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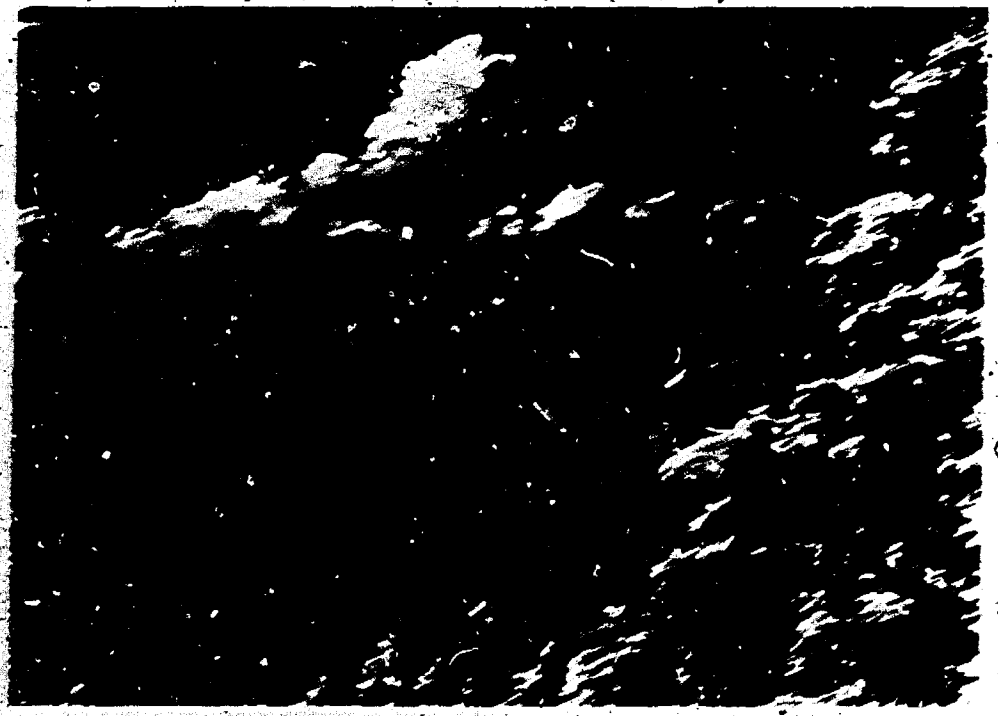
ABSTRACT

The Appalachian Regional Commission, established by the 1965 Appalachian Regional Development Act, has as its overall goal the economic and social development of the region. The program brings together the more than 18 million Appalachian citizens and local, State, and Federal governments in a cooperative effort to build a better life. In 1973, there were some temporary setbacks from natural disasters but overall advances for the Appalachian development program. This annual report focuses on what has been accomplished by the Commission during 1973, also discussing its organization and development strategy. Innovations and the current status of finances, employment, population, income, transportation, education, environment, health, child development, and housing are specific areas of concern. The appendices list the Appalachian population, approved projects, expenditures by State, and local development districts. (NG)

1973 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION



THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1666 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20235

December 31, 1973

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 the Act during Fiscal Year 1973.

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
Federal Co-chairman

JOHN J. GILLIGAN
Governor of Ohio
States Co-chairman

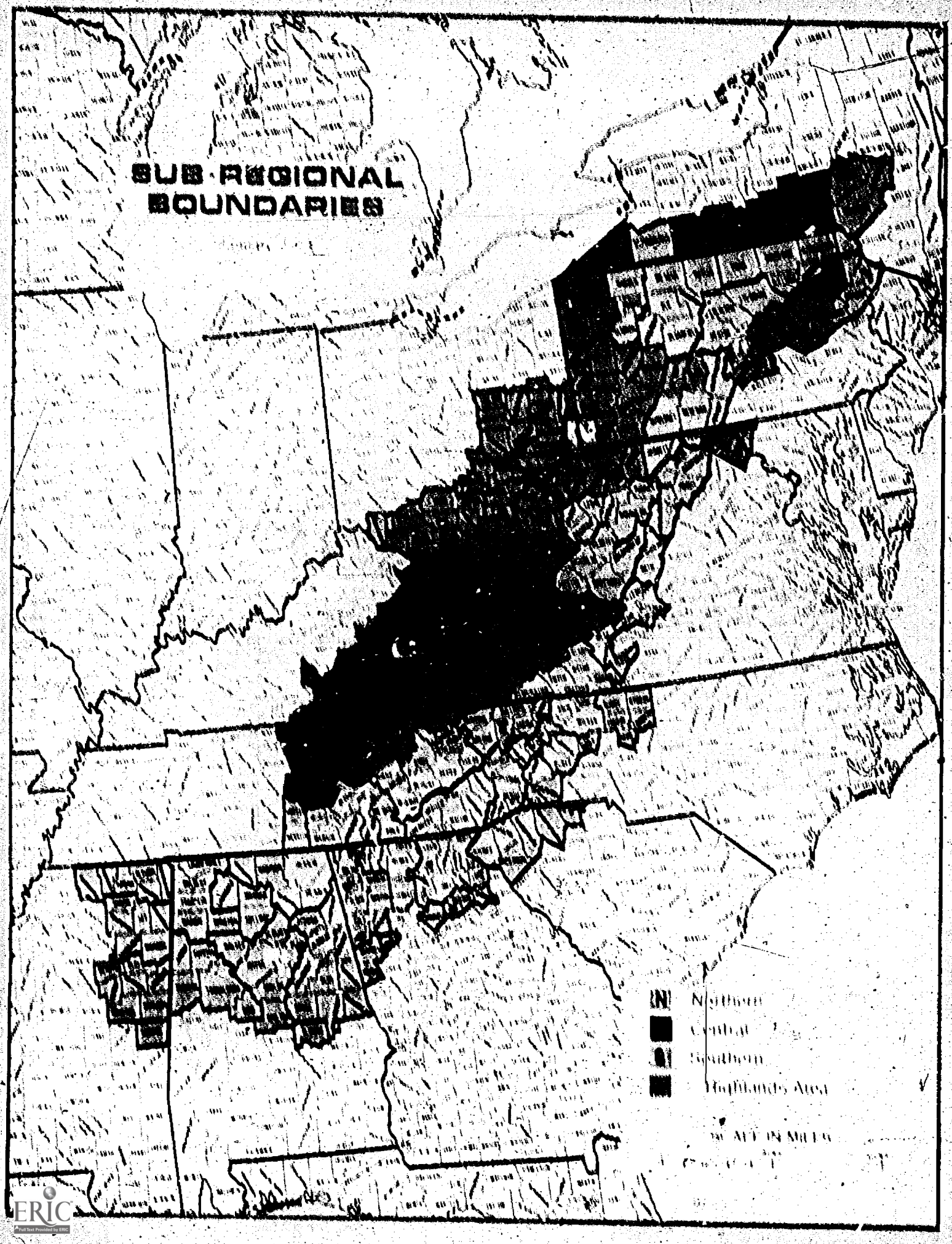
Appalachian Subregions Designated in 1974

While the 1974 Annual Report of the Appalachian Regional Commission was in the process of preparation, alternative ways to manage program allocations and investment strategies were examined by the states and the Commission. With the states' assistance, the original four subregional boundaries were revised to show three new subregions, Southern, Central and Northern Appalachia, and a fourth subregion, the Highlands Conservation and Recreation Area, which overlaps parts of the other subregions. The map on the reverse side shows the new subregional boundaries, the old subregional boundaries are shown in the 1974 Annual Report on page 10.

A county by county analysis of population density, income and other socioeconomic characteristics, state plans and investment projects showed a grouping into three subregions, each of which has distinctive and generally homogeneous traits. Southern Appalachia is moving from an agrarian-based economy to a new modern industrial economy, and requires a variety of new skills and services to develop new industries. Northern Appalachia is extensively modernizing an old and outmoded industrial based economy in order to respond to the requirements of a growing diversified economy. Central Appalachia is building more urban centers and moving from a single resource-based economy to a more diversified employment base with expanding job opportunities.

Overlying these three subregions and including portions of each of them and parts of eleven Appalachian states is a fourth subregion, the Highlands Conservation and Recreation Area. The Highlands area was defined largely on the basis of relatively high topography (1,000 feet or more above sea level) and the presence of recreation-related resources, including national forests and state and national parks.

Individual counties were added or deleted from the subregions in order to reduce to a minimum the splitting of local development districts. The new subregional boundaries reflect the emerging conditions in the Region, as well as common problems, differences and potentials.


SUB-REGIONAL
BOUNDARIES
Northern
Central
Southern
Highlands Area

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THE APPALACHIAN PROGRAM AND ITS ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 1973

The Appalachian Regional Development Program is a unique experiment. Established by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, it has brought together the people of Appalachia and their local, state and federal governments in a cooperative effort to build a better life for more than 18 million citizens.

Its overall goal is the economic and social development of a vast mountain area, composed of all of West Virginia and parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

To administer the program, the Act established the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), an independent agency, and molded a federal-state structure to operate on the premise that the people of the Region through established public and private agencies are in the best position to know their problems. Given the needed financial and technical assistance, they are capable of solving their problems through careful evaluation and planning.

Through the first years of the program the Commission and the state governments began to build a coordinated system of highways, supplementing the Interstate system, to open up the isolated Region and provide better transportation of goods and people. They laid out strategies for development and planned systems of public facilities including schools, hospitals and libraries. They improved public administration through the creation of local development districts, combining several counties or local governmental entities, and planned better health and educational services.

Gradually the improved highways, better education and communications are beginning to combine with other improvements to break down the economic and social isolation of the people of the Region. With a more highly skilled work force Appalachia is attracting industry and developing its recreation potential.

The Year in Review

Accomplishments do not come easily in this difficult and long-range undertaking. And the path does not always lead steadily uphill. The year 1973 saw some temporary setbacks for parts of the Region from natural disasters but overall advances for the Appalachian development program.

- *149 vocational education projects were approved for a total of $31.645 million.*
- *244 new health projects or continuations of old projects were approved for a total cost of $32 million. $15 million was approved for 147 new child development projects or continuations of old projects.*
- *Three Appalachian coal-mining states initiated special programs to help miners suffering from black lung disease.*
- *Six states carried out special programs to encourage and assist veterans in obtaining educational benefits under the G.I. Bill.*
- *The uniform system of 70 multicounty development districts—covering the entire Region and making Appalachia the first such region in the nation—began to strengthen local action capability and operate together, achieving an overall regional strategy.*
- *Construction was completed or under way on a total of 1,246 corridor miles of the Appalachian development highway system, an increase during 1973 of 165 miles. Of this, 124.4 corridor miles were finished in 1973, which completed 762 miles of the highway corridor system.*
- *The Commission committed over $173 million in federal funds to the Appalachian highway corridors, matching this amount with $128 million in state funds. An additional $52 million in state funds, for which the states will be reimbursed later, was also committed to prefinance advance construction.*
- *Highway corridors in Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina were made eligible for highway construction assistance, extending the development corridor system to all 13 states.*
- *The first mass transit system for rural areas was put into effect with the initiation of a pilot project in Pennsylvania.*
- *Preliminary estimates indicate that in some rural centers population outmigration is beginning to be reversed.*
- *The Commission participated in the response to two of the worst natural disasters in Appalachia's history—the Buffalo Creek disaster and Tropical Storm Agnes.*

THE REGION AND THE APPALACHIAN EXPERIMENT

History of the Region

Stretching from southern New York to northern Georgia and Alabama, Appalachia follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains, the only major mountain range in the East and the oldest mountains in the nation. Punctuated by the high rolling hills and deep valleys, Appalachia is one of the most beautiful and most rugged regions in the United States.

In the early days of this country, the Appalachians posed a barrier to settlers. But as the eastern seaboard became more and more heavily populated, those who shunned towns for the freedom of the wilderness moved to the mountains. The westward movement brought other settlers too—people who found the beauty and seclusion of the hills to their liking.

Only rarely did the settlers cluster into towns. Instead they tended to settle, a family or two, in the narrow valleys. Game was plentiful and the land tillable enough to raise needed vegetables. The only industry to speak of was timbering of the dense forest that covered the hills.

Later, when coal was discovered, the descendants of these early settlers were still living in the same narrow "hollows." By then, game was less plentiful and the land less adequate to support the needs of a population that had grown steadily over the years.

With the discovery of coal came the land speculators and coal companies, which quickly bought land and mineral rights. Many Appalachians, unaware of the value of the coal deposits, traded potential fortunes for a few cents an acre. But the coal industry brought new means of livelihood: thousands of jobs in the mines. In time Appalachia was to become a one-industry Region as livelihood based upon farming and timbering became more and more marginal.

While coal—and to a lesser degree, lumbering—provided jobs, state or local governments benefited little from the extraction of these two resources. Absentee ownership and failure to levy taxes on coal leaving the Region both denied state coffers what could have been an important source of income—a typical occurrence in natural resource extraction areas.

Because of the high cost of road building in the Appalachians, major highways skirted the Region, and the individual states lacked the money to construct adequate roads. The inadequacies of the transportation system, in general, constituted the major deterrent to many industries. Manufacturers could not risk the time and money that would have been necessary to get their products to market. The low tax bases resulting from the scarcity of industry also affected the growth of education, health care systems and other public services. While the rest of the nation prospered, Appalachia barely maintained the status quo.

In the 1950s the demand for coal decreased. Many mines closed, and others cut back on production. Mechanization of the mines also affected employment. Continuous mining machines that could do the work of several men, more sophisticated heavy equipment that made it possible to dig coal from the surface and other improvements in mining technology reduced even further the number of men needed in the mines. Without alternative industry to take up the slack, unemployment soared.

By the late 1950s the situation was critical. Lack of economic opportunity was forcing thousands to out-migrate annually. Isolated culturally as well as economically and lacking the skills necessary to compete in the modern work force, these migrants proved ill equipped to cope with the cities, where the lifestyle was in many ways the antithesis of life in the mountains.

Appalachia was a Region without hope. In spite of its abundant natural resources, its beauty and its proud people with their creditable culture and heritage, Appalachia seemed to have no future.

The Appalachian Program Begins

In 1960 at a point when all options appeared to have been exhausted, the Governors of ten Appalachian states gathered at the call of J. Millard Tawes, Governor of Maryland. Faced with severe recession and frustrated by their lack of financial resources on a state-by-state basis, the Governors formed the Conference of Appalachian Governors, electing Governor Bert T. Combs of Kentucky as its first chairman. Their aim: to work together in laying the foundation for a regional approach to solving their common problems and building a better economy for the entire Region.

In the meantime, the presidential election of 1960 had focused public attention upon the problems of the Region. West Virginia, whose presidential primary the political experts cited as the most important in that election year, became the scene of intense campaigning. As a result of that campaign, the people of the United States got a firsthand look, via television and the press, at the kind of problems many did not know existed in America.

In 1963 the Governors met with the President to discuss their proposals for a special regional development organization and program. At the request of the Governors the President established the President's Appalachian Regional Commission (PARC), which combined the resources of nine

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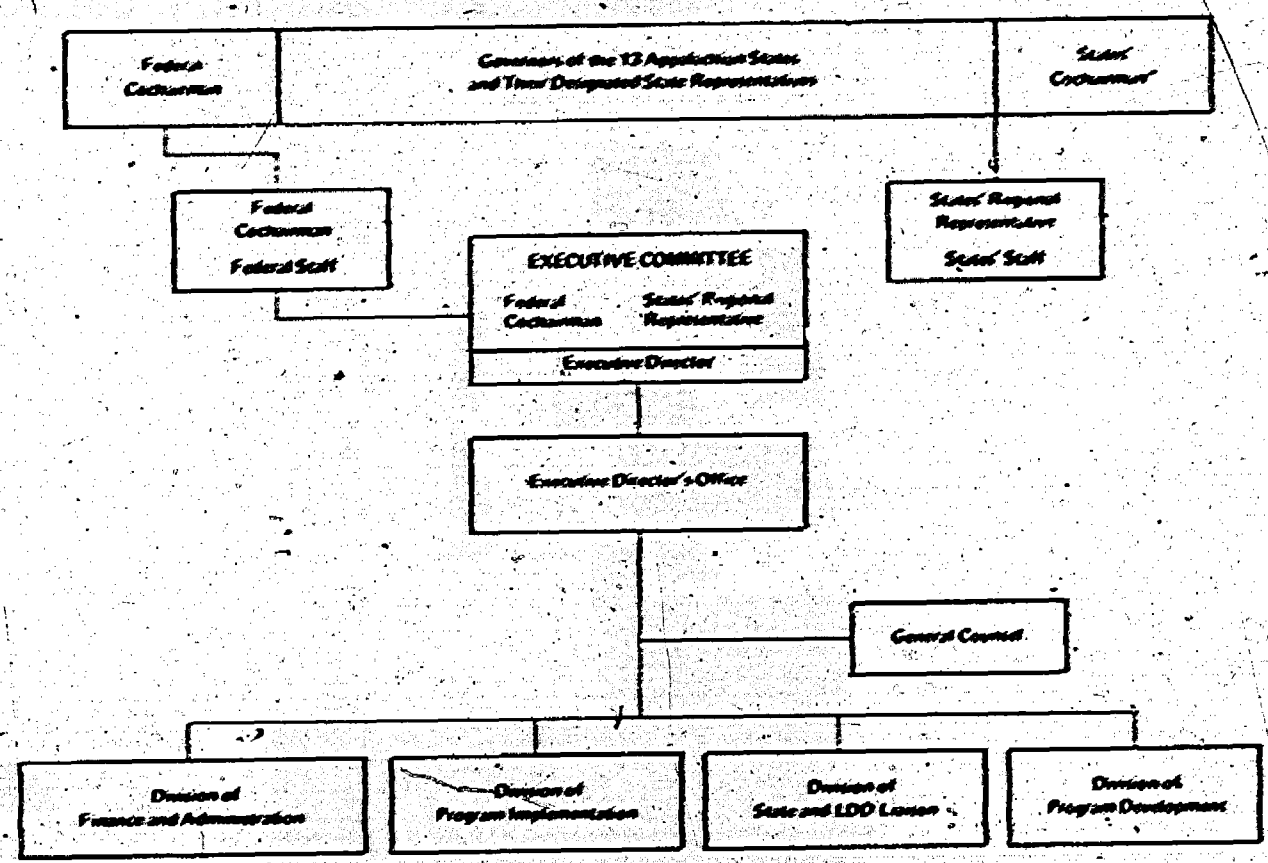


*Each of the Governors serves as the member-name of State Cochairman.

Appalachian states and ten federal agencies and departments. After eight months of extensive research and evaluation, PARC in 1964 submitted its report and recommendations to the President.

The PARC recommendations were endorsed by the Congress, and in March 1965 the President signed the Appalachian Regional Development Act. So began what has come to be known as the "Appalachian experiment," a program of development based upon concerted federal-state planning and action.

"It should be noted that we have not created 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 the state and local de-

velopment units, with research and development centers, and with multiple state and federal agencies."

. . . The PARC Report

The Commission Is Established

The first step in implementation of the Act was establishment of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Eleven states had been included in the original bill; Congress added New York during the bill's passage and Mississippi was added in a later amendment. The Region today contains 397 counties and five independent cities[1] in the 13 states.

Congress set up the Commission on the following basis: a federal cochairman appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and the Governors of the 13 states or their designated state representatives. Serving as counterpart to the federal cochairman is the states' cochairman (the Governors each serve a six-month term in this position). The act also provides for an alternate federal cochairman appointed by the President.

Each Governor names an official state representative, along with an alternate, to assist him with duties relating to the Appalachian program and to represent him at Commission meetings.

Although not specified in the Act, during the first Commission meeting the Governors created the position of states' regional representative to give them a day-to-day voice in program administration and policy making.

Both the federal cochairman and the states' regional representative maintain small staffs to assist them with their duties. The federal staff is supported entirely by federal funds, the states' staff by state funds.

[1] In the state of Virginia, cities have governments separate and independent from that of the county in which they are located.

A program or project proposal can be brought before the Commission only by the state member involved. All formal actions require the affirmative vote of the federal cochairman and a majority of the state members. To facilitate continuing policy administration, however, the Commission has given authority, including project approvals, to an executive committee composed of the federal cochairman and the states' regional representative as voting members and the executive director of the Commission supportive staff as a nonvoting member.

The Commission supportive staff, which totals approximately 110 persons, was financed for its first two years entirely by federal funds. In 1967 the states assumed 50 percent of the Commission's operating costs. Commission staff members are thus neither federal nor state employees but employees of an independent public body governed and financed jointly by the federal government and the 13 states.

The primary responsibilities of the staff are to assist the states and the Commission in

- developing on a continuing basis comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs for the development of the Region
- implementing these plans through financial assistance, provided under the Act, for the appropriate programs and projects
- obtaining technical assistance to implement the Appalachian program
- serving as a local point for coordination of federal and state efforts in Appalachia.

Strategies for Development

The goals of the Appalachian program are comprehensive. They include social, economic, institutional and physical development. Broadly defined, these goals are to provide the people of Appalachia with the health and the skills they need to compete for opportunity wherever they choose to live and to develop a self-sustaining regional economy and environment capable of supporting a population with rising incomes, improving standards of living and increasing employment opportunities.

The Act itself mandates certain actions and procedures with respect to investment placement. Congress directed the Commission to concentrate its investments "in areas with a significant potential for future growth, where the return on the public dollars invested will be the greatest." In determining what areas would grow and what would make them grow, the Commission has attempted to identify both geographical and subjective factors and use these as a basis for investment priorities.

Responsibility for identifying these factors and areas, however, rests with the states. They use two types of investments with respect to growth areas: (1) those being made to enhance the development of a geographic area; and (2) those designed to meet priority needs in program areas so that the labor force in outlying areas is upgraded sufficiently to be able to compete for the new jobs being developed in nearby growth areas or elsewhere.

A prerequisite to making sound investments, however, is planning. Planning, to be effective, must be responsive to the needs and desires of the people. In order to achieve this responsiveness and to encourage planning that would result in economies of scale in the provision of public facilities and other investments, the individual states have created a network of local development districts (LDDs).

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

Appalachian program. The President's Appalachian Regional Commission report recognized the need to bridge the span between the "bigness of the total Region, the smallness of the local jurisdiction." PARC suggested that the approach and structure must include assistance for the local districts concerned with the day-by-day work of development. Congress confirmed this need in the Appalachian Regional Development Act by authorizing financial support to districts and directing the Commission to encourage the formation of local development districts. Provision is made for the certification by the state Governors of districts qualified for assistance.

The form and function of these development districts are determined by each state's own institutional traditions and legislative direction. The states have a large number of alternatives open to them in deciding if any one local development district will be a council of governments, nonprofit development commission or joint planning and development agency. Most state authorizing legislation establishes the development district as a public agency. However, all the districts have in common a multicounty, multifunctional approach with provision for the participation of local governments and citizens from their area. The Commission feels that to assure representation and accountability in local development, the development districts should be public agencies qualified to take action and make recommendations regarding public policies, with at least a majority of their members being elected public officials or their appointees. These officials have the responsibility for making the public decisions which are necessary to implement the plans and proposals of the development districts. The remaining membership should include representatives having special familiarity with community issues and representatives of all interests in the area, including low-income and minority groups.

During 1973, the Commission was able to announce that every county in the Appalachian Region was in or being served by a certified local development district. Many of the districts have been functional for nearly as long as the Commission. As they have matured and become of more value in the individual substate system for planning and development, many have become involved in sophisticated programs which far transcend the early coordination role of the districts.

The local development districts 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 for them; research and studies of area-wide 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 of Appalachian-assisted projects; encouragement for companies and industries seeking to locate in their area. The districts serve as vehicles to encourage areawide cooperation and local cost-sharing of services. The Commission believes that multijurisdictional cost-sharing is one of the few ways rural jurisdictions with small populations will be able to afford to provide their people with quality services in the future.

While it is the state government's role to help accomplish the aims of the Appalachian program by translating general regional plans and information into specific priorities and action programs each year, it is the role of the multicounty development districts through the state representative's office to prepare advisory plans for the state, indicating local needs and desires. These plans are, in turn, submitted to the Governor to be considered in developing a state Appalachian development plan in accordance with the overall development goals and policies of the state. The state plans then go to the Commission for review and approval. Once approved, the plan becomes the "road map" followed by the Commission and the state in policy decisions and in the actual implementation of projects and programs.

The local development districts within Appalachia have taken an increasingly active role in the administration of the 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 development of new programs such as manpower training, better utilization of public facilities, integrated human resource programs, regional education service agencies, solid waste disposal projects and coordinated urban or commercial developments.

Direct and valuable services to local governments are typical. The South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments, through a special grant from the Commission, provides a roving municipal management adviser to all county and city governments in the district requesting this assistance.

The First Tennessee-Virginia Development District, working in conjuction with the cable-TV industry in the area, has developed the capacity to do extensive locally originated television programming. Local governmental issues, human resource development programs, regional problems, information concerning governmental services as well as local cultural activities are taped and broadcast throughout the district. Effective and informative locally originated broadcasting is helping to keep the citizens aware of local issues and opportunities.

The districts are helping to achieve continuing improvement in the economic and social development of the Region, providing for a concerted attack on the continuing problems of the Region, establishing a common base of knowledge and a set of programs that can be used by federal and state agencies for the development of the Region, and increasing the effectiveness of federal and state programs for Appalachia.

The Appalachian Region and the Four Appalachias[1]

Northern Appalachia

Ohio and parts of Kentucky, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Appalachian Highlands

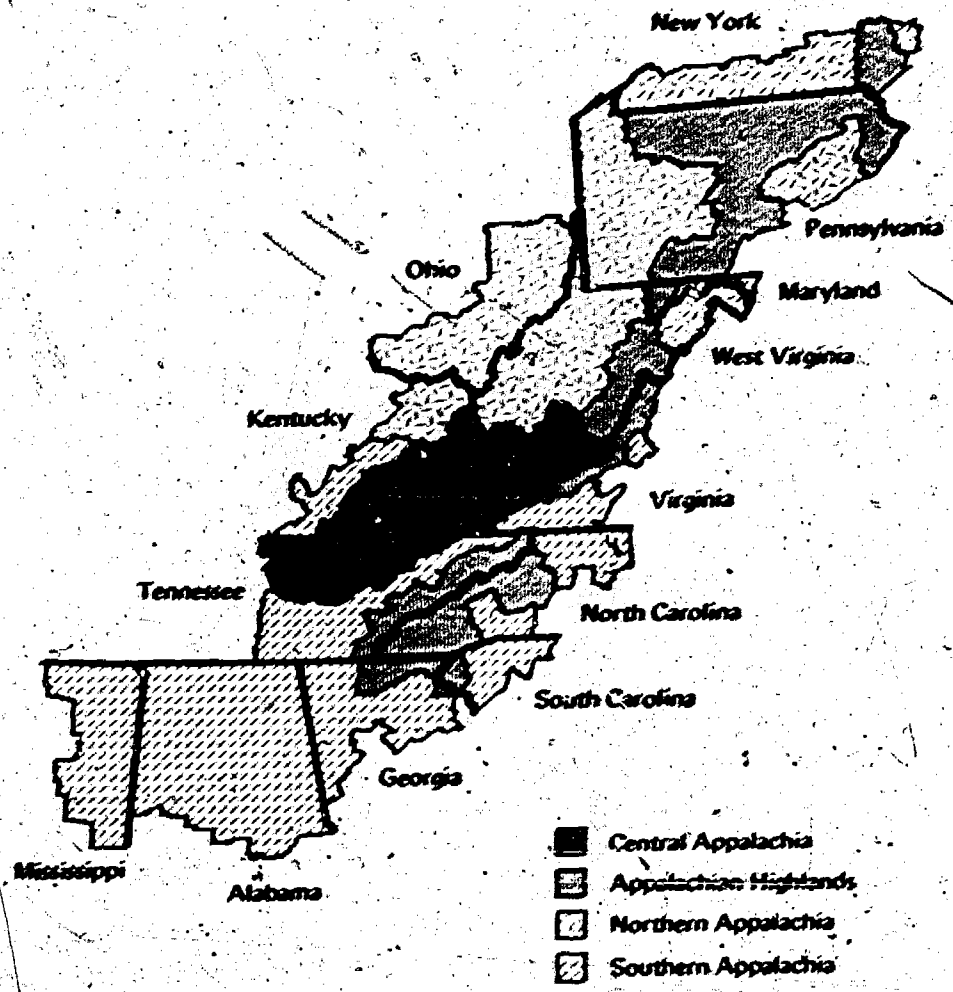
Parts of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland

Central Appalachia

Eastern Kentucky, southern West Virginia, southwestern Virginia and northern Tennessee

Southern Appalachia

Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and parts of Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia



[1] Boundaries as of July 1, 1973

APPALACHIA IS CHANGING

The strategies of the Appalachian program have mounted a step-by-step attack on the Region's problems, and the results are becoming more and more visible. In concrete and measurable ways, Appalachia is changing.

For the first time all 397 Appalachian counties are served by local development district organizations. Sixty-eight of the 70 designated or proposed development districts have already been funded by the Commission. The attainment of complete coverage in the Region of these important state-local counterparts to the state-federal role of the Commission is one of the most significant achievements in the history of the program.

In addition to the new four-lane highways and public facilities, Appalachia is acquiring a more highly skilled work force. Young people whose only options ten years ago would have been to compete for one of too-few jobs or leave Appalachia, today are training in skills that prepare them to become productive members of the work force wherever they choose to live and work.

Communities sentenced to despair by isolation and technological displacement are becoming stable service centers for a changing economy and quality of life.

Industry, which once ignored the Region in spite of its advantageous location between the populous markets of the Atlantic Coast and the Midwest, is locating along the new Appalachian corridors.

Adequate highway access is also proving an important boost to the Region's growing recreation industry. With its sparse population and abundance of forests and rugged mountains, the Appalachian Highlands has the potential to develop into a major summer and winter playground for nearly half the nation's population.

Inroads are also being made in other problem areas that once characterized the depressed circumstances of Appalachia. Most outmigrants of the 1950s and 1960s were in their twenties and thirties; thus, the Region was left with a population heavily weighted with the very young and the old. As the two groups requiring the most health care, education and public services, but possessing the least ability to pay, they represented an extra burden on an already overtaxed health care system.

Today, more comprehensive health services are being made available to more people than ever. In rural Madison County, North Carolina, residents now receive medical and dental services from the two-year-old primary health care clinic in Hot Springs. The clinic provides preventive care, diagnostic services, family medicine and dental hygiene. Attracted to the county by the existence of the clinic, a physician has recently moved into this area, which previously had no resident doctor.

Clover Fork Clinic in eastern Kentucky's coal-mining region is another example of how these services are being provided. Located in an area of high unemployment (due primarily to the closing of some mines and the mechanization of others), Clover Fork provides both medical and dental care to a large scattered rural population via a staff of young doctors, dentists and nurse-practitioners. Acting as a satellite to the Appalachian Regional Hospital at Harlan, the clinic provides screening, emergency treatment, home health, diagnostic and ambulance services.

A number of other satellite clinics, mobile dental units and home health care programs are active throughout the Region, providing health care and health education to people who once had to travel many miles for everything from a minor injury to a major illness.

Planning and cooperation among local governments reflect an enormous change since the early 1960s. Many local governments which suffered from the long-time tradition of competing with each other to attract industry and of splintering their resources by attempting to upgrade each individual educational system and public service are discovering that it makes better sense to cooperate and combine for such purposes. Fragmented efforts, once perhaps the biggest barrier to comprehensive long-range development, are steadily being consolidated through multijurisdictional organizations established for the purpose of identifying problems and potentials, and planning and implementing programs designed to promote overall development on the basis of a logical area scale.

The net effect is that counties and towns which once competed against each other are working together through local development districts to secure tracts of land for industrial parks, sites for commercial activity, public facilities or housing; combining their resources to upgrade the skills of the work force and to build adequate public services—in short, to bring together all of those elements necessary to support industry and commerce, to attract new jobs and to conduct efficient and adequate community services.

Regional education service agencies established on multicounty bases operate along the same lines, providing education services that none of the member counties could afford independently. Similar cooperation in planning and operations are found in other areas such as health and child development.

Perhaps one of the most significant changes in Appalachia, however, is the evolution of a sense of regional identity. Many of the people of the Region have always had a proud awareness of their mountain country as a distinct Region. They are proud of a history that has emphasized man's need for independence, a culture that has preserved unique forms of art and music and a so-

ciety that has maintained the family as the basis of its structure. Today, Appalachians are more aware than ever before of the strength of their heritage, of the Region's great potential for growth and of the value of working together to build a future based upon that strength and potential. For many, the Appalachian Region is becoming synonymous with the new concepts for development.

Population Changes

The average growth rate for the nation for the ten-year period between 1960 and 1970 was 13.3 percent, whereas Appalachia's average growth rate was only 2.7 percent. This gap was greatly decreased between the 1970 Census and July 1, 1972. Provisional population estimates based on the work of the U.S. Bureau of the Census show that the Region's population increased from 18,213,000 in 1970 to 18,657,000 in July 1972. This increase of 444,000 amounted to an average growth rate for the Region over this 2½-year period almost equaling the national average growth rate for the period (2.44 percent for the Region, 2.46 percent for the U.S.). Table 1 compares the growth rates in each subregion for 1960-1970 and 1970-1972. Of the four subregions Central Appalachia showed the greatest change in average growth rate, from a loss of 10.7 percent from 1960-70 to a gain of 4.6 percent from 1970-72.

Table 2 shows that the annual rate of change in growth was greater in all four subregions between the 1970 Census and July 1, 1972, than during the previous decade. The average annual rate of change represents the annual rate of growth that must be maintained to achieve a specified increase over a given period. Central Appalachia's trend turned around the most sharply, with the Highlands showing the next greatest increase in average annual rate of change.

Factors contributing to these trends were:

- returning service personnel (perhaps a net gain of 75,000)
- direct and indirect impacts of Appalachian development programs
- a shift from outmigration to immigration, probably stimulated by a substantial increase in Social Security payments and black lung payments to Appalachians
- higher unemployment rates and housing shortages in the large metropolitan areas that traditionally have attracted Appalachian migrants
- continued growth of the labor force and employment in the Region
- growth of recreation and retirement homes.

TABLE 1

Average Growth Rate of Population

Subregion	1960-1970	1970-1972
Northern	0.0%	1.4%
Central	-10.7	4.6
Highlands	5.7	3.3
Southern	9.8	3.2
Region	2.7	2.4
United States	13.3	2.5

TABLE 2

Population and Population Trends, Appalachian Region, by Four Subregions, 1960 – 1972
(population data in thousands)

Subregion	Census April 1, 1960[1]	Census April 1, 1970[1]	Census July 1, 1972 (Estimate)	Rate of Average Annual Change[2] 1960-70	1970-72
NORTHERN	8,792.8	8,796.5	8,916.1	-0.004%	+0.60%
CENTRAL	1,539.6	1,375.5	1,428.2	-1.12	+2.02
HIGHLANDS	1,223.1	1,990.2	2,056.7	+0.56	+1.65
SOUTHERN	5,511.1	6,050.5	6,246.4	+0.94	+1.63
REGION	17,726.6	18,212.9	18,657.9	+0.27%	+1.88%

[1] U.S. Census data. Columns may not add exactly because of rounding.
[2] This indicator is useful in comparing two periods of time very different in length. It is determined by a complex formula analogous to the computations of compound interest.

Natural Change and Net Migration

Population in a given area changes in only two ways: by natural change (births, deaths) and by migration (into or out of the area). Table 3 shows these changes for the Region for three periods between 1960 and 1972. While the annual increase from natural change has diminished progressively since 1960 because the birth rate has fallen, the most important reason for the change in population since 1970 has been the reversal of net migration from outflow to inflow. Every state and all four subregions show net immigration for the 1970-72 period (based on provisional 1972 estimates), while only Appalachian Georgia showed a net immigration for the 1960s. If these trends continue until 1975, the Region will reach a population of 19 million, five years ahead of projections (see the graph on page 141).

