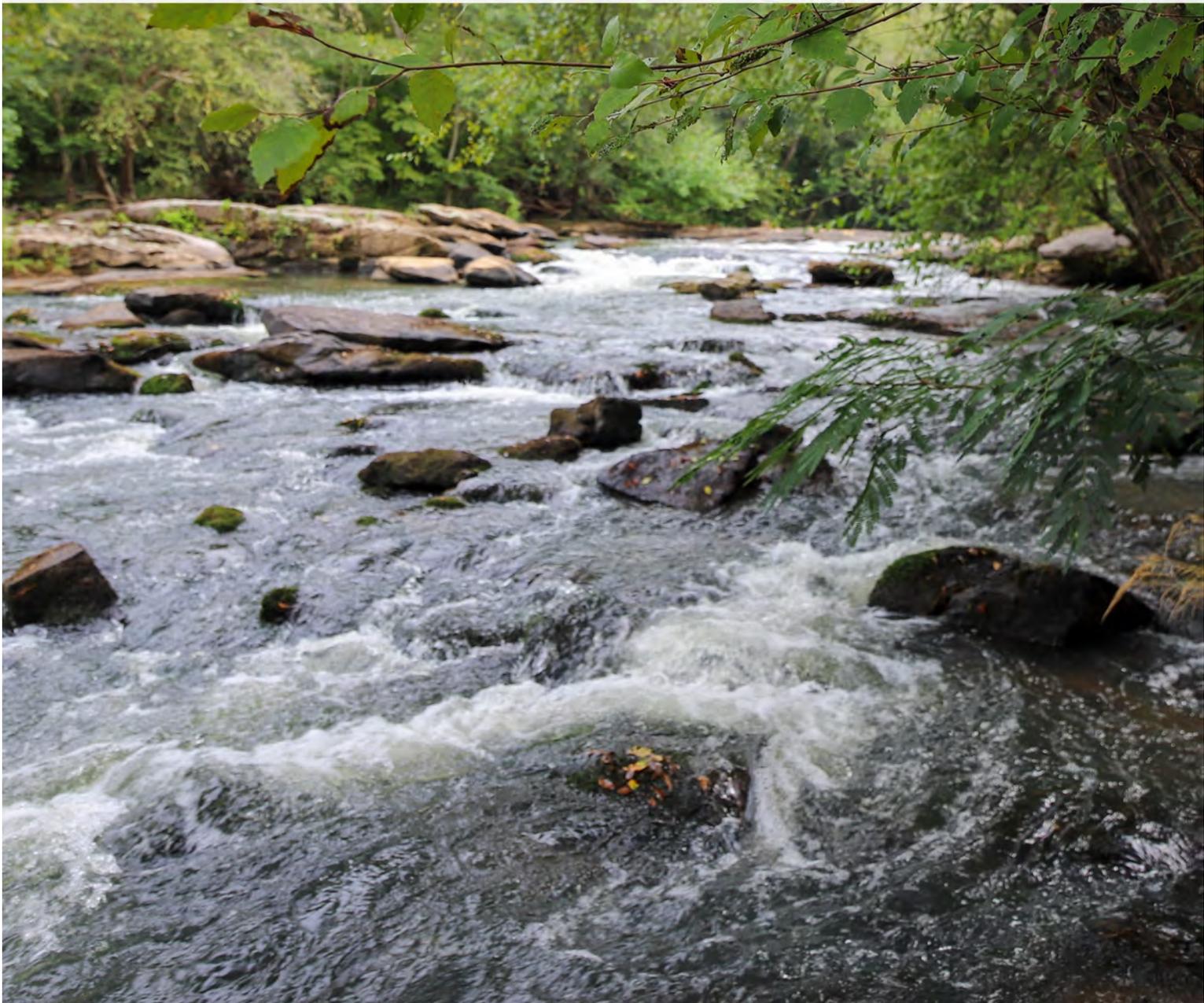




# The Tyger River Confluence Spartanburg County

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A Collaborative Vision for Conservation and Outdoor Recreation



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# The Tyger River Confluence Park and Watertrail Initiative

A Transformative Conservation and Outdoor  
Recreation Project for Spartanburg County

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Looking to a New State Park Model:

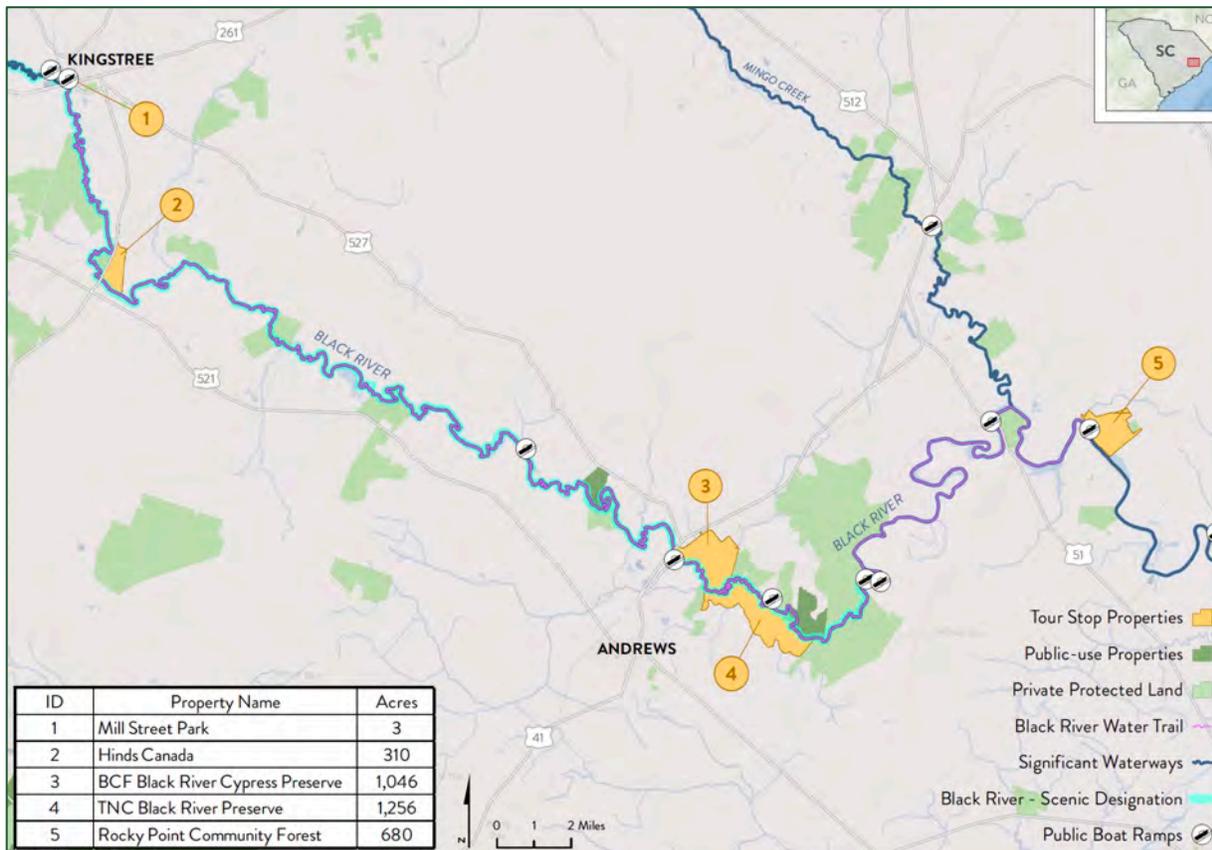
## The Black River Water Trail and Park Network

