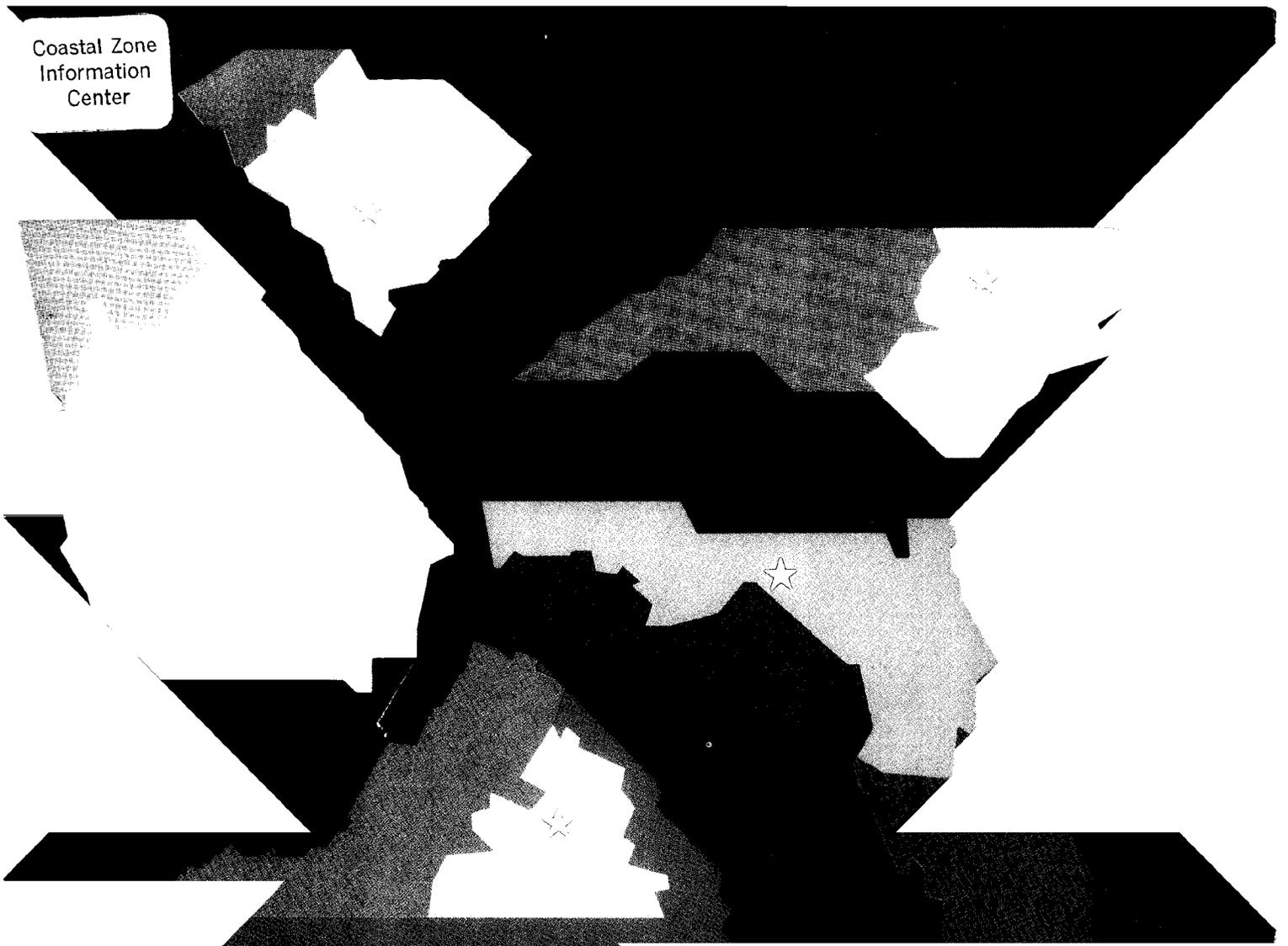


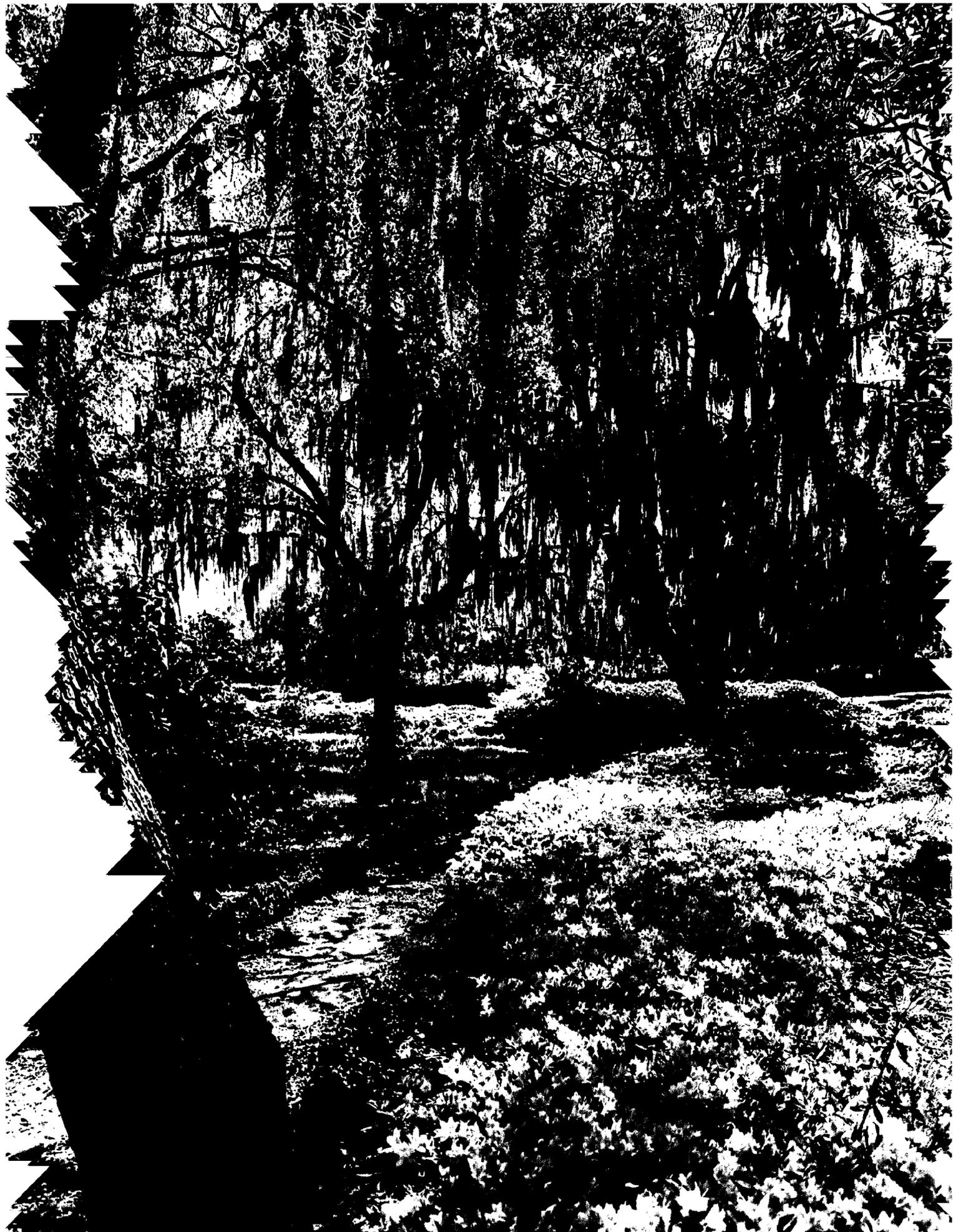
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Coastal Plains Regional Commission

Annual Report 1978



COASTAL ZONE
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COASTAL PLAINS REGIONAL
COMMISSION

A Partnership for Progress serving the
people of the Coastal Plains through
innovative approaches to *Regional*
economic development

Fiscal Year 1978 Regional Project Highlights

Analysis of the aerial minerals surveys
showed deposits with a possible commercial
value exceeding \$1 billion.

Firms participating in the second year of the
European Visibility and Promotion program
projected sales of \$3.9 million.

Radio was brought into the effort to attract
motorists from the interstate highways to nearby
tourist attractions. Thirty-nine stations donated
free time with a commercial value of \$1.5
million.

The Midwest Marketing program resulted in
\$350,000 worth of sales of under-utilized fish
species in one six-week period. Three-quarters of
the Region's seafood dealers reported repeat sales
to the Midwest in 1978.

