

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION 2002 Annual Report



ARC's Mission

ARC's mission is to be an advocate for and partner with the people of Appalachia to create opportunities for self-sustaining economic development and improved quality of life.

Goal 1

Appalachian residents will have the skills and knowledge necessary to compete in the world economy in the twenty-first century.

Goal 2

Appalachian communities will have the physical infrastructure necessary for self-sustaining economic development and improved quality of life.

Goal 3

The people and organizations of Appalachia will have the vision and capacity to mobilize and work together for sustained economic progress and improvement of their communities.

Goal 4

Appalachian residents will have access to financial and technical resources to help build dynamic and self-sustaining local economies.

Goal 5

Appalachian residents will have access to affordable, quality health care.



March 31, 2003

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, we respectfully submit to you for transmittal to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this act during fiscal year 2002. The report outlines the work of the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) with the 13 states that make up the Appalachian Region.

Since ARC was created in 1965, Appalachia has emerged from the shadow of pervasive poverty to become a vibrant, diverse region. The Commission has helped lead the way, tailoring its economic development strategies and programs to meet the evolving needs of the Region, and targeting its resources to areas most in need.

We are proud of our accomplishments during the past fiscal year and of the continued strength of the Commission partnership, as evidenced by the broad bipartisan support for the five-year reauthorization of ARC's programs in 2002. We appreciate all contributions, both public and private, that have helped the Commission improve quality of life and economic opportunity for the people of Appalachia. With the continued commitment of all of the Commission's partners, we are making significant progress toward our ultimate goal: bringing all of the Region's 23 million people into America's economic mainstream.

Sincerely,

Anne B. Pope
Federal Co-Chair

Mark R. Warner
Governor of Virginia
2003 States' Co-Chair

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APPALACHIA



The Appalachian Region

The Appalachian Regional Development Act, which established the Appalachian Regional Commission, defines Appalachia as a 200,000-square-mile region that follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains from southern New York to northern Mississippi. The Region includes all of West Virginia and parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Creation and Mission of the Appalachian Regional Commission

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) was created in 1965 as a response to calls for attention to severe and persistent socioeconomic problems in the Appalachian Region. In 1963, after a number of Appalachian governors had convened to ask for federal assistance, President John F. Kennedy formed the cabinet-level President's Appalachian Regional Commission (PARC) to investigate the problems of the Region and to formulate a plan for action. The resulting PARC report, completed in 1964, was an eloquent statement of the need to organize a federal-state partnership to focus on the Region in ways that could not be achieved through existing categorical grant programs of the federal and state governments.

Congress enacted the Appalachian Regional Development Act (ARDA) in 1965 to address the findings of the PARC report through the new Appalachian Regional Commission. The Commission was designed to be a unique organization, with a governing board composed of a federal co-chair appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate, and the governors of the 13 member states. The law empowered ARC to conduct an unusually comprehensive regional program, and required the consensus of both the federal member and a majority of the governors to set program policies and priorities. In its first decade, ARC emphasized environmental and natural resources issues, as well as basic economic development infrastructure, vocational education facilities, and health facilities and services—all essential for economic growth. The Appalachian Development Highway System and access-road construction were also a priority and were seen as critical to linking potential growth centers in the Region with the new interstate system, which had largely bypassed Appalachia.

The ARDA has been changed over the years to expand the number of counties in the program and to strengthen the role of ARC in addressing the most severely distressed areas of the Region. The Commission has also exercised its responsibility to adjust its investment programs and priorities on a continuing basis to ensure that public funds are used as effectively as possible to promote sustainable economic progress in Appalachia.

The ARC business model is based on the statutory functions in the ARDA, including coordinated planning; research and investigations; collaboration with other agencies at the federal, state, and local levels; promotion of private investment in Appalachia; and service as a forum for considering regional problems and solutions to those problems.

An annual appropriation from Congress enables the Commission to make grants to public and private nonprofit organizations in the Region to carry out its mission. Each member state draws up for Commission approval a four-year plan and an annual strategy statement that address the five goals in ARC's strategic plan. Grassroots local development districts, each governed by local government officials and leaders from the member counties, typically assist with grant applications consistent with regional and state priorities, and help ensure coordination with other public investments in the area. ARC has partnered with a dozen major agencies over the years on the funding and management of grants.

ARC Reauthorization Legislation and Appropriation

On March 12, 2002, President George W. Bush signed into law the first-ever five-year reauthorization of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Public Law 107-149, the Appalachian Regional Development Act Amendments of 2002, included a number of provisions regarding Commission programs and activities:

- The authorization level was set at \$88 million annually for the Commission's nonhighway programs for fiscal years 2002 through 2004, at \$90 million for fiscal year (FY) 2005, and at \$92 million for FY 2006.
- A new telecommunications program was authorized to improve affordable access to advanced telecommunications, provide education and training in the use of telecommunications and technology, develop programs to increase the readiness of businesses to engage in electronic commerce, and support entrepreneurial opportunities for businesses in the information technology sector.
- The president was authorized to establish an Interagency Coordinating Council on Appalachia, to be chaired by the ARC federal co-chair, to increase coordination and effectiveness of federal funding in the Region.
- The Commission was required to use at least half of its project funds to benefit distressed counties and areas.
- An entrepreneurship initiative was authorized to encourage entrepreneurial education, improve access to debt and equity capital, develop a network of business incubators, and help communities craft strategies for small-business creation in various sectors of the economy.
- A new regional skills partnership program was authorized to encourage collaboration among businesses, educational institutions, state and local governments, and labor organizations to improve the job skills of workers in specific industries.
- Four counties were added to the Appalachian Region: Hart and Edmonson Counties in Kentucky, and Montgomery and Panola Counties in Mississippi.

Near the end of the fiscal year, other legislation was passed that recodified the provisions of the Appalachian Regional Development Act in the United States Code, causing renumbering of sections of the act. The previous principal citation for the act was 40 U.S.C. App.; the new citation is 40 U.S.C. Section 14101.

The congressional appropriation to the Commission for FY 2002 was signed by President Bush on November 12, 2001. The initial appropriation was \$71.3 million. This marked an increase of \$5 million over the FY 2001 appropriation, to provide funding for a child development research center at the University of Alabama. An across-the-board rescission subsequently reduced the ARC appropriation by \$8,000. Concurrently, the president's FY 2003 budget proposal for the Commission was set at \$66.4 million.

Since FY 1999, annual funding for a major element of the ARC mission, the completion of the Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS), has been provided from the federal Highway Trust Fund, in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). Prior to that, funds for the system were appropriated directly to the Commission. TEA-21 provided annual authorizations of \$450 million for the system through FY 2003, a total of \$2.25 billion over the five-year period. Although the funds are authorized from the Highway Trust Fund, ARC continues to exercise programmatic and administrative control over the funds. This provision of the statute ensures that the states continue to determine where and how resources are used on their portion of the ADHS. ARC apportions the TEA-21 funds to states annually using a formula based on each state's proportional share of the total cost to complete the system. In 2002, the obligations authorized under TEA-21 totaled \$400.4 million.

Strategic Plan and Programs

In FY 2002, the Commission continued to target the five goals outlined in its strategic plan: (1) education and workforce training, (2) physical infrastructure, (3) civic capacity and leadership, (4) dynamic local economies, and (5) health care. In 2002, ARC incorporated into its strategic plan an enhanced program for

HIGHLIGHTS OF FISCAL YEAR 2002

meeting the needs of the Region's most severely economically distressed counties. The enhanced program's objectives include increasing local capacity building and technical assistance to these counties; initiating a regional telecommunications effort to help ensure that distressed communities are not left behind on the information highway; and increasing collaboration and advocacy with other organizations, both public and private, to give distressed counties the resources they need.

ARC typically adopts a multi-level approach to designing programs in its goal areas. The ARC federal co-chair and the Appalachian governors may designate a targeted regional initiative or strategy for implementation in all the states in a coordinated effort. State strategies, some carried out jointly with other states and some geared to individual states, are articulated in each state's annual planning process, enabling analysis of the goals within the context of each state's conditions and use of locally based approaches. Other Commission-level actions may address one or more goal areas through staff advocacy; regional research, planning, and demonstration projects; technical assistance; or ARC-sponsored public forums and workshops.

The federal co-chair and the governors must vote each year to allocate funds for various Commission programs. The allocation policy approved for FY 2002 made available the following amounts from the annual appropriation:

Formula Allocations to the States

Area Development	\$33,583,000
Distressed Counties	14,393,000
Entrepreneurship Initiative	2,200,000
Local Development Districts	5,400,000
Flex-E-Grant Program	1,500,000

Special Projects

ARC/U.S. Department of Energy Math/Science Program	225,000
Export Trade Advisory Council	165,000
University of Alabama Child Development Research Center	5,000,000

Regional Initiative Activities

Distressed Counties Program Support	900,000
Entrepreneurship Initiative Support	300,000
Telecommunications Initiative	700,000

Administration and Technical Assistance

Administrative Expenses of Other Agencies	625,000
ARC Research and Technical Assistance	840,000
Co-Chairmen's Discretionary Fund	1,000,000
ARC Federal and Nonfederal Staff and Expenses	4,451,000

Total Appropriation for FY 2002 **\$71,282,000**

Annual allocations set planning and grant-making targets to make effective use of the funds appropriated to ARC. In 2002, 80 percent of the total appropriation was allocated to the states to meet their priorities within the strategic plan.

Program Highlights

Fiscal year 2002 marked the sixth year of support for entrepreneurship development activities throughout the Region. The program continued to provide communities with tools to assist entrepreneurs in starting and expanding local businesses. Major focuses continued to be improving access to capital; educating and training entrepreneurs; encouraging economic development

HIGHLIGHTS OF FISCAL YEAR 2002

strategies that build on the strength of existing business sectors in communities; and supporting business incubators.

Under its enhanced program for distressed counties, the Commission in FY 2002 continued its Flex-E-Grant initiative, designed to provide expedited approval of small grants (up to \$10,000 each) for technical assistance, leadership development, and civic capacity building in distressed counties. A program of short-term community projects was seen as a way to encourage innovation and to share best practices and model approaches across the Region's most disadvantaged areas.

Another initiative that began as part of ARC's policy to enhance support for distressed counties was the Commission's Online Resource Center, launched in the summer of 2002. Research had indicated that community leaders in these areas could benefit from an ARC effort to make technical assistance information, particularly funding opportunities, regional statistics, and regional research material, available on the Internet. At the same time, ARC and federal agencies were considering ways to address congressional mandates for adopting e-business processes for government functions. In July 2002, ARC completed an update to its Web site that included the new Online Resource Center, as a first major step toward e-government and a new way to provide assistance to Appalachian communities.

Building on previous regional efforts and research, the Commission in FY 2002 adopted a special program to address the significant gap between Appalachia and the rest of the country in access to high-speed telecommunications and the use of electronic commerce by businesses. The Information Age Appalachia program envisions Appalachia as a vibrant and prosperous region with full access to the tools of the Information Age, as well as the knowledge and capacity to use those tools to compete successfully in the twenty-first-century economy. The program emphasizes using ARC funds to leverage other federal, state, and private resources to address related problems of infrastructure, workforce development, e-commerce readiness, and technology-sector employment. The FY 2002 allocation policy included a first installment of funding for regional telecommunications development under this new program.

