

APPALACHIAN REGION
COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
2007-2012

Oconee County



FORGING THE FUTURE
FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Produced by:

SC Appalachian Council of Governments

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Background

What is CEDS?

This Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy hereafter referred to as “CEDS” is the cumulative efforts by the communities of the Appalachian Region of South Carolina to define and improve upon regional economic conditions.

The Economic Development Administration (EDA), a division of the US Department of Commerce states:

“A CEDS should promote economic development and opportunity, foster effective transportation access, enhance and protect the environmental, and balance resources through sound management of development. For the purpose of these guidelines, the term “region”: refers to areas that have been defined economically, environmentally, or geographically as appropriate units for addressing economic development and related challenges.”

The CEDS document should be short and easily accessible. The general public, government decision makers, and business investors should be able to use it as a guide to understanding the regional economic and to taking action to improve it. The CEDS should take into account, and where appropriate, incorporate, other planning efforts in the community. Its quality should be judged by its usefulness as a guide to local decision making. There should be a continuing program of communications and outreach to encourage broad-based public engagement and commitment of partners.”

The CEDS document is mandated by the EDA to define Economic Development Districts (EDD) throughout the nation. The South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments (SCACOG) acts at the EDD to the Appalachian region that includes Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens and Spartanburg Counties and the forty-two municipalities included in those counties.

It is the desire of the EDA, SCACOG, and the CEDS Strategy Committee to provide this document as the reference for economic conditions, development strategies, and projects throughout the six county region; however, this CEDS should not be considered a “stand-alone” document. The CEDS is one tool of many to be used for economic development purposes.

Mission Statement

Regional

- To identify the key issues most important for continued economic development successes in the South Carolina Appalachian region (Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, and Spartanburg County);
- To identify key leaders in Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties who will examine these issues intensively and report their findings;
- To set economic development priorities for the region based on the findings of leaders in each county;
- To transmit the Regional Strategic Plan for Economic Development to the South Carolina State Department of Commerce for incorporation into the South Carolina State Economic Development Plan;
- To assist with the implementation of the plan by actively advocating and seeking action on its recommendations, and
- To meet periodically after the plan's adoption to monitor its use and implementation and to assure that the planning process continues.

County Level

- To refine and examine the issues identified as most important to continued economic development success in the county and in the Appalachian region (Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties);
- To involve as many leaders from all points of view in each county as necessary to assure broad representation and adequate study of each issue;
- To arrive at a consensus on strategies that will address each issue thoroughly;
- To produce specific recommendations to the regional steering committee, for eventual incorporation into the state's economic development plan; and
- To assist the implementation of the plan by actively advocating it and seeking action on its recommendations.

The CEDS Process

The preparation of the CEDS document is dependent on the collaboration between the CEDS Strategy Committee, SCACOG Board, SCACOG staff, and local units of government, economic development officials, workforce development officials, community colleges, chambers of commerce, business owners, and citizens.

CEDS Organization & Management

The SCACOG CEDS process is guided and overseen by the SCACOG CEDS Strategy Committee. This committee contains representatives of the public and private sector. The SCACOG CEDS Strategy Committee provides input to the CEDS document, as well as final draft approval.

The Planning Services Department of SCACOG and support staff are responsible for the preparation of the CEDS document. The CEDS document is created by staff surveying, monitoring, and analyzing economic activity in the six county region.

The Planning Services department's goal is to provide useful resources and services to enable and enhance local decision-makers, stakeholders and the public's stability to evaluate and make the best possible choices to protect, enhance, and promote a high quality of life in the region. The Planning Department staff develops tools that assist communities in local decision making and offers technical assistance to local governments and non profit agencies working on community planning and development issues.

As the economic development liaison for the six county region, the Planning Services Department of the SCAOG is please to assist local communities towards making effective and sustainable economic development choices.

Methodology

The process in which the CEDS is organized, developed, and complies is outlined below.

Process Organization

Key participants in each county were identified and contacted. Regional and local steering committee participants were identified. An advisory committee is organized. Informational material and reports are developed.

Issue Analysis and Strategy Development

Issues are identified and analyzed. Recommendations for addressing issues are identified. Specific strategies to implement recommendations are developed. Appropriate entities are assigned responsibility for implementing strategies.

Process Buy In

The Plan is presented for public review and presentations made to each county council to receive input on the recommendations and build support for the plan.

Adoption

Findings are compiled into a formal strategic planning document, which is distributed for review and input. The steering committee and County Councils are asked to formally endorse the plan. Following endorsement by these groups, the ACOG Board of Directors is presented the plan for formal adoption.

Implementation

Projects recommended by each entity are reviewed annually to monitor progress toward completion of the project and the impact the project has on economic development.

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Advisory Committee

Name	General Purpose Government Elected Official	Membership Category
Larry Greer	Yes	Elected Official
James Batchler	Yes	Elected Official
Joe Dill	Yes	Elected Official
Marion Lyles	Yes	Elected Official
Lamar Bailes	Yes	Elected Official
Neil Smith	Yes *	Private Sector
Frank Nutt	No	Private Sector
Dennis Claramunt	No	Private Sector
Ed Elliott	No	Private Sector
Leola Robinson	No	Private Sector
Eddie Wynn	No	Private Sector
Gloria Butler	No	Private Sector
Craig Brandon	No	Workforce Development Board

* The member is an elected official; however, the member's position on the CEDS committee is not specifically assigned to an elected official, and the member does not represent a unit of general purpose government on the committee.

Full Steering Committee

Name	General Purpose Government Elected Official	Membership Category
William O'Dell	Yes	Elected Official
Dennis Moss	Yes	Elected Official
Glenn Hamilton	Yes	Elected Official
Thomas Alexander	Yes	Elected Official
Rex Rice	Yes	Elected Official
Ralph Davenport	Yes	Elected Official
Michael Thompson	Yes	Elected Official
Larry Greer	Yes	Elected Official
James Batchler	Yes	Elected Official
Butch Kirven	Yes	Elected Official
Joe Dill	Yes	Elected Official
Judy Gilstrap	Yes	Elected Official
G. Neil Smith	Yes	Elected Official
Tom Ponder	Yes	Elected Official
Dale Culbreth	Yes	Elected Official
O'Neal Mintz	Yes	Elected Official
Tom Foster	Yes	Elected Official
Wallace Shaw	Yes	Elected Official
Janie Wilson	Yes	Elected Official
Roy Reynolds	Yes	Elected Official
Lamar Bailes	Yes	Elected Official
J. Connie Bowers	Yes	Elected Official
Robert Briggs	Yes	Elected Official
Terence Roberts	Yes	Elected Official
Diane Smock	Yes	Elected Official
Renee Cariveau	Yes	Elected Official
Kenneth Smith, II	Yes	Elected Official
Dennis Claramunt	No	Private Sector
Ed Elliott	No	Private Sector
Lottie Gibson	Yes *	Post Secondary Education
Robert Gaillard	No	Private Sector
Craig Brandon	No	Workforce Development Board
Lib Fleming	No	Private Sector
Gracie Floyd	Yes *	Post Secondary Education
JW Sanders	No	Post Secondary Education
Grady Butler	No	Private Sector
Leola Robinson	No	Private Sector
Bennie Cunningham	No	Private Sector
Eddie Wynn	No	Workforce Development Board
Gloria Butler	No	Private Sector
Johnny Code Stewart	Yes*	Private Sector

*The member is an elected official; however, the member's position on the Board of Directors is not specifically assigned to an elected official, and the member does not represent a unit of general purpose governments on the Board of Directors.

In addition to receiving input from the advisory and steering committees, contacts from each county were asked for input and recommendations. Two hundred and sixty-one (261) persons from the six counties and forty-two municipalities were contacted. This group included mayors, administrators, council members, higher education officials, and economic development officials.

Table 1. CED Contacts

	Anderson	Cherokee	Greenville	Oconee	Pickens	Spartanburg	Totals
Economic Development	1	1	4	1	1	2	10
Elected Officials	18	10	16	11	14	22	91
Higher Education	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
Public Officials	18	7	23	10	14	16	88
Utilities	15	5	12	7	11	6	56
Chamber of Commerce	1	1	3	1	4	1	11
Workforce Development	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Totals	55	24	59	30	44	49	261

Regional Profile

Geography

The Appalachian Region is a six county region encompassing Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, and Spartanburg counties. The urbanized communities in the region are Anderson, Greenville and Spartanburg which are commercial and industrial centers for the region. The Appalachian Region is located in the northwest corner of South Carolina. Interstate 85 bisects the region, providing access to many markets in the southeast United States. Instate 85 also provides easy access to Charlotte and Atlanta. This is one of the fastest growing regions in the United States.