New markets for the Region's products were
sought as the Commission organized the first
trade mission in its history—to Nigeria.

The Interstate Groundwater Committee's
first groundwater conference was so successful
that it has become an annual, self-supporting
event.

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To The Congress of The United States

Serving as Federal Cochairman of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission during Fiscal Year 1978 has been a rewarding and gratifying experience. The record of accomplishments has been outstanding and I am pleased to have been a part of these efforts.

In this past year significant results were realized from several long-term projects in the areas of marine resources and travel industry development. But even more important, the Commission reacted quickly to changing economic conditions, both at home and abroad, and moved in new directions to expand export opportunities for the products of the Region.

It is this characteristic of the Commission—providing a structure where the Federal Government and the States can take quick, decisive action on problems of mutual concern—that makes it unique and offers the greatest potential for the future.

The types of projects undertaken by the Commission in Fiscal Year 1978, and described in

this report, are excellent examples of regional action planning and development. They serve as proof that States working in concert with the Federal Government can achieve significant improvements in the economic status and quality of life for the millions of people who reside within the Coastal Plains.

Pursuant to Section 510 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, it is with great pleasure that I join in submitting to you the Annual Report of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission for Fiscal Year 1978.

Sincerely,



Claud Anderson
Federal Cochairman

It was with a sense of pride in the accomplishments of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission that I served as the State Cochairman during 1978. In its eleventh year the Commission continued to strengthen the planning and investment programs designed to accelerate the economic development of our five States.

The Coastal Plains Regional Commission has proven the value of the partnership between the States and the Federal Government by the formulation and implementation of innovative regional programs in domestic marketing, export promotion, tourism development, and resource management.

I am pleased to join my fellow Commission members in presenting this annual report which provides specific examples of accomplishments. No report, however, can adequately describe the value of a program offering Governors and representatives of the Federal Government the opportunity to share in the development of policies and programs resulting in economic and social benefits for the citizens of the Coastal Plains Region.

Sincerely,



Reubin O'D. Askew
Governor of Florida

1978 Coastal Plains Regional Commission Members



Dr. Claud Anderson
Federal Cochairman



Reubin O'D. Askew
Governor of Florida
State Cochairman



John N. Dalton
Governor of Virginia



James B. Hunt, Jr.
Governor of
North Carolina



James B. Edwards
Governor of
South Carolina



George D. Busbee
Governor of Georgia

Introduction



A Federal-State partnership in action—this is the Coastal Plains Regional Commission. Through the Commission, Governors of States and a Federal Executive jointly plan and put into action solutions to problems of mutual concern—problems which adversely affect the economic well-being of the people of a cohesive, multi-State region.

The Coastal Plains Regional Commission (CPRC) was chartered in 1967 under Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Its charge was to bring the combined resources of Federal and State governments to bear on the economically undernourished easternmost areas of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Its mission was to identify and begin to correct the conditions causing those areas—the Coastal Plains Region—to lag behind the Nation as a whole. As it became evident that those conditions extended beyond the original boundaries, the Commission's jurisdiction was expanded at the request of the Governors. Today, the Coastal Plains Region includes 290 counties with more than 12 million people in the three original States as well as in Virginia and Florida.

This unique concept of structuring State government as equal partners with the Federal Government is unlike other programs which have been established for the delivery of Federal financial assistance to State and local entities. The principal advantage of this partnership is that it provides a new measure of recognition to the State role in selecting economic development priorities. On the other hand, Federal participa-

tion is ensured by the presence of the Federal Cochairman.

Another advantage of the Regional approach is that decisions are made by the Governors of the States, jointly acting in their roles as members of the Commission. This promotes cooperation among neighboring States and enlarges the framework within which individual State decisions are made.

Commission Goals

Throughout its 11-year life, the Commission has adopted policies and funded programs aimed at enabling the people of the Coastal Plains to secure a better standard and quality of living, for themselves and their families. Those programs have changed as conditions in both the Region and the Nation have changed and as Congress has broadened the authority of the Title V Commissions. What has not been altered are the broad goals that those programs support:



1. To give the people of the Coastal Plains Region greater opportunities to find employment at the highest level of their capabilities.
2. To help individuals bring their skills to higher levels of competence.
3. To provide increased opportunities for individuals to earn higher incomes.
4. To help communities provide those services that enhance their economic potential.

Emphasizing overall economic development, these goals underline the importance of four major areas of concern to the Commission. These are: (1) jobs;

(2) skills; (3) incomes; and (4) community services. The Commission also expects to achieve its goals within a framework of balanced development, environmental protection and enhancement and maximum reliance on private investment and free enterprise. "Balanced development" means that, to the greatest extent possible, the Region's residents should have opportunities for jobs, skill training, higher incomes, and good community services, without being forced to leave where they now live.

Achievement of these goals is being pursued through the regional economic development process. Implementation of this process takes place through five major program areas which build on the strengths and resources of the Region—Industrial Development, Marine Resources, Agriculture and Forestry, Environmental Affairs, and Travel Industry Development. In each of these program areas, emphasis is on placing public investment in areas which will yield the greatest gain in employment and income.

Commission Organization and Structure

The Commission membership is composed of a Federal Cochairman and the Governors of the five participating States. The Federal Cochairman is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. His principal responsibility is to provide the Federal perspective on issues before the Commission. In this role, he serves as liaison between the Commission and the departments and agencies of the Federal Government and ensures the necessary coordination of their programs. The Federal Cochairman and his staff are headquartered in Washington, D.C.

The Governors elect one from among their members to serve as State Cochairman each calendar year. Each Governor appoints an Alternate who serves as

his representative in his absence.

In addition, each State maintains a Coastal Plains office staffed by a State Coordinator with responsibility for project development, implementation and coordination between other agencies and organizations engaged in regional, State, or district planning and development.

The Commission is served by a non-Federal professional staff headed by an Executive Director, and located in Charleston, South Carolina. Program specialists provide support to the States and the Federal Cochairman's office in the implementation of the five major program areas.

Members of the CPRC meet officially three times each year to consider matters pertaining to plans and program development, legislative and budgetary recommendations, or actions affecting Commission policy.

Advisory Committees

To ensure full participation by both the public and private sectors, the Commission utilizes five standing Advisory Committees with members drawn from business, institutions, State agencies, public interest groups, Federal departments, and including private citizens as well. These committees, working with each of the five programs, meet frequently throughout the year to review and analyze the problems of the Region, seek regional solutions to these problems, and to make recommendations to the Commission for action.

Planning and Evaluation

This past year saw a number of Commission activities which strengthened its planning and evaluation process. The most significant of these was the presentation of the Regional Economic Development Plan to the Federal Advisory Council on Regional Economic Development (FACRED). The Regional Plan defines the basic goals for the Re-

gion and outlines the Commission's strategy for achieving its objectives. Originally adopted by the Commission in 1971 and revised over the years, it is the result of extensive research into Regional problems and potentialities. The Regional Plan is the basic document that guides the funding decisions of the Commission.

The Plan was presented to the FACRED in August 1978 for review and comment. Those comments and the response from the Commission will be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce in the coming year. Upon approval by the Secretary, the Regional Economic Development Plan of the Commission will be presented to the House of Representatives and Senate.

The Commission also used 1978 to further refine its internal procedures for evaluating projects that it funds. All grants and contracts issued by the Commission now include detailed requirements for project impact evaluation. Formats to assimilate this information have been developed for use by the Commission and its grantees and projects were selected for on-site visits.

White House Conference on Balanced Growth

In response to President Jimmy Carter's invitation to participate in the White House Conference on Balanced National Growth and Economic Development, the Commission formed a Task Force to develop recommendations. These recommendations centered around streamlining multi-jurisdictional cooperation between the Federal Government and State and local governments to more effectively serve the Nation's citizens through consolidation of effort and increased productivity.

The Coastal Plains Regional Commission represents a Federal/State partnership in the truest sense. It is a concept



unique in its relationship to Federal, State and local Governments. The CPRC has received a mandate from Congress to attack the problems of regional economic lag. This mandate provides some measure of opportunity for the Commission to utilize those programs and resources of the Federal Government which can substantially contribute to the goals and objectives of this concept.

But as a Federal/State partnership, the Commission must be responsive to the needs and aspirations of the States themselves. Development efforts in the Coastal Plains Region must be attuned to the priorities established by the States working in concert with local and district planning agencies.

The Commission, therefore, must assume a catalytic role, bringing about a confluence of government at all levels with the forces of private institutions and business enterprises to mount a successful attack on the problem of regional economic lag.