The magnitude of migration change within the Region is almost exactly the same as that of the nation for the 2½-year period from 1970-72: a net immigration rate of 0.4 percent for the metropolitan counties and 1.6 percent for the nonmetropolitan counties. This averages to a regional immigration rate of 1.0 percent for the 2½ years, or an annual rate of 0.4 percent, and compares with a regional outmigration annual rate of 0.8 percent for the 1960s.

One-tenth of the Region (39 counties) continues to show significant outmigration: a total of 78,000 since 1970.

Employment and Income Changes

Economic conditions within the Appalachian Region have been improving. In Appalachia the incidence of poverty as defined by the Social Security Administration declined from 31 percent

TABLE 3

Estimates of Components of Population Change
Annual or Period, 1960–1972
Data in Thousands

Period	Total Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Change	Net Migration
1960-1969	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1969-71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1970-72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

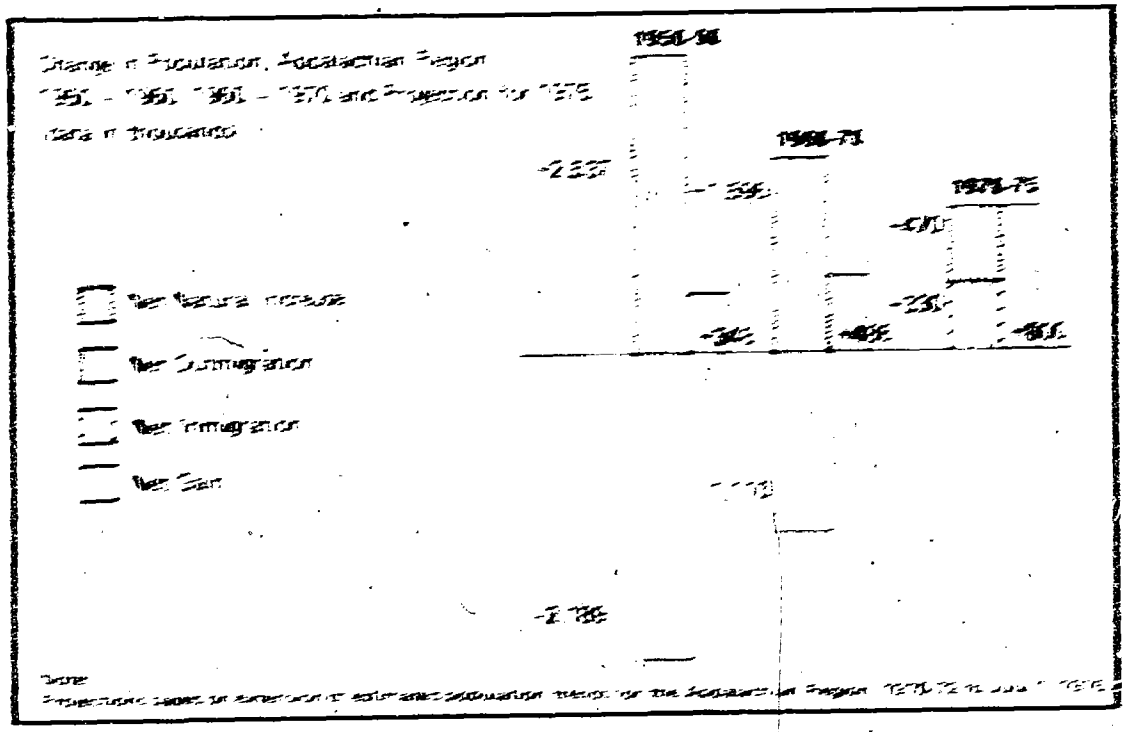
[illegible]

TABLE 4

Population Trends, Appalachian Region, by State Part, 1960–1972
Population Data in Thousands

Appalachian State Part	Population 1960	Population 1965 Estimate	Population 1970	Population 1972 Estimate
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Region	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]



of the population in 1960 (2.6 million people) to 9 percent in 1970 (2.1 million people). Although the incidence of poverty in the Region remains higher than the 1970 national average (14 percent), the rate of decline in population living in poverty was more rapid in Appalachia in the 60s decade than the average national experience. There was a 5 percent decline in Appalachia from 1960 to 1970, compared to a 3 percent decline for the nation during the same time period.

From 1965 to 1970 total personal income increased by 5 percent in Appalachia compared to an increase of 40 percent in the nation. In Appalachia per capita income increased by 46 percent over the same five years to a level of $2,208 in 1970. Per capita income in the Region was 82 percent of the national per capita income [illegible] which increased in 1970 [illegible] to 79 percent.

The rise in income is directly related to increased business activity. From 1965 to 1970 employment in Appalachia increased by 50,000 (about 2 percent), many in new and expanding areas of manufacturing, the service industries, and wholesale and retail trade. Unemployment rate showed significant improvement relative to the nation as a whole. In the after tax of the 1960s Appalachian unemployment fell from 7.1 percent of the work force in 1965 to a low of 3.9 percent in 1969, rising again in 1971 to 5.9 percent in the wake of a general national economic downturn. It is significant that in 1971 the unemployment rate in Appalachia was the same as the national figure. A substantial improvement over the early 1960s, when the Appalachian rate was [illegible] percentage points higher.

Responding to each [illegible] to the growth of employment opportunities, the net outmigration of workers from the Region in the after tax of the 1960s was only a third of the total in the first half of the decade. Nevertheless, the net outmigration of total population from the Region was approximately [illegible] million, a rate that would not continue in the 1970s.

Economic growth is occurring in Appalachia however, this growth has not been evenly distributed because of the wide variation in economic structure, natural resource characteristics, and stages of development existing throughout the Region. As a consequence, the Region's problems are now emerging. The [illegible] for purposes of analysis and planning.

Southern Appalachia [illegible] the after tax of the 1960s Southern Appalachia grew almost rapidly while experiencing a continued transformation in agriculture and resource-based economy. It was characterized by growth in [illegible] and in expanding and increasingly diversified manufacturing activity. From 1965 to 1970 total employment increased by 16 percent (267,000 jobs). There generally significant employment growth occurred in manufacturing, services, and the trade sector. From 1965 to 1970 the unemployment rate was often below the Na

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[illegible]

[illegible] and was in general the lowest in Appalachia. In 1970 the unemployment rate was [illegible] percent. This strong growth in employment and relatively favorable labor market situation helped attract in [illegible] new workers into Southern Appalachia between 1960 and 1970. This was the only subregion to experience a net gain.

Growth in total and per capita income reflected this strong employment and population growth. Total personal income increased by [illegible] percent from 1960 to 1970, again the most rapid growth experienced by any subregion. Similarly per capita income rose from $[illegible] in 1960 to $[illegible] in 1970, or approximately [illegible] percent of the 1970 U.S. figure. Although the incidence of poverty remains higher here than the national average, it fell from [illegible] percent of the population in 1960 to [illegible] percent in 1970.

Central Appalachia. Conditions in Central Appalachia remain the most critical in Appalachia. Unemployment and the incidence of poverty are the highest in the Region, and per capita income is the lowest. However, Central Appalachia has enjoyed considerable growth over the last half of the 1960s and early 1970s.

From 1960 to 1970, total employment grew by [illegible] percent, or more than [illegible] jobs. The rate of growth in this period was higher than that experienced by the nation (31 percent) and was the second highest in the Region. This was the result of significant growth in manufacturing, services, the trade industries and the recovery of the coal-mining industry in the late 1960s. In spite of this strong growth in employment the 1970 unemployment rate of [illegible] percent remained the highest in Appalachia and was significantly above the national rate of [illegible] percent. It is not surprising, therefore, that women migration continued during the years from 1960 to 1970.

From 1960 to 1970, Central Appalachia's per capita income increased by [illegible] percent in [illegible] while total personal income grew by [illegible] percent. Furthermore, the incidence of poverty declined from [illegible] percent of the population in 1960 to [illegible] percent in 1970. Nonetheless, much remains to be done. Per capita income is still only [illegible] percent of U.S. per capita income, and the incidence of poverty is approximately two and one-half times the national figure.

From the wreck, the Commission has found that the first steps in development must take place concentrate on fundamental foundation building in facilities, services, and infrastructure. In the [illegible] because of the program years, it may be anticipated that greater impact on the future growth in employment, income and population stability will be realized.

Southern Appalachia. Southern Appalachia shows yet another pattern of growth. This area has, in some ways, the most satisfactory economic performance among the subregions. It contains the most population, the largest and most concentrated manufacturing income, the highest personal and per capita income figures and the lowest incidence of poverty. Attempts are under way to modernize and diversify this industrial mix and, in which is even the evidence of the strongest national patterns of economic activity. Because this evidence still exists, the impact of the national economic downturn of [illegible] was especially severe in Southern Appalachia. Nevertheless, the overall growth experienced from 1960 to 1970 was less satisfactory here than in the other subregions. Total employment increased by [illegible] percent between 1960 and 1970, slowed in 1970 and actually declined slightly in 1971. Total growth of [illegible] percent in [illegible] was more than 1960 to 1970. Unemployment generally lower than the Appalachian average, rose to [illegible] percent of the work force in 1971. Partly influenced by the slow growth relative to other parts of the country, the net outflow of women increased significantly during the last half of the 1960s.

Total and per capita income, although the highest in Appalachia, increased at the slowest pace between 1960 and 1970. Total income went up [illegible] percent, per capita income from [illegible] in 1960 to [illegible] in 1970, which is [illegible] percent of the national figure. The rate of decline in poverty incidence was the [illegible] among subregions. In the [illegible] the incidence of poverty was [illegible] percent of the population, which is significantly less than in the other subregions and slightly less than in the nation.

Appalachian Kentucky. Although the Commission's [illegible] have been [illegible] to examine the geographical subregions, Appalachian Kentucky, the overall trends in this area present a [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] though it was also hard hit by the [illegible] economic downturn. The number of [illegible] in this subregion increased by [illegible] percent [illegible] and remained relatively [illegible] in 1970. From 1960 to 1970, employment [illegible] by [illegible] percent of the 1960 [illegible]. Similarly, [illegible] employment decreased in the other [illegible] because of continued growth in the [illegible] of the [illegible] have been in a range of [illegible] percent [illegible]

Total income rose relatively rapidly here, at [illegible] per cent from 1960 to 1970. Per capita income increased substantially from [illegible] in 1960 to [illegible] in 1970. This is [illegible] percent of the [illegible] national average. Another indication of the development of a more economic [illegible] is the significant [illegible] the decline in the incidence of poverty, which fell from [illegible] percent of the population in [illegible] to [illegible] percent in 1970. Partly in response to increased employment opportunities, the net migration of women from the Appalachian [illegible] and declined from an approximate [illegible] women 1960 and 1970 to [illegible] between 1960 and 1970.

Thus, while much remains to be done to improve the employment and [illegible] in all parts of Appalachia and the [illegible] that [illegible] to be [illegible]

HOW THE PROGRAM IS FINANCED

Programs and projects for Appalachian improvements are financed through combinations of local, state, federal and private funds. To date, state and local sources have furnished nearly half of the funds for all Appalachian projects, with the federal government contributing the remainder (52.6 percent). This sizable participation on the part of state and local bodies is one of the unique features of the Appalachian program.

The federal government's financing of the program first requires "authorizations," which are amounts provided by law setting a ceiling on funds that may be appropriated. These authorizations have been stated in two-year periods for non-highway programs. Within the ceilings provided by these authorizations, annual appropriations are made for the various Appalachian programs.

Table 5 summarizes the appropriations made under each biennial authorization. These appropriations through fiscal year 1973 totaled $1,996.4 million, of which $1,300 million was for the Appalachian highway program.

The highway program authorization was initially for an amount of $840 million to cover the period 1965-1971. This authorization was increased [illegible] million in 1967 and $150 million in 1969 and extended through 1973 at annual rates of $175 million from 1970 through 1972 and $170 for 1973. The 1971 amendments to the Act extended authorizations for the highway program through fiscal year 1978. These amendments also provided for annual amounts of $190 million each year in 1973 and 1974 (thereby increasing the previous 1973 amount by $10 million). For the years 1975-1977 the amounts to increase to $195 million each year, dropping to $190 million in 1978, the final year. From inception of the program through 1978 a total of $2,090 million has been authorized.

Table 6 summarizes the various highway authorizations, while Table 7 provides authorization and appropriation data for each of the various Appalachian programs.

Prior to the 1971 amendments to the Appalachian Act, authorizations were provided for each of the nonhighway programs conducted by the Commission. For the two-year period beginning 1972-1973, the lump sum of these authorizations aggregated $292 million. Actual appropriations for these programs during 1972-1973 amounted to $250 million. The 1971 amendments also provided authorizations for the 1974-1975 period amounting to $294 million for the nonhighway programs.

For the eight-year period ending June 30, 1973, a total of $798 million was appropriated for other-than-highway programs of the Appala-

TABLE 6

Appalachian Highway Authorizations

in millions of dollars

Authorizations: Appalachian Legislation	Period Covered	Amount of Authorizations: Added	Cumulative
1965 Act	through 1971	$840.0	$840.0
1967 Amendment	through 1971	175.0	1,015.0
1969 Amendment	through 1973	150.0	1,165.0
1971 Amendment	through 1978	925.0	2,090.0

Cumulative appropriation through 1973: $1,226 million

TABLE 5

Appalachian Authorizations and Appropriations

in millions of dollars

Program	1965 - 1967 Authorizations	1965 - 1967 Appropriations	1968 - 1969 Authorizations	1968 - 1969 Appropriations	1970-1971 Authorizations	1970-1971 Appropriations	1972 - 1973 Authorizations	1972 - 1973 Appropriations	Cumulative Appropriations through 1973
Highway	–	355.0	[illegible]	175.0	–	350.0	–	350.0	1,230.0
Nonhighway	250.0	250.0	175.0	350.0	292.0	250.0	292.0	250.0	792.0
Administrative Expenses	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
Total Appropriations	–	607.0	–	526.0	–	600.0	–	642.0	1,996.0

TABLE 7

[illegible]

chian Regional Commission. The largest amounts went to the Section 214 supplemental grant program ($299.5 million), the Section 202 health demonstration program ($214.9 million) and the Section 211 vocational education program ($144.5 million). These three programs received nearly 54 percent of the nonhighway funds. Programs which deal primarily with the environment, such as Section 205 mine area restoration, Section 203 land stabilization, sewage treatment and studies relating to water resources and timber development, accounted for a total of $40.5 million, or about 10 percent of the funds. The remainder of the appropriations were $41.9 million for the Section 302 support of local development districts, research and technical assistance and $8 million for the Section 207 housing fund, which provides "front money" loans and technical assistance to spur low- and moderate-income housing.

During 1973 appropriations totaling [illegible] million were made for nonhighway programs, including a $16-million supplemental appropriation for special assistance to Appalachian areas damaged by Tropical Storm Agnes. As before, the bulk of the funds were for Section 214 supplemental grants ($57 million), Section 202 health demonstrations ($46 million) and Section 211 vocational education facilities ($25.5 million). In 1973 the other funds were divided among Section

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205 mine area restoration ($13 million); Section 302[a] LDDs and research ($11 million); and Section 207 housing fund program ($3.5 million). Included in the above amounts were the supplemental funds for Tropical Storm Agnes, which amounted to $16 million.

Funding for 1974. Funds for fiscal 1974 have recently been appropriated as follows:

	1974 Appropriation	Cumulative Through 1974
	(millions of dollars)	
Nonhighway Programs:		
202 — Health	$43.0	$257.8
205 — Mine Area	4.0	52.4
207 — Housing	1.5	9.5
211 — Vocational Education	25.0	168.5
214 — Supplemental	34.0	333.5
302 — Research, Demonstration and LDD Support	7.5	48.4
Discretionary Programs	—	32.1
Subtotal	115.0	903.2
Highway Programs	156.0	1,356.0
Administrative Expenses	1.5	9.7
Grand Total	271.5	2,267.9

TABLE 8

Distribution of Total Costs Among Various Sources of Funds for Approved Projects through June 30, 1973
(millions of dollars)

	Highway Projects				Nonhighway Projects			
Appalachian Funds	$1,364.2	54.9%			$367.6	22.9%		
Other Federal Funds	0	0%			534.6	21.7%		
Total			$1,364.2	54.9%			$1,302.2	58.6%
State Funds	$ 956.0	46.0%			279.7	10.6%		
Local Funds	2.0	0.1%			740.2	27.9%		
Total			958.0	46.1%			1,020.5	38.5%
Total Eligible			$2,322.2	100.0%			2,302.7	88.7%
Total Ineligible[1]							266.5	10.3%
Total Costs			$2,322.2	100.0%			$2,602.2	100.0%

[1] In addition to state and local contributions which are eligible for matching federal grants, there are also other project costs which are ineligible for consideration as federal grant-in-aid programs. These costs must be borne entirely by state or local governments or nongovernmental sources. Therefore, total state and local costs can be determined by adding state costs, local costs and total ineligible.

Through June 1973 there has been some $250 million in ineligible project costs for nonhighway programs incurred. The total nonhighway costs, including all ineligible costs incurred, through June 1973 amount to $2.64 billion, and of this total, nonfederal sources have covered 1.31 billion, or 49.6 percent.

A look at the distribution of total costs among the various sources of funds (Table 8) shows that the federal-state partnership is reflected in the funding sources as well as in the decision-making process. Appalachian and other federal funds make up slightly over 50 percent of the total costs of all Appalachian projects. The other half of the money comes from state, local and/or private funds, so that the two partners, the federal government on the one hand and the state-local-private sources on the other, have invested nearly equally in the program.

A BASIC INGREDIENT: TRANSPORTATION

The single greatest hindrance to economic development in Appalachia has been its isolation due to the lack of adequate highway and other transportation systems. Major Interstate routes have consistently bypassed the Region.

The mountainous terrain of the Region has made it far more expensive to build highways in Appalachia than in most other parts of the U.S. In 1972 the national average cost per mile of the Interstate system was $1.8 million. It is estimated that the cost per mile of some sectors of the Appalachian development highway system may be as much as $5 to $6 million.

Even the Interstate routes which do cross the Region – Interstates 64, 40 and 71, for instance – follow well-established routes that do not reach some of the most densely populated areas. The result of this routing was that, in spite of its advantageous location between major markets, the Region was unable to attract significant new industry or commercial enterprise.

Before the advent of the Appalachian Regional Commission, most of the existing highways were narrow two-lane roads that caused great distortion in the usual time-distance relationship for automobile traffic. In some cases, it took an hour to travel a 20-mile mountain road – in good weather.

In addition to discouraging commercial and industrial growth, the inadequacies of the transportation system complicated the lives of Appalachians, making it difficult for them to reach existing jobs in other areas of the Region or to reach health facilities even in emergency situations.

In response to these conditions, Congress authorized construction of the Appalachian development highway system to connect major federal highway arteries and open areas of dense population ignored by Interstate routes. The Act authorized "construction of an Appalachian development highway system serving the Appalachian Region . . . The system, in conjunction with the Interstate System and other federal-aid highways in the Region will provide a highway system which will open up an area or areas with a developmental potential where commerce and communication have been inhibited by lack of adequate access."

The Act further authorized . . . "access roads that will serve specific recreational, residential, commercial, industrial, or other like facilities . . ."

The Appalachian Corridors

The Appalachian system is made up of 24 individual corridors designated by letters of the alphabet (see map, pages 20-21). The 24 segments total 3,277 miles, of which 2,692 miles are eligible for construction assistance and another 435 miles are designated as adequate.

The Commission established a flexible criterion to accommodate the varying highway needs in different parts of the Region. Instead of building roads to Interstate standards, it decided that the corridors would be built to accommodate traffic at an average travel speed of approximately 50 miles per hour between major terminal of the system. Each corridor also was to be designed as a *safe, economical highway adequate for the type and volume of traffic it was to serve.* In addition, the highways were to be designed to handle a predicted 1990 volume, and construction was to be in accordance with prevailing standards and specifications for highways receiving federal aid.

A total of $840 million was earmarked for the highway program, including corridors and access roads, under the Appalachian Act of 1965, and the states were to contribute an additional $360 million, or 30 percent of the total cost. However, in 1966 the Commission decided that the states would assume 50 percent of the expenses on four-lane highway construction. The state share of engineering right-of-way and two-lane construction would continue to be 30 percent. In 1967 the number of corridors was raised to 22 (the plan originally called for 20) to take care of the additional corridors and increasing construction costs. Congress upped the authorization figure in 1967 and 1969 to $1,165 million. In 1971 Congress authorized another $925 million because of changes in highway standards established by Congress and other cost increases, bringing total federal authorizations to $2,090 million through 1978 for the highway corridors and access road program. The total state cost through this same period is estimated at $1,927 million. These amounts are subject to change because the Commission is considering a reduction of the state contribution to 30 percent on four-lane construction, bringing the program in line with state contributions required by the regular (non-Interstate) federal-aid highway program.

In 1973 the Commission acted to fill two major deficiencies in the corridor system by approving two new corridors: Corridor V, serving the Appalachian portions of northern Alabama and Mississippi with a short connecting link in Tennessee, and Corridor W, serving and connecting Appalachian South Carolina with Appalachian North Carolina.

The Commission provided that limited portions of these corridors, consisting of 59 miles in Mississippi, 44 miles in Alabama and 13 miles in South Carolina, were eligible for construction assistance under the Appalachian Act. Thus for the first time all 13 Appalachian states are included in the Appalachian corridor program.

Certain of these corridors are designed to link key markets, to connect growth areas within the Region and still others to open up areas with good potential, natural resources or recreational

Status of Appalachian Development Highway System

June 30, 1973

SCALE

[illegible] Miles

[illegible] Kilometers

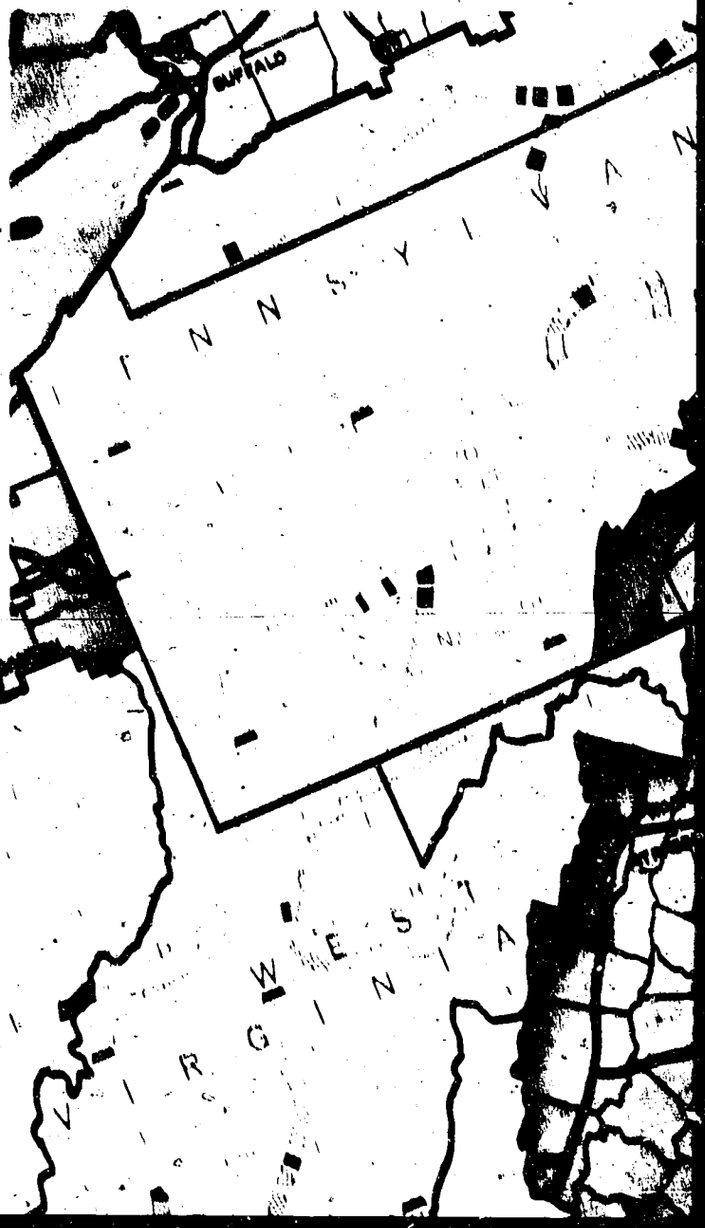
Arrows repeat area [illegible] based on population city and [illegible]

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

LEGEND

- Adequate at beginning of Appalachian program
- Construction completed
- Construction under way
- Design or right of way acquisition under way or completed
- Location studies under way or completed

Prepared by F. S. Preston Associates, Inc.
from base map furnished by U.S. Bureau of Census



development. Corridors D and E, for instance, couple the metropolitan Baltimore-Washington area with Cincinnati. Corridors D and E connect with, or provide access to, I-70 in Maryland, I-77 and 79 in West Virginia and I-74 and 75 at Cincinnati and thereby create a network that extends in all four directions.

Corridors G and B connect key development areas within the Region, providing commuting routes for people who live in the rural sections between with access to the job opportunities and services in these areas. A and K, on the other hand, provide access to areas with major potential for recreation development.

While much remains to be completed, there has been considerable progress in constructing the Appalachian corridors. As noted in Table 9, actual construction has begun on 1,246 miles; 762 of these miles are now complete. Highway development from planning to construction is a long process. The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation has estimated that the lead time from the beginning of a highway corridor study to start of construction averages seven years. 1973 was the eighth year of Appalachian highway construction commitments. In the first year (1966) the Commission committed slightly over $100 million and in the second year $70 million. Fiscal year 1973 saw the greatest commitment in highway funds, totaling some $226 million, of which $52 million was in projects prefinanced by states. Prefinancing is a technique permitted by the Appalachian Act, whereby states initially commit 100-percent state funds to a project and are later reimbursed for the permitted federal portion by Appalachian highway funds.

The states have made a significant contribution to the Appalachian highway system. While a cumulative total of $1,165 million of federal ARC funds have been obligated for highway projects, the states at the same time have provided at least $958 million, or some 45 percent of the total cost. In addition, states have sometimes funded portions of a corridor with 100-percent state funds or have entirely funded design or right-of-way acquisitions.

TABLE 9

Appalachian Development Highway System

Mileage Summary (By State)

			Status as of June 30, 1973				
State	Total Mileage	Eligible for Construction	Location Studies Completed or Under Way	Design Completed or Under Way	Right of Way Completed or Under Way	Construction Completed or Under Way	Construction Completed[1]
Alabama	156.6	73.6[2]	111.3	67.7	35.4	38.1	0.0
Georgia	88.0	85.7	85.7	29.2	29.2	24.0	14.2
Kentucky	586.5	422.6	422.6	387.9	317.5	230.4	135.7
Maryland	84.6	80.6	80.6	54.6	54.6	54.6	15.2
Mississippi	104.0	31.7[2]	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	254.3	218.3	218.3	193.8	180.8	147.7	87.1
North Carolina	206.2	196.8[2]	194.8	151.4	119.9	107.0	56.9
Ohio	294.0	201.4	201.4	176.5	107.8	91.7	70.6
Pennsylvania	504.0	448.6	448.6	282.0	142.3	128.0	78.5
South Carolina	30.7	13.1[2]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	340.9	326.1[2]	326.1	196.0	143.8	114.2	108.3
Virginia	200.9	176.0	176.0	150.5	131.7	114.7	87.2
West Virginia	427.1	414.2	414.2	284.7	249.6	215.3	109.5
Totals	3277.8	2888.7	2744.4	1879.3	1587.5	1285.7	762.2

[1] Of the total completed mileage, 725.7 miles have been opened to traffic.

[2] Only portions of Corridors V and W are eligible for construction because of 2,700-mile construction limitation in the Act.

Development Opportunities

Since 1972 the Commission has allocated among the states about $1 million annually for use in extending highway planning to stimulate and accommodate concentrated development projects at varying locations along development corridors and other major highways. The purpose is to realize the highways' greatest potential for development and to protect highway investment.

New manufacturing employment in Appalachia during the past several years has averaged 62,000 new jobs annually, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Development agencies in the Region have reported that by 1972 over 72,000 new manufacturing jobs had been created. Over 600 new manufacturing establishments opened in 1972 alone. Although many of these plants have located along or near new Interstate and Appalachian highways, concentrated efforts are planned in each state to see that the development generated along the highways corresponds to the state's individual economic and environmental thrust.

To date planning projects have been approved in eleven states. In each case the objectives relate to the state's special needs. Georgia is comparing the potential effect of various alignments of Corridor A on the natural resources and economic development potential of the Appalachian portion of the state. Maryland plans to enhance the economic and recreational development opportunities of the proposed National Freeway (Corridor E), in addition to Corridors N and O, through an evaluation of alternative alignments. Alabama has initiated a similar study along some 171 miles of the recently designated Corridor V, which extends from the Tennessee line near Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Red Bay, Alabama, at the Mississippi line. Mississippi is considering a continuation of this same type of study along Corridor V from the Mississippi line near Red Bay, Alabama, through Tupelo, Mississippi, to I-55, a distance of approximately 104 miles. North Carolina is investigating the economic benefits which would result in upgrading US 19E from its junction with US 23 near Nars Hill to the Tennessee line and is undertaking corridor development studies in four growth centers.

Through their regional planning agencies Pennsylvania, Virginia and Mississippi are carrying out projects which are primarily intended to identify and develop plans for highway-related sites. South Carolina is seeking to ensure the orderly economic development of the Cherokee Scenic Highway with particular emphasis on scenic and recreational opportunities.

Similar projects are under way or have been approved for Kentucky, New York and West Virginia.

Local Access Roads

Local access roads, which are approved individually, are roads providing access to an industrial park, school, housing development, hospital or similar site. These roads average between one and two miles in length and are usually only two lanes wide. Each road's potential relevance to economic development must be demonstrated in order to receive Commission funds. A total of $99.2 million has been reserved for access roads under present authorizations.

During fiscal year 1973 some 49 miles of access roads were contracted for and 101 miles completed; some $7.8 million in federal funds out of a total cost of $18.9 million were committed. Since the beginning of the program the Commission has approved for construction some 664 miles, of which 490 have been contracted for and 395 completed (see Table 10). A total of $78.8 million in Commission funds has been approved for projects, and $63.1 million committed, for access road projects where contracts for construction have been let.

Airports

Appalachia has relatively few airports; yet air travel, as well as highways, is important to the growth of the Region. Airports play a particularly significant role in attracting industry. During fiscal year 1973 the Commission approved supplemental grants totaling $3.4 million for 28 airport projects in twelve Appalachian states.

Rural Mass Transit

Although considerable progress has been made in increasing highway and access road mileage and improving air facilities, transportation is still a problem in the Region. Public transportation is inadequate at the best, nonexistent at the worst. The Commission has provided public facilities (hospitals, industrial parks, technical schools), but they often cannot fulfill the needs they were designed for because the rural population of Appalachia does not have ready access to them.

Over the last three years the Commission has developed detailed knowledge of the rural mass transportation needs in the Region. It has systematically identified requirements and developed system design, management and operation techniques.

In fiscal year 1973 the Commission completed three mass transportation studies in three separate areas of Appalachia. The intent of the studies was to design a transportation system to meet the needs of all people of all age groups and of all economic conditions within the respective areas. In each case the state or local development district analyzed the existing transportation systems, which usually consisted of private or public bus lines, determined transportation patterns and recommended enlarged and improved systems.

The North Central Pennsylvania Economic Development District study proposed a rural mass transportation system based on the use of

TABLE 10

Appalachian Access Road Program

Financing and Accomplishments

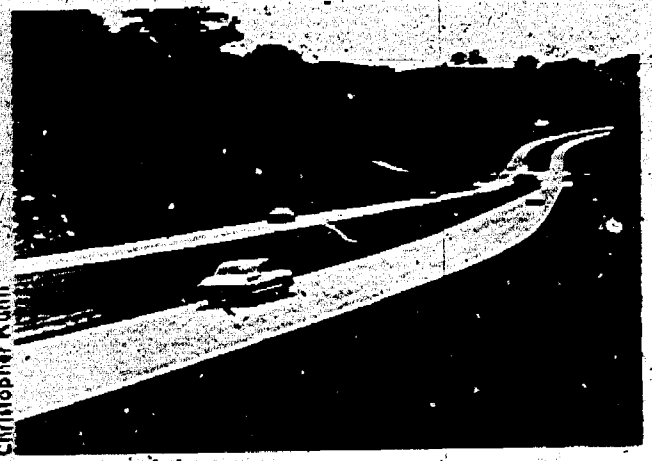
(in thousands of dollars)

	Financing		Status of Mileage		
State	Approved Through Fiscal 1973	Obligated Through Fiscal 1973	Approved	Construction Completed or Under Way	Construction Completed
Alabama	$18,737	$15,448	202.0	143.2	125.3
Georgia	2,900	2,271	18.5	11.5	5.0
Kentucky	2,185	2,124	6.9	5.3	4.1
Maryland	1,960	1,059	5.8	4.7	3.8
Mississippi	7,845	7,042	98.9	96.3	62.6
New York	2,221	557	6.2	1.9	1.9
North Carolina	3,378	1,618	23.1	10.3	8.7
Ohio	3,906	2,281	35.8	27.1	26.9
Pennsylvania	11,721	7,916	87.8	57.8	41.3
South Carolina	9,431	9,360	85.6	59.9	48.3
Tennessee	6,480	5,573	57.2	36.4	36.4
Virginia	2,710	2,807	17.1	17.1	13.6
West Virginia	5,299	5,076	19.6	18.6	17.4
Totals	78,773	63,132	654.5	490.1	385.3

buses for Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean and Potter counties. In 1973 management operations were set up, local agency resources coordinated and routes and timetables completed. The second phase of the study, which is to be implemented in 1974, calls for the expansion of services over the six-county area. The Bluegrass Area Development District study in Kentucky proposed rural bus transportation for Clark, Estill, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison and Powell counties. The design of the transportation system was completed and funding requested.

The East Tennessee Development District study determined a need for a five-county transportation system for a projected service area in Anderson, Scott, Campbell and parts of Roane and Morgan counties. The preliminary work for bus service was completed and application for funds to the state made.

In Athens, Hocking and Perry counties of Ohio the Commission provided management, guidance and technical assistance for a transportation system already in operation. The system is being revamped to provide service to the rural population in a way that will develop efficient and effective management.



Christopher Kuhn

Kenneth Murray

Jan Faul

PROVIDING PUBLIC FACILITIES

One of the most useful and significant components of the Appalachian program is the supplemental grants program, Section 214. This section has provided a mechanism whereby the Appalachian states are able to participate in federal programs to provide or improve public facilities where funds are available only when matched by state monies.

With their low tax bases, Appalachian states and communities in the past often could not meet the matching requirements of a variety of such federal programs and so did not get a fair share of the federal monies available for construction of basic public facilities—although they were eligible in every other way for these grants.

The funds in Section 214 may be used by the Appalachian states to raise the authorized federal percentage in grant programs of various agencies from the usual 30 to 66 percent up to a maximum of 80 percent, so that the state can participate by putting up as little as 20 percent, instead of the 34 to 70 percent which would be required without Section 214.

A 1971 amendment to the Act now makes it possible for Section 214 funds also to be used as "first-dollar" grants when it is impossible because of money limitations for an applicant to qualify for a basic federal grant. The Commission has reserved this device for projects of unusual significance to overall plans.