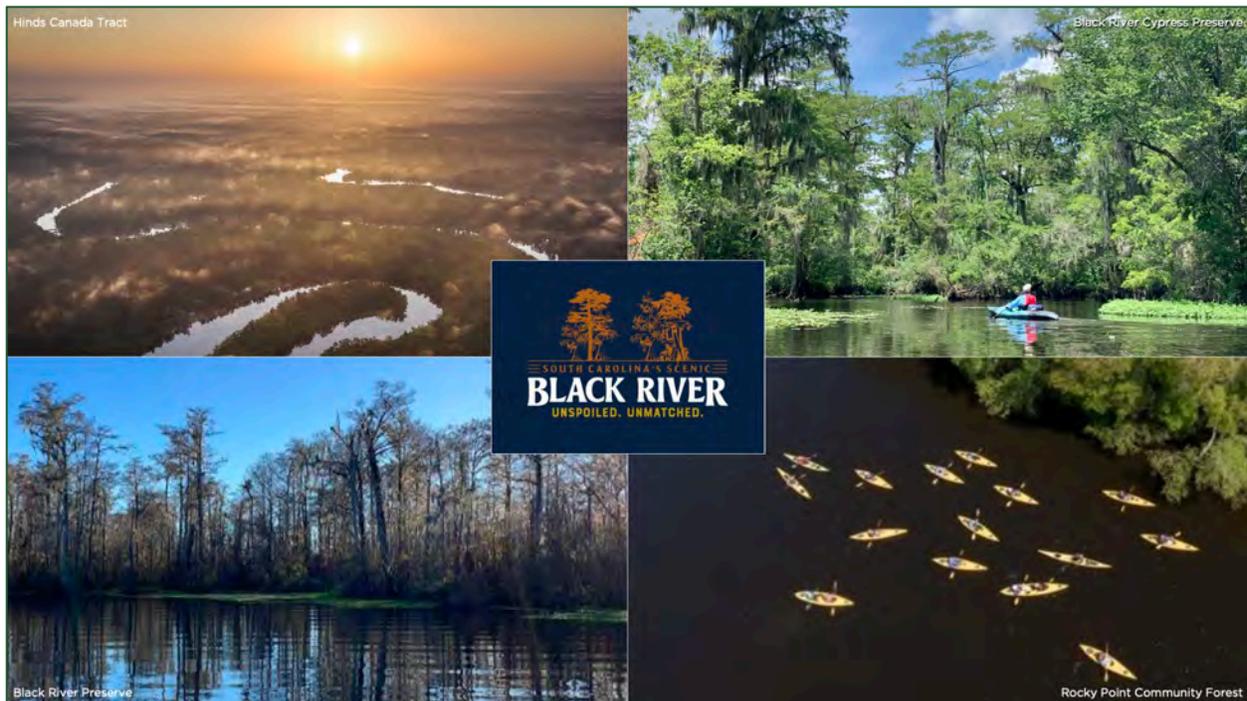
A visionary collaboration between conservation partners, state agencies, and local governments to link a series of riverside public and private parks along a 70-mile stretch of South Carolina’s scenic Black River.

The proposed **Black River Water Trail & Park Network**, featuring the first new State Park in 20 years, is being planned to meet the open space and access needs of communities along the water, while creating nature-based tourism and outdoor recreation opportunities to boost the local economy.

Partners include Williamsburg County, Town of Kingstree, Butler Conservation Fund, The Nature Conservancy, Georgetown County and Winyah Rivers Alliance.

SC State Parks has engaged as a strategic partner working with these communities and stakeholders in the Black River corridor to support recreation and conservation along this iconic SC treasure.





### Black River Project Unique Characteristics

- Non-profit, private, public partners receiving public support from local, county, and state level
- Project supports tourism, conservation, recreation, and historic preservation
- Supports economic development strategies
- Enables a range of activities from a riverside farmers market to hiking, camping, and paddling
- Can be explored from beginning-to-end or one property at a time
- Access ranges from fee-based to free and open to the public
- Properties can be accessed from road or river
- Greenspace properties can be intensely managed or left wild and undeveloped
- With the river as a connector, additional properties and partners can be added in the future

A New Potential Park for the Upstate:

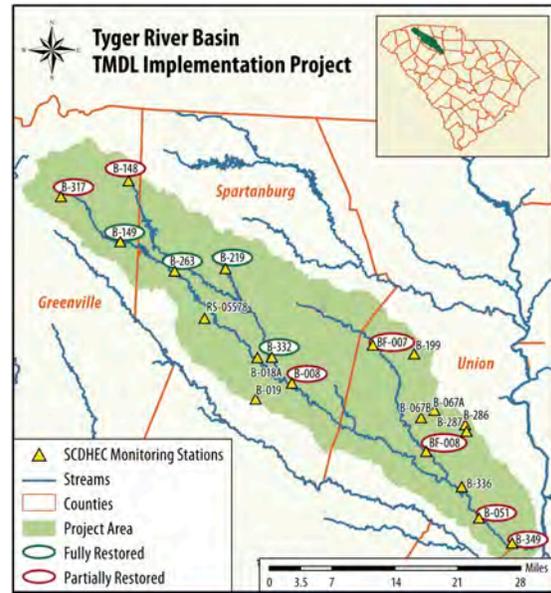
## The Tyger River Confluence Park and Blueway

The Tyger River Basin contains:

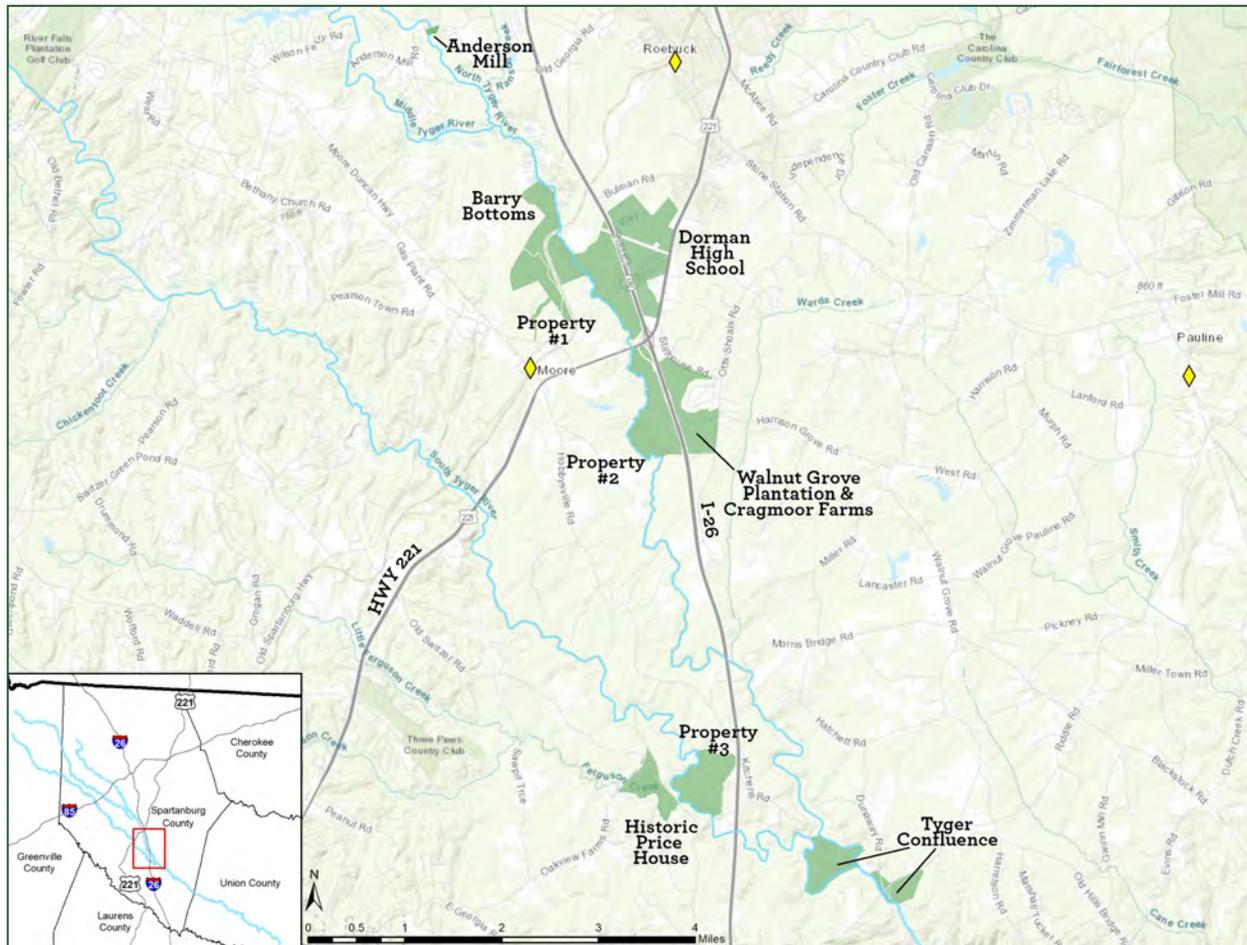
- 51% of the County's population
- 48% of the County's area
- 62% of the City's population

Project Overview

- 20 river miles on the North and South Tyger rivers
- 10 hours of Class I-IV paddling
- 10 public park spaces
- 4 historic properties
- New Tyger River Nature Center
- \$16 million estimated initial investment
- \$25 million initial economic impact
- \$1-4 million annual economic contribution



## Proposed Confluence Project Full Scope



### Waterways:

- North Tyger River
- South Tyger River
- Tyger River

### Existing properties:

- Anderson Mill
- Walnut Grove Plantation
- Price House
- Nesbitt Farm

### Proposed additions:

- Dorman H.S.
- Barry Bottoms
- Property #1
- Property #2
- Cragmoor Farm
- Property #3

### Capital projects:

- Tyger River Nature Center
- Nesbitt Farm

## Existing Properties and Blueway Access

Current assets:

- **437 combined acres**
- **River access** at Historic Anderson Mill and Tyger 10 Nature Park
- **Public places** include:
  - Anderson Mill
  - Historic Price House
  - Walnut Grove Plantation
  - Tyger 10 Nature Park
- **Future developments** include:
  - Tyger River Nature Center
  - Nesbitt Farm
- **Committed partners** include:
  - South Carolina Conservation Bank
  - Spartanburg County Historical Association (SCHA)
  - Spartanburg County Foundation
  - Spartanburg Area Conservancy (SPACE)
  - The Tyger River Foundation
  - Upstate Forever



## Existing Properties and Blueway Access

### Historic Anderson Mill | North Tyger River



The historic Anderson Mill is the oldest standing mill in South Carolina. It was last operated in 1975 by A. A. Sellars.

