

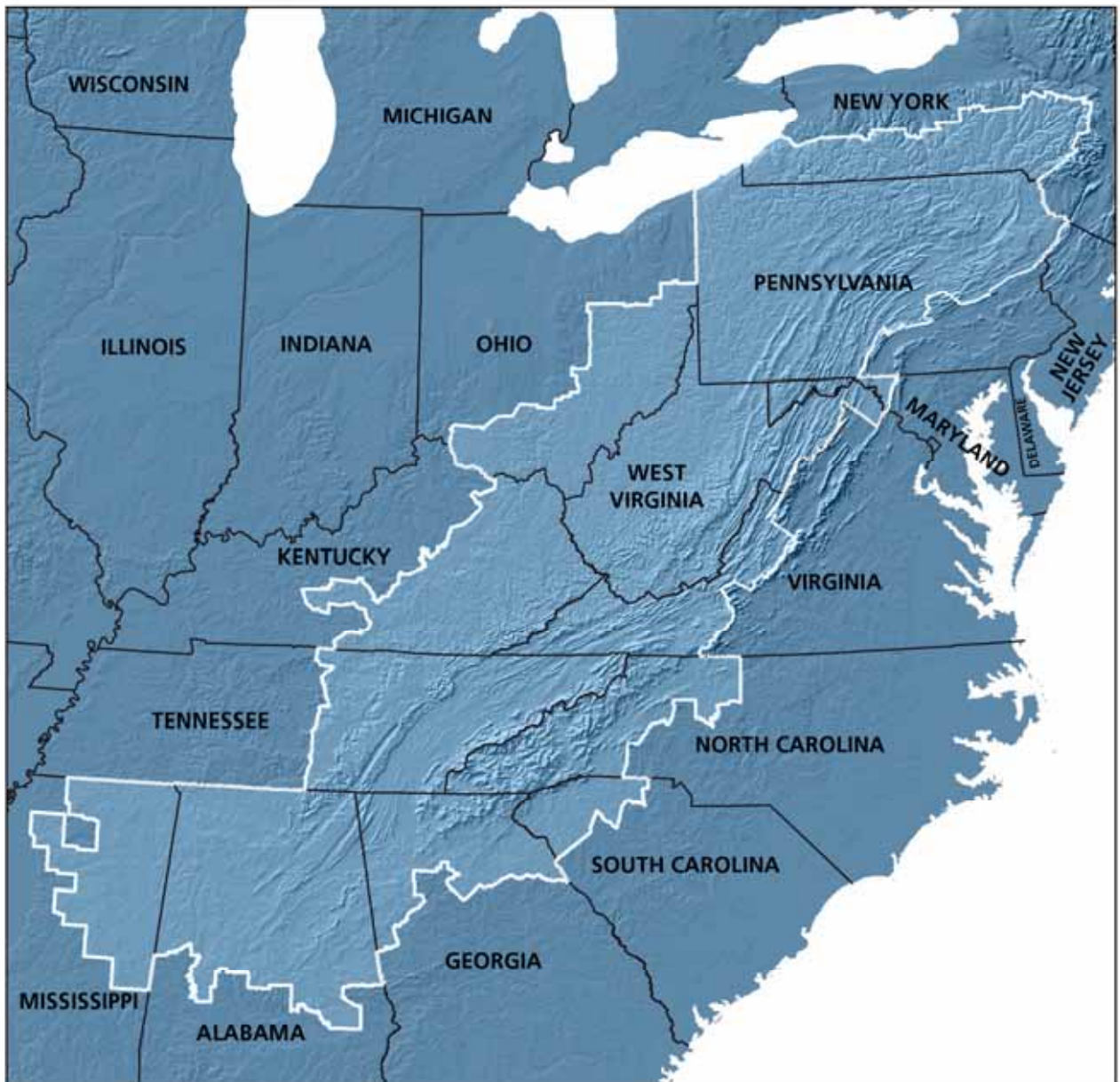


APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

FY 2009 Performance Budget Justification

As submitted by the Federal Co-Chair to the
Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate

February 2008



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Appalachian Regional Commission
FY 2009 Performance Budget Justification
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Appalachian Regional Commission FY 2009 Budget Request Summary and Highlights

The Federal Co-Chair requests \$65 million in direct appropriations for the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) in fiscal year 2009.

ARC was created to help close the profound socioeconomic gaps between the Region and the rest of the nation. The gaps are widespread and generational. The Region suffers distress largely because its economy is disproportionately dependent on extractive industries and manufacturing, infrastructure development lags, and human capital and leadership deficits persist, which result in concentrated areas of poverty and unemployment. Even though the long-term problems of Appalachia have cost the nation dearly, the Region continues to receive less federal assistance per capita for economic development than the rest of the country.¹ The compelling agency mission is clear in the strategic vision: to help Appalachia reach parity with the nation.

The results of ARC to date are compelling: the number of high poverty counties in the region has been reduced from 289 in 1960 to 114 in 2008; basic education and healthcare have substantially improved; and ARC funded projects have attracted substantial private investment to the Region. A recent independent evaluation of ARC infrastructure projects funded between 1998 and 2004 found that the ARC projects resulted in leveraged private sector investment of \$1.7 billion in the Region.² Another independent evaluation analyzed differences in economic growth rates between ARC counties and their non-ARC socioeconomic twins between 1969 and 2000. The empirical findings indicate that by 2000, income in all ARC counties had grown 131% more since 1969 than in the non-ARC counties; earnings growth was 96% higher; population growth was 9% higher; and per capita income was 36% higher. In addition, performance of ARC counties with open ADHS segments had higher income growth relative to their twins, with the ADHS counties posting 200% more income growth between 1969 and 2000.³

However, the challenges confronting Appalachia remain, and today are in many ways even more complex and profound than they were in the 1960s. Then, the major concerns were to address the most basic of infrastructure, environmental, training, and health needs. Some of these third-world problems still exist in the Region, and they require continued focus. Appalachian counties require estimated investments of \$11.3 billion for drinking water needs and \$14.3 billion for wastewater needs⁴, substantially more than the funding available from combined state and federal funding programs. However, the future of Appalachia remains very much at risk because both the nation and the Region must now compete in the global economy. This means there is a higher threshold

¹ Analyses of the Consolidated Federal Funds Report for 2002 by ARC and the Census Bureau found that total direct federal expenditures and obligations in Appalachia were \$783 less per capita than in the rest of the country. The total difference in federal grants alone is approximately \$5.4 billion annually.

² *Evaluation of Appalachian Regional Commission's Infrastructure and Public Works Projects*. Brandow Company and Economic Development Research Group, June, 2007.

³ *An Update and Extension of the Twin County Study and an Analysis of the Impact of Highway Investments on Economic Growth in the Appalachian Region, 1969-2000*. Teresa Lunch, Economic Development Research Group, November 2006.

⁴ *Drinking Water and Wastewater in Appalachia: An Analysis of Capital Funding Gaps*. Jeff Hughes, Richard Wisnant, et al., UNC Environmental Financing Center, June 2005.

for success: high technology jobs rather than manual labor; college education rather than basic literacy; and telecommunications arteries as well as the development highways.

No other agency of government is charged with the unique role of specifically addressing Appalachian problems and opportunities. No other agency is charged to be simultaneously an advocate for the Region, a knowledge builder, an investor, and a partner at the federal, state, and local levels. These special roles represent essential elements for making federal investments work best to alleviate severe regional disparities in the country: responsiveness to regional needs with a view to global competitiveness; an emphasis on the most distressed areas; breadth to address both human and physical capital needs; and flexibility in funding.

To carry out its distinctive mission, the Commission implemented a strategic plan in FY 2005. The plan lists both long-term and short-term strategies, and performance measures for achieving the following four goals:

1. To *increase job opportunities and per capita income* through business development and diversification strategies that will capitalize on the Region's unique assets, foster local entrepreneurship, expand trade, and encourage technology-related jobs.
2. To *strengthen capacity of the people to compete in the global economy* through increased workforce participation and productivity, with emphases on improving educational attainment and training, and reducing disproportionately high rates of certain chronic diseases.
3. To *develop and improve regional infrastructure*, particularly in economically distressed areas, as an essential step to increase potential for private sector growth. Infrastructure development will target the still widespread need for basic clean water and waste disposal, as well as the President's goal for universal access to high-speed telecommunications.
4. To *build the Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS)*, designed to reduce the historic physical isolation of the Region using current financing from national surface transportation legislation.

ARC is a performance-driven organization. The agency can have the most impact in achieving national parity for the Region by leveraging resources, securing partnerships and developing regional approaches to economic development. The Commission continually evaluates regional economic progress and investment results, revises investment policies accordingly, and relies on clearly defined priorities and strategies. This performance-based budget describes the linkages between the goals, strategies, and performance measures that ensure good return on investment for the taxpayers. Experience suggests that in order to attract and engage other partners, both in the private sector and in the non-profit world, ARC must have a financial stake in the partnership. In FY 2007, ARC's grant funds attracted an additional \$215.9 million in project funding, a ratio of 3 to 1, and \$768.6 million in leveraged private investment, a ratio of 12 to 1. The agency has made significant progress in achieving the goals established in the current strategic plan. In the first three years of the strategic plan, ARC projects have created or retained 76,854 jobs; trained 66,106 students; provided water and/or sewer service to 74,510 households; and opened over 90 miles of the ADHS to traffic. Progress is documented in Appendix C.

ARC promotes economic and community development through a framework of joint federal and state initiatives. ARC's limited resources are necessary but obviously not sufficient for Appalachia to reach parity with the rest of the country. Therefore, ARC continues a long tradition of building alliances among private and public organizations to focus technical, financial, and policy resources on regional problems. The Appalachian program has involved not only governors' offices and agencies of the thirteen states, which control other substantial resources for investment, but also 72 multi-county development districts, up to 20 federal agencies, and a host of private organizations and foundations. The Commission further helps create alliances through research, regional forums, advisory councils, and community meetings. ARC is now recognized as a platform on which partners can come together to address the challenges and opportunities facing the Region. For example, in FY 2007, discussions were held with representatives from the Office of Surface Mining in the U.S. Department of Interior regarding successful implementation of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act in eight ARC states. Several other examples of these relationships are documented in this budget.

The unique flexible character of ARC program funding is a vital adjunct to its bottom-up partnership structure and flexible problem-solving approach. ARC can help fund innovative grass-roots initiatives that might otherwise languish as missed opportunities, and can jumpstart new projects that realize development opportunities. Especially in severely distressed areas, ARC is often a predevelopment resource, providing modest amounts of initial funding that are unavailable from other sources because the community cannot qualify for that support nor raise adequate matching funds. Congress recognized, and subsequent experience has shown, that Appalachia for many reasons often has a lower rate of using the grant resources of large federal line agencies. ARC has helped make other federal programs more effective in the Region through emphasizing joint funding, as the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (ARDA) envisioned. Under the ARDA, ARC can also allow other federal agencies to use ARC funds under their statutory authorities when their own funds are insufficient for important projects. The Interagency Coordinating Council for Appalachia, chaired by the ARC Federal Co-Chair, has highlighted interagency collaboration and shared funding opportunities, with the aim of increasing attention to Appalachian problems among the line federal agencies. ARC also emphasizes collaboration with the private sector whenever possible, as in recent initiatives with American Electric Power, the EBay Foundation, Microsoft, National Geographic Society, the Benedum Foundation, and Parametric Technology Corporation.

ARC shares project successes through its regional networking activities so that initiatives like ARC's Ohio Appalachian Higher Education Program, which received an "Innovations in American Government" award from the Harvard University Kennedy School of Government in 2003, can be replicated effectively across the Region. This program now operates in nine ARC states. In addition, ARC explicitly emphasizes putting its resources where they are most needed: in the most economically distressed counties and areas.

The Commission is a micro-agency with only 11 federal employees, plus a technical staff of 48 non-federal employees under a CEO appointed by the federal and state Commission members. This governance model ensures state/federal consensus on operating and investment policies and a high degree of oversight and economy in operation. Appendix E contains an organizational chart

showing the structure of the Commission. The state members collectively pay half the costs of non-federal administrative operations. ARC aims to be a high-performance organization, using available technology to maximize productivity. Within its size and budget limitations, the Commission is committed to the President's Management Agenda and e-government initiatives.

OMB conducted a PART review of the Commission program in 2004 and issued a score of Adequate. The PART assessment awarded high scores for clarity of purpose, planning, and management. OMB noted progress in developing outcome-related measures, but acknowledged the difficulty of performance measurement because ARC co-funds projects with other agencies. ARC revised its metrics to include performance goals for targeting resources to areas of greatest distress, and for leveraging other public and private funds and is updating its improvement plans. The agency continues to share performance data and research to clarify the links between federal investment and community change.

Table 1 summarizes the performance targets for each goal for FY 2009. Table 2 breaks out program, local development district, and administrative funding levels for each goal for the program. Subsequent sections of this document provide detailed justifications and appendix material.

The Commission now welcomes the opportunity to extend this record of success and help make the Region globally competitive by capitalizing on the important assets of Appalachia: a rich cultural heritage, substantial natural resources and other physical assets, proximity to markets, a spirit of independence, and a dedicated workforce.

**Table 1
ARC Goals and 2009 Targets**

General Goals	Targets for 2009
Increase Job Opportunities and Per Capita Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create/retain 20,000 jobs for Appalachians • Achieve a 4:1 investment ratio for economic diversification projects • Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties/areas
Strengthen Capacity of the People to Compete in the Global Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position 20,000 Appalachians for enhanced employability • Achieve a 1:1 average investment ratio for employability projects • Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties/areas
Develop and Improve Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 20,000 households with basic infrastructure services • Achieve a 2:1 average investment ratio for infrastructure projects • Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties/areas
Build the Appalachian Development Highway System to Reduce Isolation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open 25 miles of the Appalachian Development Highway System

**Table 2
Summary of FY 2009 Request by Performance Goal (Base Program)
(\$ Millions)**

	Program Funding	Local Development District Planning	Salaries & Expenses	Total Request
Goal 1: Increase Job Opportunities and Per Capita Income	12.7	1.1	1.2	15
Goal 2: Strengthen Capacity of the People to Compete in the Global Economy	11.8	1.1	1.1	14
Goal 3: Develop and Improve Infrastructure	29.5	3.1	3.4	36
Goal 4: Build the Appalachian Development Highway System to Reduce Isolation				[470]*
Total Base Program Current Request	54	5.3	5.7	65

* Financing from the Highway Trust Fund under 2005 SAFETEA-LU legislation

Appalachian Regional Commission FY 2009 Performance Budget Justification

The vision of the Appalachian Regional Commission is that Appalachia will achieve socioeconomic parity with the nation.

The mission of the Appalachian Regional Commission is to be a strategic partner and advocate for sustainable community and economic development in Appalachia.

Introduction

The Appalachian Region is home to nearly 23 million people living in 410 counties in 13 Eastern states. Congress acknowledged the profound economic and social problems in the Region that made it “a Region apart” from the rest of the nation. It authorized the creation and funding of the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) to address the unusual economic and quality of life issues facing the people in Appalachia by serving as an advocate, knowledge builder, investor, and partner at the federal, state, and local levels. The goal of ARC is to help the Region reach parity with the rest of the country, contributing to the overall prosperity of the nation rather than being a drag on its resources.

Congress directed ARC, as a partnership of the federal government and the 13 governors of the Appalachian states, to tackle two major regional barriers to success—its isolated geography and the related socioeconomic deficits that have historically inhibited economic and social progress. The barriers were not seen as independent—even if isolation could be resolved by building major highways throughout the Region, the other deficits would continue to inhibit Regional progress. In fact, if federal highway investments were not accompanied by corresponding investments in socioeconomic

A “Region Apart”

Unemployment

Sixty-two percent of Appalachian counties have a higher unemployment rate than the national average.

Income

Appalachia trails the rest of the nation by 17.3 percent in per capita income, reflecting the difficulty in closing the income gap in the higher and middle-income brackets.

Education

The number of Appalachian residents possessing a college degree is about two-thirds of the national average.

Health

Appalachia has higher rates of cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease compared to the nation as a whole.

Infrastructure

Twenty percent of Appalachian households are still not reached by community water systems vs. 10% for the nation. Forty-seven percent of Appalachian households are not served by public sewer, compared with a national average of 24%.

Poverty

Over one-fourth of the Region’s counties have a poverty rate in excess of 150% of the national average.

development, the highways could end up serving as an Appalachian “by-pass” that would exacerbate rather than remedy its problems.

The partnership between the Appalachian states and the federal government is crucial. Existing resources from various public and private organizations are necessary but not sufficient to address issues that are specific to Appalachia. By using a “bottom up” approach, ARC seeks input and solutions from local, regional, and state bodies that have knowledge of and access to other public resources.⁵ ARC provides funds to communities that cannot afford to meet other federal or state agency requirements. In many cases, ARC is the predevelopment agency—it provides seed money unavailable elsewhere to stimulate activities that ultimately allow a community to make use of other public funding and attract private investment.

ARC has effectively used its funds to help communities make use of limited resources from other federal agencies. For that reason, the Commission provides partial funding for the 72 local development districts in Appalachia. The development districts prepare area-wide economic development plans and help communities package funding for local projects. The combination of ARC, other federal, state, local, and private funds provides a broad program of assistance to the Region. ARC grant dollars leverage other public and private resources. In short, ARC grants often serve as the “glue” that helps initiate or keep together projects that may not be viable otherwise.

The Congressional Mandate to the Appalachian Regional Commission is to:

- Provide a forum for consideration of problems of the Region and proposed solutions, and establish and use citizens’ and special advisory councils and public conferences;
- Provide grants that leverage federal, state, and private resources to build infrastructure for economic and human resource development;
- Generate a diversified regional economy, develop the Region’s industry, and build entrepreneurial communities;
- Serve as a focal point and coordinating unit for Appalachian programs;
- Make the Region’s industrial and commercial resources more competitive in national and world markets;
- Improve the skills of the Region’s workforce;
- Adapt and apply new technologies for the Region’s businesses, including eco-industrial development technologies;
- Improve the access of the Region’s businesses to the technical and financial resources necessary to the development of business; and
- Coordinate the economic development activities of, and the use of economic development resources by, federal agencies in the Region.

⁵ The Commission is a partnership composed of the governors of the 13 Appalachian states and a presidential appointee representing the federal government. Grassroots participation is provided through 72 local development districts—multi-county organizations with boards made up of elected officials, businesspeople, and other local leaders.

ARC also provides important leadership, coordination, and advocacy to help local communities in Appalachia leverage other resources. This includes sponsorships of regional forums and workshops, publishing technical reports, conducting research to address regional problems and opportunities, and building alliances among public and private organizations both inside and outside the Region. Not only has ARC partnered with over 20 federal organizations in connection with ARC initiatives, but it has directly collaborated with at least 20 foundations and national associations (see Appendix D.) In addition, ARC currently maintains five advisory groups of regional leaders to assist program planning and development in the areas of health care, tourism, education, energy, and export trade.

Another important ARC distinction is its long-standing focus on results. As stated previously, over 50% of ARC grant funds are expended for projects that benefit severely distressed counties and areas. The ARC Strategic Plan is a framework and a decision making tool. Individual projects must demonstrate how they support the goals and strategies in the Plan. Grant applications must include a description of the benefits to be derived from the project with particular emphasis on the extent to which the benefits will be realized on a continuing rather than a temporary basis. Specific output, outcome and efficiency measures must be included. The results of each grant are reviewed to determine if the investment met its objectives. Project performance information is presented in the Commission's policy development meetings and is used to shape future ARC programs. Performance results are reported annually in the ARC Performance and Accountability Report, along with financial results, and are posted on the public ARC website.

From a strategic perspective, macro indicators are reviewed to evaluate progress in improving the standard of living within the Region. Fine-grained analyses of decennial Census data are conducted to assess progress and changes throughout Appalachia compared with the rest of the U.S. The number of distressed counties is evaluated annually along with key indicators such as poverty, per capita income, and unemployment levels. In addition, needs assessments, program evaluations, and look-back studies are endemic to ARC's operations. Reviews of program initiatives are conducted every five years on a rotating basis. These studies are used to plan future projects, evaluate the results of ARC's programs, and adjust and develop new strategies for tackling difficult long-standing problems that are generational in scope.

ARC has made considerable progress since its inception through advocacy and leadership, research and knowledge building, targeted grant-making that has leveraged substantial other public and private funding, and partnerships with other agencies. It has:

- *Reduced the Region's isolation* by constructing over 2,500 miles of new highways, which represents over 82% of the Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS) initiative. The ADHS replaces a network of worn, narrow, winding two-lane roads, snaking through narrow stream valleys or over high rugged mountains.
- *Enhanced the Region's economic progress* by improving the employability of the workforce (education, health care, skills training, school-to-work transition), improving living conditions (water and sewer and environmental quality), and strengthening the Region's basic infrastructure to support a growing workforce and encourage public and private sector organizations to locate in Appalachia.

- *Created and retained Appalachian businesses and jobs*, by providing business technical assistance, encouraging entrepreneurship, expanding access to capital markets, and marketing the unique cultural heritage and products of Appalachia.

These strategic investments have produced positive outcomes for the Region. For example, ARC's efforts have helped the Region:

- create over 1.7 million new jobs, in addition to over 1 million new jobs generated by the Appalachian Development Highways (1965 to 2008);
- reduce the poverty rate by one-half, from 31 percent to 13 percent;
- narrow the per capita income gap between Appalachia and the rest of the U.S. from 22 percent below the national average to 17.9 percent (2008);
- reduce the infant mortality rate by two-thirds;
- strengthen rural health care infrastructure through the addition of over 400 rural primary care health facilities;
- increase the percentage of adults with a high school diploma by over 70 percent.

In the last five years alone, Commission-funded infrastructure projects have resulted in the creation or retention of over 176,000 jobs, and almost 175,000 households have the benefits of clean water and sanitation facilities.