In the next few pages we hope to make clearer the role of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission in the present and future growth of this richly endowed yet underdeveloped Region of our Nation.

Industrial Development



Industrial development is the cornerstone of the Commission's program to improve the quality of life for the people of the Coastal Plains Region. The CPRC's successful efforts in this area have led to an increase in the availability of jobs commensurate with the higher levels of skills being attained by the Region's labor force through participation in related human resource activities.

The program is directed at systematic facilitation of (1) the expansion and technological advancement of industrial plants now in the Region; (2) the location of more plants in high-wage industrial sectors; and (3) the establishment of plants in the Region using new processes or producing totally new products.

Throughout the year, efforts in the program have been directed at making conditions in the Region more favorable for the location and expansion of new industry by improving the availability of prime industrial sites through the financing of construction or expansion of industrial parks; disseminating information concerning technological advancements; improving community leadership, entrepreneurship and environmental quality; and by making large investments in vocational and technical education programs for the enhancement and continued upgrading of the skills of the Region's labor force.

The European Visibility and Promotion program, which promotes the Region through participation in European trade shows and investment seminars, began its second year in fiscal '78. The goals of the program are to (1) attract foreign capital investment in manufacturing and distribution facilities; (2) increase exports of

regional products and commodities; and (3) foster an awareness and interest in foreign nations of the Coastal South.

The promotional tools used at the trade shows and seminars are a nine-screen, eighteen projector audio-visual program presented in French, German and English, informational flyers and a brochure (each in the three languages). They are all designed to tell the foreign investor of the attributes of the Region which make it ideal for business expansion.



The Industrial Development Program initiated thirty-three technical assistance and demonstration projects in Fiscal Year 1978. Of this total, twelve were feasibility studies dealing with such diverse subjects as State level economic development preparedness, industrial sites, industry investment potentials, vocational educational facilities and development of coastal and natural resources. Other major project areas involved transportation, demonstrations of new techniques or methods to accelerate economic development, develop-

ment of local industrial buildings and support for State level economic development internships.

The Commission also made a number of supplemental project investments during the year. These supplemental projects included the construction of nine vocational educational schools, equipping four existing vocational education efforts, funding vocational education grants at four community colleges and the construction of four industrial parks. There was also one water and sewer system grant and one industrial building construction grant.

An example of a vocational education grant is the training of students in the technical skills needed in shipbuilding being undertaken by the Southeastern Marine Technical Center in Jacksonville, Florida. Vocational instructors have been hired, curricula prepared, and shops set up in welding, pipefitting and machinery. These programs, along with an existing one in electricity, enrolled 95 students in the fall of 1978. The continued expansion of ship repair and construction in the southeast will provide a ready market for students trained in these skills.

One way to make a community more attractive to new industry is through expansion of community services. One of the first Commission projects funded as a health demonstration grant has involved renovating a national historic site for use both as a tourist attraction and a multi-service health facility. The Walter Reed Home in Murfreesboro, North Carolina, where Dr. Reed spent his early childhood, is being restored to that period and will house articles associated with his career. More importantly, it will also be a multi-county public health facility for the delivery of medical and dental services, counseling, and programs for the aged. The project is scheduled for completion in early 1980.

In the year ahead, the Industrial Development Program will continue with its traditional activities as well as give its attention to new concerns. These include a national program to promote the assets of the Region, the utilization of waste wood products as primary energy sources (in cooperation with the Agriculture and Forestry program) and the use of plant products as the base of an alcohol industry to serve as fuel for internal combustion engines.

Through the development and implementation of technical assistance and supplemental projects, complemented by advice and recommendations on dynamic economic development approaches from the Industrial Development Advisory Committee, the Industrial Development Program of the Commission continues to be a positive force in the Region.

This voc/tech facility in Buckingham Courthouse, Virginia, exemplifies those throughout the Region

The Walter Reed home in North Carolina is being restored for use as a health facility



Students are learning shipbuilding skills at the Southeastern Marine Technical Center

Marine Resources



The bays and inlets that are found along the coasts of the southeastern States provide the Coastal Plains Region with 3,000 miles of shoreline. Couple that with the numerous inland rivers, lakes and streams, and it is easy to understand why the resources of the water are so vital to the life of the Region.

In FY '78, several long-term projects designed to attack major problems began to come to fruition. In 1974 the Commission set out on a project to survey the mineral resources of the Region. These surveys were undertaken from Virginia to Florida and were just completed this past year.



The staff of the Coastal Plains Marine Center

Early indications are that over a billion dollars worth of minerals have been located and detailed examination of the latest data should raise this figure considerably.

As a result of the surveys, the State of North Carolina is using Commission funds to further study a newly discovered triassic basin. The implications of this find could well be economically significant. Titanium and phosphate findings in Georgia and Florida have prompted further study by these States. This industry has great potential for our Re-

gion and an excellent start has been made on locating the most promising resources and calling them to the attention of industry.

In the seafood industry the Commission's emphasis continues to be two-pronged: development of the seafood industrial parks and regional marketing. The Midwest Marketing program successfully completed its second year. Midwestern dealers are becoming familiar with southeastern products, prices, transportation and quality. Major chain stores are turning to the southeast to supply products for newly installed fresh fish counters.

A preliminary evaluation indicates that the program has generated a \$4,000 average monthly increase in sales of southeastern fish products for 67 percent of the Midwest firms taking part. Gradually we are expanding the total demand for Coastal Plains seafood beyond the traditional northeastern markets.

In a complementary marketing effort, the Commission organized the first trade mission in its history. Concentrating on the seafood and commercial fishing equipment industries, the trade mission was scheduled to visit Nigeria in November 1978.

This growth in sales must be accompanied by an increased ability to supply product. A Region-wide network of seafood industrial parks moved closer to reality with the continuation of construction at Wanchese Harbor in North Carolina. The other States are in various stages of engineering and design work and site selection.

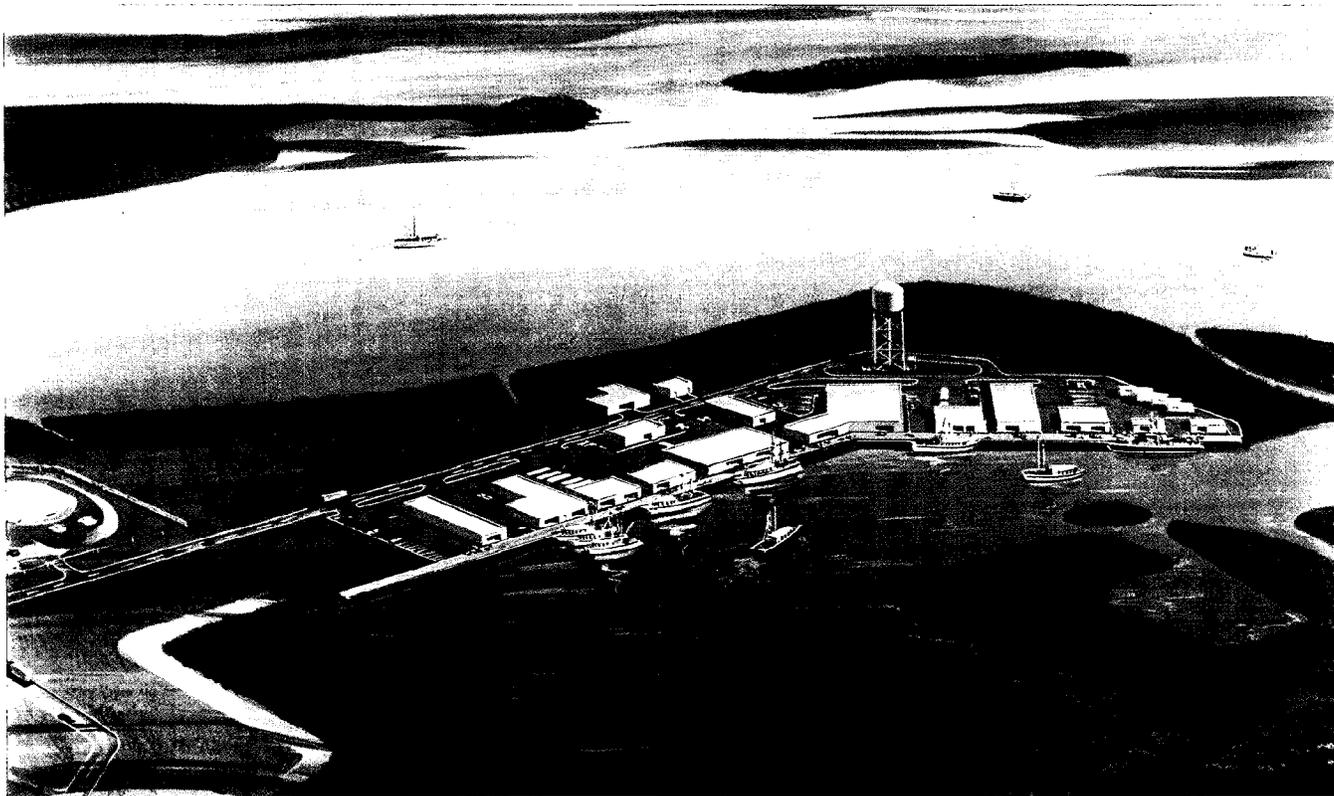
When operational, each park will have a harbor with modern bulkheading and sufficient channel depths and will provide all necessary storage and processing facilities including water, sewer, electricity, adequate ice, fuel and repair facilities and a centralized freezer system. The parks will bring the obvious benefits of better prices, stronger demand and a

more stable industry.

