

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

CEDS

July 1, 2013

Upper Savannah Council of Governments

## ***Table of Contents***

I.	Administrative Organization	3
II.	Assessment of Past Years Development Efforts	4
III.	District and its Economy	5
IV.	Selection of the Economic Development Center	15
V.	Potentials for Economic Development	17
VI.	Potential Projects by County	20
VII.	Action Plan and Evaluation	21

## ***Exhibits***

I.	Board of Directors	25
II.	Map of the Region	26
III.	Regional Statistical Profile	27
IV.	Appendix II: Environmental Considerations	29

I. ***Administrative Organization***

Upper Savannah Council of Governments was established in 1967 by Act 487 of the South Carolina General Assembly. This Act provided jurisdiction to include all incorporated and unincorporated areas within the limits of Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick and Saluda counties of South Carolina.

Upper Savannah COG is governed by a 32 member Board of Directors who represent the six counties that participate in the financial support of the organization as well as the major incorporated areas in these counties. These incorporated areas include Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Saluda and Clinton. The Board employs an Executive Director to carry out the overall management responsibilities of the organization. In March 1991, the Upper Savannah Board of Directors approved an amendment to the by-laws that created Ex-Officio members. This designation was created to recognize loyal and dedicated service to Upper Savannah COG and the South Carolina Association of Regional Councils (SCARC). It is believed that these individuals can do much to further the concept of regional cooperation in economic and community development. The maximum number of Ex-Officio members that can be elected is three (3).

A. Participating Governments

All member governments of Upper Savannah Council of Governments are

EDA Designated re-development areas. These member governments are also active participants in the District's organization and work progress.

The District is composed of the counties of Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick and Saluda. Major urban centers in the District include the areas in and around the City of Abbeville, the Town of Edgefield, City of Greenwood, City of Laurens, City of Clinton, Town of McCormick and the Town of Saluda. These areas contain about 25.5 % of the District's total population. All of the participating governing units in the District have the Upper Savannah Council of Governments Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) serve their economic development planning needs and designation obligations.

B. District Organization

Exhibit I is a current list of the Upper Savannah Council Board of Directors and pertinent information regarding each member.

II. ***Assessment of past years economic development efforts***

The following narrative highlights the Economic Development activities of the Upper Savannah Council of Governments during the last year period ending June 30, 2013.

**Revolving Loan Fund**

- a. Met with and provided information to numerous prospective small business borrowers
- b. Continue to actively service small business loan portfolio

## **Planning**

- a. Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Updates
- b. Planning Commissioner Training
- c. Grant Administration

## **Transportation**

- a. Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)
- b. Rural Planning Work Program (RPWP)
- c. Rural Transit Coordination Plans

## **Technical Assistance**

- a. Uptown Greenwood Development Corporation
- b. Local technical assistance
- c. Grant Writing and Administration
- d. Americans with Disabilities Act Plans
- e. Upper Savannah Land Trust
- f. MASC/Public Administrators/Economic Developers meetings
- g. Demographic Reports

## **GIS Mapping**

- a. Various SCDOT requests and requirements
- b. Land Use mapping
- c. CDBG applications

### **III. *The District and it's economy***

The district is located in the west central piedmont region of South Carolina. The area was at one time primarily supported by an agrarian economy. Today, the majority of the population still resides in rural areas, however, the economy has transformed into

one driven by manufacturing. The district is centrally located in relation to several major metropolitan areas. These include Atlanta, Charleston, Charlotte, Greenville and Spartanburg. This advantageous location has not benefited the region to its fullest potential because of lack of adequate highway transportation connecting the district to these regional markets. Population in the district is unevenly distributed among its six counties. Greenwood and Laurens compromise more than 62% of the district's population.

The total regional population has grown since 1990, however, the average population growth rate in all the counties in the district is lower than the state growth rate.

#### A. Natural Resources

Out of all the natural resources in the district, forest lands and lakes have the greatest impact on the district's economy. These resources create jobs by attracting tourists to the area. In addition, forests produce timber for lumber and wood products. This natural resource may be in jeopardy. The agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining industries employed approximately 1,597 persons over the age of sixteen in 2013. The amount of forests used exclusively for timber production is decreasing. This resource must be preserved. Although it is not viewed as a public problem, resource conservationists and foresters are working on several programs to insure the availability of this valuable resource in the future.

The lakes in the region offer promise of future economic opportunity. Although these lakes are man-made their value to the economy is vital and should be considered a

natural asset. The major lakes in the region include Lake Greenwood, Lake Russell, and Lake Thurmond (formerly Clark Hill Lake) and attract hundreds of thousands of tourists annually to the district. Although the lakes are not directly responsible for all tourism revenues in the district, it is fair to say that their influence on tourism is significant. According to the South Carolina Statistical Abstract 2010, total district tourism provides approximately 1,000 jobs and \$3,155,000 in local tax receipts.

The quantity and quality of water supplies in the district varies by county. Generally water quality in the area is good according to South Carolina Department of Health and Environment Control. The quantity of this supply is expected to be adequate to meet the immediate and future needs of the district's population.