**The Tyger River Foundation** is restoring this property to an operating mill to be periodically open to the public. Once operational, the mill will produce flour, meal, and grits for sale to the public.

Located 8 miles from downtown Spartanburg on Anderson Mill Road, the mill is adjacent to falling rapids on the North Tyger River and channels the river's power through a stone flume onto a waterwheel. River access is available from sunrise to sunset.

Existing Properties and Blueway Access

**Walnut Grove Plantation | North Tyger River**



This early-18th century homesite is located on 130 acres of farmlands in close proximity to the North Tyger River.

The property is managed by the Spartanburg County Historical Association, held in trust by the Spartanburg County Foundation, and under conservation easement by Upstate Forever.

## Existing Properties and Blueway Access

### Historic Price House | South Tyger River



This late-18th century homesite is located on 94 acres in close proximity to the South Tyger River.

The property is managed by the Spartanburg County Historical Association, held in trust by the Spartanburg County Foundation, and under easement by the Spartanburg Area Conservancy (SPACE).

## Existing Properties and Blueway Access

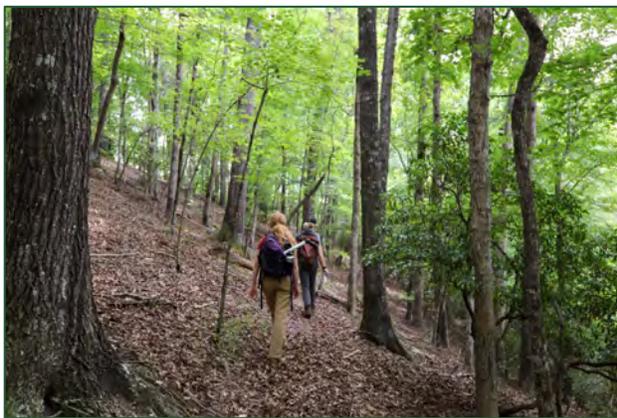
### Tyger River Confluence at Nesbitt Shoals



Four parcels totaling 201 acres with 2.5 miles of river frontage:

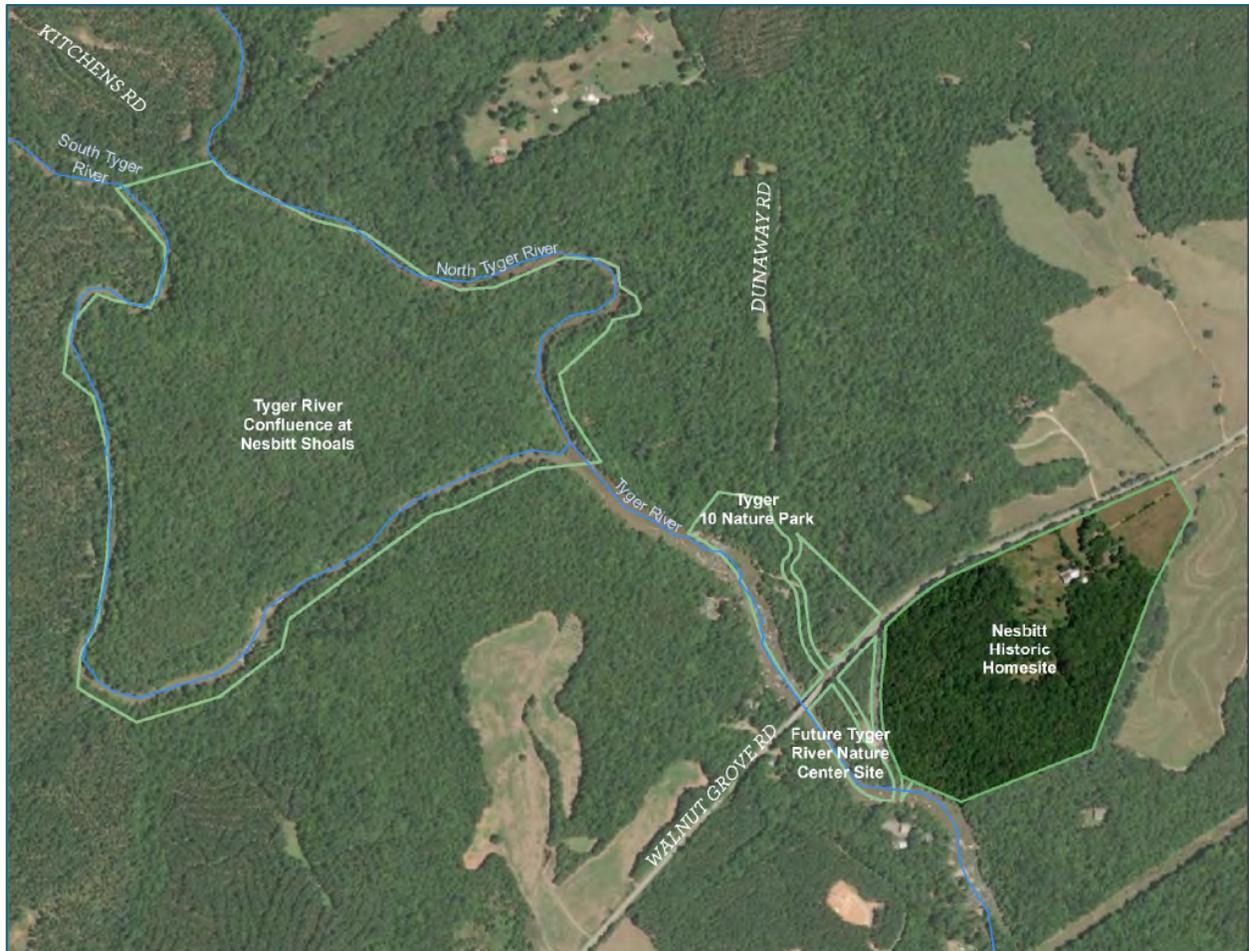
- 136-acre confluence property
- Tyger 10 Nature Park: 10 acres adjacent to Walnut Grove Road at Nesbitt Shoals
- Nesbitt Farm: 50 acres containing early 19th century homesite and barn with plans for agritourism, event venue, and accommodations
- Future location for the Tyger River Nature Center

