

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**CLEMSON  
UNIVERSITY**

VICE PRESIDENT FOR ADMINISTRATION

October 1, 1992

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**MEMORANDUM TO:** Dr. Holley Ulbrich  
Alumni Professor of Economics  
Coordinator, Community and Economic Development  
Program

**SUBJECT:** Final Report - Annexation Response Team

The report prepared by the Strom Thurmond Institute's response team on the City of Clemson's proposal to annex Clemson University is acknowledged with great appreciation. It will be treated as confidential while it is being studied by the Administration as it would serve no purpose to release this information before a final decision is reached.

At some point, we would like for you, Dr. Cheezem and other members of the response team to meet with Dr. Lennon and the Vice Presidents to respond to those questions generated by your report. When a decision is reached, our final response will be forwarded to the City, and I would assume be made public at that time.

Please express our deepest appreciation to Dr. Cheezem and others who researched this issue. You, along with them, did a great job in thoroughly addressing the aspects of the proposed annexation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Lomax', written over a horizontal line.

Manning N. Lomax

xc: President Lennon  
Vice Presidents  
General Counsel  
Dr. Robert Becker

THE  
STROM THURMOND  
INSTITUTE

CONFIDENTIAL



September 18, 1992

Mr. Nick Lomax  
Vice President for Administration  
Sikes Hall

Dear Nick:

I am enclosing the final report of our annexation response team. I would like to commend the team for their thoughtful deliberations, particularly Janis Cheezem for her research on some of the issues relating to the city's municipal status.

I hope that this will meet your needs in terms of the University's response to the city's proposal. Please do not hesitate to call on me or any member of our response team if you need clarification or if we can be of any further service.

Sincerely,

Holley Ulbrich

Alumni Professor of Economics

Coordinator, Community and Economic Development Program

## WHITE PAPER

### ISSUES RELATED TO CITY OF CLEMSON'S PROPOSAL FOR ANNEXATION OF CLEMSON UNIVERSITY CAMPUS INTO THE CITY OF CLEMSON

A draft agreement on annexation-consolidation of municipal services of the city of Clemson and Clemson University, dated April 20, 1992, was forwarded to President Max Lennon by Mayor Larry Abernathy and City Administrator Charles Helsel. At the request of Manning N. Lomax, vice president for administration, a committee of Clemson University faculty met twice to address issues related to a proposal for annexation of the university campus into the city of Clemson. The results of the committee's deliberations and interim research on questions related to the proposal are presented in this white paper.

#### *Recommendation*

On balance, the annexation response team advises the university to continue to pursue ways to enhance town-gown relationships, but recommends unanimously, and without reservation, that the university not be annexed or merged with the the city of Clemson. The benefits of a closer working relationship with the city of Clemson can be achieved without becoming a part of the city through annexation.

It is the consensus of the team that for the university to accede to this proposal would involve a surrender of autonomy for no obvious benefit. Annexation into the city of Clemson would subject the university to another layer of bureaucracy and regulation with ill defined authority, an obvious cost associated with acceptance of the city's proposal. From the committee's perspective there are no compelling reasons to examine or pursue this proposal any further. If the university were to agree to annexation, however, the committee recommends a careful examination of the provisions of the city's proposal to determine which would be legally binding and which could be altered by future city councils.

## **Summary**

The benefits to the city from annexing Clemson University are additional revenues of various kinds, offset by possibly open-ended service responsibilities in order to treat all its citizens equally. A second benefit to the city is the ability to claim a size of close to 20,000 population in efforts to attract industry, commercial facilities, and higher quality residential development, as well as in other annexation efforts. Despite disclaimers, it is likely that the city also has some interest in collecting business licenses from on-campus businesses.

The benefits to the university from this proposal are not obvious. The university might receive some additional services, paid for in part out of the city's increased revenues from state aid to subdivisions, but most issues examined by the committee offer few clear benefits for the university.