B. Infrastructure

Water and wastewater systems in the region provide quality delivery and collection for the district's population and industrial base where such services are available. Unfortunately, the lesser developed counties of the region do not have extensive infrastructure systems. The service that is available to these counties is usually limited to the incorporated areas. Further, the ability of these systems to serve other portions of the counties is limited by their capacity and financial resources. Most of the systems have little or no additional capacity. Persons residing beyond the limit of service must rely on wells for drinking water, septic tanks, lagoons or community treatment facilities to treat and dispose of wastewater. This lack of infrastructure in the unincorporated areas of these counties severely limits the possibilities for industrial development.

Conversely, in the larger developing counties infrastructure availability is a major reason for their ability to attract industry. Generally, their capacity to treat both water and wastewater is far superior to their less fortunate neighbors. It is likely that the disparity between the two will continue because of the lack of federal and state funds available and the inability of these systems to internally finance needed improvements and expand their service.

C. Transportation

The lack of adequate highway transportation could possibly be the most significant barrier to economic development in the Upper Savannah region. With the exception of Laurens County, there are no interstate highways and only two four-lane connections to interstate highways in the region. This fact has consistently hampered industrial development efforts. South Carolina as a whole offers an excellent network of interstate highways, which connect the major cities with regional markets like Atlanta and Charlotte. The networks are inadequate in their coverage and isolation of large portions of South Carolina exist. Several projects are underway to address this need. These projects will provide greater access to larger urban markets.

Based on approximate funding levels over the next thirty years, there will be \$155 million available to spend on transportation improvements in the Upper Savannah region. Several projects, totaling nearly \$47 million, are already waiting on available funds to start engineering. That leaves \$108 million worth of projects to prioritize over the next thirty years.

With the assistance of SCDOT and the use of our regional traffic model, we have identified the following prioritized recommendations using the high project estimates:



### Current Projects

1)US 25	Edgefield County	Trenton to current 4-lane	\$38,000,000
2)US 221	Laurens County	Laurens City north	\$ 7,000,000
3)SC 225	City of Greenwood	Alexander Av Intersection	<u>\$ 1,700,000</u>
			\$46,700,000

### Future Projects

1)SC 14	Laurens County	Phase I near Laurens	\$ 7,000,000
2)SC 56	Laurens County	I 26 to SC 72	\$14,000,000
3)US 25(Ph II)	Edgefield County	Edgefield to Trenton	\$30,000,000
4)US 178	Saluda County	Little Saluda River to SC 121	\$ 2,500,000
5)Northside Dr	Greenwood County	US 25 to Airport Rd	\$24,000,000
6)SC 121	Saluda County	US 178 to Saluda Nursing	\$ 3,500,000
7)US 76	Laurens County	Intersections	\$ 2,000,000
8)US 25/252	Abbeville County	Erwin Mill Rd Connector	\$ 8,500,000
9)US 378	McCormick County	Turn lanes/shoulders	<u>\$ 4,500,000</u>
			\$96,000,000

These costs are based on 2010 estimates and will need to be revised once Preliminary Engineering starts.

## Other Needs

Although presently not funded and not prioritized, the following needs have also been identified:

<i>Project</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Scope</i>	<i>Estimate</i>
US 178	Abbeville	Across County	7.2	4 Lane	\$ 49,000,000
SC 28 Bypass	Abbeville	SC 72 to SC 20	4.2	3 Lane	\$ 15,000,000
SC 81	Abbeville	Across County	13.8	4 Lane	\$100,000,000
SC 121	Edgefield	SC 19 to SC 23	8.4	3 Lane	\$ 25,000,000
Emerald Rd	Greenwood	S-258 to SC 246	3.8	5 Lane	\$ 38,000,000
SC 246	Greenwood	SC 702 – S-271	4.9	5 Lane	\$ 33,000,000
Eastern Bypass	Greenwood	US 25/178 – S-29	3.5	5 Lane	\$ 33,000,000
SC 14	Laurens	SC 101 – I-385	4.0	4/5 Lane	\$ 15,000,000
S-54	Laurens	Across County	22.5	3 Lane	\$ 68,000,000
US 221/SC 28	McCormick	US 378 – Georgia State line	6.3	Pass Lanes	\$ 12,000,000
US 378	Saluda	Traffic Circle East	3.0	4/5 Lanes	\$ 20,000,000

These costs are based on 2010 estimates and will need to be revised once Preliminary Engineering starts.

Rail access is available throughout the region. This mode continues to be utilized by many of the industries in the region.

Commercial air transportation is not available within the boundaries of the Upper Savannah region. This service is available at nearby airports in Greenville/Spartanburg, Columbia and Augusta.

D. Land Use

Land use in the region still includes large areas of land for agricultural use of timber as well as other various undeveloped uses. The most significant factor of land use in the region as it relates to economic development is public ownership. According to a report by the South Carolina Land Resources Conservation Commission, state and federal governments own 12.85 % of the total acreage in the region. In South Carolina 10.4 % of the total acreage is publicly owned. This fact may seem insignificant until one considers that 47 % of the total acreage of McCormick County is publicly owned. In all, 256,117 acres of land are owned by either the state or federal government. This amount of public ownership limits development opportunities and decreases the tax base available to counties.

