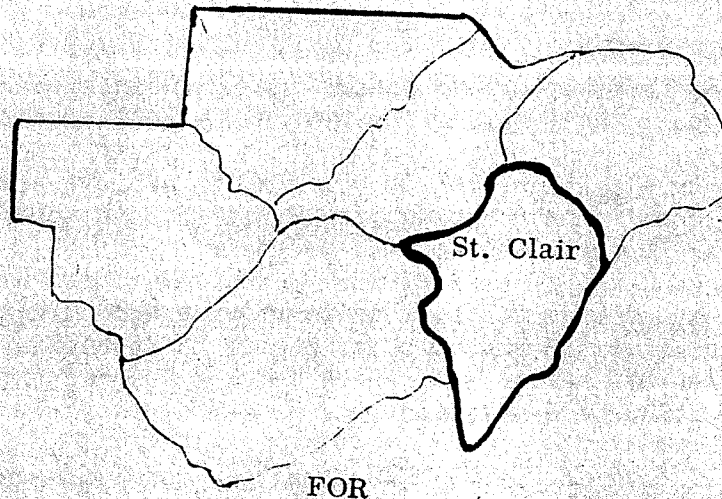


THE
OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM



FOR
ST. CLAIR COUNTY

ALABAMA

A Part of

The North Central Alabama Rural Resource
Development Area

Date - March, 1963

by

The St. Clair County RAD Committee

and Technical Panel.

E. S. Spruiell - Chairman, Co. Committee

H. L. Eubanks - Sec. County Committee

George Campbell, Chairman, Co. Technical Panel

FOREWORD

This Overall Economic Development Program represents a rather detailed look at the resources, problems, needs and potentials of St. Clair County, with planned goals and programs for general Overall economic improvement.

This county plan of action is designed to achieve the objectives of the Area Redevelopment Administration, the Rural Areas Development program and Alabama's Rural Resource Development program.

The purpose of this O.E.D.P. is to provide economic and social stability for this Redevelopment County and its people by attempting to improve the agricultural economy and to more fully develop the industrial potentials through total resource development.

Members of both the County RAD Committee and Technical Action Panel were involved in preparing this O.E.D.P. Information was gathered by members of the RAD Committee and Technical Action Panel from surveys of resources, studies of resource data of local State and Federal Agencies, and private organizations and through conferences and meetings of individuals and groups.

The County RAD Committee wishes to acknowledge the valuable assistance received from the many County, State, Federal Departments and Agencies, and individuals.

This Overall Economic Development Plan is subject to corrections, alternations and additions from time to time to further coordinate activities and programs for greatest results.

All citizens and leaders in community, business, industry and government are invited to participate in the execution of this program.

Pell City, Alabama
March 1, 1963

Administration
Area Redevelopment Administration
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Attached Overall Economic Development program (OEDP) for St. Clair County is hereby officially adopted and submitted by the St. Clair County Rural Areas Development Committee.

This organization, representing all interested groups in this Redevelopment County, is charged with implementation and/or coordination of the OEDP, prepared for the County.

For the St. Clair County Rural Areas Development Committee:

H. L. Eubanks
H. L. Eubanks
Secretary

by *E. S. Spruiell*
E. S. Spruiell
Chairman

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I. ST. CLAIR COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

The St. Clair County Rural Areas Development program officially began in December when County Government officials were notified that St. Clair had been designated as a county eligible to participate in the Area Redevelopment Act. The County Agent met with the Probate Judge to plan for a county-wide leaders meeting at which time the County RAD Committee would be organized. A list of key people representing every interest in the county was made and the meeting of these people was called and held early in January, 1962.

The St. Clair County RAD Committee was formed by the representatives attending the meeting after hearing reports of State and Area leaders out-lining objectives and procedure for the operation of the County RAD program and its participation in the benefits provided by the Area Redevelopment Act, Public Law 87-27.

The purpose of the St. Clair County RAD Committee is (1) to serve as the sponsoring organization in the Rural Resources Development program, and (2) to serve as the sponsoring, promotion and supervising organization for the Area Redevelopment program.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Officers

E. S. Spruiell - Pell City, Alabama - Personnel Director, Avondale Mills,
Chairman - St. Clair County RAD Committee
Ray Wyatt, Pell City, Alabama - Automobile Dealer, Lions Club
H. L. Eubanks - Pell City, Alabama - County Agent, St. Clair County
Secretary - St. Clair County RAD Committee

Members

John Coker - Ashville, Alabama - Pres. Farm Bureau, Farmer, Chm., County
Ext. Council, Member F.H.A. County Committee.
H. B. Hamilton - Pell City, Alabama - Judge of Probate - St. Clair County
Industrial Board.
Hugh Williamson - Pell City, Alabama - Education Department.
R. G. Galbreath - Springville, Alabama - Sportsmen's Ass'n., Businessman.
Mrs. M. G. Norrell - Pell City, Alabama - Medical Nurse.
Turner Gray - Pell City, Alabama - Motel Owner.
W. M. (Bill) Forman - Odenville, Alabama - Businessman.
Orville Haynes - Rt. 1, Springville, Alabama - State Law Enf. Officer,
Cattleman.
Joe Adkins - Ashville, Alabama - President, Ashville Savings Bank.
E. J. Riddle - Rt. 2, Odenville, Alabama - Forest Ranger.
Ed Blair - Pell City, Alabama - Publisher - St. Clair News-Aegis.
Paul J. Pope - Steele, Alabama - Mayor, Merchant.
Rev. H. B. Holt - 412 N. 1st Ave., Pell City, Alabama - Minister.
Bob Dickinson - Ragland, Alabama - Industry, Lumberman.
Aksel Bodholdt - Steele, Alabama - Businessman, Building Supply.
Mrs. T. Buren Whatley - Rt. 2, Odenville, Alabama - Mt. Circle Community Club.
Mrs. J. B. Konrath - Rt. 2, Odenville, Alabama - Mt. View Community Club.

A. T. Cox - Ashville, Alabama - Farm Bureau, Farmer.
 Dr. T. Q. Harbour - Ashville, Alabama - Medical, Cattleman.
 Oscar Fouts - Ashville, Alabama - Chamber of Commerce, Businessman.
 George Eden - Ragland, Alabama - Principal Ragland School.
 O. D. Duran - Pell City, Alabama - Principal Pell City High School.
 D. O. Langston - Ashville, Alabama - Supt., St. Clair County Schools.
 Harold Williams - Pell City, Alabama - Attorney.
 D. A. Cox - Ashville, Alabama - Principal St. Clair County High School.
 Leslie Blocker - Rt. 3, Pell City, Alabama - Principal Moody School.
 Mr. C. C. Garrison - Rt. 2, Trussville, Alabama - School of Education
 Co. PTA Council.
 Mrs. C. C. Garrison - Rt. 2, Trussville, Alabama - School of Education.
 C.H. Jones - Springville, Alabama - Principal, Springville School.
 Paul Turner - Pell City, Alabama - Savings & Loan Executive Sec.
 Hoover Rogers - Steele, Alabama - Principal, Chandler Mt. School.
 Gerald Swann - Ashville, Alabama - Attorney, Mayor.
 Ray Bodiford - Odenville, Alabama - Mayor, Businessman.
 Marcus Pearson - Springville, Alabama - Mayor, Businessman.
 S. F. Burt - Pell City, Alabama - Mayor, Industrial Bd. Pell City.
 W. A. Coleman - Riverside, Alabama - Mayor, Dairyman, Businessman, Feed Mfg.,
 Member Brotherhood of RR Engineers (Union).
 George Jones - Ragland, Alabama - Mayor.
 Betty Jackson - Pell City, Alabama - Pensions and Security Dept.
 F. O. Whitten - Pell City, Alabama - Industry, Supt. Avondale Mills,
 Pell City Plant.
 Dr. R. R. Smith - Ashville, Alabama - Chiropractor.
 S.M. Smith - Pell City, Alabama - Forest Industry, Timber Producer,
 Pulpwood Dealer.
 Charles Abbott - Pell City, Alabama - WFHK Radio.
 Joel Woods - Ashville, Alabama - Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Cattleman.
 James Ingram - Pell City, Alabama - County Commissioner, Businessman.
 Rev. Ponder Frederick - Pell City, Alabama - Minister.
 Roger Snyder - Ashville, Alabama - Ashville Chamber of Commerce.
 Carl Riddle - Odenville, Alabama - City Councilman.
 Gary Moore - Gadsden, Alabama - Federal Land Bank.
 L. G. Martin - Rt. 1, Ragland, Alabama - Timber Producer.
 W. A. Morrow - Pell City, Alabama - Labor Union, Farm Bureau, Director, Poultry
 and Cattleman, Steel Worker and Member Steel Workers Union.
 Cecil Smith - Rt. 1, Steele, Alabama - Truck Crop Producer.
 G. J. Donahoo - Rt. 1, Cropwell, Alabama - Cotton Producer, Cattleman.
 John Hippensteel - Pell City, Alabama - V. Pres., Valk Mfg. Company.
 Mrs. Mattie Lee Dorough - Pell City, Alabama - Business & Professional
 Women's Club.
 T. W. Milner - Pell City, Alabama - Bank Official.
 P. D. Turner - Ragland, Alabama - Ragland VFW.
 John Yarbrough - Ashville, Alabama - Farm Bureau Director, Cattleman.
 Miss Iola Roberts - Pell City, Alabama - Principal, South St. Clair Schools.
 Miss Vicie Heflin - Pell City, Alabama - School, Education.
 Melvin Ash - Rt. 1, Odenville, Alabama - Community Clubs, Steel Worker.
 Mrs. A. D. Moore - Pell City, Alabama - Schools-Lunch Room Supervisor.
 J. W. Locke - Pell City, Alabama - Teacher-Voc. agriculture.
 Mrs. Christine Holt - Gadsden, Alabama - Labor Market Analyst,
 Employment Agency.
 Dr. M. G. Norrell, Jr., - Pell City, Alabama - N. D. Norrell Clinic.
 A. D. Griffin - Rt. 3, Pell City, Alabama - Farm Bureau, Pres. Cattlemen's
 Association, Cattleman.

T. L. Hann - Rt. 3, Pell City, Alabama - V. Pres. Cattlemen's Association.
 J. B. Konrath - Rt. 2, Odenville, Alabama - Mt. View Community Club.
 Nat Riddle - Pell City, Alabama - WFHK Radio and Civitan Club.
 E. O. Littlejohn - Pell City, Alabama - Businessman, Hatcheryman, Poultryman.
 L. F. McGinnis - Rt. 1, Springville, Alabama - Dairy Farmer, SCD Committeeman.
 Ed Wheeler - Ragland, Alabama - Labor Union Official AFL.
 J. B. Martin, Jr., - Springville, Alabama - Chamber of Commerce.

TECHNICAL ACTION PANEL

G. E. Campbell - Chairman - Soil Conservation Service, Pell City, Alabama
 Herbert K. Payne - Farmer's Home Administration, Anniston, Alabama
 V. L. Whittle - Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Services -
 Pell City, Alabama.

SUBCOMMITTEES AND PROGRAM ASSIGNMENTS

Agriculture: John Coker, Chairman, Mrs. T. Buren Whatley, Mrs. J. B. Konrath,
 A. T. Cox, W. A. Morrow, Cecil Smith, G. J. Donahoo, H. K. Payne,
 E. J. Riddle, H. L. Eubanks, G. E. Campbell, E. O. Littlejohn,
 L. F. McGinnis, A. D. Griffin.

Industry: H. B. Hamilton, Chairman, Mrs. Buren Whatley, J. B. Konrath, John
 Hippensteel, W. A. Morrow, Bob Dickinson, Mrs. Matilee Dorough,
 T. W. Milner, R. G. Galbreath, P. D. Turner, A. C. Bodholdt, Paul
 Pope, Oscar Fouts, J. B. Martin, Jr.

Education: Hugh Williamson, Chairman, Mrs. M. G. Norrell, Mrs. J. B. Konrath,
 John Yarbrough, Betty Colvin, Miss Iola Roberts, Vicie Heflin,
 A. C. Bodholdt, Margaret Garrison, Melvin Ash, Mrs. A. D. Moore,
 J. W. Locke, George Eden, O. D. Duran, D. O. Langston, Harold
 Williams, D. A. Cox, Leslie Blocker, C. C. Garrison, C. H. Jones,
 Paul Turner, Hoover Rogers.

Labor: R. G. Galbreath, Chairman, Mrs. Buren Whatley, C. B. Riddle, Mrs.
 Matilee Dorough, Mrs. Christine Holt, Ed Wheeler.

Health and Welfare: Mrs. M. G. Norrell, Chairman, Mrs. Matilee Dorough,
 Betty Colvin, M. G. Norrell, Jr., Iola Roberts, Vicie Heflin,
 Betty Jackson, Dr. T. Q. Harbrou.

Marketing: A. D. Griffin, Chairman, T. L. Hann.

Tourism: Turner Gray, Chairman, J. B. Konrath, Nat Riddle.

Recreation: W. M. Forman, Chairman, John Hippensteel, Nat Riddle,
 F. O. Whitten, E. J. Riddle.

Water Shed: Orville Haynes, Chairman, John Yarbrough, G. E. Campbell, R. R. Smith.

Banking: Joe Adkins, Chairman, John Coker, T. W. Milner, Paul Pope, H. B. Hamilton.

Forestry: E. J. Riddle, Chairman, R. R. Smith, V. L. Whittle, S. M. Smith,

Public Relations: Charles Abbott, Ed Blair.

Public Facilities and Services:

Paul Pope, Chairman, Hoyt B. Hamilton, Bill Borman, James Ingram, S. F. Burt, D. S. Evans, Gerald Swann, Ray Bodiford, Marcus Pearson, W. A. Coleman, George Jones.

Spiritual Guidance: Rev. H. B. Holt, Chairman, Rev. Ponder Frederick.

Natural Resources: Bob Dickinson, Chairman, Mayor George Jones, Roger Snyder, S. F. Burt.

Civic Improvement: Roger Snyder, Aksel Bodholdt, Chairman, Mrs. J. B. Konrath, Melvin Ash.

LEGAL AUTHORITY

The legal authority of the St. Clair County RAD Committee is limited to program development, coordination, promotion and supervision of the (1) Rural Resource Development program and (2) development of the Overall Economic Development program as designated by the Area Redevelopment Act, P. L. 87-27.

FINANCIAL CAPABILITIES OF COUNTY COMMITTEE

The Committee has no financial capability. The Committee will promote and assist public and private corporations and lending institutions and in the formation of other financial organizations in carrying out the County OEDP.

RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The St. Clair County RAD Committee was organized in January, 1962 with the election of officers and outlining plans for writing an OEDP.

Officers and Subcommittees obtained information to be incorporated in the County-Area V-OEDP's and submitted it to the officers at a membership meeting in February, 1962. This county information was included in the Area V OEDP.

Under the objectives set up by the Committee, assistance has been given individuals, private and public organizations in the following projects:

1. Technical study project - sponsored by the St. Clair County Commissioner's Court. An application for Technical assistance has been submitted to Area Redevelopment Administration for a "Study for Economic Improvement and Employment opportunities in St. Clair County."
2. Industrial building project - The Springville Development Corporation was assisted in organizing and obtaining finances and providing a building for the National Cabinet Corporation to employ 70 people.
3. Public Facility Project - The Town of Springville was assisted in applying for a Public Facility Grant through Area Redevelopment Administration for expansion of water and sewage facilities for industrial development, application pending.
4. Agricultural Processing Plant - The Committee gave assistance to local lending agencies to finance an agricultural processing plant to employ 10 - 15 people.
5. Equipment Repair Service Company - The Committee assisted this Company with obtaining operating funds and obtaining additional housing to expand employment from 10 to 200 people.
6. Southeastern Enameling Corporation - The Committee assisted officers of this Corporation and individuals and officials of the Town of Springville in applying for Area Redevelopment Administration Section 6 Loan and local financing. Application pending.
7. Industrial Building Expansion - The Committee assisted the officials and Springville Development Corporation in applying for Area Redevelopment Administration Section 6 loan, and obtaining local funds to expand building facilities for industry to employ an additional 100 employees. Application pending.
8. Public Facility Project - The Committee assisted officials of the Town of Steels in filing application under the Accelerated Public Works Program P. L. 87-658 for financial assistance to develop a municipal gas distribution system.

The Committee has also given assistance in preliminary planning for other Public Facility, Commercial, Industrial and Recreation projects.

REPORTING AND EVALUATION

The Committee submits periodic reports to the Area and State Committees, publishes progress reports on development of county program through local and state news media.

The Committee officers and members will conduct program evaluation through annual and special program meetings to review developments and accomplishments with respect to the goals and objectives of the program.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY

LOCATION, SOILS, TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND CLIMATE

St. Clair County is located slightly Northeast of the geographical center of Alabama. The county has two county seat towns, Ashville and Pell City. St. Clair County is joined on the North by Blount County, East by Etowah, Calhoun, and Talladega, Southwest by Shelby and West by Jefferson County. The center of the county is approximately 40 miles from Birmingham, Oneonta, Gadsden, Anniston, Talladega, and Columbiana. The land area comprises of 641 square miles and is inhabited by an average of 40 persons per square mile. This compares with 64 persons for Alabama and 50 for the United States.

With the exception of a narrow band of the Northwestern part, the county lies within the limestone section of the valley and ridge province of the State. This section may be further subdivided into narrow districts lying in a Northeast, Southwest direction. From Northwest to Southeast, these districts are the Big Canoe Valley; Cahaba ridges; Cahaba Valley; Coosa ridges and Coosa Valleys. The above noted Northwestern part lies within the Blount Mountain and Wills Valley district of the Cumberland Plateau Section of the State.

Land elevations range from a low of 433 feet above sea level in the Southeastern part of the county to 1600 feet in the extreme Western part. The terrain includes hilly in the South to mountainous in the North.

Most of the Eastern boundary of the county is formed by the Coosa River. Approximately 90 percent of the land area of the county is drained by streams flowing into this river. The remaining 10 percent in the Southwestern is drained by streams flowing Southwesterly into the Cahaba and Little Cahaba Rivers.

The climate of the county is of the warm temperate type prevailing throughout most of the "Gulf States." There is a demarcation of seasons sufficiently definite to permit the stimulating influences of the cooler periods, yet not so extreme as to result in enervating heat during the summer.

The U.S. Weather Bureau shows the county having an average rain fall of 59 inches, a normal mean temperature of 64.5 degrees F., and an average humidity of 70 percent.

The average number of growing days is 239, the average date of late killing frost is March 16th and the average date for the first killing frost is November 10th.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTERESTS

The economy of the county is based principally upon farming, business and industry and industrial employment. There are 1,014 farmers, 3,090 employees residing in the county, but working outside of the county and 4,130 residents working inside the county in commerce and industry.

The social interest are those of a typical Southern area. There are six (6) religious denominations including Baptist, Methodist, Church of Christ, Church of God, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic, of which the Baptist membership is the largest. There are twenty-two (22) public schools under a County

Board of Education. In addition, all of the schools are supported locally by the respective School Board of Trustees and local P. T. A. Local P. T. A.'s are affiliated with the County Parents-Teachers Association.

Community interests are centered around the church, school, business and recreational programs. The people of the county participate in county farm organizations, commodity group organizations, industrial, business and professional organizations and civic and community clubs.

PATTERNS OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Trade and commerce is based largely on salaries and wages of employees and procurement, manufacturing and sale of textiles, building materials and agricultural and forest products.

Consumer trading account for about 80 percent of the products bought. Twenty percent of purchases are for agricultural supplies, cotton for textiles, raw materials for pipe, cement, brick, lumber and paper manufacture. Principle trade areas of the county are Pell City, Ragland, Springville, Ashville, Oden-ville and Steele. All of the centers are located or served by main line railroads and a net work of local, state and interstate highways. Most consumer and production supplies are brought into the county from the larger manufacturing and commerce centers in Birmingham, Gadsden, Anniston and other cities of Alabama and the Southeast.

III. INVENTORY OF COUNTY'S RESOURCES
HUMAN RESOURCES

Population Characteristics

The population of St. Clair County reached its peak in 1940 with a total population of 27,336 people. By 1950, there had been a slight decline of 2 percent. By 1960 it had declined an additional 5 percent to 25,388. During this same time, the population in Alabama increased 8 percent from 1940 to 1950 and a 7 percent increase from 1950 to 1960 with a total population of 3,266,740. This compares with a 35.7 percent growth for the nation as a whole.

1. Population Distribution by Age and Sex:

TABLE 1

Population Distribution by Age and Sex 1960 - Percent Increase: or Decrease 1950-60

Age group	Area 1960		Total 1960	Total 1950	Increase or Decrease	
	Male	Female			Net Change	% Change
All Ages	12,599	12,787	25,388	26,687	-1,289	-5
Under 5 yrs.	1,399	1,397	2,796	3,196	- 400	-12
5 to 9 yrs.	1,429	1,321	2,750	3,115	- 365	-11
10 to 14 yrs.	1,484	1,415	2,899	2,975	- 760	- 2
15 to 19 yrs.	1,184	1,150	2,334	2,514	- 180	- 8
20 to 24 yrs.	789	740	1,529	1,858	- 323	-18
25 to 29 yrs.	687	724	1,411	1,727	- 316	-18
30 to 34 yrs.	718	767	1,485	1,649	- 164	- 9
35 to 39 yrs.	732	798	1,530	1,778	- 248	-14
40 to 44 yrs.	681	787	1,468	1,665	- 197	-12
45 to 49 yrs.	680	744	1,424	1,367	+ 57	+ 4
50 to 54 yrs.	709	651	1,360	1,177	+ 183	+16
55 to 59 yrs.	523	638	1,161	1,004	+ 157	+16
60 to 64 yrs.	488	478	966	808	+ 158	+ 9
65 to 69 yrs.	416	418	834	794	+ 40	+ 5
70 to 74 yrs.	309	354	663	569	+ 94	+16
75 to 79 yrs.	217	215	668	422	+ 246	+59
80 to 84 yrs.	109	127				
85 and over	45	65	110	69	+	+60

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS, 1950 PB2; 1960 PC (1) 2c

A summary of Table 1 shows that the population of age groups 0 - 44 years showed a decrease in population. The greatest decrease occurring in the most productive age groups of 20 through 44 years. It should be noted also that the percentages of increase took place in the 45 year and older age group, but the greatest being in the 70 - 80 year age group. Some of this loss can be attributed to lack of employment opportunities in the county resulting in the migration to other areas. The net loss through civilian migration during the period 1950-1960 was 4,875.

Labor Force and Employment Characteristics of Population

1. Labor Force of Population:

TABLE 2

Employment Status by Age and Sex of County, Alabama and United States - 1960			
Employment Status	County	Alabama	United States
Male 14 yrs. & over	8,569	1,059,609	61,000,000
Labor Force	5,966	779,355	47,025,000
Employed	5,566	715,747	44,485,000
Not in labor force	2,603	280,254	11,493,000
Females 14 yrs. & over	8,910	1,157,899	64,368,000
Labor force	2,307	373,381	23,587,000
Employed	2,170	350,150	22,196,000
Not in labor force	6,603	784,518	40,749,000

SOURCE: United States Census: Alabama 1960 PC (1) 2c

The labor force of the county in 1960 is indicated in Table 2 above. There was a total of 8,569 males and 8,910 females 14 years old and older. Of this number, 5,966 males and 2,307 females were in the labor force. There were 5,566 males and 2,307 females employed. The difference between these two figures, labor force and the employed, indicate approximately the unemployed potential labor force in the county. It also seems reasonable to assume that the part of the population not now listed in the labor force is a reservoir for additions to the labor force. Also, 3,090 persons reported working outside of the county, many of which no doubt prefer working in the county if comparable job opportunities were available. There was a 1.4 percent increase in the total labor force from 1950 - 1960. Of the total labor force 6.4 percent were unemployed in 1960 - Whereas, the unemployment as of December 1962 was 11.7 percent.

2. Employment Status by Major Occupations:

TABLE 3

Employment by Major Occupations: Sex (Percent), 1960 and Percent Increase
1950-60 for County, Alabama and
United States

	COUNTY	ALABAMA	UNITED STATES
Professional, Technical & Kindred	932	96,037	7,474,000
% male	61.2	56.3	N.A.
% Increase 1950-60	+19.9	+48.2	+66.5
Farmers & Farm Managers	409	61,037	2,780,000
% male	96.1	94.1	N.A.
% Increase 1950-60	-70.5	-61.8	-36.7
Clerical & Kindred Workers	902	181,479	14,184,000
% male	41.1	44.4	N.A.
% Increase 1950-60	+39.8	+36.1	+23.8
Craftsmen & Kindred	1,443	139,992	8,560,000
% male	99.1	97.7	N.A.
% Increase 1950-60	+42.3	+26.1	+11.6

(Cont'd next page)

Table 2 Cont'd)

	COUNTY	ALABAMA	UNITED STATES
Operatives & Kindred	2,290	216,270	11,986,000
% male	77.5	73.6	N.A.
% Increase 1950-60	+13.0	+10.8	-1.3
Service Workers	887	81,737	6,133,000
% male	22.4	45.0	N.A.
% Increase 1950-60	+93.7	+36.2	+31.8
Laborers, except Farm and Mine	1,070	75,572	3,665,000
% male	96.6	97.9	N.A.
% Increase 1950-60	-16.1	-4.1	+ 4.1

SOURCE: United States Census of Population.

The greatest increase in employment by major occupations during the period 1950-60 was service workers. The increase of 93.7 percent was far larger than the State's 36.2 percent or 31.8 percent in the nation as a whole. The greatest employment decrease by occupations was in farmers and farm managers from 74.5 percent decrease during the period 1950-60 as compared to 61.8 percent for Alabama and 36.7 percent decrease for the United States.

3. Employment by Major Industry Groups

TABLE 4

Employment by Major Industry Groups: 1960

	COUNTY	ALABAMA	UNITED STATES
Industry Group of Employed	7,736	1,065,897	53,137,000
% Increase 1950-60	-2.0	+3.3	+18.0
Agri., Forestry and Fisheries	686	104,855	5,723,000
% Increase 1950-60	-65.5	-58.9	-23.7
Mining	72	11,902	665,000
% Increase 1950-60	-92.1	-56.6	-25.2
Construction	700	71,359	2,795,000
% Increase 1950-60	+112.8	+30.2	+19.8
Manufacturing	2,707	282,992	16,369,000
% Increase 1950-60	+20.4	+25.2	+ 9.4
Other Services	3,571	594,789	33,308,000
% Increase 1950-60	+48.0	+25.1	+25.5

SOURCE: United States Census

Table 4 above points out a more vivid picture of changes taking place in the county. Employment in construction, manufacturing and other services, which included transportation, wholesale and retail trade, special services and public administration, experienced a favorable increase along with the rest of the State and the United States. In agriculture, forestry and mining, a great decrease was experienced in the county. This is of vital importance to the county because of the major influence which these industries have had upon the county's economy.

Income of Population

1. Personal Income

TABLE 5

Personal Income for County, Alabama and U. S. 1958

	COUNTY	ALABAMA	UNITED STATES
Total Money Income (Thousand Dollars)	24,000	4,364,000	367,686,000
Wages and Salaries (" ")	19,000	2,909,000	239,673,000

SOURCE: U. S. Census

2. Family Income

TABLE 6

Family Income for County, Alabama & United States 1949 & 1959

Subject	County	Alabama	United States
Median Income 1959:			
All families (dollars)	3,497	3,937	5,417
Median Income (1949):			
All families (dollars)	1,812	1,810	3,107
% Families w-Income:			
Less than \$3,000 - 1959	43.0	39.1	22.7
\$10,000 and over - 1959	2.8	6.8	12.2

SOURCE: U. S. Census

3. Family Income of Rural Farm Population:

TABLE 7

Family Income of Rural Farm Population for County, Alabama & U. S. 1959

Subject	County		Alabama		U.S.	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
All Families:	699	100.0	93,084	100.0	N.A.	100.0
0 - \$3,000	353	50.6	60,021	64.4	N.A.	52.8
\$3,000 - 5,000	197	28.2	17,031	18.3	N.A.	23.7
\$5,000 - 10,000	185	20.8	13,474	14.8	N.A.	18.3
\$10,000 and over	4	0.6	2,380	2.6	N.A.	5.1
Median Income 1959:						
Dollars	\$2,962	\$1,882				\$2,800

SOURCE: United States Census

The median income for St. Clair County families is below the Alabama and United States median family income, as shown in Table 6, however, the income improved for St. Clair County from 1949 to 1959 following the general trend for Alabama and the United States. There also is a greater percentage of the families of the county with less than \$3,000 income and with \$10,000 and over income than in Alabama and the United States.

The median income of rural farm families as shown in Table 7 is only 85 percent of the median income for all families in the county in 1959. The median income for the St. Clair rural farm population is 57 percent greater than that of the state and slightly greater than the median for the United States.

4. The median earnings by occupation:

TABLE 8

Median Earnings by Occupation for County, Alabama and United States 1960 (Dollars)

SUBJECT	COUNTY	ALABAMA	UNITED STATES
Male, Total with Earnings	\$3,027	\$3,221	\$3,996
Prof., Mang., & Kindred	4,212	5,694	6,725
Craftsmen, Foreman & Kindred	3,974	4,173	5,355
Operatives and Kindred	3,104	2,994	4,281
Laborers except farm and mine	1,756	1,813	3,150
Female, Total with Earnings	1,513	1,434	1,222
Clerical and Kindred	2,233	2,732	3,061
Operatives and Kindred	2,055	1,990	2,358

SOURCE: United States Census

This table is presented to give the relative opportunities from a salary standpoint of St. Clair County and other parts of the country. This may have some bearing on the out migration of the workers in the productive age groups.

Education of Population

TABLE 9

Median Years Schooling of Persons 25 Years and Older by Sex, County, Alabama, U. S.