Clemson University should at all times be aware of the impact of its policies and activities on the city of Clemson and make every effort to be a good neighbor and maintain clear channels of communication with the city. As a major employer of city residents; a source of students who live, shop, and drive in the city; a sponsor of public sporting, cultural, entertainment, and educational events; and a host to on-campus businesses competing with the local business community, Clemson University has significant impacts on the city of Clemson and its citizens. Policies related to these impacts could continue to be implemented in the context of the current Joint City-University Committee even in the absence of annexation.

While formulating this broad recommendation, the committee identified the following specific issues:

1. **Status issues.** Clemson University was designated a municipal corporation in 1893, and its powers to operate a recorder's court, employ university police, and impose traffic fines rest on that basis. It is not clear that the legal basis for that authority still exists since the Home Rule Act. However, the university traffic regulations, which require legislative approval, clearly recognize the existence of the Clemson University municipal judge, a condition which cannot occur without a municipality (Regulation 27-3005.1). A legislative amendment was drafted by Clemson University for introduction during the 1992 session of the General Assembly to make it absolutely clear that Clemson University retains its municipal corporation status. This amendment was not introduced, however, because the city of Clemson objected.

The team feels that there are some risks to the university in opening the issue of municipal status and that final judicial or legislative resolution of

the status issues would be a prerequisite to any decision related to agreeing to annexation into the city of Clemson. The attached memorandum outlines some of the issues surrounding the university's legal status as a municipality that would have to be resolved prior to either annexation or consolidation.

2. **Property to be annexed.** Clemson University owns a large amount of property, some contiguous, some not, which could be annexed. It might be possible just to annex a part of the campus represented by the dormitories, perhaps including the president's house and Clemson House so that the campus residents would all be in the city. The advantage of annexing less than the full campus is that the city would not have regulatory power over classrooms, laboratories, the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, and experimental forest. The disadvantage might come in finding it more difficult to clearly allocate responsibility between the two entities for service provision (water, sewer, fire protection, traffic enforcement, etc.) Several members of the team noted that the map attached to the annexation proposal was not accurate in delineating campus boundaries and that the legal description of the property to be annexed was not adequate or precise.
3. **Revenue issues.** Local governments collect revenue primarily in the form of property taxes, business licenses, fees and charges for services, accommodations taxes, traffic and other fines, and state aid to subdivisions. There are some potential future revenue sources also. The local option sales tax is available to counties to adopt by referendum, and perhaps in the future, motor vehicle or admissions taxes may become available on a local option basis.

Property tax. It is possible that the area to be annexed may include buildings that are privately owned and leased to the university and therefore subject to city property tax. In general, the campus as state property is not subject to property taxes, the major source of operating income for local governments. Provision of services by the city to state entities is a bone of contention in Columbia, Rock Hill, and most college communities where the campus lies within the municipal boundaries.

Business licenses. The team received a preliminary opinion from several sources that the city's proposal to exempt university-owned businesses from the business license tax would not stand up to a court challenge since it is discriminatory. It is likely that many university businesses—such as the bookstore, the canteen, the laundry, agricultural sales, forestry sales, etc.—would be subject to city business licenses if the

campus were annexed. Like classes of service providers must be treated equally.

Fees and charges for services. Fees would be negotiable depending on what services are provided by each party, as indicated in the city's proposals. City residents and businesses regularly pay for water, sewer, and refuse collection as well as for certain recreational services. In the event of annexation or consolidation, the university could negotiate a fee in lieu of taxes arrangement of some kind for certain kinds of services, particularly solid waste disposal. Whether or not annexation occurs, the Joint City-University Committee should attempt to clarify the proposed division of costs between the university and the city for fire services in the event of an additional fire substation.

Accommodations tax. There would be no change in the accommodations tax since it is collected on a county basis. Any short-term accommodations on campus now subject to accommodations tax would continue to pay the tax, but a part of the revenue would now accrue to the city rather than the county.

