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COASTAL PLAINS REGIONAL COMMISSION

1974 Annual Report

Coastal Plains Regional Comm.

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Coastal Plains Regional Commission Members 1974

R. Jack Hawke Federal Cochairman

James E. Holshouser, Jr. State Cochairman
Governor of North Carolina

John C. West
Governor of South Carolina

Jimmy Carter
Governor of Georgia

W. Joe Lanham
Executive Director

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NOAA
COASTAL SERVICES CENTER
2234 SOUTH HOBSON AVENUE
CHARLESTON, SC 29405-2413

To The Congress of The United States

This report for Fiscal Year 1974 not only marks an ending period but also signals a beginning period for the Coastal Plains Regional Commission.

I am now completing my first six months as Federal Cochairman, only one and one-half months of which fell in the period covered by this report. However, I have been able to obligate the allocation of nearly 43 percent of the Commission's total FY 1974 budget.

At no time during the history of this Commission has accelerated economic development been more critical. We are cognizant of the fact that what we can do for the economy of our Region will also have great impact upon a critical national situation. The following pages reflect a record of our actions during the past year, but cannot adequately reflect the encouraging prospects for the future.

This year, our Commission was given a new beginning. With the two-year renewal given to Title V Commissions by Congress, we are committed to doing our very best to make this a profitable two years for our Region. The Com-

mission staff has been completely reorganized and with fewer people but with redoubled dedication the Commission will achieve its goal.

Our Commission has recently laid a firm foundation for development of deepwater oil terminals within our Region. This step has projected the Coastal Plains Region to an important national role. We have reorganized our Center for Marine Development Services and established it as a vital communications link and information center serving all three States.

While we look back with pride at our accomplishments, we are most anxious to look forward to new goals.

Pursuant to Section 510 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, I am submitting to you the Annual Report of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission for Fiscal Year 1974.

Respectfully submitted,


R. Jack Hawke
Federal Cochairman

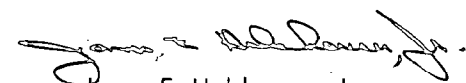
It has been a sincere pleasure to serve as State Cochairman of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission for the past year.

During this period many significant changes have taken place which have strengthened this program and given it new impetus toward achieving its worthwhile goals and objectives.

The types of innovative projects undertaken by the Commission in Fiscal Year 1974 and described in this report, are outstanding examples of regional action planning and development. The Commission's activities on a multi-state basis are ample proof that this kind of cooperative effort between levels of government can and will result in greater progress in bringing about a better way of life for all our Region's citizens.

With this in mind, I look forward to the achievement of even greater successes in the future. On behalf of myself and my fellow Commission Members, I am pleased to join in presenting to you this seventh Annual Report of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission.

Respectfully submitted,


James E. Holshouser, Jr.
State Cochairman, 1974

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2 Introduction

This Annual Report marks the completion of seven years of regional action planning and economic development activities by the Coastal Plains Regional Commission (CPRC) in the 159 counties of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia which make up the Coastal Plains Region. Established by Congress under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, the Commission is designed to bring the Federal

government into an effective partnership with State and local governments in helping an economically lagging region move into line with the remainder of the Nation.

In passing this legislation, Congress gave recognition to the need for comprehensive economic development planning beyond the local level, by authorizing the Secretary of Commerce, with the concurrence of the States involved, to establish economic development regions. The designation of the Coastal Plains Region took place on December 20, 1966. At the request of the Governors of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, the Secretary of Commerce designated 159 counties east of the Fall Line in these three States as the Coastal Plains Economic Development Region.

The Act also called for the creation of regional planning commissions which would analyze the problems of their respective regions' economies and develop overall strategies for stimulating economic growth. Thus, on July 19, 1967, the Coastal Plains Regional Commission was officially chartered to identify these problems of economic lag and to formulate an action program to alleviate them. The Commission is composed of a Federal Cochairman appointed by the President, and the Governors of the Member States. One of the Governors is designated as State Cochairman and serves in this capacity on a one year rota-

tional basis. This Federal-State partnership provides a framework for attacking problems from the local and State levels while at the same time relating these to national goals and priorities.

The Commission's principal goal since its founding has been to stimulate and coordinate a planned program of economic development activities so that the income and quality of life of the Region's 5.4 million citizens will be improved. This is accomplished through the use of rather limited CPRC financial resources in coordination and cooperation with other local-State-Federal and private industry interests and resources.

Through its major Program Areas, the CPRC strives to initiate changes in the Region's economic structure by more effectively utilizing its vast human, natural and other institutional resources.

This Annual Report describes the Commission's activities during the period July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1974 (FY'74). It is also a report to the Congress and to the people of the progress made toward achieving the goals and objectives for this Region.

As the following pages of this report will demonstrate, the Commission, the States and Federal government have worked diligently in a concerted effort to develop and enhance the Region's potential for economic growth in order to bring about economic parity with the rest of the Nation.

Coastal Plains Region Overview

The 159 contiguous counties which lie between the Piedmont and the Atlantic Ocean in the States of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina comprise the Coastal Plains Region. The counties in this Region share a number of similarities. They are all closely related in culture, history, climate and in geographical description. When these counties are considered as a whole and compared to the remainder of the Nation, another characteristic is revealed. The Region lags the rest of the Nation in overall economic development.

