

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 068 255

RC 006 543

TITLE 1971 Annual Report of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

INSTITUTION Appalachian Regional Commission, Washington, D.C.

PUB DATE 31 Dec 71

NOTE 151p.

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.65 HC-\$6.58

DESCRIPTORS *Annual Reports; Child Development; Community Development; Development; *Economic Development; Education; Employment Trends; Environment; *Financial Support; Health; Income; Migration; *Population Trends; *Rural Areas; Tables (Data); Transportation

IDENTIFIERS *Appalachian Regional Commission

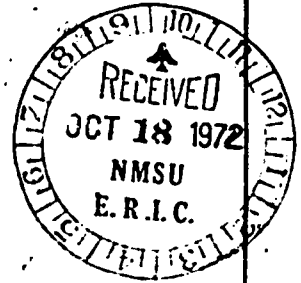
ABSTRACT

The Appalachian Regional Commission was set up to promote the overall development of the Appalachian region through a phased series of public investments. This report focuses on what has been accomplished by the Commission in the 1971 fiscal year. It gives a general accounting of how funds have been used and how the program is financed. The Commission's organization, development strategy, revenue sharing, and the States' responsibilities and plans are discussed. An assessment of Appalachia, with regard to employment, income, population, and migration, is given. Programs developed by the Commission in such areas as transportation, environment, education, health, child development, youth leadership, community development, and research and planning are also discussed. The appendixes include listings of the Appalachian population, approved projects, expenditures by State, local development districts, and Appalachian research publications. (NQ)

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1971 ANNUAL REPORT of the Appalachian Regional Commission

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THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1808 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20238

December 31, 1971

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 the Congress, a report on the activities carried out under this act during Fiscal Year 1971.

The report outlines the work of the Appalachian Regional Commission with the thirteen states that make up the Appalachian Region.

Respectfully yours,

Donald W. Whitehead

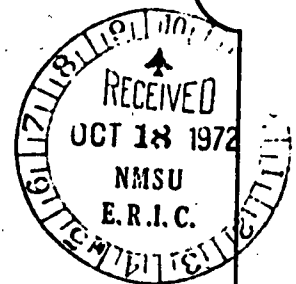
Donald W. Whitehead
Federal Cochairman

Arch A. Moore, Jr.

Arch A. Moore, Jr.
Governor of West Virginia
States' Cochairman

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**1971
ANNUAL
REPORT
of the
Appalachian
Regional
Commission**



1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20235

Appalachian Regional Commission

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States' Regional Representative John D. Whisman
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PHOTOGRAPHS: Jan Faut: pp. 8, 10, 14, 35, 36, 53, 58, 61, 68, 69, 74, 76, 84, 99, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 123, 125, 131, 133, 135, 137. Kenneth Murray: pp. 71, 89, 101, 103. W.Va. Department of Highways: pp. 38, 45. Betty L. Bare: p. 2; Asheville, N.C., Chamber of Commerce: p. 45. Dick Garrett, Columbus, O., Citizen-Journal: p. 28. David Maneval: p. 51. Handex: p. 82. Duquesne Light News: p. 92. Reflecto: p. 56. Jeanne M. Rasmussen: p. 129.

INTRODUCTION

The Appalachian Regional Commission, an independent state-federal agency, in 1971 completed its sixth year of operations. Established by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, the Commission's purpose is to promote the overall development of a vast stretch of the nation through a phased series of public investments ranging from new highways to health and education services. These investments have come about through a unique partnership of local, state and federal governments and private citizens and organizations. What has been accomplished over the six years, particularly in the fiscal year 1971, is the subject of this report.

Through June 1971, the Congress has appropriated a total of \$1,354,086,000 to the Appalachian Regional Commission for the federal share of the broad spectrum of programs authorized by the Appalachian Act. This report, then, is also a general accounting of how those funds have been used. There is evidence that these funds are having the beneficial impact on the Region intended by the Appalachian Act. As defined by that Act, the Appalachian Regional Development Program covers 397 counties in portions of Alabama, Georgia,

Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and all of West Virginia. More than 18.2 million persons live in the Region.

Appalachia contains one of the densest concentrations of rural poverty and underdevelopment in the United States. In many areas of the Region the population lags behind the rest of the country in education, health, employment, income and housing. Large areas of relatively dense population were without adequate roads, a barrier to access to services and jobs and an impediment to economic growth. Largely as a result of these conditions, some 2.2 million persons left Appalachia during the 1950s. Many of them were ill-prepared for life and work in the urban areas they settled in, adding to the growing problems of the cities.

Early in the 1960s unemployment rates in many sections of Appalachia were two to three times higher than the national rates. Between 1950 and 1960, Appalachia had lost more than half of its jobs in agriculture and mining while the rest of the nation lost one-third of its agricultural jobs and only one percent of its jobs in mining. The rate of increase in manufacturing employment in Appalachia was only one-half of that of the rest of the United States, and the increases

in services and contract construction were insufficient to off-set the enormous employment losses sustained by the Region in these other sectors.

In response to these conditions and at the urging of the Appalachian Governors, the President's Appalachian Regional Commission (PARC) was created in 1963 to chart a course out of the social and economic crisis gripping the Region. The Presidential Commission in 1964 stated that the programs it was recommending were "only a beginning," and observed:

"It should be noted that we have not created a complete plan for Appalachia—a document setting forth in great detail a complete range of actions needed. Rather, we have felt that there were two concurrent steps essential to form the basis upon which the complete program could be created. These two basic actions would provide for:

An immediate, or short-run, investment to provide basic facilities and programs not provided in the past but which are essential to the growth of the Region and opportunity for its people.

A regional organization to allow maximum use of both existing and new resources in a continuing development effort.

... These program recommendations are not to be regarded as providing a definitive

solution for the many-sided Appalachian problem. That solution can come about only with the full engagement of the free enterprise potential in this large region so rich in human and natural resources. Moreover, progress can be realized only through the coordinated effort of a regional development organization, working with state and local development units, with research and development centers, and with multiple state and federal agencies."

Action recommended by the President's Commission was endorsed by the Congress, and in March 1965, President Johnson signed the Appalachian Regional Development Act. On August 5, 1971 President Nixon signed an extension of the Act, declaring:

"The work of the Appalachian Commission has shown how effective regional cooperation and local initiative can be in planning and developing the economy of a depressed area."

The President's statement was an assessment of the first six years of the development program in the Region; the extension of the program indicates that the building of a self-sustaining regional economy, sought by the 1965 Act, is still to be completed. But much has been done on the way to that goal.

1

Highlights of 1971

An additional 221 miles of Appalachian development highways were completed with 157 miles more placed under construction. By June 30, 1971, a total of 550 miles of the system were completed; 405 miles of highway construction was underway; and another 996 miles were in either the engineering or right-of-way acquisition stages.

In 1971, 33 miles of access roads were funded by the Commission. By June 30, 1971, a total of 207 miles of access roads were completed and another 182 miles were under construction.

An additional 65 vocational and technical centers were funded, providing places for 32,000 students. Since 1965, 310 vocational and technical schools have been funded, creating places for 220,000 students. Ten states launched comprehensive child development services.

Three more states undertook major demonstration health programs in multicounty areas, joining nine other states which earlier began conducting demonstrations linking the planning and implementation of health services and facilities.

Funds were provided for developing 15 agencies to improve the educational services in clusters of school districts.

Some 3,000 young people were involved in a wide variety of Appalachian youth ac-

tivities supported by Commission and other funds. In addition, medical, nursing and dental students were placed in Appalachian communities for brief clinical experience as one way to encourage them to practice in the Region and help relieve the deficit of health personnel.

Two new multicounty local development districts (LDDs) were established and two previously separate organizations were consolidated, bringing to 56 the total number of certified, staffed and Commission-funded LDDs in Appalachia. Virtually the entire Region is now covered by these districts which are designed to plan and coordinate public and private development across county lines. A total of \$674,325 in Appalachian funds was loaned in 1971 to assist 17 non-profit organizations in planning steps to initiate construction of 1,608 new units of housing for low- and moderate-income families. Total estimated cost of construction is \$27,272,900. Since 1968 when the first projects were approved, the Commission's housing program has approved loans for planning the construction of 7,740 units of housing valued at \$110 million.

The Commission began a series of studies focused on finding ways to solve the health and safety and manpower problems in the coal regions of Appalachia, and on determining the effects of various public policies on the coal mining industry.

2

Appalachia – An Assessment

In setting forth the purpose of the Appalachian development effort, the Congress stated: "As the Region obtains the needed physical and transportation facilities and develops its human resources, the Congress expects that the Region will generate a diversified industry, and that the Region will then be able to support itself, through the workings of a strengthened free enterprise economy." This expectation is being fulfilled, but unevenly in the Region.

After six years of the Appalachian Regional Commission's development program it is fair to ask: What has the impact been on the Region? A continuing evaluation of the program seeks answers to



this question. It should be recognized, however, that the responses are affected by the fact that other public programs in addition to the Commission's efforts, as well as substantial shifts in the private sector of the economy, have vast impacts on the Region, the private sector probably being of greatest consequence. Also, many of the facilities and highways for which Commission funds have been committed and obligated are still to be completed. With these general elements in perspective, several observations can be made.

Employment

Employment growth has been reasonably strong in Appalachia, increasing by 9 percent from 1965 to 1970. However, the Region's pattern of annual employment growth was more volatile than that of the nation, indicating that the Region is still relatively responsive to shifts in national economic conditions. This is not surprising given the high concentration of manufacturing which is particularly sensitive to national trends (e.g., capital goods, intermediate production goods). One of the objectives of the Appalachian development program is to help bring about greater diversification of the economy within the manufacturing sector, as well as into other sectors such as services and trade. The

economic "mix" is moving toward such a balance.

In 1962, the official unemployment rate for the Region was 8.7 percent compared to 5.5 percent for the nation. The rate of employment was more than three times that of the United States in some Appalachian counties. The gap in unemployment rates between Appalachia and the United States has been closing. During 1970, the official unemployment rate in Appalachia was 5 percent compared to 4.9 percent for the nation.

Approximately 546,000 new jobs have come into Appalachia since 1965 when the program began. Many of the companies locating in the area claim that the new Appalachian highways in prospect and the improvements in skills from vocational and manpower training played a significant role in their decisions.

But in Central Appalachia, 60 counties in the heart of the Region, official unemployment stood at 7.9 percent in 1970. Unemployment including the "hidden unemployment" factor (unemployment which is not reported in the official data because the persons involved either never enter or have dropped out of the work force even though they are capable of performing work) is estimated at 35 percent, while for

the entire Region unemployment including this factor is estimated at 12 percent.

Income

Between 1959 and 1969, personal income in Appalachia rose from \$30 billion to \$54 billion. This increase of 81 percent compares favorably to an increase of 51 percent for the previous 10-year period.

Per capita income in Appalachia was approximately 80 percent that of the United States in 1969, up from 78 percent of the national income in 1959. Thus, Appalachia's rate of improvement in per capita income has exceeded that of the nation as a whole.

However, such regional totals tend to hide the wide disparity between areas within the Region. The rates of growth in income, as well as employment and population, tend to be greatest in Southern Appalachia, while in absolute numbers Northern Appalachia has shown the greatest growth in absolute terms for population and income.

It is clear that economic and social gains have been made in the Region, the result of a number of factors including the Appalachian program. It is also quite evident that the task of moving the Region closer to national standards of living is not yet accomplished.



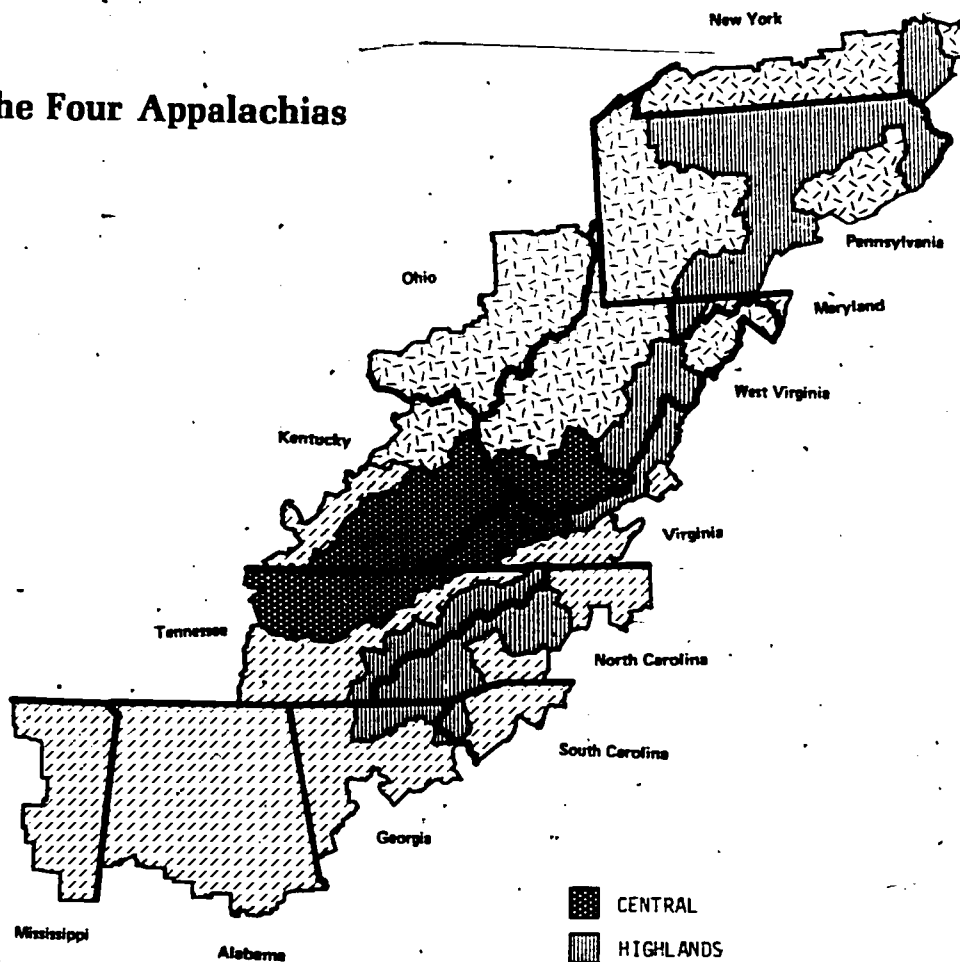
Population and Migration

During the 1960s, net out-migration from Appalachia slowed to one-half of its earlier volume. From 1950 to 1960, a net of 2.2 million persons left the Region; from 1960 to 1970, the net out-migration was approximately 1.1 million persons. It may be that improved educational opportunities, provided in part by the Appalachian program, have made it possible for an additional number of young persons to out-migrate and effectively compete for jobs elsewhere in the country. Some continuing loss to out-migration is anticipated until the number of additional jobs being generated in Appalachia matches the number of currently unemployed as well as the new entrants into the Region's labor force. Net immigration is now occurring in Ap-

palachian Georgia. Net out-migration has slowed in the 1960s in the Appalachian area of 11 states; only in Appalachian Ohio has net out-migration increased.

In part because of continued out-migration, and partly because of lower fertility rates and higher death rates for the aging population, Appalachia's population is growing very slowly. Between 1960 and 1970, Appalachia's total population increased from 17,726,600 to 18,212,900, an increase of 2.8 percent compared to a national increase of 13.3 percent. Population declines continued in West Virginia and the Appalachian portions of Kentucky and Virginia, while Appalachian Pennsylvania reached stability in the 1960s with only a slight decline in population. The Region's population in 1970 was about 9 percent of the total United States population.

The Four Appalachias



- CENTRAL
- HIGHLANDS
- NORTHERN
- SOUTHERN

For the geologist, Appalachia is defined by certain evident physical features. The economist and the sociologist look for other indicators and characteristics. Congress has identified the Appalachian Region as 397 designated counties stretching from south of the Mohawk Valley in New York to northern Mississippi which are eligible for aid under the Appalachian Regional Development Act. While there are conditions and factors which apply generally throughout Appalachia, there are distinctive differences among areas within the Region, and approaches to their development must be fashioned in recognition of these variants. Four major subregions have been identified by Commission planners. Several Appalachian states are included in more than one subregion.

Southern Appalachia

The first of these major subregions is Southern Appalachia. Covering Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and parts of Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia, Southern Appalachia had the greatest population increase between 1960 and 1970—539,000 persons, a growth of 10 percent—of the four subregions. This is partly because Southern Appalachia has a higher birth rate and lower death rate than

the average for Appalachia. Per capita personal income in Southern Appalachia has risen from \$1,491 or 67.7 percent of the national average in 1959 to \$2,523 or 74 percent of the national average in 1968.

Due to the rapid industrialization and urbanization of Southern Appalachia, primary emphasis in the area is on the development of an educational system capable of producing a labor force competitive with that of the nation as a whole. The Southern Appalachian states are working to provide high school and post-high school level vocational and technical training on the large scale necessary for the continued growth of new industry and services. Professional personnel are also needed in these developing industries, and higher educational opportunities are being developed to fulfill this need.

Appalachian assistance also is being utilized in the development of public facilities. Appalachian funds are being used to develop those facilities that Southern localities must have in order to realize maximum benefit from their rapid growth.

Northern Appalachia

Northern Appalachia is made up of the southern tier of New York and most of the

Allegheny Plateau area in Pennsylvania, Maryland, northern West Virginia and southern Ohio. This area has the highest per capital personal income of the four subregions — \$3,023 or 88.3 percent of the U.S. average. Although the level of natural increase is lower in Northern Appalachian than the Appalachian average a birth rate of 18 percent and a death rate of 11 percent resulted in a natural increase level of 7 percent for the past decade. Out-migration balanced natural increase almost exactly; therefore, the population of Northern Appalachia has remained nearly constant in 1960-1970.

Northern Appalachia is faced with many problems related to the transition from a traditional coal-steel-railroad economy to new types of manufacturing and service employment. These problems include attracting new industry to the area and training a skilled labor force. Many communities here also suffer from the damaging legacies of past mining activities, including mine drainage pollution, mine subsidence, blight from strip-mining, and mine fires and flooding.

In order to solve the problems of Northern Appalachia, primary emphasis has been placed upon post-high school and adult

occupational training. An adequately trained labor force will greatly facilitate the change to a new, more healthy economy. High priority also is being given to solving environmental problems through mine area restoration, water pollution control, and housing development.

Appalachian Highlands

The third subregion is the Appalachian Highlands, which begins near Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia and extends through the Great Smoky, Blue Ridge, Allegheny and Catskill mountains. This area covers parts of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The population of the Highlands has increased by 100,000 in the last decade, and has now reached the two million mark—an increase of 5.7 percent.

The birth and death rates of the Highlands are the same as the average for the Region as a whole: 19 percent and 10 percent, respectively, resulting in a natural increase of 9 percent. The difference between the natural increase and the actual increase reflects out-migration of slightly over 3 percent. Per capita personal income increased in the Highlands to \$2,405 in 1968, which is 70 percent of the national average.

The lowest population densities and the highest elevations of the entire Region are found in the Highlands. Rich in scenic beauty, the Highlands have great potential for development as recreational centers. This potential is enhanced by the proximity of the Highlands to the heavily-populated metropolitan areas of the East, Midwest and South. Under the Appalachian program, development is being encouraged with recreational projects having top consideration. Development of an area as a recreational center will benefit the residents of the area by stimulating the local economy and providing increased jobs and income. (See page 90 for a description of the Highlands recreation study.)

Central Appalachia

The last of the four subregions is Central Appalachia. This area covers 60 counties in eastern Kentucky, southern West Virginia, southwestern Virginia and northern Tennessee. The rate of out-migration has been greatly reduced in this area during the past decade. In the 1960s net out-migration fell to 21 percent—compared to the out-migration rate of 37 percent for the 1950s. The birth rate in Central Appalachia was 21 percent and the death rate 10 percent for this same decade, producing a natural increase rate

of 11 percent. This rate is higher than the Appalachian average of 9 percent natural increase. The per capita personal income of Central Appalachia rose from \$1,048 or 48.5 percent of the U.S. average in 1958, to \$1,811 which is 52.9 percent of the national average.

The greatest need in Central Appalachia is for accelerated urbanization in order to develop adequate services and employment opportunities for the residents of this area. A million and a half people live in Central Appalachia, but only 250,000 persons live in communities of more than 2,500. Great emphasis has been placed on improved transportation, and the largest share of the Appalachian Development Highway System mileage has been allocated to this area. High school, post-high school vocational and technical education and community colleges have received large amounts of assistance in order to provide the populace with the education necessary for development. Educational television also is being utilized in this effort. Health care, too, has been greatly emphasized in Central Appalachia. Under Section 202 of the Appalachian Act, the counties in which 75 percent of the subregion's population presently reside are now developing improved and expanded comprehensive community health services.

3

Financing the Program

Federal financing for the Appalachian program is accomplished through two distinct steps as are most federal programs. The initial step is the provision of "authorizations" establishing maximum limits on the amounts to be made available for programs. The Appalachian authorizations provided by the Congress have been stated in two-year periods for the non-highway portion of the program; authorizations for the highway program have been established for longer periods.

Within the authorizations the Congress, as the second step, has provided annual appropriations to carry out the program. Table I summarizes the biennial authorizations and the amounts appropriated under those authorizations for the programs other than highway and for Commission administrative expenses.

Authorizations for the highway program have, however, been made for longer than two years. At each time the Appalachian Act has been amended, the authorizations have been increased. An initial highway authorization of \$840 million in 1965 was increased to 1967 to \$1,015 million. The 1971 amendments further increased authorizations by \$925 million, providing an annual contract authority rate of \$180 million beginning in 1973 and ending in 1978, except that the rate of \$185 million was established

for the Fiscal Years (FY) 1975 through 1977. Table II summarizes the highway authorizations and appropriations.

Thus, authorizations under the Appalachian Act provided \$1,165,000 for the Appalachian Development Highway Program through FY 1973, of which \$820 million was authorized and appropriated through FY 1971. Authorizations totaling \$688,000,000 for the various non-highway programs were made for two-year intervals through 1971 with \$528 million actually appropriated through FY 1971 and in addition, \$5,886,000 was appropriated of the \$6 million authorized for administration through that period. Including \$820 million appropriated for the highway program, cumulative appropriations through FY 1971 amounted to \$1,354,086,000.

Of the \$528 million appropriated for the six-year period ending June 30, 1971 for programs other than highways, supplemental grants (Section 214) has received the largest amount, \$224 million, followed by \$121 million for health demonstrations (Section 202) and \$91 million for vocational education facilities (Section 211). Environmental programs conducted for mine area restoration (Section 205), land stabilization (Section 203), sewage treatment work, and studies relating to water resources and timber development ac-

Program	1965 Auths.	1967 Approps.	1968 Auths.	1969 Approps.	1970 Auths.	1971 Approps.	1972 Auths.	1973 Approps. ¹	1974 Auths.
Non-Highway	250.0	163.4	170.0	130.3	268.5	234.5	282.0	122.0 ¹	294.0
Admin. Expenses	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.7	1.1 ¹	3.3
TOTALS	252.4	165.8	171.7	131.9	270.4	236.5	284.7	118.1 ¹	297.3

¹FY 1972 only.

Years	Appalachian Legislation	Period Covered	Amount of This Act	Authorization Cumul.	Appropriations Current	during period Cumul.
1965-67	1965 Act	thru 1971	840.0	840.0	300.0	300.0
1968-69	1967 Amends.	thru 1971	175.0	1,015.0	170.0	470.0
1970-71	1969 Amends.	thru 1973	150.0	1,165.0	350.0	820.0
1972-73	1971 Amends.	thru 1978	925.0	2,090.0	175.0 ¹	995.0 ¹

¹Through Fiscal Year 1972.

counted for a total of \$65 million of the appropriations. In addition to these programs, nearly \$23 million was appropriated for the support of local development districts (LDDs) and the conduct of research and technical assistance (Section 302) and \$4 million for the housing fund (Section 207) which provides "front money" loans and technical assistance to spur low- and middle-income housing.

The 1971 amendments departed from

earlier practice by providing a single authorization without delineating in the law separate amounts for each program established by the various sections of the Act.

Appropriations for FY 1972 have been made totaling \$298 million, of which \$175 million is for the highway program as was previously authorized. The appropriation included \$117 million for other programs, including \$46 million for the health demonstration program (Section 202), \$40

Table III
Appalachian Authorizations
and Appropriations Through 1971
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1965-1967 Authorizations	1965-1966	Appropriations 1967	Total	1968-1969 Authorizations ²
202 Health	69,000	2,500	23,500	50,000	
203 Land Stabil.	17,000	7,000	3,000	10,000	19,000
204 Timber Devel. ¹	5,000	600	-	600	2,000
505 Mine Area: ¹	36,500	16,950	7,100	24,050	30,000
Bu. of Mines		15,600	7,000	22,600	30,000
Fish & Wildlife		1,350	100	100	1,450
206 Water Res. Survey	5,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	2,000
207 Housing Fund	0	0	0	0	5,000
211 Voc. Ed. Facil.	16,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	26,000
212 Sewage Treatment	6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000
214 Suppl. Grants	90,000	45,000	30,000	75,000	97,000
302 Research & LDD	5,500	2,500	2,750	5,250	11,000
Less Limitation	-	-	-	-	78,000
Total Non-Highway	250,000	105,550	57,830	163,480	170,000
201 Highway	840,000	200,000	100,000	300,000	715,000
Total Program	1,090,000	305,550	157,850	463,400	885,000
105 Admin. Exps.	2,400	1,290	1,100	2,390	1,700
GRAND TOTAL	1,092,400	306,840	158,950	465,790	886,700

¹Appropriations are adjusted to account for re-appropriations to other accounts—for 204 and 205 programs of \$1.2 million.

²1968-69 and 1970-71 authorizations are new authorizations. Authorizations not appropriated lapsed in 1967, 1969, and 1971.

³Includes authorization of \$175 million and \$170 million for 1972 and 1973 respectively.

⁴Included transfer of \$42,000 to this account from 204 Timber Development.

⁵Includes \$8.5 million Supplemental Appropriation for Airport projects under Section 214.

1968	Appropriations 1969	Total	1970-1971 Authorizations ²	1970	Appropriations 1971 ⁵	Total	Cumulative Appropriations thru 1971
1.400	20.000	21.400	90.000	34.000	42.000	76.000	120.900
3.300	2.815	6.115	15.000	3.000	0	3.000	19.115
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
0	335	335	15.000	5.000	4.000	9.000	33.385
0	335	335	15.000	5.000	4.000	9.000	31.935
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.450
2.000	0	2.000	0	0	0	0	5.000
1.000	1.000	2.000	3.000	1.000	1.000	2.000	4.000
12.000	14.000	26.000	50.000	25.000	24.000	49.000	91.000
1.400	0	1.400	0	0	0	0	7.400
34.000	32.450	66.450	82.500	34.000	48.500	82.500	223.950
1.600	3.000	4.600	13.000	5.500	7.500	13.000	22.850
56.700	73.600	130.300	268.500	107.500	127.000	234.500	528.200
70.000	10.000	170.000	695.000 ³	175.000	175.000	350.000	820.000
126.700	173.600	300.300	963.500 ³	282.500	302.000	584.000	1.348.200
746	850	1.596	1.900	932 ⁴	968	1.900	5.886
127.446	174.450	301.896	965.400	283.432	302.968	586.400	1.354.086

million for supplemental grants (Section 214), \$29 million for vocational education facilities (Section 211), \$5 million for the research demonstration and local development district program (Section 302), and \$2 million for mine area restoration (Section 205). An amount of \$1,113,000 was provided for administration. Table III shows by section of the Act, the amounts authorized and appropriated for each of the two-year periods through FY 1971 as provided by successive amendments to the basic Appalachian Regional Development Act.

Appalachian Regional Commission funds do not meet the full costs of highways, public

buildings and equipment eligible for assistance under the Act. Non-Appalachian matching funds are always required with the share varying by project and program. Thus, it is important to recognize that the commitments of Appalachian funds indicated throughout this annual report in most instances represent only a portion of the total expenditures for projects and programs, with state, local, private and other federal program dollars making up the balance.

Table IV is a summary for all approved projects through June 30, 1971 of the distribution of total costs among various sources of funds.

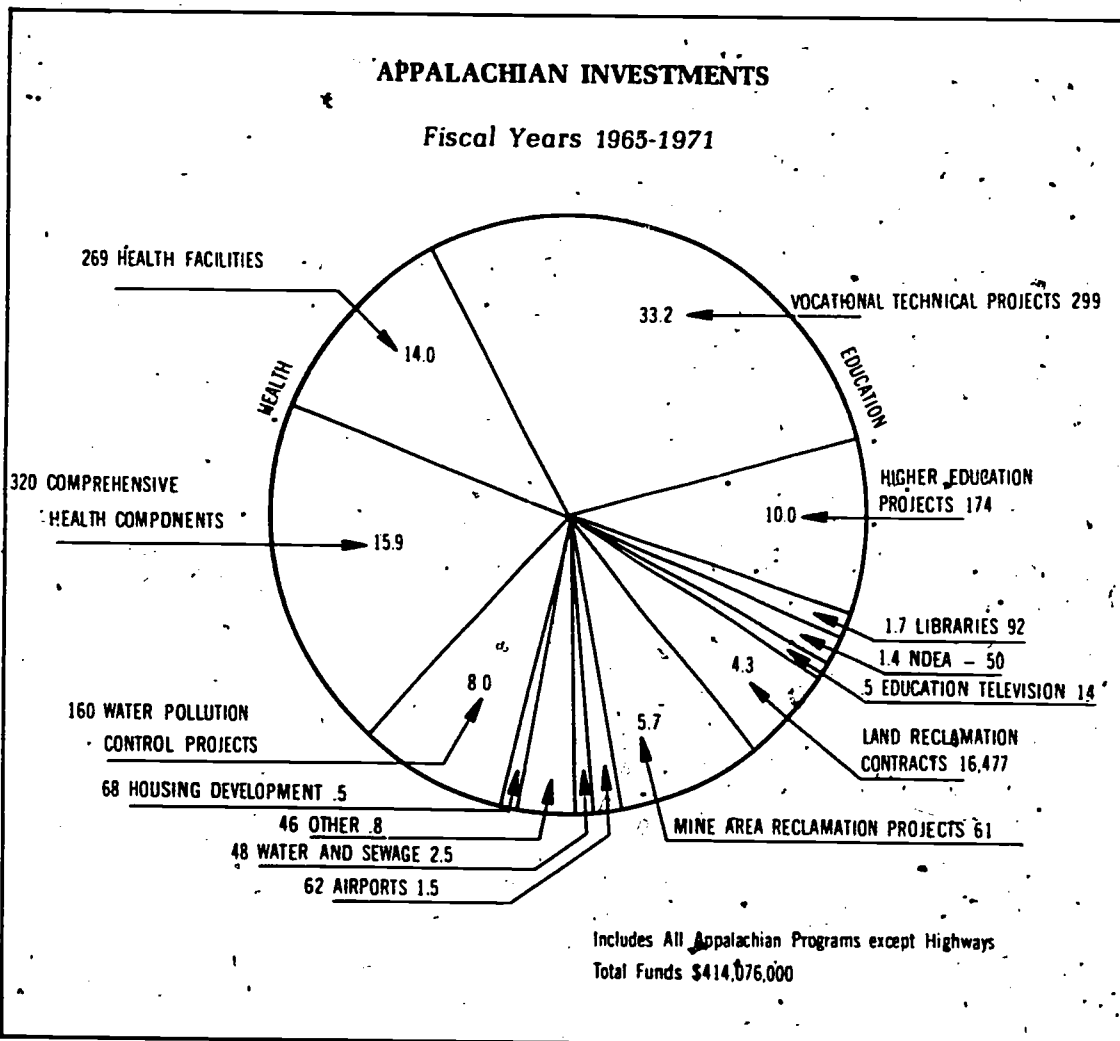
Table IV
Distribution of Total Costs Among Various Sources Of Funds Through June 30, 1971
(millions of dollars)

	Highway Amt.	%	Non-Highway Amt.	%	Total Amt.	%
Appalachian Funds	\$794.1	54.1	\$478.6	26.5	\$1,272.7	38.9
Other Federal Funds	0	—	370.9	20.5	370.9	50.2
Total Federal Funds	\$794.1	54.1	\$849.5	47.0	\$1,643.6	50.2
State/Local Funds:*						
Eligible Costs	673.6	45.9	759.6	47.2	1,433.2	46.6
Ineligible Costs	0	0	200.0	5.8	200.0	3.2
Total State/Local	673.6	45.9	959.6	53.0	1,633.2	49.8
TOTAL COSTS	1,467.7	100.0	1,809.1	100.0	3,276.8	100.0

*It should be noted that in addition to state and local contributions which are "eligible" for matching federal grants, there are quite often other project costs which are ineligible for consideration in federal grant-in-aid programs. These costs must be borne entirely by state or local governments or non-governmental sources. Experience in several Appalachian programs indicated that there is approximately \$200 million in ineligible project costs for non-highway programs. Thus, for total non-highway costs of \$1.8 billion, non-federal sources would cover about \$959 million or 53 percent.