The Coastal Plains Center for Marine Development Services located in Wilmington, North Carolina, continues to play a vital role in the Commission's Marine Resources program. The Center promotes the exchange of scientific and economic information among the States through publications, conferences, seminars and its bi-monthly newsletter. Each year the Center sponsors an annual conference which attracts people concerned with the marine resources of the Region from the scientific community, from government and from private industry.

Data for the first time has shown that the new marine research development centers, encouraged and partially funded by the Commission, have attracted substantial additional funds into marine programs. Centers of excellence are developing in these five facilities and the ten years of planning and encouragement are paying dividends. The Centers have become high grade technology bases and will continue to encourage enlightened research and development in the field of marine resources.

The Marine Resources program continues to wrestle with the problem of non-availability of capital. Indicators show that the stock of available venture capital is only a fraction of what it was 10 years ago. Small businesses in the southeast feel pressure to expand, yet experience great difficulty in locating expansion capital. An ad hoc committee has been examining different approaches to alleviate this problem. If the southeast is to sustain its economic growth, more sophisticated methods must be found to locate capital and more encouragement must be given to investors with capital. A problem of special concern has to do with funding the relocation of commercial seafood firms into the developing seafood industrial parks.



A fishermen's cooperative in Bryan County, Georgia, is using a Commission demonstration grant for the construction of a dock, processing, storage and vessel servicing facilities. This will allow the cooperative members not only to increase incomes on their traditional catch, shrimp, but to additionally pursue "off season" fishing for groundfish. Previously, income and employment opportunities were limited to the shrimping season.

In Florida, Commission funds were used to develop and test the feasibility of using steel beam trawls in commercial fishing. The beams, used in lieu of the traditional "doors", greatly reduce drag, thereby reducing fuel consumption, and in some instances increasing the amount of catch per tow. Some experiments show results of reduced fuel consumption as high as 25 percent. With ever increasing fuel costs this is of



major significance to the industry. The national recognition the Commission is receiving for these projects is testimony to the programs' effectiveness. 1978 capped the eleventh year of the Commission's life and it was a very productive year for the Marine Resources program.

The Region's first seafood industrial park is under construction at Wanchese, North Carolina

A grant to the fishermen's co-op in Bryan County will enable these men to develop off-season fishing

Agriculture and Forestry



The forests and farmlands of the Coastal Plains Region offer a source of tremendous benefit to its people. In Fiscal Year 1978, the Agriculture and Forestry program concentrated its efforts in three areas designed to take maximum advantage of those benefits through: improving the management skills of the Region's farmers; investigating the use of wood as an alternative energy source; and the expansion of livestock feedlot and slaughter facilities.

While the soil and climate of the Region are ideal for agriculture, there are other factors which may prevent the farmer from receiving a fair return on his investment. For example, farmers have little control over the prices they receive for their products, particularly major commodities. Prices are generally established on a national level and are then discounted based on distance of given commodities from the central market place. Therefore, the producer must hold down costs of production and take special care that the crops being grown on his lands offer the potential for the greatest margin between revenues and costs.

The Agricultural Management Development Team Projects are specifically intended to address this lack of control by assisting farmers in improving management skills. Effective management improves the economy in a variety of ways: resources are more fully utilized; less capital and labor are required per unit of output; and management has more time to continue to improve operational efficiency.

The Management Development Team projects are now completing the cycle of Commission funding and are in transition to State operated programs. The projects have served to aid farmers in analyzing their operations in order to achieve an optimum return. Though the task ahead is still great, the Commission has helped lay the groundwork for continuing efforts in this area.

The high cost of energy, particularly petroleum, has led to the return of a long neglected energy source, the forest. Wood energy is being used increasingly as a source of heat in both industry and in the home due to the steadily rising cost of other more traditional energy sources. A number of firms have already switched to wood and many others are giving consideration to conversion. The Commission has teamed with the Georgia Forestry Commission and the Georgia Institute of Technology in surveying the state of the

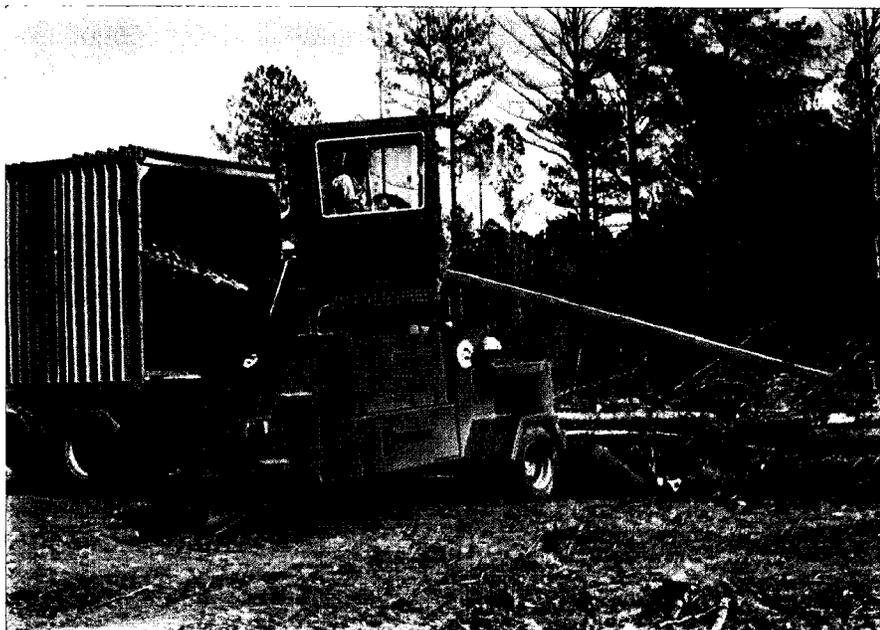
art in converting wood to useable energy forms for further industrial use. This report, which will be available in mid-1979, should be of tremendous assistance in developing a proper approach for the Commission in addressing this issue in the future.

The impact of using the forest as an energy source will have significant implications for forest management practices. The increased demand for what was once waste material will influence the desire of managers to bring new land into productive uses. In addition, new techniques for harvesting forest lands are being developed to meet increasing demand. The Commission feels that development of forest resources will assist in lessening the impact of high energy demands while improving the quality of the woodlands in the Region.

The Commission is currently engaged in aiding in the expansion of livestock feedlot and slaughter facilities in the five State area. A grant to the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce has led to the establishment of a modern facility in the Coastal Plains area. When completed, the facility will be capable of processing 100,000 head for the market each year. An additional 10,000 head will be fed at the same facility. Studies indicate that ten such operations could co-exist in the Region in the year 1985. The success of this initial operation will determine when others will be built.

Businesses from the Coastal Plains Region were among the exhibitors at the Southern United States Trade Association (SUSTA) international food and agriculture show in New Orleans in February 1978. SUSTA is the only show of its kind held in the U.S. The Commission's administrative support grant permitted lower exhibition fees and so enabled smaller busi-





Equipment such as this helps convert wood to a useable energy source

Sumter Area Exhibition Center



A Coastal Plains exhibitor at SUSTA

nesses to participate.

State/regional projects in which the Commission was involved covered a wide area. A technical assistance grant in Orangeburg County, South Carolina provided site engineering and design work to assist in the location of an egg-processing plant. This minority-owned business will prepare eggs for use by large commercial bakeries.