Two independent studies found that ARC's coordinated investment strategy has paid off for the Region in ways that have not been evident in other parts of the country without a regional development approach. A study in 1995 funded by the National Science Foundation compared changes in Appalachian counties with their socioeconomic twin counties outside the Region over 26 years, from 1969 to 1991. This analysis, controlled for factors such as urbanization and industrial diversification, found that the Appalachian counties grew significantly faster than their economically matched counterparts outside Appalachia. A more recent similar analysis by East Carolina University compared Appalachian counties with matched non-Appalachian counties in the southeastern states, with similar findings. The key empirical finding of the new twin county study is that by 2000, income in all ARC counties had grown 131% more since 1969 than in the non-ARC counties; earnings growth was 96% higher; population growth was 9% higher; and per capita income was 36% higher. In addition, performance of ARC counties with open ADHS segments had higher income growth relative to their twins, with the ADHS counties posting 200% more income growth over the 1969-2000 period. These findings also suggest that there is a considerable lag between highway investments and their full effect on economic growth.⁶

⁶ *An Update and Extension of the Twin County Study and an Analysis of the Impact of Highway Investments on Economic Growth in the Appalachian Region, 1969-2000.* Teresa Lunch, Economic Development Research Group, November 2006.

Yet ARC's mission has not been completed. Seventy-eight counties and several more smaller areas still are classified as severely distressed. Much work remains to leverage the federal investment in the ADHS and to position the Region to achieve socioeconomic parity with the rest of the nation. This integrated budget and performance request for FY 2009 describes the outcomes that will be achieved, strategies for achieving them, and the funding necessary to do so. ARC will continue to provide leadership, analysis, and problem resolution approaches to make strategic investments in the Region. The Commission will work closely with its state and community partners, building on existing public and private sector partnerships and seeking new and innovative approaches for achieving desired results.

Current Challenges Confronting Appalachia that Require ARC Attention

Despite recent progress, Appalachia still does not enjoy the same economic vitality and living conditions as the rest of the country. The Region continues to battle economic distress, concentrated areas of high poverty, unemployment, low income, poor health, educational disparities, and population out-migration that are among the worst in the nation. Weakness in civic capacity in Appalachia has inhibited leadership, broad citizen involvement, local strategic planning, and collaborations that are necessary for a sense of empowerment and civic engagement. Civic capacity is vital for communities to be strategically ready to take advantage of economic opportunities. The role of the Commission is to help Appalachia reach parity with the rest of the nation, and, in an era of global competition, that requires a special emphasis on assisting the people of Appalachia to be a globally competitive workforce.

The Region's isolation and difficulty in adapting to changes over past decades and in retooling to be competitive are major factors contributing to the gap in living standards and economic achievement between the Region and the rest of the country.

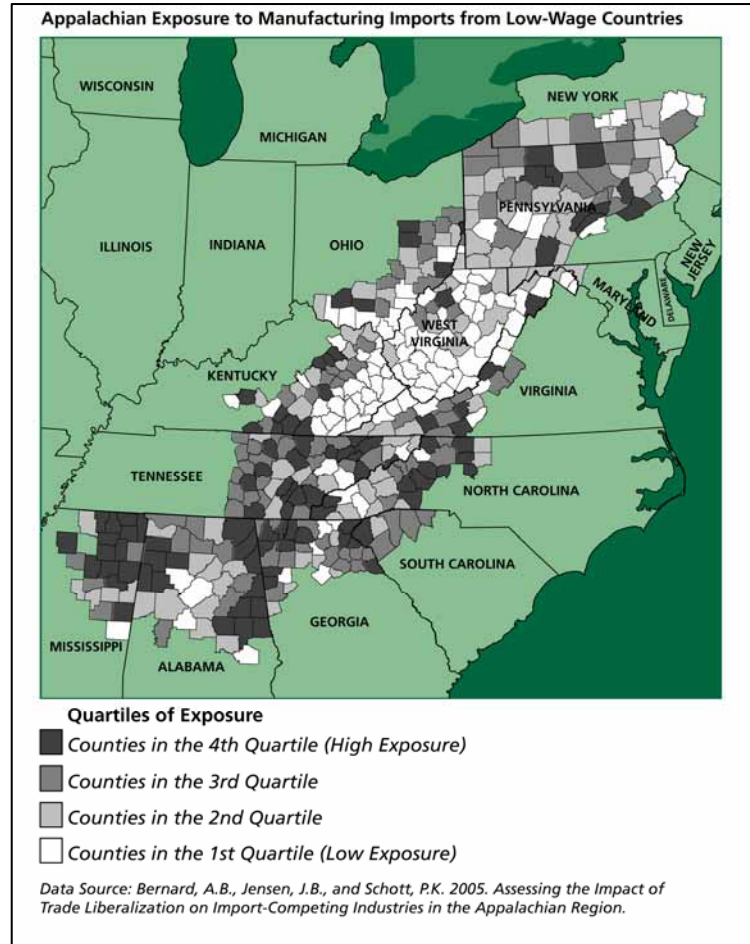
Demographic shifts between 1990 and 2000 have led to a decline in the Region's share of the "prime-age" workforce, those between the ages 25 and 55, who are entering or reaching their peak earnings potential.⁷ Erosion of the high-earnings potential of the workforce has reversed the Region's gains in per capita income, and at the local level led to declines in the tax base. Meanwhile, the Region still confronts significant concentrations of high poverty, unemployment, low income, and out-migration.

The Region has been battered by job losses and structural economic shifts because of global competition and its disproportionate reliance on extractive industries and manufacturing.

⁷ *Appalachian Population Redistribution and Migration in the 1990's*, by Daniel T. Lichter, Jillian Wooten, Michael Cardella, and Mary R. Marshall, Initiative in Population Research, The Ohio State University, April 2005.

- The Region continues to face higher levels of exposure to low-wage imports than the rest of the country.⁸ Figure 1 shows quartiles of Appalachian counties with manufacturing employment concentrated in industries ranked by exposure to low-wage import competition.
- Primary metals sectors, such as steel, have lost 21,000 since 1995. Many of these losses have resulted from import penetration and plant relocations overseas. The Appalachian apparel industry has lost 77,000 jobs between 1995 and 2005, and the textile industry has lost 30,000. Over that decade, one out of five jobs lost in textiles nationally occurred in Appalachia, and one out of three jobs lost in apparels occurred in Appalachia. An estimated one-third of the apparel losses and one-half of the textile losses are due to imports or plant relocations to other countries.

Figure 1



- Appalachian coal-mining employment has fallen from 101,500 workers in 1987 to 49,000 in 2004, largely because of productivity gains. The Energy Information Administration is forecasting employment to stabilize over the next few years with the possibility of growth due to higher energy prices. New technologies in clean coal and advances in coal plant architecture result in increased efficiency and lower emissions. As a result, the demand for coal will likely increase and reverse the historical decline in coal mining employment in Appalachia. However, without a supply of workers adequately trained in new heavily computerized mining technologies and plant operations, Appalachia will be unable to meet the forecasted demand for its coal.

Research preceding the creation of ARC found that for many reasons, including dearth of leadership and lack of financial and technical resources, Appalachia had not been in a position to take advantage of many federal programs that could help mitigate long-standing problems, much less concentrate a range of investments on the greatest needs. In addition, the character of many

⁸ *Assessing the Impact of Trade Liberalization on Import-Competing Industries in the Appalachian Region*, by Andrew B. Bernard, Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and NBER, J. Bradford Jensen Institute for International Economics, and Peter K. Schott, Yale School of Management and NBER, July 2005

programs better addressed mitigation of growth in parts of the nation rather than basic stimulation of growth. This situation has improved over time, but the Region still receives federal economic development assistance disproportionately smaller than its population and its needs. Analyses of the Consolidated Federal Funds Report for 2002 by ARC and Census Bureau staff found that per capita total direct federal expenditures and obligations in Appalachia were \$783 less than in the rest of the country. In federal grants alone, the Region falls short of parity with the rest of the nation by \$5.4 billion each year.

The coming years are critical. Considerable investment has been made in reducing Regional isolation through the funding and development of the ADHS. As the highway system progresses toward completion, the Region is positioning itself to take advantage of its new found accessibility. However, it must continue to address deficits in a number of areas to leverage the highway investment and the Region's assets to create and attract businesses, retain existing jobs, and draw development and visitors. Attention must also be given to overcoming the Region's gap in the "highways of the future," broadband telecommunications.

Special Focus on Distressed and At-Risk Counties

The Commission by law directs at least half its grant funds to benefit counties and areas that are the most severely economically distressed in the Region. Each year, the Commission uses strict criteria to specifically designate severely distressed counties and targets resources to the most lagging areas. In 2005, the Commission further designated counties that are considered "at-risk" of becoming distressed. This policy acknowledges that, while the distressed county designations are important for focusing on the counties and areas most clearly in need of pre-developmental assistance, there is also a need to monitor the economic performance of areas that are relatively disadvantaged, but are not considered severely distressed. In order to gauge its long-term progress toward achieving economic parity between the Region and the rest of country in terms of the gradual reduction of such areas over time, the Commission developed an index-based system for economic classification of its counties in FY 2006.

While the previous system is valid, ARC now utilizes an index-based county economic classification system which more closely aligns with the agency mission to achieve economic parity with the nation and is easily computable on an annual basis. The index monitors the economic status of the Appalachian counties relative to all counties in the nation. ARC's previous distress measures: the three-year average unemployment rate, the per capita market income, and the poverty rate are used to compute the index. The system consists of three analytical steps:

- A national index of distress is created that assigns to each county in the nation a ranked index value. The most current data for three year average unemployment rate, per capita market income and poverty rate for each county in the nation are compared with national averages and the resulting values are summed and averaged to create a composite index value for each county.
- The ranked index values are grouped into four quartiles. Each of the four quartiles contains an approximately equal number of counties.
- Counties are classified into one of five economic status designations—distressed, at-risk, transitional, competitive, and attainment—based on each county's position in the quartiles.

As Figure 2 shows, according to the index Appalachia has more of the worst performing counties and fewer of the best than it would have if Appalachia had the same proportion as the rest of the nation.

Distressed counties are determined by taking the worst 10 percent of the nation's counties and then identifying the Appalachian counties within this part of the worst quartile group. At-risk counties are similarly identified by taking the residual of the worst quartile counties and designating them accordingly. The second and third quartiles are combined to provide the designation of Transitional counties.

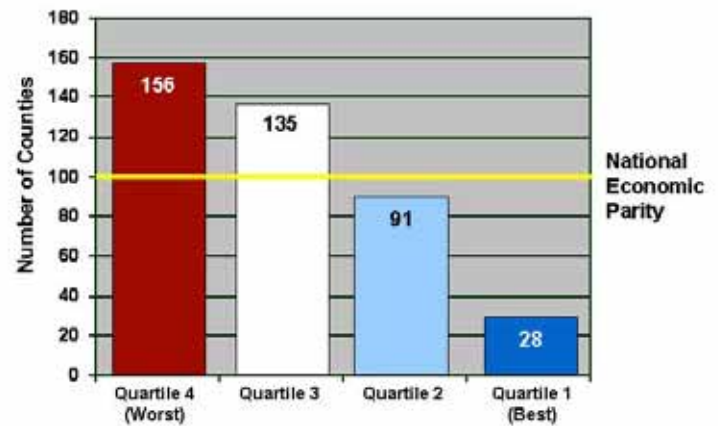
Attainment counties are determined by identifying the best 10 percent of counties, and Competitive counties are determined by taking the residual of the top quartile. The five county economic status designations are then used for targeting program efforts.

- **Distressed** counties are the most economically depressed counties. In FY 2008, 78 counties in the Region are classified as distressed.
- **At-risk** counties are the counties at risk of becoming economically distressed. In FY 2008, 78 counties in the Region are classified as at-risk.
- **Transitional** counties compose the largest economic status designation and consist of counties transitioning between strong and weak economies. In FY 2008, 226 counties in the Region are classified as transitional.
- **Competitive** counties are counties with economies that compete in the national economy but have not reached the best 10 percent of the nation. In FY 2008, 22 counties in the Region are classified as competitive.
- **Attainment** counties are considered the strongest counties in the nation in terms of their composite economic index value. In FY 2008, 6 counties in the Region are classified as attainment.

Besides allocating funding to benefit the designated severely distressed counties, ARC has established other policies designed to reduce distress. ARC normally limits its maximum program funding contribution to fifty percent of project costs, but will increase its funding share to as much as eighty percent in distressed counties. Additionally, ARC has created in recent years a special opportunities fund and has set aside resources for technical assistance, capacity building, health care improvements, and educational enhancements including increasing college-going rates to benefit distressed counties and areas.

Figure 2

Number of Appalachian Counties by Economic Status Fiscal Year 2008



ARC Strategic Plan

The vision of ARC is for Appalachia to reach economic parity with the rest of the country. The Strategic Plan addresses the Region's deficits and opportunities in four strategic goals, as discussed below.

Goal 1: Increasing Job Opportunities and Per Capita Income in Appalachia to Reach Parity with the Nation

Appalachia's economic vitality and stability require a more diversified regional economy. The Region has a disproportionately high number of counties with underperforming economies and a dearth of counties with strong economies. In addition to attracting new industry and retaining and expanding existing businesses, the Region needs to nurture home-grown firms and encourage innovation and risk-taking, as well as foster greater private sector investment. Appalachia's rich assets, including its cultural heritage, natural resources, scenic beauty, products, and crafts, must be better harnessed to provide local economic opportunities. Community liabilities such as Brownfields must also be transformed into assets. To address the abundance of energy assets in the Region, the governors of the 13 Appalachian states and the Federal Co-Chair mandated development of a comprehensive blueprint that provides a strategic framework for the promotion of new energy related job opportunities. Strategies and objectives will be implemented that feature energy efficiency, renewable energy technologies such as biomass, and conventional energy sources such as clean coal. ARC's first-of-a-kind geotourism collaboration with the National Geographic Society over the past three years is an example of this asset based development.

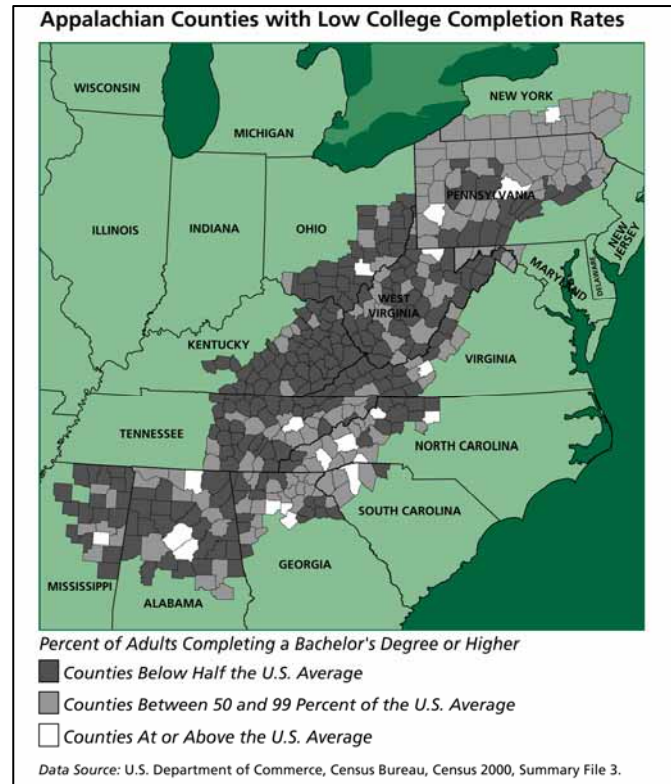
The Region also faces entrepreneurial shortcomings that stem from Appalachia's longstanding dependence on extractive industries and branch plant manufacturing, and the presence of absentee landlords who, in some cases, have siphoned off value from the Region. Furthermore, the culture of entrepreneurship is neither broad nor deep and research findings indicate that there are many gaps in the infrastructure for supporting entrepreneurship, ranging from technical assistance to development finance. A key component of ARC's business development efforts has been the 41 Appalachian revolving loan funds that received ARC support. In addition to revolving loan funds, ARC has invested in international trade and market expansion for Appalachian companies; provided funds for downtown renewal and business incubators; supported tourism initiatives and industrial park development; and sponsored conferences on business issues.

ARC has encouraged and supported organizational efforts in the Region to take advantage of the Treasury Department's New Markets Tax Credit Program, designed to attract private sector capital investment in community development. The most recent success in this effort is the award of a \$17 million tax credit allocation to the Southeast Local Development Corporation to make business loans in Appalachian Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina. The need for this ARC support is evident in that only a tiny proportion (less than three percent) of the Treasury program has been placed in Appalachian communities or states. ARC also collaborated with the Tennessee Valley Authority, several regional banks, and two foundations to launch the \$12.5 million Southern Appalachian Fund, providing further access to venture capital for businesses.

Figure 3

Goal 2: Strengthen the Capacity of the People of Appalachia to Compete in the Global Economy

Job growth will not occur in places where there is an uneducated or unskilled workforce, or where health problems abound and access to care is poor. Global competition is reinforcing the economic premium on workers in knowledge-based industries, leaving low or unskilled U.S. workers increasingly vulnerable. ARC seeks to increase the employment rate and productivity of Appalachia's workers, and attract educated and skilled workers to the Region. This will attract desirable business to the Region. Doing so will require considerable investment in improving educational achievement at all levels, as is illustrated in Figure 3.



Economic forecasts for the Appalachian Region's occupational growth over the next seven years indicate substantial growth in many technically-oriented occupational groups. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics the 30 fastest growing occupations will require post-secondary educational attainment levels, special post-secondary certification or moderate to short-term training.⁹ In the Appalachian Region, the regional economy is forecast to add over 346,000 jobs in these high-growth occupations through the year 2012. These high growth occupations will require different types of training, ranging from the 12 high growth occupations with the greatest skill requirement such as computer and information services that require a Bachelor's Degree or higher levels of educational attainment, to the seven occupations, principally in the health-related fields, that demand an Associate's Degree, to occupations that require post-secondary vocational awards or technical education beyond high school. In FY 2006, ARC partnered with American Electric Power and three community colleges from three Appalachian states to develop and implement a workforce training program to prepare workers for employment in the electric utility industry.

Educational Achievement Results

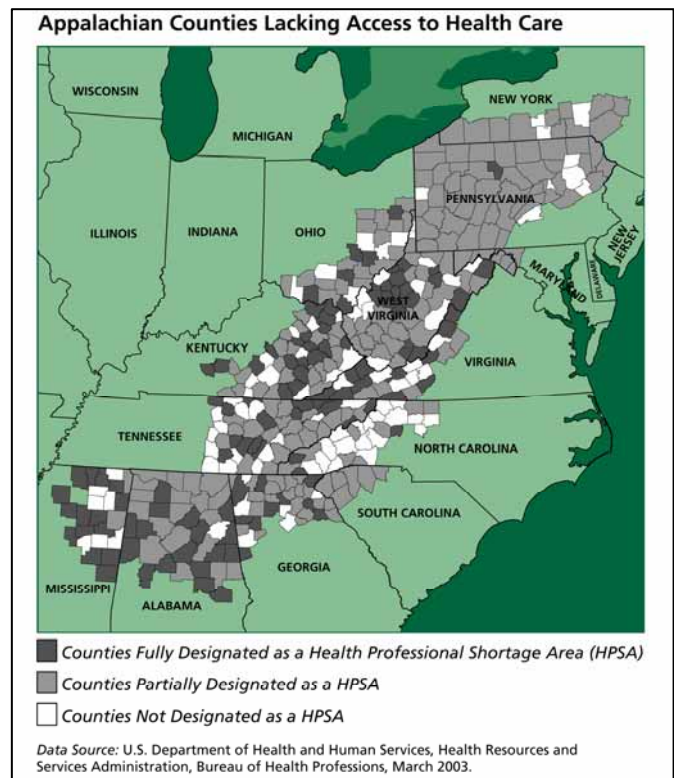
The ARC-funded Appalachian Higher Education Network initiative increased college-going rates for Appalachian high school graduates by double digits for only a few hundred dollars per student. This highly regarded program is being replicated in 100 schools in nine Appalachian states. The original Ohio program received the "Innovations in American Government Award" from the Harvard University Kennedy School of Government in 2003. Participating schools routinely report double-digit increases in their college-going rates. First Lady Laura Bush spotlighted this program at the White House Conference on Helping America's Youth in April 2007.

⁹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Statistics and Employment Projections to 2012*.

In the energy field, the increasing diversification of the nation’s domestic energy industry has created new demands for technical education and skill development in the regional economy. In Appalachia, almost 150,000 jobs are generated by the energy industry. Hundreds of thousands more are involved in the production and distribution of products and services for the energy industry. Coal production alone stimulated an estimated 60,000 jobs in indirect supply and induced consumer spending in 2005.¹⁰ Workers can enter the oil and gas extraction industry with a variety of educational backgrounds, with entry-level jobs usually requiring little training or experience, while positions such as engineering technician usually require at least a two-year Associate Degree in engineering technology. However, Appalachia’s higher education attainment gap with the rest of the nation has widened in the last decade for those with a college degree or graduate degree. In 1990 the difference between the Region and the nation’s share of adults with college degrees was 6.0 percentage points, but in 2000 the gap widened to 6.7 percentage points. ARC’s regional expansion of its highly successful project to increase college going rates through higher education/school system partnerships is an example of the agency’s work in this area.

Access to quality health care is also lacking, which makes Appalachia a less desirable place to live and work. Appalachia suffers from disproportionately high rates of chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, and diabetes. Although the Region has improved its health care infrastructure in recent years, it still needs to attract more physicians and medical facilities in order to be on par with the rest of the Nation. As evidenced by Figure 4, over two-thirds of the Region’s counties are fully or partially designated by the Department of Health and Human Services as health professional shortage areas (HPSAs). Most Appalachian counties have had difficulty attracting basic services such as dentistry, outpatient alcohol treatment, outpatient drug treatment, and outpatient mental health services. Examples of ARC’s action on health issues are its collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) regarding chronic diseases and its placement of foreign physicians in underserved areas of Appalachia through the J-1 visa program. ARC has increased its partnership with CDC to address regional prevention of diabetes and cancer.

