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South Carolina

COLLETON COUNTY

SITUATION ANALYSIS

S. C. STATE ARCHIVE

JAN 10 1991

STATE DOCUMENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Office of Rural and Community Development gratefully acknowledges the many agencies and individuals who prepared this report on Colleton County. Each was asked to look at Colleton County from their area of expertise and provide information to the leadership of Colleton County. These agencies form a Resource Team which clearly demonstrates the support of state programs for the various aspects of rural economic development. The following organizations participated in the preparation of this report and represent significant resources upon which Colleton County and its leadership can call for assistance.

Carolina Power and Light
Clemson University
Governor's Office
Palmetto Economic Development Corporation
Southern Bell
S.C. Aeronautics Commission
S.C. Association of Counties
S.C. Department of Agriculture
S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation
S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
S.C. Downtown Development Association
S.C. Electric and Gas Company
S.C. Employment Security Commission
S.C. School Boards Association
S.C. State Library
S.C. State Development Board, Existing Business and Industry Division
 Development Board Film Office
 Development Board Industrial and Building Sites
 Division
 Development Board Research and Information Resources
 Division
 Development Board Division of Labor Resource
 Information

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INTRODUCTION

This document was prepared and presented to the people of Colleton County in the Winter of 1990. It is a compilation of information from many individuals and agencies within the County and in State Government. The document itself was assembled by the South Carolina State Development Board's Office of Rural and Community Development.

The purpose of the Situation Analysis is to give the leadership of Colleton County a better understanding of Colleton County's strengths and weaknesses in relation to its neighbors and the state in a wide variety of areas that pertain to its ability to grow in the future. It is also the first step for Colleton County in a process known as Strategic Management.

The Strategic Management Process is a long-range planning tool. It is a part of the State Development Board's Rural and Community Development Program. Carolina Power and Light, Southern Bell, South Carolina Electric and Gas, and The Palmetto Economic Development Corporation have formed a unique partnership with the State Development Board to help rural areas realize their best potential. As "**Primary Partners**" to the Office of Rural and Community Development within the State Development Board, each of these companies has committed substantial resources to deliver this process to the rural areas of South Carolina.

The State Development Board's efforts are also supported by a "**Resource Team**" which provides input for this report and also support as the Strategic Management Process progresses in the county. The members of the Resource Team are listed on the Acknowledgements page. Team involvement varies according to the region of the State where the Strategic Management Process is being conducted.

There is nothing new about Strategic Management. Private sector organizations have been using a similar process for years. The strength of the process is its utilization of community leaders to assess the community's present position, where it needs to be going, and the best way for it to get there using the resources it has available. Since its adaptation for use in the public sector several years ago, communities throughout the nation have used it to help them better manage change.

Change is constant, but the pace of change has increased at an amazing rate. Video recorders, pocket calculators, and personal computers - unheard of twenty years ago - are commonplace today. The growing value of world commerce in addition to the growing competitiveness of international locations such as Mexico, Taiwan and Korea force progressive communities to reevaluate and adapt their economic development strategies to the changing circumstances. Strategies of the future must encompass all aspects of local economic development. The revitalization of the downtown areas; growth of existing firms; improvements in education; adequate health care services; recreational opportunities; water and sewer capacity; well-maintained highways/roads; modern telecommunications systems; competent elected officials; adequate police and fire protection; and full utilization of agricultural potential are all subjects which should be addressed.

A study¹ was completed recently on successful communities in Nebraska to find if there were any common factors that contributed to their success. These characteristics are important to rural communities in South Carolina as well.

Examples of the study's findings are as follows:

- Participatory approach to community decision making
- Cooperative community spirit
- Conviction that in the long run you have to do it yourself
- Strong belief in and support for education
- Evidence of Community Pride
- Willingness to invest in the future
- Awareness of community positioning
- Sound and well maintained infrastructure
- Careful use of fiscal resources

¹"Rural Community Survival Linked to These 20 Factors" by Val Farmer, Agriculture Economist.

The Strategic Management Process will help the leadership of the county visualize their future and that of Colleton County. It will provide the leadership with an excellent tool to bring about change when it is necessary to achieve that vision.

The Colleton Situation Analysis will compare Colleton with the neighboring counties of Beaufort, Hampton and Jasper and, where appropriate, with the State in a variety of key indicators of economic well being. From these comparisons, the leadership of the county will have a better understanding of where Colleton County stands in the region and in the state.

DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

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POPULATION

Following is population data for Colleton and the other counties in the region:

COLLETON COUNTY

Total Population:		% Rural
1980 Census	31,776	80.5%
1970 Census	27,622	77.3%
1960 Census	27,816	80.5%
% Change 60-70	-0.7%	
% Change 70-80	15.0%	
1990 Estimate	35,900	
Estimated % Change 80-90	13.0%	
2000 Projection	40,800	

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Total Population:		% Rural
1980 Census	65,364	39.5%
1970 Census	51,136	49.8%
1960 Census	44,187	85.6%
% Change 60-70	15.7%	
% Change 70-80	27.8%	
1990 Estimate	92,500	
Estimated % Change 80-90	41.5%	
2000 Projection	133,500	

HAMPTON COUNTY

Total Population:		% Rural
1980 Census	18,159	82.7%
1970 Census	15,878	82.1%
1960 Census	17,425	100.0%
% Change 60-70	-8.9%	
% Change 70-80	14.4%	
1990 Estimate	19,400	
Estimated % Change 80-90	6.8%	
2000 Projection	20,800	

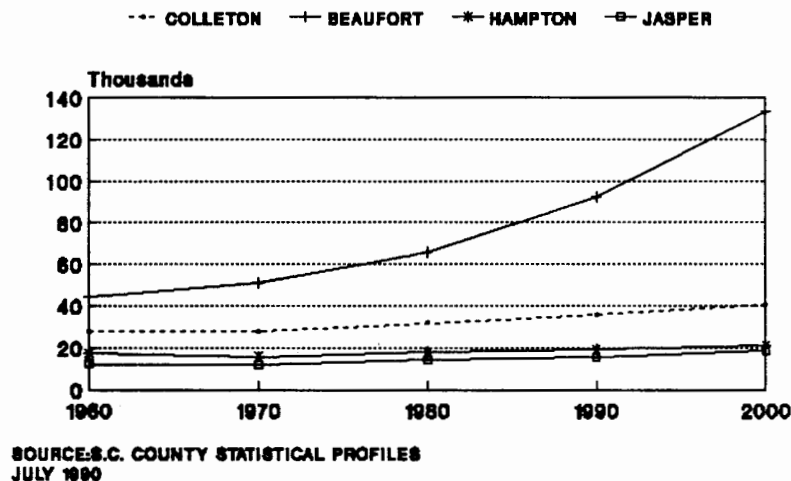
JASPER COUNTY

Total Population:		% Rural
1980 Census	14,504	100%
1970 Census	11,885	100%
1960 Census	12,237	100%
% Change 60-70	-2.9%	
% Change 70-80	22.0%	
1990 Estimate	15,800	
Estimated % Change 80-90	8.9%	
2000 Projection	18,800	

SOURCE: S. C. County Statistical Profiles, July 1990; 1960 Census, Rural Population-Social and Economic Characteristics, for Counties

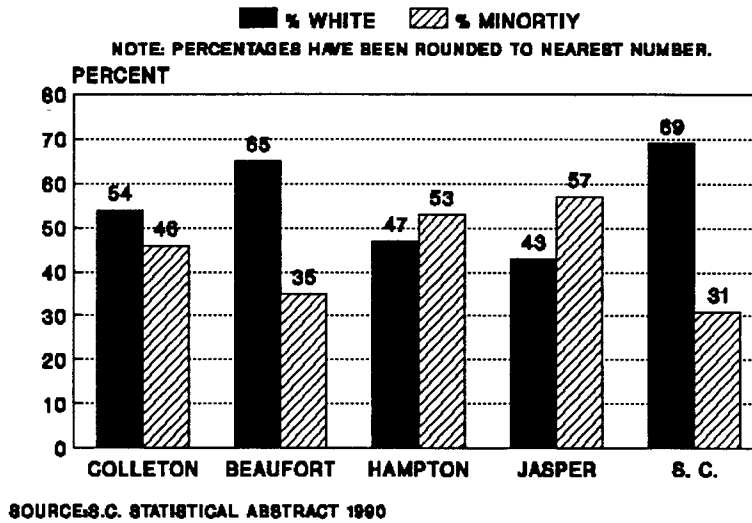
As indicated in the data above, all counties in the region, with the exception of Beaufort County, experienced a loss of population from 1960 to 1970; however, since 1970, Colleton County has experienced steady growth in population. Projected growth figures indicate that Colleton County will experience a 13.6% population growth during the next ten years, the next to lowest projected increase in the region. Hampton County is projected to have a 7.2% increase from 1990 to 2000, while Jasper is projected for a 19.0% increase and Beaufort is projected to have the most growth in the region with a 44.3% projected increase. South Carolina's growth rate for the same ten year period is predicted to be 13.5%.

POPULATION COMPARISONS COLLETON COUNTY 1960 - 2000



In 1980, Colleton County had a total population of 31,776, 46% of which was minority. The overall state average of minority population was 31.2%. A comparison of Colleton to other counties in the region and to the state is shown in the following graph.

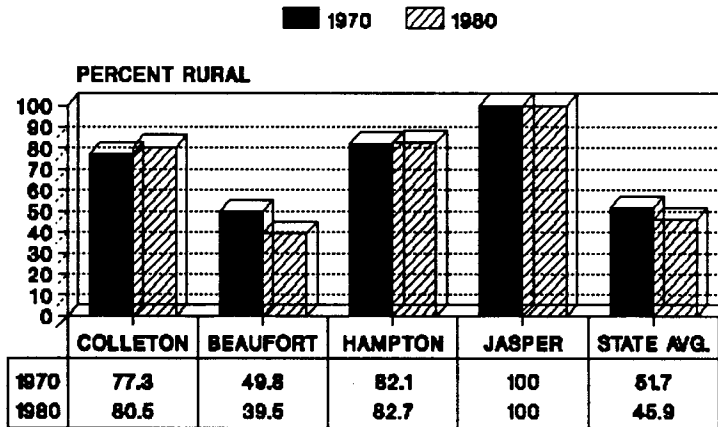
POPULATION 1980



From 1970 to 1980, Colleton County experienced a 3.2% increase in rural population while Hampton's rural population increased 0.6% and Beaufort had a 10.3% decrease in rural population. Jasper County is considered 100% rural.

RURAL POPULATION COLLETON, BEAUFORT, HAMPTON AND JASPER COUNTIES 1970 - 1980

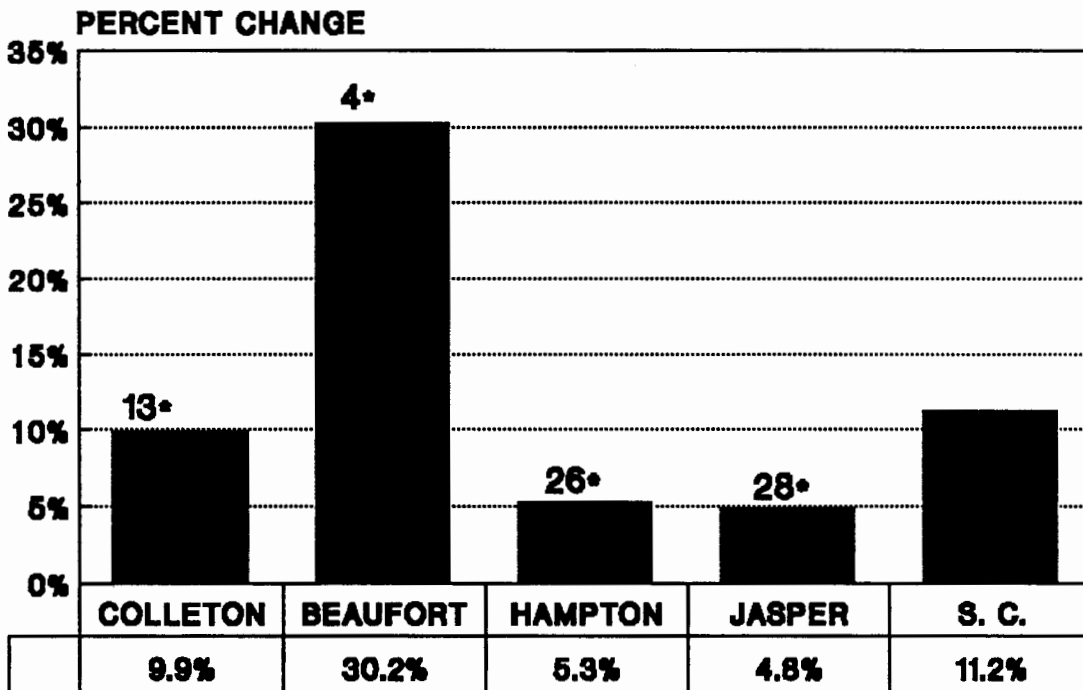
(RURAL POPULATION IS DEFINED AS PERSONS LIVING IN PLACES
WITH LOW POPULATION DENSITY IN ONE OR MORE PARTS OF AN AREA)



SOURCE: S. C. COUNTY STATISTICAL PROFILES
JULY 1990

Information recently released by the U. S. Census Bureau indicates that Colleton County's population increased approximately 9.9% from 1980 to 1988. South Carolina's total population increased by 11.2% during that same period. Other counties in the region had the following population percentage increases: Beaufort, 30.2%, Hampton, 5.3% and Jasper, 4.8%. Below is a graph of these percentages and how the counties ranked with the 46 counties in the state. The higher the ranking number, the higher the increase in population.

RANK OF COUNTIES AND S. C. 1988 PROVISIONAL ESTIMATE



**SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ...
LOCAL POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1988**

***INDICATES RANK**

INCOME

The per capita income in Colleton County increased 82.9% from 1980 to 1988. From 1987 to 1988, the county had an 11.1% increase in per capita income, the highest increase in the region. The 1988 per capita income of \$10,083 was 78.1% of South Carolina's average per capita income of \$12,917.

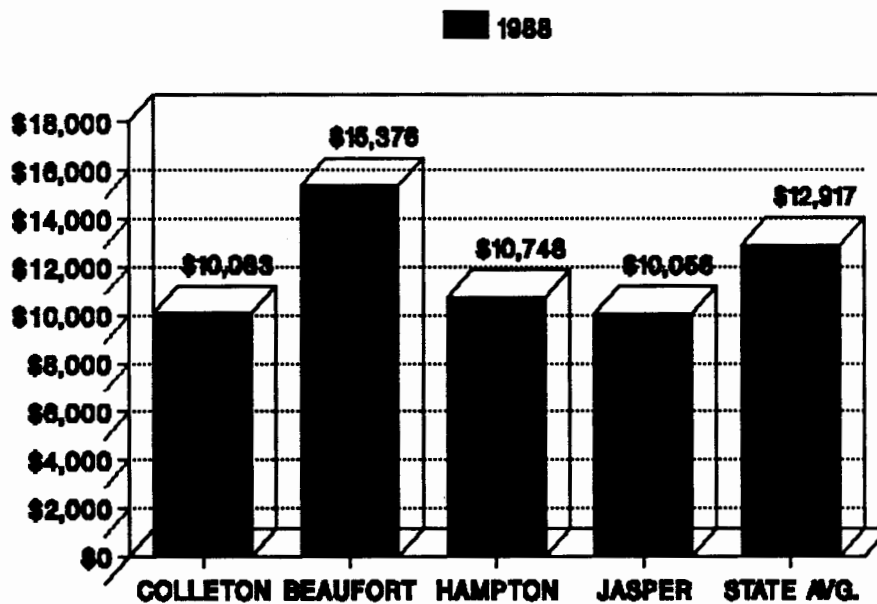
Beaufort County exceeded the 1988 South Carolina average by \$2,459 with a per capita income of \$15,376 and a 5.3% increase from 1987 to 1988 for the county. Hampton County had a per capita income of \$10,748.

Per capita income is defined as the mean income computed for every individual man, woman and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Following is the per capita information for the region and state for 1980 and 1985 to 1988.

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
COLLETON	\$5,513	\$8,272	\$8,620	\$9,077	\$10,083
Beaufort	8,454	13,114	14,039	14,601	15,376
Hampton	5,980	8,694	9,151	9,763	10,748
Jasper	5,024	8,675	9,017	9,484	10,056
South Carolina	7,266	10,734	11,317	12,078	12,917

PER CAPITA INCOME COMPARISONS BY COUNTY AND FOR STATE 1988



SOURCE: S. C. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1990

EARNINGS

Following are the 1988 earnings levels or annual income levels for individuals who are residents of Colleton County and filed 1988 income taxes. Gross annual income is generally defined as income received by, or on behalf of, all residents of an area from all sources. It is the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietor's income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income and transfer of payments.

GROSS ANNUAL INCOME

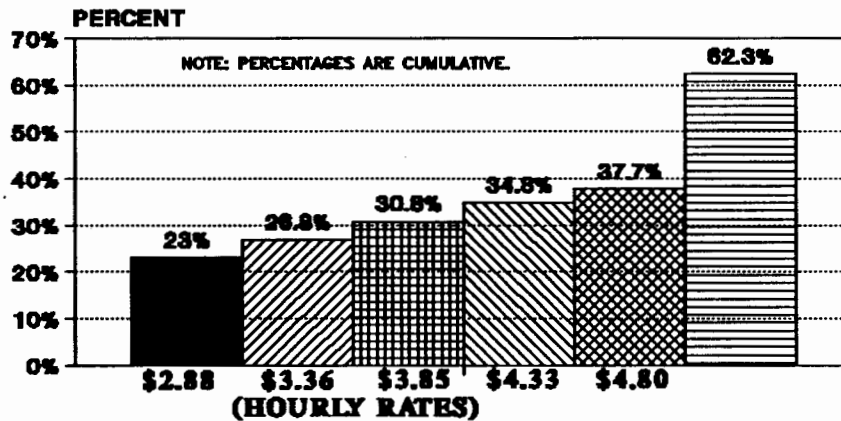
\$6,000 or less per year (\$2.88 per hr.)- 23.0%
 \$7,000 or less per year (\$3.36 per hr.)- 26.8%
 \$8,000 or less per year (\$3.85 per hr.)- 30.8%
 \$9,000 or less per year (\$4.33 per hr.)- 34.8%
 \$10,000 or less per year (\$4.80 per hr.)- 37.7%
 Over \$10,000 -- 62.3%

Note: Percentages are cumulative.

SOURCE: S. C. Tax Commission

EARNINGS IN COLLETON COUNTY 1988

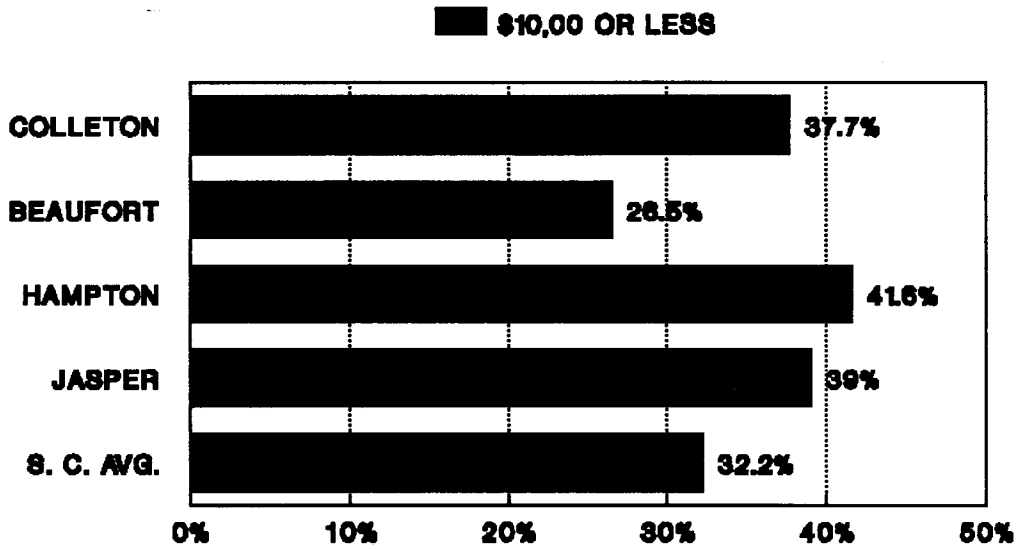
\$6,000 OR LESS
 \$7,000 OR LESS
 \$8,000 OR LESS
 \$9,000 OR LESS
 \$10,000 OR LESS
 OVER \$10,000



SOURCE: S. C. TAX COMMISSION

The information above indicates that Colleton County had almost 38% of the people in the county who filed income taxes in 1988 earning \$10,000 or less per year. Beaufort County had the lowest percentage of lower wage earners in the region, with Colleton having the next to lowest in the region but well above the overall state average of 32.2%.

**PERCENT OF POPULATION FILING INCOME TAX
RETURNS IN 1988 EARNING BELOW \$10,000
BY COUNTY**

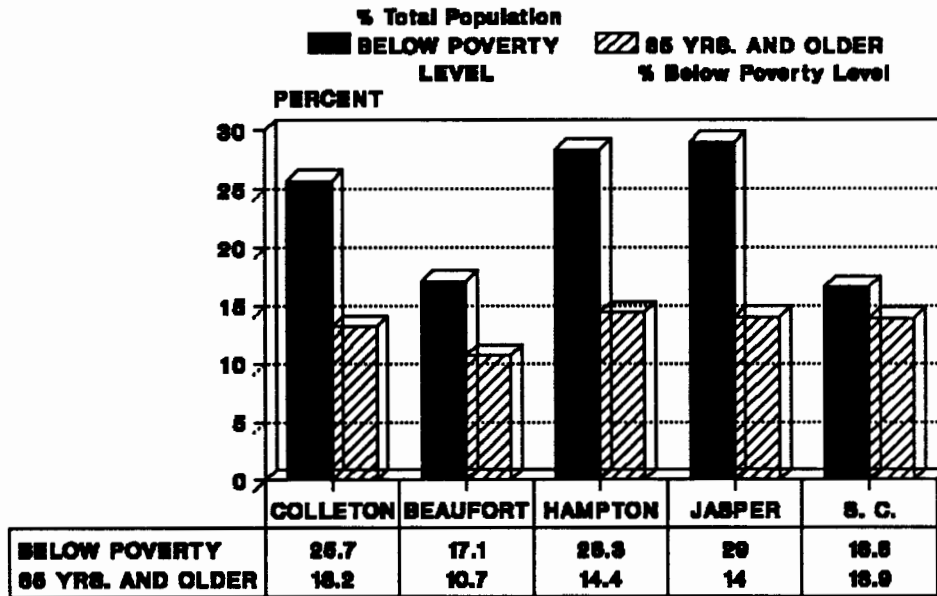


SOURCE: S. C. TAX COMMISSION

POVERTY

In 1979, 25.7% of Colleton County's population was below poverty level. Of that number, 13.2% of those below poverty level were 65 and over. This represents the second lowest percentage in the region. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$7,412 in 1979.

**POVERTY STATISTICS
BY COUNTY - 1979**

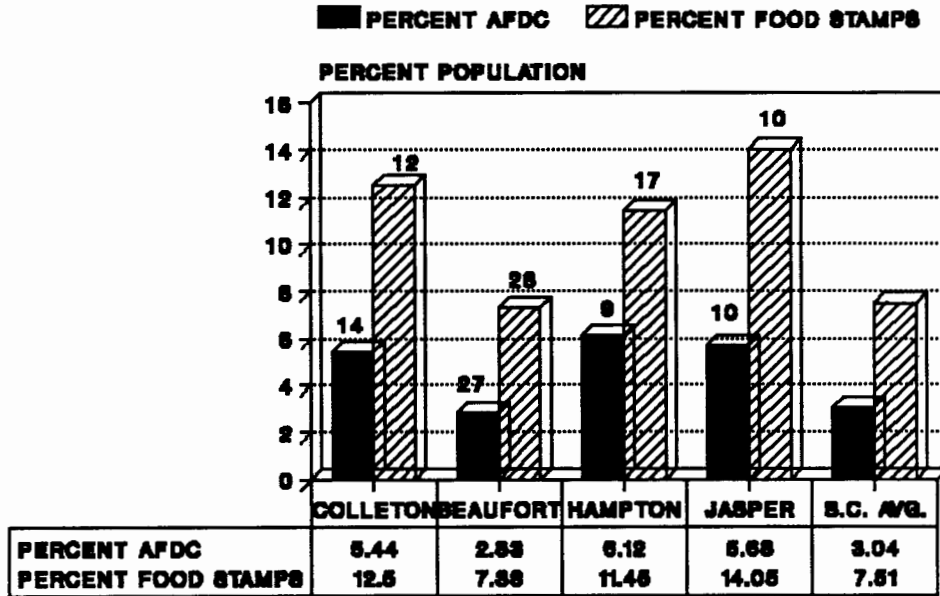


SOURCE: S.C. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1980

AFDC AND FOOD STAMPS

Colleton County ranked 14th in South Carolina in percent of population receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children and 12th in the percent of population receiving Food Stamps (June 1989).