APPALACHIAN INVESTMENTS

Fiscal Years 1965-1971



4

The Appalachian Approach

The Appalachian Regional Development Program had its genesis in state initiative and federal responsiveness. Governors of Appalachian states, unable with their own resources to overcome the problems created by the severe recession and economic changes which beset the Region in the 1950s, sought the help of Washington.

In 1960, Governor J. Millard Tawes of Maryland called together the governors of 10 Appalachian states to establish the Conference of Appalachian Governors (now Council of Appalachian Governors). The governors proceeded to lay the groundwork for a coordinated interstate approach to the development of Appalachia. On April 9, 1963, the governors met with President Kennedy to discuss their proposals. This meeting resulted in the formation of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission (PARC) which combined the resources of nine Appalachian states and 10 federal agencies and departments.

Working in concert with these federal agencies and departments, the states fashioned a strategy and program to set the Region on the road to recovery. The initial result of that state-federal cooperation was the enactment in March 1965 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

New York was added to the 11 states covered by the original Appalachian development bill during passage of the measure through Congress. Mississippi was added to the program by the 1967 amendments to the Act.

Organization

The Act of 1965 authorized programs designed to get the development process underway and established the Appalachian Regional Commission, a unique federal-state body consisting of the governors of the 13 Appalachian states and a federal cochairman appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Act also provides for an alternate federal cochairman to be appointed by the President.

Several important decisions were made at the first meeting of the Commission on April 19, 1965. The governors agreed to serve as state members of the Commission and to appoint a representative and an alternate member from their states to assist with Commission duties and attend Commission meetings.

In accordance with the Act, the governors selected from among their number a states' cochairman to serve as the counterpart of the federal cochairman. The governors serve a six-month term as states'

cochairman. The governors also created a position not specified in the Act, that of states' regional representative. This position was established to give the several states continuing policy representation in the day-to-day Commission operations in Washington.

At its first several sessions the Commission also established its general objectives and approved employment of a supportive staff. As provided for in the Act, the staff was to be financed for the first two years entirely with federal funds and, beginning in 1967, jointly by the federal government and the member states.

Members of the Commission staff are employees of neither the federal government nor the states, but of an independent public body governed by the federal government and the 13 states. The federal cochairman and the states each have staffs to assist in their activities independent of the Commission staff. The 10-member federal staff is supported by federal funds, and the states' staff, which totals five persons including the states' regional representative, is supported solely by state funds provided to the Commission by each of the 13 states on a proportional basis.

Only the governor of the state affected or his representative may bring a program or project proposal in that state before the

Commission. All formal Commission actions require the affirmative vote of the federal cochairman and a majority of the state members.

In order to expedite its operations, the Commission has delegated authority to act on projects between Commission meetings to an executive committee which is composed of the federal cochairman, the states' regional representative who is authorized by the states to provide their approval on most actions arising between sessions, and, as a non-voting member, the executive director of the Commission staff.

This supportive staff of just over 100 persons assists the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under the Appalachian Act, mainly:

To develop, on a continuing basis, comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs for the development of the Region.

To implement these plans through financial assistance, provided under the Act, for the appropriate programs and projects.

To provide technical assistance to the states and local development districts in implementing the Appalachian program. To serve as a focal point for coordination of federal and state efforts in Appalachia.

Duties of the staff in 1971 were assigned as follows:

Executive Staff: executive director, general counsel, deputy director [secretary of the Commission], administration and public information services.

Planning and Evaluation: advanced planning, research and information management.

Program Development: health, education, child development, youth development, transportation and community development, environment and resources and intergovernmental administration.

Program Operation: project development and analysis and technical assistance and states and local development districts.

Developing Strategy

The first stage of the economic development program concentrated upon the provision of public facilities. With such a heavy emphasis upon physical investments, the Commission devised an investment strategy made up of an approach to investment placement; an approach to establishing investment priorities; and an approach to allocating resources.

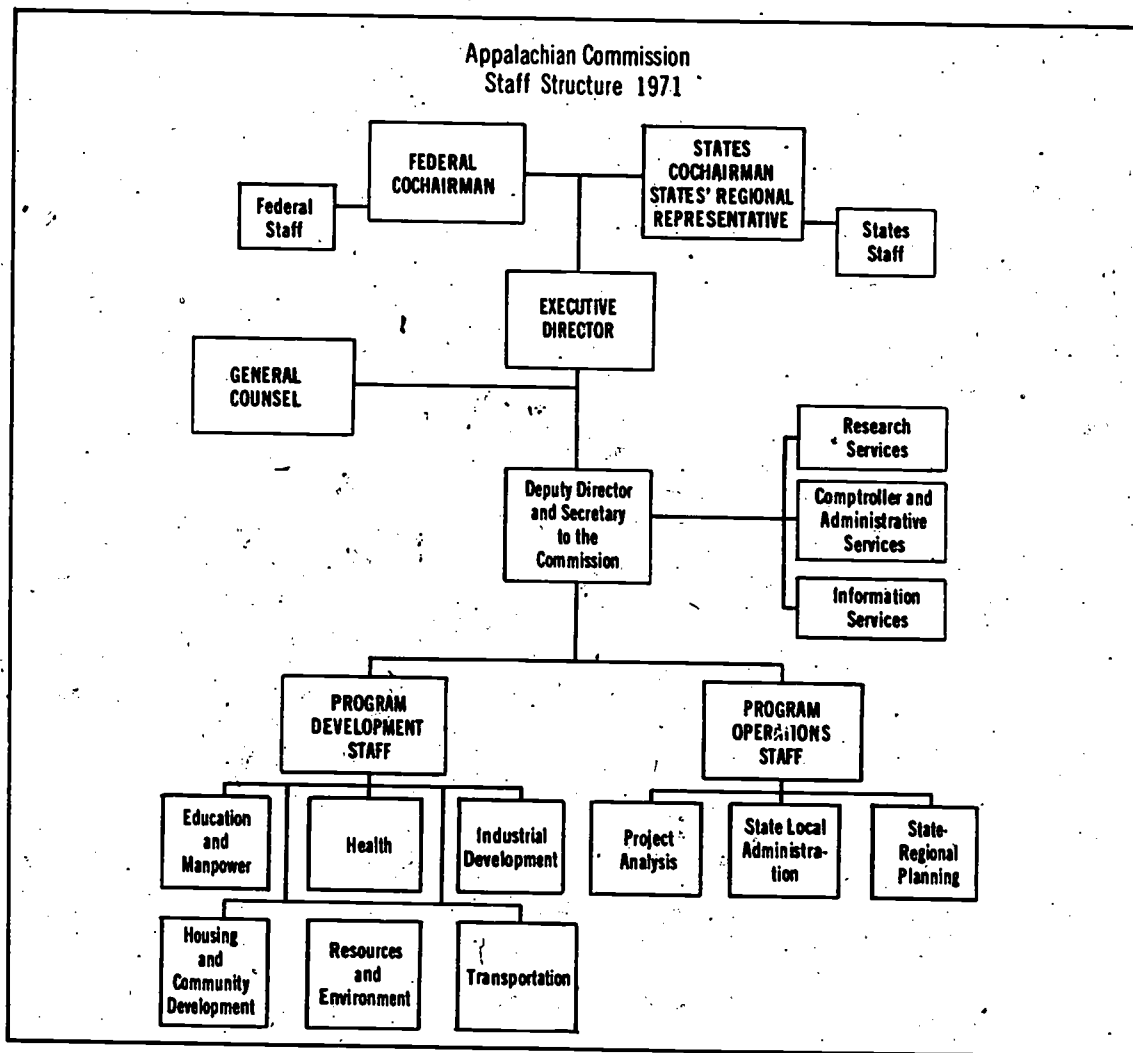
The Act directed that "investments be concentrated in areas with a significant potential for future growth where the return on the public dollars invested will be the greatest." It became apparent, however, that if the growth objectives were to be realized for the Region, a distinction had to be made between two classes of investments:

Those being made to enhance the development potential of an area; and Those being made to upgrade the labor force in outlying areas so that individuals could compete for the new jobs being developed in the growth areas nearby.

By directive of the Congress the states were given the primary responsibility of identifying areas likely to grow in the future. Generally, approximately 60 percent of the Commission investments so far have been placed in the areas with significant potential for future growth. The remaining 40 percent have been in outlying areas to upgrade the health and education of the rural population.

One of the major tasks of the Commission was to devise comprehensive plans and programs which would bring about better social conditions and a self-sustaining economy in Appalachia in line with the development strategy.

Appalachian Commission
Staff Structure 1971



The development of such plans and programs cannot come from any single level of government or from the public sector alone. Instead, the goals, priorities and plans had to grow out of a dialogue and joint effort of all the parties involved. The Commission was not intended by Congress to be a central authority, but instead a framework for cooperation in the Region.

A framework had to be constructed under which partnership decisions could be made concerning goals, priorities, strategies and the allocation of resources. The principal bridge between the federal government and the 13 states was to be the Commission itself. The bridge between the Commission and the states and local areas has become a network of development districts consisting of groups of counties and directed by boards made up of elected officials, civic leaders and other representatives of the area.

The principal task of the development district was to prepare specific plans based on local aspirations, to encourage area cooperation to achieve greater economies of scale for the new public services and to do multicounty planning for economic development based on commuting and service patterns.

The local development districts were to forward their plans, programs and projects to the governor of the state. At the same

time, the Commission was to develop the principles, resource inventories, and social and economic analyses within which each of the states could prepare a development plan consistent with those of other states. Each state, in turn, was then responsible for preparing annual Appalachian development plans which consolidate the regional information, local districts plans, and state priorities and commitments into one common planning document.

These plans, once approved by the Commission, were to be the primary vehicles for decision-making. It was not expected that these plans would achieve perfection in the first years of the program since the problems with which they must deal were extremely complex and the techniques available for dealing with them quite limited. However, the Commission declared that it would attempt year-by-year to obtain an improving quality of planning from the states and localities.

At the same time, the Commission has worked with other groups and institutions concerned about the development of the Region. Special task forces were created in the fields of health and education. Assistance was obtained from the National Academy of Sciences in assessing mine drainage pollution. The AFL-CIO formed an Appalachian Council to cooperate on Appalachian manpower training. Various

industrial groups formed organization to assist and promote area development. The main denomination churches of the Region formed a Commission on Religion in Appalachia to aid a variety of local efforts. Special programs were initiated to work with banking institutions and other lenders in Appalachia in order to devise means for providing venture capital for development. The colleges of the Region have been active in a wide range of tasks directly affecting development.

As a result of all these efforts, a new sense of regional identity and consciousness evolved and in many sections of Appalachia a new optimism and momentum became clearly discernible. Cities and counties once fiercely competitive are now cooperating in developing joint services. Interstate cooperation in the Region is increasing. More effective use is now being made of many federal assistance programs.

The fundamental problem confronted by the Commission was to devise an overall strategy for Appalachian development upon which most of the major interests in the Region could agree. Early in its existence the Commission separated its objectives into two broad categories: social and economic.

The social objective adopted by the Commission was to provide to the people of

Appalachia the health and skills they required to compete for opportunity wherever they choose to live.

The economic goal in Appalachia was to develop a self-sustaining economy capable of supporting the population with rising incomes, improving standards of living, and increasing employment opportunities.

Revenue Sharing

In many respects, the Appalachian Regional Development Program is a limited experiment in providing broader, more flexible forms of federal financial assistance to states and localities. The Appalachian Regional Commission is an important political innovation providing a new kind of interface between all three levels of government. As President Nixon said when he signed the 1971 amendments to the Appalachian Act:

"The experience, leadership, and example of the Appalachian Commission has been an important part of the basis for my proposal for a \$1.1 billion program of Rural Community Development Special Revenue Sharing."

The Administration's proposed rural revenue sharing legislation provides for continuation of the Appalachian Regional Commission in order to demonstrate how

public funds can be more effectively utilized to solve the peculiar problems of the Region. The governors of the Appalachian states, by letter to the Commission, have indicated that the plans being prepared under the aegis of the Appalachian Commission represent the priorities they would utilize in guiding the use of the federal funds should the revenue sharing legislation be enacted.

The States

Thus, it is clear that the states have many of the principal responsibilities under the Appalachian Act:

Each state determines its priorities and program emphasis within the overall policies and strategies adopted by the Commission, and sets them forth in an annual State Appalachian Development Plan.

In these same plans, each state determines, on the basis of social and economic analysis, where future growth is most likely to occur and identifies these areas in its plan.

Also within the plan, each state determines where and upon what it will concentrate its investments in order to achieve the economic and social objectives under the Act.

Each governor must decide how much financial assistance will be provided to a local applicant, based on Commission policy concerning the applicant's ability to pay.

The State Plans

While there are many common goals and objectives among the states of the Appalachian Region, their strategies must be diverse in order to accurately reflect the differing needs from one section to another.

Alabama: In FY 1971, Alabama placed heavy emphasis on the development of vocational educational facilities. The state also continued to develop and improve higher educational facilities. Alabama is one of the most rapidly growing areas of Appalachia, and education is essential to the future development of the northern part of the state.

Georgia: During the past fiscal year Georgia continued to develop the necessary facilities to meet the demands that rapid growth has placed on much of the area. The establishment of sewer and water systems to serve a growing population has received primary emphasis. Control of water pollution, in all the major watersheds of northern Georgia, is being brought about

through these projects. Georgia has also emphasized the development of area vocational high schools in fiscal 1971.

Kentucky: In Kentucky, initial emphasis was on the construction of 38 vocational schools. In FY 1971, additional vocational education centers, libraries and higher education facilities were developed. The development of comprehensive health services is also of primary importance in Kentucky. Projects involving the development of such services have been continued, especially in the 16 southeastern Kentucky counties.

Maryland: Maryland concentrated initially upon the development of health and education complexes in Hagerstown and Cumberland-Frostburg. In 1971, emphasis on health and education continued to be stressed and investments were also made in the development of water and sewerage facilities. In addition, Maryland placed high priority on access road construction, to provide adequate access to industrial parks and other development complexes.

Mississippi: Mississippi is placing heavy emphasis on the establishment of public facilities to provide for growth of key development areas. Water and sewer systems are being developed, and improvements were made to the Golden



Triangle Regional Airport. The establishment of health services also received considerable attention during FY 1971.

New York: A primary objective of New York's 1971 development plan was the development of additional community college and post-secondary occupational educational facilities. Water and sewer projects also were stressed. New York has developed a comprehensive plan for the 14-county region, the first such plan in New York state.

North Carolina: North Carolina has updated its program for development of the Appalachian Region. The aim is to improve the economic and social well being of all citizens of the state. Emphasis is placed on vocational education facilities, environmental facilities, health and housing.

Ohio: In fiscal 1971, Ohio's plan for Appalachian development set top priority on the increased development of human resources. In order to achieve this goal, investments have included improvements in all levels of educational and health care facilities. The establishment and improvement of water and sewer systems, and pollution control systems and related facilities also are a part of the overall effort toward human resources development.



Pennsylvania: The original objective in Pennsylvania was to establish area vocational technical schools in all of its Appalachian attendance areas. During 1971 sewerage projects were also heavily emphasized. Top consideration was given to the construction and improvement of airports.

South Carolina: South Carolina has been involved in a plan designed to enhance the

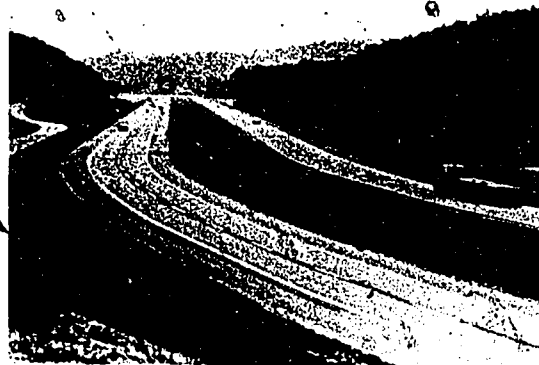
growth potential of its key growth corridors. Within these corridors the state has developed both high school and post-secondary technical training facilities. During the past fiscal year the state concentrated on the development of public facilities in these growth areas. Water and sewer facilities, and additional educational facilities have received heavy emphasis. In addition, South Carolina has established many programs to train paramedical and professional health personnel to help meet the extreme shortage of health personnel in the area.

Tennessee: In FY 1971, there has been particular concentration on the establishment of vocational education and higher education facilities. The development of health centers and health care programs has also received considerable attention.

Virginia: The aim of much of Virginia's FY 1971 Appalachian development has been to accelerate the construction of highways and airports to provide better access to the region's growth areas. Top priority was also placed on the construction and equipping of schools and libraries. Virginia is also working to provide comprehensive health services to all people in the Appalachian region of the state.

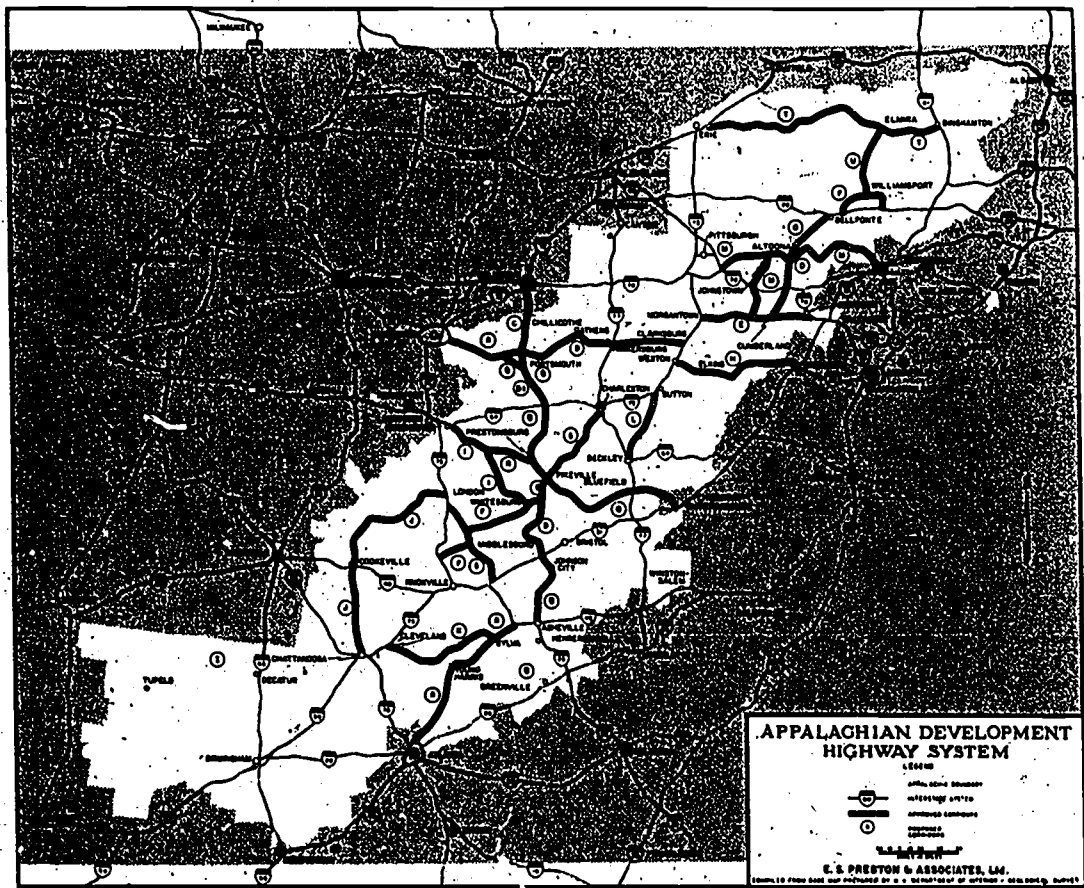
West Virginia: In West Virginia, development has been characterized as

being of one of two types: employment inducing or social overhead. In FY 1971, employment inducing investments such as airports, vocational-education facilities, and sewer and water projects received much attention. During the past year the state also gave considerable attention to social overhead investment, such as health projects and libraries.



5

Programs



Transportation

"Development activity in Appalachia," declared the President's Appalachian Regional Commission in 1964, "cannot proceed until the regional isolation has been overcome. Its cities and towns, its areas of natural wealth and its areas of recreation and industrial potential must be penetrated by a transportation network which provides access to and from the rest of the nation and within the Region itself. No analysis of the regional problem has failed to identify the historic and persisting barrier-effect of its mountain chains as a primary factor in Appalachian underdevelopment."

In the more rugged parts of the Region, roads have been expensive to build. It, for instance, cost an average of \$2.5 million per mile to build a mile of highway in West Virginia, compared to the national per mile average of \$1.4 million. In portions of Appalachia, (southwestern West Virginia and southeastern Kentucky in particular), the cost often soars to as high as \$5 million per mile.

In the past, major national transportation arteries were built to by-pass Appalachia rather than go through it despite its large population. What evolved there was a system of winding roads following stream valleys and troughs between the mountains. More often than not, there were narrow

two-lane roads that could be squeezed into the limited available space. These inadequate roads profoundly discouraged commercial and industrial development. With the exception of some communities located on major east-west routes, most Appalachian communities were unable to compete for large employers because of poor access to national markets and the fact that commutation was so difficult that the size of available labor pools was severely limited.

When the Interstate Highway System was developed over the past decade and a half, the major routes through and in the Region — I-70, I-40, I-81 and I-75 — tended to follow the well-established corridors and did not open up isolated, but heavily populated areas which had been historically bypassed by adequate roads. Moreover, except for the Interstate System, allocation of federal-aid highway funds is not based on cost of construction, a factor which greatly discriminated against the Region where the costs of building a highway through the mountains is high and land for right-of-way is at a premium.

Appalachian Highway System

For these reasons, a network of Appalachian development highways was

recommended by the President's Appalachian Regional Commission in 1964. The Appalachian roads were to complement the Interstate highways. The new system was to serve as a framework along which other investments in education, health, housing and community development would be placed to provide maximum access for the people in surrounding areas. In some cases, existing alignments would be used; in others, new routes would have to be constructed. These new roads were to be capable of carrying traffic at a speed of 50 miles per hour.

(Congress, building on the Appalachian experience, authorized a new national program of federal-aid primary roads to "demonstrate the role that highways can plan to promote the desirable development of the nation's natural resources, to revitalize and diversify the economy of rural areas and smaller communities, to enhance and disperse industrial growth, to encourage more balanced population patterns, to check, and where possible, to reverse current migratory trends from rural areas and smaller communities, and to improve living conditions and the quality of the environment")

The Appalachian Development Highway System as approved by the Commission consists of about 2,950 miles, but 380 miles

of highway on the system is already rated "adequate" and does not require improvement. The remaining 2,570 miles have been authorized for construction assistance and are within the Congressional limitation of not to exceed 2,700 miles. Congress in 1969 noted that the costs estimated for completion of the system were increasing and that the authorizations would only provide the funds to construct approximately half of the 2,570 miles requiring construction improvement. The 1971 Appalachian Act amendments provided no additional mileage but increased authorizations to complete the system by about \$890 million. (See page 20 on the financing of the system).

Cost increases over the years have been due to annual inflation in construction costs of about 7 percent; state compliance with the 1967 safety criteria for all federal-aid highways; greater relocation expenses for families and businesses as established in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968; and mileage and needs adjustments to the system itself. The Commission earlier recognized the effects of cost increases and adopted a policy of 70 percent federal financing for the engineering, right-of-way, and construction of two-lane highways while providing only 50 percent federal funds for four-lane construction. This policy

Table V
Appalachian Development Highway System
Mileage Summary
(cumulative Status as of June 30, 1971)

State	Total Corridor	Location, Eligible for Construction	Design Studies, Design R/Construct. Completed or Underway	R/W Constr. Completed or Underway	Constr. Completed or Underway	Constr. Completed or Underway	Constr.* Completed
Georgia	89.0	89.0	89.0	43.2	29.9	14.1	14.1
Kentucky	581.5	416.0	416.0	393.3	265.8	159.6	119.2
Maryland	83.1	79.8	48.3	48.3	48.3	22.9	10.1
New York	260.5	231.5	231.5	218.1	160.6	160.6	46.8
North Carolina	196.4	194.6	183.6	146.2	106.4	75.1	47.8
Ohio	293.2	198.3	198.3	169.0	106.7	78.7	50.2
Pennsylvania	490.1	434.6	434.6	287.4	132.3	92.0	66.6
Tennessee	336.0	325.5	325.5	232.4	119.6	95.8	71.4
Virginia	202.6	192.2	192.2	143.8	124.9	88.6	80.4
West Virginia	420.0	410.1	410.1	269.2	212.3	167.7	43.5
Totals	2,952.4	2,571.6	2,529.1	1,950.9	1,306.8	955.1	550.1

*Of total completed mileage, 521.1 miles have been opened to traffic.

has helped stretch out the mileage that could be constructed with the funds authorized and appropriated.

Table V summarizes status of mileage by state as of June 30, 1971. Over 550 miles are now completed; an increase of 235 miles during FY 1971. An additional 405 miles are under construction. By June 30, 1973 it is estimated that approximately 950 miles will be completed.

Another 351 miles were in right-of-way acquisition stages as of the end of FY 1971. It

will be after 1972 before much of this mileage reaches construction. Engineering design is underway on an additional 644 miles of highway. Most of this mileage will not be ready for construction until after 1972. A total of 1,950 miles, or over three-fourths of the 2,570 miles designated as eligible for construction, has proceeded past the location study phase.

The development highway system is being built in specific corridors to accomplish the following:

Major economic centers in Appalachia which were bypassed by the Interstate Highway System were to be linked to the Interstate System, restoring locational advantages which they had lost by being bypassed. Corridors M and O in Pennsylvania are two such corridors designed to provide the key centers of Altoona and Johnstown with convenient connections to the Interstate Highway System and to important centers nearby such as Pittsburgh and Harrisburg.

Certain corridors were chosen to help "close the gap" between key markets on either side of Appalachia that were not linked by the Interstate System. The Region could then capitalize on the alternations in flows of commerce which such additions to the national highway network might induce. Examples are Corridors D and E which link the Baltimore and Washington areas with Cincinnati; Corridors C and B which link Columbus and Northern Ohio with the rapidly growing Carolina Piedmont area of the south. Appalachian centers located along these key links were expected to find their comparative advantages for industrial location substantially improved by these new highways.

Several corridors were selected to open up large areas of Appalachia with significant potential for recreation development. Corridors A and K in the

southern Blue Ridge-Smoky Mountains area were chosen in part to achieve this objective.

By constructing an improved highway system through the more isolated sections of Appalachia, it was also anticipated that commuting fields for all employment centers on the system would be enlarged because more people would be able to travel greater distances in less time to the jobs and services being developed.

While the building of a highway alone does not guarantee automatic economic and social growth in the towns and cities which lie in its path, good access to national markets is an essential prerequisite to growth. A Commission survey was made of all new plants employing 50 or more workers which had located in the Region in 1965 and each subsequent year to March 1970. Only new locations were counted; expansions of existing plants were excluded from the survey. A total of 1,149 plants, representing 200,335 new jobs were reported. More than three-fifths of these plants were within 20 minutes of the Interstate or Appalachian highway system, and nearly half were within 10 minutes. In eastern Kentucky, for example, several new plants have located along Appalachian Corridors. At the junction of Corridor R with Corridor I near Campton, Control Data Corporation opened a new plant which employs 150 people.

Campton is in Wolfe County, in 1960 the second poorest county in the United States. There was no prior history of locating this kind of industry in this area. Near Paintsville, where the Kenwood Industrial Park was linked to Appalachian Corridor B by a bridge built with Appalachian funds, American Standard located a plant employing 300 persons.

Local Access Roads

While development highways are parts of a system planned in advance, local access roads are individually approved projects. These roads for which Appalachian funds are requested must have developmental relevance which can be demonstrated, such as providing access to a school, an airport, an industrial site or a housing area.

An access road is normally short, often less than one or two miles in length and usually two lanes.

After passage of the Appalachian Act in 1965, the Commission reserved \$35 million for this type road with an additional \$35 million reserved after passage of the 1967 amendments and \$10 million more was reserved following enactment of the 1969 amendments. The authorization limits total construction to up to 1,600 miles of access roadway.

The Senate Public Works Committee Report on the 1971 amendments indicated additional need of about \$50 million for access roads. In order, however, to retain funds required for completion of the development highway system, the Commission reserved only an additional \$30 million for access roads. This series of reservations thus will provide a total of \$110 million by FY 1975 for access roads.

Airports

During FY 1971, the Commission committed \$1,305,322 of its supplemental grant funds for 15 airport improvement projects in eight states. The total cost of these projects was over \$7 million.

During 1971 the Commission began updating its Regional Airport Plan to assure effective coordination in the placement of air facilities with respect to the new highway system. The plan will also place heightened emphasis on providing safety in air travel in line with two separate actions by Congress to provide funds to the Commission for this purpose.