	County	Alabama	United States
Total Males - age 25 yrs. & over	6,277	789,450	47,844,000
High School graduates	727	132,616	11,016,000
Median yrs. completed 1950-60	7.7	8.9	10.5
Total Females - age 25 yrs. & over	6,771	880,421	51,198,000
High School graduates	962	177,559	15,131,000
Median yrs. completed 1950-60	8.4	9.3	11

SOURCE: United States Census

Table 9 indicates an unfavorable condition educationally when compared with the State and the Nation. The median years of education for males in St. Clair County is about one grade below Alabama and two grades below that of the Nation. The education level of females is one grade higher than males in the county, however, it is one grade lower than Alabama and nearly three grades lower than the nation for females.

AGRICULTURE

Land and Land Use Patterns

Soil characteristics of the county generally are such that the land is adapted to a wide range of uses, including row crops, cotton, truck crops, grain crops, and sod crops such as hay and pasture. Land use patterns have changed significantly in the last thirty (30) years when the source of farm power was mules and horses, and row crops were planted on 60,000 acres of land with a relatively small acreage devoted to pasture crops.

In more recent years under the influences of the AAA, PMA and ASC programs of the Department of Agriculture, less and less land has been devoted to row crops, while a greater proportion of the land has been used for pasture and hay crops. A greater percentage of land also is idle. This is due to lack of marketing opportunities for greater agriculture production. Land use capabilities shows that 30 to 40 thousand acres of land are well adapted to general purpose crop and pasture production. An additional 40 to 50 thousand acres of land is adapted to pasture and hay crops. Farm land is found along the principle valleys of the county but in most cases, farms include considerable steep land which is adapted to the production of forest products and in some cases to grazing crops.

1. Land Use Inventory by Capability Class

Table 10 on the following page shows the conservation needs inventory completed in 1959. This deals with the total land of the county by capability classes.

TABLE 10

USE OF INVENTORY ACREAGE BY CAPABILITY CLASS AND SUBCLASS, 1958 & 1975 St. Clair

CLASS	CropLand		Pasture-Range		Forest-Woodland		Other Land		Total	
	1958	1975	1958	1975	1958	1975	1958	1975	1958	1975
	1,000 a.	1,000 a.	1,000 a.	1,000 a.	1,000 a.	1,000 a.	1,000 a.	1,000 a.	1,000 a.	1,000 a.
I	3.0	2.6	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.6	.1	.1	6.8	5.5
II	20.9	16.9	6.8	8.6	17.1	16.5	3.8	.8	48.6	42.8
E	20.5	16.5	6.8	8.5	16.1	15.8	3.8	.8	47.2	41.6
W	.4	.4		.1	1.0	.7			1.4	1.2
III	15.5	6.8	17.2	22.4	60.0	60.9	7.9	1.5	100.6	91.6
E	10.4	6.1	8.4	9.8	36.5	38.0	6.2	1.1	61.5	55.0
W	4.9	.7	8.8	12.3	23.5	22.9	1.7	.4	38.9	36.3
S	.2			.3					.2	.3
IV	4.6	1.4	4.9	6.6	44.1	42.2	4.0	3.8	57.6	54.0
E	4.6	1.4	3.2	5.0	34.8	34.3	3.2	3.3	45.8	44.0
W			1.7	1.6	9.3	7.9	.8	.5	11.8	10.0
I-IV	44.0	27.7	30.2	38.8	123.6	121.2	15.8	6.2	213.6	193.9
VI	4.0		.8	2.1	44.3	48.0	2.1	.5	51.2	50.6
E	4.0		.8	2.1	44.3	48.0	2.1	.5	51.2	50.6
VII	.3		2.1	2.1	136.7	137.4	.8	.3	139.9	139.8
E	.3		2.1	2.1	136.7	137.4	.8	.3	139.9	139.8
V-VII	4.3		2.9	4.2	181.0	185.4	2.9	.8	191.1	190.4
TOTAL	48.3	27.7	33.1	43.0	304.6	306.6	18.7	7.0	404.7	384.3

2. General Land Use and Trend

Table 11 below further shows general land use, size of farms, and land use trends in the county:

TABLE 11
General Land Use 1949 - 1959

Item	County	
	1949	1959
Number of farms	2,211	1,014
Total Land Area (Acres)	410,240	410,240
Land in Farms (Acres)	222,269	132,847
Average Size of Farms (Acres)	100	131
Cropland Harvested (Acres)	43,441	19,890
Cropland Used only for Pasture (Acres)	14,088	8,521
Cropland not Harvested & not Pasture (Acres)	30,172	13,559
Woodland Pasture (Acres)	36,020	24,067
Woodland not Pasture (Acres)	77,382	44,952
Other Pasture not Cropland & not Woodland (Acres)	14,541	18,108
Total Land Pastured	64,649	50,696
Proportion land in Farms (%)	54	34.4
*All land in Woods		309,300

*SOURCE: Division of Forestry, State Dept. of Conservation

Farm numbers have steadily declined since 1930, the greatest decline was from 1949 to 1959. There was a decline of more than 50 percent. Land in farms has declined also, however, the size of farms has increased. There was a greater decline in cropland harvested than for other uses. There was a considerable increase in acreage of land devoted to pasture per farm in 1959 over that of 1949, although the total land devoted to pasture decreased. There was a 20 percent reduction in land use for farming purposes. There has been a general increase in land for forest purposes both on the farm and in commercial forests.

Types of Farms and Significant Changes

TABLE 12

Economic Class of Farms, County - 1949 and 1959

Items	1949	1959
Vegetable, Fruit & Nut	616	130
Cotton	595	120
Cash-Grain	16	20
Other Field Crops	5	-
Vegetable Farms	49	25
Fruit and Nut Farms	--	--
Poultry Farms	22	56
Dairy Farms	33	31
Livestock other than Poultry & Dairy	44	93
General Farms	102	16
Miscellaneous-Unclassified Farms	1,345	697

This table shows that farming became more specialized during this ten year period. The largest classification is still field crops, with livestock and poultry the second and third largest type, respectively.

The trends in value of farm assets including land, buildings and other property have shown a decided increase in 1959 over 1949. In 1959, values amounted to \$10,712 per farm as compared to \$4,249, or an increase of 250 percent. This compares with \$11,807 average farm value in 1959 for the State of Alabama

Crop and Livestock Production Trends

TABLE 13

Crop and Livestock Production Trends, 1949-59 and Percent Change

Items	County 1949	County 1959	Percent Change 1949-59
<u>Crops - Acres</u>			
Cotton	13,072	3,613	-72
Corn	20,956	10,552	-50
All Hay	4,834	3,778	-22
Vegetable Crops	1,150	635	-44
Fruits and Nuts	418	311	-26
<u>Livestock Numbers</u>			
Horses and Mules	2,564	695	-73
All Cattle	8,521	11,042	+29
Milk Cows	3,020	2,027	-33
All Hogs and Pigs	5,521	7,610	+38
All Chickens other than Broilers	63,399	135,345	+113
Broilers Produced and Sold	---	1,251,000	

There was a corresponding decline in the acreage devoted to crops following the trend in the reduction in farm numbers. The greatest acreage reduction, percentage wise, was in cotton and corn followed closely by a reduction in vegetable crops.

The livestock situation is almost the reverse of that for crops. The greatest increase was in chickens and broilers followed closely by hogs and cattle. There was a general decline, however, in the number of horses and mules, since farming is becoming more mechanized with the use of tractors and power equipment.

Distribution of Farm Sales

TABLE 14

Distribution of Farm Sales by Commodities

Subject	County 1949	County 1959
All Farm Products Sold		
Total (dollars)	2,944,588	2,797,459
Average per Farm (dollars)		2,669
All Crops Sold (dollars)	855,507	686,595
Field Crops other than Vegetables, Fruits & Nuts Sold (dollars)	778,403	515,666
Vegetables Sold	70,513	67,435
Fruits and Nuts Sold (dollars)	5,591	6,385
Forest Products & Horticul. Spec. sold (dollars)	96,039	98,109
All livestock products sold (dollars)	541,890	2,109,859
Poultry and Poultry Products sold (dollars)	114,863	1,119,568
Dairy Products Sold (dollars)	166,501	344,477
Livestock and Livestock Products other than Poultry and Dairy sold (dollars)	260,526	645,814

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Agriculture for Alabama: 1959

Trends indicated by Table 14 show that there was a 20 percent reduction in the sale of all crops in 1959 as compared to 1949. There was a great increase in the value of all livestock and all livestock products sold. The increase in 1959 is 390 percent of that in 1949. The greatest increase was that from poultry and poultry products. There was an increase of more than 200 percent in livestock and livestock products other than poultry and dairy sold.

Farm Markets and Processing Facilities

Livestock is sold at auction markets at Birmingham, Montgomery, Oxford, Arab, and Albertville. Milk is sold by pick-up tank trucks at farms to plants located outside the county including Gadsden, Anniston and Birmingham. Eggs are sold directly to retailers, consumers, and to one wholesale-grader packer

market and to one hatchery of broiler chicks in the county. Broilers are sold through contract outlets at Boaz, Albertville, Birmingham, Trussville, and Cullman, and one local plant at Pell City. Tomatoes and other vegetable crops are sold to retail wholesalers and consumers. One grading, washing and packing shed is located at Steele. Tomatoes are sold there in bushel crates. Most of these are sold as green-ripe tomatoes for packing purposes. Cotton seed is sold by farmersthrough their ginners who deliver directly to cotton oil mills.

Grain is sold to commercial facilities at Oneonta, Oxford, Gadsden, and to local livestock producers. Most of this is sold for feed. One feed processing plant is located at Riverside for feed manufacture for contract egg producers. Another feed processing plant is located at Pell City for contract egg producers for hatching egg production. Joe's Feed Store at Springville manufactures feed for public sale.

Other Agricultural Assets

St. Clair County has a climate that is well adapted to efficient livestock, grain and forage crop production. The potential for irrigation offers an opportunity for truck crops, general crops, and pasture production. Water supplies are ample in the county for livestock and crop needs.

FORESTRY

The Alabama Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry, classifies the total land in woods in the county as 309,300 acres. Of this amount 76 percent is considered commercial forest land. This is approximately 76 percent of the total land in the county. There are no public forestry lands located in St. Clair County.

The woodlands of the county lies about 52 percent in the Loblolly-Shortheaf pine woodland type, and the remaining 48 percent in the oak-pine type. In addition to these types, however, there are dispersed throughout the county various other valuable hardwoods of economic importance.

Present wood processing facilities in the county includes 9 saw mills, 3 planing mills, 1 pulpwood chip supplier and one woodyard.

Forest production in the county is relatively low when compared to the total acres of forest land. The production of forest products in 1961 as determined from forest product severance tax receipts is as follows: 4,139.4 million board feet of pine lumber; 1,975.5 million board feet of hardwood lumber and 36,862.8 standard cords of pulpwood and chemical wood. In 1955, these same items in million board feet compared to 11,117.3 pine; 2,985.0 hardwood and 16,091.5 pulpwood.

Due to better management of the woodlands in the county, production of forest products is improving. It is estimated that the annual growth rate now exceeds the annual depletion by approximately 5 percent. Based on the latest forest survey available, the estimated saw timber available in the county in million board feet is as follows: Softwood 221.2; Hardwoods 162.2. This does not include the estimated growing stock of over 126 million cubic feet. It should also be pointed out that 1.4 million tree seedlings was set out in the county in 1960. Based on the 1961 report of the Division of

Forestry, Department of Conservation, the total income from sale of timber and other forest products amount to slightly more than two million dollars. Employment provided by forestry is 660 people.

INDUSTRY

The industrial picture has not changed materially since 1940. The following major industries are located in St. Clair County: Avondale Mills Textile Plant, Pell City; National Cement Company, Ragland; Ragland Brick Company; Simmons Lumber Company, Springville; Riverside Clay Company and Riverside Milling Company, Riverside; Valk Manufacturing Company, Meehan Poultry Processing Plant, Builders Supply Company, Wilkins Lumber Company and Quality Overhaul Company, Pell City.

The taxable payrolls during the period January - March was \$1,253,000. This sum was paid to 1,799 employees. Of these 1,799 employees, 980 were employed in manufacturing and 880 were classified as production workers.

Wholesale and Retail Establishments

1. Retail

Based on census information for 1958, there were 225 retail establishments in the county. Of this number, 111 had payrolls. These establishments had gross sales of \$13,842,000. During the November 15th work week, there were 478 paid employees. The payroll for the entire year from these establishments to workers amounted to \$1,065,000. These 225 establishments include the following: 31 general merchant group stores; 82 food stores; and 15 automobile dealers. As a comparison figure, there were 218 retail establishments with sales of \$10,778,000 in 1954.

2. Wholesale

The census report of 1958 on wholesale trade shows 13 establishments in the county with sales of \$2,434,000. The payrolls from these establishments amounted to \$90,000. During the November 15th work week of that year, there were 28 paid employees. These establishments include merchant wholesalers, petroleum distributors, and automobile part suppliers. In addition to the 225 retail establishments and 13 wholesale establishments in 1958, there were 43 other establishments listed as selected services. The receipts from these 43 establishments amounted to \$536,000. Nineteen (19) of these establishments paid \$100,000 to employees during the year.

Mineral Industries

Prior to 1940, the mining industry provided a major source of employment but most of the mines had closed by 1940; and practically no coal is being mined in the county at present. Many of those employed in the mining industry left the county, while other maintained their residents in the county and found employment in neighboring counties.

Mineral industries now in operation include: The National Cement Company, which operates its own limestone and shale quarries for manufacture of cement; The Riverside Clay Company which is excavating and processing clay for sale as molding and furnace lined clay; local independent sand shippers supplying sand for the Steel Industry in the Birmingham area and for building purposes; and temporary industries including limestone rock crushers, supplying building stone aggregate for construction of Alabama Power Company dams and for highway construction in and near St. Clair County. These will be moved out to other locations as soon as these projects are completed.

1. Mineral Reserves Include:

- a. Dolomite - Commonly used in southern blast furnaces as a fluxing material. This mineral is found in large beds in the southwestern part of the county and to a lesser extent in the Central and Northwestern parts.
- b. Limestone - also occurs in the Northwestern half of the county in beds extending roughly Northwest to Southwest and alternating with those of dolomite. The material is abundantly available for use in cement manufacture and also as a fluxing material preferred especially in open hearth operations.
- c. Red Iron Ore - is found in large quantity in the Northern and Northwestern parts of the county in beds extending roughly Northeast-Southwest. Brown Iron Ore also occurs but to a much less extent.
- d. Coal - parts of three Alabama coal fields extend into or through St. Clair County. Beds of the plateau field lie along the Northwestern boundary of the county; part of the Coosa Field extends through the county from the Southwest to the Northeast, while a portion of the Cahaba Field reaches into the Southwestern part, lying between the two other fields.
- e. Barite - St. Clair County is one of the ten (10) Alabama counties in which Barite is found. It is available at present in somewhat limited quantities for use in the production of lithopone, and also when ground as a pigment for paints, plastics, linoleum, rubber, cloth, paper and in chemical manufacture. Continuing exploration indicates that further supplies of this mineral may be located.
- f. Manganese - of industrial significance in the steel industry as a deoxidizer and as a hardener, occurs in the county commonly in small amounts in most brown iron ores and also in nodules and in narrow veins. However, further explorations are required to locate commercially workable deposits.
- g. Shales - various shales are found in the county. Those of calcareous nature are available in cement manufacture, and that known as Chattanooga Shale is of some special interest since it carries traces of uranium.

- h. Sand and Sandstone - various beds, both of good quality and available for use in the manufacture of abrasives is found. The sandstone, in addition, may be used as a facing for lightweight concrete building blocks and, when impregnated with a black furfural resin and baked, it is used for table tops and chemical equipment to resist acids and alkalies.
- i. Ocher - of several tints and compositions, occurs at scattered points available as various stable pigments.
- j. Malachite and Azurite - two copper minerals, both basic carbonates of copper are found in the county.
- k. Wavellite - a hydrous basic aluminum phosphate, also occurs.

In addition to those mentioned above, a large variety of materials for manufacturing purposes, especially metals and chemicals, in their original or partly finished forms and combinations, may be obtained from adjoining and nearby counties. This is particularly true from the City of Gadsden on the Northeast and the City of Birmingham, the Steel Center of the South, on the Southwest.

While these many industrial raw materials are available, only a few are being utilized and in most cases, only to a limited extent. Only one mineral industry is located in the county.

Industrial Employment

Of the 7,736 employed persons in St. Clair County based on 1960 census information, 4,963 are employed in industry. These are as follows: Construction-700; Manufacturing (durable and non-durable goods) - 2,707; Transportation-Communication - 389; and Wholesale and Retail Trade - 1167.

The following labor rates are not specific for any type of skill, but are indicative of those generally prevailing: Unskilled Male - \$1.00 to \$1.33 per hour; and \$1.00 to \$1.10 per hour female; Semi-skilled \$1.10 to \$1.50 per hour for male; \$1.10 to \$1.17 per hour for female; Skilled - \$1.50 to \$3.25 per hour for male; and \$1.23 to \$1.35 per hour for female.

Transportation and Communication

1. Airways - A 4,000 foot air strip is now under construction on the outer edge of the city limits of Pell City. When completed, this strip can accommodate planes up to twin size. The nearest air ports served by scheduled airlines are located at Birmingham, approximately 40 minutes away, Gadsden, 35 minutes away, and Anniston, 20 minutes away.

2. Railroads

Passing in a Northeast-Southwest direction through the Northwestern part of the county is the Chattanooga and New Orleans line of the Southern Railway System. Along this line the most distant point in the county is only 50 rail miles Northeast of the major rail center of Birmingham. Crossing the central part of the county in a slightly Northeast-Southwest direction, is the Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Raleigh, Hamlet, Atlanta and

and Birmingham line of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. Along this line, Birmingham is approximately 55 miles from the most distant point in the county. The Salisbury, Atlanta and Birmingham line of the Southern Railway System runs from East to West across the Southern part of the county, of which the most distant point is only 40 miles from Birmingham.

Through the lines described and their connections and terminals, it appears that St. Clair County has railway transportation facilities adequate for industries of any size or type.

3. Highways

St. Clair County has 55 miles of State-Federal four-land highways. These two highways run East and West across the lower third of the county from Birmingham to Atlanta and the upper third of the county from Birmingham to Chattanooga. These roads are nearing the completion stage in the county. State-Federal two-land highways include Nos.: U.S. 78, 231 and U. S. 11. Number U. S. Highway 11 extends from the Northern border of New York State to New Orleans, Louisiana; U. S. No. 78 from Charleston, South Carolina, to Memphis, Tennessee and U. S. No. 231 from Chicago, Illinois, to Panama City, Florida.

County and State highways include: No. 25, 20 miles from Leeds to Ashville; No. 174, 32 miles from Pell City to Blount County line; No. 20, 25 miles from Coal City to Gadsden by Greensport; No. 34, 14 miles from Pell City to Talladega by way of Cropwell.

4. Waterways

There is an existing project authorized by the U. S. Congress by an act of March 2, 1945, that provides for the initial and ultimate development of the Alabama - Coosa Rivers and tributaries for navigation, flood control, power and other purposes.

Public Law 436, 83rd Congress, approved June 28, 1954, modified the Comprehensive plan to permit nonfederal interests to develop the Coosa River by construction of a series of dams in accordance with the conditions of a license issued pursuant to the Federal power act and in accordance with certain other provisions and requirements of the aforementioned public law.

Completion of the total project will provide a navigable waterway with a channel depth of 9 feet from Rome, Georgia, to the port of Mobile, Alabama. The development and job potentials for the county.

Communications

1. Telephone and Telegraph

Telephone service throughout the county is provided by the Coosa Valley Telephone Company, the Leeds Telephone Company, Inc., and the Ragland Telephone Company, Inc. The lines of these companies are interconnected with those of the Southern Bell System. Southern Bell serves the Northeastern part of the county, serving the town of Steele and the rural communities of Steele, Rt.1

Western Union Telegraph offices are located in Ashville, Pell City, Ragland, and Springville. Messages may be sent and received at all attended railway stations.

2. Radio and T. V.

Radio Station WFHK, an independent station broadcasting local programs, is located in Pell City. Associated press wire service is utilized by this station. Radio and television programs emanating from the major networks are available from Birmingham stations.

3. Newspapers

One weekly newspaper with a circulation of 4,400 is published in the county. Both morning and afternoon daily newspapers from Birmingham are available.

Industrial Lands, Sites, Parks and Buildings

Certain acreages of land have been described by the St. Clair County Industrial Development Board and the Alabama State Planning and Industrial Board as being available for industrial use. No major development program has been undertaken to ready these sites for prospective industry. This includes facilities such as water and sewer.

These sites are listed below and associated with the area of the County in which they are located.

1. Ashville - Incorporated

Ashville is one of the two towns in the county with a Courthouse. Ashville is serviced by Southern Railway for rail transportation, natural gas by Southern Natural Gas Company and power is available in any amount by Alabama Power Company. U. S. Highway No. 231 passes through the town, Number 11 and 411 are nearby and a new interstate highway is under construction. Also Nos. 25, 23, and 53.

The source of town water is a spring. Big Canoe Creek, although undeveloped, is near by for industrial water. It has 12,600,000 gallon flow per day.

No. 1 Site

20 acres in Township 13 S. range 3 E, section 26 N. W. The site is 70 percent level, 30 percent sloping with very good drainage. Source of water municipal from spring. Distance to main water main is two miles, located on U. S. highway 231 and 11.

No. 2 Site

120 acres in Township 14 S, range 4 E, sections 1 and 6 NE and SE of 1; S. W. of 6, 60 per cent level, 40 percent sloping with drainage very good on 70 percent. Site is one-half mile from main water line source - spring. Big Canoe Creek is also nearby, located on U. S. highway 231.

No. 3 Site

20 acres in Township 14 S, range 3 E, section 6 S W. Eighty(80) percent of site is level and very good drainage on 80 percent. Distance to main municipal water main is one-fourth mile. Stream water available from Big Canoe Creek located on U.S.highway 231.

No. 4 Site

60 acres in Township 14 S, range 4 E, section 5 N E. Site 80 percent level with 100 percent very good drainage. Distance to municipal water one-half mile. Source - Spring, located on U.S.highway 411.

2. Springville - Incorporated

Springville is serviced by Alabama Power Company, Alabama Gas Company, Southern Railway, U.S.highways No's. 11, new interstate 59 and Alabama highway No's. 7 and 174. The towns source of water is from large spring.

No. 5 Site

125 acres in Township 14 S, range 2 E, sections 28 and 33 - S E and N. E. Site is 70 percent level, 20 percent sloping and 10 percent hilly with very good drainage on 80 percent. Distance to main water line - 2 miles, located on U. S. highway 11.

No. 6 Site

20 acres in Township 15 S, range 2 E, section 6 N. W., site 100 percent level with very good drainage on 90 percent. Source of water municipal one mile from main line. Located near Railroad and U. S.highway 11.

No. 7 Site

25 acres in Township 14 S, range 2 E, section 31 S E. Site 100 percent level with 100 percent very good drainage. Municipal water main 100 feet from site. Located on U. S.highway No. 11 and Alabama highway 174 and near railroad.

3. Ragland - Incorporated

The town of Ragland is furnished power by the Alabama Power Company, gas by Southern Natural Gas Company and municipal water from a well. Transportation is furnished by Seaboard Air Line Railroad, and County Road No. 20.

No. 8 Site

10 acres located in Township 15 S, range 2 E, section 7 S E. Site is 90 percent level and 90 percent has very good drainage. Distance from site to municipal water main is 25 feet. It is located on St. Clair County road No. 20.

No. 9 Site

5 acres located in Township 15 S, range 5 E, section 8 S W. Site 100 percent level with good drainage. Site within 200 feet of municipal water main. Located on County Road No. 20.

30 acres located in Township 15 S, range 5 E, section 8 S W. Site 90 percent level with very good drainage. Distance to main water line 200 feet, located on County Road No. 20.

4. Odenville - Incorporated

The town of Odenville is served power by the Alabama Power Company, Gas by Alabama Gas Company, Transportation by Seaboard Air Line Railroad, U. S. 411 and Alabama Highways No's. 25 and 174. Distance from Birmingham is 35 miles. Source of water is from well.

No. 11 Site

20 acres located in Township 15 S, range 2 E, Section 35 S E. Site is 100 percent level with very good drainage. No municipal water available. Located on Alabama highway No. 25.

No. 12 Site

25 acres located in Township 16 S, range 2 E, section 2 S W. Site considered 100 percent level with 80 percent very good drainage. Located on Alabama highways No's. 25 and 174.

5. Pell City - Incorporated

Pell City is one of the two towns in the county with a Courthouse. The population is 4,165. Pell City is furnished power by the Alabama Power Company; Gas by Southern Natural Gas Company. It's source of water is springs. Transportation facilities include Southern Railway, U. S. highways No's. 231, 78, new interstate 20, and Alabama highway No's. 34, 174, and 53.

No. 13 Site

30 acres located in Township 17 S, range 4 E, section 5 N W. Site is 80 percent level, 20 percent sloping, drainage very good on 90 percent of site area. Distance to municipal water main is one mile. Located on County Road No. 41, and adjacent to U.S. highway 78 and Southern Railway.

No. 14 Site

30 acres located in Township 17 S, range 4 E, section 6 N E. Site considered 70 percent level and 80 percent with very good drainage. Site located within three-fourths mile of municipal water main. Also undeveloped creek nearby. Located adjacent to U.S. highway 78.

No. 15 Site

Six (6) acres located in Township 17 S, range 3 E, section 1 S W. Site is 100 percent level and 80 percent with very good drainage. Municipal water main within 20 feet.

No industrial parks have been developed for industrial use. However, these are considered desirable and thinking is being directed toward this end.

No available buildings for either industrial or commercial use exist in St. Clair County. Such buildings, as well as the development of sites and industrial parks are very much needed.

There are no zoning regulations now in effect.

Power, Water, Gas and Sewage

Two systems furnish electric power to St. Clair County. These are the Alabama Power Company and the Coosa Valley Electric Cooperative. The Alabama Power Company has a steam plant at Wilsonville and Gadsden and is planning for two new hydroelectric generating plants in St. Clair County. Any amount of electricity is available or can be made available for present and new industries that might locate in the county.

Rates are the most favorable for individual consumers and industry.

Natural gas for domestic and industrial purposes is supplied the county from main lines of the Southern Natural Gas Company. Pell City, Ashville, and Ragland are now served by their municipals. Industries are served directly on industrial rates by Southern Natural Gas. The two largest users presently are Avondale Mills and the National Cement Company. The town of Steel is now in the process of developing its own municipal gas system. The towns of Moody, Whites Chapel, Springville and Odenville are served by Alabama Gas Company. In addition, three L.P. Gas Companies operate within the county supplying areas not reached by gas.

Municipal and industrial water is furnished from springs, wells, lakes and streams. Six (6) municipalities have water systems and four sewer systems at the present time, and two towns are planning for water systems. There are 14 defined communities in St. Clair County. These include Moody and White's Chapel. While these systems are meeting present demands, any major industrial or residential area expansion programs would require enlargements and expansion in the water and sewer systems. Virtually, none of these facilities are available to future industrial sites.

Industrial water supplies are unlimited in the Coosa Valley area. There are three major tributaries going into Coosa River from within the county.

Other Industrial Assets

There is a most favorable situation for the development of industry in this area from the standpoint of major resources available, most of which, at present are unused. Ample residential areas for employees, recreational opportunities, other needs for employees and satisfactory living conditions, and the relative location of this area to other major industrial supply areas and resources are distinct advantages.

RECREATION AND TOURISM

St. Clair County consists of mountains and valleys with thousands of acres of artificial lakes and ponds, natural streams, and 50 miles of river front along the Coosa River which make an area of natural attraction for tourists and local people for all outdoor forms of recreation.

Recent development of the Dam at Kelly Creek will impound 16,400 acres of water and following its completion in 1964, the construction of Lock 3 Dam, which will impound 11,000 acres of water will add to the potential for expanded facilities for recreational pursuits.

The county has a 50,000 acre wildlife game management area under contract leases from forest landowners under development for hunting and camping. This area is located in the center of the county, approximately five (5) miles North of Pell City.

The largest commercial enterprise in operation in the county is known as Horsepens 40 and attracts people from distant places. Also four (4) large farms have year round fishing facilities with one having 50 acres of water and the others 30 acres of water each. There are many smaller lake owners offering fishing privileges to sportsmen. There are five Lock sites and facilities on the Coosa River owned by the Federal Government, available to the public as access sites to Coosa River. The public enjoys fishing and other water sports throughout the length of the river and its main tributaries. Church and Civic Club sponsored facilities for old and young people in summer educational camps includes: Winnataski, Cooks Springs Baptist Camp, Sumatanga and Utopia, Optimist Boys Camp.

Few other recreational facilities have been developed in the county to date, however, plans are being formulated to improve this situation. There are 12 roadside parks and rest facilities along Federal highways.

Facilities available in the county to accommodate tourist include: 5 motels and 10 cafes. With the completion of development activities on the Coosa River, many additional facilities will be needed to accommodate people seeking recreational outlets.

The climate of the county is such that outdoor activities can be enjoyed throughout the year. The Appalachian mountain extends into the county and is divided into three mountain areas. Horsepens 40 is located in the Northern

area and two fire towers with public roads are located in the Central Mountain areas. These mountain ranges are ideal for development. Some of these developments could include - scenic driveways, camping and hiking facilities, resort and lodge areas, nature trails, riding trails, public camps and rest facilities, caves, golf courses and driving ranges.

Recreational water assets will include two major lake developments to impound 26,000 acres of water along the Eastern boundry of the county and many miles of navigable tributaries extending into the county. These assets will be available to serve the recreational needs of six million people living within a 200 mile radius.

There are seven (7) proposed small watershed projects planned for County Development, which will improve the recreational resources of the county.

SUPPORTING SERVICES

Educational Facilities

The educational facilities in the county leave some things to be desired, especially for some facilities. Some of the High, Junior and Elementary schools are very modern and up to date, while others are not. There were 113 classrooms, 12 lunch rooms and 8 other facilities built since 1950. In almost all cases, the present schools have capacity enrollments.