Fines. The city's proposed solution of a branch recorder's court would retain fines for the university but raises some issues of control over parking and other violations on campus.

State aid to subdivisions. The proposal to share this revenue with the university would not be binding on future city councils. This revenue (estimated at \$250,000), together with being able to claim a larger city size for marketing purposes, appears to be a major motivating factor for the city's proposal.

Future taxes. At present Pickens County does not collect local option sales taxes, but this tax could be adopted countywide at any future date. If the tax were adopted, campus businesses and student off-campus purchases would be subject to this tax whether or not annexation occurred, because the tax is adopted on a county rather than a municipal basis. If the campus were in the city, however, additional revenue would accrue to the city. There is no authorization for other local taxes at present, but among those perennially considered are a local motor vehicle tax and a local admissions tax. If these taxes were authorized, both of them would generate considerable revenue on the Clemson campus from cars registered in other jurisdictions and from sporting events.

4. **Zoning.** Under city ordinances, present nonconforming university uses of its property would be grandfathered upon annexation, but the issue of

whether the university would be subject to the city's zoning ordinance is somewhat muddy. The governing state statute would require the university to be subject to city zoning laws (§ 6-7-830) upon annexation, but an opinion of the attorney general on this section of the code states that the State is not required to obtain permits or submit to local adopted means of enforcing those [municipal and county zoning] ordinances. Zoning classifications of land to be annexed would have to be accepted voluntarily by the university. The question of zoning limitations and regulations that would interfere with research activities on campus was raised. The attached memorandum forwarded to us by Andy Smith of the South Carolina Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations identifies the zoning category for the University of South Carolina campus in Columbia.

5. **Local ordinances.** The enforcement of local ordinances on university property would have to be addressed. Applicable ordinances include but are not limited to the noise ordinance, the building code, and the occupancy ordinance (unrelated persons). Any annexation agreement would have to address their enforcement on campus.
6. **Service provision.** The division of responsibility for provision of municipal-type services to the campus is addressed to some extent by the proposal, but arrangements would have to be spelled out in much greater detail. Existing cooperative arrangements can be continued or expanded independent of any decision about annexation.
7. **Access to university facilities.** If the university becomes a part of the municipality, so that its students (who pay no property taxes) now have access to all local recreation programs, there will be increased pressure for reciprocal access to university recreational facilities.
8. **Student participation in government.** Annexation of the campus would add about 7,000 voting age citizens to the city (1990 population of 11,096 of whom 9,502 are 18 years of age or older). Together with students now living in the city, the student population in the area proposed for annexation would constitute more than 50 percent of the city's population and more than 50 percent of the population eligible to register to vote.

As citizens of the city, students would have the opportunity to participate in government, an important aspect of their extracurricular education. They might also be able to shape the community into one more responsive to campus needs and concerns. However, under the influence of such a dominant student voting bloc, the town could become, like students, very short term in its perspective and oriented exclusively toward its tran-

student population without enough concern for the needs of its long-term residents. Because many of those long-term residents are faculty and staff, the quality of the community could deteriorate, making it more difficult to attract and keep good faculty and staff or encouraging them to live farther from campus, which would exacerbate the already severe traffic problems. Changes in the quality of life in the city for long-term residents would cause relocation of current residents and future residents affiliated with the university to neighboring communities like Pendleton, Six Mile, Liberty, Seneca, Easley, and unincorporated areas of the tricounty area. In addition, students would constitute a voting majority that does not pay any property taxes and thus might be less fiscally restrained than a group that must weigh the benefits of services against the costs of taxes. Because of the size of the student population relative to permanent residents, Clemson's situation is somewhat unique compared to other university communities in the state.

A subsidiary issue is whether there would be pressure on the city to create wards (single member districts) for city council in order to insure student representation on city council. Wards would increase the likelihood of student bloc voting and student representation on city council. Since voting districts are based on population rather than number of voters registered, council representatives from campus wards with minimal voter registration could exercise significant control over municipal affairs. Under a six ward system campus residents could make up two wards and comprise 50 percent of a third.