Other Transport Needs

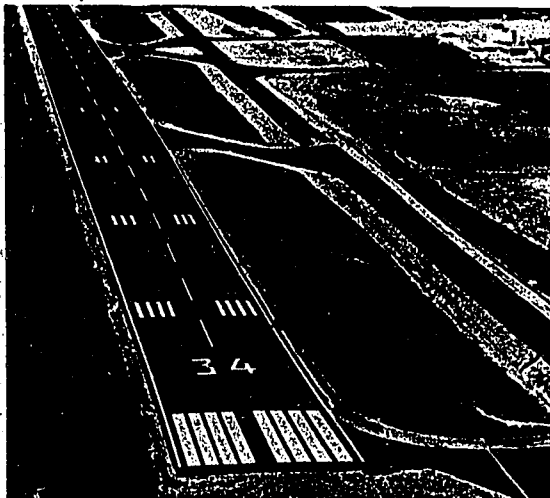
From 1950 to 1970, the average distance to work has tripled from five miles to 15 miles. In Appalachia the distance to work is often in excess of 25 to 30 miles one way. The

Table VI
Appalachian Access Road Program
Financing and Accomplishments
(thousands of dollars)

State	Cumulative Obligations thru FY 1970	Approved Projects thru FY 1970	Estimated Obligations thru FY 72	Cumulative Allocations thru FY 72
Alabama	\$12,597	\$14,173	\$14,889	\$19,530
Georgia	1,650	2,494	2,905	3,017
Kentucky	881	1,977	3,015	3,793
Maryland	742	858	1,439	1,707
Mississippi	5,703	6,039	6,265	9,058
New York	239	1,043	3,011	3,011
North Carolina	1,250	2,514	2,368	3,496
Ohio	2,057	3,222	3,161	3,706
Pennsylvania	5,189	9,255	8,422	10,479
South Carolina	6,474	9,431	9,431	9,431
Tennessee	4,690	4,690	4,835	4,690
Virginia	2,627	2,792	2,710	2,710
West Virginia	3,407	3,711	7,224	5,372
TOTAL	\$47,506	\$62,199	\$69,675	\$80,000

Table VII
Appalachian Access Roads
Status of Mileage

	Through 6/30/71	6/30/72 Estimates	6/30/73 Estimates
Miles Completed	207	300	390
Construction underway or completed	389	570	700
Miles approved	561	700	800



goods and services they require also tend to be distant from rural residents. Commission studies indicate that in many rural areas of Appalachia with relatively large numbers of people clustered in small communities and settlements, a substantial segment of the population lacks mobility. They are without automobiles and unserved by short-line buses.

The Commission in FY 1971 began taking steps to help overcome this problem. With an Appalachian grant, a five-county area in North Carolina is assessing ways to improve surface transportation. A six-county local development district in Pennsylvania was studied by Commission staff to determine the extent of the development barrier posed by

immobility. The conclusion: it is a major impediment. Two other states are being assisted in undertaking similar analyses. It is clear that physical gaps continue to exist which separate many Appalachians for essential services, recreation and educational and job opportunities. These gaps will have to be closed.

Environment

In its 1964 report, the President's Appalachian Regional Commission observed that "Appalachia has natural advantages which might normally have been the base for a thriving industrial and commercial complex. Below its surface lie some of the nation's richest mineral deposits including the seams which have provided almost two-thirds of the nation's coal supply. The Region receives an annual rainfall substantially above the national average. More than three-fifths of the land is forested. Its mountains offer some of the most beautiful landscapes in eastern America, readily lending themselves to tourism and recreation. Yet this natural endowment has benefitted too few of the . . . people of Appalachia. . ."

Since the Appalachia Regional Commission came into being in 1965, much of its efforts have been devoted to improving the mix of economic activities so that the Region,

can overcome the heavy dependence in large areas on extractive industry. The Commission has also helped communities erase the damage wrought by past mining, provided aid for water and sewage treatment and solid waste disposal and land stabilization.

Through its demonstration health program (Section 202), the Commission has funded systems for solid waste disposal and has supported a variety of projects to remedy environmental health hazards. And other Commission funds are being used to plan a series of recreation developments in the Appalachian Highlands. Thus, it can be seen that the Commission is responding to the environmental problems and the potential economic gains from recreation pointed to in 1964.

Mine Area Reclamation

Section 205 of the Appalachian Act authorized the Commission, through the Secretary of the Interior, to provide funds for the following activities: sealing and filling of voids in abandoned coal mines; planning and execution of projects for the extinguishment and control of underground and outcrop mines fires; sealing of abandoned oil and gas wells; and, reclamation of surface mine areas and mining waste banks on public lands. Projects authorized under

this section of the Act are concentrated in or surrounding those areas with potential future growth.

Coal mining, past and present, has a damaging effect on the Region's environment. These principal and often interrelated impacts include: air pollution from underground mine fires and burning waste piles; surface water pollution by silt and acid mine drainage; and ground water pollution and land degradation resulting from surface subsidence, unreclaimed strip mines and mining waste piles. In the anthracite country of Pennsylvania, air pollution resulting from burning mining waste piles and underground mine fires seriously threatened urbanized areas. Smoke and fumes from these fires are highly toxic to persons and damaging to property. In addition, extensive subsidence usually accompanied underground mine fires as the supporting coal burned away. In 1965, over 27 major underground mine fires had been identified as burning uncontrolled in and around urbanized areas in Pennsylvania. Most of these fires have been brought under control with Appalachian assistance. As of June 30, 1971, 32 mine area reclamation projects had been completed with Appalachian assistance, including 21 mine fires extinguishment projects, five mine subsidence projects, and five surface reclamation projects. Another 16 were



underway and there were 11 additional projects awaiting contribution contracts. However, a massive job of environmental reclamation is still needed in Appalachia. This can only be accomplished if systematic environmental plans for the Region are developed.

Damage to the environment still occurs in Kentucky although the state has enacted laws to control surface mining of coal. In the mountainous eastern counties, erosion and stream siltation, landslides and the inability to revegetate certain mined areas still pose difficult problems. The Commission is supporting a three-year research, demonstration and evaluation effort to improve the state's capability to avoid the harmful environmental impact from surface mining. Involved in the work are state and federal agencies, the University of Kentucky, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the mining industry and Commission staff.

The Commission has participated in the preparation of the Administration's proposed Mine Area Protection Act. Commission contributions included specific provisions for the protection of public and private property; provisions for strengthening state governments by placing primary responsibility for regulation and control of mining activities at the state level with the federal law and its resultant regulations providing guidelines for such

action: and provisions for financial assistance to the states for the development, implementation and enforcement of state programs for mining control.

Monongahela Basin Study

A program for overall environmental improvement was initiated in 1971 in the form of a major study and demonstration program in the Monongahela River Basin of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. A joint effort by the Commission and the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the project is a study and demonstration of methods for elimination and control of acid and other mine water pollution.

The emphasis of the study is the interrelationships of acid and other mine water pollution and other environmental problems resulting from past and continuing exploitation of natural resources that has inhibited, and continues to retard, development of the basin. Pollution, like poverty, is not respecter of state borders; thus the need for a regional approach to the problem. With state-federal, as well as interstate cooperation, the study was launched to find the means for eliminating an environmental problem that has adversely affected the area's potential for

comprehensive economic and social development.

As early as the 1960s, the federal government had become concerned with the interstate pollution problems in the Monongahela Basin. In August 1963, the Secretary of Health Education and Welfare convened a conference concerning pollution of the Monongahela River and its tributaries. Subsequently, a technical committee was constituted consisting of members of the three states, the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission and the federal government to explore means for abating pollution caused by mine drainage. The study which began in 1971 is an outgrowth of this earlier work.

The study and demonstration aspects of the program are being carried out by the Commission with \$500,000 in funds provided by the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the conference report which accompanied the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1971. The report indicated (1) that portion of the supplemental funds appropriated to EPA for "pollution control, operation and research" was to be used for such an effort in the Monongahela Basin and, (2) that the portion of the project relating to potential economic development in the basin was to be carried out under the direction of the Commission.

Land Stabilization

Under Section 203 of the Appalachian Act, the Commission's land stabilization, conservation and erosion control program was designed to assist in eliminating erosion on Appalachian farms, to assist in conserving the comparatively thin mantle of soil on many mountain farms, and to reduce siltation in streams and impoundments supplying water for recreation and industrial and municipal use.

Limited funding and sound planning dictated a high concentration of effort. Yearly plans from each state for use of allocations were required. Successively, the program operated on a county basis (138 in the first year) to a mixed operation of counties and small project areas or sub-watersheds, until in 1970 it was operating only in 69 subwatersheds. While the Commission allocates funds and approves plans and projects, contracts are signed directly with farmers by the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Nineteen specific conservation practices plus other special practices can be used to eliminate the problem. The farmers, by contract, are given up to 10 years to complete the project and receive 80 percent of the cost from Section 203 funds. Section 203

has assisted in the development of several novel projects through innovative use, including a rural development project involving a major stream channel improvement project in southwestern Virginia, Duffield, that rendered many flood-prone acres developable for industry. In a second project about 65 farm owners joined in constructing a 150-acre impoundment for irrigation of a successful tomato production enterprise in Alabama.



Although the Commission did not allocate funds to Section 203 in FY 1971, funds not obligated through farmer contracts in prior years continued to be available. During FY 1971, \$2,434,290 was obligated in the 69 areas that had been approved earlier for operation. Nearly 2,400 new farmer contracts were signed and nearly 72,600 additional farm areas became eligible for improvement.

Cumulatively, since the program began, \$16.8 million had been obligated by June 30, 1971; 16,198 contracts had been executed; and nearly 447,000 acres contracted for improvement. The average contract has been for \$1,037 for improvements on 28 acres.

Timber Development

The Commission is authorized under Section 204 of the Act to assist in efforts to improve timber productivity and quality and to increase returns to the owners of timber stands through the organization and operation of timber development organizations (TDOs) in Appalachia. There are currently two operational TDOs, one in New York and one in Tennessee.

The New York TDO, known as Appalachia Forests Association, Inc., has been in existence since March 1970. It was organized to provide timber harvesting and

utilization assistance to woodland owners in Schoharie, Delaware, Otsego, Broome and Chenango counties.

The Tennessee TDO, the Appalachian Forest Improvement Association, completed its second year of operations in July 1971. While it has not yet become self-sufficient, it does have wide support in the 10-county area surrounding Cookeville. The association has 60 active landowner members and 17 contributing affiliate members.

The U.S. Forest Service, which administers the program for the Commission, has started an evaluation of the TDOs in New York and Tennessee to determine the net economic benefits to landowners, timber processors and the local communities.

Water Resources

On April 12, 1971 the Secretary of the Army transmitted his report, *Development of Water Resources in Appalachia*, which was based upon research by the Office of Appalachian Studies of the Army Corps of Engineers. The report contains recommendations for authorizations for accelerated funding for various water resources projects in the Appalachian Region.

The report was followed on April 29, 1971 by a letter from the Secretary of the Army to

the Commission stating that the environmental impact statements relating to projects covered in the report and required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 were under preparation, and that the Commission should address the environmental considerations in its report to the President. Upon completion of these environmental statements by the Secretary of the Army, the Commission will submit a full report to the President who will, in turn, forward his recommendations to Congress.

As a part of these investigations, the Chief of Army Engineers Report submitted in 1970 on flood damage reduction in the Tug Fork Valley of West Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia indicated that the narrow valleys of the area tend to make reservoirs, local protection works, channel adjustments and other more usual flood damage control techniques extremely costly and often ineffective. As a result, the Commission sponsored a design study for the towns of Matewan and Williamson, W. Va., and environs. The purpose of the study was to recommend a program which would include a wide range of alternative actions which could be taken to reduce flood damages. The recommendations of this special study were authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1970, subject to approval by the Commission and the President.

In May 1971, the Commission favorably recommended a program of local flood proofing and flood protection in Matewan and Williamson, and the development of an overall flood damage reduction program for the Tug Fork River Valley, and forwarded this approval to the President.

Junk Cars

General Motors estimates that there are some 20 million junk cars in America. And each year, nearly eight million more vehicles enter the scrap cycle, 90 percent of which are recycled into new steel by the scrap industry. But the remaining 10 percent are abandoned or accumulated, adding to the nation's mammoth junk car disposal problem. Appalachia suffers from one of the most severe junk auto problems in the United States. Strictly on the basis of population, the Region could be expected to contain 9 percent, or 1.8 million of the country's junk car population. But rural areas tend to collect more auto hulks than urban areas for several reasons, including scarcity of scrap-processing facilities and difficulty and expense of collection since the hulks are spread over the countryside. Low-income areas also have a higher percentage of junk cars since used cars are bought more often and kept in circulation longer, and fewer people have the money to pay disposal

costs. Thus it is estimated that Appalachia has as many as three or four million junkers requiring disposal; of the five states in the nation with the greatest number of junk cars, four are in Appalachia.

Junk cars are aesthetically offensive and, because they are a breeding ground for rats and insects, a health hazard, too. But a junk car also is a source of valuable metal if it is processed and recycled — each obsolete car contains approximately one ton of recoverable resources, particularly iron, steel and copper. Demand for these metals currently exceeds domestic production and our natural supply of minerals is limited. Thus, in the interests of conservation and environmental sanity, recycling of metals makes sense whenever it is possible.

In 1971 the Congress directed the Commission to undertake efforts to deal with the junk car problem; initial planning is completed and projects are expected to be funded in 1972.

Education, Health and Child Development

Looking at manpower training and mobility as a factor in regional economic development, the Industrial Relations Institute concluded in 1966 that "investments in physical capital are likely to be abortive unless they are accompanied by substantial

investment in human resources." The Commission has committed a large share of its appropriations to the direct support of service to people and for the construction and equipping of hospitals, clinics, colleges and schools. It can be honestly said, too, that the highways the Commission has helped build are markedly improving the access of many Appalachians to health services in educational opportunities. All of this is being done in recognition that a wide spectrum of social investments are essential for the Appalachian Region to grow and the people achieve a satisfying quality of life.

Education

"Education is our passport to the future." Those words, uttered by a black leader, portray the awareness that education is the vital element in and individual's economic and social advancement.

But in Appalachia:

Of 100 fifth graders, fewer than 50 remain in school to graduate seven years later in the most rural of counties;

Over one-half of the rural high schools cannot be accredited by regional accrediting authorities because of academic deficiencies.

Per-pupil expenditures are far below the national average, particularly for rural children;

The failure rate in first grade in the Appalachian portion of some states is 50 percent.

These problems are compounded by relatively long travel time between schools and by inefficiencies caused by small administrative units. Many national programs designed to channel federal funds to school districts on the basis of an application are not utilized in rural districts. The personnel required to write the application are lacking.

The situation is generated by a combination of a very limited tax base, tradition, isolation due to topography, inefficient administrative units and scattered population. The concern about rural problems is based on the fact that 51.6 percent of Appalachia's population lives in communities of less than 2,500 people, while the percentage for the nation is 26 percent.

The Commission has adopted the following seven priorities for overcoming educational problems by helping the states and schools:

1. Develop job-relevant technical and vocational training opportunities.
2. Form multi-jurisdictional educational cooperatives to help local school districts share school services.
3. Within the framework of the local educational cooperatives, upgrade the

quantity and quality of teachers in Appalachia.

4. Also within the cooperatives, promote the development of early childhood education.
5. Provide improved occupational information and guidance.
6. Promote comprehensive state planning for educational improvement.
7. Develop new approaches to the training of manpower from rural areas.

Under Section 211 of the Appalachian Act, the Commission can approve grants for construction and equipment and, since the 1971 amendments to the Appalachian Act, for operation of vocational education facilities in the Region and for special occupationally-related demonstrations. Construction and operating grants are exactly the same as those that are made to the states under the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

In FY 1971, the Commission committed \$26 million for vocational facilities costing a total of \$66.5 million. When completed, these facilities will accommodate about 32,000 students.

Based on data from several Appalachian states, it is estimated that the dropout rate is significantly higher than the nation's, and

that the proportion of students continuing their education beyond high school is considerably lower than the U.S. average. For instance, in Appalachian Kentucky, only 62 percent of the ninth grade students graduate from high school compared to 75 percent in the nation; only 40 percent of the graduates go to college compared to the national average of 53 percent. With fewer students completing high school and fewer going beyond the secondary level, the Region produces many youths less well equipped to face competition in the job market than their contemporaries elsewhere. Yet a greater portion of secondary school students in Appalachia participate in vocational education courses than in the nation as a whole. In the rest of the country 25.7 percent of all high school students are enrolled in vocational education courses, while in Appalachia 29 percent are enrolled in such courses.

The Commission is attempting to develop a new profile of manpower skills in Appalachia through heavy investments in vocational and technical education. Most of the Appalachian states have listed vocational education or manpower development as the first or second priority in their state investment plans. Over one-fourth (\$130.7 million) of the Commission's approximately \$490 million non-highway funds obligated through June '30, 1971 has

gone into the construction of vocational education facilities. Through FY 1971 Commission funds were approved for the construction of 310 vocational education projects, which will accommodate 220,000 students.

The 1971 amendments to the Appalachian Act authorize the Commission to approve grants for "planning, construction, equipping, and operating vocational and technical education projects which will serve to demonstrate area-wide educational planning, services, and programs". The general purpose of these demonstrations is to find ways to make education and training more relevant to real job opportunities. Particular emphasis will be placed on programs for the rural population and will involve two or more school jurisdictions.

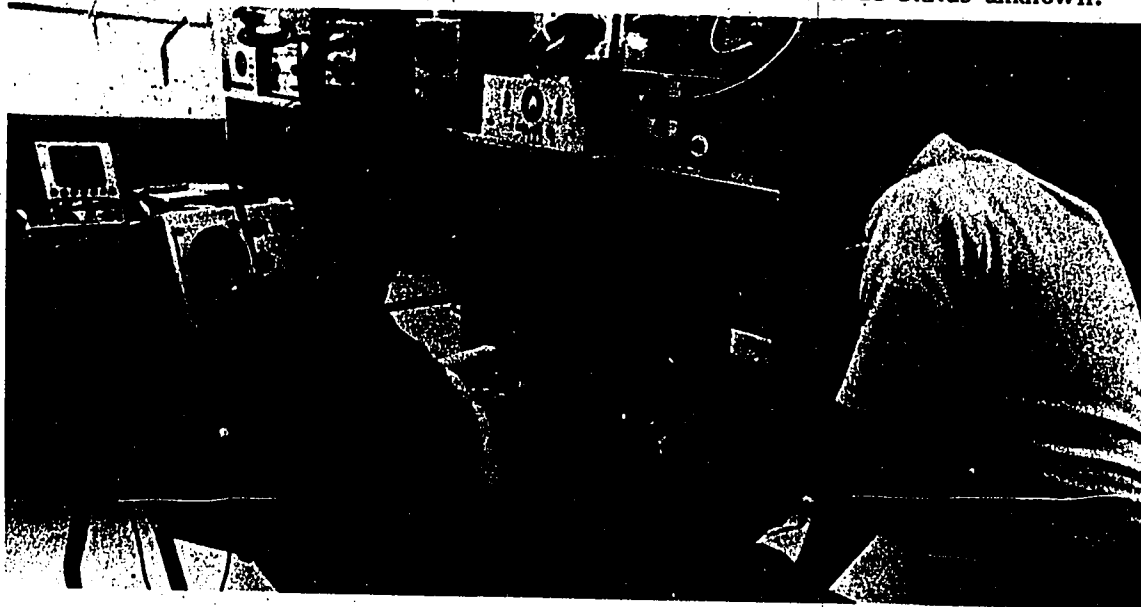
The impact of investments in vocational training is evident throughout Appalachia. One such investment was made for the Tri-County Joint Vocational High School and Technical Institute at Nelsonville, Ohio, which has been in operation for three years. Enrollment has exceeded the most optimistic forecasts. The high school expected 300 11th and 12th graders from eight rural Ohio counties the first year, but actually enrolled 450. Enrollment for the 1971-72 school year reached the capacity limit of 625-650 students.

Demand for entrance to the post-high school technical institute has been similar. Although 100 were expected, 265 full-time and 150 part-time students enrolled the first year. The 225 students from outside the tri-county school district who roomed and boarded in Nelsonville during the second year came from 68 of Ohio's 88 counties and from four West Virginia counties.

The school functions as a high school from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. and offers its two-year technical program for high school graduates between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. and in the evening. The large evening program consists

of special brief four-to eight-week vocational courses for unemployed adults, technical subjects with or without credit, and several hobby courses. More than 800 adults took these courses in 1971.

In June 1971, one week before graduation from the Tri-County Technical Institute, a survey showed that 81 of the 133 associate degree graduates had been offered employment. Of the other 52 graduates, nine said they planned to continue their education in college, 18 were entering the armed forces, 12 were seeking employment, and 13 were listed as status unknown.



In addition to these associate degree graduates, the school had 37 nursing graduates, 35 of whom were already employed. There were also 25 technical certificate graduates, all but four of whom were either employed or still in school. John J. Light, president of the institute, comments: "Last year's experience with technical graduates at the tri-county center showed that the job market was extremely tight, but placement was near 100 percent after a month or two of searching for employment."

Regionalization of services is the tool with which the Appalachian Regional Commission hopes to bring about improvement in Appalachian rural education. The Commission uses the term Regional Education Service Agency (RESA) to identify this agency.

It is defined as a combination of two or more school districts who join together for accomplishing a purpose of providing a service which none could do as well or efficiently by itself.

New York has had its Boards of Cooperative Education Services (BOCES) since 1948. Pennsylvania's Intermediate Units became operational on July 1, 1971. Other Appalachian states either permit voluntary cooperative action by interpretation of existing status or have recently passed legislation permitting such

organizations. Nine states are being aided by the Commission to plan and operate RESAs.

The advantages of the RESA-type of agency are:

- local districts maintain their identity and autonomy;
- economies of size are achieved without creating burdensome administrative machinery;
- each member school district can request only those services which it needs;
- the member schools control the RESA;
- RESA has no control over the local schools;
- the RESA can provide specialists which small jurisdictions cannot individually employ; and
- education planning can proceed in conjunction with other regional planning groups.

The application of modern technology is generally not possible or feasible in small schools. However, it is possible, through the RESA mechanism, to provide technological aids to the component school districts. Several RESAs in the Region are arranging for the broadcast of an early childhood educational television program called "Around the Bend" developed by the Appalachian Educational Laboratory of



Charleston, West Virginia. This program includes the provision of home visitors who visit the viewers' home once a week with materials that supplement the televised program. They suggest activities that the mother can conduct with the child to make the viewing both more enjoyable and more productive for the child's learning. An additional supplement is a mobile van which contains a more traditional pre-school classroom. The van travels to different locations where the children can assemble as a class once a week.

Improved administrative and management services is one of the more immediate advantages to be gained by forming a RESA. One of the Appalachian RESAs estimates that savings on school equipment and supplies will be between 10 and 25 percent when the purchases of individual districts are pooled and bid in larger quantities. The emergence of the computer as a tool of management makes it possible for school districts to turn over many functions to the RESA office. These include payroll, pupil accounting, pupil scheduling, inventory control and a host of other every-day business office functions. This has the effect of either reducing the individual district's central office personnel or of freeing them for more attention to the instruction of pupils.

A conservative estimate indicates that at least 5 percent of rural school children need some kind of special attention to overcome one or more handicaps. Small schools are generally unable to supply this attention since the absolute number of such children is small although the percentage is the same. The number of teachers trained to work with special children is very small. Even those districts with the necessary finances and the number of children find it difficult to secure a well trained staff.

The RESA can, in conjunction with nearby universities, train teachers, conduct classes

and help regular classroom teachers. Several RESAs are conducting such programs. One is demonstrating a program for potential dropouts, identified by being over-age in grade and other indicators of lack of interest or ability, which introduces them to several vocations. The program has been extremely successful in increasing the interest of the pupils in school with attendance increased to about 95 percent from an average of about 50 percent.

Several RESAs are investigating changes in elementary and secondary curriculum so that the young people will have a sound basis for making a career decision. One regional agency acts as a clearinghouse for course selection in an area where several small vocational schools are within 20 miles of each other. This results in a pupil exchange that makes it possible to present a greater variety of courses for pupil selection. RESAs are also instrumental in curriculum development and in-service training to improve the skills of teachers.

Appalachia has a school dropout rate higher than that of the nation. Solutions to this problem must be applied long before the student quits the classroom. In Gwinnett County, Georgia, the Commission funded a program to identify potential dropouts as early as the third grade, and to implement steps to encourage them to have a

productive school experience. Improvement of reading skills is one such step and the results have led to an expansion of the program to additional counties, although not under the RESA-type organization.

Several states and universities have used the findings of the Appalachian Teacher Study to plan and implement education manpower programs. The Commission-sponsored study, completed in 1970, was the most detailed analysis of the Appalachian elementary and secondary teacher ever conducted. The study has not been allowed to gather dust. The U.S. Office of Education has funded several proposals under the Education Professions Development Program which were based on data in the Appalachian Teacher Study.

The Commission has funded a highly successful in-service program for teachers of reading in New York and Pennsylvania, a broad education in-service training consortium of colleges and local school districts in Pennsylvania and a program in Tennessee that trains teachers to become principals, all based on data from the Teacher Study.

In order to help the schools and colleges of the Region take full advantage of the many federal education programs, the Commission education staff and representatives of the U.S. Office of Education have conducted a

series of seminars on federal aid. As a result of these meetings, more applications for such aid have been submitted and more needed activities funded than in the past.

Relative to these activities is the study of higher education in the Region which the Commission began in 1971. The study will establish a profile of the higher education community and make one- and five-year projections of the needs of higher education in the Region.

Health

Section 202 of the Appalachian Act authorizes grants for planning and implementation of demonstration health projects in the Region. The demonstration program was designed to provide for a flexible non-categorical approach to health needs through comprehensive planning on a multicounty, medical trade area basis and implementation of that planning through the establishment or expansion of services and the construction and equipping of essential facilities.

Section 202 provides planning grants up to 75 percent of costs, construction and equipment grants up to 80 percent, and grants for up to 100 percent for operating services for the first two years of a project and up to 75 percent of such costs for the

following three years. The demonstration projects have been using fees and third-party reimbursement for operating projects as the Appalachian share of funding diminishes.

Through health planning councils, the demonstration health program complements the Commission's basic philosophy of encouraging responsible local groups to set priorities within general objectives established for the Region. The councils are comprised of local physicians, dentists, hospital administrators, other providers of health care, and interested citizens in the demonstration areas.

The health program is intended to encourage improved arrangements and techniques to relieve the severe health problems that are sapping the human resources of large areas of Appalachia and impeding regional development. The impoverished, rural character of much of the population and the rugged topography contribute to the creation of these conditions and have made changing them extraordinarily difficult.

In February 1971, the President proposed a national health strategy to meet the crisis in health care delivery. Among the key elements of this strategy is the development of the capacity to make more effective use of all the factors in the delivery of health

services and to organize them to accomplish the objective promptly and at reasonable cost. The Appalachian program has been attempting to demonstrate, often in more rural settings, how to do this. The Commission has also been involved in accomplishing another major aspect of the President's strategy: health maintenance, through various approaches including preventive services and organizational changes.

By the end of FY 1971, and since FY 1967, the Commission has approved \$104.5 million for demonstration health activities. Of this amount, \$4.9 million had been committed for planning; \$49.1 million for services; and \$50.5 million for construction. In addition, \$1.5 million had been used for administration and evaluation. In FY 1971 the Commission adopted a policy aimed at transferring experience gained in the demonstration areas to other areas of Appalachia in order to help improve health planning and primary health care for more people.

Since November 1967, the Commission has designated multicounty portions of the Region as demonstration health project areas. This designation was preceded by development of proposals from the states and groups within the areas to show how a comprehensive approach involving all

aspects of the health care system could begin to improve the quantity and quality of health services and reach persons without access to essential care. The proposals described existing health problems in the areas and indicated how specific projects could remedy these problems. States with demonstration areas are: Alabama, three counties; Georgia 12 counties; Kentucky, 16 counties; Maryland, three counties; Mississippi, six counties; North Carolina, 15 counties; Ohio, seven counties; Pennsylvania, 11 counties; South Carolina, six counties; Virginia, seven counties; West Virginia, nine counties; and a demonstration which covers three Georgia and 10 Tennessee counties. Some 3.7 million persons, or approximately 20 percent of the Appalachian population, live in the demonstration areas which cover urban and rural areas.

Following is a sampling of projects funded by the Commission in FY 1971 which are demonstrating improved approaches to the delivery of health care:

Outpatient Services: Based in Evarts, Kentucky, the Clover Fork Clinic was seeing an average of some 20 patients a day the week after it opened on August 20, 1970. The clinic evolved from efforts to obtain a physician to serve the 14,000 people in a dozen communities scattered along a 23-mile

mountain hollow. With the guidance of a Commission-funded field professor working in Harlan County out of the University Kentucky Medical Center, the project was developed to provide primary medical and dental care and demonstrate how a satellite health center can provide comprehensive health services at a low cost utilizing paraprofessionals. Specialty and in-hospital services are provided by the Daniel Boone Clinic, a large group practice, and the Appalachian Regional Hospital, both in Harlan about 30 minutes away.

The project also serves as a training site for medical students, physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, mental health and public health workers. It is tied in with eight Commission-funded programs in the locality—the field professorship, home health, family medicine residency, comprehensive mental health, multiphasic screening, emergency services, allied health careers and the development of a health maintenance organization. The clinic dovetails with other health services in the area rather than standing in isolation.

Health Students: Professional health manpower is the critical element in the delivery of health care. Appalachia generally suffers from a serious shortage of physicians, dentists and nurses. The Commission is trying to relieve the shortage

in various ways, one being efforts to reach students early in their career training. In North Carolina in 1971, the Commission funded a program to involve 50 University of North Carolina Medical School students in direct service-learning assignments during their clinical training.

In addition, 100 first and second year medical students, along with dental and nursing students, will be involved during the academic year in other training ex-



periences. One of the main purposes of the program is to expose health science students to the needs of people in Appalachian North Carolina and stimulate an interest in long-term commitments to family and community medicine in Appalachia.

In a related activity, the Commission contracted with the Student American Medical Association to place medical students in health projects in South Carolina, West Virginia, Virginia and Tennessee. The 64



medical students worked during the summer of 1971 with local physicians, with health care teams, and with county health departments.

A group of medical, nursing and other students from Vanderbilt University were supported by the Commission, the University and the Tennessee Valley Authority in the provision of better health services in several remote communities of Eastern Tennessee. Physicians supervised the work of the health students.

Emergency Care: In rural areas, emergency medical service is often unavailable or is of inadequate quality. Funeral homes have provided ambulance services, but in many cases they have ceased this service in the face of tighter Federal Highway Safety Act requirements. The Commission has provided funds to purchase ambulances which meet federal standards in order to start a regional emergency program in the southern West Virginia demonstration area. The service will be made more effective through a round-the-clock radio and telephone referral service funded earlier by the Commission to cover the nine-county area. Additionally, physicians will train emergency room technicians to function as physician assistants. Well-trained emergency technicians capable of func-

tioning as physician assistants is a key element toward enabling the small hospitals in the area to more adequately meet emergency needs.

Home Health Services: Unnecessary hospitalization contributes to the rising costs of health care. Alternatives to inappropriate hospitalization are an essential element of a comprehensive health program. Nursing and medical care at home is such an alternative. A Commission-funded regional network supports home health services in the 16 counties of the southeastern Kentucky demonstration. This network provides regional staffing and coordination as well as a pooled fund to purchase care for medically indigent patients for whom other sources of reimbursement are not available. County health departments, hospitals and voluntary clinics are providing the services. One impact of this project is measured by the fact that the percentage of home health services reimbursed by the state's Medicaid program in the demonstration area represents approximately 63 percent of total reimbursements for all of Kentucky. An in-depth evaluation of eight of the home health agencies by an outside review panel indicated that the project has been instrumental in developing new, badly needed and effective services in the area.