Designation of Distressed Counties

Since 1983, the Commission has annually designated the most distressed counties of the Region for special funding consideration. The designations are based on the most recently available data on per capita income (excluding welfare and other transfer payments), poverty rates, and three-year average unemployment, compared with national averages for those indicators. Once the designations are made, an allocation of funds is provided as an additional resource to the states with distressed counties to address the strategic plan's five goals. The allocation cannot be used in nondistressed areas, and states can use funds from other allocations to increase total investment in the distressed counties.

A total of 118 counties in ten states qualified to be designated as distressed in FY 2002. In FY 2001, 114 counties had been designated as distressed. The number of distressed counties increased each year from FY 1997 through FY 2002, reflecting somewhat worsening economic conditions in much of the Region relative to the nation.

Staffing and Program Management

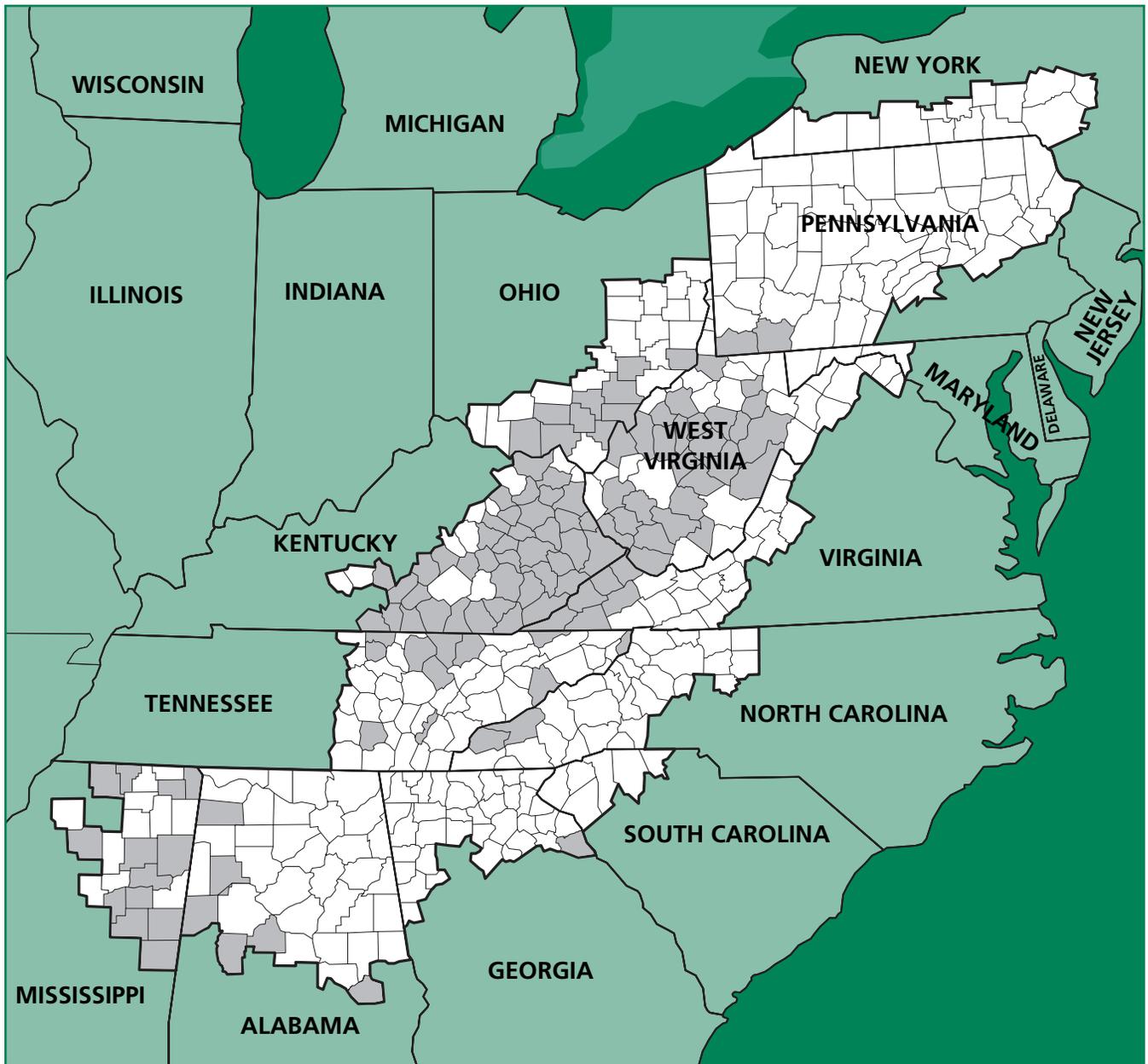
The partnership nature of ARC that is evident in its governance at the policy level influences day-to-day operations as well. In 2002, the Office of the Federal Co-Chair had a staff of 11 federal employees, including three in the Office of Inspector General. Their principal function is to relate ARC policy development to executive federal agencies and bring federal policy developments to ARC deliberations. In addition, they provide liaison to the federal budget process and Congress.

The Commission members appoint an executive director to serve as chief executive, administrative, and fiscal officer. The executive director and staff are not federal employees; they support both the federal and the state members in carrying out ARC programs and activities. Staff expenses are paid equally from the federal appropriation and from funds provided by the states. The staff consists primarily of technical and professional positions with responsibilities for reviewing plans and projects, providing field reviews and technical assistance, and supporting policy analysis and development. Other

(Continued on page 11)

HIGHLIGHTS OF FISCAL YEAR 2002

ARC-Designated Distressed Counties, Fiscal Year 2002



■ Distressed County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics unemployment data, 1997–1999; U.S. Bureau of the Census poverty data, 1990; and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis income data, 1998.

Distressed counties have a three-year average unemployment rate that is at least 1.5 times the U.S. average of 4.6 percent; a per capita market income that is two-thirds or less of the U.S. average of \$23,564; and a poverty rate that is at least 1.5 times the U.S. average of 13.1 percent; OR they have 2 times the U.S. poverty rate and qualify on the unemployment or income indicator.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FISCAL YEAR 2002

ARC-Designated Distressed Counties—Fiscal Year 2002

Alabama	Georgia	Kentucky	Mississippi	North Carolina	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Tennessee	Virginia	West Virginia
Bibb	Elbert	Adair	Benton	Graham	Adams	Fayette	Campbell	Buchanan	Barbour
Fayette		Bath	Chickasaw	Swain	Athens	Greene	Clay	Dickenson	Boone
Franklin		Bell	Choctaw		Gallia		Cocke	Lee	Braxton
Hale		Breathitt	Clay		Jackson		Fentress	Russell	Calhoun
Macon		Carter	Kemper		Meigs		Grundy	Scott	Clay
Pickens		Casey	Marshall		Monroe		Hancock	Wise*	Fayette
		Clay	Monroe		Morgan		Jackson		Gilmer
		Clinton	Noxubee		Pike		Johnson		Jackson
		Cumberland	Oktibbeha		Scioto		Meigs		Lewis
		Elliott	Prentiss		Vinton		Morgan		Lincoln
		Estill	Tishomingo				Scott		Logan
		Floyd	Winston						Mason
		Green	Yalobusha						McDowell
		Harlan							Mingo
		Jackson							Nicholas
		Johnson							Pocahontas
		Knott							Raleigh
		Knox							Randolph
		Lawrence							Ritchie
		Lee							Roane
		Leslie							Summers
		Letcher							Taylor
		Lewis							Upshur
		Lincoln							Webster
		Magoffin							Wetzel
		Martin							Wirt
		McCreary							Wyoming
		Menifee							
		Monroe							
		Morgan							
		Owsley							
		Perry							
		Pike							
		Powell							
		Rockcastle							
		Rowan							
		Russell							
		Wayne							
		Whitley							
		Wolfe							

* Includes the city of Norton.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FISCAL YEAR 2002

nonfederal staff provide legal, financial management, and administrative support.

The staff in FY 2002 included 47 positions, the smallest number in ARC's history. Nevertheless, ARC maintained its unusually broad program scope and focused on improving the use of technology to achieve management goals and maintain a high level of customer service. As an example, in FY 2002 ARC developed and deployed a revised intranet system, ARC.net, which provides staff program experts and managers with detailed, real-time information about approved and pending projects, grant histories, and performance and grant payments. The system is also available online to state program officials, enabling them to track the status of allocations and project processing.

ARC's program authority encompasses nearly the full range of federal domestic activities, including enterprise development, education and training, health care, export promotion, telecommunications, water and sewer infrastructure, and highway construction. With a limited appropriation, the Commission has always emphasized collaboration with public and private resources to accomplish its mission. ARC investments supplement the work of federal agencies that do not have a special focus on the Region. In 2002, ARC had agreements in place with a number of federal agencies to collaborate on grant making and grants management in the Appalachian Region. Approximately half of ARC grant funds were administered by various federal agencies and bureaus.

ARC has continued to conduct assessments of its performance and accountability under the Government Performance Results Act. In FY 2002, regional planning staff completed site assessments of approximately 60 of the nearly 500 projects funded by ARC in FY 2000. Also in FY 2002, as part of a series of annual specific program evaluations, ARC commissioned a third-party evaluation of its regional civic capacity and leadership program. In addition, in conjunction with the Office of Inspector General (OIG), the Commission conducted a major assessment of IT system security to address concerns of the Government Information Security Reform Act. During the fiscal year, the OIG completed 32 grant audit reports and two program reviews. OIG studies are an important part of ensuring accountability and improving management oversight. Additionally, a review of the Commission's multi-year effort to promote physician placement in underserved areas through J-1 visa waivers was carried out to ensure that placements were properly made. Other analyses looked at aspects of financial management.

In FY 2002, the Commission completed a major reassessment of the status of the Appalachian Development Highway System and the projected cost to complete it. The cost-to-complete study, which is conducted every five years, is a key management tool for the distribution of funds for completing the highway system. The FY 2002 cost-to-complete study produced a distribution formula that will adjust how funds authorized for the highway system will be apportioned to each state, beginning in FY 2004.

Goal 1

Education and Workforce Training

Raising educational attainment in Appalachia has always been a top priority for ARC because of its importance to the employability and earning capacity that underpin sustained economic development. Substantial progress has been made. However, ARC's 2002 reauthorization legislation reaffirmed that the stakes are even higher in today's information-based economy.

In FY 2002, ARC exceeded the targets set out in its performance plan for this goal area. The Commission estimates that access to basic education and job-skills training was provided to more than 5,200 Appalachians, with the result that 4,800 trainees either obtained jobs or retained employment at a higher status. In addition, ARC estimates that the school-readiness, dropout-prevention, school-to-work-transition, and GED projects the Commission supported reached almost 25,600 students, with more than 16,800 demonstrating documented progress.

From FY 1999 through FY 2002, ARC approved \$43 million for education and job training, and leveraged \$61 million in funds from other sources, training an estimated 22,000 people and improving attainment for an estimated 67,000 students.

In 2000, ARC formed the Appalachian Higher Education Network to address the disparity in education attainment rates between Appalachia and the rest of the nation. The network is composed of centers modeled after a highly successful approach created by the Ohio Appalachian Center for Higher Education. Since 1993, this consortium of schools, higher-education institutions, and the private sector has offered competitive grants to high schools for mentoring, college visits, career planning, and other activities that have been proven to bring down the social, economic, and emotional barriers to attending college. Research indicates that high schools typically see an increase in the percentage of seniors choosing to go on to postsecondary schooling after just one year of operating these types of programs.