#### The Annexation Response Team

Holley Ulbrich, Chair

Janis Cheezem

Bob Becker

Jim Hite

Ada Lou Steirer

Donna London

Stassen Thompson

John Gentry

September 18, 1992

#### Attachments:

Memorandum from Janis K. Cheezem


Memorandum from Shirley Gossett to Andy Smith



## MEMORANDUM

TO: Ad Hoc Committee on the City of Clemson's Proposal for Annexation of the University  
Holley Ulbrich  
Donna London  
Bob Becker  
Ada Lou Steirer  
Jim Hite

Chris Sieverdes  
Dave Woodard  
Verne House  
Stassen Thompson

FROM: Janis K. Cheezem 

DATE: September 2, 1992

In association with the study of the ad hoc committee on the City of Clemson's proposal for annexation of the University, I have reviewed certain relevant documents and laws, and spoken with a number of persons with expertise on the subject, all as further discussed in this Memorandum. I have not made an exhaustive examination of the legal issues in a manner designed to give a legal opinion on the subject, nor is this Memorandum intended to be construed as legal advice. Instead, I have attempted to generally address the legal issues presented by the annexation question to assist the Committee in making a reasoned judgement about the policy implications, and complications, of the annexation proposal.

1. Do the Will and Codicil of Thomas Greene Clemson, or the Deed to Clemson University of the original 814 acres constituting Fort Hill Place, contain any restrictions or covenants that would preclude the University from submitting to the proposed annexation?

The will, codicil and deed do not directly address the issue of municipal status, and thereby contain no binding direction to the University. While Mr. Clemson directs the trustees "to have full authority and power to regulate all matters pertaining to said institution - to fix the course of studies, to make rules for the government of the same, and to change them, as in their judgement may prove necessary", the matters irrevocably assigned to the trustees appear to be

matters of university and not municipal governance. Nonetheless, the grant of municipal powers to the University immediately subsequent to the State's acceptance of the Fort Hill Property supports an argument to the contrary - namely that Mr. Clemson irrevocably bestowed upon the Trustee's the responsibility for the municipal governance of the University. This issue would need to be subject to final judicial determination prior to any agreement by the University to be annexed or merged.

2. What is the present "municipal status" of Clemson University? What effect does the University's failure to have selected one of the four alternative forms of government contained in "Home Rule Act" have upon C.U.'s "municipal" status?

Section 59-119-60 of the South Carolina laws establishes the Board of Trustees as a "body politic and corporate. Section 59-119-310 (first passed in 1894) establishes a municipal corporation known as Clemson University, within the boundaries of a five mile circle with Tillman Hall as the center. The South Carolina Code gives "perpetual control" to the Board of Trustees. The Code further establishes the position of a "recorder" with duties like those of a magistrate. <sup>1</sup> The Code also authorizes the Trustees to appoint of constables with the authority of municipal police.<sup>2</sup> The governing authority of the Trustees does not extend to "the right to

---

<sup>1</sup> The recorder "may carry out and enforce all ordinances of the board of trustees of Clemson University and punish violations thereof by fine or imprisonment within the jurisdiction hereinabove defined. Said board of trustees shall make such rules for the maintenance of order and will provide such punishments, within the jurisdiction above defined, by fine or imprisonment, as will keep the territory within their jurisdiction free from nuisances and enforce the police regulations of the State." S.C. Code Ann. s. 59-119-320(first passed in 1894).

<sup>2</sup> S.C. Code Ann. s.59-119-340. The section provides, "The board may appoint one or more special constables who shall exercise all the power of a State constable or of a municipal policeman to enforce obedience to the ordinances of the board and to the laws of the State."

levy or collect any tax."<sup>3</sup>

These statutory provisions, establishing powers generally associated with a municipality, have been exercised on a continuing basis by the University, even though the University did not select one of the three municipal forms of government mandated by the "Home Rule Act".<sup>4</sup> The Home Rule Act did not contain any provisions for continued municipal status in the event no election was made by the stated deadline.