E. Natural Hazard Planning and Mitigation

Using the findings from the risk assessment and the capabilities assessment as a guide the planning committee developed the following mitigation goals, objectives, and strategies for implementation. Goals and objectives were developed in a working session with the planning committee with a period provided for comment and revision. Once the final goals and objectives were determined the planning committee developed the mitigation strategies that would aid the region in meeting the goals and objectives

identified in the plan. Strategies were selected using the information obtained from the capabilities assessment, which identified existing programs and shortfalls related to mitigation activities.

The goals for this plan are consistent with the hazard vulnerabilities as determined through the process laid out by SC EMD and the University of South Carolina. Sample goals were drawn from analysis of Mitigation 20/20 software provided by SC EMD. Working towards achieving all of these goals is expected to minimize hazard-related losses associated with any of the hazards for which the region is potentially at risk. Projects will be assigned a priority and feasibility rank, in addition to having a listing of implementing agencies and a general timeframe for implementation.

**Goal : The availability and functioning of the community's infrastructure will not be significantly disrupted by disaster.**

*Strategy: Ensure that all shelters and critical facilities have adequate emergency power resources.*

Project: Continue to work with the Red Cross and existing critical facilities managers to upgrade all shelter resources to include emergency generators.

**Goal : The economic vitality of the community will not be threatened by a disaster**

*Strategy: Ensure critical facilities run as smoothly as possible after a disaster*

Project: Provide generators to all existing critical facilities to prevent lengthy power outages.

Project: Include utility providers in all planning and drills for mitigation planning

Project: Ensure emergency power sources are available at all utility providers.

Project: Continue to regularly inspect roads and bridges throughout the county to ensure they are ready for extra service if a disaster strikes.

Project: Regularly review local government comprehensive plans and ordinances to ensure that they include provisions for pre- and post-disaster planning.

**Goal : Reduce the potential impact of natural and man-made disasters on private property.**

*Strategy: Educate and plan for taking basic steps to mitigate localized disasters*

Project: Work with local governments to target storm water problem areas

F. Human Resources and Labor Profiles

Since 1990 the population in the Upper Savannah region has grown from 185,121 to 218,708 in 2010 according to the Bureau of the Census. This growth of 33,587 is an 18 % growth rate for the period. In contrast, South Carolina's growth rate for the same period was 30 %.

Edgefield and Greenwood Counties posted the region's highest percentage growth rates of 9.7% and 5.1% respectively. Abbeville and Laurens Counties had small population declines of 2.9% and 4.4%. McCormick and Saluda experienced growth as well through the Census period with 2.8% and 3.6% respectively.

Approximately 70 % of the region's population resides in a rural area according to the Census. The major population centers are in and around each of the county seats and the City of Clinton.

The median age of the district's population is trending higher than the median age of the state population. The average median age of the regional population according to the 2010 census is 41.2 years. The South Carolina and the United States populations have a median age of 37.4 and 36.9 years respectively.

The racial composition of the district is approximately 30% African American and 65% White. These percentages are almost exactly the same as the racial composition

for South Carolina. The minority population percentage in the district however is more than twice the minority population for the nation.

In analyzing the opportunities for economic development, one must look for the availability of and trends in the labor force, employment, and unemployment. The most recent data available from South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce shows that the labor force in the region has increased from 95,100 in 2001 to 102,777 in 2012. During the same period employment has decreased and the unemployment rate has increased from an average of 5.15 % to 8.6 % in July 2013.

The change in the national economy and the region's manufacturing orientation has resulted in a decreasing number of jobs in the manufacturing sector. However, job opportunities in other sectors have increased in the region. Retail and wholesale trade and service industries continues to show the most gains in employment. Manufacturing continues to decline but is still a driving force behind other sectors of the employment base. Per capita income in the district averaged \$19,195 in 2010 according to data provided by the Bureau of the Census. This figure is 82% of South Carolina per capita income of \$23,443.

#### Financial Resources

For the most part the governments in the region are financially sound. The ability of localities to borrow money through bonded indebtedness however has been drastically reduced because of lack surplus funds from operations to pay back such obligations. The loss of revenue from state and federal governments has put more burden upon property owners to finance local governments. This has caused both the raising of fees and taxes and a reduction or elimination of many services.

The region is fortunate to have some very strong local, state and regional financial institutions, which are the primary source of capital for personal and commercial lending. Although traditionally conservative, Upper Savannah has been able to work closely with the banks in the region to assist the financing of small to medium business start up and expansions more recently by utilizing its own EDA Title IX Revolving Loan Fund.

### III. ***Selection of Economic Development Center***

The City of Greenwood urban area is the economic development hub of the district. This area meets or exceeds the general standards for designation as an economic development center. The City of Greenwood and its surrounding area has the economic capacity to relieve the economic distress of nearby redeveloping areas based on the following factors.