There are 14 white schools with an enrollment of 5,067 students and 8 colored schools with an enrollment of 4,227 students in the county public school system. These 22 schools have a total of 250 class rooms, with 178 white teachers, 44 colored teachers and 63 bus drivers employed. In addition, there are 4 Vocational-Agriculture and Home Economics Departments and three (3) other Home Economics Departments and teachers and one (1) Veterans Training Teacher with 25 students. The 1960 census figures shows 5,967 persons 5 years to 35 years enrolled in schools from St. Clair County, with 61 enrolled in college or professional schools.

Also in 1960, the percent enrolled in schools by age was as follows: 14 and 15 years - 94.1 percent; 16 and 17 years - 76.1 percent; 18 and 19 years - 35.7 percent.

The nine month school system in the county operates primarily on the school fund program from the state which accounts for about 85 percent of its support. There is an average of 12 mills, local, county, district, ad valorem tax supplemented by State and Federal funds for schools including Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics. Capital out lay funds come primarily from State Bond issues. The dollar out lay per pupil in 1959-60 was \$191.04. This is a great increase over \$92.51 spent in 1941-50.

While St. Clair County does not have an institution of higher learning, several are located fairly close by. These include:

- *Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College - normal - 100 miles.
- Alabama College - Montevallo - 57 miles.
- Auburn University - Auburn - 111 miles.
- Birmingham Southern College - Birmingham - 33 miles.

(Cont'd next page)

- Howard College - Birmingham - 33 miles.
 Jacksonville State College - Jacksonville - 40 miles.
 *Talladega College - Talladega - 22 miles.
 University of Alabama - Tuscaloosa - 90 miles.
 *Miles College - Birmingham - 33 miles.
 *Alabama State Teachers College - Montgomery - 102 miles.
 Huntington College - Montgomery - 102 miles.
 Medical College of Alabama - Birmingham - 33 miles.
 * For non-white students.

Health and Welfare

Coordinated with the Alabama State Department of Public Health is the St. Clair County Board of Health. This county board has 8 trained workers that performs the normal services required.

For persons requiring hospitalization, there is a 42 bed hospital. There are also, two nursing homes, 5 out-patient clinics and one County Health Center and another under construction for other health and medical services.

There are 5 physicians, 4 dentists, 2 chiropractors, one optometrist and a 3 member staff of St. Clair County Public Health Department serving health needs of the people.

A County Welfare Department is maintained in the county, serviced with a staff of 6 trained workers. Expenditures in March, 1962 by the Department of Pensions and Security are listed in the following Table.

TABLE 15

Pensions and Security Expenditures in St. Clair County for month of March, 1962

Category	No. Assisted	Total Payments	Avg. per case
Total receiving payments	1,192	\$70,963.64	\$59.53
Old Age Pensions	915	59,694.64	65.24
Aid to Blind	14	642.00	45.86
Aid to permanently and totally disabled	112	4,622.00	41.27
Aid to Dependent Children Families	124	5,213.00	Per Family 42.04
Eligible Recipients	434	---	Per Recipient 12.01
Aid to Children in Foster Care	27	792.00	29.33
Temporary Aid	---	---	---

SOURCE: Statistics, March 1962: Alabama Department of Pensions and Security.

TABLE 16

Monthly Payments Under Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance,
St. Clair County 1960, 59 & 57

Category	Number Persons	Amount Received
<u>1960</u>		
OASI	1,903	\$90,580.00
Disability	115	10,010.00
Total	2,018	100,590.00
<u>1959</u>		
OASI	1,793	83,736
Disability	84	5,583
Total	1,877	89,319
<u>1957</u>		
OASI	1,526	63,530
Disability	38	2,611
Total	1,564	66,141

SOURCE: Social Security Office

Financial Institutions

Three towns within the county have five commercial banks. These are Pell City, Ashville, and Springville. In addition, Pell City has one Savings and Loan Association. These Institutions show a total deposit of 9,229,171.85 dollars. This figure compares with 3,840,000 dollars in 1950. Interest rates on loans from these banks ranges from 6 to 8 percent.

These institutions have long records of achievements and have aided in playing an important role in agricultural and allied activities over the many years of their operations. Their names have become synonymous with the successful progress in the many fields which they have extended their financial services.

In addition to these commercial financial institutions, the county is serviced by other lending agencies including: Farmers Home Administration, Production Credit Association, Federal Land Bank Associations.

The Small Business Administration and several insurance companies made long term business and real estate loans in the county along with the Veterans Administration, private individuals, with support of Federal Housing Authority in many cases.

Local Government

The governing body of St. Clair County is the Court of County Commissioners. This body is composed of the Judge of Probate, who presides as chairman and four Commissioners. The term of office of the Judge of Probate is six years and that of each Commissioner four years.

The nine incorporated towns have the uniform Mayor-Council forms of government. In the process of performing the duties and rendering the normal services expected by towns and county government, 483 people are employed.

Three National Guard Units, 3 State Highway offices, Highway patrol offices in each Courthouse, Veterans Service office and Selective Service office comprise the state government facilities located in the county. The only Federal facilities in the county are 7 Postoffices, and 3 USDA Service Units in the Courthouse at Pell City.

Nine Mayors or city courts, one county court, two inferior courts and one circuit court serve the county.

Two Housing Authorities, all on a Municipal level, are located in the county.

Law enforcement within the county is administered by a sheriff assisted by 3 deputies. Close cooperation is maintained with municipal law enforcement agencies of each town and the State Highway Patrol.

The Advalorem tax structure for St. Clair County is 26 mills or \$2.60 per \$100 value of real and personal property with an additional 5 mills within the limits of municipalities. Alabama law permits up to 10 years exemption on State, County and City property taxes for new industry. This valuation of assessed real and personal property and constitutional debt limit is shown in Table 17 below.

TABLE 17

Subject	Amount
Valuation of Assessed Property	
Regular assessments	10,011,396.00
Public Utilities	6,534,660.00
Supplement	46,490.00
Motor Vehicles	1,768,370.00
Total Valuation	18,361,016.00
Constitutional Debt Limit	
$3\frac{1}{2}$ % of assessed valuation	642,635.56
Outstanding Indebtedness Chargeable to	
Debt Limit	436,206.90
Amount Under Constitutional Debt Limit	206,428.66

SOURCE: State of Alabama, Financial Statement 1960-61 Fiscal year.

Under existing State laws any municipality in St. Clair County may issue revenue bonds to raise funds for constructing industrial buildings, which can be made available to industry on long-term-lease or lease-purchase agreements.

Several groups are organized in the county and either carry out or assist in carrying out programs to attract industry. These include: City Development Boards, Chambers of Commerce, Development Corporations and various civic organizations.

State and Federal Assistance Available

There are various state agencies and insitutions from which assistance will be sought as the need arises, however, this may or may not be limited to the various agencies and institutions outlined below. An effort has also been made to anticipate some of the types of assistance that will be needed. Assistance will be sought from all appropriate resource agencies and institutions in keeping the county up-to-date. Assistance will also be sought from the various state agencies and proposed projects to help determine their economic feasibility.

1. The State Department of Education will be asked for stepped up programs on training and retraining for trades and services, training schools for adults and a stepped up program for high schools.
2. The State Docks Board will be asked to continue to assist in studies for best use of existing state docks located in the area, and to study the feasibility of locating new docks as the area develops in water transportation.
3. The Alabama State Highway Department will be asked to cooperate with appropriate county planning agencies in developing further highway programs, particularly those that will provide better accessibility to industrial locations, development of better tourist routes and access roads to the various lake developments.
4. The Department of Conservation will be asked to work with this area to continue to develop programs in game preserves, game stocking, water safety programs of the various lakes, boat landing sites and piers, etc.
5. The State Department of Conservation-Division of State Parks will be asked to assist in planning and laying out parks, recreational areas, etc., on various lakes and study other type locations feasible for development.
6. The State Department of Health will be asked to continue in mineral exploration and appraisal for commercial feasibility, ground water studies for industrial and municipal planning, etc.
7. State Institutions of Higher Learning will be asked to provide needed data and technical advice in studying resource analysis and the practicability of projects, particularly the Land Grant College, Auburn University, on agriculture project and community improvement programs.
8. The State Department of Agriculture and Industries will be asked to assist the area within the framework of the program of the department to further develop the area.

9. The State Planning and Industrial Development Board will be asked to assist the various towns, cities, counties and area in various planning and zoning programs conducive to economic growth of the area.
10. The State Department of Welfare will be asked to expand their programs in accordance with the needs of the area in cooperation with the various counties.
11. The Division of Forestry will be asked to assist the area in forest management, fire control and replanting programs: Product development, manufacturing and marketing studies.
12. St. Clair County Soil Conservation District. The St. Clair County Soil Conservation District is a legal subdivision of the State of Alabama, authorized under the Soil Conservation District law passed by the State Legislature in 1939. The farmers of St. Clair County voted to join the old Coosa District in 1941. The farmers voted to become a single County District in 1958. Assistance will be asked from this group. Also, assistance will be given this group.
13. The U. S. Forest Service will be asked to cooperate and provide assistance in forest resource surveys, markets and employment possibilities through the hundreds of thousands of acres of timber reserves. Also to develop recreation areas on any government lands located in the area.
14. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service will be asked to cooperate in all phases of the services, programs, especially under the provisions of Public Law 566 to assist in locally sponsored watershed projects on the many streams within the area for flood control, irrigation and municipal water supply, and to furnish technical assistance and guidance to the Rural Areas Development Program.
15. The U.S. Bureau of Mines will be asked to provide assistance to developing more fully the mineral resources known to be of importance as outlined in this OEDP and to make surveys and studies of minerals of less known importance in the area.
16. National Park Service will be requested to provide assistance in developing the tourist and recreational potentials of the entire area, and management information on existing facilities.
17. The Farmer's Home Administration will be asked to help serve farms or farmers through their planning, management and financing programs. Also to financially assist towns and communities of less than 2,500 population in developing water systems. Also, their complete cooperation and technical assistance will be sought to further the cause of Rural Areas Development.
18. Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. Old abandoned mines, as well as other places in the area may offer great possibilities for government financed facilities, expansions and surplus food storage, and be operated under normal conditions as tourist attractions. Assistance will be asked to explore these and other possibilities.

19. U. S. Department of Commerce will be asked to keep community, county and area leaders informed on latest business trends of the Nation, the "growth" industries, and assist in specialized research on any problems that might occur.
20. The U. S. Engineers will be asked to make and bring up-to-date river development studies and other river navigation developmental activities.
21. The Area Redevelopment Administration will be asked to assist Area V in loans for industrial and commercial projects, loans and grants for public facilities projects; technical assistance of various particulars; occupational training and retraining programs, urban renewal acceleration programs, etc.
22. The Small Business Administration. Loan assistance will be sought for commercial, industrial and resort development projects that cannot be financed locally. Assistance will also be sought in ways to help existing small businesses to expand including production, sales and management assistance, and in making engineering and economic surveys.
23. The Public Housing Administration will be asked to provide financial and technical assistance to the various towns, cities and communities of the area in services offered through its various programs.
24. The Housing and Home Finance Agency will be asked to accelerate urban renewal projects already filed from the area, and future applications from the various communities that may be eligible. In cases where public facilities cannot be financed locally at reasonable interest rates, public facility loans will be sought and regional planning grants will be sought.
25. The Public Health Service will be asked to provide consultation and technical and financial assistance available to local health departments in the organization, administration and evaluation of community health services.
26. The U. S. Department of Interior, Office of Mineral Exploration will be asked to assist firms and individuals who desire to explore for minerals covered by OME regulations. Specialists of Departments will also be asked to assist with surveys.
27. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Services will be requested to adjust the local programs where possible to contribute to various projects being developed in the area, and to contribute technical advice and assistance where applicable.
28. The U. S. Department of Labor will be asked to cooperate in labor surveys and training and retraining programs.
29. Rural Electrification Administration will be asked to provide technical guidance and assistance including financial assistance to REA borrowers where their program applies.
30. Other County, State and Federal Agencies. No doubt several other agencies will have contributions to make to the development of the program. These will be contacted as needs for their assistance arises.

IV. ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACTORS AFFECTING COUNTY GROWTH

AGRICULTURE

Availability of Land

Land use is changing. Land use in the County suggest a pattern that is not too different from that of Alabama as a whole. Land availability based on capability class and sub class, Table 10 shows that for 1958, there were 48,300 acres of cropland and 33,100 acres of pasture land. These figures are being adjusted by farmers and others which indicate that there will be 27,700 acres of cropland and 43,000 acres of pasture and range land available by 1975. The major adjustments are being made by impoundment of lake waters on the Coosa River taking over land on about 100 farms reducing the acreage of some of the better crop and pasture lands. At the same time, flooding of other more valuable cropland will be under better control to permit the use of other adapted land for crops and pastures. This land classification by capability is made up of classes one through seven, of which more than 50 percent is in the first four classes and sub-classes. Within these classes, a great variety of soil types exist. Due to topography, rain fall and temperature, this land used for crops and pastures must be adequately protected by conservation measures including land cover, application of mineral fertilizers and water control and general flood and watershed control programs. Farmers can utilize programs of the Soil Conservation Districts, Extension Service and the Agencies of the Department of Agriculture for technical and financial assistance.

Number of Farms

Farm operators are declining and the size of farms is increasing. This is due to some farmers retiring, others leaving the farm to seek more satisfactory employment in industry, and other farmers buying land to try to increase volume of production and make a satisfactory income from farming. Size of farms is increasing also due to changes from row-crop or cash-crop farming to more feed and livestock enterprises. This generally requires larger farm units.

The volume of production is affected by the size of the farm. Farm size needs to be increased to permit efficient production of larger volume of crops and livestock. Farmers can obtain assistance with capital needs for adjustment of size of farm and enterprises through Loans from local Lending Agencies, the Farmers Home Administration, Production Credit Associations and Federal Land Bank Associations.

Levels of Farm Income

The average income per farm of the county is above that of the State, but lower than the National average. The status in the level of farm income in the county has been due to a continuation of production of surplus crops and failure to use farm resources completely. Farm income is only 40% of the level necessary for satisfactory family living. The production program should be adjusted to add more feed and livestock enterprises to the cash crops program. This would permit a more complete utilization of land, labor and capital resulting in a higher level of income. Farmers can be assisted by an educational program of the Extension Service to make plans and adopt production recommendations.

Land Values

Land values have increased due to urban growth, highway developments, Corporation land use developments, river developments and from competition for larger farms. This trend will continue. Much of this is unavoidable due to the nature of these changes. The program of the County RAD Committee in carrying out this OEDP will help check this trend and help stabilize land prices.

Trends in Farm Technology

Trends in application of farm technology have not kept pace with that of the best farmers in the county and the state. However, the trend is upward among all farmers. Adoption of technological improvements can improve efficiency of production by 25 percent. Farmers will be encouraged to adopt modern technological methods in production and management when they make adjustments to more completely utilize all resources. Educational programs and technical assistance will be provided by the Extension Service and Agencies of the State and USDA.

Availability of Capital and Terms of Credit

Lending institutions are sufficient to supply capital needs of agriculture. Costs of credit has increased for farm as well as Government and industry. Farmers need to use more capital to adjust size of enterprises to improve efficiency and volume of production. This will give more complete use of land and full employment of farm labor resulting in higher income. Assistance in use of capital will be provided through a cooperative program of Extension Service, Local Banks, Farm Credit Agencies, and F.H.A.

Trends in Production

The trends of production of row crops is downward. The acreages of cotton, corn, soybeans and hay have been greatly reduced. Cotton acreage is under a control program and allotted acreage for many farms is too small for most efficient production. Corn acreage has declined due to replacement of horse and mule power, requiring grain and hay for feed, with tractor power. Livestock production needs for grain crops has not developed fast enough for a market for grain. Soybean hay production has been replaced by broadcast annual or perennial hays. Truck crop production has changed little in the last 20 years. Row crops production declined 24% from 1949 to 1959.

The value of livestock production has increased 380% since World War II. See Table 14. The rates of increase in sales since 1949 are poultry 1000%, cattle and hogs 250% and dairy 204 percent. The greatest livestock potential for continued growth is that for cattle and hog production. Growers need assistance for improvement of production efficiency, increasing volume and quality and marketing programs and facilities. Livestock producers will be assisted with a production and marketing program by the Extension Service, USDA Agencies and Alabama Department of Agriculture.

The number of farms growing cotton has dropped from 1327 in 1950 to 338 in 1960. This trend will continue due to such small allotments. The cotton program of USDA needs to provide for distribution of the County allotments to commercial cotton farms in so far as possible. Growers will be assisted in

acreage allotment distribution, efficiency of production and marketing by the Extension Service and USDA Services and Agencies.

Corn production has dropped from 1765 farmers in 1950 to 677 in 1960. This reduction is due principally to farm mechanization, low prices for cash grain, small farm size with resulting low income and increasing costs of production. Except for farmers cooperation in the Feed Grain control program, the acreage of corn and other grain production may be stabilized at about 12,000 acres or even increased with the development and improvement of an expanded livestock production program.

Total acreage of pasture and hay has decreased due to the reduction in numbers of farms, but there was a slight increase in average acreage per farm and in the percentage of farms having pasture. This trend corresponds to the increase in livestock production. Total pasture and hay acreage can be increased and production improved in conjunction with improved grain production to provide for a greatly expanded livestock program.

Truck crop farms have decreased in number although the acreage of truck crops has changed little. In 1962 there were about 60 commercial truck farms with 1500 acres. The principal crops are fall tomatoes, pole beans, pimento pepper and small acreages of other crops. Production has been improved by adoption of more efficient methods. The system of marketing now followed is too varied to promote efficiency in marketing or reaching the better markets. Much of the produce is packed and sold in 8 and 12 quart open baskets at retail. Tomatoes are sold in field crates and baskets. Farmers can improve efficiency in marketing a larger volume of products by adopting a uniform system of harvesting, washing, grading, inspecting and packaging of products. The Extension Service, Agricultural Marketing Service and other USDA Services and Agencies and the Alabama Department of Agriculture can assist farmers with production and marketing programs and supplying individual needs, and market facilities.

Other Crops: Farmers have grown small acreages of soybeans for oil and feed and seed crops of other legumes and grasses. These crops have been used mainly as secondary sources of income. Soybeans for oil can be grown by cotton and grain farmers to maintain a big enough total row crop enterprise to more completely utilize labor and equipment and improve production efficiency. Row crop farmers can be assisted in including these crops with other crop enterprises.

Quality of Production

In terms of market demand and competitive relationships, quality of production should be improved as follows:

1. Hogs: The county production consists of 50% of the less desirable lardy type, market pigs and hogs. Meat-type breeds must be used for present market demands.
2. Cattle: Cattle herds have been improved by use of better breeding stock in the last 15 years. But quality can be improved further using performance tested bulls. Sixty percent of the calves and young stock sold are shipped to other areas as feeders, while 70% of the slaughter animals marketed in this area are shipped into the state. Local farmers can feed out their own feeder cattle of the

County to high quality butcher stock doubling the weight of animals that will sell for top prices.

3. Fall Tomatoes: The main crop has been sold up to now as green-ripe tomatoes in field crates. The quality is excellent but consumers want "pink" ripe fruit. Allowing fruit to become "pink-ripe" before picking will improve quality.

Recommendations for quality improvement will be included with enterprise programs.

Climate and Natural Limitations

Unequal distribution and uncertainty of rainfall throughout the year causes problems in production. Water for farm, livestock use and crop irrigation must be provided where possible. Farmers will be assisted by the Extension Service and USDA Agencies in planning and developing water supply and control systems for farms and farming areas.

Social Factors

Much of the individual farmer's needs for production supplies, coordination of market schedules, facilities and services for preparation, grading, inspecting and selling of products must be provided through cooperative programs of farmers in each enterprise involved. Farmers and their leaders must take the lead and control such programs as far as possible. Assistance will be given this group by the Extension Service, USDA Agencies and Services, and the Alabama Department of Agriculture.

Market Availability, Facilities and Services

1. Feeds: Storage facilities are inadequate for local production causing forced sales and depressed prices at harvest and scarcity during other demand periods. Processing facilities for Custom Service and for supply of cattle and hog feeders are needed to encourage commercial feed production and use of locally produced feeds in the expanded livestock program.
2. Cattle: Cattle and calves are now sold to established Auction Markets operating on one-day a week or other schedule and selling ungraded, unclassified cattle and calves, and special cattle on special sale dates. Local cattlemen need organized special date, classified sales for feeder cattle. Fed cattle may be sold in scheduled or special date Auction Sales.
3. Hogs: Hogs and pigs are now sold during one-day a week scheduled, miscellaneous, unclassified livestock sales at Auction Market. A few feeder pig producers are selling on contract. Special feeder pig sales need to be organized and operated to sell feeder pigs. Finished butcher hogs can be sold at Auction or by direct Packer Sale.
4. Eggs: Egg grading, packing and selling is usually done by the producer. Although there is one contract egg and feed dealer performing this service for his growers. Producer-dealers sell to consumers and retail outlets. Producer-Dealers can reduce market costs and improve production and marketing efficiency by establishing market service organizations.

5. Truck Crops: Washing, grading, inspecting, and packing facilities, using standard packages, are not adequate for selling fall pink-ripe tomatoes to retail outlets including chain or super market stores. This service is needed for farmers to get a larger share of the tomato consumers dollar and to enable producers to increase volume production. Farmers will be assisted to establish markets and promote marketing organizations to improve marketing of crops and livestock by the Extension Service and Agencies and Services of the USDA and State Department of Agriculture.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Production Trends

The number of establishments has decreased slightly, but the total production has increased in value of product and increased employment and higher wages paid. However, improvement and expansion of production has not been sufficient to provide full time employment for workers at average wages for Alabama or the U. S. Unemployment of 11.7% has resulted from increase in the labor force and loss of employment opportunity due to decline in mining, lumbering and agriculture production. The greatest reduction has been in the mining industry. Coal mining was stopped due to higher costs of production and competition with other sources of lower priced fuels.

New industries are needed to utilize available resources and improve the economy, provide employment and improve the level of income of the workers to that of Alabama or the U. S. The Rural Resource Development organization can assist Local Industrial Development groups with financial assistance of local people, State and Federal Agencies.

Changing Conditions, Availability of Raw Materials and other Resources

Changing conditions, availability of raw material and other resources are factors affecting economic development. Improvement in highways, development underway for river transportation, additional electric generating capacity, improvement of water resources for recreation and tourism and agriculture and industry, and availability of labor, are conditions favoring development of Industry and Commerce.

Poor housing conditions and limited public services, lack of coordination of efforts, lack of study from surveys and resource data, and lack of promotion of industry and commerce have contributed to a slow rate of growth. Public programs of assistance are available to the Committee and local people to promote economic development.

Transportation

Transportation rates have been unfavorable for economic growth. Facilities have been improved. This includes highways and rail transportation; and river transportation facilities are in the developmental stage. The Rural Areas Development Committee and local people should cooperate with carriers and regulating authorities to obtain more favorable rates.

Public Facilities

Public Facilities have been inadequate to serve an expanding industrial

program. Improvements need to be made in education, water, power, recreation and sanitary facilities to serve industry.

Municipalities and public development groups need to determine and establish Industrial sites and parks, and provide them with usual public facilities and services.

The County and municipalities need to study, determine and provide road and other facilities that will be required to service Industry, Commerce and Recreational developments in special areas and along the lake fronts above Logan-Martin and Lock 3 Dams.

Zoning

Zoning for industrial development has not been provided by local governments. Zoning will be important to location of industry and future expansion, with respect to other land use.

Local governments should study their needs and provide zoning regulations to promote proper land utilization for mutual benefit of all interested groups.

Promotional Programs

Promotional programs have not been adequate to locate and develop sufficient Industries for necessary growth. Each city has an industrial development board to assist in promoting Industrial development. These boards can help finance developments based on popular approval of a tax supported Bond and Stock issue. Efforts of these programs have helped, but should be supplemented by organizations of Development Corporations and similar financing and promotion groups. These have power under Alabama laws to raise funds and obtain sites and furnish buildings and otherwise assist in industrial and commercial establishment.

Labor Supply

A large portion of the available labor supply is unskilled or semi-skilled, and therefore earns the lower wages. The labor force of 8,273 workers consists of 11.6% or 540 workers unemployed. There is a potential labor supply of 2600. Industrial and commercial programs offer the best potential employment opportunity. Training programs can be provided through the Employment Agency and Department of Education and interested industry groups.

Housing Facilities and Services

Housing facilities and services are inadequate. Fifty seven percent of the population has substandard housing. Many houses are without adequate water or sanitary facilities. Better housing and home conveniences and services are needed by a large part of the population employed in industry. Better homes and other needs can be met with improvement in employment. The Local Lending Agencies with F.H.A. Assistance and The Farmers Home Administration can make home construction and improvement loans.

FORESTRY

Supplies in Relation to Market Requirements of the County

The forest land area of the county constitutes 75% of the total land area. Three-fourths of the forest land is owned by commercial producers.

The trend of increasing the acreage of land for forestry purposes has continued since 1940. Interest in forest stand improvement and protection likewise has increased to add to forest value.

More recently, competition from other areas for lumber and technological changes have reduced output of local lumber manufacturing companies, and some have dissolved. This leaves the county with a surplus of lumber and timber products without suitable marketing facilities.

The forestry program needs development of processing and manufacturing industries, including improvement of existing plants and equipment to utilize hardwood and softwood species for wood products that meet competition of other wood and building materials demanded by consuming industry and the public.

Timber stands need to be established on 43,000 acres and improvement of stands on 245,000 acres.

The forestry program should include: Feasibility studies or surveys to determine types of industries adapted to utilize timber supplies for markets that are available.

A forest industry development program should be sponsored by local people to process and market timber resources. Assistance programs of the State Universities, State Department of Conservation and Agencies and Services of the USDA and other Federal Departments can be used in developing the local forestry program.

Protection of Forest Resources

Protection of forest resources depends on local individuals, industries and the County Forestry protection unit supported by the County, State and Federal Departments. Financial support for the County Forest protection unit comes from 5¢ per forest acre from the land owners and 5¢ per acre from State and Federal funds.

The present forest protection program has been able to prevent fire damage to 99 percent of the forest area.

The fire control program will require support of individuals, industry and local government officials cooperating with the fire control unit to adequately protect forests from fire damage.

Forest Industry Expansion

Expansion of the Forest Industry Program will require additional Capital. Industrial groups can utilize local capital, and capital from local Lending Agencies and the SBA and ARA.

RECREATION AND TOURISM

Recreational resources are abundant for local needs and for visitors from nearby populated areas and tourists from other areas of the U. S. Water resources will be created from lakes above Logan-Martin and Lock 3 Dams consisting of 26,000 acres of water and 653 miles of shore line, for commercial facilities, residential developments and public parks and access and service areas.

Local interest is tremendous for private use and for commercial purposes to establish boat landings, marinas, motels and for public facilities. This resource is so new that people have not become aware of the full opportunity afforded, nor the problems related to it.

Problems anticipated are: Proper land use: determining needs for and development of public facilities, public health and safety, knowledge of river transportation for commercial potentials and relations to Industrial Developments.

Solutions to these problems include designation of areas for Industry, and river transportation facilities, parks and public recreation areas, commercial establishments and residential development areas; Surveys of needs, and programs to provide for public facilities including roads, public access facilities to water, parking areas and other facilities; regulations, supervision and enforcement of public health and safety laws; studies to determine and programs to inform the public of opportunities and potentials of tourism and recreation.

Land areas available for recreational purposes consist of (1). public lands including: Federal Lock sites at Locks 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on Coosa River; State lands consisting of the Beaver Mountain fire tower and the Bald Rock Fire Tower; the Sec. 16 tract, T 14 S, Range 2 E at Springville, school land; proposed sites for water shed improvement projects on Canoe Creek, Beaver Creek, Shoal Creek, Kelly Creek, Broken Arrow Creek and Trout Creek under development programs of the St. Clair Soil Conservation District; State Road side parks on 16 sites; Land sites along the shore lines of lakes above Lock 3 Dam and above and below the Logan-Martin Dam, owned by the Alabama Power Company available for public parks and other recreational purposes; and (2). Private land areas including "Horsepens - 40", atop Chandler Mountain and other mountain and rock formations on Chandler Mountain, Beaver Mountain, Shoal Mountain, Gulf Hollow, Chimney Rock, Bald Rock, second highest point in Alabama; 40 acres of mountain and Gulf, Canyon land with waterfall, adjacent to Chandler Mountain with scenic attractions of overhanging Rock, suitable for overnight camping; This site is immediately below the Horsepens 40 tourist attraction, and many other private lands suitable for specialized outdoor sports including hunting preserves, and rural vacation or outdoor camping enterprises.

Opportunities and potentials for recreation and tourism on the land areas are not too well realized. Interest among local sportsmen is intense. Development programs can be sponsored or promoted by the St. Clair Sportsman and Conservation Association, local governments, and private enterprise.

A study or survey of local needs and business opportunities and resources best adapted for these purposes should be made to promote orderly and proper development. This program can be conducted through cooperation of local leaders, organizations, City and County Governments and the Extension Service, State Agencies and Agencies and Services of the USDA, USDI and USDC.

SUPPORTING SERVICES

Education

The Educational program of the County is unable to provide school facilities or services that meet minimum standards. All High Schools are State Accredited, however 50% of the class rooms are sub-standard and they are over crowded by 50%. Related facilities, likewise are more than 50% over crowded and below standard, including laboratory, library, Health and sanitary needs, lunchroom transportation and recreational facilities. There is no gymnasium in the County, other than basket ball facilities. Lack of adequate finances is the chief cause of these conditions.

Methods of supporting the school program are about the same for this county as others of the State. Tax rates are about the average for the State. Most of the local tax, however comes from land assessments since St. Clair is mostly agricultural and residential. Most of the labor force works outside of the County. The lack of Industrial and Commercial Developments is a major factor in the low Tax Income. Tax income will increase with industrial and commercial improvement.

