

Chapter VI. HOUSING ELEMENT

CHAPTER VI. HOUSING ELEMENT – TABLE OF CONTENTS	1
A. HOUSING GROWTH	2
B. HOUSING LOCATION	9
C. HOUSING TYPE	11
D. HOUSING AGE AND CONDITION	13
E. HOUSING OCCUPANCY AND TENURE	15
F. HOUSING COSTS AND VALUE	21
G. RESIDENTIAL ENERGY COSTS	24
H. HOUSING AFFORDABILITY	25
I. PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING PROGRAMS	28
J. AFFORDABLE HOUSING OBSTACLES AND OPPORTUNITIES	32
K. HOUSING FOR SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS	35
L. HOUSING OUTLOOK	39
M. SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS	42
N. ISSUES AND TRENDS	43
O. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	48

*An overview of this Chapter is found in *Chapter 1 – Introduction and Executive Summaries*.

Adequate, safe housing is a basic human need. The American Public Health Association ranks housing as one of the top three significant issues affecting personal and community health. While population growth can provide the impetus for construction of affordable housing, a varied and affordable housing stock of good quality is also needed to attract people to a community.

The excellent educational, cultural, recreational, entertainment, and employment opportunities provided by Clemson University have resulted in a stimulating and vibrant environment for City residents. At the same time, both University staff and students are attracted to housing opportunities within the City. Residents of the City of Clemson consider a variety of factors when choosing their new homes such as quality of schools, public safety, and convenience to jobs and services, as well as other community amenities. Deciding factors in housing choice are quality and affordability.

The purpose of the Housing Element of the Comprehensive Plan is to assess the condition, availability, and affordability of Clemson’s housing stock and to project future housing needs. The prediction of future housing requirements poses a distinct challenge since the price of homes is affected by multiple and often fluctuating economic factors. Home prices in Clemson have experienced a sharp increase due to Clemson University student enrollment growth stemming from the University’s high-ranking academic and athletic rankings. Enrollment increases have continued to occur without a commensurate increase of on-campus housing. Therefore, the City’s housing market provides a much-needed outlet for students. Additionally, there is a growing demand for permanent housing as a popular retirement destination, as well as part-time, seasonal “game-day” housing. *Forbes* included Clemson in its 2014 and 2017 lists of *Best Places to Retire*. Among the attributes cited were the vibrant college town feel, the warm climate, an affordable cost of living and housing, low crime rate, and overall walkability.

With rising demand and home prices, home ownership is increasingly unattainable for lower income persons. Many full-time residents find themselves dependent on the rental market. The impact of all these factors places significant demands on both owner-occupied and rental markets. Through a thorough and thoughtful study of current housing conditions and probable trends for the future, a balance of housing types can be planned that will accommodate the housing needs of the diverse mix of City residents. The Housing Element of the Comprehensive Plan considers both owner-occupied and rental housing needs for the next five years in the City of Clemson.

A. HOUSING GROWTH

Population growth can closely correlate with growth in housing stock. This is the case in the City of Clemson during the most recent decade, where the percentage population change at 16.5% aligns with housing growth at 16.9%. As shown in Table VI-1, Clemson experienced a higher housing growth rate over the last ten years than Pickens County and most neighboring jurisdictions. Of the seven municipalities in Pickens County, Clemson posted the third highest

percentage growth in housing from 2000 to 2010. However, housing growth in both Pickens County and Clemson trailed statewide housing increases during that period.

TABLE VI-1. HOUSING GROWTH, 1990-2010
CITY OF CLEMSON, PICKENS COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITIES, AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Name	1990 Census	% Change 1990-2000	2000 Census	% Change 2000-2010	2010 Census	% Change 1990-2010
Pickens County	35,865	28.3%	46,000	11.4%	51,244	42.9%
Central	1,262	45.2%	1,832	21.7%	2,230	76.7%
Clemson	4,874	16.5%	5,679	16.9%	6,636	36.2%
Easley	6,356	24.8%	7,932	14.4%	9,072	42.7%
Liberty	1,357	3.5%	1,404	7.4%	1,508	11.1%
Norris	399	0.3%	400	-4.0%	384	-3.8%
Pickens	1,356	6.0%	1,438	3.0%	1,481	9.2%
Six Mile	206	8.3%	223	35.9%	303	47.1%
South Carolina	1,424,155	23.1%	1,753,670	21.9%	2,137,683	50.1%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 2000 Census, and 2010 Census

The housing growth rate in Clemson ranked third highest among Pickens County municipalities from 1990 to 2010. The housing market in the City of Clemson grew by 16.5% from 1990 to 2000 and by nearly 17% from 2000 to 2010. The City’s 20-year growth rate at more than 36% was lower than that of Pickens County at 42.9% and the State at 50.1%. The lower pace of housing construction in Clemson, as compared to the County and State, is primarily attributed to the limited availability of vacant land within the City and limited options for annexation.

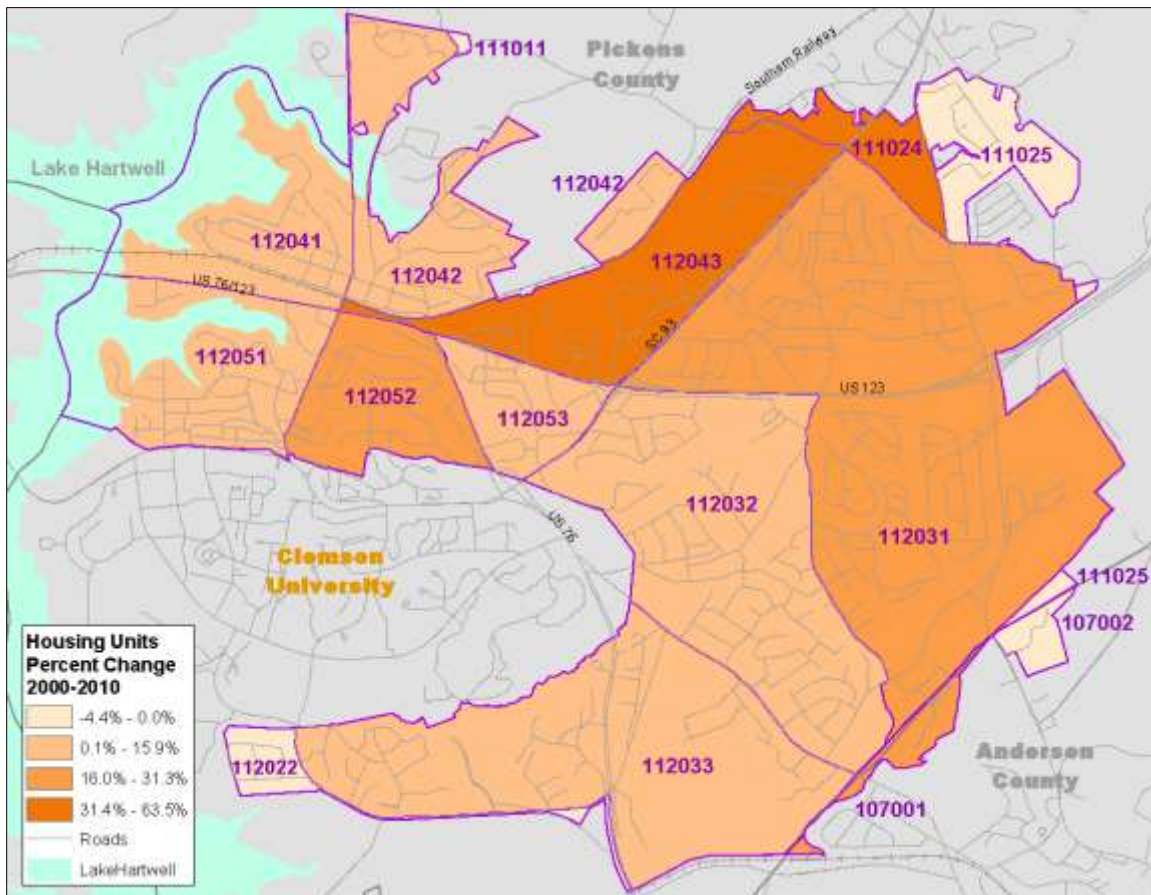
Housing growth by Census block group is provided in Table VI-2 and illustrated in Map VI-1. The growth rate varied widely among the City’s block groups, ranging from no growth or a small loss of housing units in many areas immediately adjacent to the campus to a nearly 64% increase in the portion of Census block group 111024 that spans across Old Greenville Highway (S.C. Highway 93) in the northern area of the City. Other areas that experienced comparatively high rates of growth included block group 112043 at 49%, located north of Tiger Boulevard (U.S. Highway 123) and west of Old Greenville Highway (Highway 93), and the portion of block group 107001 within the City at a 31.3% growth rate. Block group 107001 is located to the south in Anderson County.

TABLE VI-2. HOUSING AND POPULATION GROWTH BY BLOCK GROUP, 2000-2010
CITY OF CLEMSON

2010 Block Groups	Population			Housing Units		
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change
107001	42	45	7.1%	16	21	31.3%
107002	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
111011	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
111024	433	743	1.6%	263	430	63.5%
111025	532	439	-17.5%	217	213	-1.8%
112022	95	73	-23.2%	45	43	-4.4%
112031	2,837	3,344	17.9%	1,102	1,369	24.2%
112032	1,344	1,349	0.4%	577	601	4.2%
112033	868	1,064	22.6%	478	542	13.4%
112041	1,110	1,171	5.5%	557	613	10.1%
112042	1,284	1,557	21.3%	823	849	3.2%
112043	558	932	67.0%	282	419	48.6%
112051	1,070	983	-8.1%	518	576	11.2%
112052	780	1,043	33.7%	388	479	23.5%
112053	952	1,162	22.1%	415	481	15.9%
Total	11,905	13,905	16.8%	5,681	6,636	16.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2010 Census

**MAP VI-1. HOUSING UNIT PERCENT CHANGE BY BLOCK GROUP, 2000-2010
CITY OF CLEMSON**



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2010 Census

1. RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS

An examination of residential building permits provides additional information on housing growth trends. Residential permit data for the City of Clemson from 2009 to 2018 is listed in Table VI-3, including single-family and multi-family construction and manufactured homes newly located in the City.

Permitting for single-family construction remained relatively consistent from 2009 to 2012, with a low of 13 permits in 2009 and a high of 73 permits in 2012 (Figure VI-1). However, single-family residential permitting made a substantial jump to 204 permits in 2013. Increased permitting in 2013 is primarily attributed to the construction of new homes in Patrick Square, a traditional neighborhood development located on Issaqueena Trail south of U.S. Highway 123. Construction of student-oriented housing developments featuring single-family style units have also contributed to the rise in residential permits. These developments include Aspen Heights, Tiger Town Village II, The Farm, The Estate, The Row, and The Boundary. Map VI-2 illustrates the location of single-family homes permitted in the City from 2004 to 2013.

TABLE VI-3. NEW RESIDENTIAL UNITS ISSUED CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY, 2009 THROUGH 2018
CITY OF CLEMSON

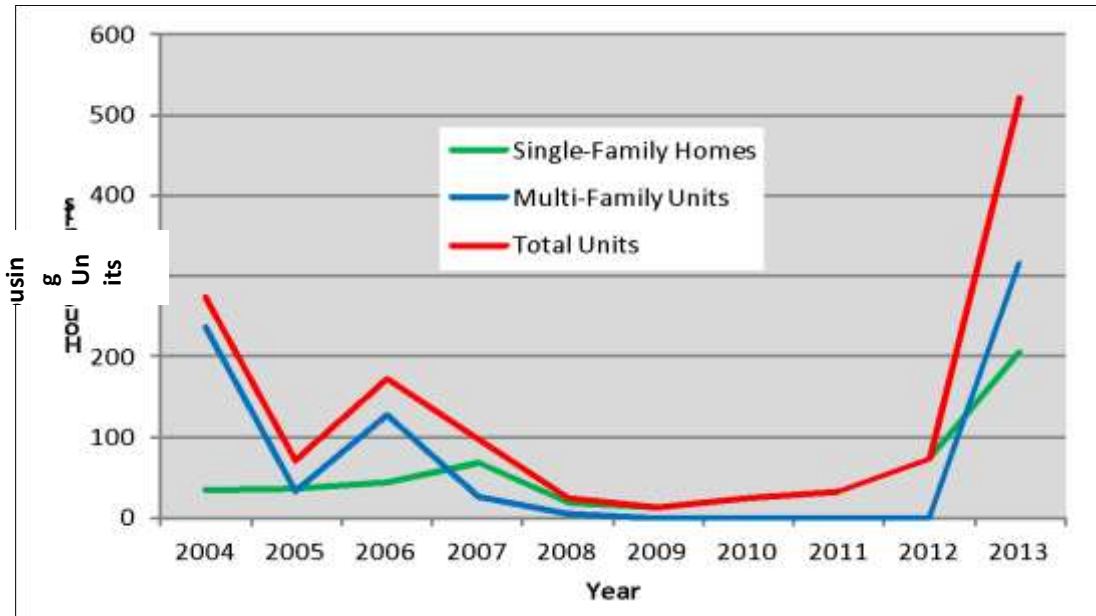
Year	Single-Family		Multi-Family		Manufactured Homes		Totals
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2009	13	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13
2010	25	2.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	25
2011	33	3.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	33
2012	73	8.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	73
2013	204	23.0%	316	23.1%	1	50.0%	521
2014	62	7.0%	107	7.8%	0	0.0%	169
2015	81	9.1%	40	2.9%	0	0.0%	121
2016	114	12.8%	232	16.9%	0	0.0%	346
2017	102	11.5%	490	35.8%	0	0.0%	592
2018	181	20.4%	184	13.4%	1	50.0%	366
Total	888	100.0%	1,369	100.0%	2	100.0%	2,259

Source: City of Clemson, January 2014

Multi-family housing development was substantial during the four-year period from 2014 to 2018. In 2004, 237 multi-family units were permitted, primarily in two condominium projects, The Retreat on West Lane and The Woodlands on Old Greenville Highway (S.C. Highway 93). 2006 also saw substantial multi-family development, with 126 units permitted for two projects – Crawford Falls condominiums on Kelly Road downtown and Rosemont at Clemson apartments on Tiliwa Court. Following several years of inactivity, multi-family housing permitting peaked in 2013 at 316 units. These units were primarily in three new apartment developments – The Lofts on Cochran Road, the mixed-use Campusview development in downtown Clemson, and the Aspen Heights student-oriented housing development on Old Greenville Highway (S.C. Highway 93). Between 2016 and 2018, approximately 2,300 bedrooms were added under 906 residential permits as part of the Grandmarc, U Center, The Ridge, and Earle Street student housing developments. These new projects approached 100% occupancy by the summer of 2019. It is also noted that many of these newer student-oriented housing developments rent by the bedroom instead of by the unit. Therefore, descriptions of the size and occupancy of these residential developments are based on the number of bedrooms rather than total units.