A market study conducted in North Carolina led to the organization of the North Carolina Beekeepers Association with a membership of approximately 30-35 commercial beekeepers. The bees are used primarily in the pollination of fruit crops, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc, with an annual value of \$140 million.

The economic, safe and effectively timed use of pesticides was demonstrated to farmers in a three-county area by the North Carolina State University Agriculture Extension Service. The project was designed as a pilot for a possible State-wide program.

The construction of a multi-purpose facility for industrial, agribusiness, and social/recreational activities in Sumter, South Carolina, was aided by a supple-



mental grant from the Commission. The Sumter Area Exhibition Center will provide space for large exhibits and gatherings, such as livestock shows, house and garden shows, etc., for Sumter County and the surrounding vicinity.

As is obvious, projects under

the Agriculture and Forestry program touch on every aspect of crop production and forest management. In the coming year, the Agriculture and Forestry program will continue to explore innovative ways to wisely utilize the resources of the soil of the Coastal Plains Region.

Environmental Affairs



The Environmental Affairs Program has the unique feature of impacting the other four program areas while at the same time involving specific projects of its own. Preservation of the environment is a common thread running through all activities sponsored by the Commission while this area's programmatic thrust has concentrated on groundwater resources.

In Fiscal Year 1978, the Environmental Affairs Program continued its efforts to evaluate and analyze the Region's water resource potentials and problem areas. Because of a need to gain more knowledge about these valuable resources, studies were conducted and forums held to exchange information on such important topics as groundwater research, wastewater treatment, and waste disposal.

In 1977, the Commission initiated activities for enhancing the flow of communication concerning water resources among the Coastal Plains States by establishing a Regional Water Resources Forum made up of State and Federal officials. The Interstate Groundwater Committee, a subcommittee of the Forum, is working to produce a groundwater handbook and status report on the Coastal Plains area. The handbook will be available in March of 1979. The Committee has also established groundwater training classes for technicians and professionals within the Region. These classes are held in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey and funded by the Commission.

Along with the Interstate Groundwater Committee's work on the handbook and training classes, they have developed and

promoted the Southeastern Groundwater Conference. The first conference held in Asheville, N.C., in October 1977, met with great success. This 2½ day conference included presentations and discussions by numerous notable individuals in the groundwater field ranging from representatives from the United States Geological Survey to private consultants. Because of the success of this conference, the Interstate Groundwater Committee is planning to make it an annual event. With the attendance this conference has realized, it has become self-supporting. The Committee, therefore, organized a second meeting in October 1978 and is planning a third conference in Florida in the fall of 1979.

The accelerated groundwater research projects, which were continued in 1978, have expanded the Region's ability to manage these valuable, but declining natural assets. In Virginia, modeling studies of the State's groundwater management areas have proven to be invaluable tools in providing data in the determination of withdrawal limits. In North Carolina, a cretaceous aquifer study has uncovered much new information regarding the location of large quantities of high quality water which can be attractive to industry and beneficial to local municipalities.

A South Carolina shallow aquifer study is supplying much needed information on groundwater pollution resulting both from direct sources such as leaking sewage and from indirect sources such as the chemical spraying of crops. A similar shallow aquifer study in Georgia has revealed important clues on the quantities of useable water relative to areas of high demand, while a Florida project is currently evaluating the groundwater of selected industrial sites.

A highly innovative sand filtration project being conducted for the Commission by the Geor-

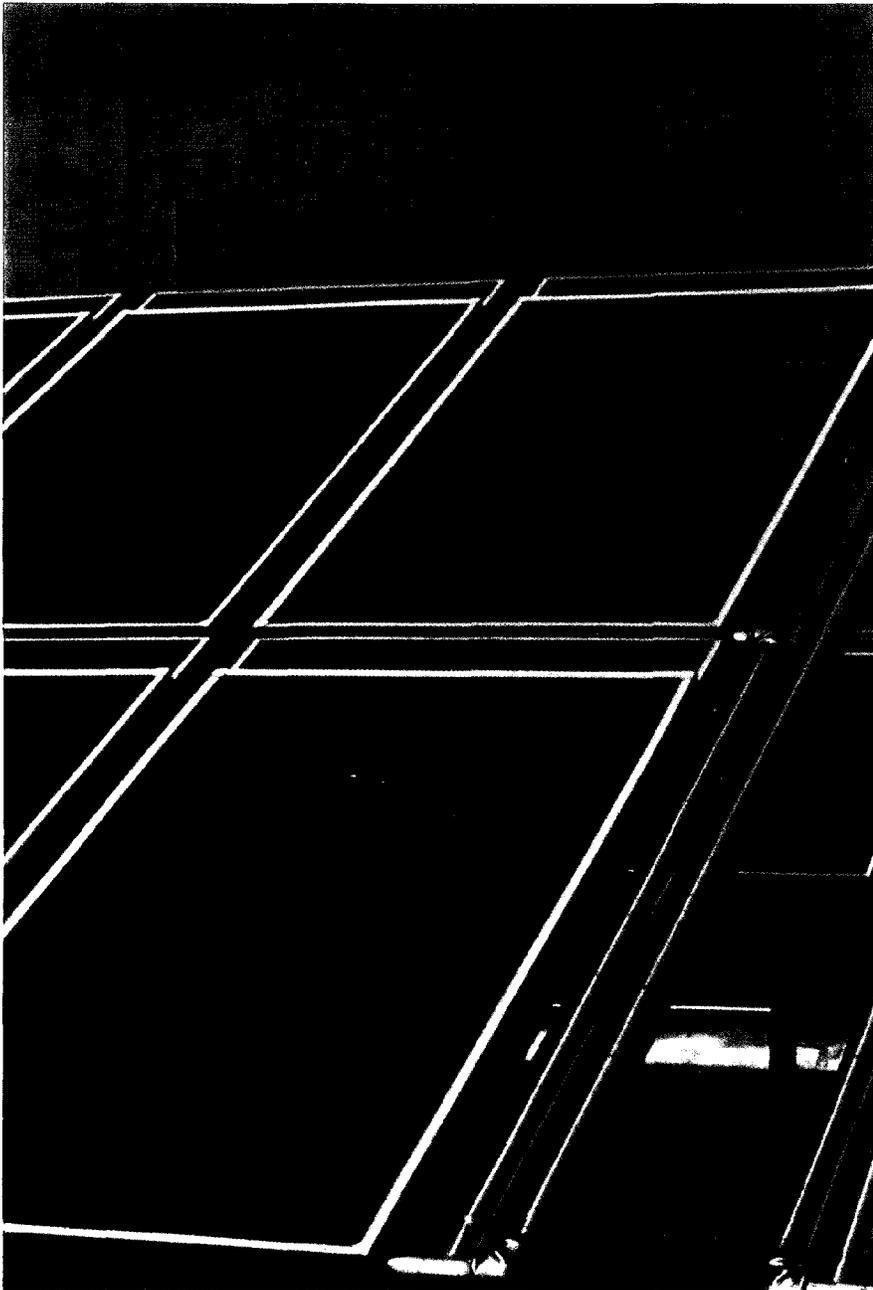
gia Tech Research Institute is progressing more than satisfactorily to this point. This project is designed to find ways to relieve the demands on waste treatment plants that are now at or near maximum capacity. Proving the practicality of this method of sand filtration could result in the upgrading of overburdened facilities in certain locales in a more technologically advanced and economically efficient manner than presently available. The project is scheduled for completion in mid-1979 and a report will be forthcoming.

A major project with significant region-wide implications is currently underway in North Carolina through studying the feasibility of using ocean outfalls (conduits that pump directly into the ocean) to handle waste disposal problems. This project is providing technical data for the placement of these waste disposal facilities, while at the same time is serving as an environmental assessment guide for this methodology. The study is scheduled for completion in March of 1979.

The erosion of the shoreline is a serious problem for many areas of the Coastal Plains. In Virginia, the Virginia Institute of Marine Science is conducting a demonstration project to determine the effectiveness of various methods of combating erosion under differing shoreland conditions. The results of the study will help both private individuals and governments utilize the best means for preserving their shores.

Solar energy is providing electrical power for the Gainesville, Florida, airport as the result of a Commission demonstration grant. The conventional electrical power saved through this means can be diverted to industrial use in the area surrounding the airport.

The Environmental Affairs program also helps implement water and sewer projects and



construction. The Environmental Impact Statement is being prepared by EDA and CPRC with the help of the State of North Carolina. The Statement preparation should be complete by late 1979.