PERCENT OF POPULATION PARTICIPATING IN AFDC AND FOOD STAMPS - JUNE 1989



SOURCE: S. C. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1990

HEALTH CARE

Health is usually important to individuals when it is absent. When we feel good, we take good health for granted. When we don't, we miss it. We are our own barometers. For communities, health barometers are deaths occurring which are too early and preventable.

The number of people who died in a period of time divided by the population of a community (the death rate) can be compared to death rates of similar communities. This comparison can identify priority health problems which need the community's attention.

When a community has a small population and small numbers of deaths, the death rates from one year to the next may fluctuate widely. To gain a more accurate picture the use of three-year averages or several year trend data is important. This is also true of disease rates or pregnancy rates. Rates in counties such as Colleton, Hampton and Jasper, particularly for any one year, need to be reviewed with this information in mind.

For the purposes of this report, mortality data will be through 1988. There are some figures available for 1989 deaths; when all figures are available a supplemental data section of 1989 data will be provided. Some disease and other health indicators are for 1989 and 1990. Please note different dates.

Infant Deaths An overview of the 1980's

Deaths to infants is one of the most important measures of the health of a community. Fetal deaths are those which occur after 20 weeks of gestation (or 350 grams). Infant mortality is broken into two parts: neonatal (live birth through 27 days of life) and post-neonatal (28 days to the first birthday).

With roughly 540 infants born in Colleton County each year, the infant mortality rate will vary greatly from year to year. In 1989, there were 564 births in Colleton, 265 white births and 299 black and other births.

During the 1980's, the infant mortality rate for black and other races has improved more rapidly than the state's rate. Most of the improvement occurred during the post-neonatal period, from 28 days of life to the first birthday, when SIDS, congenital anomalies, and infectious diseases are the leading causes of death. Neonatal and fetal mortality trends have also shown decreases.

During the 1980's, the infant mortality rate for whites has been roughly comparable to the state rate although for the three year period 1987-1989, the white infant mortality in Colleton County is higher than the state rate, 17.5 compared to 9.4. Rates are higher for both neonatal mortality and post-neonatal mortality.

Fetal Deaths tell us about the health of the mother during pregnancy, preexisting conditions which would affect fetal development and the care she received.

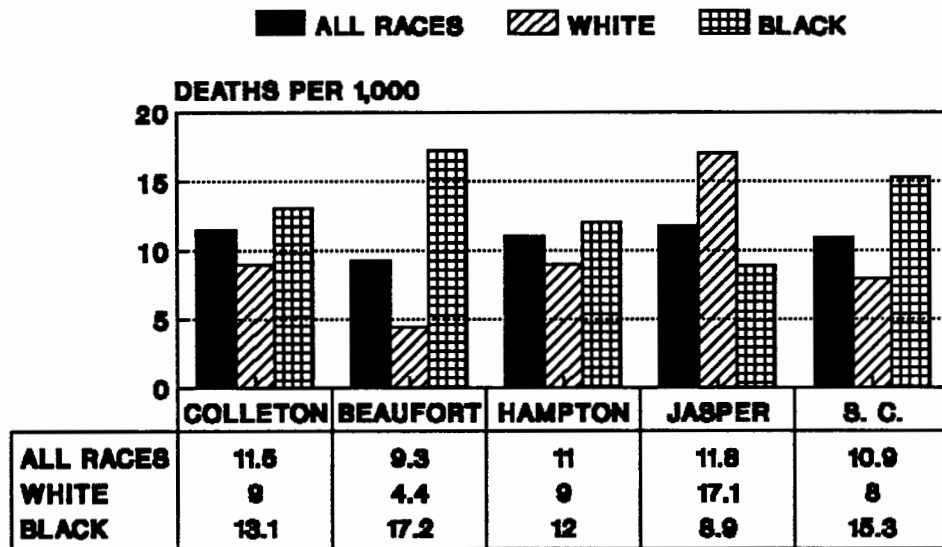
Colleton County's fetal death rate is similar to the rates of Hampton and Jasper Counties and somewhat higher than Beaufort and the state. The fetal death rate for whites has been very similar to the state rate; for non-whites during the first part of the decade the death rate has been higher than the state rate, but there has been a downward trend since the three-year average group 82-84.

Fetal Death Rate 1986 - 1988

Deaths from 20 weeks gestation for every 1,000 live born infants

	<u>All Races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
Colleton	11.5	9.0	13.1
Beaufort	9.3	4.4	17.2
Hampton	11.0	9.0	12.0
Jasper	11.8	17.1	8.9
S. C.	10.9	8.0	15.3

FETAL DEATH RATE 1986 - 1988



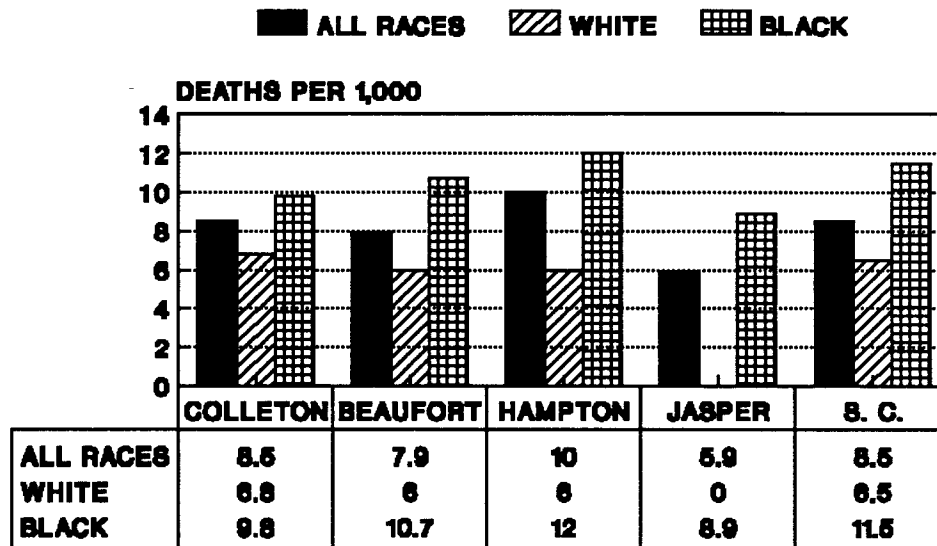
SOURCE: S.C. DEPT. OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Neonatal Death Rate 1986 - 1988

Deaths of infants during the first 27 days of life for every 1,000 live born infants:

	<u>All Races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
Colleton	8.5	6.8	9.8
Beaufort	7.9	6.0	10.7
Hampton	10.0	6.0	12.0
Jasper	5.9	0.0	8.9
S. C.	8.5	6.5	11.5

NEONATAL DEATH RATE 1986 - 1988



**SOURCE: S. C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL**

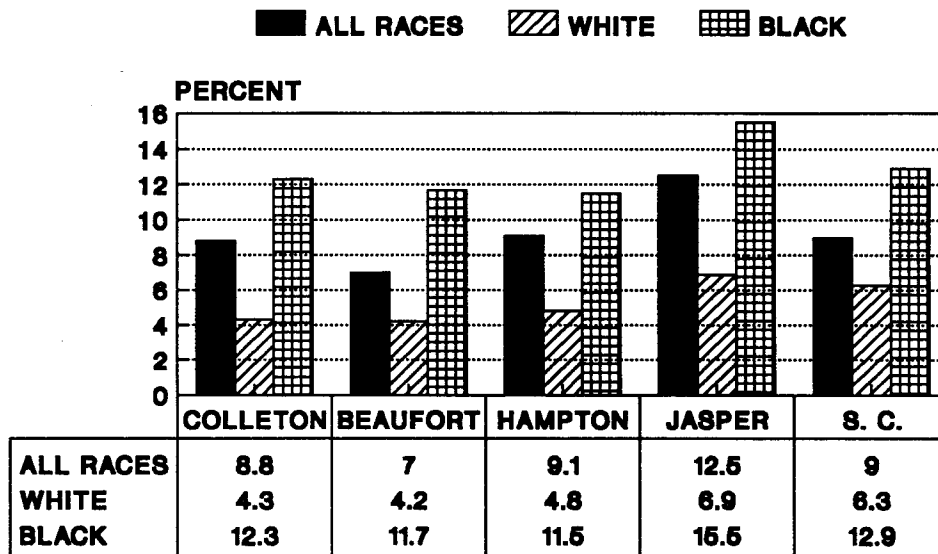
Most infant deaths in the first 27 days of life can be traced to prematurity and inadequate fetal growth. Low-weight babies are at greatest risk of dying. The smallest babies require the most expensive care to survive. If they survive, they are at higher risk for physical and developmental problems as well as learning difficulties as they grow.

Two measures are associated with neonatal deaths: low birth weight and less than adequate prenatal care. Since 1981, Colleton and Jasper counties have had a consistently higher percent of low birth weight births for total births than Beaufort and Hampton counties and the state. In 1988, the percent dropped primarily because of one year decrease in percent of white babies born low birth weight.

When race specific data are examined from 1981-88, blacks and whites in Colleton have percentages of low birth weight babies similar to state percentages for the two separate racial groups. The overall difference is reflective of the difference in percentages of low birth weight births between blacks (12.3 percent of births in 1988) and whites (4.3 percent of births).

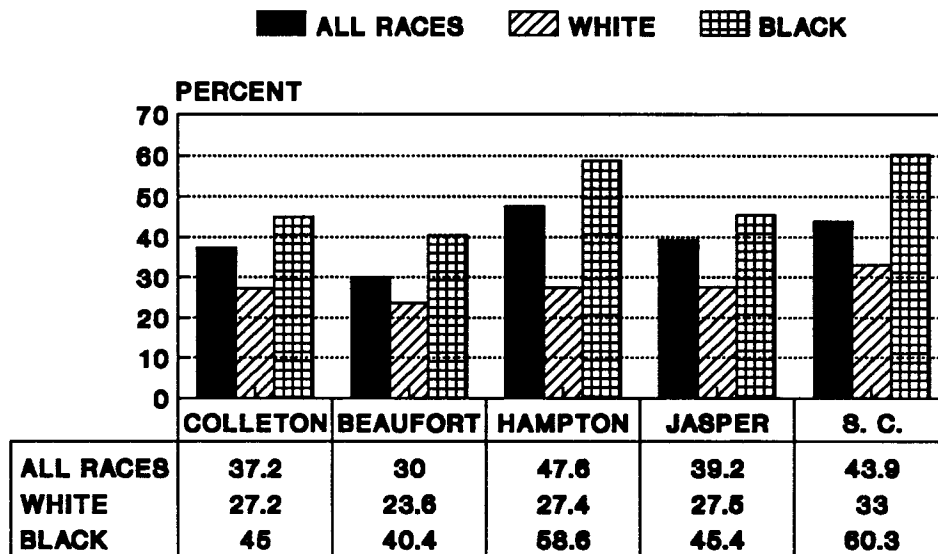
Since 1983, both black and white Colleton County women are more likely to receive early and continuous prenatal care than their counterparts in the state as a whole. Of the four counties being compared, only Hampton county has had consistently higher percentages of women receiving less than adequate prenatal care than the state as a whole.

PERCENT OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BIRTHS 1988



SOURCE: S. C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

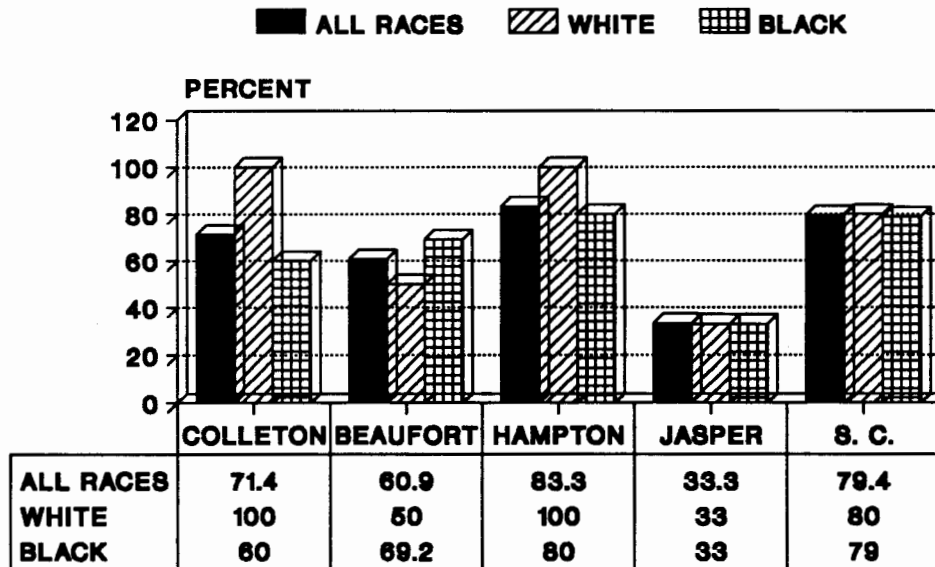
PERCENT OF WOMEN WITH LESS THAN ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE - 1988



SOURCE: S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Very small babies (very low birth weight, weighing less than 1,500 grams) have the best chance of survival if they are born in hospitals with neonatal intensive care units and neonatologists, specialists in the care of these very small babies. In 1988, 71.4 percent of Colleton County's very low birth weight babies were born in level III hospitals, compared to 79.4 for the state. The number of these babies is small, so percentages may have large fluctuations from year to year.

PERCENT OF VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES BORN IN LEVEL III HOSPITALS - 1988

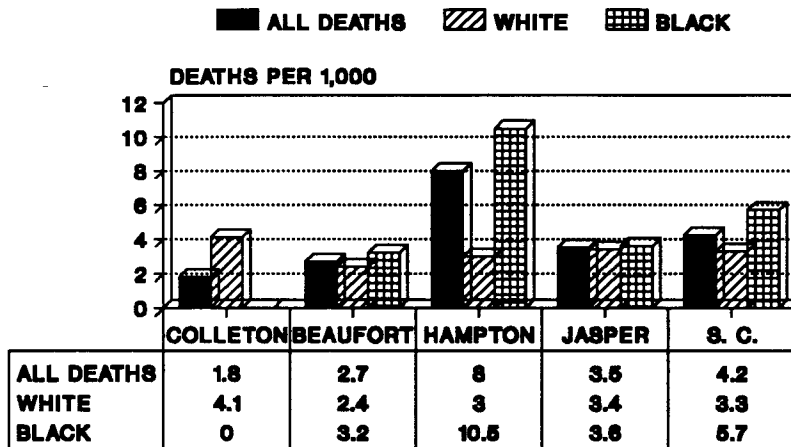


SOURCE: S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Post-neonatal Deaths have a number of different causes: congenital anomalies, injuries leading to death, infectious diseases, delayed medical care, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and conditions at birth.

Colleton County's post-neonatal death rate for the period 1986-1988 was less than the experience of other comparison counties and the state. Once again, these numbers are small and can fluctuate from period to period.

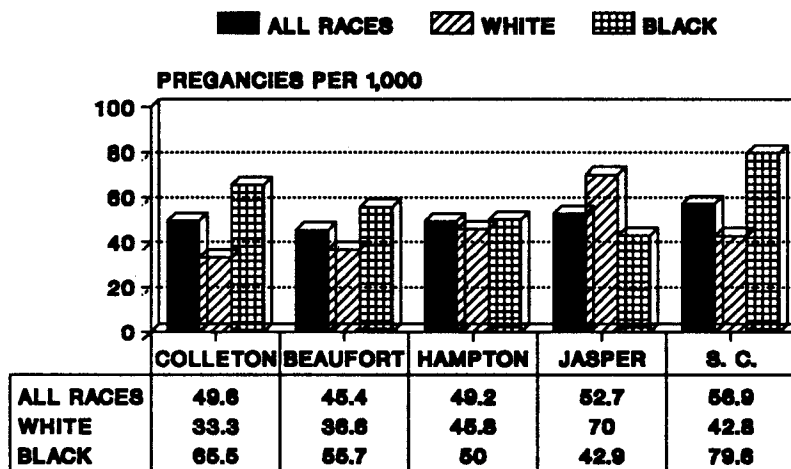
**POST-NEONATAL DEATH RATES: DEATHS
FROM 28 DAYS TO 1ST BIRTHDAY FOR EVERY
1000 LIVE BORN INFANTS**



SOURCE: S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Teenage Pregnancy is significant not only because of concerns about the health of the mother and infant but also because too early pregnancy can disrupt school and potential for economic self-sufficiency for both the young mother and father. In 1988, in Colleton County 56 teenage girls, 14-17, got pregnant, 18 were white, 38 black. The teenage pregnancy rate for 1988 in Colleton County was similar to the rates in Beaufort and Hampton and lower than Jasper and the state rate overall. Colleton teen pregnancy rates were lower than the state rates for both black and white teenage girls. Teenage pregnancy rates are the number of live births, fetal deaths, and abortions to girls 14-17 divided by the total number of girls in that age group times 1,000.

**TEENAGE PREGNANCY RATE
1988**

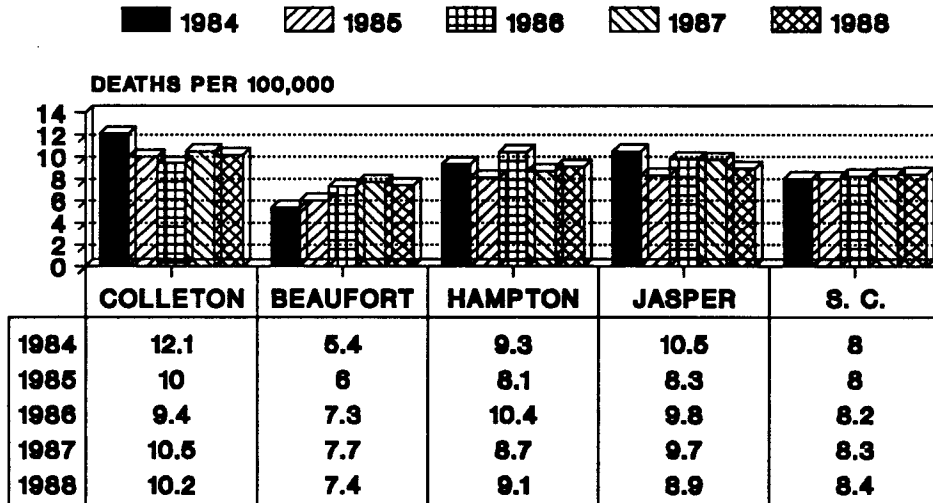


SOURCE: S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Death Rates for all Causes

The crude death rate (all deaths compared to the population of the county) for Colleton County is consistently higher than the state rate and is somewhat higher than the comparison counties.

CRUDE DEATH RATE BY RESIDENCE DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION 1984 - 1988



SOURCE: S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

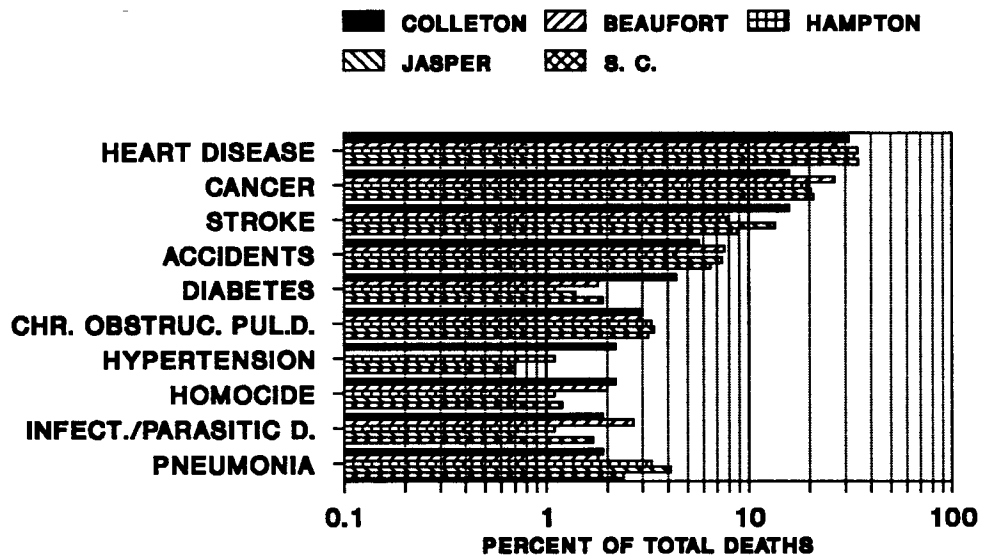
Comparison of Age and Race Specific Death Rates allows us to identify an age and race group which has a substantially higher death rate compared to the state. In examining Colleton County death rates averaged for the years 1986 - 1988, black Colleton County residents died at about the same rate for any age group as black residents of the state.

In examining age specific death rates for white Colleton County residents, rates for age groups were about the same or lower than state rates for white residents. There were two age groups where the rates were two times or greater higher: 1 - 4 and 10 - 14. Further analysis revealed no specific prevention indicators for the three deaths in the 1 - 4 age group. The 5 deaths in the 10 - 14 age group were due to unintentional injury or accidents; 3 were motor vehicle related injuries, one was an unintentional firearms injury and the fifth was due to the unspecified unintentional injury. Unintentional injuries can frequently be predicted and prevented.

Leading Causes of Death

Leading causes of death and percents of deaths from any one cause may help identify health problems in a county. The choices we make about how we live our lives can increase our likelihood of early or premature death from most causes.

TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1988 COLLETON COUNTY, REGION AND S. C.



SOURCE: S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

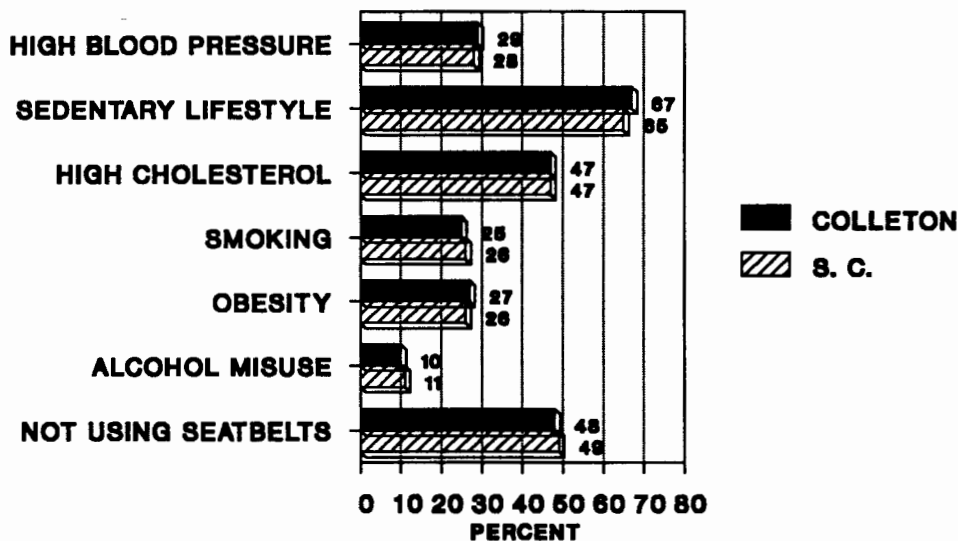
Beaufort County's ten leading causes of death included certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (2.7 percent).

Hampton County's ten leading causes of death included chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (2.2 percent), certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (2.2 percent), congenital anomalies (1.7 percent), ulcer of the stomach or duodenum (1.1 percent), other diseases of the respiratory system (1.1 percent), nephritis nephrosis (1.1 percent) and symptoms and ill-defined conditions (1.1 percent).

Jasper County's ten leading causes of death included circulatory diseases (2.0 percent), certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (1.4 percent) and benign and unspecified neoplasms, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, nephritis nephrosis, congenital anomalies, symptoms and ill-defined diseases, and suicide (each with 0.7 percent of deaths).

In 1988, Colleton had a higher percent of deaths due to cardiovascular disease (heart disease, stroke, hypertension) than the comparison counties or the state; however, these are only one year data and the percents will fluctuate from year to year. The important point to consider is that for heart disease, as well as some cancers, strokes and deaths due to unintentional injury (accidents), many deaths are preventable through modifying diets, increasing exercise, wearing seatbelts, stopping smoking and other preventive and health promoting measures.

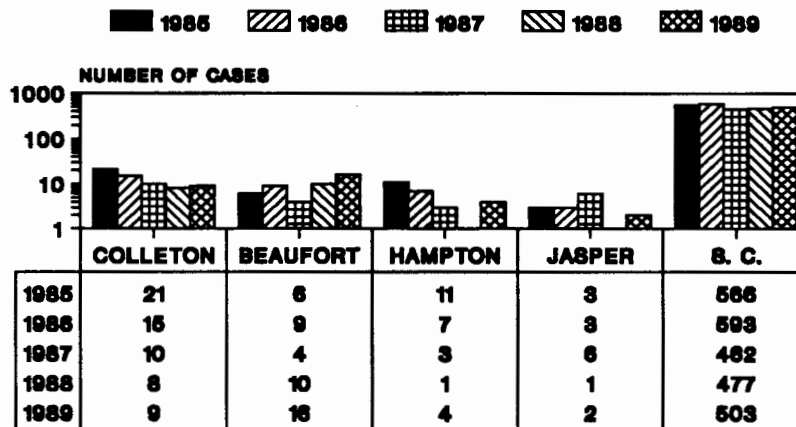
ESTIMATED PERCENT OF COLLETON POPULATION WITH MODIFIABLE CONDITIONS OR BEHAVIORS ASSOCIATED WITH LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH 1988



SOURCE: S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

The cases of **Communicable Disease** which can be spread within a community are important indicators of health. Among the communicable diseases are tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases. Many believe tuberculosis is a disease of the past, but it is still impairing the health and lives of South Carolina residents. It strikes the young, the old and the poor - those most vulnerable. It is a particular problem of black citizens and especially young black males, 25 - 44.