Child Development

In 1969 the Appalachian Act was amended to authorize grants for child development on the same funding basis as those provided for planning, construction and operation of health projects. The Congress directed that the Appalachian child development program serve as a "national laboratory" for coordinated child care. The program is premised on solid evidence that the early years of life are the most critical period in human mental and physical development, and that proper care in these years can prevent costly and sometimes irreparable damage in later life. It is also based on the need to more effectively deliver child and family services which have been scattered among many agencies and bureaus and funded through scores of federal, state and local programs.

The Commission's efforts are directed at gaining in each of the Appalachian states the planning and operating experience essential to effective utilization of present and anticipated state and federal programs, particularly a national child development program. The Commission has worked closely with the Office of Child Development (OCD), the Health Services and Mental Health Administration (HSMHA), and the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Health, Education and

Welfare (HEW) in the implementation of its child development program.

By the end of FY 1971, these 11 states had received child development planning grants totaling \$684,000: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. The Commission also made grants totaling \$7.25 million for operating services in 10 states. These Commission operating grants generated an additional \$513,000 in non-federal matching funds and \$10.6 million in other federal funds, most of it from Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. This indicates that the Commission's intention that its funds, in other programs as well as child development, be "seed money" to get public facilities and services underway is being fulfilled.

Each Appalachian state undertaking child development programs has established by executive order a state interagency committee to plan and implement its programs. The committee is the focal point for coordinating the efforts of the several state agencies, including health, education, mental health and welfare, which deal with young children and their families. These services generally have been fragmented and categorical, reducing effectiveness and leaving wide gaps in the delivery of services.

As a result of the FY 1971 projects approved by the Commission, services could be provided to an estimated 75,000 children and their immediate families. This represents only 1 percent of the 0-5 year-old population in the Region. It is expected that the projects to be supported by the Commission in the next fiscal year will raise this percentage to 5 percent. While this is a very small level of services measured against the fact that there are about two million children through the age of five in Appalachia, half of them in impoverished families, the program's main purpose is to demonstrate better ways to serve young children. Additionally, the planning undertaken for Appalachia will be applicable statewide.

The following summarizes the child development program status at the end of FY 1971:

Alabama: Alabama began operating a day care program with home counseling and health services in a two-county area.

Georgia: Georgia's emphasis is in day care with the auxiliary services to health, psychological, speech, hearing and sight screening and treatment, and educational and social services. Two projects were funded, along with funds to help guide other communities in developing plans for day care centers.

Kentucky: Kentucky has a well-ordered state plan for delivery of comprehensive child development services; it provides for a building block approach toward the construction of a total system. In the first year, the major projects are nutrition, family planning, and intake and service delivery in a 16-county demonstration area. Future planning is expected to focus on the day care component of a comprehensive system.

New York: New York's initial child development plan covers a three-county area for which 11 projects were to provide funded health services, day care and early education. The three-county demonstration area has a regional administrative body connected with the local development district organization presently being formed. This relationship with development districts applies in a number of state child development demonstrations.

North Carolina: The North Carolina Department of Administration received a grant of \$1,250,000 Section 202 funds to be matched by \$2,350,000 in Title IV-A funds for multiple services to children in Appalachia. Projects concentrate on day care, health examinations and treatment, and distribution of supplemental iron-fortified milk to young children and pregnant mothers.

Ohio: Well-child clinics providing screening and treatment for sight, speech, hearing, physical and mental disorders have been funded for five counties in the Tuscarawas Valley Regional Advisory Council, an Ohio local development district. The council has subcontracted with a school district to develop and teach family-life courses to adolescents and to a county child advocacy center which will provide an intake and referral system for all county day care, psychiatric, speech, hearing and sight services for children and their families.

Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania moved forward in the planning phases of its Appalachian child development program, concentrating on developing services in the Turnpike local development district.

South Carolina: The child development projects in Appalachian South Carolina feature day care with auxiliary services. The six counties constitute both a local development district and a demonstration health area. Project sponsors within each county are the respective county school systems.

Tennessee: Tennessee has stressed day care and intensive health care for infants in the program's first year.

Virginia: Virginia received a planning grant for children's services.



West Virginia: Child development planning began in West Virginia with the focus on strengthening state resources to provide education and health services. With Appalachian funds, the state health department is mounting a demonstration maternal and child health project for five counties and is developing a statewide dental program. At the same time, the West Virginia University School of Social Work has established field training for child development social workers.

The Appalachian Regional Commission's experience in coordinating local, state and federal programs has been put to work in a joint effort with OCD. Under a contract from the Office of Child Development, the Commission staff has trained and placed specialists in OCD headquarters and regional offices to assist states and communities in organizing coordinated community child care committees. The Commission, in another instance of interagency cooperation, detailed a member of its education staff to assist OCD in launching its new Home Start program to reach young children at home.

Youth Leadership

In a rural area of Appalachian New York, a survey of 345 high school students concerning their post-graduation plans in-

icated that the county is likely to lose to out-migration "not only its most intelligent youth but also its most involved, community-minded, and least disillusioned youth." The question which confronts the county, the survey states, "is how to prevent this potential loss of leadership. . . ." This question also faces many other areas of the Region where opportunities for jobs and advanced education and training do not yet exist. Fifty-two percent of those who leave Appalachia are between the ages of 18 and 34.

In 1969 the Commission established a program to involve young Appalachians in dealing with the problems impeding the Region's development. Since September 1969, the Commission has committed \$1,006,010 to this program in eight states. Young people in the program have helped implement child development services, participated in revising local codes and ordinances, and have conducted tutoring, among other activities.

A necessary element of the program has been the assistance of public and private agencies, including local development districts, community action agencies, state offices, county governments and non-governmental service organizations. Direction and instruction from agency personnel have allowed youth commitment

and concern to be more meaningfully applied and fully utilized.

Internships are a vital and integral component of the leadership development program. Since the program's inception nearly 600 youths have served internships. The internship design allows maximum utilization of experience from several directions—colleges, regional planning agencies and local units of government. Internships involve a kind of learning that is not possible in a classroom. The intern is thrust into a situation in which the emphasis is on learning by direct involvement. Through such involvement, career opportunities are made more evident.

Realizing that internships are an important adjunct to a well-rounded learning environment, colleges have made institutional commitments to build internships into their regular academic programs. This commitment has manifested itself in money spent by colleges to administer programs and, in some cases, by the granting of academic credit for internships.

There have been approximately 2,455 young people involved in youth organizations. The primary goal of these organizations or councils has been to familiarize Appalachian youth—both in and out of school—with the development potential of the area and what they can do to

realize this potential for growth both in the Region and themselves.

Approximately 4,800 youths have attended summer camps through the support of the program, with disadvantaged youth experiencing vital learning and play activities.

The real impact of the leadership program cannot be measured in two years or simply through the use of statistics and figures. The program attempts to deal with the basic and long-neglected concerns. If the youth of Appalachia cannot be convinced that there is hope in the Region and that there are constructive ways for them to help solve its problems, then all other programs, no matter how ably administered or how wisely planned, will ultimately fall.

"...The intern program has provided the students at Mars Hill College an avenue leading directly in contact with the needs of Madison and Buncombe counties. These needs have always existed, but it has only been since the inception of the community development and intern programs that interested students could successfully channel their energies in a constructive and rewarding manner."

—Billy Stair



Community Development

The report of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission in 1964 referred to the need for investments in "social overhead" — the complex of housing, education, transportation, public and private services, community facilities, and development of institutions and organizations.

Private and public funds are required for community development; private and public organizations must play complementary roles if development efforts are to succeed. In a variety of ways, the Appalachian program stimulates this cooperative process.

Housing: One of the most pressing problems in the Appalachian Region is that of substandard housing. More than one out of every four families in the Region lives in a home in need of major repair or replacement. The situation is even more critical in certain counties of southern West Virginia and eastern Kentucky where nine out of 10 houses are considered substandard.

While a number of federal housing subsidy programs have been in effect for years, Appalachia has not been receiving a proportionate share of such assistance—despite the extremely poor condition of housing in the Region. The Appalachian housing fund, authorized in 1967 under Section 207 of the Act, was established to help overcome this indolence. The purpose of the housing program is to stimulate the construction and rehabilitation of low- and moderate-income housing through the increased use of federal housing assistance.

Through the funds, loans are made to sponsors to cover 80 percent of the costs of planning and obtaining financing for housing projects. Grants can also be made to organizations such as state housing agencies to give technical assistance to non-profit housing sponsors in order to promote and assist in the planning and operation of low- and moderate-income housing. Grants have

been made to the states of Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and West Virginia for this purpose. The Commission aided in the creation of several state housing authorities.

Loans are made to cover specific items that a sponsor must fund in order to make application and obtain mortgage insurance commitment under Sections 221 or 236 of the National Housing Act. These items include consultant fees, land options, market analyses, processing fees, preliminary architectural fees, preliminary site engineering fees and construction loan financing fees. The cost of these items normally can be included in a mortgage; accordingly, when a construction loan or, in some cases, a permanent insured mortgage, is made for a project, the planning loan is repaid. When planning loans are made to non-profit corporations, provision is made for waiver of the planning loan if the applicant is unsuccessful in obtaining the project financing or if it is determined that repayment of the planning loan cannot be made for mortgage proceeds. (The Appalachian housing program served as the model for a similar national program which was established in 1968.)

Through June 30, 1971 the Appalachian Regional Commission had approved loan applications for projects containing 7,775

housing units. Approved loans totalled \$2,783,840; the estimated value of construction for these projects is \$110,500,108 — evidence that the "seed money" concept of the Appalachian housing fund is working.

Through FY 1971, \$315,000 had been repaid to the revolving loan fund.

Site development grants were authorized by the 1971 amendments to the Appalachian Act. The new authorization was responsive to experience gained by the Commission which revealed that many communities cannot produce housing for low- and moderate-income families under the limitations of existing housing assistance programs. There are two principal reasons for this condition: one is the relatively low family incomes and the high cost of land development caused by the rough Appalachian topography and, two, the lack of direct accessibility of available building sites to sewer and water facilities. Thus, on one hand, housing sponsors must keep rents and sale prices within reach of low- and moderate-income families, and, on the other hand, rents and sale prices must be high enough to cover full development cost. Frequently the latter requirement would prevent the sponsor from meeting the low rent or sales cost necessary and the project could not be built. The result is that many lower-income families cannot obtain

adequate housing. Ironically, the cost difference may be relatively small—\$500 to \$1,000—between a feasible project and one that cannot carry full costs. The new amendments to the Appalachian Act authorize grants to public bodies or to qualified housing sponsors for the purpose of meeting development costs, including necessary off-site costs, directly associated with the cost of a housing project, provided such costs could not be included in a mortgage. Eligible costs would include, but not be limited to, sewer and water line extensions, drainage facilities and grading.

Supplemental Grants: Lack of basic public facilities, the infrastructure of community development, has been a severe impediment to regional growth. A wide assortment of federal grant-in-aid programs were established to help communities close the facilities gap, based on the proposition that such aid should make up only a portion of the cost of a given facility—with the rest of the funds coming from state and local sources. Some of the more affluent states have significant state funds for matching purposes, but most states rely on local communities to provide the lion's share for matching federal grants.

All states and communities do not have equal financial resources. In Appalachia,

Table VIII
Appalachian Supplemental Grants
(Thousands of Dollars)
Cumulative to Date

	Cumulative to Date			1971 Program		
	No. of Proj.	\$ Amount	%	No. of Proj.	\$ Amount	%
Vocational Education	281	49,379	24	45	5,716	15
Higher Education	174	40,916	19	17	5,985	16
Libraries	92	7,218	3	9	719	2
Nat'l Defense Educ. Act	24	5,645	3	7	779	2
Educational Television	14	2,272	1	1	13	0.03
Health Facilities	267	58,064	28	36	11,504	31
Sewage Treatment Fac.	157	25,882	12	36	5,585	15
Water & Sewer Systems	74	10,252	5	22	4,554	12
Airports	64	6,143	3	16	1,288	3
Other	46	3,457	2	9	1,447	4
Totals	1,193	209,228	100	198	37,590	100

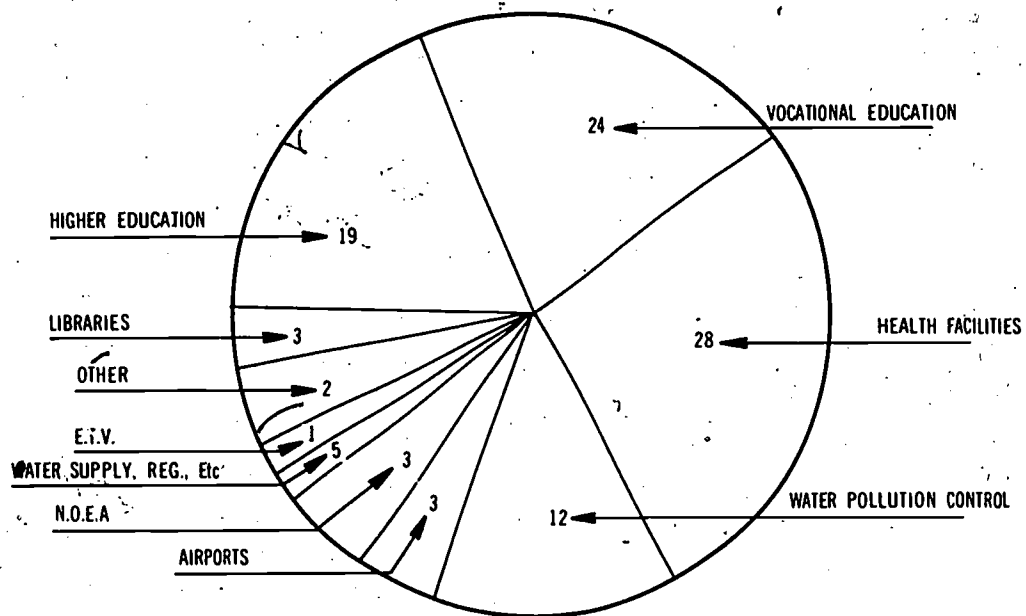
this problem was a vicious circle: high, long-term unemployment, coupled with heavy population loss, produced an extremely low tax base that prevented many communities from matching grant-in-aid.

For this season, federal grants which should have been available to the Region went untapped for lack of local funds, and

the Region continued to drop further and further behind in public facilities. The Appalachian supplemental grant program was, therefore, a necessary first step in providing hospitals, vocational schools, sewage facilities, airports, libraries and colleges to those areas whose economic prospects were significant. With 8.8 percent

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SECTION 214 — SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS
Approvals by Type of Program
Fiscal Year 1965-1971



Total Funds: 209,228

of the national population. Appalachia in 1965 was receiving about 7.2 percent of federal grants-in-aid for basic community facilities. Under the impetus of the supplemental grant-in-aid program, Appalachia's share is now almost 10 percent of these programs.

Supplemental grants under Section 214 of the Appalachian Act may increase the authorized federal percentage under existing grant-in-aid programs (which range from 30 percent to 66 percent), to a maximum of 80 percent. The amount of supplementation is determined by the applicant's ability to match the federal share on a dollar basis. Experience has shown that about one-third of the projects actually require the maximum supplement action. In part, this is a reflection of money market conditions which have made it difficult for poorer communities to enter the bond market to finance essential public facilities.

In 1971, Section 214 was amended to authorize Section 214 funds to be used as "first dollar" grants when there is insufficient money to permit a basic federal grant for the project.

Local Development Districts: Rural counties and small cities, by themselves, generally lack the resources to effectively provide their residents with public services. Too frequently they have missed op-

portunities for development because of a failure to plan and implement programs cooperatively with their neighbor governments and private organizations. In Appalachia, the Commission has been supporting various approaches to overcome these deficiencies without losing the value of local decision-making and local pride. The Appalachian health program has been the impetus for multicounty health planning and health services. Cooperative programs encompassing groups of school districts have been established through regional education service agencies also aided by the Commission.

Local development districts are a major Commission-supported approach to overcoming area-wide development problems.

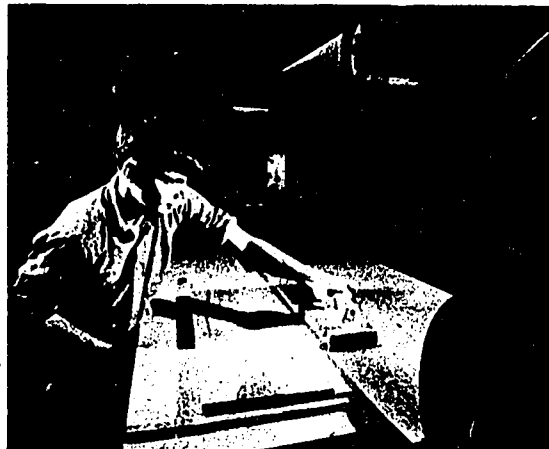
The administration of the Appalachian Regional Development Program in the states has placed increasing emphasis upon development districts as the logical extension of the Commission concept to local governments and interests. The local development districts provide the means through which local governments and institutions, working together, can participate directly in the Appalachian program.

The districts take a variety of forms: regional planning and development agencies, councils of governments, and non-profit development commissions. In addition to

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federal grants, funds to support these organizations come from various sources, including state and local governments and private contributions. The districts have in common a multicounty, multifunctional approach. They carry on a range of activities including planning for areawide development; assistance to local governments and others in the development of proposals for joint undertakings and assistance in obtaining grant-in-aid support; research and studies of areawide resources, ~~problems and potentials~~; technical planning and research assistance to participating local governments; review of grant-in-aid proposals and coordination with local governments including the development of priorities for Appalachian-assisted projects; and encouragement for companies and industries seeking to locate in their area.

The districts—there are 56 in the Region that are certified, staffed and Commission-funded—have taken an increasingly active role in the administration of the development program. They have responded to state and Commission programs and priorities by working with local governments in developing joint hospital and medical facilities projects; vocational and technical institutes; water and sewer projects; libraries; industrial parks and access roads; and housing projects. The districts have



participated in the implementation of new programs which have been incorporated into state and Commission plans such as child development and youth activities, regional education service agencies and solid waste disposal services.

In the far western tip of Virginia, the work of LENOWISCO, a development district embracing Lee, Wise and Scott counties and the city of Norton, exemplifies effective local organization. Having identified the expansion of jobs as the first priority of the district, LENOWISCO, among other things, searched for industrial sites. Only one adequate location was found in the mountainous district—1,000 acres at Duffield in Scott County along Appalachian Highway Corridor B. But there were two

immediate problems: first, Scott County, on its own, was financially unable to obtain the land and develop the site, and, second, the site was subject to flooding from the North Fork of the Clinch River.

The first problem was overcome when the counties and the independent city of Norton appropriated money to develop the site—the first time that they had spent revenues for a project beyond their own boundaries. The second problem was solved when the Commission provided \$150,000 to enable the Tennessee Valley Authority to protect the tract from flooding. The district formed a non-profit authority to acquire the acreage and establish an industrial park on part of the land.

The district planned the industrial park and coordinated the efforts of a dozen agencies of city, county, state and federal government. Public and private funds were used to further the project. One company began operations in 1971; another firm has announced plans to build a plant which will employ 300 workers. The tract will also provide space for residential development.

LENOWISCO is a planning district commission which in Virginia serves as forum for local problems to enable an area to speak with one voice on behalf of the various local units to state and federal agencies. While some 30 states are now

involved in promoting the concept of planning and development districts, an important feature of Virginia's approach is that local governments are encouraged to frame their own charters without intervention by the state. Only a few state requirements are imposed. An ideal district in the eyes of the state officials is one that stimulates maximum intergovernmental cooperation in both planning and implementing a comprehensive development program which is limited only by the vision and energies of its leaders.

Districts in Tennessee operate under progressive legislation enacted a year before the Appalachian Act because law. These districts established priorities among public investments to relieve major problems afflicting their areas. Strategies to develop the human, physical and economic resources of each district have been defined, and programs in health, education and industrial development implemented.

North Carolina, Alabama and West Virginia number among the most recent members of the Appalachian Regional Commission to engage in systematic studies of the means available to administer state and federal grant-in-aid programs on a more efficient and cost effective basis at the local government level. Alabama has implemented its plan. North Carolina has



designated planning areas, and West Virginia has enacted district legislation. Both states, however, are continuing to study the established pattern of providing public services with an end to developing legislation to use comprehensive local organizations in the administration of development and planning programs.

In Maryland, the Governor's Appalachian Council, an advisory body for the state-operated local development district, has recently turned over some of its duties to the locally-directed Tri-County Council for Western Maryland.

Funds are being made available by the Commission this year to the states for expanded state and local management improvement programs. It is anticipated that a

number of major studies will be undertaken this year using these funds which will improve the delivery of government services at the local level through the use of local development districts.

New Community Planning: With Commission support the Economic Development Council of Northeast Pennsylvania, a local development district, is investigating the possibility for development of a new town in the triangle area formed by the Northeast Pennsylvania Turnpike, Interstate 80, and Interstate 81E. The triangle encompasses portions of the famous Pocono Plateau recreation area, and development of a large new community area would complement the growth objectives of Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

New developable acreage will be created by a dramatic project at Pikeville, Kentucky, which will virtually result in a new community coming into being.

The Big Sandy River, a railroad line and a major Appalachian highway will be rerouted through a deep cut in Peach Orchard Mountain. The cut will require the movement of 13 million cubic yards of earth which will be used to produce level sites. Local, state and federal agencies have agreed to work together and jointly fund the project. Ground breaking is expected to begin by the summer of 1972.

Research and Planning

Among the functions of the Commission are the development of comprehensive and coordinated plans and the conduct of research and studies to aid regional growth. Early in its life, the Commission recognized that a grand scheme or master plan could not and should not be imposed on the Region. Clearly, an improved highway system stretching across the Region and the analysis of the Region's needs for airports and the cost of providing them involve nationwide planning. But the barriers to development and the opportunities for growth and the ways to accomplish it vary widely from one area to the next. Communities and states differ in character, organization and legal authority for planning and programs. Therefore, the Commission has operated on a basic principle: planning and implementation of plans must be accomplished at the local and state level with the Commission's technical and funding support.

The Commission has four principal activities related to planning and research: continuing evolution; regional program planning and budget; information systems; and economic and social analysis.

Evaluation: Evaluation is an essential part of program management. The Commission must try to judge the effects its policies and

programs are having on the lives of the people in the Region, and to gauge the effectiveness of its approach to overcoming the problems of the people of Appalachia. A sense of responsibility to the public whose monies an agency uses and whose future an agency may influence is obtained only through criticism and candid assessment. As a federal-state agency, the Commission is responsible to several parties: Congress and the President for fulfillment of national goals; the Appalachian states for achievement of their developmental priorities; and, most importantly, to the people of Appalachia for whose benefit the Appalachian Regional Development Act was passed.

With these responsibilities in mind, the Commission made evaluation a permanent staff responsibility. During 1971 the Commission staff completed the first phase of the evaluation—an assessment of the program's first six years.

To deal with the inherent problems of self-evaluation, the Commission appointed a panel of experts from a variety of academic fields as well as citizens and officials from Appalachia to review the evaluation. The primary areas of concentration in the evaluation were Appalachian planning and development strategy, functional programs and institutional relationships.

The evaluation concentrated on an examination of the Commission approach to regional development. After six years of experience does the federal-state approach still seem to make sense? Is the growth area strategy valid? Do development districts provide the focus needed at the local level? Does the Commission help draw together other federal programs for the Appalachian Region?

In this initial effort, individual projects such as a hospital, a vocational school or an access road, were not scrutinized. There is a long lead time involved in most of the construction projects in which the Commission is involved and many of the projects are not yet in operation. Furthermore, the requirement to look at projects was not so great as the need for an assessment of the basic ideas underlying the Commission. The problems in Appalachia are great. The Region lags behind the nation in every field in which the Commission provides program funds. It would be very difficult for the Commission-aided projects not to have served genuine development needs. The more basic question, therefore, was, "What is to be gained through the Commission approach over and above merely channeling of more funds into the Region?"

The evaluation—which scrutinized the development program's basic premise and

examined the overall impact of major programs in health, education, and highways—did demonstrate that, after six years, the basic Commission approach is still valid. That approach is essentially to link together federal, state and local development efforts into a common strategy, in which each level has appropriate control over how development resources are used. While some progress has been made in creating this network of development institutions, most of the more direct benefits lie in the future. The evaluation recommended a concerted effort in the next four years to better tie together federal programs and to complete the network of state and local development organizations serving the Region.

The Commission also embarked upon two additional evaluations in 1971. The first is a program of evaluation reports on individual districts and projects in which each will be visited and reviewed annually. The second consists of an evaluation of the Commission and state research effort since the beginning of the program. Finally, the Commission has begun to establish permanent program and project evaluations. It intends, whenever possible, to carry these out with the federal agencies having program responsibilities in the same field.

Regional Program and Budget: Regional Program Plan and Budget: In March, 1960, the Commission directed the staff to begin this undertaking as a pioneering effort designed to determine if the techniques of systems analysis could be applied to complex social and economic problems. Once refined, it will provide a useful management tool to guide public and private development efforts in the Region.

The regional budget is being developed to answer two essential questions: How much money and what kinds of programs will be needed to put Appalachia on an equal footing with the rest of the nation? And, how much of the required resources can be provided through regular local, state and private sources? In other words, what additional state and federal supplement is required over and above the presently authorized programs.

The budget does not cover all public programs. It is limited to those most critical to the development of the Region and those where there are serious problems in Appalachia: education, health care, housing, transportation and the environment.

The regional budget process begins by estimating present trends in the Region. Then, goals for achievement are established for 1975, 1980 and 1985. The next step is developing program strategies and costs for

meeting these goals. Finally, an estimate is made of the local resources that will be available to meet these program costs. The gap between estimated cost and available funds represents a need for special funds to meet the stated goals.

A frankly very rough first version of the budget has been completed. In the process of developing it many conceptual and information problems were uncovered. In the next year the staff will concentrate on developing a more refined and reliable version that can be used for program and policy guidance. While the budget covers a 15-year period, it is not intended to be an abstract and immutable document. It not only will provide dimensions for long term program needs, but also it should indicate where current programs could be made more relevant to the Region's needs and more effective.

The project information retrieval system (PIRS) was started in 1971 in response to the enormous amount of basic written information about individual projects. This information has been transferred to the Commission's computer banks.

Originally, PIRS was to record only basic project information: type, location information, relevant dates and dollar amounts. This data was to be entered into the computer when a project was submitted

to the Commission and updated over the life of the project. But the demand soon arose to expand the list of items to include more analytical data. Thus, the statistics on expected and actual performances and effects of projects also are being added and maintained.

The PIRS is now working as a receptor and retriever of information. It efficiently performs routine bookkeeping chores for the Commission, keeps track of the progress of each project, and aids in the evaluation program by helping to gauge the Commission's overall progress.

In order to evaluate, criticize, plan and report, some indices of basic conditions and changes in those conditions in the Region must be available.

Using the U.S. census reports and other statistical sources, the Commission can determine measurements of socio-economic conditions by any number of different factors. One example, completed during 1971, was a county-by-county analysis of employment and unemployment. This study is unique because the usual aggregation is done by labor market area.

The compilation of aggregates relevant to Commission concerns (e.g., county, urban-rural, multicounty district, etc.) aids in the analysis of specific projects and in the long-range regional program plan and budget.

The statistics prove useful for Commission research and for other agencies involved in the Region and in national social and economic development.

Aid to State Government: Among the major findings of the evaluation referred to earlier was that an integrated, effective development planning and program administration for a state's Appalachian area took place when the governor placed key responsibility for the Commission's program with one of his top assistants, had a staff arm located administratively in his office, and had adequate program specialists on the staff. When the program administration was isolated from the governor's office, inadequately staffed with responsibilities fragmented, the Appalachian strategies had less impact.

The Commission has had a continuing interest in assisting the states to strengthen and improve their capacity to plan and design, set priorities for, administer and coordinate public programs generally, and particularly the Appalachian program. This objective has been viewed both as a way to equip states to administer flexible forms of assistance such as block grants and revenue sharing as well as increasing the effectiveness of the Appalachian program. Using funds authorized under Section 302 of the Appalachian Act, the Commission has

supported a variety of research and technical assistance efforts to improve the effectiveness of state and local government including: a study of local tax policies in the Alabama development district in order to achieve greater equity; an analysis of the responsibilities of local governments in Pennsylvania and their ability to meet these responsibilities; implementation of a state-managed centralized property tax system for West Virginia counties, and support of housing, health and education specialists in several state Appalachian program offices. The establishment of regional education service agencies and state interagency child development committees are also helping to improve the effectiveness of government.

Appalachian Highland Study: Stretching from New York to Georgia, the Appalachian Highlands is one of the most scenic areas in the United States. It represents not only a natural resource but an economic resource as well. The Commission undertook a study to more fully understand the tourism and recreation potential of the mountain core of Appalachia and to initiate planning designed, first, to make states, local units of government and federal agencies aware of these potentials; second, to activate local areas and states into recreation planning without sacrificing the area's basic land and water resources; and, third, to make

private entrepreneurs aware of this recreation resource.

This study has been centered on 23 multicounty areas with potential to become primary recreation destination areas. Fourteen of the areas were selected for detailed study and preparation of general recreation development plans. Details of market potential, expenditure levels, and physical needs were printed as Appalachian Research Report No. 14, *Recreation Potential in the Appalachian Highlands: A Market Analysis*.

General plans which synthesize local, state and federal recreation plans as well as private developments have been prepared. These plans also make recommendations for other public and private investments. These plans will be included in the final Highlands Study report which is being prepared. The report will present in text and graphically a program and priorities for development of recreation and supporting activities in the Highlands in general, with more specific analysis of the 14 areas.

Telècommunications: Just as the construction of highways and airports is opening up physical access in Appalachia, other devices are also being developed to improve communication in a more literal sense. In late FY 1971, the U.S. Office of Education awarded the Appalachian

Regional Commission a \$42,050 contract to investigate the educational and public service functions of a telecommunications satellite positioned over the Region. Such a satellite is scheduled to be launched by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the summer of 1973, and present plans call for the craft to be over Appalachia several hours a week. The Commission will analyze the various ground, in-place communications systems, and an estimate will be made of the cost of completing these public systems. A compilation of existing educational needs for telecommunications will be made in conjunction with the Appalachian states' educational television agencies, and the possible use of telecommunications to meet health needs will also be examined. The contribution which a telecommunications satellite could make to fill these needs will be investigated and plans will be formulated for interstate cooperation.

In the nine counties of the First Tennessee-Virginia Local Development District, the Commission is aiding a demonstration of the effectiveness of community involvement in cable television public service programming. Two private cable television companies are assisting a development district committee which is attempting to establish a non-profit programming



organization which will serve the development needs of the bi-state area. Morehead State University in Kentucky is surveying the possibilities for related television programming in six other Appalachian development districts in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee.