In enacting the Public Works and Economic Development Act, the Congress directed the Coastal Plains Regional Commission to:

- Identify the reasons the Region's economy is lagging behind the Nation;
- Identify the human and physical resources available within the Region;
- Determine the overall development goals for the Region based upon the Region's potentialities;
- Develop alternative programs for reaching those goals and identify what is needed to be done by government and private enterprise;
- Work with Federal, State and local gov-

ernment for the implementation of the Commission's recommendations.

The first action taken by the Commission after its chartering was to analyze the problems of the Region and to develop an overall strategy for accelerating the Region's economic growth. The Commission's initial studies were devoted to examining the conditions of the Region and identifying the existing economic situation. The Region's characteristics, needs, basic resources, aspirations and potentials were studied. Interviews with government and quasi-public agency officials as well as civic, educational and business leaders at the State and local levels were conducted by the Commission to gain further insight into the needs, opportunities, plans and hopes for economic development of the Region.

The result was the Commission's adoption, on January 19, 1968, of its Initial Action Planning Program, which established a goal for the Region, defined a strategy for achievement of that goal, and designated priority target areas for program development.

The goal adopted was to bridge the income gap — to narrow and eventually close, or even surpass, the lag which existed

between the Region's per capita income average and that of the Nation. This goal was subsequently reaffirmed in the Interim Regional Plan of December 1968 and the Regional Development Plan of August, 1971.

The Commission placed several constraints on its goal of closing the income gap, each of which has a direct effect on the strategy employed by the Commission in achieving that goal. Paramount among these are: a minimum amount of transfer payments and out-migration. These constraints have resulted in strategies designed to raise the skill levels of the people residing in the Region, increase the returns to capital invested in the Region, and raise the productivity and wages of the people employed in the Region. Further, the Commission's strategy must consider human values and aspirations. It must also consider the quality of the Region's environment.

The initial areas adopted by the Commission in developing its program strategy were: Industrial Development, Marine Resources, Education and Manpower Training, Tourism, and Agriculture.

At later times Transportation and Housing were added as target areas and Health as

an area warranting special attention.

4 With this beginning, the Commission launched a major effort to seek long range, permanent economic gains in the Region through implementing these priority program areas. The action tools available to each program area are Regional Economic Development Planning, Technical Assistance Grants, and Supplemental and Demonstration Grants.

These tools have been used to generate numerous ongoing projects in each program area. Since 1968 the Commission has invested nearly \$40 million in project monies in the three States, all for the purpose of stimulating overall economic growth within the Region.

During 1974, the Commission has made major strides toward strengthening its efforts to initiate and encourage increased efficiency of staff use and of investment potential in the Region.

More than ever, the Commission has stressed that planning activities be a continuous process rather than a one-time effort. Experience dictates close attention be paid to the Region's changing economic environment in order that strategies, goals and

priorities designed to attack problem areas be properly identified.

To maximize the efficiency of program funds and staff effort, the Commission made major realignments this year in program orientation and staff as well as a renewal of its overall regional economic development emphasis.

These changes are viewed as continuing efforts by the Commission to more efficiently serve the citizens of the Coastal Plains Region by assisting the Region in realizing its full economic potential.

Planning and Management Highlights

Among the most important activities to take place during FY 1974 was a major re-orientation of Commission program areas and a restructuring of the staff headquartered in Washington, D.C. Careful study of program emphasis revealed a need to consolidate the previously existing seven programs into the present four major areas for more intensified attention: Industrial Development, Marine Resources, Agriculture and Forestry, and Environmental Affairs.

This realignment has enabled the CPRC to

make optimal use of its limited financial resources. At the same time, it has focused program activity on those sectors of the Region's economy from which the greatest development benefits can be realized. Moreover, the new program structure allowed the implementation of a staff reorganization with fewer staff members but providing an efficient and effective staff arrangement.

These two significant alterations in the Commission structure have concentrated staff and available dollar resources into a major thrust aimed at those critical areas where relatively high returns in salaries and employment can be accomplished on both a short and long term basis.

In making these adjustments, activities in the areas of human resource development, tourism, housing and transportation are emphasized and remain integral components of the Commission's plan for the full development of the Region. These activities are fully supportive of the Commission's goals and objectives, and projects in these areas will continue to merit attention as they arise.

Another highly significant development during the year was the two-year extension

of the Title V Commission program granted by the Congress, through June 30, 1976. Although the funding level for all Commissions was reduced, the Congress continued, as it has in the past, to show strong support for regional economic development programs. This legislative reaffirmation of the Title V program gives ample recognition to the important contribution that the CPRC and its sister Commissions are making toward alleviating many of the economic ills affecting our Nation.

Further, the Commission is in the process of evaluating the overall strategies it uses in moving toward the goal of closing the gap in per-capita income between the Region and the rest of the Nation. This effort is being conducted by a joint Economic Plan Committee composed of representatives of the States' planning officials, the Federal Cochairman's Office, and the Commission staff. The charge of the Committee is first to update the Regional Economic Development Plan, the Commission's primary planning document. Secondly, after evaluation of alternative technical methods designed for use in policy and strategy planning, one method will be selected as best suited to the

Commission and it will be used as the basic analytical tool to revise the plan.

The Committee's work is underway with the updated Plan expected to be completed during March, 1975. The major revision of the Plan will begin early in 1975 and should be completed in early 1976.

The Commission's project development and management process was subjected to careful review and analysis in FY 1974 in an effort to refine these procedures in such a way as to improve handling efficiency and to spread the process throughout the entire year. A critical need existed to reduce or eliminate processing-handling problems occurring during the final months of the planning year.