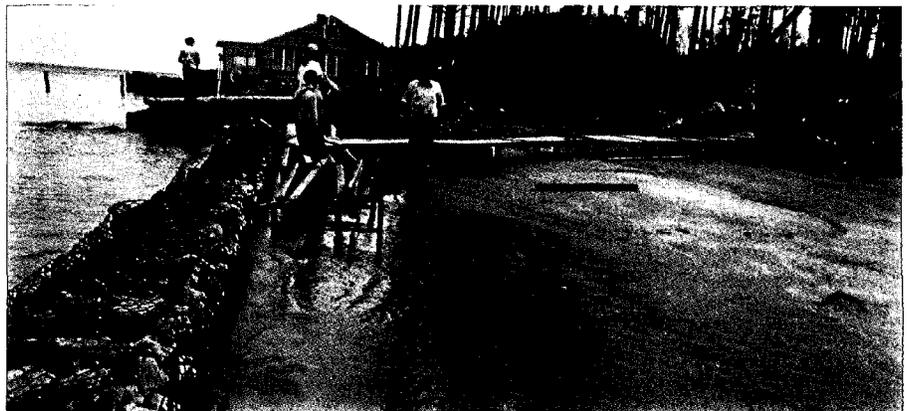
In FY '79, the Environmental Affairs Program will continue its emphasis on groundwater and wastewater programs. Through this water resources approach, the CPRC is working towards economic growth while offering environmental protection through increased knowledge.

Reflectors gather in solar energy at the Gainesville, Florida airport

Proper control methods, pictured in the lower photograph, can prevent further beach erosion



other projects which will ultimately be affected by the National Environmental Policy Act (P.L. 91-190). In that area, the Environmental Affairs program area is helping to develop the Environmental Impact Statement for a \$2.5 million Convention Center on the Bogue Banks near Morehead City, North Carolina. The Economic Development Administration and Coastal Plains Regional Commission are supplying the majority of the funds for the



Travel Industry Development



The natural beauty, mild climate and historic significance of the Coastal Plains Region are an inducement to many visitors. In order to take greater advantage of the economic benefits to be derived from increased tourism, the Travel Industry Development program concentrated on three regionwide projects this year. All were directed toward bringing more visitors into the region, where visitor expenditures play a major role in expanding the economy. At the same time, Commission grants funded State/regional projects to develop and improve visitor attractions and destinations.

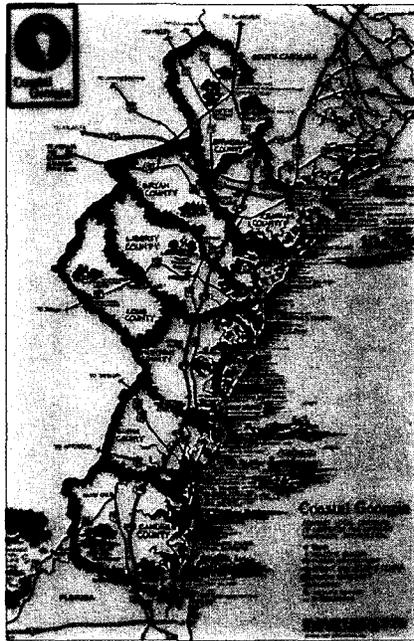
Two of the multi-state regional projects were follow-ups to efforts originated in 1977. They involved innovative use of two proven techniques for developing travel—promotional brochures and advertising.

The target for one project was the millions of motorists traveling on the Region's interstate highways enroute to destinations outside the Region. Promotional brochures were distributed along the interstates to inform these motorists of nearby points of interest in the Region. A map of the Coastal South showed how to reach the attractions and destinations.

The popularity of this brochure was proved in the fall of 1977 and spring of 1978 when motorists picked up a total of one million folders in seven months. Two million folders have been printed for the coming year and will be distributed in travel-folder racks at more than 2,000 stopping points along the interstates.

A new feature of the brochure brought a second medium

—radio—into this project to communicate with interstate highway travelers. In exchange for having their radio stations listed in the brochure, 39 stations in the five States agreed to broadcast hourly public service messages telling the motorist about weather and traffic conditions and about nearby non-profit travel attractions. To buy an equivalent amount of commercial air time on these stations would have cost \$1,500,000. Two other Title V Commissions have expressed interest in duplicating this pilot program.



The Coastal APDC produced this map as an aid to tourists

The advertising project was mounted in Canada. It was initiated in February, when Canadians who take two or more vacations a year are ready to escape from the wintry weather into a warmer climate. This, too, was a follow-up to a successful project of the previous year.

A results study of the 1977 project, completed in October of 1978 by an independent research firm, provided valuable information about the Canadian travel market.

It showed that more than half—56%—of the Canadians

who responded to the CPRC ads actually made trips to the Coastal South States in 1978. The study confirmed that Florida is both a strong competitor and a strong asset for tourism in the four other CPRC States. While 20% of these Canadians visited only Florida, another 20% spent one or more nights in all five of the CPRC States, 35% visited only States other than Florida, and the remainder stopped overnight in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia enroute to and from Florida. In all, the Canadians who responded to the CPRC advertising spent more than \$7,000,000 in the CPRC States, a return more than 38 times the amount invested in the project.

Because of the success of the first Canadian advertising project, the Commission has extended it for a second year and added an additional ad project in the Northern Tier States. A study of the results of both will be done in October of 1979. Both these projects were conducted for the Commission by the North Carolina Department of Tourism. At the same time, a tourism market research study for the Region was undertaken by the Florida Tourism Department. The findings of this study will be of great value to the Commission and to each of the member States in planning future tourism development strategies.

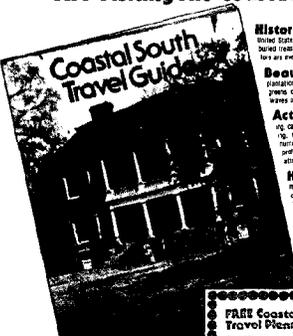
One of the greatest successes that the Commission has been associated with in tourism is the Spoleto Festival held in Charleston, South Carolina. This annual two-week festival of the performing and visual arts was organized in 1977 by conductor/composer Gian Carlo Menotti after the annual festival in his home town of Spoleto, Italy. CPRC provided promotional monies in the last two fiscal years and will supply additional funds in FY '79.

An example of regional cooperation at the sub-state level is the tourism development program



The Spell of Southern Splendor

Why More & More Canadians Are Visiting The Coastal South



History Some of the oldest cities in the United States are here. Southern mysteries such as burial mounds, lost cities, ghosts and legends lure you everywhere.

Beauty World famous gardens, stately plantation houses, lush foliage, the year-round green of oaks, palmetto and cypress, and the grace of the coast create a scene as beautiful as any elsewhere.

Activity Golf, tennis, boating, sailing, country hunting, fishing and water skiing, theme parks, zoos, museums, antique shopping, craft fairs, folk festivals, theater, professional sports and outstanding tourist attractions.

Hospitality The traditional renowned Southern hospitality, and your choice of gourmet dining or deep-sea "down home" cooking.

FREE Coastal South Travel Planning Guide!

Travel Times: 1972 St. Catherine Street West, Mount St. Mary's, Quebec, Quebec H3M 4B4

Tell me more about the South of Southern Splendor! Rush me a free, 37-page Coastal South Travel Planning Guide.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ PROVINCE: _____ CODE: _____

Send for Your FREE Coastal South Travel Guide!

It contains highlights of the five states of the Coastal South—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Descriptions of tourist attractions and the best times and places for your favorite activities. To show you how much enjoyment you can expect on your vacation in the Coastal South. This travel planning guide will be sent to you absolutely free!

Just complete the coupon and mail today.

of the Coastal Area Planning and Development Commission in Georgia. Here a CPRC technical assistance grant allowed the eight counties of the APDC to jointly develop and promote their tourism assets in a professional and effective manner that would be impossible for any of them to otherwise accomplish alone.

Through these and other innovative programs which emphasize the natural attractions of the Coastal Plains, the Travel Industry Development program continues to add strength to this important segment of the Region's economy.