With the assistance of the Community Colleges of Appalachia consortium, ARC in 1998 replicated the model in West Virginia, with similar results. In 2000,

two additional sites, both of which focused on distressed counties, began operating in Alabama and Kentucky; in 2001, a Mississippi center was established; and in FY 2002, the Commission partnered with the W. K. Kellogg Foundation to support a new center in Tennessee. In the Alabama program, which serves Hale County, one of the poorest counties in the nation, three of the five participating high schools report that all graduating seniors in 2002 opted to pursue postsecondary education.

Goal 2

Physical Infrastructure

Adequate infrastructure is essential for Appalachia to achieve the level of self-sustaining economic development and improved quality of life envisioned in ARC's strategic plan. The 3,025-mile Appalachian Development Highway System has long been a primary and unfinished element for enhancing life and commerce by linking commercial centers inside and outside the Region. In addition, the Region still needs substantial investment in water and sewer systems, telecommunications infrastructure, and business development facilities. Low population densities and rugged terrain often translate into poor water quality and inadequate wastewater handling, and in many places moratoria are placed on development because existing systems fail to meet minimum state and federal standards. Health and safety considerations and the potential for private investment and jobs have driven the Commission's efforts to improve physical infrastructure. Moreover, research has shown that ARC infrastructure investments more than pay for themselves in increased direct fiscal impact on tax revenues.

Development Highways

By the end of FY 2002, 80.7 percent of the Appalachian Development Highway System was open to traffic, and an additional 4.3 percent was under construction. Of the 2,440.6 miles open to traffic, all eligible work had been completed on 2,257.2 miles. Second-stage construction work, such as adding interchanges, lanes, second-stage pavement, and rest areas, was required on the remaining 183.4 miles. Of the 584.5 miles yet to be built, construction was under way on 130.0 miles, with 230.8 miles in the design phase. The remaining 223.7 miles were in the location phase. Most of these miles are in mountainous and rugged terrain, which

SERVING APPALACHIA: PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2002

Appalachian Development Highway System



- Adequate or Complete—
September 30, 2002
- To be Completed
- Interstate System

SERVING APPALACHIA: PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2002

requires extensive coordination with environmental resource agencies.

In FY 2002, 38.1 miles of highway were completed or opened to traffic, with new sections opening in six states. The states advanced a total of 18.5 miles from the location phase to the design/right-of-way acquisition phase, and a total of 49.8 miles from design/right-of-way acquisition to construction. The states also reported that stage construction work (work on sections that are open to traffic but not completed) had been completed on 90.7 miles.

Water and Sewer Systems

ARC's performance plan for 2002 set as an objective providing 30,000 households with access to water or sewer systems to improve health, quality of life, and economic opportunity. The Commission estimates that projects funded substantially exceeded the number of households targeted, reaching more than 74,100 households.

Many ARC infrastructure projects support industrial parks and other business centers that have provided work for many thousands in past years. Accordingly, the performance plan projected that water and sewer investments in FY 2002 would produce an economic gain by creating 25,000 jobs. Estimated outcomes fell short of expectations, reflecting in part the slowing national economy, yet totaled over 19,600 jobs. From FY 1999 through FY 2002, ARC estimates that \$132 million of its investments in physical infrastructure projects helped create more than 115,000 jobs and served almost 90,000 households, leveraging \$645 million in other resources.

ARC's involvement in water and sewer projects has often focused on affordable technologies and approaches to project design. Kentucky increasingly focuses its ARC investments on water and sewer projects that reflect the regionalization of systems and planning within river basins. Virginia has gained expertise in using a variety of "self-help" approaches to project implementation. In 2002, ARC collaborated with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to jointly fund five water treatment projects in four states, each testing a different administrative method. Each project combined ARC

grant funds with EPA grants or with EPA-funded state revolving loans. For example, a 2002 ARC grant in Franklin County, Alabama, will construct a large water treatment plant to create a regional water supply for the entire county. Small community water supplies in this economically distressed county have been affected by drought conditions for several years, and a joint water supply was the most economical approach for ensuring safe water.

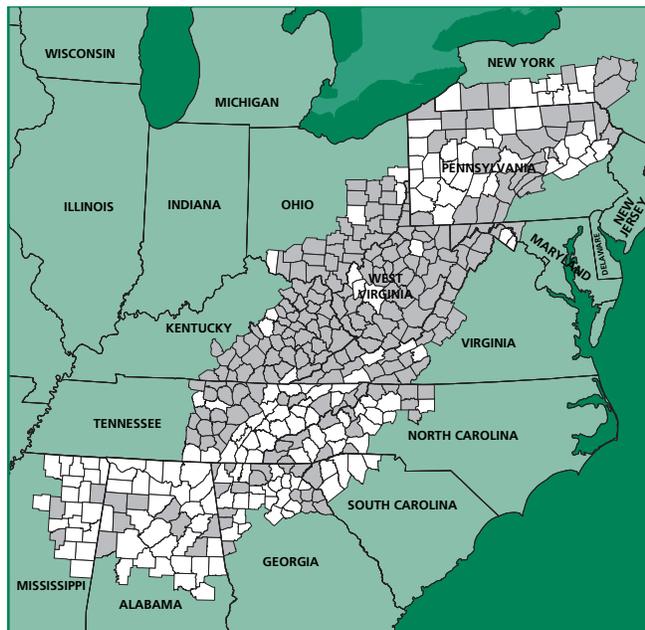
Telecommunications

ARC's strategic plan characterized telecommunications as an infrastructure and business development issue that could bolster the potential for achieving success in all five of the Commission's goals. Concerned that Appalachia was failing to reap the benefits of the telecommunications revolution, ARC in 2002 published a study, *Links to the Future*, that examined in detail the availability and use of telecommunications in the Region. Researched by faculty at the University of Texas, the study provided the most detailed regional analysis of telecommunications barriers and opportunities yet conducted for any portion of the United States. It incorporated data from the Federal Communications Commission, a review of state regulatory policies, interviews with service providers, and local case studies.

The study identified several principal gaps between the Region and the nation: Many parts of Appalachia have fewer computers and less Internet access; high-speed access available to most small businesses in the nation is uneven and limited in Appalachia; many education and health institutions in the Region receive far less than their fair share of funds under the federal Universal Service program; and Appalachia has a shortage of skills among its businesses to select and use technology effectively. All of these shortcomings have impeded the growth of IT jobs in the Region, made telecommunications expensive, and reduced the potential for improving business and services through technology. On the positive side, the Region has seen the IT sector leading other sectors in job growth, and local leadership and innovations offer strong potential for future gains. The study was the basis for the design of the Commission's Information Age Appalachia program, which set a new investment policy in telecommunications.

SERVING APPALACHIA: PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2002

Appalachian Counties Underserved by Internet Services



Counties Lacking Significant High-Speed Internet Services

Data Source: Links to the Future: The Role of Information and Telecommunications Technology in Appalachian Economic Development. (2000 data.) Michael Oden and Sharon Strover, University of Texas, 2002.

Goal 3 Civic Capacity and Leadership

ARC's strategic plan set objectives for increasing participation in leadership development programs in the Region and helping to ensure that all communities and community organizations will have access to resources that can enhance their ability to marshal resources, plan, and develop solutions to local problems. Leadership and civic capacity are essential building blocks for sustained growth.

Community Projects

Area development and distressed counties funds have assisted a wide variety of projects that help communities with leadership and organizational development and training, technical assistance, start-up operational expenses, small-scale community development projects, and strategic planning. From FY 1999 through FY 2002, \$15 million in ARC funds, along with \$12 million in other resources, brought leadership and

other capacity-building training to an estimated 16,000 potential community leaders. ARC planned that 2,000 Appalachian citizens would participate in Commission-supported projects in FY 2002. That target was exceeded, according to ARC estimates, with projects reaching almost 3,500 participants.

ARC continued the Appalachian Community Learning Project (ACLP) in FY 2002. ACLP promotes self-reliance among participating communities through a six-month action- and results-oriented community-improvement process. The ACLP methodology consists of a two-day training session that concludes with the creation of community development projects by each participating group. Each action plan includes measurable results for the project. Once approved by ARC, mini-grants are awarded to implement the plans. After the six-month project cycle, the communities report to ARC on their results in achieving their goals in one-day facilitated reporting and training sessions. From FY 1997 through FY 2002, 106 projects received a total of \$1.2 million in mini-grants and training and leveraged over \$10 million from other sources. The projects involved diverse activities, including community improvement and downtown revitalization projects, business development projects, and youth-related programs and mentoring projects. By the end of FY 2002, ARC had begun planning the next phase of programming to help make the ACLP initiative a self-sustaining activity in the Region. That phase would involve training technical assistance providers to keep the community-building process going.

In FY 2002, the Flex-E-Grant component of the Commission's enhanced program for distressed counties enabled 10 states to initiate over 110 projects totaling \$1.5 million to address technical assistance, leadership, and civic capacity needs in the Region's distressed counties. West Virginia funded 39 small community projects through Flex-E-Grants, benefiting all 27 of the state's distressed counties. Also in 2002, the West Virginia Development Office, with cosponsorship from the Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation, convened a symposium of state and community project participants as well as representatives of nonprofit and federal agencies involved in the state's community-building efforts. The meeting provided an opportunity to share

SERVING APPALACHIA: PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2002

experiences at the community level and to teach participants how to take advantage of grant resources, particularly from community foundations and the West Virginia Community Development Block Grant program, to pursue future community development priorities.

FY 2002 also marked the largest enrollment to date at the Appalachian School of Law in Grundy, Virginia. The small, independent school, which graduated its first class in 2000, was established with ARC's support as a visionary approach to building community leadership and service through training community law practitioners in Appalachia. The school is now developing a new post-baccalaureate program to promote rural community leadership.

Local Development Districts

In a pioneering approach to regional development, ARC's original authorizing legislation called for the creation of multi-county planning and development organizations. Local development districts (LDDs) are an integral piece of the ARC partnership, helping communities assess, plan, and conduct a wide range of activities such as job training, business development, telecommunications, and municipal government support. Each LDD is governed by a board of directors comprising locally elected officials and nonelected individuals. ARC provides support to development districts in two ways: through direct grants for planning and administration, and through support for the Development District Association of Appalachia (DDAA). Grants for training and technical assistance to the DDAA help make the districts a learning community that shares best practices for organization and management. Training programs conducted by the DDAA in 2002 focused on leadership development, effective management practices, and the use of geographic information systems and geographic positioning systems in community development.

Goal 4

Dynamic Local Economies

Economic fluctuations in the Region have reflected the rapidly changing demands of the global economy; the fast pace of technological innovation, product development, and market formation; and an increase in education and skills requirements in competitive labor

markets. Regional economic development in this environment must include a concentration on approaches that capitalize on the Region's strengths, minimize erosion in its industrial base, and take advantage of opportunities at home and abroad. ARC has frequently studied the major economic vulnerabilities of the Region, including relatively low capital formation levels; a shortage of entrepreneurs; loss of traditional branch plants; declines in industries affected by foreign competition, such as textiles and apparel; lagging college completion rates; chronic health issues; and employment declines in areas dependent on the coal industry. ARC research has also increased understanding of how industries cluster and interact in Appalachia, and how business and trade opportunities can be enhanced. From FY 1999 through FY 2002, ARC invested \$46 million in Goal 4 projects; these projects also received \$64 million in funds from other sources. An estimated 57,000 jobs were created or retained by these projects. In FY 2002, according to ARC estimates, the Goal 4 projects provided access to enterprise and business services for almost 7,700 participants, and created more than 9,100 jobs, approximately 91 percent of the performance target for the year.