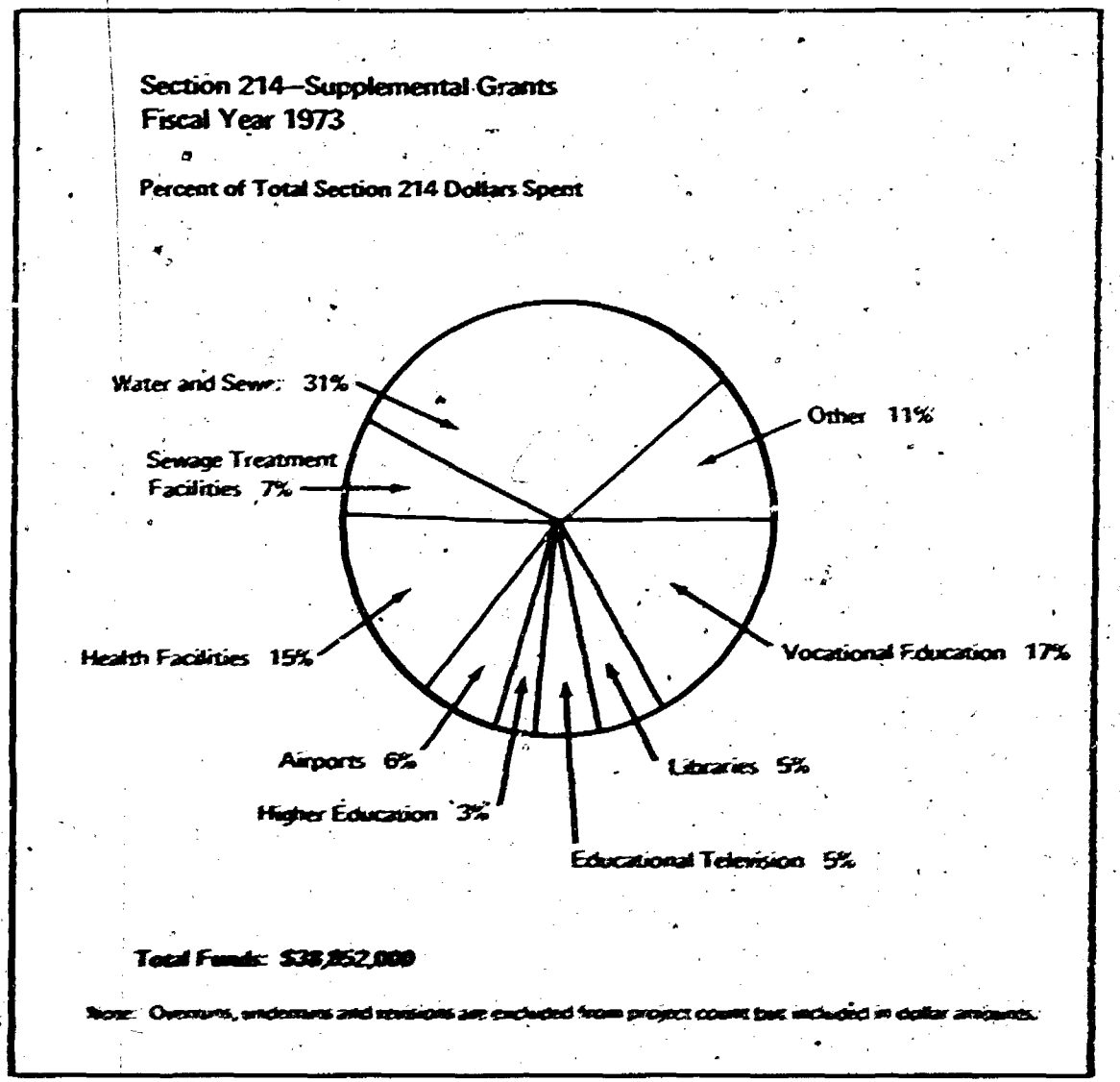
$39 million was approved in all Section 214 grants during fiscal 1973, including $6.7 million first-dollar grants and $0.6 million airport

Supplemental Grant Projects
Net Approvals by Type Of Program[1]

	Cumulative through 1973			FY 1973 Program		
	Number of Projects	Dollar Amount (in thousands)	Percent	Number of Projects	Dollar Amount (in thousands)	Percent
Airports[2]	98	$ 10,465	4	25	$ 2,473	6
Educational Television	22	4,941	1	8	1,861	5
Health Facilities	362	72,951	26	25	5,934	15
Higher Education	213	50,461	17	7	978	3
Libraries	109	9,494	3	7	1,937	5
National Defense Education Act	57	6,310	2	—	—	—
Vocational Education	401	59,587	21	46	6,451	17
Water and Sewer	125	22,018	8	51	12,103	31
Sewage Treatment Facilities	240	42,757	14	12	2,933	7
Other	104	10,320	4	27	4,182	11
TOTAL	1,731	$289,304	100	208	$38,852	100

[1]Overruns, underruns and revisions are excluded from project count but included in dollar amounts.
[2]In fiscal year 1973 there were 5 special airport safety projects costing $618,000 bringing the cumulative total to 21 airport safety projects costing $5,770,000.

safety grants. The Appalachian states have used the supplemental grant funds under this program to procure for their citizens many types of public facilities: vocational education schools, colleges, libraries, health facilities, sewage treatment plants, airports and educational television (see the graph below for an indication of the proportion of funds approved for the various types of programs).




Christopher Kohn

OFFERING SERVICES TO PEOPLE

As the transportation system and public facilities have been improved, the Appalachian Regional Commission has increasingly turned its attention toward improving public services for the people of the Region, most importantly health and education services, including the two areas of early childhood education and vocational education.

In 1973 the Commission undertook two new human resource programs: special assistance to miners who were victims of black lung disease and aid to Vietnam veterans initiated in late 1972 to help them take advantage of educational assistance under the G.I. Bill.

Giving Health Care to Rural Appalachians

The major emphasis of the Appalachian health program has been on demonstrating workable systems for delivering efficient health services to rural Appalachians. This is a complex undertaking that involves transportation of patients, environmental improvements, home nursing and health education. It also involves the skillful organization of comprehensive health programs to provide appropriate health care services to over 16 million people.

The Commission is carrying out this program through three distinct yet complementary activities: the organization of comprehensive health demonstration areas, comprehensive health planning and primary health care. A number of other health programs supplement these three basic programs.

Comprehensive Health Demonstration Areas. Twelve comprehensive health demonstration areas have been established in Appalachia to serve 12 portions of the 13 Appalachian states. Their goal is to demonstrate more efficient means of providing and delivering comprehensive health care to the people residing within each demonstration area. Section 202 of the Act provided generally for grants of up to 50 percent of costs of construction or equipment and up to 100 percent for operations during the first two years of a project. Operations money of up to 75 percent of costs is also granted for the following three years. As Appalachian funding for the project decreases, slack is being taken up by so-called "third party" payments (i.e., Medicare and Medicaid), by fees charged to patients, or by state and local public funds.

Each demonstration area is advised by a health council where representation is balanced among local health-care professionals, representatives of local government and the public at large. As with all Appalachian programs, the emphasis is on local planning based on local needs and goals. During fiscal year 1973 the Commission invested over $32 million in Appalachian funds in the health program. Total investments for 1973 included $13 million for 107 new projects and $19 million for 127 continuations of projects.

One example of a successful project in a comprehensive health demonstration area is an outpatient facility for the retarded, which includes day care for 30 to 40 children. Located in an area where there are 2,500 on a waiting list for admission to state institutions for the retarded and handicapped, the facility is designed to provide an alternative to institutional care for the handicapped. In addition to reducing the waiting list of applicants for regular institutions, the facility has increased public awareness and support of services such as it offers. It also has provided new services for the adult home retarded in the form of a national program for the field, including evaluation and training. In addition, it has increased the professional staff serving the residents of the demonstration area.

A second example of a health demonstration project is a local health services project begun in a multicounty demonstration area where there were only 115 physicians serving 200,000 people, a third the national average. This project has provided almost 3,000 general examinations and 3,000 diagnostic examinations of first graders annually, and offers prenatal care, family planning and family counseling services. The clinics in this demonstration area provide immunization services to over 4,000 patients a year, carry out consultation on environmental health issues, provide physical therapy to about 1,750 patients a year, and offer specialized referral services to 5,000 patients a year. Consultation on mental problems resulting from sickness are also provided, and over 25,000 annual home health visits are made.

Comprehensive Health Planning. Comprehensive health planning under the Appalachian health program is designed to enhance the national comprehensive health planning program and speed the rate at which local communities establish planning agencies recognized by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). All agencies receiving planning assistance from the Commission must meet the criteria and guidelines of an official health planning agency under Section 314(b) of the Public Health Service Act within two years. One of the Appalachian health demonstration areas already have been designated 314(b) agencies by HEW. There are a total of 21 comprehensive health planning agencies in the Region, some of which are outside the demonstration area geographic boundaries. Six of the total, the following are using Appalachian funds: four in Alabama, one in Georgia, four in Kentucky,

one in Maryland, one in Kentucky, two in North Carolina, three in New York, two in Ohio, one in Pennsylvania, one in South Carolina and two in Tennessee. The Commission has assisted [illegible] health planning. Five states also have other health plans and projects in addition to their Appalachian programs.

As a typical example of the work of the Appalachian agencies, one planning council has coordinated the activities of an eight-clinic network serving [illegible] people. The council is in the process of making joint arrangements which will coordinate the operation of the clinics and thereby contribute to group purchasing and provide better patient care from a shared hospital referral system. Several other planning councils have helped community and hospitals to consolidate their services, thus decreasing duplication and lowering costs.

Primary Health Care. As noted in the Commission, primary health care is defined providing health services within a comprehensive health care system that offers people their personal health care on a full-time, continuing basis. A system that provides continuity of care necessarily means the maintenance of complete medical records and extension of care to other facilities — nursing homes, [illegible] hospitals, and rehabilitation and highly specialized research-oriented services usually considered at regional hospitals. Under the Commission's definition of primary health care, even an individual enters into the comprehensive health care system for any reason and initial care is given, the primary health care component of the system should make available to him a full range of personal health services from simple testing to specialized treatment.

The Commission invested $[illegible] million in primary health care in fiscal year 19[illegible]. One example of this sort of care is a unit of two health maintenance centers located in rural primary health care, located in a rural area. Here salaried physicians, operating a multispecialty group practice, provide services to approximately [illegible] families.

In another area, approximately [illegible] persons located in a part of a county served, programs also train health care workers, as some provided outpatient medical and dental care through a series of small community clinics. In addition to offering medical services, providing pediatric services and gynecology, the clinics have established a referral system to other health services located in a nearby metropolitan area. Local planning for this program involved all residents in the area over age [illegible] who wished to participate.

Commission Projects. The U.S. Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, and the Commission have jointly initiated a comprehensive immunization education program in fiscal year 19[illegible]. Clay County, Tennessee, and Boone County, Kentucky, were selected as the first counties to participate in the project. The aspect of the program is to demonstrate the necessity of placing ill victims in an institution by treating them with medication and providing treatment through outpatient facilities. Those who come in contact with the victims are also being tested. The project is now in the planning phase to determine how best to locate ill victims and their contacts.

The Commission has also undertaken an analysis of the number of people who have received assistance under the Appalachian health program, their ages and types of treatment or services performed. In conjunction with this analysis, an overall evaluation of the program is being carried out to determine what the Commission has accomplished in the past and what needs to be done in the future. An assessment of three health demonstration programs has been completed. The on-site assessment covered the health demonstration area's management, functions as a political entity, planning capacity and use.

Helping the Family Develop the Child

In the past many Appalachian families have had little assistance or guidance in raising the children, they experienced when their infants or preschool children were chronically ill, had physical defects or were slow to learn. In many area agencies to help them did not exist, in other areas agencies had few resources or services.

Studies have shown that the early childhood years are critical to a child's future emotional and physical well-being and ability to learn. Because of their physical and social isolation, many Appalachian children first school is less able to cope with their environment than more advantaged children in urban areas.

The Appalachian Regional Commission has developed a program to help families help their children develop to their fullest potential. Through a comprehensive approach an attempt has been made to provide and coordinate family planning information and services, prenatal health care, delivery of the infant and immediate postnatal care of mother and child. In the child's future, the program emphasizes family-centered education and counseling in child care, adequate food, dental and medical services and assistance through counseling and education of an environmental climate conducive to the best development of the child's potential.

Although the program varies from state to state, it is most frequently operated around day care centers which also provide services. Over [illegible] centers have been planned throughout the Region.

During 19[illegible] all 13 Appalachian states completed the first planning of child development programs and began to implement new projects. In the first planning stage each state reoriented its program and made adjustments to meet changing funding levels and regulations in con-

[illegible] federally authorized state-federal programs. Management practices were improved. New Commission funding, federal revenue sharing and state funds were allocated to child development programs. Selected components of the child development program were integrated into other state program activities. For example, the nutrition program in Kentucky is now a part of local health department program activities. This made the best possible use of funds available the states chosen a building-block approach, implementing the most essential parts of the program first.

Role of the States. Central to all child development efforts of the Appalachian Regional Commission is the role of state agencies in establishing overall objectives for planning and program operation. The state administrative program staffs are the primary responsibility for monitoring and evaluation. The federal management requirements for day care provide the basis for state standards.

Many local development districts throughout the Region have undertaken coordination in program planning and administration. These agencies, which are broadly representative of their communities, have direct technical expertise and provide local support essential to designing programs.

Perhaps the most significant development in terms of institutional change has been the formation of state-level interagency planning bodies. These groups have developed comprehensive child development service plans for the Appalachian portions of the state. These have become the foundation for statewide coordination and planning. As a result of this development states have established an Office of Child Development as a cabinet administrative unit within the Office of the Governor or within an operating agency, such as the Department of Health, Social Services or Human Resources. These administrative units have primary responsibility for initiating all Appalachian child development projects in addition to planning and coordinating a comprehensive statewide child development program.

The Commission's thrust in child development has enabled Appalachian states to take the lead nationally in child development. Appalachian representatives have more expertise in child development than representatives of other regions. The president and secretary-treasurer of the National Association of State Directors of Child Development are from two of the Region's state offices.

Cost-Benefit Study Findings. A major objective of the Appalachian Child Development Program is to demonstrate how program operations can be made more efficient by state planning and better administration. To see whether this has been successful, the Commission undertook a cost analysis and management assessment of five projects. The projects analyzed were selected because of their length of operation and the degree to which they were representative of a state's operating projects. Their performance was compared with two child development programs operated solely with federal support in other areas of the nation. The findings

> The five ARC comprehensive child development projects provided at the study averaged [illegible] per child per week, as compared with an average of [illegible] per child in the two comparison centers.
>
> The five ARC projects spent a lower percentage of operating costs on administration than the two comparison centers. [illegible] percent as compared to [illegible] and [illegible] percent in the two comparison groups.
>
> The Appalachian-supported projects spent an average of [illegible] percent of operating expenses on direct services to children as compared with [illegible] percent in the two comparison centers. [illegible]

[illegible]

The average Appalachian center in the study had a monthly enrollment of [illegible] children provided child-care services. [illegible] days and [illegible] hours of service per day. [illegible] children from low-income families were served a minimum total of [illegible] meals and snacks at the five Appalachian centers.

Controlling Black Lung Disease

Black lung disease (coal workers' pneumoconiosis), together with similar respiratory and pulmonary ailments, induced and aggravated by coal dust in the mines, is a health problem which is especially critical in Appalachia. Approximately [illegible] percent of the examined in the United States live in the eight Appalachian coal-producing states. A very conservative study, the [illegible] Public Health Service study, showed that [illegible] percent of working miners and among [illegible] percent of retired working miners in Appalachia have shown evidence of the disease. Other [illegible]

Appalachian Regional Commission-Assisted Clinics for Screening and Diagnosing Black Lung in Coalfields

Alabama

1. Birmingham, Alabama: Birmingham Medical Group Clinic	Clinic
2. Birmingham, Alabama: Spain Rehabilitation Clinic, University of Alabama Medical Center	Clinic
1. Bessemer, Alabama: Bessemer Medical Office	Satellite
2. Gadsden, Alabama: Pain Mart Clinic	Satellite
3. Jasper, Alabama: Jasper Clinic	Satellite

Ohio

3. Bellaire, Ohio: regional center [illegible] for diagnosis and treatment of respiratory diseases	Clinic
4. Zanesville, Ohio: regional center [illegible] for diagnosis and treatment of respiratory diseases	Clinic

Pennsylvania

5. Fredericktown, Pennsylvania: Connellsville Clinic, Inc.	Clinic
6. New Kensington, Pennsylvania: Hamilton Medical Group	Clinic
7. Johnstown, Pennsylvania: Mercy Hospital of Johnstown	Clinic
8. Shamokin, Pennsylvania: Merrill Memorial Foundation, Inc.	Clinic
9. Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania: Wilkes-Barre General Hospital	Clinic
4. Belmar, Pennsylvania: Belmar Clinic	Satellite
5. California, Pennsylvania: California Clinic	Satellite
6. Connellsville, Pennsylvania: Connellsville Clinic	Satellite
7. Cresson, Pennsylvania: Hamilton-Hunter Clinic	Satellite
8. Colver, Pennsylvania: Colver Clinic	Satellite
9. Blairsville, Pennsylvania: Blairsville Clinic	Satellite
10. Rimersburg, Pennsylvania: Rimersburg Clinic	Satellite
11. North Apollo, Pennsylvania: Apollo Clinic	Satellite
12. Plum, Pennsylvania: Plum Clinic	Satellite
13. Vandergrift, Pennsylvania: Vandergrift Clinic	Satellite
14. Waynesburg, Pennsylvania: Waynesburg Clinic	Satellite

Tennessee

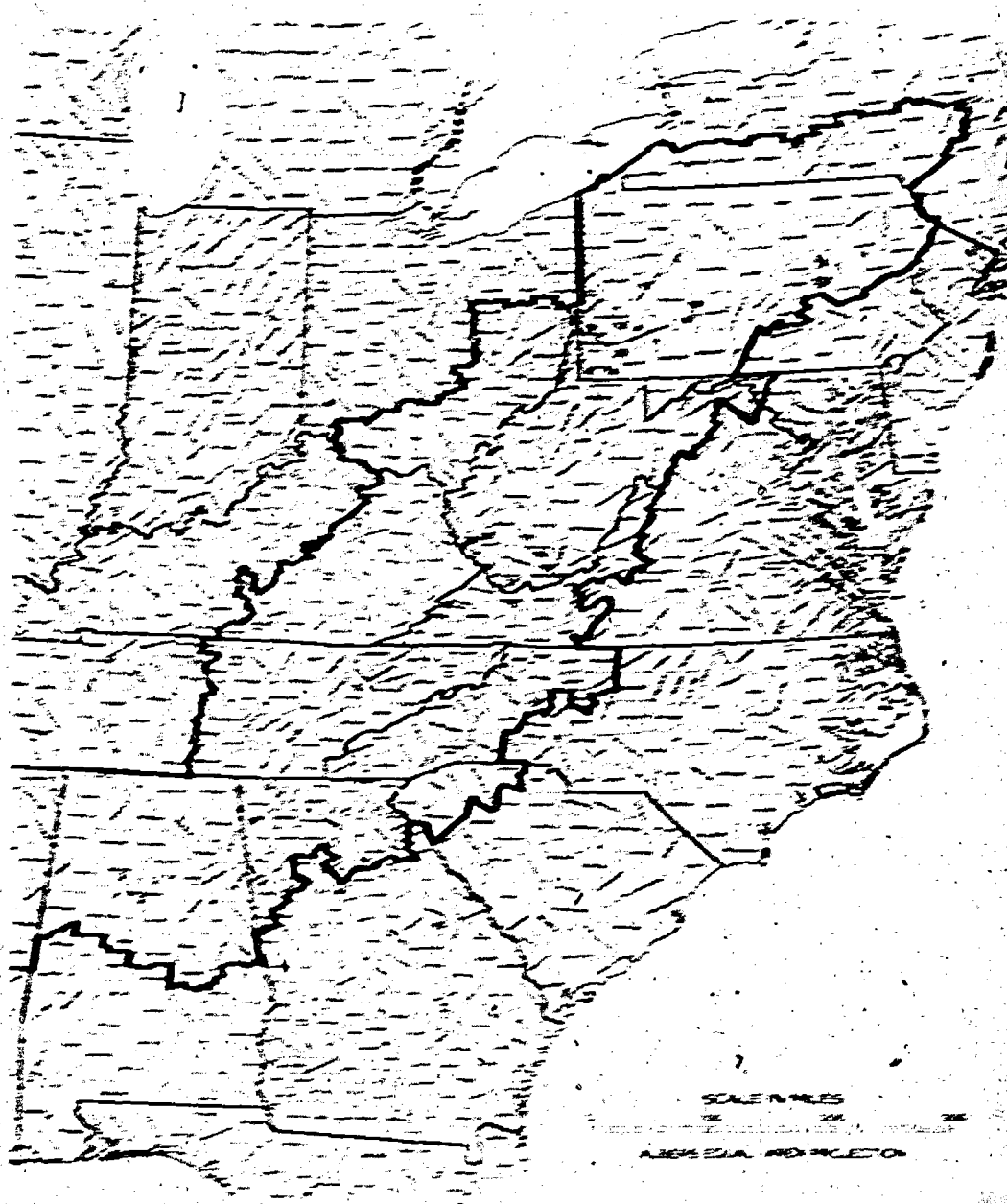
18. Knoxville, Tennessee: East Tennessee Chest Disease Hospital	Clinic

Virginia

11. Big Stone Gap, Virginia: Lonesome Pine Hospital	Clinic
15. Tazewell, Virginia: Tazewell Community Hospital	Satellite
16. Wise, Virginia: Wise Clinic	Satellite

West Virginia

12. Charleston, West Virginia: Charleston Memorial Hospital	Clinic
13. Fairmont, West Virginia: Fairmont Clinic	Clinic
17. Beckley, West Virginia: Appalachian Cardiopulmonary Laboratory	Satellite
18. Beckley, West Virginia: Raleigh Public Health Clinic	Satellite
19. Bluefield Princeton, West Virginia: Mercer Public Health Clinic	Satellite
20. Man, West Virginia: Man Appalachian Regional Hospital	Satellite
21. Man, West Virginia: Dry Fork Community Health Services	Satellite
Williamson, West Virginia: The Highlands Clinic of the Williamson	
22. Appalachian Regional Hospital	Satellite



pulmonary function is less than the accepted indicator of the disease. Black lung disease limits miners' capacity to work, shortens life expectancy, and in general, prevents miners from leading normal lives.

As of March 1977, over 350,000 active and inactive claimants in the nation had filed claims for federal black lung benefits with the Social Security Administration. These benefits, including screening, diagnostic and treatment services, were authorized by Title IV of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, but many miners found that the promised benefits were not available because of the shortage of medical facilities and services. Congress therefore passed the Black Lung Benefits Act of 1977, which provided temporary federal assistance to expand services and improve facilities.

To organize the diverse programs authorized by this act the Appalachian Regional Commission assumed the responsibility for coordinating the planning efforts of various federal, state and local agencies within the Region. Setting aside $2 million, it initiated the Continuous Respiratory Disease Clinic Program, under which one-time grants are provided to eligible state organizations for use in planning a coordinated network of services. This program is designed in close cooperation with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and makes every effort to draw upon other federal and state funds where they are available.

By the end of 1977 the Commission had approved applications for grants to Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia to undertake black lung programs. Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia had submitted applications which were under review. The states designed programs to use Commission funds for clinical, outreach and administrative personnel, equipment, and the renovation and rental of clinic facilities in existing hospitals or clinics which had established coalminers' respiratory programs. These clinics will complement and extend services already provided in area hospitals.

When central and satellite clinics are in operation, they will test and diagnose both active and inactive miners and refer them for respiratory diseases. With Commission funds, the states will be able to provide services sooner to more miners and their families.

The names and locations of the proposed central and satellite clinics are shown on the map on page 30.

Organizing Regional Education Service Agencies

Since the average Appalachian school system has too little money and too few students to make it economically feasible to provide many basic educational and support services to its dispersed rural population, different areas within the Region are pooling their resources in order to be able to offer these services. In each of these areas, voluntary organizations of school districts and allied educational agencies have banded together to provide educational programs to member districts. Typical of these organizations is the Regional Education Service Agency (RESA).

Not all RESAs have identical structures, but in the Appalachian Region there are certain characteristics that are considered essential. Each RESA must be a confederation of several school districts, since most school districts follow county lines, this almost always means that it is a multicounty organization. A RESA must be a creation of the participating school districts with the individual member districts retaining autonomy and local control. They, not the RESA, must make the decision as to which programs the RESA engages in, each district is free to participate or not participate in each program.

RESA programs include curriculum improvement, special education, adult education, vocational guidance counseling, early childhood education, school financing, teacher in-service training and use of educational television.

A total of 19 operating RESAs were involved in these kinds of programs and demonstrations during fiscal 1977. The programs included:

- *Media services programs.* These include instructional television, [illegible] delivery of materials from a central library and repair of audio-visual equipment.
- *Early childhood education programs.* [illegible] programs, most of teacher-aide [illegible] programs employed in these programs [illegible] children. Typically, [illegible] the home [illegible] the home [illegible] school. The [illegible] programs [illegible] parents [illegible] and [illegible] the child. Once a week [illegible] the parents [illegible] the program. [illegible] children are [illegible] in a classroom. In West Virginia the Appalachian Development [illegible] were responsible for [illegible] sponsored programs for [illegible] children.
- *Special education programs.* In one [illegible] RESAs, screening and diagnostic services were performed for over [illegible] children with mental, physical, social, learning, speech or learning problems. [illegible] were established for these special needs. Experienced teachers presented in-service courses for teaching the handicapped, while over [illegible] teachers were given assistance in regular classrooms. Prosthetic aids services were provided in two RESAs for [illegible] children.
- *Staff development programs.* Staff development activities were provided for [illegible] teachers in [illegible] separate courses.

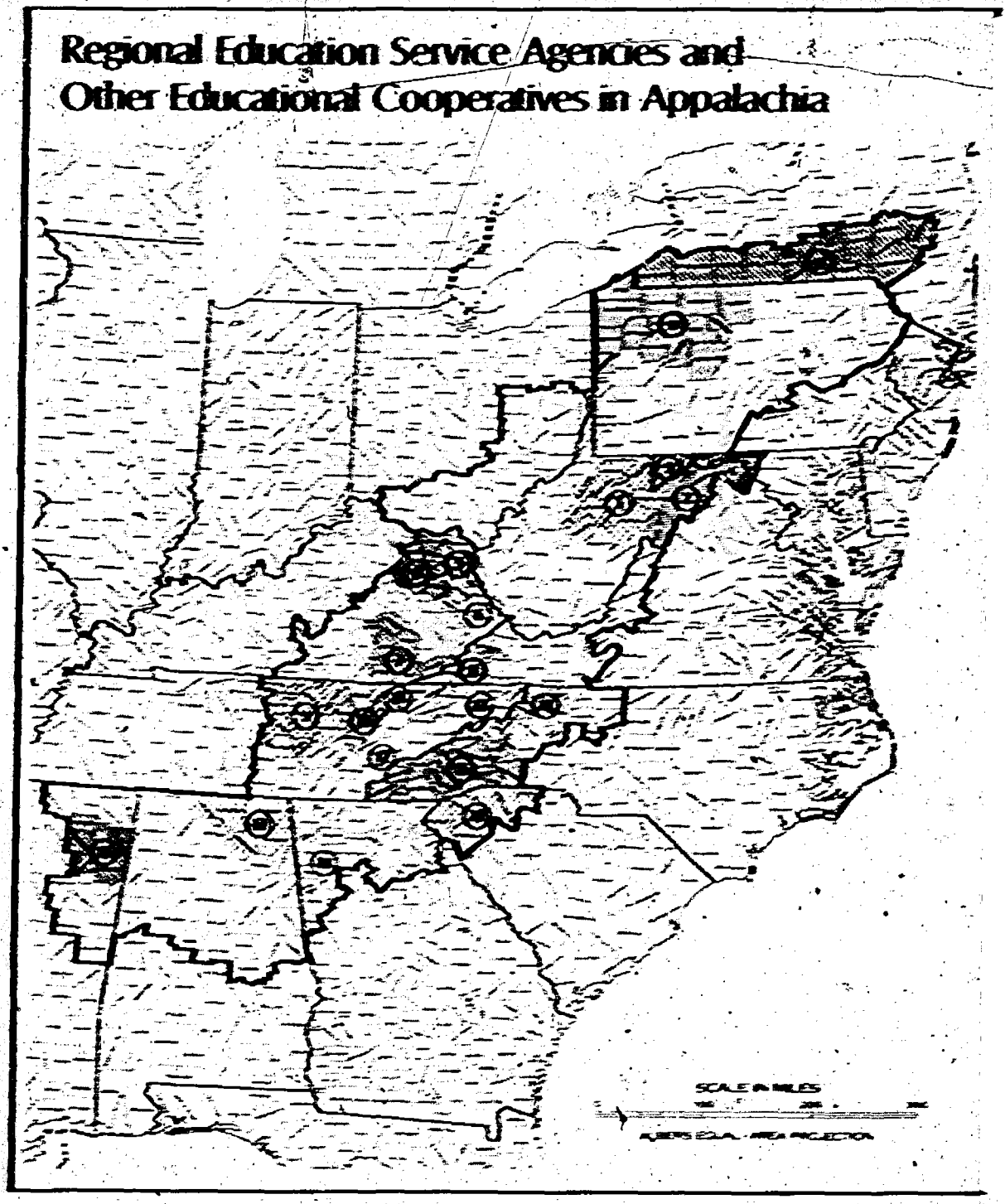
- 4 group purchasing programs. Small cooperative programs in group purchasing realized a 12- to 15-percent reduction in purchasing costs.
- 6 administrative cooperation programs. Resources were pooled to buy computer time from a nearby university.
- 9 higher education cooperating programs. These programs involved in-service education, intern programs and research projects.
- 4 adult education programs. Also, 1,300 adults participated in classes preparing them for the General Education Development (GED) test.

Regional Education Service Agencies

1. RESA III
2. RESA VIII
3. Regional Education Service Agency of Appalachian Maryland
4. ROPES No. 9
5. Region 10
6. Region 11
7. Region 13
8. DRUBRUBSCO Educational Cooperative
9. Upper Cumberland Education Cooperative
10. Tennessee Appalachian Educational Cooperative
11. Clinch Powell Educational Cooperative
12. Little Tennessee Valley Educational Cooperative
13. Upper East Tennessee Development District Education Planning
14. Northwest Regional Education Center
15. Western Regional Education Center
16. Three Rivers Education Service Agency
17. TARCOG
18. Northwest Georgia CESA
19. South Carolina Appalachian Teacher In-Service Training Institute

Other Educational Cooperatives

A. Comprehensive Teacher Training Program
B. Regional In-Service Teacher Education Consortium



Providing Vocational Education

The goal for the Appalachian vocational education program in the Region is the construction by the mid-1970s of enough facilities so that 50 percent of eleventh- and twelfth-grade students can enroll in job-related vocational education courses. During the first four years of the program, the Commission placed emphasis on building new area schools. During the next two and a half years the emphasis shifted to improving schools that were already in existence, including constructing new buildings and expanding, remodeling and reequipping those already in place. During the last year and a half the emphasis has shifted to operational and demonstration projects which test new ideas in vocational education, provide innovative facilities such as mobile classrooms and individualized learning centers, furnish additional services such as guidance, placement and career education and find new and better ways to use the facilities previously built by the Commission.

A major thrust of the Commission's program is to see that the vocational courses offered are tailored to existing and future job opportunities. As a result, vocational education schools in the Region now offer such courses as drafting, welding, cosmetology, data processing, advertising, child care, aircraft maintenance, highway engineering, merchandising, marketing, chemical technology, horticulture and many. In all, there are nearly 100 different courses in vocational education schools funded under the Act.

Different parts of the Region are currently involved in different phases of the above program. By far the majority of the Commission's vocational education funds are still being used for construction and equipment. In fiscal year 1975 construction and equipment projects were funded for a total of nearly $21 million.

In 1971 Congress amended the Appalachian Regional Development Act so that Section 211 (vocational education) funds could be used to support operating programs. The change in the Act was prompted by the rapid increase in vocational education enrollment and the sharp escalation in teacher salaries, placing a severe strain on operating funds in many parts of the Region. In fiscal 1975, 18 operations projects were funded for a total of nearly $2.5 million. These projects included additional vocational and technical education programs that will ensure more efficient use of Appalachian-assisted facilities, double-shift and adult programs in non-Appalachian-assisted facilities in order to increase their use, special programs in career education and career orientation, guidance and placement services, special training programs in fields with critical manpower shortages and transportation services designed to enable isolated rural students to reach vocational and technical education programs.

Aiding Veterans

As U.S. involvement in Vietnam ended, thousands of veterans poured back into the mountains, adding to the Region's already heavy unemployment.

Bill Collen

Many had not completed high school. Others had finished with low grades. Still others could not read well.

The G. I. Bill offered ways for veterans to acquire the basic skills needed for educational attainment, but many were not aware of or were reluctant to take advantage of its benefits.

To help these men and women, the Appalachian Regional Commission launched a special educational assistance program and allocated a total of $130,000 for projects.

The objectives of the program were to train a staff of veterans to counsel and find employment for other veterans; to coordinate the use of available training programs; to foster special meetings of employers and educational institutions to help veterans; to coordinate the participation of veterans in various advisory groups, clubs, etc.; and to ensure that veterans were aware of the services of all public and private agencies and groups.

In order to be eligible for Appalachian funds an area had to have a sufficient number of veterans, contain an institution of higher learning and be committed to the project. In addition, it had to identify jobs, either through the public or private sector, which could be made available to veterans during their training to supplement G. I. Bill allotments. The Commission funded up to 75 percent of the cost of each project.

Six areas responded to the program and developed projects according to their own needs and resources.

Alabama. The Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments (TARCOG), a local development district with headquarters in Huntsville, Alabama, organized a Veterans' Education, Training and Counseling Program (VETAC).

Through the program TARCOG contacted 99 percent (or a total of 9,709) of the veterans in the five counties of northeast Alabama. It launched a recruitment program to inform veterans of their educational benefits under the G.I. Bill. It set up a high school equivalency training program (GED) to enable veterans to obtain a high school diploma so they could attend college.

On seven campuses, including universities, business colleges and junior colleges, TARCOG offered veterans:

tutoring in course work
counseling to help veterans determine educational and career goals
referral to part-time jobs.

TARCOG representatives also assisted educational institutions in processing veterans' enrollment, certifications and educational claims. In addition, the development district launched a public relations campaign to educate the public about the value to be gained from hiring mature and experienced veterans. TARCOG reports that 641 veterans have been helped to gain admission to advanced educational training and 122 to obtain employment.

Maryland. The state of Maryland set up veterans' education and training programs in its three Appalachian counties. Veterans affairs offices organized on four college campuses sent out letters to veterans to encourage their taking advantage of G.I. benefits. The offices also supplied information about technical and educational programs, provided vocational counseling, diagnostic testing and personal assistance. "Outreach" workers also helped veterans obtain part-time work during the school year and full-time work in the summer.

Mississippi. The state's Golden Triangle Local Development District carried out a program which included counseling and assistance in finding part-time employment in its seven counties. The program involved five educational institutions, including a vocational technical school. Counseling in other areas of veterans' benefits, such as health services, insurance and home loan guarantees, was also provided.

North Carolina. The Yadkin Valley Economic Development District sponsored North Carolina's Veterans' Education and Job Assistance Program. The district's staff used unusual methods to contact veterans, such as setting up a "mobile outreach" office in an automobile van and taking it to shopping centers in the four-county area. The staff prepared a package of information outlining step-by-step the directions for enrolling in high school or college and listed the educational prerequisites as well as Veterans Administration requirements. The staff also sponsored a special Christmas project to provide food, toys and gifts to needy families of hospitalized veterans.

Instead of conducting counseling and job assistance through educational institutions, the district's staff visited veterans in their homes once the veterans had indicated an interest in the program.