One of the many events enjoyed by visitors during the Spoleto Festival

Financial Plan and Summary of Obligations Fiscal Year 1978

THOUSANDS

A. TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE:	
Federal Appropriations	\$ 9,389
Program Balance Carried Forward From Fiscal Year 1977	1
Recoveries and Deobligations	961
Total	\$10,351
B. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:	
To Finance the Office of the Federal Cochairman	\$ 347
To Finance the Staff of the Commission	230
Total	\$ 577
Balance Available for Programs	\$ 9,774

C. OBLIGATIONS BY PROGRAM—FY 1978			
	PROJECT TYPE		
Programs	505	509	Total
Industrial Development	\$1,443	\$2,074	\$ 3,517
Marine Resources	1,467	32	1,499
Agriculture and Forestry	623	226	849
Environmental Affairs	1,230	647	1,877
Travel Industry Development	946	112	1,058
Regional Economic Analysis	35	—0—	35
State Development Planning	939	—0—	939
Total			\$ 9,774

D. GRAND TOTAL ALL OBLIGATIONS **\$10,351**

E. UNOBLIGATED AT END OF FY 1978 **—0—**

Technical Assistance Program

Section 505 of the Public Works and Economic 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.

Regionwide Projects:

Cattle Finishing & Slaughter Facilities	\$ 351,295
Regional Resources Forum	15,000
Accelerated Groundwater Evaluation	298,526
Accelerated Groundwater Evaluation Continuation	331,509
Savannah River Study	5,000

Seafood Industrial Parks	200,000
Seafood National Marketing Study	25,000
Industrial Minerals Forum	16,000
Aero/Magnetic Survey	50,000
Aero/Magnetic Data Analysis & Summary	50,000

Venture Capital Study	10,000
Assist Seafood Processors	60,000
Coastal Plains Marine Center	177,390

Marine Cooperative Projects	22,500
Travel Industry Map Folder	75,000

Canadian Advertising	200,000
Travel Market Research	75,000
Ocean Outfall Demonstration	50,000
Ocean Outfall Demonstration (cont.)	131,150
Florida Ag. Management Team	60,900

Virginia Ag. Management Team	47,546
Northern Tier Advertising	150,000
Seafood Marketing Program	125,000
State Planning (FY78)	500,000
State Planning (FY 79)	439,260

European Visibility & Promotion	112,918
Advisory Committee Support	35,040

\$3,614,034

Technical Assistance Grants Fiscal Year 1978

Florida	
Evaluation of Compatability of Nature Conservancy Program	\$ 10,000
West Florida Crafts Guild	39,000
Oyster Fattening & Cleansing Operation	134,187

Ft. Walton Beach Water Availability	100,000
Regional Planning Council Demonstration	50,000
Port St. Joe Deepwater Port Expansion	35,000
	\$368,187

Georgia	
Eel Study	\$ 20,000
Wood & Wood Waste as Trial Study	50,000
Alumina from Kaolin	22,800
Middle Georgia APDC	20,000
Southwest Georgia APDC	20,000
Coastal Plains APDC	20,000
Heart of Georgia APDC	20,000
Coastal APDC	20,000
Middle Flint APDC	20,000
Southeast Georgia APDC	20,000
Oconee ADPC	20,000
Altamaha Georgia Southern APDC Area	20,000
Lower Chatahoochee APDC	20,000
McIntosh Trail APDC	20,000
CSRA Economic Development District	20,000
Thermal Springs Development	15,000
Coastal Georgia Tourism Project	24,660
Areawide City/County Managers	25,000
S. Georgia Data Processing	175,000
	<u>\$572,460</u>

North Carolina	
Frying Pan Lightship Museum	\$ 50,000
Rural Public Transportation Plan	25,000
Natural Heritage Program	74,000
Natural Heritage (Cont.)	87,000
Geologic Investigation of Possible Buried Triassic Basin	65,000
Reading Centers Program	200,000
Municipal Water Supply Planning Assistance	48,500

Economic Assessment of Bogue Banks & Impact Study	40,000
LRO Technical Assistance	45,000
I-95 Super Loop Program	65,000
International Trade (Cont.)	75,000
N.C. Pest Control	50,000
Rural Transportation (Cont.)	25,000
	<u>\$849,500</u>

South Carolina	
Estuarine Survey	\$140,000
Decapod Mariculture	59,998
Isle of Palms Highway Connector	18,000
Southeastern Livestock Export Association Program	13,550
Spoletto Festival USA Promotion & Public Relations	75,000
Migrant Housing	25,000
S.C. Governor's Intern Program	50,000
John's Island Study	31,250
Orangeburg County Feasibility Study	5,000
	<u>\$417,798</u>

Virginia	
Brunswick County Watershed	\$ 60,000
Piedmont PDC Mineral Resources Development Study	64,080
Southside Industrial Study	50,000
Hydrology Study James City/County	42,000
	<u>\$216,080</u>

Demonstration Grants Fiscal Year 1978

Demonstration Grant authority is used to construct facilities which: (1) are needed for regional economic development and (2) are not eligible for assistance under any existing Federal grant-in-aid program. The Commission's share of such a project may run as high as 100 percent

of its cost.

In Fiscal Year 1978, the Commission used its Demonstration Grant authority to fund eight projects. Total grants by the Coastal Plains Regional Commission amounted to \$644,550.

Florida	
ST. ANDREWS MARINE & COMMERCIAL AREA IMPROVEMENT	
CPRC Grant-in-aid	\$187,250
Local	42,750
Total Project Cost	\$230,000
CITY OF ATLANTIC BEACH STORM WATER OUTFALL PROJECT	
CPRC Grant-in-aid	\$ 41,800
Local	10,450
Total Project Cost	\$ 52,250

Georgia	
MARINE RESOURCES CENTER LIBRARY	
CRPC Grant-in-aid	\$247,500
Local-University System	105,000
Total Project Cost	\$352,500
North Carolina	
DEMONSTRATION SWINE PRODUCTION FACILITIES	
CPRC Grant-in-aid	\$ 35,000
Total Project Cost	\$ 35,000

South Carolina		
BREACH INLET		
CPRC Grant-in-aid	\$ 14,500	
Total Project Cost		\$ 14,500
SUMTER AREA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT		
CPRC Grant-in-aid	\$ 15,000	
Local	3,000	
Contributions	12,894	
Total Project Cost		\$ 30,894

TOWN OF YEMASSEE WASTEWATER TREATMENT		
CPRC Grant-in-aid	\$ 18,000	
Total Project Cost		\$ 18,000

Virginia		
ROWANTY VOC TECH SOLAR ENERGY DEMONSTRATION		
CPRC Grant-in-aid	\$ 85,000	
Total Project Cost		\$ 85,000

Supplemental Grant Program

The Commission's Supplemental Grants (Section 509) are used to enable the construction of facilities which: (1) are eligible for funding under the criteria of existing Federal grant-in-aid programs, (2) are needed in the Region's growth centers to spur or sustain their economic development, and (3) could not otherwise be built because either the state and local resources are inadequate to meet their "matching" share of the project's cost. The Commission's supplemental grant program during Fiscal Year 1978 made possible the joint financing of a total of thirty-three regionally significant projects in the Coastal Plains. Funds in the amount of \$3,091,167 were provided by the Commission to

complete the financing of the thirty-three projects with a total project cost of \$23,351,498. Six of the projects are located in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, eleven in Georgia, eight in Virginia and seven in Florida.

Federal grant agencies whose basic grants were supplemented were the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Commerce (Economic Development Administration), the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency. The projects and financial participation of the localities, States and Federal agencies are shown in the accompanying tabulation:

Virginia	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
SOUTHAMPTON VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CENTER		
Basic grant-in-aid-HEW	\$ 918,497	50%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	140,000	8%
Local funds	778,498	42%
	\$1,836,995	100%
MECKLENBURG COUNTY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EQUIPMENT		
Basic grant-in-aid-HEW	\$ 198,401	60%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	51,800	16%
Local funds	80,468	24%
	\$ 330,669	100%
CITY OF SUFFOLK WATER TREATMENT FACILITY		
Basic grant-in-aid-HUD	\$ 5,000	3%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	40,000	23%
Local funds	128,200	74%
	\$ 173,200	100%
ACCOMACK COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK		
Basic grant-in-aid-EDA	\$ 100,000	18%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	40,000	7%
State funds	100,000	18%
Local funds	311,122	57%
	\$ 551,122	100%
AMELIA-NOTTOWAY JOINT VOC. TECH. FAC.		
Basic grant-in-aid-HEW	\$ 725,550	44%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	140,000	8%
Local funds	800,000	48%
	\$1,665,550	100%

SOUTH BOSTON VOC. TECH. EQUIPMENT		
Basic grant-in-aid-HEW	\$ 414,000	60%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	138,000	20%
Local funds	138,000	20%
	\$ 690,000	100%

URBANNA WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS		
Basic grant-in-aid-FmHA	\$ 50,000	20%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	140,000	57%
Local funds	55,000	23%
	\$ 245,000	100%