Entrepreneurial Education and Assistance

The Commission's regional initiative to promote entrepreneurship, funded by a special allocation each year, continued to be a principal element for stimulating dynamic local economies and fostering homegrown businesses in FY 2002. ARC has provided a forum for stakeholders and forged alliances with major financial institutions, national foundations, community colleges, and local development organizations to pursue this strategy. The initiative emphasizes venture- and risk-capital formation, technical assistance, technology commercialization, and entrepreneurship education and training. The Commission has provided \$25.6 million for the program through September 30, 2002, supporting 311 entrepreneurship projects that have leveraged an additional \$26.8 million from partner institutions.

In FY 2002, ARC expanded partnerships with the Federal Home Loan Bank system. ARC and the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta jointly created a New Markets Fund designed to stimulate private bank investment in financial institutions targeting low-income communities in Appalachia. ARC's \$200,000 investment

SERVING APPALACHIA: PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2002

will be matched by \$1.8 million in commitments from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta and private financial institutions. In addition, the Commission has provided over \$2 million in support to nine emerging investment funds designed to address one of the significant barriers to growth facing Appalachian entrepreneurs: the lack of risk capital. To date, these emergent Appalachian funds have leveraged ARC's support to bring over \$75 million in new capital into the Region from private, philanthropic, and public sources, including the Small Business Administration's New Markets Venture Capital Program.

ARC also continued to support entrepreneurship education in 2002. Partnering with the U.S. Department of Education, the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, and other leading youth education organizations, ARC created the Appalachian Youth Entrepreneurship Education Springboard Awards. Six winners were selected to receive this grant award, which recognizes the Region's most effective youth business-training programs and their outstanding teacher and student participants. Winning students and teachers traveled to Washington, D.C., to receive the award at the annual meeting of the Development District Association of Appalachia, and provided presentations at a Capitol Hill luncheon sponsored by the National Commission on Entrepreneurship. ARC has also cosponsored the development of an online guide to resources and models for entrepreneurship education.

ARC has continued to support the more than 70 business incubators in the Region, hosting three successful best-practices conferences in partnership with the Tennessee Valley Authority and the National Business Incubation Association; developing an online directory of business incubators in the Region; and supporting a mentorship program for incubators in development, in partnership with the National Business Incubation Association. The Region's network of business incubation programs has reported the creation of over 800 businesses and more than 14,000 jobs. ARC also partnered with the National Endowment for the Arts to cosponsor the Building Creative Economies conference, the first national program focused on developing craft and cultural heritage opportunities for economic development. The conference, held in Asheville,

North Carolina, in April, attracted over 350 attendees from all 13 Appalachian states and from across the nation. The event also led to several state conferences on building creative economies throughout the Region. Subsequently, ARC issued a request for proposals to support e-commerce efforts focusing on arts and cultural business development, and awarded grants to five organizations.

Strengthening Local and Regional Economies

Each year the Commission funds projects directed at specific local and area-wide business development. In FY 2002, projects included tourism promotion, strengthening local industries, export expansion, business and economic development planning, revolving loan funds, and research on socioeconomic change.

Commission research initiatives are often undertaken to investigate the problems and potential strengths of local and regional economies within the Region. For example, in 2002, ARC published *Regional Technology Assets and Opportunities: The Geographic Clustering of High-Tech Industry, Science, and Innovation in Appalachia*, which identified subregional concentrations of businesses, universities, colleges, and labs that involve technology-related employment, research and development, and applied innovation within and adjacent to Appalachian counties. The study found 100 technology clusters in eight technology areas: chemicals and plastics; motor vehicles and related businesses; industrial machinery; information technology and instruments; aerospace; communications services and software; pharmaceuticals; and medical technologies. Chemicals and plastics, industrial machinery, and motor vehicles and related businesses account for a majority of the technology clusters. In August, the first of two regional meetings was held to discuss the implications of the study for future development.

In addition, ARC supported a new four-state project to address the economic potential of the Ohio River Basin portion of the Region. With ARC financial and technical support, a regional coalition of transportation and economic development interests has been created to promote expanded business opportunities along the Ohio River in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky. The Ohio River Basin International

SERVING APPALACHIA: PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2002

Trade/Tourism Transportation System is a coalition of public- and private-sector interests committed to stimulating business and employment success for the communities and residents of the region. The new organization is led by a regional consortium of port and waterway interests and is supported by a diverse team of economic development, education, employment, utility, intermodal transportation, and civic leaders; its approach involves a combination of regional marketing, research, and outreach activities. The coalition is co-chaired by the Port of Pittsburgh Commission and the Columbiana County Port Authority in East Liverpool, Ohio.

Goal 5 Health Care

ARC's early involvement in improving health care in Appalachia has helped make the health industry a rapid-growth sector since the 1970s. Promoting a healthy population and ensuring the availability of quality health care remain essential to economic and social development in the Region. In recent years, ARC's health investments have been focused on leveraging resources from other public and private sources and on forming coalitions with health-related agencies and organizations. The Appalachian Health Policy Advisory Council was established in FY 2000 and has continued to provide the Commission with expert advice on, and analysis of, critical public health issues. The council recommended that ARC undertake research to assess the disparities in health status, risks, and accessibility to health care in the Region. The Commission also funded a range of projects in the states to address specific health issues, including primary care centers and other health facilities, as well as training in health professions, dental care, and telemedicine.

Health Care Providers

In FY 2002, ARC placed 66 physicians in designated health professional shortage areas in the Region, most of them through the ARC J-1 Visa Waiver Program. Administered in close cooperation with state rural health officials, the program has placed almost 1,500 doctors in Appalachia since its inception, providing primary medical care in areas where it would not otherwise be available.

Also in FY 2002, the Pikeville College School of Osteopathic Medicine in Kentucky, which was started in 1997 with the help of an ARC grant, graduated its second class. The educational focus of the school is to produce rural family-practice doctors. The school placed 30 physicians in hospitals in the Region in FY 2002.

FY 2002 physician placements in the Region through Goal 5 activities provided for an estimated 442,000 additional patient office visits over the course of a year, 96 percent of the target for this goal.

Research and Advocacy

In response to research findings about the high incidence of some diseases in the Region, ARC collaborated with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to implement jointly funded projects addressing diabetes and cancer. The first project, involving Marshall University in West Virginia, is focusing on the Region's distressed counties, assisting in the development of a community infrastructure for the early detection of diabetes, along with improved self-management, prevention, and reduction of complications resulting from this chronic condition. Eighteen counties participated in this project in FY 2002, and an additional 10 will be funded in FY 2003. The second project, also focused on distressed counties, addresses the high incidence of cervical cancer in Appalachia. The project will develop, implement, and evaluate a community-based outreach model to increase cervical cancer screening in Appalachia.

PROGRAM FUNDING

Since the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) was established in 1965, Congress has appropriated \$9.2 billion for Appalachian programs. (See Table 1 on page 20.) Of this total, \$6.2 billion has been allocated for the Appalachian Development Highway System and \$3.0 billion for ARC's economic and human development (nonhighway) program. Congress appropriated a combined total of \$471.7 million for these activities in FY 2002.

Authorizations and Appropriations

The federal share of ARC funding is provided by Congress through authorizations and appropriations, as is the case with most federal programs. Authorizations establish both the scope of program activities and the maximum limits on amounts that may be made available to carry out these programs. Within the ceilings established by the authorizations, Congress provides annual appropriations for the Appalachian program, generally not for the full amounts authorized.

In 1998, Congress approved a three-year reauthorization measure to provide up to \$70 million annually for ARC nonhighway projects through FY 2001. In addition, Congress passed the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), which authorizes \$450 million a year over five years toward completion of the Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS). While TEA-21 makes funding for the Appalachian highway system available for the first time under the federal Highway Trust Fund, the system remains under the programmatic jurisdiction of ARC.

Leveraging Other Funds

Through the years, ARC has effectively used its funds to leverage other federal funds, combining these with state and local money to provide a broad program of assistance to the Region. In the economic and human development program, \$3.0 billion in ARC funds has attracted \$2.5 billion in other federal funds and \$4.5 billion in state and local funds, for a total of \$10.0 billion.

Appalachian Development Highway System Funds

The original amount authorized for the 3,025-mile Appalachian Development Highway System in 1965 was \$840 million, covering a six-year period, to 1971. (See Table 2 on page 21.) Since that time Congress has raised the total authorization to over \$7.1 billion (through FY 2003). As of September 30, 2002, approximately 85 percent of the highway system was either open to traffic or under construction. Totals for the Appalachian Development Highway System and local access roads are on pages 37 and 38.

Economic and Human Development Funds

ARC economic and human development funds address the five goals of the ARC strategic plan: developing a knowledgeable and skilled population, strengthening the Region's physical infrastructure, building civic capacity, creating dynamic local economies, and ensuring access to affordable, quality health care. ARC nonhighway project totals for FY 2002, and ARC cumulative nonhighway project totals, are on page 23.

TABLE 1
Appropriations for Appalachian Regional Development Programs
(in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Appalachian Development Highway System*	NONHIGHWAY				Total
		Area Development Programs	LDDs and Research/ Technical Assistance	Administration		
1965–66	\$ 200,000	\$ 103,450	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,290	\$ 307,240	
1967	100,000	54,700	2,750	1,100	158,550	
1968	70,000	55,100	1,600	746	127,446	
1969	100,000	70,600	3,000	850	174,450	
1970	175,000	101,958	5,500	932	283,390	
1971	175,000	119,500	7,500	968	302,968	
1972	175,000	115,000	7,000	1,113	298,113	
1973	205,000	127,000	11,000	1,217	344,217	
1974	155,000	107,500	7,500	1,492	271,492	
1975	160,000	125,000	8,500	1,747	295,247	
1976	162,200	117,500	8,500	1,870	290,070	
Transition Quarter	37,500	8,000	4,500	495	50,495	
1977	185,000	109,500	8,500	1,925	304,925	
1978	211,300	105,000	7,400	2,083	325,783	
1979	233,000	137,923	7,700	2,297	380,920	
1980	229,000	120,000	7,500	3,105	359,605	
1981	214,600	78,400†	6,300†	3,192	302,492†	
1982	100,000	44,200	5,800	2,900	152,900	
1983	115,133	45,000	5,000	2,900	168,033	
1984	109,400	45,000	5,000	2,700	162,100	
1985	100,000	44,000	5,000	2,300	151,300	
1986	78,980‡	33,053‡	2,807‡	2,105‡	116,945‡	
1987	74,961	24,808	3,031	2,200	105,000	
1988	63,967	36,433	4,200	2,400	107,000	
1989	69,169	34,731	4,200	2,600	110,700	
1990	105,090‡	35,403‡	4,197	3,210‡	147,900‡	
1991	126,374‡	36,163	4,177	3,284	169,998‡	
1992	142,899	38,773	5,044	3,284	190,000	
1993	129,255	53,361	4,000	3,384	190,000	
1994	152,327	87,986	5,303	3,384	249,000	
1995	179,766†	83,572†	5,300	3,343†	271,981†	
1996	102,475	58,025	5,855	3,634†	169,989†	
1997	99,669	52,147	4,853	3,331	160,000	
1998	102,500	57,698	6,157	3,645	170,000	
1999	391,390§	56,330	6,044	4,018†	457,782†	
2000	386,071§	55,945†	6,196†	4,008†	452,220†	
2001	389,617§	66,619†	6,240	4,371†	466,847†	
2002	400,427§	60,591†	6,240	4,451†	471,709†	
Total	\$ 6,207,070	\$ 2,705,969	\$ 211,894	\$ 93,874	\$ 9,218,807	

* Highway funds are net after transfers to area development for access roads.