Figure 4



¹⁰ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics 2006; and Regional Economic Models, Inc. 2005

Goal 3: Develop and Improve Appalachia’s Infrastructure to Make the Region Economically Competitive

Many Appalachian communities, especially the most rural and economically distressed areas, lack basic infrastructure services that others take for granted. Data from Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) surveys show that 20 percent of Appalachian households are still not reached by community water systems vs. 10 percent for the nation. Forty-seven percent of Appalachian households are not served by public sewer, compared with a national average of 24 percent. For many communities, this lack of service may force residents to haul water from springs or rain barrels; homes without sewers or septic tanks typically “straight pipe” their untreated waste directly to streams. These fundamental problems threaten public health, damage the environment, and undermine economic stability for families and the Region as a whole.

ARC has completed a study to document the Region’s funding resources and funding gaps for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure.¹¹ The study found that, using EPA data, Appalachian counties require investments of at least \$11.3 billion for drinking water needs and \$14.3 billion for wastewater needs, substantially more than the funding available from combined state and federal funding programs. The study noted, however, that other national and state studies suggest that the EPA estimates substantially undercount the needs, so that the Appalachian estimates could be as high as \$35 billion–\$40 billion. Analysis of the EPA data shows that, on average, community water systems in distressed counties have greater needs per person served (\$497) than systems in non-distressed counties (\$191–\$353). There is ample evidence that communities will actually have to pay far more than these estimates to ensure services that fully meet basic public health and environmental standards, since they do not include the billions of additional funds needed to address the thousands of substandard and failing individual wells, septic tanks, cesspools, and straight pipes. The surveys also do not include the funds that will be necessary to operate and maintain new facilities or facilities that have been neglected in the past.

Distressed County Infrastructure

Homes and businesses in two communities in Harlan County Kentucky were relying on wells contaminated by septic tank drainage, sulfur, and iron. These wells frequently experienced low flows in dry weather. Many residents hauled water, or used unregulated surface water supplies including creeks and mine discharges. The narrow, winding hollows that characterize the area made connection to a public water supply extremely challenging. Additionally, existing water systems in two nearby communities were in need of backup water supplies to improve reliability in case of drought or disaster. In 2005, ARC funds, Coal Severance funds, and Kentucky’s Community Development Block Grant funds were used to construct more than six miles of waterline and a 20,000-gallon storage tank which provided clean, fresh water to over 200 homes and numerous businesses in the community. In the process, the project connected two existing water systems creating a regional system.

Smaller rural Appalachian communities that have water and sewer systems face relatively higher investment costs, due to pressing economic development needs and increasing environmental

¹¹ *Drinking Water and Wastewater in Appalachia: An Analysis of Capital Funding and Funding Gaps*. UNC Environmental Financing Center, June 2005

requirements. Communities that are experiencing declining customer bases and low household incomes cannot rely on rate increases to meet capital investment needs. The local ability to pay is particularly low in 331 ARC counties where average household incomes were two-thirds or less of the national average, according to the 2000 Census. These communities need additional technical, managerial, and financial assistance to meet their future needs.

Appalachia has other environmental problems that inhibit economic development. For example, in addition to inadequate water and sewer services, the Region has many tracts of land known as Brownfields, properties that have been developed for industrial or commercial purposes, polluted, and then abandoned or underused. These properties are also some of the best in the Region for economic development purposes, but restoring them to productive use requires considerable effort and resources.

The Region lags in access to broadband telecommunications so essential to today's commerce. ARC research suggests that high-speed Internet access via cable, DSL, or other means continues to grow at a substantially slower pace in the Region than in the nation as a whole.¹² While progress has been made in reducing geographic isolation, the information superhighway and the digital revolution have been slow in coming to Appalachia's businesses and 23 million residents. The Region lacks an adequate and affordable telecommunications infrastructure. Its people are less familiar with and therefore more easily intimidated by its complexity. Addressing these issues will require continued partnerships with the private sector to apply their resources and expertise, as ARC has recently done with Microsoft and with the EBay Foundation. The Microsoft partnership resulted in the donation of over \$1.8 million in software products to schools, community technology centers, nonprofits, and local agencies throughout the Region.

Communities across the Appalachian Region, especially those in rural areas, face serious challenges in using new information, computing, and telecommunications (ICT) technologies to expand their economic development horizons. The telecommunications infrastructure in the Region is underdeveloped, and compares negatively to national averages on various indicators. In addition, the capacities to use these technologies to improve performance in public and private sector institutions are often not as well developed as in urban centers. A study found that the lack of advanced telecommunications services at prices affordable to local businesses and public organizations is a significant barrier to economic and social development in parts of the Appalachian Region.¹³ For example, growth from 1996 to 2000 in jobs related to telecommunications technology was only 21 percent in rural Appalachia, compared with the national average of 53 percent.

Access roads serving enterprise sites and other important facilities are another historically important program for the Commission. While funds appropriated to ARC have long been used for this purpose, national surface transportation legislation (TEA-21 and SAFETEA-LU) has permitted the use of a portion of ADHS funds by the individual states for development access roads. In FY 2007, \$4.0 million of TEA-21/SAFETEA-LU funds were obligated for access road construction.

¹² 2004 Update: *Links to the Future—The Role of Information and Telecommunications Technology in Appalachian Economic Development*. Michael Oden and Sharon Strover, June 2004.

¹³ *Links to the Future—The Role of Information and Telecommunications Technology in Appalachian Economic Development*, Michael Oden and Sharon Strover, June 2002.

Goal 4: Build the Appalachian Development Highway System to Reduce Appalachia's Isolation

The Region is well on its way to reducing geographic isolation by building the Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS). The ADHS is the first highway system designated by Congress to be built primarily for economic development purposes. As highways are constructed, considerable secondary and tertiary highway and road construction occurs. This “spider web” effect makes it significantly easier to move products in and out of the Region, to travel longer distances for employment opportunities, and entice businesses to locate along major thoroughfares and therefore strengthen the economy of the Region.

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 authorized the Commission to construct the Appalachian Development Highway System, with assistance from the Secretary of Transportation, as a supplement to the Interstate System and other federal-aid highways programs. P.L. 108-199 added 65 miles to the system in 2004, for a new system total of 3,090 miles. Congress authorized this initiative because it recognized that regional economic growth would not be possible until the Region's isolation had been overcome. In FY 2008, ARC delivered a new cost-to-complete study which measures the eligible work to be done and estimates the funding necessary to complete the work. This study guides the allocation of ADHS funds throughout the Region.

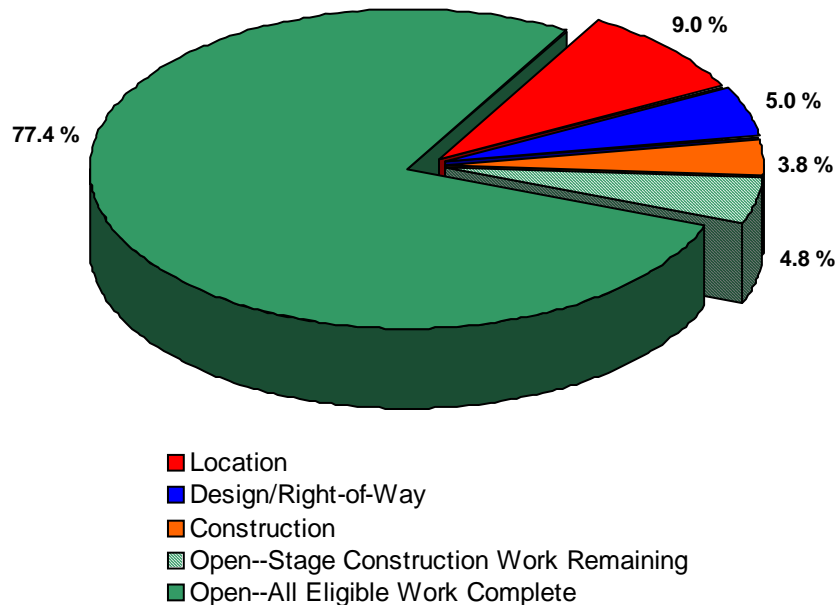
Because of the high cost of building roads through Appalachia's mountainous terrain, adequate roads had not been built in much of the Region. When the interstate system was built, large areas of Appalachia were simply bypassed, compounding the problems of the Region's already troubled economy. The ADHS was designed to link Appalachia with the US interstate system. The Region has significantly benefited from the ADHS. New jobs have been created as businesses have located along the system. Substantial time savings have occurred as isolation is reduced, and crash and injury rates have dropped as much as 60 percent as two-lane roads are replaced by modern and safe four-lane thoroughfares.

Over 82 percent (2,539.4 miles) of the total 3,090 miles of the ADHS authorized by Congress for construction are open to traffic, and another 116.3 miles are under construction. The remaining 434.3 miles are in the location or final design stages. The Commission continues its strong commitment to complete the ADHS, the centerpiece of ARC's strategic plan for the Region. Table 3 and Figure 5 below show progress on the system through the end of FY 2007.

Completion of the ADHS will permit the nation to realize the system-wide efficiencies of connecting with the interstate highway system and the nation's intermodal transportation networks, linking air, rail, road, and waterway freight shipments. The International Intermodal Center in Huntsville, Alabama, is recognized as one of the most successful intermodal initiatives in the country, and ARC is helping to develop similar facilities at strategic locations in the Region. Appalachia's strategic location between the eastern seaboard and the Midwest enhances the national value of the ADHS as a transportation asset to channel increasing domestic and international freight traffic between metropolitan centers and trade gateways. Forecasts of national freight demand over the next ten to twenty years by the U.S. Department of Transportation underscore the potential of the ADHS to help relieve congestion along major transportation routes and offer new and more efficient freight flows to trade gateways.

Table 3 Status of Completion of the ADHS (Miles) as of September 30, 2007						
State	Miles Open to Traffic		Miles Not Open to Traffic			Total Miles Eligible for ADHS Funding
	Complete	Remaining Stage Construction	Construction Under Way	Design Stage	Location Stage	
Alabama	146.6	53.9	25.3	6.2	63.7	295.7
Georgia	100.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	20.5	132.5
Kentucky	393.5	0.0	10.1	14.5	8.2	426.3
Maryland	77.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	83.2
Mississippi	96.3	0.0	3.1	18.1	0.0	117.5
New York	207.9	1.3	3.7	3.6	5.5	222.0
North Carolina	175.4	4.2	0.0	16.4	8.3	204.3
Ohio	178.2	0.0	0.0	16.2	7.1	201.5
Pennsylvania	285.6	7.6	44.3	15.7	99.9	453.1
South Carolina	18.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	22.9
Tennessee	217.3	74.5	11.1	8.9	17.5	329.3
Virginia	160.0	0.0	0.7	15.9	15.6	192.2
West Virginia	333.5	3.4	18.0	24.5	30.2	409.6
System Totals	2,390.8	148.6	116.3	155.3	279.0	3,090.0

Figure 5
Appalachian Development Highway System
Status of Completion as of 9/30/2007
3,090 Eligible Miles



FY 2009 Budget and Planned Performance

ARC's general goals and associated performance measures are displayed below in Table 4. These goals specifically address the Congressional mandate set out in the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 as well as the Commission Strategic Plan. They are designed to ensure that investments in community and economic development accompany the large federal highway investment in the Region, benefiting not only the Region but the U.S. economy as a whole. During FY 2009, ARC will devote its resources to programs and actions that tie to and specifically support these goals. ARC will place significant emphasis on reducing regional deficits and building upon regional assets such as energy resources. This includes ensuring that the Region has an employable workforce, ensuring that nonhighway infrastructure such as water and sewage meets basic standards, ensuring adequate access to broadband telecommunications, completing the ADHS, and encouraging and promoting entrepreneurship and business development throughout the Region.

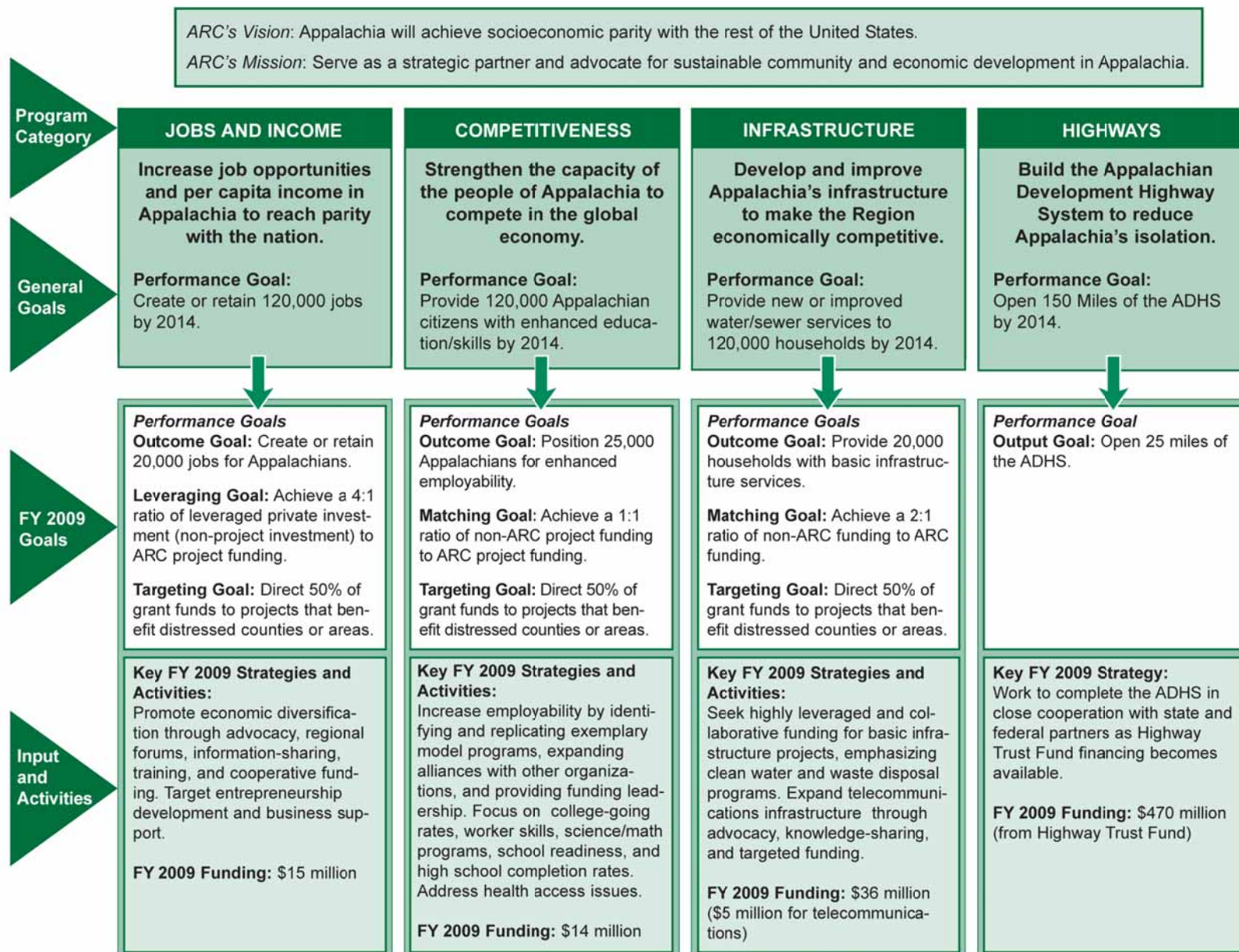
ARC Priorities in FY 2009

ARC's FY 2009 priorities are designed to help it achieve its long-term goals. At the highest level, ARC is determined to significantly reduce economic distress within the Appalachian Region and target the neediest areas to help close the socioeconomic gaps between the Region and the rest of the nation. Doing so requires successful achievement of four inter-related general goals, as shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4 ARC Goals and 2009 Targets	
General Goals	Targets for 2009
Increase Job Opportunities and Per Capita Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create/retain 20,000 jobs for Appalachians • Achieve a 4:1 investment ratio for economic diversification projects • Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties/areas
Strengthen Capacity of the People to Compete in the Global Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position 20,000 Appalachians for enhanced employability • Achieve a 1:1 average investment ratio for employability projects • Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties/areas
Develop and Improve Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 20,000 households with basic infrastructure services • Achieve a 2:1 average investment ratio for infrastructure projects • Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties/areas
Build the Appalachian Development Highway System to Reduce Isolation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 25 miles of the Appalachian Development Highway System

Figure 6 provides a more detailed display of the ARC program logic model for program operations in 2009, including the alignment of annual performance targets, major strategies and activities, and the current funding request to the mission and goals of the Strategic Plan.

Figure 6
ARC Performance Measurement Framework
Fiscal Year 2009



ARC strategic goals and performance goals for FY 2009, are summarized on the following pages. Objectives for achieving the goals are summarized below. The Area Development and Highway program sections of this budget justification describe specific strategies for achieving the strategic goals. The linkage between ARC's general goals, strategies, and performance targets is shown in Table 5 on page 30.

General Goal 1: Increasing Job Opportunities and Per Capita Income in Appalachia to Reach Parity with the Nation

In partnership with other agencies, ARC will help local and state leaders diversify local economies, support entrepreneurship, increase domestic and global markets, and foster new technologies in order to address job shifts throughout the Region. In addition, ARC will encourage local leaders to build on the opportunities presented by Appalachian highway corridors and to examine heritage, cultural, natural, and recreational assets that can create job opportunities while preserving the character of the Region's communities. While this type of asset based economic development is not a quick fix or a panacea for the Region, it can be part of a comprehensive solution for sustainable community and economic development.

The Commission will build on its successful entrepreneurship initiative by engaging in place based or asset based economic development activities. Communities can develop assets and identify new and creative uses for perceived liabilities to generate revenue and create jobs. Successful strategies have positive economic impacts and help ensure sustained, long term benefits in a community. The Federal Co-Chair, along with the governors of the 13 Appalachian states, called for development of a comprehensive energy blueprint which featured strategies for the utilization of the Region's abundant energy resources in order to stimulate job creation.

ARC has jointly funded many business development projects over the years with federal agencies, and has vigorously reached out to both public and private partners in recent years to promote entrepreneurship in the Region. ARC intends to educate current and future entrepreneurs, both youth and adults; provide more access to capital for local businesses through loan funds, venture funds, and tax credits; strengthen local economies by building on strategic sectors and regional cultural heritage products through trade expansion; and nurture new and expanding businesses by providing technical assistance and creating and supporting rural business incubators and multi-tenant facilities. These regional strategies involve cooperating with the Federal Reserve, USDA, SBA, ITA, TVA and the NEA, among others, as well as with the private sector.

ARC has provided a forum for stakeholders and forged alliances with major financial institutions to pursue new business formation. Partner organizations include banking institutions, including the Federal Home Loan Banks in Atlanta and Cincinnati, the Federal Reserve Banks in Cleveland and Richmond, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in Atlanta, and Wachovia/First Union Bank; and national foundations, including the Ford, Kauffman, Benedum, and Kellogg foundations, community colleges and local development organizations. The National Commission on Entrepreneurship, National Business Incubator Association, Distributive Education Clubs of America, and Future Farmers of America have also joined with the Commission in supporting Appalachian initiatives.

The Strategic Plan identifies seven objectives to increase jobs and income:

1.1: Foster Civic Entrepreneurship, building the capacity of three interdependent elements: individual leaders, organizations, and the community as a whole. Leadership development skills; broad citizen involvement; strategic planning processes; and collaborations among business, government, nonprofit, and philanthropic organizations contribute to a sense of empowerment and sustained economic well-being. These activities foster broad-based civic engagement and support strategic readiness to take advantage of economic opportunities.

1.2: Diversify the Economic Base to provide new employment opportunities. Prosperity and stability for Appalachian communities will depend on their ability to find new business and economic opportunities that can build on the Region's strengths while diversifying its base. This will include expanding workforce training and entrepreneurial development; export creation; and promoting applications of business technology and technology-related businesses and services. ARC will also help existing businesses modernize, retain jobs, and be competitive in the global economy.

1.3: Enhance Entrepreneurial Activity in the Region, because locally owned businesses are essential for sustainable local economies and improving the quality of life in Appalachian communities, especially in economically distressed areas. Many communities need assistance in developing support for business incubators and providing entrepreneurial training and financial services. This will require further access to investment capital for local businesses; promoting entrepreneurial training in middle schools, high schools, and community colleges; and supporting business technical assistance networks.

1.4: Develop and Market Strategic Assets for Local Economies. A recognized way of strengthening communities and their economies is through the identification and development of local cultural, heritage, and natural assets. This approach to development recognizes and builds on indigenous resources, experience, wisdom, skills and capacity that exist in Appalachian communities. Creating local homegrown economic opportunity is central to this asset-based approach. Appalachia's arts, crafts, music, and heritage resources and its natural and recreational assets can be leveraged for the economic benefit of the Region.

1.5: Increase the Domestic and Global Competitiveness of the Existing Economic Base. Many Appalachian communities have embraced not only new domestic business development strategies but also global strategies that promote increased international business activity in order to be competitive. By helping local firms find new markets at home and abroad, communities can assist in job creation. Foreign direct investment is another effective approach that can generate additional job opportunities and help communities enhance their competitive advantage. ARC will exploit research opportunities and support technical assistance to businesses as well as promote foreign direct investment where possible.

1.6: Foster the Development and Use of Innovative Technologies. Information technology represents an important opportunity to close the job gap in Appalachia through high-value-added industries such as telecommunications and computing services. Appalachian communities should partner with federal and private-sector research labs, research universities, and other technology organizations to help create and retain technology-related jobs through business assistance,

supporting and capitalizing on research in universities and elsewhere, and promoting public-sector science and technology programs.