TUBERCULOSIS NUMBER OF CASES 1985 - 1989



SOURCE: S.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually transmitted diseases, particularly gonorrhea and infectious syphilis, are of concern because of their transmissibility and important health effects.

Colleton County had an approximate 53 percent decrease in the number of gonorrhea cases from 1986 until 1989; other counties in the region and the state overall had a decrease in the number of cases.

Colleton County had a 33 percent increase in the number of resistant gonorrhea cases from 1986 to 1989. There was a 43 percent decrease in the number of infectious syphilis cases during the same time period.

As of September 1990, Colleton County had 9 AIDS cases and 44 cases of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Most individuals infected with HIV can be expected to develop AIDS in subsequent years. Beaufort had 15 AIDS, 60 HIV; Hampton had 3 or less AIDS, 11 HIV; Jasper had 7 AIDS and 11 HIV; South Carolina had 1,095 cases of AIDS, 4,118 HIV. Both AIDS and HIV cases are cumulative over time; approximately half of the AIDS cases are dead.

The behaviors which are associated with AIDS and HIV transmission are homosexual and bisexual activity (sex) and IV drug use. A growing concern is the association of the use of crack cocaine, increasing the likelihood of HIV transmission. There is also an increasing concern about the numbers of women who are infected and the consequence of more babies being born with HIV.

Availability of Health Care in Colleton County

School Nurses

Many schools count on the school nurse to bring some health care to their students, but, with the exception of athletes, many students do not receive the health services they need. Although good health does not guarantee that students will be interested in learning, ample evidence suggests that the absence of good health lowers students' academic performance.

In the 1990 school year, Colleton County had 6,769 students in public schools and 2 Registered School Nurses. This was a ratio of RNs/students of 1:3385. In order to obtain a 1:2000 ratio, 1 additional RN would be necessary. In order to attain a 1:1200 ratio, 4 additional RN's would be necessary.

The ratio of 1 school nurse to 2000 students is a long-standing proposed state minimum standard. The ratio of 1 to 1200 is the current state school nurse program standard. The national standard recommends additional school nurses when there are a number of physically or mentally handicapped students.

Availability of Emergency Medical Services

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) are critical to a community to get sick and injured patients to the care they need. Colleton County has 18 full-time EMS staff and 7 part-time. Of these, there are 11 Basic Emergency Medical Technicians, 2 Intermediate EMT's and 17 Paramedics. There are 6 EMS ambulances in the county and 1 Carolina Ambulance emergency vehicle. Seven are manned daily: 6 in Walterboro and 1 on Edisto Beach. There is an average of 8 emergency responses and 1 non-emergency response daily. This EMS service provides care for approximately 34,700 people within an area of 1,049 square miles.

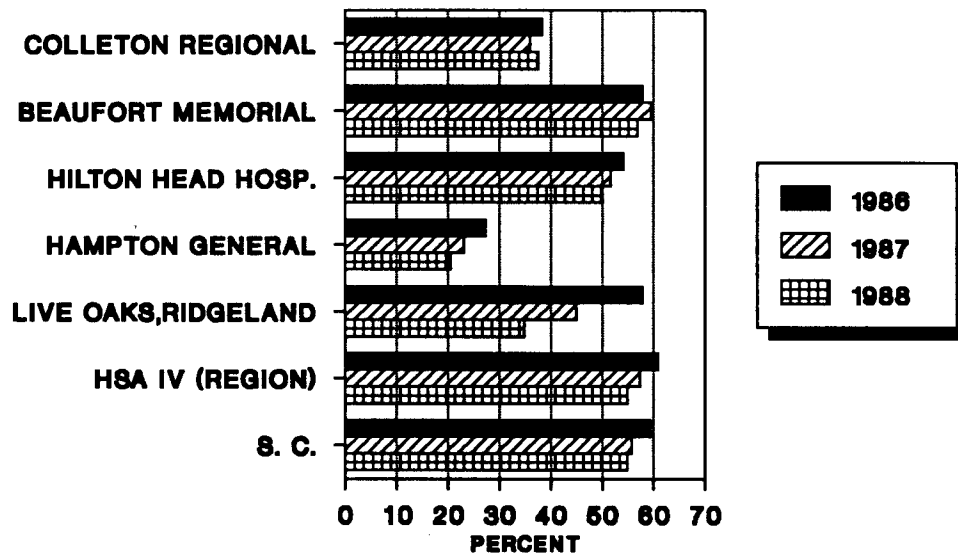
Availability of Hospital Care

Colleton Regional Hospital is a 116 bed facility located in Walterboro. Services available include adult and pediatric medical/surgical care, obstetrics intensive care and ambulatory surgery.

The Medical University of South Carolina hospital is the nearest Level III Neonatal Intensive Care Unit and is responsible for perinatal referrals in the Lowcountry region. Psychiatric services are available in Charleston and Orangeburg, as well as Savannah, Georgia. Cardiac catheterization services are available in Charleston and Savannah. Lithotripsy services are available in Beaufort, Charleston, Orangeburg and Savannah. Substance abuse treatment is available in Charleston, Hilton Head and Savannah. Rehabilitation services are available in Charleston and Savannah.

The occupancy rate at the Colleton Regional Hospital has been lower than both the regional and state average of the past several years.

**OCCUPANCY RATES FOR HOSPITALS IN
LOWCOUNTRY REGION AND STATE
1986 - 1988**



Long Term Care/Nursing Home Beds

Oakwood Health Care Center in Walterboro has 132 licensed beds. The 1988 occupancy rate for the facility was 99.7 percent. Colleton Regional Hospital has opened a 15 bed nursing home unit.

Other Health Services

A 6 station dialysis facility is currently operating in Walterboro. Home health services are provided by the Lowcountry Public Health District's Home Health Program.

There is one public health clinic located in Walterboro providing all or some of the following: family planning; pregnancy testing; prenatal care support services; Women, Infants and Children (WIC) nutrition services; well child care; immunizations; Children's Rehabilitative Services for handicapped children; tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment; sexually transmitted disease diagnosis and treatment; AIDS testing; counseling and follow-up; health education; nutrition counseling; social work counseling.

In the past year, the Medicaid program has expanded its coverage of pregnant women to include families whose income is 185 percent of poverty. The prenatal and delivery services of virtually all prenatal patients seen by the health department are paid for through Medicaid and its expanded coverage called OCWI. Most patients are seen by obstetricians located in Charleston.

SOURCE: S. C. Department of Health and Environmental Control

EDUCATION

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PUBLIC EDUCATION

The Colleton County Public School system is made up of 14 schools: 9 primary and elementary schools, 2 middle schools, 2 high schools and one vocational school. The largest of these schools are Walterboro Senior High School and Colleton Middle School. Both of these schools have more than one thousand students.

The school system is governed by a 9 member board. Four are elected by district and the rest are elected at large. The candidate receiving the most votes for school board is elected School Superintendent. **Of South Carolina's 91 school districts, only two - Colleton County and Oconee County - have elected superintendents.** The other 89 districts have appointed professional superintendents that are responsible to an elected board. The South Carolina School Boards Association endorses appointed superintendents, feeling that a system of elected superintendents has a built-in conflict between two entities trying to serve a constituency.

Enrollment

Between the 1978-79 school year and the 1988-89 school year, the 35 day enrollment in Colleton County grew 5.6%. While Colleton's rate of growth is not as fast as many of its neighbors, or the regional average of 10.9%, it is considerably above the state average. In fact, less than one-third of the state's 91 districts had a positive percent change in their enrollment between 1978 and 1988. Four of the districts compared had positive growth rates. These were led by Dorchester 2 and Beaufort which had the first and second highest growth rates respectively in the state between 1978 and 1988.

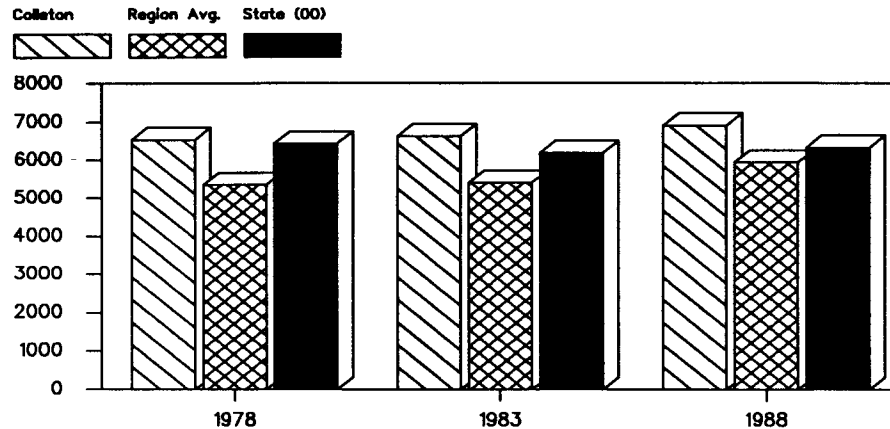
35 Day Enrollment for Colleton County, Comparison Districts & the State - 1978, 1983 & 1988

<u>District</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Colleton	6,532	6,618	6,898	5.6
Bamberg 2	1,689	1,673	1,541	-8.7
Beaufort	9,808	10,315	12,572	28.1
Dorchester 2	10,021	11,265	13,467	34.4
Dorchester 4	3,086	3,746	2,664	-13.6
Hampton 1	3,086	2,690	2,894	9.1
Hampton 2	1,640	1,511	1,493	8.9
State (00)	6,430	6,177	6,316	-1.7

Source: Rankings of the Counties and School Districts of South Carolina, 1978-79, 1983-84 and 1988-89. South Carolina Dept. of Education.

NOTE: In order for a child to be considered enrolled in school, they must attend 35 days.

**35 Day Enrollment for Colleton County,
the Region & the State - 1978-79,
1983-84 & 1988-89.**



Resources and Expenditures

Revenues for education in Colleton County have increased at a dramatic pace in the last ten years. Figures available from the South Carolina Department of Education show that 225% more revenue comes into the county now than ten years ago from local, state and federal sources for education.

The vast majority of this increase comes from state and local funds. Local revenues have increased from \$2,012,178 to \$7,384,034, or 267%, while state revenues have increased from \$3,730,133 to \$13,453,977, or 260%. Approximately 57% of the revenues received for general services come from the state.

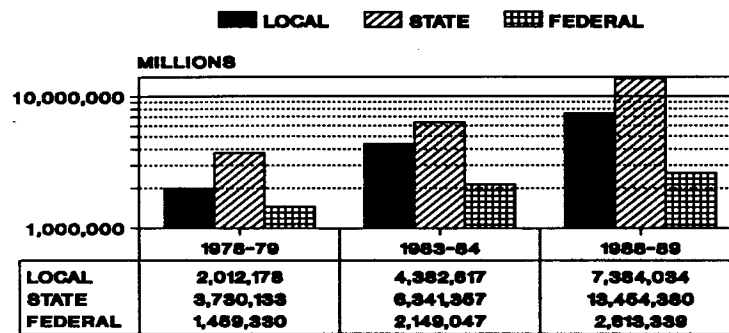
**Total Revenue From Local, State And Federal
Sources for Colleton County - 1978-79, 1983-84,
& 1988-89 (Excluding Adult Programs, Community Services,
Pupil Activities, Capital Outlay, and Debt Service)**

<u>Source</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1988-89</u>
Local	2,012,178	4,382,617	7,384,034
% Total	27.9	34.0	31.5
State	3,730,133	6,341,357	13,454,377
% Total	51.8	49.2	57.3
Federal	1,459,330	2,149,047	2,613,339
% Total	20.2	16.6	11.1
Total	7,201,641	12,873,321	23,451,350

Source: Rankings of the Counties and School Districts of South Carolina, 1978-79, 1983-84 and 1988-89. South Carolina Dept. of Education.

Federal revenues have increased over the past ten years as well, but not nearly at the pace of local and state sources. In 1978 federal sources of revenue made up approximately 20% of the revenue the county received for educational services. Since then federal funding sources have increased over \$1.1 million but the portion of revenues coming from federal sources dropped from 20% to just over 11%. There is no sign of a reversal in this trend.

**SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR COLLETON
COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS - 1978-79,
1983-84 & 1988-89**



SOURCE: RANKINGS... 1978-79, 1983-84 & 1988-89

In the 1988-89 school year, Colleton County spent \$3,376 per student. This represents an increase of 196% or \$2,237 from the 1978-79 figure of \$1,139. In all three years compared, Colleton County falls below the state average and lower than all but one of the comparison school districts.

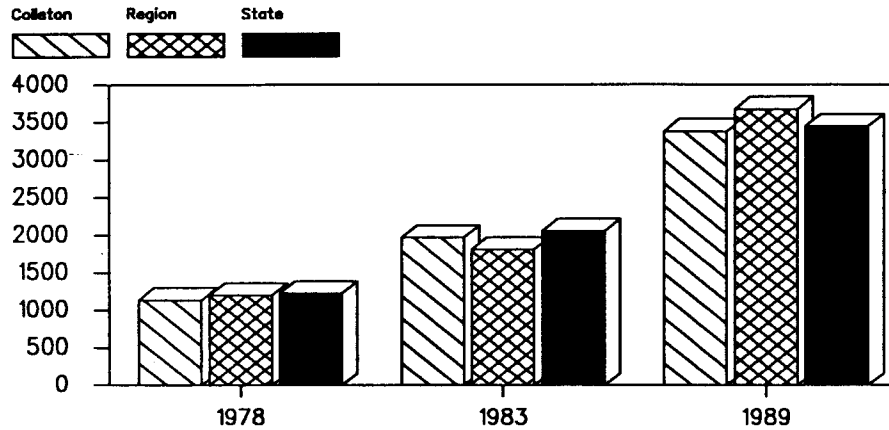
**Per Pupil Expenditures (Excluding Adult Programs,
Community Services, Pupil Activities, Capital
Outlay, and Debt Service) for Colleton
County, Comparison Counties &
the State - 1978-79, 1983-84
& 1988-89**

<u>District</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1988-89</u>
Colleton	1,139	1,971	3,376
Bamberg 2	1,218	2,168	3,919
Beaufort	1,480	2,344	3,964
Dorchester 2	869	2,051	3,054
Dorchester 4	1,162	1,616	3,395
Hampton 1	1,179	1,229	3,573
Hampton 2	1,357	1,319	4,408
State	1,229	2,056	3,438

Source: Rankings of the Counties and School Districts of South Carolina, 1978-79, 1983-84 and 1988-89. South Carolina Dept. of Education.

Interestingly among the comparison districts, Dorchester 2, the lowest district in per pupil expenditures, had the highest percentage of increase, 251%, but Hampton 2 and Bamberg 2 had the highest total increases in actual dollars spent per pupil. Their increases in this category ranked second and fourth in the state respectively.

**Per Pupil Expenditures for Colleton
County, the Region & the State -
1978-79, 1983-84 & 1988-89.**



Achievement Scores

Standardized test scores are used nationwide to measure the level of achievement between school districts. For the past several years, the State of South Carolina has used the Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills Form U or CTBS/U.

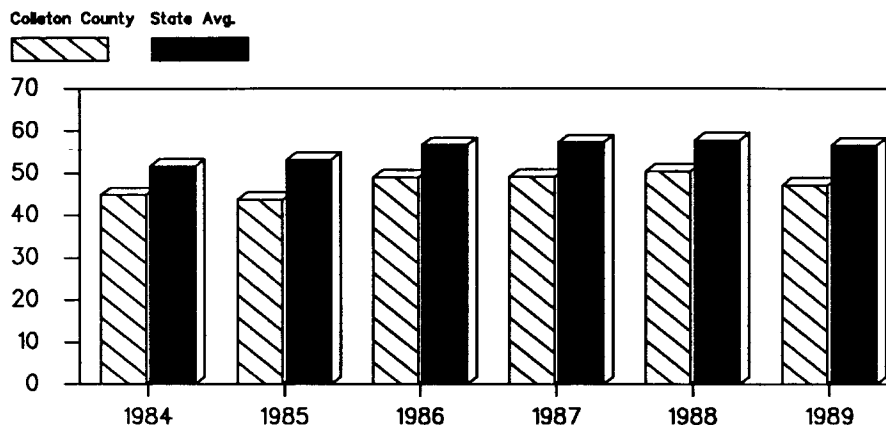
Comparing achievement test scores is not a perfect way of comparing the level of achievement between students and it is certainly not the best way of measuring the effectiveness of teachers. Many variables affect the ability of children to learn and score well on standardized tests. Among these are level of parental education, housing conditions and culture.

**Percentage of 4th Grade Students Scoring
Above the 50th National Percentile on the
CTBS/U Achievement Test in
Colleton County and South Carolina
1984-85 through 1988-89**

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Math</u>	<u>Battery Total</u>
Colleton	89-90	47.1	60.0	53.5
	88-89	50.5	66.0	55.1
	87-88	49.1	41.5	58.6
	86-87	48.9	65.6	57.0
	85-86	43.7	59.3	49.6
State	89-90	56.6	70.8	63.5
	88-89	57.8	70.0	76.7
	87-88	57.3	68.4	63.7
	86-87	56.7	67.4	62.9
	85-86	53.2	62.7	58.5

Source: South Carolina Norm-Referenced Testing Program: 1990 Summary Report, South Carolina Dept. of Education.

**4th Grade CTBS/U Reading Scores
Colleton County & the State
1984-85 to 1988-89**



The State Department of Education has identified the "Percentage of Eligible for Free Lunches" as having the strongest correlation to the percentage of students in a district scoring above the 50th National Percentile.

The CTBS/U scores for Colleton County and the state are listed for the years 1985-86 to 1989-90 where available. The scores for Colleton County generally run about 10% to 12% behind of those of the state.

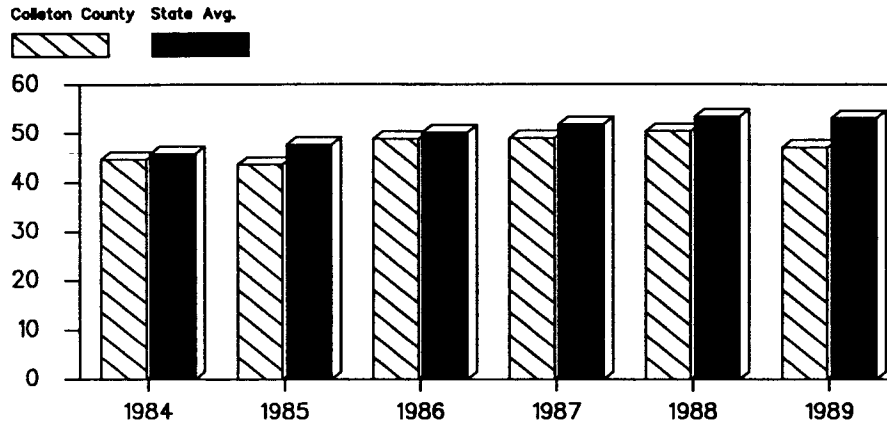
As a means of providing visual examples of how Colleton County compares with the state on reading scores, these scores are presented in accompanying graphs. Reading scores were chosen because that skill, perhaps more than any other, opens the door to the learning and comprehending of other, more complex skills.

**Percentage of 7th Grade Students Scoring
Above the 50th Percentile on the
CTBS/U Achievement Test in
Colleton County and South Carolina
1984-85 through 1988-89**

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Math</u>	<u>Battery Total</u>
Colleton	89-90	43.8	54.9	52.3
	88-89	47.7	54.9	56.1
	87-88	41.1	50.3	45.8
	86-87	39.5	54.5	45.6
	85-86	33.8	44.2	40.6
State	89-90	53.1	69.8	60.3
	88-89	53.4	69.1	60.4
	87-88	51.9	66.6	58.7
	86-87	50.2	63.8	56.2
	85-86	47.7	59.2	52.6

Source: South Carolina Norm-Referenced Testing Program: 1990 Summary Report, South Carolina Dept. of Education.

**7th Grade CTBS/U Reading Scores
Colleton County & the State
1984-85 to 1988-89**



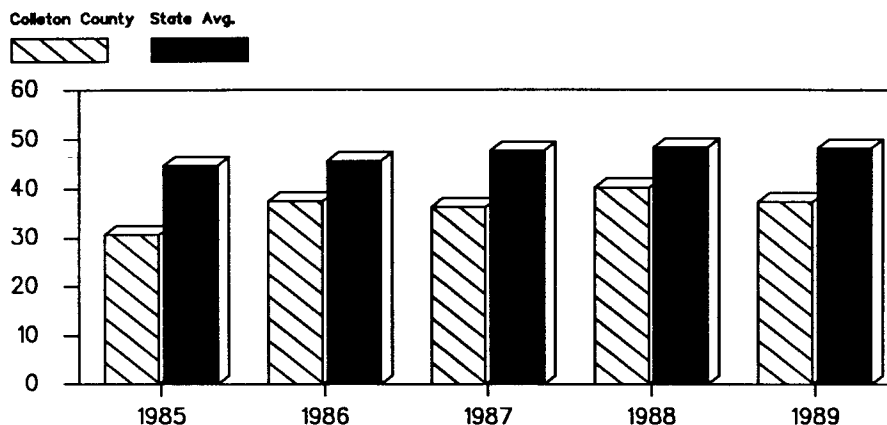
Of all the categories studied, the 9th Grade Math scores show the greatest and most consistent improvement in Colleton County. Seventeen percent more students scored above the 50th percentile in 1989-90 than in 1985-86, the first year the CTBS/U was given to ninth graders.

**Percentage of 9th Grade Students Scoring
Above the 50th Percentile on the
CTBS/U Achievement Test in
Colleton County and South Carolina
1984-85 Through 1988-89**

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Math</u>	<u>Battery Total</u>
Colleton	89-90	37.4	49.3	45.0
	88-89	40.3	52.1	45.0
	87-88	36.4	48.7	40.6
	86-87	37.5	44.7	43.4
	85-86	30.7	32.6	34.4
State	89-90	48.2	62.9	54.5
	88-89	48.4	61.9	53.8
	87-88	47.7	60.5	53.0
	86-87	45.7	57.1	50.1
	85-86	44.8	54.7	48.5

Source: South Carolina Norm-Referenced Testing Program: 1990 Summary Report, South Carolina Dept. of Education.

**9th Grade CTBS/U Reading Scores
Colleton County & the State
1985-86 to 1988-89**



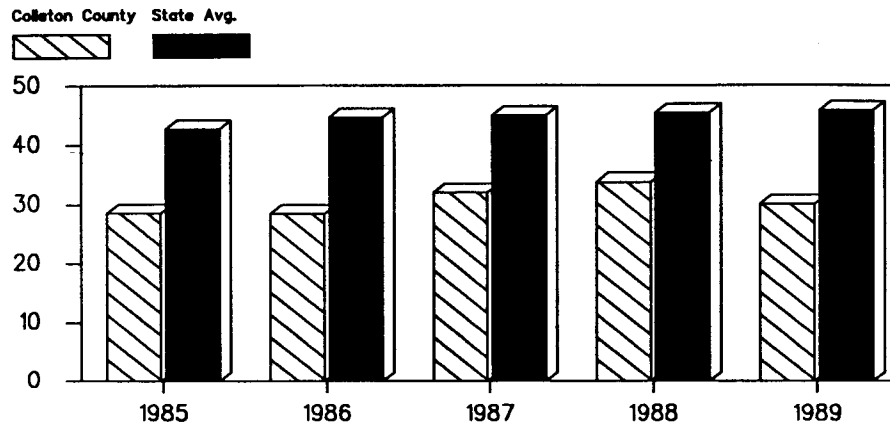
Like many of the nation's school systems, test scores in Colleton decline as you progress through the school system, or fewer eleventh graders score above the 50th percentile on a given section of the test than the pupils in earlier grades. Studies have yet to produce a definitive reason for this phenomena.

**Percentage of 11th Grade Students Scoring
Above the 50th Percentile on the
CTBS/U Achievement Test in Colleton County
and South Carolina
1984-85 through 1988-89**

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Math</u>	<u>Total Battery</u>
Colleton	89-90	30.1	55.3	43.3
	88-89	33.8	57.1	48.7
	87-88	32.0	50.9	42.0
	86-87	28.5	48.6	39.6
	85-86	28.6	47.3	36.3
State	89-90	45.8	65.2	55.6
	88-89	45.4	63.8	54.8
	87-88	44.9	62.4	54.7
	86-87	44.6	59.6	53.4
	85-86	42.7	56.2	50.8

Source: South Carolina Norm-Referenced Testing Program: 1990 Summary Report, South Carolina Dept. of Education.

**11th Grade CTBS/U Reading Scores
Colleton County & the State
1985-86 to 1988-89**



Dropouts and Levels of Education

The level of education residents in a community have attained goes a long way toward determining the quality of life they enjoy. A highly educated work force can attract higher quality businesses and industries, and command higher pay scales. High levels of education among the adult population is also a positive sign for future generations because a parent who values education will pass that value along to their children.