Several theories as to Clemson University's current municipal status are arguable. CU may now be a lapsed municipality. If this is the case, the University's quasi-municipal functions have remain unchallenged for nearly a twenty year period. This is arguably legislative recognition of C.U.'s special status as a state university with statutory authorization for quasi-municipal functions. Under this theory, C.U.'s status as a lapsed municipality would have little practical import.

Some may argue that C.U. was "grandfathered" as a municipality under the terms of the Home Rule Act. While the text of the Home Rule Act does not support this theory, it is possible that it could be supported by reference to the legislative record of the Act.

A party aggrieved by CU's exercise of quasi-municipal jurisdiction would arguably be able to make an argument that any adversary powers exercised by the University against them were without authority. While such a position could only be tested by litigation, it is unlikely that this bears directly or indirectly on the annexation issue.

---

<sup>3</sup> S.C. Code Ann. s.59-119-350.

<sup>4</sup> The Act mandated that municipalities choose either the mayor-council form, the council form, or the council-manager form, with the election to be made not later than December 31, 1975.

The greatest practical import of this issue may be upon the form that any proposed "annexation" would take; if C.U. has existing municipal status, then it would merge with the City; if C.U. is a lapsed municipality, it would be annexed.

3. Can the City of Clemson enter into binding agreements with the University concerning the terms and conditions of any proposed annexation or merger?

The South Carolina Code provides that when a city or town proposes to extend its limits by annexing an incorporated municipality, then the two municipalities "may stipulate and agree upon terms of consolidation, and such stipulations shall become a binding contract upon the city or town when enlarged... ." <sup>5</sup> The section requires that any stipulations be readily accessible in a publication, or on the ballot, to all voters in the election held to determine the outcome of the annexation petition.

Since the law will generally enforce the terms of a contract not in violation of public policy, and since the stipulations of an annexation agreement would appear to be beneficial to the stated public policy of promoting annexation, <sup>6</sup> then the primary purpose of the statutory provision allowing enforceable annexation agreements may be to require voter consent to the stipulations.

The terms of any proposed merger/ annexation of the City of Clemson and C.U. would be subject to a dual ratification process. The voters of the City of Clemson, under the terms of section 5-3-140, would need to approve the stipulations of the annexation in order for the City to be bound by them. The University's consent would be governed by separate statutory

---

<sup>5</sup> S.C. Code Ann. s.5-3-40 (1962).

<sup>6</sup> S.C. Code Ann. s.47-11 - 13.



authority.

4. Under what mechanism would state property, like Clemson University, be annexed?

The annexation would be initiated by a petition of the State Budget and Control Board. "Upon agreement of the city or town council to accept the petition and the passage of an ordinance to that effect, the annexation shall be complete... ." <sup>7</sup> Under the statutory scheme, therefore, an annexation procedure would be formally initiated by the Budget and Control Board (after a presumptive process of review, assent, and request by the University).

Conclusions:

1. A base line determination of the University's municipal status would be required. Any decision to merge or annex the University would require a base line analysis of the existing quasi-municipal powers exercised by the University. It appears to be an assumption of the University that it would be able to continue to exercise these powers in perpetuity under the terms of a binding agreement with the City of Clemson. Such powers would need to be enumerated and preserved in an agreement, and their legal basis would need to be confirmed as a prerequisite to the initiation of the annexation process. That is, the question of the survival of the municipal powers of the University after the passage of the Home Rule Act should be subjected to final determination. A mere assertion that such powers have been "grandfathered" would not be sufficient in light of the presumptive scrutiny initiated by the annexation process. Such a process of confirmation would entail certain risks and costs on the part of the University, which in turn should be considered in the decision as to whether the University should pursue the annexation

---

<sup>7</sup> S.C. Code Ann. s. 5-3-140(1971).

proposal.