Under Section 302, the Commission has provided funds to the Kentucky Authority for Educational Television to plan a series of half-hour programs which will help viewers obtain the equivalent of a high school diploma. Some 750,000 Kentuckians over the age of 25 lack a high school diploma, a minimum requirement for a great many jobs. Nationally, seven million Americans do not have a high school diploma. By guided text and television study at home, this handicap can be overcome. Several Appalachian states have indicated their desire to participate with Kentucky in the development and use of the series.

Appendix A

POPULATION

The Appalachian Region contains 397 counties and five independent cities in the 13 Appalachian states. This appendix contains a list of the 397 counties and the independent cities and their populations. All figures are in thousands.

APPALACHIAN REGION [1970 final census population total]: 18,212.9

ALABAMA

State total	3,444.2
Population of counties in Appalachia	2,137.3
Bibb	13.8
Blount	26.9
Calhoun	103.1
Chambers	36.4
Cherokee	15.6
Chilton	25.2
Clay	12.6
Cleburne	11.0
Colbert	49.6
Coosa	10.7
Cullman	52.4
De Kalb	42.0
Elmore	33.5
Etowah	94.1
Fayette	16.3
Franklin	23.9
Jackson	39.2
Jefferson	645.0
Lamar	14.3
Lauderdale	68.1
Lawrence	27.3
Limestone	41.7
Madison	186.5
Marion	23.8

Marshall	54.2
Morgan	77.3
Pickens	20.3
Randolph	18.3
St. Clair	28.0
Shelby	38.0
Talladega	65.3
Tallapoosa	33.8
Tuscaloosa	116.0
Walker	56.2
Winston	16.7

GEORGIA

State total	4,589.6
Population of counties in Appalachia	813.6
Banks	6.8
Barrow	16.9
Bartow	32.7
Carroll	45.4
Catoosa	28.3
Chattooga	20.5
Cherokee	31.1
Date	9.9
Dawson	3.6
Douglas	28.7
Fannin	13.4

Floyd	73.7
Forsyth	16.9
Franklin	12.8
Gilmer	9.0
Gordon	23.6
Gwinnett	72.3
Habersham	20.7
Hall	59.4
Haralson	15.9
Heard	5.4
Jackson	21.1
Lumpkin	8.7
Madison	13.5
Murray	13.0
Paulding	17.5
Pickens	9.6
Polk	29.7
Rabun	8.3
Stephens	20.3
Towns	4.6
Union	6.8
Walker	50.7
White	7.7
Whitfield	55.1

KENTUCKY

State total	3,219.3
Population of counties in Appalachia	876.5
Adair	13.0
Bath	9.2
Bell	31.1
Boyd	52.4
Breathitt	14.2
Carter	19.9
Casey	12.9
Clark	24.1
Clay	18.5
Clinton	8.2
Cumberland	6.9
Elliott	5.9

Estill	12.8
Fleming	11.4
Floyd	35.9
Garrard	9.5
Green	10.4
Gretnup	33.2
Harlan	37.4
Jackson	10.0
Johnson	17.5
Knott	14.7
Knox	23.7
Laurel	27.4
Lawrence	10.7
Lee	6.6
Leslie	11.6
Letcher	23.2
Lewis	12.4
Lincoln	16.7
McCreary	12.5
Madison	42.7
Magoffin	10.4
Martin	9.4
Menifee	4.1
Monroe	11.6
Montgomery	15.4
Morgan	10.0
Owsley	5.0
Perry	26.3
Pike	61.1
Powell	7.7
Pulaski	35.2
Rockcastle	12.3
Rowan	17.0
Russell	10.5
Wayne	14.3
Whitley	24.1
Wolfe	5.7

MARYLAND

State total	3,922.4
Population of counties in Appalachia	209.3

Alligany	84.0
Garrett	21.5
Washington	103.8

MISSISSIPPI

State total	2,216.9
Population of counties in Appalachia	418.6

Alcorn	27.2
Benton	7.5
Chickasaw	16.8
Choctaw	8.4
Clay	18.8
Itawamba	16.8
Kemper	10.2
Lee	46.1
Lowndes	49.7
Marshall	24.0
Monroe	34.0
Noxubee	14.3
Oktibbeha	28.8
Pontotoc	17.4
Prentiss	20.1
Tippah	15.9
Tishomingo	14.9
Union	19.1
Webster	10.0
Winston	18.4

NEW YORK

State total	18,241.3
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,056.6

Allegany	46.5
Broome	221.8
Cattaraugus	81.7
Chatauqua	147.3
Chemung	101.5

Chenango	46.4
Cortland	45.9
Delaware	44.7
Otsego	56.2
Schoharie	24.8
Schuyler	16.7
Steuben	99.5
Tioga	46.5
Tompkins	77.1

NORTH CAROLINA

State total	5,082.1
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,037.2

Alexander	19.5
Alleghany	8.1
Ashè	19.6
Avery	12.7
Buncombe	145.1
Burke	60.4
Caldwell	56.7
Cherokee	16.3
Clay	5.2
Davie	18.9
Forsyth	21.3
Graham	5.6
Haywood	1.7
Henderson	42.8
Jackson	21.6
McDowell	30.6
Macon	15.8
Madison	16.0
Mitchell	13.4
Polk	11.7
Rutherford	47.3
Stokes	23.8
Suñry	51.4
Swain	7.9
Transylvania	19.7
Watauga	23.4
Wilkes	49.5

Yadkin	24.6
Yancey	12.6

OHIO

State total	10,652.0
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,129.4

Adams	19.0
Athens	54.9
Belmont	80.9
Brown	26.6
Carroll	21.6
Clermont	95.7
Coshocton	33.5
Galia	25.2
Guernsey	37.7
Harrison	17.0
Highland	29.0
Hocking	20.3
Holmes	23.0
Jackson	27.2
Jefferson	96.2
Lawrence	56.9
Meigs	19.8
Monroe	15.7
Morgan	12.4
Muskingum	77.8
Noble	10.4
Perry	27.4
Pike	19.1
Ross	61.2
Scioto	77.0
Tuscarawas	77.2
Vinton	9.4
Washington	57.2

PENNSYLVANIA

State total	11,793.9
Population of counties in Appalachia	5,930.3

Allegheny	1,605.0
Armstrong	75.6
Beaver	208.4
Bedford	42.4
Blair	135.4
Bradford	58.0
Butler	127.9
Cambria	186.8
Cameron	7.1
Carbon	50.6
Centre	99.3
Clarion	38.4
Clearfield	74.6
Clinton	37.7
Columbia	55.1
Crawford	81.3
Eik	37.8
Erie	263.7
Fayette	154.7
Forest	4.9
Fulton	10.8
Greene	36.1
Huntingdon	39.1
Indiana	79.5
Jefferson	43.7
Juniata	16.7
Lackawanna	234.1
Lawrence	107.4
Luzerne	342.3
Lycoming	113.3
McKean	51.9
Mercer	127.2
Mifflin	45.3
Monroe	45.4
Montour	16.5
Northumberland	99.2
Perry	28.6
Pike	11.8
Potter	16.4
Schuylkill	160.1
Snyder	29.3
Somerset	76.0
Sullivan	6.0

Susquehanna	34.3
Tioga	39.7
Union	28.6
Venango	62.4
Warren	47.7
Washington	210.9
Wayne	29.6
Westmoreland	376.9
Wyoming	19.1

SOUTH CAROLINA

State total	2,590.5
Population of counties in Appalachia	656.2

Anderson	105.5
Cherokee	36.8
Greenville	240.5
Oconee	40.7
Pickens	59.0
Spartanburg	173.7

TENNESSEE

State total	3,924.2
Population of Counties in Appalachia	1,733.6

Anderson	60.3
Bledsoe	7.6
Blount	63.7
Bradley	50.7
Campbell	26.0
Cannon	8.5
Carter	43.3
Claiborne	19.4
Clay	6.6
Cocke	24.3
Colfee	32.6
Cumberland	20.7
De Kalb	11.2
Fentress	12.6

Franklin	27.2
Grainger	13.9
Greene	47.6
Grundy	10.6
Hamblen	38.7
Hamilton	254.2
Hancock	6.7
Hawkins	33.7
Jackson	8.1
Jefferson	24.9
Johnson	11.6
Knox	276.3
Loudon	24.3
McMinn	35.5
Macon	12.3
Marion	20.6
Meigs	5.2
Monroe	23.5
Morgan	13.6
Overton	14.9
Pickett	3.8
Polk	11.7
Putnam	35.5
Rhea	17.2
Roane	38.9
Scott	14.8
Sequatchie	6.3
Sevier	28.2
Smith	12.5
Sullivan	127.3
Unicoi	15.3
Union	9.1
Van Buren	3.8
Warren	27.0
Washington	73.9
White	16.4

VIRGINIA

State total	4,648.5
Population of counties in Appalachia	470.1

Alleghany	12.5
Bath	5.2
Bland	5.4
Botetourt	18.2
Buchanan	32.1
Carroll	23.1
Craig	3.5
Dickenson	16.1
Floyd	9.8
Giles	16.7
Grayson	15.4
Highland	2.5
Lee	20.3
Pulaski	29.6
Russell	24.5
Scott	24.4
Smyth	31.3
Tazewell	39.8
Washington	40.8
Wise	35.9
Wythe	22.1

Population of independent
cities in Appalachian
Virginia

Bristol	14.9
Clifton Forge	5.5
Covington	10.1
Galax	6.3
Norton	4.0

WEST VIRGINIA

State total	1,744.2
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,744.2

Barbour	14.0
Berkeley	36.4
Boone	25.1
Braxton	12.7

Brooke	29.7
Cabell	106.9
Calhoun	7.0
Clay	9.3
Doddridge	6.4
Fayette	49.3
Gilmer	7.8
Grant	8.6
Greenbrier	32.1
Hampshire	11.7
Hancock	39.7
Hardy	8.9
Harrison	73.0
Jackson	20.9
Jefferson	21.3
Kenawha	229.5
Lewis	17.8
Lincoln	18.9
Logan	46.3
McDowell	50.7
Marion	61.4
Marshall	37.6
Mason	24.3
Mercer	63.2
Mineral	23.1
Mingo	32.8
Monongalia	63.7
Monroe	11.3
Morgan	8.5
Nicholas	22.6
Ohio	64.2
Pendleton	7.0
Pleasants	7.3
Pocahontas	8.9
Preston	25.5
Putnam	27.6
Raleigh	70.1
Randolph	24.6
Ritchie	10.1
Roane	14.1
Summers	13.2
Taylor	13.9
Tucker	7.4

Tyler	9.9	Wetzel	20.3
Upshur	19.1	Wirt	4.2
Wayne	37.6	Wood	86.8
Webster	9.8	Wyoming	30.1



Appendix B Approved Projects

Demonstration Health Program (Section 202)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT
ALABAMA		
668-01-71	Tri-County Appalachian Regional Health Planning Component	Planning and Development
668-01-70	Allied Health Education Linkage Program 2nd Revision	Manpower Development
668-06-2	Decatur General Hospital Second Revision	Hospital
668-07-71	Dental Health Component	Dental
668-08-70	Tri-County District Health Service Program	Public Health Service
668-11-70	Mental Health Program 2nd Continuation	Mental Health and Retardation
668-15-70	Allied Health Training Program Continuation	Manpower Development
668-15-71	Associate Degree Nursing Program Continuation	Manpower Development
668-19-71	Staff and Equipment Cardiac-Intensive Care Unit	Public Health Service
668-29-71	Emergency Services Project Continuation	Emergency Services
668-33	Physical Therapy Facilities-Decatur General Hospital	Hospital
668-37	Lawrence County Hospital Addition Overrun	Hospital
668-39	Rescue for the Retarded Revision	Mental Health and Retardation
668-45	Early Childhood Development Plan	Child Development
668-46	Allied Health Technical Education Building	School
668-47	Renovation and Remodeling of Dietary Department of Hospital	Hospital
668-49	Athens-Limestone Hospital Power Plant	Hospital
668-63	Family/Child Development Project	Child Development
668-67	Lawrence County Solid Waste Management System	Solid Waste
GEORGIA		
645-1-71	Northwest Georgia Regional Health Council Planning and Administration Grant	Planning and Development
645-02-69R	Solid Waste Disposal Program Revision	Solid Waste
645-02-71	Solid Waste Disposal Program 2nd Continuation	Solid Waste
645-03A70	Apple Valley Rehabilitation Center Services 2nd Continuation	Physical Rehabilitation
645-05-71	3 County Day Care Services Continuation	Day Care
645-07-70R	Nurse Training Program-Dalton Junior College Revision	Manpower Development
645-07-71	Dalton Junior College Nurse Training Association Development	Manpower Development
645-08-71	Northwest Georgia Speech and Hearing Program Continuation	Physical Rehabilitation
645-09-71	Health Manpower Training-Dalton Junior College	Manpower Development
645-23	Health Education Building-Hamilton Memorial Hospital Overrun	Hospital
645-24	Whitfield County Health Center Expansion	Mental Health Center
645-27	Watkins Memorial Hospital Expansion Overrun	Hospital
645-35	Infant and Early Childhood Planning Grant	Child Development
645-37	Dalton Area Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center	Mental Health and Retardation
645-38	Delivery of Mental Health Services	Mental Health and Retardation

MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	SECTION FUNDS
Decatur	Morgan	\$ 266,499	0	\$ 167,399
Decatur	Morgan	59,787	0	44,787
Decatur	Morgan	22,730	40,440	0
Decatur	Morgan	229,871	0	229,871
Decatur	Morgan	727,041	0	533,726
Decatur	Morgan	300,333	0	221,549
Decatur	Morgan	211,269	0	165,399
Decatur	Morgan	214,880	0	134,974
Athens	Limestone	112,797	0	20,467
Decatur	Morgan	70,410	0	62,218
Decatur	Morgan	215,313	0	172,250
Moulton	Lawrence	112,550	0	89,911
Decatur	Morgan	42,355	0	16,375
Birmingham	Jefferson	133,333	0	100,000
Decatur	Limestone	568,000	0	454,400
Decatur	Morgan	471,790	0	377,432
Athens	Limestone	202,762	0	162,210
Goodwater	Coosa	559,850	360,906	125,000
	Lawrence	358,355	0	100,000
Total Funds Approved FY 1971		4,879,905	401,346	3,128,943
Atlanta	Fulton	161,664	0	121,248
Atlanta	Fulton	76,839	0	61,472
Atlanta	Fulton	436,291	0	249,272
Ellijay	Gilmer	121,074	0	90,855
Canton	Cherokee	267,850	0	262,920
Dalton	Whitfield	7,561	0	5,576
Dalton	Whitfield	97,365	0	73,032
Rome	Floyd	136,204	0	100,334
Dalton	Whitfield	79,298	0	77,490
Dalton	Whitfield	81,123	0	64,898
Dalton	Whitfield	200,000	100,000	60,000
Ellijay	Gilmer	48,845	0	48,845
Atlanta	Fulton	62,036	0	46,489
Dalton	Whitfield	295,116	0	200,000
Rome	Floyd	128,560	0	90,000



**PROJECT
NUMBER**

PROJECT NAME

**TYPE OF
PROJECT**

645-39	In Service Continuing Education of Health Manpower	Manpower Development
645-40	In-Service Continuing Education of Health Manpower Personnel	Manpower Development
645-41	Picketts General Hospital Extended Care Nurse	Long Term Care
645-44	Cheerhaven School for Mentally Retarded	Mental Health and Retardation
645-46A	Hospital Emergency Communication System	Emergency Services
645-46B	Hospital Emergency Communication System	Emergency Services
645-46C	Hospital Emergency Communication System	Emergency Services
645-47A	Hospital Emergency Communication System	Emergency Services
645-47B	Hospital Emergency Communication System	Emergency Services
645-47C	Hospital Emergency Communication System	Emergency Services
645-47D	Hospital Emergency Communication System	Emergency Services
645-47E	Hospital Emergency Communication System	Emergency Services
645-47F	Hospital Emergency Communication System	Emergency Services
645-59	Whitfield County Day Care Center	Child Development
645-62	Floyd Junior College-Associate Degree Nursing Program	Manpower Development
645-63	Local Child Development Programs Technical Assistance and Monitoring	Child Development

GEORGIA-TENNESSEE

679-1-71	Georgia-Tennessee Health Planning Continuation	Planning and Development
679-02	Satellite Speech and Hearing Program Revision	Diagnosis-Treatment Services
679-15	Vocational Rehabilitation Center Revision	Rehabilitation Center
679-16	Drange Grove Center for Retarded Phase III	Mental Health and Retardation
679-17	Regional Public Health Services Office	Public Health Services
679-18	Drange Grove Center for Retarded Phase III	Mental Health Center
679-20	Baroness Erlanger Hospital Pediatric Wing	Hospital
679-21	Georgia/Tennessee Regional Solid Waste Collection and Disposal	Solid Waste

KENTUCKY

650-1-71	Southeast Kentucky Regional Health Demonstration Planning and Administration Grant	Planning and Development
650-01-70	Upper Kentucky River Regional Mental Health	Mental Health and Retardation
650-04-70	Corbin Day Care-Handicapped Children 2nd Continuation	Day Care
650-05-70	Multiphasic Screening Program 2nd Continuation	Diagnosis-Screening
650-100	Kipp Intake and Service Delivery System	Child Development
650-23-70	Appalachian Environmental Health Demonstration	Environmental Health
650-24-70	Community Field Professorship Program Continuation	Manpower Development
650-33-71	Home Health Regional Network Continuation	Home Health

MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	202 SECTION FUNDS
Rome	Floyd	4,082	0	39,518
Manetta	Cobb	39,658	0	37,480
Jasper	Pickens	854,010	0	259,620
Dalton	Whitfield	112,742	0	73,707
Rome	Floyd	4,925	0	3,940
Dalton	Whitfield	4,925	0	3,940
Jasper	Pickens	4,925	0	3,940
Cartersville	Bartow	4,235	0	3,388
Dallas	Paulding	4,235	0	3,388
Chatsworth	Murray	4,235	0	3,388
Elijay	Gilmer	4,235	0	3,388
Cedartown	Polk	4,235	0	3,388
Canton	Cherokee	4,235	0	3,388
Dalton	Whitfield	101,427	76,070	24,178
Atlanta	Fulton	208,476	0	154,851
Atlanta	Fulton	191,986	143,990	47,996
Total Approved FY 1971		3,789,392	320,060	2,222,289
Hamilton	Harris	140,994	0	101,792
Hamilton	Harris	112,908	0	90,850
Hamilton	Harris	80,113	0	64,090
Hamilton	Harris	616,446	0	189,406
Hamilton	Harris	342,517	0	339,293
Hamilton	Harris	363,922	0	691,138
Hamilton	Harris	4,242,765	2,206,238	525,000
Hamilton	Harris	1,085,400	0	673,320
Total Approved FY 1971		7,485,065	2,206,238	2,674,889
Lexington	Fayette	266,430	0	199,823
Hazard	Perry	743,446	174,292	387,154
Corbin	Whitley	35,123	0	26,367
Frankfort	Franklin	390,733	0	284,058
Frankfort	Franklin	3,133,781	2,350,336	783,445
Frankfort	Franklin	342,857	0	257,822
Lexington	Fayette	103,325	0	77,494
Lexington	Fayette	1,363,951	0	456,031



PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT
650-47-70	Upper Cumberland Mental Health and Retardation	Mental Health and Retardation
650-48-70R	Southeastern Kentucky Regional Mental Health and Retardation	Mental Health and Retardation
650-48-71	Southeastern Kentucky Regional Mental Health and Retardation	Mental Health and Retardation
650-51	Emergency Radio Communication Equipment Revision	Emergency Communications System
650-53	Emergency Radio Equipment - Onedia Revision	Emergency Communications System
650-54	Emergency Radio Communication - Harlan Revision	Emergency Communications System
650-56	Emergency Radio Communication - Middlesboro Revision	Emergency Communications System
650-57	Emergency Radio Communication - Perry County Revision	Emergency Communications System
650-58	Emergency Radio Communication - Whitesburg Revision	Emergency Communications System
650-67-71	Buckhorn Lake Emergency Ambulance Service	Emergency Services
650-68-71	Pine Mountain Emergency Ambulance Service	Emergency Services
650-72	Clover Fork Outpatient Medical Project Revision	Public Health Services
650-73	Harlan County Solid Waste Disposal System	Solid Waste
650-73	Harlan County Solid Waste Disposal System	Solid Waste
650-75	Kentucky River Regional Solid Waste Disposal	Solid Waste
650-75	Kentucky River Regional Solid Waste Disposal	Solid Waste
650-79	Emergency - Coronary Care - Surgery Unit	Hospital
650-80	Lee County Personal Care Home - Equipment	Long Term Services
650-82	East Tennessee Childrens Hospital Equipment (Kentucky Funds)	Hospital
650-84	Kentucky University Research Foundation Health Professional Scholarship	Manpower Development
650-85	Jackson County Ambulatory Care Center	Ambulatory Care Center
650-90	Kentucky University Traveling Clinic and Training Program	Physical Rehabilitation
650-98	Kentucky Infant and Preschool Program Family Planning Component	Child Development
650-99	Kentucky Infant and Preschool Program Nutrition Component	Child Development
MISSISSIPPI		
414-1	Mississippi Demonstration Health Program Planning and Administration	Planning and Development
NORTH CAROLINA		
451-1-70R	North Carolina Planning and Administrative Grant Revision	Planning and Development
451-1-71	North Carolina Planning and Administration Grant	Planning and Development
451-07-70	Health Manpower Education 2nd Continuation	Manpower Development
451-10-70	Caldwell Technical Health Manpower Education Program 2nd Continuation	Manpower Development
451-15	North Carolina Preventive Dentistry Program Revision	Dental
451-17	Solid Waste Disposal Plan	Solid Waste

MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	202 SECTION FUNDS
Pineville	Bell	796.155	0	411.578
Corbin	Whitley	1,231.218	401.712	558.501
Corbin	Whitley	1,274.731	399.652	538.727
Barbourville	Knox	835	0	690
Oneida	Manchester	5.103	0	4.185
Harlan	Harlan	10.353	0	8.528
Middlesboro	Bell	6.697	0	5.515
Hazard	Perry	6.738	0	5.568
Whitesburg	Letcher	9.242	0	7.671
Hazard	Perry	325.550	0	166.430
Harlan	Harlan	228.303	0	170.935
Everts	Harlan	71.021	0	25.726
Harlan	Harlan	180.245	0	120.515
Harlan	Harlan	25.513	0	24.545
Hazard	Perry	210.969	0	142.711
Hazard	Perry	46.076	0	43.232
Middlesboro	Bell	708.000	0	566.400
Beattyville	Lee	48.908	0	39.126
Knoxville	Knox	323.911	0	159.911
Lexington	Fayette	54.200	0	54.200
McKee	Jackson	75.000	0	60.000
	16 Counties	60.772	0	57.596
Frankfort	Franklin	931.782	698.836	232.946
Frankfort	Franklin	186.097	139.573	46.524
Total Approved FY 1971		13,197.075	4,164.401	5,923.894
Tupelo	Lee	124.958	0	85.068
Total Approved FY 1971		124.958	0	85.068
Raleigh	Wake	40.000	0	30.000
Raleigh	Wake	243.862	0	163.772
Morganton	Burke	256.288	0	192.771
Lenoir	Caldwell	147.699	0	110.655
Morganton	Burke	98.472	0	89.572
Morganton	Burke	445.590	0	279.695



PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT
451-18	Hospital Maintenance Instruction	Manpower Development
451-19	Child Development Planning	Child Development
451-21	Health Sciences Manpower Development Grant	Manpower Development
451-23	North Carolina Area Solid Waste Program	Solid Waste
451-25	Child Development Demonstration Project	Child Development
NEW YORK		
415-01	Phase II, New York Child Development Plan.	Child Development
415-02B	West Steuben County Child Health Services Program	Child Development
415-02C	Interdisciplinary Development Services with Child Information System	Child Development
415-02E	Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Training Program	Child Development
415-02G	Southern Tier Learning Disabilities Center	Child Development
415-02H	Schuyler County Early Childhood Education Program/Handicap	Child Development
OHIO		
641-1-71	Ohio Valley Health Services Demonstration 3rd Continuation	Planning and Development
641-01-70	Ohio Valley Mental Health Retardation Evaluation Unit 2	Mental Health and Retardation
641-01-71	Ohio Valley Mental Retardation Evaluation Unit	Mental Health and Retardation
641-05-70	Tri-County Technical Nurses Training Program 2nd Continuation	Manpower Development
641-05-71	Practical Nurses Training Program	Manpower Development
641-08-71	Mount Saint Mary's Hospital Home Health Care Program	Home Health
641-09-70	Speech, Hearing and Vision Program Continuation	Diagnosis-Treatment Services
641-23	Mosquito Control Program	Public Health Services
641-29	Ohio Child Development Program	Child Development
641-30	Meigs County Solid Waste Disposal System	Solid Waste
641-31	Veterans Memorial Hospital Home Health Service Program	Home Health
641-32	Holzer Medical Center Home Health Services Program	Home Health
641-33	Shared Computer Hospital Information System	Information Services
641-36	Family Plan Maternal Care and Related Services	Child Development
641-43	Holmes-Pomerance Quality Resources Availability Study	Child Development
641-46	Carrollton Exempted Village Schools	Child Development
641-47	Coschocton County Child Development Program	Child Development
641-48	Guernsey County Child Development Program	Child Development
641-49	Jefferson County Child Development and Family Center	Child Development
641-51	Tuscarawas County Child Health Center	Child Development
641-52	Harrison County Child Referral Services	Child Development

MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	202 SECTION FUNDS
Marion	McDowell	127,606	0	115,156
Raleigh	Wake	97,217	0	72,263
Raleigh	Wake	108,840	0	108,840
Boone	Watauga	528,077	0	387,189
		3,648,375	2,350,000	1,250,000
Total Approved FY 1971		5,670,821	2,350,000	2,742,949
Albany	Albany	114,000	0	80,000
Hornell	Steuben	52,189	0	57,451
Albany	Albany	361,865	0	360,610
Albany	Albany	75,157	0	70,637
Albany	Albany	54,219	0	54,219
	Schuyler	12,085	0	12,085
Total Approved FY 1971		669,515	0	629,002
Athens	Athens	186,173	0	139,632
Athens	Athens	211,269	0	147,790
Athens	Athens	236,899	0	117,000
Nelsonville	Athens	102,535	0	62,539
Nelsonville	Athens	137,876	0	60,000
Nelsonville	Athens	44,798	0	24,980
Columbus	Franklin	585,178	0	215,723
Ironton	Lawrence	14,247	0	12,545
Columbus	Franklin	102,829	0	77,122
Pomeroy	Meigs	174,416	0	123,538
Pomeroy	Meigs	32,613	0	29,920
Gallipolis	Gallia	39,755	0	36,995
Athens	Athens	15,955	0	14,113
Athens	Athens	276,713	0	257,070
	Holmes	8,175	0	6,539
	Carroll	71,183	0	69,256
	Coshocton	62,335	0	57,735
	Guernsey	156,648	0	151,629
	Jerrerson	279,825	0	273,685
	Tuscarawas	218,080	0	208,716
	Harrison	47,515	0	45,759
Total Approved FY 1971		3,005,017	0	2,132,286



**PROJECT
NUMBER**

PROJECT NAME

**TYPE OF
PROJECT**

PENNSYLVANIA

416-02	Comprehensive Vocational Rehabilitation Program	Physical Rehabilitation
416-04	Northwest Pennsylvania Comprehensive Health Planning	Planning and Development
569-01	Pennsylvania Comprehensive Child Development Program	Child Development
569-02	Child Development Summer Intern Program	Child Development

SOUTH CAROLINA

648-1-71	South Carolina Health Planning and Administrative Grant 3rd Continuation	Planning and Development
648-04-70	Pickens County Dental Health Program 2nd Continuation	Dental
648-06-70	Spartanburg General Hospital Health Manpower Development 2nd Continuation	Manpower Development
648-06-71	Health Manpower Development Program Continuation	Manpower Development
648-19-71	Comprehensive Speech and Hearing Services 2nd Continuation	Public Health Services
648-22-71	Patient Aftercare and Referral Continuation	
648-26-71	South Carolina Manpower Development and Recruitment Program Continuation	Manpower Development
648-31-70	Greenville Technical Education Center Continuation	Manpower Development
648-31-71	Greenville Technical Paramedical Program Continuation	Manpower Development
648-34-70	Health Manpower Development	Manpower Development
648-37-71	Aid to Emotionally, Intellectually and Socially Disadvantaged Children	Mental Health and Retardation
648-39-71	Greenville Technical Paramedical Program Continuation	Manpower Development
648-40-71	Spartanburg Health Manpower Development Project Continuation	Manpower Development
648-42	Medical Assistance Equipment	Manpower Development
648-44-71	Oconee Vocational Education Center LPN Program Continuation	Manpower Development
648-47-71	Regional Dental Health Program Continuation	Dental
648-53	Pulmonary Function Laboratory Anderson Memorial	Diagnosis and Treatment Center
648-54	Cobalt 60 Teletherapy Unit Anderson Memorial	Diagnosis and Treatment Center
648-55	Family Practice Residency	Manpower Development
648-56	Family Practice Residency Greenville Hospital	Manpower Development
648-57	South Carolina Child Development Planning	Child Development
648-58	Solid Waste Management Implementation Program	Solid Waste
648-59	Charles Lee Center for Rehabilitation and Special Education Program	Physical Rehabilitation
648-60	Greenville Technical Education Paramedical Program Phase II	Manpower Development
648-61	Cherokee County Emergency Medical System	Emergency Services
648-63	Educational Support of Associate Degree Technical Nursing	Manpower Development
648-70	Greenville Hospital Emergency Medical Communication	Emergency Services
648-74	Anderson School District - 5 Coordination and Comprehensive Child Development	Child Development
648-75	South Carolina Comprehensive Day Care Program	Child Development

MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	202 SECTION FUNDS
Lewisburg	Union	58,550	0	57,050
Erie	Erie	98,691	12,336	37,010
Harrisburg	Dauphin	66,667	0	50,000
Altoona	Blair	37,590	0	37,590
Total Approved FY 1971		271,498	12,336	181,650
Greenville	Greenville	270,212	0	199,957
Pickens	Pickens	97,186	0	72,889
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	45,417	0	33,931
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	40,254	0	30,319
Greenville	Greenville	674,406	0	301,739
Greenville	Greenville	63,369	0	62,831
Greenville	Greenville	25,000	0	25,000
Greenville	Greenville	227,019	0	218,643
Greenville	Greenville	337,306	0	246,932
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	76,001	0	75,433
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	135,883	0	135,791
Greenville	Greenville	201,834	0	172,218
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	57,561	0	56,939
Pendleton	Anderson	9,934	0	8,674
Seneca	Oconee	32,010	0	31,530
Greenville	Greenville	123,232	0	122,968
Anderson	Anderson	7,376	0	5,901
Anderson	Anderson	136,800	0	106,795
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	105,386	0	105,021
Greenville	Greenville	141,804	0	141,439
Greenville	Greenville	70,823	0	53,117
Greenville	Greenville	1,202,434	0	633,153
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	887,420	0	366,640
Greenville	Greenville	107,120	0	94,356
Gaffney	Cherokee	54,558	0	44,446
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	32,310	0	31,575
Greenville	Greenville	26,061	0	21,146
Anderson	Anderson	1,481,173	1,029,433	398,920
3 Cities	Oconee	514,671	383,239	130,257



PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT
648-76 648-77 648-78	Comprehensive Child Development Plan Cherokee County School District Preschool Education and Health Comprehensive Child Development Program	Child Development Child Development Child Development
TENNESSEE		
495-1-71 495-03 495-04 495-09	Child Development Planning Administration Grant Sulphur Springs/Galloway Day Care Center Tennessee Infant Intensive Care Experimental Rural Health Care Delivery	Child Development Child Development Child Development Diagnosis-Screening
VIRGINIA		
654-1-71 654-05-70R 654-12 654-14-71 654-18 654-19 654-20 654-21 654-22 654-23 654-25 654-26 654-27	Virginia Appalachian Health Services 3rd Continuation Clinch Valley College Paramedical Personnel Training Tazewell County Health Center Overrun Solid Waste and Sanitary Landfill Continuation Dental Health Program West Tazewell County Solid Waste and Sanitary Landfill Eastern Tazewell County Solid Waste and Sanitary Landfill Dickenson County Solid Waste and Sanitary Landfill Russell County Solid Waste and Sanitary Landfill Scott County Solid Waste and Sanitary Landfill Lee County Solid Waste and Sanitary Landfill Scott County Bulk Collection System Equipment Plan and Budget to Implement a Child Development Program	Planning and Development Manpower Development Public Health Center Solid Waste Dental Solid Waste Solid Waste Solid Waste Solid Waste Solid Waste Solid Waste Solid Waste Solid Waste Child Development
WEST VIRGINIA		
629-1-71 629-1-71R 629-05-69R 629-06-70 629-06-70R 629-08-70	Planning and Administration Grant West Virginia Planning and Administration Grant Revision Child Heart Disease Screening Program Revision 24 Hour Health Information and Referral Program West Virginia 24 Hour Health Information and Referral Program West Virginia Solid Waste Management Program	Planning and Development Planning and Development Child Development Information Services Information Services Solid Waste

MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	202 SECTION FUNDS
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	617,210	441,601	171,960
Gaffney	Cherokee	348,252	0	345,116
Greenville	Greenville	1,585,146	1,182,689	394,231
Total Approved FY 1971		9,735,168	3,036,962	4,839,867
Nashville	Davidson	30,114	0	22,416
Morristown	Hamblen	85,302	51,286	15,516
Knoxville	Knox	222,746	0	59,796
Nashville	Davidson	268,315	0	100,000
Total Approved FY 1971		606,477	51,286	197,728
Wise	Wise	166,101	0	124,576
Wise	Wise	9,331	0	7,305
Tazewell	Tazewell	58,702	0	41,379
Wise	Wise	12,620	0	4,206
Wise	Wise	281,698	0	277,818
	Tazewell	75,400	0	55,280
Tazewell	Tazewell	62,874	0	45,447
	Dickenson	68,200	0	49,220
Lebanon	Russell	63,774	0	46,167
Gate City	Scott	78,424	0	57,792
Jonesville	Lee	64,900	0	47,090
Gate City	Scott	85,180	0	58,400
	8 Counties	84,758	0	63,558
Total Approved FY 1971		1,111,762	0	878,238
Bluefield	Mercer	87,628	0	65,721
Bluefield	Mercer	174,024	0	130,518
Bluefield	Mercer	40,728	0	30,546
Bluefield	Mercer	97,125	0	72,844
Bluefield	Mercer	155,931	0	116,948
Bluefield	Mercer	176,423	0	96,233



PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT
629-08-70R	West Virginia Solid Waste Management Revision	Solid Waste
629-09-71	West Virginia Mental Health Program	Mental Health and Retardation
629-09-71R	West Virginia Mental Health Revision	Mental Health and Retardation
629-10	Emergency Care Communication and Transportation Revision	Transportation Services
629-13B	Fayetteville Satellite Public Health Center	Public Health Center
629-13C	Summers County Satellite Health Center	Public Health Center
629-13D	Wyoming County Satellite Health Center Revision	Public Health Center
629-13E	Union Satellite Public Health Center	Public Health Center
629-16-692	West Virginia Vaccination Program	Child Development
629-17-70	Maternal and Child Health Program	Child Development
629-18-70	West Virginia Home Health Services Program	Home Health
629-18-70R	West Virginia Home Health Services Revision	Home Health
629-19-70	Public Health Staffing and Consultation	Public Health Services
629-19-71R	West Virginia Public Health Staffing Revision	Public Health Services
629-20-70	West Virginia Public Health Education Program	Public Health Services
629-20-70R	West Virginia Public Health Education Program Revision	Public Health Services
629-21-71	Dental Health Program	Dental
629-21-71R	West Virginia Dental Health Program Revision	Dental
629-25-71	West Virginia Tuberculosis Control Program	Public Health Services
629-25-71R	West Virginia Tuberculosis Control Revision	Diagnosis-Treatment Services
629-30	Regional Comprehensive Rehabilitation Program	Physical Rehabilitation
629-30R	West Virginia Regional Comprehensive Rehabilitation Program Revision	Physical Rehabilitation
629-33-70	West Virginia 1971 Nutrition Program	Child Development
629-33-70R	West Virginia Nutrition Program Revision	Child Development
629-36	Regional Occupational Health Planning Program	Occupational Health and Safety
629-37	Fayette County Extended Day Care Facility	Long Term Care
629-38	West Virginia Child Development Planning	Child Development
629-39	North Central Health Planning Program	Planning and Development
629-43	Child Development Field Instruction Unit	Child Development
629-44	Maternal and Child Health Mobile Medical Laboratory Services	Child Development
629-45	Dental Health Development Project	Dental

MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	202 SECTION FUNDS
Bluefield	Mercer	455,834	0	322,617
Bluefield	Mercer	563,316	0	422,487
Bluefield	Mercer	756,448	0	460,975
Bluefield	Mercer	784,245	0	552,287
Fayetteville	Fayette	45,200	0	56,160
Hinton	Summers	166,420	0	133,136
Pineville	Wyoming	170,444	0	136,356
Union	Monroe	40,191	0	40,153
Bluefield	Mercer	997,187	0	630,327
Bluefield	Mercer	176,432	0	132,326
Bluefield	Mercer	131,749	0	98,812
Bluefield	Mercer	388,303	0	291,227
Bluefield	Mercer	364,668	0	276,311
Bluefield	Mercer	354,488	0	265,075
Bluefield	Mercer	43,708	0	32,781
Bluefield	Mercer	78,359	0	58,832
Bluefield	Mercer	208,940	0	156,705
Bluefield	Mercer	379,246	0	281,281
Bluefield	Mercer	28,800	0	21,600
Bluefield	Mercer	91,622	0	68,717
Bluefield	Mercer	81,680	0	61,260
Bluefield	Mercer	81,680	0	61,260
Bluefield	Mercer	58,508	0	58,508
Bluefield	Mercer	250,885	0	176,537
Bluefield	Mercer	76,711	0	57,533
Montgomery	Fayette	951,998	0	761,598
Charleston	Kanawha	137,997	0	99,997
Clarksburg	Harrison	87,857	10,982	44,190
Morgantown	Monongalia	52,070	0	52,070
	5 Counties	631,251	0	625,251
Charleston	Kanawha	88,022	0	74,681
Total Approved FY 1971		9,456,118	10,982	7,023,860



Vocational Education Facilities (Section 211)

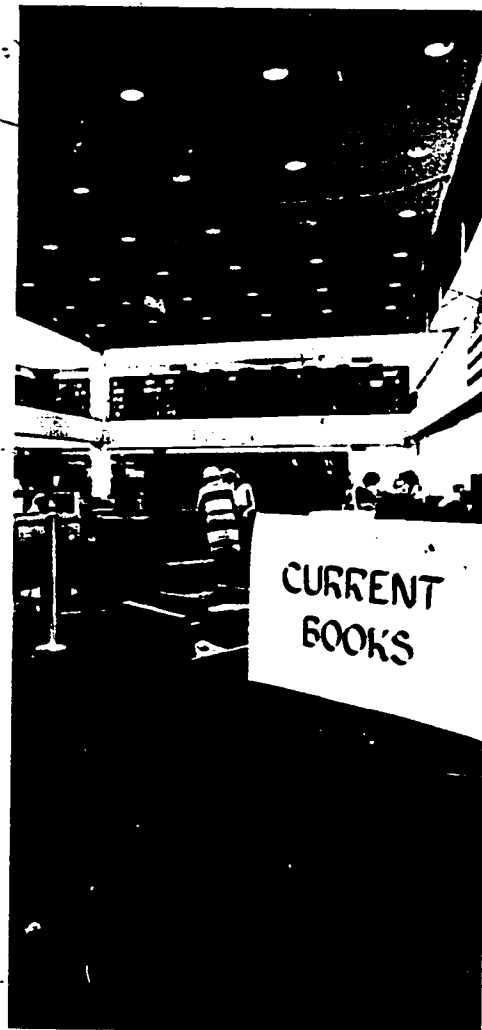
PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT
ALABAMA		
1162	Anniston Park Vocational Education School Overrun	Vocational Education
1171	Madison County Area Vocational Technical High School Overrun	Vocational Education
1699	North Talladega County Vocational Education School	Vocational Education
1700	Walker Area Vocational Education School	Vocational Education
1701	Florence City Area Vocational Education School	Vocational Education
1702	Fayette County Area Vocational Technical School	Vocational Education
1703	Cherokee County Area Vocational Education School	Vocational Education
1727	Decatur Area Vocational Technical Center	Vocational Education
1797	Winston County Area Vocational Center	Vocational Education
1798	Haleyville Vocational Education Center	Vocational Education
GEORGIA		
1626	Gwinnet County Area Vocational High School	Vocational Education
1696	Rossville Comprehensive High School	Vocational Education
1697	Dade County Comprehensive High School	Vocational Education
1698	Lumpkin-White County Vocational High School (Phase 2)	Vocational Education
1752	Haralson County Vocational High School	Vocational Education
1781	Barrow County Comprehensive Area Vocational School	Vocational Education
KENTUCKY		
0099B	Corbin Vocational School Equipment	Vocational Education
0099E	Letcher County Vocational School Revision	Vocational Education
0099G	Lee County Vocational Education School	Vocational Education
0099V	Knott County Vocational School Revision	Vocational Education
0680	Madison County Vocational Education Extension Center Overrun	Vocational Education
0681	Clark County Vocational Education School Overrun	Vocational Education
1118	Leslie County Vocational Education School Overrun Revision	Vocational Education
1567	Hazard Area Vocational Technical Heavy Equipment Building Revision	Vocational Education
1758A	Morgan County Vocational Education School	Vocational Education
1758B	Morgan County Vocational Education School Equipment	Vocational Education
1759A	Somerset Area Vocational Education School Trades Building III	Vocational Education
1759B	Somerset Area Vocational Education School Trades Building III	Vocational Education
MARYLAND		
1676	Allegany County Community College Technology Building	Vocational Education

MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	SECTION FUNDS 211	SECTION 214 FUNDS
Anniston	Calhoun	100.000	0	50.000	22.700
Madison	Madison	39.000	0	19.500	8.970
Talladega	Talladega	695.220	0	347.610	159.901
Jasper	Walker	695.220	0	347.610	159.220
Florence	Lauderdale	695.220	0	347.610	159.220
Fayette	Fayette	500.000	0	250.000	115.000
Centre	Cherokee	500.000	0	250.000	115.000
Decatur	Morgan	695.230	0	347.615	159.903
Double Spring	Winston	413.500	0	206.750	92.210
Haleyville	Winston	413.500	0	206.750	92.210
Total Approved FY 1971		4.746.890	0	2.373.445	1.084.334
Lawrenceville	Gwinnett	1.294.230	0	647.115	168.250
Rossville	Walker	600.000	0	300.000	78.000
Trenton	Dade	245.000	0	122.500	31.850
Cleveland	White	550.000	0	275.000	71.500
Tallahpoosa	Haralson	500.000	0	200.000	120.000
Winder	Barrow	500.000	0	202.000	120.400
Total Approved FY 1971		3.689.230	0	1.746.615	590.600
Corbin	Whitley	10.000	0	5.000	3.000
Whitesburg	Letcher	73.602	0	36.801	22.080
Beattyville	Lee	19.000	0	9.500	5.700
Hindman	Knott	40.000	0	20.000	12.000
Richmond	Madison	53.850	0	26.925	16.155
Winchester	Clark	25.500	0	12.750	7.650
Heyden	Leslie	15.000	0	7.500	4.500
Hazard	Perry	600.000	0	300.000	180.000
West Liberty	Morgan	480.000	0	240.000	144.000
West Liberty	Morgan	120.000	0	60.000	36.000
Somerset	Pulaski	1.100.000	0	550.000	330.000
Somerset	Pulaski	100.000	0	50.000	30.000
Total Approved FY 1971		2.675.004	0	1.314.871	781.460
Cumberland	Allegheny	2.000.000	0	1.000.000	0
Total Approved FY 1971		2.300.000	0	1.000.000	0



PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT
MISSISSIPPI		
1607	Northeast Mississippi Junior College Vocational Education	Vocational Education
1653	Lowndes County Vocational School at Columbus	Vocational Education
1654	Golden Triangle Vocational Technical Center	Vocational Education
1655	Itawamba Junior College Vocational Technical Center	Vocational Education
NORTH CAROLINA		
1385	Macon County Vocational Education Facility Overron	Vocational Education
1642	Madison County Vocational Education Facility	Vocational Education
1680	Polk County Vocational Education Facilities	Vocational Education
1681	Burke County Vocational Education Facilities	Vocational Education
1686	Blue Ridge Technical Institute	Vocational Education
1687	Southwestern Technical Institute	Vocational Education
1688	Tri-County Technical Institute	Vocational Education
NEW YORK		
1531	Schoharie County Occupational Education Center	Vocational Education
1555	Post Secondary Occupational Education Facility	Vocational Education
1809A	Tompkins-Cortland Community College	Vocational Education
1815	Broome Technical Community College	Vocational Education
OHIO		
1561	Muskingham Area Residence Center	Vocational Education
1581	Muskingum Area Vocational School	Vocational Education
1617	Muskingham Area Vocational Education	Vocational Education
1618	Muskingham Area Joint Vocational Education-Phase 1	Vocational Education
1674	Clermont County Campus-Hamilton County Vocational School District	Vocational Education
PENNSYLVANIA		
1636	Lackawanna County Area Vocational Technical School-S. Center	Vocational Education
1671	Mercer County Area Vocational Technical School	Vocational Education
1707	Williamsport Community College-Applied Arts & Science Building	Vocational Education
1798	Allied Health Center Beaver County Community College	Vocational Education

MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	SECTION FUNDS 211	SECTION 214 FUNDS
Booneville	Prentiss	461.160	0	365.000	0
Columbus	Lowndes	500.000	11.600	388.400	0
Mayher	Lowndes	74.000	29.600	29.600	0
Tupelo	Lee	550.000	33.541	406.459	0
Total Approved FY 1971		1.692.331	74.741	1.189.522	0
Franklin	Macon	51.975	0	25.987	15.592
Marshall	Madison	800.000	0	400.000	240.000
Columbus	Polk	350.000	0	175.000	105.000
Morganton	Burke	1.231.020	0	247.465	239.000
Hendersonville	Henderson	1.000.000	100.000	400.000	250.000
Sylva	Jackson	400.000	0	200.000	100.000
Murphy	Cheerokee	389.000	0	194.500	94.500
Total Approved FY 1971		4.221.995	100.000	1.642.952	1.044.092
	Schoharie	77.650	192.912	192.912	150.000
	6 Counties	263.811	0	131.904	63.135
Groton	Tompkins	2.498.128	0	920.000	0
Binghamton	Broome	4.200.000	0	321.905	150.000
Total Approved FY 1971		7.733.589	192.912	1.566.721	363.135
Zanesville	Muskingum	100.000	0	50.000	30.000
Zanesville	Muskingum	285.000	143.000	68.000	10.000
Zanesville	Muskingum	1.892.753	563.596	380.000	0
Zanesville	Muskingum	100.000	0	50.000	30.000
	Clermont	3.529.429	1.750.000	585.700	0
Total Approved FY 1971		5.908.182	2.456.596	1.133.750	70.000
Scranton	Lackawanna	9.000.000	1.165.986	582.993	0
Mercer	Mercer	4.587.574	0	350.000	0
Williamsport	Lycoming	7.800.545	1.560.100	1.200.000	0
Freedom	Beaver	1.734.141	234.141	500.000	0
Approved FY 1971		23.122.260	2.960.227	2.632.993	0



PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1465	Cherokee County Area Vocational Education School Overrun	Vocational Education
1677	Anderson Vocational Education Center Addition	Vocational Education
1695	Anderson County Area Vocational Education Center No. 2	Vocational Education
1717	Cherokee County Area Vocational Education Center	Vocational Education
1718	Furman Area Vocational Education Center Building	Vocational Education
TENNESSEE		
1645	Powell Valley Vocational School	Vocational Education
1673	Greene County Area Vocational School	Vocational Education
1678	DeKalb County Area Vocational Technical High School	Vocational Education
1683	Elizabethton Vocational Technical School Phase I	Vocational Education
1770	Washington County Area Vocational Education Equipment	Vocational Education
1771	Tri Cities Vocational Technical Equipment	Vocational Education
VIRGINIA		
0875	Smyth County Vocational Education School	Vocational Education
1101	Tazewell County Vocational Education School	Vocational Education
1165	Dickenson County Vocational Education School	Vocational Education
1166	Botetourt County Vocational Education Center Overrun	Vocational Education
1423	Floyd County Vocational Education School	Vocational Education
1456	Pulaski County Vocational Education Center Overrun	Vocational Education
1583	New River Community College Equipment	Vocational Education
1586	Virginia Highlands Community College Equipment	Vocational Education
1657A	Southwest Virginia Community College Vocational Technical Library Building	Vocational Education
1692	Wise County Vocational Education School Addition	Vocational Education
1724	Wytheville Community College Equipment	Vocational Education
1725	Alleghany Cowington-Clifton Forge Vocational School	Vocational Education
1726	Mountain Empire Community College Equipment	Vocational Education
1773	Pulaski County High School Vocational Education Department Addition	Vocational Education
1820	D.S. Lancaster Community College Forest Technology Equipment	Vocational Education
WEST VIRGINIA		
1518	Preston County Vocational Education Center	Vocational Education
1518	Preston County Vocational Education Center Overrun	Vocational Education

MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	SECTION FUNDS 211	SECTION 214 FUNDS
Gaffney	Cherokee	20 867	0	16 694	0
Moore	Spartanburg	300 000	0	240 000	0
Williamston	Anderson	855 000	0	684 000	0
Gaffney	Cherokee	70 982	0	56 787	0
Greenville	Greenville	1 022 520	0	818 016	0
Total Approved FY 1971		2 269 370	0	1 815 497	0
Speedwell	Claiborne	395 000	0	197 500	98 750
Greenville	Greene	1 790 200	0	895 100	268 530
Smithville	DeKalb	741 000	0	370 500	111 150
Elizabethton	Carter	1 503 550	0	751 775	225 532
Jonesboro	Washington	269 900	0	134 950	26 990
Blountville	Sullivan	200 000	0	100 000	40 000
Total Approved FY 1971		4 899 650	0	2 449 825	770 950
Chilhowie	Smyth	221 300	35 408	75 242	46 473
Tazewell	Tazewell	180 600	36 120	54 180	36 120
Clincho	Dickenson	111 000	22 200	33 300	22 200
Fencastle	Botetourt	183 400	32 095	59 605	45 171
Floyd	Floyd	74 000	12 950	24 050	18 382
Pulaski	Pulaski	330 000	57 750	107 250	65 340
Dublin	Pulaski	78 149	0	32 041	13 130
Abingdon	Washington	95 739	0	47 870	23 064
Richlands	Tazewell	533 244	0	266 622	124 779
Wise	Wise	270 000	0	135 000	71 280
Wytheville	Wythe	50 000	0	25 000	10 725
Clifton Forge	Alleghany	920 158	0	460 079	192 313
Big Stone Gap	Wise	168 186	0	84 093	45 158
Pulaski	Pulaski	570 000	99 754	185 246	107 860
Clifton Forge	Alleghany	20 000	0	8 800	3 553
Total Approved FY 1971		3 805 776	296 277	1 598 378	825 548
Kingwood	Preston	1 000 000	0	500 000	300 000
Kingwood	Preston	360 620	0	180 310	0
Total Approved FY 1971		1 360 620	0	680 310	300 000



Mine Area Reclamation (Section 205)

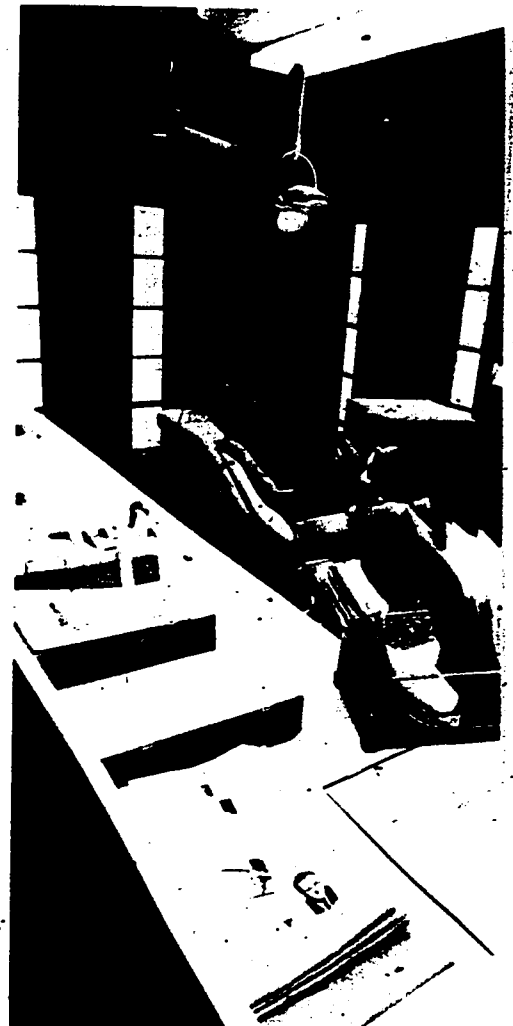
PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT
OHIO		
1027	Friendship Park Strip Mine Reclamation Overrun	Strip Mine
1562	Coshocton Area Airport Strip Mine Reclamation	Strip Mine
PENNSYLVANIA		
0032	Scranton Central City East Mine Subsidence	Mine Subsidence
0032	Scranton Central City East Mine Subsidence	Mine Subsidence
0396	Carbondale Mine Fire Overrun	Mine Fire
0594	Hazleton Mine Fire Project 2nd Overrun	Mine Fire
0639	Swoyersville-Kingston Township Mine Fire Overrun	Mine Fire
1362	Upper Paint Creek Watershed Well Plugging	Well Cap
1363	Toms Run Watershed Well Plugging	Well Cap
1513	Warrior Run Mine Fire	Mine Fire
WEST VIRGINIA		
1519	Martinsburg Elementary School Strip Mine	Strip Mine

MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	205 SECTION FUNDS	SECTION 214 FUNDS
Smithfield	Jefferson	103,936	0	77,952	0
Coshocton	Coshocton	130,000	0	97,500	0
Total Approved FY 1971		233,936	0	175,452	0
Scranton	Lackawanna	145,000	0	108,750	0
Scranton	Lackawanna	235,280	0	176,460	0
Scranton	Lackawanna	657,000	0	492,750	0
Hazleton	Luzerne	700,000	0	525,000	0
Swyersville	Luzerne	754,000	0	565,500	0
Farmington	Clanton	96,000	0	72,300	0
Farmington	Clanton	32,000	0	24,000	0
Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	1,276,000	0	957,000	0
Total Approved FY 1971		3,086,647	0	2,315,026	0
Martinsburg	Berkeley	200,000	0	150,000	0
Total Approved FY 1971		200,000	0	150,000	0

Supplement to Federal Grant-in-Aid (Section 214)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT	MUNICIPALITY
ALABAMA			
0419	Florence State University Physical Education Building Overrun	Higher Education	Florence
1171	Madison County Area Vocational Technical High School Overrun	Vocational Education	Madison
1666	South Limestone County Water System	Water System	Athens
1699	North Talladega County Vocational Education School	Vocational Education	Talladega
1700	Walker Area Vocational Education School	Vocational Education	Jasper
1701	Florence City Area Vocational Education School	Vocational Education	Florence
1702	Fayette County Area Vocational Technical School	Vocational Education	Fayette
1703	Cherokee County Area Vocational Education School	Vocational Education	Centre
1709	Stevenson Water System	Water System	Stevenson
1723	Jasper City Water Works	Water System	Jasper
1727	Decatur Area Vocational Technical Center	Vocational Education	Decatur
1731	Appalachian Region Institute of Higher Education Equipment	Higher Education	
1732	Albert P. Brenner State Junior College	Higher Education	Fayette
1735	Albertville Sewage Treatment Facility	Sewage System	Albertville
1753	(University of Alabama) General Studies/ Building 4	Higher Education	Birmingham
1767	Alabaster Sanitary Sewer Improvements	Sewage System	Alabaster
1788	Wheeler Basin Regional Library and Decatur Public Library	Library	Decatur
1789	Madison County—Huntsville Airport	Airport	Huntsville
1797	Winston County Area Vocational Center	Vocational Education	Double Spring
1798	Haleyville Vocational Education Center	Vocational Education	Haleyville
1816	Western Public Health Center	Public Health Center	Birmingham
1817	Randolph County Health Center	Public Health Center	Roanoke
GEORGIA			
1438	Commerce Sewage Treatment Facility	Sewage System	Commerce
1440	Fort Oglethorpe Wastewater Facility	Sewage System	Oglethorpe
1457	Ringold Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewage System	Ringold
1535	Dalton Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewage System	Dalton
1544	Dry Creek Valley Area Sewage Treatment Facility	Sewage System	La Fayette
1621	Russell Field Airport Expansion	Airport	Rome
1621	Russell Field Airport Expansion Overrun	Airport	Rome
1626	Gwinnet County Area Vocational High School	Vocational Education	Lawrenceville
1637	Georgia 1971 NDEA Title III Grant	NDEA	48 School Districts

COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	211 SECTION FUNDS	SECTION 214 FUNDS
Lauderdale	1,034,392	0	0	150,000
Madison	39,000	0	19,500	8,970
Limestone	676,000	338,000	0	200,000
Talladega	695,220	0	347,610	159,901
Walker	695,220	0	347,610	159,220
Lauderdale	695,220	0	347,610	159,220
Fayette	500,000	0	250,000	115,000
Cherokee	500,000	0	250,000	115,000
Jackson	260,000	130,000	0	78,000
Walker	1,080,300	0	0	200,000
Morgan	695,230	0	347,615	159,903
Montgomery	178,762	86,771	0	53,625
Fayette	1,101,671	479,584	0	240,000
Marshall	1,895,000	625,350	0	200,000
Jefferson	2,018,358	485,537	0	420,232
Shelby	717,000	236,610	0	187,100
Morgan	500,000	139,863	0	39,954
Madison	84,500	52,390	0	15,210
Winston	413,500	0	206,750	92,210
Winston	413,500	0	206,750	92,210
Jefferson	1,100,000	660,000	0	212,000
Randolph	150,000	90,000	0	30,000
Total Approved FY 1971	15,542,873	3,304,110	2,373,445	3,110,455
Jackson	810,000	243,000	0	175,000
Catoosa	985,000	325,000	0	175,000
Catoosa	497,000	149,100	0	145,900
Whitfield	8,960,000	2,688,000	0	175,000
Walker	430,330	142,009	0	175,000
Floyd	472,000	236,000	0	141,600
Floyd	145,000	72,500	0	43,500
Gwinnett	1,294,230	0	647,115	168,250
35 Counties	457,784	228,892	0	137,335



PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT	MUNICIPALITY
1696	Rossville Comprehensive High School	Vocational Education	Rossville
1697	Dade County Comprehensive High School	Vocational Education	Trenton
1698	Lumpkin-White County Vocational High School	Vocational Education	Cleveland
1752	Haralson County Vocational High School	Vocational Education	Tallapoosa
1774	Tallapoosa Sewage System	Sewage System	Tallapoosa
1775	Lafayette Sewage System	Sewage System	Lafayette
1781	Barrow County Comprehensive Area Vocational School	Vocational Education	Winder
1793	Habersham County Airport Lighting System	Airport	Cornelia
1805	Peachtree Creek Basin Sewage System	Sewage System	Lawrenceville
KENTUCKY			
0099B	Corbin Vocational School Equipment	Vocational Education	Corbin
0099E	Letcher County Vocational School Revision	Vocational Education	Whitesburg
0099G	Lee County Vocational Education School	Vocational Education	Beattyville
0099P	Harlan Area Vocational School 2nd Revision (for parking)	Vocational Education	Harlan
0099V	Knott County Vocational School Revision	Vocational Education	Richman
0680	Madison County Vocational Education Extension Center Overrun	Vocational Education	Richmond
0681	Clark County Vocational Education School Overrun	Vocational Education	Winchester
0949	Methodist Hospital Long Term Care Unit 2nd Overrun	Hospital	Pikeville
1118	Leslie County Vocational Education School Overrun Revision	Vocational Education	Heyden
1474	Pulaski County Public Library Overrun	Library	Somerset
1476	Morgan County Hospital	Hospital	West Liberty
1567	Hazard Area Vocational Technical Heavy Equipment Building	Vocational Education	Hazard
1598	Cannon Creek Reservoir	Recreation	Cannon Creek
1638	Kentucky River Area Law Enforcement Communications Equipment	Communication System	Hazard
1639	Union College Science Center Building	Higher Education	Barbourville
1758A	Morgan County Vocational Education School	Vocational Education	West Liberty
1758B	Morgan County Vocational Education School Equipment	Vocational Education	West Liberty
1759A	Somerset Area Vocational Education School Trades Building	Vocational Education	Somerset
1759B	Somerset Area Vocational Education School Trades Building	Vocational Education	Somerset
1785	Lee Junior College Closed Circuit TV	ETV	Jackson
650-66	Knox County General Hospital Emergency Facility Modernizing	Hospital	
650-78	Emergency Services Addition and Renovation	Hospital	Hazard
650-86	Laurel Fork Community Clinic	Public Health Center	Franklin
650-89	Southeast Kentucky Mental Health Facility	Mental Health Center	Corbin

COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	OTHER SECTION FUNDS	SECTION 214 FUNDS
Walker	600.000	0	300.000	78.000
Dade	245.000	0	122.500	31.850
White	550.000	0	275.000	71.500
Haralson	500.000	0	200.000	120.000
Haralson	454.000	149.820	0	175.000
Walker	729.000	240.570	0	175.000
Barrow	500.000	0	202.000	120.400
Habersham	32.000	16.000	0	8.400
Gwinnett	481.000	158.730	0	175.000
Total Approved FY 1971	18.142.344	4.649.621	1.746.615	2.291.735