† After rescission

‡ After sequestration

§ Obligation ceiling; ADHS funds from the Highway Trust Fund apportioned by ARC formula to the Appalachian states.

TABLE 2**Appalachian Development Highway System Authorizations**
(in millions of dollars)

Legislation	Period Covered	Amount of Authorization	
		Added	Cumulative
1965 Appalachian Regional Development Act (ARDA)	through 1971	\$ 840.0	\$ 840.0
1967 ARDA Amendments	through 1971	175.0	1,015.0
1969 ARDA Amendments	through 1973	150.0	1,165.0
1971 ARDA Amendments	through 1978	925.0	2,090.0
1975 ARDA Amendments	through 1981	840.0	2,930.0
1980 ARDA Amendments	through 1982	260.0	3,190.0
1982 Reconciliation Act	through 1982	-50.0	3,140.0
1983 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1983	115.1	3,255.1
1984 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1984	109.4	3,364.5
1985 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1985	100.0	3,464.5
1986 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1986	79.0	3,543.5
1987 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1987	75.0	3,618.5
1988 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1988	64.0	3,682.4
1989 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1989	69.2	3,751.6
1990 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1990	105.1	3,856.7
1991 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1991	126.4	983.1
1992 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1992	142.9	4,126.0
1993 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1993	129.3	4,255.3
1994 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1994	160.0	4,415.4
1995 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1995	189.3	4,604.7
1996 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1996	109.0	4,713.7
1997 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1997	99.7	4,813.4
1998 ARDA Appropriation Act	through 1998	102.5	4,915.9
Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century*	through 2003	2,250.0	7,165.9
Expired authorization (through 1982)			\$ -252.4
Cumulative authorization through 2003			\$ 6,913.5

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

* ADHS funds from the Highway Trust Fund apportioned by ARC formula to the Appalachian states.

TABLE 3**Cumulative Funding by State through Fiscal Year 2002**
(in millions of dollars)

State	ARC Nonhighway Funds	ARC Highway Funds	TEA-21 Highway Funds*
Alabama	\$ 250.6	\$ 366.1	\$ 189.1
Georgia	181.8	144.2	13.0
Kentucky	314.0	618.9	158.3
Maryland	105.5	161.3	21.6
Mississippi	159.5	194.9	19.1
New York	158.5	325.4	35.6
North Carolina	198.7	219.6	114.9
Ohio	202.2	178.3	78.2
Pennsylvania	395.3	673.5	421.0
South Carolina	177.9	39.7	8.5
Tennessee	248.8	457.0	123.7
Virginia	162.9	171.2	2.0
West Virginia	306.9	1,032.9	239.8

* ADHS funds from the Highway Trust Fund apportioned by ARC formula to the Appalachian states.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Nonhighway Projects Approved Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	144	\$ 17,467.5	\$ 10,716.1	\$ 47,849.5	\$ 76,033.3
Child Development	7	7,586.4	0.0	3,015.9	10,602.4
Community Development	79	21,913.1	29,911.1	99,672.1	151,496.5
Education and Job Training	66	8,727.1	592.6	10,809.0	20,128.8
Health	22	2,630.8	788.6	4,223.7	7,643.3
Housing	11	641.3	2,300.9	4,616.4	7,558.6
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	73	6,004.0	26.0	7,250.3	13,280.4
Leadership and Civic Development	46	3,258.4	0.5	1,657.0	4,915.9
Research and Technical Assistance	37	3,677.9	0.0	3,159.7	6,837.7
Total	485	\$ 71,906.5	\$ 44,335.8	\$ 182,253.6	\$ 298,496.9

Cumulative Nonhighway Projects Approved through Fiscal Year 2002

(in millions of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	1,875	\$ 259.2	\$ 92.9	\$ 344.5	\$ 696.6
Child Development	2,036	195.6	128.4	107.3	431.5
Community Development	4,737	1,035.0	1,543.8	2,045.1	4,624.0
Education and Job Training	4,104	641.9	192.2	816.2	1,650.4
Environment and Natural Resources	399	105.1	3.5	33.2	141.9
Health	3,825	470.6	242.1	697.1	1,409.9
Housing	1,163	75.0	267.6	230.8	573.4
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	2,854	159.5	41.2	128.5	329.4
Leadership and Civic Development	460	23.9	0.9	14.3	39.2
Research and Technical Assistance	1,174	82.1	1.2	56.7	140.1
Total	22,627	\$ 3,047.9	\$ 2,513.8	\$ 4,473.7	\$ 10,036.4

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

ALABAMA

Nonhighway Projects Approved Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	9	\$ 995.0	\$ 4,062.0	\$ 4,347.3	\$ 9,404.3
Child Development	1	1,000.0	0.0	1,044.6	2,044.6
Community Development	9	1,546.0	3,999.8	7,371.4	12,917.4
Education and Job Training	9	1,045.7	4.5	799.2	1,849.4
Health	2	248.6	38.6	97.0	384.3
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	8	538.2	0.0	538.2	1,076.4
Leadership and Civic Development	3	286.7	0.0	231.4	518.2
Research and Technical Assistance	1	144.4	0.0	144.4	288.9
Total	42	\$ 5,804.6	\$ 8,104.9	\$ 14,573.5	\$ 28,483.5

Cumulative Nonhighway Projects Approved through Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	80	\$ 9,294.8	\$ 8,928.2	\$ 18,361.3	\$ 36,584.5
Child Development	150	13,140.8	13,261.7	7,172.9	33,575.6
Community Development	424	84,797.2	112,295.6	169,811.0	366,903.8
Education and Job Training	276	69,602.6	22,230.6	73,087.3	164,920.6
Environment and Natural Resources	5	2,467.6	0.0	82.5	2,550.1
Health	390	48,272.8	21,071.8	49,627.5	118,972.2
Housing	16	1,419.8	350.0	127.0	1,896.8
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	293	15,143.1	2,122.8	9,200.3	26,466.2
Leadership and Civic Development	22	1,196.6	6.3	632.7	1,835.6
Research and Technical Assistance	64	5,216.8	25.0	3,500.9	8,742.7
Total	1,720	\$ 250,552.1	\$ 180,292.0	\$ 331,603.4	\$ 762,448.1

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

GEORGIA

Nonhighway Projects Approved Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	6	\$ 1,143.6	\$ 0.0	\$ 2,191.7	\$ 3,335.3
Child Development	1	808.4	0.0	808.4	1,616.9
Education and Job Training	8	790.7	4.7	951.4	1,747.0
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	6	433.5	0.0	437.0	870.5
Research and Technical Assistance	1	153.8	0.0	153.8	307.6
Total	22	\$ 3,330.0	\$ 4.7	\$ 4,542.3	\$ 7,877.3

Cumulative Nonhighway Projects Approved through Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	68	\$ 11,555.2	\$ 1,204.1	\$ 16,831.9	\$ 29,591.3
Child Development	304	20,590.5	16,591.5	9,170.6	46,352.7
Community Development	290	53,036.8	70,307.5	131,622.2	254,966.6
Education and Job Training	262	39,824.5	6,011.8	29,501.1	75,337.5
Environment and Natural Resources	2	825.4	0.0	24.0	849.4
Health	307	33,971.9	10,233.6	28,381.8	72,587.3
Housing	81	5,063.5	15,357.7	33,666.4	54,087.7
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	239	11,496.1	3,833.3	9,732.6	25,062.1
Leadership and Civic Development	9	401.7	0.0	136.3	538.1
Research and Technical Assistance	38	5,034.2	0.0	3,910.7	8,945.0
Total	1,600	\$ 181,799.8	\$ 123,539.5	\$ 262,977.6	\$ 568,317.7

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

KENTUCKY

Nonhighway Projects Approved Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	4	\$ 1,123.3	\$ 1,500.0	\$ 2,694.8	\$ 5,318.2
Community Development	16	5,794.0	13,278.6	41,277.3	60,349.9
Education and Job Training	3	1,100.0	500.0	2,839.2	4,439.2
Health	3	600.4	200.0	1,806.0	2,606.4
Housing	10	500.0	2,272.0	3,280.4	6,052.5
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	9	405.2	0.0	405.2	810.5
Leadership and Civic Development	1	494.0	0.0	123.5	617.5
Research and Technical Assistance	4	784.9	0.0	917.0	1,701.9
Total	50	\$ 10,801.8	\$ 17,750.6	\$ 53,343.4	\$ 81,896.1

Cumulative Nonhighway Projects Approved through Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	105	\$ 12,958.9	\$ 3,949.7	\$ 18,487.0	\$ 35,395.6
Child Development	31	9,710.6	13,201.2	3,039.8	25,951.8
Community Development	503	121,310.0	185,073.6	303,402.3	609,786.0
Education and Job Training	324	53,649.5	9,719.2	40,455.4	103,824.1
Environment and Natural Resources	29	2,952.3	1,148.5	1,106.3	5,207.2
Health	360	61,864.6	20,879.8	70,109.8	152,854.4
Housing	281	23,847.3	92,222.9	108,846.5	224,916.8
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	379	19,579.9	223.4	12,657.9	32,461.3
Leadership and Civic Development	41	2,489.1	2.4	1,137.4	3,629.0
Research and Technical Assistance	58	5,615.5	0.0	4,618.2	10,233.7
Total	2,111	\$ 313,977.7	\$ 326,420.7	\$ 563,860.6	\$ 1,204,259.9

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

MARYLAND

Nonhighway Projects Approved Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	4	\$ 139.0	\$ 90.0	\$ 269.7	\$ 498.7
Community Development	1	650.0	1,100.0	4,142.0	5,892.0
Education and Job Training	1	65.0	0.0	86.1	151.1
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	1	138.5	0.0	138.5	277.0
Research and Technical Assistance	4	405.0	0.0	409.5	814.5
Total	11	\$ 1,397.5	\$ 1,190.0	\$ 5,045.8	\$ 7,633.3

Cumulative Nonhighway Projects Approved through Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	55	\$ 8,732.8	\$ 3,844.0	\$ 13,899.4	\$ 26,476.3
Child Development	12	5,131.6	3,259.6	2,287.9	10,679.2
Community Development	150	36,240.2	57,271.0	65,344.8	158,856.1
Education and Job Training	283	20,612.1	2,227.3	16,534.3	39,373.9
Environment and Natural Resources	12	3,049.7	0.0	1,197.6	4,247.4
Health	174	17,328.3	2,073.4	17,105.8	36,507.6
Housing	106	7,537.1	13,479.6	28,683.5	49,700.2
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	49	3,651.1	725.7	3,239.0	7,615.8
Leadership and Civic Development	5	182.4	0.0	65.6	248.1
Research and Technical Assistance	33	3,030.3	97.9	2,753.2	5,881.5
Total	879	\$ 105,495.6	\$ 82,978.5	\$ 151,111.1	\$ 339,586.1

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

MISSISSIPPI

Nonhighway Projects Approved Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	10	\$ 2,225.5	\$ 1,143.0	\$ 11,552.1	\$ 14,920.6
Community Development	6	1,050.0	1,459.1	4,772.1	7,281.3
Education and Job Training	4	853.6	5.0	365.0	1,223.6
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	5	313.4	0.0	413.7	727.2
Leadership and Civic Development	7	223.5	0.0	116.5	340.0
Research and Technical Assistance	1	184.3	0.0	184.3	368.6
Total	33	\$ 4,850.3	\$ 2,607.1	\$ 17,403.7	\$ 24,861.3