Quality of Life

Quality of life is one the key elements to economic growth in any region. From the urban core of Greenville and Spartanburg, to the region's mountains and lakes, the cultural and recreational amenities of the Upstate are abundant. Throughout all six counties, housing is affordable, shopping and dining are excellent, healthcare and education are accessible. Outdoor recreational opportunities include golfing, hiking, swimming, camping, boating, and fishing in the region's many state and county parks.

Other entertainment amenities include concerts by national and international artists, professional and collegiate sports, premier golf courses, museums, festivals, and local events. The region's housing options offer something for every taste at affordable prices. A high quality of life is reflected in lower costs of living standards, affordable home prices, and proximity to many of the recreation amenities people desire, including the mountains and the ocean.

Population

The ACOG region is a vibrant and growing area. The six-county region has a population of 1,086,742. The primary population centers are in Greenville and Spartanburg Counties with populations of 407,383 and 266,809 respectively. Their combined populations make up nearly 60 percent of all people living in the region, and they are also the most urbanized counties. The remaining counties tend to be more rural, with the exception of Anderson.

Table 2. 2005 County and Municipality Population

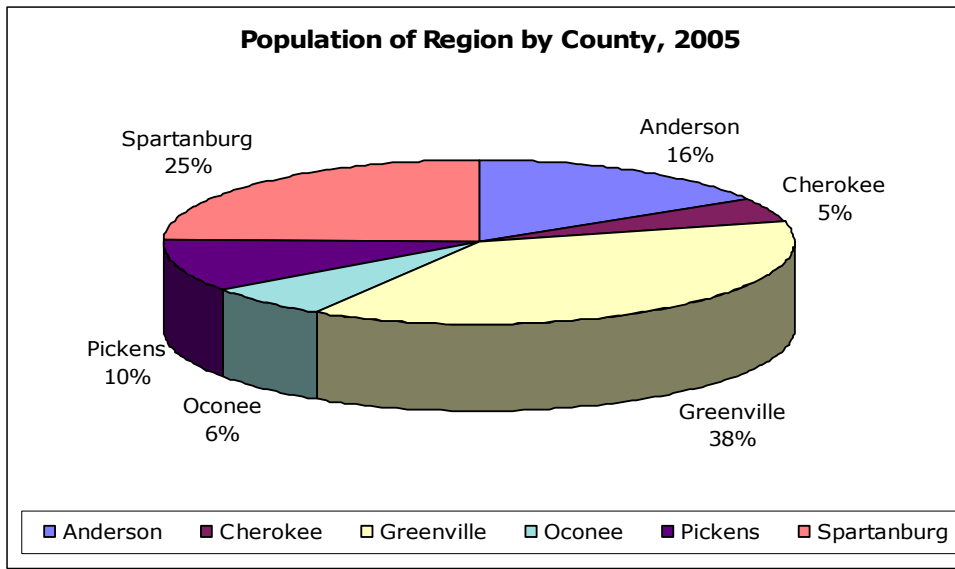
County		Population		Population		Population			
Anderson		175,514		Cherokee		53,844			
Municipality	X	Anderson	25,899	Blacksburg	1,898	Greenville	407,383		
		Belton	4,568	X	Gaffney	12,934	X	Fountain Inn	6,729
		Honea Path	3,597					Greenville	56,676
		Iva	1,180					Greer	21,421
		Pelzer	97					Mauldin	19,343
		Pendleton	3,050					Simpsonville	15,135
		Starr	188					Travelers Rest	4,237
		West Pelzer	899						
		Williamston	3,878						

County		Population		Population		Population		
Oconee		69,577		Pickens		113,575		
Municipality		Salem	130	Central	4,039	Spartanburg	266,809	
		Seneca	7,962	Clemson	12,364	Campobello	464	
	X	Walhalla	3,727	Easley	18,852	Central Pacolet	272	
		West Union	301	Liberty	3,004	Chesnee	1,022	
		Westminster	2,669	Norris	841	Cowpens	2,330	
				X	Pickens	2,974	Duncan	2,977
					Six Mile	553	Inman	1,918
							Landrum	2,518
							Lyman	2,765
							Pacolet	2,727
							Reidville	409
						X	Spartanburg	38,379
							Wellford	2,274
							Woodruff	4,100

X- Indicates county seat

Comment [cb1]: Can we make this a line graph instead of bars. It is just difficult with so many years and six counties.

Figure 1



The region has experienced a significant growth trend over the last 20 years. Between 1990 and 2000 the region increased by 140,663 people (15.8 percent) with a 2005 estimated population of 1,086,742. There is a clear hierarchy of growth in the Upstate. Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson Counties lead the way, adding 59,489 (18.6 percent), 26,998 people (11.9 percent), and 20,563 people (14.2 percent) respectively. The second tier of growth consists of Pickens, Oconee, and Cherokee Counties. These counties saw an increase of 16,861 (18 percent), 8,721 (15.2 percent) and 8,031 (18 percent) respectively. It is interesting to note that although the three larger counties had more growth in total numbers of people, the growth rates in the smaller counties exceed those of Anderson and Spartanburg County. The strong growth being seen in the all counties indicates that growth pressures will likely continue in the Appalachian Region and increase the challenges of providing necessary services while also protecting the quality of life in the Region.

Table 3. Census Population Trends & Projections 1970-2030

COUNTY	POP 1980	POP 1990	POP 2000	POP 2010	POP 2020	POP 2030
Anderson	133,800	145,177	165,740	182,340	198,840	215,380
Cherokee	41,000	44,506	52,537	57,510	63,660	69,420
Greenville	288,800	320,127	379,616	426,570	474,430	521,990
Oconee	48,800	57,494	66,215	74,920	83,980	92,920
Pickens	79,600	93,896	110,757	123,960	139,710	154,610
Spartanburg	202,700	226,793	253,791	279,870	306,210	332,450
ACOG Region	794,700	887,993	1,028,656	1,145,170	1,266,830	1,386,770
SC	3,131,600	3,486,310	4,012,012	4,458,930	4,916,870	5,371,150
USA	226,546,000	249,439,000	275,306,000	308,935,581	335,804,546	363,584,435

Source: US Census Bureau

Projections

The ACOG region is expected to be the most populous region in South Carolina for the foreseeable future. The ACOG region as a whole projects to increase by 300,000 new residents between 2005 and 2030. This increase reflects a projected change of 28 percent over the next 25 years. The new population will tend to be concentrated in the urban areas around Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson. However the rural areas of the COG will increasingly feel the effects of the expanding influence of development and growth in the region.

Table 4. Projected Population Change by County 2005 - 2030

COUNTY	Pop. Change	%
Anderson	39,866	23%
Cherokee	15,576	29%
Greenville	114,607	28%
Oconee	23,343	34%
Pickens	41,035	36%
Spartanburg	65,641	25%
ACOG Region	300,068	28%
South Carolina	1,359,138	34%
USA	88,278,435	32%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2000

Population growth is expected to continue in all counties in the Region. Greenville County will continue to be the primary population center with an expected population exceeding 500,000 by 2030. This increase reflects a change of approximately 114,000 or 28 percent between 2005 and 2030. Spartanburg County is projected to continue as the second largest population center in the Upstate with over 300,000 in 2030. That would be the second largest projected population increase of approximately 65,000. This change, however, reflects one of the lowest projected percentage increases in the region (25 percent). Much of the growth in these two counties can be expected to occur between the two large municipal centers. As the developed urban areas continue to expand in each County there will be less separation between the Greenville and Spartanburg urban centers. The pressures of this growth pattern will require partnerships between local governments and service providers to continue to effectively plan for growth while also protecting quality of life and future development potential.

Anderson County is expected to have an increase of approximately 40,000 citizens. This change reflects a 23 percent increase, the lowest projected percentage increase in the region. Oconee and Pickens Counties are projected to see the greatest percentage increase in population of 34% and 36% each. Their population projections for 2030 are approximately 93,000 and 155,000 respectively. The growth in both counties will be focused around Lakes Hartwell and Keowee, including the areas immediately around Clemson, Central, Seneca, and Walhalla. The growth of second homes and retirement communities around the lakes will be an important factor in planning for growth in this region.