## Tyger River Confluence



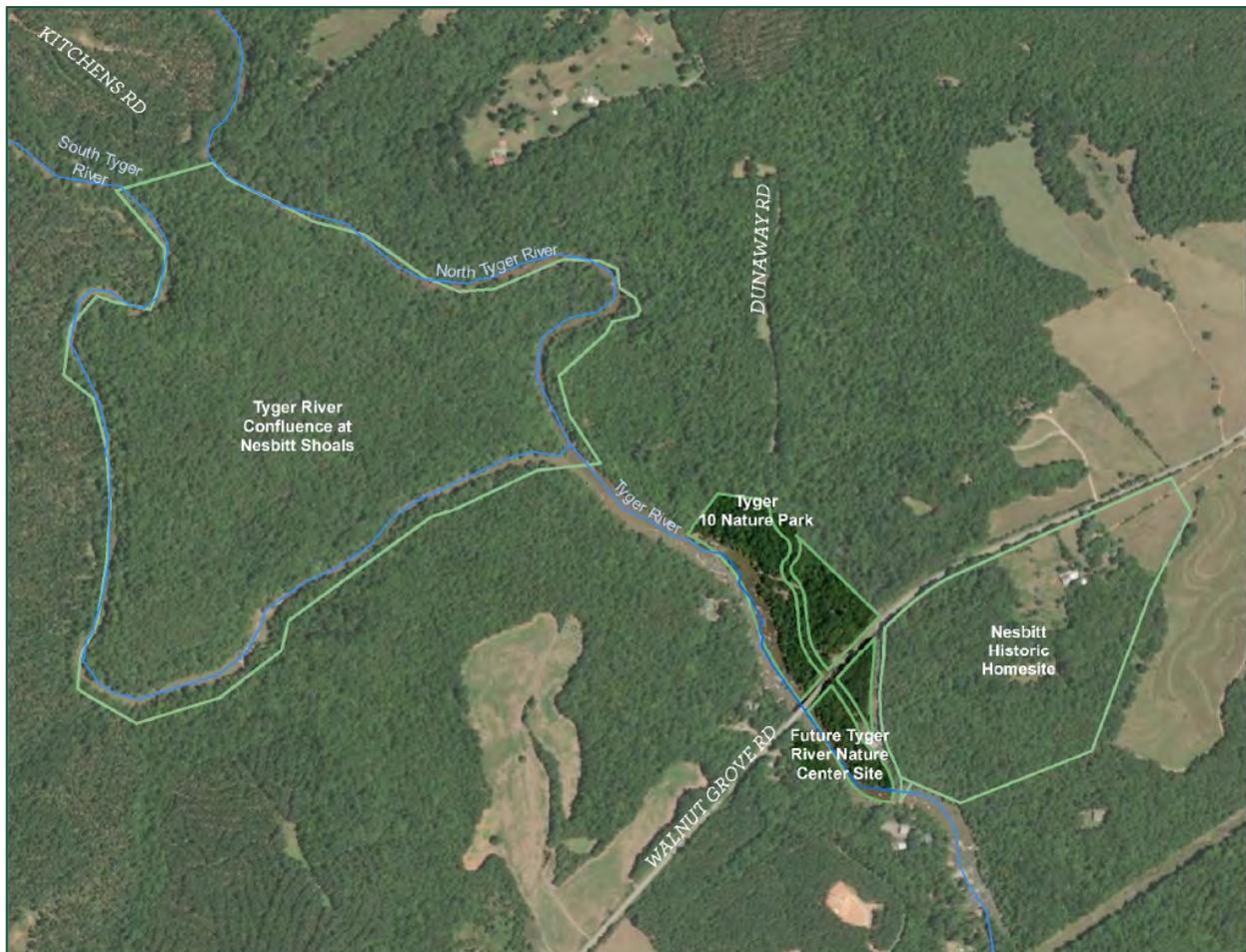
The 136-acre confluence property is accessible from both the North and South Tyger Rivers. It holds potential for an undeveloped natural park and trail network.

## Nesbitt Farm



This 50-acre historic property is located above Nesbitt Shoals at the Walnut Grove Road bridge. It is the site of a future event venue, bed and breakfast accommodations, and demonstration farm.

## Tyger 10 Nature Park & Nesbitt Shoals Parcel



The Tyger 10 Nature Park and adjacent 6-acre Nesbitt Shoals parcel are also located at the Walnut Grove Road bridge. It is the future site of the Tyger River Nature Center.

## Planned Tyger River Nature Center

*Property design concept*

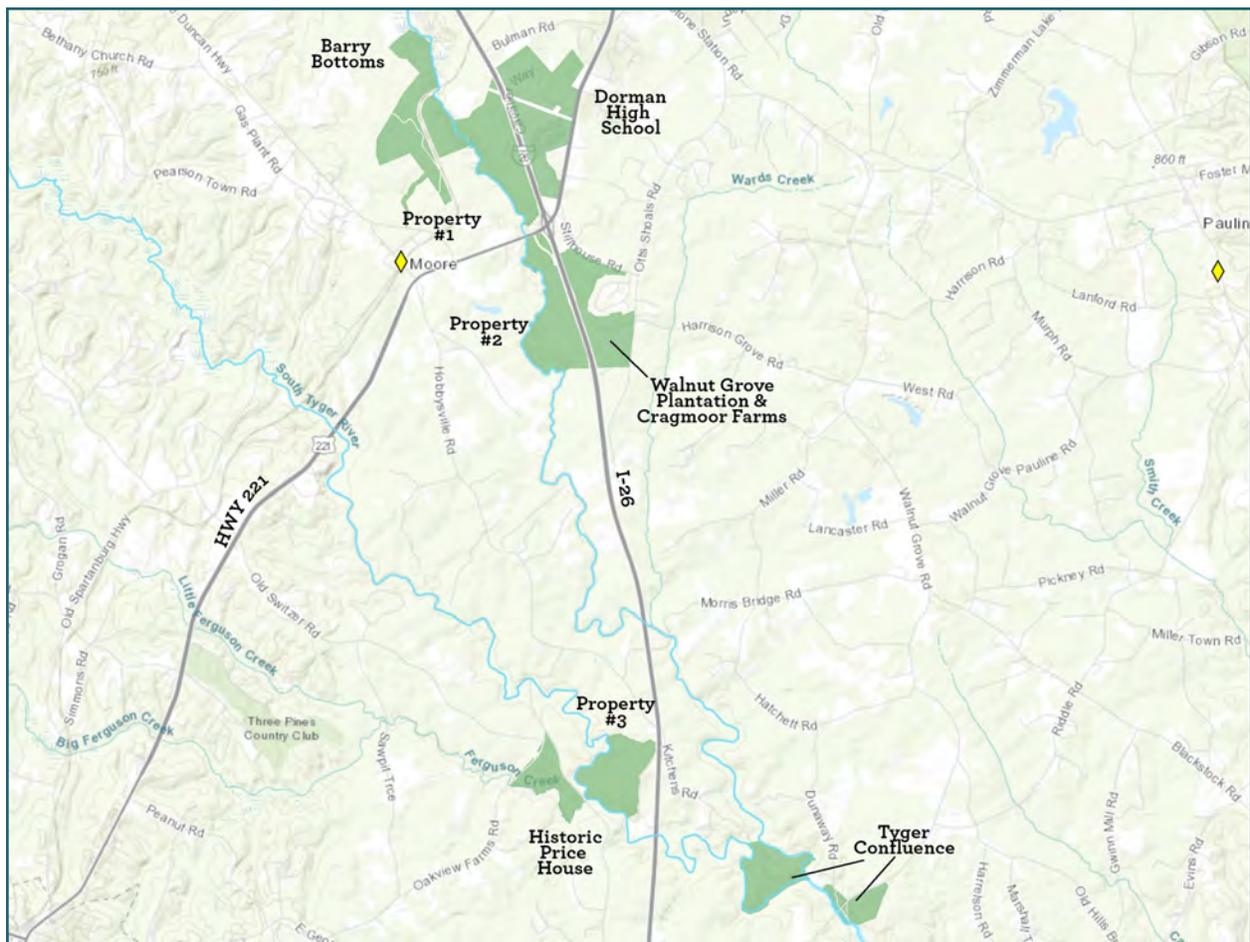


This planned education, eco-tourism, and event venue will be modeled after the Chattahoochee Nature Center near Atlanta (pictured above) to foster tourism and outdoor recreation in the area.

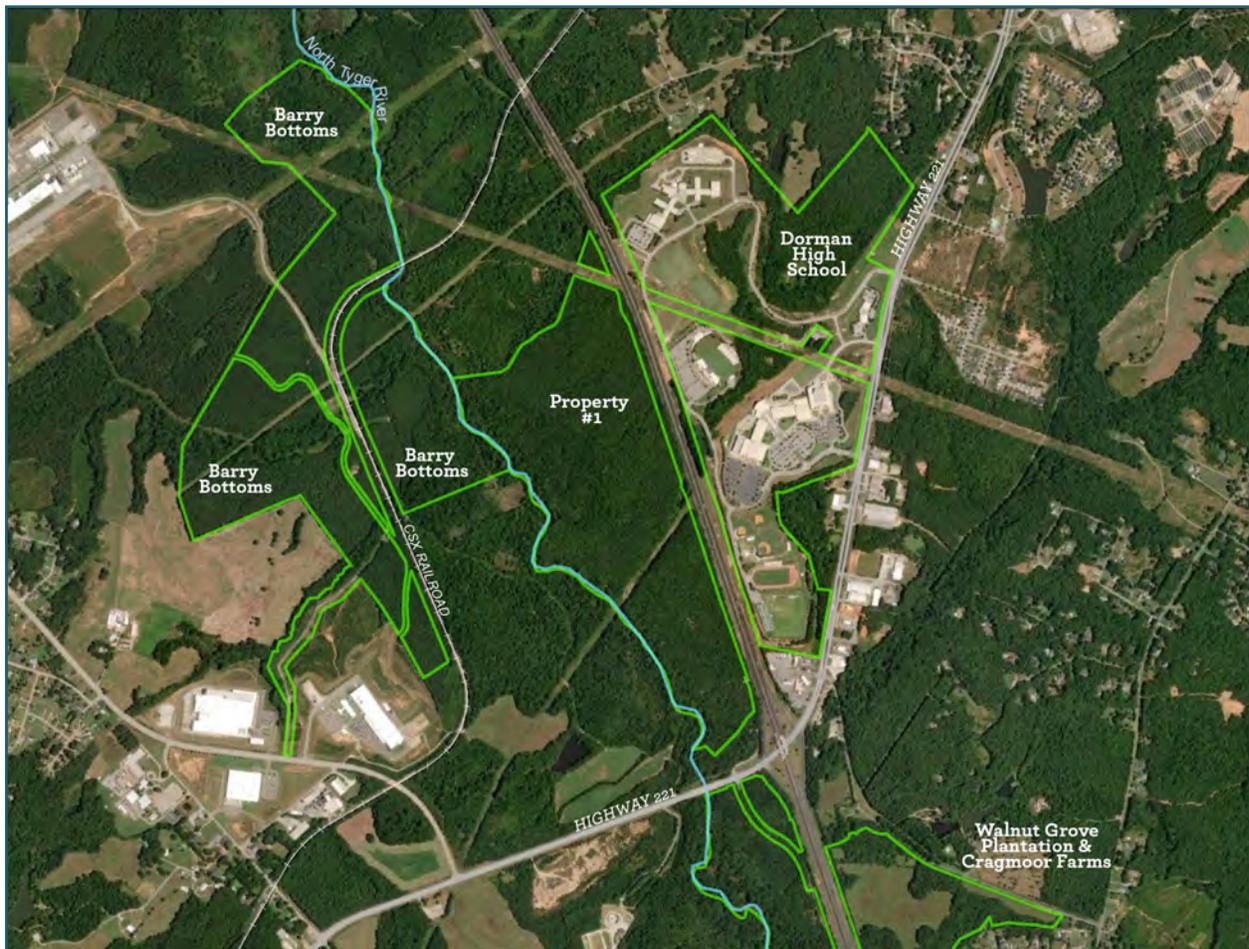
## Potential Additions for Greenspace and Blueway Access

