



Region 2 Planning & Development Council
Comprehensive Economic
Development Strategy
2025-2029

Region 2 Planning & Development Council
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Executive Summary

Region 2 Planning and Development Council (Region 2 PDC) is pleased to release its 2024 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), a tactical plan for Regional economic development through a place-based, Regionally driven planning process.

The U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) requires Economic Development Districts (EDDs) to produce a CEDS at least every five years to qualify for EDA assistance under its Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance programs.

The CEDS allows REGION 2 PDC staff to establish a strategic blueprint for Regional collaboration with our members and other development partners. Using this blueprint will help us create an environment for Regional economic prosperity and resiliency. This guide emphasizes strategic approaches based on Regional visioning, measurable objectives, and prioritized actions.

Additionally, a CEDS must incorporate the concept of economic resilience, which is the ability of a Region to anticipate, withstand, and bounce back from any type of shock, disruption, or stress that it may experience.

This document will also incorporate equity and inclusive economic development into its analysis. Equity in economic development planning is not just a checklist, but rather a set of strategies and targeted approaches to serve populations that may have been underserved by traditional methods to economic development. Throughout this document, data will be disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, disability, income, veteran status, age, or other key demographic variables whenever possible. This allows us to achieve a more precise statistical view of the Regional population's well-being, as well as insight into who can and cannot access the services offered by Region 2 PDC.

About Region 2 PDC

Region 2 PDC is a convention of governments in southwestern West Virginia. Council members are elected officials and additional appointees representing 31 units of governments in six counties: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo and Wayne. The goal is to achieve optimal administration of planning and development functions by collaborating, sharing resources, and maximizing their chances of attracting funds from federal, state, and local organizations.

Its history dates back to the 1971 Regional Planning and Development Act and reenacted West Virginia Code, Chapter 8, Article 25, which mandated that West Virginia be divided into 11 Regions to serve as development districts, which helps to foster community and cooperation more effectively.

The Council staff provides, upon request, temporary professional services to augment and support planning and programming assistance to area governments. Program administration, technical assistance, grant writing, project administration and special services, such as income surveys, census report updates, site inspections of potential business location or development, and intergovernmental reviews are part of the Council's ongoing service to area governments.

The Council is charged with the responsibility of preparing the Regional Development Program and implementing economic and community development projects.

To learn more about Region 2 Planning and Development Council, visit www.region2pdc.org.

Demographic & Socioeconomic Data

To analyze demographic and socioeconomic information, we extracted data from the U.S. Census Bureau on December 11, 2023.

Fact	Cabell	Lincoln	Logan	Mason	Mingo	Wayne	R2
Population Estimates, July 1, 2022, (V2022)	92,730	19,901	31,316	25,000	22,573	37,998	229,518
Land area in square miles, 2020	281.02	437.09	453.72	430.77	423.14	506.01	2,532
Population per square mile, 2020	335.7	46.8	71.8	59.1	55.7	77	90.7

Population characteristics

Understanding the diversity of our population helps us deliver targeted approaches to economic development. The needs of one demographic group may not apply to another. It’s important to equip communities with the resources they need and take action that is appropriate to that specific population group.

Looking at Region 2’s population of 229,518, about half the population of each county is female. We do not see a large amount of racial diversity throughout the Region, although nearly 5% of Cabell County residents are Black or African American, and almost 3% are English Language Learners. Also in Cabell County is a large population of military veterans, which is likely due to the Veterans Administration Regional office and Hershel "Woody" Williams VA Medical Center in Huntington.