2. The City's draft annexation agreement is premature, and does not adequately address the issues. This Memorandum has focused on formative issues. A great variety of complex legal and factual issues would need to be addressed in any annexation agreement. Many of these are being separately addressed by the Committee. The City's draft agreement is insufficiently detailed, does not address many issues with any level of specificity, and is not an adequate basis for any merger or annexation to proceed. In addition, no purportedly binding agreement should be assumed to be such without a final determination that such an agreement could be enforced against the City in the event that any dispute arises. (See section 3 above.)


Fire - The City is the source of fire supply for the University. As an agency of the state, the City is subject to the jurisdiction of the state Fire Marshal. The City has a fire department and works with any significant problem at the state's request. State facilities are charged for fire services, e.g. fire trucks, fire hydrants, etc. The Department estimates that 2 full time inspectors will be required to service inspections of state buildings in the jurisdiction.

Police - The University has its own police force which provides service to the USC campus. City is primarily responsible for streets. They also act as back up if required on campus.

Sanitation - The University has its own sanitation and waste disposal facilities. Additional information will be provided as needed.

Water - The University has its own water supply system and treatment facilities. Additional information will be provided as needed.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Andy Smith, ACIR  
FROM: Shirley Gossett   
RE: City Services and USC

DATE: July 29, 1992

I have attempted to describe the relationship between the City and USC based on the services outlined in your draft agreement. As we agreed at the onset Columbia's relationship with USC reaches far back into time, therefore little written documentation will be available. The City and University roles have evolved over time. However, in the case of services mentioned in the agreement, I talked to various departments concerning USC. Below are listed those findings.

Should you need more or additional information, please let me know.

Zoning- USC is covered by the City's zoning ordinance. The main campus is zoned C-1. The City Zoning Ordinance characterizes C-1 as office and institutional, "an area whose characteristic is neither commercial nor exclusively residential in nature". USC must obtain zoning permits and be reviewed by the City boards and commissions applicable.

Building- Building code for USC is covered by the state.

Fire- The City is the source of fire suppression for the university. As an agency of the state the City receives no revenues for service. All prevention responsibility is the responsibility of the State Fire Marshal. The City monitors inspection forms and aids with any significant problems at the state's request. State facilities are charged for permits to store certain materials, i.e. fuel tanks, laboratories and the like. The Department estimates that 2 full time inspectors would be required to service inspections of State building in the jurisdiction.

Police- The University has its own police force which provides service to the USC campus. City is primary service provider for streets. They also act as back up if required on campus.

911- The University has its own system on campus.

Jail/Court- The University maintains its own court and retention facility. Additional retention needs would be between the county and USC.



Special events needs at USC often use hired City and County officers. Traffic control for these events are handled in whichever jurisdiction the event occurs in.

Streets- All streets within USC are in the state system. The City assists in maintainance and provides traffic control devices.

Sanitation- The City dosnt provide sanitation services to USC, however, they do work together on recycling. Off campus building of the University are served by Columbia.

Water/Sewer- The City provides water and sewer to all USC properties within municipal boundaries for a fee. Any out of city properties served by the city system would be charged an out of city fee:





# City of CLEMSON

Office of the Mayor

Larry W. Abernathy  
Mayor

April 22, 1992

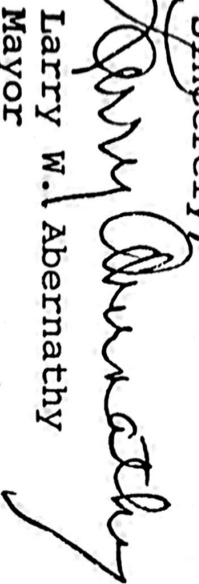
Dr. A. Max Lennon  
President  
Clemson University  
201 Sikes Hall  
Clemson, South Carolina 29634

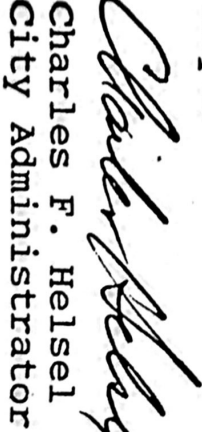
Dear Dr. Lennon:

Enclosed is a draft agreement regarding annexation/  
consolidation of the Clemson University campus into the City  
of Clemson which was unanimously approved by City Council on  
April 20, 1992.

