General Manager in Hospitality industry since 1999.

Male [checked] Female [] Age: 18-25 [] 26-50 [checked] Over 50 []

Name of Committee in which interested: Richland County Automation Tax Committee

Reason for interest: To be more involved in what goes on with our community and businesses

Your characteristics/qualifications, which would be an asset to Committee/Board/ Commission: leader, over 10 years of hospitality experience, Also very objective when listening to others ideas

Presently serve on any County Board/Commission/Committee? Greater Columbia Hotel & Motel Association

Any other information you wish to give?

Recommended by Council Member(s):

Hours willing to commit each month: 32

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

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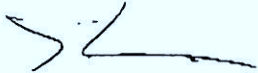
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL OR PERSONAL INTERESTS

Do you have any financial or personal interest in any business or corporation (profit or not-for-profit) that could be potentially affected by the actions of the board?

Yes _____ No X _____

If so, describe: _____



Applicant's Signature

5/19/09

Date

Return to:
Clerk of Council, Post Office Box 192, Columbia, SC 29202.
For information, call 576-2060.

One form must be submitted for each committee on which you wish to serve.

Applications are current for one year.

Staff Use Only	
Date Received: _____	Received by: _____
Date Sent to Council: _____	
Status of Application: <input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Denied <input type="checkbox"/> On file	

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

Building Codes Board of Adjustments & Appeals-1 [**PAGES 126-127**]

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item No

On Agenda For Public Hearing No



APPLICATION FOR SERVICE ON RICHLAND COUNTY COMMITTEE, BOARD OR COMMISSION

Name: E. RALPH WALDEN

Home Address: 524 POLTIA RD

Telephone: (home) 333 9090 (work) 333 9610

Office Address: 113 MAIN STREET BLYTHEWOOD

Educational Background: 2 YRS COLLEGE, MOST OF CEU'S

Professional Background: ARCHITECT FOR 28 YEARS

Male [] Female [] Age: 18-25 [] 26-50 [] Over 50 [X]

Name of Committee in which interested: BUILDING CODES ADJUSTMENT

Reason for interest: INVITATION BY JOE WEBB, I ENJOY OPPORTUNITIES OF GIVING MY TIME FOR PUBLIC GOOD

Your characteristics/qualifications, which would be an asset to Committee/Board/ Commission:

LICENSED ARCHITECT 28 YRS, CURRENTLY SERVE THE BLYTHEWOOD AFB AS UNPAID CONSULTANT

Presently serve on any County Board/Commission/Committee? NO

Any other information you wish to give?

Recommended by Council Member(s):

Hours willing to commit each month: 2-4

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

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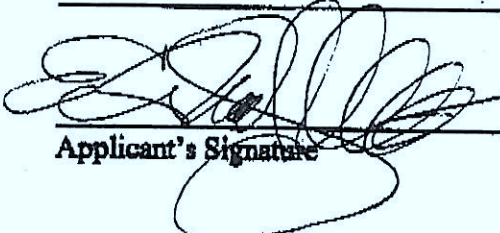
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL OR PERSONAL INTERESTS

Do you have any financial or personal interest in any business or corporation (profit or not-for-profit) that could be potentially affected by the actions of the board?

Yes _____ No X _____

If so, describe: _____



Applicant's Signature

11/20/08
Date

Return to:
Clerk of Council, Post Office Box 192, Columbia, SC 29202.
For information, call 576-2060.

One form must be submitted for each committee on which you wish to serve.

Applications are current for one year.

Staff Use Only	
Date Received: _____	Received by: _____
Date Sent to Council: _____	
Status of Application:	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Denied <input type="checkbox"/> On file

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

Employee Grievance Committee-2

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item

No

On Agenda For Public Hearing

No

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

Historic Columbia Foundation-1 [PAGES 130-131]

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

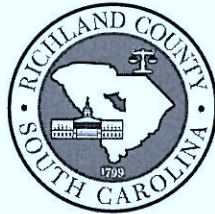
Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item No

On Agenda For Public Hearing No

1st Appt. 4/5/05



APPLICATION FOR SERVICE ON RICHLAND COUNTY COMMITTEE, BOARD OR COMMISSION

Applicant must reside in Richland County.