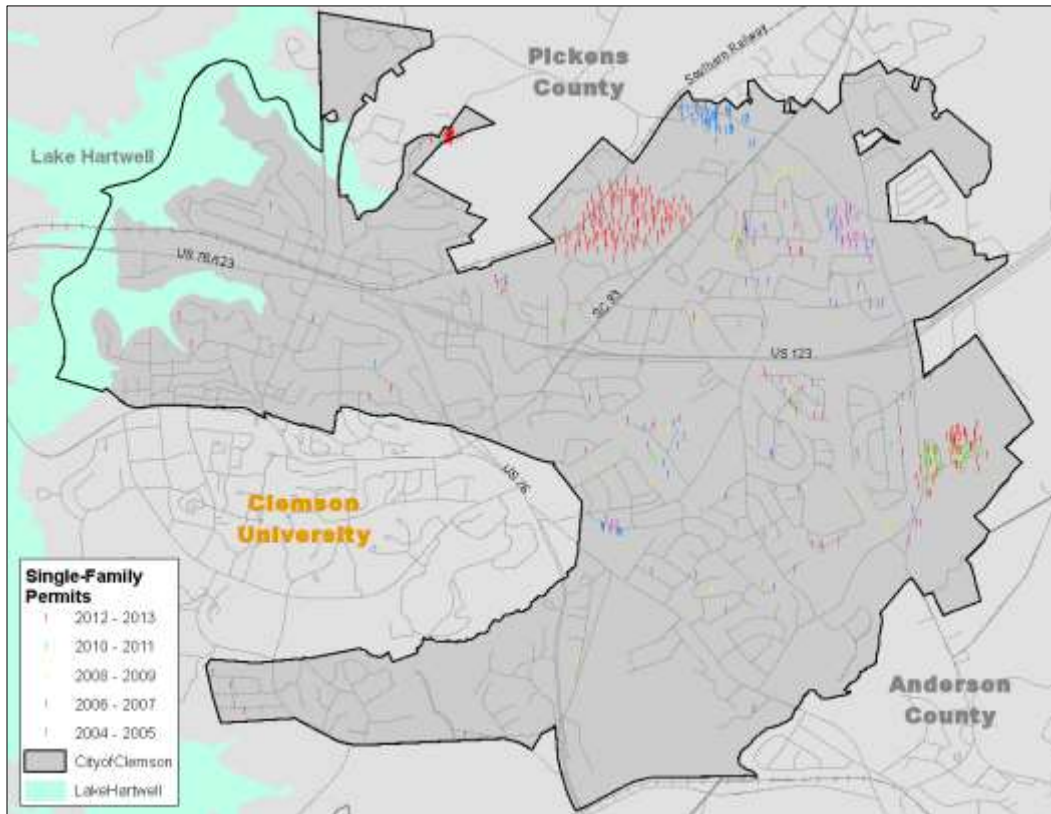
Very few permits for new manufactured homes are issued within the City of Clemson. From 2004 to 2013 no new manufactured homes were permitted in the City. Manufactured homes are only allowed in the RM-2 zoning district.

FIGURE VI-1. NEW RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION, 2004 TO 2013
CITY OF CLEMSON



Source: City of Clemson, January 2014

MAP VI-2. LOCATION OF SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL PERMITS, 2004-2013
CITY OF CLEMSON



Source: City of Clemson, January 2014

2. CLEMSON UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT AND HOUSING

As a City adjacent to a major university, Clemson’s housing market has been strongly influenced by the demand for alternative, off-campus student housing. Clemson University enrollment has increased steadily in the past decade, reaching 24,951 in 2018. Undergraduate enrollment is 19,669 and graduate enrollment is at 5,282. More than 17,500 of these students (70% of total enrollment) are housed in off-campus accommodations. As shown in Table VI-4, off-campus housing demand has remained high at around 70% or greater since 2010.

TABLE VI-4. STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND HOUSING, 2009-2018
CITY OF CLEMSON

Year	Under-graduate Enrollment	Graduate Enrollment	Total Enrollment	Campus Housing Capacity	Students Housed On-Campus	Students Housed Off-Campus	% Students Housed Off-Campus
2009	15,346	3,765	19,111	6,143	6,303	12,808	67.0%
2010	15,459	3,994	19,453	6,074	5,845	13,608	70.0%
2011	15,836	4,078	19,914	6,080	5,724	14,190	71.3%

2012	16,562	4,206	20,768	6,162	6,303	14,465	69.7%
2013	16,931	4,351	21,282	6,248	6,113	15,169	71.3%
2014	17,260	4,597	21,857	6,275	6,140	15,717	71.9%
2015	18,021	4,676	22,697	6,236	6,122	16,575	73.0%
2016	18,599	4,807	23,406	6,480	6,388	17,018	72.7%
2017	19,402	4,985	24,387	6,473	6,325	18,062	74.1%
2018	19,669	5,282	24,951	7,595	7,403	17,548	70.3%

Source: Clemson University, 2018

A majority of graduate students live off-campus. Roughly 61% of undergraduates live in off-campus housing. Academic class (determined by course hours completed) has a strong influence on housing choice for undergraduates. Approximately 90% of freshmen and 50% of sophomores are housed on campus. Housing choice for upperclassmen is much different, with about 10% of juniors and fewer than 5% of seniors choosing to live on campus.

Clemson officials indicate that growth in new enrollment will likely continue at two-and-a half to three percent in the near future. It is estimated that University enrollment will approach 29,000 by 2024. It is likely that this growth will result in a continued rise in housing demand for students, with much of that demand expected to be met by off-campus housing. Table VI-5 provides data related to student enrollment and off-campus housing for 2004 through 2013.

**TABLE VI-5. PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS HOUSED OFF-CAMPUS, 2004-2013
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY**

Year	Undergraduate Students		Graduate Students		Total Students	
	Enrollment	% In Off-Campus Housing	Enrollment	% In Off-Campus Housing	Enrollment	% In Off-Campus Housing
2004	13,738	52.6%	2,493	98.5%	16,231	59.7%
2005	13,918	55.0%	2,426	98.1%	16,344	61.4%
2006	14,018	56.2%	2,517	97.3%	16,535	62.4%
2007	14,215	59.0%	3,256	98.0%	17,471	66.2%
2008	14,713	60.0%	3,604	98.6%	18,317	67.6%
2009	15,346	59.6%	3,765	98.6%	19,111	67.3%
2010	15,459	62.8%	3,994	98.6%	19,453	70.1%
2011	15,836	64.5%	4,078	98.9%	19,914	71.6%
2012	16,562	62.6%	4,206	99.3%	20,768	70.1%
2013	16,931	64.0%	4,351	99.7%	21,282	71.3%

Source: Clemson University, January 2014

Not all students who live off-campus reside within the City of Clemson. Many commute from nearby communities as far as Anderson and Greenville. Other students seek housing just outside the City limits in the nearby communities of Central, Seneca, and Pendleton.

Two additional institutions of higher education also have an impact on housing in and near the City of Clemson. *Tri-County Technical College* is a two-year institution located in the nearby Town of Pendleton that is part of the South Carolina Technical College system. The College offers a *Bridge-To-Clemson* Program that provides academic advising and student support services designed to help qualified students meet college readiness and admissions requirements for ultimate transfer to Clemson. Annual enrollment in the Bridge program ranges from 800 to 900 students. *Southern Wesleyan University* is a private, four-year institution located in the nearby Town of Central. Of the University's 859 students enrolled on campus in fall 2018, 273 reside off-campus.

In 2018, Clemson University completed Douthit Hills, its first large-scale student housing project in many years. This project added more than 1,600 beds for both upperclassmen and first-year students. The majority of these beds are allocated to freshmen, with the remainder assigned to upperclassmen. University Housing plans to also use these units as "flex beds" for the temporary relocation of students from older housing units that are under refurbishment.

B. HOUSING LOCATION

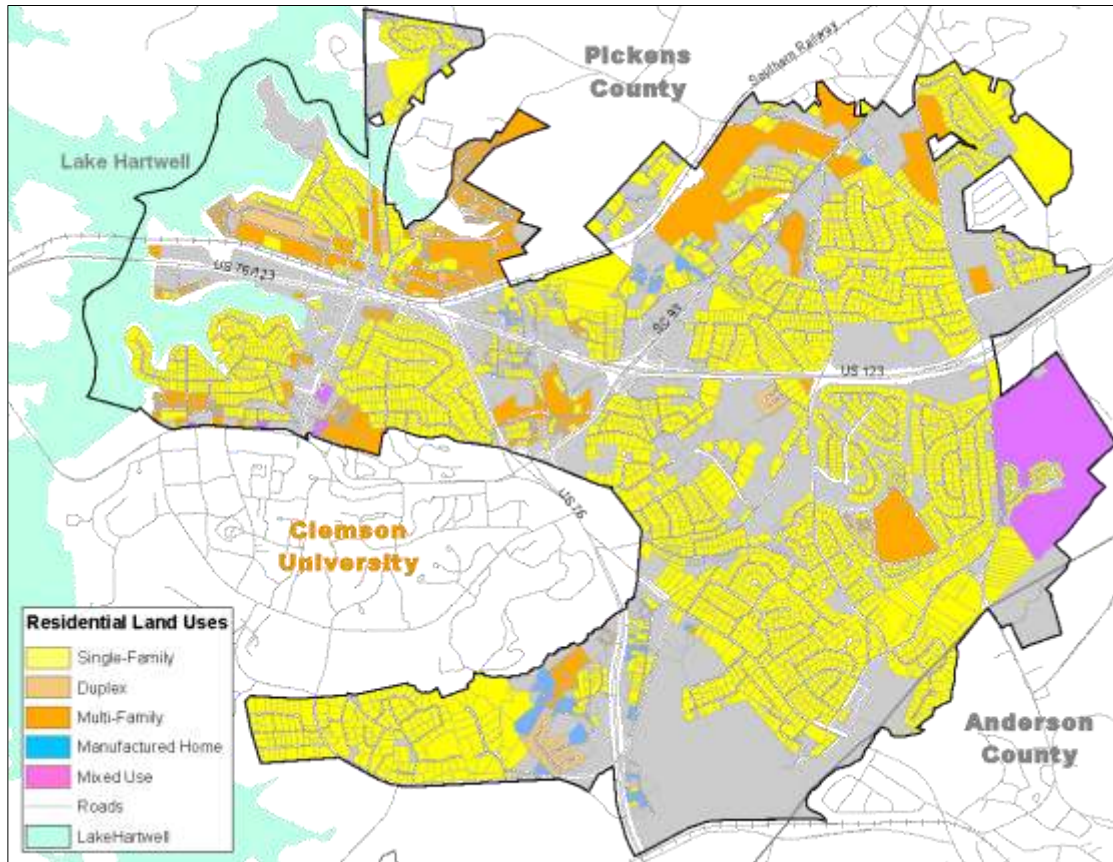
Housing is the dominant land use within the City of Clemson, with more than two-thirds (67.7%) of the City's total land area in residential use (Table VI-6). Seventy-six percent (2,058 acres) of all residential land use is single-family residential. Single-family housing occupies more than half (51.4%) of the City's total land area. Nearly 400 acres (14.7% of the land area) are in multi-family development, including townhouses. A smaller percentage of the City's residential land is in use for duplexes (1.9%) and manufactured homes (1.5%). Map VI-3 illustrates housing location by type in the City.

TABLE VI-6. LAND AREA BY RESIDENTIAL LAND USE, 2014
CITY OF CLEMSON

Land Use	Acres	Percentage of Residential
All Land Uses	4,001.6	---
Total Residential	2,707.7	100.0%
Single-Family	2,057.7	76.0%
Multi-Family	398.9	14.7%
Manufactured Home	40.2	1.5%
Duplex	51.9	1.9%
Mixed Use with Residential	159.1	5.9%

Source: City of Clemson, March 2014

MAP VI-3. HOUSING LOCATION BY TYPE, 2014
CITY OF CLEMSON



Source: City of Clemson, March 2014

C. HOUSING TYPE

As shown in Table VI-7, the City of Clemson offers a diverse housing market, ranging from detached single-family units to manufactured homes. Data related to housing characteristics such as housing type is provided by the Census Bureau through the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is an ongoing statistical survey that randomly samples a small percentage of the population each year, compiling three-year and five-year estimates for greater reliability and accuracy. Three-year estimates are provided for jurisdictions and geographic types of 20,000 or more persons and five-year estimates are provided for smaller populations.

Detached, site-built single-family homes are the source of housing for many Clemson residents, comprising nearly 45% of all available housing. However, this percentage is significantly lower than the 63.6% of Pickens County housing units that are site-built, single family homes. Costs for attached single-family and duplex construction are generally less per housing unit than site-built single-family homes. However, in Clemson these dwelling types make up a small percentage of the total housing stock, comprising only 4.3% and 5.5%, respectively.

TABLE VI-7. HOUSING UNIT TYPE, 2013
CITY OF CLEMSON AND PICKENS COUNTY

Unit Type	Clemson		Pickens County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single-Family (1 unit), detached	3,088	44.6%	32,570	63.6%
Single-Family (1 unit), attached	300	4.3%	743	1.5%
Duplex (2 units)	382	5.5%	1,146	2.2%
Multi-Family, 3-19 units	2,382	34.4%	5,921	11.6%
Multi-Family, 20+ units	547	7.9%	1,326	2.6%
Manufactured Home	226	3.3%	9,526	18.6%
Boat, RV, etc.	0	0.0%	7	0.0%
Total Units	6,925	100.0%	51,239	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Construction costs for multi-family development are also generally less per housing unit. Lower construction costs are passed on to buyers of condominium units and renters, making multi-family units a less expensive housing alternative. More than 42% of the City's housing stock is comprised of multi-family units – more than three times the countywide percentage of multi-family units at only 13.1%. Most of Clemson's multi-family housing (34.4% of total units) is comprised of smaller developments of three to 19 units. This is a very high percentage when compared with Pickens County, where smaller developments account for only 11.6% of all housing units.

Manufactured housing also offers a less expensive alternative to site-built housing, but currently comprises only 3.3% of all housing units in Clemson. Manufactured housing accounts for a comparatively low percentage of the City's housing market than in the County where it comprises 18.6% of housing. However, this housing type is generally more common in predominantly rural counties, where local regulations and land costs make the location of manufactured homes and manufactured home developments more attractive.

The *City of Clemson Zoning Ordinance* defines a manufactured home as "a structure manufactured after June 15, 1976, meeting the criteria of compliance with the *Federal Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974* and bearing proper certification by HUD pursuant to *S.C. Code, § 40-29-70*." Mobile homes manufactured prior to June 15, 1976 or after June 15, 1976 without certification of compliance with HUD standards pursuant to *S.C. Code § 40-29-70* may not be moved into the City. Existing mobile homes can continue as grandfathered but may not be moved to another lot or space within the City. All manufactured homes must be placed on permanent concrete (or other suitable material) foundation supports, must be adequately anchored to prevent movement, all "mobile" features including wheels must be removed, and underpinning or skirting must be installed around the unit. The number of mobile homes in the City is expected to decline over time as many homes are taken out of the housing supply due to age and condition of the unit, abandonment, and

displacement by new development. It should be noted that the City’s zoning ordinance does allow an older mobile or manufactured home to be replaced with a HUD-compliant manufactured home.

TABLE VI-8. MEDIAN NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSING UNIT, 2012
CITY OF CLEMSON, PICKENS COUNTY, AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Occupancy	Clemson	Pickens County	South Carolina
Owner-occupied	6.8	6.1	6.2
Renter-occupied	4.2	4.5	4.6
Total	5.2	5.6	5.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

An estimate of the size of housing units in the City can be obtained from an examination of the median number of rooms per occupied housing unit. Data provided in Table VI-8 reveals a median housing unit size of 5.2 rooms in Clemson in 2012 – smaller than Pickens County at 5.6 rooms and the State at 5.7 rooms per unit. The size of the City’s renter-occupied housing at 4.2 rooms per unit is slightly smaller than both the County and State at 4.5 and 4.6 rooms per unit, respectively. However, the median size of owner-occupied units in Clemson is 6.8 rooms – significantly larger than Pickens County at 6.1 rooms and the State at 6.2 rooms per unit. The substantially higher number of rooms in owner-occupied units as compared to renter-occupied units is an indication that much of the owner-occupied housing stock consists of larger units that are generally single-family, detached homes.