1.7: Capitalize on the Economic Potential of the Appalachian Development Highway System. The ADHS presents perhaps the greatest community and economic development opportunity in the Region. To maximize its potential, programs and activities must be designed to capitalize on the system's connectivity. This will require supporting local and regional economic and community development initiatives that effectively use completed sections of the ADHS; encouraging strategic planning to guide appropriate development on the corridors; and promoting cooperative initiatives between economic development and highway officials.

The performance target for Goal 1 in 2009 is to create or retain 20,000 jobs and direct at least 50 percent of grant funds to distressed counties and areas. In addition, the Commission has set a target investment ratio of at least four private sector dollars for each ARC dollar invested.

General Goal 2: Strengthen the Capacity of the People of Appalachia to Compete in the Global Economy

The people of Appalachia must have the skills and knowledge required to develop, staff, and manage globally competitive businesses. In addition, the Region's communities must provide adequate health care in order to keep existing businesses and develop new ones.

ARC will continue to support local efforts to make all of the Region's citizens productive participants in the global economy. In education, the Commission's focus will be to raise the level of educational attainment by addressing a range of educational issues, such as workforce skills, early childhood education, dropout prevention, and improved college attendance. In health care, the focus will be on recruitment and retention of health-care professionals in areas with documented shortages and the promotion of better health through wellness and preventive measures. In addition, ARC will develop partnerships with other organizations to address the high incidence of life-threatening diseases in the Region.

ARC will work to improve educational capabilities and attainment. With its state and local partners, it will upgrade the Region's education climate, improving educational capabilities and providing re-entry programs, school-to-work transition programs, and skills training for specific employers located in or moving into the Region. The Department of Education has longstanding agreements in place with the Commission to support projects in the Region.

Strategic Plan objectives are as follows:

2.1: Foster Civic Entrepreneurship to strengthen collaborative relationships among communities, agencies, and individuals, that encourage innovative and achievable first steps, and that provide an increase in awareness of and dialogue on strategic opportunities contribute to improved community responsibility and use of resources. Collaboration must be expanded between businesses and training institutions, schools and community development, and youth and their communities. Community-based dialog must also be promoted on critical health issues.

2.2: Enhance Workforce Skills through Training. As the changing global economy affects Appalachian communities and businesses, many adults in the Region find it difficult to retain their jobs or seek new ones without significant retraining and additional education. Most new jobs are in sectors that require a higher level of education. To respond to new economic opportunities and weather economic uncertainty, workers must have the opportunity to continually build skills and experience through vocational schools and other training resources.

2.3: Increase Access to Quality Child Care and Early Childhood Education to enable parents and guardians to take advantage of job opportunities. In addition, studies have shown that the benefits of high-quality early childhood education programs, especially for children from low-income families, last at least into early adulthood. Facilities are lacking, and, where they are available, many families in Appalachia do not have the time or money to take full advantage of them.

2.4: Increase Educational Attainment and Achievement. Research has shown that high levels of educational attainment and achievement are associated with better health for individuals and their children, longer life expectancies, and higher salaries. While progress has been made in improving levels of educational attainment and achievement in Appalachia, the Region has not kept pace with the nation as whole. Resources are still needed to close this widening gap. More Appalachians need to graduate from high school and continue with post-secondary education at community colleges, universities, or professional schools.

2.5: Provide Access to Health-Care Professionals. Activities and policies that improve the supply and distribution of Appalachia's professional health-care workforce (physicians, nurse practitioners, psychologists, dentists, medical technicians, etc.) can help ensure that health care is comprehensive, affordable, and tailored to the specific needs of each community. Many communities in remote areas of the Region find it difficult to recruit and retain health-care professionals. ARC's experience has shown that this problem can be addressed effectively by recruitment strategies such as the J-1 Visa Waiver Program, and by supporting primary care systems and training of health care professionals.

2.6: Promote Health through Wellness and Prevention. Appalachia suffers from disproportionately high rates of chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, and diabetes. This has a significant adverse effect on workforce participation and productivity, and impedes opportunity for economic growth. Education on positive health behaviors is critical to developing a stronger workforce and ensuring the long-term viability of the Region.

The performance targets for Goal 2 in 2009 is to position 20,000 Appalachians for enhanced employability and direct at least 50 percent of grant funds to distressed counties and areas. In addition, the Commission has set a target investment ratio of at least one non-ARC dollar for each ARC dollar invested.

General Goal 3: Develop and Improve Appalachia's Infrastructure to Make the Region Economically Competitive

To compete in the global economy, Appalachia must have the infrastructure necessary for economic development, including water and sewer systems, telecommunications systems, and

efficient connections to global transportation networks. But barriers such as rugged terrain and low population density have hindered the Region from developing adequate infrastructure. ARC will continue to address the lack of adequate water and sewer systems and telecommunications systems and services in the Region, and will build partnerships to address the critical issue of intermodal connections to improve access to the global market.

It is hard for most Americans to fathom that in the 21st century basic water and sewer problems remain a critical issue, but this is true for many smaller, poorer communities of Appalachia. And without the basics, business and industry simply are not interested in locating in the Region. A fundamental feature of the Commission since its creation has been to coordinate with and make best use of all public and private resources to assist Appalachian community development. The scope and flexibility of ARC funding enables the Commission to supplement, extend, and attract other federal program funds to address local priorities.

ARC has collaborated with federal agencies to support water resource management and cooperative solutions among providers; promote multi-county approaches and private sector partnerships to manage solid waste disposal, water, and wastewater treatment; support waste recycling and new disposal technologies; ensure that remote rural area needs are represented in infrastructure policy formulation and funding; and identify innovative ways to address unmet needs in Appalachian communities and sub-regions.

Currently, the Economic Development Administration, Rural Development, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Tennessee Valley Authority are administering active projects under the supplemental grant provisions of the Appalachian Regional Development Act. Agreements are also still in place with other agencies that have conducted substantial program activities with ARC in the past, including the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Railway Administration, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the National Park Service. The Commission will also work to make developable prime sites that have not been available due to environmental problems such as pollution.

The Strategic Plan identifies the following five regional objectives:

3.1: Foster Civic Entrepreneurship. Developing the regional infrastructure necessary to make Appalachia competitive requires visionary leaders and effective organizations that are able to strategically mobilize communities toward their goals. Infrastructure improvements are especially important in distressed areas and along the completed ADHS corridors. Partnerships among local and state governments and among other organizations engaged in infrastructure issues should be promoted. In addition, expansion of the kinds of “self-help” water and wastewater projects that ARC pioneered in parts of Appalachia can apply the skills and commitment of local communities to solving local infrastructure needs.

3.2: Build and Enhance Basic Infrastructure. Communities must have adequate water and wastewater treatment systems and decent, affordable housing to sustain businesses, generate jobs, protect public health, and ensure a basic standard of living for residents. Many Appalachian communities continue to lack this very basic infrastructure, compromising the Region’s ability to

pursue basic development activities. Investing in basic infrastructure is an investment in the wellness, as well as the economic potential, of Appalachia.

3.3: Increase the Accessibility and Use of Telecommunications Technology. Communities across the Appalachian Region, especially those in rural or economically distressed areas, face serious challenges in taking advantage of new information, computing, and telecommunications technologies that have the potential to expand their economic development horizons. Changing regulations have resulted in access issues for rural communities and reluctance on the part of service providers to make capital investments in less-dense areas where it is more difficult to generate adequate returns on investments. ARC has developed a broad base of experience with such approaches as telemedicine, telecommunication applications in business, education and government, and acting strategically to increase local and regional broadband connectivity.

3.4: Build and Enhance Environmental Assets. Cleaning up defunct industrial sites, promoting environmentally sensitive industries, and providing responsible stewardship and use of Appalachia's natural assets can play a vital part in putting the Region on an equal economic footing with the rest of the nation. This includes the reclamation of former industrial sites and mine-impacted lands for viable use. ARC's statute also encourages eco-industrial development that can responsibly take advantage of the Region's natural-resource assets

3.5: Promote the Development of an Intermodal Transportation Network. In the twenty-first century, growth and prosperity depend on the ability to develop intermodal transportation systems with fast, efficient, and dependable access to worldwide suppliers and markets. Appalachian communities and businesses must continue to strengthen support for intermodal transportation strategies designed to improve access to Appalachia's transportation network (including aviation, local transit systems, railway systems, and inland waterways) as well as to increase the responsiveness of that network to the needs of businesses, communities, and residents. ARC sees the value of regional forums and studies of specific intermodal opportunities in the Region to support inland ports and other facilities. Access roads providing better linkages to completed ADHS corridors will also be important.

ARC will build on its past successes in joint efforts with various agencies and organizations such as the Small Business Administration and National Business Incubator Association, supplementing the work of other federal programs, facilitating technology ownership in the home, funding community learning/technology access centers, and assisting in providing enhanced telecommunication services to facilitate smart parks and IT incubator development opportunities.

The performance targets for Goal 3 in 2009 are to provide basic infrastructure services to 20,000 households and to direct at least 50 percent of grant funds to distressed counties and areas. In addition, the Commission has set a target investment ratio of at least two non-ARC dollars for each ARC dollar invested.

General Goal 4: Build the Appalachian Development Highway System to Reduce Appalachia's Isolation

For Appalachia to compete economically with communities across the nation, it must have a safe and efficient transportation system connecting it to national transportation networks. Because of its difficult terrain, Appalachia was largely bypassed by the national interstate highway system, leaving the Region with a network of winding, two-lane roads, which presented a major barrier to development. Congress, recognizing the importance of overcoming the Region's geographic isolation, authorized the construction of an interstate-quality highway system in Appalachia. The Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS) was created, and is being built, to enhance economic development opportunities in the Region by providing access to markets for goods, to jobs for workers, to health care for patients, and to education for students.

The strong partnership of ARC, the U.S. Department of Transportation, and state departments of transportation will continue to oversee the planning and construction of the Appalachian Development Highway System. ARC will work to identify and overcome barriers to the timely completion of the ADHS.

There are three objectives in the Strategic Plan supporting completion of the development corridor system:

4.1: Foster Civic Entrepreneurship. Long-term strategic planning by local and regional leadership is critical to taking full advantage of the economic and community-building opportunities presented by existing and planned ADHS corridors. New outreach and awareness efforts are needed to help communities fully integrate the ADHS into their economic development planning. ARC is positioned to continue to serve as a focal point for removing barriers to ADHS completion and ensuring collaboration among the U.S. Department of Transportation, and other state and federal agencies involved in the Region's economic development.

4.2: Promote On-Schedule Completion of the ADHS. Timely completion of the ADHS is essential for fostering economic growth and connecting the 13 states in the Region with national and global economic opportunities. ARC will continue to work with federal and state departments of transportation and other entities to expedite location studies, solve design problems, and accelerate construction while working to preserve the cultural and natural resources of the Region.

4.3: Coordinate Work on ADHS State-Line Crossings. Completing the ADHS expeditiously will require close coordination of activities on those segments of the system that cross state lines. ARC will coordinate technical information, funding disbursements, and construction scheduling between adjoining states to facilitate completion of state-line crossings of ADHS corridors.

The performance target for Goal 4 in 2009 is to open 25 additional miles of the Appalachian Development Highway System to traffic.

Table 5 summarizes the performance indicators for all the major strategies in FY 2009. Table 6 and Figure 7 show the requested resource levels by goal and program. Additional detail and discussion is included below.

Table 5
ARC Goals and Measures

Program Area	General Goal And Strategies	Long-Term Performance Measures	Short-Term Performance Measures	Expected Benefits
Area Development \$ 15 million	<p>Goal 1: Increase Job Opportunities and Per Capita Income</p> <p>Strategy: Promote Economic Diversification</p>	<p>200,000 jobs created/retained by 2019*</p> <p>Achieve 15:1 private sector to ARC investment ratio for business infrastructure projects</p>	<p>Annual: 20,000 jobs created/retained— 10% of long-term goal*</p> <p>Achieve initial average 4 to 1 private sector to ARC investment ratio in projects</p> <p>Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties/areas</p>	Enhanced economic competitiveness
Area Development \$ 14 million	<p>Goal 2: Strengthen Capacity of the People to Compete in the Global Economy</p> <p>Strategy: Increase Workforce Employability</p>	<p>200,000 Appalachians with enhanced employability by 2019**</p> <p>Achieve 1:1 average non-ARC to ARC investment ratio for employability projects</p>	<p>Annual: 20,000 Appalachians with enhanced employability— 10% of long-term goal**</p> <p>Achieve initial average 1 to 1 non-ARC to ARC investment ratio in projects</p> <p>Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties/areas</p>	Enhanced economic competitiveness
Area Development \$ 36 million	<p>Goal 3: Develop and Improve Infrastructure</p> <p>Strategy: Ensure basic infrastructure/services and increased telecommunications access/deployment</p>	<p>200,000 households served by 2019</p> <p>Achieve 3:1 average non-ARC to ARC investment ratio for water/sewer projects</p>	<p>Annual: 20,000 households served—10% of long-term goal</p> <p>Achieve initial average 2 to 1 non-ARC to ARC investment ratio in projects</p> <p>Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties/areas</p>	<p>Enhanced economic competitiveness</p> <p>Reduced isolation and improved regional access</p>
Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS) \$470 million	<p>Goal 4: Build the Appalachian Development Highway System to Reduce Isolation</p> <p>Strategy: Complete the ADHS</p>	<p>Complete the ADHS by 2021</p> <p>For every dollar invested, \$1.10 in increased travel efficiency benefits</p>	<p>Open 25 miles of the ADHS to traffic</p>	<p>Enhanced economic competitiveness</p> <p>Reduced isolation and improved regional access</p>

* ARC reports total target jobs of funded projects; related validation studies and ROI data are separately reported.

** Measured in higher educational attainment, increased access to health care, or employment after training.

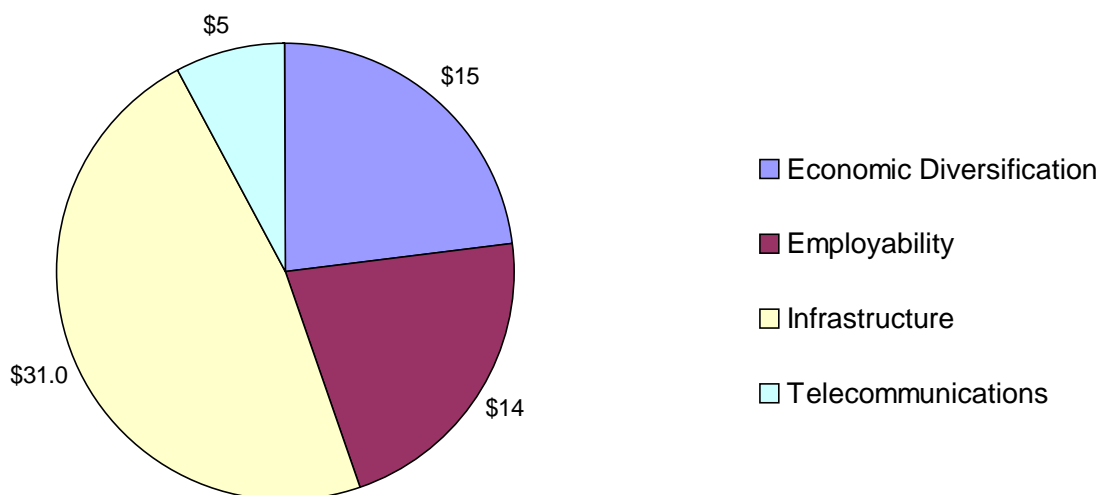
**Table 6
Summary of Goals and Resource Levels¹⁴**

	FY 2007	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
Goal 1: Increase Job Opportunities and Income by diversifying the Appalachian economy	\$15 million	\$16 million	\$15 million
Goal 2: Strengthen Capacity of People by increasing employability	\$14 million	\$15 million	\$14 million
Goal 3a: Increase Competitiveness by improving basic infrastructure	\$30.858 million	\$36.032 million	\$31.0 million
Goal 3b: Increase Competitiveness by expanding broadband telecommunications capacity	\$5 million	\$6 million	\$5 million
Goal 4: Reduce isolation by building 25 miles of highway	\$470 million*	\$470 million*	\$470 million*
Total by Fiscal Year (Non-ADHS)	\$64.858 million	\$73.032 million	\$65.0 million

** Funding for the Appalachian Development Highway System is included in the Federal Highway Trust Fund and therefore is not included in the total requested FY 2008 appropriation.*

¹⁴ FY 2008 and FY 2009 program levels estimated based on grant applications to be submitted.

Figure 7
FY 2009 Budget Request by Investment Area
 (Millions, Excluding ADHS)



Regional Initiatives

ARC periodically identifies one or more strategic objectives annually as regional initiatives. This process reflects the need to enhance efforts in goal areas to meet the Commission’s ten-year performance goals. Regional priorities represent a concerted effort by the 13 Appalachian states and the federal government to address an area of critical importance in the Region. Resources are designated by the Commission to promote innovation in a particular goal area, to focus on sector development, to promote a unique opportunity, or to resolve underperformance. The Commission has adopted regional initiatives in the areas of telecommunications and asset based economic development and has focused special attention on these areas over a multi-year period.

The Telecommunications and Information Technology Initiative was created to promote the development of telecommunications in Appalachia, with a special focus on helping the Region's distressed counties. The focus of this program is not only on access to infrastructure, but also, and more importantly, on applications that use that access. Instead of simply promoting technology by itself, the program seeks to stimulate economic growth and improve the standard of living in the Region through technology-related avenues.

The Asset Based Development Initiative was designed to assist Appalachian communities in identifying and leveraging local assets to create jobs and generate revenue while preserving the character of their community. The Commission has focused on development of cultural and heritage resources and more recently, use of natural assets to promote job creation through development of an energy cluster in the Region.

Performance Challenges

ARC can effectively and efficiently implement its FY 2009 strategies and achieve its performance targets, assuming that it obtains sufficient resources and is able to carry out its planned activities. However, several external and a few internal factors might affect ARC's ability to achieve its goals. These risks are discussed below.

External Challenges

Economic down turns could adversely impact ARC performance goal achievement. Economic down turns are felt acutely in the Appalachian Region. They typically hit more deeply and last longer. This may have an impact on what ARC is able to accomplish in the Region. Success is very dependent on both state and regional cooperation and having flexibility to shift funds when new and promising projects are identified. A value of the ARC partnership is being able to act in response to changing conditions in the Region. Investment priorities may be shifted if necessary from original projections.

Macro-economic conditions can affect relative regional economic performance. National and global economic changes can significantly alter the competitiveness of Appalachian businesses and can influence demographic and structural shifts that could pose new barriers to closing the socioeconomic gaps with the rest of the country.

Internal Challenges

ARC is a small streamlined organization and therefore faces challenges in preparing staff to succeed current leadership. ARC has a streamlined organizational structure. There are 11 federal employees and 48 FTE non-federal trust fund employees. Although this means that ARC is able to operate efficiently, with extremely modest administrative costs, it also means that key ARC staff members have no "back ups"—in sports parlance, "no bench." This creates potential challenges when considering succession planning and addressing expanding roles for staff in performance measurement and restructuring business processes.

ARC Performance Assessment

ARC assesses the overall progress of the Region over the long term through special research, fine-grained analyses of decennial census data, and monitoring the number of severely distressed counties over time. That information is essential for understanding remaining gaps between the Region and the rest of the country in terms of jobs, income, educational attainment, and quality of life. In addition to long term assessments, the Commission has conducted a program of performance measurement linked to the strategic plan under the GPRA process. ARC's performance measurement program can be discussed in three areas:

- Return on investment, documenting how well ARC leverages other resources;
- Project performance, using data collection and analysis in a management information system validated by site visits to document actual outcomes; and
- Independent project evaluations.

ARC performance is published annually in the Performance and Accountability Report, which is available to the general public on the ARC website.

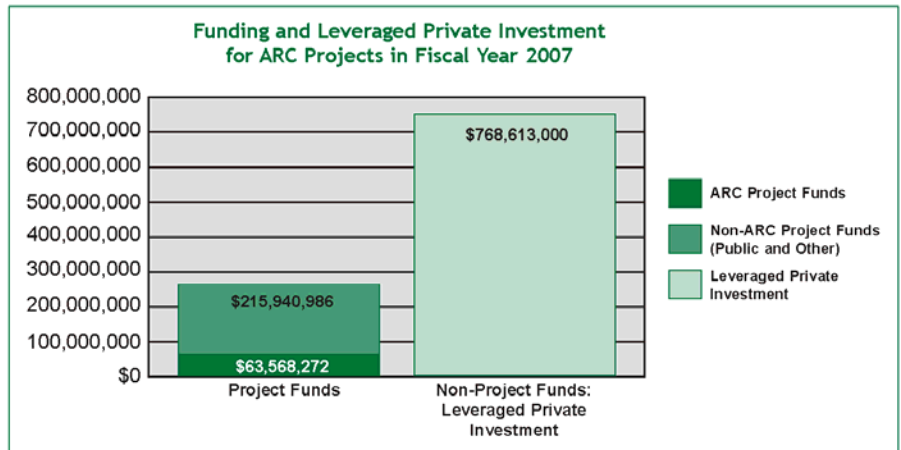
Leveraged Public and Private Investment

ARC has a statutory responsibility to use its advocacy and grant activities to increase investment of public and private funds in the Region. Underinvestment of federal program funds and private sector resources in Appalachia was a fundamental concern when the Commission was founded, and it continues to be a barrier to self-sustained economic growth.

Accordingly, the Commission stresses leveraging of all other resources to the maximum extent possible in its grant initiatives and undertakes to regularly monitor leveraging efficiency within and across grant areas by goal. ARC values how well its grants provide seed money for local investments that leverages other federal, state and local funds as well as private funds. For example, a recent

evaluation of infrastructure projects funded by ARC between 1998 and 2004 leveraged total private-sector investment of \$1.7 billion.¹⁵ As shown in Figure 8, in 2007 each dollar of ARC funding across all investment areas leveraged \$3.40 in non-ARC funding and leveraged \$12.48 in private investment attracted as a result of the project.