#### A. Proximity

The economic development center is geographically located at the center of the district. The City of Greenwood is well within commuting distance from any place in the region. The City of Greenwood is located at the intersection of two major highways which transverse the region, SC 72 which is the east-west route and US 25 which is the north-south route through the region. US highways 221 and 178 are also major highways in the region, which provide access into the city from nearby counties.

#### B. Population Growth

The City of Greenwood's 2010 population was 23,222 people, up 5.2 %

from the 2000 census. Currently it is ranked as the 16<sup>th</sup> largest city in the state of South Carolina and more than twice the size of the next largest city in the region. Approximately 40,000 people live in the area and around the City of Greenwood, this represents about 60 percent of Greenwood County's population.

The economy of the economic development center once entirely dependant on textiles has diversified dramatically in the last ten years. The diversification of the industrial base has lead to rapid growth in the retail trade and this growth is expected to continue provided the national economy rebounds.

#### C. Regional Services

The City of Greenwood is the home to one of the most modern hospitals in South Carolina. Self Regional Medical Center is a 421 bed health care facility offering a wide range of care and treatment to the people of the entire region.

Lander University is also located in Greenwood. This state supported four-year liberal arts university provides both undergraduate and graduate level studies in many fields. Adult and continuing education is a priority for the university.

Piedmont Technical College offers the region technical training for employment related skills. Piedmont Tech also offers Associated Degrees in various technical disciplines. Tech's service area includes the entire Upper Savannah region and Newberry County.

The economic development center has a well-developed infrastructure in terms of water, sewer and other utilities. The availability of this infrastructure system has enabled the area to grow and diversify.



D. District Program Participation

Local leadership has actively participated in the district's economic development program by having members on the Upper Savannah Board. This group of leaders has played a vital role in the success of the district's programs. This past year the importance of the economic development center has never been more evident. Several new industries have been announced recently, and there are also some potential announcements pending. Such new industrial locations are important to the continued economic viability of the region. The economic development center is implementing a major arts and entertainment project that will change the look and economic viability of the downtown area. These improvements and others have aided development officials in promoting the area.

V. ***Potentials for Economic Development***

There are factors that indicate the potential for increased economic activity in the district including human and natural resources, health care, and quality of life. These are factors that need to be promoted in order to stimulate economic development.

As indicated in the economy section, human resources are available in terms of the total number of unemployed in 2011 being 12,096. This figure represents the number of people actively seeking employment and available to work. The pool of labor and the availability of work force development funds through Upper Savannah's work force

development program make the area attractive to industries considering expansion in the district. Such expansion will result in the creation of permanent employment and higher per capita income. In order for this goal to be obtained however, local governments must invest extensively in infrastructure improvements to make necessary services available. For most communities, allocation of resources for such activities is a fiscal impossibility.

The other factors mentioned previously - health care facilities, quality of life and basic industry - will also contribute to further economic development in the region. There are factors that may be constraints to economic development include transportation, education, and the skill level of the work force. Transportation, especially the lack of accessibility to interstate highways has challenged planners in the region for years. Working closely with local officials and state representatives the situation has been alleviated for the time being.

The education and low skill level of the work force at one time allowed industry to take advantage of low wage rates and attracted many firms to the south. Technological advances in manufacturing have forced many firms to seek better trained and better educated workers to fill the jobs of the future. For those persons lacking the appropriate skills, the possibility of entering the competitive job market is limited. Upper Savannah has been designated as the administering agency for the workforce development program in the region. This program will help those less skilled workers obtain the skills they need to be self-supporting as well as helping them advance further in the working world.

## VI. ***Development Strategies and Plans for Implementation***

Upper Savannah Council of Governments will continue to serve its member governments and several economic development activities. Initiatives include business development and assisting in the financing of new and expanding businesses to create jobs and enhance the tax base. Utilizing the Revolving Loan Fund should make this portion of the program more successful. When the RLF is not a reasonable alternative for financing, state and federal programs will be used to finance viable business projects.

Providing statistical information is an important support service to industrial recruiters, commercial and industrial developers. This effort is one way Upper Savannah can assist developers without actually duplicating the efforts of these organizations.

Infrastructure availability (utilities, roads, etc.) is the topic of concern anytime economic development is mentioned. Upper Savannah will continue to assist local governments in financing infrastructure improvements and developments to attract and accommodate new and existing industrial firms. The key to successful infrastructure program is planning and creative financing using state and federal infrastructure programs.

Education and training of the work force as stated before is imperative to a greater economic expansion. The work force development program will provide a local organization to facilitate on the job training and special skills training of new and existing members of the work force.