In addition to the major improvements in the project development and management process, this new procedure reflects the increasingly important role of the Commission's Advisory Committees throughout the entire cycle of project development. Their activities can now be coordinated more effectively with the activities of the Commission and State staffs and the Office of the Federal Cochairman.

Essentially, this new procedure establishes

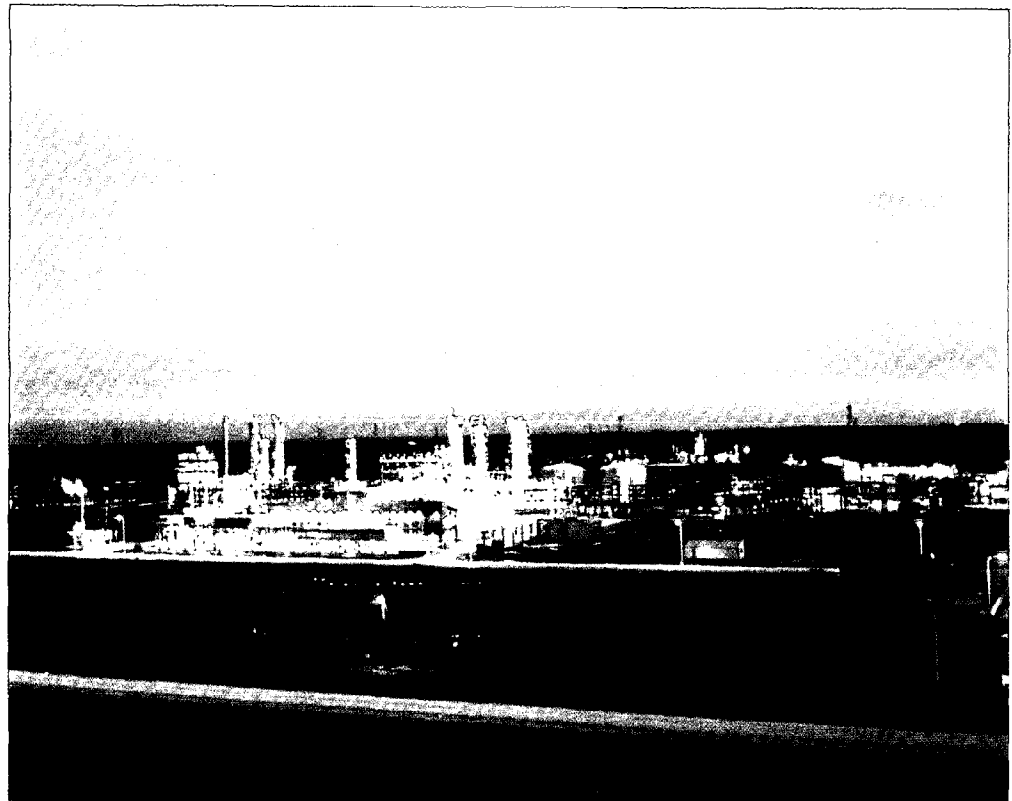
a formal channel for developing and managing proposed projects among these cooperating bodies. It also prescribes a timetable for each action required in order to bring a project from proposal stage to actual implementation.

This procedure can and will improve the quality of projects submitted for consideration while at the same time expedite what has been heretofore a cumbersome and time-consuming review and evaluation process.

An obvious benefit to be derived from this procedure is the increased emphasis given to project evaluation and follow-through, a vital element of this activity. Every grant and contract authorization will require a final report from which much valuable data can be obtained on the future probability of success or failure of similar projects under consideration and provide more complete documentation on all actions taken with respect to the project.

Careful adherence to this new method of project management can and will result in more efficient utilization of the Commission's limited number of dollars and speed up getting these funds into productive uses.

*Improvement of the Region's
transportation facilities is an important stimulus
to industrial development efforts.*



*Petrochemical plants such as the Mobay Chemical Corporation,
Baytown, Texas Plant are typical of the kinds
of high technology industry desirable for the Region.*

Industrial Development

The Industrial Development Program represents the cornerstone of the Commission's overall strategy for development of the Region's economic resources. By identifying and inducing the kinds of changes in the CPR's industrial structure and related employment distribution, this program can attract private investment in the kinds of job-producing activities that can contribute immeasurably toward improving the incomes and quality of life for the Region's citizens.

During Fiscal Year 1974, the Industrial Development Program served as the focal point for one of the most significant research projects ever undertaken by the CPRC. In January of this year, the Commission joined in a unique cooperative effort with the Member States and seven major oil and petrochemical companies in a Deepwater Terminal Study to perform an evaluation of the feasibility of constructing refineries and deepwater terminals in the Region. This study includes the analysis of the economic and environmental aspects of unloading requirements for one or more offshore facilities, crude pipeline routes, distribution of refined petroleum products, environmen-

tal impacts of specific port and refinery sites and the economic impact of the construction and operation of offshore port and refinery complexes in the Region. The results of the study are scheduled for release in January, 1975.

A program initiated in 1973 began paying dividends in 1974. The Commission has encouraged private developers to construct shell industrial buildings on prime sites by using an interest reimbursement incentive. One such building in North Carolina has attracted a California electronics firm employing 250 workers and an investment of \$1,400,000 in equipment and improvements. In addition, several other communities in the Region have been selected for sites by expanding companies solely because of their eligibility for shell building construction under the CPRC program.