OYSTER WATER-BASED RECREATION & HARBOR REFUGE FACILITY		
Basic grant-in-aid-USDA	\$ 55,098	49%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	32,414	29%
Local funds	24,984	22%
	\$ 112,496	100%

North Carolina	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
HERTFORD WATERBASED REC. FACILITIES		
Basic grant-in-aid-USDA	\$ 91,000	53%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	47,400	27%
Local funds	34,600	20%
	\$ 173,000	100%

TOWN OF ROPER SEWER SYSTEM		
Basic grant-in-aid-EPA	\$ 406,500	40%
Basic grant-in-aid-FmHA	279,000	27%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	100,000	10%
State funds	69,000	7%
Local funds	159,500	16%
	\$1,014,000	100%

North Carolina	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
TOWN OF TURKEY WATER SYSTEM		
Basic grant-in-aid-FmHA	\$ 156,900	33%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	66,175	14%
State funds	106,525	22%
Local funds (FmHA Loan)	150,000	31%
	<u>\$ 479,600</u>	<u>100%</u>
BEAUFORT TECH. LEARNING RESOURCES CENTER		
Basic grant-in-aid-HEW	\$ 94,580	10%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	94,580	10%
State funds	400,117	40%
Local funds	398,360	40%
	<u>\$ 987,637</u>	<u>100%</u>
COUNTY OF PAMLICO WATER SYSTEM		
Basic grant-in-aid-FmHA	\$1,500,000	35%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	233,000	6%
Local funds	2,497,000	59%
	<u>\$4,230,000</u>	<u>100%</u>
EDENTON WATERFRONT PARK PROJECT		
Basic grant-in-aid-DOI	\$ 107,580	50%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	64,548	30%
Local funds	43,032	20%
	<u>\$ 215,160</u>	<u>100%</u>

South Carolina	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
SUMTER COUNTY CAREER CENTER EXPANSION		
Basic grant-in-aid-HEW	\$ —0—	
Supplemental grant-CPRC	100,000	20%
State funds	300,000	60%
Local funds	100,000	20%
	<u>\$ 500,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

Georgia	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
VIDALIA INDUSTRIAL PARK SEWERAGE		
Basic grant-in-aid-EPA	\$2,778,450	72%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	131,000	4%
Local funds	935,650	24%
	<u>\$3,845,100</u>	<u>100%</u>
TIFT COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL VOC. ED.		
Basic grant-in-aid-HEW	\$ 100,000	11%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	223,300	25%
State funds	346,600	39%
Local funds	223,300	25%
	<u>\$ 893,200</u>	<u>100%</u>

LAGRANGE BOARD VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
Basic grant-in-aid-HEW	\$ 75,000	5%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	45,000	3%
State funds	365,300	25%
Local funds	990,700	67%
	<u>\$1,476,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

EAST LAURENS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
Basic grant-in-aid-HEW	\$ 50,000	11%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	118,300	25%
State funds	186,600	39%
Local funds	118,300	25%
	<u>\$ 473,200</u>	<u>100%</u>

MORGAN COUNTY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
Basic grant-in-aid-HEW	\$ 50,000	10%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	120,000	25%
State funds	190,100	40%
Local funds	120,050	25%
	<u>\$ 480,150</u>	<u>100%</u>

HOLMES COUNTY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
Basic grant-in-aid-HEW	\$ 50,000	40%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	50,000	40%
Local funds	25,000	20%
	<u>\$ 125,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

STATESBORO HIGH SCHOOL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
Basic grant-in-aid-HEW	\$ 100,000	12%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	50,000	6%
State funds	255,600	32%
Local funds	402,200	50%
	<u>\$ 807,800</u>	<u>100%</u>

WARE COUNTY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
Basic grant-in-aid-HEW	\$ 50,000	6%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	177,275	22%
State funds	304,550	38%
Local funds	277,275	34%
	<u>\$ 809,100</u>	<u>100%</u>

HENRY COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK RAIL SPUR	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
Basic grant-in-aid-FmHA	\$ 66,000	48%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	45,000	32%
Local funds	27,750	20%
	<u>\$ 138,750</u>	<u>100%</u>

RURAL FIRE PROTECTION (1ST YEAR)	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
Basic grant-in-aid-USDA	—0—	
Supplemental grant-CPRC	\$ 37,625	50%
Local funds	37,625	50%
	<u>\$ 75,250</u>	<u>100%</u>

RURAL FIRE PROTECTION (2ND YEAR)	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
Basic grant-in-aid-USDA	—0—	
Supplemental grant-CPRC	\$ 25,000	50%
Local funds	25,000	50%
	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

Florida	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST
MADISON COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK		
Basic grant-in-aid-FmHA	\$ 50,000	33%
Supplemental grant-CPRC	70,000	47%
Local funds	30,000	20%
	<u>\$ 150,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

Supplemental
Grant
Program
continued

Florida	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE COST	
HOLMES COUNTY INDUSTRIAL BUILDING			JACKSON COUNTY GRAIN STORAGE & PROCESSING
Basic grant-in-aid-FmHA	\$ 36,400	21%	Basic grant-in-aid-FmHA —0—
Supplemental grant-CPRC	105,000	59%	Supplemental grant-CPRC \$ 163,600 94%
Local funds	35,350	20%	Local funds 10,450 6%
	\$ 176,750	100%	\$ 174,050 100%
WITHLACOOCHEE VOC. TECH. CENTER EXPANSION			MARIANNA INDUSTRIAL PARK
Basic grant-in-aid-HEW	—0—		Basic grant-in-aid-FmHA —0—
Supplemental grant-CPRC	\$ 100,000	80%	Supplemental grant-CPRC \$ 103,000 50%
Local funds	25,000	20%	Local funds 105,000 50%
	\$ 125,000	100%	\$ 208,000 100%
PALATKA AIR INDUSTRIAL PARK			BAKER COUNTY WATER & SEWER SYSTEM
Basic grant-in-aid-FmHA	—0—		Basic grant-in-aid-FmHA —0—
Supplemental grant-CPRC	\$ 31,500	54%	Supplemental grant-CPRC \$ 67,650 80%
Local funds	26,577	46%	Local funds 16,992 20%
	\$ 58,077	100%	\$ 84,642 100%

Conclusion

1978 can be looked upon as one of the most productive years in the 11-year history of the Commission. The success of regional programs such as the Midwest Marketing project, the minerals survey and the tourism advertising project has been undeniably demonstrated. Another major program, placing a seafood industrial park in each State, moved steadily toward completion. The Commission turned its attention to a new market—Africa—in its search for additional outlets for the Region's goods and commodities.

But equally important was the sense of optimism with which the Commission was able to greet

Fiscal Year 1979. The legislation authorizing Title V Regional Commissions must be renewed before the close of this year. In contrast to many years past, the Commissions have the support of the Administration and the Nation's Governors for their continued existence.

This support is the result of the contributions that each of the Title V Commissions has made to the economic growth of this country in recent years and the many innovative programs that they have originated. It also recognizes the value of a program that allows the Federal Government and the States to jointly tackle the individual problems that hinder the development of specific areas of the country.

In the coming twelve months, the Coastal Plains Regional Commission will continue to give its attention to those conditions which prevent the Region from realizing its full potential. The Commission will persevere in its efforts to seek the most effective remedies to those conditions and to implement creative programs tailored specifically to the needs and desires of the people of the Coastal Plains.

Organization Of The Coastal Plains Regional Commission

September 30, 1978

Commission Members

DR. CLAUD ANDERSON, Federal Cochairman
GOVERNOR JOHN N. DALTON of Virginia
GOVERNOR JAMES B. HUNT, JR.
of North Carolina
GOVERNOR JAMES B. EDWARDS
of South Carolina
GOVERNOR GEORGE D. BUSBEE of Georgia
GOVERNOR REUBIN O'D. ASKEW of Florida,
State Cochairman 1978

State Alternates

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North Carolina: JOSEPH W. GRIMSLEY
South Carolina: HAROLD E. TRASK, JR.
Georgia: R. WAYNE HAISTEN
Florida: WALLACE W. HENDERSON

State Coordinators

Virginia: LYNN CURREY
North Carolina: WILLIAM R. PITTMAN
South Carolina: ARCHIE L. TODD
Georgia: JOHN F. OVERSTREET
Florida: GREGORY L. HIGGINS

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BRONNIE D. MAY, Secretary
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Industrial Development
EDWARD G. JOYNER, Program Director,
Travel Industry Development
R. McIVER WATSON, Program Officer,
Environmental Affairs
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Visibility and Promotion
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