## Upper Savannah Council of Governments

### Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)

#### Potential Project List

- Abbeville County – Business Incubator  
Development of county-wide water system  
Lake Russell development  
Town of Ware Shoals Industrial Park Enhancement  
Infrastructure improvements to accommodate potential projects
- Edgefield County - Highway 25 Industrial Park Development  
Re-development of abandoned industrial properties  
Infrastructure improvements and expansion
- Greenwood County - Biotechnology Business Park Development  
Highway 25 Class “A” Business Park  
Partnership Alliance initiatives  
Utility upgrade, expansion, and/or relocation
- Laurens County - Owings Industrial Park  
Economic Development Corp. initiatives  
City of Clinton Industrial Park development  
Utility upgrade and expansion
- McCormick Co.- Town of McCormick utility upgrades  
Utility upgrade, expansion, and/or relocation  
Expansion of utilities to State Parks
- Saluda County - Lake Murray Water Treatment Plant  
Saluda-Batesburg-Leesville Sewer facility  
Infrastructure development and expansion
- Regional - SC Heritage Corridor Initiatives  
Regional utility improvements and expansion

In addition to the priorities by county, there are certain projects and programs that take on a regional significance in improving overall economic development. The goal of this plan is to identify priority strategies and initiatives to propose grant assistance from the US Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration.

***Objective I: To support the raising of standards of living through the increase in employment opportunities.***

#### Action Steps

Job Growth – Support local economic development entities in their on-going job recruitment and retention efforts.

Regional Priority: Support expansion and development of industrial parks in each county and across the region.

Entrepreneur Support – Assist business start-ups and existing businesses in finding the services and support they require to create and maintain jobs.

Regional Priority: Explore the potential to expand the small business development program to other counties.

Incubation Facilities and Programs – Support small business incubation facilities and programs.

Regional Priority: Support incubators for biotech, specialty textiles, and other small businesses.

***Objective II: Provide assistance in the development of the Lake Russell project in Abbeville County.***

Action Steps

Regional Priority: Support the efforts of the Town of Calhoun Falls and Abbeville County to provide infrastructure that will create jobs at the site of the development on Lake Russell.

***Objective III: Assist in the development of infrastructure and facilities to provide capacity for desired economic growth.***

Action Steps

Infrastructure- Improve infrastructure at current and future job creation sites.

Regional Priority: Industrial parks and potential sites in each county should have adequate utility service and capacity and transportation access.

Site Selection- Assist local governments in industrial site selection planning.

Regional Priority: Counties with no established industrial parks may need assistance in industrial site selection and planning.

Technology – Promote the use of technology in economic development.

Regional Priority: Assist local governments in providing the latest technology to citizens and job creators.

Coordination – Synchronize development activities with applicable workforce investment strategies.

Regional Priority: Ensure that all development is in partnership with existing priorities.

***Objective IV: Encourage and support the development of cultural arts tourism centers and corridors throughout the region***

Action Steps

Cultural Tourism: Encourage tourism development as a job creator for rural areas.

Regional Priority: Support the activities of the Heritage Corridor and other rural tourism initiatives.

### *Evaluation and Performance Measures*

In order to determine if the economic development efforts are producing the expected results, Upper Savannah COG will constantly evaluate and measure the district's progress against our stated goals and objectives. The CEDS committee will evaluate the plan yearly to measure progress.

The following tasks will be completed annually to track the regional performance measures:

- 1) Track the number of jobs created in the region
- 2) Track total workers and unemployment rates from the state
- 3) Retain and report on most current demographic trends in population, income, number of households, and median household income.
- 4) Contact local economic developers to keep track of current and future upgrades to utilities, plans for expansions, and any economic development needs in their counties.
- 5) Report on significant economic development changes in the region to economic developers, public administrators, and the CEDS committee.

At the end of each year, Upper Savannah COG staff and CEDS committee will evaluate progress made on each task, and will remove completed tasks, revise on-going projects, and add new work programs.



EXHIBIT I

Upper Savannah Council of Governments

Board of Directors Profile

**UPPER SAVANNAH COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS  
BOARD MEMBERS**

**ABBEVILLE COUNTY**

<p>* Spencer Sorrow 200 Hillcrest Drive Abbeville, SC 29620 Board Position: Municipal (06/88) Phone: 864/366-9570 (Home) 864/378-2719 (Cell) E-Mail: sandss@wctel.net</p>	<p>John T. Calhoun 480 Flatwood Road. Calhoun Falls, SC 29628 Board Position: County (08/94) Phone: 864/391-8866 (Home) 864/378-8330 (Cell) E-Mail: jcalhoun62@gmail.com</p>
<p>Gerald B. Milford 950 Milford Dairy Road Abbeville, SC 29620 Board Position: Nonelected (03/12) Phone: 864-446-2581( Home) 864-378-6885 (Cell) E-Mail: gmilford@wctel.net</p>	<p>Charlie Henry 730 Flatwoods Road Calhoun Falls, SC 29628 Board Position: Minority (07/95) Phone: 864/391-2092 (Home) 378-4879 (Cell)</p>