Housing, human resource development and transportation are important elements of the Industrial Development program area. The housing program is well exemplified by the \$300,000 Incentive-Oriented Housing Program grant to the State of Georgia during Fiscal Year 1974. This grant provides funding to devise means of stimulating profit oriented housing ventures, existing or new, and to provide adequate housing for low and moderate income families. This project should not only lead to the development of an improved housing market in the counties involved, but should also provide a basis for

technical and administrative know-how that would be transferable to other areas of the Region.

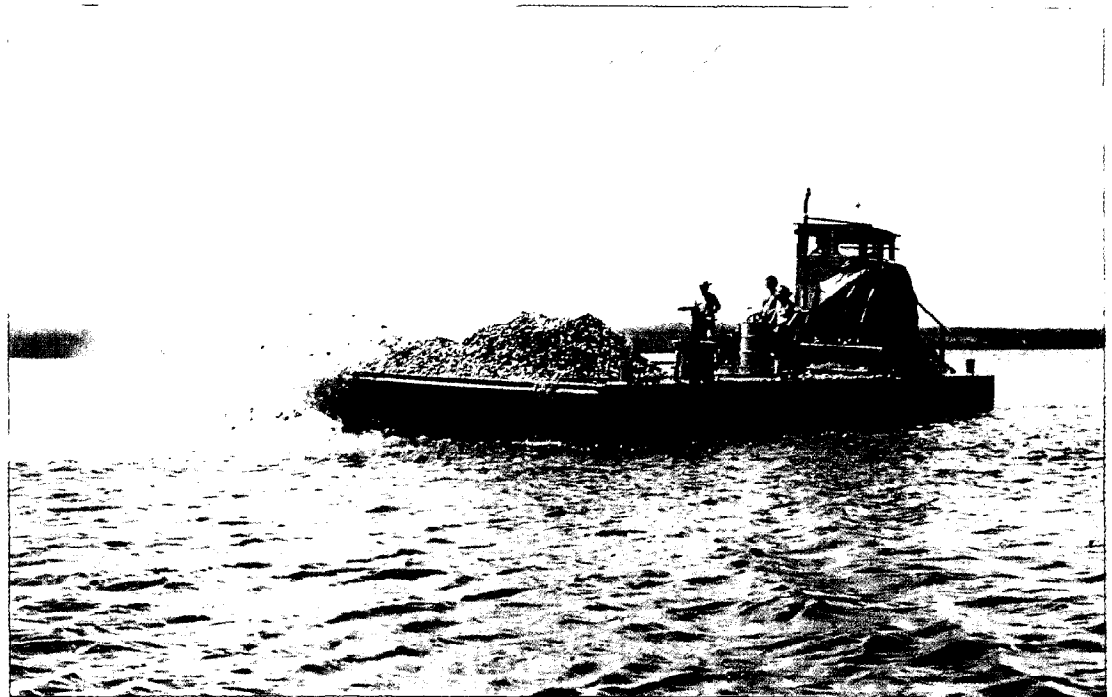
In transportation, the Commission has continued to work closely with commuter air carriers in the Region to provide scheduled air service to smaller growth areas as an aid to business and industry. Additionally, the Commission has made a grant to assist in the preparation of a comprehensive development plan for U.S. Highway 17 in Coastal Georgia to outline ways to stimulate tourism traffic for communities and businesses that have been economically by-passed by Interstate Highway 95. Funds were provided, as in the past, to assist smaller communities in airport planning and to help upgrade airport facilities.

Human resource projects continued to lead the way in the use of supplemental grant fund authority. Funds were provided for a variety of vocational, technical and comprehensive high school construction projects in each of the three States. These projects are directed toward the Commission goal of providing a higher skill level for the Region's labor force as new and more highly technical industries move into the CPR. (See pages 17 and 18 for a complete list of projects)

Supplemental grant funds were also provided to aid in planning for or to construct ancillary facilities for industrial parks in a number of locations in the Region.



Development of the Region's seafood industry is a vital concern of the Marine Resources program.



A high pressure water pump system is one method being studied for reseeding once productive oyster beds in the Coastal Plains Region.

Marine Resources

The Marine Resources program seeks to encourage the management of the Region's natural marine resources for the benefit of its residents.

The focus in 1974 began by narrowing our Marine Resources efforts to achieve greater results. The Marine Resources Advisory Committee, appointed by the Commission, recognized the need to begin building up the Region's seafood industry and developing its mineral resource potential, both a vital national and regional concern.

In order to make progress in seafood and mineral development, special advisory subcommittees with appropriate expertise were formed. They recommended that mineral resource development be approached in two phases. First, the states should be assisted in completing an assessment of their resources. Secondly, the states should be aided in developing good management programs. As a consequence, the Commission joined with the U.S. Geological Survey to conduct aeromagnetic and aeroradioactivity surveys in the Coastal Plains. These aero surveys are providing basic data about basement rock formations not previously available.

The seafood industry advisory subcommit-

tee identified five major problem areas in their field of interest: inadequate harbor, docking and handling facilities scarcity of capital, lack of regional markets, complexity of federal regulations, and a need for more education and training for fishermen. This group had not completed their work by the end of the fiscal year but were studying the application of industrial park concepts to the development of seafood facilities. By constructing such facilities and providing related utilities and service, efficiencies can be introduced which will stimulate growth. Centralized disposal facilities can spread the cost over a large number of users and economies of land use can be a major benefit of a centralized industry. Early in 1975, the advisory group will make its full recommendations to the Commission.