Whitley	10.000	0	5.000	3.000
Letcher	73.602	0	36.801	22.080
Lee	19.000	0	9.500	5.700
Harlan	20.134	4.228	5.839	6.040
Knott	40.000	0	20.000	12.000
Madison	53.850	0	26.925	16.155
Clark	25.500	0	12.750	7.650
Pike	0	0	0	200.000
Leslie	15.000	0	7.500	4.500
Pulaski	38.287	2.710	0	6.807
Morgan	1.480.667	591.667	0	464.000
Perry	600.000	0	300.000	180.000
Bell	1.035.900	35.000	0	310.770
Perry	82.228	49.337	0	16.445
Knox	1.705.345	148.111	0	800.000
Morgan	480.000	0	240.000	144.000
Morgan	120.000	0	60.000	36.000
Pulaski	1.100.000	0	550.000	330.000
Pulaski	100.000	0	50.000	30.000
Breathitt	21.708	4.106	0	13.000
Knox	140.000	0	70.000	38.500
Perry	697.500	0	348.750	209.250
Bell	196.070	0	98.035	58.821
Whitley	400.000	100.000	98.880	71.120
Total Approved FY 1971	8.454.791	935.159	1.939.980	2.985.838



PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT	MUNICIPALITY
MARYLAND			
0373	Garrett County Memorial Hospital - 3rd Overrun	Hospital	Oakland
0579A	Allegany County Regional Health Center Overrun	Public Health Center	Cumberland
0579B	Allegany County Regional Health Center Overrun	Public Health Center	Cumberland
0927	Hagerstown Sewer System Expansion Overrun	Sewage System	Hagerstown
1508	Bradford Run Dam Municipal Water Supply	Water System	Oakland
1641	Md. FY 1971 NEDA Title III Grant	NDEA	
1669A	Accident Water and Sewage System	Water and Sewage	Accident
1669B	Accident Water and Sewage System	Water and Sewage	Accident
1711	Clayton Sewer System Addition	Sewage System	Cumberland
1792	Washington County Hospital Steam Boiler Plant	Hospital	Hagerstown
1904	Cumberland Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewage System	Cumberland
MISSISSIPPI			
1055	Muddy Creek Watershed Overrun	Recreation	
1131	Tishomingo County Area Vocational Education Revision Overrun	Vocational Education	Tishomingo
1138	Mental Retardation and Training Program Overrun	Mental Health Center	Tupelo
1280	Alcorn County Vocational Center Revision Overrun	Vocational Education	Corinth
1469	Tombigbee State Park Revision	Recreation	
1600	Verona Water System Improvements	Water System	Verona
1602	Mississippi Regional Rehabilitation Center	Rehabilitation Center	Tupelo
1603	Columbus Public Library	Library	Columbus
1604	Choctaw County Nursing Home	Ambulatory Care Center	Ackerman
1605	Rust College Interdisciplinary Center	Higher Education	Hotly Spring
1606	Tippah Lake - Muddy Creek Watershed	Recreation	Tippah Lake
1608	Artesia Water Distribution and Sanitary Sewer	Water and Sewage	Artesia
1609	Starkville Municipal Water System Improvements	Water System	Starkville
1610	Webster Extended Care Facility	Long Term Care	Eupora
1611	Golden Triangle Regional Airport	Airport	
1629	Alcorn Water System	Water System	5 Cities
1652	Northeast Mississippi Junior College Audio Video System	Higher Education	Booneville
1682	Mississippi NDEA Title III	NDEA	
1746	Okolona Recreation Park	Recreation	Okolona
1763	Smitville Water and Sewer Improvements	Water and Sewage	Smithville
1776	Iuka Sewage System Improvements	Sewage System	Iuka
1786	East Mississippi Junior College Academic Building	Higher Education	Scooba

COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	OTHER SECTION FUNDS	SECTION 214 FUNDS
Garrett	121.349	0	0	56.634
Allegany	184.525	0	0	110.715
Allegany	46.390	0	0	16.075
Washington	831.282	492.141	0	207.821
Garrett	460.000	16.000	0	352.000
3 Counties	98.046	49.023	0	29.414
Garrett	188.500	94.250	0	47.125
Garrett	601.500	300.750	0	180.450
Allegany	44.000	22.000	0	13.200
Washington	818.943	179.990	0	382.200
Allegany	6.670.000	110.000	0	884.000
Total Approved FY 1971	10,064,535	1,264,154	0	2,279,634
Tippah	7.505	3.752	0	2.251
Tishomingo	0	1.388	0	1.388
Lee	32.384	21.589	0	4.318
Alcorn	105.171	52.585	0	31.551
Lee	0	0	0	49.583
Lee	174.000	87.000	0	45.600
Lee	130.000	65.000	0	39.000
Lowndes	600.000	94.164	0	200.000
Choctaw	592.500	296.250	0	177.750
Marshall	887.497	361.000	0	266.249
Tippah	28.294	14.147	0	8.488
Lowndes	336.155	100.000	0	53.655
Okfuskeena	552.000	276.000	0	110.000
Lowndes	667.000	333.500	0	200.100
Lowndes	503.680	251.840	0	151.104
Alcorn	1,023.500	23.500	0	110.000
Prentiss	50.250	25.125	0	15.075
20 Counties	250.000	125.000	0	75.000
Chickasaw	102.290	51.145	0	30.687
Monroe	228.700	40.000	0	68.610
Tishomingo	115.000	57.500	0	34.500
Kemper	641.619	256.647	0	256.647
Total Approved FY 1971	7,027,545	2,535,744	0	1,930,168



PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT	MUNICIPALITY
NORTH CAROLINA			
1384	Chimney Rock Wastewater Collection System	Sewage System	Chimney Rock
1385	Macon County Vocational Education Facility Overrun	Vocational Education	Franklin
1497	Yadkin River Section of Pilot State Park	Recreation	
1570	N.C. FY 1971 NEDA Title III Grant	NDEA	
1587	Winston-Salem State University Equipment	Higher Education	Winston Salem
1588	Alexander Sewage Treatment Facility	Sewage System	Alexander
1642	Madison County Vocational Education Facility	Vocational Education	Marshall
1680	Polk County Vocational Education Facilities	Vocational Education	Columbus
1681	Burke County Vocational Education Facilities	Vocational Education	Morganton
1686	Blue Ridge Technical Institute	Vocational Education	Hendersonville
1687	Southwestern Technical Institute	Vocational Education	Sylva
1688	Tn. County Technical Institute	Vocational Education	Murphy
1689	Town of Burnsville Water Improvements	Water System	Burnsville
1690	Avery County Public Library	Library	Newland
1691	Town of Pilot Mountain Water System	Water System	Pilot Mountain
1728	Elk Park Water Improvements	Water System	Elk Park
1729	Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital	Hospital	Elkin
1730	Transylvania Community Hospital	Hospital	Brevard
1744	Margaret R Pardee Memorial Hospital Extended Care	Long Term Care	Hendersonville
1799	Swain County Solid Waste Program	Solid Waste	
NEW YORK			
1243	Cuba Memorial Hospital Overrun	Hospital	Cuba
1531	Schoharie County Occupational Education Center	Vocational Education	
1555	Post Secondary Occupational Education Facility	Vocational Education	
1781	Olean Public Library	Library	Olean
1806	Oneonta Sewage Facility	Sewage System	Oneonta
1808	Delhi Sewage Treatment System	Sewage System	Delhi
1809B	Tompkins-Cortland Community College	Higher Education	Groton
1815	Broome Technical Community College	Vocational Education	Binghamton

COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	OTHER SECTION FUNDS	SECTION 214 FUNDS
Rutherford	60,800	18,240	0	28,540
Macon	51,975	0	25,987	15,592
Yadkin	571,214	285,607	0	171,364
29 Counties	333,333	166,657	0	100,000
Forsyth	55,087	2,500	0	16,526
Rutherford	275,000	82,500	0	137,500
Madison	800,000	0	400,000	240,000
Polk	350,000	0	175,000	105,000
Burke	1,231,020	0	247,465	239,000
Henderson	1,000,000	100,000	400,000	250,000
Jackson	400,000	0	200,000	100,000
Cherokee	389,000	0	194,500	94,500
Yancey	336,500	10,000	0	100,900
Avery	170,488	50,488	0	40,000
Surrey	204,000	10,000	0	61,000
AVery	154,000	39,400	0	46,200
Surrey	3,409,502	1,032,137	0	400,000
Transylvania	2,697,648	865,427	0	500,000
Henderson	812,000	324,800	0	136,000
Swain	85,000	17,000	0	25,500
Total Approved FY 1971	13,386,567	3,004,766	1,642,952	2,807,622

Allegany	388,868	0	0	50,000
Schoharie	771,650	192,912	192,912	150,000
6 Counties	263,811	0	131,904	63,135
Cattaraugus	785,200	214,338	0	219,015
Otsego	4,945,600	42,500	0	200,000
Delaware	1,269,661	380,540	0	135,526
Tompkins	9,448,001	1,500,000	0	2,332,079
Broome	4,200,000	0	321,905	150,000
Total Approved FY 1971	22,072,791	2,330,290	646,801	3,298,755



PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT	MUNICIPALITY
OHIO			
0303	Margaret Creek Watershed-Site 2	Recreation	Albany
0720	Ohio University Airport Closeout Figures	Airport	Albany
1084	Marietta City Health Center-2nd Overrun	Public Health Center	Marietta
1150	Hocking County Public Health Center	Ambulatory Care Center	Logan
1503	Beverly Sanitary Waste Treatment Plant	Sewage System	Beverly
1504	Nelsonville Water Treatment Plant	Water System	Nelsonville
1505	Hillsboro Sanitary Waste Treatment Plant	Sewage System	Hillsboro
1561	Muskingum Area Residence Center	Vocational Education	Zanesville
1580	Pike County Hospital Long Term Care Center	Long Term Care	Waverly
1581	Muskingum Area Vocational School	Vocational Education	Zanesville
1618	Muskingum Area Joint Vocational Education-Phase I	Vocational Education	Zanesville
1623	Good Samaritan Hospital Long Term Care Unit	Long Term Care	Zanesville
1627	Guernsey Memorial Hospital Long Term Care Unit	Hospital	Cambridge
1630	Barnesville Hospital Long Term Care Unit	Ambulatory Care Center	Barnesville
1631	Ohio FY 1971 NEDA Title III Grant	NDEA	124 School Districts
1633	Greenfield Waste Treatment Plant	Sewage System	Greenfield
1754	Bejlaire Water Treatment Facility	Water System	Bellaire
PENNSYLVANIA			
0994	Hamot Community Mental Hospital Center	Mental Health Center	North Fayette
1141	West Allegheny Hospital Overrun	Hospital	Everett
1262	Bedford Memorial Hospital Overrun	Hospital	Huntington
1267	Blair Memorial Hospital Overrun	Hospital	Somerset
1298	Somerset Community Hospital Overrun	Hospital	Hampton
1565	Hampton Township Sanitary Authority	Sewage System	Kellersville
1572	Burnley Workshop of the Poconos	Mental Health Center	Mount Pleasant
1574	Henry Clay Frick Community Hospital and Rehabilitation	Hospital	Wilkes-Barre
1584	Wilkes College Engineering and Arts Building	Higher Education	Clearfield
1585	Clearfield Hospital	Hospital	Gilpin
1592	Gilpin Township Municipal Authority	Sewage System	
1593	Pottsville Hospital and Wame Clinic Addition (Final)	Hospital	
1613	South Fayette Township Sewage System	Sewage System	South Fayette
1619	Mercy Hospital of Johnstown	Diagnosis and Treatment Center	Johnstown
1658	South Union Township Sewage System	Sewage System	South Union

COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	OTHER SECTION FUNDS	SECTION 214 FUNDS
Athens	416,313	208,158	0	73,155
Athens	95,910	47,955	0	47,955
Washington	13,800	4,600	0	6,600
Hocking	35,374	11,791	0	21,925
Washington	495,100	148,530	0	100,000
Athens	1,295,000	62,500	0	163,900
Highland	1,094,000	328,200	0	200,000
Muskingum	100,000	0	50,000	30,000
Pike	1,000,000	300,000	0	316,667
Muskingum	286,000	143,000	68,000	10,000
Muskingum	100,000	0	50,000	30,000
Muskingum	960,000	240,000	0	200,000
Guernsey	1,609,200	536,400	0	750,960
Belmont	848,804	282,600	0	314,091
	532,721	266,361	0	159,816
Highland	1,455,000	436,500	0	395,000
Belmont	2,020,000	1,010,000	0	200,000
Total Approved FY 1971	12,261,312	3,978,640	168,000	2,972,114
Erie	2,080,751	285,580	0	180,473
Allegheny	1,675,380	500,000	0	400,000
Bedford	493,000	0	0	125,000
Huntington	1,056,388	0	0	200,000
Somerset	1,484,000	300,000	0	300,000
Allegheny	1,028,934	483,000	0	200,000
Monroe	637,000	223,570	0	100,000
Northumberland	532,500	250,000	0	150,000
Luzerne	4,219,813	259,188	0	500,000
Clearfield	4,009,995	1,000,000	0	550,000
Armstrong	625,900	312,950	0	187,690
Schuylkill	651,136	209,000	0	100,000
Allegheny	1,070,000	535,000	0	200,000
Cambria	1,870,000	300,000	0	300,000
Fayette	2,331,100	1,165,550	0	350,000



PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT	MUNICIPALITY
1660	Highland Water System Improvements	Water System	Highland
1661	Vernon Township Sewage System	Sewage System	Vernon
1662	White Deer Township Sewage Treatment Facility	Sewage System	White Deer
1668	Robinson Township Sewage System	Sewage System	Robinson
1672	Clarion Osteopathic Community Hospital	Hospital	Clarion
1684	Braddock General Hospital	Hospital	Braddock
1737	Collier Township Water Supply	Sewage System	Collier
1739	Cranberry Township Sewer and Sewage Disposal System	Sewage System	Cranberry
1755	Latrobe Airport	Airport	Latrobe
1762	Warrandale Transmission and Distribution	Water System	Warrandale
1777	Vine Providence Community Mental Health Center	Mental Health Center	WilliamSPORT
1778	Clarion County Airport	Airport	Clarion
1796	Westmoreland County Municipal Water Authority	Water System	4 Cities
SOUTH CAROLINA			
1693	Gaffney/Blacksburg Water Transmission	Water System	Gaffney
1694	NDEA Title III to 16 School Districts in South Carolina	NDEA	
1713	Greenville Technical Education Center Equipment	Higher Education	Greenville
1715	Pickens County Airport Expansion	Airport	Pickens
1719	Spartanburg Water Pollution Control Intercept	Sewage System	Spartanburg
1720	Tri-County Technical Education Center Equipment	Higher Education	Pendleton
1722	Spartanburg Technical Education Center Equipment	Higher Education	Spartanburg
1733	Marietta Water Pollution Control System	Sewage System	Marietta
1734	Lawsons Fork Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewage System	Lawsons Fork
1756	Cherokee County Headquarters Library	Library	Gaffney
1766	Belton Water Pollution Control System	Sewage System	Belton
1780	University of South Carolina Classroom—Laboratory—Office Building	Higher Education	Spartanburg
TENNESSEE			
0891	Chattanooga Sewage Plant	Sewage System	Chattanooga
0969	Clay County Health Center Second Overrun	Public Health Center	Celina
1133	Loudon City Water System	Water System	Loudon
1290	Scott County Hospital Addition Overrun	Hospital	Dneida

COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	OTHER SECTION FUNDS	SECTION 214 FUNDS
Cambria	2,095,200	1,047,600	0	390,000
Crawford	1,301,000	650,500	0	260,000
Union	717,700	287,080	0	180,000
Allegheny	2,917,450	1,155,000	0	300,000
Clarion	900,000	300,000	0	100,000
Allegheny	6,943,500	1,208,000	0	600,000
Allegheny	812,200	406,100	0	200,000
Butler	1,200,200	528,080	0	200,000
Westmoreland	875,232	437,616	0	109,404
Allegheny	2,071,700	1,035,850	0	400,000
Lycoming	1,152,530	405,210	0	250,000
Clarion	826,891	413,446	0	106,314
Westmoreland	1,152,800	441,000	0	226,600
Total Approved FY 1971	46,732,300	14,130,320	0	7,165,481
Cherokee	336,000	168,000	0	94,800
6 Counties	386,312	193,156	0	115,892
Greenville	50,000	8,812	0	15,000
Pickens	478,900	239,450	0	119,725
Spartanburg	67,400	22,240	0	31,130
Anderson	44,281	8,812	0	13,283
Spartanburg	50,000	8,812	0	15,000
Greenville	466,600	153,970	0	107,985
Spartanburg	1,762,000	581,460	0	432,140
Cherokee	391,100	75,000	0	51,100
Anderson	629,000	207,570	0	295,630
Spartanburg	1,142,319	100,000	0	456,926
Total Approved FY 1971	5,803,912	1,767,282	0	1,748,611
Hamilton	1,838,000	606,540	0	100,000
Clay	5,136	2,671	0	2,182
Loudon	80,613	0	0	8,061
Scott	183,914	59,020	0	45,978



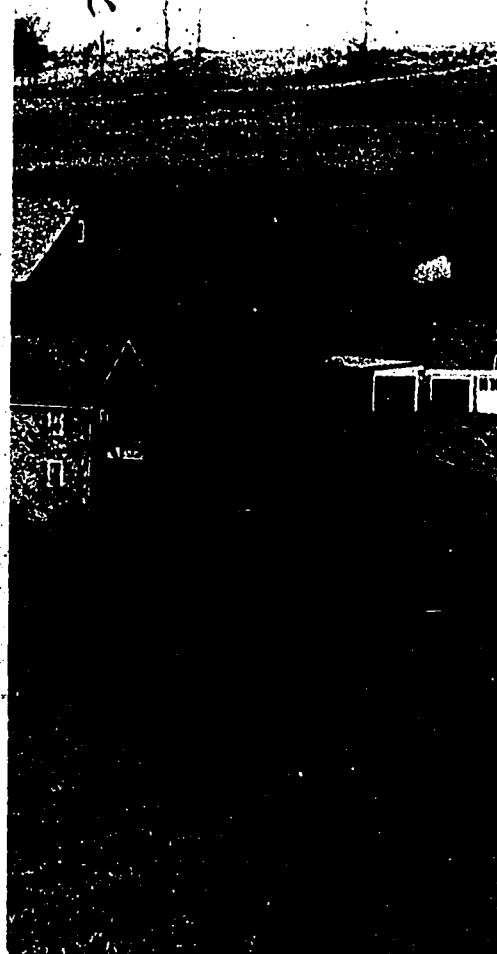
PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT	MUNICIPALITY
1462	Canon County Community Center	Neighborhood Facilities	Woodbury
1466	Sweetwater Community Center	Neighborhood Facilities	Sweetwater
1485	Chattanooga Annex Area 3 Sewage Facility	Sewage System	Chattanooga
1496	Alcoa Water Facility	Water System	Alcoa
1512	Chattanooga Municipal Airport	Airport	Chattanooga
1595	University of Tennessee Memorial Hospital	Hospital	Knoxville
1596	Coke County Nursing Home	Long Term Care	Newport
1599	Van Buren County Public Health Center	Public Health Center	Spencer
1614	Tri-Cities Airport Apron Extension	Airport	Johnson City
1614	Tri City Airport Apron Extension Overrun	Airport	Johnson City
1615	Roane Mountain Campground	Recreation	Roane
1622	LaFollette Community Hospital Modernization	Hospital	La Follette
1632	Roane State Community College	Higher Education	Harriman
1645	Powell Valley Vocational School	Vocational Education	Speedwell
1646	Tennessee FY 1971 NEDA Title III Grant	NDEA	67 School Districts
1659	Panther Creek State Park Phase II	Recreation	Morrisstown
1673	Greene County Area Vocational School	Vocational Education	Greeneville
1678	DeKalb County Area Vocational Technical High School	Vocational Education	Smithville
1683	Elizabethton Vocational Technical School Phase I	Vocational Education	Elizabethton
1705	Alcoa Water Treatment Plant Improvements	Water System	Alcoa
1706	Clayco Public Library	Library	Celina
1708	Lovell Field Chattanooga Municipal Airport	Airport	Chattanooga
1710	Elizabethton Municipal Airport	Airport	Elizabethton
1740	Daniel Arthur Rehabilitation Center	Rehabilitation Center	Oak Ridge
1742	Dawn of Hope Center	Mental Health Center	Johnson
1768	Maryville Sewer Lines Extension	Sewage System	Maryville
1770	Washington County Area Vocational Education Equipment	Vocational Education	Jonesboro
1771	Tri-Cities Vocational Technical Equipment	Vocational Education	Blountville
1790	McGhee Tyson Airport	Airport	Knoxville
VIRGINIA			
0340	Gates City Sanitary Authority Sewage System Overrun	Sewage System	Gates City
0875	Smyth County Vocational Education School	Vocational Education	Chilhowie
1101	Tazewell County Vocational Education School	Vocational Education	Tazewell

COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	OTHER SECTION FUNDS	SECTION 214 FUNDS
Cannon	318,271	212,180	0	22,922
Monroe	238,316	178,732	0	9,316
Hamilton	730,200	365,100	0	200,000
Blount	873,000	0	0	60,300
Hamilton	284,000	144,420	0	82,780
Knox	360,000	187,200	0	72,000
Cocke	780,300	405,756	0	80,000
Van Buren	100,000	52,000	0	28,000
Washington	156,000	78,000	0	15,600
Washington	123,400	61,700	0	12,340
Carter	320,000	160,000	0	64,000
Campbell	963,435	500,986	0	269,761
Roane	3,156,721	960,979	0	300,000
Claiborne	395,000	0	197,500	98,750
	719,834	359,917	0	146,288
Hamblen	170,000	85,000	0	34,000
Greene	1,790,200	0	895,100	268,530
DeKalb	741,000	0	370,500	111,150
Carter	1,503,550	0	751,775	225,532
Blount	400,000	200,000	0	40,000
Clay	76,530	38,265	0	17,602
Hamilton	49,700	24,850	0	14,900
Carter	102,400	51,200	0	15,360
Anderson	647,058	343,475	0	97,059
Washington	192,500	111,283	0	17,500
Blount	675,000	337,500	0	67,500
Washington	269,900	0	134,950	26,990
Sullivan	200,000	0	100,000	40,000
Knox	1,755,275	877,637	0	200,000
Total Approved FY 1971	20,199,253	6,404,411	2,449,825	2,794,401
Scott	56,276	16,870	0	20,370
Smyth	221,300	35,408	75,242	46,473
Tazewell	180,600	36,120	54,180	36,120



PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT	MUNICIPALITY
1165	Dickenson County Vocational Education School	Vocational Education	Clincho
1166	Botetourt County Vocational Education Center Overrun	Vocational Education	Fencastle
1422	Twin County Community Hospital Overrun	Hospital	Galax
1423	Floyd County Vocational Education School	Vocational Education	Floyd
1456	Pulaski County Vocational Education Center Overrun	Vocational Education	Pulaski
1575	Buchanan County Library	Library	Grundy
1576	Whyte-Grayson Regional Library	Library	Independence
1579	Lonesome Pine Airport	Airport	Wise
1583	New River Community College Equipment	Vocational Education	Oublin
1586	Virginia Highlands Community College Equipment	Vocational Education	Abingdon
1648	D.S. Lancaster Community College Student Study Facility	Higher Education	Clifton Forge
1657A	Southwest Virginia Community College Vocational Technical Library Building	Vocational Education	Richlands
1657B	Southwest Virginia Community College Vocational Technical Library Building	Higher Education	Richlands
1692	Wise County Vocational Education School Addition	Vocational Education	Wise
1724	Wytheville Community College Equipment	Vocational Education	Wytheville
1725	Alleghany Covington-Clifton Forge Vocational School	Vocational Education	Clifton Forge
1726	Mountain Empire Community College Equipment	Vocational Education	Big Stone Gap
1750	Big Stone Gap Branch/Lonesome Pine Library	Library	Big Stone Gap
1773	Pulaski County High School Vocational Education Department Addition	Vocational Education	Pulaski
1820	D.S. Lancaster Community College Forest Technology Equipment	Vocational Education	Clifton Forge
654-13	Tazewell Community Hospital Overrun	Hospital	Tazewell
654-24	Lonesome Pine Hospital Overrun	Hospital	Big Stone Gap
WEST VIRGINIA			
0375	Lakin State Hospital Sewage Treatment Facility Overrun	Sewage System	Lakin
0376	Colin-Anderson Sewage Treatment Facility Overrun	Sewage System	Saint Marys
0561A-B	Roney's Point Mental Health Center Overrun	Mental Health Center	Triadelphia
1234	Princeton Community Hospital Overrun	Hospital	Princeton
1518	Preston County Vocational Education Center	Vocational Education	Kingwood
1546	Cortland Acres Nursing Home	Long Term Care	Thomas
1548	Monongalia County Sheltered Workshop Overrun	Rehabilitation Center	Morgantown
1582	Jackson General Hospital Addition	Hospital	Ripley
1665	Morgantown Municipal Airport Instrument Landing	Airport Safety	Morgantown
1665	Morgantown Municipal Airport Instrument Landing System Overrun	Airport Safety	Morgantown
1747	Montgomery General Hospital Phase 1	Hospital	Montgomery
1747	Montgomery General Hospital Phase 1 Overrun	Hospital	Montgomery

COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	OTHER SECTION FUNDS	SECTION 214 FUNDS
Dickenson	111,000	22,200	33,300	22,200
Botetourt	183,400	32,095	59,605	45,171
Carroll	53,679	0	0	200,000
Floyd	74,000	12,950	24,050	18,382
Pulaski	330,000	57,750	107,250	65,340
Buchanan	230,000	52,604	0	67,396
Grayson	228,233	52,604	0	53,629
Wise	920,300	460,150	0	207,700
Pulaski	78,149	0	32,041	13,130
Washington	95,739	0	47,870	23,064
Alleghany	250,552	118,227	0	42,011
Tazewell	533,244	0	266,622	124,779
Tazewell	490,256	245,128	0	114,720
Wise	270,000	0	135,000	71,280
Wythe	50,000	0	25,000	10,725
Alleghany	920,158	0	460,079	192,313
Wise	168,186	0	84,093	45,158
Wise	283,665	47,407	0	30,000
Pulaski	570,000	99,754	185,246	107,850
Alleghany	20,1000	0	8,800	3,553
Tazewell	923,967	0	0	635,893
Wise	921,189	0	112,257	462,302
Total Approved FY 1971	8,163,893	1,289,267	1,710,635	2,659,569
Mason	50,000	15,000	0	25,000
Pleasants	50,000	15,000	0	25,000
Ohio	220,927	119,870	0	56,870
Mercer	0	0	0	100,000
Preston	1,000,000	0	500,000	300,000
Tucker	1,578,869	670,243	0	402,146
Monongalia	68,359	34,180	0	20,508
Jackson	679,156	312,025	0	175,221
Monongalia	139,454	69,727	0	41,836
Monongalia	8,546	4,273	0	2,564
Fayette	613,172	274,314	0	164,388
Fayette	306,980	185,762	0	111,458



PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	TYPE OF PROJECT	MUNICIPALITY
1749	East Panhandle Training Center for Handicapped	Rehabilitation Center	Martinsburg
1749	East Panhandle Training Center for Handicapped Overrun	Rehabilitation Center	Martinsburg
1764	Summersville Airport Improvements	Airport	Summersville
1810	Highland Hospital	Hospital	Charleston

Housing Assistance (Section 207)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	SECTION 207 FUNDS
ALABAMA					
062-2	Alabama Housing, Inc.—Florence	Florence	Lauderdale	\$ 46,793	\$ 37,434
062-3	Alabama Housing, Inc.—Decatur	Decatur	Morgan	30,176	24,140
062-4	Alabama Housing, Inc.—Guntersville	Guntersville	Marshall	30,300	24,240
062-5	Alabama Housing, Inc.—Courtland	Courtland	Lawrence	21,700	17,360
	TOTAL APPROVED	FY 71		\$128,969	\$103,174
MARYLAND					
052-2	Homeowners Foundation of Washington Co.	Funkstown	Washington	13,000	10,400
OHIO					
043-4	Byesville Board of Trade	Byesville	Guernsey	32,085	25,668
NORTH CAROLINA					
1577	Tech. Asst. to Non-Profit Organization			100,000	100,000

COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	BASIC FUNDS	OTHER SECTION FUNDS	SECTION 214 FUNDS
Berkeley	260,000	130,000	0	78,000
Berkeley	81,608	40,804	0	24,482
Nicholas	59,950	29,975	0	17,985
Kaniawha	543,465	152,242	0	91,345
Total Approved FY 1971	5,660,485	2,053,415	500,000	1,637,003

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE COST	SECTION 207 FUNDS
PENNSYLVANIA					
033-13	Bethes A.M.E. Church	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	\$ 85,168	\$ 68,134
033-14	Fairview Housing Corp.	Meadville	Crawford	30,406	24,325
033-15	Johnstown Housing Development Corp.	Johnstown	Cambria	55,800	44,640
033-18	Johnstown Housing Development Corp.	Johnstown	Cambria	9,982	7,986
033-24	Wesley Town Inc.,	Bethel Park	Washington	\$144,000	115,200
034-8	Hazleton Townhouse Apts.	Hazleton	Luzerne	103,325	82,660
034-9	Scranton Neighbors, Inc.	Scranton	Lackawanna	16,029	12,824
034-10	Centre Community Housing, Inc.	State College	Centre	42,000	33,600
034-11	Geneva House, Inc.	Scranton	Lackawanna	37,000	29,600
1552	Tech. Asst. to Non-Profit Organizations			66,220	66,220
		Total Approved	FY 71	761,304	485,189
TENNESSEE					
087-2	Volunteer Housing Development Corp.	Newport	Cocke	60,237	48,190
087-3	Volunteer Housing Development Corp.	Morristown	Hamblen	73,895	59,116
		Total Approved	Fy 71	134,132	107,306

Appendix C

Expenditures by State

Section 214

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Total
Alabama	\$ 1,491,105	\$ 5,889,869	\$ 4,149,855	\$ 2,844,587	\$ 3,448,212	\$ 17,823,628
Georgia	2,003,871	2,897,306	2,354,778	1,727,122	1,675,347	10,658,424
Kentucky	1,515,000	3,317,897	2,772,597	2,250,002	2,284,266	2,139,782
Maryland	222,810	1,602,397	3,167,955	1,867,629	1,197,869	8,058,660
Mississippi	0	0	1,625,556	2,627,104	2,310,384	6,567,044
New York	2,043,254	2,804,719	2,077,630	1,570,939	801,634	9,248,176
North Carolina	457,871	1,375,383	5,267,629	2,563,117	2,123,127	11,787,127
Ohio	484,558	5,169,902	2,315,813	2,351,358	2,386,621	12,708,252
Pennsylvania	3,591,095	7,833,510	5,956,000	5,791,354	5,503,303	28,675,262
South Carolina	282,498	4,170,618	1,992,991	1,722,028	1,433,005	
Tennessee	2,327,512	2,464,302	5,192,501	2,819,976	2,486,318	15,290,609
Virginia	810,758	2,320,560	2,024,880	1,979,799	1,967,464	9,103,461
West Virginia	2,684,105	5,657,870	3,064,618	3,142,899	2,908,009	17,450,501
TOTAL	\$17,914,437	\$45,504,333	\$41,966,803	\$33,257,934	\$30,518,559	\$169,162,066

Totals reflect under-runs and withdrawals

Section 211

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Total
Alabama	\$ 396,330	\$ 639,530	\$ 608,323	\$ 1,467,316	\$ 2,473,536	\$ 5,585,035
Georgia	340,000	665,000	592,448	800,927	1,139,075	3,537,450
Kentucky	695,520	1,438,813	1,539,800	934,600	2,100,326	3,537,450
Maryland	300,000	300,000	331,820	575,600	1,223,104	2,730,524
Mississippi	0	0	475,000	545,461	876,700	1,897,161
New York	448,420	448,400	1,138,439	1,012,637	1,271,469	4,319,365
North Carolina	566,660	437,500	921,331	965,019	1,664,832	4,555,342
Ohio	541,780	541,760	790,400	878,800	1,363,632	4,116,372
Pennsylvania	0	2,789,507	2,064,500	2,266,416	4,452,857	11,573,280
South Carolina	0	923,700	387,500	757,400	550,000	2,618,600
Tennessee	675,000	383,000	527,500	1,472,155	3,040,798	6,098,453
Virginia	0	2,422,016	1,093,671	797,500	1,477,723	5,790,910
West Virginia	0	930,500	1,234,800	1,440,600	2,007,643	5,613,593
TOTAL	\$ 3,963,710	\$11,919,726	\$11,705,532	\$13,914,431	\$23,641,745	\$65,145,144

Totals reflect under-runs and withdrawals

Section 202

	1968	1969	1970	Total
Alabama	\$ 679,755	\$ 1,295,028	\$ 4,368,013	\$ 6,342,796
Georgia	1,031,792	374,895	6,932,681	8,339,368
Georgia/Tennessee			1,937,147	1,937,147
Kentucky	4,883,232	1,217,963	7,839,400	13,940,595
Maryland			100,000	100,000
North Carolina	2,873,266	148,752	2,516,253	5,538,271
Ohio	3,669,186	589,260	3,898,474	8,156,920
Pennsylvania			50,000	50,000
South Carolina	1,966,051	2,489,697	5,404,805	9,860,553
Virginia	1,010,193	304,953	4,791,732	6,106,878
West Virginia	2,314,483	3,758,377	2,657,932	8,730,792
Total	\$18,427,958	\$10,178,925	\$40,496,437	\$69,103,320

Appendix D

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

Following is a list of local development district (LDD) offices, directors, telephone numbers, Appalachian Regional Commission coordinator and counties included in the district. The number following the name of the LDD corresponds to the numbered map on page 160. Numbered areas on the map not explained are still in organizing stage.