**EDGEFIELD COUNTY**

<p>Betty Butler 2250 Edgefield Road Trenton, SC 29847 Board Position: Minority (01/13) Phone: 803/275-4566 E-Mail: <a href="mailto:bettyann01@hughes.net">bettyann01@hughes.net</a></p>	<p>* Mr. Dean Campbell 802 Ouzts Street Johnston, SC 29832 Board Position: County (03/12) Phone: 803/275-3635 (Home) 803/480-2329 (Cell) E-Mail: <a href="mailto:dcampbell@edgefieldcounty.sc.gov">dcampbell@edgefieldcounty.sc.gov</a></p>
<p>Don Smoak 35 Steeple Drive Johnston, SC 29832 Board Position: Nonelected (6/12) Phone: 803/275-4605 803/275-2534 E-Mail: <a href="mailto:dsmoak@scana.com">dsmoak@scana.com</a></p>	<p>Ken Durham, Mayor Town of Edgefield 629 Addison St. (Home) 400 Main Street (Town) Edgefield, SC 29824 Board Position: Municipal (04/06) Phone: 803/637-5213 (Home) 803/480-2556 (Cell) 803/637-4622 (Office) 803/637-4634 (Fax) E-Mail: <a href="mailto:townofedgefield@bellsouth.net">townofedgefield@bellsouth.net</a> <a href="mailto:kdurham@gabn.net">kdurham@gabn.net</a></p>

**GREENWOOD COUNTY**

<p>Rev. Willie Neal Norman          PO Box 3184          Greenwood, SC 29648          Board Position: Minority (01/99)          Phone: 864/223-1779 (Home)                    864/229-5258 (Work)                    864/993-4312 (Cell)          E-Mail: tine@emeraldis.com</p>	<p>Welborn Adams, Mayor          Post Office Box 40          Greenwood, SC 29648          Board Position: Municipal (02/09)          Phone: 864/942-8421 (City)                    864/ 388-8289 (Office)          E-Mail:          welbornadams@cityofgreenwoodsc.com</p>
<p>Edith Childs          202 Old Ninety Six Highway          Greenwood, SC 29646          Board Position: County (04/09)          Phone: 864/227-9511 – Home                    864/248-6581 – Home Msg.                    864/323-6357 – Cell          Email: edith5559@CenturyLink.net</p>	<p>Johnny Williams          403 Hunter Street          Greenwood, SC 29646          Board Position: Municipal (03/93)          Phone: 864/229-4785 (Home)                    864/941-5520 (Office)</p>
<p>Gonza Bryant          162 Valley Road          Greenwood, SC 29646          Board Position: County (09/97)          Phone: 864/227-1620 (Home)                    864/227-4358 (Office)                    864/992-9148 (Cell)          E-Mail: gonzabryant@yahoo.com</p>	<p>* Dr William Gilchrist          Post Office Box 35          Hodges, SC 29653          Board Position – Non-elected (11/02)          Phone: 864/227-3636          E-Mail: wjgddggec@gmail.com</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>

**LAURENS COUNTY**

<p>Marian Miller          Post Office Box 234          Laurens, SC 29360          Board Position: Municipal (07/94)          Phone: 864/681-4726 (Home)                864/876-2171 (Office)                864/872-1549 (Cell)          E-Mail: marianmiller2004@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Keith Tollison          Post Office Box 1766          Laurens, SC 29360          Laurens County Council          Board Position: County (01/07)          Phone: 864/682-4612          E-Mail: council5@Co.Laurens.sc.us</p>
<p>* James A. Coleman          367 Burnt Mill Creek Road          Post Office Box 1025          Laurens, SC 29360          Board Position: County (01/95)          Phone: 864/984-4548 (Business)                864/984-6330 (Fax)                864/682-2870 (Home)                864/684-6870          E-Mail:          jcoleman@theunitedagency.com</p>	<p>* Diane B. Anderson          ** 254 Grove Road          Clinton, SC 29325          Board Position: County (05/00)          Phone: 864/833-5738 – Home                864/923-2924 – Cell                864/984-3726-Fax County          E-Mail: gloriaanderson1@bellsouth.net</p>
<p>Shirley Y. Jenkins          210 Oak Street          Clinton, SC 29325          Board Position: Municipal (12/03)          Phone: 864/833-4943 (Home)                864/923-1156 - Cell          E-Mail: sjenkinsy@ci.clinton.sc.us</p>	<p>John R. Carter, Mayor          214 Willis Street, PO Box 274          Gray Court, SC 29645          Board Position: Minority (09/02)          Phone: 864/876-3775 (Home)                864/876-2581 (Town)                864/876-3999 (Fax)                864/876-0795 (Cell)          E-Mail: jcarter@prtcnet.com</p>
<p>* Greg Alexander, CEO          ** Laurens Co Chamber of Commerce          66 Cain Road          Post Office Box 1376          Laurens, SC 29360          Board Position: Non-elected (02/09)          Phone: 864/833-2716 – Office                864-684-7583 – Cell                864/833-6935 – Fax          E-Mail:          galexander@laurenscounty.org</p>	