Fact	Cabell	Lincoln	Logan	Mason	Mingo	Wayne	R2
Population Estimates, July 1, 2022, (V2022)	92,730	19,901	31,316	25,000	22,573	37,998	229,518
Female persons, percent	51.30%	50.00%	50.80%	51.80%	50.40%	50.80%	50.85%
White alone, percent	90.80%	97.80%	96.70%	96.80%	96.70%	97.30%	96.02%
Black or African American alone, percent	4.90%	0.50%	1.80%	1.10%	1.70%	0.80%	1.80%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent	0.20%	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%	0.10%	0.30%	0.17%
Asian alone, percent	1.30%	0.40%	0.30%	0.40%	0.30%	0.30%	0.50%
Two or More Races, percent	2.80%	1.20%	1.10%	1.40%	1.20%	1.20%	1.48%
Hispanic or Latino, percent	1.60%	0.80%	1.20%	0.90%	0.90%	0.80%	1.03%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	89.50%	97.10%	95.70%	96.10%	95.90%	96.70%	95.17%
Veterans, 2018-2022	4,920	919	1,273	1,687	1,144	2,401	12,344
Foreign born persons, percent, 2018-2022	1.70%	0.40%	0.50%	0.20%	0.30%	0.90%	0.67%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2018-2022	2.70%	0.50%	0.50%	0.70%	0.70%	1.30%	1.07%

Seniors and People with Disabilities

The term “disability” can be any condition that limits a person’s ability to perform certain tasks. They can affect mobility, cognition, vision, hearing, and/or speech.

Advances in medicine have allowed the population to live longer and survive illnesses and injuries that were once fatal. However, seniors and survivors may experience some form of limitation or impairment that prevents them from accessing certain structures and technology.

This population group is also at higher risk of exposure to climate-related health impacts. For example, they may need help maintaining body temperature during extreme heat or cold. They may need adaptive technology to receive emergency alerts, or transportation and access to buildings where they can receive shelter and care.

In Region 2, approximately 20% of the population is over age 65, and between 11% and 28% under age 65 are living with a disability.

This population group needs access to entryways, restrooms, common areas, parking spaces, and anywhere else people gather. By implementing principles of universal design in the built environment, we can ensure public spaces are welcoming and accessible to everyone. Universal design is the process of building a structure or space in a way that makes it accessible for a wide range of people. Elements can include no-step entries, latch-style doors, rocker-type light switches, accessible playground equipment, wide sidewalks with curb cuts, and tactile paving for visually impaired individuals.

Universally designed public spaces can boost tourism by creating accessible environments that cater to a broader range of visitors with varying needs and preferences.

Fact	Cabell	Lincoln	Logan	Mason	Mingo	Wayne	R2
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2018-2022	13.60%	19.90%	21.40%	11.90%	27.00%	17.60%	18.57%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	19.90%	21.20%	22.60%	22.80%	21.20%	22.60%	21.72%

Environmental, Geographic, Climatic, and Cultural Information

In this section, we are going to look at data pertaining to each of the six counties and report their respective economic development news from 2023. We will cover environmental, geographic, climatic, cultural, and natural resource profiles. These profiles will help us develop an environmental baseline for the area that identifies any environmental elements that may affect and/or constrain the Regional economy, with an eye toward inclusivity and equity, these profiles will include the history of all those who have lived in the Region.

To analyze the status of education in the 2023 edition of the Region 2 PDC CEDS, we looked at data from the West Virginia Department of Education during School Year 2022-2023. Data was extracted August 3, 2023, from the website zoomwv.k12.wv.us. We looked at enrollment numbers and proficiency rates in math, reading and science. Data was further disaggregated by race, gender, and economic status. Note: Enrollment data is unavailable for economically disadvantaged, homeless, and military. Assessment information is unavailable for socioeconomic status.

Cabell County

Named for William H. Cabell, governor of Virginia (1805–08), Cabell County was created by an act of the Virginia General Assembly on January 2, 1809, from part of Kanawha County. Cabell County lies along the Ohio River in southwestern West Virginia, encompassing an area of 288.1 square miles and an estimated population of 94,350 in 2020. The county seat is Huntington, which is part of a metropolitan statistical area including nearby communities in Ohio and Kentucky. The city of Milton, the village of Barboursville, and other incorporated towns lie generally east of Huntington, which abuts the Ohio River.

The area was once populated by the ancient Adena people. In the early 1700s, the Shawnees, Mingos, and Senecas used present Cabell County for hunting grounds.