South Carolina. South Carolina established a demonstration program in its six Appalachian counties that proved so advantageous the state decided to expand it to include the entire state. In the Appalachian area the state hired a program director and trained 115 Vietnam veteran students to act as counselors. With the assistance of the state employment office and eight educational institutions the counselors helped over 1,200 unemployed or underemployed veterans obtain further training or jobs.

Tennessee. Tennessee Technological University in Cookeville, with the assistance of the Upper Cumberland Development District, ran Tennessee's veterans' program. The university waived rigid admissions requirements, provided guidance and counseling, financial aid, housing preference, tutoring, assistance in social adjustment and employment help. It served over 400 veterans.

CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCES AND IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT

Although the Appalachian Regional Development Act does not precisely spell out guidelines for a comprehensive environmental program, the Act and its amendments have provided general direction and funds to deal with the most pressing problems of natural resources and the environment. The Commission is striving for a comprehensive approach which will cut across geographic areas, jurisdictional boundaries and program responsibilities to meet the challenge of producing badly needed energy for the nation and promoting economic development in the Region while still preserving the Region's natural resources and environmental advantages.

Energy

In a period when the availability of energy has become a national and international concern, it has become important to estimate what the situation is in the Region and in particular how regional development will be affected. The Commission feels it is important to estimate future sources and uses of energy in the Region and determine the answers to such questions as: How much energy will Appalachia produce and from what sources? How much of this energy will it consume? Will it need to import energy to satisfy its needs, or will it be able to export energy?

The demand and supply of energy are influenced by policies and regulations at the national, state and local levels. The energy crisis is likely to alter regulations on the use of fuels with certain characteristics, such as restrictions on high sulfur fuels. It is also likely to result in changes in the Region's energy balance.

Certain studies undertaken by the Commission dealt with earlier stages of these problems. If updated, they could answer some of the questions raised above. For the Commission to undertake or sponsor updating research and new research would be a logical extension of the work it has carried out in the development of Appalachia, in the preservation and restoration of its environment and in the problems and prospects for the coal industry. Applicable studies already completed by the Commission are:

An Analysis of Appalachian State Coal Mine Health and Safety and Workmen's Compensation Programs: Recommendations for Improvements

The Economic Impact of Public Policy on the Appalachian Coal Industry and the Regional Economy

Development of Water Resources in Appalachia

Research into energy problems would link the Commission's efforts to improve the environment, its interest in energy and its efforts to stimulate industrial development in Appalachia.

A Year of Natural Disasters

Two severe natural disasters struck portions of Appalachia in 1972-73.

In February 1972 a coal slag dam, located at the head of a hollow in Logan County, West Virginia, burst, pouring millions of gallons of water down Buffalo Creek onto some 16 small communities strung out the length of the hollow. At least 118 persons lost their lives, and seven others were missing and presumed dead. Hundreds were injured. Almost 1,000 homes were destroyed, leaving thousands homeless. Property damage was estimated at more than $20 million. Roads and utilities were wiped out and communications disrupted. The Buffalo Creek disaster was the worst recorded flood in West Virginia's history.

The following June Tropical Storm Agnes saturated northeastern Pennsylvania and southeastern New York with six days of torrential rain. Elmira, New York, was flooded with a crest three feet higher than the record set in 1946. The Susquehanna River swept over 23-foot flood walls designed to protect Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and an eight-foot-high wave of water charged through the central business district, while fires burned buildings down to water level because no fire-fighting equipment could get close. Further down the river Pennsylvania's capitol, Harrisburg, was flooded and ravaged by fire.

To the west the Ohio River rose as the flood waters rolled downstream and inundated downtown sections of Pittsburgh and Wheeling, West Virginia. To the south rains and floods struck portions of Maryland and Virginia, resulting in severe damages to Richmond.

In all, 84 Appalachian counties in 23 planning districts were hit hard enough to be designated "disaster areas," as were a number of areas outside of the Region. Damage in Appalachia to homes, industries, buildings, transportation facilities and other properties was estimated at $2.3 billion.

President Nixon called the total damage "the greatest natural disaster in the history of the United States."

In both of these disasters the Appalachian Regional Commission was able to call immediately on resources to help the communities involved meet these crises.

The day of the Buffalo Creek disaster (a Satur-

day) the Commission sent a telegram to local authorities advising them that support and assistance would be available. It immediately appropriated $25,000 for emergency supplies and arranged to have a helicopter take supplies and personnel into the area. Later it increased assistance to the Southern West Virginia Regional Health Council, which had been previously funded by the Commission and which bore much of the responsibility for emergency assistance.

In addition, the Commission later provided partial funding in the amount of $312,000 for a new water and sewer system for Buffalo Creek Valley. Commission money paid for part of the water system, including the construction of a well pump, distribution lines, storage tanks, a treatment plant and water facilities. The Commission also provided funds to develop low- and moderate-income housing in the valley.

When Tropical Storm Agnes hit the nation in June, local development districts in the most heavily damaged Appalachian flood areas responded to the crisis in a number of ways unrelated to their normal work. The Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania is headquartered near Wilkes-Barre, whose entire business district was immersed in eight to ten feet of water. The development district arranged for a question-and-answer television and radio broadcast nine days after the flood by means of which local, state and federal government officials explained to the public where and how to get the help so desperately needed. The Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission, whose five counties in the northeastern corner of Pennsylvania were flooded by both the Tioga and the Susquehanna Rivers, took over for several weeks the handling of emergency housing for flood victims. The Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board is located at Corning, New York. About one-third of Corning's citizens and one-half of nearby Elmira's were driven from their homes by the flood. Southern Tier Central made its contribution by setting up a transportation system to get flood evacuees from the two cities to the various services they needed.

Jan Paul

To meet the severe long-range problems wrought by Tropical Storm Agnes, Congress passed the Disaster Relief Act of 1970, which among other provisions appropriated special funds in the amount of $16 million to the Appalachian program. The largest amount ($11 million) was set aside for restabilizing subsurface anthracite mine areas weakened by flooding; $1.5 million was appropriated for housing and community planning; and $3.5 million went for assistance to local development districts, which were largely responsible for planning redevelopment.

Among the mine subsidence projects authorized by the special Act and funded by the Commission was one affecting 50 acres over Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, containing a high school, public and private buildings and private homes. In this "Operation Backfill," refuse taken from a mine when it was in operation was crushed and pumped back underground to fill the now abandoned mine. The refuse shored up the underground area to prevent further collapse of the mine.

Similar projects were funded in Swoyerville (Luzerne County), Pennsylvania, where an underground mine had subsided, affecting 134 acres, approximately 1,150 people and numerous homes, industrial plants, business structures and other facilities; in nearby Plymouth and Pittston, where 62 and 180 acre tracts of land were affected; and in Mt. Carmel (Northumberland County), Pennsylvania.

In Maryland the Commission funded an acid mine drainage abatement project in Allegany County. The project provides for purchase of several abandoned coal strip mines, regrading and revegetating to eliminate or reduce acid-mine

drainage pollution in the Georges Creek watershed.

In planning the redevelopment of flood-ravaged areas, three LDDs (Pennsylvania's Susquehanna Economic Development Association and Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania and New York's Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission), as well as the states of West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia, found the special Appalachian flood relief money particularly helpful. These state and local governmental bodies used the funds to assess damages to public facilities and transportation networks, to undertake flood-plain studies and determine ways to prevent future flooding.

Environmental Research and Programs

High on the list of priorities of the Commission is protection and improvement of the environment. A number of projects and research efforts have been undertaken.

Mine Area Reclamation

Under Section 205 of the Act the Commission can provide funds through the Secretary of the Interior to seal and fill voids in abandoned coal mines, plan and execute projects for extinguishment and control of underground and outcrop mine fires, seal abandoned oil and gas wells, reclaim surface mine areas and mine waste banks on public lands and control or abate mine drainage pollution.

By the end of fiscal 1973, the Commission had approved a total of 64 mine area reclamation projects. Forty-five of these projects were completed, including 28 mine fire extinguishments, 7 mine subsidence projects, 7 surface-reclamation projects and 3 well sealings. An additional five mine fire, four subsidence and one surface mine reclamation projects were under way.

Although several states, including Kentucky and West Virginia, have recently enacted stricter surface mining legislation, damage to surrounding land and water pollution still occurs. During fiscal year 1973, Ohio and Maryland launched inventory studies of abandoned strip mined lands. In addition, federal strip mine legislation is under consideration.

Kentucky Strip Mining Study

Early in 1971 the Appalachian Regional Commission entered into a contract with the Kentucky Department of Natural Resources to make a six-phase study of various aspects of strip mining in the state. The envisioned work included design of mining systems, demonstration of improved and more effective mining techniques, sediment control from strip mining operations, slope stability, strip mine revegetation techniques and determination of water quality. The state has submitted draft reports to the Commission on four of these aspects: design of mining systems, slope stability, revegetation techniques and water quality management. Manuals describing the results of mining design, revegetation techniques and water quality management have been prepared for the field staff. It is anticipated that final reports from these efforts will be available early in 1974. The demonstration of mining techniques and of sediment control are being reconsidered since federal support for this project has been provided to the state through other agencies. The Appalachian effort will be redirected to assist the state in developing new land use inventory data in mining regions.

Maryland Pollution Abatement Inventory

In 1971 the state of Maryland, with the assistance of a Section 302 state research grant from ARC, initiated an inventory of the sources of acid mine drainage in Garrett County, Maryland, with special emphasis on pollution sources in the Cherry Creek and Casselman River watersheds. The first hydrologic basic studies in Maryland were performed here because of the high recreational potential of Deep Creek Lake and the associated state lands in this recreation-oriented county. In addition, the pollution from the Casselman River and Cherry Creek watersheds is a prime source of pollution from the headwaters of the Youghiogheny River, which joins the Monongahela River. Any overall pollution abatement scheme for the Monongahela River Basin must, of course, start with the cleanup of the headwaters. (The Monongahela Basin study is a Commission project which has been under way since 1971—see below.) The state made an inventory of solid waste, industrial and domestic water pollution, air pollution and all pollution sources from mines in these watersheds. Solutions have been identified, and the cost of a step-by-step abatement program has been determined. A final report on this comprehensive pollution abatement plan is available.

Monongahela River Basin Study

The Commission made considerable progress during 1973 on an interstate study, which includes portions of the Monongahela River Basin in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. This research and demonstration project aimed at showing the possible impacts of environmental cleanup on economic development, including many components, it is now partially complete. More than a half dozen reports on various facets of the endeavor have been made available to the states and the public for their information and use.

The study developed specific plans and specifications for the Cherry Creek watershed, which is the principal source of pollution of Deep Creek Lake. When the abatement projects designed for this watershed are constructed, they will make a

vast improvement in the quality of fishing in Deep Creek Lake as well as possibly restoring trout fishing to Cherry Creek.

Studies were completed on the identification and improvement of a variety of environmental problems in the Dent's Creek watershed of West Virginia. An evaluation was made of the mine drainage pollution abatement possibilities in the Brown's Creek-Lost Creek watershed of West Virginia. Of great value to researchers and water pollution control authorities alike are the completion of a report on the analysis of pollution control costs, the development of a procedure to determine priorities among various pollution abatement projects and a procedure to determine mine water quality from sampling data which is often incomplete. Other components of the study are drawing to a conclusion and will be completed during 1974.

West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania have started to utilize some of the data from preliminary aspects of the study. Maryland is planning to perform the pollution abatement work recommended in the Cherry Creek study. Coal companies in Pennsylvania are studying data to utilize coal refuse for highway embankment construction and to market high-fuel-value coal refuse banks for reprocessing by utility power plants. Both of these techniques, suggested by studies resulting from this project, will help rid the river basin of refuse bank piles, which are unsightly and are often sources of air and water pollution. It is anticipated that other information developed by this project will be useful to the states.

The study and demonstration are under the direction of the Commission and financed by a $500,000 grant from the Environmental Protection Agency.

Subsidence Control Research

Following Tropical Storm Agnes, Congress also authorized the Commission to conduct research on the geological mining problems resulting from the heavy rains and flooding. The Commission launched projects in three areas: (1) subsidence control, (2) landslide and land use and (3) stream channelization and its impact on aquatic life.

Eleven research projects were initiated to investigate aspects of subsidence control of both abandoned and active mines. These included: a study of how architectural modifications can be made to both foundations and superstructures to minimize the effects of subsidence; a determination of how vulnerable mined lands are to subsidence in northeastern Pennsylvania, selected areas in central and western Pennsylvania and a tract in western Maryland; an investigation of the rise and fall of water in mines following heavy rains and the implications of this undulation on subsidence; a study of surface fractures and faults and the correlation with incidents of subsidence; an investigation of social and economic factors related to population location in subsidence-prone areas; an analysis of the legal aspects of housing and other structures on subsidence-prone areas; and a review of Pennsylvania's subsidence insurance program. The intent was to prepare a comprehensive subsidence control plan by June 1975.

In the greater Pittsburgh area mine subsidence is sometimes accompanied by landslides and other geological hazards. These occur as an aftermath of natural changes and, in some cases, are accelerated by mining. Local authorities together with the U.S. Geological Survey have launched a joint effort to prepare an inventory of prior incidents of landslides and subsidence, to map land use and slopes, to develop technical recommendations to remedy these problems, as well as zoning and other ordinances to minimize the adverse impact of such land movements on the public. This work also involves local and county planning authorities. These studies and map preparation are continuing and are to be concluded in 1975.

Shortly after flood waters receded in June 1972, various government agencies began stream channel clearance and straightening in various locations in Pennsylvania. Since much of this emergency work was done in haste without careful consideration of the best engineering methods and ecological results, a study has been initiated to investigate biological, geological, engineering and other factors. Guidelines and policies for future silt removal and other channel improvement, which will allow minimum degradation to the aquatic flora and fauna, are also being developed. This work will also be concluded by June 1975.

Environmental Education

The Commission has funded environmental education projects to encourage Appalachians to examine present and potential environmental problems and to help them determine the environmental quality of their communities.

North Carolina designed an environmental education curriculum aimed at the total community. The feasibility study explores the education and involvement of state government, local development districts, colleges, civic groups and citizens in the Appalachian counties. If successful, the education program can be expanded to a statewide program.

"The Region in Change," an environmental education film, discusses the recreational needs and the social and economic impact of the second-home-building industry on the environment. The film was produced by the University of Georgia and partially funded by the Commission.

The Commission is updating *Environmental Issues for Appalachian Youth* to assist Appalachia's youth, teachers and youth group leaders in examining environmental problems.

The Tennessee Valley Authority and the Commission have begun discussing methods of developing an interagency environmental education project.

Junk Cars

In 1971 the Commission initiated a $1.3 million demonstration project for the removal of junk cars and durable waste and for the creation of different institutional approaches to solving a common problem. Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia are participating in eight separate junk car removal demonstration projects involving the joint efforts of civic groups and local governments. One demonstration project in a five-county area is being considered for expansion into a statewide project, and a pamphlet describing the program is being prepared for regional distribution. Junk car removal will be one aspect of a complete environmental maintenance program in another demonstration project. Abandoned durable white goods, such as refrigerators and stoves, as well as junk cars are collected under another demonstration project. Under the demonstration program an estimated 31,000 hulks were removed from the Region by the end of fiscal year 1973.

There are many reasons for expediting junk car removal. Abandoned junk cars are health hazards as well as environmental pollutants. They are a waste of valuable materials; when processed and recycled, each car provides about a ton of recoverable iron, steel, copper and other resources. They detract from the recreational and tourist potential of Appalachia's countryside.

Timber Development

Appalachian hardwood forests, most of which are now in their second growth, are famous nationwide. Some 80 percent of both forest area and timber volume in the Region are hardwoods. Improving timber quality and productivity is authorized under Section 204 of the Act, which calls for the organization and operation of timber development organizations.

The program is administered for the Commission by the U.S. Forest Service. At present two timber development organizations, the Appalachian Forest Association, Inc., and the Appalachian Forest Improvement Association, are being operated in New York and Tennessee, respectively. The New York organization was set up to provide timber harvesting and utilization assistance to timber owners in five counties; the Tennessee group serves owners in ten counties. An evaluation of the program is under way by the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Steve J. Kozel

SOUND HOUSING FOR BETTER LIVING

Appalachian housing is still below par for the nation.

The prevalence of substandard housing is often measured by counting the number of units without some or all plumbing (including toilet and bathing facilities and hot and cold running water). Based on this measure, 12.7 percent of all housing in the Region was substandard in 1970, as compared with 7.4 percent for the United States as a whole. In Central Appalachia, where 34.2 percent of the housing was rated as substandard, the problem was even more acute. Furthermore, much of the Region's housing is overcrowded and in need of repair.

Revolving Loan Fund

To help meet these needs, Congress in 1967 authorized the Commission (in Section 207 of the Act) to set up a revolving loan fund to stimulate the construction of low- and moderate-income housing. A concept which originated with the Appalachian program and has since become the basis for a national housing program, the fund provides money for what are called "planning loans," i.e., loans to cover specific items that a sponsor must pay for in order to make application for mortgage insurance commitment under Sections 221, 235 or 236 of the National Housing Act. Among these items are land options, market analyses, consultant and processing fees, preliminary architectural and site-engineering fees and construction-loan financing fees. The costs of these items can normally be included in a mortgage, which means that after a construction loan or a permanent insured mortgage has been approved for a project, the planning loan can then be repaid to the ARC revolving fund. The Commission program also provides that repayment of a planning loan may be waived if a nonprofit corporation is not able to obtain financing for its housing project or if the mortgage that is obtained doesn't provide for repayment of the planning loan. From the beginning of the ARC loan program through the end of fiscal 1973, the Commission approved loans of more than $4.4 million to stimulate the construction of approximately 12,017 units of housing.

Grants for Site Development and Offsite Improvements

Experience with the revolving ARC planning fund showed that many Appalachian communities were still having difficulty in trying to provide housing for low- and moderate-income families. The three major causes of difficulty were: (1) the low incomes of the families to be housed in the projects, (2) the high cost of land development because of the Appalachian topography and (3) the fact that available building sites frequently have no access to community facilities such as sewer and water lines. The net result was that if rents and sale prices were set high enough to cover full development costs, they were so high that the housing was beyond the reach of the people the programs were intended to serve. On the other hand, if rents and prices were set low enough for these people to afford, the economic feasibility—and hence the federal funding—of the project was jeopardized.

To help solve this problem, Congress in 1971 amended Section 207 of the Act to permit the Commission to make grants to nonprofit organizations and public bodies to pay reasonable costs of site development and necessary offsite improvements, including linkages to community sewer and water systems. In a great many cases, these grants will make the difference between building or not building a housing project. By the end of fiscal year 1973, six grants totaling $588,034 had been approved by the Commission.

Other Assistance

The Commission has also helped states draft the legislation required to permit creation of state housing finance agencies, and has assisted in the actual establishment of these corporations. From the beginning of the ARC housing program until the end of fiscal year 1973, nine Appalachian states had benefited from this assistance.

In addition, the Commission offers the Appalachian states a general program of technical assistance in planning and providing low- and moderate-income housing. Under this program, for example, New York has used ARC grants to fund a study of the effect of zoning regulations and building codes on housing development in several of its Appalachian towns and cities. Tennessee has used ARC technical assistance funds to help plan its state housing corporation. By the end of fiscal year 1973, all 13 Appalachian states had received grants, totaling nearly $900,000, under this program.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING

Both research and planning are vital links in the Commission's efforts to spur development in Appalachia. Section 302 of the Act allows financial support for research from three levels, the local development districts, the states and the Commission itself. This research is directed at a wide spectrum of social and economic problems related to development of the Appalachian Region.

Local Development District Research

To enable local areas to determine how local needs not covered by current programs might be met, the Commission decided in the spring of 1975 to make LDDs eligible for special demonstration research and development funds under Section 302 of the Act. In order to receive funding under this program, a project must meet four important criteria:

- *It must be innovative, something that has not been done by LDDs in the past.*
- *It must meet a specific and important need in the district where it is to be tried.*
- *It must be multipurpose and/or multijurisdictional; it cannot, even during the testing period, perform only one function for only one county or city.*
- *It must be a project which, if it works, could be continued as one of the activities within the demonstration LDD AND which also could be duplicated in LDDs with similar problems/situations in the Region.*

Areas of particular interest are community growth and development, commerce, tourism and protection of natural resources and environmental improvement; human resources development; economic and industrial development; government finance, administration, management and organization.

The Commission is funding projects up to 100 percent of the total cost for a two-year period.

State Research

Projects funded under the general heading of state research include projects developed at the state level, LDD level and occasionally at the county or municipal level. These projects analyze problems and propose solutions that help in overcoming adverse economic conditions. The rural area transit studies described earlier in the transportation section of this report (page 19) are examples of state research.

Another example is the People Mobile project in Chenango County, New York. A travel camper, connected to a mobile referral office, tours Chenango County and links its residents to the estimated 300 public and private service agencies in the county. This referral service on wheels is staffed by Limerick, Inc., a small nonprofit community agency composed of eight paraprofessionals and paraprofessionals. Following advance publicity, the mobile unit travels to all communities, fairs, field days and community and church functions. County residents who are unable to provide their own transportation to the van are picked up by paraprofessionals and taken to the mobile unit. There they receive information on housing, social services, food stamps, legal services, workshops, continuing education classes, nutrition, counselors concerning occupational and vocational counseling and testing and instructions for filling out forms and applications.

Commission Research and Planning

The Commission has 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, particularly the Appalachian program. Under Section 302 of the Act the Commission explores innovative ideas the states can adopt in developing the Region.

One such idea is the use of a telecommunications satellite. In 1974 teachers in five state educational cooperatives (TARCOG, RESA of Appalachian Maryland, New York Comprehensive Training Program, Clinch Powell Education Cooperative and Dilcomwico Education Cooperative) and ten ancillary multicounty education agencies will be able to take in-service education courses by satellite. The courses will train teachers in elementary reading and career education. The project is being made possible through a proposal submitted by the Appalachian Regional Commission and approved by the National Center for Educational Technology, U.S. Office of Education in December 1972. Through the Applications Technology Satellite-F to be launched in May 1974, the teachers will take a six-week-long summer course beamed simultaneously to each cooperative's earth terminal from a resource and coordination center (RCC), located at the University of Kentucky. The courses will be presented through taped lectures and live presentations from the RCC studio; questions from the teacher groups at the earth terminal sites will be fed back to the RCC studio via telephone connections. Teachers attending the in-service courses will receive graduate credit from local universities or colleges. They will then teach the contents of the courses to other teachers in the educational cooperative.

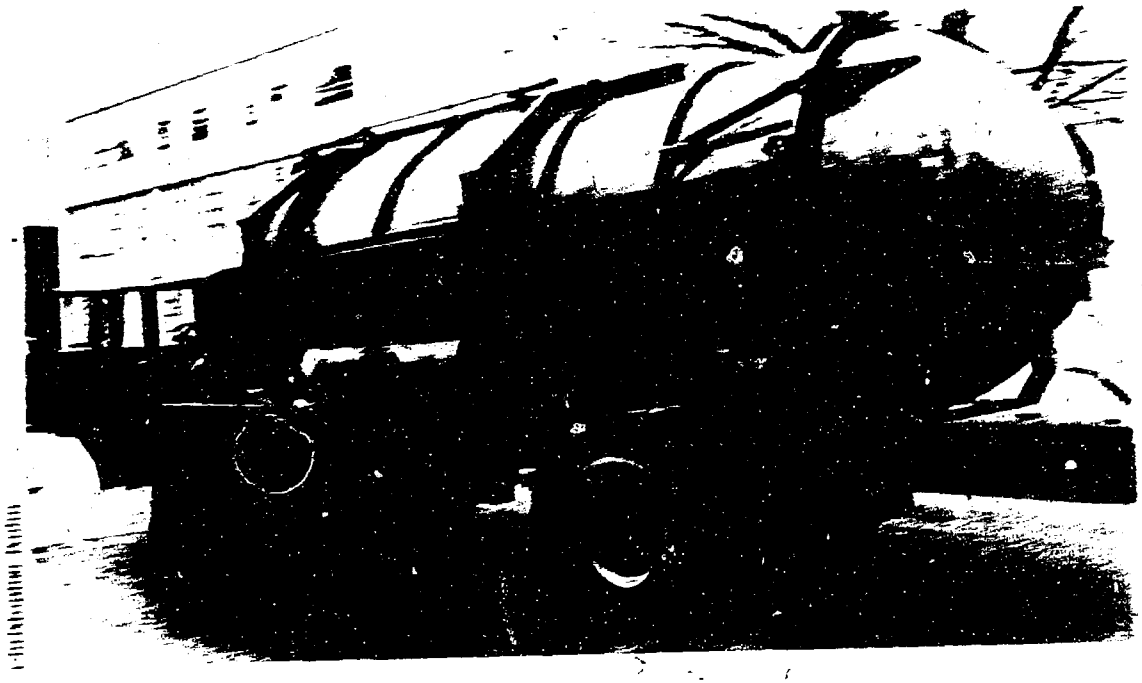
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS SHARE THEIR REVENUE-SHARING EXPERIENCE

In October [illegible] Congress passed the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act, which authorized general revenue sharing as a federal financial aid program to state and local governments. During a period of five years (from January [illegible] through December [illegible]), the federal government will return [illegible] billion in federal income tax dollars to state and local governments.

Appalachian states and communities received the first revenue-sharing monies in fiscal year [illegible]. Under the revenue-sharing act, state governments are allowed to spend their share of the money for any purpose using under state law. Local governments have discretionary power to spend monies in broad categories, as well as to make capital expenditures permitted by local government law. A major innovation in the use of general revenue funds by both states and localities is a prohibition against use for the purpose of matching federal grant-in-aid funds either directly or indirectly. This clause means that governments cannot use these funds as matching shares, or use them to replace other funds used for an expenditure and thereby release their own funds for matching purposes.

The sharing of federal revenues with state and local governments is the result of President Nixon's determination to shift responsibilities from the federal government to officials closer to the local level. The Commission (federal-state-local) process may be regarded, in theory, as a working example of delegating to states and local communities the responsibility for making their own decisions. Thus, it was only natural that LDC local development districts, with their past experience in determining what should be done with federal funds, in a local area, and in providing the resources for planning in rural areas and economic development among those themselves, initiative in their local revenue-sharing activities.

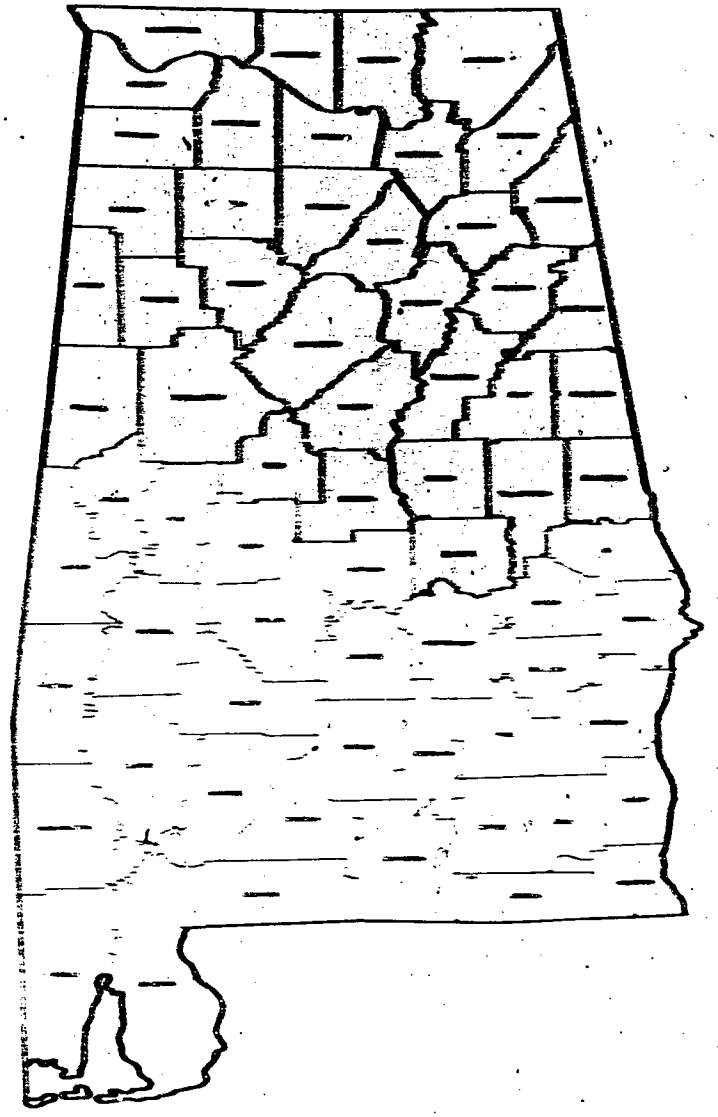
The local development districts found that they could be most helpful by offering technical assistance to communities which requested it. Local development districts provided information, programs and informal meetings to explain advantages, disadvantages, procedures, regulations, [illegible] U.S. Treasury guidelines, budget procedures, record keeping, reporting requirements and future planning for revenue sharing. Based on the Appalachian experience, some communities expressed a willingness to [illegible] some of this money in intergovernmental [illegible] projects such as transportation, solid waste programs. This kind of cooperative activity involving several kinds of governmental [illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



APPENDIX A

FISCAL YEAR 1973 PROJECTS

ALABAMA



Bibb	13.6
Blount	28.4
Calhoun	103.2
Chambers	35.5
Cherokee	16.9
Chilton	26.0
Clay	12.9
Cleburne	11.3
Colbert	49.4
Coosa	10.8
Cullman	56.7
De Kalb	44.1
Elmore	35.2
Etowah	95.1
Fayette	15.8
Franklin	25.2
Jackson	41.2
Jefferson	646.3
Lamar	15.4
Lauderdale	70.5
Lawrence	27.4
Limestone	43.0
Madison	187.3
Marion	25.4
Marshall	55.8
Morgan	80.7
Pickens	20.7
Randolph	18.1
St. Clair	30.1
Shelby	41.3
Talladega	64.6
Tallapoosa	34.1
Tuscaloosa	121.4
Walker	60.8
Winston	18.6

ALABAMA
Population (in thousands)

STATE TOTAL	**3,510.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**2,182.0**

County figures are 1972 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 48.

ALABAMA

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Early Childhood Education Service Outreach	Jefferson	$ 22,133	$ 0	$ 36,913
Comprehensive Child Services Program[1]	Tuscaloosa	186,694	535,571	724,465
CEDAC Family-Child Dev. Program	Multicounty	158,321	429,086	607,526
State Administrative Child Dev. Staff Grant	Multicounty	91,158	0	91,930
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 448,786	$1,005,057	$1,561,203

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Muscle Shoals Comprehensive Health Planning	Colbert	$ 53,863	$ 0	$ 71,818
Allied Health Education Linkage—Regional Technical Institute[1]	Jefferson	48,779	0	54,333
Bessemer City Area Family Health Center Program[1]	Jefferson	333,733	446,885	554,306
Health Care Project[1]	Lawrence	331,87[illegible]	1,230	447,882
Solid Waste Management for Equipment & Operations[2]	Lawrence	32,506	0	36,755
Athens-Limestone Hospital[2]	Limestone	91,153	0	113,591
Cover School Construction—Mental Retardation Program	Morgan	69,000	0	88,000
Anniston Comprehensive Health Planning—Top of Alabama[1]	Multicounty	67,567	0	94,133
Comprehensive Alcoholism Services[1]	Multicounty	133,638	0	178,238
Dental Health Component Project[1]	Multicounty	24,675	0	32,900
East Alabama Health Planning[1]	Multicounty	68,590	0	97,850
Medical & Paramedical Student Recruitment Program[1]	Multicounty	52,856	0	70,405
Mental Health Program[1]	Multicounty	224,281	0	286,651
Mental Health Technology Program—John Calhoun State Technical Jr. College[1]	Multicounty	185,595	0	185,723
Shoals for the Mentally[1]	Multicounty	258,860	7,711	485,833
Tenn. Valley Rehab/Training Center[1]	Multicounty	162,804	0	277,407
Third-Year Medical & Paramedical Student Recruitment Project[1]	Multicounty	45,000	9,500	72,000
Tuscaloosa District Health Services[1]	Multicounty	586,330	0	697,525
Tuscaloosa Medical Information Service via Telephone Innovations[1]	Multicounty	29,700	0	38,338
Tuscaloosa Appalachian Regional Health Planning Council[1]	Multicounty	188,750	0	215,890
West Ala. Comprehensive Health Planning[1]	Multicounty	61,420	0	98,871
Total Approved FY 1973		$2,833,636	$ 484,526	$3,681,888

[1]Continuation: Financial support for the project for an additional year beyond the initial first year grant period.

[2]Increase: Additional ARC funds approved during the budget year.

[3]Decrease: An upward revision of estimated costs of a project after approval under both the basic federal and ARC assistance program. OR a bid overrun (i.e., bids received exceed estimated costs) OR a case where actual cost incurred exceeds accepted bids.