D. HOUSING AGE AND CONDITION

As shown in Table VI-9, the median age of the housing stock in the City of Clemson is slightly less than the median age of housing in Pickens County and statewide. However, the median age of owner-occupied housing in Clemson is significantly higher than the County and State medians. Conversely, the median age of Clemson’s renter-occupied housing is slightly newer than renter-occupied housing in Pickens County and significantly newer than renter-occupied housing statewide. This indicates that Clemson’s owner-occupied housing tends to be older with a median year built of 1976, while the City’s renter-occupied housing is more recent construction with a median year built of 1986.

TABLE VI-9. MEDIAN YEAR RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE BUILT BY TENURE, 2012
CITY OF CLEMSON, PICKENS COUNTY, AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Tenure	Clemson	Pickens County	South Carolina
Owner-occupied	1976	1982	1986
Renter-occupied	1986	1985	1982
Total	1981	1983	1984

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

A more detailed analysis of housing age is provided in Table VI-10. Only 5.4% of Clemson’s housing stock (370 units) was built before 1960. By comparison 9.5% of homes in Pickens County and 8.6% of homes statewide were built prior to 1950. Nearly one-third of the City’s housing (2,164 units) was built during the 1960s and 1970s – higher than both the County and the State at 25.7% and 25.9%, respectively. More than half (51.4%) of Clemson’s housing stock (3,558 units) was built in the decades of the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s. While this trend is reflected in both the County and State percentages, the total percentage was somewhat higher at 55.6% for Pickens County and 57.4% statewide.

TABLE VI-10. YEAR HOUSING UNIT BUILT, 2012
CITY OF CLEMSON, PICKENS COUNTY, AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Year Unit Built	Clemson		Pickens County		South Carolina	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Built 2010 or later	61	0.9%	118	0.2%	9,089	0.4%
Built 2000 to 2009	1,231	17.8%	8,861	17.3%	427,379	20.0%
Built 1990 to 1999	1,252	18.1%	11,851	23.1%	435,631	20.4%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,075	15.5%	7,794	15.2%	362,929	17.0%
Built 1970 to 1979	1,216	17.6%	8,010	15.6%	344,753	16.2%
Built 1960 to 1969	948	13.7%	5,195	10.1%	207,282	9.7%
Built 1950 to 1959	772	11.1%	4,564	8.9%	163,433	7.7%
Built 1940 to 1949	109	1.6%	1,676	3.3%	75,298	3.5%
Built 1939 or earlier	261	3.8%	3,170	6.2%	108,662	5.1%
Total Units	6,925	100.0%	51,239	100.0%	2,134,456	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Several factors can be used to evaluate the condition of housing in the City of Clemson. Housing units that lack complete plumbing facilities or for which wood is a primary source of heating fuel can in most cases be considered substandard. As shown in Table VI-11, while the quality of housing in Clemson is very good, 60 units are classified as lacking plumbing facilities (1% of units) and no units are using wood as a primary source of heating fuel.

Another factor that speaks to the economic condition of a household is vehicle ownership. Vehicle ownership, while considered a necessity by most, is a luxury to persons of limited means. Of the housing units in Clemson, 346 units (5.9%) have no vehicle available to the residents. This is slightly higher than Pickens County, where residents of 4.7% of all housing units lack access to a vehicle. Statewide, 7.1% of housing units lack a vehicle. It is important to note that many City residents are University staff, as well as students attending Clemson University. The University is easily accessible from many areas of the City by walking, bicycle, or the use of public transit – making vehicle access less essential, and often a choice, to those individuals.

TABLE VI-11. SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR OCCUPIED UNITS, 2012
CITY OF CLEMSON, PICKENS COUNTY, AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Jurisdiction	Total Occupied Units	Units with No Vehicle Available		Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		Units Using Wood to Heat	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Clemson	5,823	346	5.9%	60	1.0%	0	0.0%
Pickens County	44,227	2,087	4.7%	124	0.3%	964	2.2%
South Carolina	1,768,255	124,853	7.1%	8,012	0.5%	19,836	1.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Another indicator of housing condition is evidence of overcrowding. Housing units are considered to be crowded when there are 1.01 or more household members per room (including baths and kitchens). Table VI-12 indicates only 59 housing units within the City of Clemson have 1.01 or more persons per room. This is down from 2000, when 84 units had 1.01 or more persons per room. The persons per room for Pickens County and statewide is slightly higher at 1.3% and 2.0%, respectively.

TABLE VI-12. PERSONS PER ROOM FOR OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, 2000 AND 2012
CITY OF CLEMSON, PICKENS COUNTY, AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Jurisdiction	2000			2012		
	Total Occupied Units	Units with 1.01 or more Persons per Room		Total Occupied Units	Units with 1.01 or more Persons per Room	
		#	%		#	%
Clemson	5,122	84	1.6%	5,823	59	1.0%
Pickens County	41,306	922	2.2%	44,227	585	1.3%
South Carolina	1,533,854	49,338	3.2%	1,768,255	34,694	2.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census; 2008-2012 American Community Survey

E. HOUSING OCCUPANCY AND TENURE

The City of Clemson has a low housing vacancy rate of less than 10%, as compared with Pickens County at 11.7% and the State at 15.7%. Information provided in Table VI-13 indicates that this low vacancy rate has prevailed since 1990. It is likely that the high percentage occupancy for housing units in the City can be primarily attributed to the close proximity of Clemson University, in combination with the attraction of the City’s public services and small town ambiance to retirees. For rental properties the vacancy rate is also low, hovering at 10%.

TABLE VI-13. HOUSING OCCUPANCY AND TENURE, 1990-2010
CITY OF CLEMSON

	1990		2000		2010	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Housing Units	4,848	100.0%	5,673	100.00%	6,636	100.0%
Occupied HU	4,626	95.4%	5,122	90.3%	5,914	89.1%
<i>Owner-occupied HU</i>	<i>2,175</i>	<i>47.0%</i>	<i>2,315</i>	<i>45.2%</i>	<i>2,541</i>	<i>43.0%</i>
<i>Renter-occupied HU</i>	<i>2,451</i>	<i>53.0%</i>	<i>2,807</i>	<i>54.8%</i>	<i>3,373</i>	<i>57.0%</i>
Vacant HU	222	4.6%	551	9.7%	722	10.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, 2000 Census, 2010 Census

As shown in Table VI-14, 43% of occupied housing units in Clemson are owner-occupied, while 57% are occupied by renters. Table VI-13 indicates that owner occupancy has steadily decreased over recent decades, from 47% in 1990 to 45.2% in 2000 and to 43% in 2010. The percentage of owner-occupied units within the City is significantly less than that of Pickens County at 68.9% and statewide at 69.3%. However, it should be noted that the proximity of the University and the urban nature of the City as compared with the rural nature of the County are the primary reasons for the disparity in owner occupancy rates for the City and County. There is a substantially stronger rental market within the City of Clemson, both in terms of availability and demand.

TABLE VI-14. HOUSING OCCUPANCY AND TENURE, 2010
CITY OF CLEMSON, PICKENS COUNTY, AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Housing and Ownership	Clemson		Pickens County		South Carolina	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Housing Units (HU)	6,636	100.0%	51,244	100.0%	2,137,683	100.0%
Occupied HU	5,914	89.1%	45,228	88.3%	1,801,181	84.3%
<i>Owner-occupied HU</i>	<i>2,541</i>	<i>43.0%</i>	<i>31,161</i>	<i>68.9%</i>	<i>1,248,805</i>	<i>69.3%</i>
<i>Renter-occupied HU</i>	<i>3,373</i>	<i>57.0%</i>	<i>14,067</i>	<i>31.1%</i>	<i>552,376</i>	<i>30.7%</i>
Vacant HU	722	10.9%	6,016	11.7%	336,502	15.7%

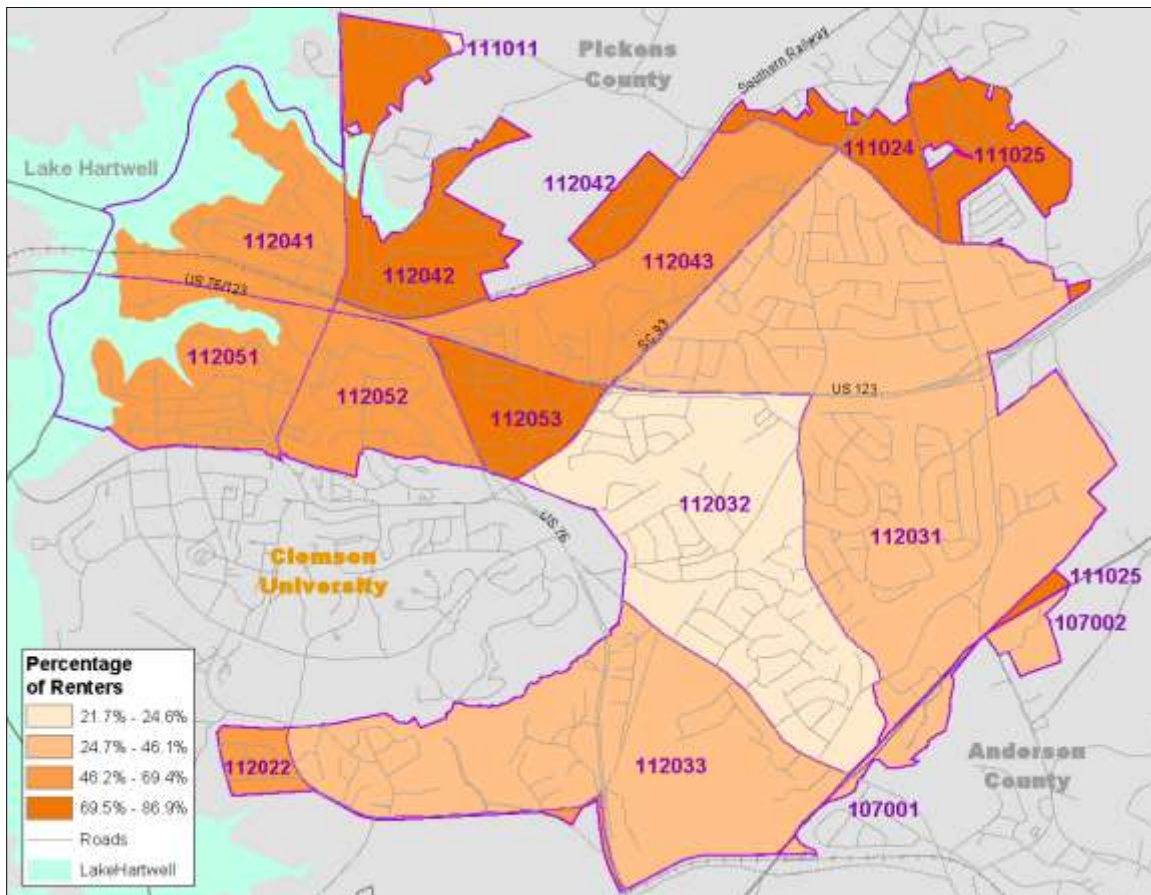
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

The City of Clemson *Rental Housing Ordinance* was adopted in 2000 to protect single-family neighborhoods and to establish minimum life safety standards for rental units. It was updated in 2017. These standards apply to single-family homes, duplexes, townhomes, and boarding home properties, including fraternity houses, for which payment or other consideration is being made for occupancy. All applicable rental properties must obtain a permit and undergo an annual inspection. A rental housing permit fee of \$100 is due for all applicable properties in June of each year, with annual property inspections scheduled from April to August. Applicable rental properties must provide one all-weather surface parking space for each occupant. Occupancy limitations for applicable rental properties range from two to four occupants, with a family of related persons counting as one occupant. In 2018, the City had 930 rental properties in the Rental Housing Program.

As illustrated in Map VI-4, the highest concentration of rental housing is in block groups that include the northern area of the City. However, it should be noted that most of these block groups extend well outside of the City limits, with the percentage of rental units applied to the entire block group. Block groups with the largest percentages of rental housing include 111024 in the northeastern area of the City and bisected by Old Greenville Highway (S.C. Highway 93); block group 111025 in the northeastern area of the City and to the east of Issaqueena Trail; block group 112053 located entirely within the City to the south of Tiger Boulevard (U.S. Highway 123) and north of the Clemson University campus; and block group 112042, located in the central area of the City to the north of the Southern Railway line and along College Avenue.

The area of the City with the lowest percentage of renters and therefore the highest concentration of owner-occupied units includes much of the eastern and southern areas of the City. Block groups with the lowest percentage of rental units include 112032, located almost entirely within the City adjacent to and east of Clemson University and bordered by U.S. Highway 123 (Tiger Boulevard) to the north; small portions of block groups 107001 and 107002 in Anderson County; block group 112031, located almost entirely within the City and encompassing much of the City's eastern area; and block group 112033, which includes nearly all of the southernmost area of the City adjacent to Clemson University.

**MAP VI-4. PERCENTAGE RENTERS OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, 2010
CITY OF CLEMSON BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP***



* Housing data for Census block groups includes areas outside of the City
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

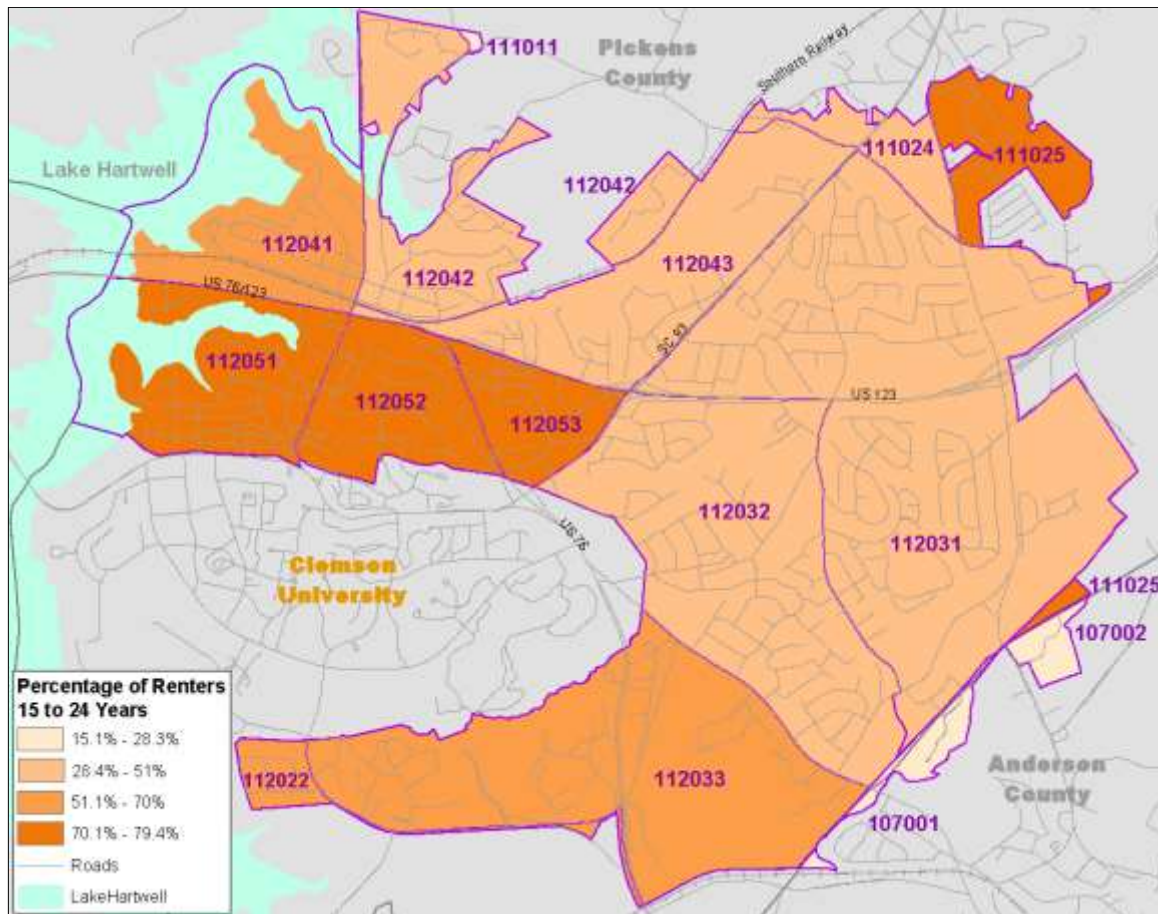
As a City located adjacent to a major university, consideration of renter age is critical to an understanding of tenure in Clemson. More than half (51%) of all renter households in the City (1,545 households) are headed by persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years (2010 Census). As provided in Table VI-15 and depicted in Map VI-5, Census block groups with the highest percentage of young householders are within close proximity of the Clemson University campus. In block group 112053, located north of the campus and between U.S. Highway 76 and S.C. Highway 93, 85% of housing units are rental units. Of those rental units, 72% are headed by a householder aged 15 to 24 years. Young renters comprise 79.4% of all renters in block group 112052 and 74.2% of all renters in block group 112051, both located adjacent and to the north of the Clemson University campus.