Cabell County sits along the Ohio River which made it a resting point in the 1800s for settlers migrating westward. Prior to the Civil War, settlers heading west used Indian trails, including trails through the present county. On the advice of George Washington, one of these trails was upgraded to the James River & Kanawha Turnpike (modern U.S. 60), which was extended to Barboursville in 1814.

By the early 1900s, industry in Cabell County included glassmaking, a flour mill, and furniture manufacturers. In 1921, the International Nickel Company plant opened. Blenko Glass, which established itself in Milton in 1921, manufactures vases and other glassware and sells stained glass throughout the world. In 1923, the Huntington area became the site of West Virginia's first commercial radio station still broadcasting. Major sectors of the economy now include commerce, manufacturing, transportation, government, and education.

Marshall University was founded in 1837 as the Marshall Academy. It was named for the late U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall at the recommendation of his friend, Huntington lawyer John Laidley. In 1867, the new state of West Virginia created the State Normal School of Marshall College, giving Marshall a teacher-training mission. Marshall became a university in 1961 and, today, is one of the largest employers in Cabell County.

Cabell County's population peaked at 108,202 in 1960 and, since 1990, has held relatively steady in the mid-90,000s. Other than the Ohio River, Cabell County's major waterways are the Guyandotte River and the Mud River, which flows into the Guyandotte at Barboursville. The Mud, whose banks have periodically overflowed with serious flooding of the lowlands, once was crossed by a covered bridge at Milton. This bridge, the only example of a Howe truss in West Virginia, has been moved to a pond at Pumpkin Park. The county's rivers and streams are used for boating, fishing, and swimming. Barboursville Lake north of U.S. 60 and Underwood Lake off State Route 2 are popular trout fishing sites.

The Huntington Museum of Art is a leading art gallery of the Appalachian Region. Parks in the county include 70-acre Ritter Park in Huntington and Memorial Park, dedicated to World War I veterans. Camden Park, an old-fashioned amusement park just outside Huntington, remains popular. Appropriate to the county’s history as a railroad center, the annual New River Train excursion to the New River Gorge originates in Huntington and takes railroad buffs and autumn foliage observers across the state to Hinton each fall.

County elected officials include three county commissioners, a county clerk, a sheriff, a prosecuting attorney, an assessor, and a circuit clerk. The present Cabell County Courthouse was constructed on land purchased in 1895 for \$24,757 and was completed December 4, 1901. An extensive remodeling and expansion were completed in 1940.

Source: e-WV The West Virginia Encyclopedia wvencyclopedia and CEDS Committee Member input.

Economy. Using the County Business Patterns data from the U.S. Census Bureau, we find 42% of Cabell County businesses employ less than 5 people. Annual payroll is \$ \$2,053,340,000, with most of that coming from the health care/social assistance, manufacturing, and retail. Payroll is defined the same way the IRS forms 941 and 944 report taxable Medicare Wages and Tips. It does not include payroll taxes, employer-paid insurance premiums, pension plans, and other employer-paid benefits.

Size of Establishments	Number of Establishments	% of Establishments
5 or fewer employees	965	42%
5 to 9 employees	532	23%
10 to 19 employees	393	17%
20 to 49 employees	266	12%
50 to 99 employees	82	4%
100 to 249 employees	38	2%
250 to 499 employees	10	0%
500 to 999 employees	6	0%
All establishments	2,294	