Name: John W. Cullum

Home Address: 1712 Crestwood Dr. Columbia, SC 29205

Telephone: (home) 803-771-6090 (work) 803-799-8650

Office Address: 2711 Middleberry Dr, Suite 214, Columbia, SC 29204

Educational Background: BAS University of South Carolina

Professional Background: Banking, Investments, Planning, Management

Male Female Age: 18-25 26-50 Over 50

Name of Committee in which interested: Historic Columbia Foundation

Reason for interest: Previous served on Board of Historic Columbia; Interested in Historic Preservation in the Midlands; Volunteer

Your characteristics/qualifications, which would be an asset to Committee/Board/ Commission: Great Knowledge of Historic Columbia and the issues that they face Previous Board position

Presently serve on any County Board/Commission/Committee? Internal Audit

Any other information you wish to give? Richland County Resident for 25 years

Recommended by Council Member(s): Kit Smith, Greg Pence

Hours willing to commit each month: What is needed

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL OR PERSONAL INTERESTS

Do you have any financial or personal interest in any business or corporation (profit or not-for-profit) that could be potentially affected by the actions of the board?

Yes _____ No ✓ _____

If so, describe: _____

John Cullen
Applicant's Signature

March 24, 2005
Date

Return to:
Clerk of Council, Post Office Box 192, Columbia, SC 29202.
For information, call 576-5060.

One form must be submitted for each committee on which you wish to serve.

Applications are current for one year.

Staff Use Only	
Date Received: _____	Received by: _____
Date Sent to Council: _____	
Status of Application: <input type="checkbox"/> Approved	<input type="checkbox"/> Denied <input type="checkbox"/> On file

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

Internal Audit Committee-1

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item

No

On Agenda For Public Hearing

No

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

Richland County/City of Columbia Animal Care Advisory Committee-2 [PAGES 135-147]

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item No

On Agenda For Public Hearing No



APPLICATION FOR SERVICE ON RICHLAND COUNTY
COMMITTEE, BOARD OR COMMISSION

Applicant must reside in Richland County.

Name: Michelle Anderson

Home Address: 6 LAKE Mist Ct Columbia, SC 29229

Telephone: (home) 803-661-9476 (work) 803-787-8437

Office Address: 1313 Percival Rd Columbia, SC 29223

Educational Background: BS Business Admin / Finance

Professional Background: Currently office mgr & manage 250 Rental Properties "ColumbiAND Realty"

Male Female

Age: 18-25 26-50 Over 50

Name of Committee in which interested: Animal Care Advisory

Reason for interest: Professionally & Personally involved in animal welfare & legislation most of my adult life. I feel this is an urgent topic & individuals with a passion for animals & professional background & knowledge need to act locally.

Your characteristics/qualifications, which would be an asset to Committee/Board/ Commission:

SERVED ON SEVERAL BOARDS & COMMITTEES FOR PURE BREED DOG CLUBS FOR PAST 20 YEARS

Currently Columbia KC member former P.D. Club of America membership chair

Secretary Patriot Post 103 2105
Presently serve on any County Board/Commission/Committee? American Kennel Club Delegate

Any other information you wish to give? Meet with AKC 4 times a year as Delegate

Discussions & forums revolve around animal welfare & legislation

Recommended by Council Member(s): AKC is a great resource & aide when it comes to getting involved with local & national government policies.

Hours willing to commit each month: comes to getting involved with local & national government policies.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL OR PERSONAL INTERESTS

Do you have any financial or personal interest in any business or corporation (profit or not-for-profit) that could be potentially affected by the actions of the board?