Proposed additions:

- **923 additional acres**
- **Potential new partners:**
  - School District 6
- **Connecting greenspace to blueways:**
  - Dorman H.S. Campus to Property #1 and Barry Bottoms
  - Walnut Grove Plantation to Property #2
  - Historic Price House to Property #3



## Addition 1: Connecting Dorman High School



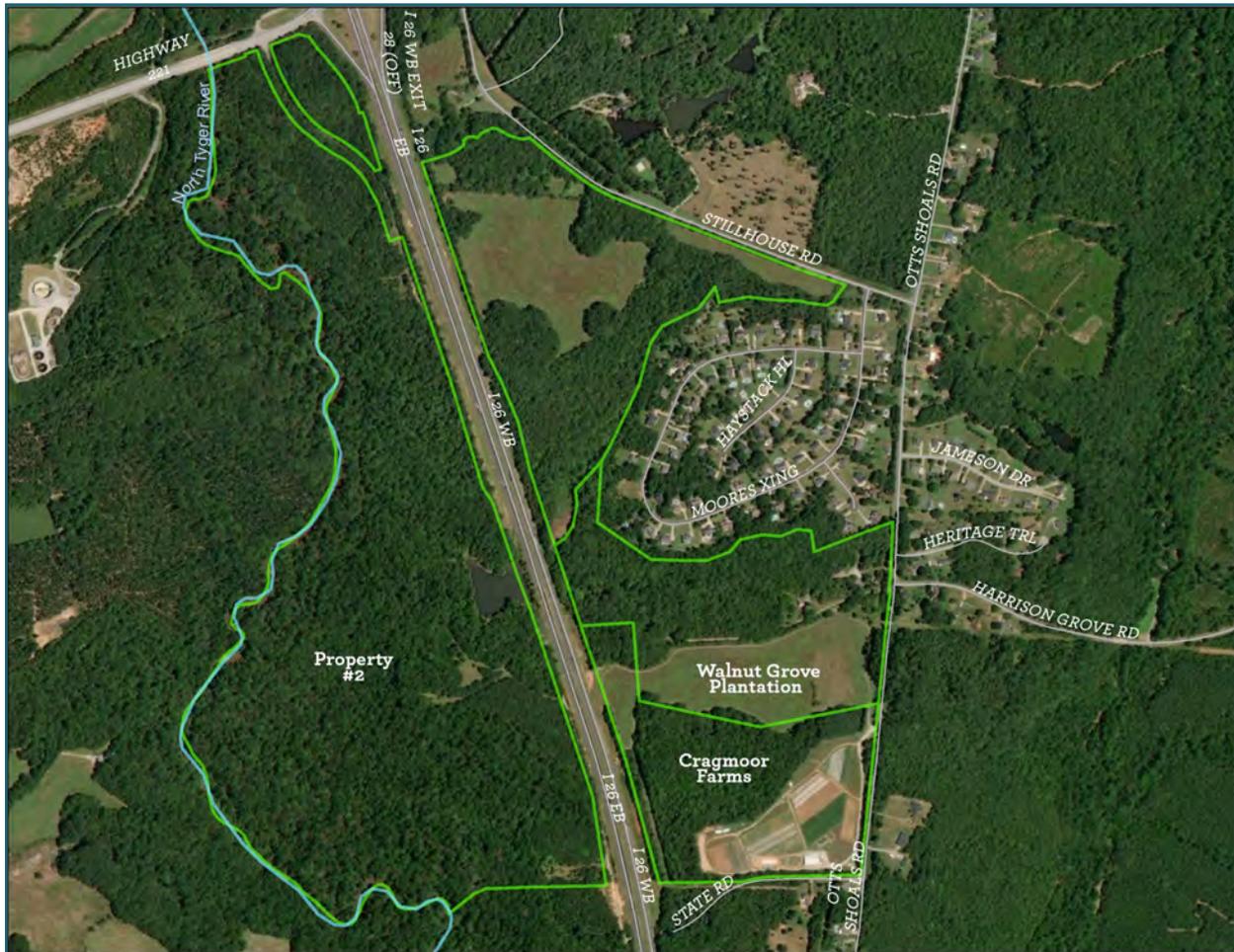
Combine the resources of:

- School District 6 at Dorman High School
- Property #1 and Barry Bottoms parcel

To connect and create:

- Up to 540 acres of public outdoor recreation space with 2 miles of frontage on the North Tyger River
- An environmental and ecological education resource for Dorman H.S. and County School Districts

## Addition 2: Connecting Walnut Grove Plantation



Combine the resources of:

- School District 6 at Cragmoor Farm
- SCHA and the Spartanburg County Foundation at Walnut Grove Plantation
- Property #2 through potential purchase

Connect and create:

- Up to 387 acres of outdoor public recreation space with access to the North Tyger River via the Hwy 221 bridge Frontage Road
- Network with the Walnut Grove properties via State Road under I-26

### Addition 3: Historic Price House



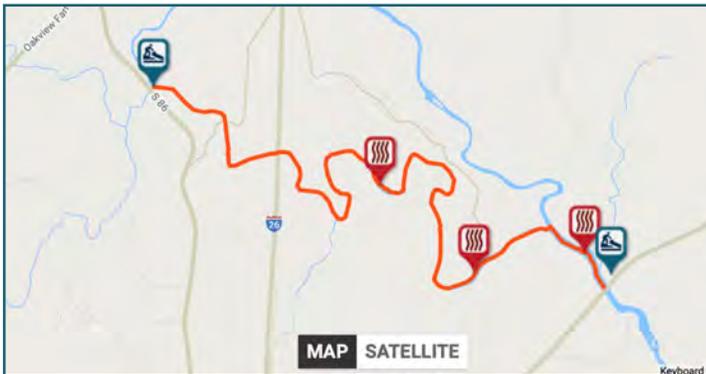
Combine the resources of:

- SCHA, Spartanburg County Foundation, and SPACE at the Price House
- Property #3 through potential purchase

To connect and create:

- Up to 269 acres of outdoor public recreation space
- Access to 1.25 miles of frontage on the South Tyger River

## The Tyger River Watertrail



### South Tyger River: Price House Road (Unofficial) to Nesbitt Shoals Park

- Skill Level: Advanced ⓘ
- Flow Level: Below Runnable ⓘ
- Rapids: Class I , II , III , IV
- Length: 4.1 miles
- Duration: 2 - 2.5 hours
- Portaging: No

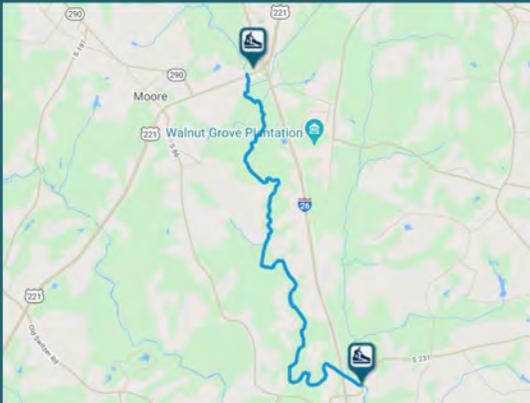
#### WHAT TO EXPECT

Along this section, paddlers will travel from the South Tyger River onto the main stem of the Tyger River, experiencing exciting Class I-IV rapids along the way. This section is recommended only for advanced paddlers.