Vocational training is available in four Vocational Agricultural Departments, five Vocational Home Economics Departments of County High Schools and one Veterans Training School. Training for Industrial employees can be provided in the present school program with the addition of teacher personnel and funds for salaries and equipment and other special educational needs. Educational needs are: 50% increase for buildings expansion; 20% increase in teacher personnel; 20% increase in instructional supplies and equipment; and 20% increase in, and 50% replacement of transportation equipment.

Needs for additional Vocational and specialized Trade Schools and higher educational training beyond the High School level must be provided to train personnel for school, business, industry and professional services.

Local individuals, groups and organizations must support the public school program and the State supported Institutions of higher learning.

Local sponsoring groups may provide some of the supporting facilities needed including Health and Sanitation, recreation, library and other needs through participation in programs of the A.R.A. and Accelerated Public Works Act.

Health, Welfare and Recreation

1. Health

The public health program provides only the minimum services. Facilities are limited to one public health unit at Ashville. This facility is in need of repairs. Office and laboratory space required for minimum needs in the southern part of the county is rented. An additional health unit is needed at Pell City.

The program of assistance now includes: Visits and supervision of tuberculosis cases; schedules for x-ray clinics; coordination of public health program with doctors and clinics; supervision of midwives; prenatals; infants;

plans public health school program; conducts pre-school clinics; conducts planned parenthood clinics; immunization programs; and conducts public information program.

If St. Clair County has a population increase, under the existing situation, the County Health Department could not render minimum services needed. With the three people employed at the present time, it would be an impossibility to cope with outbreaks of typhoid, diphtheria or other communicable diseases. Water and milk sanitation and food handling would need better supervision.

Personnel includes: One registered nurse, a sanitation officer and office personnel. Some of the additional needs are a full time Health officer, a nurse and a secretary.

2. Welfare

The number of old people, disabled people and children requiring assistance from the Pensions and Security Department are increasing. This number will continue to increase as the area is developed. Old age pensions are paid to 1151 cases, to 281 blind persons, to 111 disabled persons, to 104 families including 368 children and 32 children in foster homes.

This now includes payments to needy, establishment of a hospitalization program for old age pensioners, making payments for nursing care, improvement of public assistance policies, strengthening child welfare services and stepped up participation in Civil Defense activities.

Present facilities are inadequate to take care of the present demands of those requiring welfare services. The trend of increasing numbers of persons in the older age groups, as shown in Table 1, indicates that further facilities will be needed in the future.

Problems and Needed Adjustments

The problem of old people and children needing assistance will continue to increase. Service facilities including medical nursing care and children services will need to be provided.

3. Recreational Facilities

The Public Recreation Facilities at present are limited to: Pell City - 10 acre park and recreation facilities of lighted tennis courts, miniature Golf Course; Swimming pool; Sheds and meeting room; Springville - 5 acre park, swimming and lighted picnic facilities; Ashville - 5 acre Park and lighted picnic facilities; and Play grounds at each school; Three school foot ball fields and bleachers; High School Auditoriums have moveable seats and Court Equipment for basket ball. These facilities need improving and additional buildings, grounds and facilities should be provided to serve needs of urban and rural people of the Area to include: Sports arenas, gymnasiums, libraries, and auditoriums.

Local groups can be assisted financially by municipal, county, and state funds and loans and grants under A.R.A. and A.P.W.P.

The Relief and Welfare Load

The Relief and Welfare loan on a per capita basis may be decreased as economic development and employment improve. The total welfare load, however may continue to trend upward.

Credit Availability and Need

Adequate Credit has not been available for a more rapid improvement of the economy. As local groups and Lending Agencies participate in further economic development with support of SBA, ARA, and other programs, local capital will become temporarily depleted. Local credit sources are local groups using individual capital resources; Local Banks, Saving and Loan Assn's., and limited taxing powers of municipal and County Government Groups.

Finances to supplement future needs may include Federal Loans and Grants and loans of Insurance Companies, private investors and other lenders willing to participate in industrial expansion in the County.

Local Government Finances

The County Government has a serious problem of financing it's administrative functions, Courts, Law enforcement and a program of special services and facilities required by law for two courthouses.

The general fund is supported mainly by Advalorem Taxes which presently come from assessments of personal property, land and residential properties and industry. Little additional Revenue may be expected from increase in current assessments.

Bonded indebtedness may be increased \$206,428.66. However, additional revenue will be necessary to carry the present county program and additional obligations.

Economic Development will improve tax income, except for special tax exemptions.

V. APPRAISAL OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PROGRAM GOALS

The possibilities for economic development of the County are unlimited. This is due to improvement of public facilities, in sources of industrial power, transportation facilities and further opportunity for water transportation, availability of labor, land resources, forests and other raw materials, and the desirability of the county as a place for people to live. The potentials for economic improvement are presented below.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

The family farm is the basis of the agricultural economy. Future developments will likewise depend on family units and family size farms.

The new direction of development now has placed livestock enterprises ahead of crops for the first time in the county's history. Opportunity for expansion and improvement of the agricultural economy in the future depends more on the potential consumer markets for meat, dairy and poultry products, truck and vegetable crops, feed crops and to a lesser extent on cotton and other crops. Improvement in market demand for forest products, for building and construction trades, paper pulp and other wood products, offer opportunities for development of forest industries and resulting markets for forest products.

Potentials

1. Cattle Production

This enterprise offers 200 or more commercial farmers an opportunity to increase income from use of land, labor and capital. The production program may be divided into three sub-enterprises:

(1). Feeder Calf Production for sale to others as feeders.

(2). Feeding out bought or raised feeder cattle from raised and bought feed.

(3). Breeder cattle production to supply needs of commercial cattlemen. The success of this enterprise will require producers to:

(1). Use economic size units that will permit full use of land, labor and capital for most efficient production. Adjustments must be made to increase size of farm, number of cattle per enterprise and capital investment to fully utilize farm labor, and management.

(2). Follow the best production recommendations for lower cost and satisfactory income production. This includes a 20% increase in use of high quality beef bulls, increase cows in herds 100%, increase calf crop 12%, and feeding out cattle for market demands for butcher cattle, doubling feeder calf weights to double present production of beef sold per cow.

(3). Increase and maintain feed production:

Feed requirements for cattle production can be provided through

changing land use to increase pasture and hay acreage 100%, and improve yields of grain, hay and pasture 100% by following production and management recommendations. Cattlemen and cash crop producers can be encouraged to produce more of their feed needs.

(4). Improve Marketing Program and Facilities: Cattle markets and facilities must be available for (1) organized feeder cattle sales by lots, sizes and grades and (2) Sale of heavy, finished butcher cattle through satisfactory auction markets, special sales and direct sales to packers.

(5). Develop an Adequate Feed Service Program: Feed and supplies and services for the cattleman's needs must be provided to include: Feed handling, and feed lot equipment on the farm; Feed storage on the farm; Feed processing and storage facilities to provide storage for locally produced surplus feed and other feed and supplies to be used by cattlemen and feeders; and feed processing and delivery service of feed supplies to farmers.

(6). Maintain and strengthen their organization to promote cooperation of farmers, business and the public in beef promotion.

2. Hog Production

The meat-type hog market potential of this area offers 225 commercial farmers now producing hogs and other farmers wanting to add another enterprise, an excellent means to improve their farm income. The hog production program may be (1) a combination market hog enterprise or (2) a feeder-pig program, (3) a market hog feeding program, and (4) a purebred breeder-hog supply program.

The basis of a successful hog program will be dependent on the following factors:

(1). Use of economic-size units that are large enough to fully use labor, capital and land for most efficient production. Adjustments must be made in present systems of management and facilities to permit low cost production per unit.

(2). Following the best production and management recommendations for lower cost per unit and a large enough volume of production for a satisfactory income. This will include breed improvement and use of cross breeding for meat-type hogs, increase in pigs raised per litter, improvement of feed conversion and efficient management.

(3). A Satisfactory Feed Supply. Farm grown feed efficiently produced may be used with purchased supplements. Market hog feeding enterprises may depend on buying local or shipped grain and other feed supplies commercially. By following production and management recommendations, farm produced feeds can be increased by increasing grazing crop land 100% and increasing grain yields by more than 100%.

(4). Marketing Program for Meat-Type Hogs: The hog program consists of two specialized operations: (1) Raising pigs for feeders and (2) feeding pigs in lots or under controlled conditions to produce finished high quality meat-type market hogs. Marketing organizations and facilities need to be

provided: (1) For selling feeder pigs in large lots and (2) Selling finished market hogs through Auctions or directly to Packers.

(5). Feed Processing Services and Supplies: Hog growers must arrange for: Feed processing facilities, storage and services to prepare feeds according to formula, purchase and storage of local and shipped supplies and provide for feed pick up and delivery services to farms for lower feed costs and more profit from the hog enterprises.

Individual producers must use modern facilities and equipment including hog houses, feed storage and handling equipment and lots.

(6). The Cooperation of Hog Producers through their organizations with business industry and the public in enterprise promotion.

3. Egg Production

This enterprise now produces more income than any other. This program can be improved and expanded for certain markets to provide satisfactory income for about 75 families. This enterprise has market opportunities for: (1) Fresh graded, sized table eggs; (2) Hatching eggs for the broiler industry; and (3) Fresh eggs for processing.

Egg producers can improve income from this enterprise by:

(1). Using an economic size unit - that will permit efficient production and management and fully utilize labor, land and capital.

(2). Use of recommended practices for efficient production and marketing.

(3). Obtaining Low Cost Feed Supplies: Feed supplies where possible, especially grain, should be produced following recommendations in production and management. Egg producers alone, will require the grain from 8,000 acres of corn at 50 bushels per acre. Grain and other feed supplies may be bought from local producers or shipped or obtained as ready mixed feeds from feed companies.

(4). Efficient Marketing of Eggs: Producers may sell through egg dealers who assemble, wash, grade, pack or process eggs for consumers; They may form egg processing and delivery services to serve cooperating individual producers to lower the cost of marketing, and they may sell to hatcheries.

(5). Egg producers should cooperate in promoting egg consumption through their associations with business and industry.

(6). Feed processing, storage, and supply service must be arranged by egg producers as a group or with other livestock producers to assure adequate and economical feed services.

4. Dairying

Dairy enterprises may be expanded to replace those to be flooded out by river impoundment, and new enterprises may be added as the market for milk permits.

The dairy program will depend on:

- (1). Adequate markets for a satisfactory milk base. A milk base must be allocated to a dairyman through the Milk Control Board and Distributors.
- (2). Use of economic-size production units to permit efficient production and management and full use of land, labor and capital resources.
- (3). Follow production and management recommendations to produce milk and dairy products efficiently.
- (4). Farm production of ample-high quality feed at low cost. To provide for 4,000 cows in dairy herds will require about 20,000 acres of grain, hay and grazing. Producers must follow production and management recommendations for the largest supply of low-cost feed.
- (5). Dairymen must participate through their organizations in cooperation with business and industry to promote consumption of dairy products.

5. Broilers

The broiler program is second only to eggs as an income producer. The program is based principally on an integrated system of feed-dealer - processor-producer. The producer furnishes the house, production equipment and labor. Feed and chicks usually are furnished by the Feed Dealer who has a marketing contract with processors. There are variations of this system.

The broiler program now provides employment for 25 families. Prospective producers must:

- (1). Plan to market their broiler production.
- (2). Produce broilers independently, or on an integrated basis, following production and management recommendations.
- (3). Fit the broiler enterprise into their farming program.

6. Cotton and Related Cash Crops

Farm cotton allotments are so small that the average farmer can not produce efficiently on so small a scale, and the net income from such an allotment is not attractive.

Cotton can still be an important cash crop on 100 to 200 farms by:

- (1). Increasing cotton acreage allotments on these farms from unused allotments of other non-cotton farms.
- (2). Planting other cash crops to help make-up economic size units on which the same equipment can be used to lower overhead costs and permit efficient operations. This can include soybeans for oil, corn, other grain and hay for cash sales or livestock feed.
- (3). Following production and management recommendations to improve efficiency and volume and net income.

7. Truck and Vegetable Crops

Truck crop enterprises may be increased in acres and volume of production especially for pink ripe fall tomatoes, and crops for processing, and where market demand permits, maybe increased in volume of other vegetable products.

Truck and vegetable crop enterprises can provide satisfactory income for 70 or more farmers planting 2,000 acres of truck crops with other cash crops grown to utilize all land, labor and capital resources.

The truck and vegetable crop enterprises can be improved on those farms by:

(1). Using economic-size units, in combination where desirable, with other cash crops, to permit efficient management and production practices to produce a satisfactory income.

(2). Farmers following recommended production and management practices for efficiency and volume for satisfactory income. This will include acreage increase to 2,000 acres and increase in yield to about 400 to 600 bushels of salable tomatoes or equivalent of other products per acre.

(3). Using modern equipment and methods for lower cost and larger volume of production per man. This includes tractors, planters, sprayers and dusters and harvesting equipment.

(4). Preparation and Marketing to obtain better prices for produce and to reach larger markets and to return greater profits to producers. This will include individual or group owned and operated (1) preparation and packaging, i.e., harvesting, washing, grading, sizing, inspecting and packing in uniform packages for sale; (2) Selling quality-packed produce to retail outlets for a greater share of the consumer's dollar; and (3) Verified (inspected) quality of produce in uniform market approved containers to appeal to wider market outlets.

(5). Cooperate through group promotion and development programs with other organizations, business, industry and State and Federal Agencies for better production and marketing.

8. Forestry

Forestry production from three-fourths of the county's area is sufficient to support a multi-million dollar industrial program. The rate of growth or improvement is more than twice as great as the annual depletion or rate of cut. The farm forestry program will support over 75 tree farmers. The industry can employ 700 "production and harvesting" employees, a 50% increase of present employment.

The forestry production program can be improved by:

(1) Timber stand improvement on 245,200 acres.

(2) Reforestation to pine stands 43,300 acres by planting.

(3) Retirement of 2,000 acres of low production cropland to pine timber.

The Forest Industrial Development program can be promoted by: (1) Improvement of existing wood using industries; (2) Developing additional markets for saw logs especially, and also pulpwood and special purpose products; and (3) Developing new uses, markets and industries through feasibility studies of resources and markets.

Goals

1. Improve or establish markets and facilities for feeder cattle, butcher cattle, feeder pigs, market hogs, broilers and eggs.

Farm organization leaders and groups, market operators processors and business leaders will cooperate in development of the marketing program sale schedules, facilities needed and market locations.

The Extension Service, State and USDA Marketing officials can assist in the educational program, grading, inspection, and supervision of legal requirements.

2. Improve or establish a Market and Service program for feeds for the livestock and poultry industry, to include:

(1). Processing, storage and handling facilities and

(2). Buying, storage, sales and farm delivery or pick-up services.

Livestock growers or Associations, commercial feed growers, and business leaders will cooperate to provide this facility and service. Extension, State and USDA Agencies will help with the educational advisory programs. Capital can be provided through Local Banks, FHA and other Local and Governmental Sources.

3. Improve or establish a Market Service program for truck crops to include:

(1). Marketing facilities for fresh produce, principally fall tomatoes and services for cleaning, sizing, grading, inspecting, and packaging summer and fall tomatoes and other produce.

(2). A Sales Service for local products as a local independent program or, preferably, as a unit in an area or state-wide marketing system.

Farmers may establish and operate individually owned packing facilities or, preferably cooperate as a group with assistance of local and state private or public groups to establish a (1) preparation and packing facility with inspection, if possible, with (2) A Sales-Service to market tomatoes and fresh produce, directly to retail outlets. More orderly marketing can be done if included in an Area or State wide market sales service program.

4. Improve and develop market facilities and services for forest products to include: Feasibility studies to determine market potentials and program for development of new uses for forest products. This program can be promoted by the Forest-Industry leaders, land owners, business leaders and the RAD Committee. Public funds or public agencies will be requested to make the studies.

5. Develop a Livestock and Poultry Program consisting of farm size production enterprises for cattle, meat-type hogs, poultry and egg production, broilers and dairying.

The Extension Service will conduct an educational program on production recommendations. All State and Federal Agencies concerned will cooperate in livestock sanitation, inspection and disease control. Agencies and Business leaders will cooperate with farmers and marketing industries in developing the production and marketing program.

6. Develop a Feed Production program for livestock farms and commercial feed growers: Farmers to participate in producing 10 - 15,000 acres of grain, 42,000 acres of pasture and 12 - 15,000 acres of hay.

The Extension Service will conduct the educational program. A.C.P. assistance and Technical assistance of USDA to be provided present farm operators of commercial, family type farms. Farmers and farm organizations, business and industry leaders to cooperate in supply, service and marketing of feed production.

7. Develop a Cash Crops Improvement program for cotton, truck crops, soybeans and other crops:

The Extension Service and farm leaders to develop the educational program; ASCS assist in transfer of allotments to commercial family type farms; and all Agencies, County, State and Federal and farm groups, business and industry leaders cooperate to provide supplies, equipment, and technical service in supply, services and marketing.

8. Improvement of the Family Type Farm:

First priority for assistance in improvement, expansion and development of farm lands, buildings, facilities, services and capitalization to be given to established, family owned and operated farms.

9. Supply Capital for farm enterprise improvement or establishment to include land purchase, lease or rental, buildings, facilities, equipment, breeding stock, and operating capita. Local banks, farm committees and leaders in FHA, P.C.A., Federal Land Bank and other lenders to cooperate with producers, Extension Agents and USDA to adequately capitalize farm enterprises.

10. Establish Custom, Contract Services for farm enterprise development and service needs including (1) Planting and establishing Coastal Bermuda Grass; (2) Pasture land improvement; (3) Insect control; and (4) Crop harvesting.

The ASCS County Committee to establish a service program with qualified venders to include ACP assistance to individual farmers or groups of farmers for effective establishment of Coastal Bermuda grass; application of lime and fertilizers and obtaining adequate water supplies; ASC and FHA and local banks cooperate with producers and service contractors to establish needed specialized services for production and harvesting needs; To include corn, cotton, truck crops and soybean production and harvesting equipment.

11. Improvement of Forestry Production, including:

Timber stand improvement; reforestation by planting seedlings and pine seed, forest conservation and protection program.

Landowners, Sportsmen and the Conservation Association, State and County Division of forestry personnel to cooperate in forest protection and conservation.

The Extension Service and local USDA and State Conservation Agencies cooperate with land owners and county forestry personnel in a Forestry Improvement program.

12. Water Shed Projects to be developed:

- (1). Canoe Creek (2). Beaver Creek (3). Shoal Creek (4). Kelly Creek (5). Broken Arrow.

These projects will be developed by local landowners of the Water Sheds and The Soil Conservation District with special assistance from State and Federal Funds.

13. Development of an irrigation water supply and irrigation of crops and pastures- Truck growers, cash crop and feed growers can use water from farm ponds, creeks, conservation lakes and Coosa River to improve efficiency and volume of production for greater farm profits.

Farmers to be assisted by A.C.P. payments for irrigation lakes, and loans from Local Banks and FHA for lakes and equipment to follow recommendations for crop irrigation.

The Extension Service, USDA Technicians, and irrigation equipment companies will assist them with recommendations and technical assistance.

14. Improvement of a Soil and Water Conservation Program:

All farmers and other landowners, private and public groups and industries will be encouraged and assisted to adopt and follow recommended conservation practices to protect and improve soil, forests, crops, water supplies, and water control systems.

The Extension Service will be responsible for the educational program; ASCS will assist with cost sharing of conservation practices; the SCS Technicians and County and Forestry Department officials will provide technical assistance in planning and applying program recommendations.

INDUSTRY

Potentials

Improvement of present industries and development of new industries are needed to provide employment for 2600 people, and to improve employment for many underemployed people from agricultural and commercial enterprises.

The potentials for Industrial Improvement are as follows:

1. Expansion of existing industries - This will include expansion of the manufacture of clay; Brick and cement; Southern pine lumber; Sand and gravel supply; and utilization of the cast iron pipe plant. The raw materials for these industries exist in practically unlimited quantities.

2. Development of new industries to use more fully the natural resources of the area. This will include development of new industries for mining iron ore; manufacture of lumber and lumber products; Cement, Brick and Road building supplies; Sand, Clay, Gravel, Limestone, Dolomite Shale, and other minerals; and processing of agricultural products.

3. New industries to utilize other semifinished products or supplies of the area. This will include industries to take advantage of the proximity of other products or supplies of semifinished materials for further product development and sale, such as those from steel and aluminum products, and agricultural products.

4. Industrial Service enterprises for servicing defense material and equipment, and manufacture of products for defense or industry, and supply service organization; and transportation oriented industries for water, highway, rail and air-travel facilities.

Short Run Goals

1. The development or expansion of the following new and existing industries for improved production, employment and earnings:

- (1). The Garment Manufacturing Company
- (2). The Quality Overhaul Company
- (3). The National Cabinet Corporation
- (4). Valk Manufacturing Company
- (5). Southeastern Enameling Corporation
- (6). Fruit and Vegetable Grading and Marketing Shed
- (7). Farmers Feed Storage processing and supply facilities.

City industrial development boards, assisted by Chambers of Commerce, The County and City Governments will promote development of these industries. Assistance will be given by the RAD Committee and Technical Panel when called upon.

Local public corporations or other public groups or private groups will take the lead in forming the legal structure and provide and obtain financing through local citizens, public groups, local lending agencies and lending agencies of the State and Federal Government.

2. The organization of local industrial development groups to promote and develop buildings and facilities for and assist in establishing industries.

The RAD Committee, Technical Panel, County Government officials, City officials and local Industrial Development Boards will organize and assist these corporate groups as needed for each specific production program.

The corporate group, i.e., Public Development Corporation, Private Development groups, etc., will be the legal agency to raise local funds by subscription, donation, stock sales, bonds, loans from local lending agencies and loans of agencies of the State and Federal Government.

3. Develop and provide public facilities for industrial needs to include:

Water, sewage disposal, other public utilities to industrial sites, roads, highways, airports, river terminals and other locations, and facilities and improvements needed for industrial development.

The RAD Committee and Technical Panel will assist the County and City Government officials to develop facilities as are needed for industries and industrial parks and sites and public facilities for other needs.

The governmental groups will assume the leadership role in raising local funds by issuance of bonds, obtaining grants through State and Federal Governmental agencies.

4. The Selection and Development of Industrial Sites and Parks

County and City Government officials will take the lead in planning for the selection and development of industrial sites and parks in cooperation with Industrial Development Boards and other industrial promotional groups, both public and private.

These governmental groups will (1) survey and inventory present sites suitable for industry and (2) Request or provide for technical studies and surveys to locate industrial sites for development.

Groups to provide assistance are (1) Area Redevelopment Administration through Technical Grants or Specialist's Assistance, (2) Other Governmental Agencies, (3) The Alabama Power Company, (4) State Planning and Industrial Development Board, (5) The Committee of 100 and others, (6) Railroad Companies, (7) Local groups including Chambers of Commerce and private groups.

5. Provide Capital for industrial development by (1) assisting local individuals and lending agencies and public groups to obtain capital for industrial needs, i.e., buildings, equipment, and operating capital, etc., with the assistance of State and Federal financing programs.

6. Develop a Labor Training and Retraining Program.

Immediate needs for trained labor to work in the Southeastern Enameling Corporation and other newly established industries will be provided through a training and retraining program supervised through the assistance of the ARA training program and the Manpower Adjustment Act. The Alabama State Employment Service and the State Vocational Education Department will provide this training program with the cooperation of the employers.

Long Run Goals

1. Attract and develop new industries to utilize minerals, forest and agricultural products and other products of the area, and to provide services to industry, commerce and agriculture.

Local leaders interested in development of natural resources and utilization of other capital assets necessary for industrial development will be assisted by county and city governmental leaders, Chambers of Commerce, Industrial Development Boards and other cooperative groups to bring in and establish new industries.

Agricultural and forestry leaders and organizations will take the lead in bringing in and developing new industries to use agricultural and forest products. These groups will be assisted by the RAD Committee, and The Technical Panel, governmental leaders, Industrial Development Boards, and public and private corporations.

Leaders in commerce and specialized industrial services will take the lead in bringing in and developing new commercial industries and enterprises and specialized services. These groups will be assisted by local governmental groups, industrial development boards, public corporations and private groups.

Financing will be a problem. Groups will be assisted to obtain local, public and private funds through contributions, stock and bond sales, local loans and loans from State and Federal Agencies.

2. Development of other industrial potentials through studies and surveys.

Technical assistance is needed for the development of industry and commerce related to the development program of Coosa River involving Logan-Martin and Lock 3 Dams, to determine opportunities for production and marketing of forest products, agricultural products, minerals, and market development and improvement.

Requests for assistance with these projects will be made to the applicable organization, able to provide this service, including Federal Agencies, State Universities, State Departments, and private organizations. These requests will be developed by the RAD Committee and Technical Panel and other promotional Government and private groups.

3. The development of the Coosa Alabama River program to strengthen industrial potentials and development of water transportation. Leaders of County and City Governments, business and industrial groups will assist the Coosa Alabama River Development Association and area promotional groups in this undertaking.

4. Development of a Vocational Educational training program to help train high school students for industrial employment.

This program will be promoted through the leadership of the county educational department with the cooperation of other governmental leaders of the county and municipalities and industry.

Priority Projects

The following projects will be given priority for immediate consideration and action:

1. Building expansion for housing the National Cabinet Corporation.
2. Public facility expansion and improvement of water and sewage for the City of Springville for industrial needs.
3. Development and establishment of the Southeastern Enameling Corporation, a new industry.
4. Providing a new building and facilities for expansion of the operation of the Quality Overhaul Company, a local organization desiring to expand.
5. Expansion of a Local Garment Manufacturing Company building.
6. Establishing a plant for rabbit processing and marketing, expansion program.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Potentials

The natural resources offer unlimited opportunities for recreation and tourism. Water developments offer great potentials for tourism and public recreational activities and adjacent land areas offer potentials for developing commercial and public recreational facilities. The land and water facilities of the area combined, make a very attractive combination.

Goals

1. To develop a public recreation program to include facilities and services for convenience, Health and Safety for public use of lakes and streams and public parks, playgrounds, camping areas, and historical sites.

This will involve the construction and the development of access roads, boat landings, ramps, auto parking spaces, picnic areas, camp sites, water and sanitary facilities to meet public recreational needs.

County and city government officials will take the lead in developing these facilities, with the assistance of Sportsman's and Conservation Association, Recreation and Boating Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, Civic groups and RAD Committee and Technical Panel and State and Federal Agencies.

2. Promote development of commercial facilities and services for recreation and vacation needs of the public to include: lodges, motels, boatels, marinas, docks, golf courses, bowling alleys, and other special attractions on public and private lakes, water shed developments and private land areas.

The RAD Committee and Technical Panel, county and city officials and

business leaders will assist private groups and individuals in programs of developing facilities and services for commercial recreation and tourists trade.

The County governing body, RAD Committee and Technical Panel will seek technical assistance to study tourism and recreational potentials and needs in the areas adjacent to Logan-Martin and Lock 3 lakes and other land areas of St. Clair County to include: sites for public parks, camps, water access sites and commercial recreation facility sites.

3. Promote development of private sporting, recreational and vacation facilities and services for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, nature study and picnicking.

Farmers and other landowners will be assisted in participating in this program by the RAD Committee and Technical Panel, commercial service organizations, county and city officials and State and Federal agencies.

4. Improvement of Production and Conservation of Fish and Wildlife

Improvement of wildlife production should be promoted throughout the county on farms, idle lands and forests. Additional protection of wildlife must be provided for maximum production. Fish production potentials should be studied for the new water areas of Logan-Martin and Lock 3 lakes and the major streams feeding into these lakes. A fish stocking program should be continued for public lakes and streams and private lakes.

The Sportsman's and Conservation Association and clubs, landowners and county and city officials will cooperate in fish and wildlife production and conservation with the assistance of State and Federal Agencies responsible for fish and wildlife production and conservation.

5. Develop and maintain a continuing promotion program on Tourism and Recreation attractions of this area, emphasizing the mild climate, the vast water resources, scenic attractions, and accommodations and services available for sport, recreation and vacations.

FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Potentials

Much progress has been made in improvement of public facilities and services in the county for: (1) The benefits of the people of the County, (2) inter-county and State Trade of industry and commerce, and (3) tourists and others visiting or passing through the County.

Improvements are needed in the following public service areas to attract new industry and commerce, to provide for expansion of present business and industrial enterprises, and to meet the needs of the populace: (1) Education, (2) Highways and Transportation, (3) Health and Welfare, (4) Recreation, (5) Public Utilities and (6) Government.

The following potentials will make up the basis for a plan of action to support the Overall Development program:

1. Development of human resources and improvement of labor capabilities can be realized through improved public education and Vocational Training programs.
2. The improvement of the County Highway System together with the development of the Coosa River Waterway System, Airports and Railroads of the County will promote economic development of transportation oriented enterprises.
3. Better Health, Welfare and recreational accommodations for the people for improvement of human resources to enhance opportunities for economic recovery.
4. Development of hydroelectric systems, other public utilities and extension of other services to all areas of the county for strengthening the economy of the area for general economic development.
5. The strengthening of local and county governments through enabling legislation for encouragement of economic development.

Goals

1. Education:
 - (1). The expansion of Vocational Training programs in the public schools of the county.
 - (2). Make available labor training programs for industrial projects.
 - (3). Improve educational facilities and services of schools to at least meet the average requirements for public schools.

Leaders in education, government and others will take the lead in developing Vocational Training programs for public schools, and for the support of the Overall public school program.

Leaders in industry and government will cooperate with employment agencies and Vocational Rehabilitation personnel in providing training and retraining programs.

2. Highways and Other Transportation Facilities:

(1). The improvement and maintenance of existing highways to include 405 miles and the construction of 140 miles of new highways. This additional mileage to be on county school bus routes and rural mail routes that are not now all weather highways, and serve to connect small rural farm and forest areas with markets and service centers.