I will be pleased to meet with you any time to review the  
proposed agreement or modifications which may be offered.  
We look forward to hearing from you on our proposal.

Sincerely,

  
Larry W. Abernathy  
Mayor

  
Charles F. Helsel  
City Administrator

\*\*\*\* D R A F T \*\*\*\*  
04/20/92

Agreement  
Annexation/Consolidation of Municipal Services  
City of Clemson/Clemson University

OBJECTIVE

The City of Clemson offers to bring the main campus of Clemson University (figure 1) into the corporate limits of the City of Clemson, and allow for consolidation of municipal services where feasible.

LEGAL METHOD

State Code 5-3-140 provides that municipalities may annex state properties with the approval of the State Budget and Control Board. In that the Budget and Control Board does not recognize Clemson University as a municipality in the distribution of State Shared Revenues, it is concluded that this is the proper statute to follow in accomplishing the objective above.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Revenues

- a. One half of all State Shared Revenues attributable to the student population on campus (estimated at \$125,000 annually) shall be budgeted for mutually beneficial projects or services.
- b. The University is exempt from all property taxes.
- c. Business licenses will not be required of University owned on-campus businesses.
- d. The city will not impose any ticket-tax on any university sponsored events on campus without University approval.
- e. Fees in lieu of taxes will be charged for any municipal services by the city for the university.

2. Zoning and building/fire codes

- a. All University properties to be annexed shall be zoned "University", a new class which will be exempt from all city land use regulations. The requested "University" zoning will be done by the usual procedure of amending the city zoning ordinance to provide for the new district designation, followed by an ordinance to apply that district organization to the university property. All notice and hearing procedures will be followed as for other rezonings.

- b. Enforcement of all applicable building and fire codes on campus will be performed solely by the University.
- c. The University is subject to all zoning classes presently existing within the city. The purchase of land within the city by the University will not automatically change its zoning class to "university".

### 3. Public Safety

#### Police

- a. The city and University Police Departments shall continue to operate as separate, but coordinated departments.
- b. Incidents arising on the campus shall be handled by the University Police Department.
- c. Incidents arising off campus shall be handled by the City Police Department.
- d. University and city police shall have radio frequencies which allow ready communications between the two forces.
- e. Streets which border both the city and the university shall be policed by the city.

#### Fire

- a. The City will plan to construct and equip a fire substation to supplement service to the city and the campus.
- b. The university will continue to operate the existing fire station for the campus and the city, and amend the existing contract to include operation of the future proposed fire substation.
- c. The city shall bear 100% of the expenses of the future proposed substation, and the incremental expense of serving the city from the main station.

#### Dispatching

- a. All dispatching - Police, Fire, and EMS will be performed by the City.
- b. Expenses shall be shared proportionately between the City and the University.