### Class IV Rapid: Chesnee Shoals (A.K.A. Sting 'em Dog)

After the I-26 bridge, paddlers will encounter some exciting curves in the river as well as Class II-IV rapids and shoals. This Class IV rapid is about 3,000 feet upstream of the confluence of the South and North Tyger.

## The Tyger River Watertrail



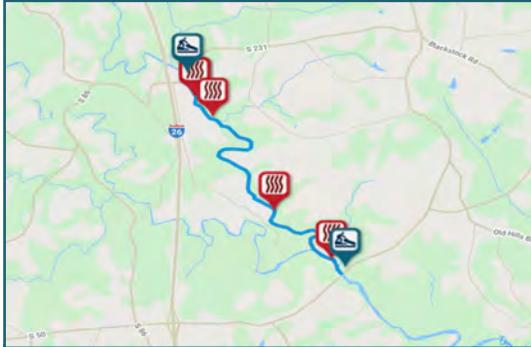
**North Tyger River: Highway 221 (Unofficial) to Morris Bridge Road (Unofficial)**

- Skill Level: Moderate Ⓢ
- Flow Level: Below Runnable Ⓢ
- Rapids: Class I, II

Length: 3.6 miles  
Duration: 2 - 2.5 hours  
Portaging: No

**WHAT TO EXPECT**

This section is on the North Tyger River and includes many curves in the river, and includes some exciting shoals/rapids. There is a high potential for wood and debris strainers along this stretch.



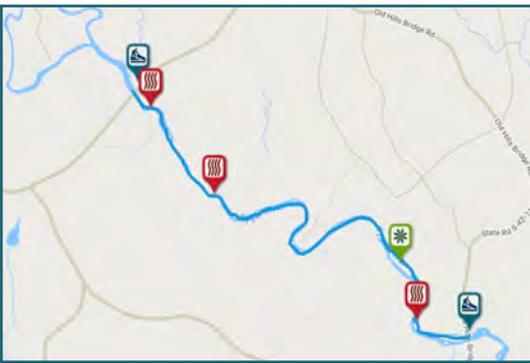
**North Tyger River: Morris Bridge Road (Unofficial) to Nesbitt Shoals Park**

- Skill Level: Moderate Ⓢ
- Flow Level: Below Runnable Ⓢ
- Rapids: Class II

Length: 3.6 miles  
Duration: 1.8 - 2.3 hours  
Portaging: No

**WHAT TO EXPECT**

This popular stretch is paddled annually by families during the Tame The Tyger event hosted by the Tyger River Foundation. A great family section, this trip boasts exciting Class II rapids and shoals. Paddlers will also see the confluence of the North and South Tyger Rivers, forming the main stem of the Tyger River along this trip.



**Tyger River: Nesbitt Shoals Park to Old Hills Bridge Road (Unofficial)**

- Skill Level: Moderate Ⓢ
- Flow Level: Below Runnable Ⓢ
- Rapids: Class I, II

Length: 3.6 miles  
Duration: 1.8 - 2.3 hours  
Portaging: No

**WHAT TO EXPECT**

This trip begins at the popular Tyger 10 Nature Park along the main stem of the Tyger River and includes exciting Class I-II rapids and shoals. This shorter trip is great for novice paddlers and is the last section along the Tyger River Blueway.

### Watertrail highlights:

- Four 1.8 to 2.5-hour river trips with Class I-IV rapids.
- 8 hours of total paddling on the the North Tyger by combining adjacent runs from the Anderson Mill to Old Hills Bridge Road
- Runnable water flow on the North Tyger 90% of the year
- Good-to-excellent water flow on the North Tyger 60% of the year
- River conditions available at [gopaddlesc.com](http://gopaddlesc.com)

Potential Additions for Greenspace and Blueway Access: Connecting Trails

**Connection 1: The Dan**



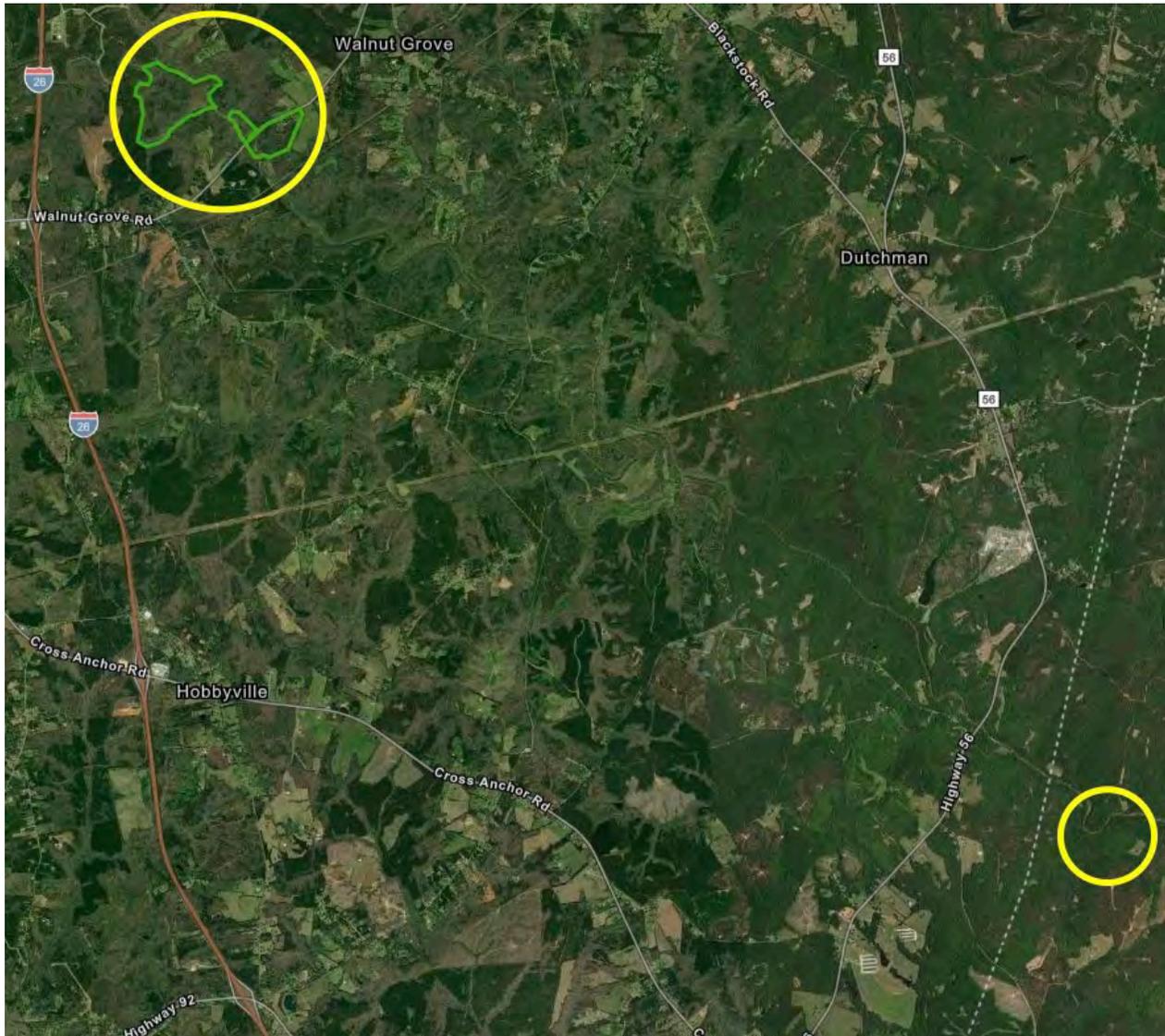
Future plans propose connecting The Dan trail system to the North Tyger River and Anderson Mill.

The Dan will connect four major watersheds:

- The Pacolet River
- The Tyger River
- Lawsons Fork Creek
- Fairforest Creek



Potential Additions for Greenspace and Blueway Access: Connecting Trails  
**Connection 2: Palmetto Trail**



There is potential for a spur connecting the Palmetto Trail at Blackstock Battlefield in Union County to the Tyger River Confluence project. The spur trail would travel 8 miles from Nesbitt Farm to the Blackstock Battlefield located in Union County.