(2). The construction of approximately 70 miles of new connecting and feeder roads to serve the recreational developments and residential subdivision areas in planning stages along the proposed lake-shore of the Coosa River.

To carry out the completion of the above two goals will require an expenditure of approximately 5.5 million dollars. The map on the following page shows these proposed developments.

The County governing body had the responsibility for the initiation, development, supervising and maintenance of the County highway system. Local leaders and State and Federal Agencies and other Area and State groups will cooperate with County officials in developing this program.

(3). Development of the Coosa-Alabama waterway system for improvement of public transportation facilities.

Local government and business leaders will participate in this program under the general sponsorship of the Coosa-Alabama Development Association.

(4). Development of State Docks facility for inland water way transportation.

County officials will initiate action and promote development of this project in cooperation with the State Docks officials.

(5). Construction and development of airport facilities to service air transportation up to and including twin engine planes.

The County government officials will develop these facilities in cooperation with local leaders, FFA, CAA, and other governmental agencies.

(6). Expansion and improvement of city streets and roads to serve residential areas, industrial parks and industrial needs.

City officials will initiate action on these projects.

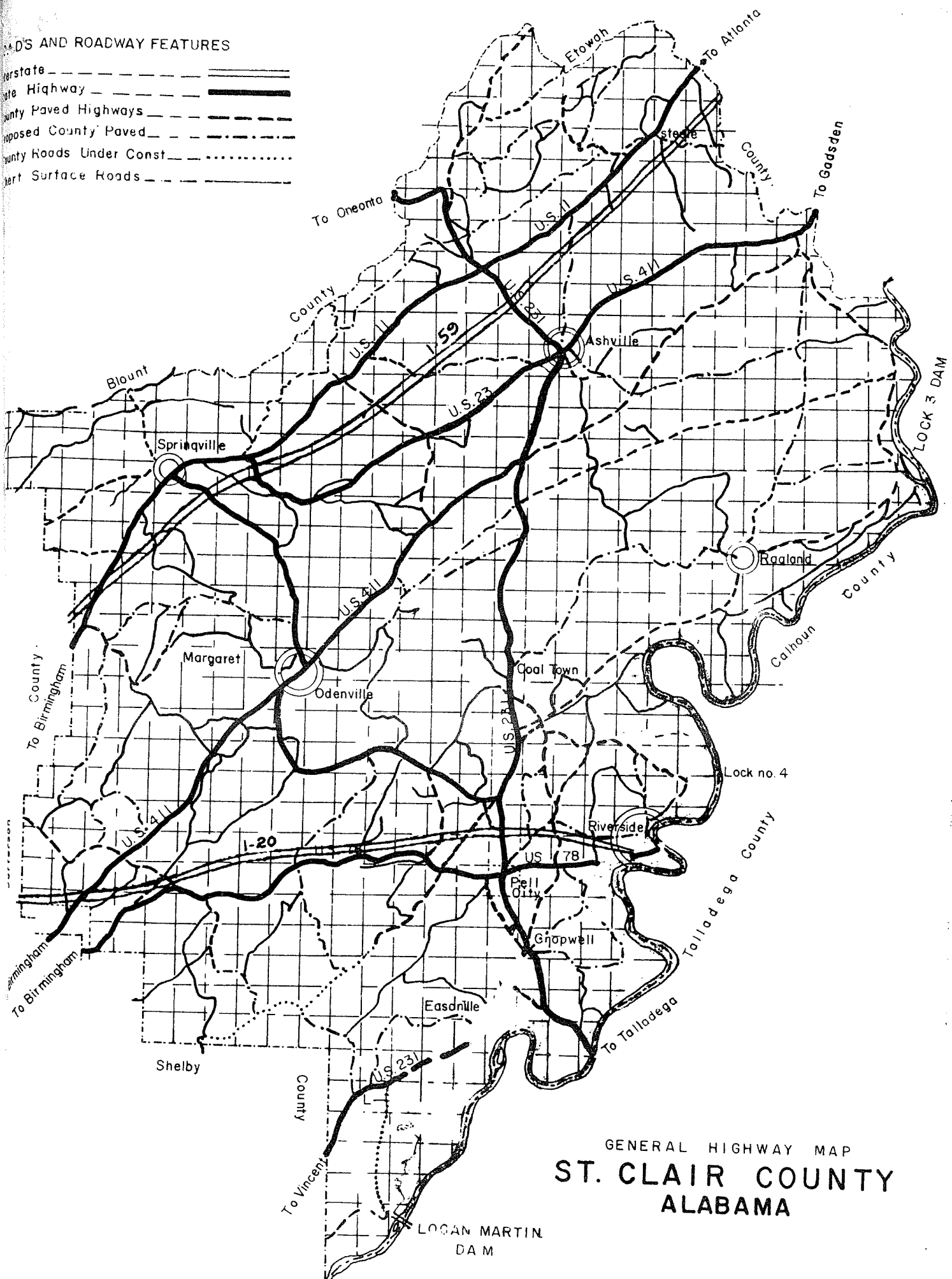
3. Health, Welfare and Recreation:

(1). Improvement of Ashville public Health Center and the construction of a public Health Center at Pell City.

(2). Improvement of public health services to include employment of additional personnel as follows: (1) full time public health officer, (2). public health nurse, (3). secretary.

ROADS AND ROADWAY FEATURES

- Interstate
- State Highway
- County Paved Highways
- Proposed County Paved
- County Roads Under Const.
- Best Surface Roads



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
ALABAMA

(3). Establish additional facilities for the aged and incapacitated to include nursing homes and other facilities.

(4). Establish additional office space at Pell City for expanded County Services.

(5). Expansion of City Park and recreational facilities to include, park facilities, shelters, rest facilities, and library rooms.

(6). Expand services and facilities for enforcement of Health and Safety laws and regulations for public protection in use of land and water resources and public facilities.

4. County Buildings and Facilities:

(1). Re-roof the Courthouse at Pell City.

(2). Re-condition and add 3,000 square feet of floor space to the Courthouse at Ashville and add additional rest room facilities, there to.

(3). Expand the County Highway Shop facility to accommodate the increasing demands of the highway program.

(4). Expand the County Library program building facilities.

(5). Establish and maintain public recreational facilities, including, (1) water access roads, boat-trailer ramps for boat launching and reloading, with auto-trailer parking areas; (2) public camping and rest area facilities for overnight camping in the scenic and water front park areas; (3) scenic roads and trails in available areas, including Bald Rock Fire Tower Route; Beaver Mountain Fire Tower Route; and (4) other available areas.

The projects in paragraphs 4 and 5 above will be sponsored by County and City officials with the assistance of local private and public groups. State and Federal assistance will be requested as loans, grants in aid and services as may be needed.

5. Municipal Buildings and Facilities

(1). Establishment or improvement of City Halls.

(2). Establishment of city garage and storage and maintenance facilities.

(3). Establishment of public safety shelters.

(4). Establishment of public rest facilities.

(5). Establishment of public sanitary dumps, and waste disposal areas and equipment for protection of public health.

(6). Establishment or improvement of jail and detention facilities required for law enforcement.

(7). Development of a storm-water-disposal system for improvement and protection of city streets and roads to include installation of curbs and gutters and storm sewers for water drainage and disposal along streets and roads affording street side parking.

(8). Establishment or extension of public utilities, for residential needs.

(9). Establishment or improvement of public safety and welfare facilities and services to include: Fire protection, disaster warning and protection, and regular and emergency safety patrols and civil defense.

These projects will be promoted through the leadership of local government officials, civic, community, business and industry groups in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies and Departments. Loans and grants of State and Federal Agencies, and matching funds of Local-State-Federal programs will be requested for project developments.

6. Development or improvement of private facilities for public health and welfare and safety services to include: Adequate Hospital facilities and medical clinics in each town where needed.

Local Civic, Business and Government officials will cooperate to initiate action on these projects and obtain assistance of State and Federal Agencies for Development.

7. Extension of public utilities, including telephone, gas, water and electricity:

Community and Civic groups and local utility officials will cooperate in initiating these improvements. City and County officials will encourage development of these projects. State and Federal Agencies will be requested to provide financial assistance and support the development programs.

8. Special studies for program development

(1). Conduct study for determining the need for enabling Legislation to permit local government area land use planning.

Local civic, business and industrial leaders will initiate action and promote a study to determine the Legislation needed.

(2). Conduct a study for local legislation to improve ability of each city or the County Government to use its borrowing power to assist in financing local industrial development.

Local Government officials, business and industry leaders will sponsor this study.

Support of recommended Legislation based on this study will be requested through the Representative and Senator for St. Clair County in the State Legislature.

ENDORSEMENT:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We, the undersigned members of the St. Clair County Rural Area Development Committee and Technical Action Panel, hereby endorse this continuing Overall Economic Development program for the St. Clair County Redevelopment Area. By signing this OEDP, we indicate that we have taken part in formulating it and signify our willingness to cooperate in it's execution. By everybody working together in this Total Resource Development effort, we feel that a higher standard of living and a sounder economy for all the people of the County will be achieved.

E. S. Spruiell

E. S. Spruiell
Personnel Director, Avondale Mills,
Chairman, St. Clair Co. RAD Committee
Pell City, Alabama

H. L. Eubanks

H. L. Eubanks
County Agent
Secretary, St. Clair
Co. RAD Committee
Pell City, Alabama

Ray Wyatt

Ray Wyatt
Automobile Dealer,
Vice-Chairman St. Clair Co.
RAD Committee
Pell City, Alabama

Hoyt B. Hamilton

H. B. Hamilton
Chairman
Industry

John M. Coker

John M. Coker
Chairman
Agriculture

Hugh H. Williamson

Hugh Williamson
Chairman
Education

R. G. Galbreath

R. G. Galbreath
Chairman
Labor

A. D. Griffin

A. D. Griffin
Chairman
Marketing

Mrs. M. G. Norrell

(Mrs) M. G. Norrell
Chairman
Health & Welfare

Turner Gray

Turner Gray
Chairman
Tourism

W. M. Forman

W. M. Forman
Chairman
Recreation

Rev. H. B. Holt

(Rev) H. B. Holt
Chairman
Spiritual Guidance

J. A. Haynes

J. A. Haynes
Chairman
Water Shed

Joe Adkins

Joe Adkins
Chairman
Banking

Bob Dickinson

Bob Dickinson
Chairman
Natural Resources

E. J. Riddle

E. J. Riddle
Chairman
Forestry

Edmund Blair - Aksel Bodholdt

Edmund Blair
Chairman
Public Relations

Aksel Bodholdt
Chairman
Civic Improvement

Paul Pope

Paul Pope
Chairman
Public Facilities
& Services

TECHNICAL PANEL:

G. E. Campbell
G. E. Campbell
Soil Conservation
Pell City, Alabama

Herbert K. Payne
Herbert K. Payne
Farmers Home
Administration
Anniston, Alabama

V. L. Whittle
V. L. Whittle
Agricultural,
Stabilization &
Conservation,
Pell City, Alabama

R. 4 E.

86°10'

R. 5 E.

180,000

1:200,000

34°00'

T. 12 S.

1,260,000

T. 13 S.

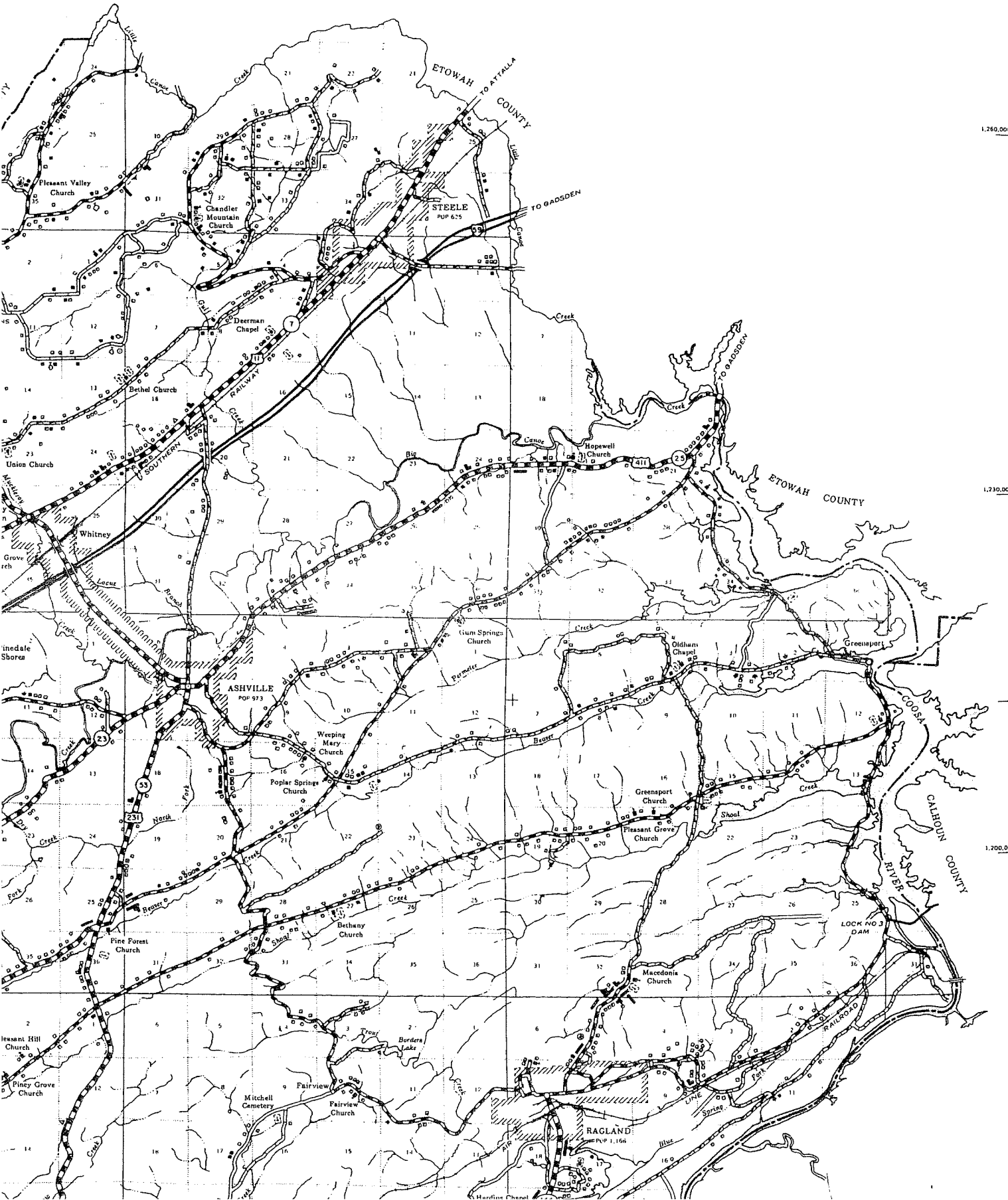
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33°50'

T. 14 S.

1,200,000

T. 15 S.



R 1 E

R 2 E

R 3 E

86°10'

120,000

86°20'

150,000

34°00'

T. 12 S.

1,260,000

T. 13 S.

1,230,000

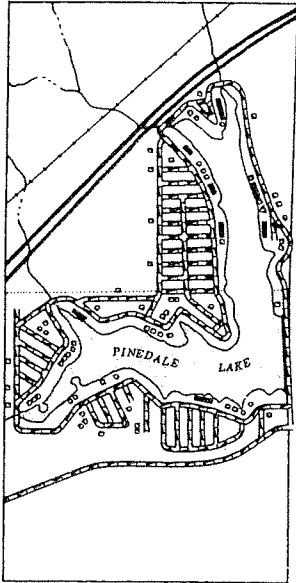
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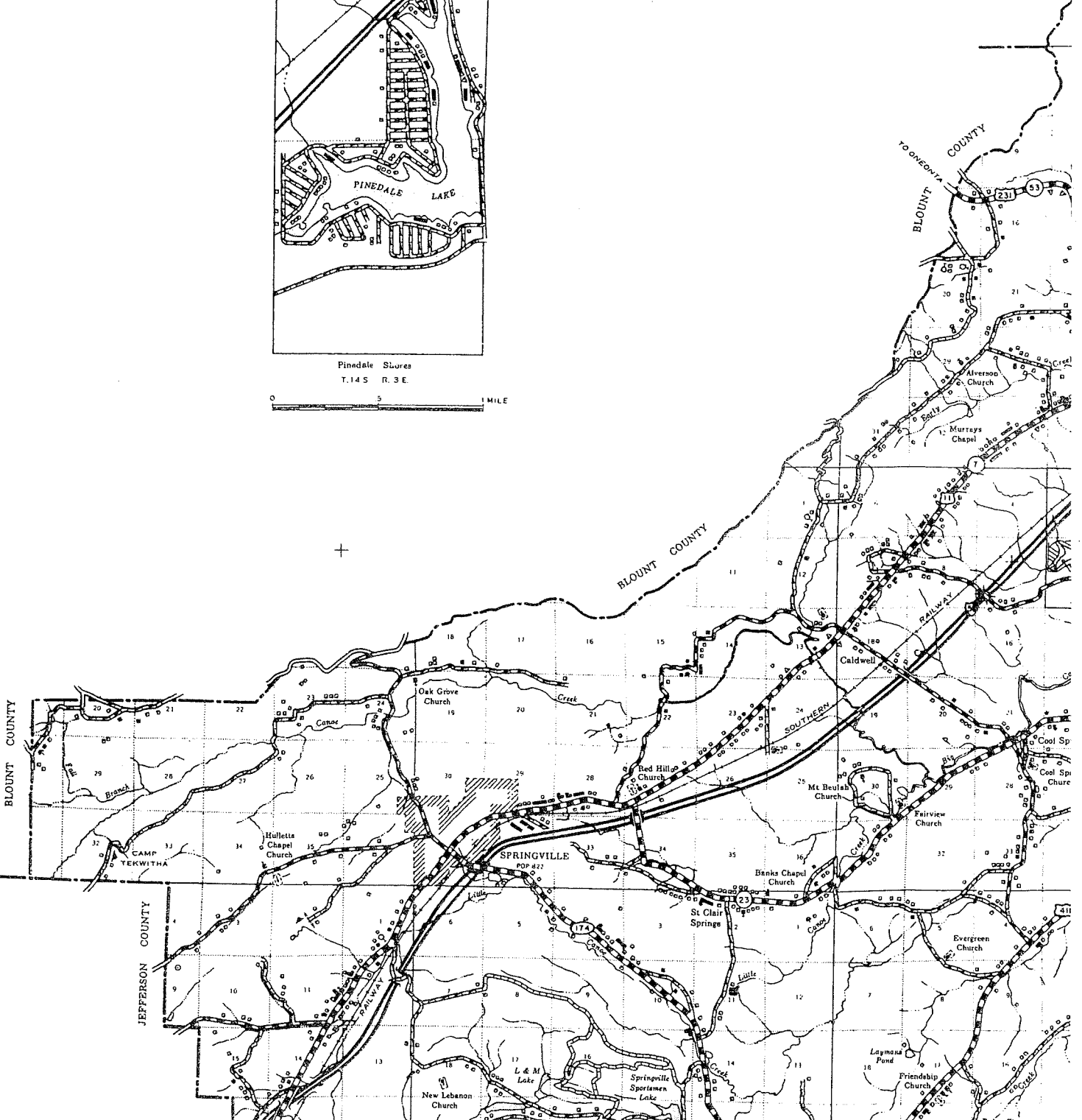
T. 15 S.

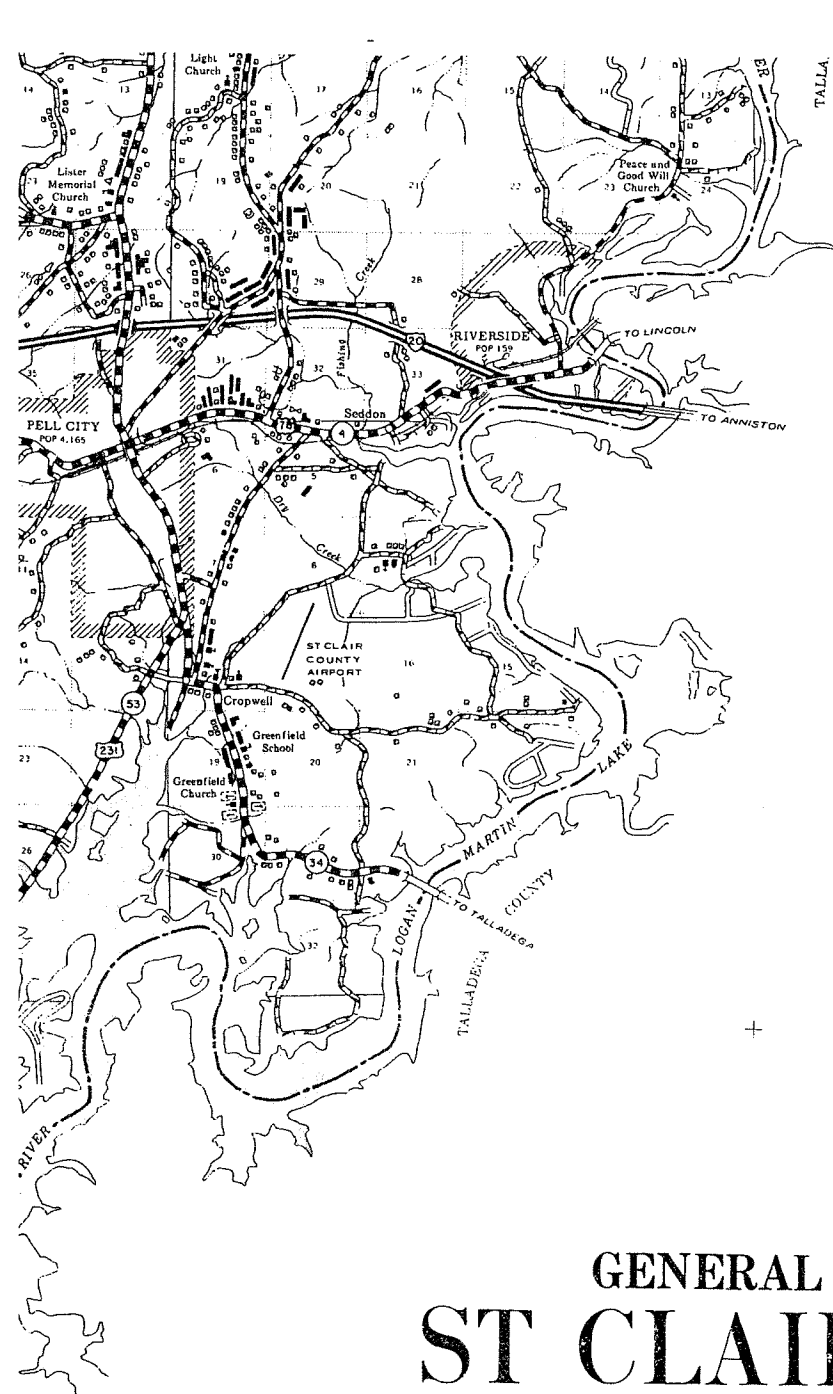
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Pinedale Lakes
T. 14 S. R. 3 E.

0 5 1 MILE

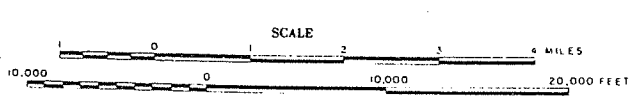




RAILROADS	MILITARY AIRFIELD	AIRPORT - COMMERCIAL OR MUNICIPAL
RAILROAD - SINGLE OPERATING COMPANY	AIRFIELD - LIMITED FACILITIES	LANDING AREA OR STRIP
RAILROADS IN JUNCTADITION	ARWAY LIGHT BEACON - GENERAL	SEAPLANE BASE - MILITARY
NARROW GAGE RAILROAD	SEAPLANE BASE - CIVIL	AIRPORT - GENERAL
ELECTRIC INTERURBAN RAILROAD	FARM UNITS, DWELLINGS, ETC.	
PRIVATE RAILROAD STANDARD GAGE	FARM UNIT	DWELLING - OTHER THAN FARM
PRIVATE RAILROAD NARROW GAGE	GROUP OF DWELLINGS	DWELLING AND STORE
ABANDONED RAILROAD	DWELLING AND POST OFFICE	DWELLING, BUSINESS & POST OFFICE
RAILROAD STATION	HOSPITAL	FRESH AIR FARM OR REST HOME
RAILROAD CROSSING	SEASONAL OR SUMMER COLONY DWELLING	GROUP OF SEASONAL DWELLINGS
RAILROAD ABOVE	HOTEL OR INN	CHURCH
RAILROAD BELOW	CHURCH & SCHOOL	CEMETERY
RAILROAD BRIDGE	CHURCH AND CEMETERY	GROUP OF MIXED FEATURES
RAILROAD TUNNEL	DRAINAGE AND NATURAL FEATURES	
NAVIGATION		
SHIP AND BARGE LINES	INTERMITTENT STREAM - NARROW	INTERMITTENT STREAM - WIDE
DOCK, PIER OR LANDING	WIDE STREAM	WIDE STREAM WITH DAM
DOCK, PIER OR LANDING	LAKE, RESERVOIR OR POND	LAKE, RESERVOIR OR POND WITH DAM
FERRY - FREE FERRY, 1/2-TONNAGE	MARSH OR SWAMP LAND	OVERFLOW LAND
LIGHT HOUSE	PROMINENT ELEVATION WITH NAME	ROAD THROUGH MOUNTAIN PASS
NAVIGABLE STREAM - INTERMITTENT	MOUNTAIN RANGE, MESA OR BUTTE	
NAVIGABLE STREAM WITH DAM AND LOCK		
HEAD OF NAVIGATION		
CANAL		
INTRA-COASTAL WATERWAY		
HIGHWAY BRIDGES		
HIGHWAY BRIDGE (SHORT CROSSING)		
SMALL BRIDGES CLOSELY SPACED		
DRAWBRIDGE (NARROW STREAM OR CANAL)		
HIGHWAY BRIDGE - GENERAL		
DRAWBRIDGE		
ARCH BRIDGE		
TRUSS OR GIRDER BRIDGE - STEEL		
CANTILEVER BRIDGE		
COVERED BRIDGE		
HIGHWAY GRADE SEPARATION		
CONSERVATION AND RECREATION		
PICNIC GROUND	STORE OR SMALL BUSINESS	INDUSTRIAL
PLAYGROUND, BALL FIELD, ETC.	BUSINESS AND POST OFFICE	FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL PLANT
BATHING BEACH OR SWIMMING POOL	SAWMILL STATIONARY	MINE SHAFT OR DRIFT
SCENIC SITE	MINE DRAINING	OIL OR GAS WELL
TOURIST COURT OR MOTEL	OIL OR GAS WELL	GROUP OF STORAGE TANKS - OIL OR GAS
CAMP OR LODGE	PUMPING STATION - OIL OR GAS	GAGING OR PUMPING STATION - GENERAL
SMALL PARK (SP-STATE, CP-COUNTY)	SEASONAL INDUSTRY	MILK DEPOT, CREAMERY OR DAIRY
FOREST RANGER STATION	FRUIT OR NUT ORCHARD	FRUIT OR PRODUCE PACKING HOUSE
OBSERVATION OR LOOKOUT TOWER	WAREHOUSE - GENERAL	NURSERY
PROMINENT PEAK AND LOOKOUT TOWER	TURPENTINE STILL	STOCKYARD, LOADING PEN OR CORRAL
FISH HATCHERY - BASIN	GRAVEL PIT	QUARRY
FISH HATCHERY - POND		
GAME PRESERVE		
GOLF GROUND OR COUNTRY CLUB		
RIDING ACADEMY		
YACHT CLUB		
AMUSEMENT PARK OR HALL		
FAIRGROUND, RACE COURSE OR SPEEDWAY		
DRIVE-IN THEATRE		
RECREATION AREA OR HISTORIC SITE		
CITY AND VILLAGE CENTERS		
STATE CAPITOL	EDUCATIONAL & CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	
COUNTY SEAT	SCHOOLHOUSE	CONSOLIDATED OR LARGE SCHOOL
OTHER TOWNS AND VILLAGES	OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	TOWN HALL OR COMMUNITY HALL
INCORPORATED CITY OR TOWN	AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION	COUNTY PRISON FARM
UNINCORPORATED DELIMITED URBAN AREAS	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION	
BOUNDARIES		
STATE BOUNDARY	PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITIES	
COUNTY BOUNDARY	POST OFFICE	COURTHOUSE
DELIMITED URBAN COMPACT	WATER SUPPLY STAND PIPE OR TANK	PIPE LINE - GAS
TOWNSHIP LINE	PIPE LINE - OIL	TRANSMISSION LINE
SECTION LINE	POWER PLANT	POWER SUB-STATION
LAND GRANT LINE	UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE OR RADIO CABLE	RADIO STATION
ENLARGEMENT INSET BOUNDARY	RADIO OR TELEVISION TOWER	
FENCE - ANY TYPE		
NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY		
STATE PARK BOUNDARY		
MILITARY RESERVATION BOUNDARY		
MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES		
DAM WITH ROAD	MISCELLANEOUS	
HIGHWAY TUNNEL	ARMORY	RESENA
CAUSEWAY	TRIANGULATION STATION	BENCH MARK - WITH ELEVATION
MINOR DRAINAGE STRUCTURE	SECTION CORNER LOCATED	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE
FORD - ROAD ESTABLISHED		
CATTLE GUARD		
GATE ACROSS ROAD		

GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP ST CLAIR COUNTY ALABAMA

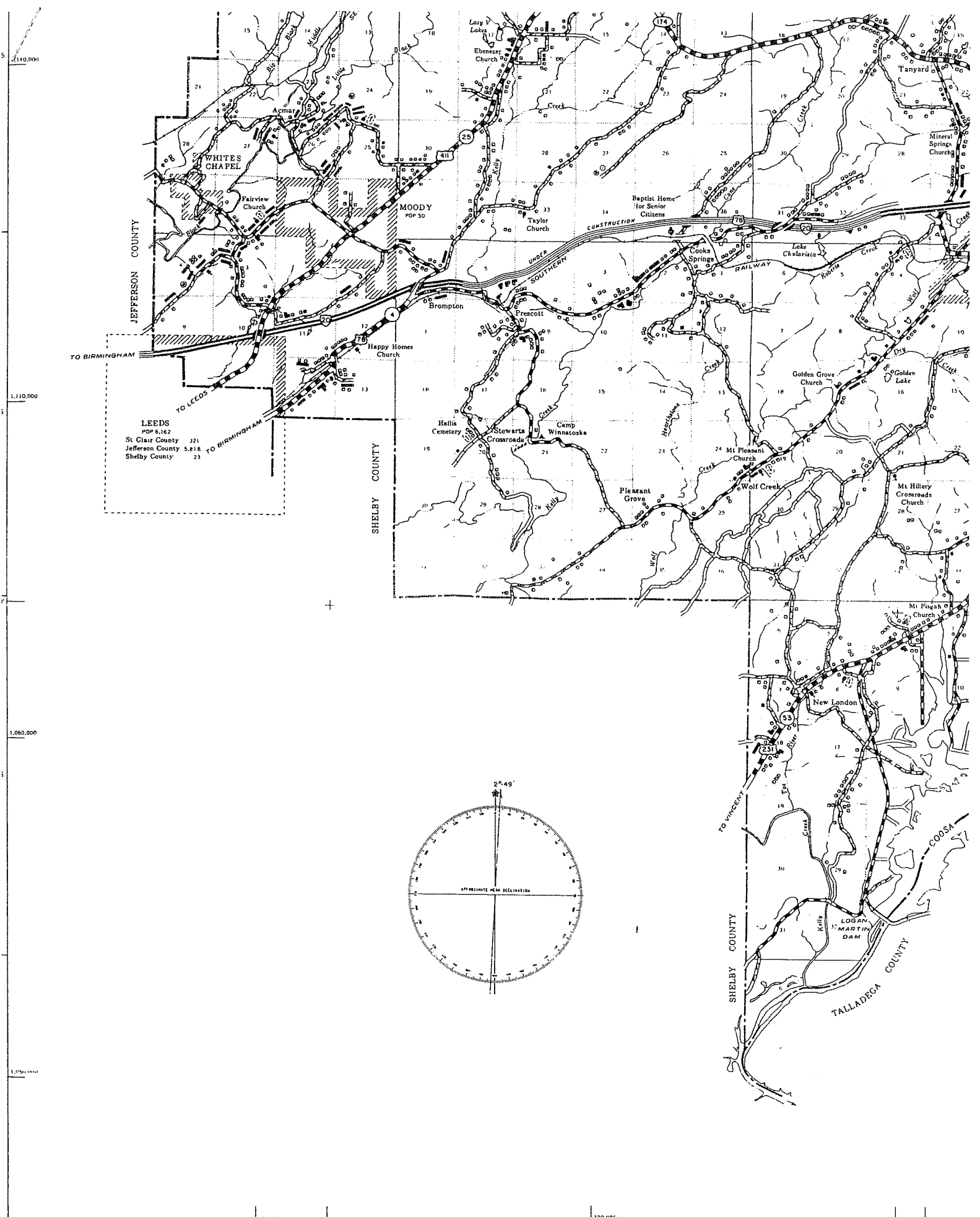
PREPARED BY THE
ALABAMA STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF HIGHWAY PLANNING
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS



1964

Control by USC & GS, and ALABAMA HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
Transverse Mercator Projection. 1927 North American Datum 30,000 foot grid based on Alabama (East) rectangular coordinate system.
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1954. Field examination 1962.