Outstanding projects funded during the year include aquaculture studies in South Carolina, a Georgia effort to restore her once fertile oyster beds and North Carolina's study of the capture and handling of eels for export.

Several projects during the year indicate larger development activities; a North Carolina project designed to support expanded phosphate mining; a South Carolina coastal monitoring project to provide detailed data for an evaluation of the expansion of the Charleston harbor, and in Georgia, a study of the use of artificial reefs by commercial fishermen.

A supporting element of the Commission's

overall program is the encouragement of the development of year-round leisure industries compatible with the needs of the residents and the Region's natural beauty.

Beginning early in 1975, the Commission will place greater emphasis on this program by appointing a special Ad-Hoc group with leisure industry expertise to discuss and make recommendations on those areas requiring the greatest attention.

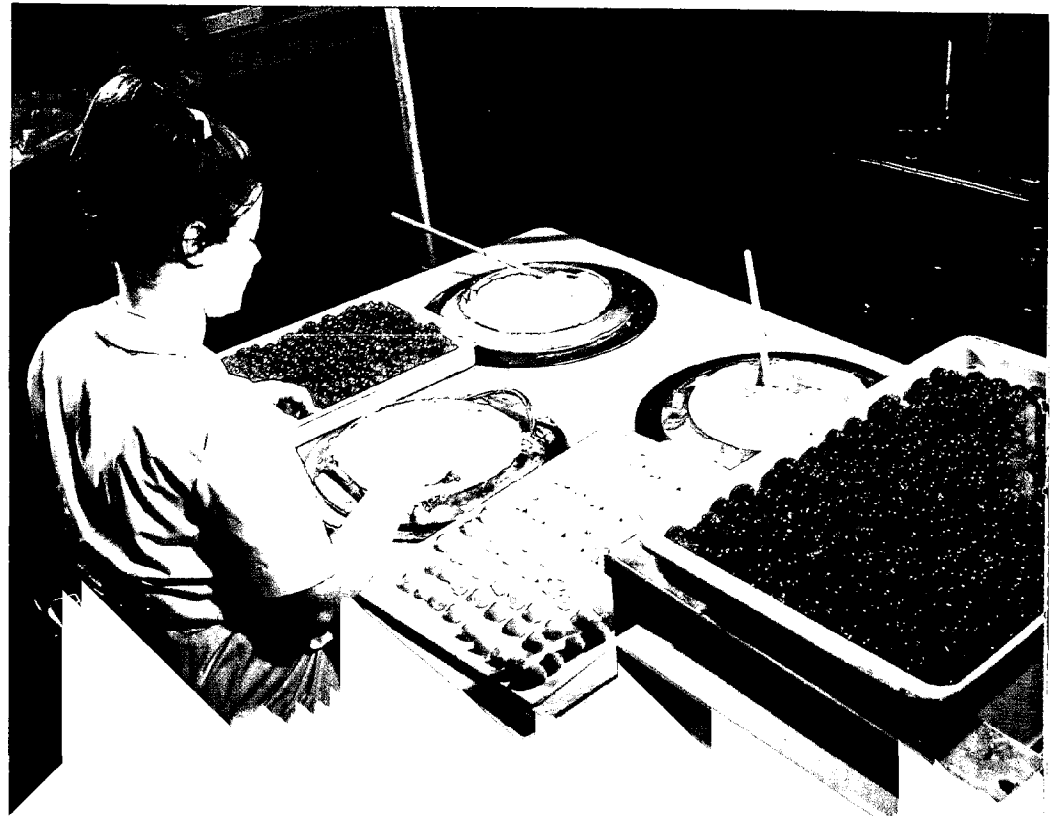
In the past year, the Commission continued to support development of the 1850 Historic Village of Westville, Georgia. As part of this program, authentic 1850 era buildings have been moved to Westville and completely restored. An entire community has been recreated with shops, mills, homes and skilled craftsmen. In another tourism related area, the Commission also provided funds to support Bicentennial efforts in Savannah, Georgia.

Artificial fishing reefs continue to be an important part of the Marine Resources program. Old auto tires are bound together in units and sunk at well marked locations. The underwater reef provides a stable surface on which organic material attaches itself and this attracts small fish which in turn attract larger fish.

The reliability of such reefs attracts both individual fishermen and charter boat operators. By solving a tire disposal problem, providing recreation and attracting measurable economic benefits, the artificial reef program fills several needs.



*New techniques in tobacco harvesting mechanization
are one consideration
of the Agriculture and Forestry program.*



*Attracting food processing industry
can help improve the Region's competitive position nationally
and increase profits for farmers.*

Agriculture and Forestry

During Fiscal Year 1974, the Agriculture and Forestry Program concentrated on projects concerned with improving farm management, expanding markets for the Region's commodities and increasing the processing capabilities of related industries.

A major concern in the Region's agricultural economy is the large number of small farms. These small units are difficult to manage efficiently and farmers often lack the necessary expertise for sound management. The Commission recognized this need by initiating planning for the organization and implementation of an agricultural management development team approach to this problem. This concept will utilize specialist teams in pilot multi-county districts to identify alternatives for agricultural development within the districts; develop plans for action projects to test the feasibility of farm consolidation; and seek ways to improve operational efficiency of the entire farm market and production system.