[4]Revision: Any increase or decrease in local, state or federal costs of a previously approved project.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 211 (Education)

Project	County Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Area Voc. Tech. School	Bibb	$ 250,000	$165,500	$ 0	$ 500,000
Area Voc. Center[3]	Cleburne	78,736	47,884	0	157,472
Muscle Shoals Tech. Institute	Colbert	150,000	72,000	0	300,000
George C. Wallace State Trade School[3]	Coffee	100,000	60,000	0	200,000
Area Voc. Tech. School	Franklin	250,000	140,000	0	500,000
Jefferson State Jr. College Voc. Training Center	Jefferson	350,000	100,500	0	700,000
Summer Dev. Program for Maximum Utilization of Voc. Center	Jefferson	24,546	0	0	49,092
Western Area Voc. Tech. High School	Jefferson	500,000	155,000	0	1,000,000
Area Voc. Tech. Center	Pickens	225,000	93,000	0	450,000
M. F. Shiloh Tech. Institute Addition	Talladega	150,000	72,000	0	300,000
Special Numerical Control Equipment	Tuscaloosa	40,000	18,720	0	80,000
Haleyville Area Voc. Center[3]	Winston	8,000	11,151	0	50,000
Career Education Program[1]	Multicounty	238,568	0	53,750	292,318
Career Education Program[4]	Multicounty	35,343	0	−35,343	0
Industrial Dev. Training Program[1]	Multicounty	300,000	0	0	400,000
Total Approved FY 1973		$2,701,192	$1,003,555	$ 18,407	$4,598,902

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	County Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Piedmont Water & Sewer Extension	Calhoun	$ 38,400	$ 0	$ 104,000
Hollin Area Water System Construction	Cleburne	315,500	0	631,000
Golden Springs Sewer Addition	Coosa	133,050	478,850	887,000
General Hugo Modernization & Expansion	DeKalb	225,000	750,000	2,250,000
Isler Area Water System Improvements	DeKalb	113,000	0	142,000
Berry Water Supply Facility	Fayette	150,000	288,500	577,000
E. Jefferson Water District Construction	Jefferson	150,000	500,000	1,071,400
E. Jefferson Water District[3]	Jefferson	150,000	0	536,875
Univ. of Ala. Psychiatric Day Care Center Construction	Jefferson	132,400	200,000	662,000
E. Limestone Water System Improvements	Limestone	179,140	298,500	597,000
Gurley Sewage Treatment Plant	Madison	18,150	79,620	135,293
Water Recreation	Madison	303,300	505,500	1,011,000
Bear Creek Water System Expansion	Marion	50,000	37,500	212,000

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Arab Water Supply System Improvements	Marshall	439,000	0	878,000
Chapel Hill High Level Water System	Morgan	100,000	185,200	370,400
Area Voc. Center[3]	Randolph	30,000	0	100,000
North Area Voc. School	Talladega	78,665	0	100,000
Total Approved FY 1973		$2,686,685[5]	$3,323,670	$10,271,768

Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

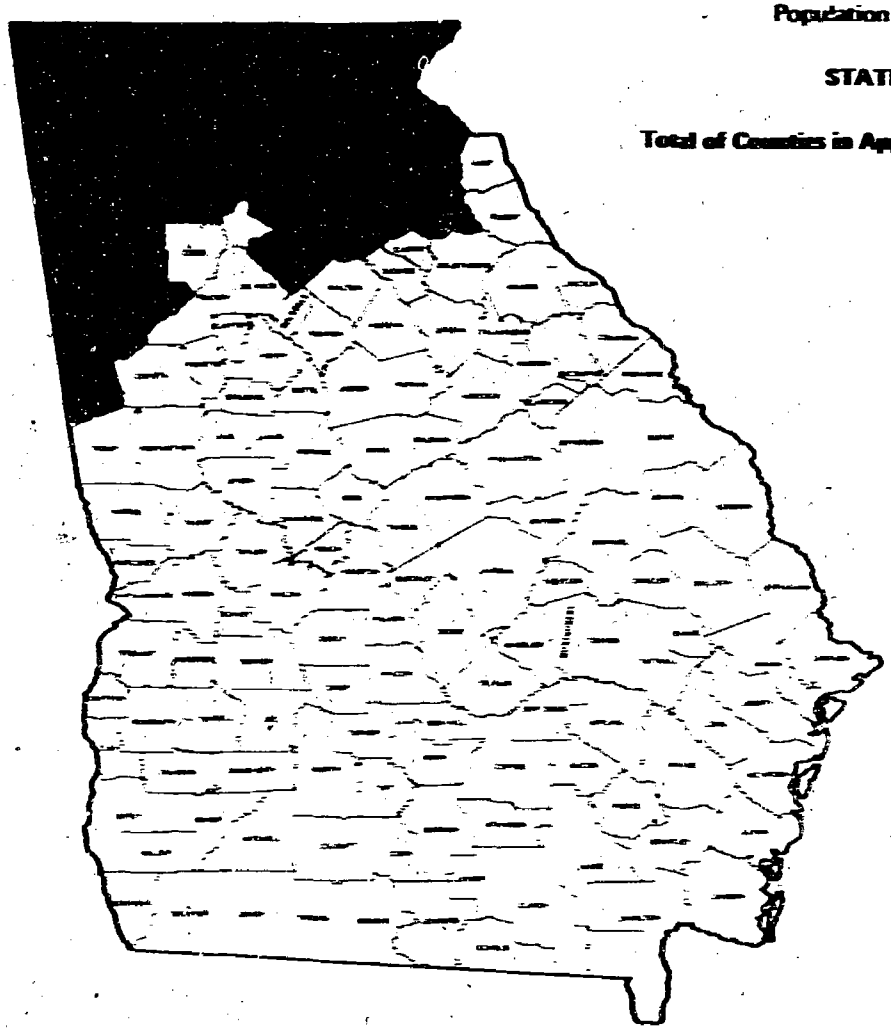
Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Birmingham Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	$ 75,000	$ 0	$ 100,000
Central Alabama Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	20,000	0	26,667
Communications System	Multicounty	63,658	0	84,877
East Alabama Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	98,364	0	131,152
Lexington Solid Waste Disposal Program	Multicounty	64,815	0	86,420
Multimodal 1974 National Transportation	Multicounty	50,000	75,333	142,033
Muscle Shoals Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	59,998	0	79,996
North Central Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	55,819	0	74,425
TARCOG Adult Ed. Program	Multicounty	33,910	0	43,710
TARCOG Human Resources Planning Grant	Multicounty	68,233	114,444	208,635
TARCOG Veterans Ed. Training & Counseling Program	Multicounty	15,000	0	20,000
Top of Ala. Regional Council of Governments	Multicounty	64,996	0	86,662
West Ala. Planning Dev. Council	Multicounty	45,000	0	60,000
Youth Leadership	Multicounty	21,202	0	28,284
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 735,995	$ 189,777	$1,172,861

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

[5] An additional $883,955 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC programs. Total 214 funds for the state amounted to $3,490,640.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

GEORGIA



GEORGIA Population (in thousands)	
STATE TOTAL	4,720.0
Total of Counties in Appalachia	865.0

Banks	6.6
Barrow	18.2
Bartow	35.1
Carroll	48.6
Catoosa	29.7
Chattooga	20.9
Cherokee	34.3
Dade	10.8
Dawson	3.8
Douglas	33.6
Fannin	13.9
Floyd	74.1
Forsyth	19.2
Franklin	12.8
Gilmer	9.3
Gordon	25.7
Gwinnett	85.0
Habersham	21.5
Hall	62.1
Haralson	16.7
Heard	5.6
Jackson	21.6
Lumpkin	9.0
Madison	14.4
Murray	13.9
Paulding	19.3
Pickens	9.7
Polk	31.0
Rabun	8.8
Stephens	20.9
Towns	4.8
Union	7.3
Walker	51.7
White	7.9
Whitfield	57.5

County figures are 1972 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 37.

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GEORGIA

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Child Dev. Day Care Services[1]	Chattooga	$ 125,600	$ 180,000	$ 336,500
Day Care[1]	Forsyth	81,248	243,754	325,002
Day Care Center[1]	Polk	33,271	60,000	94,121
District Child Care Project[1]	Stephens	56,280	96,000	162,750
Whitfield/Dalton Day Care[1]	Whitfield	22,557	67,670	90,227
Child Dev. Technical Assistance Monitor Services[1]	Multicounty	67,153	201,460	268,613
Teenage Pregnancy Project	Multicounty	500,000	300,000	800,000
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 886,109	$1,148,884	$2,077,213

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Sam Howell Memorial Hosp. Emergency Medical Services[1]	Bartow	$ 9,200	$ 0	$ 11,500
Community Hosp. Emergency Communications System[1]	Chattooga	3,388	0	4,235
Hosp. Communication System	Fannin	7,643	47,680	9,554
Hosp. Emergency Medical Services	Floyd	44,086	0	55,108
Health Manpower Training & Utilization Inservice Education Program[1]	Floyd	45,990	0	46,698
Human Services & Mental Health Technology	Floyd	72,104	0	99,043
Hosp. Emergency Communications System	Gordon	3,388	0	4,235
Bremen General Hosp. Emergency Medical Services Equipment	Haralson	4,428	0	5,536
Bremen General Hosp. Emergency Communication System	Haralson	3,388	0	4,235
Health Center[3]	Murray	24,000	0	30,000
Pickens General Hosp.[3]	Pickens	138,024	25,510	205,670
Rockmart-Aragon Hosp. Emergency Medical Services Equipment	Polk	23,708	0	29,635
Allied Health Manpower Program—Dalton Jr. College[1]	Multicounty	49,205	0	65,607
Apple Valley Center for Rehabilitation[1]	Multicounty	105,971	0	141,162
Cheerhaven School for Mentally Retarded[1]	Multicounty	56,974	0	101,364
Dalton Area Community Health Center[1]	Multicounty	181,656	0	228,101
Floyd Jr. College Associate Degree Nursing Program	Multicounty	180,590	0	240,130
Floyd Jr. College Associate Degree Nursing Program[1]	Multicounty	178,207	0	230,989
Ga. Mountains Area Comprehensive Health Planning	Multicounty	38,408	0	52,268
Hamilton Memorial Hosp.—Northwest Ga. Newborn Care Center	Multicounty	105,100	0	198,054
Health Scholarships for Northwest Ga. Demon. Area[1]	Multicounty	82,069	0	109,425
Inservice Education[1]	Multicounty	41,190	5,070	46,680
Northwest Ga. Speech & Hearing Clinic[1]	Multicounty	40,110	0	56,250

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	91,576	0	122,101
Solid Waste Disposal Project[1]	Multicounty	330,457	0	679,255
Total Approved FY 1973		$1,869,869	$ 79,260	$2,776,835

GEORGIA - TENNESSEE

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
East Tenn. Health Planning Council[1]	Multicounty	$ 70,000	$ 6,000	$ 154,477
Expansion and Demon. of Speech & Hearing Services[1]	Multicounty	69,450	0	107,315
Dental Health Project[1]	Multicounty	266,667	0	355,570
Ga.–Tenn. Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	158,720	0	211,626
Ga.–Tenn. Regional Solid Waste Equipment Acquisition[2]	Multicounty	544,800	0	681,000
Ga.–Tenn. Regional Solid Waste Collection and Disposal System[1]	Multicounty	126,412	0	409,012
Ga.–Tenn. Regional Information & Referral Center[1]	Multicounty	27,871	0	37,660
Orange Grove Center for Retarded[1]	Multicounty	170,179	308,771	887,795
Regional Public Health Services[2]	Multicounty	57,000	0	57,000
Regional Public Health Services Program[1]	Multicounty	300,000	0	402,847
Total Approved FY 1973		$1,791,899	$ 314,771	$3,394,382

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Coosa Valley Housing Development	Multicounty	$ 63,280	$ 79,100
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 63,280	$ 79,100

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Lithia Springs Comprehensive High School	Douglas	$ 473,741	$ 240,000	$1,098,000
Calhoun High School Voc. Addition	Gordon	75,000	22,500	187,500
Comprehensive High School	Hall	250,000	75,000	500,000
Lanier Area Voc. Tech. School Expansion	Hall	202,000	120,400	500,000
Comprehensive High School[3]	Haralson	35,000	0	73,356
Area Voc. Tech. School Additions	Pickens	187,500	56,250	375,000
Voc. Building	Pickens	187,500	56,250	375,000
Comprehensive High School	Whitfield	300,000	90,000	600,000
Total Approved FY 1973		$1,710,741	$ 660,400	$3,708,856

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Winder-Barrow Airport Improvements	Barrow	$ 148,387	$ 247,313	$ 494,626
Comprehensive High School Voc. Tech. Addition	Bartow	80,000	20,000	397,000
Water System Project Construction	Catoosa	55,000	215,400	519,700
Comprehensive High School Construction[3]	Dade	79,000	43,498	153,123
McCaysville Sewer System Construction	Fannin	300,000	0	428,938
Coosa Valley Area Voc. Tech. School Expansion	Floyd	125,000	20,000	181,250
Rome Sheltered Employment Center Construction	Floyd	29,457	49,111	98,222
Commerce Hosp. Improvement	Jackson	104,124	75,000	358,898
Commerce Long Term Care Center	Jackson	184,401	158,600	627,364
Dahlonega Water Improvement	Lumpkin	350,000	15,289	680,578
N. Ga. College Equipment Acquisition	Lumpkin	9,458	15,762	31,525
Blairsville Airport Improvement	Union	12,550	21,350	42,700
Helen Storage System Construction	White	115,467	138,610	386,077
Sheltered Employment Centers	Whitfield	29,456	49,111	98,222
Coosa Valley Child Care Equipment[3]	Multicounty	88,500	– 88,500	0
Ga. Mountains Child Care Equipment[3]	Multicounty	63,690	– 63,690	0
Lower Appalachian Child Care Equipment[3]	Multicounty	82,350	– 82,350	0
N. Ga. Child Care Equipment[3]	Multicounty	65,460	– 65,460	0
Total Approved FY 1973		$1,922,321[5]	$ 769,944	$4,588,223

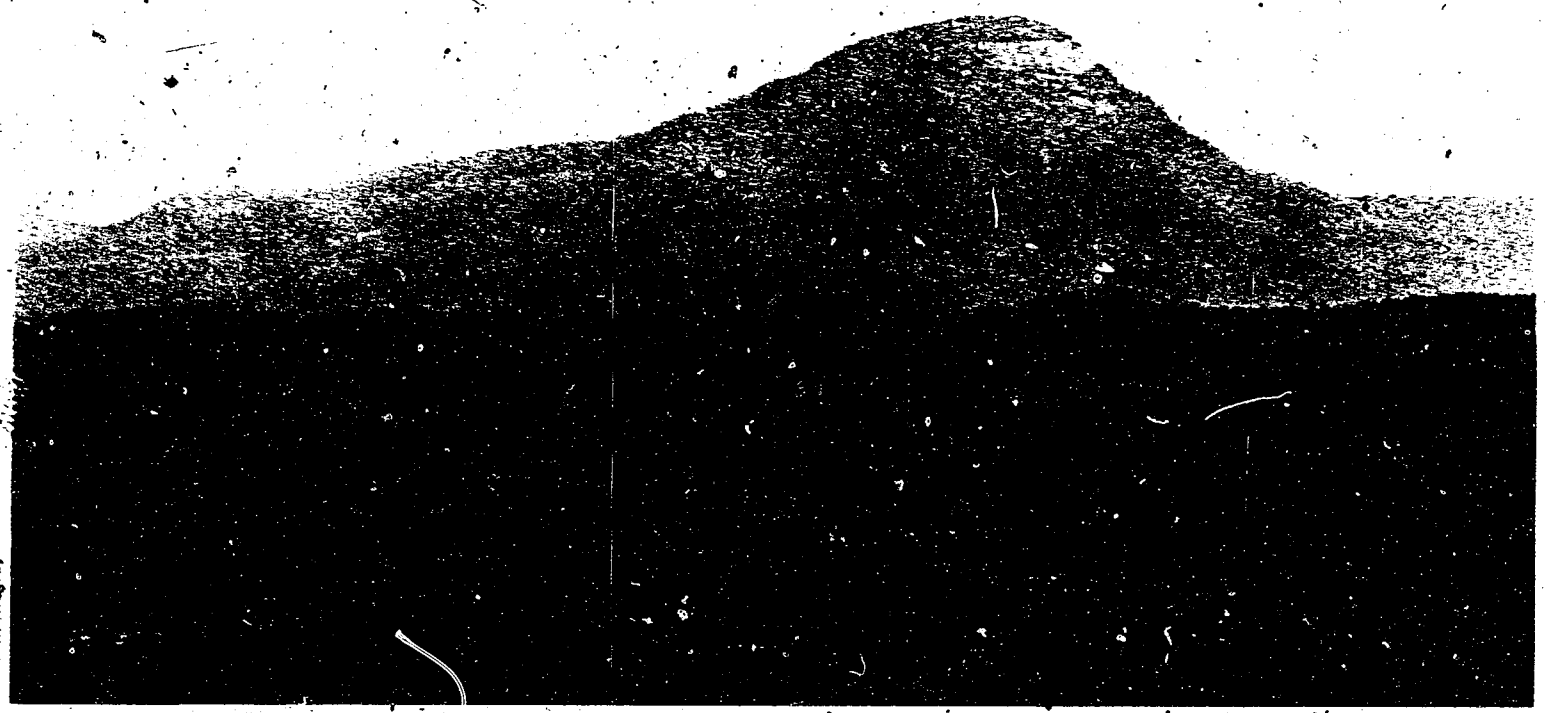
Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

[5]An additional $660,400 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC program. Total 214 funds for the state amounted to $2,582,721.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Abandoned Auto Program	Multicounty	$ 35,600	$ 0	$ 47,448
Atlanta Regional Commission	Multicounty	38,226	0	50,968
Chattahoochee—Flint Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	12,489	0	16,652
Coosa Valley Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	70,272	0	93,696
Georgia Mountains Area Planning & Dev. Commission	Multicounty	65,000	0	86,667
Georgia State Management Assistance	Multicounty	90,000	0	120,000
Lookout Region Shared Services Center	Multicounty	50,000	0	100,000
Lookout Region Shared Services Center	Multicounty	41,650	48,473	139,065
North Georgia Local Dev. District	Multicounty	65,000	0	86,700
Northeast Georgia Area Planning & Dev. Commission	Multicounty	54,750	0	73,000
Region in Change	Multicounty	19,179	0	29,178
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 542,166	$ 48,473	$ 843,374



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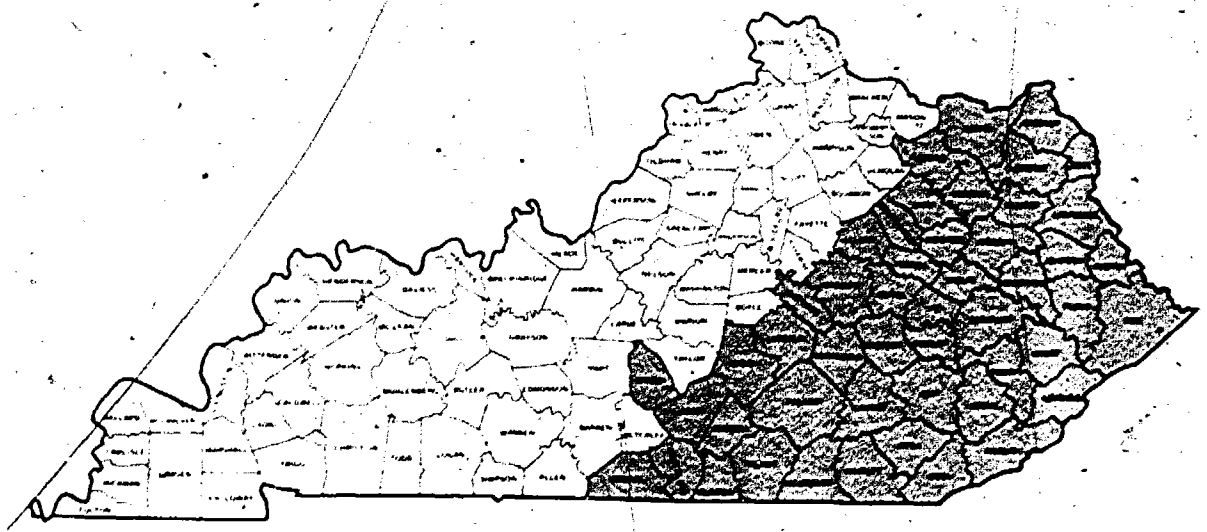
KENTUCKY



KENTUCKY Population (in thousands)	
STATE TOTAL	**3,299.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**914.0**
Adair	13.7
Bath	9.6
Bell	32.0
Boyd	52.5
Breathitt	14.5
Carter	20.8
Casey	13.1
Clark	25.2
Clay	19.4
Clinton	8.4
Cumberland	6.5
Elliott	5.9
Estill	13.2
Fleming	11.5
Floyd	38.6
Garrard	9.3
Green	10.3
Greenup	34.5
Harlan	39.8
Jackson	10.1
Johnson	18.8
Knott	15.6
Knox	24.4
Laurel	28.9
Lawrence	11.1
Lee	6.8
Leslie	12.3
Letcher	25.0
Lewis	12.8
Lincoln	17.1
McCreary	13.6
Madison	43.8
Magoffin	10.6
Martin	10.1
Menifee	4.2
Monroe	12.4
Montgomery	16.4
Morgan	10.2
Owsley	5.2
Perry	27.1
Pike	64.8
Powell	7.7
Pulaski	37.9
Rockcastle	12.8
Rowan	17.9
Russell	11.3
Wayne	14.5
Whitley	26.2
Wolfe	5.8

County figures are 1972 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 35.

KENTUCKY

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health Services, Family Planning & Nutrition[1]	Multicounty	$ 250,333	$ 750,987	$1,001,320
Ky. Infant & Preschool Coordination Component[1]	Multicounty	65,000	195,000	260,000
Ky. Infant & Preschool Project Intake & Service Delivery System[1]	Multicounty	731,343	2,194,028	2,925,371
Total Approved FY 1973		$1,046,676	$3,140,015	$4,186,691

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Emergency Ambulance Service	Bell	$ 147,204	$ 0	$ 215,489
Regional Solid Waste Disposal System[2]	Bell	20,845	0	26,056
Allied Health Occupations Instructional Program[1]	Harlan	58,494	0	80,256
Clover Fork Outpatient Medical Program[1]	Harlan	116,161	0	276,476
Health Maintenance Organization[1]	Harlan	632,611	0	974,455
Appalachian Environmental Health Demon. Project[1]	Multicounty	146,586	0	195,448
Appalachian Ky. Technical Assistance for Health Planning & Primary Care	Multicounty	798,480	0	897,160
Buckhorn Lake Emergency Ambulance Services[2]	Multicounty	136,503	0	201,815
Buckhorn Lake Emergency Ambulance Services[1]	Multicounty	309,372	0	499,380
Buffalo Trace Area Health Planning Program[1]	Multicounty	9,182	0	24,486
Cumberland River Regional Mental Health & Mental Retardation Program[1]	Multicounty	356,785	1,312,453	3,099,888
Firco Area Comprehensive Health Planning Services[1]	Multicounty	37,062	0	49,417
Gateway Area Health Planning Services[1]	Multicounty	35,210	35,200	46,947
Health Planning Services—Lake Cumberland Local Dev. Dist.[1]	Multicounty	35,220	0	46,920
Health Professions Scholarship Program[1]	Multicounty	101,908	0	101,908
Home Health Services Implementation & Operational Support[1]	Multicounty	213,922	0	867,922
Lake Cumberland Health Planning Services[1]	Multicounty	37,241	0	49,655
Laurel Fork Rural Health Care System[1]	Multicounty	176,124	19,997	283,121
Multiphasic Screening Project[1]	Multicounty	256,734	0	350,330
Southeast Ky. Regional Health Planning & Administration Grant[1]	Multicounty	200,000	0	269,067
Travel Clinic & Training Program for Communicative Disorders[1]	Multicounty	65,915	0	71,795
Total Approved FY 1973		$3,889,569	$1,367,650	$8,623,991

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Developmental Disabilities Services Greenhouse	Floyd	$ 33,487	$ 0	$ 33,487	$ 179,352
Russell Area Voc. Ed. Center Construction	Geronup	400,000	240,000	0	800,000

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section 9 funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

KENTUCKY, continued

Section 211 (Education), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Russell Area Voc. Ed. Center Equipment	Greenup	100,000	60,000	0	200,000
Mayo State Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Johnson	120,000	0	0	150,000
Mayo State Voc. Tech. School Site Acquisition	Johnson	40,000	0	0	50,000
Mayo State Voc. Tech. School Construction	Johnson	400,000	0	0	500,000
Placement Program for Students of Voc. Programs	Johnson	19,106	0	0	19,106
Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Laurel	140,000	60,000	0	200,000
Voc. Tech. School Addition	Laurel	500,000	300,000	0	1,000,000
Operations for Six Voc. Ed. Facilities	Multicounty	421,285	0	0	424,477
Personnel Dev. For Voc. Ed. Administrators	Multicounty	15,513	0	0	25,000
Placement Program for Grads. of Voc. Programs	Multicounty	22,072	0	0	22,072
Regional Organizations to Provide Educational Services	Multicounty	22,470	0	0	30,000
Regional Supply-Demand Information System[1]	Multicounty	137,000	0	0	137,000
Total Approved FY 1973		$2,331,933	$ 660,000	$ 33,487	$3,736,887

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Public Library[3]	Bell	$ 6,785	$ 0	$ 32,552
Public Library Renovation & Addition[3]	Garrard	11,296	0	22,593
Airport Expansion	Greenup	236,550	392,523	785,185
Alice Lloyd College Administration & Conference Center[3]	Knott	194,252	0	228,001
Sewer System	Lawrence	133,680	0	167,[illegible]
Public Library[3]	Lewis	8,524	0	8,524
Boonesborough Camping Area Expansion	Madison	204,000	340,000	680,000
Health Center Addition	McCreary	26,250	25,549	109,946
Hosp. Equipment Acquisition[2]	Morgan	146,487	0	147,146
Hosp. Equipment[4]	Morgan	126,375	0	0
Hazard Hosp. Emergency Services	Perry	185,632	0	222,040
Williamson Regional Hosp.[2]	Pike	192,000	0	240,000
Hosp. Construction	Wayne	39,589	0	39,589
Dale Hollow Camping Area	Wayne	194,000	388,000	676,000
Ky. River Regional Solid Waste Equip.[5]	Wayne	71,980	0	89,975
Total Approved FY 1973		$1,739,735[6]	$1,146,332	$3,398,517

[1] See page 46.
[2] See also Section 302.
[3] In addition, $[illegible] of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under other ARC programs. [4] The 214 funds for the state amounted to $2,[illegible].

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

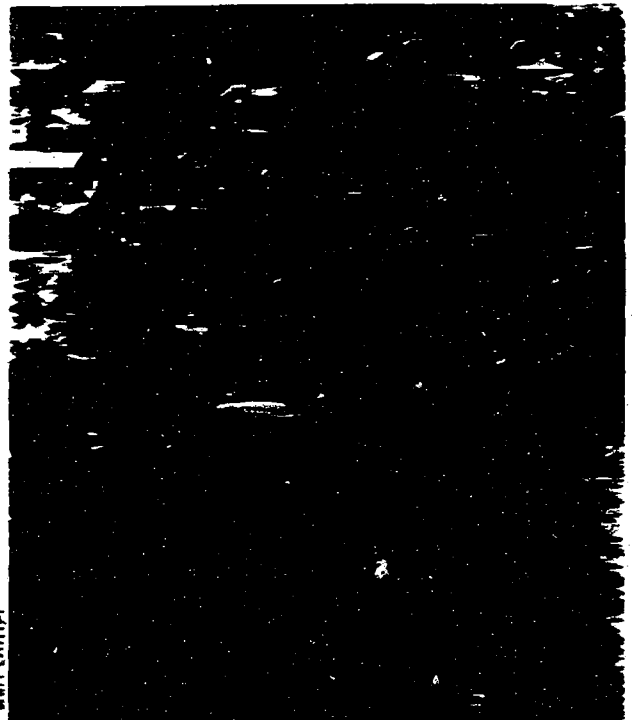
Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Pineville, Ky., Model City	Five	$ [illegible]	$ -0-	$ [illegible]
Big Sandy Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	$ [illegible]	$ -0-	$ [illegible]
Bluegrass Area Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	[illegible]	-0-	[illegible]
Buffalo Trace Area Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	[illegible]	-0-	[illegible]
Cumberland Valley	Multicounty	[illegible]	-0-	[illegible]
Fivco Area Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	[illegible]	-0-	[illegible]
Gateway Area Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	[illegible]	-0-	[illegible]
Ky. River Area Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	[illegible]	-0-	[illegible]
Ky. River Regional Solid Waste[5]	Multicounty	[illegible]	-0-	[illegible]
Ky. River Youth Dev. Program	Multicounty	[illegible]	-0-	[illegible]
Ky. State Manpower Program	Multicounty	[illegible]	-0-	[illegible]
Lake Cumberland Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	[illegible]	-0-	[illegible]
Rural Transportation Services Feasibility Study	Multicounty	[illegible]	-0-	[illegible]
Somerset Hill [illegible] Housing Program	Multicounty	[illegible]	-0-	[illegible]
Youth Dev. Summer Theater Project	Multicounty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Approved FY 1973		$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]

Footnotes 3-4: For explanation, see page 45.

[5] See also Section 214.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other Federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.



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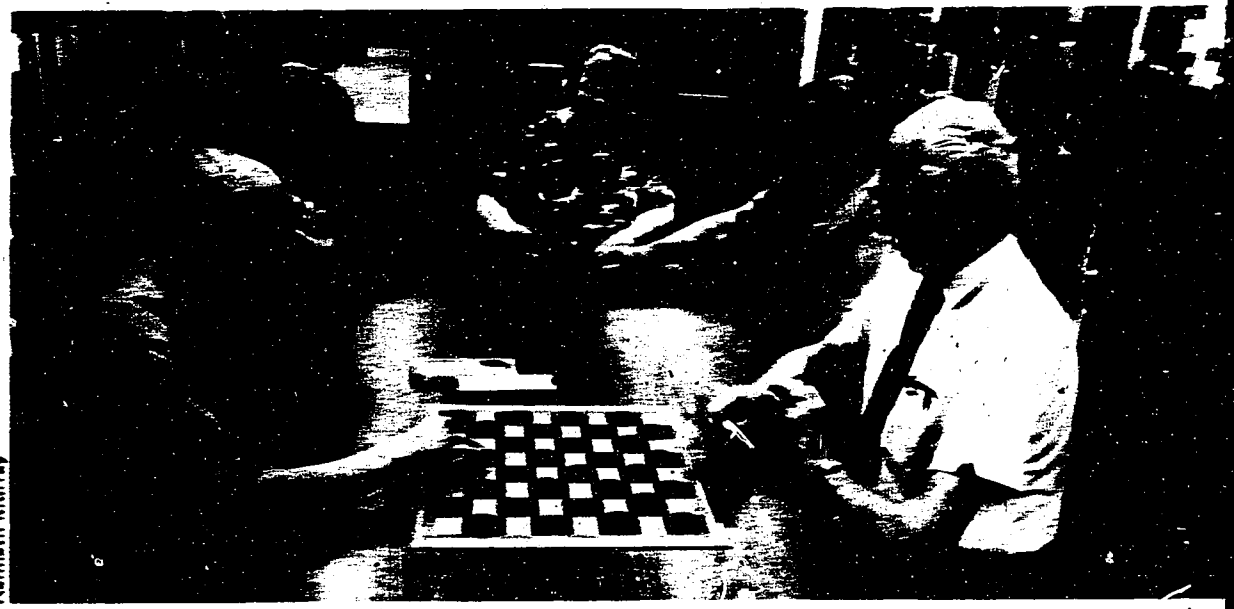

Kenneth Murray

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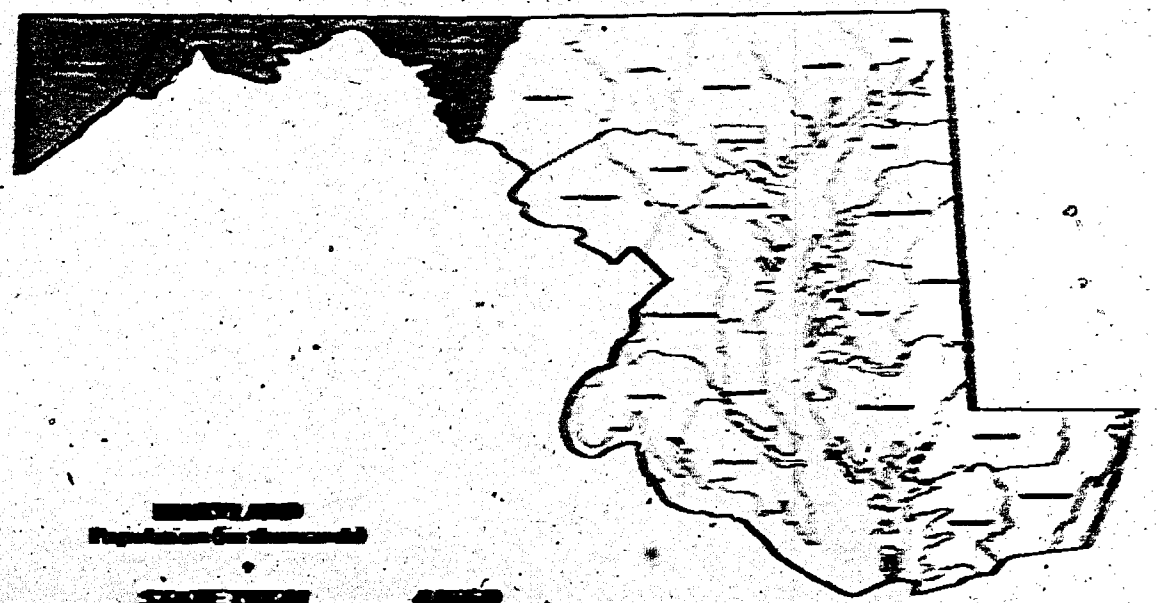

[redacted]

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[redacted]	[redacted]
Total of Counties Applicable	282
Allegany	82
Garrett	201
Washington	159

[redacted]

MARYLAND

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Comprehensive Child Dev. Program[2]	Multicounty	$ 79,479	$ 112,425	$ 209,904
Total Approved FY 1993		$ 79,479	$ 112,425	$ 209,904

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Alcoholism Rehabilitation Center	Allegany	$ 46,583	$ 0	$ 93,378
Dental Assisting Program—Allegany Community College[3]	Allegany	38,387	0	46,594
Family Counseling Project[3]	Allegany	23,414	0	37,768
Memorial Hosp. Home Health Aide Program	Allegany	38,986	5,000	53,462
Preventive Dental Health Services for School Children	Allegany	28,773	0	39,029
Secondary School Health Aides Program[1]	Allegany	56,219	0	108,523
Secondary School Health Aides Program[2]	Allegany	12,427	0	13,037
Grantsville Aids Health Center Construction	Garrett	136,000	0	170,000
Grantsville Health Center	Garrett	42,750	0	76,297
Health Officer Program[3]	Garrett	15,136	0	30,272
Rescue Vehicles	Garrett	26,744	0	33,430
Secondary School Health Aides[3]	Garrett	8,108	0	16,623
Health Department Construction & Expansion	Washington	688,704	0	861,704
X-Ray Service for the Homebound	Washington	3,650	0	5,258
Comprehensive Health Planning & Administrative Grant[3]	Multicounty	158,686	0	297,862
Comprehensive Regional Homemaker Health Services[3]	Multicounty	78,517	0	92,655
Pediatric Residency Program[3]	Multicounty	62,378	0	62,378
Regional Occupational Therapy Program	Multicounty	48,686	0	58,686
Total Approved FY 1993		$1,488,938	$ 5,000	$1,983,212

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Coordinating Voc. Guidance Counselor	Allegany	$ 13,758	$ 13,853
Counseling & Career Planning	Allegany	75,474	75,774
Regional Education Service Agency Inservice Training for Counselors & Principals	Allegany	22,580	22,580
Regional Education Service Agency Unified Pupil Testing Division	Allegany	32,485	35,500

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section 211 funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

MARYLAND, continued

Section 211 (Education), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Voc. Career Exploration Lab.	Allegany	53,648	53,648
Voc. Resource Center[3]	Allegany	43,500	87,000
Work Experience Coordinator-Counselor	Allegany	12,300	12,300
Career Voc. Clusters Lab.	Garrett	24,706	24,706
Improved Voc. Guidance Services	Garrett	28,000	28,000
Supervised Student Learning	Garrett	18,000	18,000
Voc. Ed. Programs Improvement	Garrett	47,000	47,000
Voc. Guidance Counselor	Garrett	15,000	15,000
Dev. of Career Programs	Washington	13,400	13,400
Career Education Dev. Domain, Project	Multicounty	302,600	302,600
Regional Education Service Agency	Multicounty	136,374	136,374
Total Approved FY 1993		$ 871,648	$ 879,128

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Bedford Road Sanitary District Addition	Allegany	$ 125,000	$ 0	$ 250,000
Bowling Green Sewage Treatment Plant Addition	Allegany	13,830	207,450	276,600
Cresaptown Sewage Treatment Plant Addition	Allegany	14,950	224,850	299,800
Cumberland Sewage Treatment Plant[2]	Allegany	300,400	0	2,500,000
LaVale Branch Library Construction	Allegany	150,170	63,147	300,600
Friendsville Sewage Collection Facility	Garrett	303,000	0	406,000
Friendsville Sewage Treatment Facility	Garrett	30,000	400,250	627,000
Friendsville Water Supply Facility	Garrett	220,000	0	500,000
Air Traffic Control Tower	Washington	7,620	12,700	25,400
Clear Spring Sewer System Construction	Washington	250,000	0	500,200
Clear Spring Sewer System Construction	Washington	26,500	483,650	538,200
Total Approved FY 1993		$2,000,500	$1,382,947	$6,882,800