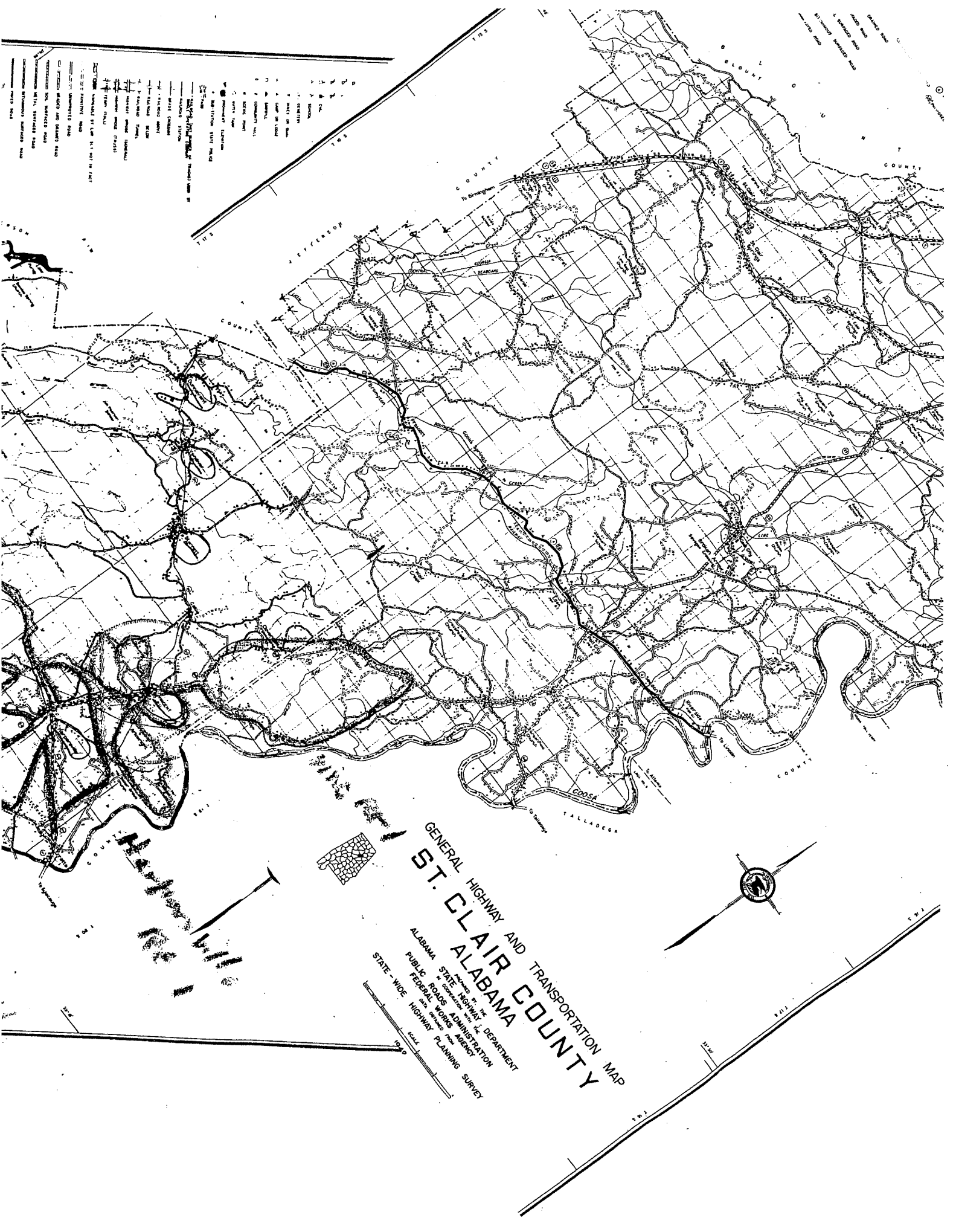


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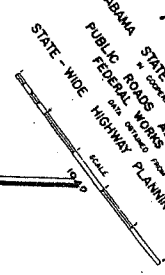
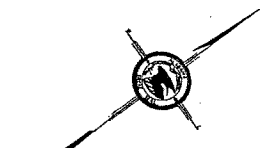
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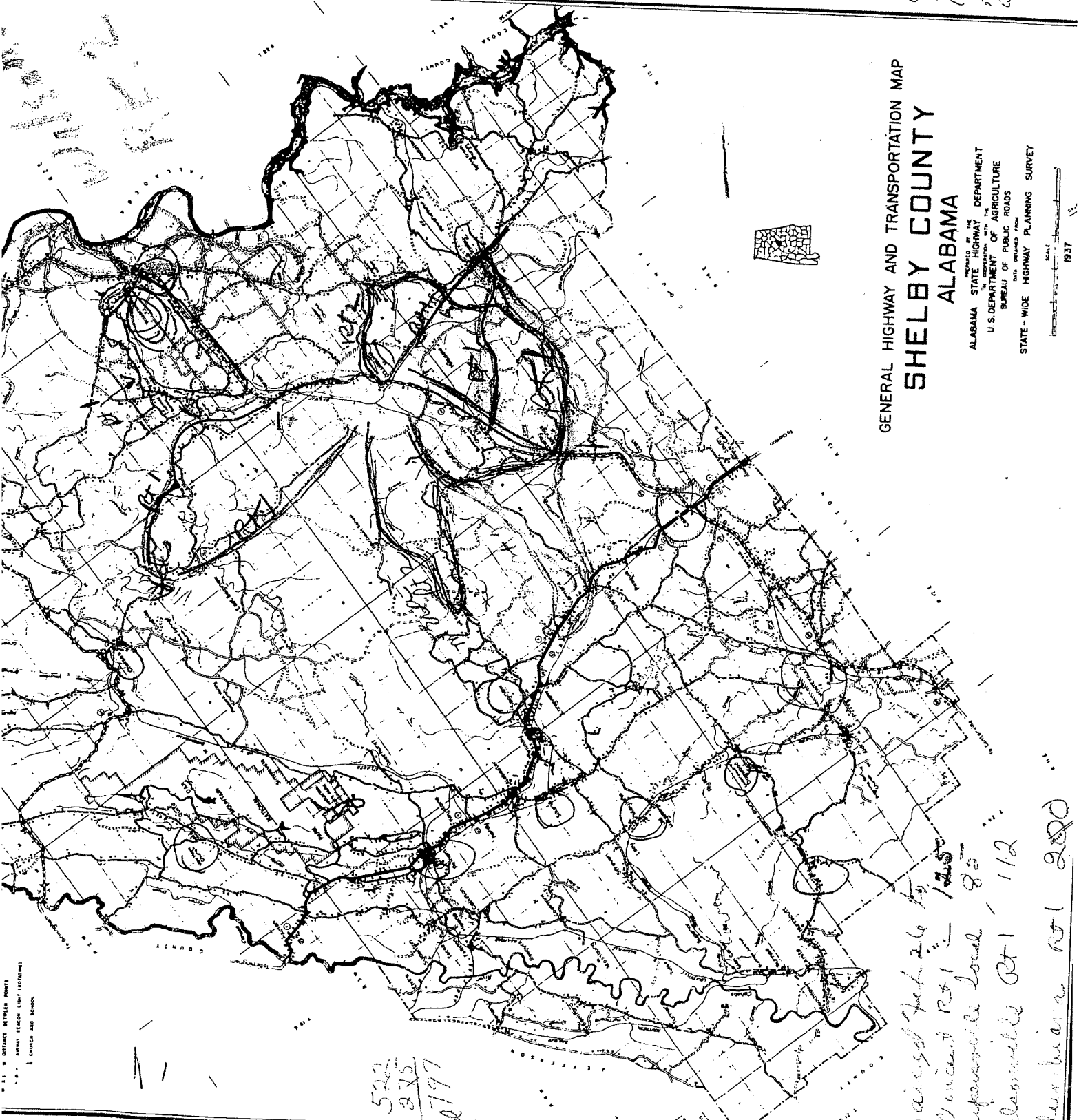


- 1. Interstate Highway
- 2. U.S. Highway
- 3. State Highway
- 4. County Road
- 5. Private Road
- 6. Railroad
- 7. Air Route
- 8. Canal
- 9. Waterway
- 10. Stream
- 11. River
- 12. Lake
- 13. Pond
- 14. Marsh
- 15. Swamp
- 16. Forest
- 17. Field
- 18. Pasture
- 19. Orchard
- 20. Vineyard
- 21. Plantation
- 22. Farm
- 23. Estate
- 24. Park
- 25. Cemetery
- 26. School
- 27. Church
- 28. Synagogue
- 29. Mosque
- 30. Temple
- 31. Shrine
- 32. Monastery
- 33. Convent
- 34. Priory
- 35. Abbey
- 36. Nunnery
- 37. Hermitage
- 38. Retreat
- 39. Mission
- 40. Chapel
- 41. Shrine
- 42. Cathedral
- 43. Basilica
- 44. Sanctuary
- 45. Tabernacle
- 46. Shrine
- 47. Altar
- 48. Pulpit
- 49. Confessional
- 50. Sacristy
- 51. Vestibule
- 52. Narthex
- 53. Atrium
- 54. Cloister
- 55. Chapter House
- 56. Refectory
- 57. Dormitory
- 58. Kitchen
- 59. Infirmary
- 60. Hospital
- 61. Prison
- 62. Jail
- 63. Court House
- 64. City Hall
- 65. Town Hall
- 66. Post Office
- 67. Police Station
- 68. Fire Station
- 69. Gas Station
- 70. Gasoline Station
- 71. Telephone Exchange
- 72. Electric Power Plant
- 73. Water Tower
- 74. Sewerage Plant
- 75. Water Treatment Plant
- 76. Sewage Treatment Plant
- 77. Landfill
- 78. Incinerator
- 79. Power Plant
- 80. Nuclear Power Plant
- 81. Coal Mine
- 82. Oil Well
- 83. Gas Well
- 84. Quarry
- 85. Lumber Mill
- 86. Paper Mill
- 87. Textile Mill
- 88. Steel Mill
- 89. Glass Mill
- 90. Brick Works
- 91. Pottery Works
- 92. Foundry
- 93. Machine Shop
- 94. Shipyard
- 95. Aircraft Plant
- 96. Ordnance Plant
- 97. Ordnance Depot
- 98. Ordnance Warehouse
- 99. Ordnance Arsenal
- 100. Ordnance Factory

GENERAL HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION MAP
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
ALABAMA
 ALABAMA STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION
 FEDERAL WORKS ADMINISTRATION
 STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY

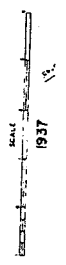


*Parts of Shelby County
and St. Clair County are
overlapped and highlighted
(on original) to show best
routes to get to different
areas*



GENERAL HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION MAP
SHELBY COUNTY
ALABAMA

PREPARED BY THE
ALABAMA STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
DATA OBTAINED FROM
STATE-WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY



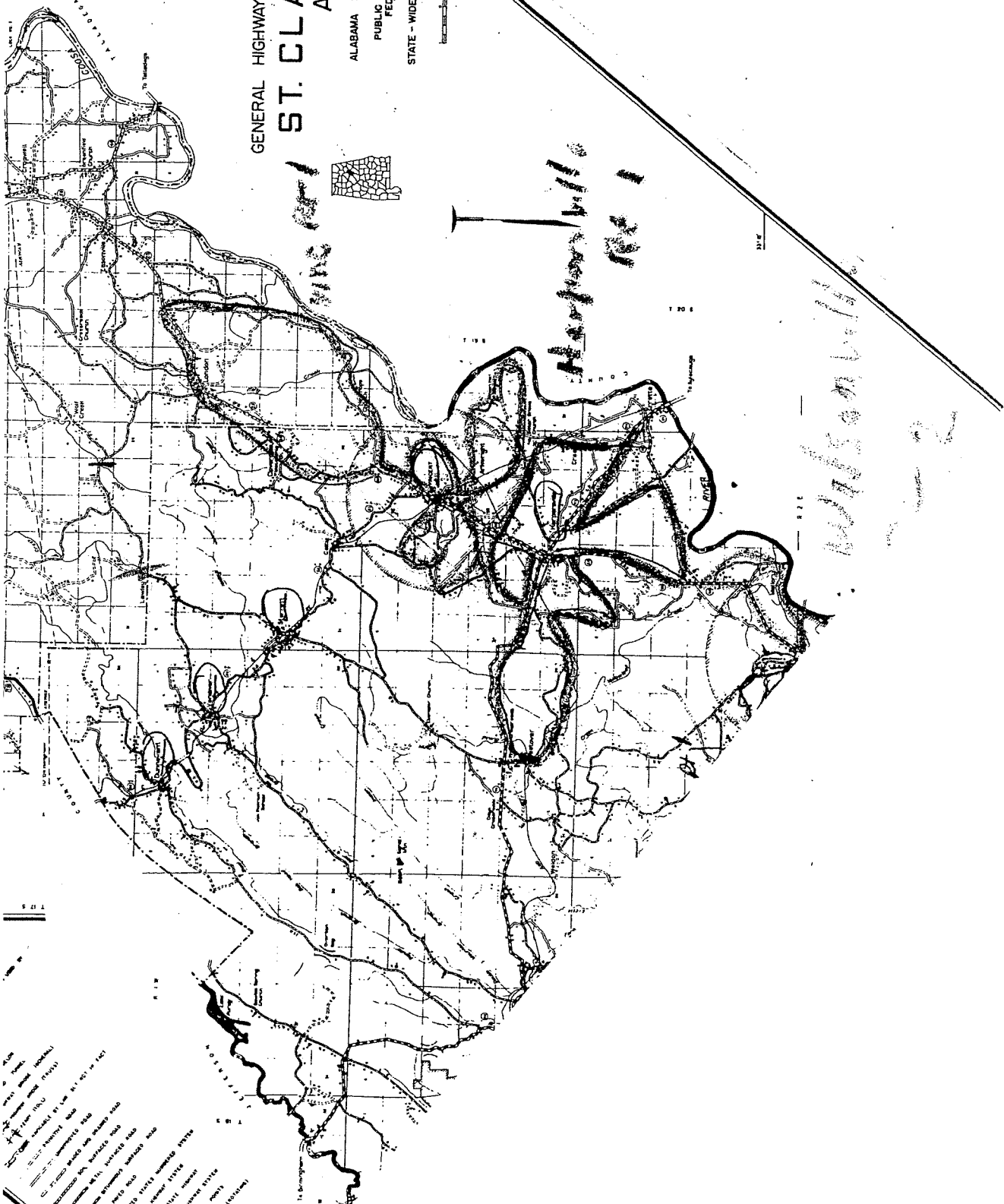
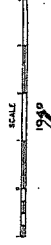
• • • DISTANCE BETWEEN POINTS
• • • SPRING SEASON LIGHT LOCATIONS
• CHURCH AND SCHOOL

522
875
353

*Winged Feb 26 to 1/25
Mount Rt 1 - 1/25
Jeffersonville local 80
Chesapeake Rt 1 - 112
Chesapeake Rt 1 2000*

GENERAL HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION MAP
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
ALABAMA

PREPARED BY THE
 ALABAMA STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
 IN COOPERATION WITH THE
 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION
 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
 STATE - WIDE HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEY



- 1. Major Through Highways
- 2. Major Arterial Highways
- 3. Secondary Arterial Highways
- 4. Collector Highways
- 5. Local Highways
- 6. Unimproved Roads
- 7. Proposed Highways
- 8. State Routes
- 9. Federal Routes
- 10. County Routes
- 11. Municipal Routes
- 12. Private Roads
- 13. Railroads
- 14. Airways
- 15. Waterways
- 16. Ferries
- 17. Bridges
- 18. Tunnels
- 19. Landmarks
- 20. Other Features

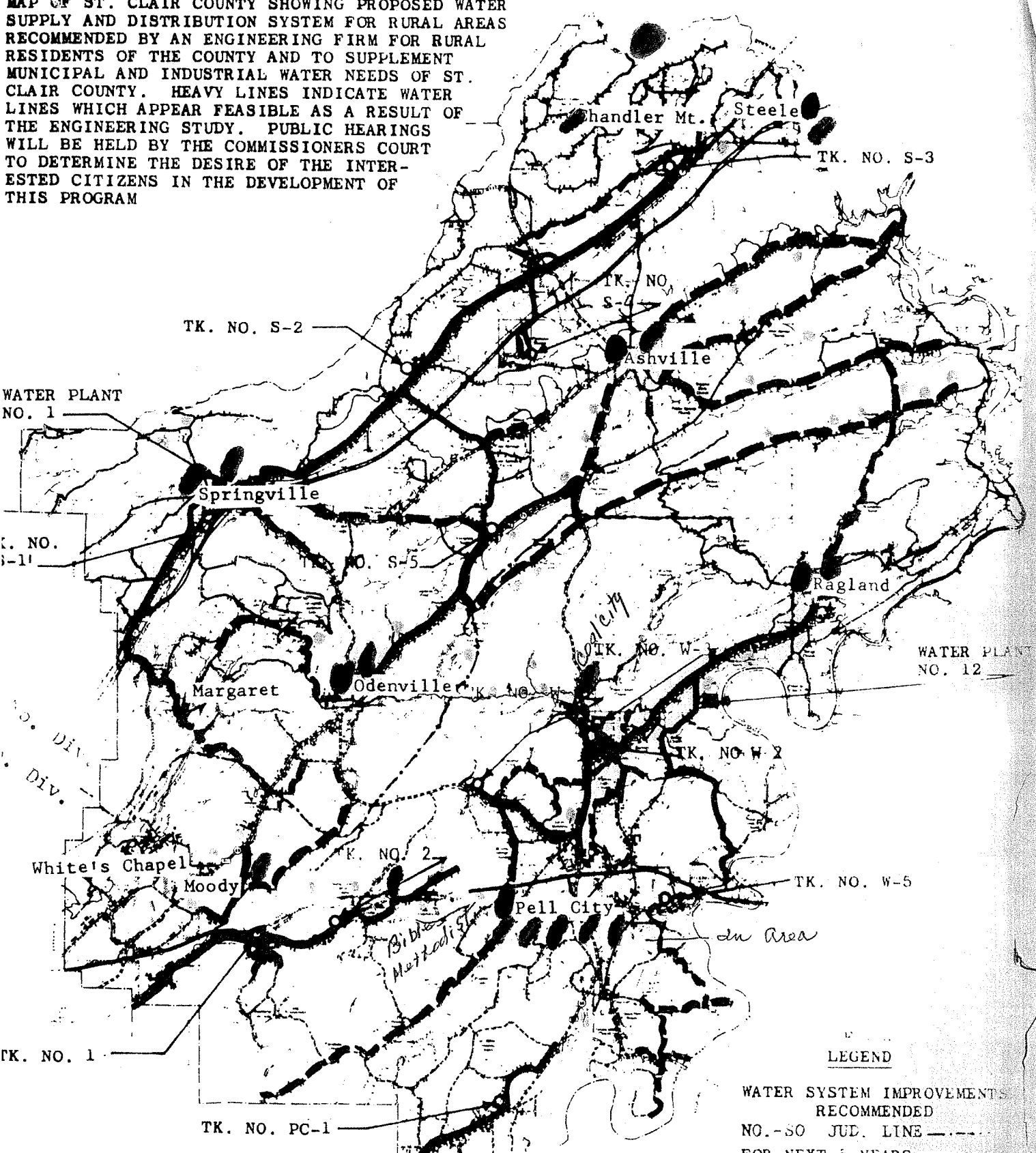
Hickory Hill

Hickory Hill
1 20

Wilsonville

1 20

MAP OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY SHOWING PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR RURAL AREAS RECOMMENDED BY AN ENGINEERING FIRM FOR RURAL RESIDENTS OF THE COUNTY AND TO SUPPLEMENT MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATER NEEDS OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY. HEAVY LINES INDICATE WATER LINES WHICH APPEAR FEASIBLE AS A RESULT OF THE ENGINEERING STUDY. PUBLIC HEARINGS WILL BE HELD BY THE COMMISSIONERS COURT TO DETERMINE THE DESIRE OF THE INTERESTED CITIZENS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS PROGRAM



LEGEND

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED
 NO.-SO JUD. LINE - - - -
 FOR NEXT 5 YEARS **—————**
 FOR FUTURE YEARS **- - - - -**

NORTH SCL

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN BY
 KENNOY & CO., INC.
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS

ST. CLAIR COUNTY COURT
 HOYT B. HAMILTON, PROBATE JUDGE
 BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
 CLYDE MORROW J. B. WALTERS
 H. N. MIZE CHARLES WILLIAMS

St. Clair moving toward all paved roads

By **Cindy Warner**
Home staff writer

The St. Clair County Commission's plan to have all county roads paved within three years is well ahead of schedule, according to Commission Chairman Donnie Todd Jr.

Todd said the commission voted before the county started paving back in the spring to go ahead with the three year countywide paving plan.

At that time, there was about 100 miles of county road that would need to be paved to accomplish that goal, he said.

County Engineer James Pennington recently reported that 40 miles of county road was paved dur-

ing this year's paving season.

Todd explained that roads can only be paved during certain months of the year, usually between April and November.

"That puts us ahead of schedule with 40 percent of the work already completed," Todd said.

New roads have recently been taken in by the county and have been paved as they were brought in.

As the county continues to grow and as new developments spring up, more roads will be taken in, he said.

"We will do the same thing with them as we have these others," Todd said. "We will pave them as we take them in."

Todd said he isn't sure what the

exact cost of the project will be, but whatever cost is incurred, paving the roads will be worth it in the long run.

"It will actually cost the county less to mend paved roads than it will to have to grade and do other maintenance work on gravel roads," he said.

So the county may actually save money once the project is completed, he added.

"We won't have to keep and upgrade the equipment that it takes to maintain all of the gravel roads," Todd said. "It will be much easier to maintain all of the roads once they are paved."

A project of this magnitude is pretty impressive for a county with as much rural area as St. Clair has, Todd

said.

"I don't know of another rural county that will be able to say they have all paved county roads."

Jaycees haunted house Oct. 22-31

The Childersburg Jaycees will host their first haunted house Oct. 22-31 at the Phyllis Wheatley Community Center.

Admission will be \$4 per person with all proceeds going to support the Phyllis Wheatley Community Center. The haunted house will be from 6:30 each night.

does not know
cause I know

St. Clair still trying to make sense out of census

Red Cross finds
28,000 extra people

By **Cindy Warner**
Home staff writer

If American Red Cross figures are correct, St. Clair County just found 28,000 extra residents in the past two years.

St. Clair County Commission Chairman Donnie Todd Jr. said the new figures back up his theory that the 1990 census count was inaccurate.

The count in 1990 had St. Clair listed with a population of about 50,000, Todd said. Red Cross figures show that in 1993, there are 78,895 living in St. Clair.

"We have grown, but not that much," Todd said. When census takers were saying 50,000 in 1990, it should have been more like 58,000, he said.

Even if the census had read 58,000, the new figures would still indicate an increase of 20,000 people.

"That is still a tremendous increase," Todd said. "We could tell by looking at the increase in revenue that there had been growth, but these figures will help us see just how much."

With the 1990 census possibly being inaccurate and another one not scheduled for seven years, it was hard trying to plan for the future of the county when it didn't have a correct population count.

"It was very difficult trying to plan with an unknown factor of how many people we actually have living here," he said.

Having correct figures is also very

See Census, Page 14

Census —

From Page 1

important in trying to recruit new industry and business and also in securing some types of federal money such as, Housing and Urban Development.

"This also helps us explain things we are doing to accommodate the growth, such as building new jails and courthouse space," Todd said.

The new figures from the Red Cross showed a breakdown of the largest towns as Pell City, Moody, Springville and Ashville.

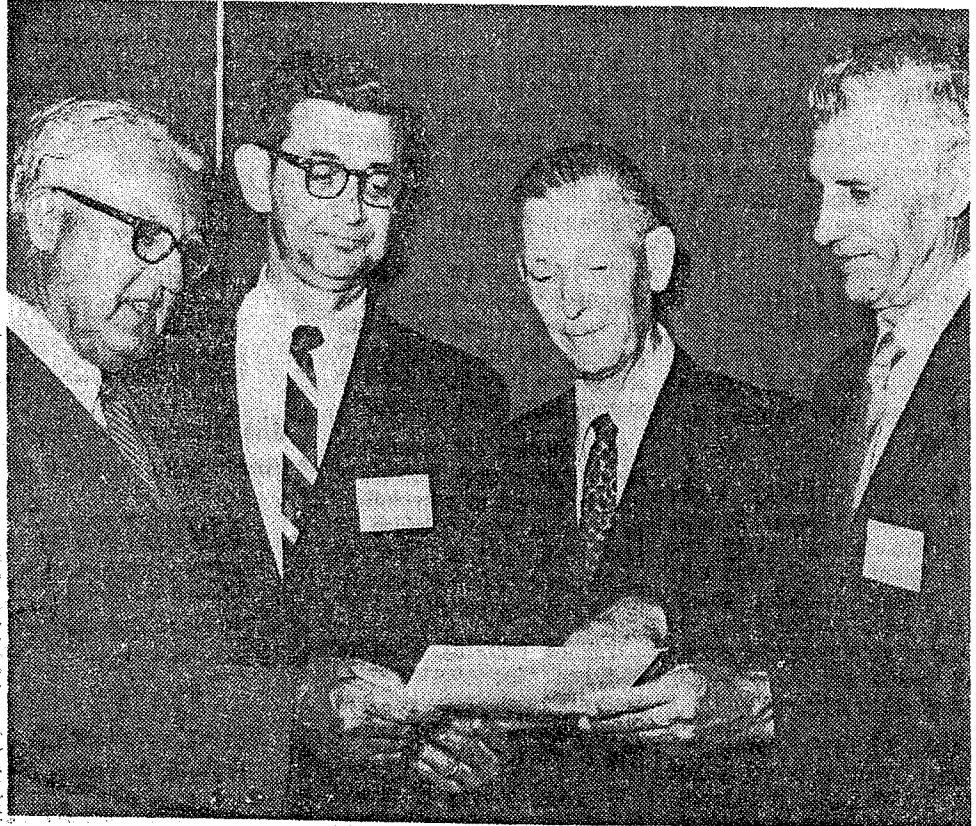
Pell City city limits recorded a population of 8,118 and 16,127 in the outlying area that were identified as the Pell City division.