Information for another type improvement of farm management is soon to be available in an updated commodity mix study. This study will contain refined data indicating the comparative advantage for growing and marketing of certain fruits and vegetables. By making this specific economic information

and analysis data available, the Commission will assist farmers in the Region to introduce new and more profitable crops while pointing out the more traditional ones which offer expansion potential.

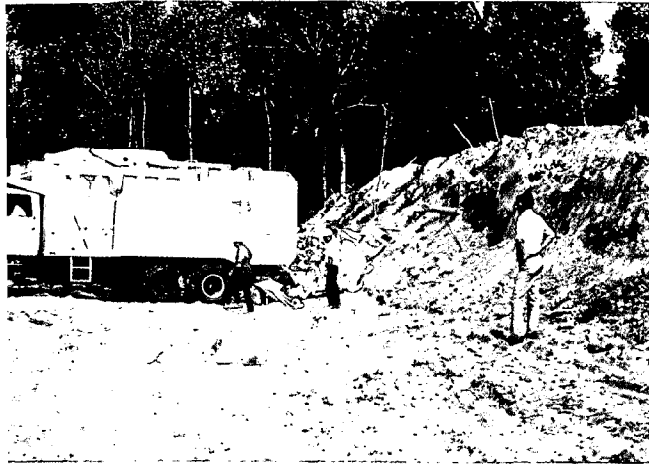
Tobacco growers in the Region have been greatly affected as harvesting operations have become more mechanized. Many of the Region's farmers have tobacco allotments too small to support the cost of owning and operating high cost harvesting equipment. The Commission has determined an existing need for a comparison of the cost of alternative methods of tobacco harvesting. During FY 1974, a study was begun of both conventional and recently developed mechanized harvesting methods. The data, which will be available in FY 1975, will be extremely valuable in making adjustments in management practices associated with tobacco production, harvesting and handling.

Improving farm management and increasing production may have little impact on incomes without the capacity to process and market farm products. Expansion of the vegetable industry and of livestock production has been hindered by the lack of adequate processing facilities. In response to this need, the Commission undertook a project to influence major processors to locate facilities in the Region. The establishment by major processors of such facilities in the Region would make a significant contribution to

market opportunities for producers of agricultural commodities and thus to the improvement of the agricultural and the total economy of the Region.

The Region's forests are a highly valuable natural resource. Through proper management and utilization, these forests can continue to provide raw materials for products that Americans find necessary for every day living. However, improvement of management practices is difficult since vast amounts of these forests are privately owned. The Commission has taken steps to improve these forests and increase their profitability by sponsoring a series of seminars in the Region designed to look at the economics of forest harvesting. These seminars are bringing private landowners, State and Federal foresters, and representatives of forest industries together to focus on common problems. The Commission is hopeful of increasing management efficiency and of finding methods to fully utilize these resources.

The Agriculture and Forestry Advisory Committee plays an active role in the formulation of policies and programs for recommendation to the Commission in this vital area. The Committee meets regularly to seek innovative ways to achieve the objectives of the program. Many of the Commission's actions in Agriculture and Forestry have been a result of this Committee's active participation in the development and refinement of these activities.



Solid waste disposal is an important aspect of land use considerations.



Water resources management is a critical concern in the Coastal Plains.

Environmental Affairs

In September, 1973, the Coastal Plains Regional Commission became the first Title V Commission to establish a formal environmental program. The major goal of the new program was to provide a mechanism whereby representatives of the three States and the Federal government could develop a meaningful exchange of ideas and activities designed to restore and preserve the best features of the Region's environment. An additional objective of the program was to minimize the degradation of the environment while at the same time encourage the orderly economic development of the Region.

The Environmental Affairs Advisory Committee was appointed in the Spring of 1974 to make action oriented recommendations to the Commission, legislative bodies and State agency heads on how these objectives should be achieved. In addition to the sponsorship of studies, debates, and other activities, a major undertaking of the program is to pro-

vide a forum for discussing and resolving jurisdictional conflicts on environmental issues involving two or more of the three States. The exchange and development of information on environmental matters of interest to the Commission will therefore be the paramount activity of the Environmental Affairs Program.

As discussed above, the resolution of conflicts over environmental concerns, the prevention of environmental degradation as well as the wise development and management of sensitive coastal resources is critical to the successful economic development of the Region. With this in mind, the Environmental Affairs Program began in late 1974 to address four major action areas.

First was the establishment of Regional environmental goals. The initial step toward this action was the development of a base of knowledge about legal requirements among and between the three States and the

Federal government. A "Compendium of Environmental Law Affecting the Coastal Plains" was therefore started in late 1974. This work is expected to be completed by late summer, 1975.

Second was the achievement of improved interstate cooperation in the development and management of all water resources in the Region. The provision of useable water in adequate amounts is of critical importance to the economic development of the Region. Study designs to address these needs were begun this year through the Environmental Affairs Program.

Third was the support of the Coastal Zone Management programs in each State. This category includes land use planning which is basic to the host of considerations which are vital to orderly economic growth. A tri-state consortium was established in 1974 to address these issues, share information and make project recommendations.

The final area was overall communication and coordination in environmental matters. Providing useable environmental information to decision makers requires improvement in communications, clearinghouse operations, seminars and related activities. The first step toward achieving these tasks on a regional basis was the scheduling of a Tri-State Working Conference in October, 1974, to be sponsored through the cooperative projects program of the Coastal Plains Center for Marine Development Services, located in Wilmington, North Carolina.