Figure 8



Project Performance

ARC has structured a systematic program of performance measurement for its grants in accordance with the strategic plan, and it tracks individual grant information and performance in an intranet database available to program managers. Data elements for specific project grants are linked to the measures in the annual performance plan for each strategic goal. The system not only provides a means to document output and outcome performance for each fiscal year and over time, but also provides management information that strengthens project oversight and troubleshooting. In addition, the system provides a means to identify lessons learned and best practices that can be shared across the Region. Site visits two years after funding are used to validate performance information reported in the project management system, based on a sample of 50–60 projects annually.

The Commission is developing web-based resources for grant development that will be enable prospective grantees to incorporate strong project performance measurement in project designs.¹⁶

¹⁵ *Evaluation of the Appalachian Regional Commission's Infrastructure and Public Works Program Projects.* Brandow Company and Economic Development Research Group, June 2007.

¹⁶ *Development of Web-Based Resources for Grant Development, Performance Measurement, and Business Process Improvements,* with contract assistance from Silosmashers, Inc.

This innovative effort will not only improve performance measurement and outcomes, but support efficiency in ARC grant business processes and enhance reporting capabilities at all levels.

Since initiating its project measurement system under GPRA, the Commission has established a solid record of performance. Appendix C includes a summary of many of the measurements used in the past several years for various program objectives.

Independent Evaluations

Closely aligned with project performance tracking is a multi-year plan whereby ARC uses independent or external evaluations to determine how well projects have achieved their objectives. These evaluations place a special emphasis on assessing the utility and validity of output and outcome measures. Results provide important management information to the Commission for policy development purposes. Findings are also made available to state and local organizations that are in a position to affect future programming. Evaluation reports are typically published on ARC's website. The following are highlights of recent evaluations by goal area.

Goal 1: Increasing Job Opportunities and Per Capita Income

Expanding entrepreneurship, which increases job opportunities, and supporting business development is essential to improving the viability and diversity of the Region's economy. A study issued in March 2001 of the initial stage of ARC's Entrepreneurship program found that the program has leveraged funds from other sources, helping businesses develop new products, expanding new businesses and creating jobs.¹⁷ This initial study found that three-quarters of the projects had assisted firms to develop new products or upgrade new technologies. In addition, half of the projects reported starting new businesses that led to the creation of 304 new firms—46 new firms with employees and 258 firms that were sole proprietors. There were 377 new jobs created according to the survey, with 69 jobs in new firms, 50 in existing firms, and 258 through self-employment. Furthermore, there were 74 jobs saved by project interventions.

In FY 2007, ARC awarded a contract to the Rural Policy Research Institute to conduct a program evaluation of the Commission's Entrepreneurship Initiative to date. This evaluation will examine the project outcomes of a sample of projects that have been closed since 1997, including projects that promote the access to capital and financial assistance; technical and managerial assistance; technology transfer; entrepreneurial education and training; and entrepreneurial networks. Through the Entrepreneurship Initiative and ARC Area Development funds, the Commission has currently funded 462 entrepreneurial projects, excluding research and conferences, which provided a total of over \$47 million of support for a range of program activities. In addition to ARC funds, these programs have leveraged \$76.7 million from state and local government and other sources to support activities targeting the Region. In addition, the projects have leveraged a projected total of \$108 million in follow-on private investment, with \$72.7 million for projects that are closed. Collectively, the funded projects are projected to create 3,197 new businesses and for closed projects are documented to have created 1,784 new businesses. The evaluation will show how these results compare to national and regional outcomes for similar types of projects and will make a wider policy assessment of these investments.

¹⁷ An Early Stage Evaluation of ARC's Entrepreneurship, Regional Technology Strategies, March 2001.

ARC released in April 2007 its report on *Access to Capital and Credit for Small Business in Appalachia*, which found significant credit gaps in portions of Appalachia but also reasons to be cautiously optimistic for stakeholders to work together to close credit gaps. The study finds that the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) has had a significant impact in leveraging increases in community development lending and investing in the Appalachian Region. Furthermore, in contrast to most other regions in the country, small business lending increased as the minority population increased on a county level in Appalachia. Despite signs of progress, significant disparities continue to exist in small business lending in Appalachia. In particular, within Appalachia small business lending is less accessible in non-metropolitan counties and counties experiencing economic distress. In addition, the smallest businesses with assets under \$1 million and businesses in low- and moderate-income communities experience the least access to credit.

ARC has just issued an RFP to conduct a program evaluation of the outcomes of tourism, cultural heritage and natural asset-based development projects supported by ARC to stimulate these sectors in the Region. There are three major tasks to this RFP. First, this program evaluation will examine the project outcomes of approximately 100 projects that have been closed since 1997, including projects that promote tourism, recreational development, entrepreneurial development in tourism, and related asset-based economic development projects. Second, this evaluation will assess the validity of ARC's performance measurement system, which has generally tracked outcomes such as daily visitors, over night visitors, business formation, job creation and retention in tourism related sectors, the leveraging of additional public funding, and follow-on private investment that is attracted as a result of ARC-funded projects. However, these outcome measures are often difficult to implement consistently, particularly the tourism impacts from spending, and ARC needs a critical appraisal of these measures, and, where necessary, recommendations on improvements. Third, the evaluation will identify policy options for future directions, changes in emphasis, reporting concerns, and lessons learned from the Initiative.

Goal 2. Strengthening the Capacity of the People to Compete in the Global Economy

A 2000 study of the results of 84 ARC education projects funded during the 1990's found that most of the projects in the study reached those segments of Appalachia that are most economically disadvantaged or geographically isolated and that the projects were successful in achieving the outcomes they set forth in their original requests for ARC support.¹⁸ Case Studies provided convincing evidence that the sample projects resulted in a broad range of educational, economic, and social gains. Moreover, the study found that 67 percent of these education projects reported that they would never have been implemented without their ARC award.

An evaluation of ARC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory Summer Institute Math / Science / Technology program assessed the effectiveness of the program in encouraging more Appalachian high school students to continue their studies beyond high school and to pursue careers in science, technology, engineering, and math.¹⁹ Furthermore it assessed how the program has assisted participating teachers in raising the level of math, science, and technology instruction in their high schools. The findings are based on data collected from eight cohorts of participants attending the

¹⁸ *Evaluation of ARC's Educational Projects*, Westat Corporation, 2000.

¹⁹ *Evaluation of the Appalachian Regional Commission Oak Ridge National Laboratory Summer Institute for Math/Science/Technology*, Academy for Education Development, March 2006.

Summer Institute between 1997 and 2004. For the student cohort, the study found that participation in the Summer Institute influenced 24% of students to take more science classes and 22% to take more math classes when they returned to high school. Somewhat more than half the students reported that their experience at ORNL reinforced prior decisions about the science and math courses they had already chosen to take (56% and 52%, respectively). In addition, students reported that the institute reinforced their intentions to go to college and reduced some of the barriers. Fully 96% of student participants who had graduated from high school at the time of the survey had continued their formal education. Of the 23 students who attended the institute in summer 1997 and 1998, all reported having attained higher education—26% had some college, 39% had earned a bachelor's degree, and 35% went on to graduate work. Participating teachers reported that they incorporated activities and approaches learned at the Summer Institute into their classrooms with 77% reporting that they drew on their experience at the institute for explanations and examples, and 52% did so for classroom demonstrations, and 50% incorporated new knowledge in their lab experiments.

The University of Kentucky has completed its draft report on *College-going and Perseverance Rates in Appalachia* which analyzes school-level data on actual college going rates or college-going plans for schools participating in the Appalachian Higher Education Network, and from non-participating schools in peer counties in the same Appalachian states. The analysts used statistical techniques to assess the impact of participating schools as compared to non-participating schools in terms of college-going outcomes and found the most significant effects for the most socioeconomically disadvantaged schools. The findings show that the Appalachian Higher Education Network results mirror national trends. It should be noted that privacy concerns prevented the contractors from being able to conduct student level analysis of the program.

Goal 3a. Developing and Improving the Region's Infrastructure—Clean Water

ARC non-highway infrastructure projects, which typically include infrastructure investments such as the development of industrial parks and sites, water and sewer systems, access roads, and business incubators, have been highly successful. In FY 2007, the *Evaluation of the Appalachian Regional Commission's Infrastructure and Public Works Program Projects, 2007* was conducted by the Brandow Company and EDR Group. This evaluation examined a sample of 104 ARC infrastructure projects funded between 1998 and 2004. ARC's Area Development investment infrastructure projects totaled over \$243 million in investments during the 1998-2004 period—exclusive of investments in the Appalachian Development Highway System and administrative grants—accounting for about 49 percent of Area Development projects. Key findings were as follows:

- **Jobs:** The sampled projects, which received \$29.4 million in ARC funding, have produced 17,795 direct new jobs, with an estimated additional 25,341 new jobs created by the indirect effects of the ARC project, and 9,580 jobs retained. ARC funds have created an average of one new direct job for every \$1,652 of ARC investment. On average, industrial parks produced 1,086 jobs per project; commercial water and sewer improvements created 304 jobs per project; business incubators yielded 271 jobs per project; telecommunications created 230 jobs per project, and access roads led to 212 new jobs per project.

- **Personal Income:** The new jobs led to an increase of \$638 million of new wages annually for the direct jobs created by the projects, and stimulated another \$692 million in wages from indirect jobs. In addition, retained jobs accounted for \$325 million in wages.
- **Tax Revenue:** Each year the ARC projects are yielding \$13.3 million of state income tax revenue, \$16.5 million of state and local sales tax revenue, and \$14.2 million in local property tax revenue. The annual state income tax and local property tax revenue together almost equals the entire amount of the ARC investment.
- **Private Investment:** The ARC projects have leveraged total private-sector investment of \$1.7 billion, with \$947 million in direct private investment and \$753 million in induced private investment.

Goal 3b. Developing and Improving the Region’s Infrastructure—Expanding Telecommunications Capacity

A total of 240, or 59 percent, of the counties in the Appalachian Region that are underserved by high speed Internet services. An ARC report, *Program Evaluation of the Appalachian Regional Commission’s Telecommunications Projects (2003)*, examined 70 projects that were started and completed between 1995 and 2001. Investments involving information technology based training, e-learning/distance learning, e-commerce, telemedicine, network and infrastructure initiatives, and community access centers were among the projects evaluated. The study measured the extent to which the projects enhanced access to telecommunication services and improved the use of these services to meet communities’ needs. Also, the study assessed the degree to which projects involved and served community stakeholders.

Most projects reported fulfilling their goals to the same or greater extent than projected. For example:

- Of skills training and educational applications, 69 percent indicated that their success was the same as expected, 23 percent indicated that it was more than expected and 8 percent reported that it was less than expected.
- Of economic development applications, 71 percent reported their success to be the same as expected, 14 percent indicated that it was more than expected, and 15 percent indicated that it was less than expected.

Goal 4. Building the Appalachian Development Highway System

An independent study has documented the benefits of the completed portions of the Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS.) An extensive independent study found that:

- A net increase of 16,000 jobs that would not have existed without the completed portions of the ADHS; the study estimates that these twelve corridors will, by the year 2015, have created a net increase of 42,000 Appalachian jobs, and will rise to 52,000 by 2025.
- Travel efficiencies valued at \$4.89 billion over the 1965–2025 period.
- Efficiency benefits of \$1.18 for each \$1 invested; and economic development benefits of \$1.32 for each \$1 invested.²⁰
- Crash and injury rates drop as much as 60 percent, with fatality rates reduced over 40 percent, when a two-lane highway is replaced with a four-lane divided controlled access highway.

As part of a larger effort to identify the drivers of regional economic growth, ARC’s contractor recently completed a study which focused on *The Impact of Highway Investments in Economic Growth in Appalachia, 1969–2000: Update and Enhancement of Twin County Growth Study*. The report updated the 1995 “twin county” study by Andrew Isserman and Terance Rephann, which found statistically significant differences in economic growth rates between Appalachian counties and their non-Appalachian counterparts during the years 1965 to 1991, and also found that counties served by the ADHS had higher rates of income, population, and per-capita income growth than similar non-Appalachian counties. The new study extended the analysis to the year 2000 and showed that income in all ARC counties had grown 131 percent more since 1969 than in the non-ARC counties; earnings growth was 96 percent higher; population growth was 9 percent higher; and per capita income was 36 percent higher. Additionally, counties with open ADHS segments posted 200 percent more income growth over the 1969-2000 period.²¹

ARC awarded a contract to Cambridge Systematics to conduct the *Economic Impact Study of Completing the Appalachian Development Highway System*, which should be complete early in 2008. The work included building a regional travel demand model to estimate travel demands, as well as user benefits that would be realized by completion of the ADHS corridors and the resulting network improvements in moving goods and people to, from, within, and across the Region. Analysts estimated user benefits for freight, commuting, tourism, and other business and non-business traffic; then using these data, estimated the regional economic development benefits from the enhanced competitive position of industry in the Region, increased roadside business and tourism, increased transportation reliability, and increased commuting areas, as well as national benefits due to congestion relief. The study also developed several types of benefit-cost assessments, including an overall assessment of the regional travel efficiency and economic development benefits, as well as national efficiency benefits.

²⁰ Appalachian Development Highways Economic Impact Studies, Wilbur Smith Associates, July 1998. (Note—This study was unique in that the results of the investments in public highways are rarely examined to determine if original stated objectives were met.)

²¹ *An Update and Extension of the Twin County Study and an Analysis of the Impact of Highway Investments on Economic Growth in the Appalachian Region, 1969-2000*. Teresa Lunch, Economic Development Research Group, November 2006.

Across All Goals. Building Community Capacity

ARC community capacity-building projects can be classified into one of four strategies: vision and direction, including strategic planning; community involvement; developing skills and knowledge; and support activities. A Weststat study in March 2004 evaluated 100 of ARC's 168 capacity-building projects from the 1995–2002 period. It included a review of the literature, assessment of project files and reports, and follow-up validation data collection in the field. Almost two-thirds (62 percent) of projects employed a skills-related strategy, while 47 percent conducted an involvement-related strategy. Thirty-nine percent of projects focused on a single strategy type (most notably skills)—while 55 percent employed activities that cut across two or more strategies.

Implementation and outcomes of the 42 projects were reviewed in detail with respect to the projects' original objectives. Seventy percent of the 179 outcomes proposed by the projects telephone interview projects were successfully achieved. Of the remaining 53 outcomes, 16 were not achieved, 17 could not yet be categorized as successful or unsuccessful, and 20 lacked information regarding level of attainment. However, only 37 percent of the outcome statements involved a numeric benchmark that could be used to determine the scope of the intended impact and assess whether the outcome had been achieved.

In contrast, qualitative evidence from across the site visits and telephone interviews support the view "that projects in many cases had far-reaching effects in communities. Besides important psychological and attitudinal changes, projects gave rise to more concrete benefits, including the development of individual skills and knowledge, increased collaboration, the strengthening of community organizations and infrastructure, increased volunteerism, and improved planning."

The study found the program generally achieved its objectives, and made recommendations about how to improve the performance measurement process, principally through the use of a computer-based performance assessment tool for community capacity-building. As a result of this evaluation, ARC is now developing a web-based project design tool to incorporate performance measurement into the entire project life cycle.²²

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Results and Corrective Actions

In 2004, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) conducted its first review of the ARC program using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) and issued a score of adequate. ARC received high scores for clarity of purpose, planning, and management. OMB noted ARC's progress in developing outcome related measures, but acknowledged the difficulty of performance measurement since ARC co-funds projects with other agencies. ARC revised its metrics to include performance goals for targeting resources to areas of greatest distress, and for leveraging other public and private funds. In 2008, the agency updated its improvement plans to enhance efficiency and currently continues to share performance data and research to clarify the links between federal investment and community change.

²² *Analysis of the Appalachian Regional Commission Grants Administration Process*, by SiloSmashers Inc., Washington DC, January 2006.

**Appalachian Regional Commission
FY 2009 Performance Budget
Major Program: Area Development**

The Federal Co-Chair requests \$65 million for Area Development. Table 7 illustrates the three related goals, measures, and benefits that will be realized from this investment. These funds would be heavily targeted to designated distressed counties and areas in the Region.

Table 7 ARC Goals and Measures				
Program Area	General Goal And Strategies	Long-Term Performance Measures	Short-Term Performance Measures	Expected Benefits
Area Development \$ 15 million	<p>Goal 1: Increase Job Opportunities and Per Capita Income</p> <p>Strategy: Promote Economic Diversification</p>	<p>200,000 jobs created/retained by 2019*</p> <p>Achieve 15:1 private sector to ARC investment ratio for business infrastructure projects</p>	<p>Annual: 20,000 jobs created/retained— 10% of long-term goal*</p> <p>Achieve initial average 4 to 1 private sector to ARC investment ratio in projects</p> <p>Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties/areas</p>	Enhanced economic competitiveness
Area Development \$ 14 million	<p>Goal 2: Strengthen Capacity of the People to Compete in the Global Economy</p> <p>Strategy: Increase Workforce Employability</p>	<p>200,000 Appalachians with enhanced employability by 2019**</p> <p>Achieve 1:1 average non-ARC to ARC investment ratio for employability projects</p>	<p>Annual: 20,000 Appalachians with enhanced employability— 10% of long-term goal**</p> <p>Achieve initial average 1 to 1 non-ARC to ARC investment ratio in projects</p> <p>Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties/areas</p>	Enhanced economic competitiveness
Area Development \$ 36 million	<p>Goal 3: Develop and Improve Infrastructure</p> <p>Strategy: Ensure basic infrastructure/services and increased telecommunications access/deployment</p>	<p>200,000 households served by 2019</p> <p>Achieve 3:1 average non-ARC to ARC investment ratio for water/sewer projects</p>	<p>Annual: 20,000 households served—10% of long-term goal</p> <p>Achieve initial average 2 to 1 non-ARC to ARC investment ratio in projects</p> <p>Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties/areas</p>	Enhanced economic competitiveness Reduced isolation and improved regional access

* ARC reports total target jobs of funded projects; related validation studies and ROI data are separately reported.

** Measured in higher educational attainment, increased access to health care, or employment after training.

The Area Development program has historically been a necessary complement to the Commission's long-range Appalachian Development Highway System. The Program addresses, with flexible funding and a partnership approach to policy, both the human and physical capital requirements for regional change.

ARC implements the Area Development program by allocating most funds directly to states by formula to carry out priorities they establish in accordance with the ARC strategic plan. The Commission also allocates funds for special regional initiatives.

Seventy-two regional planning and development districts or local development districts (LDDs) serving the Appalachian Region work closely with the states and ARC in developing multi-county plans and project packages. These LDDs receive ARC funding to partially support their operations. ARC plans to maintain LDD funding at \$5.3 million. The Commission also provides administrative fees for program administration to EDA, HRSA, RD, and TVA to cover the costs of transferring the obligation and management of ARC funds under the supplemental grant provisions of the ARDA. In FY 2009, that cost is estimated at \$450,000.

The Area Development program in 2009 will include activities that promote the agency's natural resources and grassroots community capacity to develop an energy cluster in the Region. Projects that demonstrate progress in job creation through development of energy resources, innovative approaches to achieving ARC goals, or implementing multi-jurisdictional or regional strategies will be funded.

FY 2009 Goal 1: Increase Job Opportunities and Per Capita Income - \$15 Million

As described earlier, Appalachia's economic vitality and stability require a more diversified regional economy. In addition to attracting new industry and retaining and expanding existing businesses, the Region also needs to nurture home-grown firms and encourage innovation and risk-taking, as well as foster greater private sector investment. Appalachia's rich cultural heritage, which includes the Region's natural resources, scenic beauty, products, and crafts, must be better harnessed to provide local economic opportunities.

The Commission has long supported retention and formation of businesses at many levels. For example, it has fostered homegrown businesses in rural and small town Appalachia as an alternative to branch plant recruitment. This regional initiative has involved educating current and future entrepreneurs, both youth and adults; improving access to investment capital for local businesses; creating and supporting rural business incubators; and advancing other forms of business assistance. More recently, ARC has focused on strengthening local economies by capitalizing on the Region's rich natural and cultural assets, and opportunities to adapt underused facilities and lands for productive use. ARC has provided a forum for stakeholders and forged alliances with major financial institutions, national foundations, community colleges and local development organization to pursue this strategy. In FY 2006, ARC partnered with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to fund a value-added agriculture grant competition in the Region. The Commission has also encouraged the transfer of new processes and product technologies that increase productivity and create new entrepreneurial opportunities, and promoted industry

networks and trade organizations that support inter-firm collaborations, resource sharing, and the coordination of business-assistance services.

In FY 2009, ARC will:

- Diversify the economy by promoting asset based development, entrepreneurship, and business vitality through advocacy, regional forums, information sharing, training, and cooperative funding. Work in 2009 would continue a regional initiative, started in 2005, to encourage asset-based development and creation of related indigenous businesses to expand the economic base. Creation of home-grown jobs is essential to mitigate the effects of industrial declines and business out-migration from the Region. Special focus will be devoted to creating and retaining jobs by utilizing the agency's natural resources and grassroots community capacity to develop an energy cluster in the Region.
- Promote export development by increasing the number of firms engaged in exporting and increasing the volume of exported goods and services.
- Conduct policy discussions among Commission members on ways to increase global competitiveness through better coordination of the Region's transportation resources, and specifically through addressing 21st century needs for rapid, reliable, and efficient intermodal transfers of containerized goods. The Region can no longer rely solely on the massive bulk movement of mineral and agricultural commodities that characterized previous eras.
- Support leadership, marketing and planning efforts to enhance local strategies for economic development that make effective use of other federal and non-federal funds.

FY 2009 Goal 2: Strengthen Capacity of the People to Compete in the Global Economy - \$14 Million

The Commission has always understood that job-producing private sector businesses can neither start nor thrive without an educated, skilled, and healthy workforce. ARC has conducted major and pioneering efforts in rural Appalachia in education and health care. Over the years, ARC has tailored its program policies and funding to focus on unmet education and health priorities.