High school dropouts represent lost opportunities for both the dropout and the community. Today, four years of high school is considered a minimum education for most entry level jobs and many predictions put that figure closer to two years of college in the year 2000.

**Dropout Rate for Colleton County,
Comparison Counties & the State
1983-84, 1984-85, 1987-88 & 1988-89**

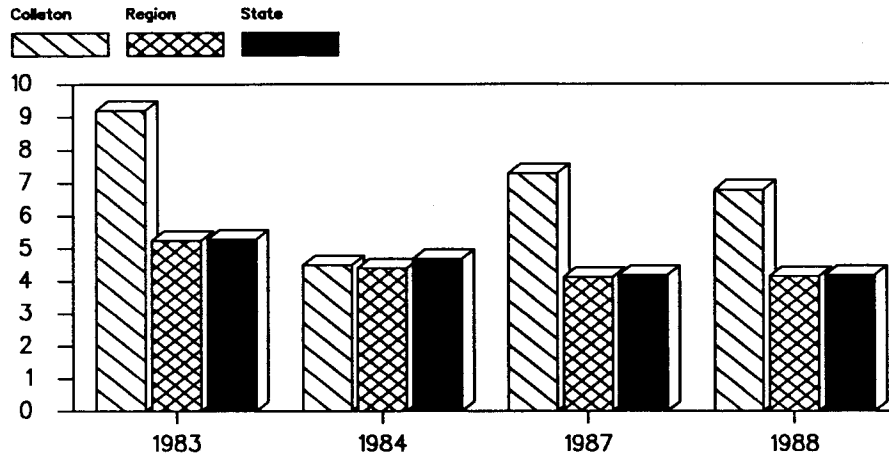
<u>District</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Colleton	9.2	4.5	7.3	6.8
Bamberg 2	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.6
Beaufort	4.3	4.3	4.4	5.6
Dorchester 2	4.0	3.9	4.0	2.8
Dorchester 4	5.0	5.7	2.4	2.3
Hampton 1	3.4	3.3	4.1	2.0
Hampton 2	8.2	6.8	3.6	6.0
State	5.3	4.7	4.2	4.2

Source: Rankings of the Counties and School Districts of South Carolina, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1987-88 and 1988-89. South Carolina Dept. of Education.

Many characteristics combine to make a pupil "at risk" of dropping out of school. These vary from parent's level of income and education to weight at birth. Because educators have been able to identify these characteristics, pupils are put into programs designed to keep them in school at a very early age. Unfortunately, these are not always successful and, despite increasing public concern and the very real efforts of educators at all levels, many children still choose to leave high school before earning their high school degree.

Statistics indicate that this has been a particular problem in Colleton County. Of the years of 1983, 1984, 1987 and 1988, listed above, only once, in 1984, did Colleton County's dropout rate, as measured by the percent of pupils enrolled in Grades 9 through 12 that complete the school year, rank lower than sixth in the state or fall below the state average.

Dropouts for Grades 9-12 as Percent of Enrollment - 1983, 1984, 1987 & 1988.



Percentage Change in Enrollment from Ninth Grade to Twelfth 1978-79, 1983-84 & 1988-89

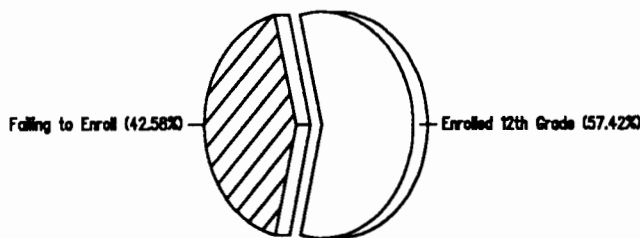
<u>District</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1988-89</u>
Colleton	-48.4	-34.7	-42.6
Bamberg	-42.1	-36.5	-26.1
Beaufort	-23.5	-20.8	-28.7
Dorchester 2	-19.1	-24.4	-32.2
Dorchester 4	-29.7	-40.1	-29.9
Hampton 1	-29.9	-28.2	-28.7
Hampton 2	-67.2	-48.4	-47.4
State	-30.3	-29.5	-30.4

Source: Rankings of the Counties and School Districts of South Carolina, 1978-79, 1983-84 and 1988-89. South Carolina Dept. of Education.

Another way of measuring high school dropouts is the ratio of pupils that enroll in ninth grade in a given district to the number of pupils that actually graduate four years later from the same district. This ratio includes the number of students that choose not to enroll for the fall semester, but does not differentiate between those that simply move outside the district and those that leave school.

As these figures show, Colleton County is losing a great many of its high school students before they attain their high school diploma. In each of the three years for which figures are shown, Colleton County trails all but Hampton 2 among the comparison districts and exceeds the state average in the percentage of students entering the ninth grade that do not graduate with their class four years later. Even in the best year listed, 1983-84, Colleton fell in the bottom one-fourth among the state's districts.

**Percentage of Students Enrolled in 9th
Grade in 1985-86 Enrolling in 12th
in 1988-89.**



**660 Total Students
379 Enrolled in 12th Grade**

Of the 660 pupils that enrolled in the ninth grade in 1985, nearly one of every two failed to graduate with their class four years later. (It should be pointed out that in 1978, Hampton ranked first and in 1983 and 1988 it ranked second in percentage change in ninth grade enrollment and graduations four years later among the state's 90+ districts.)

Since 1970 Colleton County has made significant improvements in the level of education among adults age 25 years and older. The percentage of adults with at least 4 years of high school increased from 16.6% to 45.1% from 1970 to 1980, the last year for which figures are available. However, despite this marked improvement, Colleton County lost ground on the state and on most of the comparison counties' average.

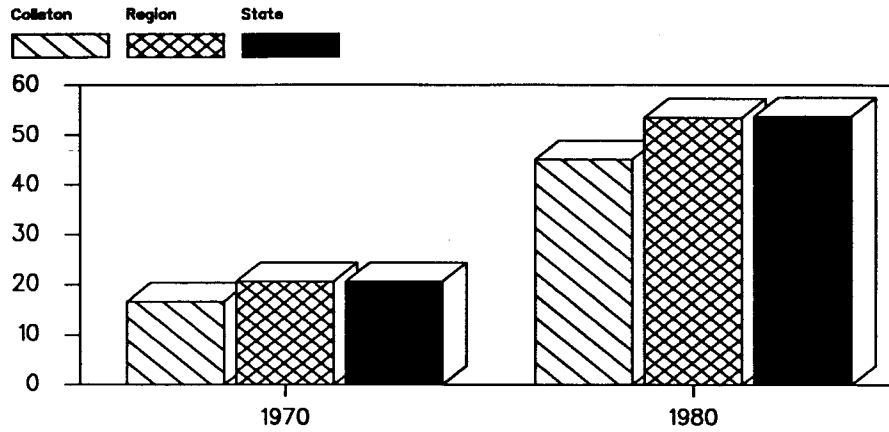
**Percent of Population 25 Yrs. and Older
Completing 4 or More Years of High School
& 4 of More Years of College - 1970 & 1980
& Median Number of Years School Completed - 1980**

<u>County</u>	4 or More Yrs. High School		4 or More Yrs College		<u>Median Yrs School</u>
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	
Colleton	16.6	45.1	4.9	8.8	11.6
Bamberg	16.0	43.2	5.9	9.1	11.2
Beaufort	27.5	72.0	11.9	21.9	12.7
Dorchester	28.0	64.3	8.1	13.8	12.4
Hampton	14.7	42.7	6.9	7.4	11.2
State	20.6	53.7	9.0	13.4	12.1

Source: South Carolina Statistical Abstract: 1990.

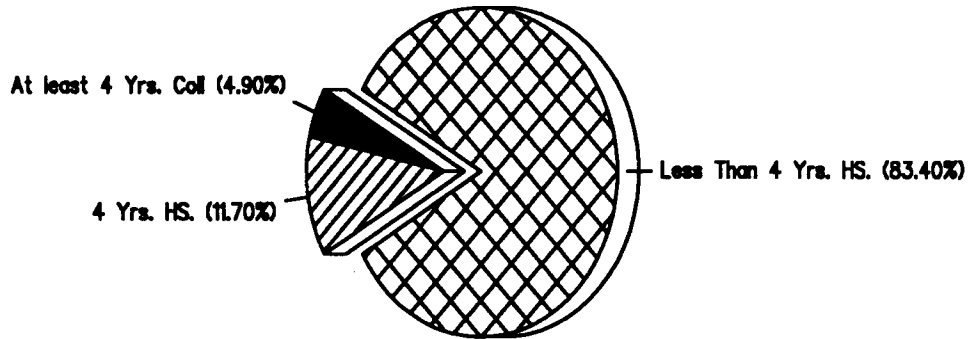
In Colleton County, 28.5% more of the adult population 25 years and older completed at least 4 years of high school compared to an average increase of 34.4% in the comparison counties. In 1980 Beaufort became the highest ranking county in the state in this category.

Percentage of Population 25 Yrs. & Older With at Least 4 Years of High School - 1970 & 1980.

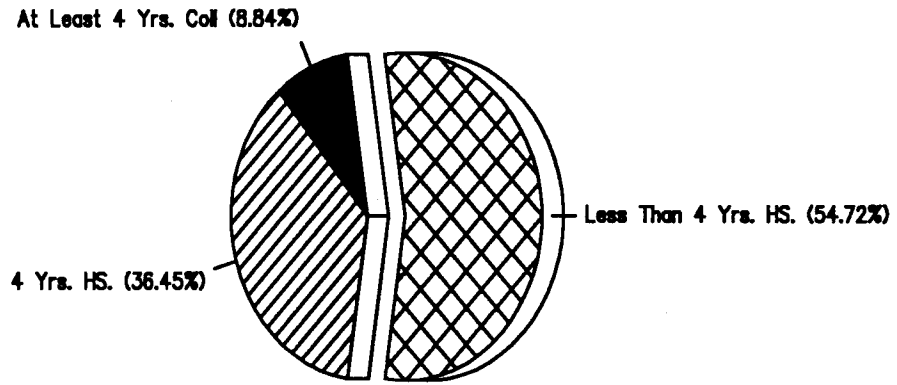


As the last two figures show, a substantially larger portion of the adult population in Colleton County completed high school and went on to attend at least four years of college between the years 1970 and 1980. Again, despite these increases, Colleton still lags behind the state average.

Level of Education Among Colleton County Adults 25 Yrs. & Older - 1970.



Level of Education Among Colleton County Adults 25 Yrs. & Older - 1980.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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LABOR FORCE AND WAGES

LABOR FORCE AND WAGES

This labor force profile examines three issues: (1) labor force characteristics, (2) the availability of labor, and (3) estimated wages and salaries. The profile provides county as well as state statistics.

Labor Force Characteristics

The composition and size of a county's labor force is linked very closely with demographic and economic conditions and trends in the region. The following labor force profile provides basic information on the population base and labor force characteristics so that the reader can better assess labor force conditions in the county.

Civilian Population:

The civilian population (excluding military personnel) in Colleton County is approximately 36,800. This is an increase of 16.2% percent since 1980. In South Carolina, overall, the civilian population has grown by 16.9 percent. During the 1970s and 1980s, South Carolina's population growth has exceeded both the U. S. and Southeastern averages providing a growing labor supply.

Labor Force:

The total civilian labor force in Colleton County is 19,290 (June 1990). The civilian labor force count represents all non-military employed and unemployed workers residing in the county.

In general, South Carolina's labor force is younger than the national average and more women participate in the labor force as full-time workers. The median age in South Carolina is 31.7 (1990), compared with the nation-wide average of 33.3. The following table summarizes the demographic characteristics of the working-age population in the county and the state.

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>South Carolina</u>
Total Civilian Population (1990)	36,800	3,575,825
Distribution by Age (1990):		
18 - 24	11.6%	11.0%
25 - 44	30.7	33.2
45 - 54	9.6	9.9
55 - Up	20.6	19.4
Distribution by Sex (1990):		
Male	47.8%	48.0%
Female	52.2	52.0
Education		
At least 12 years	57.6%	63.9%
College graduate	10.2	13.9

Employment

The total non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment for the county was 10,720 (Jun. 1990). Employment data include all full- and part-time wage and salaried workers employed in the county. Employment statistics are compiled by place of work. Consequently, these employment statistics are based only on people who work in the county. These people may or may not reside in the county.

	<u>County</u>	<u>South Carolina</u>
Employment (Jun. 1990):	10,720	1,515,100
Percent Change (1980-1990):	26.4%	27.4%

Employment by Sector

The following two tables examine the distribution of employment by sector in Colleton County. The table on the left compares employment by sector in 1980 and 1988. The table

on the right provides a more detailed analysis of employment within the manufacturing sector in 1988.

COLLETON COUNTY

<u>Employment By Sector</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Manufacturing Employment</u>	<u>1988</u>
CONSTRUCTION	5.5%	6.0%	<u>DURABLE GOODS</u>	31.3%
MANUFACTURING	32.2	24.7	LUMBER & WOOD	14.3
TRANSPORT/UTILITIES	3.8	3.1	FURNITURE	0.0
WHOLESALE/RETAIL	21.5	24.4	STONE/CLAY/GLASS	0.8
FINANCE/INSUR/REAL EST	4.4	6.2	PRIMARY METALS	6.2
SERVICES	11.7	17.2	FABRICATED METAL	7.6
GOVERNMENT	21.0	18.3	MACHINERY/NOT ELEC	2.4
			ELEC EQUIPMENT	0.0
			TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	0.1
			INSTRUMENTS	20.2
			MISC	0.0%
			<u>NON-DURABLE GOODS</u>	68.7%
			FOOD/KINDRED PRODS	1.7
			TEXTILES	23.0
			APPAREL	23.7
			PAPER/ALLIED PRODS	0.3
			PRINTING/PUBLISHING	2.5
			CHEMICALS	0.5
			RUBBER/PLASTIC	17.0
			PETROLEUM	0.0
			MISC.	0.0

Occupations

Overall, South Carolina boasts a higher per capita percentage of craftsmen, operatives, and laborers than the average percentages for the nation or the Southeastern states. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that 20.2 percent of the employees in South Carolina were craftsmen, operatives, and laborers in 1987, compared with a 13.2 percent national average.

Labor Availability

Labor Force Participation Rate

The labor force participation rate for Colleton County is 52.4%. The labor force participation rate is the ratio which results from dividing the civilian labor force count by the total civilian population. South Carolina's average labor participation rate is 48.3 percent (1990). The U.S. average participation rate is 50.2 percent.

1990 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

	<u>County</u>	<u>S. C.</u>
Labor Force:	19,270	1,725,700
Participation Rate:	52.4%	48.3%

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate in the county was 5.3 percent (Jun. 1990), compared with the state rate of 4.9 percent. By comparison, Colleton County's employment rate one year previously (Jun. 1989) was 5.3 percent, and the state rate was 5.2 percent.

The unemployment rate reflects the number of individuals who are actively seeking work. The unemployment rate should be used in conjunction with other labor force data to obtain a more comprehensive picture of the availability of qualified recruitable labor. Labor can be attracted from a number of sources including the unemployed, new entrants to the labor force, the underemployed, and commuters from surrounding areas. In addition, the number of households with incomes below \$10,000 annually in a county provides additional information on a group of workers which may be available for job upgrades if wage increases and training programs are available. The following table provides estimates of the numbers of new entrants, unemployed, lower-income households, and non-participants in the labor force in Colleton County.

SOURCES OF LABOR SUPPLY:

Estimated Number of County Residents Age 18 to 54 Who Are Not Currently Participating in the Labor Force	7,162
Estimated Number of County Residents Who Are Currently Unemployed	1,030
Estimated Number of County Residents Expected to Reach Age 18 Between 1988 and 1992	3,040
Estimated Number of Households Whose Household Income is Less Than \$10,000	3,649

WAGES AND SALARIES

The average wage for all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers in Colleton County was \$15,184 in 1989. As the following table indicates, average wages in South Carolina overall are below the U.S. average.

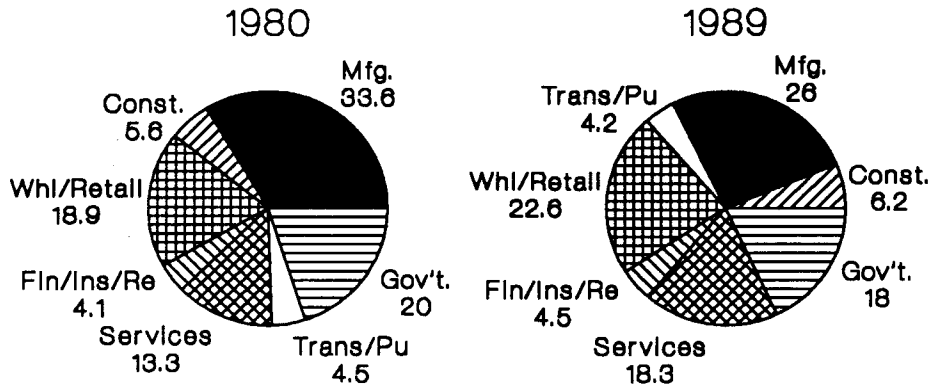
AVERAGE WAGES AND SALARIES

1989

	<u>1989 Wages & Salaries</u>	<u>1989 Prod. Wages</u>
County	\$15,184	N/A
South Carolina	\$18,797	\$8.51/hr.
U.S.	\$22,567	\$10.47/hr.

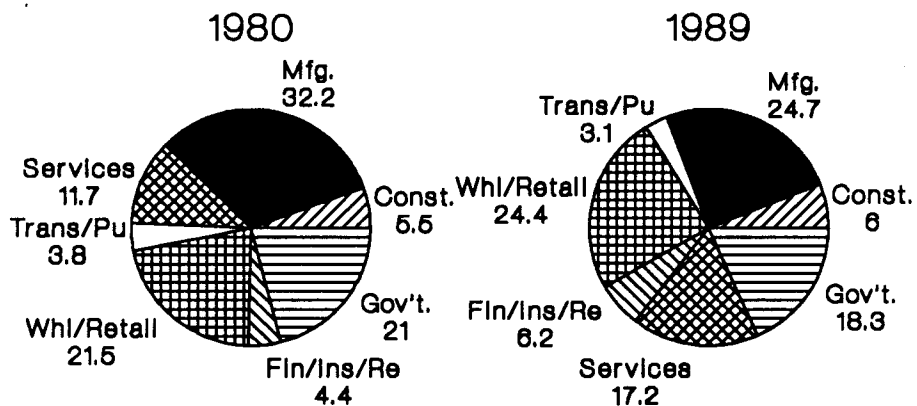
SOURCE: Division of Labor Resource Information, SDB

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR 1980 AND 1989



**SOURCE: S.C. COUNTY STATISTICAL PROFILES
JULY 1990**

COLLETON COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR 1980 AND 1989



**SOURCE: S.C. COUNTY STATISTICAL PROFILES
JULY 1990**

EXISTING INDUSTRY VISITATION ASSESSMENT

Since October 14, 1986, a total of 43 visits were made to 22 different manufacturing companies in Colleton County by State Development Board field agents. Twelve companies reported expansion plans. Business appeared to be good for 19 companies, while two companies (both in the lumber industry) indicated unfavorable business conditions.

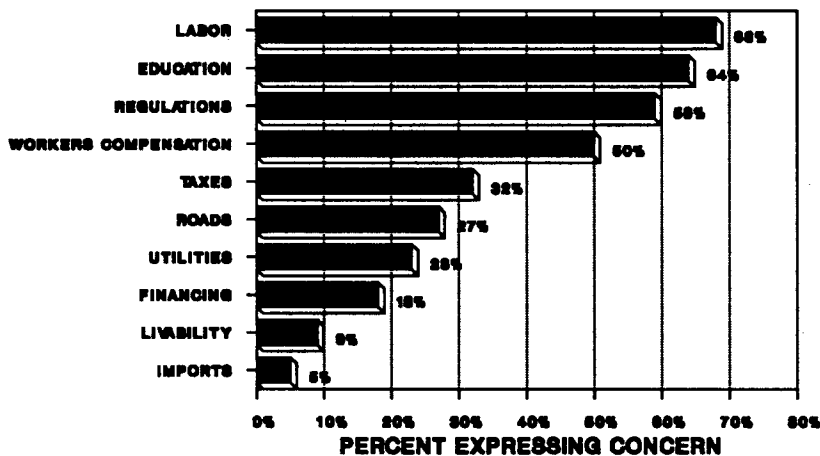
About one-third of the companies indicated problems in attracting skilled personnel with skills breakdown as follows:

Machinists	2
Electricians	2
Computer Programmers	1
Electricians	1
Plumbers	1
Die Makers	1
Loggers	1

Problems areas are broken down as follows with the percentage of companies that complained:

Insurance	73%
Labor	68%
Education	64%
Regulations	59%
Workers' Compensation	50%
Taxes	32%
Roads	27%
Utilities	23%
Financing	18%
Livability	9%
Imports	5%

PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS OF COLLETON COUNTY INDUSTRIES SEPTEMBER 1986 - SEPTEMBER 1990



SOURCE: EXISTING BUSINESS AND
INDUSTRY DIVISION, SDB

General Comments From the Industries Visited Include:

Insurance:

- Health Insurance costs are unreasonable.
- Auto insurance is too high and continues to increase.

Labor:

- Hard to find labor that will remain employed with us.
- Difficult to find labor with basic reading and writing skills.

Education:

- Would not expand the company because expansion would require an excessive amount of supervisory personnel to train in basic skills.
- Very discouraged with the educational system in South Carolina. Wonders how we will be able to secure additional companies to South Carolina and, in some cases, hold on to what we have.
- Terrible, especially in rural areas.
- Beaufort is supposed to be our Tech School, but it is too far away.

Regulations:

- Hazardous Chemical program is too complex for illiterates and semi-illiterates; problems with answering inspector's questions because employee(s) cannot read instructions or labels. Rewrite laws so we do not have to fire them.
- Environmentalists are getting overzealous about cutting in the swamps. Wetlands legislation could be disaster.
- OSHA complimentary inspections are good, non-threatening. Need to keep OSHA safety seminars.

Workers' Compensation:

- Cost is high.

Taxes:

- Property tax is too high.

Roads:

- Need to four lane US 17-A to Summerville.

Utilities:

- No problem now.
- Against Co-ops, do not like taking tax dollars to support them.
- Still a problem with reliability of power.

Livability:

- Need local hospitals and clinic. Do not know what can be done.
- Attitude of Walterboro Town Government is detrimental to growth. City makes decisions without any assessment of impact on new industry or concern for existing industry.