This connection would bring Union County into the project. Connections would consist of acquisitions and/or trail easements. Of note, properties south of Nesbitt tend to be larger tracts with little development



## Estimated Project Costs

Property Asset	Estimated Cost
<b>Tyger River Nature Center:</b>	
Nature Center Building	\$3,000,000
Riverside Pavilion	\$750,000
Walking Bridge Connecting Confluence to Nesbitt Farm	\$750,000
Property Boardwalks, River Docks, and Observation Decks	\$1,025,000
Maintenance Shed	\$200,000
Tyger River Nature Center Habitat and Trail Improvements	\$100,000
	<b>\$5,825,000</b>
<b>Nesbitt Farm:</b>	
Restoration of Historic Homesite	\$675,000
Restoration of Ancillary Buildings	\$450,000
Restoration of Event Barn	\$350,000
Building of 12 Rental Cabins	\$1,000,000
Property Site Landscaping	\$100,000
	<b>\$2,575,000</b>
<b>Park Expansion Land Purchases:</b>	
Property #1	\$1,700,000
Property #2	\$1,720,000
Property #3	\$1,400,000
Property #4	\$200,000
Property #5	\$450,000
Property #6	\$280,000
	<b>\$5,750,000</b>
<b>Blueway Maintenance and Access</b>	<b>\$350,000</b>
<b>Park Maintenance and Access</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>
<b>Project Estimated Total</b>	<b>\$15,000,000</b>

# THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE TYGER RIVER CONFLUENCE PARK AND BLUEWAY

Timothy Green, PhD  
Director of Research and Data



Prepared for



April 15, 2022

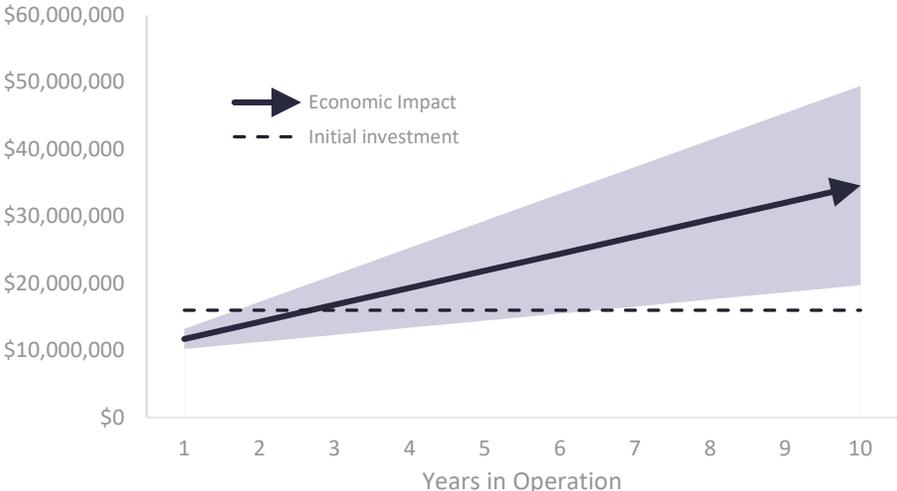
# Executive Summary

The proposed Tyger River Confluence Park and Blueway (TRCPB) would be a unique ecological and recreational asset in Upstate South Carolina that would produce significant economic returns to the region. The \$16 million dollar project involves the acquisition of land for recreation, preservation of historic sites, construction of a new nature center, greenspace, and trails, and development of a 20-mile blueway for paddlers on the Tyger River. This study uses data from TRCPB and similar projects and an economic model from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis to estimate the economic impact of the project. The analysis shows that the \$16 million-dollar initial investment would generate a one-time impact of \$9.2 million from construction activities and an additional \$1 million to \$4 million annually in new economic activity in the region<sup>i</sup> from visitors to the park (Table 1). Assuming an annual impact in the middle of that range (\$2.5 million), the economic impact of the TRCPB would constitute a 100% return on the initial investment after just three years in operation.

**Table 1 – Summary of economic impacts from development of the Tyger River Park and Blueway**

Project Impacts	Amount
<b>One-time impacts</b>	
Initial investment	\$16,000,000
Impact from construction	\$9,193,475
<b>Total one-time impacts</b>	<b>\$25,193,475</b>
<b>Annual Impacts</b>	
Increased economic output from visitor use and spending	<b>\$1.01 – \$4.03 million</b>

**Cumulative Economic Impacts of Tyger River Park and Blueway Over Time<sup>ii</sup>**



Findings suggest that the project will generate sufficient economic output to **surpass the initial investment after about 3 years of operation.**

# Background

The Upstate of South Carolina is frequently ranked as one of the best places to live in the U.S. for its vibrant economy and its many outdoor recreation opportunities.<sup>iii</sup> In recent years, state parks in the region have seen large increases in the number of visitors (Table 2). This increase in demand has resulted in parks reaching their visitor capacity, especially on weekends. Prospective visitors are forced to wait, sometimes for hours, or head elsewhere. In response, Jones Gap State Park in Greenville County, instituted a reservation system for weekend visitors.<sup>iv</sup>

**Table 2 – Increase in visitation at selected SC State Parks 2019-2021<sup>v</sup>**

State Park	% Increase ('19-'21)
Paris Mountain	77.1%
Table Rock	43.1%
Mountain Bridge	51.0%

To meet the increased demand for quality open space and to continue to preserve the natural resources of the Upstate, Upstate Forever and The Tyger River Foundation are working with other local partners to spearhead the development of a new multi-site recreation and conservation development along the North and South Tyger Rivers in Spartanburg County. Parks and recreational facilities like the TRCPB are not only important ecologically, but also economically. Annually, outdoor recreation generates \$887 billion annually in the United States, according to a 2017 report by the Outdoor Industry Association.<sup>vi</sup> This short analysis produces initial estimates of the economic impact of the development for the Upstate, SC region.

## Analytical Approach

The development of parks and recreational facilities has the potential to produce a range of positive economic impacts. Projects can be the impetus for new business output (driven by construction costs and expenditures by visitors). They can increase the value of nearby property (particularly for residential and commercial land). They also have the potential to protect or improve the quality of ecosystem services such as water filtration. This analysis focuses on the generation of new business output that would result from construction costs and increased visitor spending driven by the TRCPB.<sup>vii</sup>

Estimating the economic output requires two steps. In the first, demand for goods and services that are the direct result of the proposed project are quantified by 1) using information from the proposed

project, 2) identifying comparable projects and using them to generate estimates, or 3) engaging in more formal studies to produce estimates. Once the demand is quantified (in dollars) and apportioned to specific industries (such as construction or restaurant sales), it is necessary to consider what proportion of demand would result in actual increases in local economic output. In the case of one-time construction expenses for smaller projects, one can assume that the entire cost represents new economic activity. When considering spending by visitors to a park, things are more complicated since not all visitor spending represents a change in regional demand. For example, if a new restaurant were to open, much of the spending there by local residents would be offset by those same residents spending less at other local restaurants. Economic impact modeling quantifies the effects of an *exogenous change in final demand* for a region's products and services, in other words an increase in demand that originates outside of the region in question, in order to avoid over-estimating the economic impact of a project. For a proposed development, the proportion of visitor spending that will originate from outside the region can be estimated from surveys of visitors to similar existing sites. At the end of this first step, one will have quantified the new demand for goods and services produced in the region that are the direct result of the project. In economic impact terms, these are the *direct effects*.

The second step in estimating impact is to take an input-output model of the regional economy and use it to estimate the additional economic activity that will result from the direct effects. Each dollar of demand in the direct effects will result in an increase in business output in the region. That increase will have ripple effects in the form of spending at other local businesses and wages paid to workers. For example, if a visitor from outside of the region buys a \$100 meal at a restaurant, the restaurant will purchase some of the food for that meal locally and will have to pay its cooks, servers, and managers. The restaurant's purchase of food will create further ripple effects, as will the spending of the wages by the employees of the restaurant. Input output models are detailed representations of the relationships between businesses in different sectors and workers (households) in a region. They quantify the ripple effects that result from the initial direct effect of the project. The ripple effects include those attributable to business-to-business sales (called *indirect effects*) and those attributable to household spending (called *induced effects*). Together, the direct, indirect, and induced effects constitute the total economic impact of the project.

This project used the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II) to produce a model of the nine-county Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson Combined Statistical Area.<sup>viii</sup>

## Estimating Direct Effects

### **Construction**

The TRCPB project involves significant construction of new buildings and other infrastructure. The largest expense will be for a new nature center modeled after the Chattahoochee Nature Center near

Atlanta, GA, but the project will also include the restoration of a historic farm and landscape improvements. These costs were taken directly from the project budget and are summarized in Table 3.