**TABLE VI-15. HOUSING UNITS WITH YOUNG HOUSEHOLDERS
CITY OF CLEMSON BY BLOCK GROUP***

Block Group	Occupied Housing Units					
	Total Housing Units	Renter Occupied Housing Units			Householders Aged 15-24 Years	
		# Renters	% Renter	#	%	
107001	252	103	40.9%	21	20.4%	
107002	552	218	39.5%	33	15.1%	
111011	516	127	24.6%	36	28.3%	
111024	510	443	86.9%	226	51.0%	
111025	1,187	1,028	86.6%	721	70.1%	
112022	147	102	69.4%	66	64.7%	
112031	1,538	630	41.0%	306	48.6%	
112032	552	120	21.7%	40	33.3%	
112033	469	216	46.1%	146	67.6%	
112041	772	430	55.7%	274	63.7%	
112042	781	663	84.9%	265	40.0%	
112043	368	238	64.7%	90	37.8%	
112051	468	287	61.3%	213	74.2%	
112052	425	247	58.1%	196	79.4%	
112053	428	364	85.0%	262	72.0%	

* Housing data for Census block groups includes areas outside of the City
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

**MAP VI-5. PERCENTAGE RENTERS WITH HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 24 YEARS
CITY OF CLEMSON BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP***



* Housing data for Census block groups includes areas outside of the City
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

The average household size in the City of Clemson is 2.33 persons – significantly lower than the County at 2.51 persons and the State at 2.54 persons (Table VI-16). The average for owner-occupied units in Clemson is 2.37 persons, also lower than the Pickens County average of 2.52 and the State at 2.55. Similarly, the average household size for renter-occupied housing units was lower at only 2.29 in Clemson than both Pickens County and statewide at 2.47 persons per unit and 2.51 persons per unit, respectively. The comparatively low number of persons per rental housing unit within the City is attributed in part to local laws regulating the size of households comprised of unrelated individuals.

**TABLE VI-16. AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT, 2012
CITY OF CLEMSON, PICKENS COUNTY, AND SOUTH CAROLINA**

Tenure	Clemson	Pickens County	South Carolina
Owner occupied	2.37	2.52	2.55
Renter occupied	2.29	2.47	2.51
Total Persons per Unit	2.33	2.51	2.54

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Clemson householders, particularly renters, tend to be comparatively young. More than one-fourth (27.9%) of Clemson householders are between 15 and 24 years of age – a percentage more than three times higher than the 8.4% of Pickens County householders within that age group (Table VI-17). Conversely, while only 33% of City householders are between 35 and 64 years of age, more than half (54.3%) of County householders are within that age group. Percentages of owners within each age group are similar at the County and City levels, with the exception of the 65 years and older age group. Nearly 37% of Clemson householders are aged 65 and older, as compared to only 9.9% of householders in that age group in Pickens County. The ages of renters vary widely between the City and the County. More than half (50.9%) of renters in Clemson are from 15 to 24 years of age, while only 24.6% of Pickens renters are in that age group. While only 20.6% of Clemson renters are age 35 to 64, the countywide percentage is more than double for renters in that age group at 43.2%.

**TABLE VI-17. AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY TENURE, 2012
CITY OF CLEMSON AND PICKENS COUNTY**

Age of Householder	Clemson			Pickens County		
	% of Total Occupied	% of Owner Occupied	% of Renter Occupied	% of Total Occupied	% of Owner Occupied	% of Renter Occupied
15-24 years	27.9%	2.8%	50.9%	8.4%	1.5%	24.6%
25-34 years	18.9%	14.2%	23.2%	14.6%	11.3%	22.3%
35-64 years	33.0%	46.5%	20.6%	54.3%	59.0%	43.2%
65+ years	20.3%	36.6%	5.3%	22.7%	9.9%	9.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

While Clemson householders are predominantly white, the City’s householders are more racially diverse than in the surrounding county. As shown in Table VI-18, 81% of householders in the City are White, 8.1% are African Americans, and 10.9% are of another race. In Pickens County 90.5% of householders are White, 6.1% are African American and 3.4% are of other races. Racial diversity is most evident in Clemson’s rental households, where 74.9% of householders are White, 7.9% are African American and 17.2% are of other races. Of the City householders who own their residences, 87.6% are White, 8.4% are African American and 4% are of other races. Persons of Hispanic or Latino descent comprise 2.3% of all householders in the City, 2% of renters, and 2.5% of Clemson homeowners.

TABLE VI-18. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY TENURE, 2012
CITY OF CLEMSON AND PICKENS COUNTY

Household Race	Clemson			Pickens County		
	% of Total Occupied	% of Owner Occupied	% of Renter Occupied	% of Total Occupied	% of Owner Occupied	% of Renter Occupied
White	81.0%	87.6%	74.9%	90.5%	94.1%	81.9%
African American	8.1%	8.4%	7.9%	6.1%	3.8%	11.5%
Other Races	10.9%	4.0%	17.2%	3.4%	2.1%	6.6%
Hispanic*	2.3%	2.0%	2.5%	2.1%	1.5%	3.7%

* Hispanic is an ethnic category in the Census, therefore persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

F. HOUSING COSTS AND VALUE

Community housing costs are a contributing factor when individuals and families seek to relocate. While it is attractive to have affordable housing available, it is equally important to have a variety of housing types from which to choose. The “trickle-down” effect – or the process of residents buying or moving into more expensive housing when their financial situations allow and freeing less expensive housing for persons with lower incomes – only works when there is an adequate range of housing choices available. Conversely, older residents are often looking to “downsize” by moving into housing that is smaller, requires less maintenance, and is generally less expensive than their previous home. Quality housing that meets these diverse economic and social needs is essential to achieving a balanced and sustainable housing mix within a community.

The median value for owner-occupied housing units in Clemson is \$193,100 – substantially higher than the median value for owner-occupied units in Pickens County at \$124,000 and statewide at \$137,400. The Census defines gross rent as the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these costs are paid by the renter or paid for the renter by someone else. Median gross rent in Clemson is slightly lower at \$654 per month than for Pickens County at \$692 but is significantly lower than median gross rent statewide at \$749. It should be noted that the figure for rental rates in Clemson is in all likelihood skewed by the unique manner in which a growing number of rental units are leased in college communities. In most cases, the renter pays on a per bedroom basis rather than for the entire unit. It is probable that the Census data reflects these room-based rents, thus resulting in the appearance of lower overall rental rates. Table VI-19 provides data on housing age, median value, and median gross rent for the City of Clemson, Pickens County, and South Carolina.

**TABLE VI-19. MEDIAN VALUE AND GROSS RENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS (HU), 2012
CITY OF CLEMSON, PICKENS COUNTY, AND SOUTH CAROLINA**

Jurisdiction	Owner-Occupied HU		Renter-Occupied HU	
	Median Year Built	Median Value	Median Year Built	Median Monthly Gross Rent
Clemson	1976	\$193,100	1986	\$654
Pickens County	1982	\$124,000	1985	\$692
South Carolina	1986	\$137,400	1982	\$749

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

A more detailed analysis of housing value included in Table VI-20 reveals that the values of owner-occupied housing in the City of Clemson are higher when compared to Pickens County and South Carolina. Nearly half (46%) of all owner-occupied units in Clemson are valued from \$150,000 to \$249,999 – a much larger percentage than in Pickens County at only 24.2% and the State at 24.4%. Perhaps the most significant indicator of higher home values in Clemson is the percentage of homes valued from \$200,000 to \$249,999. At 18.9%, this value range comprises more than twice the percentage of homes in that category for both the County at 8% and the State at 8.8%. The percentages of homes in Clemson valued in the ranges from \$250,000 to \$499,999 are all double the percentages for Pickens County and South Carolina. It is clear that Clemson’s housing market includes a large percentage of higher priced homes. At the other end of the spectrum, only 13.4% of owner-occupied homes in Clemson are valued under \$100,000 – less than half the countywide rate of 37.5% and statewide rate of 35.1%. This indicates a shortage of less expensive homes in the Clemson housing market, making it difficult for families just starting out or those with lower incomes to enter the market.

TABLE VI-20. HOUSING VALUES FOR OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS, 2012
CITY OF CLEMSON, PICKENS COUNTY, AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Housing Unit Value	Clemson		Pickens County		South Carolina	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less Than \$20,000	0	0.0%	2,000	6.4%	73,720	6.0%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	18	0.6%	1,726	5.6%	68,251	5.6%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	164	5.9%	2,137	6.9%	77,857	6.3%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	86	3.1%	2,458	7.9%	97,656	8.0%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	107	3.8%	3,320	10.7%	112,455	9.2%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	209	7.5%	4,051	13.0%	129,274	10.5%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	143	5.1%	3,165	10.2%	111,145	9.0%
\$150,000 to \$174,999	432	15.5%	3,097	10.0%	117,779	9.6%
\$175,000 to \$199,999	324	11.6%	1,914	6.2%	73,334	6.0%
\$200,000 to \$249,999	527	18.9%	2,496	8.0%	108,576	8.8%
\$250,000 to \$299,999	275	9.9%	1,657	5.3%	74,387	6.1%
\$300,000 to \$399,999	273	9.8%	1,678	5.4%	78,994	6.4%
\$400,000 to \$499,999	160	5.7%	578	1.9%	35,795	2.9%
\$500,000 to \$749,000	56	2.0%	465	1.5%	38,086	3.1%
\$750,000 or more	13	0.5%	305	1.0%	30,891	2.5%
Total Units	2,787	100.0%	31,047	100.0%	1,228,200	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Table VI-21 provides a more detailed examination of rental costs in the City of Clemson. More than 42% of Clemson renters pay from \$500 to \$749 a month for rent. This percentage is higher than Pickens County at 34.7% and the State at 29.6%. Only 2.9% of renters in the City pay less than \$350 – a lower percentage than that of County renters at 5.2% and renters statewide at 6.8%. Rent for 17.2% of rental units in Clemson is from \$1,000 to \$1,499 – a significantly higher percentage than the 13.1% of rental units in the County and the 15.6% statewide. A small percentage of Clemson housing units (144 housing units) are occupied by non-owners who do not pay rent.

TABLE VI-21. MONTHLY GROSS RENT FOR SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS, 2012
CITY OF CLEMSON, PICKENS COUNTY, AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Monthly Gross Rent	Clemson		Pickens County		South Carolina	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than \$200	59	1.9%	172	1.3%	9,415	1.7%
\$200 to \$349	30	1.0%	514	3.9%	27,395	5.1%
\$350 to \$499	486	16.0%	1,625	12.3%	45,855	8.5%
\$500 to \$749	1,283	42.3%	4,572	34.7%	160,017	29.6%
\$750 to \$999	297	9.8%	2,559	19.4%	134,200	24.8%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	521	17.2%	1,721	13.1%	84,282	15.6%
\$1,500 or more	216	7.1%	593	4.5%	23,386	4.3%
No Cash Rent	144	4.7%	1,424	10.8%	55,505	10.3%
Total Units	3,036	100.0%	13,180	100.0%	540,055	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

G. RESIDENTIAL ENERGY COSTS

While rent or mortgage payments represent the largest percentage of housing costs, additional costs such as electricity, heating fuel, and water and sewer charges can also play a major role in affordability. Heating and cooling comprise more than 46% of energy usage in a typical new single-family home and can represent an even greater percentage of energy usage in older housing units that lack adequate insulation, weatherproofing, and thermal windows and doors. In an effort to reduce residential energy usage, the South Carolina General Assembly adopted a mandatory statewide building code in 1997 that includes the Council of American Building Officials' *Model Energy Code*. The Energy Code establishes minimum insulation standards and requires double-paned or storm windows. The City of Clemson adopted this code in 1999 and has enforced minimum energy efficiency standards since that time. However, homes constructed in the City prior to 1999 were built to much less stringent standards. This is particularly true for homes built prior to the mid-1970s and manufactured homes built before 1977 that may be grandfathered.

As discussed previously and provided in Table VI-10 (*Year Housing Units Built, 2012*), much of the City's housing stock (4,381 homes) was built before the adoption of the Energy Code. Older homes in general have lower values and rent for less, making them attractive to families and individuals with low and moderate incomes. Unfortunately, the lower rents and mortgage payments are sometimes offset by the additional costs of heating and cooling an older, less energy-efficient structure. A family may move into an older home because of the lower rent but may be forced to move because they simply can not afford the high electric or heating fuel bills.

H. HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The cost of housing must be in sync with household incomes if a community is to meet future housing needs, making affordability a key factor in the housing market. Lending institutions generally base affordability on housing costs not exceeding 2.5 times the gross household income. This translates into about 30% of household income available for gross housing expenses. HUD defines gross housing expenses to include utilities for renters and mortgage payments, utilities, taxes, and insurance for homeowners. Under HUD criteria, a housing unit is considered *affordable* if its gross cost does not exceed 30% of the occupant's income. Conversely, a household is considered *cost-burdened* if its occupants are paying more than 30% of their income for housing costs.

Census data is useful in developing a picture of housing affordability in the City of Clemson. According to data provided in Table VI-22, the median homeowner costs (for homeowners with a mortgage) are only 20.9% of household income in Clemson – well within the definition of affordable housing costs and slightly lower than the countywide percentage of 21.4% and the State at 23.1%. Unfortunately, that is not the case with renter households in Clemson. In 2012, median gross rent comprised 44.7% of household income in the City of Clemson, as compared to 34.4% countywide and 30.3% statewide. This comparatively high percentage suggests that housing affordability is a major concern for many Clemson residents. A significant number of residents remain cost-burdened, sometimes spending so much for housing that other necessities of life such as medical care and food must take a back seat.

However, it is important to note that a large number of renters in the City are Clemson University students who have subsidized incomes or housing assistance through financial aid, scholarships, or family support. This is supported by income data that reveals that median household income in Clemson is only \$9,813 for persons under 25 years of age, but much higher for persons aged 25 to 44 years at \$28,601 and substantially higher for older adults aged 45 to 64 at \$78,726. Persons between the ages of 20 and 24 years comprise more than one-third (34.8%) of the City's total population. Twenty-three percent of all households in the City are nonfamily households (members unrelated) living in poverty, with the head of household under the age of 25. Median household income for householders under 25 years of age is \$11,497 – less than half the median income for all Clemson householders at \$29,828 (2008-2012 ACS). However, this data is skewed by the manner in which Census data is collected and the inclusion of University students into these calculations.