Cumulative Nonhighway Projects Approved through Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	74	\$ 11,569.2	\$ 2,181.7	\$ 21,113.6	\$ 34,864.5
Child Development	158	10,521.7	6,828.8	6,001.7	23,352.4
Community Development	400	60,154.9	49,273.6	101,557.6	210,986.3
Education and Job Training	242	40,883.2	9,521.0	21,225.4	71,629.8
Environment and Natural Resources	11	2,236.5	0.0	953.2	3,189.8
Health	170	18,629.6	5,422.4	13,085.6	37,137.8
Housing	45	1,634.9	6,659.9	745.7	9,040.6
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	165	8,050.7	2,557.5	5,151.7	15,760.0
Leadership and Civic Development	17	1,130.0	0.0	734.8	1,864.8
Research and Technical Assistance	40	4,685.8	280.0	3,533.4	8,499.2
Total	1,322	\$ 159,496.5	\$ 82,724.9	\$ 174,102.7	\$ 416,325.2

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

NEW YORK

Nonhighway Projects Approved Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	10	\$ 725.1	\$ 0.0	\$ 1,185.2	\$ 1,910.3
Community Development	5	790.0	878.9	2,541.1	4,210.0
Education and Job Training	4	327.7	0.0	405.7	733.4
Health	1	61.4	0.0	69.5	131.0
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	3	727.0	0.0	727.0	1,454.0
Research and Technical Assistance	2	150.5	0.0	150.5	301.1
Total	25	\$ 2,781.7	\$ 878.9	\$ 5,079.0	\$ 8,739.8

Cumulative Nonhighway Projects Approved through Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	153	\$ 13,981.5	\$ 4,253.0	\$ 18,457.6	\$ 36,692.2
Child Development	294	16,653.5	3,120.7	11,675.0	31,449.3
Community Development	257	43,973.8	87,287.2	111,874.4	243,135.4
Education and Job Training	313	40,397.5	12,109.9	62,817.3	115,324.8
Environment and Natural Resources	13	2,193.2	0.0	148.9	2,342.2
Health	209	21,442.0	7,421.4	47,297.7	76,161.2
Housing	54	3,298.9	1,020.0	1,505.0	5,824.0
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	134	9,516.1	722.1	6,519.0	16,757.3
Leadership and Civic Development	27	1,381.4	1.8	1,023.7	2,407.0
Research and Technical Assistance	34	5,661.8	0.0	4,430.9	10,092.8
Total	1,488	\$ 158,499.7	\$ 115,936.1	\$ 265,749.5	\$ 540,186.2

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

NORTH CAROLINA

Nonhighway Projects Approved Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	6	\$ 957.2	\$ 99.9	\$ 1,147.3	\$ 2,204.5
Child Development	2	237.9	0.0	252.8	490.8
Community Development	12	2,155.3	1,130.0	5,531.4	8,816.7
Education and Job Training	3	773.0	0.0	791.8	1,564.8
Health	1	92.5	0.0	92.5	185.0
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	6	447.0	0.0	478.9	925.9
Leadership and Civic Capacity	3	482.5	0.0	469.9	952.5
Total	33	\$ 5,145.4	\$ 1,229.9	\$ 8,764.6	\$ 15,140.2

Cumulative Nonhighway Projects Approved through Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	69	\$ 10,347.8	\$ 381.7	\$ 18,443.6	\$ 29,173.1
Child Development	36	25,931.6	20,309.2	17,711.0	63,951.8
Community Development	359	56,868.8	65,789.0	128,379.6	251,037.4
Education and Job Training	203	41,910.3	8,072.4	31,848.4	81,831.1
Environment and Natural Resources	13	2,301.3	96.0	353.3	2,750.7
Health	211	29,906.2	20,391.3	45,170.8	95,468.5
Housing	136	6,637.2	41,416.4	10,346.2	58,399.8
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	233	13,352.5	2,341.7	13,146.3	28,840.6
Leadership and Civic Capacity	25	2,169.2	119.5	1,892.0	4,180.8
Research and Technical Assistance	51	9,258.0	125.0	7,620.0	17,003.1
Total	1,336	\$ 198,682.9	\$ 159,042.2	\$ 274,911.2	\$ 632,636.9

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

OHIO

Nonhighway Projects Approved Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	2	\$ 468.0	\$ 672.2	\$ 725.1	\$ 1,865.4
Child Development	1	40.0	0.0	10.0	50.0
Community Development	5	1,300.0	4,067.0	9,831.6	15,198.6
Education and Job Training	1	250.0	0.0	250.0	500.0
Health	8	1,018.7	0.0	1,359.5	2,378.3
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	3	535.0	0.0	556.7	1,091.7
Leadership and Civic Capacity	1	111.0	0.0	27.7	138.7
Research and Technical Assistance	1	100.0	0.0	100.0	200.0
Total	22	\$ 3,822.7	\$ 4,739.2	\$ 12,860.6	\$ 21,422.7

Cumulative Nonhighway Projects Approved through Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	143	\$ 15,380.7	\$ 9,268.6	\$ 25,780.4	\$ 50,429.7
Child Development	261	21,638.9	7,203.0	11,713.2	40,555.2
Community Development	295	51,385.8	55,972.6	134,848.8	242,207.4
Education and Job Training	263	46,412.8	15,379.5	68,930.7	130,723.1
Environment and Natural Resources	25	4,000.7	55.2	1,527.0	5,583.1
Health	332	41,732.8	15,515.8	39,697.9	96,946.6
Housing	76	4,710.1	12,581.7	9,249.9	26,541.7
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	148	11,332.2	1,613.5	10,699.6	23,645.4
Leadership and Civic Capacity	31	1,569.0	289.6	1,863.0	3,721.7
Research and Technical Assistance	49	4,047.0	27.0	3,320.2	7,394.2
Total	1,623	\$ 202,210.0	\$ 117,906.5	\$ 307,630.7	\$ 627,748.1

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

PENNSYLVANIA

Nonhighway Projects Approved Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	29	\$ 4,079.4	\$ 1,433.0	\$ 8,104.5	\$ 13,617.0
Community Development	2	500.0	935.5	1,612.5	3,048.0
Education and Job Training	3	145.0	42.4	50.6	238.0
Health	1	20.0	0.0	25.2	45.2
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	7	663.0	0.0	663.0	1,326.1
Leadership and Civic Capacity	7	285.5	0.5	284.5	570.5
Research and Technical Assistance	3	197.8	0.0	201.9	399.8
Total	52	\$ 5,890.7	\$ 2,411.4	\$ 10,942.2	\$ 19,244.6

Cumulative Nonhighway Projects Approved through Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	369	\$ 84,841.4	\$ 35,396.7	\$ 100,698.5	\$ 220,936.7
Child Development	191	13,742.9	8,264.0	7,323.7	29,330.7
Community Development	356	80,842.1	368,455.6	242,931.3	692,229.1
Education and Job Training	312	63,861.4	45,610.1	239,378.3	348,849.9
Environment and Natural Resources	119	61,279.5	400.0	24,282.8	85,962.4
Health	367	52,174.6	59,716.4	206,289.9	318,181.0
Housing	154	7,866.9	44,232.1	5,156.5	57,255.6
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	299	19,281.0	1,633.3	11,396.3	32,310.8
Leadership and Civic Capacity	34	2,039.7	237.3	1,884.6	4,161.7
Research and Technical Assistance	53	9,322.1	260.0	9,306.9	18,889.0
Total	2,254	\$ 395,251.6	\$ 564,205.5	\$ 848,648.8	\$ 1,808,106.9

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Nonhighway Projects Approved Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	3	\$ 1,250.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 4,454.0	\$ 5,704.0
Community Development	3	650.0	0.0	1,000.0	1,650.0
Education and Job Training	9	454.4	0.0	730.9	1,185.4
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	1	165.0	0.0	165.0	330.0
Leadership and Civic Capacity	1	40.7	0.0	56.2	97.0
Research and Technical Assistance	1	31.3	0.0	31.3	62.7
Total	18	\$ 2,591.4	\$ 0.0	\$ 6,437.4	\$ 9,029.1

Cumulative Nonhighway Projects Approved through Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	56	\$ 12,135.7	\$ 1,264.0	\$ 18,092.4	\$ 31,492.2
Child Development	154	17,112.3	9,409.6	9,025.9	35,547.9
Community Development	221	47,323.3	31,220.1	76,830.2	155,373.8
Education and Job Training	436	52,258.1	8,348.9	43,809.1	104,416.2
Environment and Natural Resources	2	430.7	98.1	12.5	541.3
Health	358	40,973.4	17,186.6	53,402.2	111,562.3
Housing	5	291.5	0.0	0.0	291.5
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	47	5,077.2	897.3	2,682.5	8,657.1
Leadership and Civic Capacity	7	691.7	0.0	437.3	1,129.0
Research and Technical Assistance	36	1,630.0	0.0	882.1	2,512.1
Total	1,322	\$ 177,923.9	\$ 68,424.6	\$ 205,174.2	\$ 451,523.4

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

TENNESSEE

Nonhighway Projects Approved Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	4	\$ 792.5	\$ 0.0	\$ 800.3	\$ 1,592.8
Community Development	5	2,113.7	0.0	8,882.3	10,996.1
Education and Job Training	2	1,080.0	0.0	2,062.8	3,142.8
Health	1	500.0	0.0	667.0	1,167.0
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	5	443.0	0.0	443.0	886.0
Leadership and Civic Capacity	1	123.0	0.0	30.7	153.7
Research and Technical Assistance	2	250.8	0.0	252.5	503.4
Total	20	\$ 5,303.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 13,138.6	\$ 18,441.8

Cumulative Nonhighway Projects Approved through Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	105	\$ 23,133.0	\$ 9,901.9	\$ 22,598.2	\$ 55,633.3
Child Development	141	12,691.3	17,650.9	10,880.2	41,222.5
Community Development	505	131,890.6	81,083.3	189,566.1	402,540.1
Education and Job Training	207	42,675.2	18,130.1	58,282.8	119,088.2
Environment and Natural Resources	18	2,887.0	194.5	181.1	3,262.7
Health	219	15,350.1	22,533.0	35,013.5	72,896.7
Housing	16	2,400.1	0.0	400.1	2,800.2
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	196	12,283.9	1,080.6	7,697.8	21,062.3
Leadership and Civic Capacity	8	796.9	0.0	429.1	1,226.1
Research and Technical Assistance	45	4,657.1	0.0	4,621.2	9,278.4
Total	1,460	\$ 248,765.2	\$ 150,574.3	\$ 329,670.1	\$ 729,010.5

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

VIRGINIA

Nonhighway Projects Approved Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	11	\$ 948.0	\$ 1,575.0	\$ 8,590.6	\$ 11,113.6
Community Development	6	2,163.4	1,933.6	10,523.9	14,621.0
Health	1	34.0	0.0	55.3	89.4
Housing	1	141.3	28.8	1,336.0	1,506.1
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	6	427.1	0.0	694.6	1,121.7
Leadership and Civic Capacity	1	89.0	0.0	23.2	112.2
Research and Technical Assistance	1	150.0	0.0	150.0	300.0
Total	27	\$ 3,952.8	\$ 3,537.4	\$ 21,373.6	\$ 28,864.0