MUSCLE SHOALS — 1A

NORTH CENTRAL — 1B

Executive Director: Stanley E. Munsey
Address: Muscle Shoals Council
of Local
Governments
P.O. Box 2358
Muscle Shoals, Alabama
35660
Telephone: (205) 383-3861
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: John Kimbrough
Counties Included: Colbert, Franklin,
Lauderdale, Marion Winston

Executive Director: Gary Voketz
Address: North Central Alabama
Regional Council of
Governments
P.O. Box 1069
Decatur, Alabama
35601
Telephone: (205) 355-4515
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Page Ingraham
Counties Included: Cullman, Lawrence,
Morgan

TOP OF ALABAMA — 1C WEST ALABAMA — 1D

Executive Director: Dean Y. Matthews
Address: Top of Alabama Regional
Council of Governments

City Hall
Huntsville, Alabama
35801
Telephone: (205) 536-3388
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Larry Waldorf
Counties Included: DeKalb, Jackson,
Limestone, Madison
Marshall

Executive Director: Lewis E. McCray
Address: West Alabama Planning
and Development
Council
P.O. Box 86
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
35401
Telephone: (205) 345-5545
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Fred Burks
Counties Included: Bibb, Fayette, Lamar,
Pickens, Tuscaloosa
(Green, Hale)

BIRMINGHAM — 1E EAST ALABAMA — 1F

Executive Director: William Bondarenko (Acting)
Address: Birmingham Regional
Planning Commission,

2121 Bldg., Room 1524
Birmingham, Alabama
35203

Telephone: (205) 251-8139
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Joseph Matyi
Counties Included: Blount, Jefferson, St. Clair,
Shelby, Walker,
Chilton

Executive Director: Sam F. Reynolds, Jr.
Address: East Alabama Regional
Planning and Development
Commission

P.O. Box 1584
Anniston, Alabama
36201

Telephone: (205) 237-6741
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Joseph Matyi
Counties Included: Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee,
Clay, Cleburne, Coosa,
Etowah, Randolph,
Talladega, Tallapoosa

CENTRAL ALABAMA — 1H

Executive Director: Robert B. Kutas
Address: Central Alabama Regional
Planning and Development
Commission

303 Washington Avenue
P.O. Box 4034
Montgomery, Alabama
36104

Telephone: (205) 262-7316
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Fred Burks
Counties Included: Elmore (Autauga,
Montgomery)

COOSA VALLEY — 2A GEORGIA MOUNTAINS — 2B

Executive Director: Douglas R. Hudson
Address: Coosa Valley Area
Planning and Development
Commission

P.O. Box 1424
Rome, Georgia 30161

Telephone: (404) 234-8507

Executive Director: Sam Dayton
Address: Georgia Mountains
Planning and Development
Commission

P.O. Box 1294
Gainesville, Georgia
30501

Telephone: (404) 532-6541

COSA VALLEY—2A GEORGIA MOUNTAINS—2B. Continued

Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: J. Robert O'Neill
Counties Included: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga,
Dade, Floyd, Gordon,
Haralson, Paulding,
Polk, Walker

Funding: ARC, EDA
ARC Assignment: Ronald Fraser
Counties Included: Banks, Dawson, Forsyth,
Franklin Habersham,
Hall, Lumpkin, Rabun,
Stephens, Towns, Union,
White (Hart)

CHATTAHOOCHEE-FLINT — 2C ATLANTA METROPOLITAN — 2D

Executive Director: Wandell E. Brannan
Address: Chattahoochee-Flint
Area Planning
and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1363
LaGrange, Georgia
30240

Telephone: (404) 882-2575
Funding: ARC, EDA
ARC Assignment: John Kimbrough
Counties Included: Carroll, Heard (Coweta,
Harris, Meriwether,
Pike, Talbot, Troup,
Upson)

Executive Director: Glenn E. Bennett
Address: Atlanta Region Metro-
politan Planning
Commission
900 Glenn Building
Atlanta, Georgia
30303

Telephone: (404) 522-7577
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Salim Kublawi
Counties Included: Douglas, Gwinnett
(Clayton, Cobb
DeKalb, Fulton)

NORTHEAST GEORGIA — 2E NORTH GEORGIA — 2F

Executive Director: Clinton R. Lane
Address: Northeast Georgia Area
Planning and Development
Commission
193 East Hancock St
Athens, Georgia 30601

Telephone: (404) 548-3141
Funding: ARC, EDA
ARC Assignment: Fred Burks
Counties Included: Barrow, Jackson, Madison
(Clarke, Elbert, Greene,
Newton, Oconee,
Oglethorpe, Walton)

Executive Director: George Sutherland
Address: North Georgia Area
Planning and Development
Commission
221 North Hamilton St
Dalton, Georgia 30720

Telephone: (404) 226-1672
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Page Ingraham
Counties Included: Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer,
Murray, Pickens,
Whitfield

BUFFALO TRACE — 3A FIVCO — 3B

Executive Director: Eugene Fox
Address: Buffalo Trace Area
Development District, Inc.

State National Bank
Building
Maysville, Kentucky
41056

Telephone: (606) 564-6894
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Judy Powell
Counties Included: Fleming, Lewis (Bracken,
Mason, Robertson)

Executive Director: David Salisbury
Address: FIVCO Area Development
Council Boyd County
Courthouse
P.O. Box 636

Catlettsburg, Kentucky
41129

Telephone: (606) 739-4144
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: James Vinson
Counties Included: Boyd, Carter, Elliott,
Greenup, Lawrence

BLUEGRASS — 3C

Executive Director: Jesse Sekhon
Address: Bluegrass Area Development
District, Inc.

c/o Judge Robert F. Stephens,
Chairman Bluegrass Area
Development District
Board of Directors

Fayette County Courthouse
Lexington, Kentucky
40507

Telephone: (606) 255-1790
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment:
Counties Included: Clark, Estill, Garrard,
Lincoln, Madison, Powell

GATEWAY — 3D BIG SANDY — 3E

Executive Director: Calvin S. Schneider
Address: Gateway Area Development
District, Inc.
P.O. Box 107

Owingsville, Kentucky
40360

Executive Director: Joseph L. McCauley
Address: Big Sandy Area
Development Council, Inc.
Tourist Information
Center
Prestonsburg, Kentucky
41653

GATEWAY—3D BIG SANDY—3E Continued

Telephone: (606) 674-6355
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: John Kimbrough
Counties Included: Bath, Menifee, Morgan,
Montgomery, Rowan

Telephone: (606) 886-2374
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Francis Moravitz
Counties Included: Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin,
Martin, Pike

LAKE CUMBERLAND — 3F & 3K CUMBERLAND VALLEY — 3H

Executive Director: Patrick Bell
Address: Lake Cumberland Area
Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 387
Jamestown, Kentucky
42629
Telephone: (502) 343-3520
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Ronald Fraser
Counties Included: Adair, Casey, Clinton,
Cumberland, Green McCreary,
Pulaski, Russell Wayne
(Taylor)

Executive Director: Gatliff Craig
Address: Cumberland Valley Area
Development District, Inc.
Laurel County Courthouse
London, Kentucky
40741
Telephone: (606) 864-9176
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Joseph Napolitano
Counties Included: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Jackson,
Knox, Laurel, Rockcastle,
Whitley

KENTUCKY RIVER — 3I

Executive Director: Malcolm H. Holliday, Jr.
Address: Kentucky River Area
Development District, Inc.
603 East Main Street
Hazard, Kentucky 41701
Telephone: (606) 436-3158
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Page Ingraham
Counties Included: Breathitt, Knott, Lee,
Leslie, Letcher, Owsley,
Perry, Wolfe

TRI-COUNTY COUNCIL — 4A

Executive Director: Edward J. Heath
Address: Tri-County Council for
Western Maryland, Inc.
Suite 510 — Algonquin
Motor Inn

Cumberland, Maryland
21502
Telephone: (301) 722-6882
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Koder Collison
Counties Included: Allegany, Garrett,
Washington

NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI — 5A THREE RIVERS — 5B

Executive Director: Gatha D. Jumper
Address: Northeast Mississippi
Planning and Development
District
Northeast Mississippi
Junior College
Booneville, Mississippi
38829
Telephone: (601) 728-6248
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Geri Storm
Counties Included: Alcorn, Benton, Marshall,
Prentiss, Tippah,
Tishomingo

Executive Director: Don Mallard
Address: Three Rivers Planning
and Development
District
105 West Reynolds
Street
Pontotoc, Mississippi
38863
Telephone: (601) 489-2415
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: George Frenkel
Counties Included: Chickasaw, Itawamba, Lee
Monroe, Pontotoc, Union
(Calhoun, Lafayette)

GOLDEN TRIANGLE — 5C

Executive Director: John Ware Thames
Address: Golden Triangle Planning
and Development
District
Drawer DN
State College, Mississippi
39762
Telephone: (601) 325-3855
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: John Kimbrough
Counties Included: Choctow, Clay, Lowndes;
Noxubee, Oktibbeha,
Webster, Winston

SOUTHERN TIER CENTRAL — 6B SOUTHERN TIER EAST — 6C

Executive Director: William D. Hess
Address: Southern Tier Central
Regional Planning and
Development Board
Keenan's Pharmacy Bldg.
Pultney and Bridge
Streets
Corning, New York
14830
Telephone: (607) 962-3021
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: John Kimbrough
Counties Included: Chemung, Schuyler,
Stuben

Executive Director: Roy Bruter
Address: Southern Tier East
Regional Planning and
Development Board
Room 23
19 East Main St.
Norwich, New York
13815
Telephone: (607) 334-5210
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Larry Waldorf
Counties Included: Broome, Chenango, Cortland,
Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie,
Tioga, Tompkins

MOUNTAIN SCENIC — 7A BLUE RIDGE — 7B

Field Coordinator: Mrs. Ruth G. Johnson
Address: Mountain Scenic Regional
Planning and Economic
Development Commission
P.O. Box 386
Newland, North Carolina
28657
Telephone: (704) 733-5133
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Ronald Fraser
Counties Included: Avery, Mitchell, Watauga,
Yancey

Field Coordinator: Alfred A. Houston
Address: Blue Ridge Planning
and Development
Commission
P.O. Box 193
Wilkesboro, North
Carolina 28697
Telephone: (919) 667-7641
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: William Blumer
Counties Included: Alleghany, Ashe,
Wilkes

NORTHWEST — 7C SOUTHWESTERN — 7D

Field Coordinator: Joe C. Matthews
Address: Northwest Economic
Development Commission
Government Center
Winston-Salem, North
Carolina 27101
Telephone: (919) 725-2249

Field Coordinator: Ned J. Tucker
Address: Southwestern North
Carolina Economic
Development Commission
P.O. Box 66
Sylva, North Carolina
28779
Telephone: (704) 586-5208

Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Francis Moravitz
Counties Included: Davie, Forsyth, Stokes,
Surry, Yadkin

Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Richard Dynes
Counties Included: Cherokee, Clay, Graham,
Jackson, Macon, Swain

UPPER FRENCH BROAD — 7E ISOTHERMAL — 7F

Field Coordinator: Robert Winston
Address: Upper French Broad
Regional Planning
and Economic Development
Commission
P.O. Box 428
Fletcher, North Carolina
38732

Field Coordinator: Paul D. Hughes
Address: Isothermal Planning and
Development Commission

Telephone: (704) 684-8581
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Salim Kublawi
Counties Included: Buncombe, Haywood,
Henderson, Madison
Transylvania

306 Ridgecrest Ave
Rutherfordton, North
Carolina 28139
Telephone: (704) 287-3309
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Judy Powell
Counties Included: McDowell, Polk,
Rutherford
(Cleveland)

ALEXANDER-BURKE-CALDWELL — 7G

Field Coordinator: W. Robert White
Address: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell
Economic Development
Commission
110 North Mulberty St.
Lenoir, North Carolina
28645

Telephone: (704) 758-2969
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: John Kimbrough
Counties Included: Alexander, Burke,
Caldwell (Catawba)

OHIO VALLEY — 8A BUCKEYE HILLS-HOCKING VALLEY — 8B

Executive Director: Donald M. Buckley
Address: Ohio Valley Regional
Development Commission

Executive Director: John H. Beasley
Address: Buckeye Hill-Hocking
Valley Regional
Development District, Inc.
Suite 325

OHIO VALLEY—8A BUCKEYE HILLS—HOCKING VALLEY—8B Continued

Griffin Hall,
740 Second Street
Portsmouth, Ohio 45662

Telephone: (614) 354-4716
Funding: EDA
ARC Assignment: John Kimbrough
Counties Included: Adams, Brown, Clermont,
Gallia, Highland, Jackson,
Lawrence, Pike, Ross,
Scioto, Vinton

First National Bank
Building
Marietta, Ohio 45750
Telephone: (614) 374-9436
Funding: EDA, ARC
ARC Assignment: Koder Collison
Counties Included: Athens, Belmont, Hocking,
Meigs, Monroe, Morgan,
Noble, Perry,
Washington

TUSCARAWAS — 8C

Executive Director: Harry F. Smock
Address: Tuscarawas Valley
Regional Advisory
Committee, Inc.
P.O. Box 66,
802 Wheeling Avenue
Cambridge, Ohio
43725

Telephone: (614) 439-2852
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Koder Collison
Counties Included: Carroll, Coshocton,
Guernsey, Harrison,
Holmes, Jefferson,
Muskingum, Tuscarawas

NORTHWESTERN — 9A NORTH CENTRAL — 9B

Executive Director: Ned V. Collander
Address: Northwestern Pennsylvania
Regional Planning and
Development Commission
14 Seneca Building

Oil City, Pennsylvania
16301

Telephone: (814) 676-3821

Executive Director: Edgar H. Rits
Address: North Central Pennsylvania
Economic Development
District
P.O. Box 491,
218 Main Street
Ridgway, Pennsylvania

15853

Telephone: (814) 773-3162

Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Geri Storm
Counties Included: Clarion, Crawford, Erie,
Forest, Lawrence,
Mercer, Venango,
Warren

Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: John Kimbrough
Counties Included: Cameron Clearfield, Elk,
Jefferson, McKean,
Potter

NORTHERN TIER—9C NORTHEASTERN—9D

Executive Director: Clark Moeller
Address: Northern Tier Regional
Planning and Development
Commission
111 Main Street
Towanda, Pennsylvania
18848

Executive Director: Howard J. Grossman
Address: Economic Development
Council of Northeastern
Pennsylvania
P.O. Box 777
Avoca, Pennsylvania
18641

Telephone: (717) 265-9105
Funding: ARC, EDA
ARC Assignment: Page Ingraham
Counties Included: Bradford, Sullivan,
Susquehanna, Tioga,
Wyoming

Telephone: (717) 457-7456
Funding: ARC, EDA
ARC Assignment: Francis Moravitz
Counties Included: Carbon, Lackawanna,
Luzerne, Monroe, Pike,
Schuylkill, Wayne

SOUTHERN WESTERN—9E TURNPIKE—9F

Executive Director: Louis A. Vidic
Address: Southwestern Pennsylvania
Economic Development
District
1411 Park Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
15222

Executive Director: Stephen C. Mandes
Address: Turnpike District
Planning and Development
Commission
1200—11th Avenue
Altoona, Pennsylvania
16601
Telephone: (814) 944-4415

Telephone: (412) 391-1240
Funding: ARC, EDA
ARC Assignment: Joseph Matyi
Counties Included: Allegheny, Armstrong,
Beaver, Butler, Fayette,
Greene, Indiana, Washington,
Westmoreland

ARC, EDA
ARC Assignment: James Vinson
Counties Included: Bedford, Blair, Cambria,
Fulton, Huntingdon,
Somerset

SEDA — 9G

Executive Director: Rolland D. Berger
Address: Susquehanna Economic
Development Association
R.D. #1
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania
17837
Telephone: (717) 523-1109
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Ronald Fraser
Counties Included: Centre, Clinton, Columbia,
Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin,
Montour, Northumberland,
Perry, Snyder, Union

APPALACHIAN SOUTH CAROLINA — 10A

Executive Director: Donald R. Hinson
Address: South Carolina
Appalachian Council of
Governments
Drawer 6668,
11 Regency Hills Dr.
Greenville, South Carolina
Telephone: (803) 268-2431
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Geri Storm
Counties Included: Anderson, Cherokee,
Greenville, Oconee,
Pickens, Spartanburg

APPALACHIAN SOUTH CAROLINA — 10A

Executive Director: Donald R. Hinson
Address: South Carolina
Appalachian Council of
Governments
Drawer 6668,
11 Regency Hills Dr.
Greenville, South Carolina
Telephone: (803) 268-2431

Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Geri Storm
Counties Included: Anderson, Cherokee,
Greenville, Oconee,
Pickens, Spartanburg

UPPER CUMBERLAND — 11A EAST TENNESSEE — 11B

Executive Director: Donald S. Wakefield
Address: Upper Cumberland
Development District
332 Business Administration
Building
Tennessee Technological
University
Cookeville, Tennessee
38501

Telephone: (615) 528-3491
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Koder Collison
Counties Included: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland,
DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson,
Macon, Overton, Pickett,
Putnam, Smith, Van Buren,
Warren, White

FIRST TENNESSEE-VIRGINIA — 11C SOUTHEAST — 11E

Executive Director: Jack Strickland
Address: First Tennessee-Virginia
Development District
Box 2779, East
Tennessee State University
Johnson City, Tennessee
37601

Telephone: (615) 928-0224
Funding: ARC, EDA
ARC Assignment: James Vinson
Counties Included: Carter, Greene, Hancock,
Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan,
Unicoi, Washington,
Washington County,
Virginia

Executive Director: John W. Anderson, Jr.
Address: East Tennessee
Development District
1810 Lake Avenue

Knoxville, Tennessee
37916

Telephone: (615) 974-2386
Funding: ARC, EDA
ARC Assignment: Salim Kublawi
Counties Included: Anderson, Blount, Campbell,
Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger,
Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox,
Loudon, Monroe, Morgan,
Roane, Scott, Sevier,
Union

Executive Director: Charles Thrailkill
Address: Southeast Tennessee
Development District
423 James Building

731 Broad Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee
37402

Telephone: (615) 265-2371
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: J. Robert O'Neill
Counties Included: Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton,
Grundy, Marion, McMinn,
Meigs, Polk, Rhea,
Sequatchie

LENOWISCO — 12A CUMBERLAND PLATEAU — 12B

Executive Director: Bruce K. Robinette
Address: LENOWISCO Planning
District Commission
U.S. Route 58-421 W
Duffield, Virginia 24244
Telephone: (703) 431-2206
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Fred Burks
Counties Included: Lee, Scott, Wise, City
of Norton

Executive Director: Andrew Chafin
Address: Cumberland Plateau
Planning District
P.O. Box 548
Lebanon, Virginia 24266
Telephone: (703) 889-1778
Funding: ARC, EDA
ARC Assignment: Judy Powell
Counties Included: Buchanan, Dickenson,
Russell, Tazewell

MOUNT ROGERS — 12C NEW RIVER — 12D

Executive Director: Neville Rucker
Address: Mount Rogers Planning
District Commission
P.O. Box 147 —
The Hull Building
Marion, Virginia 24354
Telephone: (703) 783-5103
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Ronald Fraser
Counties Included: Bland, Carroll, Grayson,
Smyth, Washington, Wythe,
Cities of Bristol
and Galax

Executive Director: John W. Epling
Address: New River Planning
District Commission
1612 Wadsworth St.
Radford, Virginia 24141
Telephone: (703) 639-0771
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: John Kimbrough
Counties Included: Floyd, Giles, Pulaski
(Montgomery and City
of Radford)

FIFTH DISTRICT — 12E CENTRAL SHENANDOAH — 12F

Executive Director: Robert M. Shannon
Address: Fifth Planning District
Commission
4841 Williamson Road, N.W.
Roanoke, Virginia 24012
Telephone: (703) 362-3777
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Koder Collison
Counties Included: Alleghany, Botetourt,

Executive Director: Edward F. Parcha
Address: Central Shenandoah
Planning District
Commission
119 West Frederick St.
P.O. Box 1337
Staunton, Virginia 24401
Telephone: (703) 885-5174
Funding: ARC
ARC Assignment: Richard Dynes
Counties Included: Bath, Highland (Augusta,

Craig, and Cities of
Clifton Forge and
Covington (Roanoke County
and Cities of Roanoke
and Salem)

Rockbridge, Roaningham,
and Cities of Buena
Vista; Harrisonburg,
Lexington, Staunton, and
Waynesboro)

Appendix E

Appalachian Research Publications

Appalachian Data Book

A revised compilation of statistical data for the Appalachian Region, Appalachian states, counties and subregions prepared in individual state volumes and in a summary volume. Included is a bibliography that lists publications containing significant statistics on population, employment and labor forces, health and education, construction, personal income estimates, 1929-67, local government revenue and expenditures, 1962 and 1967; employment by major sector, 1965-67; bank deposits and distribution of bank assets and loans by type, 1960-67, and other areas of information pertinent to regional analysis and planning. The summary contains data for the United States and Appalachian portion of each of the 13 Appalachian states, and the individual volumes contain the same tables as those in the summary as well as data for individual districts and counties within the state.

The Appalachian Region: A Statistical Appendix of Comparative Socioeconomic Indicators

A compilation of data comparing the socioeconomic conditions and trends in Appalachia, both within the Region and with conditions and trends in the nation. The geographic units compared are the United States, each of the 13 Appalachian states and the Appalachian portion of each state.

Appalachian Bibliography

A current bibliography of all material concerning the Appalachian Region. Available from the West Virginia University Library, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506.

State and Regional Development Plans in Appalachia, 1968.

A summary of Appalachian State Plans as of Fiscal Year 1968.

Appalachian Research Report No. 1: Evaluation of Timber Development Organizations

Prepared for the Commission by McDonald Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1966, this report investigates the ownership, condition and use of timber in Appalachia.

**Appalachian Research Report No. 2:
Recreation As An Industry**

This study, prepared for the Commission by Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., and Resource Planning Associates, Washington, D.C., 1966, evaluates the role which recreation as an industry can play in the economic development of an area. It includes a search of available literature; on-site observation and analysis of nine specific recreation complexes; and statistical analysis incorporating the data of input and output tables and available national and regional accounts.

**Appalachian Research Report No. 3:
Guidelines for an Appalachian Airport System**

Conducted for the Commission by Management and Economics Research Inc., Palo Alto, Calif., 1967, this study established guidelines for the Commission's use in recommending the location and financing of airport projects in the Region. Both air carrier (commercial) airports and general aviation airports are treated in the evaluative guidelines and comprehensive airport plan.

**Appalachian Research Report No. 4: Industrial Location
Research Studies: Summary and Recommendations**

A Summary of Reports 5, 6 and 7 explaining how and why the 25 industries were selected. It also summarizes all major findings and conclusions and sets forth recommendations for making Appalachia more attractive to these industries.

**Appalachian Research Reports Nos. 5, 6 and 7:
Industrial Location Research Studies**

Prepared by Fantus Co., Inc., New York City, these reports explain the rationale for evaluating the location of selected industries, and identify and examine all significant elements of industrial location as related directly or indirectly to public investment policies and activities that may be considered as economic growth stimulants for the Region.

Report No. 5: Industrial Location Research Studies 1-8 [Out of Print]

Report No. 6: Industrial Location Research Studies 9-16 [Out of Print]

- No. 9 — The Chlor-Alkali Industry
- No. 10 — Materials HANDLINE Equipment
- No. 11 — The Mobile Home & Special Purpose Vehicle Industries
- No. 12 — The Instruments and Controls Industry
- No. 13 — The Noncellulosic Synthetic Fiber Industry
- No. 14 — The Metal Stampings Industry
- No. 15 — The Aircraft and Aerospace Parts Industry
- No. 16 — The Primary Aluminum Industry

Report No. 7: Industrial Location Research Studies 17-25 [Out of Print]

**Appalachian Research Report No. 8: Preliminary
Analysis for Development of Central Appalachia [Out of Print]
[See Report No. 9]**

Appalachian Research Report No. 9: Central Appalachia

This report attempts to measure in general terms both the problems and potentials of Central Appalachia, a 60-county area in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Made up of six appendices, the report incorporates a summary of Report No. 8.

Appendix B: The Spatial Distribution of Industry in Appalachia: An Analysis of the Capability for Import Substitution

Appendix C: Capital Resource in Central Appalachia

The following appendices of Appalachian Research Report No. 9: Central Appalachia are scheduled for publication in 1972:

Appendix A: Economic and Social Patterns in Appalachia with Special Reference to Central Appalachia

Appendix D: Migration and Mobility in Appalachia with Special Reference to Central Appalachia

Appendix E: Characteristics and Needs of Districts in Central Appalachia

Appendix F: Systems for the Delivery of Services in Central Appalachia

**Appalachian Research Report No. 10: Report on the Status
of Secondary Vocational Education in Appalachia**

The purposes of this study are to provide a general description of the vocational education programs within the secondary schools of Appalachia, and to indicate where the vocational education program may be strengthened to make the instructional offerings relevant to the jobs available to Appalachian secondary school students.

**Appalachian Research Report No. 11: Capitalizing on New
Development — Opportunities Along the Baltimore-Cincinnati
Appalachian Development Highway**

An analysis of the opportunities for economic and industrial development along corridors D and E of the Appalachian Development Highway System, broken down by areas: I—Hagerstown-Martinsburg; II—Cumberland; III—Appalachian Highlands; IV—Tri-Cities; V—Parkersburg-Marietta; and VI—Portsmouth.

Acid Mine Drainage in Appalachia, 1969

A report on the effects of acid mine drainage on activities in the Region with recommendations for dealing with this type of pollution. This report has six appendices:

Appendix A: The Impact of Mine Drainage Pollution on Industrial Water Users in Appalachia

Appendix B: Engineering Economic Study of Mine Drainage Control Techniques

Appendix C: The Incidence and Formation of Mine Drainage Pollution in Appalachia

Appendix D: The Impacts of Mine Drainage Pollution on Location Decisions of Manufacturing Industry in Appalachia

Appendix E: Mine Drainage Pollution and Recreation in Appalachia [E & F are in one volume]

Appendix F: The Biological and Ecological Effects of Acid Mine Drainage with Particular Emphasis to the Appalachian Region Streams.

Development of Water Resources in Appalachia

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' 26 volume survey and analysis of the Region's water resources with recommendations as to future needs to assure economic and social development. A summary of the document, entitled Development of Water Resources in Appalachia, is available at a cost of \$2 per copy from Division Engineers, Ohio River Division, Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 1159, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201.

Appalachian Research Report No. 12: Teachers in Appalachia

The results of a comprehensive teacher survey sent to 160,000 teachers in 11 Appalachian states in 1969 and analyzed by Arthur D. Little, Inc. Cambridge, Mass., the report was designed to indicate where educational manpower in the Region needed improvement. It describes the background and characteristics of Appalachian teachers, quality and relevance of their preparation, teaching experience, factors that make them stay in or leave Appalachia, differences between urban and rural Appalachian teachers and recommendations as to the improvements regarded as most essential.

Appalachian Research Report No. 13: Highway Transportation and Appalachian Development

An assessment of the impact the still uncompleted Appalachian Development Highway System has had on the economic and social patterns of the Region. The report also estimates which segments of the system can be funded with presently authorized funds and presents cost estimates for completion of the presently authorized system. The information is summarized by state, by highway corridor, and by priority classification by state and for the Region.

**Appalachian Research Report No. 14:
Recreation Market Analysis**

Prepared by URS Research Co., Inc., for the Commission, this report defines the scope, magnitude and expenditure consequences of increased recreation development in 14 Appalachian areas. Also includes market size and expenditure estimates for nine other areas in the Region.

**Appalachia Education for Tomorrow:
Summary and Recommendations**

This Appalachian Education Advisory Committee report to the Commission contains a summary of the Region's education problems and recommendations for programs in planning, regional education service agencies, early childhood education, career orientation and work experience, occupations education and education manpower.

**Youth Action and Youth Issues in Appalachia:
Appalachian Youth Development Annual Report 1970**

Prepared by the Commission staff, this report outlines the youth development programs carried out in each of the Appalachian states during 1970. It also cites some of the major problems and issues affecting youth in the Region and recommends action to encourage young people to remain in Appalachia.

**Appalachia—An Economic Report 1970:
Trends in Employment, Income and Population**

Prepared by the Commission staff, the economic report examines three major aspects of the Region's economy and shows how each has changed in recent years. Available fall, 1971.

Planning and Development Districts
in
APPALACHIA