Rank by payroll	Sector	Number of establishments	Annual payroll	Number of employees	Avg. per employee
1	Health care and social assistance	371	\$ 862,992,000	14,903	\$ 57,907.27
2	Manufacturing	82	\$ 277,287,000	4,060	\$ 68,297.29
3	Retail trade	370	\$ 171,463,000	5,822	\$ 29,450.88
4	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	104	\$ 144,389,000	4,137	\$ 34,901.86
5	Construction	154	\$ 108,128,000	1,778	\$ 60,814.40
6	Accommodation and food services	276	\$ 85,347,000	4,712	\$ 18,112.69
7	Wholesale trade	104	\$ 83,120,000	1,420	\$ 58,535.21
8	Professional, scientific, and technical services	175	\$ 81,238,000	1,832	\$ 44,343.89
9	Finance and insurance	140	\$ 64,514,000	920	\$ 70,123.91
10	Information	44	\$ 54,167,000	787	\$ 68,827.19
11	Other services (except public administration)	229	\$ 40,916,000	1,359	\$ 30,107.43
12	Real estate and rental and leasing	106	\$ 22,550,000	450	\$ 50,111.11
13	Utilities	14	\$ 19,606,000	224	\$ 87,526.79
14	Transportation and warehousing	27	\$ 15,264,000	354	\$ 43,118.64
15	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	55	\$ 9,557,000	464	\$ 20,596.98
16	Management of companies and enterprises	15	\$ 6,787,000	126	\$ 53,865.08
17	Educational services	19	\$ 5,569,000	193	\$ 28,854.92
18	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	6	\$ 422	17	\$ 24.82
	Total for all sectors	2,294	\$ 2,053,340,000	43,560	\$ 47,138.20

Climate Resilience. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has created a natural hazard risk assessment index to identify areas that are most at risk from the effects of natural hazards and climate change. The ratings are calculated by analyzing population characteristics from the 2020 U.S. Census in tandem with FEMA’s National Risk Index and the White House’s Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool. The National Risk Assessment Map can be found at <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map>. We assessed each county according to this tool, Cabell County’s Risk Index is very low, although the social vulnerability is high. Cabell County’s highest risks were landslides, wildfire, and ice storms. For Landslide, Cabell scored a Relatively High 96.5.

Cabell County FEMA National Risk Index		
Type	Rating	Score
Risk Index is	40.12	Very Low
Expected Annual Loss is	40.11	Very Low
Social Vulnerability is	71.29	Relatively High
Community Resilience is	66.58	Relatively High

Education. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 87.90% of Cabell County Households had a computer and 75.40% had a broadband Internet subscription. 89.30% of adults over 25 had at least a high school diploma and

Poverty Rate for the Population 25 Years and Over				
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Percent Male	Percent Female
Less than high school graduate	5,150	43.7%	43.8%	43.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18,441	21.8%	18.2%	25.4%
Some college, associate's degree	16,244	17.1%	13.0%	19.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	21,586	7.0%	8.7%	5.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

28.30% had a bachelor's degree or higher. 5.20% of the population was under 5 years old and 19.50% were under 18. Educational attainment affects the poverty rate. See table below.

Lincoln County

Lincoln County is one of the five counties created after West Virginia became a state. It is a southwestern county known for its timber and coal production. The Guyandotte River flows through the western part of Lincoln County, while the Mud River flows in the north. Hamlin is the county seat.

Prehistoric people lived in a village near present West Hamlin. Later Native Americans, primarily the Shawnee, used the area that is present-day Lincoln County for hunting or as a buffer from the white settlers farther east. Lincoln County was first populated by whites in 1799. Hamlin, originally Hamline, was a key site on the Mud River. It was established by the Virginia Assembly in 1853 and named for a nearby Methodist church, which took its name from Bishop Leonidas Hamline.

In the late 1840s, locks and dams were constructed on the Guyandotte River to carry coal and timber from the valley. An 1861 flood destroyed the locks and dams, and they were never rebuilt.

For several decades, timbering was among the biggest businesses in Lincoln County. For a short period, steamboats returned to the Guyan River. However, the river culture declined with the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway along the Guyandotte River in 1902–04, built to develop the coalfields in Logan County. In 1905, the oil and gas business began, while the timber industry boomed in the 1910s.

In the early 20th century, discoveries in oil and gas brought employment and a surge in the county population. From 1900 to 1910, the number of Lincoln Countians jumped from 15,434 to 20,491. After that time, the county’s population remained virtually unchanged throughout the remainder of the 20th century.

As of 2022, the largest employers were, respectively, the county school system; Lincoln County Opportunity, which oversees senior centers; Lincoln County Primary Care Center; Lincoln Nursing & Rehabilitation Center; and Road safe Traffic Systems.

Source: e-WV The West Virginia Encyclopedia wvencyclopedia and CEDS Committee Member input.