The top five employers in Colleton County are listed below:

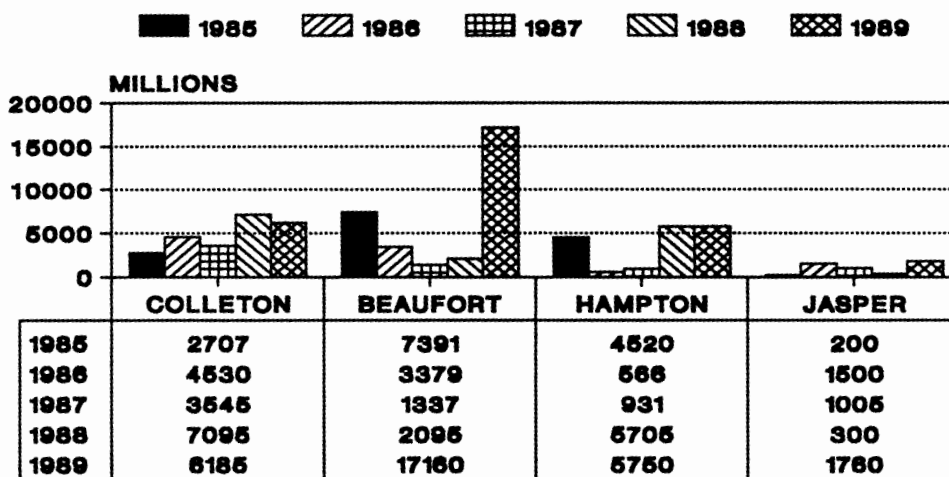
NAME OF COMPANY	NUMBER EMPLOYEES	PRODUCT
Dayco Products, Inc.	425	Automotive Belts
CCX Fiberglass Products Div.	378	Weaving Fiberglass Fabric
Asten Dryer Fabrics, Inc.	374	Papermakers Felts & Fabric
Smoaks Manufacturing Co.	250	Blouses, Childrens and Ladies
Country Miss, Inc.	212	Ladies' Apparel

SOURCE: Existing Business and Industry Division, SDB

JOBS CREATED/CAPITAL INVESTMENT

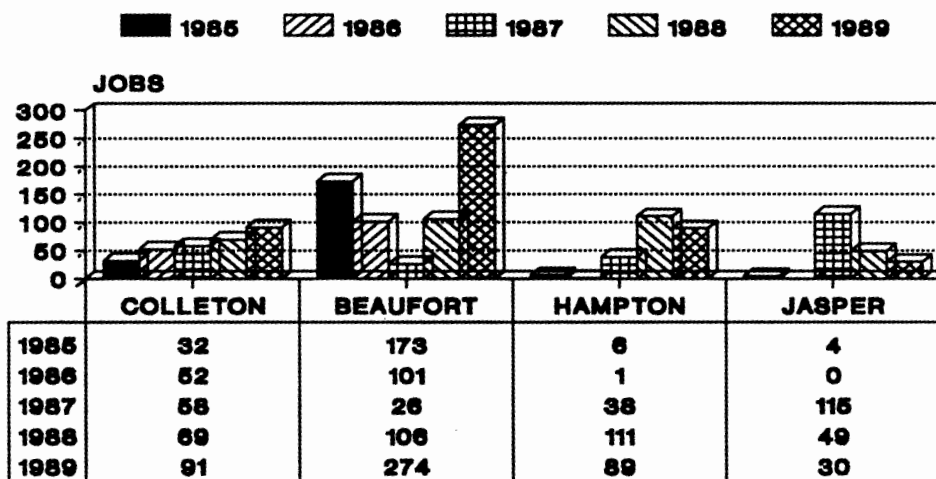
Colleton County had the second highest amount of capital investment in the region from 1985 through 1989. Also, the county had second highest number of jobs created during the same time period.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT (\$000) 1985 - 1989



SOURCE: S.C. COUNTY STATISTICAL PROFILES
MARCH & JULY 1990

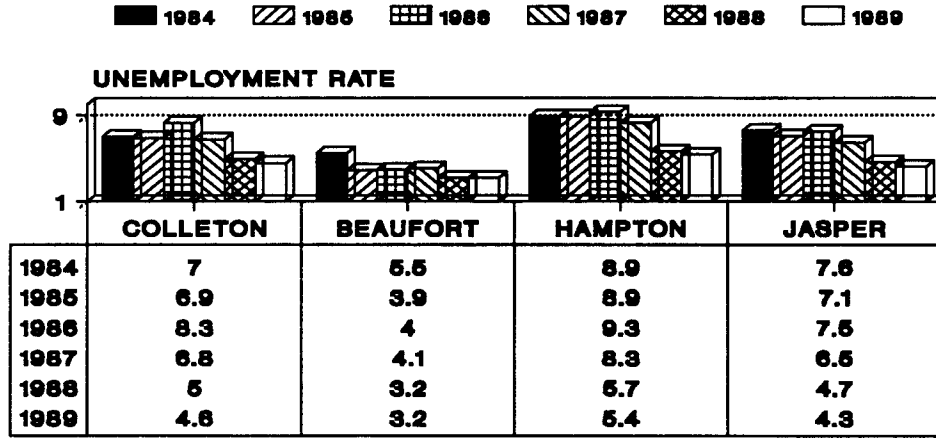
JOBS CREATED 1985 - 1989



SOURCE: S.C. COUNTY STATISTICAL PROFILES
JULY AND MARCH 1990

Colleton County has averaged a low unemployment rate from 1984 through 1989; however, Beaufort County has maintained the lowest rate in the region.

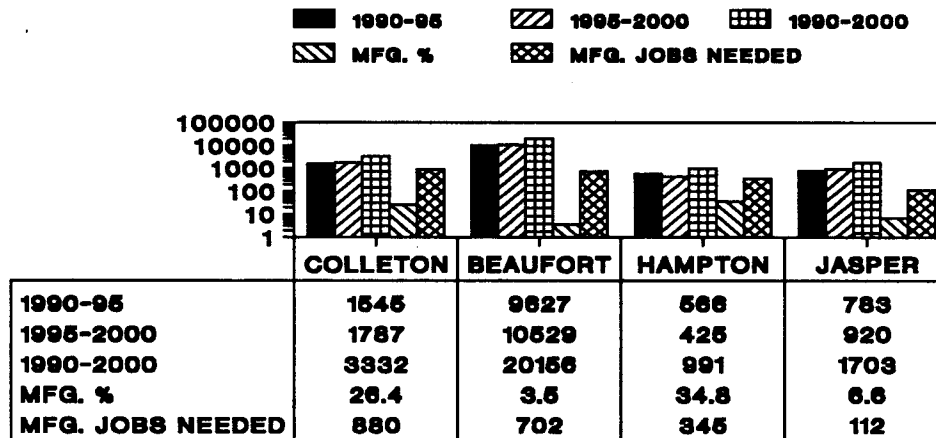
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY 1984 - 1989



SOURCE: DIVISION OF LABOR RESOURCE INFORMATION - SDB

According to projected job needs requirements, Colleton County will have the highest number of jobs needed in manufacturing by the year 2000.

PROJECTED JOB REQUIREMENTS BY COUNTY 1990 - 2000



SOURCE: DIVISION OF LABOR RESOURCE INFORMATION - SDB

INDUSTRIAL SITES AND AVAILABLE BUILDINGS

Included among Colleton County's resources are 12 available industrial sites plus five available industrial buildings. Additionally, the Colleton Industrial Area has about 250 acres available including approximately 75 acres with infrastructure in place. The attached index of available sites outlines the amenities of each site.

It may aid in the county's economic development efforts to search for one or two sites near the confluence of US 17A and US 21 just north of the Combahee River. If the topography permits, a site in this area could also have rail access. The proximity to I-95 would be advantageous and the area would be central for a labor force draw from the towns of Walterboro, Beaufort, Ridgeland, and Hampton-Varnville. Also, the five-county joint industrial park effort nearby in which Colleton County is involved could result in a spillover of some industries into surrounding areas close enough to service or be serviced by the industries located in the park itself. Finally, perhaps an arrangement could be explored with Yemassee for utilities sharing.

MULTI-COUNTY REGIONAL PARKS

Colleton and the other counties in this region have become the first counties in South Carolina to establish a Multi-county Regional Park in an effort to work together in economic development. Following is an explanation of this concept.

The amendment to Section 13, Article VIII of the South Carolina Constitution makes it possible for counties to work together and establish Multi-county Regional Parks (MRPs).

Counties, through written agreements, may share the expense and benefits of establishing and promoting regional industrial and business parks. Park development typically includes the cost of the land, the installation of adequate water and sewer resources, roads and landscaping, management, marketing and carrying charges.

In such agreements, a fee (in lieu of taxes), equivalent to the normal taxes assessed on the business or industry, will be collected and distributed among the participating counties as specified in the agreement. The regional industrial and business parks may be located within the boundaries of any political subdivision that is a participant in the agreement.

The ability to pool resources will allow counties to jointly advertise and promote the parks. Additionally, both schools and county-city governments will benefit from the fees collected just as if property taxes were collected. **TAXES ARE NOT REDUCED OR FORGIVEN,** they are simply replaced by a fee that is equivalent to the tax.

To make the multi-county park concept more competitive, the State's Targeted Jobs' Tax Credit Program has been amended to provide an additional annual corporate income tax credit equal to five hundred dollars (\$500) for five years for each new full-time job created in a business or industrial park jointly developed by two or more counties. This report is intended to explore organization, marketing and financing options for MRPs.

The development of the MRP can be the initiative of a public body or a private developer. The law allows the MRP development and management to be done in such a way as the cooperating counties feel appropriate. The tax incentives and the benefit sharing are the same no matter who is developing and operating the park. The only requirement is that the cooperating counties develop formal agreements in order to take advantage of the provision of the law.

Another possibility for achieving more site dispersion in the county could lie in the area roughly bounded by US 15, I-95, and SC 61 near Canadys. Again, topography permitting, perhaps rail access to the CSX spur serving the electricity generating plant might be practicable. Labor could be supplied by Walterboro as well as St. George.

More sites in the 100 to 200-acre range would seem to be desirable to afford greater diversity in the selection process. While additional rail sites would be helpful, only a limited number of prospects require direct rail access.

The five available industrial buildings range in size from 21,000 to 45,000 square feet. The attached index outlines the amenities of each building.

The 21,000 square foot Industrial Wire Building is a general purpose building which may be of interest to some prospects, however, the low ceiling height may limit the market for this property.

The 31,262 square foot Walterboro Manufacturing Building is a good building for cut and sew. However, demand for cut and sew buildings appears to be down and there is a significant quantity of competing properties at this time.

The 33,000 square foot ISI Dyna Matic Building should be of interest to a good variety of prospects. It has a good ceiling height and has a 5-ton crane.

The Foxcroft Shirt Building is a good multipurpose building which should generate prospect activity.

The 45,000 square foot Spec Building is being improved with the addition of two walls and a completed roof. While this is a positive move which will make this a much more competitive property, it will still have significant competition from 21 other spec buildings ranging in size from 25,000 to 75,000 square feet in South Carolina plus an unknown number of competing properties in other states.

Colleton County's available buildings resources should be a significant stimulus to prospect activity in the size range available. However, at present the county does not have an available building that will compete with the larger buildings available elsewhere. Short of a plant closing, a large spec building would be the only way to fill this void. This is not recommended at this time. Instead, stressing the expandability of the buildings presently available and the availability of vacant sites should be the best way to compete for the prospects seeking larger buildings.

SOURCE: State Development Board, Industrial Buildings and Sites Division

SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL LAND SITES

CNTY	LAST UPDATE MO/YR	CITY	SITE NAME	TOTAL ACRES	MIN ACRES	MAX ACRES	SUPPLIER OF ELECTRICITY	GAS	WATER	EXC CAP	SEWER	EXC CAP	RAIL	MIN PRICE/ ACRE
COLL	6/89	WALTERBORO	BROSSY SITE #1	23	0	23	SCE&G	Y	Y		Y			
COLL	6/89	WALTERBORO	BROSSY SITE #3	11	0	11	SCE&G	Y	Y		Y			
COLL	6/89	WALTERBORO	CARTER SITE	47	0	47	SCE&G	N	N		N			
COLL	6/89	WALTERBORO	COASTAL CO-OP SITE	129	8	129	CO-OP	Y	Y		Y			
COLL	6/89	WALTERBORO	CROSBY SITE	96	0	96	CO-OP	N	N		N			
COLL	6/89	WALTERBORO	FISHBURNE SITE	56	0	56	CO-OP	N	N		N			
COLL	6/89	WALTERBORO	HIERS LOOP SITE	89	0	89	CO-OP	N	N		N			
COLL	6/89	WALTERBORO	HUGHES SITE	44	0	44	CO-OP	Y	Y		Y			
COLL	6/89	WALTERBORO	JARVIS SITE	82	0	82	CO-OP	Y	Y		N			
COLL	6/89	WALTERBORO	ROWE SITE	66	0	66	CO-OP	Y	Y		N			
COLL	6/89	WALTERBORO	SAVAGE SITE	6	6	6	SCE&G	Y	Y		Y		CSX	
COLL	6/89	WALTERBORO	WESTVACO SITE	304	0	304	CO-OP	N	N		N		CSX	

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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Explanation of abbreviations and data used in published lists of industrial land sites and industrial parks available within South Carolina

CNTY = County LAST UPDATE = Month and year of the most recent update incorporating data changes.

Individual County Name Abbreviations:

ABBV-Abbeville	CALH-Calhoun	DILL-Dillon	HAMP-Hampton	MARI-Marion	SALU-Saluda
AIKN-Aiken	CHAR-Charleston	DORC-Dorchester	HRRY-Horry	MARL-Marlboro	SBRG-Spartanburg
ALLE-Allendale	CHER-Cherokee	EFLD-Edgefield	JASP-Jasper	McCO-McCormick	SUMT-Sumter
ANDE-Anderson	CHES-Chester	FFLD-Fairfield	KERS-Kershaw	NEWB-Newberry	UNIO-Union
BAMB-Bamberg	CHFD-Chesterfield	FLOR-Florence	LANC-Lancaster	OCON-Oconee	WBRG-Williamsburg
BARN-Barnwell	CLAR-Clarendon	GEOR-Georgetown	LAUR-Laurens	ORBG-Orangeburg	YORK-York
BEAU-Beaufort	COLL-Colleton	GRVL-Greenville	LEE-Lee	PICK-Pickens	
BERK-Berkeley	DARL-Darlington	GRWD-Greenwood	LEXI-Lexington	RICH-Richland	

TOTAL/MIN/MAX ACRES = Acreage figures are rounded down to the lower whole number. MIN indicates the smallest size to which a site or park may be subdivided. MAX may reflect a figure greater than the TOTAL if a site is contiguous to other site(s) believed to be also available, MAX being the aggregate acreage. The TOTAL NET ACRES AVAIL (industrial park lists) normally reflects the net acres remaining available in park, exclusive of roadways and other dedicated areas as well as prior lot sales.

Utility Supplier Abbreviations: SCE&G = South Carolina Electric & Gas Company; DUKE = Duke Power Company; CP&L = Carolina Power & Light Company; LOCK = Lockhart Power Company; CO-OP = One of the many electric cooperatives operating in the state; SCPSA = South Carolina Public Service Authority (Santee-Cooper); MUNI = One of the several Municipal utility companies operating in the state. (If a user's electrical load requirement is 750 KW or greater in a Co-op's assigned service area, the user will have the option of choosing as its power supplier either the Co-op or the nearest public utility.)

EXC CAP = Excess Capacity Y = Yes N = No

Railroad Company Abbreviations: CSX = CSX Transportation (Seaboard Coast Line); NSR = Norfolk Southern Corporation (or Southern Railroad); L & C = Lancaster & Chester Railroad. NOTE: Several other smaller independently-owned railroads operate in the state and connect with one of the above larger railroads. Only the larger railroad's symbol is used in these cases.

TYPE FUNDING (industrial park lists): PUB indicates a park created entirely with public funds; PVT indicates the park is a privately-funded enterprise; JOINT indicates a combination of public and private funding.

MIN PRICE/ACRE (land sites lists) = The very least asking price last quoted for a site. It normally applies only if the entire site is sold intact.

For Additional Information Contact:

South Carolina State Development Board
Special Programs Division
Post Office Box 927
Columbia, South Carolina 29202
(803) 737-0400

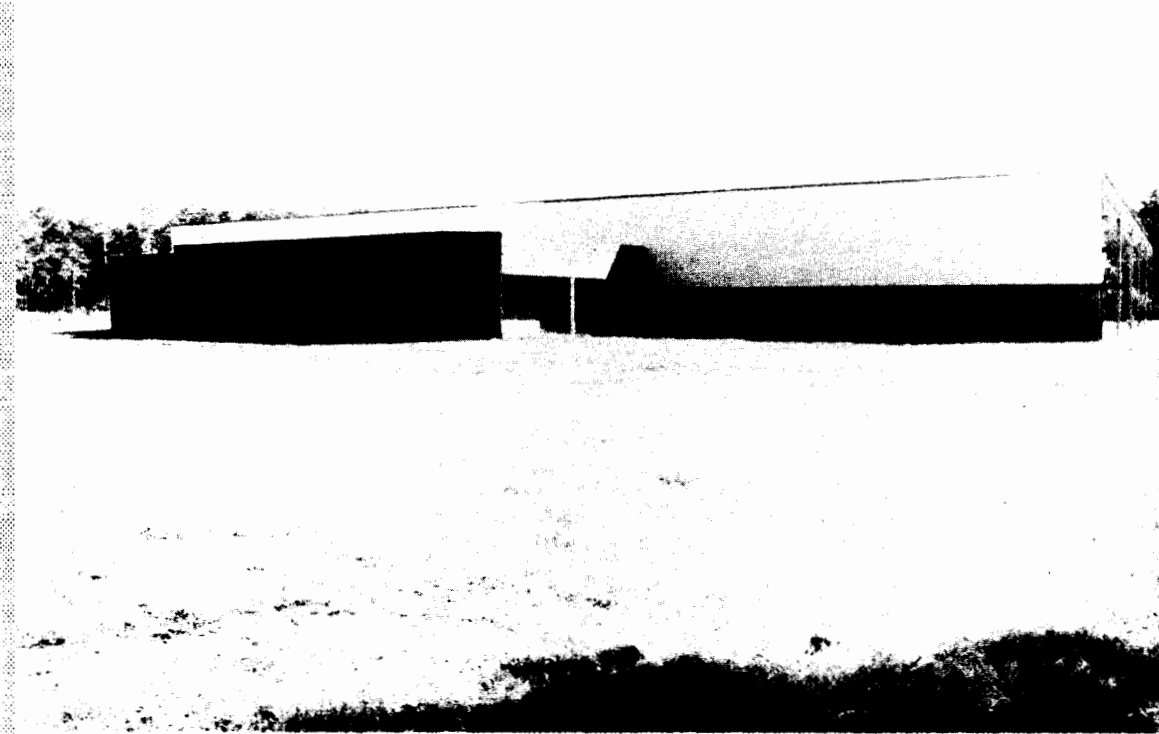
By providing this information, the South Carolina State Development Board neither acts as an agent for the seller, buyer, lessor, nor lessee and provides this information solely pursuant to its public mandate to promote economic development within the State. The information provided by the State Development Board is derived from various sources, and the State Development Board does not guarantee its accuracy nor make any representations concerning the suitability of the property for a particular purpose. Independent verification of any information should be sought by the user of the information prior to its use.

SOUTH CAROLINA AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

45,000 Sq.Ft.

COLLETON COUNTY SPEC

Walterboro, SC



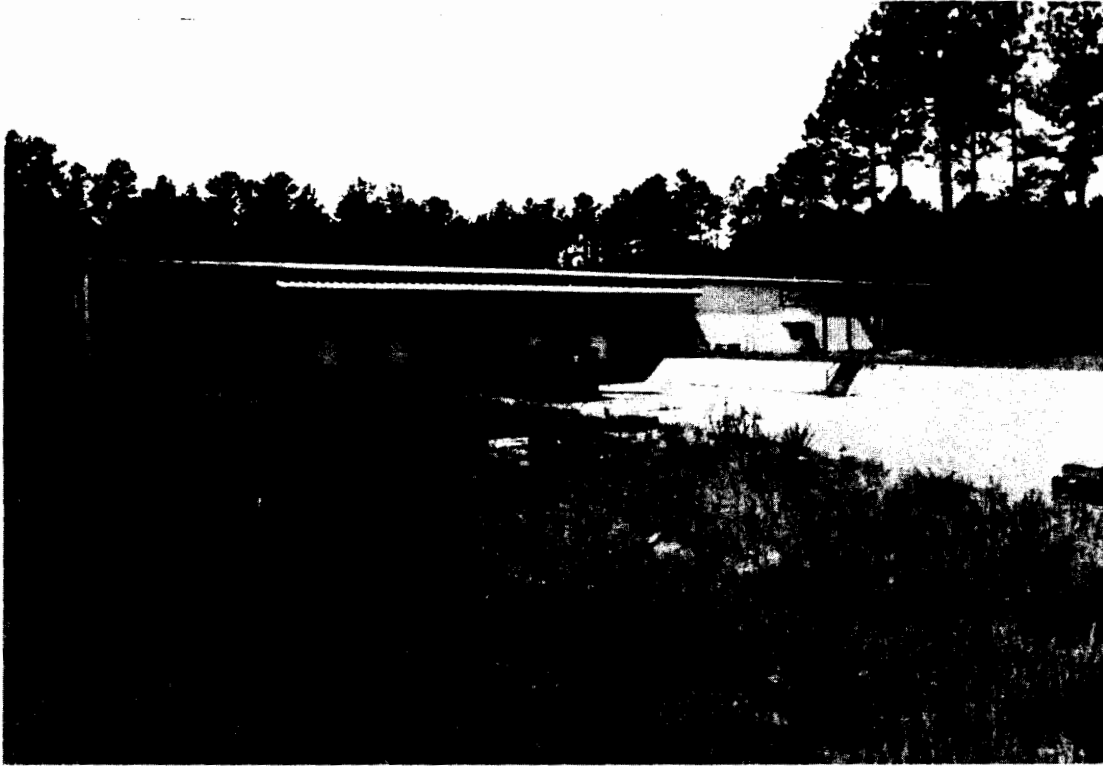
<i>Name:</i>	Colleton County Spec Building	<i>Air Conditioning:</i>	To Suit Occupant
<i>Location:</i>	S-15-459 at S-15-785 Colleton Industrial Area Walterboro, SC (Colleton County)	<i>Sprinkler:</i>	To Suit Occupant
<i>Building Area:</i>	45,000 Sq.Ft.	<i>Truck Docks:</i>	To Suit Occupant
<i>Year Built:</i>	1980	<i>Site:</i>	12 Acres
<i>Condition:</i>	Average	<i>Electricity:</i>	SCE&G
<i>Construction:</i>	<i>Floor:</i> To Suit Occupant <i>Walls:</i> 2 walls Concrete Block & Metal <i>Roof:</i> Metal Decking <i>Columns:</i> 40'x40'	<i>Gas:</i>	SCE&G
<i>Clear Height:</i>	20'	<i>Water:</i>	City of Walterboro
<i>Lighting:</i>	To Suit Occupant	<i>Sewer:</i>	City of Walterboro
<i>Heating:</i>	To Suit Occupant	<i>Railroad:</i>	None
		<i>Former Use:</i>	New Building
		<i>Possession Date:</i>	Immediately
		<i>Lease:</i>	Negotiable
		<i>Sale:</i>	Negotiable

SOUTH CAROLINA AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

40,000 Sq.Ft.

FOXCROFT SHIRT

Walterboro, SC



<i>Name:</i>	Foxcroft Shirt	<i>Air Conditioning:</i>	100%
<i>Location:</i>	Anderson Rd off Industrial Rd near U.S. 17A Walterboro, SC (Colleton County)	<i>Sprinkler:</i>	100%
<i>Building Area:</i>	2,046 Sq.Ft. Office 37,954 Sq.Ft. Manufacturing/Whs 40,000 Sq.Ft. Total	<i>Truck Docks:</i>	5
<i>Year Built:</i>	1982	<i>Site:</i>	11.3 Acres
<i>Condition:</i>	Good	<i>Electricity:</i>	SCE&G 3 Phase
<i>Construction:</i>	Floor: 4" Reinforced Concrete Walls: Insulated Metal Roof: Insulated Metal Columns: Steel 25'x50'	<i>Gas:</i>	SCE&G
<i>Clear Height:</i>	13'8" - 22'	<i>Water:</i>	City of Walterboro
<i>Lighting:</i>	Fluorescent	<i>Sewer:</i>	City of Walterboro
<i>Heating:</i>	100% Gas	<i>Railroad:</i>	None
		<i>Former Use:</i>	Apparel Distribution
		<i>Possession Date:</i>	30 days
		<i>Lease:</i>	Sale Only
		<i>Sale:</i>	\$725,000

SOUTH CAROLINA AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

21,000 Sq.Ft.	INDUSTRIAL WIRE	Walterboro, SC
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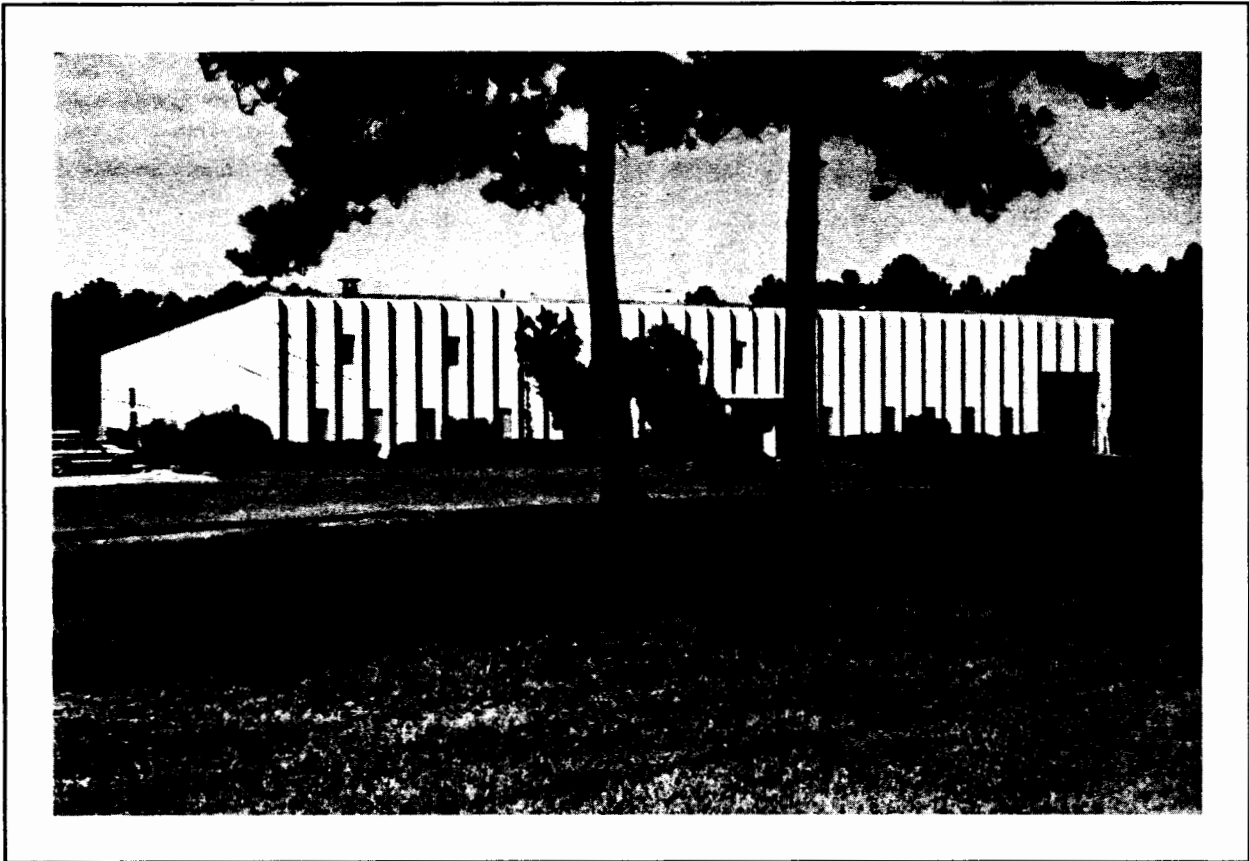
<p>Name: Industrial Wire</p> <p>Location: Ivanhoe Rd near W. Washington St. Walterboro, SC (Colleton County)</p> <p>Building Area: 1,238 Sq.Ft. Office 19,762 Sq.Ft. Manufacturing/Whs 21,000 Sq.Ft. Total</p> <p>Year Built: 1989</p> <p>Condition: Good</p> <p>Construction: Floor: 6" Reinforced Concrete Walls: Brick on Block Roof: Insulated Metal Columns: 20'x33'</p> <p>Clear Height: 11'9"(10'8" Under Beam) at Eaves 17'10"(16'9" Under Beam) at Center</p> <p>Lighting: Fluorescent</p> <p>Heating: Gas</p>	<p>Air Conditioning: None</p> <p>Sprinkler: None</p> <p>Truck Docks: 1 dock plus 3 drive-in doors</p> <p>Site: 3.2 Acres, Additional Available</p> <p>Electricity: SCE&G Gas: SCE&G Water: City of Walterboro Sewer: City of Walterboro Railroad: None</p> <p>Former Use: Wire Conditioning</p> <p>Possession Date: 2 weeks</p> <p>Lease: Negotiable</p> <p>Sale: \$325,000</p>
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SOUTH CAROLINA AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

33,000 Sq.Ft.