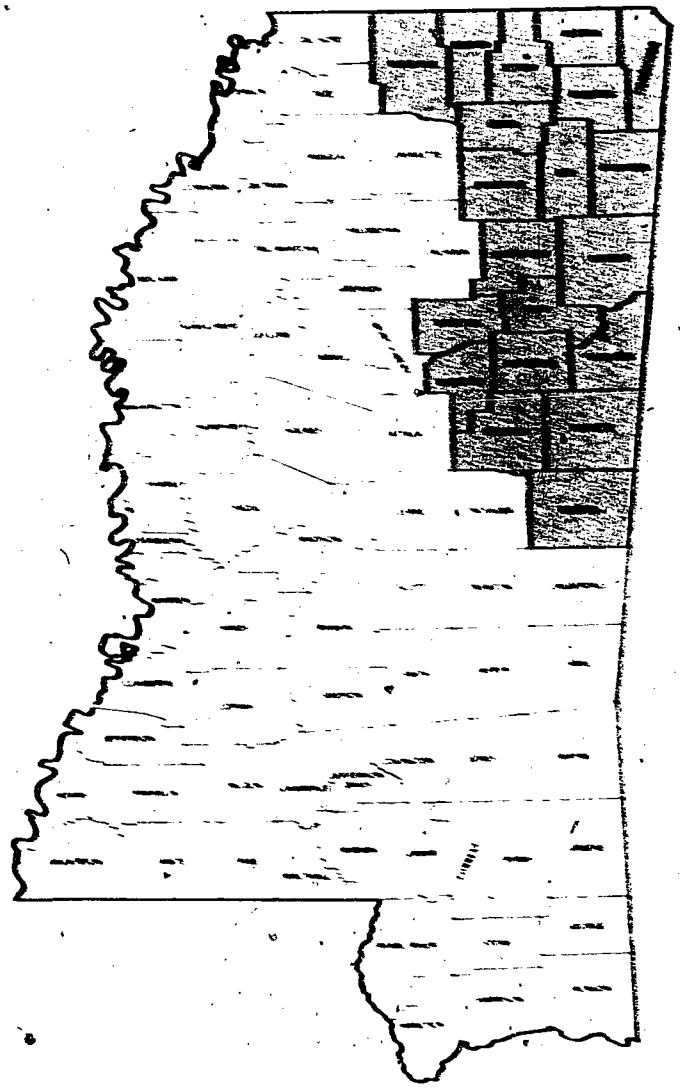
Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Program Design for Fiscal Recovery	Multicounty	$ 58,000	$ 225,882
Regional Education Service Agency	Multicounty	15,494	56,832
State Management Assistance Program	Multicounty	53,507	53,507
Tri-County Council of Western Md., Inc.	Multicounty	86,000	132,886
Tri-County Council of Western Md., Inc.[2]	Multicounty	11,370	11,370
Total Approved FY 1993		$ 224,381	$ 480,887

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

MISSISSIPPI



MISSISSIPPI

Population (in thousands)

STATE TOTAL	**2,263.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**428.0**
Alcorn	27.0
Benton	7.2
Chickasaw	16.6
Choctaw	8.4
Clay	19.6
Itawamba	16.7
Kemper	10.2
Lee	49.0
Lowndes	52.2
Marshall	25.0
Monroe	34.2
Noxubee	14.1
Oktibbeha	28.4
Pontotoc	17.3
Prentiss	21.1
Tippah	16.7
Tishomingo	14.9
Union	20.3
Webster	10.4
Winston	18.7

Since 1972 population estimates for nonmetropolitan counties were not available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for Mississippi at date of publication, provisional county estimates rounded to the nearest hundred compatible with U.S. Bureau of the Census state totals were prepared by Dr. Jerome Pickard of the ARC staff.

p. 61 unreproducible photo

MISSISSIPPI

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Early Childhood Program	Benton	$ 90,000	$ 8,352	$ 98,352
Family Day Care Program	Choctaw	63,608		79,208
Day Care Center	Clay	25,791	77,374	103,165
Preschool for Developmentally Delayed	Clay	32,637	10,385	55,022
Child Dev. Council	Itawamba	85,732	8,226	93,958
Family Education	Kemper	76,141	0	76,141
Child Dev.—Lift, Inc.	Lee	119,427	0	121,209
Palmetto Day Care	Lee	18,442	55,326	73,768
Community Industrial Day Care	Lowndes	84,000	0	84,000
Head Start	Lowndes	44,392	9,520	54,392
Institute of Community Services Home Start	Marshall	86,249	0	86,381
Child Dev. Program	Monroe	82,809	8,352	101,361
Home Reach Program	Union	74,569	0	74,569
Choctaw Indian Family Education	Multicounty	40,672	0	40,672
Combined Community Child Dev. Services	Multicounty	217,166	21,711	241,711
Northeast Miss. Child Dev. Program	Multicounty	129,951	0	129,951
Okolona Day Care Center	Multicounty	50,000	7,092	102,092
State Technical Assistance Training & Coordination	Multicounty	235,379	0	235,379
Total Approved FY 1973		$1,556,965	$ 206,338	$1,851,331

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Hosp. Expansion	Itawamba	$ 497,880	$ 0	$ 622,350
Expansion & Renovation—North Miss. Medical Center	Lee	248,582	0	600,000
Mental Health Services for School Age Children	Monroe	50,000	0	50,000
Solid Waste Collection & Disposal	Monroe	204,440	[illegible]	307,750
Community Hosp. Expansion	Pontotoc	240,000	[illegible]	300,000
Artificial Kidney Center Project	Multicounty	83,204	0	135,929
Community Mental Health Complex Satellite Centers	Multicounty	57,509	23,237	94,773
Comprehensive District Planning for the Aging	Multicounty	15,000	0	20,000
Dental Restorative Demon. & Research Project	Multicounty	252,205	0	264,577
Expansion of Services & Staff of Regional Child Dev. Clinic	Multicounty	35,776	0	37,776
Expansion of Staff—Regional Rehabilitation Center, Tupelo	Multicounty	36,592	12,550	185,213
General Food & Nutrition Program[1]	Multicounty	108,518	0	110,918
Gilmore Memorial Hosp. Intensive Newborn Care Center	Multicounty	120,000	0	150,000
Lions Hearing Conservation Program	Multicounty	69,431	0	73,869

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section 202 funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

MISSISSIPPI, continued

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
McDorgal Regional Evaluation & Training Center[1]	Multicounty	141,297	0	141,297
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	118,431	0	157,909
Primary Care Program	Multicounty	206,350	25,000	249,336
Total Approved FY 1973		$2,485,215	$ 68,787	$3,581,697

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Okolona Voc. Tech. Center Construction	Chickasaw	$ 259,300	$140,700	$ 0	$ 500,000
Voc. Tech. School Construction	Itawamba	293,923	177,297	0	589,025
E. Miss. Jr. College Voc. Tech. Complex[3]	Kemper	46,038	0	0	57,275
Golden Triangle Voc. Tech. Center Expansion	Lowndes	361,710	0	0	450,000
Voc. Center[3]	Lowndes	16,335	0	490	21,931
N. E. Miss. Jr. College[3]	Prentiss	36,863	0	0	46,768
Voc. Tech. Center Construction	Webster	276,210	163,790	0	550,000
N. E. Miss. Career Opportunities Program	Multicounty	135,000	0	0	175,483
Three Rivers Education Coop.	Multicounty	192,580	0	0	271,750
Total Approved FY 1973		$1,617,959	$481,787	$ 490	$2,661,332

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Airport Improvements	Alcorn	$ 23,742	$ 39,570	$ 79,140
Corinth Water System Improvement	Alcorn	159,900	266,500	533,000
Houston Voc. Tech. Education Center[3]	Chickasaw	6,229	11,237	21,833
Okolona Hosp.[3]	Chickasaw	29,287	39,080	159,137
West Point Area Voc. Tech. Center[3]	Clay	24,736	40,930	82,454
West Point Water & Sewer Improvements	Clay	222,800	356,200	792,400
Instructional Scientific Equipment	Kemper	3,120	5,200	10,400
Gattman Waste Water Facilities	Lee	150,600	10,000	288,000
Golden Triangle Regional Airport Safety Equipment	Lowndes	4,710	8,525	17,050
Fine Arts Communications Center—Rust College[3]	Marshall	118,556	0	395,188
Holly Springs Airport Lighting System	Marshall	11,356	18,927	37,854
Holly Springs Tech. Training Center[3]	Marshall	8,710	18,490	36,000

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Gilmore Hosp. Expansion[3]	Monroe	30,131	0	132,131
Area Voc. Tech. Center[3]	Noxubee	26,197	51,874	97,691
Baldwyn Sewer Extension	Prentiss	149,970	250,025	500,050
Booneville-Baldwyn Airport Improvements	Prentiss	52,404	87,340	174,680
Booneville-Baldwyn Airport Improvements[3]	Prentiss	13,896	23,160	46,320
Tippah Lake Recreation Area[3]	Tippah	30,313	54,129	108,258
Voc. Tech. Training Center Construction	Tippah	165,880	274,120	550,000
Burnsville Water & Sewer Project	Tishomingo	253,580	4,000	400,000
Health Center Addition	Tishomingo	2,216	2,692	7,385
Iuka Sewer Improvements[3]	Tishomingo	14,400	0	48,000
New Albany Water & Sewer[3]	Union	44,950	0	15,000
New Albany Water & Sewer[3]	Union	168,952	0	212,452
Mackey's Creek Game Management Project	Multicounty	86,860	144,766	289,532
Total Approved FY 1973		$1,853,425[5]	$1,737,695	$5,831,955

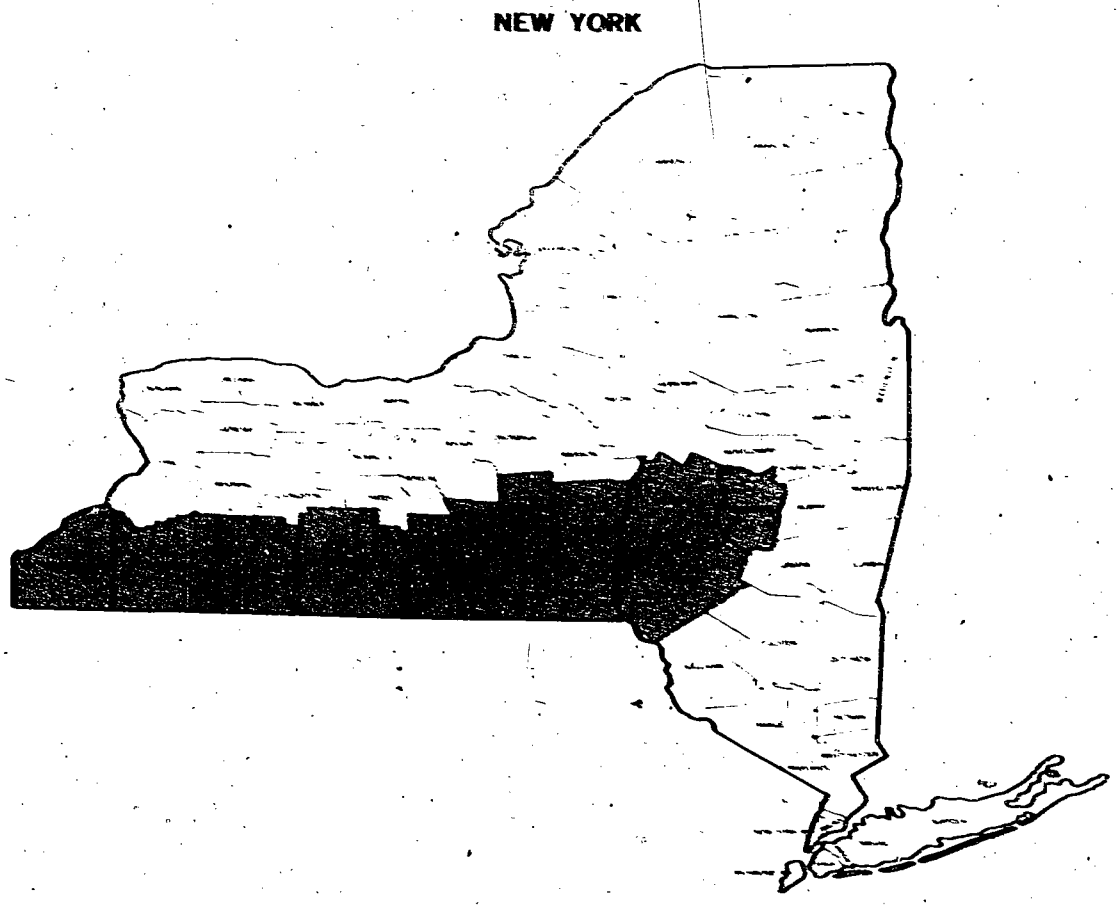
Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Feasibility Study for Leisureama	Chickasaw	$ 11,250	$ 15,000
Land Use Study	Pontotoc	40,000	53,292
East Central Planning & Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	4,000	5,334
Golden Triangle Planning & Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	65,325	87,774
Northeast Miss. Planning & Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	65,325	87,110
Three Rivers Ed. Cooperative	Multicounty	102,780	117,955
Three Rivers Planning & Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	65,325	87,088
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 354,005	$ 453,553

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

[5] An additional $481,787 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC programs. Total 214 funds for the state amounted to $2,335,212.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.



NEW YORK

Population (in thousands)

STATE TOTAL	**18,366.0**
Total of counties in Appalachia	**1,074.6**
Allegany	48.1
Broome	220.9
Cattaraugus	84.0
Chautauqua	149.4
Chemung	101.8
Chenango	47.2
Cortland	46.9
Delaware	46.1
Otsego	57.6
Schoharie	27.0
Schuyler	17.1
Steuben	101.2
Tioga	48.2
Tompkins	79.1

Since 1972 population estimates for nonmetropolitan counties were not available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for New York at date of publication, provisional county estimates rounded to the nearest hundred compatible with U.S. Bureau of the Census state totals were prepared by Dr. Jerome Pickard of the ARC staff.

NEW YORK

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Rural Education for Preschool[4]	Broome	$ 142,526	$ – 142,526	$ 0
Susquehanna School Expansion	Broome	30,880	0	57,598
Dunkirk Headstart Expansion[4]	Chautauqua	11,821	– 11,821	0
Westfield Day Care & Rural Child Dev. Center[4]	Chautauqua	31,463	– 31,463	0
Elmira Child & Family Service Verbal Interaction[4]	Chemung	13,073	– 13,073	0
Elmira Neighborhood House First Step[4]	Chemung	5,876	– 5,876	0
Rural Child Dev. Centers[1]	Chemung	247,353	0	247,572
Trainable Mentally Retarded Children in Speech & Language[4]	Chemung	3,964	– 3,964	0
Child Dev. Centers[4]	Chenango	103,908	– 103,908	0
Comprehensive Day Care Services[4]	Cortland	35,539	– 35,539	0
Dev. of Comprehensive Day Care Services	Cortland	79,927	35,539	140,177
Child Health Clinics	Delaware	68,190	0	69,792
Parents of Age 3-5 Children Training Program[4]	Schoharie	23,238	– 28,238	3,600
Comprehensive Visual Care Program[4]	Schuyler	1,387	– 1,387	0
Early Childhood Education Program[1]	Schuyler	19,967	0	27,896
Expansion of Day Care Services[1]	Schuyler	83,517	0	83,817
Preschool Transportation Project[4]	Schuyler	19,469	– 19,469	0
Child Health Services Program[1]	Steuben	50,033	0	52,913
Teenage Parents Comprehensive Program	Steuben	24,199	– 24,199	0
Full-Year Head Start Program[4]	Tioga	9,404	– 15,904	0
Day Care Service[4]	Tompkins	66,301	– 66,301	0
Appalachian Child Dev. Evaluation & Monitoring[1]	Multicounty	111,176	0	111,176
Child-Based Information System[1]	Multicounty	29,650	0	29,650
Comprehensive Interdisciplinary Dev. Services[2]	Multicounty	42,184	0	42,184
Comprehensive Interdisciplinary Dev. Services	Multicounty	291,630	0	291,959
Early Childhood Education[4]	Multicounty	37,902	– 37,902	66,801
Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Training Program[1]	Multicounty	53,041	350	56,054
Program Design & Modification Monitoring Unit	Multicounty	152,789	0	153,155
Project Ranch–Child Dev. Center	Multicounty	57,434	0	70,113
Southern Tier Central Learning Disability Center & Preschool[1]	Multicounty	66,118	0	66,186
Speech & Hearing Evaluation Program[4]	Multicounty	35,722	– 35,722	0
Total Approved FY 1973		$1,964,681	$ – 541,483	$1,563,424

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Whitney Point Primary Care Network	Broome	$ 101,958	$ 209,745
Memorial Hosp. Family Practice Outpatient Outreach	Chenango	98,655	301,423
Health Care Services–Expansion of Existing Services	Cortland	14,570	27,324

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Christopher Kuhn

Christopher Kuhn

NEW YORK, continued

Section 202 (Health), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Primary Health Care Center	Schuyler	233,675	532,675
Primary Health Care Team	Steuben	75,604	126,618
Rural Health Proposal	Tompkins	211,198	359,095
Allied Health Manpower-Physician Task Delegation Evaluation	Multicounty	16,113	23,174
Primary Care Evaluation & Monitoring Program	Multicounty	216,317	216,317
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 968,899	$1,756,421

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Other Federal Funds
Parkway Elderly Housing	Steuben	$ 79,312	$ 99,140
Stewart Park Site Development	Steuben	101,450	101,450
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 180,762	$ 200,590

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Career-Oriented Human Potential Center	Chautauqua	$ 44,117	$ 44,317
N. Y. State University Agricultural & Tech. College Equipment Acquisition	Delaware	48,100	48,100

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 211 (Education), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Audio-Visual Tutorial Demon. Secretarial Lab.	Multicounty	36,097	45,238
Tricounty Regional Information, Counseling & Placement	Multicounty	198,999	199,729
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 327,313	$ 337,384

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Mental Retardation Center[3]	Broome	$ 42,456	$ 0	$ 182,217
Iroquois Sewage Collection Facility	Cattaraugus	12,500	0	145,000
Iroquois Sewage Treatment Facility	Cattaraugus	712,500	0	1,080,000
Second Stage Dev. of ETV	Chautauqua	235,520	0	294,400
Women's Christian Association Hosp. Improvements	Chautauqua	250,000	350,000	6,689,000
Airport Expansion	Chemung	200,432	749,000	1,498,000
Multiservice Center	Chemung	252,242	500,000	2,522,427
Hosp. Outpatient Dept.	Chenango	34,000	70,000	150,000
Appalachian Telecommunications Network Extension Equipment	Steuben	289,369	0	361,712
Corning Public Library	Steuben	500,000	0	2,312,000
Airport Safety Improvements	Tompkins	40,309	212,150	424,300
Appalachian Telecommunications Network Extension Equipment	Multicounty	415,159	0	518,947
Appalachian Telecommunications Network Extension Equipment	Multicounty	289,369	0	361,712
Appalachian Telecommunications Network Extension Equipment	Multicounty	289,369	0	361,712
BOCES Communication Improvement	Multicounty	64,800	0	81,000
Dev. of Regional Link in Appalachian Telecommunications	Multicounty	258,440	0	323,050
Southern Tier ETV Association	Multicounty	19,040	285,583	380,791
Total Approved FY 1973		$3,905,505	$2,166,743	$17,686,288

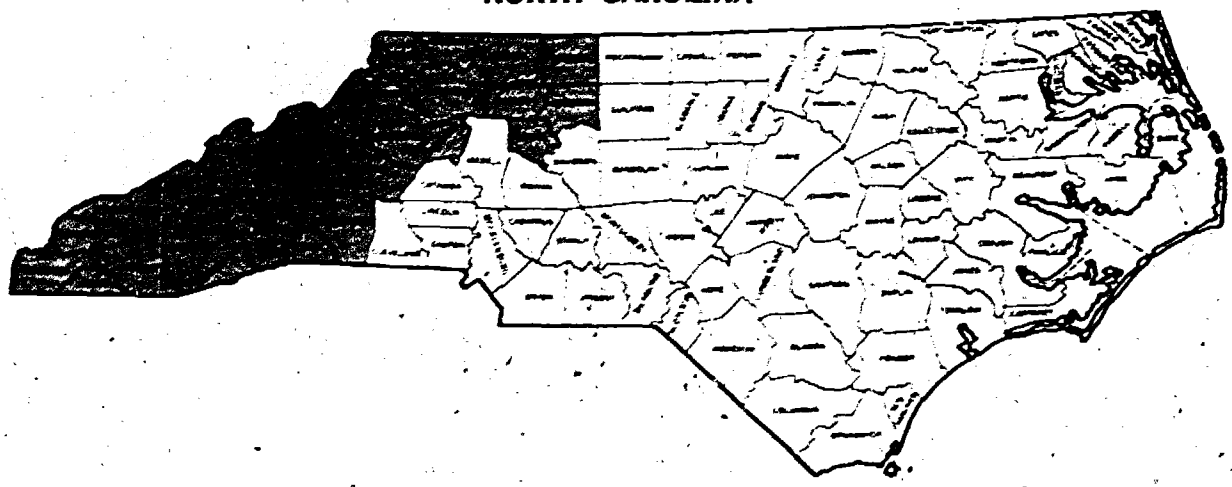
Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
People Mobile Project	Chenango	$ 87,192	$ 116,083
Appalachian N. Y. New Town Planned Unit Dev.	Multicounty	101,000	126,837
Comprehensive Teacher Training Program	Multicounty	42,229	56,597
Overall Program Design—Agnes Recovery	Multicounty	350,000	350,000
Potato Chip Processing Feasibility Study	Multicounty	18,060	24,080
Southern Tier Central Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	45,750	61,000
Southern Tier East Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	54,053	87,500
Southern Tier West Regional Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	22,917	30,556
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 721,201	$ 852,653

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

NORTH CAROLINA



NORTH CAROLINA
Population (in thousands)

STATE TOTAL	**5,214.0**
Total of counties in Appalachia	**1,068.0**
Alexander	20.5
Alleghany	8.2
Ashe	19.8
Avery	13.1
Buncombe	146.7
Burke	61.7
Caldwell	57.1
Cherokee	16.5
Clay	5.3
Davie	19.2
Forsyth	220.4
Graham	6.2
Haywood	42.9
Henderson	44.0
Jackson	22.2
McDowell	31.1
Macon	16.9
Madison	15.9
Mitchell	13.5
Polk	12.0
Rutherford	49.1
Stokes	25.4
Surry	53.2
Swain	9.3
Transylvania	19.8
Watauga	24.4
Wilkes	51.9
Yadkin	25.9
Yancey	13.2

County figures are 1972 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 44.

NORTH CAROLINA

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Child Dev. Program[1]	Multicounty	$1,125,000	$2,015,992	$3,143,046
Total Approved FY 1973		**$1,125,000**	**$2,015,992**	**$3,143,046**

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Farmington Nurse Practitioner Clinic[1]	Davie	$ 78,133	$ 0	$ 125,003
Emergency Medical Services	Polk	34,700	19,550	75,200
Solid Waste Disposal Plan	Rutherford	239,154	0	326,598
Primary Care Team & Model Family Practice Program	Yancey	81,896	0	90,395
Appalachian Health Careers Program	Multicounty	22,649	0	22,649
Bringing It All Back Home	Multicounty	162,355	168,717	401,456
Caldwell Community College Health Manpower Education Program[1]	Multicounty	108,821	0	181,281
Education for Health Care Management[1]	Multicounty	53,248	0	83,278
Expansion and Development of Home Health Services[1]	Multicounty	119,382	0	163,573
Health Planner/Consultants	Multicounty	18,489	0	24,652
Home Health Care Services[1]	Multicounty	63,371	0	157,859
Hot Springs Health Program[1]	Multicounty	221,894	6,400	307,294
Information & Referral Service	Multicounty	59,005	0	60,105
Living Expenses for Physicians' Assistant Trainees	Multicounty	8,940	0	8,940
Mountain Ramparts Health Planning[1]	Multicounty	24,986	68,340	163,505
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	260,900	0	284,717
Preventive Dentistry—Dental Education[1]	Multicounty	128,958	0	155,328
Primary Psychiatric Care Through Family Physicians	Multicounty	47,762	0	54,705
Solid Waste Program Construction & Equipment	Multicounty	139,752	0	174,690
Solid Waste Program Equipment	Multicounty	29,964	0	37,105
Solid Waste Program—Region D[1]	Multicounty	104,520	0	233,100
Uniform Dental Disease Prevention Program	Multicounty	32,530	0	50,815
Total Approved FY 1973		**$1,599,213**	**$ 263,387**	**$3,234,887**

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Housing Authority—Region A	Multicounty	$ 85,304	$ 106,630
Housing Authority—Region B	Multicounty	56,304	70,430
Housing Authority—Region C	Multicounty	94,888	185,110
Housing Authority—Region D	Multicounty	84,896	185,120
Housing Authority—Region E	Multicounty	127,880	198,750
Housing Site Development	Multicounty	192,122	192,122
Total Approved FY 1973		**$ 638,954**	**$ 738,762**

[1] Continuing. For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the composite state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting 1-FC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 211 (Educa...

Project	County/School	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Voc. Ed. Facilities	Dare	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ I	$ [illegible]
Dare Ed. Center Program	Forsyth	[illegible]			[illegible]
Voc. Ed. Facility	Swain	[illegible]	[illegible]	I	[illegible]
Regional Tech. Institute Building	Wilkes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
High School Voc. Ed. Facility	Stanly	[illegible]	[illegible]	I	[illegible]
Community College Occupational-Technical Facility	Surry	[illegible]	[illegible]	I	[illegible]
Voc. Ed. Facility	Swain	[illegible]	[illegible]	I	[illegible]
Voc. Ed. Facility	Yadkin	[illegible]	[illegible]	I	[illegible]
Treasury Tech. Institute Improvements	Wahkeenah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Approved FY 1985		[illegible]	[illegible]	$ [illegible]	[illegible]

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	County/School	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Longview Water System	Avery	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
College Phase Ed. Building	Avery	[illegible]	[illegible]	I
Statewide Revolving Juvenile Domestic Fund	Buncombe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Sewer System	Caldwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sewer Water Treatment System	Caldwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones Warren-Alleson Sewer Sewer Line	Forsyth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sewer Water Treatment Program	Swain	[illegible]	I	[illegible]
Wagon Trailer Sewers Project	Hyatt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Airport Construction	Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sewer Water Treatment System	Wilkes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Town Water System Improvements	Polk	[illegible]	I	[illegible]
Pine Mountain Water System[2]	Surry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals FY 1985		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] See page [illegible]

[illegible] Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC programs. Total 214 funds for Section amounted to [illegible]

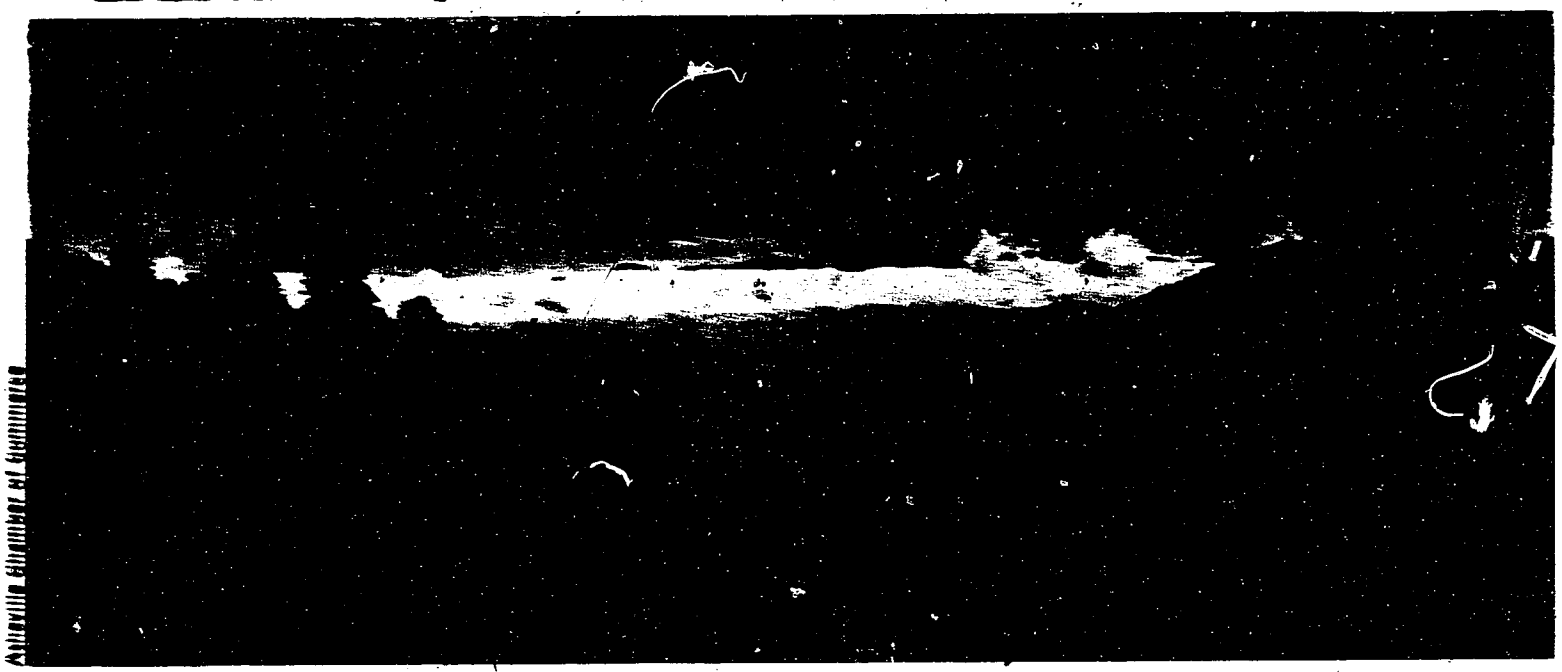
[illegible] For each project, the difference between ARC and 214 eligible costs or minimum local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

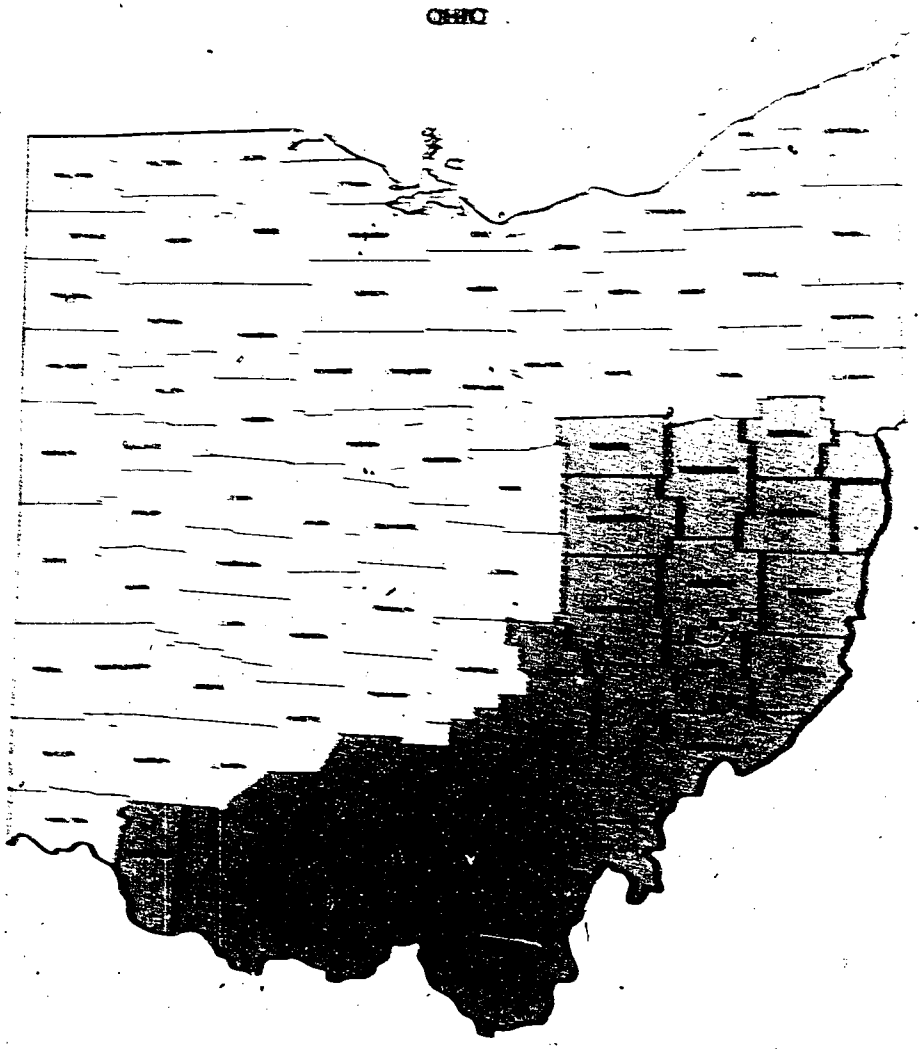
Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
[illegible] Economic Dev. Commission	Multicounty	$ [illegible]	$ 0	$ [illegible]
Appalachian Youth Dev.	Multicounty	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Blue Ridge Planning & Dev. Commission	Multicounty	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Isothermal Planning & Dev. Commission	Multicounty	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
[illegible] Planning & Economic Dev. Commission	Multicounty	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Northwest Economic Dev. Commission	Multicounty	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Northwest N. C. Local Dev. Dist.[2]	Multicounty	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Northwest Regional Ed. Center	Multicounty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ombudsman Program	Multicounty	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Plan for Local Government Financial Administration Training	Multicounty	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Region E Planning & Economic Dev. Commission	Multicounty	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Southwestern Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Water Quality Study	Multicounty	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Western Regional Ed. Center	Multicounty	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Total Approved FY 1973		$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$[illegible]

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

NOTE: For each project, the combined state and local or [illegible] state or [illegible] local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible costs of the project.





OHIO

Population (in thousands)

STATE TOTAL	**12,783.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,162.0**
Adams	20.4
Athens	56.8
Belmont	83.3
Brown	28.4
Carroll	23.0
Clermont	100.1
Coshocton	34.9
Gallia	26.5
Guernsey	39.3
Harrison	18.0
Highland	29.2
Hocking	21.6
Holmes	24.3
Jackson	27.6
Jefferson	96.9
Lawrence	59.2
Meigs	20.7
Monroe	15.4
Morgan	13.6
Muskingum	78.7
Noble	10.7
Perry	28.2
Pike	20.1
Ross	60.3
Scioto	78.1
Tuscarawas	78.2
Vinton	10.5
Washington	58.0

Since 1972 population estimates for nonmetropolitan counties were not available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for Ohio at date of publication, provisional county estimates rounded to the nearest hundred compatible with U.S. Bureau of the Census state totals were prepared by Dr. Jerome Pickard of the ARC staff.