Yes _____ No

If so, describe: _____

Michelle R. Anderson
Applicant's Signature

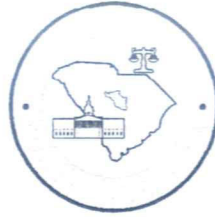
5/27/09
Date

Return to:
Clerk of Council, Post Office Box 192, Columbia, SC 29202.
For information, call 576-2060.

One form must be submitted for each committee on which you wish to serve.

Applications are current for one year.

Staff Use Only	
Date Received: _____	Received by: _____
Date Sent to Council: _____	
Status of Application:	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Denied <input type="checkbox"/> On file



**APPLICATION FOR SERVICE ON RICHLAND COUNTY
COMMITTEE, BOARD OR COMMISSION**

Applicant must reside in Richland County.

Name: L. LYNN BUTT
Home Address: 1303 GEIGER AVE. COLUMBIA, SC 29201
Telephone: (home) 803-252-9984 (work) 803-754-3827
Office Address: 90 ACCESS ROAD GASTON, SC 29053
Email Address: lbutt646@sc.rr.com
Educational Background: ACCOUNTING
Professional Background: ACCOUNTING
Male Female Age: 18-25 26-50 Over 50
Name of Committee in which interested: RICHLAND COUNTY/CITY OF COLUMBIA
ANIMAL CARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Reason for interest: WELFARE OF ANIMALS IN OUR COMMUNITY
AND WISE USE OF TAX DOLLARS FOR ANIMAL SERVICES
Your characteristics/qualifications, which would be an asset to Committee/Board/ Commission:
I HAVE PREVIOUSLY WORKED IN AN ANIMAL SHELTER
Presently serve on any County Board/Commission/Committee? CITIZENS SUB-COMMITTEE
FOR ANIMAL ISSUES
Any other information you wish to give? _____
Recommended by Council Member(s): PAUL LIVINGSTON
Hours willing to commit each month: 5

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL OR PERSONAL INTERESTS

Do you have any financial or personal interest in any business or corporation (profit or not-for-profit) that could be potentially affected by the actions of the board?

Yes _____

No _____

If so, describe: _____

L. Lynn Burt
Applicant's Signature

5/27/09
Date

Return to:
Clerk of Council, Post Office Box 192, Columbia, SC 29202.
For information, call 576-2060.

One form must be submitted for each committee on which you wish to serve.

Applications are current for one year.

Staff Use Only	
Date Received: _____	Received by: _____
Date Sent to Council: _____	
Status of Application: <input type="checkbox"/> Approved	<input type="checkbox"/> Denied <input type="checkbox"/> On file



APPLICATION FOR SERVICE ON RICHLAND COUNTY
COMMITTEE, BOARD OR COMMISSION

Applicant must reside in Richland County.

Name: Blakely Copeland Cahoon
Home Address: 64 Newport Drive Columbia, SC 29223
Telephone: (home) 803-608-2178 (work) 803-255-0655
Office Address: 1122 Lady Street^{4th Fl}, Columbia SC 29208
Educational Background: See Attached
Professional Background: Attorney, small business owner
Male Female Age: 18-25 26-50 Over 50
Name of Committee in which interested: Animal Care Advisory Committee
Reason for interest: I would like to help improve animal care and encourage and educate on proper pet ownership.
Your characteristics/qualifications which would be an asset to Committee/Board/ Commission:
See Attached

Presently serve on any County Board/Commission/Committee? No
Any other information you wish to give? _____
Recommended by Council Member(s): _____
Hours willing to commit each month: As needed

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL OR PERSONAL INTERESTS

Do you have any financial or personal interest in any business or corporation (profit or not-for-profit) that could be potentially affected by the actions of the board?

Yes _____ No ✓ _____

If so, describe: _____

Blakely Copeland Cahoon 5/21/09
Applicant's Signature Date

Return to:
Clerk of Council, Post Office Box 192, Columbia, SC 29202.
For information, call 576-5060.

One form must be submitted for each committee on which you wish to serve.

Applications are current for one year.