ISI DYNA-MATIC

Walterboro, SC

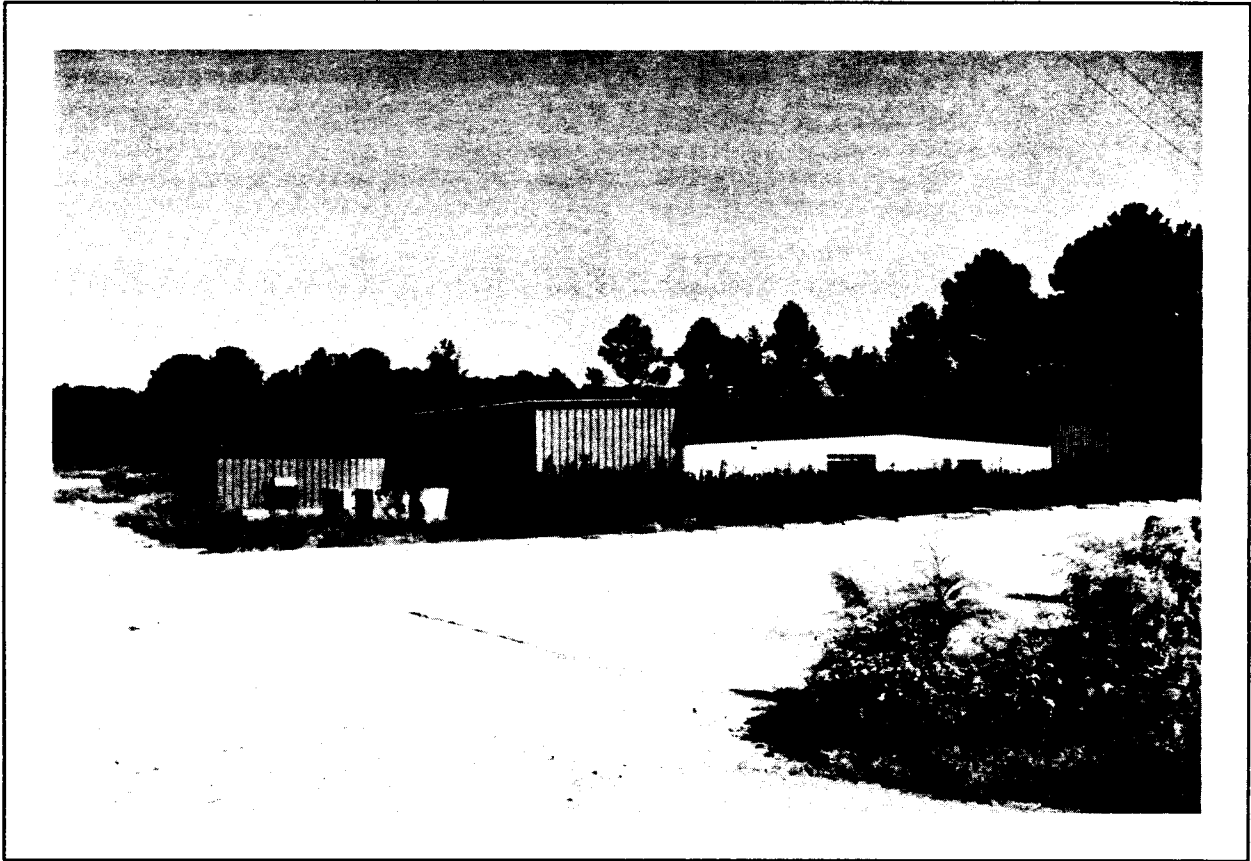


Name:	ISI Dyna-Matic	Air Conditioning:	100%
Location:	501 Recold Road Colleton Industrial Area Walterboro, SC (Colleton County)	Sprinkler:	100%
Building Area:	4,000 Sq.Ft. Office <u>29,000</u> Sq.Ft. Mfg/Warehouse 33,000 Sq. Ft. Total	Truck Docks:	2 Drive in doors
Year Built:	1977	Site:	20 Acres
Condition:	Good	Electricity:	SCE&G
Construction:	Floors: Concrete Walls: Concrete Roof: Built up over Metal Decking Columns: 34'x35' and 34'x40'	Gas:	SCE&G
Clear Height:	22'	Water:	City of Walterboro, 16" Main
Lighting:	Fluorescent	Sewer:	City of Walterboro
Heating:	100%	Railroad:	None
		Former Use:	Air & Hydraulic Cylinders Manufacturing
		Possession Date:	Immediately
		Lease:	Negotiable
		Sale:	\$795,000

SOUTH CAROLINA AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

31,262 Sq.Ft.

WALTERBORO MANUFACTURING Walterboro, SC



Name:	Walterboro Manufacturing	Air Conditioning:	100%
Location:	Mable T. Willis Blvd (S-15-782) just west of US 17A Walterboro, SC (Colleton County)	Sprinkler:	100%
Building Area:	1,632 Sq.Ft. Office 29,630 Sq.Ft. Mfg/Warehouse 31,262 Sq. Ft. Total	Truck Docks:	1
Year Built:	1979	Site:	5.3 Acres
Condition:	Good	Electricity:	SCE&G
Construction:	Floors: Concrete Walls: Insulated Metal Roof: Insulated Metal Columns: 25'x40'	Gas:	SCE&G on US 17A
Clear Height:	13'(11'6" under beam) at Eaves 15'5"(13'10" under beam) at Center	Water:	City of Walterboro
Lighting:	Fluorescent	Sewer:	City of Walterboro
Heating:	100%	Railroad:	None
		Former Use:	Cut & Sew
		Possession Date:	Immediately
		Lease:	Negotiable
		Sale:	\$300,000

AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS IN COLLETON COUNTY, SC

11/8/90

1

SQ.FT.	BUILDING NAME, COMMUNITY	CNTY	FL	CONST	YR	COND	CLEAR	SITE	UTIL	SIC	LEASE PRICE	SALES PRICE
21,000	INDUSTRIAL WIRE WALTERBORO	COLL	1	BR & CB	1989	G	12-18	3.2	EGWS	3315	NEGOTIABLE	\$325,000
31,262	WALTERBORO MANUFACTURING WALTERBORO	COLL	1	METAL	1979	G	13-15	5.3	EGWS	2331		NEGOTIABLE
33,000	ISI DYNA-MATIC WALTERBORO	COLL	1	CONC	1977	G	22-22	20.0	EGWS	3599	NEGOTIABLE	\$795,000
40,000	FOXCROFT SHIRT WALTERBORO	COLL	1	METAL	1982	G	16-21	11.3	EGWS	2331	SALE ONLY	\$725,000
45,000	COLLETON COUNTY SPEC BUILDING WALTERBORO	COLL	1	BR & ME	1980	A	20	12.0	EGWS	0000	NEGOTIABLE	NEGOTIABLE

SOUTH CAROLINA AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS INDEX

- SQ. FT.:** Building Size
- NAME:** Property Name
 "Portion of..." Implies Multi-Tenant Building
 () Number of Buildings, if more than 1
- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| CNTY: County | | | | | |
| ABBV-Abbeville | CALH-Calhoun | DILL-Dillon | HAMP-Hampton | MARI-Marion | SALU-Saluda |
| AIKN-Aiken | CHAR-Charleston | DORC-Dorchester | HRRY-Horry | MARL-Marlboro | SBRG-Spartanburg |
| ALLE-Allendale | CHER-Cherokee | EFLD-Edgefield | JASP-Jasper | MCCO-McCormick | SUMT-Sumter |
| ANDE-Anderson | CHES-Chester | FFLD-Fairfield | KERS-Kershaw | NEWB-Newberry | UNIO-Union |
| BAMB-Bamberg | CHFD-Chesterfield | FLOR-Florence | LANC-Lancaster | OCON-Oconee | WRG-Williamsburg |
| BARN-Barnwell | CLAR-Clarendon | GEOR-Georgetown | LAUR-Laurens | ORBG-Orangeburg | YORK-York |
| BEAU-Beaufort | COLL-Colleton | GRVL-Greenville | LEE -Lee | PICK-Pickens | |
| BERK-Berkeley | DARL-Darlington | GRWD-Greenwood | LEXI-Lexington | RICH-Richland | |
- FL/CONST:** Number of Floors and Type of Construction (Buildings are shown to be 1 floor unless a significant portion of the manufacturing area is not on the main level.)
- 61** CB - Concrete Block BR - Brick WO - Wood
 CP - Concrete Panels ME - Metal OT - Other
- YR/COND:** Year Built and Condition (Excellent, Good, Average, Fair, Poor)
- CLEAR:** Clear Ceiling Height in Feet (Rounded)
- SITE:** Site Acreage
- UTIL:** Utilities Presently at Building or Feasible to Connect
 E - Electricity W - Municipal Water R - Railroad
 G - Natural Gas S - Municipal Sewer
- SIC:** Former Use Standard Industrial Classification Code 0000 - New Building
- LEASE PRICE:** Asking Price Per Square Foot Annually **SALE PRICE:** Asking Sale Price

For Additional Information, contact:

South Carolina State Development Board
 Special Programs Division
 P.O. Box 927
 Columbia, SC 29202
 (803) 737-0400

By providing this information, the South Carolina State Development Board neither acts as an agent for the seller, buyer, lessor, nor lessee and provides this information solely pursuant to its public mandate to promote economic development within the State. The information provided by the State Development Board is derived from various sources and the State Development Board does not guarantee its accuracy nor make any representations concerning the suitability of the property for a particular purpose. Independent verification of any information should be sought by the user of the information prior to its use.

SURVEY OF COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

A survey of all county development boards was conducted in 1988 by the State Development Board's Research and Information Systems Division.

Information was gathered for the following categories:

- Budget
- Board Members
- Fringes/Benefits

**1988
SURVEY OF COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARDS**

BUDGET

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERSONNEL</u>	<u>ADVERTISING</u>	<u>TRAVEL/ ENTER.</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Colleton	A*	61%	3%	13%	17%
Beaufort	B*	60%	8%	12%	20%
Hampton			Not Available		
Jasper	-A*	72%	--	18%	10%

***LEGEND:**

- A: Less than \$50,000
- A: \$50,000-\$75,000
- B: \$75,001-\$100,000

BOARD MEMBERS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NUMBER MEMBERS</u>	<u>TERM YEARS</u>	<u>REAPP.</u>	<u>ADV. BD.</u>	<u>NUMBER TERMS</u>	<u>SELECTION METHOD</u>
Colleton	7	4	Yes	No	Unlmt.	Cty. Cncl
Beaufort	12	3	Yes	Yes		Cty. Cncl
Jasper	7	2	Yes	No	Unlmt.	Cty. Cncl

Information on Hampton County not available.

FRINGES/BENEFITS

COUNTY	CAR	CAR ALLOW	ALLOW MILES	DUES	TICKETS ETC.	BENEFITS
Colleton			Yes	Yes		
Beaufort			Yes	Yes		
Jasper			Yes			Insurance

Information on Hampton County not available.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural development opportunities in Colleton County are in the area of crop diversification. The decade of the 80's had a major negative impact on the production of traditional crops. While such traditional crops remain important in areas above the I-95 corridor, new crops are increasing their importance in the lower region.

The general trend in Colleton County is to larger farms, which is true of most areas of the State. Few young people are entering agriculture, and are being diverted to jobs in nearby areas such as Charleston.

A significant expansion of watermelon production has occurred in the county during the past several years. In 1990 almost 1,500 acres were dedicated to the crop. Additional acreage is being used to grow fall melons and at least one seed operation has been started.

Several other crops have recently been introduced in Colleton County. Kiwi fruit, peaches, blueberries and strawberries are among these new enterprises.

The City of Walterboro has joined with the county and Clemson University to provide a seasonal farmers' market to help sell the many truck crops grown on nearby farms. Such an outlet has helped in supporting efforts aimed at new crop development.

The lack of food processing facilities continues to hamper agricultural development efforts. Agricultural officials feel that a processing firm would significantly enhance the welfare of area farmers.

The agricultural turndown during the 1980's had a negative effect on local businesses that support agriculture. Several agricultural machinery suppliers and fertilizer dealers went out of business during the period.

Farmers in the county are concerned that environmental protection interests may hamper efforts to diversify operations. While such fears may be unfounded, they are undermining new diversification efforts. Two basic reasons for the concern are the development of the ACE Basin and limitations on the use of groundwater by the State Water Resources Commission. More information on the ACE Basin is included in the Infrastructure - Highway Transportation section.

Interest in wildlife are increasing in the region, partially in response to the ACE Basin initiative. Farmers and other landowners are benefitting by increased fees for hunting rights and the establishment of hunt clubs. Other outdoor recreational opportunities may result from this same effort.

Currently, many farmers are seeking crops and outlets which allow them to fill niches in the marketplace. Short of the development of food processing facilities, such niches may provide the best avenues for diversification.

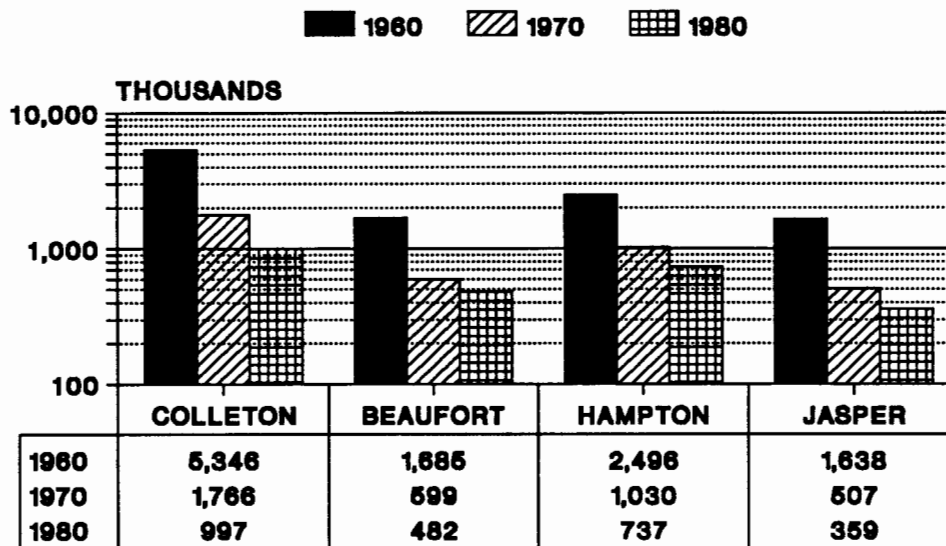
Regardless of what developments occur in agriculture, the sector will continue to play a major role in Colleton County. It has a strong traditional base and provides many benefits to the people in the area.

Colleton County had an 81.4% decrease in farm population, the highest in the region, with farm population of 5,346 in 1960 decreasing to only 997 in 1980.

The 1960 definition of farm population consisted of all persons living in a rural territory on places of 10 or more acres if as much as \$50 worth of agricultural products were sold from the place in the reporting year. It also included those living on places of under 10 acres if as much as \$250 worth of agricultural products were sold from the place during the reporting year.

As of 1970, a farm is defined as a place that sells or could sell \$1,000 of agricultural products during that year.

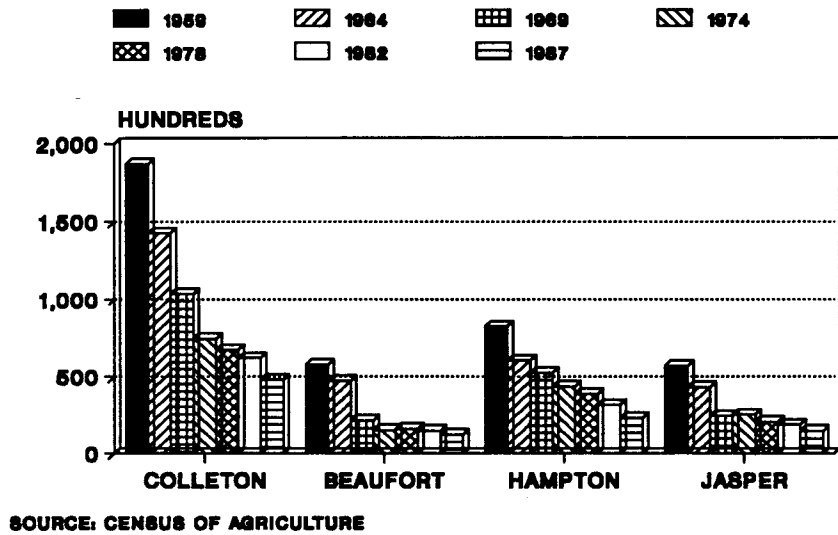
FARM POPULATION BY COUNTY 1960, 1979, 1980



**SOURCE: 1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION;
1970 CENSUS OF HOUSING; AG STATISTICS SVC**

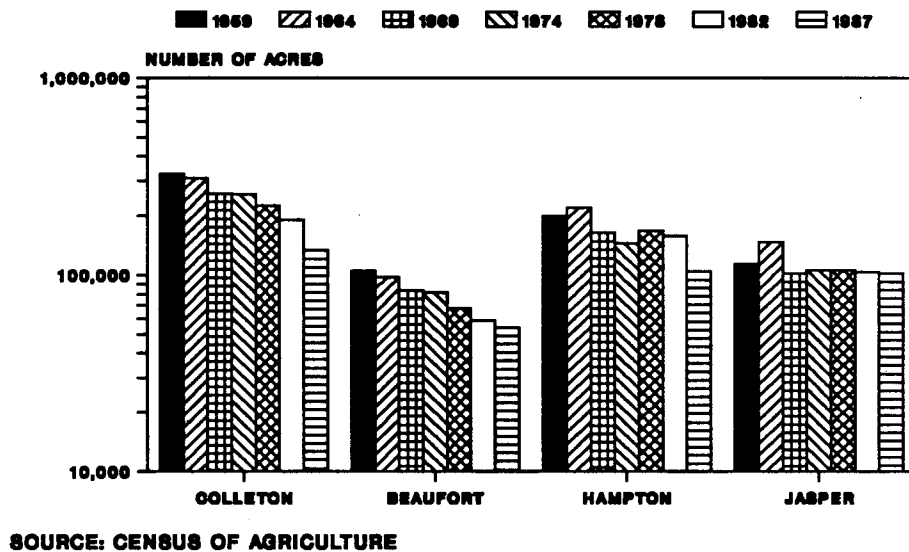
Along with the loss of farm population, the number of farms for the entire region decreased dramatically. Colleton County was second highest in the region in the number of farms lost. In 1959, there were 1,868 farms in the county and in 1987, there were only 481, which is a 74.3% loss in the number of farms.

NUMBER OF FARMS BY COUNTY 1959 - 1987



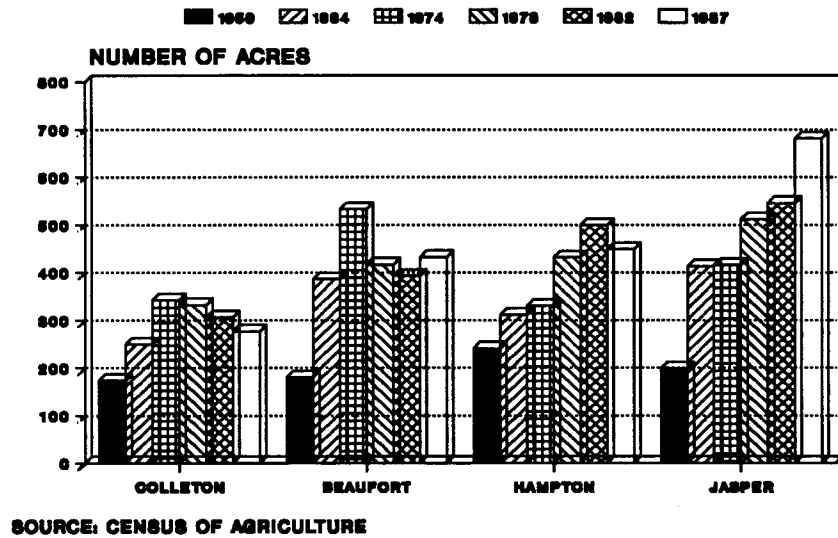
Colleton County had the highest decline in the region in the amount of land in farms from 1959 with 326,447 acres to 1987 with 132,997 acres, representing a 59.3% loss in land in farms. Other counties in the region also had loss of farm land between 1959 to 1987 with Beaufort having the second highest of decline or 48.5%; Hampton had a 47.6% loss and Jasper had a 10.1% loss.

LAND IN FARMS BY COUNTY 1959 - 1987

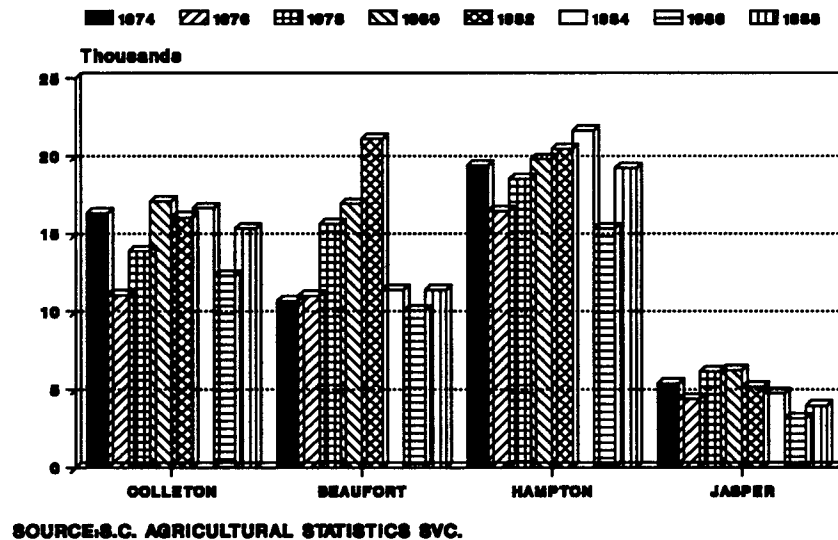


Although these decreases have taken place, the average size of farms, as previously noted, increased in each county in the region. Colleton County had the lowest percentage of 59.2% increase in size. Jasper had an increase of 242%, Beaufort had a 139% increase and Hampton had an increase of 86.7%.

AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS 1959 - 1987



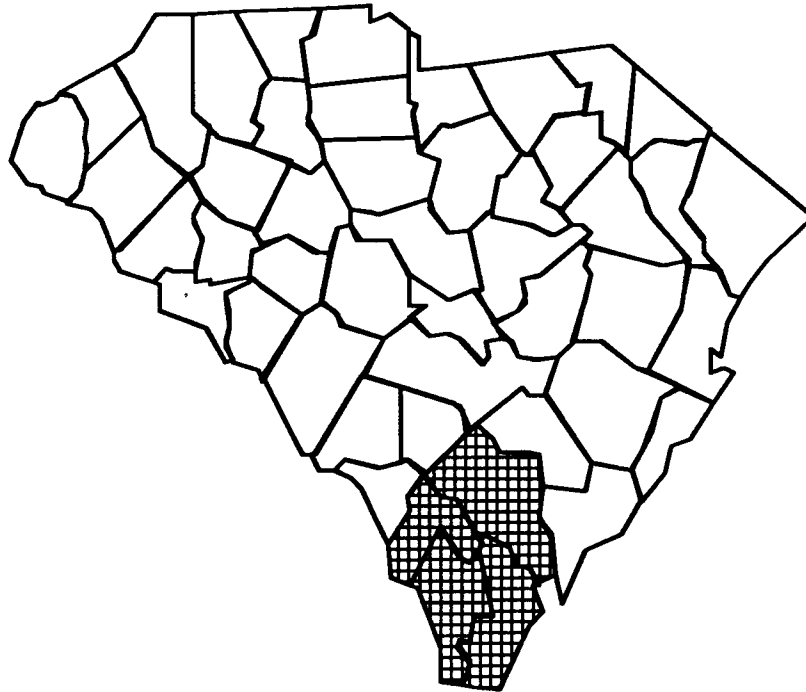
CASH RECEIPTS OF FARM PRODUCTION 1974 - 1988



SOURCE: S. C. Department of Agriculture

TOURISM/RECREATION

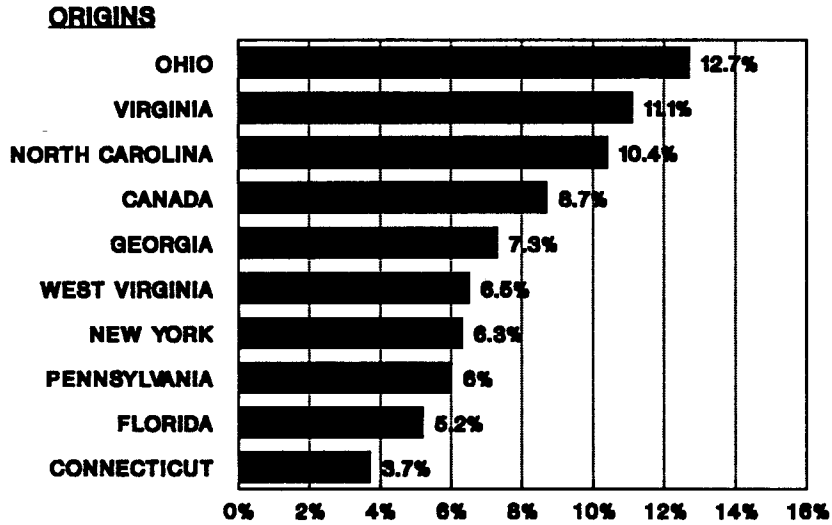
The Lowcountry and Resort Islands, comprised of Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton and Jasper counties, are located along the Southern tip of the state bordering the Atlantic Ocean and Georgia. Sea marshes, history, secluded beaches, first-class resorts on semi-tropical islands, professional golf and tennis tournaments make the Lowcountry and Resort Islands a unique area of the state.



The following profile of out-of-state visitors is based on interviews conducted from June 1987 through May 1988 with traveling parties who had completed their state in the Lowcountry and Resort Islands region.

The following information reflects a total of 298 visitors to this region throughout four seasons of the year. The primary destinations of these interviewees were 79% to Beaufort County, 16.6% to Colleton County, 3.5% to Jasper County and 1.0% to Hampton County. Most of those responding that their designation was to Beaufort County were going to Hilton Head Island. Ohio, Virginia and North Carolina were the top origins among the Lowcountry and Resort Islands visitors surveyed.

LOWCOUNTRY AND RESORT ISLANDS TOP TEN ORIGINS

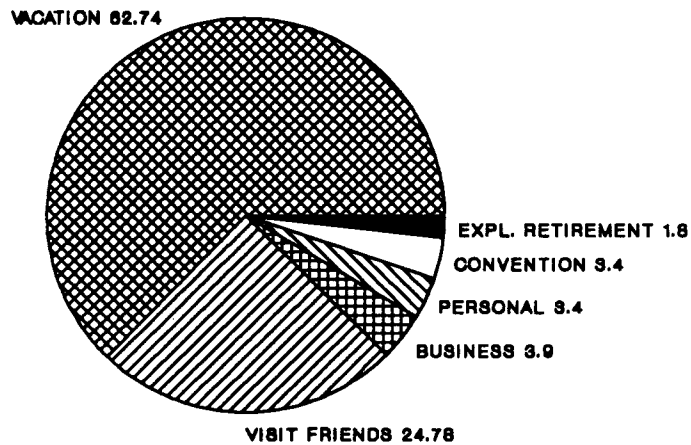


SOURCE: S.C. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
RECREATION AND TOURISM

Main Purpose of Trip

Of the visitors interviewed, 62.8% responded that the main purpose of their trip was vacationing, while 24.8% listed visiting friends and relatives as the trip's purpose.

MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP

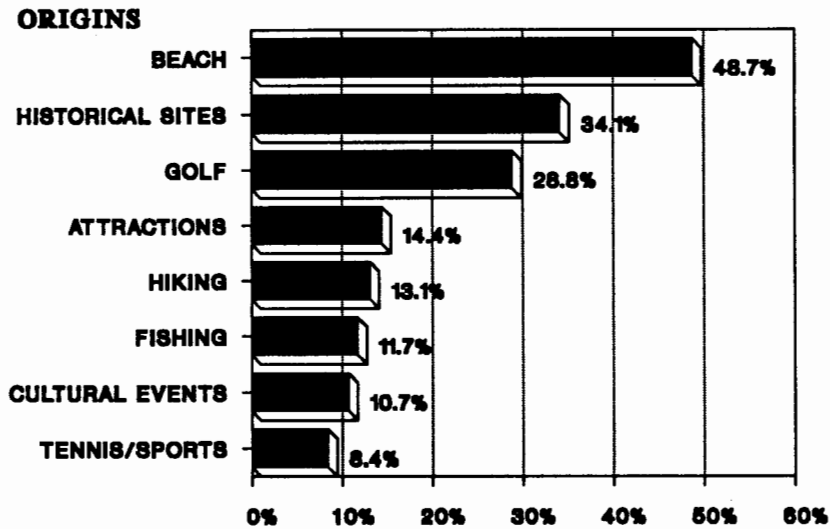


SOURCE: S.C. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
RECREATION AND TOURISM

Activities

Respondents were asked to check all of the activities in the table below in which one or more members of their traveling party had participated. Shopping has been excluded from the table but was indicated by 54.3% of those surveyed.

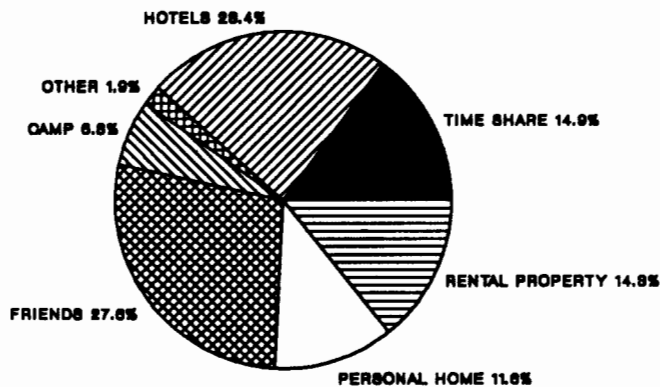
LOWCOUNTRY AND RESORT ISLANDS ACTIVITIES



Types of Accommodations Used

Friends and relatives were the most frequent choices of lodging used, with hotels and motels second.

TYPES OF ACCOMMODATIONS USED

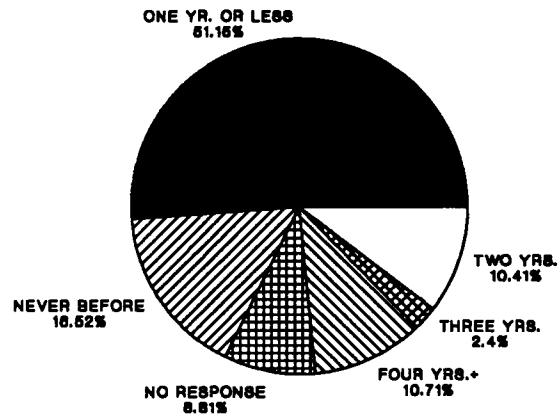


SOURCE: S. C. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
RECREATION AND TOURISM

Repeat Visitors

Of the Lowcountry and Resort Islands visitors surveyed, 74.6% reported visiting the state previously.

LOWCOUNTRY AND RESORT ISLANDS REPEAT VISITORS

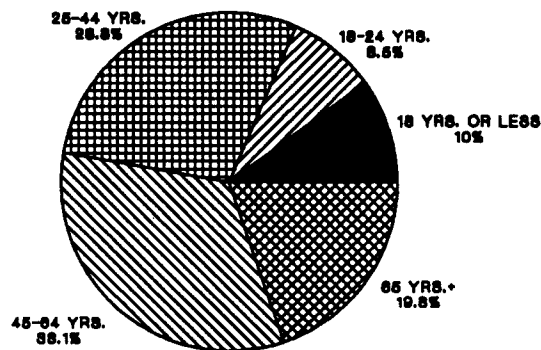


SOURCE: S. C. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
RECREATION AND TOURISM

Age Distribution of Visitors

The age of visitors fell predominantly in the 45-64 year old age group with the 25-44 year old age group second.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF VISITORS

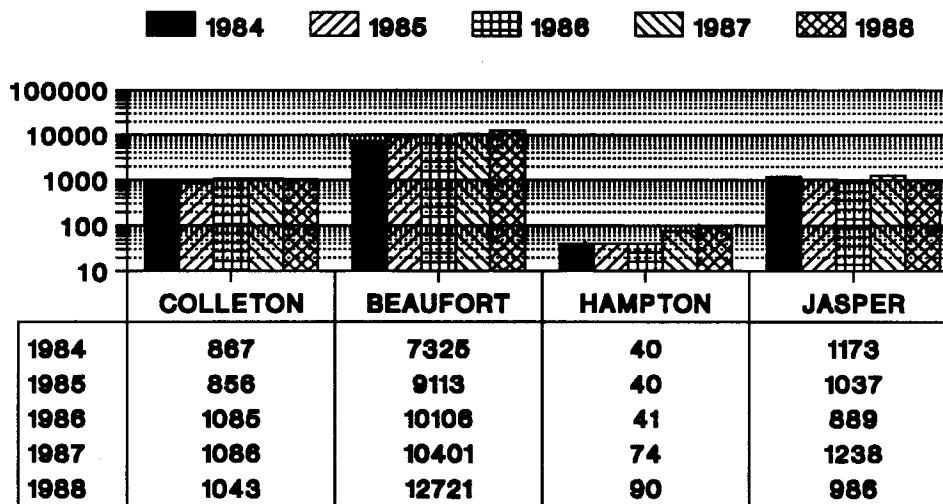


SOURCE: S.C. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
RECREATION AND TOURISM

Impact of Travel

It is obvious that the travel industry has a definite impact on jobs in this region, especially the two coastal counties.

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION AND TOURISM IMPACT OF TRAVEL 1984 - 1988



SOURCE: S.C. DEPT. OF PARKS, RECREATION
AND TOURISM

STATE PARK INFORMATION ON JASPER, COLLETON, BEAUFORT, AND HAMPTON COUNTIES:

JASPER COUNTY:

There are no state parks in Jasper County.

COLLETON COUNTY:

Colleton State Park:

Located on US # 15, twelve miles north of Walterboro. Only five minutes from I-95, this park is a popular stop over for interstate travelers. Campers, fishermen and canoeists all enjoy other peaceful and relaxing waters of the Edisto River with its many wildlife species. Camping, river fishing, picnicking and nature trails are available to visitors.

This portion of the river has been designated the state's first canoe and kayak trail. An annual festival, Edisto Riverfest, is held at the park. Its festivities serve to familiarize visitors with the river.

Edisto Beach State Park:

On SC # 174, fifty miles southeast of Charleston. This beachfront park, rich in Indian history, contains some of the tallest Palmetto trees in the state. Visitors enjoy observing life in the salt marsh and combing the beach for seashells and fossils while staying in one of

our most popular campgrounds. Vacation cabins, camping, picnicking, ocean swimming and fishing, boat rentals, and nature and hiking trails are available.

BEAUFORT COUNTY:

Hunting Island State Park:

On US # 21, sixteen miles east of Beaufort. This popular park near historic Beaufort is a large secluded barrier island with semi-tropical beauty and an abundance of wildlife. A variety of flora and fauna may be seen throughout the park, while the historic lighthouse, one of the few remaining 19th-century lighthouses on the South Atlantic coast, provides an excellent view of the coastline. The broad sweeping beach is one of the park's most popular attractions. Vacation cabins, camping, picnicking, ocean swimming and fishing, nature and interpretative programs are amenities offered to visitors.

HAMPTON COUNTY:

Lake Warren State Park:

Off SC # 363, five miles southwest of Hampton. Picnic facilities, a 200 acre lake and a community building are prominent features of one of South Carolina's newest state parks. A boat ramp is also available to the public.

SOURCE: S. C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism

RETAIL TRADE

The total retail sales in Colleton County in 1989 were \$298,473,373. The town of Walterboro accounted for 41% of the sales. Walterboro is the dominant retail trade center for Colleton County and, in fact, serves as a regional shopping destination for surrounding counties due to the presence of several high quality specialty stores.

Between 1985 and 1988, Colleton County experienced a modest growth in retail sales of 9.6%. This was surpassed in the region by Beaufort County's 69.7% growth. Much of Jasper County's growth can be attributed to increased tourism activity and related development around Hardeeville.

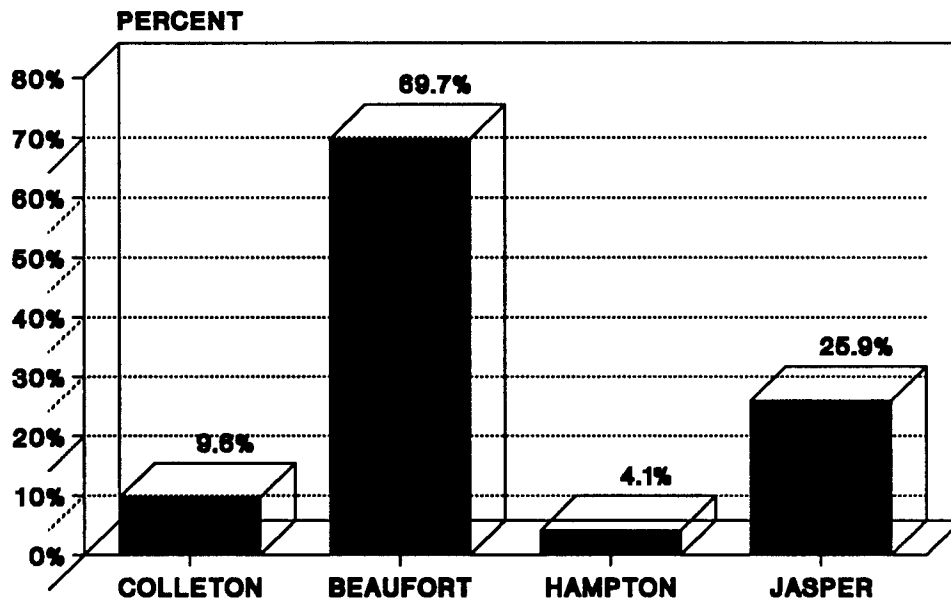
	<u>PER CAPITA INCOME 1988</u>	<u>RETAIL SALES GROWTH (85-88)</u>	<u>RETAIL SALES PER CAPITA (89)</u>
COLLETON	\$10,083	9.6	\$8,314
BEAUFORT	\$15,376	69.7	\$12,990
HAMPTON	\$10,748	4.1	\$8,292
JASPER	\$10,056	25.9	\$11,401

Jasper County's high per capita retail sales is also influenced by the impact of tourism.

Colleton County out performs Hampton County by a very slight margin in retail sales per capita despite a 7% lower per capita income.

Walterboro has an active downtown management program.

RETAIL SALES INCREASE 1985 - 1988



SOURCE: S. C. DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT ASSOC.

SOURCE: S. C. Downtown Development Association

FILM LOCATIONS

Colleton County has several potential areas to offer filmmakers. The diversity of the county's geography - from forests to marshes and agricultural areas, as well as its proximity to Charleston - provides filmmakers a variety of settings within a relatively small area.

Walterboro is the only town that could provide the housing and services necessary to support a film crew. The town itself could be used as a backdrop for films seeking a small rural town in a present day or period setting. Some of the neighborhoods have a charming, traditional southern look that may be appealing to producers. The Coastal Studios facility adds extra incentive to base production in Walterboro. While the facility is not up to Hollywood soundstage standards, it may attract smaller budget productions.

Surrounding communities, such as Cottageville, Round O, Ruffin, Williams, Lodge and Smoaks, may offer additional locations to a film based in Walterboro. These would serve to supplement Walterboro as they offer plenty of farms, general stores and mills.

A primary consideration to any film producer is the support services (hotels, airports, restaurants, crew base, etc.) immediately available. While Colleton County does offer these services, Hollywood tends to seek high-end accommodations with plenty of amenities and leisure time activities. Typically, Hollywood would schedule a small percentage of their production within the county and base the majority of their production in a larger town like Charleston, Beaufort or Savannah.

SOURCE: S. C. Development Board Film Office

GOVERNMENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT..... 77
POLICE AND FIRE..... 77

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Colleton County operates under the council-supervisor form of government. Each of the six council representatives and county supervisor are elected officials. There are only 8 of the forty-six counties in South Carolina that still have an elected supervisor. Besides Colleton, the others are Berkeley, Chester, Marlboro, McCormick, Oconee, Union and Williamsburg.

The City of Walterboro operates under the council-manager form of government, while the Towns of Cottageville, Lodge, Smoaks and Williams operate under the mayor-council form of government. The Town of Edisto Beach operates under the council form of government.

POLICE AND FIRE

The towns of Cottageville, Edisto Beach and Walterboro have police departments. The other communities of Lodge, Smoaks and Williams, as well as the rest of the county, receive law enforcement protection from the Sheriff and 23 deputies.

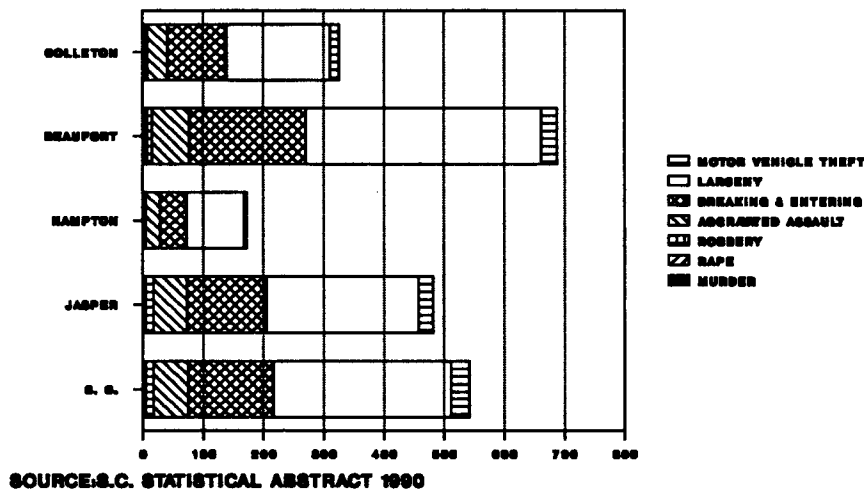
The City of Walterboro has a full-time fire department with 10 full-time employees. Also, Walterboro is covered by the rural fire department in the town. The rural department has four full-time employees.

The Town of Edisto Beach has a fire department with three full-time firemen and 26 volunteers. The remainder of the county has fire protection from one of the 13 rural fire districts in Colleton County.

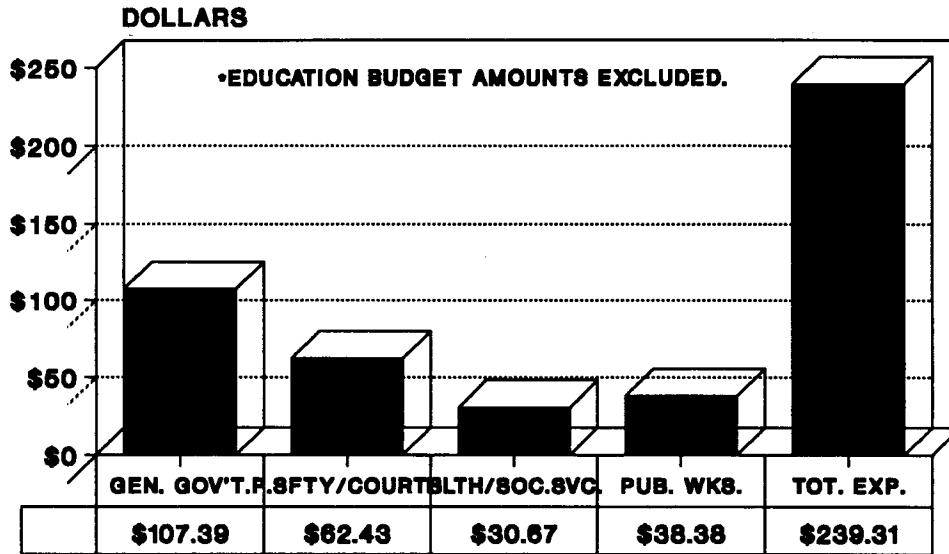
Walterboro has a Fire Insurance Rating of 5 inside the city limits and the rest of the county has a Fire Insurance Rating of 7.

Colleton County's crime rates were below the state averages except in the murder and aggravated assault categories.

**COUNTY CRIME RATES PER
10,000 POPULATION
1988**

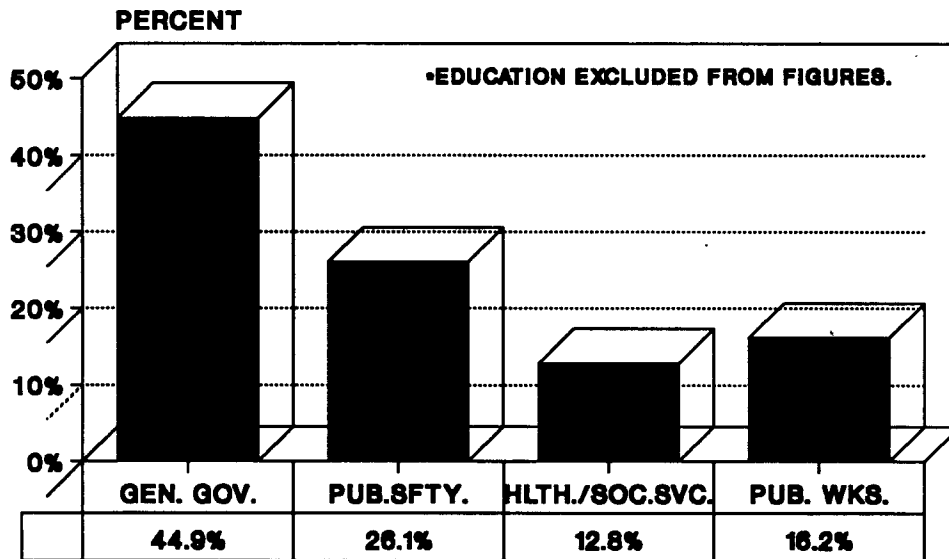


EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA BY CATEGORY FOR COLLETON COUNTY 1990 - 1991



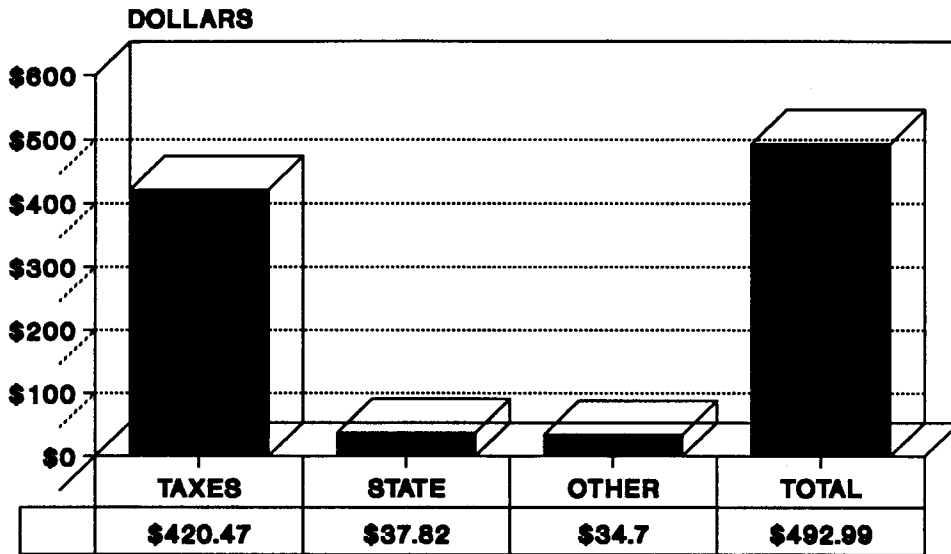
SOURCE: COLLETON COUNTY BUDGET

PERCENT OF EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY - COLLETON COUNTY 1990 - 1991