TABLE VI-22. OWNER AND RENTER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2012
CITY OF CLEMSON, PICKENS COUNTY, AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Jurisdiction	Median Selected Owner Costs and as a Percentage of Household Income				Median Gross Rent and as Percentage of Household Income	
	With a Mortgage		Without a Mortgage			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Clemson	\$1,205	20.9%	\$343	10.0%	\$654	44.7%
Pickens County	\$1,062	21.4%	\$295	10.2%	\$692	34.4%
South Carolina	\$1,208	23.1%	\$337	11.4%	\$749	30.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Additional data on housing costs as a percentage of household income provide insight into housing affordability in the City of Clemson. A total of 547 City homeowners live in homes that cost more than they can comfortably afford (Table VI-23).

TABLE VI-23. SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AND GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, CITY OF CLEMSON, 2012

Percentage of Household Income	Selected Monthly Costs for Owners						Gross Rent for Renters	
	All Housing Units		With a Mortgage		Without a Mortgage			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total All Units	2,787	100.0%	1,736	100.0%	1,051	100.0%	3,022	100.0%
Less than 10%	815	29.2%	139	8.0%	676	64.3%	88	2.9%
10 to 14.9%	547	19.6%	397	22.9%	150	14.3%	135	4.5%
15 to 19.9%	316	11.3%	263	15.1%	53	5.0%	187	6.2%
20 to 24.9%	409	14.7%	394	22.7%	15	1.4%	123	4.1%
25 to 29.9%	153	5.5%	137	7.9%	16	1.5%	265	8.8%
30 to 34.9%	194	7.0%	179	10.3%	15	1.4%	303	10.0%
35 to 39.9%	42	1.5%	18	1.0%	24	2.3%	115	3.8%
40 to 49.9%	99	3.6%	99	5.7%	0	0.0%	340	11.3%
50% or more	212	7.6%	110	6.3%	102	9.7%	1,194	39.5%
Not computed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	272	9.0%
Paying 30% or more	547	19.6%	406	23.4%	141	13.4%	1,952	64.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

More than 23% of Clemson residents (406 households) who own their home have mortgage payments and associated housing costs totaling 30% or more of their income. Nearly two-thirds (64.6%) of renters (1,952 households) are cost-burdened, spending more than 30% of their income on rent and utilities. Of even greater concern are the 212 homeowners (7.6% of all homeowners) and 1,194 renters (39.5% of all renters) in the City who spend more than half of their household income on housing costs. Households with such significant cost burdens must

sometimes delay purchase of essential needs such as food, health care and medications in order to remain in their homes – a problem that has been exacerbated by rising prices.

A more detailed analysis of housing affordability on the county level is provided by the *National Low Income Housing Coalition* (NLIHC), an organization dedicated to ending the affordable housing crisis in America. The Coalition works toward this end by providing up-to-date information, formulating policy, and educating the public on housing need and strategies. One of the obstacles that the NLIHC has targeted is the lack of knowledge among the general public on the extent of the affordability problem in their own communities.

The NLIHC produces an annual publication entitled *Out of Reach* in an effort to disseminate this information to policy makers and advocates. *Out of Reach* contains income and rental housing cost data by state, metropolitan area, and county. This data is developed using a number of sources but is primarily based on the most recent information from the Census Bureau, including the decennial Census and the American Community Survey. The Housing Wage calculated for each governmental entity in *Out of Reach* captures the gap between wages and rents in a community. It is the estimate of the full-time hourly wage that a household must earn to afford a decent apartment at the HUD estimated Fair Market Rent (FMR), while spending no more than 30% of income on housing costs.

2013 NLIHC data reveals that it is difficult for persons with very low incomes to afford housing in the Pickens County area without some form of housing assistance. An extremely low-income Pickens County householder earning \$17,400 (30% of the area median income of \$58,000) can afford a monthly rent of no more than \$435, while the FMR for a two-bedroom housing unit is \$715 in Pickens County. From 2005 to 2013, the FMR for a two-bedroom housing unit in Pickens County increased by more than 19% (\$116). Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (Table VI-24) reveals that 1,275 households in the City (21.9%) are considered to have *extremely low incomes* (0-30% of area median income). Of those extremely low-income households, more than 93% (1,190 households) are renters.

**TABLE VI-24. EXTREMELY LOW-INCOME (ELI) HOUSEHOLDS
IN THE CITY OF CLEMSON, 2010**

Jurisdiction	Households	Percentage
All Households	5,835	100.0%
ELI Households	1,275	21.9%
ELI Renter Households	1,190	20.4%
ELI Owner Households	85	1.5%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development,
2006-2010 CHAS Data, 2014

According to summary data from the latest NLIHC *Out of Reach* report, a Pickens County resident earning the 2013 Federal Minimum Wage of \$7.25 per hour must work 76 hours per week, 52

weeks per year to afford a two-bedroom unit at the County’s FMR (Table VI-25). Alternatively, a household must include 1.9 minimum wage earners working 40 hours a week, year-round to make a two-bedroom FMR affordable. For a household with two workers in the labor force this may be attainable, but for single parents these required work hours are all but impossible to meet. A Pickens County resident would have to earn nearly \$6.50 more per hour than the minimum wage, or \$13.75 per hour, for 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, to afford a two-bedroom unit at the area FMR. This represents 190% of the 2013 Federal Minimum Wage.

Monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments were estimated to be \$710 for individual residents of Pickens County in 2013. If SSI represents an individual’s sole source of income, a County resident on SSI can only afford a monthly rent of \$213. FMR for a one-bedroom apartment is nearly three times that amount (\$603) in Pickens County.

TABLE VI-25. MAXIMUM AFFORDABLE HOUSING COSTS FOR PICKENS COUNTY AND S.C., 2013

Location	Housing Wage				Work Hours/Week Necessary at Federal Min. Wage to Afford	
	Hourly Wage Needed to Afford (@ 40 hours/week)		As % of Federal Minimum Wage (or \$7.25/hour)		One Bedroom FMR	Two Bedroom FMR
	One Bedroom FMR	Two Bedroom FMR	One Bedroom FMR	Two Bedroom FMR		
Pickens County	\$11.60	\$13.75	160%	190%	64	76
South Carolina	\$11.86	\$14.34	164%	198%	65	79

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition, “Out of Reach,” 2013

I. PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING PROGRAMS

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines low and moderate income (LMI) households as those households with incomes below 80% of median family income (MFI). According to HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, more than half (50.8%) of the residents of the City of Clemson and 44% of County residents are considered to be LMI. The comparatively higher City percentage may be attributed at least in part to the high number of Clemson University students with limited incomes living in the City.

Not all Clemson residents have the means to afford market housing prices or rents. Several programs are in place to assist these individuals in obtaining adequate, safe, and affordable housing.

1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

The City of Clemson maintains a Community Development Fund that is used on a case-by-case basis to assist qualified LMI residents with identified housing issues as funds are available.

Funding for the program is provided by mortgage payments from loan recipients in the City's Home Ownership Program, which has since been discontinued.

2. HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM

The South Carolina Regional Housing Authority for Region #1 (SCRHA #1) administers the *Housing Choice Voucher Program* (formerly known as the *Section 8 Rental Assistance Program*) for Pickens County. The Housing Choice Voucher Program provides subsidies for privately-owned housing for eligible applicants. Eligibility is based primarily on income as established by HUD and adjusted annually. Housing Choice Vouchers can be used to obtain housing in an assisted housing development (*project-based*) or to subsidize rent for a home or apartment on the private rental market (*tenant-based*). HUD has shifted its funding emphasis to tenant-based assistance in recent years and consequently no new HUD assisted housing projects have been constructed in a number of years.

As of March 2014, SCRHA #1 has allocated 220 vouchers for housing assistance to Pickens County families, of which 202 are in use. An estimated 105 County families are on the waiting list for Housing Choice Vouchers. SCRHA #1 is unable to provide information on how many of the County families using vouchers live within the City of Clemson.

3. ASSISTED HOUSING

There are currently four assisted housing developments in the City of Clemson with a total of 242 assisted housing units available to qualified residents of the Clemson area (Table VI-26). More than three-fourths of these units (190 units) are for use by families, with 24 units specifically designated for use by elderly residents.

TABLE VI-26. INVENTORY OF ASSISTED RENTAL HOUSING, 2014*
CITY OF CLEMSON

Location	Project	Assistance Type	Total Units	Assisted Units	Family Units		Elderly Units	
					#	% of Assist	#	% of Assist
Creekwood Village	201 West Lane	Section 8 New Construction	76	76	52	68.4%	24	31.6%
Falls Landing	Old Central Road	Low Income Housing Tax Credit	76	76	48	100.0%	0	0.0%
Hunters Glen	854 Issaqueena Trail	Section 8 New Construction	100	20	20	100.0%	0	0.0%
Sterling Woods	423 Lindsay Road	Low Income Housing Tax Credit	70	70	70	100.0%	0	0.0%
Total Units			253	242	190	78.5%	24	9.9%

*Table may not include a complete listing of existing facilities

Sources: S.C. Housing Finance and Development Authority, 2003; FindTheBest.com, 2014

4. STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY

A number of housing ownership and housing development programs are provided through the South Carolina State Housing Finance and Development Authority (SCSHFDA) as detailed in the following sections.

- a. Housing Ownership Loan Programs. The SCSHFDA offers multiple programs that assist individuals in purchasing homes, including interest rates based upon income and the specific county in which the applicant wishes to purchase their home. The programs are offered to “*First-Time Homebuyers*” – defined in non-targeted counties including Pickens County as individuals who have not owned a home within the three years prior to the closing of their new loan. However, if a family includes at least one permanently disabled or handicapped individual, or if the homebuyer is a single parent or a veteran, the family is considered a first-time buyer as long as the family does not own a principal residence at the time of closing. Applicants must have an acceptable credit history to qualify. Eligible properties include new and existing stick built single-family homes, townhomes, condominiums, and new off-frame modular and manufactured housing. All homes must meet minimum Federal Housing Administration (FHA) building standards. The SCSFHDA also offers options of up to \$5,000 for down payment and closing cost assistance for borrowers. For one to two-person households in Pickens County with a total income over 80% of the County median, the income limit for loan assistance for a 20-year forgivable loan is \$77,200. The income limit for households with three or more persons in the County having total income under 80% of the County median is \$88,780. The home price for all households may not exceed \$325,000 (SCSHFDA 2021 Income and Home Price Limits).

- b. South Carolina Housing Trust Fund. Similar to the HOME program, the *South Carolina Housing Trust Fund* provides financial assistance for the development, rehabilitation, and acquisition of affordable housing for low-income and very low-income households. Proceeds from the documentary stamp tax – assessed at twenty cents per \$500 on real estate sold – are earmarked for the Fund. The Fund serves all 46 counties in South Carolina. Rather than making funding awards directly to individuals, the Housing Trust Fund provides funding to a network of partners, including governmental and non-profit entities for the provision of affordable housing to eligible citizens in specified funding categories that include: emergency repair; acquisition, rehabilitation and/or construction of group homes and supportive housing for the homeless; homeownership down-payment and closing cost assistance for LMI residents; housing rehabilitation for very low-income homeowners; and acquisition, rehabilitation and/or construction of affordable rental housing for low or very low-income persons.
- c. Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC). The LIHTC is designed to provide an incentive for owners to develop multi-family rental housing. Developments that may qualify for credits include new construction, acquisition with rehabilitation, and rehabilitation and adaptive reuse. Owners of and investors in qualifying developments can use the credit as a dollar-for-dollar reduction of federal income tax liability. Allocations of credits are used to leverage public, private, and other funds in order to keep rents to tenants affordable.

To be eligible for tax credits, a development must have at least 20% of its units occupied by households earning at or below 50% of the area median income, or 40% of its units occupied by households earning at or below 60% of the area median income. Income limits are adjusted based on household size. Maximum rents are set for each unit size based on 30% of the maximum allowable income for specified household size in the area. Utilities paid by the tenant are counted as part of the maximum rent.

5. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION LOANS

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) guarantees home loans to veterans for site-built and manufactured housing through the South Carolina VA office. The *Home Loans* are made by private lenders and can be used for the purchase or construction of a home, home repair or improvement, or home refinancing. The *Manufactured Home Loans* are also made by private lenders and can be used for the purchase of a manufactured home and associated lot, to make repairs to a home or lot already owned, or to refinance a manufactured home. Modular homes cannot be purchased through this program. For both loan programs, the home must be the primary place of residence for the veteran. To apply for loans using these programs, the veteran must obtain a *Certificate of Eligibility* from the VA, must have enough income to pay the mortgage payments and other associated costs of owning a home, and must have a good credit record. In some cases, the spouse of a veteran may also be able to obtain a loan under these programs.

6. HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF PICKENS COUNTY

Habitat for Humanity of Pickens County is a locally run affiliate of *Habitat for Humanity International* – a nonprofit, ecumenical Christian housing organization that seeks to eliminate substandard housing and homelessness and to make adequate, affordable shelter a matter of conscience and action. Habitat is founded on the conviction that every man, woman and child should have a simple, decent, affordable place to live in dignity and safety. Through volunteer labor and donations of money and materials, Habitat builds and rehabilitates simple, decent houses with the help of the homeowner families who are viewed as partners in the process. Prospective homeowners must demonstrate a need for affordable housing. Habitat houses are sold to partner families at no profit and no interest. The homeowners' monthly mortgage payments are used to build additional Habitat homes. In addition to a \$500 down-payment and monthly mortgage payments, adult household members are required to invest 200 hours of “sweat equity” into building their Habitat house or providing other hands-on physical assistance needed for Habitat endeavors, of which 35 hours must be completed before construction can begin on their home.

Habitat for Humanity of Pickens County has completed more than 100 homes since its inception in 1981, of which 20 are in the City of Clemson. The organization partners with churches, businesses, and government agencies to provide housing to qualified homeowners. Pickens County Habitat for Humanity also operates Restore - a resale store that accepts donations of “new-to-slightly used” furniture, appliances, household items, fixtures, electronics, and construction materials that are resold to the public. The revenues are used to support the Habitat for Humanity mission.

Clemson University’s Habitat for Humanity Chapter works closely with the Pickens County Habitat for Humanity and recently celebrated the 20th Anniversary of its annual building event. Each year the Clemson Chapter builds a house on Bowman Field during homecoming. The Clemson University and Pickens County chapters typically split the cost of building the house. After homecoming, the house is moved to its permanent location where members from both chapters complete the construction and prepare it for the new owner.

J. AFFORDABLE HOUSING OBSTACLES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The *South Carolina Priority Investment Act of 2007* requires local governments to analyze regulatory requirements that act as barriers to affordable housing and to analyze the use of market-based incentives that may be offered to encourage the development of affordable housing. The Act defines affordable housing as “in the case of dwelling units for sale, housing in which mortgage, amortization, taxes, insurance, and condominium or associations fees, if any, constitute no more than 28% of the annual household income for a household earning no more than 80% of the area median income, by household size, for the metropolitan statistical area as published from time to time by the U.S. Department of Housing and Community Development and, in the case of dwelling units for rent, housing for which the rent and utilities constitute not

more than 30% of the area median income, by household size, for the metropolitan statistical area.”

The City of Clemson’s regulatory requirements and procedures are conducive to the development of affordable housing, as evidenced by several factors. There are a number of areas throughout the City that are currently zoned for higher density residential development. The RM-1 and RM-2 districts allow duplexes and cluster development, with manufactured homes also allowed in RM-2. The RM-3 and RM-4 districts also allow patio home, zero lot line, townhouse, and multi-family dwellings. These districts are located throughout the City, with most found in proximity of U.S. Highway 123 (Tiger Boulevard), S.C. Highway 93 (Old Greenville Highway) and College Avenue. In addition, water and sewer service is available throughout the City and is also available to fringe areas that have agreed to be annexed. This eliminates the need for installation of costly well and septic systems for new homes within the City.