**MCCORMICK COUNTY**

<p>Mayor Roy Smith, Jr.          415 South Pine Street          Post Office Box 1306          McCormick, SC 29835          Board Position: Municipal (10/06)          Phone: 864/852-2225 (Office)                864/465-3433 – Home                864/993-6139 – Cell                864/852-2476 – Fax          E-Mail: mayorroysmith@yahoo.com</p>	<p>* Wes McAllister          3925 Highway 81          Post Office Box 100          Mount Carmel, SC 29840          Board Position: Non-elected (11/07)          Phone: 864/391-3224 – Home                864/391-2121 - Office                864/378-5404 – Cell          E-Mail: wdmcallister@wctel.net</p>
<p>Willie Joe Perrin          Post Office Box 594          McCormick, SC 29835          Board Position: Minority (02/68)          Phone: 864/465-2966 (Office)                864/465-2494 (Home)</p>	<p>* Charles Jennings          223 Pine Grove Church Road          Plum Branch, SC 29845          Board Position: County (02/07)          Phone: 864/443-2353 - Home                864/602-9393 – Cell          E-Mail: cjennings@mccormickcountysc.org</p>

**SALUDA COUNTY**

<p>Obie Combs          112 LaSalle Street          PO Box 237          Saluda, SC 29138          Board Position: Minority (08/03)          Phone: 445-2136 (Office)          E-Mail: None</p>	<p>* C. David Sawyer          ** 1013 West Main Street          Post Office Box 392          Ridge Spring, SC 29129          Board Position: Non-elected (07/77)          Phone: 864/445-2184 (Office)                803/685-7138 (Home)                803/275-7151 – Cell                864/445-7994 – Fax          E-Mail: dsawyer@mttlaw.com</p>
<p>Donald Hancock          Saluda County Council Chairman          400 West Highland Ave.          Saluda, SC 29138          Board Position: County (01/11)          Phone: 864/445-2635          E-Mail:  <u>D.Hancock@saludacounty.sc.gov</u>          Phone: 864/344-0844 (Cell)</p>	<p>Robert D. Butler          398 N. Bouknight Road          PO Box 597          Saluda SC 29138          Board Position: Municipal (01/03)          Phone: 864/445-4928 (Town Hall)                864/445-2784 (Home)                864/229-3712 (Work)                864/980-4534 (Cell)                864/445-2784- (Fax)                1-800-302-1287 (Beeper)          E-Mail: rnm@simpledsl.com</p>

**EX-OFFICIO**

<p>* A. King Dixon, II                  ** 1200 Dixon Road                  Laurens, SC 29360                  Board Position: Ex-Officio (02/83)                  Phone: 864/682-3374 (Home)                  864/683-5136 (Fax)                  864/682-3374 (Office)                  864/981-0290 (Cell)                  E-Mail: akd1200@aol.com</p>	<p>* Senator Floyd Nicholson                  527 Bryte Street                  Greenwood, SC 29649                  Board Position: Ex-Officio (07/94)                  Phone: 864/223-9460                  Cell: 864/992-1878                  E-Mail: FloydNicholson@scsenate.org</p>
--	---

**SC LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION**

<p>Senator Danny Verdin                  Post Office Box 272                  Laurens, SC 29360                  2005                  E-Mail: DannyVerdin@scsenate.org</p>	<p>Senator Shane Massey                  PO Box 551                  Edgefield, SC 29824                  Phone: 803/649-6200 – Office                  803/480-0419 - Cell                  E-Mail: shanemassey@scsenate.org                  2008</p>
<p>Representative Anne Parks (2005)                  Post Office Box 181                  Parks FH: 864/229-3206                  Home: 864/223-3193                  Greenwood, SC 29648                  E-Mail: anneparks@embarqmail.com</p>	

\* Executive Committee

\*\* SCARC Board Member (Chairman, Vice Chairman, King Dixon – Diane Anderson, Alternate)

Chairman C. David Sawyer - Saluda  
 Vice Chairman Greg Alexander - Laurens  
 Immediate Past Chairman Wes McAllister – McCormick