Cherokee County is projected to experience healthy growth through 2030, increasing by almost 30 percent to approximately 70,000. The growth in Cherokee will occur along I-85 in the vicinity of Gaffney, the largest city and county seat, and to the southeast towards Cherokee Falls and the Broad River.

Figure 2. Population Growth & Projections by County

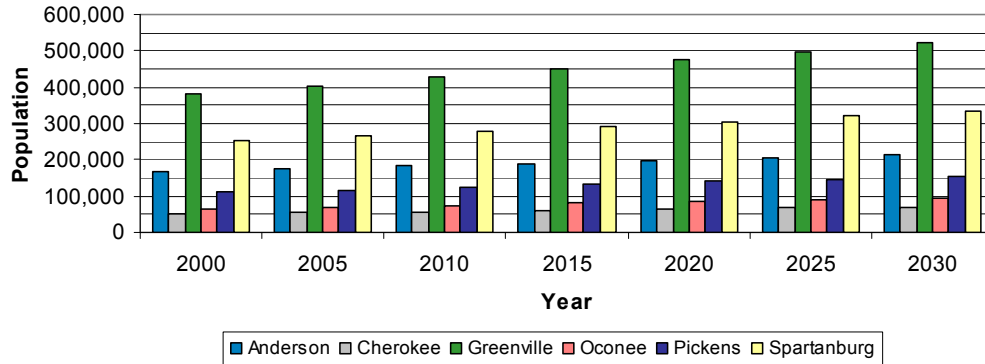


Figure 2.6 was developed by consulting the comprehensive plans of each county in the ACOG region to identify projected high growth areas. Many of these areas are served primarily by US and SC highways. These major roads will serve as the primary transportation corridors between newly developed areas and the major city centers of the Region. As growth occurs, it will increase the demands on these facilities and it will be important that these demands be projected accurately. This will in turn allow the planning process to identify the road improvements needed to accommodate the expected growth.

Economic Environment

The South Carolina Upstate is widely recognized as a strong competitor in the global marketplace. As a medium-sized market, the six-county region makes up one of the strongest manufacturing centers in the nation. The region is known for its ability to attract international and domestic firms by providing a pro-business environment and all of the necessary amenities for business growth.

Within South Carolina, the Upstate is recognized as the state's most progressive and industrialized region. In 2000, the six counties of Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, and Spartanburg had \$2.2 billion in announced capital investments, which accounted for 36 percent of the total for South Carolina. Similarly, the announced creation of 8,629 jobs represented 25 percent of the state total.

A wide variety of political and economic forces in the Upstate have come together to produce a region that is diverse, clean, friendly, productive, and economically healthy. Since 1990, the region has welcomed a tremendous influx of corporate headquarters, high-tech manufacturers, automobile manufacturing and related suppliers, national retailers, cultural and entertainment facilities, educational programs, and many other elements that have made our region a leader in economic development. The following are several key elements that have created the Upstate as it is known today.

Industrial Diversification: From Textile Mills to Targeted Markets

From 1850 to 1950 cotton and textiles characterized the region's economy. Dramatic changes have redefined the Upstate, including a shift away from textiles to a more diverse and balanced manufacturing base. In addition to manufacturing, corporate headquarters, services, and tourism now play a major role in the region's economic viability. No longer is the Upstate susceptible to minor fluctuation in the national economy. Recessionary dips are much less likely to have a significant impact on the region than 30 to 50 years ago.

Regionalism: A Smarter Approach to Economic Development

Each of the six Upstate counties has a proven track record of successful economic development. The unique history and special qualities of each county are those which define the region. However, when these counties join forces in regional efforts to promote economic development and to solve common problems, the region as a whole becomes an extremely powerful entity. Political and business leaders have embraced the concept of regionalism through the creation of several public/private partnerships. The newest such partnership was born as a core group of community leaders met with Upstate county economic developers and over 40 private companies to create the Upstate Alliance, an organization focused on strategic marketing for a 10-county region.

Strategic Location: Access to Major Markets

Access to major markets is a vital asset for the Upstate. The region is centrally located on the eastern seaboard, and is linked to other markets by two interstate highways, rail, and a major port facility. A substantial percentage of all manufacturing employment in the United States is located within a two-day drive or two-hour flight. Most markets east of the Mississippi River are within two days of the Upstate region.

via motor freight truck. The second largest container port on the Atlantic Coast and one of the nation's busiest deep-water ports, the Port of Charleston is strategically located to serve the markets of Europe, Latin America, and South America.

The Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport (GSP), coupled with smaller public and industrial air facilities, has made an immense contribution to economic growth in the Upstate by providing vital access to U.S. and international markets. Expansions in recent years to the terminal building and airfield exceed \$100 million. In June of 1999, a second runway extension was completed which extended the runway to 11,001 feet, thereby making it possible to land any aircraft currently in operation today. GSP now handles approximately 1.4 million passengers annually and is served by fifteen airlines offering almost 70 daily non-stop departures to 16 major cities across the nation.

Education

Educational attainment levels in the region need to be improved. There is a high percentage of adults without a high school diploma and the number of adults with college degrees is lower than the state average. Greenville County has the highest percentage of residents with a college degree while Cherokee County has the smallest percentage of residents with a college degree.

Figure 3. Educational Attainment for County, Region, & State, 2005

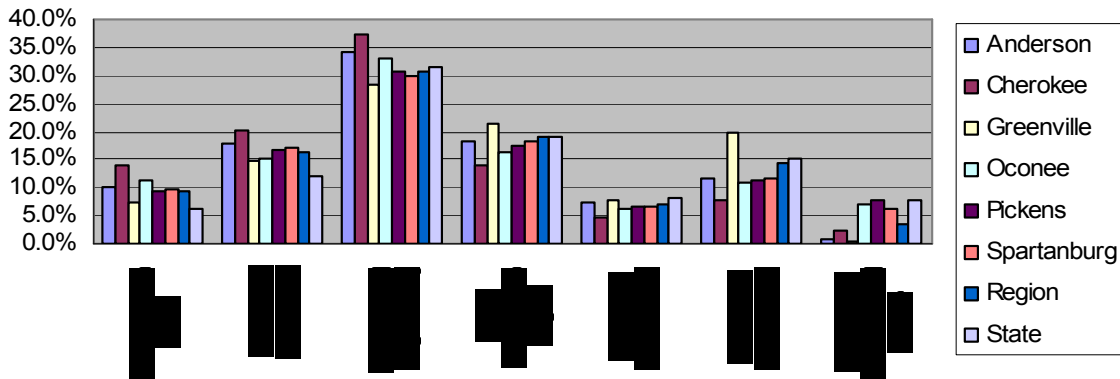


Table 5. Educational Attainment for County, Region, & State, 2005

	Anderson	Cherokee	Greenville	Oconee	Pickens	Spartanburg	Region	State
Less than 9th Grade	10.0%	13.9%	7.5%	11.2%	9.5%	9.8%	9.3%	6.1%
9th to 12th, No Degree	17.9%	20.0%	14.8%	15.0%	16.9%	17.1%	16.4%	12.2%
High School Degree Only	34.0%	37.4%	28.5%	33.2%	30.8%	29.9%	30.8%	31.5%
Some College, No Degree	18.4%	14.1%	21.4%	16.2%	17.4%	18.3%	18.9%	19.1%
Associate Degree Only	7.5%	4.5%	7.8%	6.3%	6.4%	6.7%	7.1%	8.2%
Bachelor's Degree Only	11.5%	7.7%	19.6%	11.0%	11.3%	11.8%	14.2%	15.0%
Graduate or Professional Degree	0.7%	2.4%	0.3%	7.1%	7.8%	6.4%	3.3%	7.9%

The Upstate offers high-level education, acclaimed coursework and resources from pre-K to doctorate degrees. The 6-county area boasts an average SAT score of 1034 for seniors with 20-plus academic credits. And with award-winning institutions of higher learning such as Clemson University and Furman, the area is a leader in applied research, engineering and liberal arts, just to name a few renowned academic programs.