Financial Plan and Summary Of Obligations Fiscal Year 1974

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A. Total Funds Available		(Thousands)	
Federal Appropriations		\$ 7,320	
Share from States to Finance Commission Staff		183	
Balance carried forward from FY 1973		<u>1,004</u>	
		\$ 8,507	
B. Administrative Expenses—Obligations			
To finance the Office of the Federal Cochairman	\$ 218		
To finance the Staff of the Commission	<u>366</u>		
Total obligations-Administrative Expenses		\$ 584	
C. Obligations by Programs			
	Project Type		
Programs	505	509	Total
Industrial Development	\$ 1,075	\$ 2,733	\$ 3,808
Marine Resources	881	-0-	881
Agriculture and Forestry	137	-0-	137
Environmental Affairs*	-0-	-0-	-0-
Regional Economic Analysis	22	-0-	22
State Development Planning	<u>300</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>300</u>
Total	\$ 2,415	\$ 2,733	\$ 5,148
Grand Total all Obligations			\$ 5,732
D. Unobligated at the end of Fiscal Year 1974			<u>2,775</u>
Total amount for total Program as stated above			\$ 8,507

* Note: This is a new program adopted during FY 1974. Its activities were primarily devoted to planning and organization, hence no program monies were expended in this area in 1974.

Technical Assistance Program

Section 505 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, authorizes the Commission to expend Technical Assistance funds for planning, research, studies, demonstration projects and other related activities which will evaluate the needs of, and develop the potentialities for economic growth in the Coastal Plains. In addition, the Commission may make grants for demonstration projects involving construction and equipping of public facilities.

Technical Assistance Grants—Fiscal Year 1974

Regionwide Projects:

Deepwater Terminal Study	\$150,000	
Aeromagnetic Survey	84,000	
Survey and Analysis of Smallwood Production	<u>9,300</u>	15
Total		\$ 243,300

North Carolina:

Air Service Demonstration	\$ 75,000	
Health Preceptor Internship	10,000	
Edenton Ind. Park Study	18,000	
Elizabeth City Ind. Park Study	22,500	
Clam Culture Study	15,000	
Blue Crab Handling Study	17,000	
Orthophoto Quadrangle Maps of Beaufort	13,800	
Marine Marketing News Program	20,000	
Aquaculture of the American Eel Study	10,949	
Swine Liver Study	<u>7,375</u>	
Total		\$ 209,624

South Carolina:

Shell Building Incentive Program	\$ 37,500	
Horticulture-Floriculture Job Training	35,000	
Governor's Intern Program	60,930	
Berkeley Tourist Center	55,342	
Tidal Wetlands Study	27,469	
Environmental Baseline Study	129,951	
Aeroradiological Survey	6,000	
Decapod Mariculture Study	57,000	
Total		\$ 409,192

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Georgia:

Incentive-Oriented Housing	\$300,000	
U.S. 17 Development Study	20,000	
Community Leadership Training	18,000	
Hand Molded Brick Plant Study	15,998	
U.S. 301 Corridor Plan	37,500	
Alumina from Kaolin Study	25,000	
Artificial Reef Construction	40,000	
Oyster Restoration	38,000	
Bicentennial Celebration Support	3,000	
Forest Stand Improvements	60,000	
Blueberry Growth Potential Demonstration	60,000	
Total		617,498
GRAND TOTAL		\$1,479,614

In Fiscal Year 1974, the Commission used its Demonstration Grant authority to fund four projects. Total grants by the Coastal Plains Regional Commission amounted to \$613,000.

Demonstration Grants-Fiscal Year 1974

Brunswick County, North Carolina

Water Supply Test Wells	
CPRC Grant-in-aid	\$ 250,000

Camden, South Carolina

Historic Camden Development	
CPRC Grant-in-aid	\$ 63,000

Lumpkin, Georgia

1850 Village of Westville	
Restoration	
CPRC Grant-in-aid	\$150,000
Westville Historic Handicrafts, Inc.	37,500
Total Project Cost	187,500

Brunswick, Georgia

Fishery Extension Station	
CPRC Grant-in-aid	\$150,000
State Funds	85,000
Total Project Cost	235,000
Total	\$ 735,500

Supplemental Grant Program

The Commission's supplemental grant program (Section 509) during Fiscal Year 1974 made possible the joint financing of a total of 16 regionally significant projects in the Coastal Plains. The amount of \$2,733,400 provided by the Commission's participation completed the financing of \$16,428,700 of total project cost of the 16 projects, four of which are located in North Carolina, five in South Carolina and seven in Georgia.

Continuing the priority established in previous years for allocation of supplemental grant funds, a major share was invested in human resources development activities. Nine of the 16 approved projects were for the initial construction and equipping of manpower training centers or the expansion of existing technical and vocational educational facilities. Supplementary funds for these projects amounted to \$2,077,000. The remaining Commission supplemental grant funds were invested in the Industrial Development Program.

Federal grant agencies whose basic grants were supplemented were the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Commerce (Economic Development Administration), the Federal Aviation Administration, the Farmer's Home Administration and the Department of Interior.

The projects and financial participation of the localities, States and Federal agencies are shown in the accompanying tabulation.