As in many communities, the greatest impediments to affordable housing are the availability and cost of land. Most of the land within the corporate limits of Clemson has already been developed. The remaining undeveloped land is characterized by physical limitations that make development difficult or impractical. Annexation of properties into the City is constrained by State annexation law, the political boundaries of the adjacent towns of Central and Pendleton to the north and east, the physical boundary presented by Lake Hartwell on the west, and adjacent properties owned by Clemson University to the south. Annexation is further limited by a court order that specifically assigns the future annexation of nearby unincorporated tracts to the City of Clemson or to the Town of Central. Such limitations generally make any available properties more valuable simply because of the limited supply of vacant properties.

American Community Survey data reveals median homeowner costs for homeowners with a mortgage are only 20.9% of household income in Clemson – well within the definition of affordable housing and compatible with countywide and statewide median costs. The median value of homes in the City at \$193,000 is much higher than the countywide median of \$124,000 and statewide median of \$137,400. However, for those who rent housing in the City of Clemson, median gross rent comprises 44.7% of household income, well above the County median of 34.4% and the State median of 30.3%. The disparity between housing cost and income for a significant segment of Clemson renters poses a potential barrier to affordable housing in the City. Nearly 65% of renters are cost-burdened, spending more than 30% of their incomes on housing and associated costs. However, it is likely that this percentage may be significantly impacted by the large number of Clemson University students with limited incomes living in the City. This is supported in part by income data that reveals that median household income in Clemson is only \$9,813 for persons under 25 years of age, but much higher for persons aged 25 to 44 years at \$28,601 and substantially higher for older adults aged 45 to 64 at \$78,726. Persons between the ages of 20 and 24 years comprise more than one-third (34.8%) of the total population of the City of Clemson (*2024 Population Element*). Additional supporting information related to housing cost and affordability can be found in the preceding sections.

The real estate market in the City of Clemson presents a unique challenge to the development of affordable housing. More than 15,000 Clemson University students seek to live off campus but remain in close proximity to the University. This has fueled the development of a number of multi-family developments designed specifically for the student rental housing market, with more planned. Many of these properties rent by the bedroom instead of by the housing unit. It is not unusual for rent in newer properties of this type to rise to \$700 to \$900 per bedroom, which is certainly not considered affordable for persons of low and moderate incomes.

A number of State and Federal programs are available to provide housing assistance to individuals, as well as financial assistance and incentives to developers of affordable housing. These programs are detailed in *Section I – Public and Assisted Housing Programs*. The City of Clemson has addressed the provision of affordable housing through a number of local initiatives. In 2001, the City utilized community development block grant (CDBG) and HOME grant funds to extend utility services, roads, and storm drainage to a neighborhood that was the site of the 2001 Clemson Habitat for Humanity Blitz Build. Blitz Build 2001 was a collaborative effort of the City of Clemson, Pickens County Habitat for Humanity, and the Clemson University Student Chapter of Habitat for Humanity, along with local businesses and civic groups. The project provided new homes to 13 economically disadvantaged families and was the recipient of the *2001 Achievement Award* from the Municipal Association of South Carolina. These and similar funding options could be explored once more should additional opportunities to encourage or provide affordable housing arise in the future.

The City of Clemson has implemented measures to streamline the development review process that will help reduce developer costs. Staff developed a FAQ for the City website to provide information and flow charts to assist developers in understanding and navigating the development review and permitting process. In addition, the City Zoning Ordinance was updated to provide greater clarity and readability for staff and the public. This revision also reduces time needed for discussion and review throughout the review process. The City Planning staff have developed a proposal for the creation of a Community Housing Foundation and are currently awaiting Council and citizen support and action.

The update to the City Zoning Ordinance also added developer incentives for affordable housing. The draft incorporates a point system that rewards developers with increased density based on the number of submarket rate dwelling units that are included in the project. For a project that includes four submarket units, density may increase from the base requirement of 25 bedrooms per acre to 35 bedrooms per acre. Density for projects that include eight submarket dwelling units may increase to 45 bedrooms per acre.

Additional opportunities to address the issue of housing affordability in the City of Clemson include efforts to raise the incomes of Clemson residents, as detailed in the *Economic Element*. Economic and workforce development efforts that focus on raising the earnings potential of residents to better afford available housing are key. These efforts include recruiting businesses that offer higher wages and increased opportunities for advancement, combined with

strengthening connections to advanced training to prepare Clemson residents to fill and retain such jobs.

K. HOUSING FOR SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS

Special needs populations – the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic illnesses, individuals and families in crisis, and the homeless – often have special housing needs. These housing needs can be met in the form of nursing homes, assisted living facilities, emergency and crisis shelters, halfway houses, and temporary homeless shelters.

1. SENIOR CITIZENS AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Nearly 12% of Clemson residents are aged 65 or older. As the population of the City ages and retiring baby boomers seek alternative housing options in the area, the availability of appropriate housing for older residents becomes increasingly important. According to the 2008-2012 American Community Survey, more than one of every four (481 persons) Clemson residents aged 65 and older are disabled. Five percent of City residents (551 persons) between the ages of 18 and 64 are disabled. There are several types of housing available for the elderly and persons with disabilities, representing a range of assistance and care options.

Nursing homes are facilities that provide nursing or convalescent care for two or more persons unrelated to the licensee. A nursing home provides long-term care of chronic conditions or short-term convalescent or rehabilitative care of remedial ailments for which medical and nursing care are necessary. Although some residents are admitted for shorter convalescent or rehabilitative stays following hospitalization, most nursing facility residents are older adults who require long-term care. There is one nursing homes in the City of Clemson. The Clemson Area Retirement Home is located on Downs Loop and provides space for up to 68 residents. The facility also provides memory care.

Community Residential Care Facilities, also referred to as Assisted Living Facilities, offer room and board for two or more persons unrelated to the licensee. These facilities are designed to accommodate changing needs and preferences of residents; maximize their dignity, autonomy, privacy, independence, and safety; and encourage family and community involvement. Also included is any facility (other than a hospital), which offers a beneficial or protected environment specifically for individuals who have mental illness or disabilities. SCDHEC lists three assisted living facilities in the City of Clemson. The Clemson Downs Assisted Living facility on Downs Loop provides 32 assisted living beds, Clemson Heritage on Cambridge Drive offers 32 beds, and Dominion Senior Living at Patrick Square on Pershing Avenue provides 20 beds.

Table VI-27 lists the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) licensed and Community Residential Care (Assisted Living) Facilities currently located in the City of Clemson.

TABLE VI-27. NURSING HOMES AND ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES IN CLEMSON, 2021*

Facility Name	Address	Total Beds
Nursing Homes		
Clemson Area Retirement Center	500 Downs Loop	68
Community Residential Care (Assisted Living) Facilities		
Clemson Downs Assisted Living	500 Downs Loop	32
Clemson Heritage LLC	140 Cambridge Dr.	32
Dominion Senior Living at Patrick Square	100 Pershing Ave.	20

*Table may not include a complete listing of existing facilities

Source: S.C. DHEC, Division of Health Licensing, Licensed Facilities by Type, May 2021

2. HOMELESS POPULATION AND VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

During the 2013 point-in-time count, 92 homeless persons were identified in Pickens County. Of these persons, 44 were unsheltered and 48 were in emergency shelters or transitional housing. Thirty-one of the County's homeless in the 2013 count were children and 30 (21 adults and nine children) were identified as victims of domestic violence. However, most homeless persons living in Pickens County tend to either double up with friends or family or gravitate to the more structured services provided primarily within larger urbanized areas such as the City of Greenville, making it difficult to get an accurate picture of the true extent of homelessness in the community. Based on cost burden and overcrowding data provided in this Housing Element, as well as income eligibility data from the federal school lunch program, the City of Clemson has a number of families and individuals who are at-risk for homelessness. The 2014 income eligibility data for the PK-12 public schools that serve residents of the City of Clemson, including Clemson Elementary, Edwards Middle, and Daniel High, reveal that more than one-fourth of all students (28.6%) receive free or reduced lunches.

Emergency shelter assistance for homeless families and individuals is available to Clemson area residents primarily through regional providers centered outside the County. In cases of natural disaster, shelter and assistance resources are available through the **American Red Cross** and the **Salvation Army** and are established as needed. South Carolina DHEC has designated the Cannon Memorial Hospital in Pickens and the Palmetto Health Baptist Medical Center in Easley as the Special Medical Need Shelters (SMNS) in Pickens County for evacuees with medical conditions during disaster events such as hurricanes.

Housing assistance for Pickens County residents is available from several sources. **Clemson Community Care** is a nonprofit organization that provides emergency support for the homeless and rental assistance to qualified families in Clemson, Central, and Pendleton as well as help paying for utilities and with home repairs. Their mission is to assist persons in difficult circumstances with necessities such as food, shelter, and utilities, and to help them become self-sufficient through educational programs and advocacy. The **SHARE Community Action Partnership** is a nonprofit agency that provides a wide range of services to low and moderate-

income residents in Greenville, Anderson, Oconee, and Pickens Counties. The mission of SHARE's Community Economic Opportunity Department is to enable low-income households and individuals to break the cycle of poverty and become self-sufficient. Programs include rental assistance, help with utilities, emergency services for families in crisis, and transitional housing for homeless families and individuals.

Domestic violence is defined as aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation involving victims and offenders who are related to one another. The vast majority of victims of domestic violence are women and children. Victims of domestic violence also comprise a substantial portion of the homeless and near homeless population. Unfortunately, it is widely recognized that most cases of family violence go unreported, with far more families in turmoil than the data indicates.

Abused women and children do not have current access to a shelter within the City of Clemson but can access services and safe temporary housing in Pickens County through **Mary's House (Ministry Alliance for Regaining Your Safety)** and **Safe Harbor**. Mary's House is a non-profit, faith-based organization that provides temporary emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence and their children. Lodging, food, personal items, clothing, and other necessities are provided to residents. These emergency services are provided to women and children who are in imminent danger of domestic violence. Mary's House also provides counseling services for women in the community who are involved in violent relationships and works with youth to break the cycle of violence by changing thinking and behavior.

Safe Harbor is a nonprofit organization that offers a continuum of services, providing safe emergency shelter, counseling, legal advocacy, transitional housing, as well as community outreach and teen dating violence education in Pickens, Anderson, and Oconee Counties. Safe Harbor provides temporary emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence and their children, as well as lodging, food, personal items, clothing, and other necessities. Legal advocacy, community counseling and education are also provided. The organization has two shelters in Greenville (34 beds) and Anderson (20 beds) and opened a third 16-to-20 bed shelter in Oconee County in 2015. The average stay in the emergency shelters is 6-to-8 weeks. Clients receive individual and group counseling, case management, referrals, advocacy, and all basic living necessities during their shelter stay. Follow-up support is available for clients who have completed their stay. Safe Harbor also provides a comprehensive, long-term Housing Assistance Program for survivors of domestic violence. The program provides secure and stable housing to survivors and their children by providing rental and utility assistance for an average time frame of eighteen months.

3. PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS

The incidence of HIV and related diseases is a continued concern at both the State and local levels. South Carolina experienced a 25% decrease in persons living with HIV/AIDS from 2008 to 2012 but ranked 17th highest in the nation for the rate of AIDS cases per 100,000 in population in 2015. At the end of December 2012, Pickens County ranked 30th among the State's 46 counties

in cumulative HIV/AIDS case rate per 100,000 population since 1982, with a total of 110 diagnosed cases and a rate of 92 (*SCDHEC STD/HIV Division Surveillance Report, 2012*). However, statistics indicate that the actual number of recently diagnosed cases of HIV/AIDS in Pickens County is comparatively low at only 11 in 2012, although higher than the five cases diagnosed in the County in 2011. The rate of HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed per 100,000 population in Pickens County from 1983 to 2012 was 92.0 – much lower than the statewide rate of 328 and neighboring Anderson County at more than 150.

Housing assistance for residents with HIV/AIDS is provided by **AID Upstate**. AID Upstate is a non-profit organization that provides a comprehensive array of supportive services to people affected by HIV/AIDS in Anderson, Greenville, Oconee, and Pickens Counties. Services include assistance with utilities and rent, as well as long and short-term housing assistance at their residential facility.

4. PERSONS WITH DRUG OR ALCOHOL ADDICTION

Substance abuse is a problem that affects persons of all races, gender, and economic status. The South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS) reported that 1,164 persons were admitted for substance abuse treatment in Pickens County in 2012. The reason cited for admission for treatment varied, with 476 persons receiving treatment for alcohol abuse and 688 treated for dependency on cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, or opiates.

Behavioral Health Services of Pickens County provides affordable and accessible prevention, intervention, and outpatient treatment services to at-risk adolescent and adult residents of Pickens County. Guidance and support for individuals seeking assistance is provided through a network of comprehensive services tailored to address all areas of health. Referrals to residential and inpatient services are also provided.

Home with a Heart is a faith-based rehabilitation home dedicated to helping men recover from drug and alcohol abuse. The Home serves residents of Upstate South Carolina from its location in Liberty. Accommodations for participants are provided in two dormitories that house up to 20 men. Services provided include housing and drug and/or alcohol rehabilitation counseling, all free of charge.

5. OTHER HOUSING RESOURCES FOR SPECIAL POPULATIONS

In addition to these providers, numerous faith-based efforts in the Clemson community provide a critical safety net of community-based assistance through emergency financial assistance with electric bills, rent, and other essentials for residents in need.

L. HOUSING OUTLOOK

Housing growth projections are a tool used by local governments to plan for infrastructure and services that will be needed to accommodate future growth. Estimates of future housing unit growth for jurisdictions are influenced by multiple factors such as the economy, interest rates, in and out migration, and job growth. These variables can significantly impact housing development in smaller jurisdictions, while the impacts on larger jurisdictions with larger populations and land area may be less severe. Although the Census Bureau provides yearly population estimates and projections at both the county and municipal levels, it does not provide yearly estimates or projections for housing at either level. However, the availability of Census American Community Survey (ACS) data, along with projections and rates of growth for occupied housing units provided by the Nielsen Company, make it possible to both estimate current housing and project future housing growth for the City of Clemson.

The Nielsen Company, a global information and measurement company, provides annual estimates and five-year projections of population. Using the most recent Census figures, Nielsen estimates population based on the most recent decennial Census to the current year, and then projects population estimates forward five years. The most recent post-census data from sources such as the U.S. Postal Service, ACS, the Nielsen master address file, and population estimates developed by the Census Bureau and state and local agencies is applied to Census 2010 data to determine current year estimates and the five-year projections. For South Carolina data, yearly estimates developed by the Census Bureau, in conjunction with the S.C. Office of Research and Statistics, are incorporated into the Nielsen population and housing estimate and projection process.

According to Nielsen estimates, there are 6,646 housing units in the City of Clemson in 2014, an increase of 10 housing units from the 2010 Census count. By comparison, during the same time period Nielsen estimates that housing in Pickens County increased by 736 units. Nielsen projects an increase of 4.9% (324 units) in Clemson's housing stock from 2010 to 2019, slightly higher than the percentage projected for Pickens County at 3.7% (1,917 units).