In the city limits of Moody, the survey recorded 4,321 residents and an additional 13,485 in the Moody division.

Springville's population was surveyed at 1,910 inside the city limits and another 9,758 in the Springville division.

In the incorporated area of Ashville, the survey showed a total population of 1,466. The Ashville division recorded 6,742 additional residents.

Daily Home 12-24-93



RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OFFICIALS DISCUSS ST. CLAIR PROGRESS

. . . From left: Dr. Robertson, Bill Wilson, H. L. Eubanks and Jones

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Clair chalks up record resource development

GIARRATANO staff writer

RIVERSIDE In the past five to six years, St. Clair County in resource development has described Thursday as a perfect example of cooperation by indetermination, and do."

At the quarterly meeting of the Resource Development Committee, in River-

St. Clair County Development Committee Chairman, Dr. Fred Robertson, praised the progress. Robertson is a consultant for extension at Auburn University. The committee's report states that the county is in a "new era" for

Ed Ash, chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee reported that in the five years since the lake opened, 10 new industries located in St. Clair.

The city of Springville has experienced most of the growth, he said, "and the industries there have been making steady progress, expanding, or otherwise improving, and steadily operating at a profit."

of the county committee's executive committee said "When the lake was opened in 1965, it was predicted that an income of \$17 million by 1972 would result. Income in 1968 was \$18 million."

With this as a starting point, Jones said, the county "has moved ahead in all areas of resource development. Natural, physical, and human."

Ed Ash, chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee reported that in the five years since the lake opened, 10 new industries located in St. Clair.

The city of Springville has experienced most of the growth, he said, "and the industries there have been making steady progress, expanding, or otherwise improving, and steadily operating at a profit."

According to the report from E. J. Riddle, chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, agriculture, declining in the past 20 years, is developing again.

TOMATO FARMING on Chandler Mountain is a fast growing activity with the crop expected to reach the \$1 million a year level in the very near future.

"There are 80 families in the tomato business up there," he said, "and they will reach a million. They have their own packing plant, and do their own shipping."

Dr. Robertson said, "our activities are aimed at development of total resources. What's happening here is a prime example of what people can do when they forget selfish interests and pull together to develop their community resources for the good of all."

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St. Clair officials stand strong c

31% increase in number of new business licenses

By **Cindy Warner**
Home staff writer

When St. Clair County officials

announced at the first of the year that they were going to start collecting their own sales tax, they also made a promise to crack down on people who were operating a businesses without a state/county business license.

And, according to Commission Chairman Donnie Todd Jr., recent figures comparing October 1992 to October 1993 prove that the crack-down was a success.

During that time period, the county

has recorded a 31 percent increase in the number of new business licenses that have been purchased.

"Most of those were from people who had failed to purchase them in the past," Todd said.

Todd credits the increase to the county's computer system that was installed to help keep track of the sales tax and business license sales.

"The database enables us to com-

Daily Home 12-23-93

tax collection, and it pays off

the sales tax register with the business license register," he said. "Comparing one with the other, we can track down who may be paying one but not the other one."

Todd said all businesses in the county are required to purchase the city/county business license. If the business is located in an incorporated city, they must purchase a city license as well.

"But just because they have pur-

chased one does not mean they are exempt from the other," he said.

This is not a new law, Todd said. The business license law has been on the books for a long time. "We just decided to take a stance and it has paid off," he said.

Todd noted that the collection has taken place from the commission office without having to put someone on the street tracking down the infor-







mation.

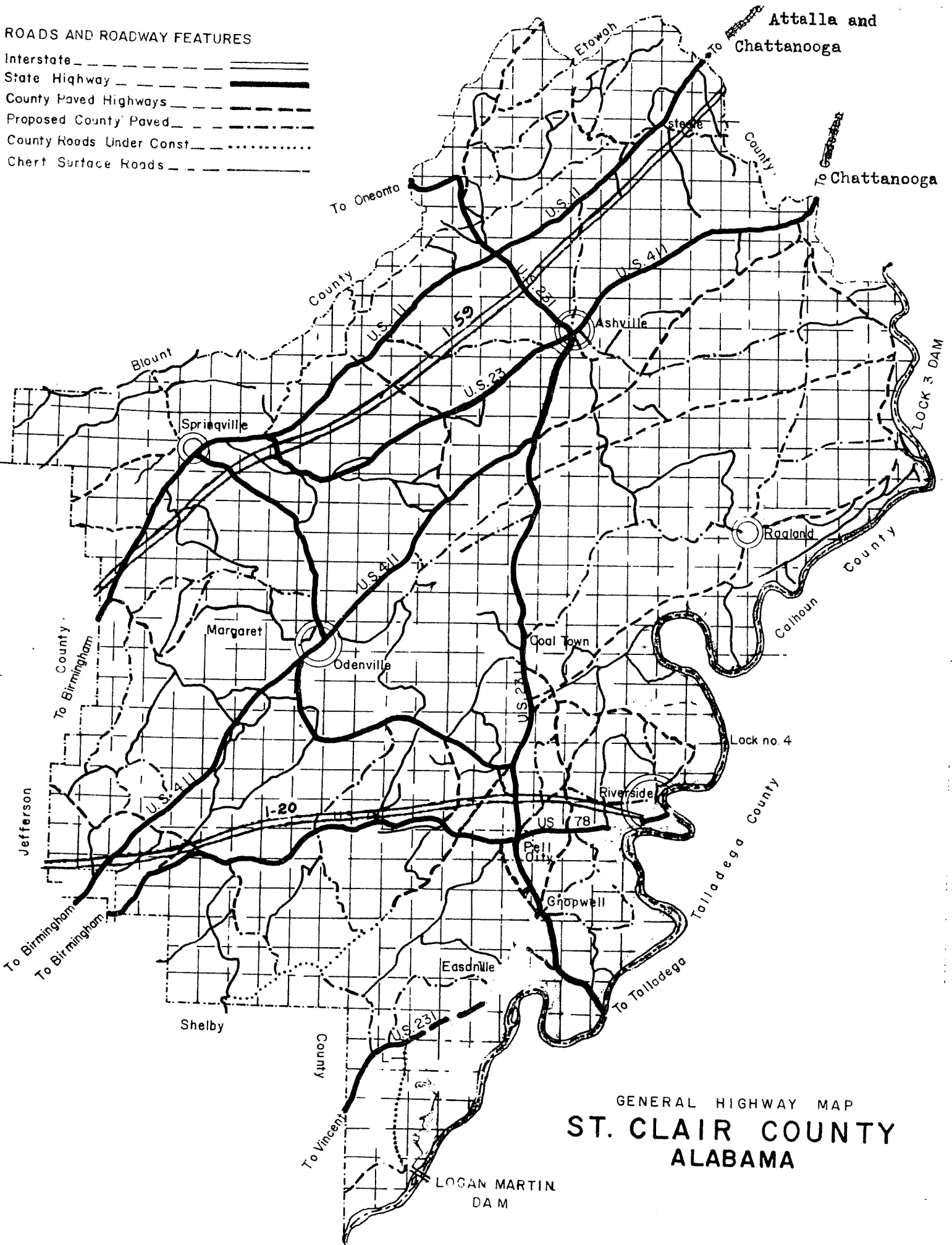
"All the work has been done in the office instead of the old-fashioned, expensive way," Todd said.

Those who didn't comply were sent letters and if they still failed to comply, they received a visit from the sheriff's office, he said.

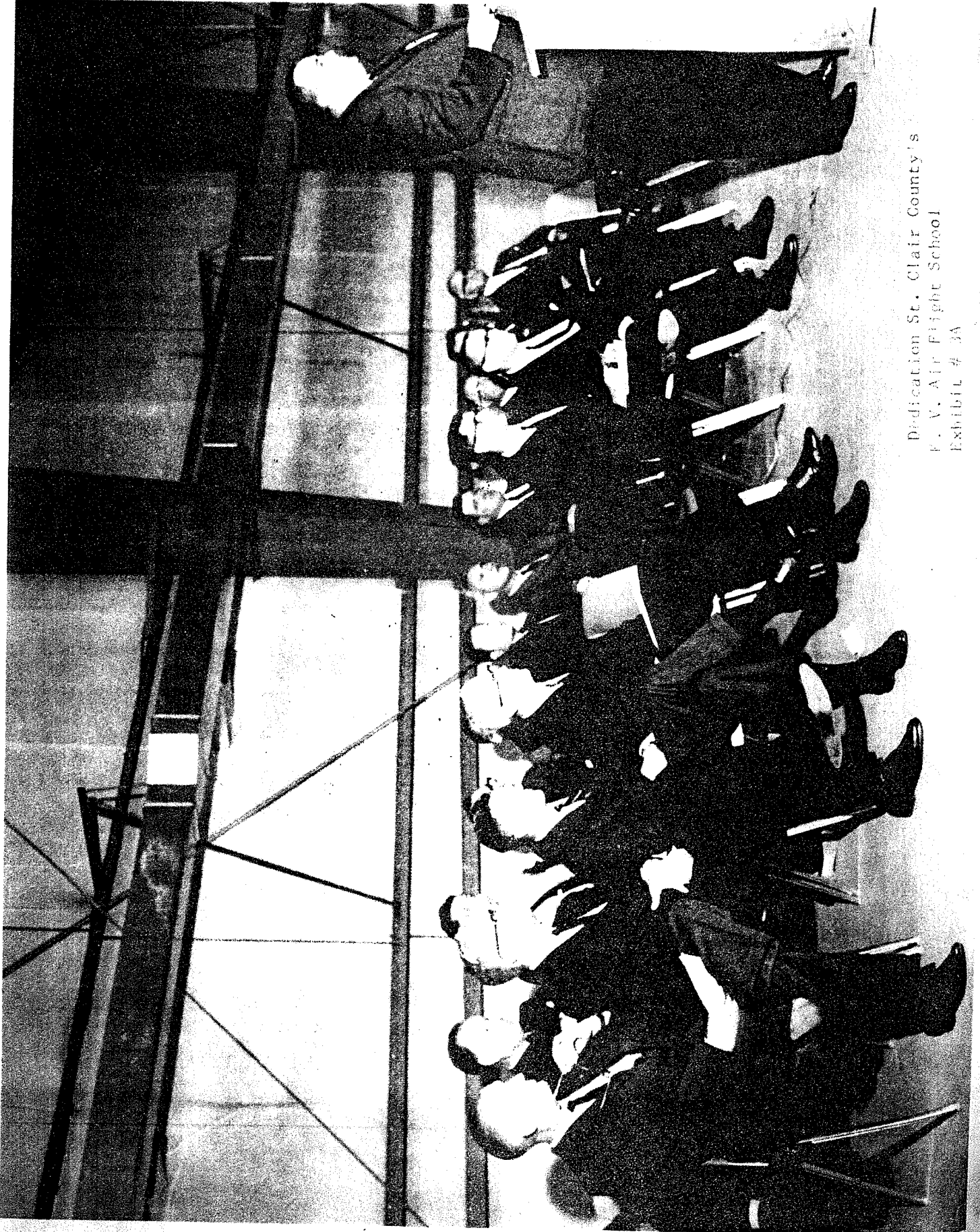
"We are going to prosecute those that don't cooperate," Todd said. "But so far, we have had tremendous cooperation with people complying."

ROADS AND ROADWAY FEATURES

- Interstate 
- State Highway 
- County Paved Highways 
- Proposed County Paved 
- County Roads Under Const. 
- Chert Surface Roads 

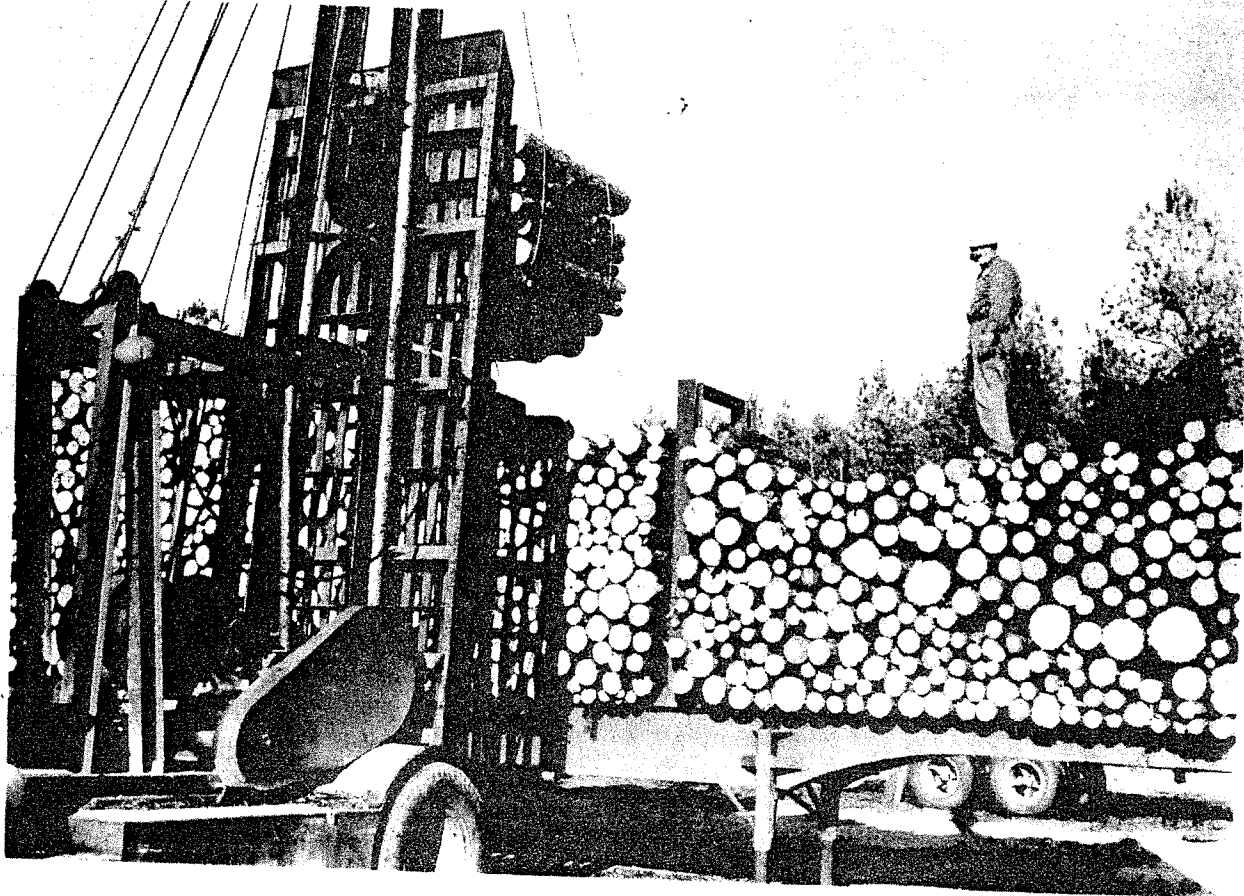


GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
ALABAMA

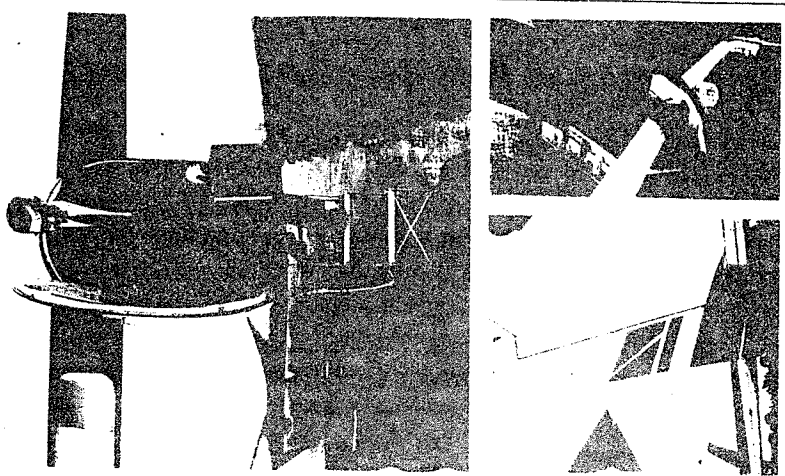


Dedication St. Clair County's
F. V. Air Flight School
Exhibit # 3A

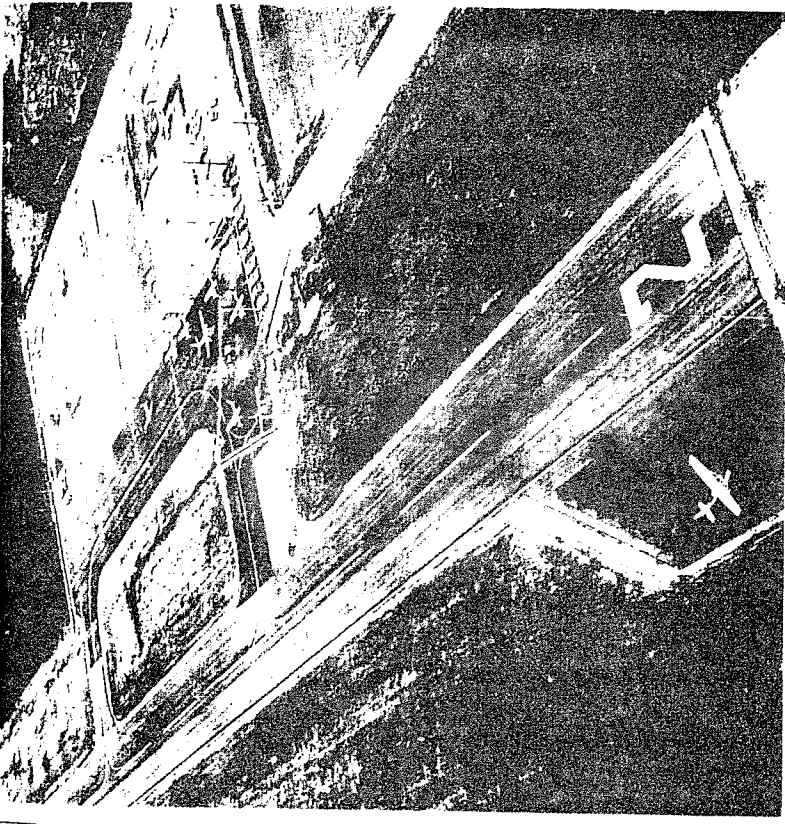
Exhibit #7
Picture. Typical of
Pulpwood Sales Yards
in St. Clair County
benefiting small producers



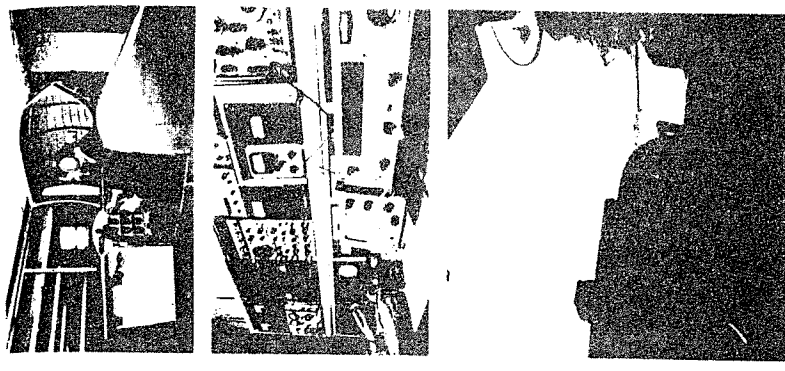
TREATMENT



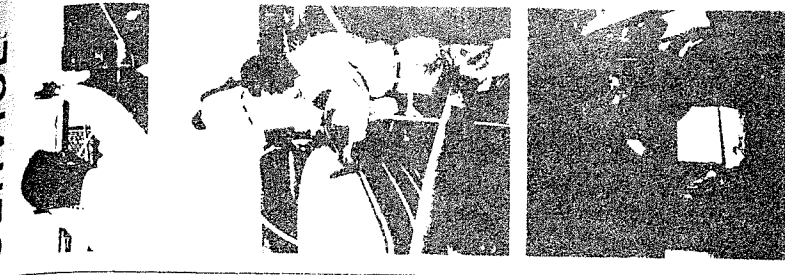
AIRPORT



INSTRUCTION



SERVICE



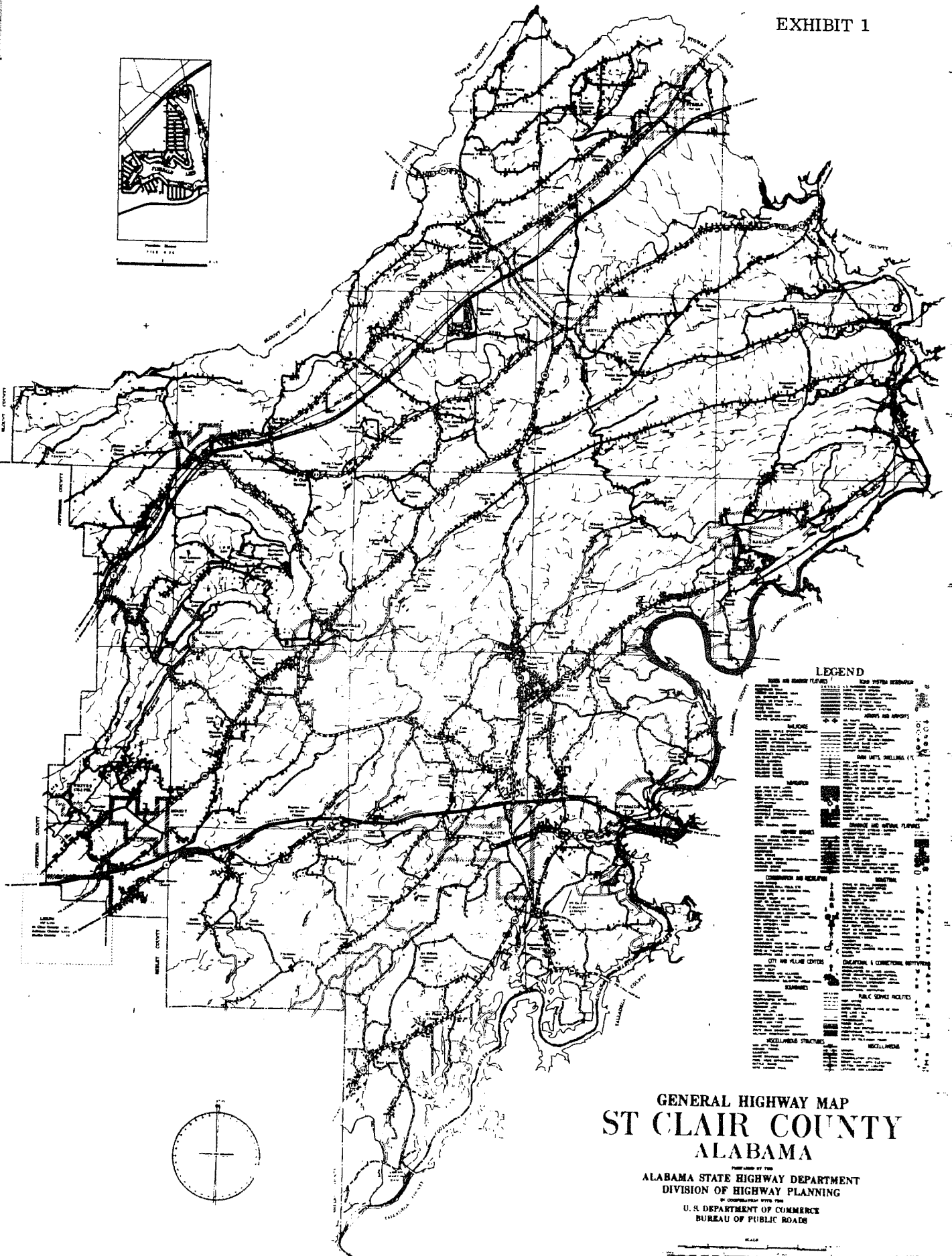
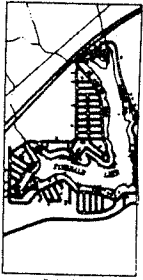
RED CARPET TREATMENT . . . We actually roll out the Red Carpet! Come and see for yourself! **AIRPORT** . . . 4200 ft. long, 80 ft. wide lighted runway, 55,000 lb. tested asphalt—rotating beacon, pilot's lounge, modern facilities. And we never close! **INSTRUCTION** . . . FAA-Approved flight school, free ground and instrument school, brand new flight training center including link trainer, private and commercial licenses, instrument ratings! **SERVICE** . . . Low-cost fuel and maintenance, major airframe and engine repair, electronics department, latest test equipment for servicing DME and transponder, storage facilities, air taxi service, weather reports, flight planning. Every service at economy prices!



FACILITY NEEDS EXPANDING: A parallel taxi-way and additional runway.

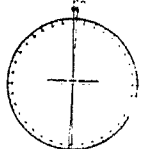
Fifty-two planes based at the airport, with more than sixty students taking private, commercial and instrument training for license.

EXHIBIT 1



LEGEND

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interstate Highway State Highway County Highway Local Road Proposed Highway Proposed Road Proposed Street Proposed Alley Proposed Drive Proposed Lane Proposed Court Proposed Place Proposed Roadway Proposed Streetway Proposed Alleyway Proposed Driveway Proposed Laneway Proposed Courtway Proposed Placeway Proposed Roadway Proposed Streetway Proposed Alleyway Proposed Driveway Proposed Laneway Proposed Courtway Proposed Placeway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterway Canal Ditch Drainage Stream River Lake Bay Sound Harbor Wharf Dock Pier Breakwater Jetty Beach Shore Coast Bank Bluff Cape Point Peninsula Island Bayou Creek Run Branch Confluence Delta Estuary Marsh Swamp Wetland Field Pasture Forest Woodland Barren Desert Savanna Steppe Tundra Alpine Arctic Polar Subarctic Subtropical Tropical Equatorial Temperate Continental Oceanic Highland Lowland Upland Downland Plateau Basin Valley Plain Mountain Hill Knoll Mound Butte Cape Point Peninsula Island Bayou Creek Run Branch Confluence Delta Estuary Marsh Swamp Wetland Field Pasture Forest Woodland Barren Desert Savanna Steppe Tundra Alpine Arctic Polar Subarctic Subtropical Tropical Equatorial Temperate Continental Oceanic Highland Lowland Upland Downland Plateau Basin Valley Plain Mountain Hill Knoll Mound Butte
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GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP ST CLAIR COUNTY ALABAMA

Prepared by the
ALABAMA STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF HIGHWAY PLANNING
Cooperated with the
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

St. Clair County
Resource Development Committee

PROGRESS REPORT

St. Clair County, Alabama

MARCH 30, 1967

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Archie Jones
Chairman
Tel. Res. 467-3311
Bus. 879-1669

Tom Milner
Vice Chairman

E. J. Riddle

Charles Abbott

Paul Pope

H. L. Eubanks
Executive Secretary

St. Clair County

Resource Development Committee

Room 3, Courthouse
Telephone 338-7023
Pell City, Alabama 35125

March 30, 1967

COMMISSIONERS COURT:

Hoyt B. Hamilton
Judge of Probate
and Chairman
Tel. 338-7024

Clyde Morrow

H. N. Mize

J. B. Walters

Charles Williams

U. S. Department of Commerce
Economic Development Administration
South East Area Office
904 Bob Wallace Avenue,
Acuff Building
Huntsville, Alabama 35801

Attention: Mr. Boyd B. Rose
Chief Area and District
Plans Division

Dear Mr. Rose:

Subject: PROGRESS REPORT ST. CLAIR COUNTY ALABAMA

I am presenting the St. Clair County, Alabama Progress Report of OEDP activities for 1966, and needs and objectives for 1967, with attachments listed, in response to your letter of January 11, 1967.

The St. Clair County Resource Development program, O.E.D.P. as adopted in March, 1963, has been promoted during 1966 by the St. Clair County Resource Development Committee and the St. Clair County Commissioners Court, with special project promotion by the following groups, through the activities shown:

COUNTY AND COMMUNITY AND SPECIAL GROUP ACTIVITIES IN 1966

See Exhibits
1
1-A
11

The St. Clair County Commissioners Court, in 12 regular and many special meetings, promoted a highway and road construction and maintenance program and to give leadership and support to projects of the Resource Development Committee, Subcommittees, and their supporting project committees. Special projects of the Commissioners Court have been; Highway construction, improvement and maintenance, improvement of the county airport, providing for the establishment of the St. Clair County Hill-Burton Hospital, and plan for county park.

A County wide water and sewage survey program, with the financial assistance of the Farmer's Home Administration, which will be the basis of future water system improvement and expansion throughout the county; Provided special assistance to towns and communities and sponsoring groups in industrial site improvement, including road and street construction, grading and paving of industrial sites;

See Exhibits

Participation in the Coosa Alabama River Development Association program, to promote development of public locks in the dams on the Coosa-Alabama rivers, to provide water transportation. The Association will provide for a feasibility study to be made for the Corps of Engineers by the Southern Research Institute, to promote further planning in the ultimate development of river transportation from this area to the gulf.

10

The St. Clair County Board of Education, in regular and special meetings throughout the year, to improve school buildings and facilities in every community and to improve the public school program;

The St. Clair County Hospital Board, in 12 Board meetings and other special meetings and conferences, has promoted a program for the establishment and support of a Hill-Burton 68 Bed Hospital for the county. This involved an election by the people, who voted support through an Advalorem Tax for the county's share of the original cost and the full support of this public Hospital program.

2
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3 A

The St. Clair County Airport Committee, in six committee meetings and other subcommittee and group conferences took the lead in developing and completing the St. Clair County Airport and expanding the airport facility by doubling the number of hangars from 12 to 24, adding 18 tie down plane sites, paving and other improvements of the area in general and supporting the airport operating corporation in establishing a licensed pilot training school.