Economy. Using the County Business Patterns data from the U.S. Census Bureau, we find 54% of Lincoln County businesses employ less than 5 people. Annual payroll is \$ \$45,990,000, with most of that coming from the health care/social assistance, construction, and retail. Payroll is defined the same way the IRS forms 941 and 944 report taxable Medicare Wages and Tips. It does not include payroll taxes, employer-paid insurance premiums, pension plans, and other employer-paid benefits.

Size of Establishments	Number of Establishments	% of Establishments
5 or fewer employees	85	54%
5 to 9 employees	43	27%
10 to 19 employees	15	10%
20 to 49 employees	8	5%
50 to 99 employees	4	3%
All establishments	157	

Rank by payroll	Sector	Number of establishments	Annual payroll	Number of employees	Avg. per employee
1	Health care and social assistance	26	\$ 18,991,000	787	\$ 24,130.88
2	Construction	22	\$ 7,286,000	123	\$ 59,235.77
3	Retail trade	29	\$ 5,764,000	247	\$ 23,336.03
4	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	8	\$ 3,804,000	75	\$ 50,720.00
5	Information	7	\$ 1,600,000	32	\$ 50,000.00
6	Finance and insurance	13	\$ 1,517,000	52	\$ 29,173.08
7	Transportation and warehousing	4	\$ 1,437,000	18	\$ 79,833.33
8	Professional, scientific, and technical services	9	\$ 1,379,000	22	\$ 62,681.82
9	Other services (except public administration)	18	\$ 1,245,000	46	\$ 27,065.22
10	Accommodation and food services	9	\$ 1,142,000	91	\$ 12,549.45
11	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3	\$ 318,000	13	\$ 24,461.54
	Total for all sectors	157	\$ 45,990,000	1,537	\$ 29,921.93

Climate Resilience. Lincoln County’s Risk Index is very low, although the Community Resilience is also low. Lincoln County’s highest risks were riverine flooding, wildfire, and landslides.

Lincoln County FEMA National Risk Index		
Type	Rating	Score
Risk Index	Very Low	29.6
Expected Annual Loss	Very Low	30.3
Social Vulnerability	Relatively Low	39.0
Community Resilience	Very Low	13.3

Education. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 85.7% of Lincoln County households had a computer and 79.7% had a broadband Internet subscription. 81% of adults over 25 had at least a high school diploma and 7.8% had a bachelor's degree or higher. 5.2% of the population was under 5 years old and 21.7% were under 18. Educational attainment affects the poverty rate. See table below.

Poverty Rate for the Population 25 Years and Over				
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Percent Male	Percent Female
Less than high school graduate	2,574	31.9%	28.6%	37.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6,829	13.2%	10.0%	16.3%
Some college, associate's degree	3,878	15.7%	19.0%	13.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,167	8.1%	2.0%	11.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Logan County

Logan County was created by the Virginia General Assembly on May 7, 1824. The county lies south of the state capital in the center of southern West Virginia. Logan County, with an area of 455.6 square miles (about the area of San Antonio, Texas), is bisected by the Guyandotte River. The county seat, also named Logan, was laid out in 1827.

Logan County was settled between 1792 and 1824. Through the 19th century the population lived mostly on family farms, though many worked in the timber industry.

In 1874, a great change began when the coal and railroad economy was built. Successfully the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway constructed its rail line from Huntington to the city of Logan in 1904.

Between 1904 and 1929, the Logan coalfields flourished. However, after the first World War, miners began to be phased out by machine labor. This reduced the number of miners and therefore caused them to find employment elsewhere. From a high of approximately 11,000 miners in 1940, the number fell to 1,146 by 2001. Logan County population fell by more than half, from a peak of 77,391 in 1950 to 32,567 in 2020.

The county has industrial tragedy through fires, floods, and was affected by the infamous Hatfield and McCoy Feud. Some of Logan County’s cultural contributions include its folk music, an annual Arts and Crafts Fair, and since 1976, it has presented an original drama, The Aracoma Story, based on the legend of a daughter of Shawnee war leader Cornstalk, performed annually at Chief Logan State Park.