Staff Use Only	
Date Received: _____	Received by: _____
Date Sent to Council: _____	
Status of Application:	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Denied <input type="checkbox"/> On file

**Continuation Sheet Application for Service on Richland County Committee, Board
or Commission**

Applicant: Blakely Copeland Cahoon

Educational Background:

BA Accounting and Government, Wofford College Spartanburg South Carolina
Juris Doctor, University of South Carolina School of Law
LL.M Taxation University of Florida School of Law

Qualifications for Committee:

I am a dog owner who has adopted from shelter and also owned pure bred dogs. I have been a member in the past of different animal groups but currently do not have an active membership in animal welfare or other group in Richland County. I am interested in helping and encouraging responsible animal/pet ownership while decreasing the number of animals who end up in the shelters. I am highly organized, enjoy committee membership and get along well with other individuals.



APPLICATION FOR SERVICE ON RICHLAND COUNTY
COMMITTEE, BOARD OR COMMISSION

Applicant must reside in Richland County.

Name: Louise C. Emmott
Home Address: 213 Big John Rd Elgin SC 29045
Telephone: (home) 803-834-9131 (work) Same
Office Address: Same
Educational Background: 2 year (BUS MGT) degree - Senior in 4 year College (BUS MGT) (southern westyan)
Professional Background: U.S Army 21.5 years, ADT Security (Team mgr/Trainer)
Male Female Age: 18-25 26-50 Over 50 Truck Driver
Gm parts
Name of Committee in which interested: Citizens Animal Care Committee
Reason for interest: To be the eyes, ears & voice of animals.
That ^{they} cannot speak for themselves. I love animals and care
Your characteristics/qualifications, which would be an asset to Committee/Board/Commission: about what happens to them.
I am a major volunteer with a rescue group in Columbia
I am a dog owner (8 dogs) that are very well cared for.
Presently serve on any County Board/Commission/Committee? no
Any other information you wish to give? I am a "huge" advocate of animal care
Recommended by Council Member(s): _____
Hours willing to commit each month: whatever it takes

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL OR PERSONAL INTERESTS

Do you have any financial or personal interest in any business or corporation (profit or not-for-profit) that could be potentially affected by the actions of the board?

Yes _____ No ✓

If so, describe: _____

Rause C. Emmatt
Applicant's Signature

28 May 09
Date

Return to:
Clerk of Council, Post Office Box 192, Columbia, SC 29202.
For information, call 576-2060.

One form must be submitted for each committee on which you wish to serve.

Applications are current for one year.

Staff Use Only	
Date Received: _____	Received by: _____
Date Sent to Council: _____	
Status of Application:	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Denied <input type="checkbox"/> On file



APPLICATION FOR SERVICE ON RICHLAND COUNTY COMMITTEE, BOARD OR COMMISSION

Applicant must reside in Richland County.

Name: Edwin Shawn Sorrell

Home Address: 236 Tamara Way, Columbia SC 29229

Telephone: (home) 803-699-7708 (work) 803-734-2422

Office Address: _____

Email esorrell@sc.rr.com

Educational Background: Finishing degree in Social Work field

Professional Background: Retired Military, Current Law Enforcement Officer

Male Female Age: 18-25 26-50 Over 50

Name of Committee in which interested: Animal Care Advisory Committee

Reason for interest: To assist in implementing new ideas and procedure! And to assist in the forward progression that is currently taking place in Richland County's cooperation with the City of Columbia.

Your characteristics/qualifications, which would be an asset to Committee/Board/ Commission: Experience within the Law Enforcement community and local business's gives me unique insight as to what and where we may improve. Additionally, I have worked to make a better program as a private citizen and am familiar with several other counties systems that are currently very efficient.

I recently serve on any County Board/Commission/Committee? No

Any other information you wish to give? No

Recommended by Council Member(s): No

Hours willing to commit each month: As required!

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

It is the policy of Richland County to require disclosure of any personal or financial interest that may be influenced by decisions of the board for which any citizen applies for membership.