The S.C.S. District Board of Supervisors, with regular quarterly meetings and other special project meetings to supervise and direct a County Conservation program, including support of local community water shed conservation associations and a special project in the planning stage to provide irrigation waters to farmers in the truck growing area of Chandler Mountain.

7

The St. Clair County Extension Council and it's respective subcommittees on agriculture, Home Economics and Youth in six meetings and many other subcommittee and group meetings to support the county agricultural development program in all respects, the Home Economics Clubs and other features of the Home Economics program and the 58 4-H Clubs for 1815 members.

The St. Clair County Cattlemen's Association Board with quarterly meetings and other special subcommittee meetings and conferences to improve cattle marketing facilities and marketing efforts of local cattlemen and to otherwise assist feeder calf association members.

The St. Clair County Swine Producers Committee in 4 meetings to promote a swine production, marketing and pork consumption program.

U. S. Department of Commerce
March 30, 1967
Page 3

The St. Clair County Sportsman's and Conservation Association officers and Board in special meetings to support elimination and prevention of stream pollution, forest fire control, and promotion of sporting program and events.

The St. Clair County Water Shed Associations in special meetings to promote the development of water shed protection programs including promotion of Dams and other projects to control flood water for recreation and other purposes.

The St. Clair County Forestry Committee in special meetings to promote forest production, conservation and the marketing of forest products.

The Springville Development Corporation in special meetings to assist in project financing and development in the Springville area.

The Pell City Development Company in special meetings to organize and to participate in sponsoring development of a grain terminal and feed mill at Pell City and to plan for other industrial development.

The North East Alabama Feeder Calf Association county directors who participated in three area director's meetings to promote feeder cattle marketing, the Coosa Valley Feeder Calf Association Directors who participated in three feeder calf association Board meetings in the promotion of the feeder cattle marketing.

The Coosa Valley Feeder Pig Association County Directors and members who participated in 4 Association directors and members programs in conducting 10 Feeder Pig Association sales through their own marketing facility located near Oxford, Alabama.

The St. Clair Feed Service Company Board of Directors in 4 meetings and special meetings of its officers with the Pell City Development Company and other agencies to promote the establishment of a grain terminal and Feed Service program for all livestock producers in the county.

The Boards of the Ashville Savings Bank, The Union State Bank, the People's Bank of Pell City and the Board of the St. Clair Federal Savings and Loan Association who have participated in promoting projects of five community improvement clubs in cooperation with the St. Clair County Development Committee and financial assistance programs to the Chandler Mountain Tomato Growers Association, Home Improvement loans to individuals and business and commercial loans to local business and industry in the area, the Community Improvement Clubs of Odenville, Friendship, Deerman's Chapel, Piney Grove and Branchville communities, who are sponsoring various community improvement projects in their respective communities.

U. S. Department of Commerce
March 30, 1967
Page 4

The St. Clair County Development Committee in 12 meetings, sponsoring programs of five community clubs, the College Scholarship program, a county-wide Home Orchard Improvement program, and which gives general support to other organizations in special development projects.

The Chandler Mountain Tomato Growers Association Directors and members, in four regular meetings and other special meetings, which sponsored improvement of their Association market on Chandler Mountain, by improving the building and adding new grading and packaging facilities for approximately 75 farmers, who produced and marketed approximately 250,000 (40 lb.) boxes of tomatoes during 1966 in the summer and fall season.

The St. Clair County Library Board, with quarterly meetings and other special meetings, to add a new Bookmobile and additional services with more frequent and additional visits to the schools and communities throughout the county.

The town of Pell City in regular meetings to promote Extension of the City limits and improvement of streets and it's water works and gas facilities.

The City of Moody, in regular meetings to plan for expansion of it's new water system; The City of White's Chapel, in regular meetings, to plan for expansion of its new water system; The City of Margaret, in regular meetings, to plan for a municipal water system and a park with playground facilities.

The town of Springville, plans for water and sewage improvement and extensions to other citizens of the town and to other industrial sites for industrial expansions; Assistance to a Trailer Manufacturing Company, to plan to locate in Springville and to begin construction of a plant, to employ 80 people immediately, with a 250 employee operation within three years; Expansion of the Simmons Lumber Company plant, to improve volume from 10,000 board feet per day, to 21,000 board feet per day; Assistance to a basket manufacturing company, to locate in Springville, by providing an industrial site and city utilities. The plant employes 25 workers, mostly women.

The city of Odenville, with regular and special meetings and with cooperation of it's community improvement club and other civic leaders of the community, to plan for improvement of it's municipal water system and to plan for industrial development.

The cities of Ashville, Ragland, Riverside, and Steele and the other towns above, all supported the Commissioners Court and the Farmer's Home Administration, to provide a county-wide water and sewage survey to enable all towns and unincorporated communities of the county to obtain safe and abundant water where possible to do so, cost permitting.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1966

See
Exhibits

- # 12 Special projects initiated, completed or expanded during 1966 are as follows:
- # 9 Expansion of the Wallace Brothers Livestock market facility at Ashville, Alabama, whose sales amounted to more than one million dollars in it's first year of operation in 1965.
- Feeder Pig Association market facility expansion, which provided for ten feeder pig sales during 1966.
- # 8 Purina Company Turkey Hatchery, established at Moody;
- Grain Terminal and Feed marketing service, now in the planning stage, pending approval of the Small Business Administration for necessary funds.
- Chandler Mountain Tomato Growers Association, market building improvement and addition of \$22,000 of new grading and handling machinery and equipment.
- Simmons Lumber Company plant modernization;
- # 6 Cement Asbestos Pipe Company - completion of the plant which was begun in late 1964, with the main principle construction in 1965;
- 6 A
- # 6 National Cement Company, Ragland, modernization completed in 1966.
- County Airport - The St. Clair County Airport was completed early in 1966 with a dedication program in September;
- The St. Clair County Hill-Burton Hospital - This project is in the planning stage, awaiting approval of the Hospital building and facility blueprints, under the examination of the State Board of Health.
- # 4 St. Clair County Park - This facility is in the Planning stage, under the sponsorship of the St. Clair County Commissioners Court.
- # 4-A
- # 5 Chandler Mountain Water Shed Facilities: This project is in the planning stage, under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service, to provide irrigation water to farmers of the area.
- Holiday Inn Motel, a 72 unit facility, with dining room, swimming pool and other features on Interstate 20 and Logan Martin Lake, Riverside. This facility was promoted by the Town of Riverside and developers.
- Riverside Marina: Under construction, to be completed in early 1967, for accommodations of a maximum of 150 boats with a complete marina facility. It is adjacent to Holiday Inn facility.

COUNTY NEEDS AND OBJECTIVES FOR 1967

Needs of the County have changed very little, even though much progress has been made in industrial developments and improvements of public facilities and expansion of public services. The needs presented in the Overall Economic Development program of 1963 still apply. Needs are greatest for additional development to provide employment of the present unemployed and to provide local employment for people who travel great distance to earn a living now and to provide jobs for youth who are added to our labor supply each year. With the present rate of improvement, the county is barely able to hold it's own in employment opportunities for it's people.

The Resource Development Committee has reviewed it's objectives and goals as originally set out in the Overall Economic Development Plan and for 1967 will place emphasis on the following goals and objectives:

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Improve or establish markets and facilities for feeder cattle, butcher cattle, feeder pigs, market hogs, broilers and eggs.

Improve or establish a market and service program for feeds for the livestock and poultry industry.

Improve the market service program for truck crops. Develop a cash crop improvement program for cotton, truck crops and soybeans, improvement of forest production. Water shed projects to be developed.

Development of irrigation water supplies, for truck crop and other farm uses.

Improvement of soil and water conservation.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Develop and provide public facilities for individual needs, including water sewage disposal and other utilities, roads, highways and other facilities to sites for industrial development.

Selection and development of sites and parks in each community.

Provide capital for industrial development through local financial corporations, local lending agencies and other private and public sources.

Develop a labor training and re-training program for industrial needs.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Develop a public recreation program to supplement other private and

commercial tourists and recreation facilities.

Development of additional recreational facilities and services for recreation needs and services for public, as outlined in the B.O.R. Study for St. Clair County.

Development of private sporting recreational and vacation facilities for hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking, etc.

Improvement of production and conservation of fish and wildlife.

Develop and maintain a continuing promotion program on tourism and recreation for the area.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Improve educational facilities and services to include expansion of Vocational Training programs for industrial projects, improve educational facilities to meet average requirements for public schools.

Improve highway and other public transportation facilities, including maintenance of present county and state highways and improving other county roads.

Development of the Coosa River Waterway system.

Development of State Docks facilities for inland waterway system.

Expand the county airport facilities.

Extend and improve city streets.

HEALTH, WELFARE AND RECREATION

Improve public health services;

Establish additional nursing home facilities;

Establish county office space for present and expanded county services;

Expand County Library Building facilities;

Expand and improve city park and recreational facilities; and expand service and facilities for health and safety of the people.

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March 30, 1967
Page 8

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Establish or improvement of City Halls;

Establishment of city, garage and storage and maintenance facilities, public safety shelters, and waste disposal systems;

Improvement of jail and detention facilities;

Development of storm-water-disposal systems;

Establishment or extension of public facilities;

Establishment of public safety and welfare facilities and services to include a county hospital and facilities;

Development or improvement of private or public facilities, for public health and welfare services;

Extension of public utilities, including telephone, gas, water and electricity, to homes, businesses, industries and the public.

SPECIAL STUDIES FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT:

Include a study for determining needs for enabling legislation to permit local public area land use planning, a study for local legislation to improve public support for local industrial development.

Special studies for public facility, commercial and industrial, to reach potentials of the county and for studies of community planning;

Improve residential housing to meet the needs of the people of the county.

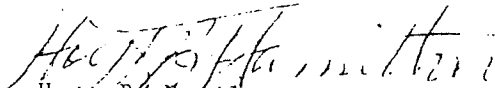
The Resource Development Committee and Commissioners Court realize that many of these goals can not be completed in 1967, however they make up the program on which we will work during the year, to be completed as soon as we are able to do so.

We request that this Area continue to be a designated area to receive benefits of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

U. S. Department of Commerce
March 30, 1967
Page 9

If further information is needed concerning our County Resource Development program, I will be happy to provide it.

Sincerely yours,



Hoyt B. Hamilton
Chairman of St. Clair County
Resource Development Committee;
And Judge of Probate; Also
Chairman of St. Clair Commissioners Court

HBH:rs

See Attached Exhibits



Exhibit # 1-A

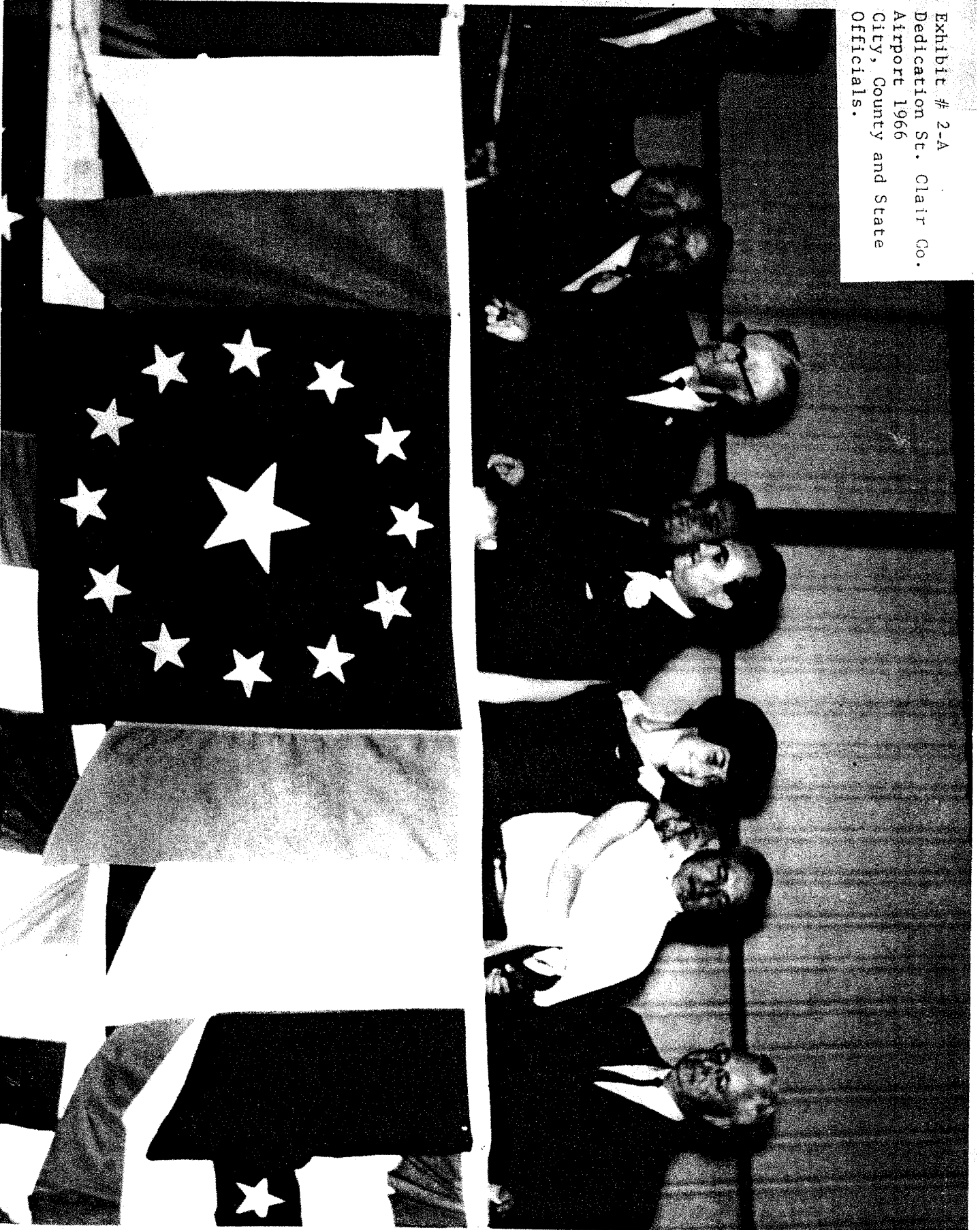
Picture

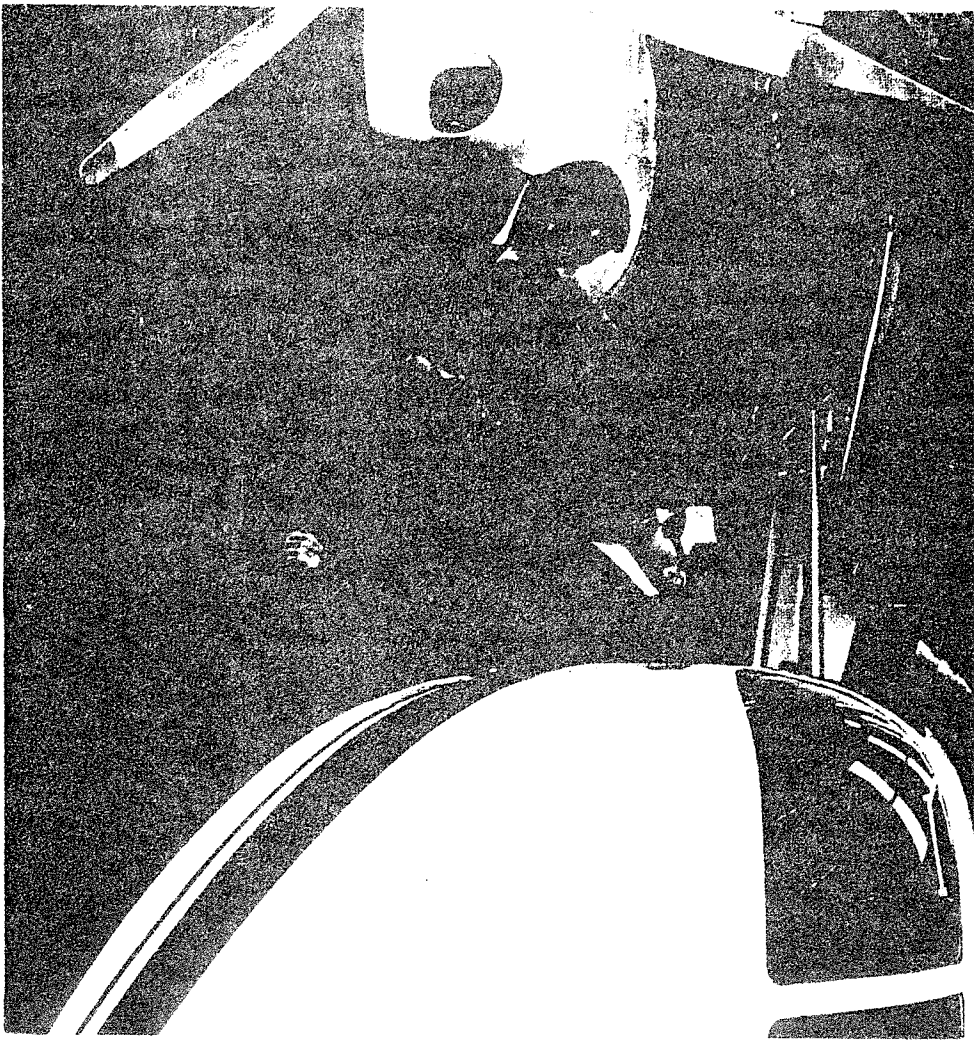
View of road and mountainous
St. Clair County with deep
ravines and narrow beautiful
valleys - Over 400 miles of
roads needs improved and paved.

St. Clair County
Airport in Early
Beginning
Exhibit #2



Exhibit # 2-A
Dedication St. Clair Co.
Airport 1966
City, County and State
Officials.





SALES . . . Authorized Cessna Dealer with a complete Cessna line. Our courteous and experienced sales force at the airport will help **you** select and finance just the aircraft to suit your needs! **RECREATION . . .** Located in the heart of the Southeast's finest recreation area—Logan Martin Lake and Pine Harbor Marina—featuring swimming, fishing, boating, water-skiing, golf, hotels, motels, meeting and convention facilities, everything for business and pleasure!



St. Clair County Airport
P. O. Box 573
Pell City, Alabama 35674
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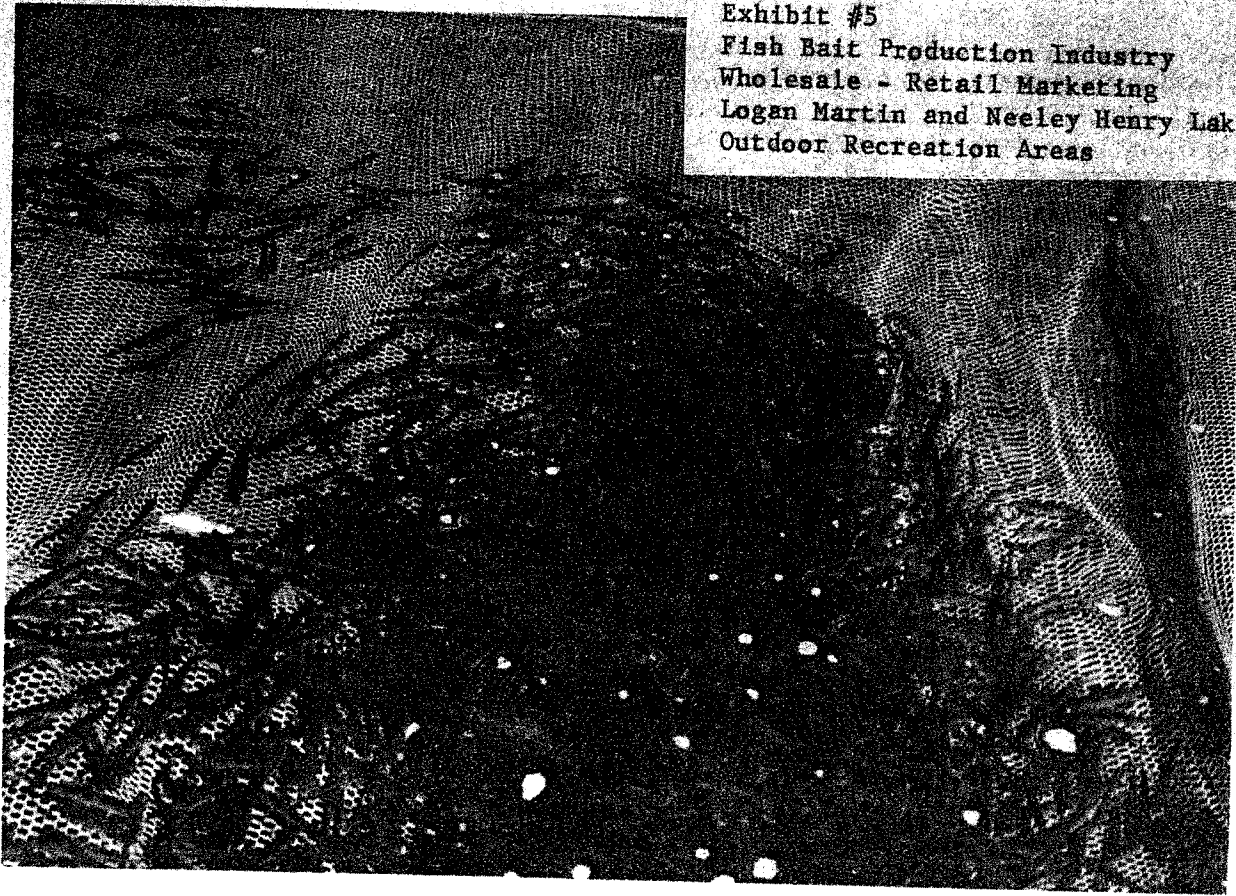


Exhibit #4
Boat Filling Station and Food Mart
for Groceries and Supplies,
Recreation, Fishing and Residents
Living in Residential Developments,
Camping Areas Logan Martin Lake Area



Exhibit 4 A
Typical Camping Areas
on Logan Martin Lake

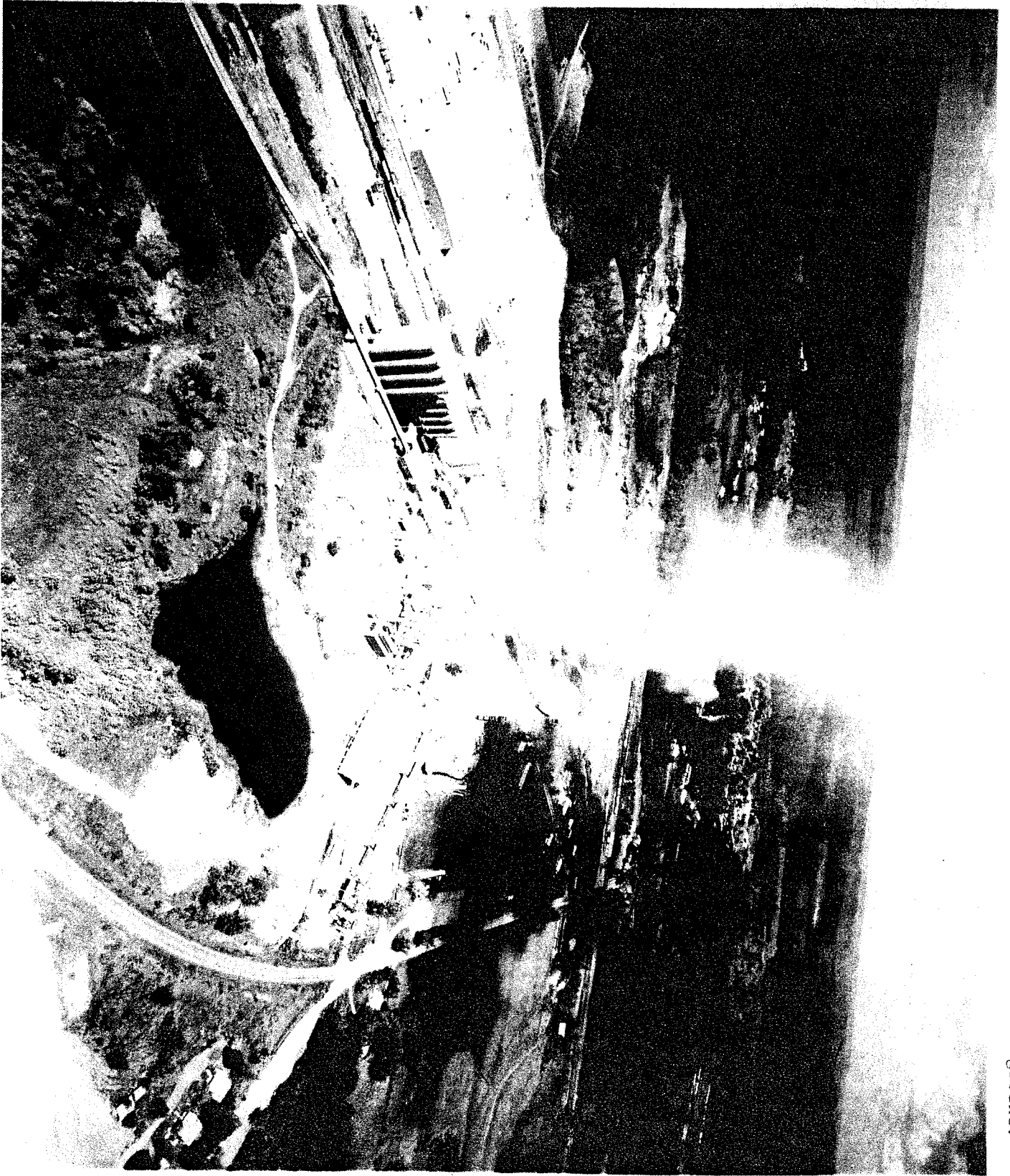
Exhibit #5
Fish Bait Production Industry
Wholesale - Retail Marketing
Logan Martin and Neeley Henry Lake
Outdoor Recreation Areas



Ground Breaking
Cement Asbestos Products
Plant site,
Div. Woodward Iron Co.
Exhibit # 6



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Cement Asbestos Products Co.
Plant completed left foreground.

Exhibit # 8
Turkey production development
hatchery owned by Ralston
Purina Company, Moody area.
Also turkey brooder house.



Exhibit # 9

2 Pictures

Dedication and opening of
Wallace Livestock Auction
Company. Sales of hogs, beef
cattle, livestock in general
Monday each week.

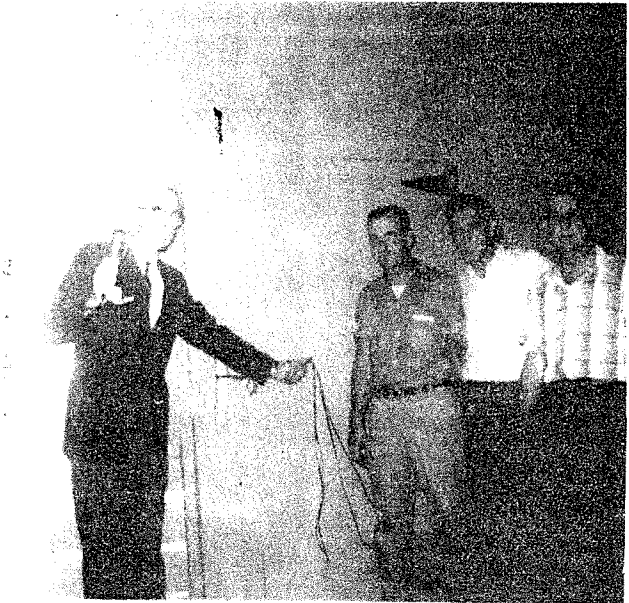
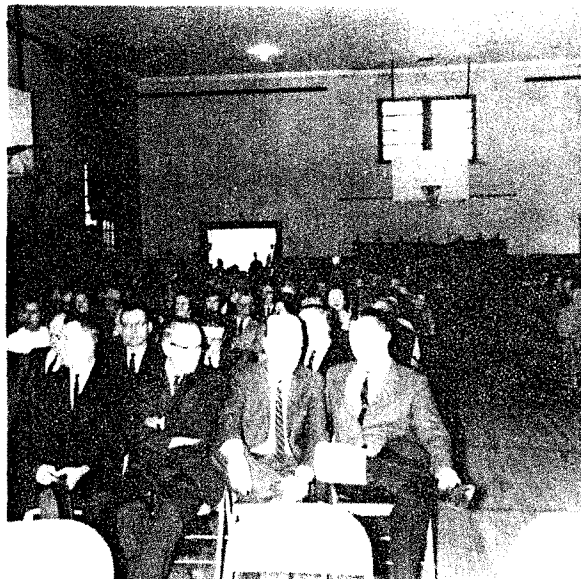
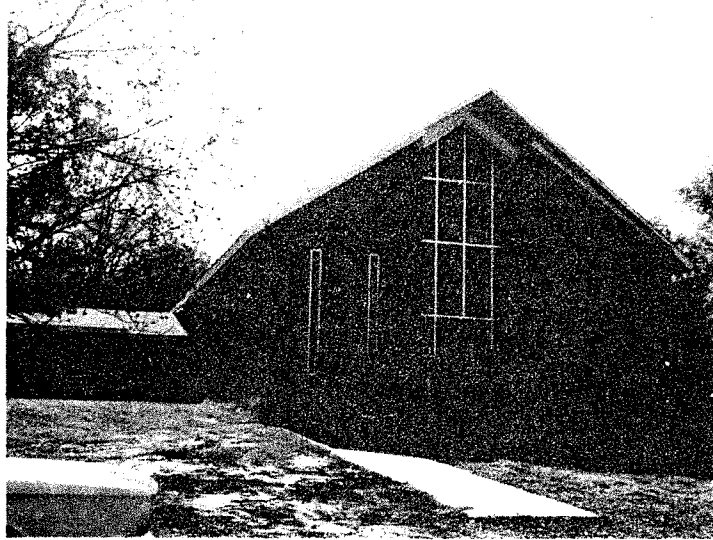


Exhibit # 11
One church picture
typical of others in a
Contest between Community
Clubs to improve and
beautify grounds and
buildings.



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