While projections for municipalities beyond 2019 are not available at this time, a projection for Clemson housing units in 2023 can be developed based on yearly growth trends. In developing the 2023 projections provided in Table VI-28, the average growth per year from the 2010 Census population count to the housing units projected for 2019 by Nielsen was applied to subsequent years. Using this methodology, the housing stock in the City of Clemson is projected to increase by 6.9% (458 units) to 7,104 housing units by 2023. Housing in Pickens County is projected to increase to 54,103 housing units, a growth of 3.9% (2,033 units) from 2014 to 2023.

The assumption of a continued rate of growth similar to that of projections developed for 2019, while the only option currently available, will require updating over time. The future rate of growth is dependent on many factors including the economy, land availability, interest rates, condition and affordability of existing housing stock, infrastructure, and annexation, as well as intangible factors such as buyer/renter preference and University enrollment trends. These

factors are highly variable and unpredictable. These base projections can be adjusted as new information provides additional insight into future housing growth. Projected housing growth in Clemson has been and is expected to be higher than growth countywide.

**TABLE VI-28. HOUSING UNIT ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS 2014, 2019 AND 2023
CITY OF CLEMSON AND PICKENS COUNTY**

Jurisdiction	2000 ¹ Census	2010 ¹ Census	2014 ² Estimate	2019 ² Projection	% Change 2010-2019	2023 Projection	% Change 2014-2023
Clemson	5,731	6,636	6,646	6,960	4.9%	7,104	6.9%
Pickens County	46,003	51,244	51,980	53,161	3.7%	54,013	3.9%

Sources: ¹U.S. Census Bureau - 2000 and 2010 Census; ²Nielsen Site Reports, December 17, 2013

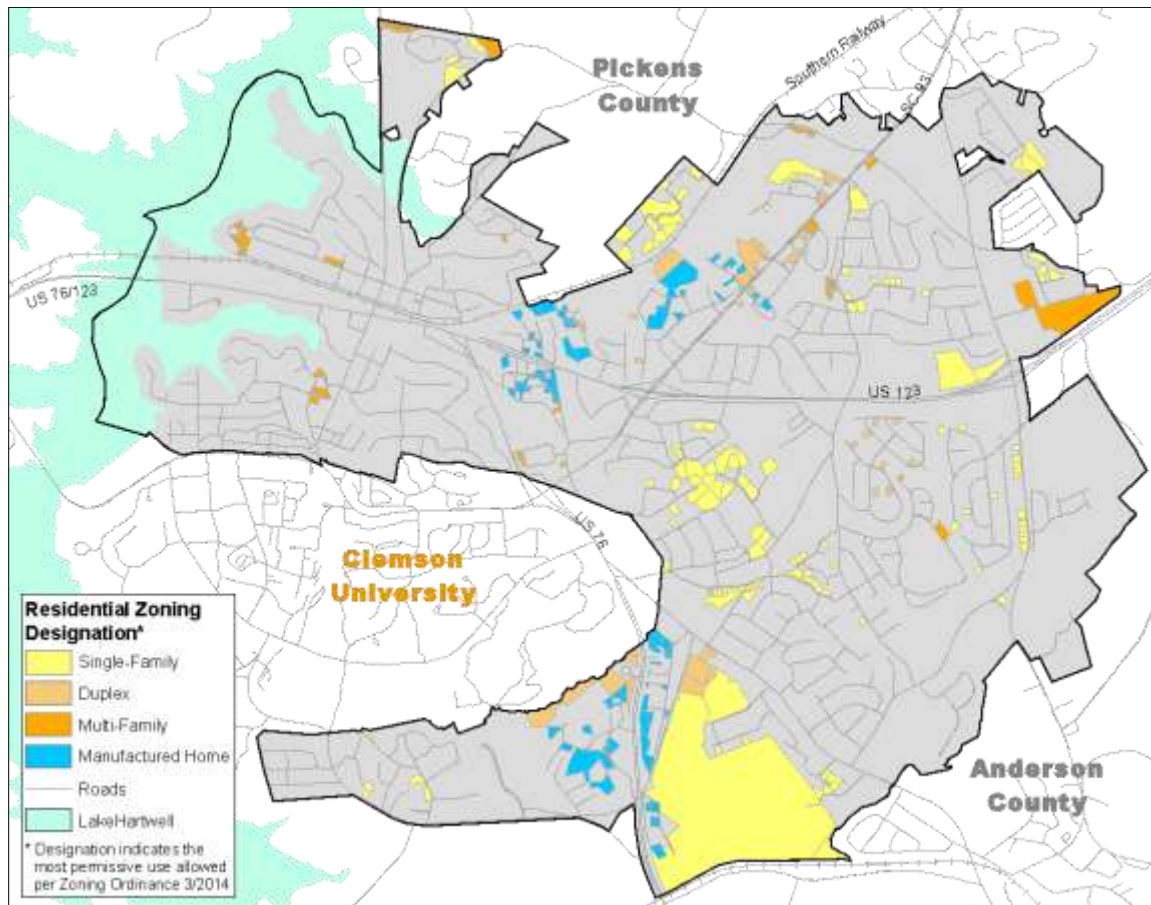
The housing market within the City of Clemson is significantly impacted by student enrollment and staffing changes at Clemson University. While Clemson University officials expect annual undergraduate enrollment growth to remain consistent at one to two percent in coming years, enrollment goals are in large part attributable to state funding. When funding is down, officials must consider setting enrollment levels higher to bring in more tuition. However, enrollment growth is also constrained by housing availability for incoming freshmen.

Increases in graduate student enrollment are dependent on funding levels, with new graduate level programs often on hold until funds are in place to support program faculty, facilities, and operating expenses. Graduate student enrollment can increase if funds are found to enable new programs to begin admitting students. However, with continued shortfalls in state funding likely, start-up of new graduate programs may be postponed to future years. Based on these factors, it is safe to assume that annual growth in total enrollment for Clemson University will remain at only one to two percent for several years.

With enrollment growth expected to continue, the demand for both new on-campus housing and off-campus housing is also anticipated to grow. However, the level of demand is difficult to predict in a market that is dependent on many factors, including the price and quality of the housing provided on-campus and the quality, availability, accessibility, and price of off-campus housing.

Much of the residential growth within Clemson since 2000 has occurred in the north central and northeastern areas above U.S. Highway 123 (Tiger Boulevard) and in the southeastern area below U.S. Highway 123 (Map VI-1). As depicted in Map VI-6, most of the larger properties available for single-family development within the City are located within these same areas. The largest currently undeveloped tract is a 230-acre parcel located in the southern area of the City. The parcel is owned by the Pacolet-Milliken Corporation and is currently master planned for a 1,600 residential unit mixed-use development with 270,000 square feet of commercial space.

MAP VI-6. VACANT RESIDENTIAL ZONED PROPERTIES, 2014
CITY OF CLEMSON



Source: City of Clemson, 2014

A limited number of vacant, residentially zoned properties are located throughout the City. However, most of these are primarily zoned for single and two-household development. The remaining vacant properties that are currently zoned for multi-family development are concentrated east of S.C. Highway 93, with a few located in the western area of the City near the University. A number of vacant properties are zoned to allow manufactured homes as well as duplexes and single-family homes. These areas are clustered along U.S. Highway 123 and S.C. Highway 93 in the center of the City and along U.S. Highway 76 in the southern area of the City.

Currently vacant properties within the City of Clemson zoned for residential development are shown on Map VI-6. Based on these patterns, it can be projected that new construction for residential housing, while scattered throughout the City, will continue the overall trends established from 2000 to 2010. Much of the new residential construction activity will occur away from the downtown area and the University with a focus on the eastern half of the City. Redevelopment is also occurring within the City, fueled by the limited supply of vacant land. The City's older multi-family complexes have begun to fall out of favor with the student population as they usually lack many of the amenities typically found in newer complexes. This trend is likely

to spur redevelopment of these areas, either as student-oriented housing or projects that will serve other populations. Location will play a key role in such redevelopment, with sites closer to campus or downtown more likely to remain focused on the student market. With 537 acres of vacant land zoned for residential development, there is potential for additional housing growth within the City in coming years. Emphasis should be given to the establishment of policies that encourage housing types that meet the needs of under-served markets, such as the provision of affordable housing and housing for young professionals and families, empty-nesters, and retirees.

M. SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS

- *Forbes* included Clemson in its 2014 and 2017 list of the *Best Places to Retire*, citing its attributes as a college town with a warm climate, affordable cost of living and housing, low crime, and walkability.
- The housing growth rate in Clemson has increased slightly in recent decades.
- Permitting for single-family construction remained relatively consistent from 2004 to 2012, with a low of 13 permits in 2009 and a high of 73 permits in 2012. A substantial jump to 204 permits occurred in 2013. This sharp increase is primarily attributed to new construction in Patrick Square and the student-oriented development of Aspen Heights.
- Multi-family housing permitting was high in 2004 with 237 units and in 2006 with 126 units. Permit activity for multi-family peaked in 2013 at 316 units with the development of The Lofts, Campusview, and Aspen Heights. Following a two-year lull in activity, more than 2,300 multi-family beds were permitted between 2016 and 2018.
- Clemson's housing market has historically been strongly affected by the demand for alternative, off-campus student housing. Recently, increased University enrollment, retirement demands, game-day housing, academic rankings, and sports rankings have fueled a sharp increase in demand.
- A majority of Clemson graduate students and nearly two-thirds of undergraduates live in off-campus housing.
- Nearly 45% of housing units in the City are single-family detached units, while more than 42% are multi-family units.
- Reflecting local demand, the City has a comparatively low housing vacancy rate of less than 10%.
- Over half of occupied housing units are renter-occupied. The householder age for more than half of renter-occupied units is 15 to 24 years. Nearly half of householders in owner-occupied units are 35 to 64 years of age.
- Median housing unit value for owner-occupied units in Clemson at \$193,100 is significantly higher than in Pickens County and statewide.

- More than 42% of renters pay between \$500 and \$749 in monthly gross rent that includes utilities. Median gross rent in the City is \$654.
- Median gross rent comprises almost 45% of household income for many Clemson residents, raising affordability concerns. A housing unit is considered cost-burdened if its occupants are paying more than 30% of their income for housing costs. Nearly 65% of renters (1,952 renters) in the City are cost-burdened.
- Housing affordability data for renters is significantly impacted by the large number of Clemson University students with limited or financial-aid and family-subsidized incomes living in the City. Median household income in Clemson is only \$9,813 for persons under 25 years of age, but much higher for persons aged 25 to 44 years at \$28,601 and older adults aged 45 to 64 at \$78,726.
- Individuals between the ages of 20 and 24 years comprise more than one-third (34.8%) of the total population of the City of Clemson.
- While median homeowner costs are only 20.9% of household income in Clemson, 547 homeowners (19.6%) are cost burdened.
- The real estate market in the City of Clemson presents a unique challenge to the development of affordable housing. The market is influenced by a limited land area with severely constrained opportunities for expansion, minimal housing turnover, and competing demographic groups that range from college students and young families to University professionals and retirees.
- A number of multi-family developments designed specifically for the student rental housing market have been developed, with more planned. A growing number of these developments rent by the bedroom instead of by the housing unit, at rental rates of up to \$900 or more per bedroom.
- There are an estimated 14,900 rental housing beds in Clemson in 2019.

N. ISSUES AND TRENDS

- Clemson University leadership has recently announced plans to pursue an aggressive rate of enrollment growth until the University reaches 29,000 to 30,000 students.
- The current plans are for the University to add 4,000 students, yet only 450 new beds on campus, in the coming years.
- The University has faculty and staff recruitment challenges due to the lack of local housing, including lack of inventory numbers available, lack of options as to housing size and style, and overall affordability. This problem impacts both young professionals/families and those with more disposable incomes.
- The City of Clemson is largely “built-out” as shown by the vacant land inventory shown in Map VI-6.

- The only large remaining undeveloped tract is owned by the Pacolet-Milliken Corporation and contains approximately 230 acres, currently zoned R-20. The company is actively marketing the parcel. A recent Planned Development petition submitted by Lennar Multi-family for a student housing dominated project generated considerable opposition.
- Other than the Milliken project, there are only a few scattered tracts of 20 to 40 acres and numerous smaller tracts distributed throughout the City, with an average tract size of 5 acres or less.
- Due to the sewer capacity issue for the west side of Clemson, there are a number of smaller student housing projects currently being planned or underway. The Epoch development underway across the lake in Oconee County adds 900 more beds to the inventory. There are also planned expansions for the Pier and High Pointe in Oconee County.
- Clemson was named a top retirement destination by *Forbes* for 2014. It should be noted that the number of Clemson “baby-boomers” reaching retirement will increase rapidly in the next couple of years. Many will want to stay on or return to Clemson to retire. This is likely to increase demand for housing to serve the retirement market and enable residents to age-in-place. Housing that is suitable and desirable for this segment of the population does not currently exist in the Clemson housing market.
- The cost of housing in Clemson is typically 30% higher than surrounding communities due to limited inventory, demand for housing from competing demographics, and the attractiveness of Clemson as a place to live based on quality of life, location, town-gown advantages, and other amenities. This translates to a serious deficit of affordable housing in the community, including housing for young families/professionals, those with limited incomes, and others not otherwise able to afford the high cost of housing in Clemson. State law requires that communities make meaningful attempts to address affordable housing issues.
- The cost of land/lots continues to rise in the Clemson area. Much of the remaining stock of lots/land that were once considered marginal for development potential or even undesirable is now being sold. FEMA flood management programs allow construction on lots in a flood plain provided the structure is one foot above base flood elevations as set by FIRM (Federal Insurance Rate Maps).
- Several recent developments have impacted existing low-income and/or minority neighborhoods. There is serious concern by the residents of these neighborhoods that they are being pushed out of Clemson by the rising cost of housing and the demand for developable parcels.
- There are still several pockets of poverty in the City that need focused attention and assistance. This includes the need for financial support in housing maintenance and upkeep and with meeting the monthly financial obligations of rent or mortgage. These neighborhoods need the infusion of public funding to improve streets, install street lighting, stormwater, and sidewalks, and to promote general upkeep. Planning and Codes Administration has made an effort to address unsafe and abandoned structures in these

neighborhoods as safety concerns and threats to neighborhood stability. These efforts warrant continued focus in the future.

- There is a lack of diversity in available housing options in Clemson. While there are low-density single-family housing neighborhoods and groups of high-density multi-family for students, there is very little in the way of “middle housing” defined by moderate-density patio homes, townhouses, or multi-family that offer opportunities for affordable housing, as well as diversity of housing choice to fit personal needs.
- Existing single-family neighborhoods are feeling the impact of the conversion of owner-occupied homes to student rentals and of conversion of older, smaller homes to larger houses through major remodels or demolition/rebuild. These transitions impact the character of established neighborhoods and create challenges to their preservation.
- The City is somewhat landlocked as to expansion beyond the current city limits. The University occupies a large area of land in the middle of the City and to the north, south and across Lake Hartwell. The Lake forms a barrier to the west. The towns of Central and Pendleton limit annexation options to the north and east, as does a court-imposed annexation line between Clemson and Central. As a result, the City will not grow in physical size significantly beyond its current limits without requests initiated by specific property owners. The restrictive annexation law/policies of South Carolina combined with geographic limitations add to the increased pressure for redevelopment and infill over the coming years.
- The City has a number of areas of older multi-family housing, mostly student-oriented, that need significant redevelopment. These units are old, antiquated as to current needs, and lack amenities. Some have become de-facto affordable housing, but were not designed for young families with children. It should also be noted that some of these areas abut single-family neighborhoods. Redevelopment of these older areas needs to be encouraged, yet within the context of the potential impact on surrounding neighborhoods.
- The City has incorporated principles of smart growth for small cities and sustainability into long-range plans in the last several iterations of the comprehensive plan. These include practices such as encouraging compact and vertical development; reducing parking requirements to minimize impervious surfaces; encouraging transit oriented/walkable development especially for higher density/intensity uses; and encouraging the redevelopment of obsolete land uses already served by City services and utilities. These practices acknowledge the ongoing challenge of addressing growth without negatively impacting quality of life and sense of place.
- The City’s planning and the resulting regulatory programs strive to balance all sides of the property rights equation. The process recognizes that once regulatory programs are enacted, landowners have rights protected by law that must be respected in development decisions and uniformly enforced. The City’s comprehensive planning process is focused on finding the right balance for the entire community that considers the perspective from both sides of the property line.