Such conflict of interest does not preclude service but shall be disclosed before appointment. The Clerk of Council shall be notified of any change on an annual basis and members of all boards shall be required to abstain from voting or influencing through discussion or debate or any other way, decisions of the board affecting those personal and financial interests.

All statements so filed shall be signed and verified by the filer. The verification shall state that the filer has used all reasonable diligence in its preparation, and that to the best of his or her knowledge it is true and complete.

Any person who willfully files a false or incomplete statement of disclosure or no change of condition, or who willfully fails to make any filing required by this article, shall be subject to such discipline, including censure and disqualification from the Board or Commission, as the County Council, by majority vote of the council, shall elect.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL OR PERSONAL INTERESTS

Do you have any financial or personal interest in any business or corporation (profit or not-for-profit) that could be potentially affected by the actions of the board?

Yes _____ No X _____

If so, describe: _____


Applicant's Signature

5-18-09
Date

Return to:
Clerk of Council, Post Office Box 192, Columbia, SC 29202.
For information, call 576-2060.

One form must be submitted for each committee on which you wish to serve.

Applications are current for one year.

Staff Use Only
Date Received: _____ Received by: _____

Item# 24

Attachment number 5
Page 2 of 2



**APPLICATION FOR SERVICE ON RICHLAND COUNTY
COMMITTEE, BOARD OR COMMISSION**

Applicant must reside in Richland County.

Name: Mrs. Peggy O'N. Wilson

Home Address: 908 Cedar Springs Rd., Blythewood, SC 29016

Telephone: (home) 803 - 754 - 4880 (work) NA

Office Address: NA

Email Address: djwilson@bellsouth.net

Educational Background: Degrees in Education and Library Science from Univ. South Carolina

Professional Background: Head Start teacher; English teacher; public school librarian

Male Female Age: 18-25 26-50 Over 50

Name of Committee in which interested: Richland County/City of Columbia Animal Care Advisory

Reason for interest: I would like to continue serving the County as its animal care & control program expands and evolves.

Your characteristics/qualifications, which would be an asset to Committee/Board/ Commission:

I have been an active member (chair for several years) of Richland County's Animal Care Committee since formation; am a lifetime member of Columbia Kennel Club and the Greater Columbia Obedience Club; worked with national and local disaster teams helping pet owners with Hurricane Hugo preparations, relief, and recovery.

Presently serve on any County Board/Commission/Committee? Yes - Animal Care Committee

Any other information you wish to give? I have useful information sources in many states.

Recommended by Council Member(s): Ms. Joyce Dickerson

Hours willing to commit each month: As many as needed

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

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Any person who willfully files a false or incomplete statement of disclosure or no change of condition, or who willfully fails to make any filing required by this article, shall be subject to such discipline, including censure and disqualification from the Board or Commission, as the County Council, by majority vote of the council, shall elect.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL OR PERSONAL INTERESTS

Do you have any financial or personal interest in any business or corporation (profit or not-for-profit) that could be potentially affected by the actions of the board?

Yes _____ No X _____

If so, describe: _____

Peggy O'Neil Wilson
Applicant's Signature

May 27, 2009
Date

Return to:
Clerk of Council, Post Office Box 192, Columbia, SC 29202.
For information, call 576-2060.

One form must be submitted for each committee on which you wish to serve.
Applications are current for one year.

Staff Use Only		
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Status of Application:	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved	<input type="checkbox"/> Denied <input type="checkbox"/> On file

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

Council Individual Discretionary Accounts **[PAGE 149]**

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item No

On Agenda For Public Hearing No

DRAFT

Richland County Council's Individual Expense Accounts
Policy Guidelines

Policy: The Individual Expense Accounts are to be used as a general government reimbursement expense fund and not for the exercise of legislative functions.