As of 2022, the largest employers were, respectively, the county school system, Logan Regional Medical Center, Ramaco Resources, Greenbrier Minerals, and Coal-Mac.

Source: e-WV The West Virginia Encyclopedia wvencyclopedia and CEDS Committee Member input.

Economy. Using the County Business Patterns data from the U.S. Census Bureau, we find 45% of Logan County businesses employ less than 5 people. Annual payroll is \$ \$360,654,000, with most of that coming from the mining/quarrying/oil and gas extraction, followed by health care/social assistance, retail, and manufacturing. Payroll is defined the same way the IRS forms 941 and 944 report taxable Medicare Wages and Tips. It does not include payroll taxes, employer-paid insurance premiums, pension plans, and other employer-paid benefits.

Size of Establishments	Number of Establishments	% of Establishments
5 or fewer	247	45%
5 to 9 employees	147	27%
10 to 19 employees	93	17%
20 to 49 employees	46	8%
50 to 99 employees	10	2%
100 to 249 employees	4	1%
250 to 499 employees	4	1%
All establishments	552	

Rank by payroll	Sector	Number of establishments	Annual payroll	Number of employees	Avg. per employee
1	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	9	\$ 130,654,000	1,345	\$ 97,140.52
2	Health care and social assistance	86	\$ 77,795,000	1,773	\$ 43,877.61
3	Retail trade	107	\$ 46,003,000	1,431	\$ 32,147.45
4	Manufacturing	25	\$ 15,341,000	283	\$ 54,208.48
5	Other services (except public administration)	67	\$ 13,694,000	343	\$ 39,924.20
6	Accommodation and food services	55	\$ 13,089,000	774	\$ 16,910.85
7	Wholesale trade	28	\$ 11,683,000	220	\$ 53,104.55
8	Transportation and warehousing	23	\$ 8,857,000	191	\$ 46,371.73
9	Finance and insurance	32	\$ 8,526,000	193	\$ 44,176.17
10	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	17	\$ 8,373,000	184	\$ 45,505.43
11	Utilities	7	\$ 6,329,000	67	\$ 94,462.69
12	Professional, scientific, and technical services	29	\$ 6,142,000	164	\$ 37,451.22
13	Information	16	\$ 6,082,000	110	\$ 55,290.91
14	Construction	21	\$ 4,209,000	91	\$ 46,252.75
15	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	11	\$ 1,556,000	62	\$ 25,096.77
16	Real estate and rental and leasing	13	\$ 1,363,000	40	\$ 34,075.00
17	Educational services	4	\$ 657,000	30	\$ 21,900.00
	Total for all sectors	552	\$ 360,654,000	7,314	

Climate Resilience. Logan County’s Census Tracts 956200 and 956400 are two of six in West Virginia that were identified as Community Disaster Resilience Zones by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on Sept. 6, 2023. The area includes the unincorporated communities of Sulphur Springs, Dehue, Hutchinson and Kistler.

A Community Disaster Resilience Zone is a Census tract with a low community resilience rating and a high social vulnerability rating. The ratings are calculated by analyzing population characteristics from the 2020 U.S. Census in tandem with FEMA’s National Risk Index and the White House’s Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool.

FEMA's National Risk Index is an online mapping tool that identifies communities most at risk of drought, fire, flooding, and 15 other natural hazards. Census Tract 956200 has a score of 98.4 in the category of landslide, 97.8 in riverine flooding, and 96.9 in wildfire. Census Tract 956400 has a score of 100 in landslide, 98.3 in flooding, and 89.7 in wildfire.

In Census Tract 956200, the projected risk to properties from flooding was in the 97th percentile. People in households where income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level was in the 84th percentile. Asthma rates were in the 93rd percentile, as was the share of adults with diabetes. Heart disease rates were in the 97th percentile. In the legacy pollution category, one or more abandoned mine land was located within the tract. This community ranked within the 95th percentile for wastewater discharge levels of modeled toxic concentrations at parts of streams within 500 meters. Unemployment rates scored within the 97th percentile.