Education and Training

ARC has long emphasized upgrading educational capabilities, providing re-entry and school-to-work transition programs, training for job skills. These efforts have required collaboration among businesses and local school districts, the non-profit sector, and federal and state education agencies. Since ARC cannot be a primary funding source for systems of education, the ARC role has been concentrated on nurturing partnerships among these diverse organizations. ARC partnered with American Electric Power, a public utility, and the U.S. Department of Labor on a workforce training initiative.

In FY 2009 ARC will:

- Maintain and expand alliances with other organizations; identify and replicate exemplary model programs, and
- Provide regional leadership to increase the college-going rate in Appalachia, especially in distressed areas.
- Expand worker skills in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).
- Enhance school readiness and high school completion. This work will include continuing ARC's successful partnership with the Department of Energy for student/teacher technology workshops, as well as collaboration with the Department of Education, National Science Foundation, and other agencies.
- Promote workforce training for high growth high demand industries.

Health Care Infrastructure

Appalachians suffer from disproportionately high rates of chronic disease. Employee absences for medical reasons can be a major drain on productivity and good preventive health care inevitably means less chronic illness and fewer sick days. Also, access to affordable, quality health care can be a major consideration when considering where to locate a new business, a branch office, a new plant, etc., and therefore can impact the economic vitality of the Region. Although Appalachian communities have improved the health of their citizens through expanded access to quality health-care services, affordability remains a problem. Additionally, there are significant challenges related to manpower shortages and persistent health-care problems in isolated and distressed communities. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) have committed funds to special initiatives in Appalachia in recent years as a result of ARC advocacy. The successful partnership was expanded in FY 2006 and continues to date. ARC intends to continue developing its relationships with the CDC and NCI to focus on chronic diseases such as diabetes, cancer, and heart disease.

In 2009, ARC will:

- Identify health care delivery gaps in chronic diseases, oral health, mental health, and substance abuse.
- Continue partnerships with the CDC, medical centers, and health care organizations to address gaps through screening, prevention, and control programs, especially in distressed counties.
- Increase the supply of health professionals in underserved communities through the J-1 Waiver program and by collaborating with the Region's medical schools and other health profession institutions.

- Support telemedicine as a means of universal access to comprehensive health care;

FY 2009 Goal 3a: Develop and Improve Infrastructure - Clean Water and Other Basic Services - \$31 Million

Inadequate water and sewer service is still a critical issue in Appalachia—particularly in smaller, poorer communities. Without these basic services, business and industry are simply not interested in locating in the Region, and the health of citizens is endangered. Essential community facilities, a safe environment, and access roads are required for economic and community vitality.

Supplemental funding authority in the ARDA is historically a tool for effective use of ARC funds in combination with Rural Development, EDA, HUD, EPA, DOT, TVA, and other national providers.

In FY 2009, ARC will:

- Develop basic infrastructure through highly leveraged and collaborative funding of projects, with an emphasis on essential clean water and waste disposal in distressed counties and promotion of cost-effective approaches to rural infrastructure design and financing.
- Support water resources management and cooperative solutions among providers.
- Promote multi-county approaches and partnerships with the private sector to manage solid waste disposal, water, and waste treatment.
- Support waste recycling and new disposal technologies.
- Advocate for the needs of remote rural areas in infrastructure policy formulation and funding.
- Use authority in surface transportation legislation and ARC funds to construct needed access roads.
- Support environmental quality, especially through cleanup of Brownfield areas.

FY 2009 Goal 3b: Develop and Improve Infrastructure - Improve Telecommunications Capacity - \$5 Million

Appalachia must meet the President's goal for universal, affordable access to modern telecommunications. Businesses in the Region must also be able to make use of this tool through business solutions that increase productivity and market access. Unfortunately, there is a significant gap in high-speed telecommunications between Appalachia and the rest of the country that is hindering economic growth. ARC has been involved with aspects of telecommunications development in the Region for many years, ranging from early work with NASA satellite capabilities to distance learning projects reaching rural areas with new educational and health care technology. In recent years, ARC has maintained a regional initiative to promote broadband

Internet access and e-commerce applications. Primary national funders of telecommunications—FCC, RUS, NTIA, EDA, - are seen as partners with the Commission in assisting Appalachian communities. ARC has also collaborated with TVA in this area. The specific focus of ARC efforts is to prepare the groundwork and develop community readiness to make use of other resources effectively.

In FY 2009, ARC will:

- Expand private sector telecommunications infrastructure through advocacy, knowledge-sharing, and targeted collaborative funding that facilitate aggregation of demand in rural areas. Aggregation of demand is the key to marketing rural communities to broadband providers. In some cases, direct investment in services may be necessary as a precursor to private sector investment.
- Continue to provide regional workshops and training in e-commerce and e-government applications to make full use of telecommunications capacity where it is available. ARC will work jointly whenever possible with the Small Business Administration, National Business Incubator Association, Industrial Development Authorities, Chambers of Commerce, Local Development Districts, Small Business Development Centers, and other organizations that promote IT sector development.
- Assist local strategic planning to identify gaps, assess demand, and establish priorities as a way to guide orderly and effective development of infrastructure and applications.
- Continue to partner with Microsoft and the EBay Foundation to distribute hardware and software throughout the Region.

**Appalachian Regional Commission
FY 2009 Performance Budget**

**Major Program:
Appalachian Development Highway System**

Congress expressly created the Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS) to provide economic growth opportunities for the residents of the Region—the same benefits afforded the rest of the nation through the construction of the Interstate Highway System, which largely bypassed the Region due to its rugged terrain. The program has been reauthorized under the Safe, Affordable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU.) ADHS funding is authorized from the Highway Trust Fund at \$470 million per year from 2005 through 2009, with additional funding for portions of some ADHS corridors that have been identified as high priority projects.

Table 8 Appalachian Development Highway System \$470M for FY 2009			
General Goal	Long-Term Performance Measure	Short Term Performance Measures	Expected Benefits
Goal 4: Build the Appalachian Development Highway System to Reduce Isolation Strategy: Complete the ADHS	Complete the ADHS by 2021 For every dollar invested, \$1.10 in increased travel efficiency benefits	Open 25 miles of the ADHS to traffic	Enhanced economic competitiveness Reduced isolation and improved regional access

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 as amended authorized the Commission to construct the Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS), a 3,090-mile road system, with assistance from the Secretary of Transportation as a highway system that supplemented the Interstate System and other federal-aid highways programs. Congress authorized this initiative because it recognized that regional economic growth would not be possible until the Region’s isolation had been overcome.

Because of the high cost of building roads through Appalachia’s mountainous terrain, adequate roads had not been built in much of the Region. When the interstate system was built, large areas of Appalachia were simply bypassed, compounding the problems of the Region’s already troubled economy. The ADHS was designed to link Appalachia with the US interstate system. New jobs have been created as businesses have located along the system. Substantial time savings have occurred as isolation is reduced, and crash and injury rates have dropped as much as 60 percent as two-lane roads are replaced by modern and safe four-lane thoroughfares.

In 1998 ARC completed a study to objectively measure, in retrospect, the extent that completed portions of the ADHS had contributed to the Region's economy. This study was subsequently updated. Both studies found the ADHS has been instrumental in creating thousands of new jobs and generating economic benefits that will exceed highway construction cost and maintenance cost by more than a billion dollars. The ADHS corridors generate economic development benefits in the Region by improving the competitive position of existing and new industries through lower transportation costs and higher productivity. In addition, the new corridors will increase access to health care, education, and cultural amenities that improve the quality of life in the Region they serve and will indirectly boost labor productivity.

Moreover, the corridors increase roadside business and significantly boost the opportunities for tourism development in the Region through improved access. The ADHS corridors improve travel efficiency by reducing travel time, lowering vehicle-operating costs, and reducing the number of accidents. These efficiencies are the result of:

- An increase in the number of lanes and lane and shoulder widths,
- Improved grades and road conditions with fewer curves,
- Restricted access and egress and more freeway miles,
- Overall, higher operating speeds, and
- An increased emphasis on highway safety improvements.

The study determined that over the life of the ADHS, each dollar invested is expected to result in \$1.32 in economic benefits and \$1.10 in travel efficiency benefits.

Over 82 percent (2,539 miles) of the total 3,090 miles of the ADHS authorized by Congress for construction are open to traffic, and another 116.3 miles are under construction. The remaining 434.3 miles are in the location or final design stages. Figure 9 indicates the location of completed and uncompleted sections. The Commission continues its strong commitment to complete the ADHS, the centerpiece of ARC's strategic plan for the Region. Table 3 and Figure 5 on page 19 show the progress by state on the system and the overall status of the ADHS through FY 2007.

The Safe Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) authorized \$470 million annually out of the Highway Trust Fund for each of the years 2005 through 2009 for construction of the ADHS and local access road projects. This yields dependable and substantial source of funding toward the completion of the Appalachian Development Highway System.

The Commission and the Federal Highway Administration cooperated with the member states to complete a new cost-to-complete study which was delivered in FY 2008. This study, normally done every five years, guides the allocation of ADHS funds to the states to complete the system. It estimated the federal share of the eligible work to complete the ADHS at \$6.5 billion. This study updates the 2002 version and includes the cost of the additional 65 miles added to the system by

Congress in 2004, includes inflation in highway construction, and incorporates refinements and design changes in the system.

Section 201(a) of the ARDA authorized the construction of up to 1,400 miles of local access roads to complement the ADHS by providing new or improved access to local areas. A state may spend a portion of their ADHS funds or Area Development funds each year on access to industrial and commercial sites to create/retain jobs as well as provide access to recreational areas, educational facilities, health care facilities, residential areas, and timber access areas.

The ADHS program is a major factor in the Commission's success in reducing the Region's isolation and providing mobility and access to its residents. It is an essential complement to the Commission's Area Development Program.

FY 2009 Initiative: Support Completion of the ADHS - \$470 Million from the Highway Trust Fund

The economic impetus to complete the system has never been more compelling. A modern system of highways is an essential first step toward fostering economic growth and enabling Appalachia to become a significant contributor to the national economy. Completion of the ADHS will permit the nation to realize the system-wide efficiencies of linking with the interstate highway system and the nation's intermodal transportation networks. Appalachia's strategic location between the eastern seaboard and the Midwest enhances the national value of the ADHS as a transportation asset to channel increasing domestic and international freight traffic between metropolitan centers and trade gateways. Forecasts of national freight demand over the next ten to twenty years by the U.S. Department of Transportation underscore the potential of the ADHS to help relieve congestion along major transportation routes and help develop new and more efficient freight flows to trade gateways.

In FY 2009, ARC will:

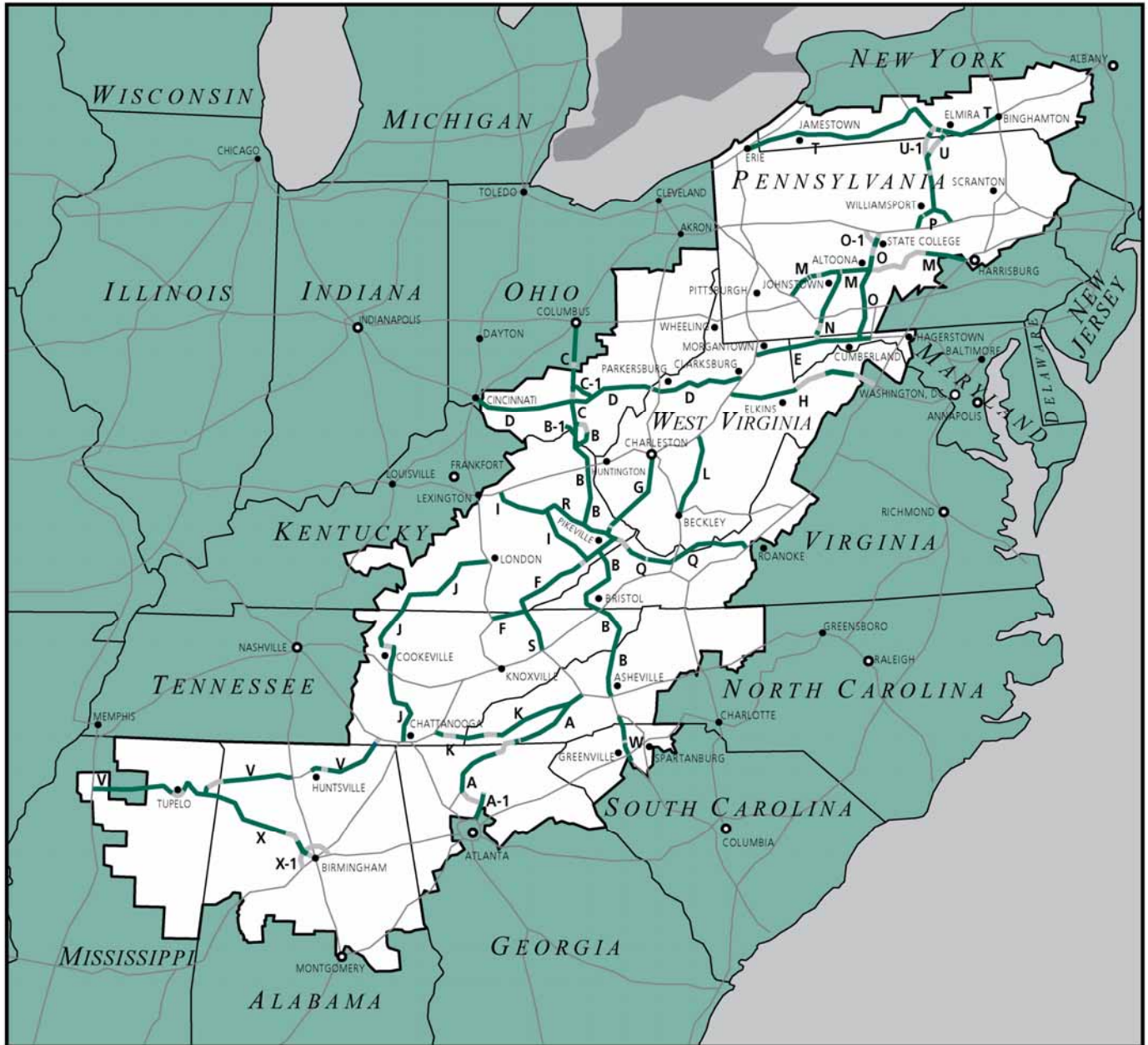
- Continue to build the ADHS in close cooperation with state and federal partners as Highway Trust Fund financing becomes available.
- Consider any necessary changes in terminal points or alignments within the system.

Figure 9



APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT
HIGHWAY SYSTEM

September 30, 2007



- ADHS Miles Open to Traffic–
September 30, 2007
- ADHS Miles Not Open to Traffic
- Interstate Highway System

Appalachian Regional Commission Salaries and Expenses

The following summarizes the total request for salaries and expenses in 2009, compared with prior years.

Salaries and Expenses <i>(Thousands of dollars)</i>				
	2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009 Request	Change
Appropriation	5,385	5,597	5,727	130

The requested totals for FY 2009 are based on maintaining staffing levels in effect since FY 2004 and to implement the base program of \$65 million.

The request for salaries and expenses provides for the full costs of the Office of the Federal Co-Chair, its immediate staff, and the Office of the Inspector General. The request also includes the 50 percent federal contribution to the Commission's Trust Fund for administrative expenses of the non-federal Commission staff. Subtotals for each are in the Table 9. Appendix E is an organizational chart showing the federal and non-federal staff organization of the Commission.

Table 9
Salaries and Expenses
(Thousands of dollars)

	2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009 Request	Change
1. Federal Co-Chair				
Immediate Staff	1,239	1,503	1,476	-27
Inspector General	<u>516</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>489</u>	<u>3</u>
<i>Subtotal:</i>	1,755	1,989	1,965	-24
2. Commission Administrative Expenses (50% federal contribution)	<u>3,036</u>	<u>3,608</u>	<u>3,762</u>	<u>154</u>
<i>Total Request:</i>	4,791	5,597	5,727	130

As required by the ARDA, member states collectively contribute the other 50 percent of the Commission's non-federal staff and related costs.

Office of the Federal Co-Chair

The request of \$1.476 million for the Office of the Federal Co-Chair provides for an immediate staff of eight positions, with related benefits, rent, travel, services, and other expenses. This includes the estimated cost associated with the Administration's legislative proposal of having agencies show the full costs of retirees' annuities and health benefits.

The Federal Co-Chair's staff is paid entirely by the federal government and assists in carrying out the Federal Co-Chair's responsibilities. These include working with federal agencies and chairing an interagency organization as provided in the ARDA; serving as the Commission's liaison to the Congress and the Administration; representing the Administration in working with the Member states to formulate regional strategies and other policy; and reviewing projects for final approval by the Federal Co-Chair.

Office of Inspector General

The *Inspector General Act Amendment of 1988 (P.L. 100-504)* requires ARC to maintain an independent Office of Inspector General (OIG), which reports directly to the Federal Co-Chair. The OIG workload includes a variety of headquarters and grantee reviews/inquiries/investigations that are performed by permanent and contract staff. For certain investigations and legal issues, the OIG uses reimbursable agreements and Memoranda of Understanding with other federal OIGs.

The OIG requests \$489,000 for the expenses of a three-person staff, related expenses, and required contract audit/investigative/legal support. Inspector General activities will continue to emphasize the effectiveness and efficiency of program operations and compliance with laws and regulations affecting grant programs. This includes review and evaluation activities in connection with the *GPRA*, the Single Audit Act, and *GISRA*, as well as coordination and cooperation with other oversight offices on crosscutting issues and legislated reviews. Audit activities enable the Commission to produce audited financial statements, as other agencies are required to do under the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act. The request will cover expenses for necessary investigative and legal support, which will be obtained through reimbursable agreements and Memoranda of Understanding with other federal offices of inspector general.

Tables 10 and 11 show object class estimates for the request for the Offices of the Federal Co-Chair and the Inspector General, respectively.

Table 10 - Federal Co-Chair's Office Administrative Expenses
(Thousands of dollars)

	2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009 Request	Change
Personnel Compensation	778	1,002	972	-30
Personnel Benefits	206	260	253	-7
Travel & Transportation	52	95	95	0
Rent, Communications	131	100	110	10
Printing	5	5	5	0
Services	34	20	20	0
Supplies	23	11	11	0
Equipment	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Total:</i>	1,239	1,503	1,476	-27

Table 11 - Inspector General's Office Administrative Expenses
(Thousands of dollars)

	2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009 Request	Change
Personnel Compensation	217	295	297	2
Personnel Benefits	37	44	45	1
Travel & Transportation	4	9	9	0
Rent, Communications	35	30	30	0
Printing	0	1	1	0
Services	216	100	100	0
Supplies	2	2	2	0
Equipment	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Total:</i>	516	486	489	3

Commission Non-Federal Operating Expenses

Annual appropriations for ARC fund half of the costs to maintain a professional staff to provide technical support to the states and the federal staff in implementing Commission programs. These funds, and an equal contribution from member states, are deposited into a Treasury trust fund account. Together with prior year balances, these resources finance all non-federal Commission operating expenses.

The Commission's authorizing legislation specifies that ARC staff employed under the Trust Fund shall not be considered federal employees for any purpose. Accordingly, these professionals are neither state nor federal employees, even though they work directly for the joint federal-state partnership agency. An Executive Director, who is appointed by the states and the Federal Co-Chair, manages this staff and is the chief executive officer of the Commission. Table 12 shows the plan for financing Commission operations.

Table 12 - Financing for ARC Non-Federal Operating Expenses
(Thousands of dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	Change
	Actual	Enacted	Request	
State Contribution	3,478	3,608	3,762	154
Federal Contribution	3,478	3,608	3,762	154
Prior year balances used	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Total:</i>	6,956	7,216	7,524	308

The request would provide minimum operations to support regional planning and programs at the requested level and to manage the approximately 2,000 ARC grants in force. Staff operations have included a significant effort by ARC to assure performance accountability and strong financial management, as well as to implement e-government business processes.

Each year, the states and the Federal Co-Chair must approve the Commission's operating budget. Following completion of appropriations action, final non-federal staffing decisions are made and must be approved at a Commission meeting of the member states with the Federal Co-Chair. As a result of this consultative process, final allocations may differ from the estimates of amounts by object class for 2009 in Table 13.

The ARC management goal remains to develop effective and efficient management systems and processes and to promote a high-performance organizational culture supporting the strategic plan. Commission staff will continue to use available resources to promote innovation, improve core competencies and internal communications, enhance technical assistance, improve the monitoring and evaluation of project operations, stress customer service, and deploy affordable technology wherever possible.

Table 13 - ARC Non-Federal Operating Expenses
(Thousands of dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	Change
	Actual	Enacted	Request	
Personnel Compensation	3,714	4,267	4,358	91
Personnel Benefits	889	1,794	1,747	-47
Travel & Transportation	89	100	98	-2
Rent, Communications, Utilities	832	650	698	48
Printing	6	37	37	0
Services	446	284	480	196
Supplies	60	60	67	7
Equipment	<u>36</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>16</u>
<i>Total:</i>	6,072	7,216	7,524	308

Personnel compensation for Commission staff generally follows that of federal employees in the metropolitan area and benefits are budgeted accordingly. Not reflected in the actual operating expenses for FY 2007 is an accrued payment of \$884,021 which will be made to the Commission's retirement plan during calendar year 2008.

This budget reflects an increase in the Commission service category due to inclusion of additional audit costs necessary to comply with Circular A-136 requirements and a small shift of full-time personnel compensation costs to part-time contractor costs where appropriate.