Description of Allowed Expenses:
(this list is not all-inclusive and should be used merely as a guideline)

- Cost of general business supplies not provided by the County
- Cost of general periodicals, professional journals, and reference books related to the operation of County government
- Cost of per diem and mileage involved in the conduct of County business
- Costs associated with community functions, conferences and training seminars, such as food, gas, mileage automobile rental, accommodations, tuition and materials

Categories of Non-Allowed Expenses:

- Any **legislative** function, including those already being acted on by the full Council and those not before the Council but involving traditionally legislative functions such as infrastructure, public recreation, etc.
- Using public funds for a private purpose or in furtherance of any particular religion
- Any disbursement of funds which would ordinarily be disbursed through another County process, such as the budget process, hospitality tax fund disbursements, etc.

DRAFT

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

Revised Application [**PAGES 151-152**]

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item

No

On Agenda For Public Hearing

No



**APPLICATION FOR SERVICE ON RICHLAND COUNTY
COMMITTEE, BOARD OR COMMISSION**

Applicant must reside in Richland County.

Name: _____

Home Address: _____

Telephone: (home) _____ (work) _____

Office Address: _____

Email Address: _____

Educational Background: _____

Professional Background: _____

Male Female Age: 18-25 26-50 Over 50

Name of Committee in which interested: _____

Reason for interest: _____

Your characteristics/qualifications, which would be an asset to Committee, Board or
Commission:

Presently serve on any County Committee, Board or Commission? _____

Any other information you wish to give? _____

Recommended by Council Member(s): _____

Hours willing to commit each month: _____

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

It is the policy of Richland County to require disclosure of any personal or financial interest that may be influenced by decisions of the Committee, Board or Commission for which any citizen applies for membership.

Such conflict of interest does not preclude service but shall be disclosed before appointment. The Clerk of Council shall be notified of any change on an annual basis and members of all

Committees, Boards or Commissions shall be required to abstain from voting or influencing through discussion or debate, or any other way, decisions of the Committee, Board or Commission affecting those personal and financial interests.

All statements so filed shall be signed and verified by the filer. The verification shall state that the filer has used all reasonable diligence in its preparation, and that to the best of his or her knowledge, it is true and complete.

Any person who willfully files a false or incomplete statement of disclosure or no change of condition, or who willfully fails to make any filing required by this article, shall be subject to such discipline, including censure and disqualification from the Committee, Board or Commission, ~~as the County Council~~, by majority vote of the council. ~~shall elect~~.

Have you been convicted or pled no contest of a crime other than minor traffic violations; checking yes does not automatically preclude you from consideration for appointment.

Yes _____ No _____

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL OR PERSONAL INTERESTS

Do you have any financial or personal interest in any business or corporation (profit or not-for-profit) that could be potentially affected by the actions of the Committee, Board or Commission?

Yes _____ No _____

If so, describe: _____

Applicant's Signature Date

Return to:
Clerk of Council, Post Office Box 192, Columbia, SC 29202.
For information, call 576-2060.

One form must be submitted for each Committee, Board or Commission on which you wish to serve.

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Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

Must Pertain to Items Not on the Agenda

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item

No

On Agenda For Public Hearing

No

Richland County Council Request of Action

Subject

- A motion to request that the Chair of County Council re-establish a Transportation Ad Hoc Committee; that the purpose of the committee shall be to consider long-term funding options for the continuation of transit service in Richland County beyond June 30, 2011; that the committee may also consider additional transportation needs, including, but not limited to: road and intersection improvements, dirt road paving, local road resurfacing, sidewalks, greenways, and bike lanes; that the committee shall include at least three members of Richland County Council; that the Chair of County Council may invite the Mayor of Columbia to appoint up to three members to serve on behalf of Columbia City Council; that the committee shall make regular reports to the council as a whole; and that the committee shall bring its final recommendations to the full council no later than April 30, 2010 [**JETER, DICKERSON, HUTCHINSON**]

Purpose

Committee Recommendation

Council Action (First Reading)

Council Action (Second Reading)

Public Hearing

On Agenda As A Consent Item No

On Agenda For Public Hearing No