Table 6. Colleges and Universities in the Appalachian Region

County	Institution	Type
Anderson	Anderson University	Four Year Private College
Anderson	Forrest Junior College	Two Year Private College
Anderson	Tri-County Technical College	Technical College
Cherokee	Limestone College	Four Year Private College
Greenville	Bob Jones University	Four Year Private University
Greenville	Furman University	Four Year Private University
Greenville	Greenville Technical College	Technical College
Greenville	North Greenville University	Four Year Private College
Greenville	The University Center	Consortium
Greenville	Webster University	Private Graduate Studies
Pickens	Clemson University	Four Year Public University
Pickens	Southern Wesleyan University	Four Year Private College
Spartanburg	USC - Upstate	Four Year Public University
Spartanburg	Converse College	Four Year Private College
Spartanburg	Wofford College	Four Year Private College
Spartanburg	Spartanburg Methodist College	Two Year Private College
Spartanburg	Sherman College of Straight Chiropractic	Private Professional
Spartanburg	Spartanburg Community College	Technical College

Age Profile

The Appalachian Region mirrors South Carolina's overall age distribution pretty closely. There is not one large age cohort that is more than .4% different than the state. Within the region there is a little more variation but it is still mostly similar. Oconee County and Pickens County have over 1 percent fewer residents between the ages of 0 and 9. Although not a big disparity, this is one of the larger ones shown in the table. One other that does stand out is Oconee County's percentage of persons between the ages of 65 and 84. With over 21% of the population in this cohort the next closest county is Anderson at just under 18% and the rest are 15% or less.

The largest age group in the Upstate in persons between 20 and 44 with over 34% of all residents in this cohort. The baby boomer generation represents over 20% of the population in the Region and all but one County. This will be an important statistic to monitor as more and more of this generation retire and begin to need more specialized services.

Table 7. Census Population Estimates by Age, 2006

COUNTY	0 to 9		10 to 14		20 to 44		45 to 59	
Anderson	22,625	12.7%	23,698	13.3%	59,159	33.2%	37,726	21.2%
Cherokee	7,186	13.3%	7,545	14.0%	18,552	34.4%	11,092	20.6%
Greenville	55,951	13.4%	56,443	13.5%	145,087	34.8%	88,647	21.2%
Oconee	8,247	11.7%	8,595	12.2%	22,439	31.8%	14,728	20.9%
Pickens	13,001	11.4%	17,092	14.9%	42,640	37.3%	21,924	19.2%
Spartanburg	34,927	12.9%	37,175	13.7%	93,277	34.4%	57,021	21.0%
ACOG Region	141,937	12.8%	150,548	13.6%	381,154	34.5%	231,138	20.9%
State	561,522	13.0%	604,325	14.0%	1,477,645	34.2%	905,326	21.0%

COUNTY	60 to 84		85 +		Total
Anderson	31,799	17.9%	2,956	1.7%	177,963
Cherokee	8,637	16.0%	874	1.6%	53,886
Greenville	64,457	15.5%	6,581	1.6%	417,166
Oconee	15,349	21.8%	1,209	1.7%	70,567
Pickens	17,813	15.6%	1,976	1.7%	114,446
Spartanburg	43,985	16.2%	4,702	1.7%	271,087
ACOG Region	182,040	16.5%	18,298	1.7%	1,105,115
State	703,730	16.3%	68,701	1.6%	4,321,249

Business Climate

International companies from all over the world know that the SC Upstate is an excellent place to do business. Almost one-half of South Carolina’s foreign firms are located in the region. Few comparably sized regions in the nation have a higher concentration of foreign firms. The Upstate’s reputation can also be attributed to the pro-business attitude of the local business community and government leadership. These groups have worked diligently for many years to create an environment in which businesses can thrive. Numerous public-private partnerships have set the stage for improved communication, support for economic development, enhanced participation in public affairs, and sharpening the competitive edge of Upstate industry. The list in Table 7 represents major employers in the Region that employ more than 1,000 people.

Table 8. Appalachian Region Major Employers, 1,000+

Company	Employment	Product/Service	County
Greenville Hospital System	7792	Health Services	Greenville
School District of Greenville County	7207	Public Education	Greenville
Spartanburg Regional Medical Center	4607	Health Services	Spartanburg
BMW Manufacturing	4415	Automobiles	Spartanburg
AnMed Health	4000	Health Services	Anderson
Anderson County School District #5	3000	Public Education	Anderson
SC State Government	3784	State Government	Pickens
Clemson University	3529	Education Services	Pickens
General Electric Co	2600	Gas Turbines	Greenville
SC State Government	2584	State Government	Greenville
Fluor Corporation	2400	Engineering/Construction Services	Greenville
SC State Government	2387	State Government	Spartanburg
School District of Pickens County	2308	Public Education	Pickens
Bon Secours St Francis Health System	2132	Health Services	Greenville
Bob Jones University	1795	Education Services	Greenville
Sealed Air Corp - Cryovac Division	1700	Plastic Bags	Greenville
Greenville County Government	1627	Government	Greenville
School District of Oconee County	1605	Public Education	Oconee
Duke Energy Corporation	1500	Energy	Oconee
Nestle USA -prepared Food Division	1500	Frozen prepared foods	Cherokee
State of South Carolina	1418	State Government	Anderson
Electrolux Home Products	1400	Household Refrigerators	Anderson
Robert Bosch Corporation	1380	Automotive Components (oxygen sensors)	Anderson
Spartanburg County Governments	1379	Government	Spartanburg
Oconee Memorial Hospital	1370	Health Services	Oconee
Michelin North American, Mfg. Division	1300	Semi-Finished Rubber Products	Anderson
Spartanburg County School District 7	1300	Public Education	Spartanburg
Lockheed Martin Aircraft * Logistics	1300	Commercial/Military a/c maintenance	Greenville
Michelin North America Inc	1300	Radial Tires	Greenville
Spartanburg County School District 6	1200	Public Education	Spartanburg
School District of Cherokee County	1165	Public Education	Cherokee
Cryovac Division-Sealed Air Corporation	1152	Flexible Plastic Packaging Material	Spartanburg
The Timken Company	1100	Ball & Roller Bearing Manufacturing	Cherokee
Mary Black Health System, LLC	1006	Health Services	Spartanburg

Table 9: Announced Capital Investment and Job Creation, 2000 - 2006

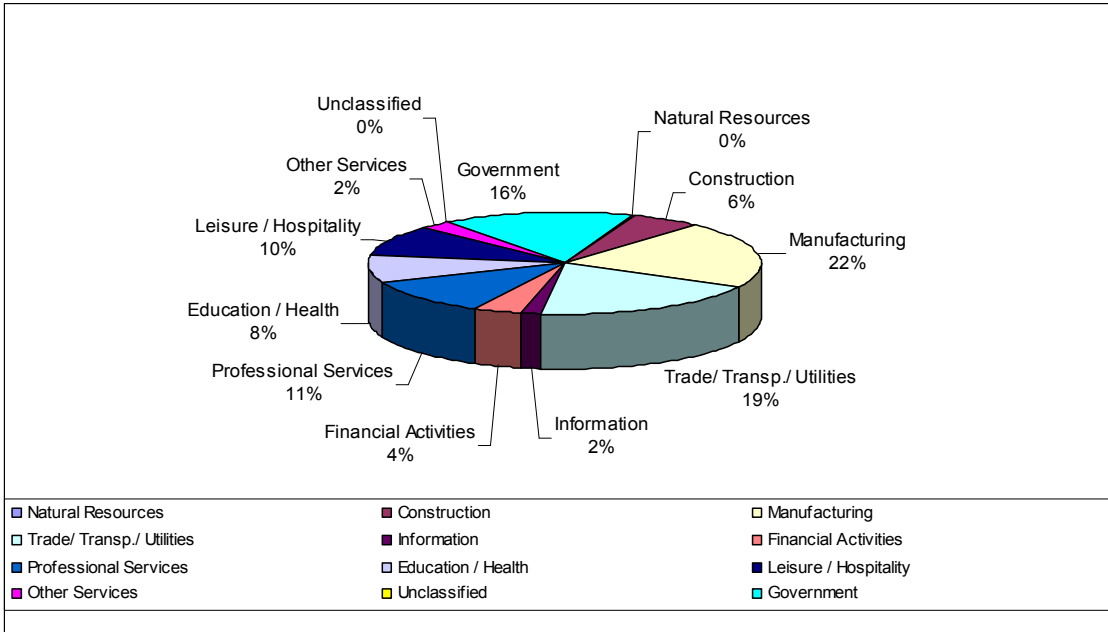
County	2002 Capital Investment (Millions)	2002 Job Creation	2003 Capital Investment (Millions)	2003 Job Creation	2004 Capital Investment (Millions)	2004 Job Creation	2005 Capital Investment (Millions)	2005 Job Creation	200 ¹ Capital Investment (Millions)	2006 Job Creation
Anderson	\$ 257.0	1,026	\$ 30.6	245	\$ 379.0	1,660	\$ 112.1	361	\$ 35.0	242
Cherokee	\$ 28.8	102	\$ 87.0	505	\$ 121.8	491	\$ 10.0	105	\$ 4,061.1	1,234
Greenville	\$ 487.5	2,180	\$ 391.5	845	\$ 305.5	1,586	\$ 158.2	1,073	\$ 312.08	2,598
Oconee	\$ 28.1	170	\$ 37.8	297	\$ 63.1	182	\$ 44.0	42	\$ 18.2	172
Pickens	\$ 26.4	572	\$ 1.0	35	\$ 59.3	833	\$ 3.0	300	\$ 36.5	1,024
Spartanburg	\$ 866.1	1,498	\$ 80.0	77	\$ 188.7	229	\$ 129.5	480	\$ 80.5	1,760
ACOG Region	\$ 1,693.9	5,548	\$ 627.9	2,004	\$ 1,272.7	4,981	\$ 456.8	2,361	\$ 4,543.38	7,030
South Carolina	\$ 4,208.0	20,945	\$ 1,142.5	8,795	\$ 2,760.0	13,491	\$ 2,660.0	12,370	\$ 2,990.0	14,420