	Amount	Percentage of Eligible Cost
Ocracoke, North Carolina		
Ocracoke Water System		
Basic grant-in-aid—EDA	\$ 385,000	70.0%
Supplemental grant—CPRC	55,000	10.0%
State and local funds	110,000	20.0%
Total eligible project cost	\$ 550,000	100.0%

Alliance, North Carolina

Pamlico Technical Institute		
Basic grant-in-aid—EDA	\$ 647,500	41.9%
Supplemental grant—CPRC	388,500	25.1%
State and local funds	509,000	33.0%
Total eligible project cost	\$1,545,000	100.0%

Edenton, North Carolina

Water System Improvements		
Basic grant-in-aid—FHA	\$ 400,000	15.4%
Supplemental grant—CPRC	250,000	9.6%
State and local funds	1,950,000	75.0%
Total eligible project cost	\$2,600,000	100.0%

Weldon, North Carolina

Halifax Technical Institute		
Basic grant-in-aid—HEW	\$ 500,000	21.2%
Supplemental grant—CPRC	300,000	12.7%
State and local funds	1,556,900	66.1%
Total eligible project cost	\$2,356,900	100.0%

Lugoff, South Carolina

Water System		
Basic grant-in-aid—FHA	\$ -0-	-0-
Supplemental grant—CPRC	22,000	65.7%
State and local funds	11,500	34.3%
Total eligible project cost	\$ 33,500	100.0%

Sumter, South Carolina

Sumter Area Technical Education Center		
Basic grant-in-aid—EDA	\$ 500,000	38.2%
Supplemental grant—CPRC	500,000	38.2%
State and local funds	310,000	23.6%
Total eligible project cost	\$1,310,000	100.0%

	Amount	Percentage of Eligible Cost
Pamplico, South Carolina		
Hannah-Pamplico Career and Manpower Training Center		
Basic grant-in-aid—HEW	\$ -0-	
Supplemental grant—CPRC	100,000	16.7%
State and local funds	500,000	83.3%
Total eligible project cost	<u>\$ 600,000</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Manning, South Carolina		
Clarendon County Area Vocational Education School		
Basic grant-in-aid—HEW	\$ -0-	
Supplemental grant—CPRC	38,500	43.5%
State and local funds	50,000	56.5%
Total eligible project cost	<u>\$ 88,500</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Bishopville, South Carolina		
Lee County Vocational Education Center		
Basic grant-in-aid—HEW	\$ -0	
Supplemental grant—CPRC	100,000	11.1%
State and local funds	800,000	88.9%
Total eligible project cost	<u>\$ 900,000</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Crisp County, Georgia		
Lake Blackshear Timber Clearing		
Basic grant-in-aid—BOR	\$ 102,300	50.0%
Supplemental grant—CPRC	53,000	25.9%
State and local funds	49,300	24.1%
Total eligible project cost	<u>\$ 204,600</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Metter, Georgia		
Metter-Candler County Airport		
Basic grant-in-aid—FAA	\$ 44,400	75.0%
Supplemental grant—CPRC	3,000	5.0%
State and local funds	11,800	20.0%
Total eligible project cost	<u>\$ 59,200</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

	Amount	Percentage of Eligible Cost
Valdosta, Georgia		
Azalea City Industrial Water System		
Basic grant-in-aid—EDA	\$ 332,000	50.0%
Supplemental grant—CPRC	150,000	22.6%
State and local funds	182,000	27.4%
Total eligible project cost	<u>\$ 664,000</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Macon, Georgia		
Macon Area Vocational Technical School		
Basic grant-in-aid—HEW	\$ 75,000	2.3%
Supplemental grant—CPRC	300,000	9.1%
State and local funds	2,925,000	88.6%
Total eligible project cost	<u>\$3,300,000</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Brunswick, Georgia		
Brunswick Comprehensive High School		
Basic grant-in-aid—HEW	\$ 125,000	20.8%
Supplemental grant—CPRC	175,000	29.2%
State and local funds	300,000	50.0%
Total eligible project cost	<u>\$ 600,000</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Adel, Georgia		
Adel Industrial Park Water System		
Basic grant-in-aid—EDA	\$ 370,200	60.0%
Supplemental grant—CPRC	123,400	20.0%
State and local funds	123,400	20.0%
Total eligible project cost	<u>\$ 617,000</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Columbus, Georgia		
Muscogee-Fort Benning Chattahoochee High School		
Basic grant-in-aid—HEW	\$ 100,000	10.0%
Supplemental grant—CPRC	175,000	17.5%
State and local funds	725,000	72.5%
Total eligible project cost	<u>\$1,000,000</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Conclusion

The Coastal Plains Regional Commission has been in existence for a relatively short period of time — yet great strides have been made in accelerating the development of the Region and its resources. In a cooperative effort between the States and Federal government, the Commission has developed and implemented a plan of action for bringing about a significant measure of economic progress for the Region's citizens.

This action oriented plan represents a balanced approach to increased productivity and higher incomes on the one hand, while seeking to meet contemporary influences and standards for the environment on the other.

Regionalism has proved to be a sound means for achieving this type of balanced development.

Equally important, the Regional Commission concept has provided a rationale and a vehicle for closer and more meaningful Federal-State collaboration in matters of mutual interest and concern. The CPRC, based on this premise of intergovernmental partnership, has provided a forum for the exchange of viewpoints of both levels and a platform from which to launch a concerted effort toward working out realistic solutions.

In addition, this partnership has proven to be an excellent and effective means for involving citizen-leaders in this search for solutions *to problems affecting the Coastal Plains Region.*

From very tenuous beginnings, the CPRC has emerged at the forefront of development efforts in this vast Region of our Nation. The task ahead is still enormous, but not insurmountable. The Commission pledges itself and its resources to continue active and aggressive regional action planning and economic development in making the goals and objectives a reality.