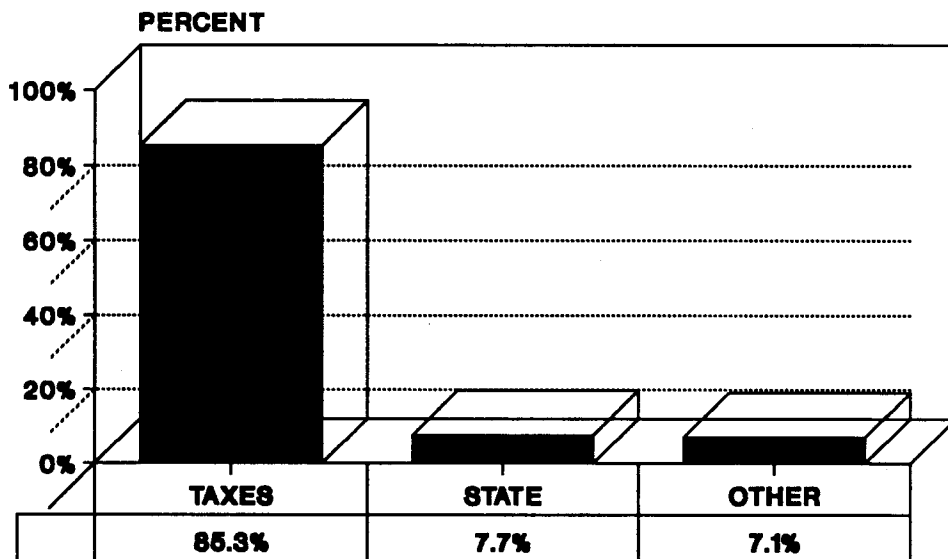
SOURCE: COLLETON COUNTY BUDGET

REVENUES PER CAPITA BY CATEGORY - COLLETON COUNTY 1990 - 1991



SOURCE: COLLETON COUNTY BUDGET

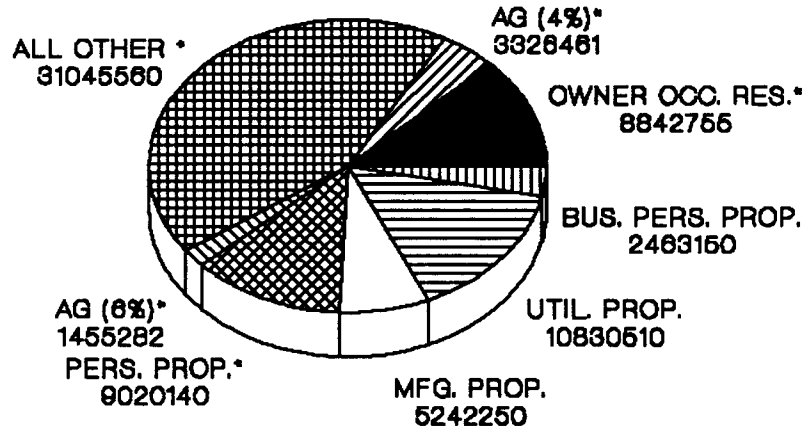
PERCENT OF REVENUES BY CATEGORY - COLLETON COUNTY 1990 - 1991



SOURCE: COLLETON COUNTY BUDGET

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY COUNTY AND STATE FOR COLLETON COUNTY - 1989

ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUES

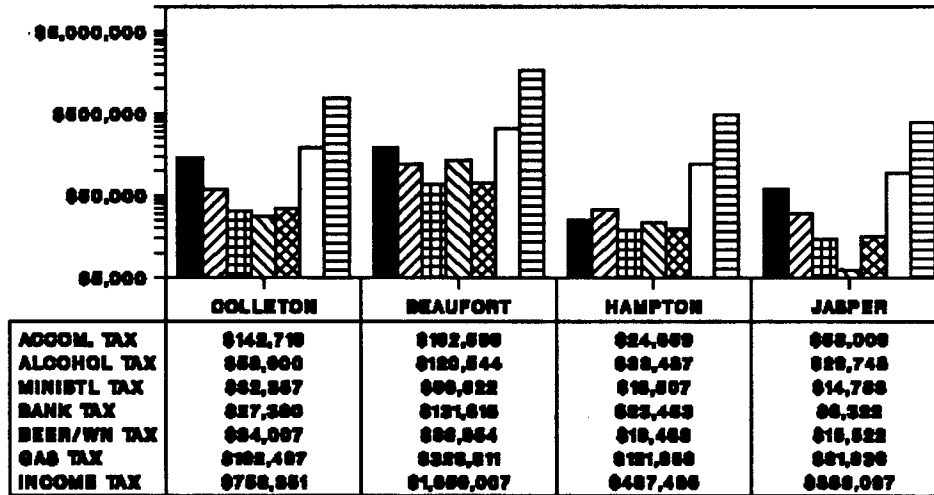


SOURCE: S. C. TAX COMMISSION

NOTE: * INDICATES COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

TAX DISTRIBUTIONS TO COUNTIES 1988 - 1989 FISCAL YEAR

AGGOM. TAX
 ALCOHOL TAX
 MINISTL TAX
 BANK TAX
 BEER/WN TAX
 GAS TAX
 INCOME TAX



ALL FIGURES HAVE BEEN ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR.

SOURCE: S. C. TAX COMMISSION

INFRASTRUCTURE

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TRANSPORTATION - HIGHWAY

The major improvements planned for the Colleton County Road System are the multilaning of U. S. Route 17 from the Beaufort County line to S. C. Route 64 in Jacksonboro, the extension of the Walterboro Beltline (Route P-1501) and improvements to a section of U. S. Route 15/S. C. Route 64 overlap in the City of Walterboro.

U. S. Route 17 is planned to be widened from a two-lane facility to a four lane divided highway generally following the existing Route 17 alignment, with design changes in both vertical and horizontal geometry being made as necessary. Existing intersections will be reconstructed to improve safety and efficiency.

This project is estimated to be constructed in three phases. Construction on the first section is anticipated to begin in 1993 with the remaining two sections being let by 1995.

Funding for this project will be provided under the SHIMS (Strategic Highway Plan for Improving Mobility and Safety) program.

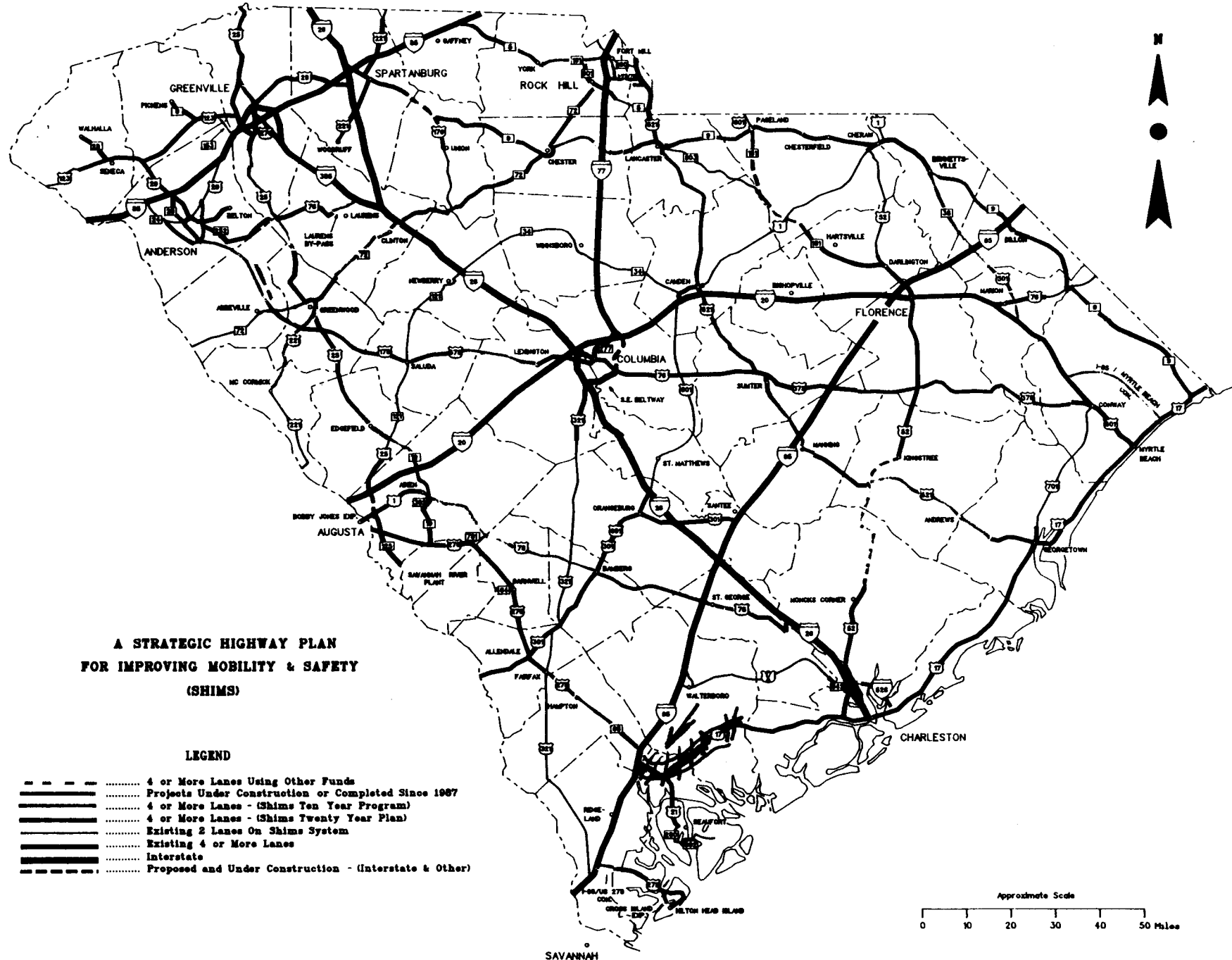
The Walterboro Beltline will be extended from its present end at U. S. Route 17 to S. C. Route 63 southeast of Walterboro. Two lanes of an ultimate four lane facility will initially be constructed. This project is presently in the preliminary engineering phase with right of way acquisitions anticipated to begin in 1992. Construction may be phased due to funding, with the first section scheduled for late 1993 or early 1994. Construction will require approximately 24 to 30 months to complete. This project will be funded under the Federal Aid Rural Secondary Program.

The third project being developed is the widening of a section of U. S. Route 15/S. C. Route 64 in Walterboro. Plans are to widen the existing two lanes to five lanes to improve capacity and provide for left turns. Improvements to the U. S. 15/S. C. 64 intersections, as well as the S. C. Route 303 intersection, will also be made. Construction is estimated to begin in 1992. However, this will depend on funding. This work will be funded under the Federal Aid Consolidated Primary program.

In addition, construction projects totalling \$5,475,804.23 are in progress in Colleton County under the "C" Program.

SOURCE: S. C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation

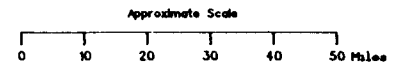
CHARLOTTE



**A STRATEGIC HIGHWAY PLAN
FOR IMPROVING MOBILITY & SAFETY
(SHIMS)**

LEGEND

- 4 or More Lanes Using Other Funds
- Projects Under Construction or Completed Since 1987
- 4 or More Lanes - (Shims Ten Year Program)
- 4 or More Lanes - (Shims Twenty Year Plan)
- Existing 2 Lanes On Shims System
- Existing 4 or More Lanes
- ==== Interstate
- . - . - . Proposed and Under Construction - (Interstate & Other)



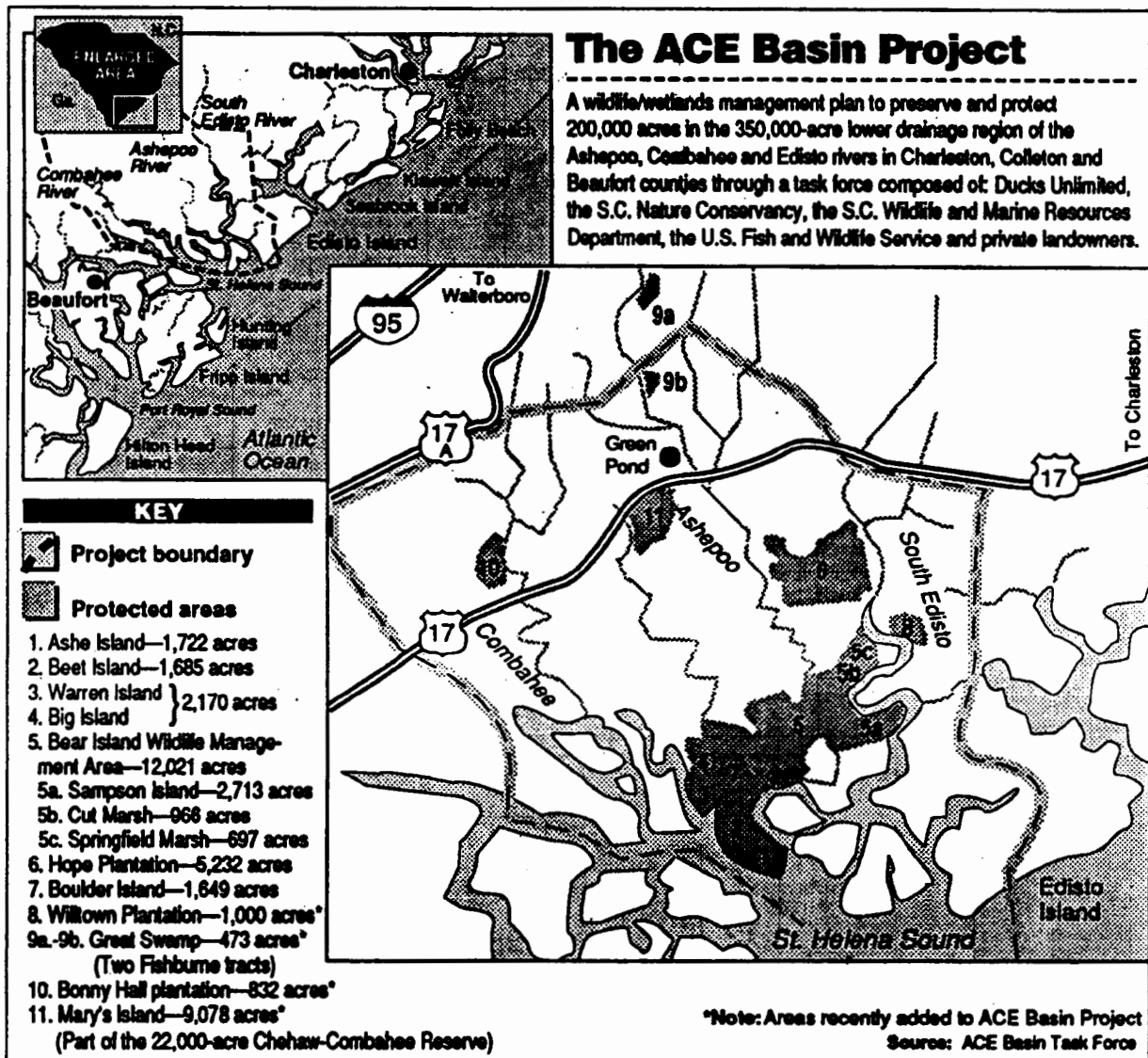
ACE BASIN PROJECT

There is much opposition to the proposed highway improvements in this area. This opposition is attributed to the ACE Basin Project.

The ACE Basin Project is one of the premiere environmental commitments in the United States. It has been designated to preserve and protect the natural beauty of the Ashepoo, Combahee and Edisto River Basins and to protect these pristine areas from destruction by additional development.

U. S. Highway 17 crosses all three rivers and related marshes and lowlands that are vital to this ecosystem. To widen this highway would involve extensive filling and bridge work that could not be accomplished without destruction of wetlands and deterioration of Basin marshlands. Also the widening of this highway would promote development of the area that would be inconsistent with the ACE Basin Project. Local feelings are mixed that the ACE Basin Project should take priority over this highway project since there are viable alternatives the Highway Department should explore.

One alternative is the four-laning of Highway 64 from Jacksonboro to Walterboro providing a connector from S. C. Highway 17 to I-95 which could be done at a much lower cost and would by-pass the ACE Basin.



State Graphics

TRANSPORTATION - AIR

The Walterboro Airport was constructed during World War II under the Landing Areas For National Defense program on property owned by the city and leased by the military for a training base. This airport continues to have 3 paved runways in excess of 5000' in length. The terminal building at this airport was used as a prototype for other counties wishing to build some sort of administration/terminal building. This airport sells fuel and does limited maintenance work.

Location

The Walterboro Municipal Airport is located northeast of the city about 2 miles just off U. S. Highway 17A.

Highway Access

Surface transportation to the Walterboro Airport is via U. S. Highway 17A.

Vicinity Airports

The Walterboro Municipal Airport is served by 2 other airports, one of which is the Hampton-Varnville Airport about 25 miles southwest of Walterboro. Although this airport has a 3580' paved and lighted runway, it offers no services. The other airport within the 30 mile radius is the new Dorchester County Airport which lies approximately 20 to 25 miles northeast of Walterboro and has a 3700' paved and lighted runway. This airport offers fuel and some maintenance.

SOURCE: South Carolina Aeronautics Commission

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Southern Bell, Palmetto Rural Telephone Company and GTE South provide telecommunications services to Colleton County.

SOUTHERN BELL

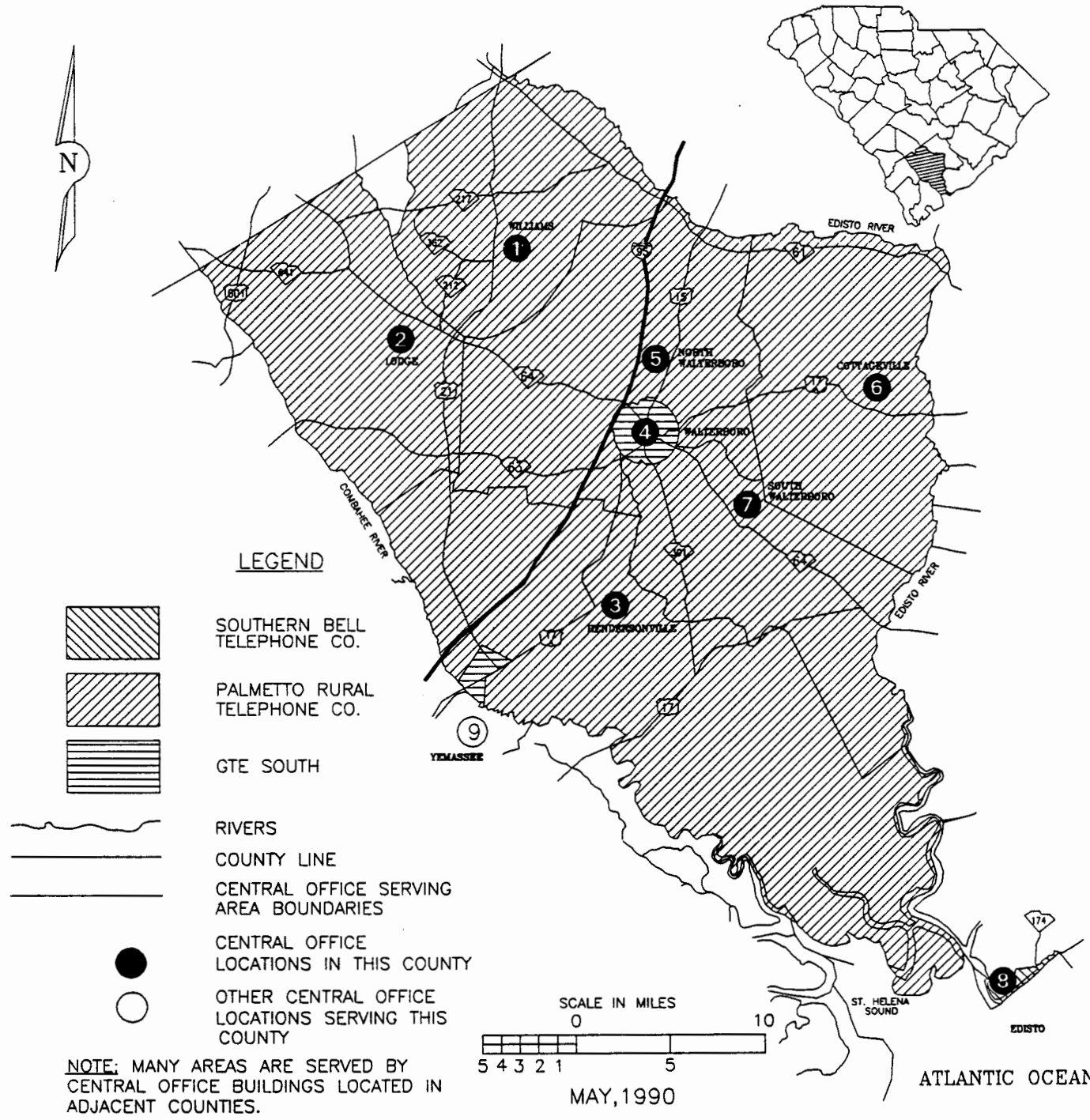
Southern Bell's central office serving Edisto Beach offers digital capabilities and allows for a vast array of enhanced voice and data services.

Residential and business subscribers on Edisto Beach can obtain the services needed to satisfy their telecommunications requirements. For example, Touchtone, Custom Calling and Touchstar are currently available. Sophisticated voice business services such as ESSX®, Ringmaster®, and Prestige® are also available. Southern Bell offers numerous data services such as Pulselink®, Megalink Channel Service®, Synchronet®, and FlexServe®. These services allow subscribers to transmit information at almost any speed required in their business operation. Southern Bell provides service to approximately 950 residential and 103 business subscribers on Edisto Beach.

SOURCE: Southern Bell

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

INFRASTRUCTURE



TELEPHONE SWITCHING NETWORK

COLLETON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

TELEPHONE SWITCHING TECHNOLOGY

COLLETON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

MAP	OFFICE	PRESENT SWITCHING	DIGITAL AVAIL.	MAP	OFFICE	PRESENT SWITCHING	DIGITAL AVAIL.
1	WILLIAMS	DIGITAL	NOW	6	COTTAGEVILLE	DIGITAL	NOW
2	LODGE	DIGITAL	NOW	7	SOUTH WALTERBORO	DIGITAL	NOW
3	HENDERSONVILLE	DIGITAL	NOW	8	EDISTO	DIGITAL	NOW
4	WALTERBORO	DIGITAL	NOW	9	YEMASSEE	DIGITAL	NOW
5	NORTH WALTERBORO	DIGITAL	NOW				

TELEPHONE ACCESS LINES

YEAR END	SOUTHERN BELL	PALMETTO RURAL	GTE SOUTH	TOTAL
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RESIDENCE LINES

1985	744	6959	2572	10,275
1986	814	7131	2627	10,572
1987	878	7200	2609	10,687
1988	943	7436	2683	11,062

BUSINESS LINES

1985	65	626	1155	1846
1986	72	820	1179	2071
1987	88	894	1152	2134
1988	103	925	1243	2271

TOTAL LINES

1985	809	7585	3727	12,121
1986	886	7951	3806	12,643
1987	966	8094	3761	12,821
1988	1046	8361	3926	13,333

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES

South Carolina's local exchange carriers are spending over \$300 million per year for new plant and equipment. These statewide investments represent almost \$200 in capital spending per access line. These investments have expanded South Carolina's leadership position in providing advanced telecommunications services on a statewide basis.

Well over 90 percent of the local central offices in the state are electronic and more than 75 percent offer digital capabilities. Fiber optic technology is available in all metropolitan areas and generally available throughout the state. In addition, telecommunications service in South Carolina is extremely reliable. State-of-the-art technology, underground cables and multiple network routing options are the key factors contributing to this reliability.

Fourteen interexchange carriers serve all or portions of South Carolina, and a number of these carriers provide access to interstate and intrastate fiber optic services.

SOURCES: Southern Bell, Palmetto Rural, and GTE South.
 PRODUCED BY: Southern Bell

ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY

Public Drinking Water

Colleton County has six municipal drinking water systems, one rural water district and forty-five small, individual suppliers of drinking water. The seven major suppliers have a total production capacity of 5.51 million gallons per day, with an average daily use of 5.3 million gallons. With the exception of the Town of Lodge, all other areas served by public drinking water systems could accommodate growth. There are adequate groundwater sources in the area to plan for future growth. In addition, the Edisto River is an unused source of surface water in Colleton County.

Colleton County's small systems are single purpose systems for mobile home parks, campgrounds, etc., and are not of a sufficient size to expand for any substantial domestic, commercial or industrial use.

Municipal Wastewater Treatment

Colleton County's only wastewater treatment system is located in the City of Walterboro. The plant has a design flow of 2.64 million gallons a day. The point source discharge is into the Ireland Creek-Ashepoo River Basin.

The Walterboro plant is operating at or near its permitted flow for the greater part of the time. This factor would prevent any substantive add-on of flow without a system expansion.

Solid Waste

Colleton County owns and operates a sanitary landfill 3.5 miles south of the City of Walterboro. The County also operates a transfer station on this site, where municipal waste is transferred to tractor trailer trucks and transported to the Southland Exchange Joint Venture Incinerator in Hampton. Overflow waste from the transfer station as well as some special waste is disposed of in the landfill trenches.

The landfill has a one to two year life expectancy. The high water table and predominance of wetland terrain in Colleton County make siting a solid waste landfill difficult and encourages joint cooperation between local governments and private industry for the safe disposal of solid waste.

SOURCE: S. C. Department of Health and Environmental Control