Employment

The region has seen steady population and housing growth over the past decade. Like many areas, the region has seen an increase in the elderly population and a decrease in household size. While the growth rate of the elderly population was lower than that experienced elsewhere in the state, the overall percentage of elderly in the population remains relatively high.

In 2005, it was estimated that there were approximately 535,772 employees in the six county region over the age of sixteen. Manufacturing was the largest employment industry (103,661 or 22% of the work force) in the region.

Figure 4. Appalachian Region Employment by Industry, 2005



Unemployment

The ACOG region and the State of SC have both seen an increase in unemployment rates since 1997 while the United States has not seen any drastic changes. The ACOG has seen a loss of almost 40,000 jobs since 1999 which is one cause for the increase of unemployment rates.

Figure 5. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, 1997-2006

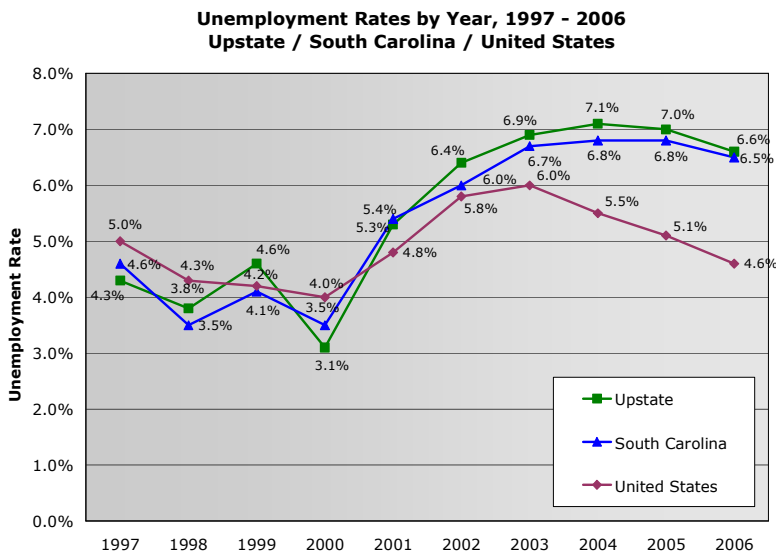


Table 10. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, 1997-2006

Year	Upstate	South Carolina	United States
1997	4.3%	4.6%	5.0%
1998	3.8%	3.5%	4.3%
1999	4.6%	4.1%	4.2%
2000	3.1%	3.5%	4.0%
2001	5.3%	5.4%	4.8%
2002	6.4%	6.0%	5.8%
2003	6.9%	6.7%	6.0%
2004	7.1%	6.8%	5.5%
2005	7.0%	6.8%	5.1%
2006	6.6%	6.5%	4.6%

Source: SC Employment Security Commission

NOTE: Figures for years 2000 forward reflect 2000-based geography, new model controls, 2000 Census inputs, and methodological changes adopted by the SC Employment Security Commission in January 2005.

Workforce Development

The term workforce development system encompasses organizations at the national, state and local levels that have direct responsibility for planning, allocating resources (both public and private), providing administrative oversight and operating programs to assist individuals and employers in obtaining education, training, job placement, and job recruitment.

Included in this board network are several agencies charged with providing specific education and/or training support and other labor market services such as labor market information. At the state and local levels the network included state and local workforce investment boards, state and local career and technical education and adult education agencies, vocational rehabilitation agencies, state employment and unemployment service agencies, and state and local welfare agencies. There exists a wide array of organization that provides direct education, training, or employment services.

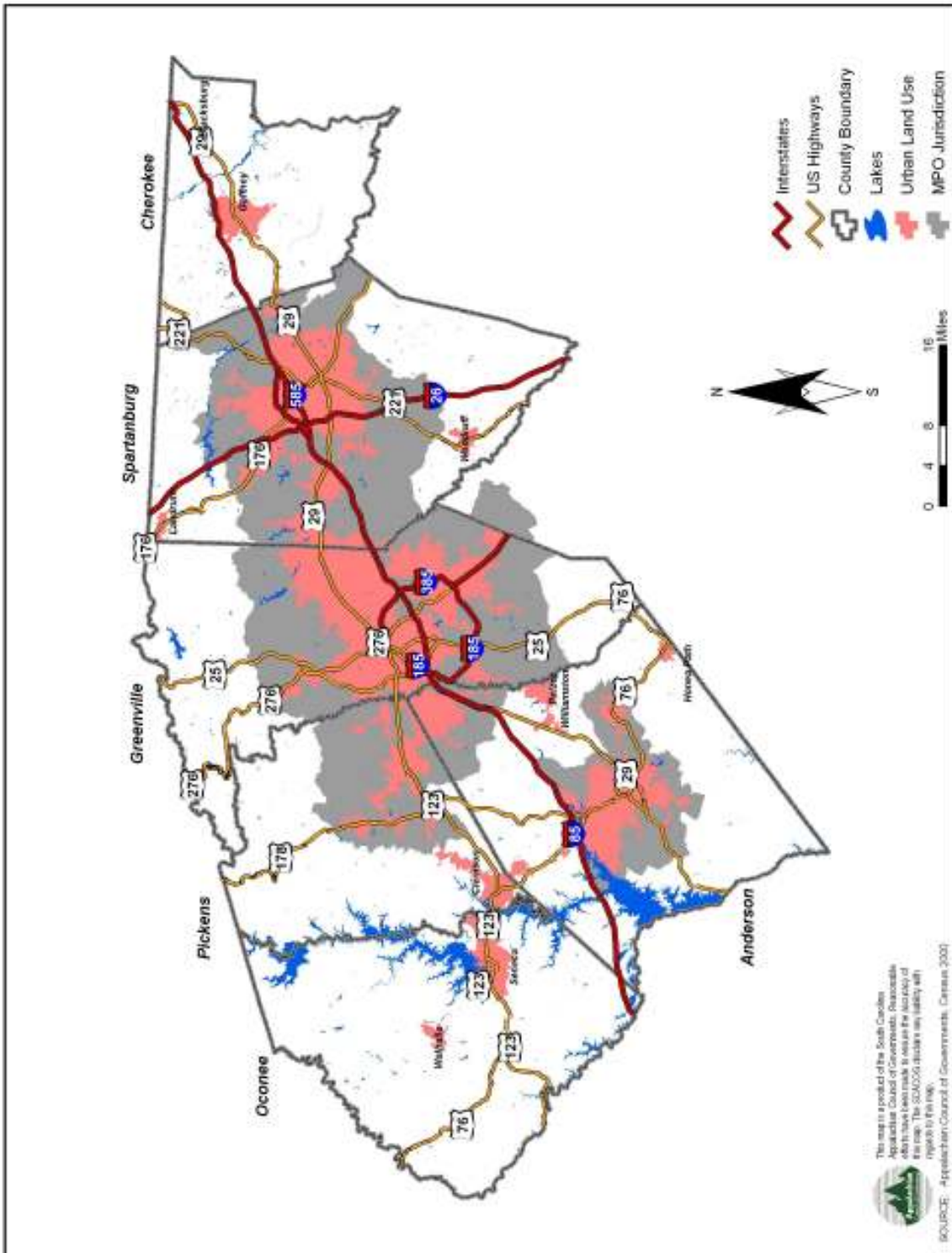
Transportation

Roads

The region has two main Interstate routes, I-85 and I-26. The I-85 corridor is critical to the economic vitality of the area as a link to major population centers across the eastern United States. The Interstate 26 corridor links the region with the state's coast, interstate 95, and the State of South Carolina's Port Authority (SPA) terminals. Other interstates in the region include three Interstate spurs, I-185, I-385 and I-585. I-185 links the western side of Greenville and I-85, I-385 to I-85 on the southwestern side of the City of Greenville. This route was built privately and is the Upstate's first toll road. The connector's main goal is to promote economic development in the southern portion of Greenville County. I-385 serves as a linkage between Greenville, Mauldin, Simpsonville, and Fountain Inn., Interstate 385 connects the Appalachian Region with Columbia, Charleston, and the Interstate 95 corridor via I-26. There is a total of 178 miles of completed interstate highways in the Appalachian Region.