Census Tract 956400 ranked in the 93rd percentile for expected economic loss to building value resulting from natural hazards each year, 95th percentile for expected population loss rate due to fatalities and injuries resulting from natural hazards each year, 98th percentile due to projected floods, 86th percentile for low income, 93rd for asthma, 94th for diabetes, 98th for heart disease. At least one abandoned mine land was found in this

area and 21-percent of adults have less education than a high school diploma.

The designation as a Community Disaster Resilience Zone prioritizes projects for targeted federal support, such as increased cost-share for resilience and mitigation projects, as well as other public and private resources.

Logan County FEMA National Risk Index		
Type	Rating	Score
Risk Index	Relatively Low	64.3
Expected Annual Loss	Relatively Low	58
Social Vulnerability	Relatively High	68.1
Community Resilience	Very Low	10.7
Census Tract 956200 FEMA National Risk Index		
Type	Rating	Score
Risk Index	Relatively Moderate	82
Expected Annual Loss	Relatively Moderate	75.7
Social Vulnerability	Relatively High	77.6
Community Resilience	Very Low	4.8
Census Tract 956400 FEMA National Risk Index		
Type	Rating	Score
Risk Index	Relatively High	90.3
Expected Annual Loss	Relatively Moderate	83.9
Social Vulnerability	Very High	86.9
Community Resilience	Very Low	4.8
<i>Source: FEMA National Risk Index hazards.fema.gov/nri</i>		
<i>Extracted September 22, 2023</i>		

Education. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 87.1% of Logan County households had a computer and 85.2% had a broadband Internet subscription. 80.3% of adults over 25 had at least a high school diploma and 11.2% had a bachelor's degree or higher. 5% of the population was under 5 years old and 20.4% were under 18.

Poverty Rate for the Population 25 Years and Over				
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Percent Male	Percent Female
Less than high school graduate	4,410	36.2%	42.8%	29.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10,215	21.2%	18.4%	24.0%
Some college, associate's degree	5,569	15.6%	11.0%	18.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,090	5.6%	4.2%	7.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Mason County

Mason County is in the western part of West Virginia and is known for its coal industry, natural gas, livestock, fruit farms, corn, and tobacco. Mason County was founded in 1804. Mason County is named in honor of George Mason, who was the author of the Constitution of Virginia and a member of the United States Constitutional Convention which met in Philadelphia during the summer of 1787.

Named by George Washington in 1770, Point Pleasant is the county seat for Mason County. According to historian Olivia Poffenbarger, Point Pleasant was the site of the first battle of the American Revolution. Although she received little support from other historians, her efforts led to the creation of Tu-Endie-Wei State Park and a monument dedicated to the battle site. Then, in 1908 the United States Senate recognized Poffenbarger’s work and declared The Battle of Point Pleasant the first battle of the American Revolution. However, Point Pleasant is more famously known for its connection with American folklore for it is home to the infamous Mothman.

As with many West Virginia counties, Mason County’s economic development has been at a decline. The once thriving coal industry was impacted by the 2015 closure of Appalachian Power’s 1.1-gigawatt Philip Sporn power plant, causing many to move or find work outside of the county.

Source: e-WV The West Virginia Encyclopedia wvencyclopedia and CEDS Committee Member input.

Economy. Using the County Business Patterns data from the U.S. Census Bureau, we find 54% of Mason County businesses employ less than 5 people. Annual payroll is \$ \$167,677,000, with most of that coming from the utilities and manufacturing sectors, followed by health care/social assistance, construction, and retail. Payroll is defined the same way the IRS forms 941 and 944 report taxable Medicare Wages and Tips. It does not include payroll taxes, employer-paid insurance premiums, pension plans, and other employer-paid benefits.