- Given the diverse population served by the Clemson housing market, providing a meaningful range of housing options is a priority. Diversity means the market must address background, income, age, and tastes/preferences of residents from all over the world. This is a daunting challenge that must be addressed.

O. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

<p>Housing Element Vision <i>The City of Clemson will preserve and protect the neighborhood character and quality of life in residential neighborhoods; encourage a balanced range of housing types and opportunities; promote opportunities for clean, safe, and affordable housing; and maintain neighborhood character, stability, and safety.</i></p>			
Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agencies	Time Frame for Completion	Status
<p>Goal VI.1. Protect existing single-family neighborhoods.</p>			
<p>Objective VI.1.1. Focus on effective transitions and interfaces between land uses, especially where single-family neighborhoods adjoin more intense uses.</p>			
<p><u>Strategy VI.1.1.1.</u> Require that transportation, environmental, and economic impact statements be provided as part of any rezoning application that results in a more intense range of land uses.</p>	<p>City Council Planning Commission Engineering Planning and Codes</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	
<p><u>Strategy VI.1.1.2.</u> Incorporate transitional zoning districts between low-density single-family and high-density/intensity districts wherever possible.</p>	<p>City Council Planning Commission Planning and Codes</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	
<p>Objective VI.1.2. Reduce and eliminate the incidence of nuisance violations through property maintenance enforcement.</p>			
<p><u>Strategy VI.1.2.1.</u> Continue to enforce regulations related to nuisance issues and property maintenance affecting all residences, with special attention given to habitual nuisance properties.</p>	<p>Planning and Codes</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	
<p>Objective VI.1.3. Celebrate and protect the architectural scale, diversity and styles represented by Clemson’s older neighborhoods.</p>			
<p><u>Strategy VI.1.3.1.</u> Encourage existing neighborhoods to work with the City to develop standards that protect the eclectic mix of architectural styles in older neighborhoods.</p>	<p>Neighborhood Associations</p>	<p>Long-term</p>	
<p><u>Strategy VI.1.3.2.</u> Create a City neighborhood grant for neighborhood amenities and projects, including neighborhood signs, small area plans, unique street signage, and public art.</p>	<p>City Council Administration</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	

Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agencies	Time Frame for Completion	Status
Objective VI.1.4. Encourage redevelopment of older multi-family complexes.			
<u>Strategy VI.1.4.1.</u> Research funding/grant opportunities to encourage reinvestment for the redevelopment of older multi-family housing in established student areas.	City Administration	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.1.4.2.</u> Encourage the redevelopment of older, appropriately located multi-family complexes close to the Clemson University campus that are already zoned RM-3 or higher.	City Council Planning Commission Planning and Codes	Ongoing	
Objective VI.1.5. Encourage interaction between residents of a neighborhood to enhance stability, safety, and quality of life.			
<u>Strategy VI.1.5.1.</u> Encourage the establishment of an annual Citywide “meet your neighbor” night.	Neighborhood Associations City Council Clemson Police	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.1.5.2.</u> Encourage Neighborhood Watch and similar initiatives including resources such as signage.	Neighborhood Associations City Council Clemson Police	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.1.5.3.</u> Encourage the development of programs that promote personal responsibility and neighborhood interaction.	Neighborhood Associations City Council	Mid-term	
<u>Strategy VI.1.5.4.</u> Update and revise on-street and off-street parking requirements and enforce for all neighborhoods.	Planning and Codes Planning Commission City Council	Short-term	
<u>Strategy VI.1.5.5.</u> Through a grassroots effort, encourage the establishment of neighborhood associations in older established neighborhoods.	Neighborhood Associations	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.1.5.6.</u> Develop and distribute a “how-to” package to create a neighborhood association through a grassroots initiative.	Planning and Codes	Short-term	Package Developed
<u>Strategy VI.1.5.7.</u> Create neighborhood empowerment and engagement programs.	Neighborhood Associations	Short-term	
Objective VI.1.6. Create incentives and programs to encourage the development and/or maintenance of owner-occupied, single-family homes.			
<u>Strategy VI.1.6.1.</u> Encourage the development of a local non-profit to facilitate the purchase/sale, renovation, and occupancy of single-family homes specifically for owner-occupancy to local residents who meet set income criteria via the creation of a Clemson Housing Foundation.	Planning Commission City Council	Mid-term	

Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agencies	Time Frame for Completion	Status
<u>Strategy VI.1.6.2.</u> Assist homeowners with understanding City codes.	Community Housing Foundation	Mid-term	Work has begun
<u>Strategy VI.1.6.3.</u> Provide computer assistance for accessing records, deeds, property line information, and heirs property details.	Community Housing Foundation	Mid-term	
Objective VI.1.7. Strengthen and promote neighborhood stability while working to protect property values.			
<u>Strategy VI.1.7.1.</u> Maintain unrelated occupancies as established in the City Zoning Ordinance at current levels.	City Council	Ongoing	
Objective VI.1.8. Create programs to enhance the quality of life in existing low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.			
<u>Strategy VI.1.8.1.</u> Seek funding to assist qualifying homeowners with upgrades and repairs to substandard housing.	City Council Administration	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.1.8.2.</u> Target investment of public resources to improve the quality of infrastructure serving these neighborhoods.	City Council Administration	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.1.8.3.</u> Identify projects in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods to be adopted and carried out by volunteer individuals and groups.	City Council Neighborhood Associations Civic/Charitable Groups	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.1.8.4.</u> Explore public-private partnerships that recruit low-income housing developers to participate in joint ventures with the City.	City Council Administration	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.1.8.5.</u> Provide buffers for existing minority neighborhoods using measures that include transitional zoning and landscape buffers.	City Council Planning and Codes	Mid-term	
Goal VI.2. Collect and maintain a GIS-based inventory of housing conditions, availability, and current and projected needs.			
Objective VI.2.1. Conduct a study of Clemson's current and projected housing market.			
<u>Strategy VI.2.1.1.</u> Create and maintain an inventory of housing types/styles.	Planning and Codes	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.2.1.2.</u> Survey City residents to determine housing preferences, needs, and future plans.	Planning and Codes	Short-term	
<u>Strategy VI.2.1.3.</u> Survey realtors to determine housing inquiries and unmet area market needs.	Economic Development Committee	Short-term	

Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agencies	Time Frame for Completion	Status
<u>Strategy VI.2.1.4.</u> In collaboration with the real estate community and Clemson University, survey persons considering purchasing a home in the City.	Economic Development Committee	Short-term	
<u>Strategy VI.2.1.5.</u> Create and maintain a database of all multi-family housing serving the Clemson market.	Planning and Codes	Short-term/ Ongoing	Done
Objective VI.2.2. Coordinate with Clemson University on its plans related to long range enrollment, campus housing, and University growth.			
<u>Strategy VI.2.2.1.</u> Partner with Clemson University to determine housing status of students, faculty, and staff with details on where they live, factors affecting housing choice, housing preference and needs, and future housing plans.	Planning and Codes	Short-term	Done
<u>Strategy VI.2.2.2.</u> Work with the faculty and staff Senates to determine obstacles faced in student and staff recruiting created by limitations in the Clemson housing market.	Planning and Codes	Short-term	
<u>Strategy VI.2.2.3.</u> Invite the Clemson University President to address enrollment at forums such as the annual Chamber “State of Clemson” Luncheon to raise awareness and preparation for University growth.	Chamber of Commerce Clemson University	Ongoing	
Goal VI.3. Encourage a balanced range of housing types that promote opportunities for clean, safe, and affordable housing.			
Objective VI.3.1. Promote options that allow residents to age in place in a multi-generational setting.			
<u>Strategy VI.3.1.1.</u> Work with property owners to encourage master planning of vacant and/or redevelopment tracts to encourage the provision of all price points and housing needs.	Planning and Codes Planning Commission City Council	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.3.1.2.</u> Explore options for allowing community care facilities for the elderly in all residential districts.	Planning and Codes Planning Commission City Council	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.3.1.3.</u> Explore the AARP Community Challenge Grant program (and similar programs) and assess potential benefit for all ages in the Clemson community.	Administration City Council	Ongoing	
Objective VI.3.2. Encourage the location of higher density mixed-use developments in established commercial corridors.			
<u>Strategy VI.3.2.1.</u> Explore options for minimizing impacts from higher impact/intensity uses and developments on existing single-family neighborhoods.	Planning and Codes Planning Commission City Council	Ongoing	

Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agencies	Time Frame for Completion	Status
Goal VI.4. Promote opportunities for clean, safe, and affordable housing options.			
Objective VI.4.1. Encourage and explore the creation of programs to increase the incidence of owner-occupied housing.			
<u>Strategy VI.4.1.1.</u> Encourage the creation of a local owner-occupied housing pool.	City Council	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.4.1.2.</u> Explore the establishment of local programs to help prepare first-time homeowners.	City Council	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.4.1.3.</u> Explore options for encouraging the use of tax-incentives for the preservation of historic properties.	City Council	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.4.1.4.</u> Explore the viability of establishing a local loan pool for qualifying purchasers to be supported by area financial institutions.	City Council	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.4.1.5.</u> Provide incentives for more sustainable housing using measures such as solar or cycle powered homes, gray water collection, etc.	City Council	Ongoing	
Objective VI.4.2. Encourage the provision of a range of affordable housing options.			
<u>Strategy VI.4.2.1.</u> Encourage partnerships between the City and developers to master plan large tracts of land to accommodate housing for all price points and housing needs, especially workforce and affordable housing and housing for senior citizens.	City Council	Ongoing	
Objective VI.4.3. Encourage housing that serves the diverse population that calls Clemson home.			
<u>Strategy VI.4.3.1.</u> Examine methods to assist low-and-moderate income households with maintenance and code-related issues.	City Council Administration	Short-term	
<u>Strategy VI.4.3.2.</u> Explore housing opportunities for persons of varying means and incomes (i.e., workforce and affordable housing) in mixed-use projects and all other types of residential districts. (Cross Reference XII.2.4.8)	City Council Administration Planning Commission	Ongoing	
Goal VI.5. Maintain neighborhood character, stability, and safety-within existing neighborhoods.			
Objective VI.5.1. Encourage the provision of additional public and private amenities.			
<u>Strategy VI.5.1.1.</u> Develop incentives to promote the provision of public amenities in new developments.	City Council Administration Planning Commission	Mid-term	
<u>Strategy VI.5.1.2.</u> Explore funding options for providing public amenities in existing neighborhoods.	City Council Administration	Ongoing	

Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agencies	Time Frame for Completion	Status
Objective VI.5.2. Promote flexible standards that encourage the preservation of open space and environmentally responsible development practices.			
<u>Strategy VI.5.2.1.</u> Update the Land Development Regulations to promote clustering and other non-traditional development concepts while encouraging the preservation of open space and compatibility with existing neighborhoods.	Planning and Codes Planning Commission City Council	Short-term	Done
<u>Strategy VI.5.2.2.</u> Develop standards to encourage transit-oriented developments and options for extending services to existing neighborhoods to reduce traffic and promote the use of public transit.	Planning and Codes Clemson Area Transit City Council	Mid-term	
<u>Strategy VI.5.2.3.</u> Develop standards to protect and preserve trees in residential areas.	City Council Clemson University Horticultural and Forestry Departments	Short-term	Done but not adopted
Objective VI.5.3. Encourage walkable neighborhoods with sidewalks and green space.			
<u>Strategy VI.5.3.1.</u> Enhance sidewalks and apply selective use of traffic calming measures to address traffic and safety concerns in appropriate areas.	City Council Engineering	Ongoing	
Objective VI.5.4. Encourage reinvestment in blighted multi-family areas.			
<u>Strategy VI.5.4.1.</u> Encourage financial incentives for renovating older multi-family complexes.	City Council	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.5.4.2.</u> Develop design standards for multi-family RM-3/RM-4 developments.	Planning and Codes Planning Commission City Council	Ongoing	Done
<u>Strategy VI.5.4.3.</u> Continue to look at incentives that encourage developers to accommodate the construction of single-family homes.	City Council	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.5.4.4.</u> Create a City Housing Committee to meet quarterly to review progress made in implementing Housing Element goals/strategies and provide the Planning Commission and City Council with a yearly status report with recommendations for future efforts.	Housing Committee City Council	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.5.4.5.</u> Establish a neighborhood council comprised of neighborhood and homeowners association representatives from throughout the City.	Neighborhood and Homeowners Associations City Council	Short-term	

Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agencies	Time Frame for Completion	Status
Goal VI.6. Strengthen the town/gown partnership with Clemson University to address the housing needs of current students, faculty, staff, and alumni seeking to retire to Clemson.			
Objective VI.6.1. Work with Clemson University to address the housing needs of students, faculty, staff, and alumni seeking to retire to Clemson.			
<u>Strategy VI.6.1.1.</u> Work with Clemson University to develop programs and information exchanges for students regarding responsible tenancy practices, including the <i>Off-Campus Housing Guide</i> .	Clemson University City Council Administration	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.6.1.2.</u> Establish a coalition including Clemson University, property owners, and City officials to ensure that the housing needs of population groups, including non-traditional students, entry-level staff, service industry employees, retirees, and other special populations, are met.	Clemson University City Council Property Owners	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.6.1.3.</u> Create a task force to develop strategies to encourage young professionals to live in Clemson rather than commute from other locations.	City Council JCUUAB Administration	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.6.1.4.</u> Initiate participation of neighborhood and business property owners' associations in the Clemson Community Coalition. (Cross Reference: IV.1.3.1)	Chamber of Commerce Administration Neighborhood Council Downtown Merchants Association	Ongoing	
Goal VI.7. Provide opportunities for rental housing that exists in harmony with other residents of the City.			
Objective VI.7.1. Retain and strengthen the City's Rental Housing Ordinance.			
<u>Strategy VI.7.1.1.</u> Review and update as needed the minimum standards for rental units subject to the Rental Housing Ordinance.	Planning and Codes City Administration City Council	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.7.1.2.</u> Ensure notification of ordinance rules to renters to effectively document the information has been provided and received on a yearly basis.	Planning and Codes	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.7.1.3.</u> Create a top ten list of enforcement issues to provide to renters as part of an ongoing educational initiative.	City Council Planning and Codes	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.7.1.4.</u> Revise the Rental Housing Ordinance to include all rental properties.	City Council Planning and Codes City Administration	Mid-term	Discussed and dismissed by City Council

Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agencies	Time Frame for Completion	Status
<u>Strategy VI.7.1.5.</u> Annually assess the rental housing fee to make sure it is sufficient to cover all costs associated with administering the Rental Housing Program and increase the fee as needed.	City Council Planning and Codes	Ongoing	
<u>Strategy VI.7.1.6.</u> Establish a web-based complaint and resolution system for rental complaints.	City Council Planning and Codes	Ongoing	Done
<u>Strategy VI.7.1.7.</u> Create a rental ordinance to address temporary short-term housing rentals.	City Council Planning and Codes	Short-term	Done
<u>Strategy VI.7.1.8.</u> Create an ordinance to address parking space rentals in single-family neighborhoods on football weekends.	City Council Planning and Codes	Short-term	Done