Bridges

The Upstate landscape is dotted with many lakes, rivers, creeks, streams, and other water bodies. As a result, area roads contain many bridges. There are two main categories of bridges which are considered substandard and eligible for rehabilitation or replacement. Structurally deficient bridges are either restricted to light vehicles only, closed, or require immediate rehabilitation to remain open. Functionally obsolete bridges, however, are not necessarily structurally deficient. A functionally obsolete bridge has deck geometry, load carrying capacity, clearance, or approach roadway alignment that no longer meets the criterion for the system in which it is part.



County Profile

Oconee County



Oconee County is in the foothills of the beautiful Appalachian Mountains and encompasses rivers, lakes, and forests. As one of South Carolina's most scenic and economically stimulating counties, Oconee County is situated in the northwestern corner of the state and is part of one of the nation's fastest growing areas, the I-85 corridor. With a diversified economic base, Oconee County offers a wide variety of occupational and recreational opportunities. The towns of Oconee County are also located on the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor that extends from the Upstate to Charleston. Oconee County encompasses the municipalities of Salem, Seneca, Walhalla, West Union and Westminister.

Table 11. Oconee County Population Estimates

	1990	2000	2005
Oconee County	57,693	66,215	69,577
Upstate Region			
South Carolina	3,499,064	4,012,012	4,255,083

Table 12. Oconee County Population by Age, 2005

Age Group	Population Estimate	Percentage
Under Age 5	3,936	5.7%
Age 5 to 19	16,574	24.0%
Age 20 to 34	13,174	19.1%
Age 35 to 59	23,619	34.2%
Age 60 to 74	10,982	15.9%
Age 75 +	4,708	6.8%

Table 13. Oconee County Highest Educational Attainment, Age 25+, 2000

Educational Attainment	Population Estimates	Percentage
Less than 9 th Grade	5,118	11.2%
9 th to 12 th Grade, No Diploma	6,877	15.0%
High School Graduate Only	15,237	33.2%
Some College, No Degree	7,420	16.2%
Associate Degree Only	2,913	6.3%
Bachelor's Degree Only	5,060	11%
Graduate or Professional Degree	3,271	7.1%

Table 14. Oconee County Income Statistics

	Median Household Income	Per Capita Personal Income
Oconee County	\$38,189	\$27,736
South Carolina	\$39,316	\$27,185

Table 15. Oconee County Major Employers, 500+

Company	Number of Employees	Major Product
School District of Oconee County	1605	Education
Duke Power	1500	Nuclear Energy
Oconee Memorial Hospital	1370	Health Services
Itron	715	Electronic Measuring Devices
Schneider Electric-Square D	655	Motor Control Centers

Table 16. Oconee County Labor Force Statistics

Industry	Employees	Industry	Employees
Natural Resources & Mining	105	Construction	1,555
Manufacturing	6,731	Wholesale Trade	445
Utilities		Information	351
Retail Trade	2,907	Transportation & Warehousing	298
Other Services	670	Government	4,422
Financial Activities	568	Professional & Business Services	953
Education & Health Services	1,230	Leisure & Hospitality	1,843

Regional Economic Development Strategy

Goals & Strategies

Goal: Make the SCACOG region attractive for economic development by maintaining and improving the region's quality of life

- Objective: Maintain and improve the regional quality of life in order to attract prospective knowledgeable workers, and desirable businesses and industries
- Objective: Promote development practices that protect the region's natural resources in an environmentally sensitive manner
- Objective: Encourage environmentally and socially sustainable business practices
- Objective: Maintain and improve regional infrastructure and services to improve quality of life, such as:
 - Access to affordable housing
 - Access to quality health care
 - Access to recreational opportunities
 - Promotion of quality land use practice
 - Available of police, fire and emergency services
 - Access to quality educational and training opportunities

Goal: Make the SCACOG region attractive for economic development by creating and fostering a skilled workforce.

- Objective: Encourage continual improvement to regional K-12 and post-secondary education
 - Support educators in continually upgrade and update their knowledge base
 - Support the establish of entrepreneurial curriculum in the area schools and colleges
 - Enhance educational experiences in order to produce more "knowledge economy" workers
- Objective: Maintain and improve the quality and availability of training and retraining opportunities for area residents, especially displaced workers.
- Objective: Enhance and encourage the research capacity of area institution of higher education.

Goal: Make the SCACOG Region attractive for economic development by diversifying the regional economic base.

- Objective: Encourage the retention and expansion of existing businesses
- Objective: Nurture the establishment and growth of entrepreneurial ventures
- Bolster the availability of support services and educational opportunities for new and emerging entrepreneurs
- Objective: Promote regional industrial and business clusters

- Objective: Provide support to industry to help increase the manufacturing capacity and output of the region
- Objective: Promote the location and expansion of health care related businesses throughout the region
- Objective: Maintain and expand tourism related business opportunities

Goal: Make the SCACOG region attractive for economic development by strengthening and enhancing partnerships with local units of governments and economic development-minded agencies throughout the region and state.

- Objective: Promote public/private partnerships by encouraging improved communication and relations between local public leaders and private businesses
- Objective: Encourage local units of government to partner with one another to improve the provision of services to area residents and to become more efficient
- Objective: Facilitate communication among economic development agencies
- Objective: Encourage data sharing among economic development agencies.

Goal: Make the SCACOG region attractive for economic development by enhancing and sustaining infrastructure.

- Objective: Maintain and improve the area's public services (health care, police, fire, and emergency services.)
- Objective: Establish both the planning for and provisions of adequate, long-term supplies of safe, clean water to the citizens and industries of the region.
- Objective: Assure the provision of adequate sewer facilities to service existing and potential residential and industrial areas with high growth and development probability.
- Objective: Ensure the adequacy and completeness of transportation planning and capacities for economic development in the region

Goal: Make the SCACOG region attractive for economic development by promoting existing commercial areas as economic centers for the region.

- Objective: Promote infill and/or redevelopment in existing commercial areas to take advantage of existing infrastructure and services that reduce development costs
- Objective: Encourage mixed use development in region to encourage a vibrant and sustainable commercial environment
- Objective: Support the preservation each community's uniqueness.

Goal: Assure that each county in the region has a mechanism in place for continuing economic development planning and for strengthening local comprehensive, infrastructure and land use planning.

- Objective: Establish a core group of leaders with responsibility and commitment to implementing the regional and county-level recommendations of CEDS.
- Objective: Assure that each county has an on-going comprehensive land use planning process.
- Objective: Assure that leaders in each county assume responsibility for undertaking a public education process in support of planning issues, including land use planning.
- Objective: promote and support long-range planning efforts on a regional level.

Goal: To assure adequate facilities for present and future economic development and establish an environment that promotes prosperity in downtown areas.

- Objective: Enhance and encourage downtowns as commercial, cultural and entertainment centers that attract a diverse population
 - Promote downtown redevelopment as a catalyst for economic development
 - Focus municipal development projects in areas that have the proper land use, utilities and services to promote efficient use of funding and the development of a more recognizable identity
 - Assist development/redevelopment in densely populated, unincorporated areas

Economic Development Projects

Below is a listing of economic development projects and activities designed to meet the goals and objectives of CEDS.