**Table 3 – Direct construction and landscaping effects for Tyger River Park and Blueway<sup>ix</sup>**

Type	Direct Effect (Cost)
Construction	\$8,300,000
Landscaping, trails, etc.	\$950,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,250,000</b>

***Number of Visitors***

To estimate the annual direct effect of park admissions and visitor spending, it is necessary to estimate the number of visitors that will come to the park each year and the proportion of those that will come from outside of the region. Since the park is not yet constructed, estimates of visitor counts were produced by looking at similar facilities. The Chattahoochee Nature Center near Atlanta, on which the proposed TRCPB nature center is modeled, attracts around 184,000 visitors annually.<sup>x</sup> However, Atlanta is a much larger metropolitan area than the Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson Combined Statistical Area. In 2020, the latter was only 21% the size of the former.<sup>xi</sup> If we take the metropolitan area as the size of the market for each, we might expect annual visitation at the TRCPB of around 39,495. On the other hand, Croft State Park, which is only a few miles away from the proposed TRCPB, received 166,979 visitors in 2021. Croft is one of the less-visited state parks in the Upstate, perhaps because it lacks the sweeping views of places like Caesar’s Head, Table Rock, and Paris Mountain, and while it is much larger than the proposed TRCPB, it lacks a nature center and paddling opportunities.

Because visitation at the TRCPB is uncertain and hinges on a number of decisions still to be made, the direct effects of visitor spending are calculated for a low estimate based on the Chattahoochee Nature Center and a high estimate based on Croft Park. Determining the share of these visitors that would come from outside of the region is far more speculative. Data on the place of residence of park visitors in the Upstate is not very robust. Table Rock State Park reported the share of out-of-state visitors as almost exactly 17% over each of the past four years, but Table Rock is quite close to the state line and the consistency of the estimate raises questions about the accuracy of the data. A 2013 study of the Swamp Rabbit trail found that 25% of uses were from outside of the Upstate region.<sup>xii</sup> Based on these two estimates, this study assumes that 20% of visitors to the TRCPB will come from outside of the study region (Table 4).

**Table 4 – Annual visitation estimates for the Tyger River Park and Blueway**

	Low Est.	High Est.
Total visitors	39,495	166,979
Visitors from outside the region (20% of total)	7,899	33,396

### **Admission and Visitor Spending**

The above estimates of the number of visitors from outside the region are used to estimate the direct effect of admission and increased visitor spending. The Chattahoochee Nature Center charges \$10 admission for adults and \$7 for seniors and older children. While admission to the TRCPB has not been set, this study assumes a more conservative \$5 admission. Estimates of visitor spending vary far more widely. In estimating spending for visitors to the TRCPB, we assume that there are two types of visitors, those who would only visit the nature center and park trails, and those who would engage in water recreation as well. Following this logic, we assume a baseline level of expenditure for food and beverages by all visitors, and then additional expenditures by those who paddle on the river (for boating equipment, guides, etc.).

Because we are only looking at visitors from outside the region, we assume that baseline expenditures for food and beverages will be higher than they would be for local residents. An unpublished study of parks in Spartanburg, SC, used an estimate of \$50 per person for food and beverages. Without additional data, we assume that same level here.<sup>xiii</sup> In determining spending on boating, a relevant study from 2004 reported expenditures by visitors to the Chattooga River.<sup>xiv</sup> Adjusted for 2022 dollars, the median visitor spent \$154. We base our estimates of spending on the difference between these two, \$104, that would be spent by each visitor who paddles the blueway. Without any data on similar sites, we estimate that 10% of visitors will paddle the river. Table 5 summarizes the spending of visitors based upon the data and assumptions laid out here and the visitor counts in the prior section.

**Table 5 – Annual direct effects of visitors to the Tyger River Park and Blueway**

Type	Low Est.	High Est.
Admissions	\$39,495	\$166,979 <sup>xv</sup>
Food and beverages	\$394,955	\$1,669,790
River recreation	\$82,151	\$347,316
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$516,601</b>	<b>\$2,184,085</b>

### **Facility Rental**

The TRCPB expects to lease out event space for weddings, retreats, etc. A review of several nature centers in the Southeast that also rent space for weddings provides some data on which to base the estimate of this direct effect. The Chattahoochee Nature Center claimed \$150,000 in revenue from facilities rentals in 2018. The Irvine Nature Center in Owings Mills, MD claimed \$100,000 in revenue in the same year. We use those as a high and low estimate of the direct effect of revenue from facility rental at the TRCPB.

## Calculating Indirect and Induced Effects

The direct effects described in the previous sections are the inputs fed into the RIMS II model to calculate the indirect and induced effects that result from successive rounds of spending in the regional economy. Table 6 summarizes the direct effects, the indirect and induced effects calculated by the RIMS-II model, and the total economic impacts for each of the categories of spending. Except for the construction costs that come directly from the project proposal, high and low estimates are included to reflect the uncertainty inherent in such estimates. The estimate of the total annual impacts (direct, indirect, and induced effects) is between \$1 million and \$4 million per year.

**Table 6 – Summary of economic impact model output**

	Direct Effect		Indirect and Induced Effect		Total Impact	
	Low Estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	High estimate
<b>One-time impacts</b>						
Construction	\$9,250,000		\$9,193,475		\$18,443,475	
<b>Annual impacts</b>						
Admissions	\$39,495	\$166,979	\$27,682	\$117,036	\$67,178	\$284,015
Food and bev.	\$394,955	\$1,669,790	\$318,373	\$1,346,018	\$713,327	\$3,015,808
River recreation	\$82,151	\$347,316	\$57,579	\$243,434	\$139,730	\$590,750
Facility rentals	\$50,000	\$75,000	\$40,305	\$60,458	\$90,305	\$135,458
<b>Total Annual</b>	<b>\$566,601</b>	<b>\$2,259,085</b>	<b>\$443,940</b>	<b>\$1,766,945</b>	<b>\$1,010,540</b>	<b>\$4,026,030</b>

## Government Revenue

Unlike other input-output models, RIMS II does not produce estimates of government revenue. However, that part of the direct effect that includes visitor spending and facility rental can be used to produce a low-end estimate of government revenues using sales and hospitality tax rates for Spartanburg County (7% and 2%, respectively). Neither construction nor indirect and induced spending are included because a significant share of the transactions in each would not be subject to sales or hospitality tax. Table 7 shows the government revenue from this portion of the direct effects.

**Table 7 – Estimate of annual state and local government revenue from the TRCPB**

Type	Low Est.	High Est.
Sales Tax	\$39,662	\$158,136
Hospitality Tax	\$7,899	\$33,396
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$47,561</b>	<b>\$191,532</b>

## Conclusions

The TRCPB has the potential to make a significant contribution to the Upstate, SC, economy. The estimates included here are only an initial attempt to quantify the benefits of the park, and their uncertainty reflects the challenges of estimating the impact of something that has yet to be built. Once the TRCPB is developed, this analysis can serve as a framework that could be updated with new data as they become available. In addition, the impacts described here do not include all potential economic impacts, and a longer study could consider others such as the effect of the park on nearby land and home values.

<sup>i</sup> The region in this analysis is defined as the Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson Combined Statistical Area which consists of nine counties (Cherokee, Greenwood, Oconee, Union, Anderson, Greenville, Laurens, Pickens, and Spartanburg) as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

<sup>ii</sup> This assumes constant visitation numbers and is not adjusted with a discount rate.

<sup>iii</sup> Source: <https://www.greenvilleonline.com/story/news/2019/03/05/greenville-10th-best-place-live-u-s-according-livability/3063788002/>

<sup>iv</sup> Source: <https://scprt.widen.net/s/jhfqmdz7sj/jg-parking-info-2022>

<sup>v</sup> Source: SC State Parks

<sup>vi</sup> [https://outdoorindustry.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/OIA\\_RecEconomy\\_FINAL\\_Single.pdf](https://outdoorindustry.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/OIA_RecEconomy_FINAL_Single.pdf)

<sup>vii</sup> This does not mean that there would not be significant land value or ecosystem services impacts from the project, but they fall outside scope of this analysis.

<sup>viii</sup> Source: <https://apps.bea.gov/regional/rims/rimsii/>

<sup>ix</sup> BEA RIMS-II Type II multipliers for Industries 2332E0 and 5419A0

<sup>x</sup> Source: <https://www.chattnaturecenter.org/blog/category/events/>. The year of this this visitor count was not specified, but the post was made in 2022.

<sup>xi</sup> The Atlanta CSA had 6,930,423 and the Greenville CSA had 1,487,610 residents in the 2020 Decennial Census.

<sup>xii</sup> Source: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B4QPVctUt6DcRmoweFNTYXg3aFU?resourcekey=0-7NRQTGMPTC45iz4rzd5HgA>

<sup>xiii</sup> Such estimates are highly dependent upon location, prevalence and cost of nearby restaurants, etc. Without more detailed studies that are beyond the scope of this project, there is little data upon which to draw in estimating this spending.

<sup>xiv</sup> Source: <https://www.americanwhitewater.org/content/Document/view/id/271>

<sup>xv</sup> These admissions revenues are the same as the total visitor counts because the estimate of outside visitors is 20% of the total and the admission is \$5, and 20% multiplied by \$5 is \$1. Thus while this might appear to be a calculation error (the same numbers for total visitors and admission revenues from outside visitors), the figures are both correct.