APPENDIX A

President's Management Agenda

The PMA is a sound agenda for government reform that resonates with the Commission's long-standing focus on responsiveness and effectiveness. As a small partnership organization, ARC has capitalized on its unique advantages for 42 years:

- The intrinsic and active involvement of state members in investment and operating policy, as well as the use of public-private advisory groups, assures a high degree of responsiveness to governments, grantees, citizens, and changing conditions in Appalachia.
- Sharing operating costs between state funds appropriated by state legislatures and federal funds appropriated by Congress ensures that the Region's economic well-being is coordinated with state and national economic policy.
- Its small size leads to greater levels of flexibility and communication, and provides for a simplified internal control structure.
- Co-financing of non-federal operating costs by the member states and the federal appropriation introduces a high degree of budgetary discipline and oversight.
- The organization of non-federal technical and professional staff under a CEO appointed by the Federal Co-Chair and the member states provides a corporate-style structure for command and control and enhances stability as individual state and federal Commission members change.
- The nature of the agency provides greater management flexibility than that available to executive agencies under federal personnel and administrative policies.

While ARC's small, specialized organization works well to address its mission, it also imposes certain limitations. Increasing external demands for detailed planning and compliance reporting seldom distinguish between micro-agencies and very large executive agencies. For example, ARC can and does provide appropriate state-of-the-art IT security and testing envisioned by FISMA and similar requirements under an internal IT security plan. However, the formal internal studies, documentation, and compliance reporting primarily intended for large agencies are inordinately expensive and disruptive in an organization with an IT staff of one or two. The management challenge to ARC is to respond to such requirements within its resources.

Human Capital

ARC recruits successfully from both the private and public sectors to fill its nonfederal vacancies. The Appalachian Act specially provides that federal employees leaving a federal agency may

accept a nonfederal ARC position and retain federal employee benefits. ARC nonfederal human resource policies also provide employment packages that are reasonably competitive with the private sector. For example, ARC instituted as early as 1992 a banded salary structure with performance-based pay incentives very similar to those that the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) recommended in 2004 for reforming federal compensation, and that the Administration has implemented in some major departments of the executive branch. ARC also has an excellent record of employee retention. Succession planning for senior management and technical staff is an issue for relatively few positions, and it can be addressed on a predictable basis. The Commission has also gradually adapted staff skills and makeup in anticipation of increased use of technology in business processes. The state and federal members expect a high degree of technical competence, so the organization values and promotes employee training and professional development in relevant program fields.

Competitive Sourcing

ARC has only eleven federal positions, all performing work in direct support of the Office of the Federal Co-Chair and the OIG. Two of these positions are PAS and two are Schedule C. ARC's inventory of federal positions is posted on the agency Web site. While not directly relevant to FAIR, it is important to note that ARC consistently employs competitive sourcing in major procurement, especially in its research business function.

Financial Performance

Unlike many small agencies, ARC maintains written guidelines for financial management and internal control, and has moved aggressively in recent years to update core accounting and financial management functions. During FY 2003, the Commission engaged KPMG to review and reassess accounting policies. ARC also engaged another accounting firm to conduct an audit in accordance with the recommended standards. In addition, ARC conducts routine assessments of internal control procedures in keeping with FMFIA. Although the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act does not technically apply to ARC because it is not an executive agency under U.S.C. 5 and 31, the Commission is prepared to produce timely and accurate audited financial statements as directed by OMB. ARC included timely audited statements in the Commission's Performance and Accountability Reports (PAR) for fiscal years 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. All contained an unqualified opinion from the independent auditor. New Circular A-136 reporting requirements posed a challenge for the independent auditor to collect data from ARC partner agencies in a timely manner and production of the 2007 PAR was delayed. As a result, the Commission is currently working to update memorandums of understanding with partner agencies and to evaluate options to upgrade the agency's financial management program. The Commission OIG has been closely involved in all these developments in financial management.

Budget and Performance Integration

ARC moved promptly in 1995 to complete a strategic plan under GPRA based on extensive policy meetings, field hearings, workshops, and consultancies. Concurrently, ARC worked with member states, some of which already had performance measurement systems in place, to design and

conduct performance assessments for GPRA reporting. The Commission has consistently submitted annual performance plans and reports as part of the budget for the beginning in 2003. During FY 2002 and 2003, ARC trained key staff in current developments in performance measurement, continued discussions with the state and federal policymakers, and examined measurements used by other agencies. The Federal Co-Chair then initiated additional discussions with OMB to further strengthen measurement for the 2005 cycle and has incorporated those changes to date. The Commission also engaged outside experts to advise on integration of budget and program performance. ARC prepared a new strategic plan for the period 2005-2010, along with additional performance measurement protocols. This performance-based budget request is based explicitly on the strategic plan.

E-Government

The Commission does not invest in any IT systems that qualify as capital assets. In addition, IT systems are not federal systems to the extent that the member states finance half the cost of such Commission operating expenses, and they must collectively approve operational budgets along with the Federal Co-Chair. ARC accordingly seeks to apply appropriate and affordable off-the-shelf technology to improve services in all its business processes. For example, an on-line grant information system now provides real-time detailed information to staff professionals and state partners. The agency website provides major public documents in electronic form, as well as technical resource that make staff expertise readily available to community leaders in Appalachia. Virtually all vendor and grantee payments are electronic. An on-line time and attendance system simplifies HR management, eliminates paperwork, and interfaces directly and accurately with the USDA National Finance Center for payroll purposes. ARC fully participates in the Treasury GOALS I and GOALS II online reporting systems and routinely receives a “green” rating from FMS/Treasury for reporting accuracy and timeliness. The Commission continues to monitor major cross-agency information technology projects, particularly Grants.gov and eTravel. ARC obviously does not have the resources or mission to absorb the initial development costs of such large-scale cross-agency products, but will be able to deploy them expeditiously when they are available and if client costs are not prohibitive. The Commission is also participating in the government-wide HSPD-12 initiative.

APPENDIX B

Designated Distressed and At-Risk Counties

The Commission has targeted special assistance to severely distressed counties in the Region since 1983. For the 2008 program year, there are 78 counties so designated, and they receive a special allocation of one-third of all the ARC grant funds allocated to the states. States invest additional funds in these areas from their allocations under the Area Development program. At the same time, ARC allows up to 80 percent participation in grants in the severely distressed areas, 50 percent in areas considered transitional, 30 percent in areas that are considered competitive, and it virtually eliminates funding to areas that have attained at least parity with the rest of the country.

In 2005, the Commission further designated counties that are considered at risk of becoming severely distressed. This policy acknowledges that, while the distressed county designations are important for focusing on the counties most clearly in need of pre-developmental assistance, there is also a need to monitor the economic performance of areas that are relatively disadvantaged but not considered severely distressed.

In FY 2006, the Commission adopted a new policy for the economic classification to its counties. While the previous system is valid, ARC now utilizes an index-based county economic classification system which more closely aligns with the agency mission to achieve economic parity with the nation and is easily computable on an annual basis. The index monitors the economic status of the Appalachian counties relative to all counties in the nation. The Commission's previous distress measures: the three-year average unemployment rate, the per capita market income, and the poverty rate are used to compute the index.

Figure 1 is a map of the Region that shows the location of distressed, at-risk, transitional, competitive, and attainment counties for fiscal year 2008.

Distressed Counties

Distressed counties are determined by taking the worst 10 percent of the nation's counties and then identifying the Appalachian counties within this part of the worst quartile group.

For FY 2008, 78 counties, or 19 percent of the 410 counties in the Appalachian Region, are designated as economically distressed. Designations for FY 2009 will be made in February of 2008. Counties designated for FY 2008 are as follows:

- Alabama (2) - Hale and Macon
- Kentucky (37) - Bath, Bell, Breathitt, Carter, Casey, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Harlan, Hart, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Knox, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, Magoffin, Martin, McCreary, Menifee, Monroe, Morgan, Owsley, Perry, Powell, Rockcastle, Russell, Wayne, Whitley, and Wolfe

- Mississippi (12) - Benton, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Kemper, Marshall, Montgomery, Noxubee, Panola, Webster, Winston, and Yalobusha
- Ohio (4) - Meigs, Morgan, Pike, and Vinton
- Pennsylvania (1) - Forest
- Tennessee (8) - Clay, Cocke, Fentress, Grundy, Hancock, Johnson, Pickett, and Scott
- Virginia (1) Dickenson
- West Virginia (13) - Barbour, Braxton, Calhoun, Clay, Lincoln, Mason, McDowell, Mingo, Roane, Summers, Webster, Wirt, and Wyoming

At-Risk Counties

ARC recognizes and closely monitors transitional counties that are “At Risk” of distress. At-risk counties are identified by taking the residual of the worst quartile counties and designating them accordingly.

For FY 2008, 78 counties have been designated as at-risk:

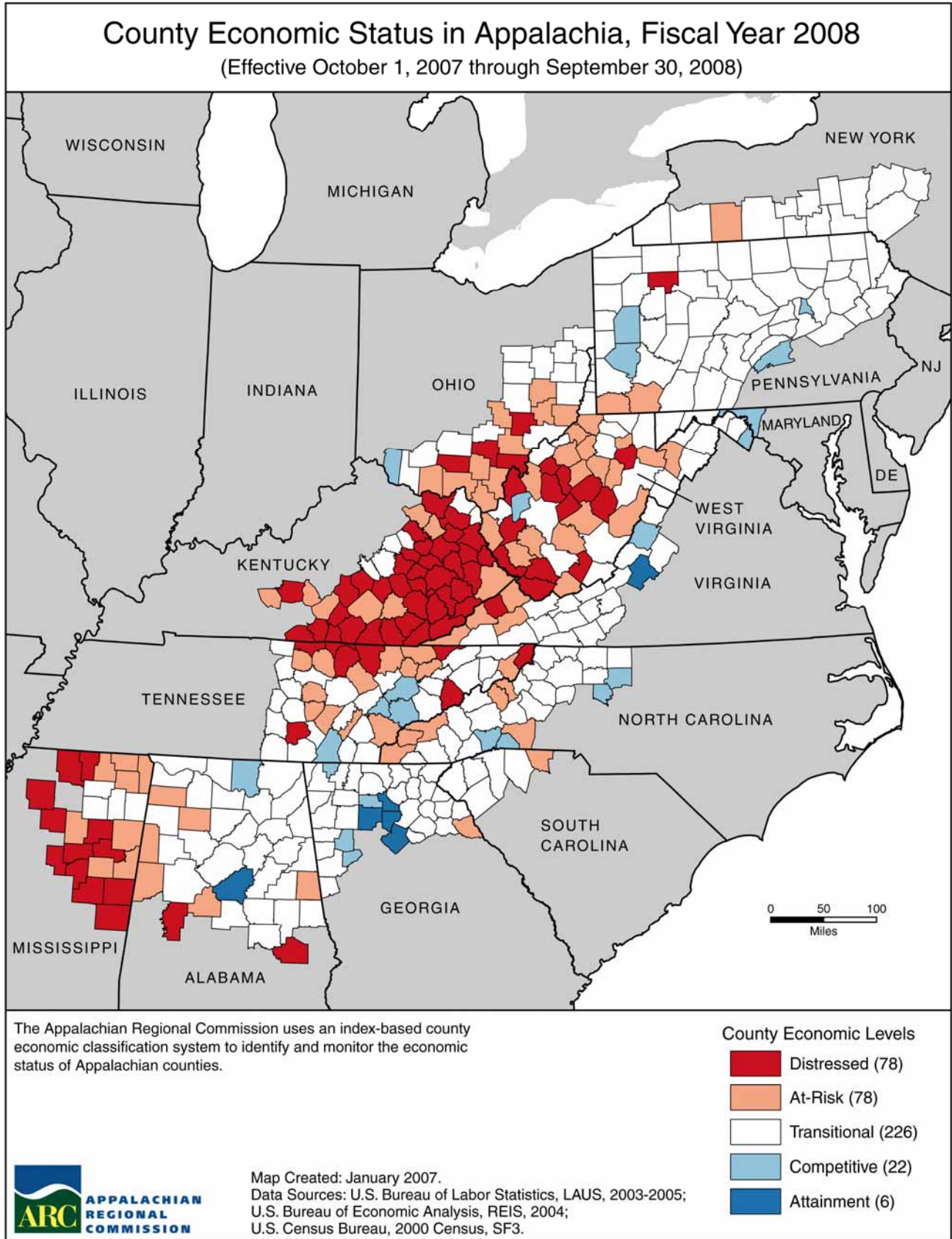
- Alabama (6) - Bibb, Franklin, Lamar, Pickens, Randolph, and Winston
- Georgia (1) - Elbert
- Kentucky (8) - Adair, Edmonson, Fleming, Green, Laurel, Pike, Pulaski, and Rowan
- Mississippi (8) - Alcorn, Calhoun, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Tippah, and Tishomingo
- New York (1) - Allegany
- North Carolina (6) - Cherokee, Graham, Mitchell, Rutherford, Swain, and Yancey
- Ohio (10) - Adams, Athens, Gallia, Guernsey, Jackson, Lawrence, Monroe, Noble, Perry, and Scioto
- Pennsylvania (2) - Fayette and Greene
- South Carolina (1) - Cherokee
- Tennessee (13) - Bledsoe, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Grainger, Jackson, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Overton, Union, Van Buren, and White

- Virginia (4) - Buchanan, Lee, Russell, and Wise
- West Virginia (18) - Boone, Doddridge, Fayette, Gilmer, Grant, Jackson, Lewis, Logan, Mercer, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, and Wetzel

Transitional, Competitive, and Attainment Counties

The second and third quartiles are combined to provide the designation of Transitional counties. Attainment counties are determined by identifying the best 10 percent of counties, and Competitive counties are determined by taking the residual of the top quartile.

Figure 1



APPENDIX C

Project Performance Review

ARC's project performance measurement program was designed to accomplish two primary objectives. The first is compliance with the GPRA in measuring the outputs and outcomes of ARC projects. The second objective is creation of a process that allowed for both feedback from grantees and analysis of funded projects in an effort to help improve programming.

Measuring project performance involves three components:

- Project data collection and analysis through use of a management information system;
- Site visits to validate actual outcomes of a sample of projects; and
- Independent project evaluations.

These three components together support GPRA reporting and compliance, as well as help ARC glean "lessons learned" from previously funded grants. By structuring the program in this manner, ARC has made the GPRA a management tool and a valuable resource in determining program effectiveness.

Performance results for each of ARC's goal areas across recent years are presented on page C-3.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Performance Goals and Results for Fiscal Year 2007 Projects

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS	FISCAL YEAR 2007 INTERMEDIATE ESTIMATES	RESULTS ACHIEVED
Jobs and Income		
<i>Outcome Goal:</i> 20,000 jobs created or retained	28,642 jobs created or retained	Exceeded goal
<i>Leveraging Goal:</i> Achieve a 4:1 ratio of leveraged private investment to ARC investment for projects in General Goal 1	Achieved a 10:1 ratio	Exceeded goal
<i>Targeting Goal:</i> Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties or areas for projects in General Goal 1	Directed 45% of funds*	Met 90% of goal
Competitiveness		
<i>Outcome Goal:</i> 20,000 students/trainees with improvements	20,876 students/trainees with improvements	Exceeded goal
<i>Matching Goal:</i> Achieve a 1:1 ratio of non-ARC to ARC investment for projects in General Goal 2	Achieved a 2:1 ratio	Exceeded goal
<i>Targeting Goal:</i> Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties or areas for projects in General Goal 2	Directed 75% of funds*	Exceeded goal
Infrastructure		
<i>Outcome Goal:</i> 20,000 households served	23,107 households served	Exceeded goal
<i>Matching Goal:</i> Achieve a 2:1 ratio of non-ARC to ARC investment for projects in General Goal 3	Achieved a 5:1 ratio	Exceeded goal
<i>Targeting Goal:</i> Direct 50% of grant funds to benefit distressed counties or areas for projects in General Goal 3	Directed 65% of funds*	Exceeded goal
Highways		
<i>Outcome Goal:</i> 25 miles of the ADHS opened to traffic	40.3 miles of the ADHS opened to traffic	Exceeded goal

* ARC exceeded its overall goal of investing 50% of total ARC nonhighway funds in projects that benefit distressed counties or areas. Project funds are included if the project primarily or substantially benefits distressed counties or areas.

Investment Summary for FY 2007 Projects

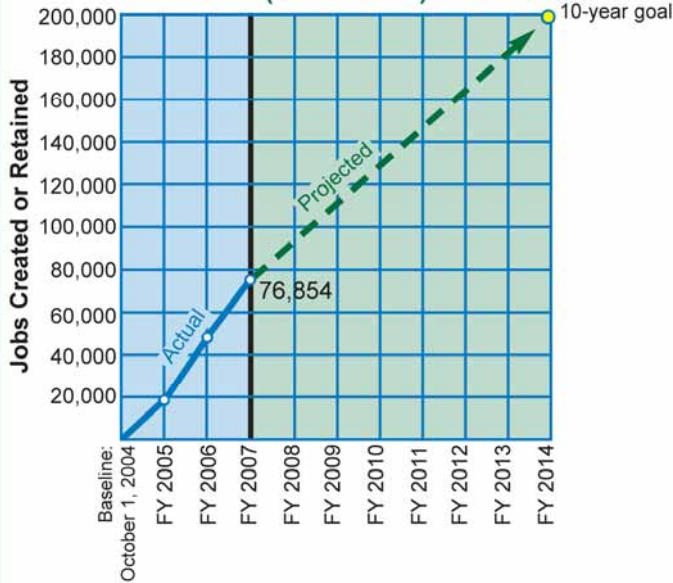
LEVERAGING, MATCHING, AND TARGETING SUMMARY for All ARC Nonhighway Projects Fiscal Year 2007		
Leveraged private investment	\$768,613,000*	12:1 ratio of leveraged private investment to ARC investment
Non-ARC matching project funds	\$215,940,986	3:1 ratio of non-ARC project investment to ARC project investment
ARC project funds targeted to distressed counties or areas	\$38,796,554**	61% of total ARC project funds directed to projects that benefit distressed counties or areas*

*Three large-scale projects that had limited ARC participation were not included in the calculations for this ratio.

**Project funds are included if the project primarily or substantially benefits distressed counties or areas.

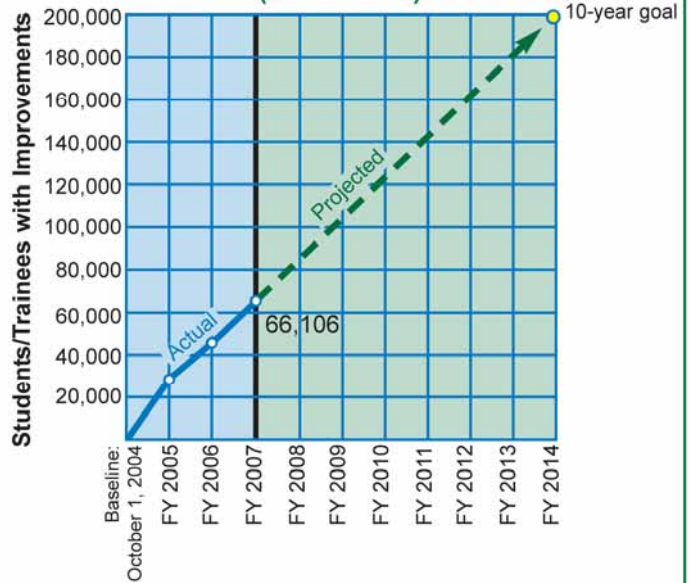
Progress toward ARC Strategic Plan Ten-Year Performance Goals Fiscal Years 2005–2014

Goal 1: Jobs Created or Retained (Cumulative)



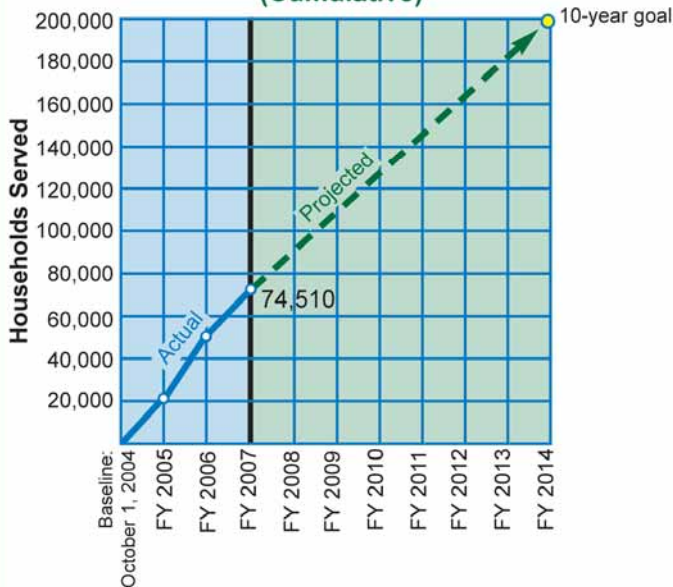
Ten-Year Performance Goal:
200,000 jobs will be created or retained.

Goal 2: Students/Trainees with Improvements (Cumulative)



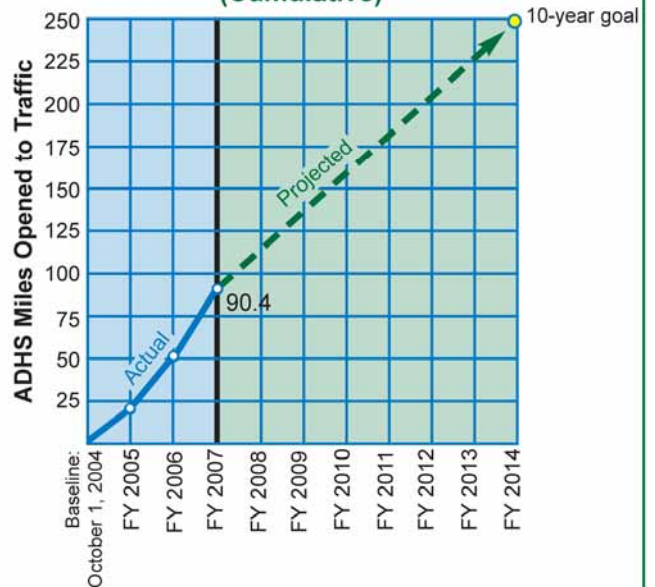
Ten-Year Performance Goal:
200,000 citizens will benefit from enhanced education and job-related skills.