County	Project Name	Project Description	Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Job Creation
Oconee County	I-85 Corridor Infrastructure	Provide water, sewer & other infrastructure needs for southern Oconee County & northern Anderson County	2007-2009	\$20,000,000	NA
Oconee County	Wells Highway Extension	Extend Wells Hwy via Sheep Farm Rd to SC 28; improve & upgrade approximately 3.5 miles of Sheep Farm R	2009-2010	\$7.2 Million	NA
Oconee County - Sewer Commission	Carson Road Relief Station	Inceptor pump station & force main to relieve the Hwy 123 & Hwy 76 area between Seneca & Clemson	2007-2012	\$800,000	NA
Oconee County - Sewer Commission	Coneross Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant	Septage receiving & processing facility to serve the rural citizen who are on septic systems	2007-2012	\$800,000	NA
Oconee County - Sewer Commission	Martin Creek Sewer Project	Relief sewer with pump station, flow equalization system, speeds pump station upgrade & Perkins Creek gravity relief sewer	2007-2012	\$8,600,000	NA
Oconee County - Sewer Commission	Millbrook Pump Station Upgrade	Expansion & upgrade of the Millbrook pump station near Clemson due to commercial growth	2007-2012	\$800,000	NA
Oconee County - Sewer Commission	Ravenel Pump Stations Upgrade	Upgrade & expansion of 3 Ravenel pump & force mains in the Ravenel School area	2007-2012	\$2,000,000	NA
Oconee County - Sewer Commission	Richland Creek/Bountyland Sewer Project	Approximately 5 miles of gravity sewer to serve this rapid growth area & will eliminate 5 pumping station & provide for economic development	2007-2012	\$7,300,000	NA
Oconee County - Sewer Commission	Southern Oconee Regional Sewer Project	Infrastructure for sewer service to a 400 acre Industrial Park, SCDOT Welcome Center & Commercial Property on I-85	2007-2012	\$15,000,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Seneca	New Water Plant	Construction of a new water plant located on SC 130 near the Newry Dam on Lake Keowee with 5 MGD capacity	2007-2012	\$10,000,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Seneca	Storage Tanks	Install 2, 1 MG storage tanks with one being located on the western end of the system near the hospital & the other in the northeast part of the system toward Keowee Key	2007-2012	\$4,500,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Seneca	Water Plant Upgrade	Upgrade water plant from 14 MGD capacity to 20 MGD capacity	2007-2012	\$3,500,000	NA

Regional Strategic Plan for Economic Development

County	Project Name	Project Description	Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Job Creation
Oconee County - City of Walhalla	Downtown Streetscape		2007-2012	TBD	NA
Oconee County - City of Walhalla	Earle House	Phase I fountain	2007-2012	\$10,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Walhalla	Elevated Storage Tank	New 250,000 gallon elevated storage tank at the intersection of Wolf Stake Church Road & Highway 183. It would increase available capacities in the area, stabilize pressures, & provide improved fire protection	2007-2012	\$500,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Walhalla	Highway 11 North Water Line	New 10" water line along Highway 11 North that would run from an existing line on East Main to Country Junction Road then to Wolf Stake Church Road, the new line would increase pressure & volume to a fast growing area of Oconee County	2007-2012	\$350,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Walhalla	Highway 11 South Water Line	Extend 10" water line along Highway 11 South from Creekwood Drive to Mountain Road which would open up a large area for development	2007-2012	\$375,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Walhalla	Main Street Water Line	New 8" water lines on Main Street from Ann Street to Tugaloo Street	2007-2012	\$90,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Walhalla	Pickett Post Road Water Line	New 8" water line loop from Pickett Post Road along Playground Road to tie to the existing LINE. The loop will allow for more consistent pressure, & a double feed for the Chalmer's Mountain tank	2007-2012	\$120,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Walhalla	Walhalla Civic Auditorium	Front Building Restoration	2007-2012	\$500,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Walhalla	Water Plant Upgrade	Construct a new 6 MGD water treatment plant at the existing water plant site. It would include the plant, raw water pump station, raw water intake, & raw water line & an elevated finished water storage tank	2007-2012	\$10,000,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Westminster	Bennett Road & Mountain Road North Loop	20" loop beginning at US 76 along Bennett Road then to & along Mountain Road to US 11 then south to Drive Hill Road; provide north loop around system for reliability & increased conveyance to SC 11 industrial growth corridor	2007-2012	\$1,250,000	NA

Appalachian Council of Governments

County	Project Name	Project Description	Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Job Creation
Oconee County - City of Westminster	Cobb Bridge Loop	8" beginning at US 76 then along Cobb Bridge Road east ending on Rich Mountain line service, increased pressure to marginal areas & provides service to area not currently afforded public water	2007-2012	\$290,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Westminster	Coffee Road Water Line & Booster Pump Station	10" water line along coffee street beginning at US 76 near water plant then along US 76 West to Coffee Road then to existing Walhalla master meter	2007-20012	\$530,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Westminster	Elevated Tank	New one million gallon elevated tank at water plant; provide elevated storage for system reliability at new & higher hgl for increase system pressure	2007-2012	\$1,150,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Westminster	Elevated Tank	New one-half million gallon elevated at US 123 between US 76 & Tugaloo River	2007-2012	\$700,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Westminster	Pre Sediment Pond	New pre-sediment pond at water plant; 25 MG pre-sedimentation pond, raw water transfer pumps, & on site ;liquid chlorine generation systems	2007-2012	\$1,250,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Westminster	Raw Water Intake	New raw water intake & 24" raw water main beginning at intake on Lake Hartwell in the Tabor Church area then to & along US 123 W to existing water plant; additional water supply needed to meet the projects 10 year projects demand	2007-2012	\$4,500,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Westminster	Stephens County Interconnect	Beginning in Stephens County, GA then along US 123 to existing 8" line at Madison Shores; provide interconnection for system reliability & emergency conditions	2007-2012	\$540,000	NA
Oconee County - City of Westminster	Walhalla Interconnect	Beginning at proposed Bennett Road Loop, then along SC 183	2007-2012	\$1,000,000	NA
Oconee County - Pioneer Rural Water District	Fair Play Area Supply	From Highway 123; 71,000 LF, 16' water, 1 MG tank, 2 pump stations	2007-2012	\$12,200,000	NA
Oconee County - Pioneer Rural Water District	Highway 11 Backup connection	25,000 LF 12"Water	2007-2012	\$1,600,000	NA
Oconee County - Pioneer Rural Water District	Highway 24 Tokeena & Oakway Tank Connector	13,5000 LF of 18" water, 10,5000 LF of 12" water, 1 pump station	2007-2012	\$5,400,000	NA
Oconee County - Pioneer Rural Water District	Highway 59 Seneca Supply Upgrade	17,000 LF 12" water line, pump station upgrade	2007-2012	\$2,300,000	NA

Regional Strategic Plan for Economic Development

County	Project Name	Project Description	Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Job Creation
Oconee County - Pioneer Rural Water District	Little Choestoea Road Reinforcements	25,300 LF of 8" water	2007-2012	\$1,900,000	NA
Oconee County - Pioneer Rural Water District	Old Knox Bridge Road Extensions	8,900 LF 12" water	2007-2012	\$2,100,000	NA
Oconee County - Pioneer Rural Water District	Retreat Road Reinforcements	5,900 LF 8" water	2007-2012	\$600,000	NA
Oconee County - Pioneer Rural Water District	Rock Hill Road Loop	11,500 LF 6" water	2007-2012	\$80,000	NA
Oconee County - Pioneer Rural Water District	Sitton Shoals Road Loop	13,700 LF 6" water	2007-2012	\$900,000	NA
Oconee County - Pioneer Rural Water District	Snow Creek Road Loop	2,400 LF 8" water	2007-2012	\$300,000	NA
Oconee County - Pioneer Rural Water District	Spearman & Patterson Road Reinforcements	10,000 LF 8" water	2007-2012	\$700,000	NA
Oconee County - Pioneer Rural Water District	Water System Upgrade	Extension of a 16 inch main from Highway 123 along Armstrong Road & Highway 24 to a point near Hatenford Road South of I-85. A 12 inch line is proposed along Highway 11 from Armstrong to the boundary line near the industrial park	2007-2012	\$10,800,000	NA
Oconee County - Regional Airport	New Exit Taxiway	Add a new exit taxiway on the west end of runway; aircraft landing on runway 25 will be able to exit runway sooner increasing capacity of airport	2009-2010	\$450,000	NA
Oconee County - Regional Airport	New Hangars	Construct at least 20 new T- hangars & 2 corporate hangars	2008-2009	\$1.4 million	NA
Oconee County - Regional Airport	Runway Extension	Extend approach end of runway 25 600 ft to include extension of the parallel taxiway, improve runway safety area & the new length of the runway would be 5000'	2007-2009	\$4.1 million	NA
Oconee County - Town of Salem	Highway 11 Corridor Connector/Highway 130 Connector	New 8" SC 11 corridor connector & new 8" SC 130 North connector to SC 11 to provide sufficient water supply to SC 11. It will eliminate a gap of distribution along the main corridor of SC 11.	2007-2012	\$750,215	NA
Oconee County - Town of Salem	Highway 11 Storage Facility & DAR Pump Station Upgrade	New SC 11 300,000 gallon Ground Storage Facility, including an upgrade of the existing booster pump station serving the DAR School Complex.	2007-2012	\$576,840	NA