Cumulative Nonhighway Projects Approved through Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	61	\$ 7,689.7	\$ 6,370.9	\$ 23,768.1	\$ 37,828.8
Child Development	48	5,397.6	157.0	1,863.8	7,418.5
Community Development	233	65,069.0	67,972.4	147,379.0	280,420.6
Education and Job Training	219	41,833.5	8,867.4	25,613.1	76,314.1
Environment and Natural Resources	17	3,137.4	448.2	627.6	4,213.2
Health	124	19,192.8	7,039.8	18,024.0	44,256.7
Housing	57	6,324.6	20,893.9	18,413.8	45,632.4
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	245	12,075.2	4,334.0	9,661.9	26,071.2
Leadership and Civic Capacity	11	655.1	100.0	282.7	1,037.8
Research and Technical Assistance	30	1,555.7	0.0	1,077.4	2,633.1
Total	1,045	\$ 162,930.6	\$ 116,183.6	\$ 246,711.4	\$ 525,826.4

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

WEST VIRGINIA

Nonhighway Projects Approved Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	7	\$ 1,141.2	\$ 80.0	\$ 458.2	\$ 1,679.4
Child Development	1	500.0	0.0	500.0	1,000.0
Community Development	6	3,065.5	1,128.5	2,093.1	6,287.1
Education and Job Training	5	1,337.8	0.0	901.4	2,239.3
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	11	722.7	26.0	1,579.2	2,328.0
Leadership and Civic Capacity	5	451.5	0.0	243.7	695.2
Research and Technical Assistance	2	377.4	0.0	364.1	741.5
Total	37	\$ 7,596.1	\$ 1,234.5	\$ 6,139.7	\$ 14,970.5

Cumulative Nonhighway Projects Approved through Fiscal Year 2002

(in thousands of dollars)

	No. of Grants	ARC Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Costs
Business Development	78	\$ 15,334.4	\$ 5,067.3	\$ 13,660.0	\$ 34,061.8
Child Development	146	16,615.1	9,051.5	8,570.2	34,236.9
Community Development	484	132,875.7	295,896.2	214,397.6	643,169.5
Education and Job Training	240	60,599.9	25,386.8	89,822.0	175,808.8
Environment and Natural Resources	18	2,639.4	360.0	864.0	3,863.5
Health	294	51,417.9	25,659.6	61,901.1	138,978.7
Housing	86	3,097.0	19,430.8	13,234.6	35,762.5
Local Development District					
Planning and Administration	402	17,793.4	19,192.6	26,756.2	63,742.4
Leadership and Civic Capacity	28	1,389.4	12.0	741.5	2,142.9
Research and Technical Assistance	36	5,167.1	0.0	4,774.9	9,942.0
Total	1,812	\$ 306,929.3	\$ 400,056.8	\$ 434,722.1	\$ 1,141,709.0

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

Appalachian Development Highway System and Local Access Roads Totals Fiscal Year 2002

State	TEA-21 FUNDS			ARC FUNDS			Total Funds
	ADHS*	Local Access Roads	Total State and Local Match†	ADHS	Local Access Roads	Total State and Local Match	
Alabama	\$ 60,605,517	\$ 0	\$ 15,151,379	\$ 211,221	\$ 0	\$ 52,805	\$ 76,020,923
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	40,445,428	0	10,111,357	-110,682‡	0	-27,671‡	50,418,433
Maryland	413,297	0	103,324	24,081	0	6,020	546,723
Mississippi	13,791,330	519,509	3,577,710	111,010	-8,676‡	25,584	18,016,466
New York	7,924,185	0	1,981,046	0	0	0	9,905,231
North Carolina	28,715,062	0	7,178,766	0	0	0	35,893,828
Ohio	38,549,057	899,058	9,862,029	0	942	236	49,311,321
Pennsylvania	107,876,915	500,000	27,094,229	0	-23,298‡	-5,825‡	135,442,021
South Carolina	2,159,898	0	539,975	7,561	0	1,890	2,709,324
Tennessee	39,787,304	0	9,946,826	173,041	452,063	156,276	50,515,510
Virginia	0	0	0	36,371	0	9,093	45,464
West Virginia	61,269,530	0	15,317,383	1,061,454	0	265,364	77,913,730
Totals	\$ 401,537,523	\$ 1,918,567	\$ 100,864,023	\$ 1,514,057	\$ 421,031	\$ 483,772	\$ 506,738,973

Source: Federal Highway Administration's Fiscal Management Information System.

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

* ADHS funds from the Highway Trust Fund apportioned by ARC formula to the Appalachian states.

† State and local funds assumed to be the required 20 percent match.

‡ Represents a deobligation of federal funds.

Appalachian Development Highway System and Local Access Roads Cumulative Totals Through Fiscal Year 2002

State	TEA-21 FUNDS			ARC FUNDS			Total Funds
	ADHS*	Local Access Roads	Total State and Local Match†	ADHS	Local Access Roads	Total State and Local Match	
Alabama	\$ 189,108,635	\$ 0	\$ 47,277,159	\$ 337,462,447	\$ 28,683,900	\$ 122,138,815	\$ 724,670,955
Georgia	12,970,965	0	3,242,741	131,843,683	12,377,000	67,555,220	227,989,609
Kentucky	158,326,997	0	39,581,749	612,371,655	6,510,628	302,228,364	1,119,019,393
Maryland	19,949,085	1,636,346	5,396,358	155,566,431	5,765,288	176,400,002	364,713,510
Mississippi	17,941,588	1,158,169	4,774,939	155,748,309	39,112,534	79,570,015	298,305,554
New York	35,621,207	0	8,905,302	316,271,128	9,138,138	242,914,846	612,850,621
North Carolina	114,868,592	50,000	28,729,648	209,658,380	9,934,493	111,724,800	474,965,913
Ohio	76,829,555	1,400,000	19,557,389	166,155,601	12,108,978	99,004,991	375,056,514
Pennsylvania	419,349,795	1,650,220	105,250,004	639,099,397	34,411,335	314,808,255	1,514,569,006
South Carolina	8,455,101	0	2,113,775	22,439,561	17,251,630	14,870,556	65,130,623
Tennessee	123,736,287	0	30,934,072	435,145,041	21,825,000	194,840,494	806,480,894
Virginia	489,600	1,500,000	497,400	162,891,371	8,345,899	116,956,425	290,680,694
West Virginia	239,792,390	0	59,948,098	1,011,713,813	21,217,347	502,644,824	1,835,316,472
Totals	\$ 1,417,439,797	\$ 7,394,735	\$ 356,208,633	\$ 4,356,366,817	\$ 226,682,169	\$ 2,345,657,606	\$ 8,709,749,757

Source: Federal Highway Administration's Fiscal Management Information System.

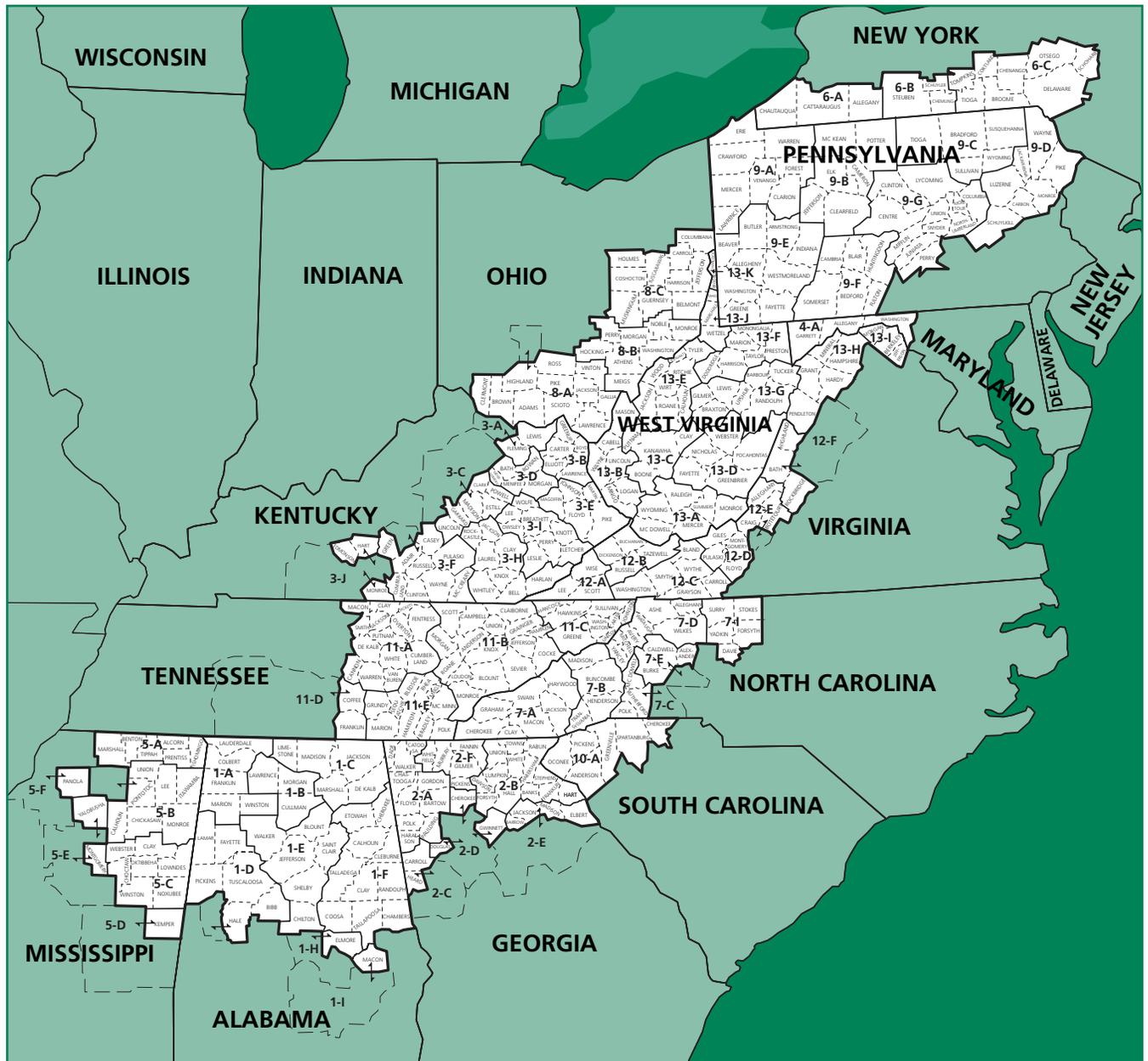
Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

* ADHS funds from the Highway Trust Fund apportioned by ARC formula to the Appalachian states.