Goal 3: Households Served (Cumulative)



Ten-Year Performance Goal:
200,000 households will be served with new or improved water and sewer infrastructure.

Goal 4: ADHS Miles Opened to Traffic (Cumulative)



Ten-Year Performance Goal:
250 miles of the Appalachian Development Highway System will be opened to traffic.

APPENDIX D

ARC Public and Private Partnerships

The Commission has consistently carried out the directive in the Appalachian Regional Development Act and the Strategic Plan to collaborate with both public agencies and the private sector in carrying out the agency mission. This Appendix describes some of the more recent cooperative arrangements that ARC has formed in the last several years.

Capacity-Building

Capacity building and community leadership is an element of all the Commission's strategic goals. The Commission has long supported community leadership and development capacity-building as a critical foundation for Appalachia's sustained long-term success. This work has involved several private organizations as well as the states and other public entities. Because of ARC's track record in this area, the Pew Partnership for Civic Change invited ARC to be a national partner in launching in Leadership Plenty (LP) Training Program, including initiatives in Mississippi and West Virginia. The LP program trains the trainers in local problem-solving and leadership. Since 2001, the Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation has partnered with ARC's West Virginia distressed county assistance program to increase community leadership capacity and strategic economic and community development planning.

Goal 1: Job Opportunities and Income

The Commission has reached out vigorously in connection with its efforts to promote capital formation, business formation, and entrepreneurship in Appalachia.

At the federal level, ARC has a long history of cooperation and involvement with agencies supporting business development in Appalachia. Most recently, ARC reached out to other agencies to support development of entrepreneurship in the Region. ARC held joint conferences with the U.S. Department of Treasury to promote Appalachian community participation in the New Markets Tax Credit program, and served as a reader/reviewer for CDFI Fund and New Markets Tax Credit Program. The U.S. Department of Education sponsored ARC's Springboard Youth Entrepreneurship Award program. The U.S. Small Business Administration joined with ARC in discussions on strategic direction of the \$180 million New Markets Venture Capital Company program. The U.S. Department of Agriculture partnered with ARC to fund a value-added agriculture grant competition. TVA co-sponsored conferences on rural business incubation. And ARC co-sponsored with the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) a national conference on arts and economic development, *Building Creative Economies*. ARC and NEA also co-published best practice white papers on that topic. Philanthropic partners joined this effort as well. ARC also partnered with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) to promote international sales opportunities for Appalachian businesses, and with the Department of Commerce's U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service to help small and medium sized firms in Appalachia enter new international markets for their products. Throughout the Region, business development revolving loan funds and loan guarantee programs from EDA, Rural Development, ARC, CDBG, Treasury,

and SBA are housed together in lending intermediary organizations to provide capital for hundreds of firms each year. Local banking institutions typically participate in these business loan programs.

Financial institutions partnered with ARC on a number of efforts to develop entrepreneurship in Appalachia. The Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) in Atlanta and member banks invested \$1.8 million a five-state New Markets Opportunity Fund and co-sponsored ARC/Treasury conferences on the New Markets Tax Credit program in Appalachia. FHLB in Cincinnati supported a *Tools for Entrepreneurship* conference and best practice publication with ARC, and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with ARC to support development finance organizations in a three-state region. Similarly, the Federal Reserve Banks of Richmond and of Cleveland co-sponsored Appalachian New Markets Workshops and a publication *Capitalizing on Rural Communities*. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in Atlanta helped promote ARC's four regional development finance conferences. Wachovia/First Union committed to invest \$5M in underserved portions of Appalachia in 2000 and was a participant on the ARC Development Finance Steering Committee

Foundations also participated in ARC's multi-year regional entrepreneurship initiative. The Ford Foundation helped fund the *Tools for Entrepreneurship* publication. The Kauffman Foundation co-funded ARC's publication on national best practices in youth entrepreneurship development, and was a sponsor of and selection committee member of the Springboard Youth Entrepreneurship Award program. The Benedum Foundation co-funded the *Capitalizing on Rural Communities* publication. ARC has been a participant in the Kellogg Foundation rural policy networks initiative, and has co-funded identified grantees. The Sapelo Foundation joined with ARC to provide grant and administrative support to implement the Northeast Georgia Philanthropy Forum. The Hitachi Foundation, the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, the Mott Foundation, the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, and Levi Strauss Foundation provided grant support for one or more ARC projects to develop entrepreneurship. ARC participated with the Ms. Foundation for Women and 13 other funding organizations to support a grant pool targeting women entrepreneurs in Appalachia. ARC supported formation of a new Foundation for Appalachian Ohio, which in turn has provided support for the ARC Entrepreneurship Conference and has made numerous grants to projects in Appalachian Ohio. ARC brokered a relationship among the Rural Development and Community Foundations Initiative (RDCFI) and ARC-related community foundations in Appalachian New York and Alabama. ARC reviewed Appalachian related applications submitted to The National Rural Funders Collaborative for the 2001 funding cycle, and the Collaborative provided grant support to several community-based organizations in Appalachia. The Hearst Foundation co-sponsored the Funders Forum in New York and West Virginia.

National associations have been recent partners with ARC as well. The National Commission on Entrepreneurship co-sponsored the ARC Springboard Youth Entrepreneurship Award. The National Business Incubation Association co-sponsored three conferences on rural business incubation and joined ARC in an Appalachian Mentor program. The Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA) and the Future Farmers of America were co-sponsors of Springboard Youth Entrepreneurship Award. ARC has collaborated with the National Mining Association and the National Association of Homebuilders to promote the awareness of Appalachian suppliers to international buyers at their trade shows. During 2004 and 2005 the Commission partnered with the National Geographic Society on a significant geotourism project, the first of its kind, to identify

and map cultural, recreational, and other sites in Appalachia. The resulting National Geographic geotourism map of Appalachia was published nationally and internationally with over 1.3 million copies issued. Initial evaluation of the economic benefits to the areas highlighted in the map revealed an increase in tourism activity. As a result, in FY 2007, ARC collaborated with National Geographic on a second project which features multiple driving tours throughout the Region.

State and local public organizations, particularly the 72 local development districts and regional planning and development districts, actively sponsor and assist business development. Development districts are typically the managers of revolving loan funds from ARC, federal agencies, and the state governments.

Goal 2: Capacity of the People to Compete in the Global Economy

ARC's 42-year involvement with pioneering health and education programs in rural Appalachia have been successful largely as a result of cooperation with major partners like the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the Department of Education and the state departments of health and education, as well as partnerships with private organizations along the way at the national and community levels.

Federal agencies are still co-funders and administering agencies for many ARC-initiated health and education projects under long-standing MOUs. There have also been special collaborative efforts to assist agency missions in the Appalachian area under the ARC strategic plan. For example, the Department of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice worked with ARC to provide a grant for an after-school and summer recreation program to a community-based organization in Appalachian Kentucky. The Department of Health and Human Services/Healthy Tomorrow's Program worked with ARC to support a community-based organization in eastern Kentucky. The Department of Education/21st Century Learning Center program cooperated with ARC to make grant funds available to another community-based organization in Appalachian Kentucky.

For several years, ARC and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) have maintained a continuing relationship to address chronic diseases that disproportionately affect Appalachians. ARC and CDC Division of Diabetes Translation jointly funded a project in Appalachian distressed counties aimed at mobilizing communities to develop local strategies that best address quality of life for people with diabetes. In 2003, ARC had launched diabetes projects in 15 distressed counties. By 2006, the program had expanded to cover 50 distressed counties. The CDC Division of Cancer Prevention and Control and ARC have also jointly funded a project addressing cervical cancer in the Region by increasing outreach for Appalachian women who are rarely or never screened for cervical cancer. The two agencies have also partnered to develop an action plan for implementing cancer control programs at the county level. The National Health Service Corps and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration of DHHS collaborated with ARC in a regional conference on mental health and substance abuse at Meharry Medical College in Nashville. It was the first conference ever to focus on mental health and substance abuse problems in Appalachia. In 2006, ARC partnered with the Federal Office of Rural Health Policy, to assist 26 distressed communities in designing and implementing programs to combat substance abuse.

Private-sector organizations have joined with ARC in a number of noteworthy education and health initiatives in Appalachia. The PowerUP Foundation and ARC executed a MOU in 2001 to identify sites in rural distressed counties/areas where PowerUP agreed to install and assist at least one computer technology center with a focus on youth in each ARC state. The 17 centers identified by the Commission received over \$800,000 in equipment and services in FY 2002, and the continued AOL internet service provided is valued at over \$100,000 per year. The Kellogg Foundation and the Phil Hardin Foundation awarded funds to help ARC assist in expanding and operating the Appalachian Higher Education Network. The Microsoft Foundation cooperated with ARC to provide support to the Buckhorn Family Life Center in Appalachian Kentucky. The Local Initiative Support Corporation (LISC) gave grant and in-kind support to implement several foundation workshops in Appalachia. The James Graham Brown Foundation made a substantial challenge grant to build a recreation/healthcare facility in Appalachian Kentucky. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation joined ARC as a funding partner with the West Virginia Library Commission to train public library staff in 27 distressed counties in the use of IT resources. ARC has also supported the implementation of the Dolly Parton Foundation's Imagination Library to improve reading skills of preschool children in several distressed counties of central Appalachia. First Book, which promotes reading among low-income families, worked with ARC to strengthen community based advisory boards, literacy training, and mentoring programs. The Utility Business Education Coalition and the American Association of Community Colleges sought and received ARC funding partnership to design and locate training for future utility workers in Georgia. Public utility, American Electric Power, partnered with ARC and the U.S. Department of Labor in a workforce training program.

Corporations have also been involved with ARC's regional efforts. Parametric Technology Corporation has provided over \$24 million in software to high schools and colleges in Appalachia, and Eastman Corporation has provided co-funding for the ARC-sponsored Tennessee Appalachian Centers for Higher Education Program.

Goal 3: Infrastructure Development

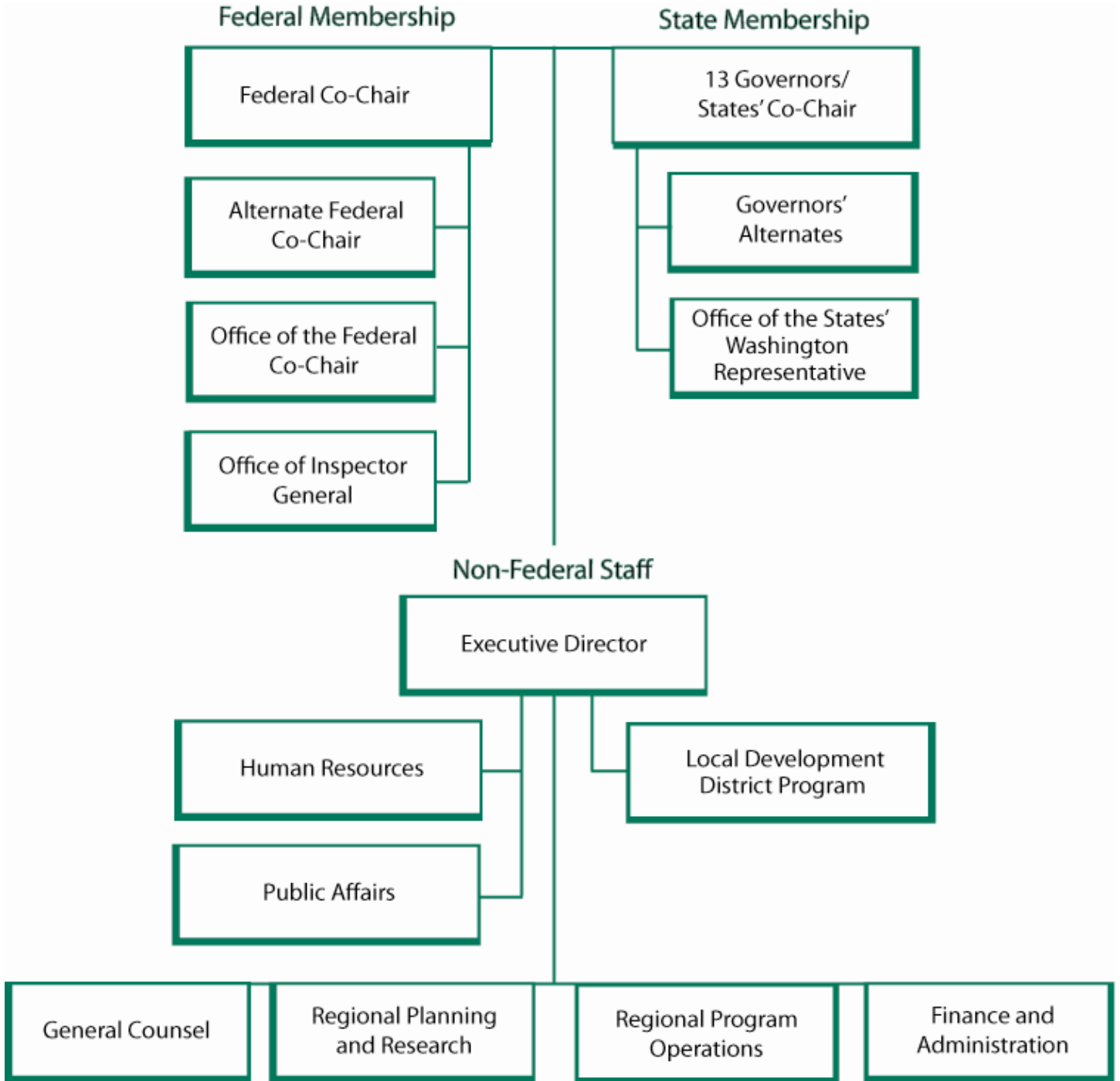
At the federal level, ARC maintains memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with a range of federal agencies to help optimize coordination of resources in infrastructure development in Appalachia. Currently, MOUs with Economic Development Administration (EDA), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Ohio EPA office, and Rural Development (RD), the Federal Highway Administration, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provide for transfer of ARC approved projects and funding to the federal agency to administer, often in conjunction with its own project grants. Typically, the partner agency shares project review responsibility, provides engineering oversight, and otherwise administers ARC funds transferred to it. As appropriate in the past, ARC has also had similar arrangements with the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Oak Ridge National Laboratories, the Soil Conservation Service (now National Resource Conservation Service), the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Office of Surface Mining (OSM), the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Endowment for the Arts.

Special collaborative initiatives have also been conducted with federal agencies. For example, ARC and EPA have a formal agreement that coordinates programmatic efforts to increase Appalachian participation in EPA's brownfields program. Both ARC and EPA Regions 3 and 4 provided funding to the National Association of Local Government and Environmental Professionals (NALGEP) to carry out a series of training workshops on brownfields clean-up and redevelopment in the Appalachian Region. The initiative involved working with the Appalachian Development District Association, the National Association of Development Organizations (NADO), and the state chapters of the Municipal League of Cities. ARC is also a member of EPA's federal brownfields partnership. Another example of special collaboration was the partnership with EPA and HUD to provide special technical assistance in Appalachia for strategic planning and application development under the Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community (EZ/EC) Program. For that initiative, ARC provided local capacity-building mini-grants. ARC was a member of the White House interagency working group on empowerment zones/enterprise communities in the early rounds of the program. ARC assisted the Department of Commerce/National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) by reviewing all Appalachian-related applications submitted to the NTIA for the 2002 funding cycle. ARC assists the Office for the Advancement of Tele-Health of the Department of Health and Human Services (OAT/DHHS) in a similar capacity. In addition, the Department of Agriculture/Rural Utilities Service cooperated with ARC to obtain funding for broadband service to a community based organization in Appalachian Kentucky.

At the state and local levels, organizations that control or influence resource utilization are involved in the ARC program. Various offices of state government are also closely involved in ARC development efforts, particularly the State CDBG offices that implement community development projects and the state revolving loan programs that administer EPA funds for construction of water and wastewater facilities. The 72 multi-county local development districts and planning and development commissions across the 13 states provide essential coordination of funding plans for projects in their areas.

The private sector has also partnered with ARC on special aspects of infrastructure development. The W.K. Kellogg Foundation, for example, joined with ARC to fund and implement the MIRA telecommunications initiative between ARC and Kellogg in Appalachian Ohio and Appalachian Pennsylvania. ARC is a participant in the Kellogg-sponsored National Rural Policy Development consortium. At the 2005 Appalachian Regional Commission meeting of the 13 state governors, the Microsoft Corporation made a \$2 million commitment to provide telecommunications software for schools, community technology centers, nonprofits, and local agencies across the Region. A total of \$1.8 million has been invested with each of the 13 Appalachian states receiving support to date. Building on the success of the Microsoft partnership, ARC partnered with the EBay Foundation in 2006 to provide hardware to underserved areas throughout the Region.

APPENDIX E ARC Organizational Chart



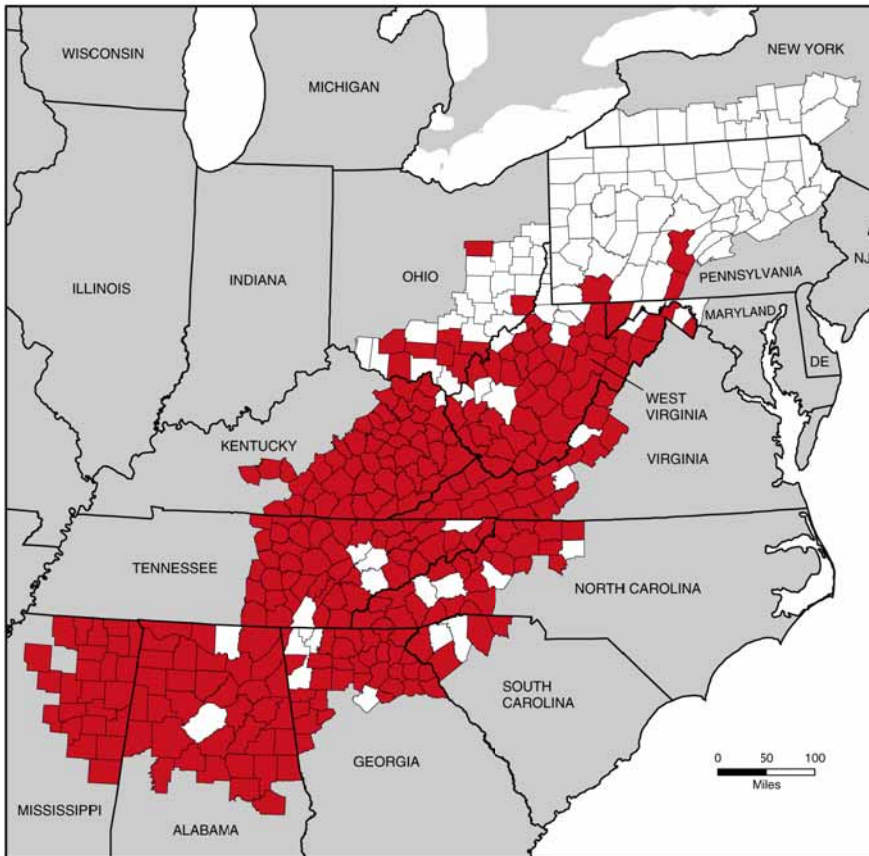
APPENDIX F

High-Poverty Counties in the Appalachian Region

(Counties with Rates At Least 1.5 Times the U.S. Average)

1960

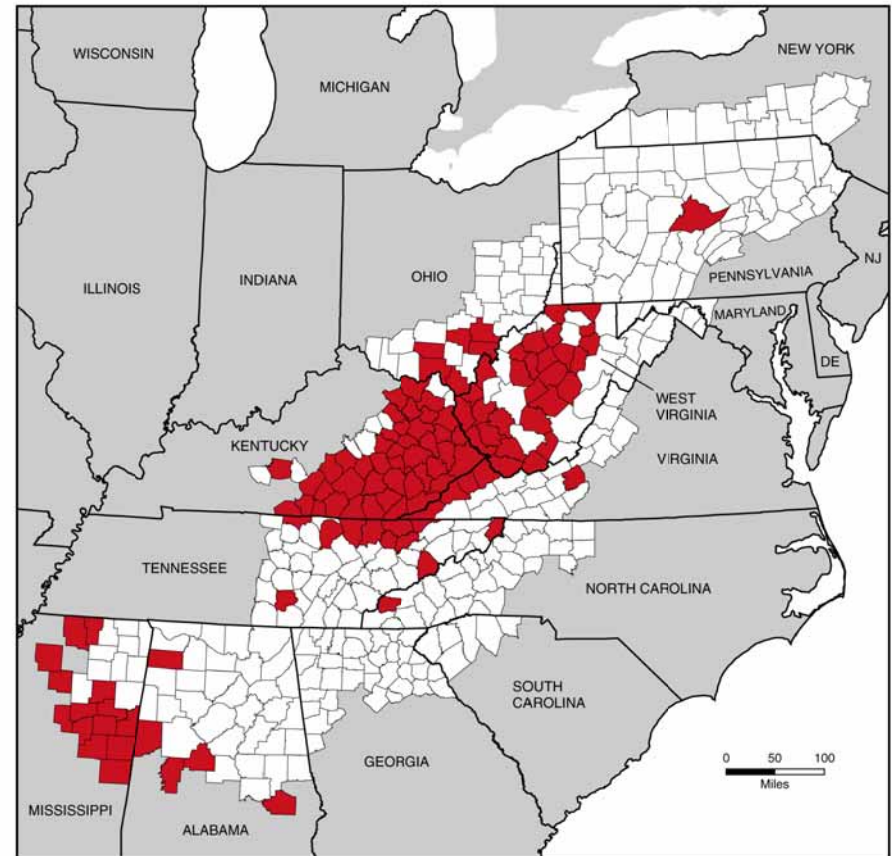
289 High-Poverty Counties



Data Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data from U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 1960.

FY 2008

114 High-Poverty Counties



Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2000.