County	Project Name	Project Description	Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Job Creation
Oconee County - Town of Salem	New North Basin Booster Pump Station	This project will allow the distribution of water from Salem to the north, in the direction of well defined water needs to the north & north east of Salem	2007-2012	\$3,168,000	NA
Oconee County - Town of Salem	Transmission Main/Main Supply	New 12" Ductile Iron Pipe Installation following SC 130 from its intersection with Nimmons Bridge Road to the 100,000 gallon elevated storage tank.	2007-2012	\$1,790,580	NA
Oconee County - City of Seneca		Upgrade and/or replacement of pump stations	2007-2012	\$500,000	NA

Table 17. Project Summary

	Anderson	Cherokee	Greenville	Oconee	Pickens	Spartanburg	Totals
Water	52	8	19	32	12	0	123
Sewer	21	3	24	10	6	31	95
Transportation	22	4	21	1	9	9	66
Downtown	8	2	8	1	0	0	19
Airport	3	1	0	3	0	1	8
Solid Waste	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Higher Education	1	2	0	0	1	1	5
Community	5	2	4	2	2	6	21
Economic Development	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
Planning	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total	116	22	79	50	31	48	346
Priority	13	5	8	7	6	8	47

Plan of Action

The SCACOG serving as an EDA economic development district is in a unique and powerful position to provide complimentary services to local, state and federal economic goals and straggles. The SCACOG participates and encourages a variety of collaborative efforts directed at improving the community and quality of life conditions.

The SCAOG has and will continue to participate in regional activities that:

- Promotes economic development and opportunity
- Fosters effective transportation access
- Enhances and protects the environment
- Maximizes effective development and use of the workforce
- Promotes the use of technology in economic development
- Balance resources through sound management of physical development
- Obtains and utilizes adequate funds and other resources
- Support the coordinated and collaborative implementation of all CEDS goals and objectives

Evaluating and Reporting

The SCACOG staff will monitor recommendations and the implementation of projects outlines in this plan. Progress will be measured by comparing actual project status with time lines and costs estimate assigned to individual projects in this plan. In addition, participating cities, towns, services provided, and organizations will be asked to monitor their own performance against goals stated in their plan and those identified in their respective plans.

The SCACOG staff will monitor recommendations and the implementation of projects outlines in this plan. A progress report will be compiled showing project status and accomplishment for the previous year. This report will be submitted to each of the six counties for review and approval. Once each county has approved its respective section, a regional meeting will be held to provide a forum for additional input and information dissemination. The plan update will then be presented to the SCACOG's Board for its approval. The finalize report will be submitted as the annual update to the CEDS. A comprehensive update will be developed every five years with annual reporting and updates.

Partners

The six counties within the SCACOG region act as independent entities and the economic development activities can and may vary from county to county.

In addition to the six counties, there are 42 towns and cities within the boundaries of the region. SCACOG provides access to its services across all political lines. This role includes efforts in economic development, data gathering and analysis, workforce development, small business development, grants, planning, governmental services, aging services, and other functions as they become necessary.

The six counties operating within the SCACOG region area:

Anderson County

PO Box 8002
Anderson SC 29622
Phone: 864-260-4031
Fax: 864-260-4106
www.andersoncountysc.org

Cherokee County

210 North Limestone Street
Gaffney SC 29340
Phone: 864-487-2560
Fax: 864-487-2594
www.cherokeecountysc.com

Greenville County

301 University Ridge, Suite 100
Greenville SC 29601
Phone: 864 467-7105
Fax: 864 467-7358
www.greenvillecounty.org

Oconee County

415 South Pine Street
Walhalla SC 29691
Phone: 864-638-4244
Fax: 864 718-1024
<http://www.oconeesc.com>

Pickens County

222 McDaniel Avenue, B-1
Pickens SC 29671
Phone: 864-898-5844
Fax: 864-898-5580
www.co.pickens.sc.us

Spartanburg County

PO Box 5666
Spartanburg SC 29304
Phone: 864 596-2526
Fax: 864-596-2232
www.spartanburgcounty.org

The SCACOG also assists efforts by independent economic development agencies with data gathering and analysis, workforce development, employment training, small business development, community development, planning, education, and other functions as they become necessary.

Upstate Alliance

124 Verdae Blvd
Suite 202
Greenville SC 29607
Phone: 864 283 2300
Fax: 864 283 2310
www.upstatealliance.com
Serves all counties

Anderson County Development Partnership

126 North McDuffie Street
Anderson SC 29621
Phone: 864 260 1061
www.andersonpartnership.com

Appalachian Development Corporation

PO Box 6668
Greenville SC 29606
Phone: 864 242 9733
Fax: 864 242 6957
www.scacog.org/rff/index.html
Serves all counties

Cherokee County Development Board

101 Campus Drive
Gaffney SC 29341
Phone : 864 422 3026
www.cherokeecounty-sc.org

Alliance Pickens

PO Box 279
Pickens SC 29671
Phone: 864 898 1500
Fax: 864 898 1550
www.alliancepickens.com

Greer Development Corporation

111-B South Main Street
Greer SC 29650
864 416 0125
www.greerdevelopment.com

Greenville Area Development Corporation

233 North Main Street Suite 250
Greenville SC 29601
864 235 2008
www.greenvilleeconomicdevelopment.com

Oconee County Economic Development

502 East Main Street
Walhalla SC 29691
Phone: 864 638 4210
Fax: 864 638 4209
www.oconeesc.com/econdev/default.htm

Spartanburg County Economic Development

PO Box 1636
Spartanburg SC 29304
Phone: 864 594 5000
Fax: 864 594 5055
www.spartanburgchamber.com

There are also several chambers of commerce within the region that significantly influence economic development:

Clemson Area Chamber of Commerce (Anderson and Pickens Counties)
P.O. Box 1622
Clemson, S.C. 29633-1622
Phone : (864) 654-1200 or 1-800-542-0746
Fax: (864) 654-5096
www.clemsonchamber.org

Cherokee County Chamber of Commerce
225 S. Limestone St., Gaffney, SC 29340
Phone: 864-489-5721
Fax: 864-487-3399
www.cherokeechamber.org

Greater Easley Chamber of Commerce
2001 East Main Street
Easley SC 29640
Phone: 864 859 2693
Fax: 864 859 1941
www.easleychamber.org

Greater Greenville Chamber of Commerce
24 Cleveland Street
Greenville SC 29601
Phone: 864 242 1050
Fax: 864 282 8509
www.greenvillechamber.org

Greater Greer Chamber of Commerce
111 Trade Street
Greer, South Carolina 29651
Phone: 864 877 3131
Fax: 864 877 0961
www.greerchamber.com

Greater Pickens Chamber of Commerce
222 West Main Street
Pickens, SC 29671
Phone: (864) 878-3258
Fax: (864) 878-7317
www.pickenschamber.org

Greater Seneca Chamber of Commerce
108 E. N.1st Street
Seneca, South Carolina 29678
Phone: 864 882 2097
Fax: 864 882 2881
www.senecachamber.com

Simpsonville Area Chamber of Commerce
211 N. Main Street
Simpsonville SC 29681
Phone: 864 963 3781
Fax : 864 228 0003
www.simpsonvillechamber.com/welcome.htm

Spartanburg Area Chamber of Commerce
105 North Pine Street
Spartanburg, SC 29302
Phone: 864 594 5000
Fax 864 594 5055
www.spartanburgchamber.com