OHIO

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Day Care Program[4]	Coshocton	$ 76,577	$ -76,577	$ 0
Establishment of Well-Child Clinics[1]	Coshocton	63,277	2,348	70,625
Establishment of Well-Child Clinics[4]	Coshocton	3,370	-3,370	0
Day Care Program[4]	Guernsey	[illegible]	-[illegible]	0
Guernsey Health District Child Dev. Program[4]	Guernsey	5,522	-5,522	0
Guernsey Health District Child Dev. Program[1]	Guernsey	149,775	5,886	166,371
Tri-County Family Planning Program[4]	Guernsey	7,670	-7,670	0
Child Referral Service	Harrison	44,357	2,560	55,457
Child Referral Service[4]	Harrison	3,520	-3,520	0
Food & Nutrition Education[4]	Harrison	2,377	-2,377	0
Preschool Program[1]	Holmes	285,376	0	285,357
Child Dev. & Family Advocacy Center[4]	Jefferson	12,450	-12,450	0
Child Dev. & Family Advocacy Center[1]	Jefferson	284,546	12,587	300,284
Preschool Child & Parent Center	Jefferson	4,345	-4,345	0
Administration—Ohio Valley Regional Child Dev. Program[4]	Scioto	7,257	-7,257	0
Child Health Centers	Tuscarawas	258,884	7,532	353,570
Senior Day Care Program[4]	Tuscarawas	28,575	-28,575	0
Maternal & Child Health Centers[4]	Tuscarawas	7,450	-7,450	0
Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Child Dev.[4]	Multicounty	30,777	-30,777	0
Child Dev. Administration[1]	Multicounty	77,235	0	77,235
Child Dev. Payroll Adjustment	Multicounty	57,757	0	72,847
Monroe-Noble Comprehensive Child Dev. Program	Multicounty	147,350	0	147,355
Newborn Health Care Program	Multicounty	18,038	0	22,138
Ohio Administration & Management Grant for Child Dev.[4]	Multicounty	8,625	-15,000	-6,375
Scioto-Lawrence Child Dev. Project[4]	Multicounty	28,652	-[illegible]	-4,762
Total Approved FY 1983		$2,471,158	$ -146,529	$1,589,765

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health Care Program—Hocking Technical College	Athens	$ 11,370	$ 0	$ 24,637
Health Manpower Institute—Hocking Technical College	Athens	25,000	0	27,888
Home Health Service Project	Athens	13,305	7,309	57,180
Holzer Medical Center Home Health Services Program[1]	Gallia	8,753	0	42,062
Emergency Medical Care Project	Highland	57,000	0	57,000
Veterans Memorial Hospital Home Health Program[1]	Meigs	19,628	0	29,658
Mid-Ohio Health Planning Assistance	Pike	16,977	0	22,628

Footnotes 1-4: For explanations, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

OARD, continued

Section 202 (Hospital), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Community Mental Health Services Dev. Program	Multicounty	44,716	0	256,226
Community Mental Health Services Dev. Program	Multicounty	8,192	0	170,853
Comprehensive Speech, Hearing & Vision Program[1]	Multicounty	386,986	187,179	753,325
Comprehensive Speech, Hearing & Vision Conservation Program[1]	Multicounty	276,699	117,255	723,934
Emergency Medical Technology Program—Hocking Technical College	Multicounty	57,158	0	96,415
Family Planning, Maternal Care & Related Services	Multicounty	268,645	177,087	462,169
Family Planning, Maternal Care & Related Services[2]	Multicounty	41,000	−41,000	3,589
Health Planning—Central Ohio River Valley[3]	Multicounty	17,524	0	26,286
Medical & Paramedical Student Field Experience[3]	Multicounty	119,429	0	149,385
Ohio Coalminers Respiratory Disease Program	Multicounty	159,545	57,940	257,485
Planning & Administration Grant[3]	Multicounty	149,746	0	198,329
Planning for Emergency Health Services[3]	Multicounty	34,659	0	46,259
Total Approved FY 1993		$1,678,319	$ 586,159	$3,497,857

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Rental Apartments for the Elderly	Harrison	$ 18,728	$ 23,410
Total Approved FY 1993		$ 18,728	$ 23,410

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Science Engineering Building	Belmont	$ 359,000	$ 159,000	$1,000,000
Joint Voc. School	Jefferson	887,815	112,185	2,886,559
Mine Training Program	Meigs	9,379	5,621	18,783
General Mining & Mine Maintenance Program	Multicounty	77,199	46,266	154,219
Total Approved FY 1993		$1,324,393	$ 314,092	$3,959,552

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Martins Ferry Water Distribution Improvements	Belmont	$ 326,000	$ 543,000	$1,086,000
Sewage Collection System Construction	Belmont	210,000	350,000	700,000
Hosp. Ambulatory Services Unit Addition	Brown	268,000	295,561	719,477
Carrollton Waste Water Collection System Extension	Carroll	25,000	0	50,000
Greenfield Sewer Collection System	Highland	72,000	120,000	240,000
Hillsboro Sewer Collection Extension	Highland	352,350	587,250	1,174,500
W. Logan Sanitary Sewer System	Hocking	171,000	285,000	570,000
Joel Pomerene Hosp.	Holmes	107,746	105,514	213,260
Public Health Center Construction	Jackson	140,000	0	175,000
Burlington Sylvane Sewer Collection System	Lawrence	264,000	444,000	886,400
Veterans Hosp. Emergency Room Addition	Meigs	120,000	0	150,000
Airport Improvements	Scioto	75,000	125,000	250,000
Portsmouth State Park Marina Construction	Scioto	312,787	521,312	1,042,624
Strasburg Sewage Disposal System[3]	Tuscarawas	81,000	0	81,000
Total Approved FY 1973		$2,524,883[5]	$3,376,637	$7,338,261

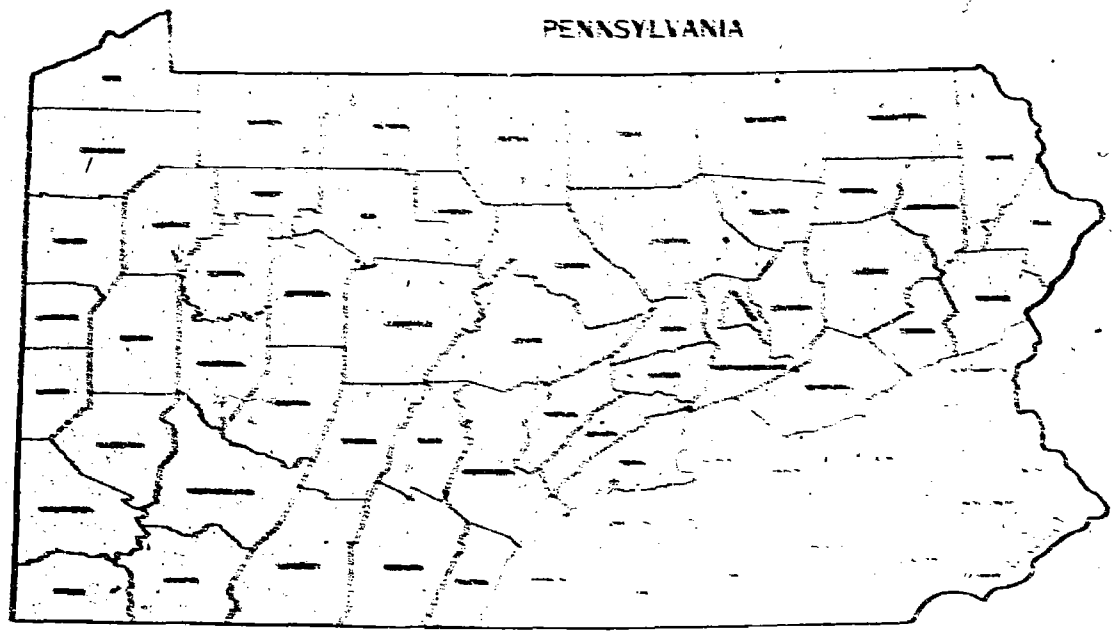
Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Projects	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	$ 30,953	$ 0	$ 41,317
Coop. for Ed. Services	Multicounty	49,000	0	156,305
Ohio Valley Regional Dev. Commission	Multicounty	20,000	0	28,000
Sheep Industry Demonstration	Multicounty	24,478	0	36,258
Southeastern Ohio Regional Ed. Service Agency	Multicounty	98,900	61,209	237,203
State Management Assistance Program	Multicounty	57,000	0	111,000
Tricounty Rural Transportation Demon.	Multicounty	37,800	35,870	101,771
Tuscarawas Valley Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	65,950	0	91,310
Water & Sewer Feasibility Study Technical Assistance Program	Multicounty	44,400	0	60,000
Youth Dev. Program	Multicounty	30,000	0	40,000
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 458,481	$ 97,879	$ 903,284

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

[5]An additional $314,072 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC programs. Total 214 funds for the state amounted to $2,838,955.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.



PENNSYLVANIA

Population (in thousands)

STATE TOTAL	**11,926.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**6,081.2**
Allegheny	1,588.5
Armstrong	76.6
Beaver	209.3
Bedford	43.3
Blair	137.6
Bradford	59.0
Butler	132.4
Cambria	190.0
Cameron	7.4
Carbon	50.6
Centre	102.4
Clarion	40.2
Clearfield	75.9
Clinton	38.7
Columbia	56.1
Crawford	83.0
Elk	38.8
Erie	271.0
Fayette	157.9
Forest	5.1
Fulton	11.2
Greene	37.3
Huntingdon	39.2
Indiana	81.6
Jefferson	43.8
Juniata	17.4
Lackawanna	236.8
Lawrence	107.9
Luzerne	346.9
Lycoming	114.8
McKean	53.3
Mercer	131.3
Mifflin	44.6
Monroe	47.9
Montour	17.2
Northumberland	99.0
Perry	31.0
Pike	13.0
Potter	17.5
Schuylkill	160.3
Snyder	30.8
Somerset	77.5
Sullivan	6.2
Susquehanna	36.7
Tioga	41.4
Union	29.6
Venango	64.0
Warren	49.5
Washington	215.8
Wayne	31.3
Westmoreland	382.2
Wyoming	20.5

Since 1972 population estimates for nonmetropolitan counties were not available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for Pennsylvania at date of publication, provisional county estimates rounded to the nearest hundred comparable with U.S. Bureau of the Census state totals were prepared by Dr. Jerome Pickard and the ARC staff.

PENNSYLVANIA

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Growth & Dev. Program	Bedford	$ 65,267	$ 0	$ 71,267
Altoona Hosp. Social Services Child Dev. Program	Blair	82,678	0	83,663
Area Day Care Center	Blair	23,999	71,997	97,799
Home Nursing Child Dev. Proposal	Blair	59,258	0	59,482
Preschool Dental Center	Blair	86,836	96,377	196,219
Day Care Program	Bradford	35,570	656,733	735,722
Day Care Program[2]	Bradford	36,570	586,132	781,509
Maternal Health Care Program	Luzerne	193,140	0	231,106
Toddler Demon. Program	Luzerne	23,402	70,207	95,009
Head Start Program	Schuylkill	58,210	174,629	232,839
Head Start Program[2]	Schuylkill	0	0	1,140
Day Care Program	Sullivan	25,703	90,290	120,387
Day Care Program[1]	Sullivan	26,705	99,965	133,623
Day Care Program	Tioga	59,004	311,982	415,977
Coordination & Technical Assistance Staffing Project	Multicounty	61,666	0	61,999
Delivering Comprehensive Care Services to Children[1]	Multicounty	137,430	153,440	291,652
Huntingdon-Bedford Family Planning Program	Multicounty	120,350	0	147,994
Total Approved FY 1973		$1,101,788	$2,311,755	$3,769,387

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Medical Center Program[1]	Centre	$ 37,000	$ 191,000
Emergency Services Demon.[1]	Clinton	25,875	73,320
Broad Top Primary Health Care Center	Huntingdon	106,385	190,635
Primary Health Care Center	Lycoming	165,544	240,355
Greater Anthracite Area Health Care Center	Northumberland	18,108	61,538
Health Center Program	Perry	192,017	457,823
Bloosburg Primary Health Care Center	Tioga	207,329	411,579
Shelter Workshop Rehabilitation Center[1]	Tioga	15,000	52,815
Big Valley Area Medical Center	Multicounty	198,564	387,907
Coalminers Respiratory Disease & Rehabilitation Program	Multicounty	739,[illegible]43	907,618
Dental Assistant Training Program[1]	Multicounty	55,065	72,845
Enterprises for the Handicapped[1]	Multicounty	57,050	72,212
Human Services Information Referral & Follow-up[1]	Multicounty	15,240	34,587
Mountain Top Area Medical Center[1]	Multicounty	25,491	140,589
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	149,811	199,748
Planning & Administrative Grant[2]	Multicounty	17,189	22,699
Sun Home Nursing Services[1]	Multicounty	50,160	102,324
Total Approved FY 1973		$2,875,671	$3,619,594

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

PENNSYLVANIA, continued

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Plum Boro Housing	Allegheny	$ 113,422	$ 141,777
Improved Dwellings	Blair	9,830	9,830
Colour Development Corporation	Cambria	6,750	8,437
Interfaith House	Cambria	76,300	76,300
Building Trades Housing	Lackawanna	73,600	94,500
Housing	Luzerne	6,275	7,844
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 286,177	$ 338,688

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
A. W. Beattie Northern Area Voc. Tech. School Addition	Allegheny	$ 110,339	$ 220,678	$1,505,400
Forbes Road East Area Voc. Tech. Joint School	Allegheny	31,162	0	41,550
McKeesport Voc. Tech. School Renovation	Allegheny	50,437	0	260,000
Parkway West Area Tech. School Equipment	Allegheny	6,150	0	8,200
Parkway West Area Tech. School Equipment	Allegheny	55,500	0	74,000
Altoona Area Voc. Tech. Equipment	Blair	74,586	0	99,448
Altoona Area Voc. Tech. School Expansion	Blair	176,035	0	176,035
Admiral Peary Area Voc. Tech. Equipment Acquisition	Cambria	168,750	0	225,000
Greater Johnston Voc. Tech. School	Cambria	139,530	0	186,040
360 Project Pennsylvania State University	Centre	41,430	0	41,430
Area Voc. Tech. School Addition	Crawford	400,206	0	2,076,318
Erie Area Voc. Tech. Addition	Erie	242,892	102,215	1,363,046
Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Greene	18,720	0	24,960
Voc. Tech. Equipment & Operations	Huntingdon	51,000	0	62,000
Voc. Tech. Graphic Arts Equipment	Jefferson	26,512	0	36,958
Community College Voc. Ed. Buildings	Luzerne	632,756	200,000	1,689,029
West Side Area Voc. Tech. Equipment Acquisition	Luzerne	66,000	0	88,000
West Side Area Voc. Tech. School Expansion	Luzerne	538,395	0	2,500,000
Wilkes-Barre Area Voc. Tech. School Expansion & Equipment	Luzerne	327,250	0	608,000
Land Conservation Laboratory	Lycoming	42,327	0	56,435
Voc. Tech. Equipment Acquisition	Mifflin	15,000	0	20,000
Area Voc. Tech School Addition	Monroe	168,000	0	450,000
Area Voc. Tech. Equipment Acquisition	Monroe	33,000	0	44,000
Area Voc. Tech.	Somerset	24,000	0	32,000
Sun Area Voc. Tech. Dental Laboratory Equipment	Union	37,500	0	50,000
Mon Valley Area Voc. Tech. School Equipment	Washington	24,547	18,000	56,729
Central Voc. Tech. School	Westmoreland	452,804	905,608	6,535,000
Eastern Voc. Tech. School	Westmoreland	808,200	0	3,922,986
Total Approved FY 1973		$4,761,828	$1,446,501	$22,233,484

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Braddock Water System	Allegheny	$ 127,857	$ 328,143	$ 656,286
S. Fayette Sewage[3]	Allegheny	200,000	200,000	1,152,264
Allegheny Sewer Collection System	Blair	350,000	1,303,700	2,603,800
Troy Osteopathic Hosp.	Bradford	120,000	167,000	501,100
Univ. Park Airport	Centre	287,500	1,150,000	2,300,000
Sewage Collection System & Treatment Plant	Clinton	325,000	750,500	1,501,000
Valhonia Industries Sheltered Workshop[3]	Crawford	20,000	0	22,220
Johnsonburg Sewage Treatment	Elk	55,800	837,000	1,116,000
Airport Project	Erie	111,064	444,255	888,510
Erie Water & Sewer Facilities	Erie	187,061	292,830	623,538
Millcreek Sewer Authority Shore Project	Erie	74,400	124,000	310,850
Connellsville Airport Improvements	Fayette	31,375	125,000	251,000
Indians Creek Valley Water Authority	Fayette	300,000	698,250	1,396,500
Medical Center	Fulton	200,000	167,000	560,000
Airport Improvements	Greene	81,150	162,300	324,700
Hosp. Construction	Greene	400,000	300,000	2,761,200
Homer & Centre Water System[3]	Indiana	200,000	0	624,700
Airport Improvements	Jefferson	56,425	112,850	225,700
Brookville Hosp. Addition	Jefferson	75,000	141,000	425,000
Punxsutawney Area Hosp. Construction	Jefferson	300,000	1,283,333	3,850,000
Interval Sewage Collection System	Lackawanna	350,000	1,500,000	4,704,400
Duryea Sewage Collection Facilities	Luzerne	400,000	974,500	1,949,000
Mass Transit Capital Improvements	Luzerne	256,275	1,534,793	2,153,102
School of Hope Expansion[3]	Lycoming	66,137	0	88,506
Bradford Regional Airport Improvements	McKean	83,156	259,263	478,525
Bradford Regional Airport Equipment	McKean	46,000	92,000	184,000
Belleville Sewage Treatment Facility	Mifflin	81,300	800,880	1,626,000
Danville Water Treatment & Distribution Facilities	Montour	700,000	105,600	4,924,500
Habilitation, Inc., Sheltered Workshop	Schuylkill	142,348	284,698	569,395
Pottsville Sewage Treatment & Interceptor Facility	Schuylkill	400,000	4,266,600	8,703,800
Sanitary Sewer System	Somerset	80,850	0	161,200
Kiski Valley Water Pollution Control & Sewer Treatment Facilities	Multicounty	500,000	8,803,720	14,768,883
Lower Lackawanna Valley Sanitary Authority Treatment Facility	Multicounty	406,000	4,061,200	9,281,000
Total Approved FY 1973		$7,948,778	$31,858,415	$71,671,119

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Danon, Feasibility Study—Rural to Urban Transit	Multicounty	$ 65,612	$ 0	$ 87,480
Disaster Recovery Planning Grant	Multicounty	411,000	650,000	1,500,000

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

PENNSYLVANIA, continued

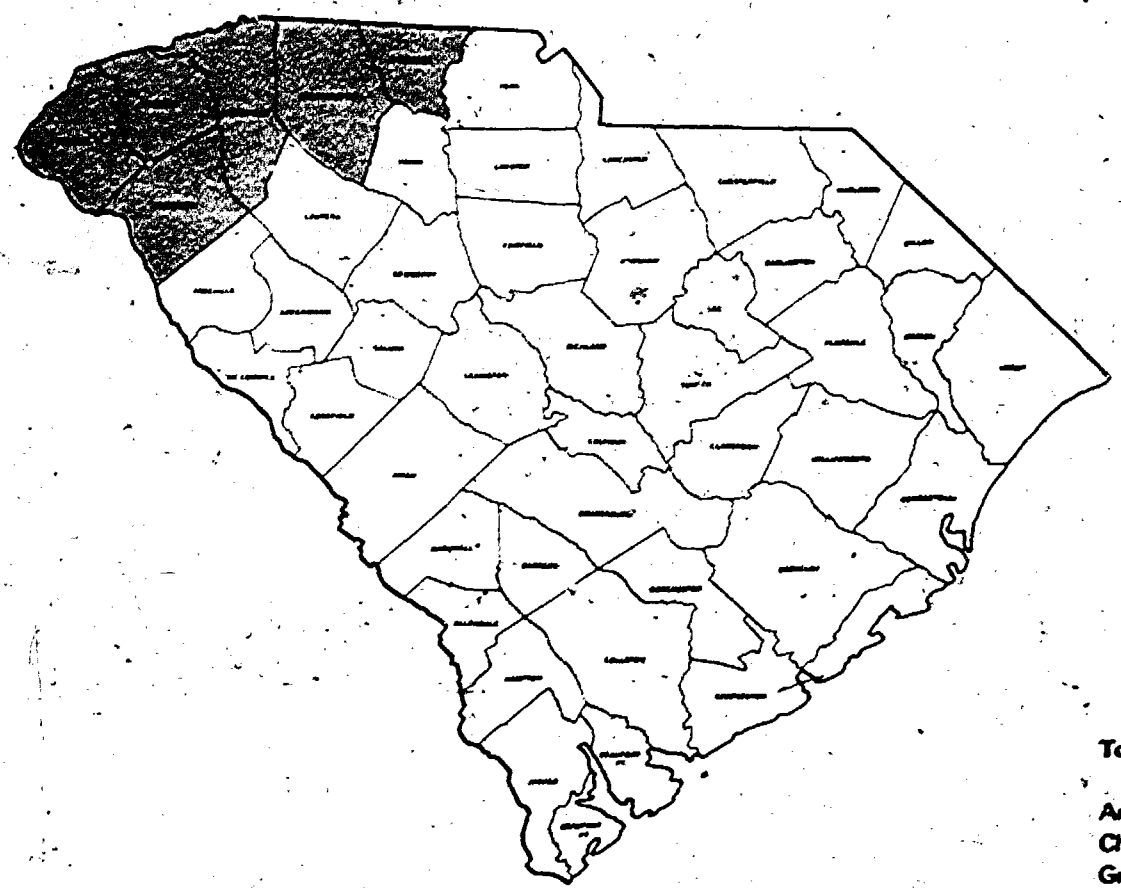
Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Flexible All-Year School Demon. Model	Multicounty	40,637	0	255,938
North Central Pa. Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	65,000	0	86,667
Northeastern Pa. Economic Dev. Council	Multicounty	82,325	0	109,767
Northern Tier Regional Planning & Dev. Commission	Multicounty	65,000	0	86,667
Northwest Pa. Regional Planning & Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	59,200	0	81,660
Northwest Pa. Regional Planning & Dev. Dist. Summer Intern Program	Multicounty	7,180	0	19,760
Preparation of Comprehensive Pa. Investment Plan	Multicounty	100,000	0	230,000
SEDA Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	50,000	0	88,561
Southern Alleghenies	Multicounty	32,554	0	43,405
Southwestern Pa. Economic Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	71,820	0	102,500
Susquehanna	Multicounty	67,500	0	90,000
Total Approved FY 1973		$1,126,828	$ 650,000	$2,842,485

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

SOUTH CAROLINA



SOUTH CAROLINA
Population (in thousands)

STATE TOTAL	**2,665.0**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**687.4**
Anderson	109.3
Cherokee	38.3
Greenville	253.8
Oconee	42.7
Pickens	61.0
Spartanburg	182.3

County figures are 1972 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 34.

A.83 unreproducible photo.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Administration & Liaison Program	Multicounty	$ 92,345	$ 0	$ 92,545
Comprehensive Child Dev. Program[1]	Multicounty	1,697,831	686,482	2,977,214
Regional Professional Management & Technical Assistance Program[1]	Multicounty	234,070	0	234,270
Total Approved FY 1973		$2,024,246	$ 686,482	$3,304,029

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Comprehensive Health Education & Consultation Program	Anderson	$ 67,261	$ 0	$ 17,944	$ 88,975
Patient After Care & Referral Project[1]	Anderson	20,819	0	0	27,759
Patient Aftercare & Referral Program[1]	Cherokee	25,548	0	0	34,064
Appalachia II, Dental Health Project[1]	Greenville	26,828	0	0	61,798
Community Services Program for Mentally Retarded & Handicapped	Greenville	55,449	0	42,200	216,112
Family Practice Residency[1]	Greenville	292,828	0	69,444	481,376
Medical Education Consortium	Greenville	61,051	0	530,586	883,165
Patient Education & Discharge Planning	Greenville	93,606	0	0	94,514
Plan to Coordinate Comprehensive Health Services[1]	Greenville	553,684	0	0	1,330,194
Technical Paramed. Program, Phase I[1]	Greenville	191,820	0	0	393,910
Technical Paramed. Program, Phase II[1]	Greenville	116,509	0	0	296,206
Technical Paramed. Program, Phase III[1]	Greenville	96,919	0	0	197,240
Health Service Education Program[1]	Oconee	51,028	0	0	51,028
Vocational Center LPN Program[1]	Oconee	15,159	0	0	20,212
Dental Health Program[1]	Pickens	64,048	0	0	85,398
Charles Lea Center for Rehabilitation & Speech Education	Spartanburg	282,700	0	34,495	710,420
Charles Lea Center for Rehabilitation & Speech Education[1]	Spartanburg	314,111	0	52,905	877,168
Family Practice Residency Staffing Support & Student Stipends[1]	Spartanburg	111,007	0	0	182,530
Health Manpower Dev.[1]	Spartanburg	60,208	0	0	90,800
Health Manpower Dev. Project	Spartanburg	35,564	0	0	53,250
Medical Education Consortium	Spartanburg	96,200	0	387,529	1,175,085
Appalachia I, Dental Health Project[1]	Multicounty	37,225	0	0	73,973
Appalachia III, Dental Health Project[1]	Multicounty	31,562	0	0	45,435
Appalachian Alcohol & Drug Abuse Project[1]	Multicounty	90,601	0	0	101,290
Comprehensive Speech & Hearing Services[1]	Multicounty	267,380	0	0	286,606
Health Educator Corps Project[1]	Multicounty	73,258	0	0	97,680
Health Manpower Dev. & Recruiting	Multicounty	18,908	0	0	25,221
Nursing Insurance Training Project[1]	Multicounty	17,235	0	0	23,780
Planning & Administrative Grant	Multicounty	136,999	0	0	279,349

Footnotes 1-4. For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section 214 funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

SOUTH CAROLINA, continued

Section 202 Health, continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Solid Waste Implementation—Phase I [illegible]	Multicounty	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
Solid Waste Implementation—Phase II, Equipment	Multicounty	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
S. C. Appalachian Regional Emergency Medical Services Phase II	Multicounty	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
Total Approved FY 1973		$2,577,304	$ 327,251	$1,174,113	$2,578,1[illegible]

Section 207 Housing

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Pilot Project in Apartment Management	Multicounty	$ 67,500	$ 67,500
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 67,500	$ 67,500

Footnotes 1-9: For explanation, see page 85.
Note: For each project, the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ 0	$ [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
[illegible]		$[illegible]	$ [illegible]	$[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
[illegible]		$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]

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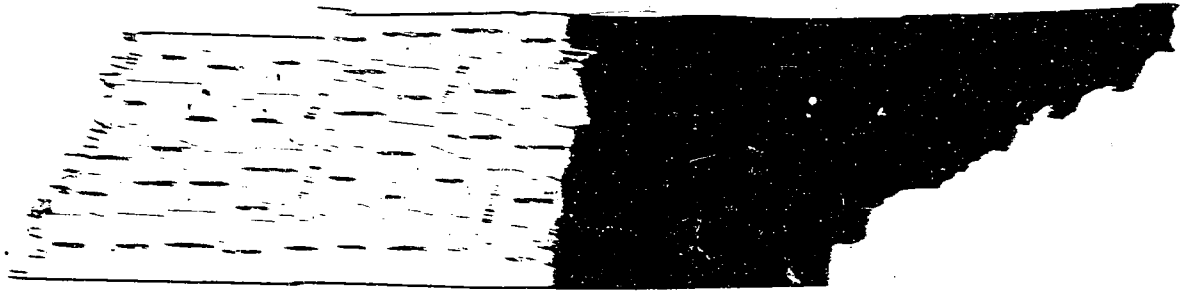
TENNESSEE



TENNESSEE

Population for Statistics

STATE TOTAL	4,895,8
Total of Counties in Application	1,355,0
Anderson	[illegible]
Bedford	[illegible]
Blount	[illegible]
Bradley	[illegible]
Campbell	[illegible]
Cannon	[illegible]
Carter	[illegible]
Cocke	[illegible]
Coffee	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]
DeKalb	[illegible]
Fentress	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]
Grainger	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]
Grundy	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]
Hamblen	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]
Hawkins	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]
Johnson	[illegible]
Knox	[illegible]
Loudon	[illegible]
McMinn	[illegible]
Macon	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]
Meigs	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]
Overton	[illegible]
Pickett	[illegible]
Polk	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]
Rhea	[illegible]
Roane	[illegible]
Scott	[illegible]
Sequatchie	[illegible]
Sevier	[illegible]
Smith	[illegible]
Sullivan	[illegible]
Unicoi	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]
Van Buren	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]
White	[illegible]

County Totals are 15% [illegible] population estimates [illegible] from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. [illegible].

TENNESSEE

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Day Care Program[1]	Anderson	$ 205,474	$ 676,602	$1,332,201
Tazewell Day Care Center	Claiborne	38,506	10,626	60,132
Day Care Center[1]	Hamblen	14,500	76,350	120,850
Comprehensive Child Dev. Project	Hamilton	125,000	406,000	531,000
Knoxville Nursery Schools Program[1]	Knox	49,332	277,717	367,791
Exceptional Children Day Care Center[1]	Roane	12,012	63,186	92,248
Bristol Mental Health Center Infant & Early Child Program	Multicounty	6,185	0	57,676
Comprehensive Child Dev. Project[4]	Multicounty	200,000	2,040,797	2,423,077
Hiwassee Child Dev. Project	Multicounty	58,828	179,604	290,208
Infant Intensive Care[1]	Multicounty	150,642	43,700	238,462
Maternal & Child Health Outreach Delivery System	Multicounty	62,000	50,000	112,000
Nurse Midwifery & Child Dev. Demon. Project	Multicounty	48,300	0	167,224
Regional Child Dev. Center[1]	Multicounty	54,110	162,331	276,441
Team Evaluation Services on Regional Basis[1]	Multicounty	52,000	185,420	456,630
Technical Assistance for Child Dev. Program	Multicounty	73,503	48,087	121,998
Upper Cumberland Child Dev. Project[1]	Multicounty	362,114	0	362,464
Total Approved FY 1983		$1,498,739	$4,455,674	$3,774,129

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Briceville Primary Health Care Center	Anderson	$ 35,000	$ 86,560
Jellico Municipal Hosp. Primary Care	Campbell	134,998	429,676
Baroness Erlanger Hosp. Burn Unit	Hamilton	130,000	260,000
Woods Memorial Hosp. Expansion of Services	McMinn	47,333	66,690
Hosp. Expansion	Rhea	100,300	213,555
Upper Cumberland Regional Dental Care Program	Multicounty	128,752	176,917
Total Approved FY 1983		$ 576,383	$1,263,392

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Bean Station Housing	Grainger	$ 15,200	$ 19,000
Total Approved FY 1983		$ 15,200	$ 19,000

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

TENNESSEE, continued

Section 211 (Education)

Project	County, Street	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Voc. Ed.[3]	Campbell	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Elizabethton Sara Area Voc. Tech. School	Carter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comprehensive High School Voc. Trade Construction	Coffee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Voc. High School[3]	Grundy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Human Resource Development Center	Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenn. Appalachian Ed. Cooperative Intermediate Cover Ed. Program	Morgan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tri-Cities State Regional Voc. Tech. School	Sullivan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Area Voc. Ed. School[3]	Unicoi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasury Voc. School	Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Approved FY 1975		[illegible]	$ [illegible]	[illegible]

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	County, Street	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Clinton Library[3]	Anderson	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Norris Dam State Park Recreation Facilities	Anderson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jellico Municipal Hosp. Equipment	Campbell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LaFollette Community Hosp.[3]	Campbell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medical Center Construction	Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo Springs Conservation Area	Grainger	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Community Center Construction	Grainger	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Center[3]	Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Solid Waste Collection System	Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Airport Fire Fighting Equipment	Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Airport Improvements	Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Model Neighborhood Services Center	Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soddy, Daisy Water System Improvement	Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nursing Home Addition	Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenn. Tech. Aquatic & Environmental Biology Science Equipment	Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenn. Tech. Civil Engineering Equipment	Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenn. Tech. Transportation Management Lab Equipment	Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roan Creek Watershed Project[3]	Sevier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigeon Forge Water Treatment Expansion	Sevier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holston Valley Community Hosp. Expansion	Sullivan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Solid Waste Project	Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tri-City Airport Apron Expansion Stage I	Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ERC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental), continued

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Tri-city Airport Apron Expansion Stage II	Washington	198,600	331,000	662,000
Tri-city Airport Blast Fence	Washington	32,400	34,000	68,000
Tri-city Airport Land Acquisition, Equipment & Construction	Washington	200,000	371,500	743,000
Tri-city Airport Safety Improvements[3]	Washington	5,550	14,750	29,500
Total Approved FY 1973		$2,172,688[5]	$5,639,636	$19,484,613

Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

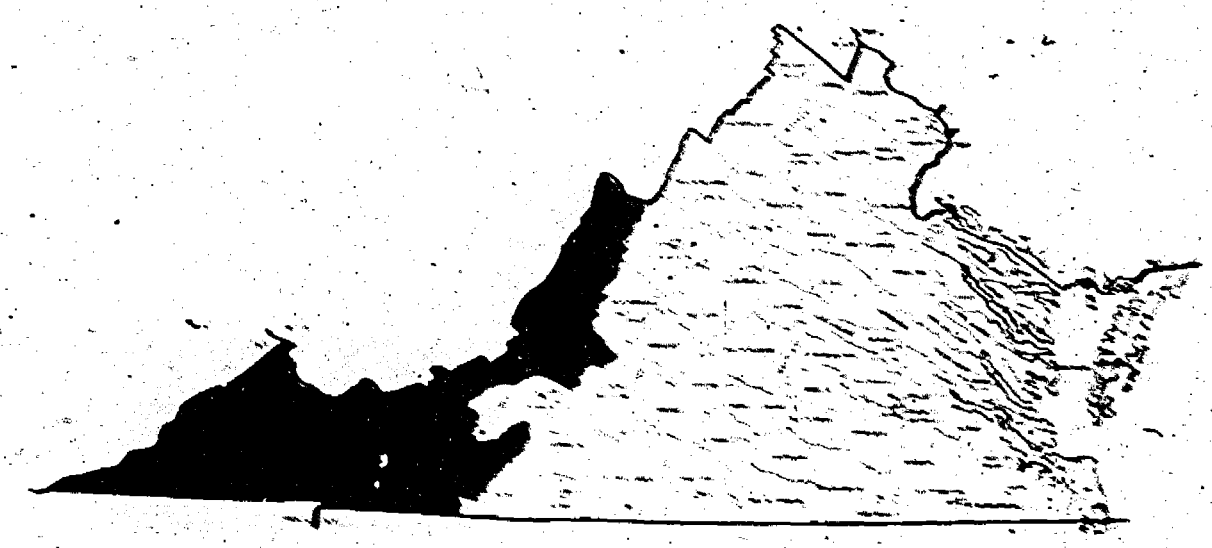
Project	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Cable TV	Multicounty	$ 50,000	$ 0	$ 66,667
Clinch-Powell Ed. Coop.	Multicounty	47,745	279,724	330,469
Clinch-Powell Ed. Coop.	Multicounty	35,968	0	295,886
East Tenn. Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	68,619	0	91,492
East Tenn. Dev. Dist. Youth Dev. Program	Multicounty	32,959	0	43,945
Ed. Planning Program	Multicounty	18,205	0	25,879
Environmental Ed. Center—Bays Mountain Park	Multicounty	41,190	0	58,338
First Tennessee—Virginia Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	56,737	0	75,650
Little Tenn. Ed. Coop. Admin. Planning	Multicounty	48,750	0	79,250
Management Assistance Program	Multicounty	37,640	0	45,662
Program Operation & Dev.—Tenn. Appalachian Ed. Coop.	Multicounty	63,433	0	92,244
Regional Ed. Service Module	Multicounty	35,000	3,740	282,385
South Central Tenn. Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	15,000	0	20,000
Southeast Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	79,757	0	106,342
Technical Assistance Program to Small Business Operators	Multicounty	24,097	0	32,130
Upper Cumberland Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	77,973	0	103,964
Upper Cumberland Ed. Coop.	Multicounty	46,600	0	[illegible]
Upper East Tenn. Ed. Planning	Multicounty	43,700	0	58,600
Veterans Ed. & Training Program	Multicounty	46,789	0	67,874
Veterans Program	Multicounty	4,170	0	5,559
Youth Leadership	Multicounty	11,926	0	24,969
Total Approved FY 1973		$924,249	$ 283,464	$2,821,577

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

[5] An additional $941,202 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement projects under the ARC programs. Total 214 funds for the state amounted to $3,113,890.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

VIRGINIA



VIRGINIA Population (in thousands)	
STATE TOTAL	4,764.0
Total of Counties in Appalachia	486.0
Alleghany	13.5
Bath	5.1
Bland	5.7
Botetourt	18.6
Buchanan	33.6
Carroll	23.1
Craig	3.6
Dickenson	17.2
Floyd	18.1
Giles	16.5
Grayson	15.9
Highland	2.6
Lee	22.1
Pulaski	29.5
Russell	25.1
Scott	25.0
Smyth	32.1
Tazewell	42.8
Washington	43.0
Wise	37.3
Wythe	22.4
Bristol*	14.9
Clifton Forge*	5.6
Covington*	9.2
Galax*	6.3
Norton*	4.3

County figures are 1972 preliminary population estimates, rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 35.

*Independent Cities.