† State and local funds assumed to be the required 20 percent match.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS IN THE APPALACHIAN REGION

Fiscal Year 2002



This map includes districts on the border of the Region containing both Appalachian and non-Appalachian counties. The non-Appalachian counties are indicated by broken boundary lines.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS IN THE APPALACHIAN REGION

Alabama

1A/Northwest Alabama Council of Local Governments

P.O. Box 2603
Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35662
256/389-0500
Counties: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, Winston

1B/North Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments

P.O. Box C
Decatur, Alabama 35602
256/355-4515
Counties: Cullman, Lawrence, Morgan

1C/Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments

115 Washington Street, SE
Huntsville, Alabama 35801-4883
256/533-3330
Counties: De Kalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall

1D/West Alabama Regional Commission

4200 Highway 69, North, Suite 1
Northport, Alabama 35473-3505
205/333-2990
Counties: Bibb, Fayette, Hale, Lamar, Pickens, Tuscaloosa, (Greene)

1E/Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham

2112 Eleventh Avenue, South
Magnolia Office Park, Suite 220
Birmingham, Alabama 35205
205/251-8139
Counties: Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, Walker

1F/East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission

P.O. Box 2186
Anniston, Alabama 36202
256/237-6741
Counties: Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa

1H/Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission

125 Washington Avenue, Third Floor
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
334/262-4300
Counties: Elmore, (Autauga, Montgomery)

1I/South Central Alabama Development Commission

5900 Carmichael Place
Montgomery, Alabama 36117
334/244-6903
Counties: Macon, (Bullock, Butler, Crenshaw, Lowndes, Pike)

Georgia

2A/Coosa Valley Regional Development Center

P.O. Box 1793
Rome, Georgia 30162-1793
706/295-6485
Counties: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker

2B/Georgia Mountains Regional Development Center

P.O. Box 1720
Gainesville, Georgia 30503
770/538-2626
Counties: Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Hart, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White

2C/Chattahoochee-Flint Regional Development Center

P.O. Box 1600
Franklin, Georgia 30217
706/675-6721
Counties: Carroll, Heard, (Coweta, Meriwether, Troup)

2D/Atlanta Regional Commission

40 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
404/463-3100
Counties: Cherokee, Douglas, Gwinnett, (Clayton, Cobb, De Kalb, Fayette, Fulton, Henry, Rockdale)

2E/Northeast Georgia Regional Development Center

305 Research Drive
Athens, Georgia 30605-2795
706/369-5650
Counties: Barrow, Elbert, Jackson, Madison, (Clarke, Greene, Jasper, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton)

2F/North Georgia Regional Development Center

503 West Waugh Street
Dalton, Georgia 30720
706/272-2300
Counties: Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield

Kentucky

3A/Buffalo Trace Area Development District

P.O. Box 460
Maysville, Kentucky 41056
606/564-6894
Counties: Fleming, Lewis, (Bracken, Mason, Robertson)

3B/FIVCO Area Development District

P.O. Box 636
Catlettsburg, Kentucky 41129
606/739-5191
Counties: Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Greenup, Lawrence

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS IN THE APPALACHIAN REGION

3C/Bluegrass Area Development District

699 Perimeter Drive
Lexington, Kentucky 40517
859/269-8021

Counties: Clark, Estill, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison, Powell, (Anderson, Bourbon, Boyle, Fayette, Franklin, Harrison, Jessamine, Mercer, Nicholas, Scott, Woodford)

3D/Gateway Area Development District

P.O. Box 1070
Owingsville, Kentucky 40360
606/674-6355

Counties: Bath, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Rowan

3E/Big Sandy Area Development District

100 Resource Drive
Prestonsburg, Kentucky 41653
606/886-2374

Counties: Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, Martin, Pike

3F/Lake Cumberland Area Development District, Inc.

P.O. Box 1570
Russell Springs, Kentucky 42642
270/866-4200

Counties: Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne, (Taylor)

3H/Cumberland Valley Area Development District

P.O. Box 1740
London, Kentucky 40743-1740
606/864-7391

Counties: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Rockcastle, Whitley

3I/Kentucky River Area Development District

917 Perry Park Road
Hazard, Kentucky 41701-9545
606/436-3158

Counties: Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, Wolfe

3J/Barren River Area Development District

P.O. Box 90005
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42102-9005
270/781-2381

Counties: Edmonson, Hart, Monroe, (Allen, Barren, Butler, Logan, Metcalfe Simpson, Warren)

Maryland

4A/Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.

113 Baltimore Street, Suite 300
Cumberland, Maryland 21502
301/777-2158

Counties: Allegany, Garrett, Washington

Mississippi

5A/Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District

P.O. Box 600
Booneville, Mississippi 38829
662/728-6248

Counties: Alcorn, Benton, Marshall, Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo

5B/Three Rivers Planning and Development District

P.O. Box 690
Pontotoc, Mississippi 38863
662/489-2415

Counties: Calhoun, Chickasaw, Itawamba, Lee, Monroe, Pontotoc, Union, (Lafayette)

5C/Golden Triangle Planning and Development District

P.O. Box 828
Starkville, Mississippi 39760-0828
662/324-7860

Counties: Choctaw, Clay, Loundes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Webster, Winston

5D/East Central Planning and Development District

P.O. Box 499
Newton, Mississippi 39345
601/683-2007

Counties: Kemper, (Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith)

5E/North Central Planning and Development District

711B South Applegate
Winona, Mississippi 38967
662/283-2675

Counties: Montgomery, Yalobusha, (Attala, Carroll, Grenada, Holmes, Leflore)

5F/North Delta Planning and Development District

P.O. Box 1488
Batesville, Mississippi 38606-1488
662/561-4100

Counties: Panola, (Coahoma, DeSoto, Quitman, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tunica)

New York

6A/Southern Tier West Regional Planning and Development Board

Center for Regional Excellence
4039 Route 219, Suite 200
Salamanca, New York 14779
716/945-5301

Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS IN THE APPALACHIAN REGION

6B/Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board

145 Village Square
Painted Post, New York 14870
607/962-5092
Counties: Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben

6C/Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board

375 State Street
Binghamton, New York 13901-2385
607/724-1327
Counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins

North Carolina

7A/Southwestern North Carolina Planning and Economic Development Commission

P.O. Drawer 850
Bryson City, North Carolina 28713
828/488-9211
Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain

7B/Land-of-Sky Regional Council

25 Heritage Drive
Asheville, North Carolina 28806-1914
828/251-6622
Counties: Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Transylvania

7C/Isothermal Planning and Development Commission

P.O. Box 841
Rutherfordton, North Carolina 28139
828/287-2281
Counties: McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, (Cleveland)

7D/High Country Council of Governments

P.O. Box 1820
Boone, North Carolina 28607
828/265-5434
Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey

7E/Western Piedmont Council of Governments

P.O. Box 9026
Hickory, North Carolina 28603
828/322-9191
Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, (Catawba)

7I/Northwest Piedmont Council of Governments

400 West Fourth Street, Suite 400
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
336/761-2111
Counties: Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin

Ohio

8A/Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission

9329 SR 220 East, Suite A
Waverly, Ohio 45690-9012
740/947-2853
Counties: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton, (Fayette)

8B/Buckeye Hills–Hocking Valley Regional Development District

Route 1, Box 299D
Marietta, Ohio 45750
740/374-9436
Counties: Athens, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Washington

8C/Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association

P.O. Box 130
Cambridge, Ohio 43725
740/439-4471
Counties: Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Tuscarawas

Pennsylvania

9A/Northwest Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission

395 Seneca Street
Oil City, Pennsylvania 16301
814/677-4800
Counties: Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren

9B/North Central Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission

651 Montmorenci Avenue
Ridgway, Pennsylvania 15853
814/773-3162
Counties: Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter

9C/Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission

312 Main Street
Towanda, Pennsylvania 18848
570/265-9103
Counties: Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming

9D/Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance

1151 Oak Street
Pittston, Pennsylvania 18640-3795
570/655-5581
Counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne

9E/Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission

425 Sixth Avenue, Suite 2500
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219-1819
412/391-5590
Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS IN THE APPALACHIAN REGION

9F/Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission

541 58th Street
Altoona, Pennsylvania 16602-1193
814/949-6520

Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset

9G/SEDA–Council of Governments

201 Furnace Road
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837
570/524-4491

Counties: Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Union

South Carolina

10A/South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments

P.O. Drawer 6668
Greenville, South Carolina 29606
864/242-9733

Counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg

Tennessee

11A/Upper Cumberland Development District

1225 South Willow Avenue
Cookeville, Tennessee 38506-4194
931/432-4111

Counties: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, De Kalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, White

11B/East Tennessee Development District

P.O. Box 19806
Knoxville, Tennessee 37939-2806
865/584-8553

Counties: Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Union

11C/First Tennessee Development District

207 N. Boone Street, Suite 800
Johnson City, Tennessee 37604-5699
423/928-0224

Counties: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington

11D/South Central Tennessee Development District

P.O. Box 1346
Columbia, Tennessee 38402-1346
931/381-2040

Counties: Coffee, Franklin, (Bedford, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry, Wayne)

11E/Southeast Tennessee Development District

P.O. Box 4757
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37405-0757
423/266-5781

Counties: Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, Sequatchie

Virginia

12A/LENOWISCO Planning District Commission

P.O. Box 366
Duffield, Virginia 24244
276/431-2206

Counties: Lee, Scott, Wise; and city of Norton

12B/Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commission

P.O. Box 548
Lebanon, Virginia 24266
276/889-1778

Counties: Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell

12C/Mount Rogers Planning District Commission

1021 Terrace Drive
Marion, Virginia 24354
276/783-5103

Counties: Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe; and cities of Bristol and Galax

12D/New River Valley Planning District Commission

6580 Valley Center Drive, Box 21
Radford, Virginia 24141
540/639-9313

Counties: Floyd, Giles, Montgomery, Pulaski; and city of Radford

12E/Roanoke Valley–Alleghany Regional Commission

P.O. Box 2569
Roanoke, Virginia 24010
540/343-4417

Counties: Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig; and city of Covington, (Roanoke County; and cities of Roanoke and Salem)

12F/Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission

112 MacTanly Place
Staunton, Virginia 24401
540/885-5174

Counties: Bath, Highland, Rockbridge; and cities of Buena Vista and Lexington, (Augusta, Rockingham; and cities of Harrisonburg, Staunton, and Waynesboro)

West Virginia

13A/Region 1–Planning and Development Council

P.O. Box 1442
Princeton, West Virginia 24740
304/431-7225

Counties: McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers, Wyoming

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS IN THE APPALACHIAN REGION

13B/Region 2–Planning and Development Council

P.O. Box 939
Huntington, West Virginia 25701
304/529-3357
Counties: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Wayne

13C/Region 3–B-C-K-P Regional Intergovernmental Council

315 D Street
South Charleston, West Virginia 25303
304/744-4258
Counties: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Putnam

13D/Region 4–Planning and Development Council

425 Main Street, Suite A
Summersville, West Virginia 26651
304/872-4970
Counties: Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Webster

13E/Region 5–Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council

P.O. Box 247
Parkersburg, West Virginia 26102
304/422-4993
Counties: Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, Wood

13F/Region 6–Planning and Development Council

7003-C Mountain Park Drive
White Hall, West Virginia 26554
304/366-5693
Counties: Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor

13G/Region 7–Planning and Development Council

4 West Main Street
Buckhannon, West Virginia 26201-2297
304/472-6564
Counties: Barbour, Braxton, Gilmer, Lewis, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur

13H/Region 8–Planning and Development Council

P.O. Box 849
Petersburg, West Virginia 26847
304/257-2448
Counties: Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Pendleton

13I/Region 9–Eastern Panhandle Regional Planning and Development Council

121 W. King Street
Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401
304/263-1743
Counties: Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan

13J/Region 10–Bel-O-Mar Regional Council and Interstate Planning Commission

P.O. Box 2086
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003
304/242-1800
Counties: Marshall, Ohio, Wetzel; and Belmont County, Ohio

13K/Region 11–B-H-J Metropolitan Planning Commission

124 North Fourth Street, Second Floor
Steubenville, Ohio 43952
304/797-9666
Counties: Brooke, Hancock; and Jefferson County, Ohio

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

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Governor Mark R. Warner

Alternate Federal Co-Chair

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*Roan Highlands, on the
North Carolina–Tennessee border.
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