**Executive Committee**

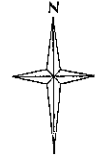
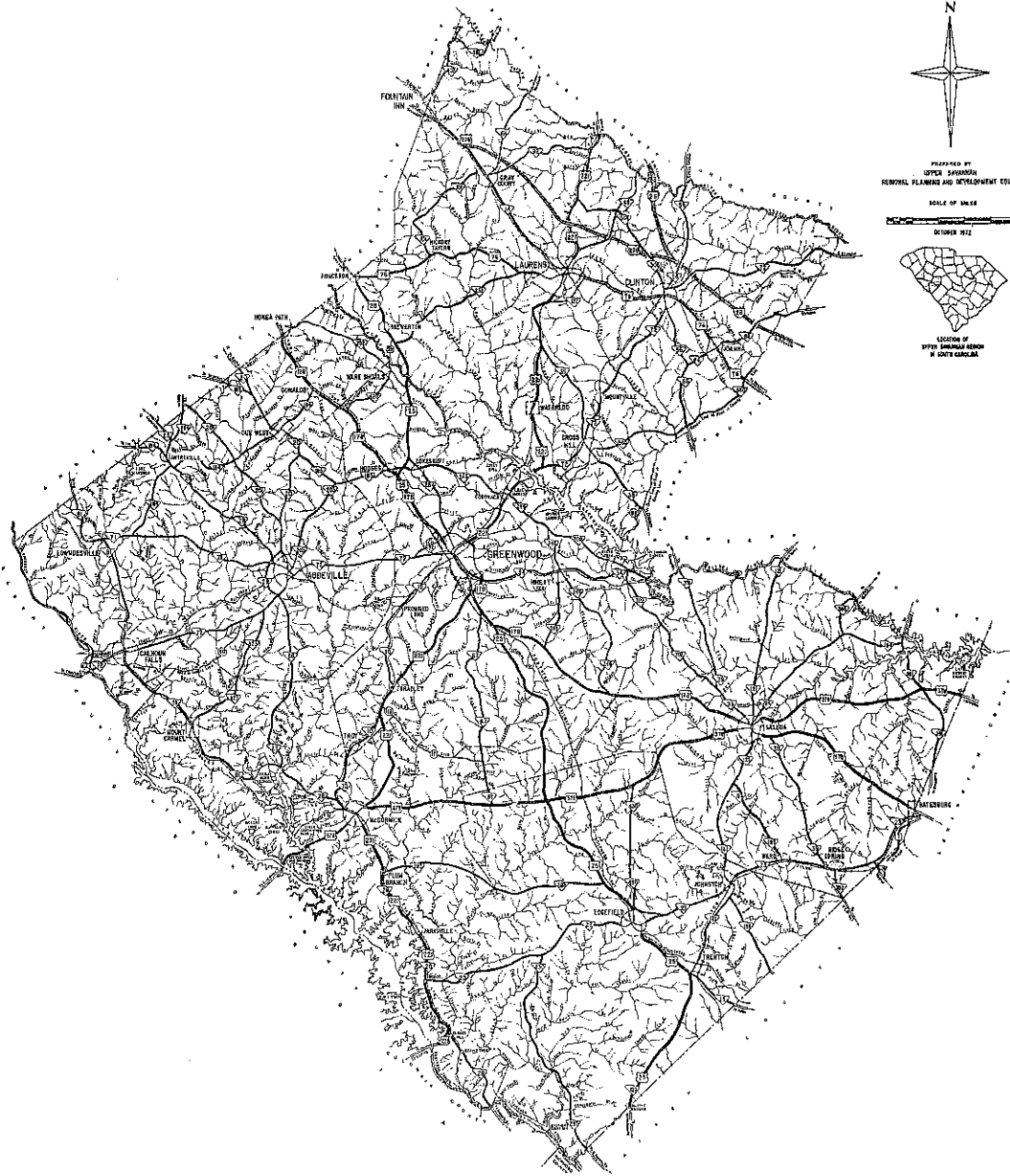
Spencer Sorrow	Abbeville	Rep Co	Dean Campbell	Edgefield	Co
James Coleman	Laurens	Co			
Diane Anderson	Laurens	Min	Floyd Nicholson	Ex-Officio	
Charles Jennings	McCormick	Co	King Dixon	Ex-Officio	

July 1, 2013

EXHIBIT II

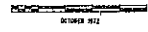
Location Map of the Upper Savannah Region





PREPARED BY  
UPPER SAVANNAH  
REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

SCALE OF MILES



OCTOBER 1972



LOCATION OF  
UPPER SAVANNAH REGION  
IN SOUTH CAROLINA

UPPER SAVANNAH  
REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL  
ABBEVILLE, EDGEFIELD, GREENWOOD, LAURENS, Mc CORMICK, & SALUDA COUNTIES  
SOUTH CAROLINA

Exhibit III

*Statistical Profile of the Upper Savannah Region*

**Population by County - 2010**

Abbeville	25,417
Edgefield	26,985
Greenwood	69,661
Laurens	66,537
McCormick	10,233
Saluda	19,875
South Carolina	4,511,428

**% of Persons under 18 years old by county - 2010**

Abbeville	22.8%
Edgefield	21.4
Greenwood	23.7
Laurens	23.2
McCormick	14.5
Saluda	23.0

**Median Household Income by County - 2010**

Abbeville	\$33,143
Edgefield	42,834
Greenwood	38,797
Laurens	37,529
McCormick	35,858
Saluda	40,508

**Percentage of Persons Below Poverty Level by County- 2010**

Abbeville	20.7%
Edgefield	21.2
Greenwood	17.6
Laurens	19.2
McCormick	18.2
Saluda	15.1

**Total Housing Units - 2010**

Abbeville County	12,079
Edgefield County	10,559
Greenwood County	31,054
Laurens County	30,709
McCormick County	5,453
Saluda County	9,289

## Exhibit IV

### Appendix II: Environmental Considerations

Recipients of EDA Section 301 (b) Planning Grants are required by the General Terms of the Grant Contract to provide assurance that environmental considerations will be incorporated into the Grantee work program consistent with the provision of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Grantees should consult with the appropriate EDA Regional Office or the Economic Development Representative for guidance on this topic.