VIRGINIA

Section 202 (Child Development)

[illegible]

Section 202 [illegible]

[illegible]

Section 211 (Education)

[illegible]

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
S.W. Va. Occupational Tech. Classrooms & Administration Building, Phase III	Tazewell	$ 358,159	$ 0	$ 533,669
C. Bascom Slemp Library[3]	Wise	35,317	0	35,317
Lonesome Pine Regional Airport[3]	Wise	28,125	43,634	82,759
Lonesome Pine Regional Library	Wise	67,183	130,097	464,732
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 488,342[5]	$ 173,397	$1,168,435

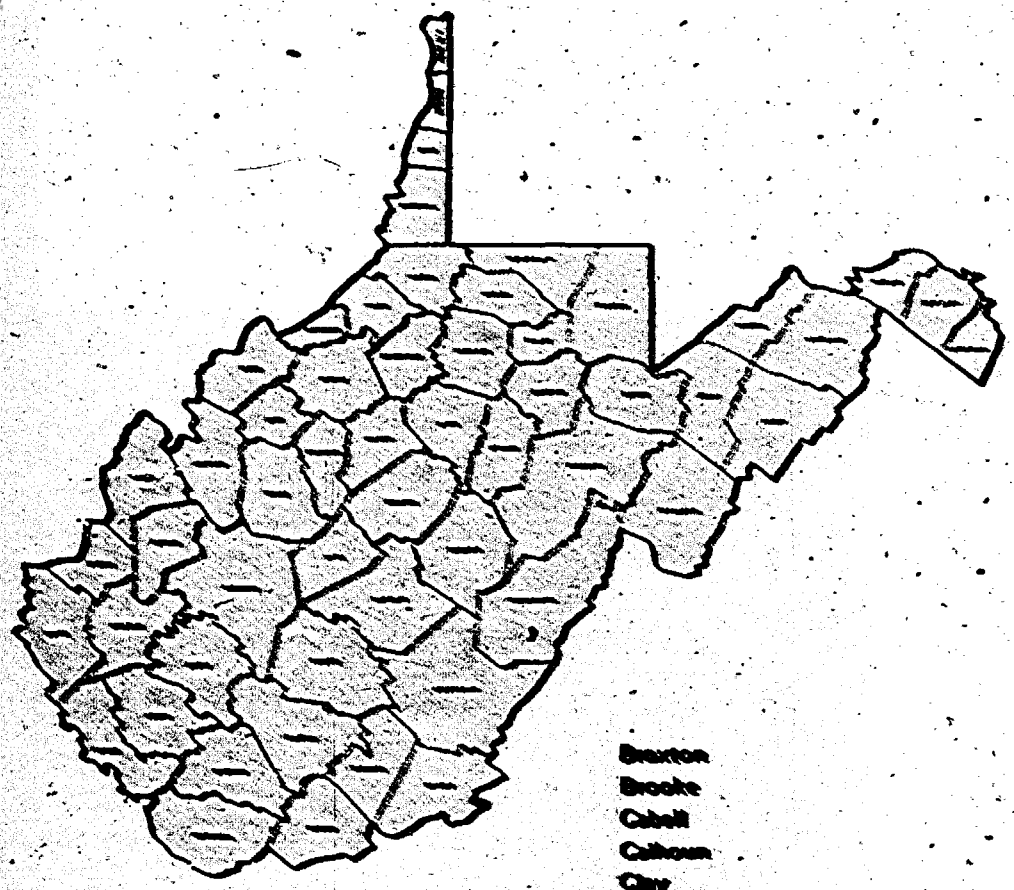
Section 302 (Local Development Districts & Research)

Projects	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Central Shenandoah Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	$ 12,070	$ 0	$ 16,094
Cumberland Plateau Planning Dist.	Multicounty	1,617	0	2,156
Cumberland Plateau Planning Dist.	Multicounty	54,614	0	72,819
Dinwiddie Model Regional Ed. Service Center	Multicounty	123,126	165,782	288,242
Fifth Planning Dist.	Multicounty	53,480	0	71,307
Flood Recovery Planning Assistance	Multicounty	125,000	625,000	876,315
Lenowisco Planning Dist.	Multicounty	100,000	0	133,333
Mt. Rogers Planning Dist.	Multicounty	90,000	0	120,000
New River Valley Planning Dist.	Multicounty	49,383	0	65,853
Public TV	Multicounty	117,000	0	156,335
Regional Environmental Implementation Program	Multicounty	166,267	35,808	222,087
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 893,757	$ 826,592	$2,063,743

Footnote 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

[5]An additional $669,066 of Section 214 funds were used to supplement Projects under other ARC programs. Total 214 funds for the state amounted to $1,157,408.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.



WEST VIRGINIA
Population (in thousands)

STATE TOTAL	**1,781.9**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,781.9**
Barbour	15.3
Berkeley	32.5
Boone	25.7
Braxton	13.1
Brooke	30.4
Cabell	108.6
Calhoun	7.1
Clay	9.9
Doddridge	6.5
Fayette	51.5
Gilmer	7.9
Grant	8.8
Greenbrier	32.6
Hampshire	12.3
Hancock	40.2
Hardy	8.8
Harrison	76.2
Jackson	21.1
Jefferson	22.1
Kanawha	230.6
Lewis	18.6
Lincoln	19.5
Logan	47.7
McDowell	51.4
Marion	63.1
Marshall	38.0
Mason	24.4
Mercer	63.9
Mineral	23.8
Mingo	34.2
Monongalia	65.1
Monroe	11.9
Morgan	8.4
Nicholas	23.3
Ohio	63.3
Pendleton	7.1
Pleasants	7.7
Pocahontas	8.9
Preston	26.1
Putnam	28.3
Raleigh	73.5
Randolph	26.3
Ritchie	10.2
Roane	14.9
Summers	14.0
Taylor	14.7
Tucker	7.7
Tyler	9.9
Upshur	20.7
Wayne	37.8
Webster	9.9
Wetzel	20.4
Wirt	4.2
Wood	84.9
Wyoming	31.2

County figures are 1972 provisional population estimates rounded to the nearest hundred from Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-26, No. 38.

WEST VIRGINIA

Section 202 (Child Development)

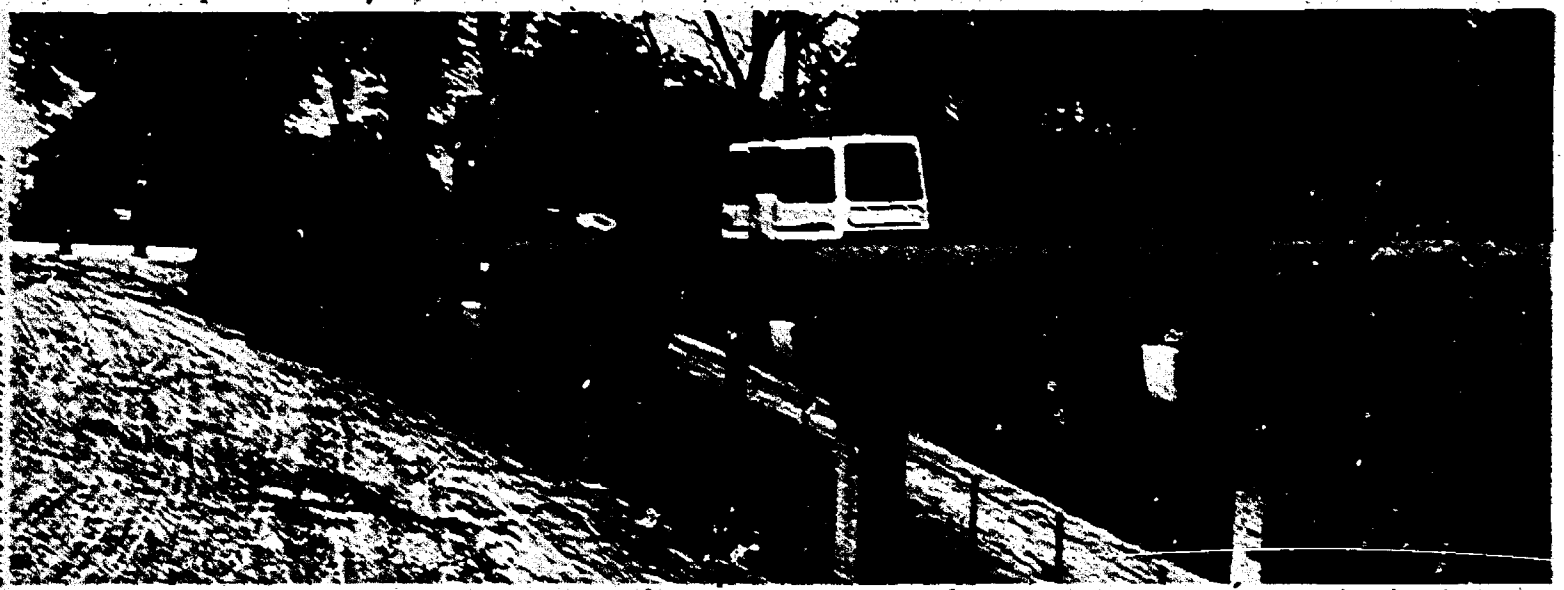
Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Dental Health Dev. Program[1]	Multicounty	$ 88,000	$ 0	$ 88,000
Field Instruction Unit[1]	Multicounty	86,033	0	86,033
Maternal & Child Health Demon. Project[1]	Multicounty	742,984	92,395	835,379
Regional Coordination & Technical Assistant Unit	Multicounty	65,000	0	76,967
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 982,017	$ 92,395	$1,087,378

Section 202 (Health)

Project	Counties Served	Section 202 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Health Services	Ohio	$ 65,000	$ 0	$ 120,350
Extended Care Facility[3]	Fayette	556,995	75,169	790,206
Montgomery General Hosp. Modernization[2]	Fayette	75,169	694,643	1,369,265
Solid Waste Management	Fayette	59,400	0	118,796
Family Practice Residency Clinic	Harrison	56,000	0	74,670
Family Practice Residency Clinic Building	Harrison	150,000	0	187,500
Buffalo Creek Valley Health Emergency Assistance	Logan	25,287	0	25,287
Dry Fork Primary Health Service Program	McDowell	137,065	0	191,215
Camden-On-Gauley Medical Center	Webster	217,532	0	369,984
Coal Miners' Respiratory Clinic	Multicounty	600,000	0	639,214
Dental Health Service[1]	Multicounty	171,000	0	232,375
Emergency Care, Communication & Transportation[1]	Multicounty	936,945	0	1,166,167
Environmental Health Program[1]	Multicounty	236,719	0	236,969
Home Health Services Program[1]	Multicounty	211,022	0	369,155
Maternal & Child Health Program	Multicounty	502,769	0	669,292
Mental Health Program[1]	Multicounty	562,557	0	775,524
Nutrition Program[1]	Multicounty	160,431	0	213,908
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	180,317	0	241,756
Planning & Administrative Grant[1]	Multicounty	199,928	0	265,430
Preplanning—Brooke-Hancock Comprehensive Health	Multicounty	30,930	0	43,070
Public Health Education[1]	Multicounty	45,000	0	60,000
Public Health Staffing & Consultation Program[1]	Multicounty	332,414	0	442,813
Solid Waste Management	Multicounty	45,000	0	67,896
Southern Va. Regional Health Council, Mental Health[1]	Multicounty	251,955	42,975	344,929
Tuberculosis Control Program[1]	Multicounty	35,599	0	47,466
24-hour Health Information & Referral Program[1]	Multicounty	88,410	0	117,920
Total Approved FY 1973		$5,963,442	$ 812,787	$9,144,201

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.



Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Counties Served	Section 207 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Buffalo Valley New Community	Logan	$ 42,282	$ 42,282
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 42,282	$ 42,282

Section 211 (Education)

Project	Counties Served	Section 211 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Voc. Tech. Career Center	Boone	$ 300,000	$ 0	$1,250,000
Voc. Ed. School	Calhoun	197,505	0	1,090,000
Arch A. Moore, Jr., Voc.,Tech. & Adult Ed. Center	Jackson	232,000	87,000	507,000
Voc. Center	Logan	890,000	0	2,400,000
Comprehensive High School Voc. Dept.	Webster	250,000	0	1,000,000
Mobile Learning and Service Center	Multicounty	137,188	0	274,377
Total Approved FY 1973		$2,006,693	$ 87,000	$6,432,377

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note: For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

Section 214 (Supplemental)

Project	Counties Served	Section 214 Funds	Other Federal Funds	Total Eligible Costs
E. Panhandle Mental Health Center[3]	Berkeley	$ 17,990	$ 57,758	$ 94,686
Park Recreation Facilities	Berkeley	93,536	155,894	311,78[illegible]
Huntington Transit System	Cabell	220,787	1,103,933	1,655,900
Dorcas Public Services District Water System	Grant	19,000	170,000	392,000
Benedum Airport Improvements	Harrison	150,321	250,534	501,069
Clarksburg Public Library	Harrison	250,000	5,000	1,276,000
State Science & Cultural Center Library	Kanawha	650,000	16,520	4,710,000
Park Recreational Facilities	Lewis	120,360	200,600	401,200
Buffalo Creek Water System	Logan	312,000	520,000	1,040,000
Park Construction[3]	Marshall	161,346	268,910	537,819
Park Land Acquisition	Mineral	22,534	37,557	75,114
Public Health Center Construction	Mineral	142,[illegible]37	238,062	476,124
Public Health Center Construction	Monongalia	328,554	547,590	1,095,180
Oglebay Park Nature Center[3]	Ohio	156,750	261,250	522,500
Wheeling Mass Transportation Equipment	Ohio	61,600	308,000	462,000
Public Library	Putnam	55,000	2,000	325,000
Public Library	Raleigh	200,000	3,000	1,200,000
Pendleton Run Recreation Area Facilities	Tucker	193,650	322,750	645,500
Kenova Park Land & Facilities Acquisition	Wayne	135,000	225,000	450,000
Grandview-Doolin Water System	Wetzel	178,600	315,400	924,000
Wirt Community Center[3]	Wirt	1,459	20,421	27,261
Airport Improvements	Wood	300,000	4,500,000	6,000,000
Airport Safety Improvements	Wyoming	36,230	68,190	136,380
Weirton General Hosp. Construction	Multicounty	500,000	0	17,359,800
Total Approved FY 1973		$4,307,554	$9,598,369	$40,619,321

Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Projects	Counties Served	Section 302 Funds	Total Eligible Costs
Greenbrier College of Osteopathic Medicine	Greenbrier	$ 166,483	$ 229,723
Region One Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	44,076	58,766
Region Three Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	8,890	11,852
Region Four Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	11,375	15,167
Region Five Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	46,561	62,077
Region Six Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	40,032	53,376
Region Seven Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	27,562	36,751
Region Nine Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	23,130	30,840
Region Ten Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	20,347	27,130
Region Eleven Local Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	22,998	30,667
Regional Early Childhood Ed. Demon. Centers	Multicounty	113,668	246,852
Youth Opportunity Camping Program	Multicounty	55,000	117,523
Total Approved FY 1973		$ 580,122	$ 920,724

Footnotes 1-4: For explanation, see page 45.

Note. For each project, the combined state and local or individual state or individual local contribution can be determined by subtracting ARC section funds and other federal funds from the total eligible cost of the project.

APPENDIX B

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

See map on page 104.

ALABAMA

1A: Muscle Shoals Council of Local Governments
P.O. Box 2358
Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35660
205/383-3861
Counties: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, Winston

1B: North Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments
P.O. Box 1069
Decatur, Alabama 35601
205/355-4515
Counties: Cullman, Lawrence, Morgan

1C: Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
City Hall
Huntsville, Alabama 35801
205/533-3333
Counties: DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall

1D: West Alabama Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 86
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401
205/345-5545
Counties: Bibb, Fayette, Lamar, Pickens, (Greene, Hale)

1E: Birmingham Regional Planning Commission
2121 Building, Room 1524
Birmingham, Alabama 35203
205/251-8139
Counties: Blount, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, Walker, Chilton

1F: East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1584
Anniston, Alabama 36201
205/237-6741
Counties: Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa

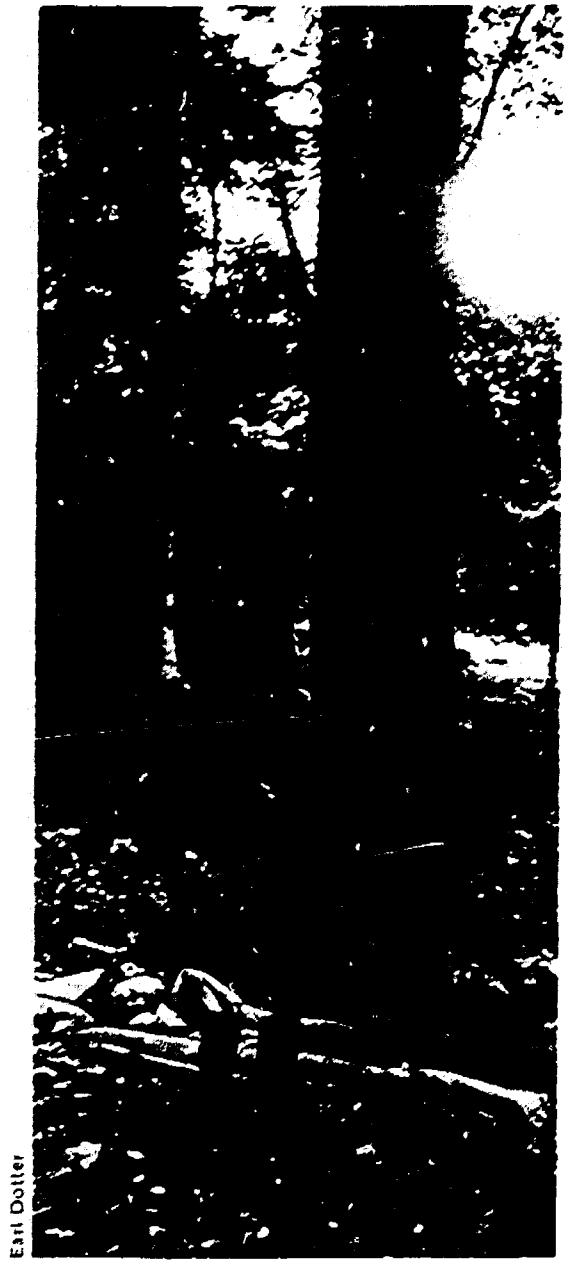
1H: Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
303 Washington Avenue
P.O. Box 4034
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
205/262-7316
Counties: Elmore (Autauga, Montgomery)

GEORGIA

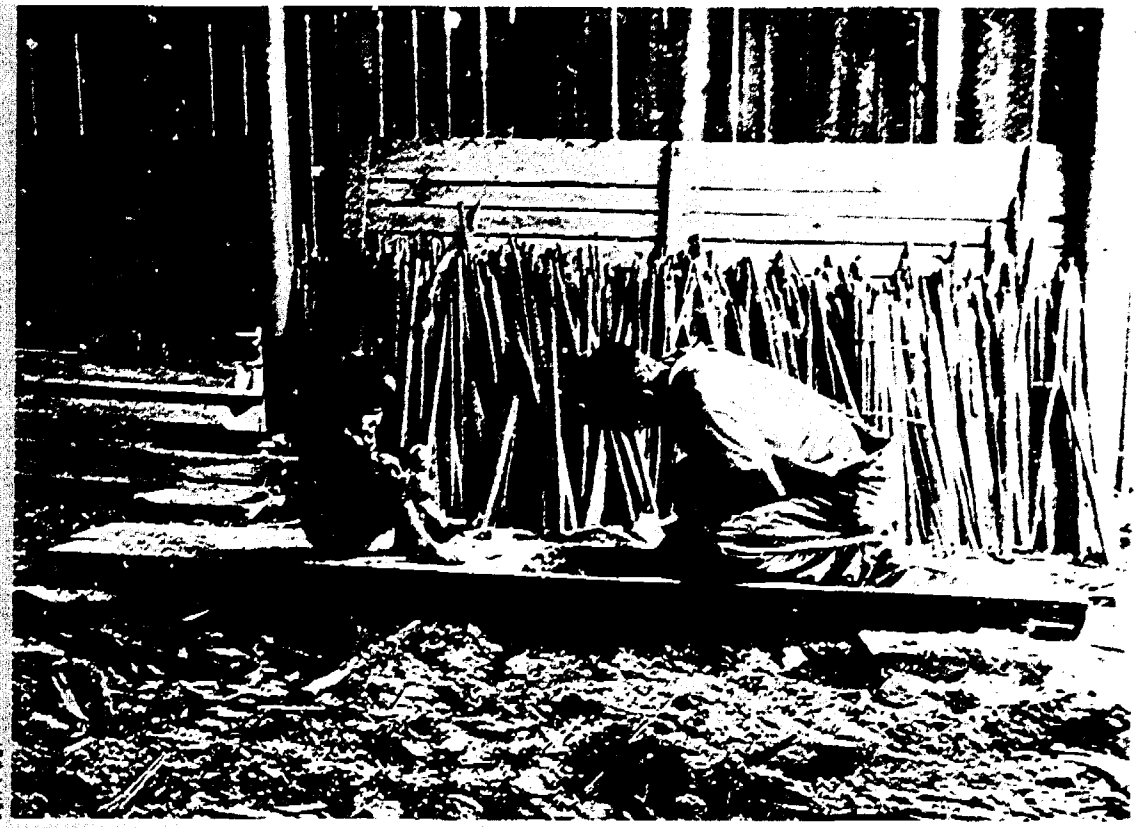
2A: Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1467
Rome, Georgia 30161
404/234-8507
Counties: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker

2B: Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1720
Gainesville, Georgia 30501
404/536-3431
Counties: Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Haversham, Hall, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White (Hart)

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



East Dotter



Jan Faul

2C: Chattahoochee-Flint Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1363
LaGrange, Georgia 30240
404/882-2575
Counties: Carroll, Heard (Coweta, Meriwether, Troup)

2D: Atlanta Regional Commission
Suite 910
100 Peachtree Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
404/522-7577
Counties: Douglas, Gwinnett (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Rockdale)

2E: Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
193 East Hancock Street
Athens, Georgia 30601
404/548-3141
Counties: Barrow, Jackson, Madison, (Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton)

2F: North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
212 N. Pentz Street
Dalton, Georgia 30720
404/226-1672
Counties: Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield

KENTUCKY

3A: Buffalo Trace Area Development District, Inc.
State National Bank Building
Maysville, Kentucky 41056
606/564-6894
Counties: Fleming, Lewis, (Bracken, Mason, Robertson)

3B: FIVCO Area Development District
Boyd County Courthouse
P.O. Box 636
Catlettsburg, Kentucky 41129
606/739-4144
Counties: Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Greenup, Lawrence

3C: Bluegrass Area Development District, Inc.
Suite 201
160 E. Reynolds Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40503
606/272-6656
Counties: Clark, Estill, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison, Powell (Anderson, Bourbon, Boyle, Fayette, Franklin, Harrison, Jessamine, Mercer, Nicholas, Scott, Woodford)

3D: Gateway Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 107
Owingsville, Kentucky 40360
606/674-6355
Counties: Bathe, Menifee, Morgan, Montgomery, Rowan

3E: Big Sandy Area Development District, Inc.
Tourist Information Center
Prestonsburg, Ketucky 41653
606/886-2374
Counties: Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, Martin, Pike

3F: Lake Cumberland Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 387
Jamestown, Kentucky 42629

502/343-3520
Counties: Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne (Taylor)

3H: Cumberland Valley Area Development District, Inc.
Laurel County Courthouse
London, Kentucky 40741
606/864-9176
Counties: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Rockcastle, Whitley

3I: Kentucky River Area Development District, Inc.
603 East Main Street
Hazard, Kentucky 41701
606/436-3158
Counties: Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, Wolfe

3J: Barren River Area Development District, Inc.
Post Office Box 154
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101
502/781-2381
Counties: Monroe (Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Simpson, Warren)

MARYLAND

4A: Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.
Suite 510-Algonquin Motor Inn
Cumberland, Maryland 21502
301/722-6885
Counties: Allegany, Garrett, Washington

MISSISSIPPI

5A: Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District
Post Office Box 6D
Booneville, Mississippi 38829
601/728-6248
Counties: Alcorn, Benton, Marshall, Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo

5B: Three Rivers Planning and Development District
99 Center Ridge Drive
Pontotoc, Mississippi 38863
601/489-2415
Counties: Chickasaw, Itawamba, Lee, Monroe, Pontotoc, Union (Calhoun, Lafayette)

5C: Golden Triangle Planning and Development District
Drawer DN
Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762
601/325-3855
Counties: Choctaw, Clay, Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Webster, Winston

5D: East Central Mississippi Planning and Development District
410 Decatur Street
Newton, Mississippi 39345
601/683-2007
Counties: Kemper (Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith)

NEW YORK

6A: Southern Tier West Regional Planning and Development Board
15 Main Street
Salamanca, New York 14779
716/945-5303
Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua

6B: Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board
53 Bridge Street
Corning, New York 14830
607/962-3021/962-5092
Counties: Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben

6C: Southern Tier East Regional Planning and Development Board
Room 23
19 East Main Street
Norwich, New York 13815
607/334-5210
Counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins

NORTH CAROLINA

7A: Southwestern North Carolina Planning & Economic Development Commission
102 Scotts Creek Road
Sylva, North Carolina 28779
704/586-5527
Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon, Swain, Haywood

7B: Region B Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 638
Skyland, North Carolina 28776
704/684-8581
Counties: Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Transylvania

7C: Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
306 Ridgecrest Avenue
Rutherfordton, North Carolina 28139
704/287-3309
Counties: McDowell, Polk, Rutherford (Cleveland)

7D: Mountain Scenic Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 565
Spruce Pine, North Carolina 28777
704/765-7323
Counties: Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey

7D: Blue Ridge Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 193
Wilkesboro, North Carolina 28697
919/667-7641
Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes

7E: Alexander-Burke-Caldwell Economic Development Commission
Caldwell Co. Emergency Services Bldg.
616 West Avenue, Room 5, 2nd Floor
Lenoir, North Carolina 28645
704/758-2969
Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell (Catawba)

7G: Northwest Economic Development Commission
Government Center
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
919/725-0742
Counties: Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin

OHIO

8A: Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission
Griffin Hall, 740 Second Street
Portsmouth, Ohio 45662
614/354-4716
Counties: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton

8B: Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District, Inc
Suite 325
Dime Bank Building
Marietta, Ohio 45750
614/374-9436
Counties: Athens, Belmont, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Washington

8C: Tuscarawas Valley Regional Advisory Committee, Inc.
P.O. Box 66
802 South 10th Street
Cambridge, Ohio 43725
614/439-2852
Counties: Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Tuscarawas

PENNSYLVANIA*

9A: Northwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 231
Franklin, Pennsylvania 16323
814/437-6821
Counties: Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren

9B: North Central Pennsylvania Economic Development District
P.O. Box 377-212 Main Street
Ridgway, Pennsylvania 15853
814/773-3162
Counties: Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter

9C: Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission
507 Main Street
Towanda, Pennsylvania 18848
717/265-9103
Counties: Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming

9D: Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania
P.O. Box 777
Avoca, Pennsylvania 18641
717/457-7456
Counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne

9E: Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District
1411 Park Building
355 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
412/391-1240
Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland

9F: Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission
310 Union Avenue
Altoona, Pennsylvania 16602
814/946-1641
Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset

9G: SEDA
R.D. #1
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837
717/523-1109
Counties: Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Juniata, Lycoming, Miffin, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union

*9H, which is on the map, is not an organized local development district.

SOUTH CAROLINA

10A: South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments
Drawer 6668, 11 Regency Hills Drive
Greenville, South Carolina 29607
803/268-2431
Counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg

TENNESSEE

11A: Upper Cumberland Development District
Burgess Falls Road
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501
615/858-2131
Counties: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, Dekalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, White

11B: East Tennessee Development District
1810 Lake Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
615/974-2386
Counties: Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Union

11C: First Tennessee-Virginia Development District
Box 2779, East Tennessee State University
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601
615/928-0224
Counties: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington, Washington County, Virginia

11D: South Central Tennessee Development District
Post Office Box 144
Columbia State Community College
Columbia, Tennessee 38401
615/381-2040

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

11E: Southeast Tennessee Development District
423 James Building
731 Broad Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402
615/266-5781
Counties: Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, Grundy, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, Sequatchie

VIRGINIA

12A: LENOWISCO Planning District Commission
U.S. 58-421W
Duffield, Virginia 24244
703/431-2206
Counties: Lee, Scott, Wise, City of Norton

12B: Cumberland Plateau Planning District
P.O. Box 548
Lebanon, Virginia 24266
703/889-1778
Counties: Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell

12C: Mount Rogers Planning District Commission
544 South Main Street-The Hull Building
Marion, Virginia 24354
703/783-5103
Counties: Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Cities of Bristol and Galax

12D: New River Planning District Commission
1612 Wadsworth Street
Radford, Virginia 24141
703/639-9313
Counties: Floyd, Giles, Pulaski (Montgomery and City of Radford)

12E: Fifth Planning District Commission
Post Office Box 2527
145 West Campbell Avenue
Roanoke, Virginia 24010
703/343-4417
Counties: Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, and Cities of Clifton Forge and Covington (Roanoke County and Cities of Roanoke and Salem)

12F: Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission
119 West Frederick Street
P.O. Box 1337
Staunton, Virginia 24401
703/885-5174
Counties: Bath, Highland (Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, and Cities of Buena Vista, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Staunton, and Waynesboro)

WEST VIRGINIA

13A: Region 1 Planning Council
201 Blair Building
Beckley, West Virginia 25801
304/248-6115
Counties: McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers, Wyoming

13B: Region 2 Planning Council
Room 305-Cabell County Courthouse
Huntington, West Virginia 25701
304/523-7434
Counties: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Wayne

13C: B-C-K-P Regional Intergovernmental Council
410 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
304/348-7190
Counties: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Putnam

13D: Gauley Regional Planning and Development Council
Nicholas Co. Court House
P.O. Box 505
Summersville, West Virginia 26651
304/872-3630
Counties: Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Webster

13E: Mid-Ohio Valley (Region 5 Planning Council)
Fourth Floor, 225 Fourth Street
Parkersburg, West Virginia 26101
304/485-3801
Counties: Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, Wood

13F: Region 6 Planning Council
Devemy Building, Monroe Street
Fairmont, West Virginia 26554
304/366-5693
Counties: Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor

13G: Region 7 Planning Council
Upshur County Court House
Buckhannon, West Virginia 26201
304/472-6564
Counties: Barbour, Braxton, Gilmer, Lewis, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur

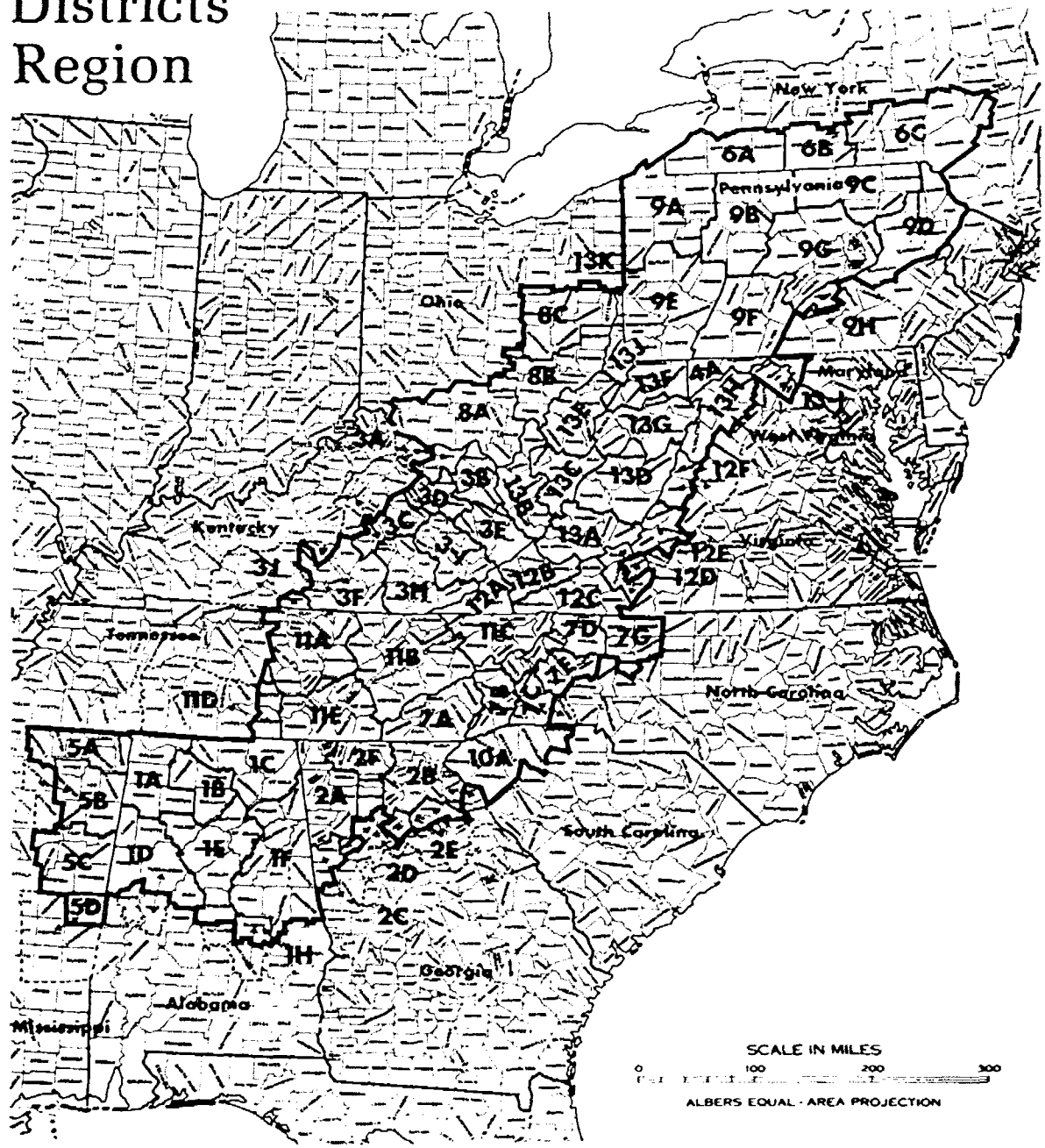
13H: Region 8 Planning Council
One Virginia Avenue
Petersburg, West Virginia 26847
304/257-8818
Counties: Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Pendleton

13I: Eastern Panhandle Regional Planning and Development Council
108 W. Burke Street
Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401
304/263-1743
Counties: Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan

13J: Bel-o-Mar Interstate Planning Commission (Region 10)
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003
304/242-1800
Counties: Marshall, Ohio, Wetzel, Belmont Co., O.

13K: Region 11 Planning Council
3600 Marland Heights Road
Weirton, West Vivginia 26062
304/748-1424
Counties: Brooke, Hancock

Local Development Districts in the Appalachian Region



June 30, 1973

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Donald W. Whitehead

STATES' COCHAIRMAN[1]
Gov. Winfield Dunn

STATES' REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
John D. Whisman

ALTERNATE FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN
Orville H. Lerch

ASSISTANT STATES' REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
John F. Souder

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GEORGIA

James T. McIntyre, Jr.

KENTUCKY

Dr. Charles F. Haywood

MARYLAND

William A. Pate

MISSISSIPPI

Zack Stewart

NEW YORK

Richard A. Wiebe

NORTH CAROLINA

William L. Bondurant

OHIO

Dr. David C. Sweet

PENNSYLVANIA

A. Edward Simon

SOUTH CAROLINA

James M. Whitmire, Jr.

TENNESSEE

M. Lee Smith

VIRGINIA

T. Edward Temple

WEST VIRGINIA

William H. Loy

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Harry Teter, Jr.[2]
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER	Francis E. Moravitz
GENERAL COUNSEL	Robert McCloskey

[1] Jimmy Carter, Governor of Georgia, served as States' Cochairman from July 1 until December 31, 1972.
[2] Alvin Arnett served as Executive Director from July 1, 1972, to February 17, 1973.