#### Jail

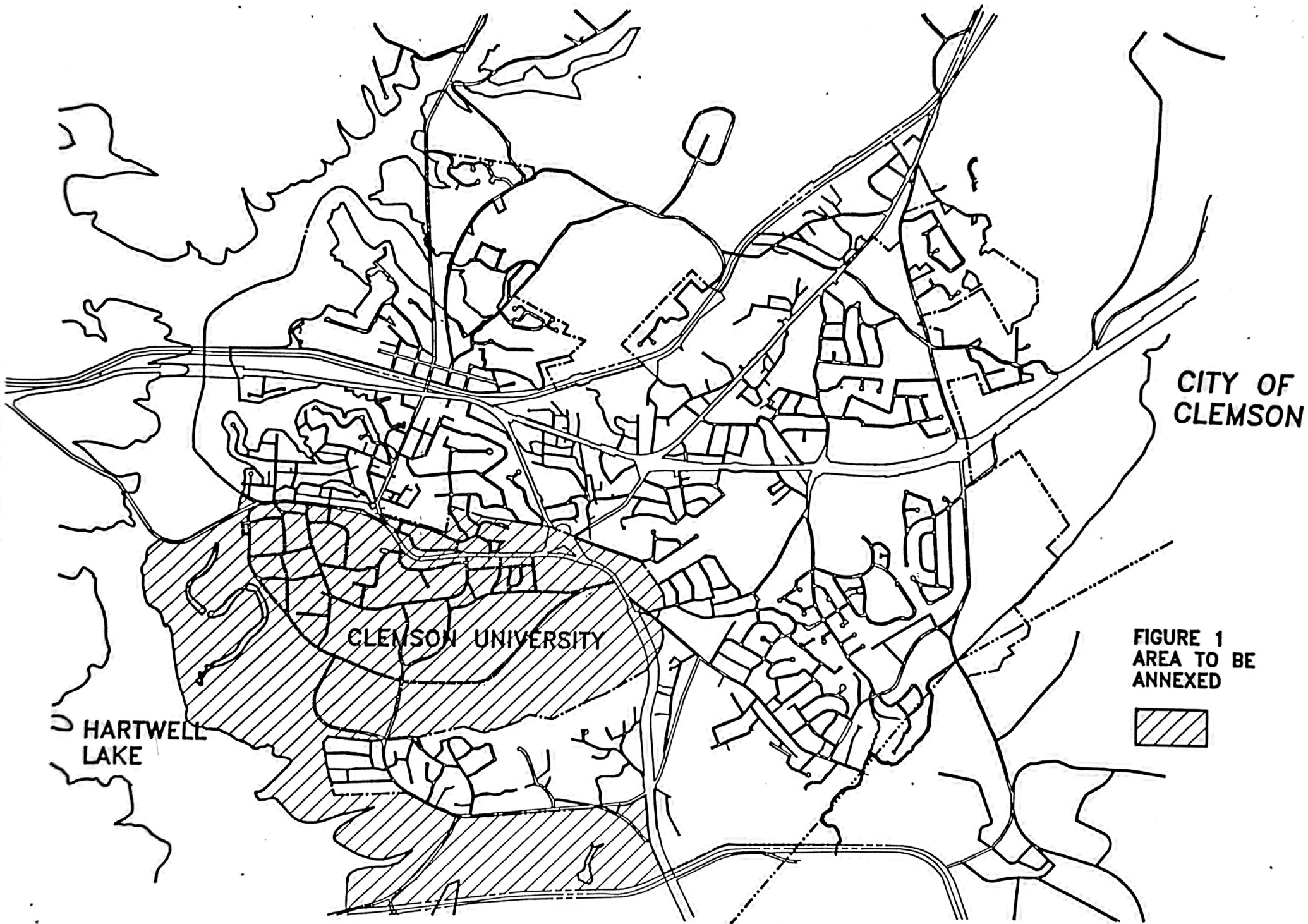
- a. The city will continue to provide the university overnight jail facilities.
- b. An appropriate daily fee will be charged for each case.

#### Court

- a. The University Court shall be consolidated with and operated as a branch of the City Court.
- b. A consolidated Court Administrator shall be appointed by the City.
- c. All on-campus parking cases shall be handled in the University branch. The University shall pay all expenses of the branch and retain all parking fine revenues.
- d. All other cases (criminal and traffic) shall be handled in the city court.







CITY OF CLEMSON

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY

HARTWELL LAKE

FIGURE 1  
AREA TO BE ANNEXED