Size of Establishments	Number of Establishments	% of Establishments
5 or fewer employees	169	54%
5 to 9 employees	80	25%
10 to 19 employees	33	10%
20 to 49 employees	18	6%
50 to 99 employees	8	3%
100 to 249 employees	6	2%
All establishments	315	

Rank by payroll	Sector	Number of establishments	Annual payroll	Number of employees	Avg. per employee
1	Utilities	8	\$ 34,288,000	315	\$ 108,850.79
2	Manufacturing	10	\$ 34,218,000	436	\$ 78,481.65
3	Health care and social assistance	36	\$ 29,065,000	832	\$ 34,933.89
4	Construction	21	\$ 17,413,000	305	\$ 57,091.80
5	Retail trade	62	\$ 14,980,000	623	\$ 24,044.94
6	Transportation and warehousing	7	\$ 6,613,000	106	\$ 62,386.79
7	Accommodation and food services	27	\$ 5,454,000	326	\$ 16,730.06
8	Professional, scientific, and technical services	18	\$ 4,904,000	89	\$ 55,101.12
9	Other services (except public administration)	60	\$ 4,561,000	198	\$ 23,035.35
10	Finance and insurance	21	\$ 4,559,000	101	\$ 45,138.61
11	Wholesale trade	7	\$ 3,804,000	61	\$ 62,360.66
12	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	8	\$ 1,341,000	32	\$ 41,906.25
13	Real estate and rental and leasing	13	\$ 1,326,000	32	\$ 41,437.50
14	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	9	\$ 887,000	51	\$ 17,392.16
15	Information	4	\$ 553,000	8	\$ 69,125.00
	Total for all sectors	315	\$ 167,677,000	3,584	\$ 46,784.88

Climate Resilience. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has created a natural hazard risk assessment index to identify areas that are most at risk from the effects of natural hazards and climate change. The ratings are calculated by analyzing population characteristics from the 2020 U.S. Census in tandem with FEMA’s National Risk Index and the White House’s Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool. The National Risk Assessment Map can be found at <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map>. We assessed each county according to this tool, Mason County’s Risk Index is very low. Mason County scored either Relatively Low or Very Low in all the climate-related risk categories (avalanche, coastal flooding, cold wave, drought, earthquake, hail, heat wave, hurricane, ice storm, landslide, lightning, riverine flooding, strong wind, tornado, tsunami, volcanic activity, wildfire, and winter weather).

Mason County FEMA National Risk Index		
Type	Rating	Score
Risk Index	Very Low	12.2
Expected Annual Loss	Very Low	13.5
Social Vulnerability	Relatively Low	24.9
Community Resilience	Relatively Low	37.3

Education. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 83.0% of Mason County households had a computer and 77.3% had a broadband Internet subscription. 86.5% of adults over 25 had at least a high school diploma and 14.7% had a bachelor's degree or higher. 5% of the population was under 5 years old and 20.3% were under 18.

Poverty Rate for the Population 25 Years and Over				
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Percent Male	Percent Female
Less than high school graduate	2,658	20.9%	13.5%	27.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	7,787	15.7%	12.2%	19.4%
Some college, associate's degree	5,116	13.4%	9.3%	16.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,849	3.4%	3.6%	3.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Mingo County

Mingo County, created on January 30, 1895 from the southern part of Logan County, is the youngest county in West Virginia. It is named for the Mingo Indians, best-known for chief Logan. Mingo County was created after the construction of the Norfolk & Western (N&W) Railway. Williamson is the county seat.

The first settlers were farmers who entered the Tug Valley around the year 1800. They were followed later by those looking to mine coal and build the railroads of the industrial era. These newcomers, arriving in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, brought a wide ethnic diversity to the new county.

Mingo County has several coal deposits. With the arrival of the N&W railroad in 1890, commercial mining began and established a major rail yard at Williamson.

Mingo County has a unique cultural history as it pertains to the infamous Hatfield and McCoy Family Feud, as well as the Mine Wars of the early 20th century. Despite the social and economic strains, Mingo prospered with industrialization.

Mingo County is still dependent on coal and its related industries; however, the tourism industry is emerging. The completion of the four-lane Appalachian Corridor G (U.S. 119) has opened the county to visitors from north and south. Important developments include the Hatfield-McCoy Trail and the West Virginia Mine Wars Museum in Matewan.

As of 2022, the largest employers were, respectively, the county school system, Mingo Logan Coal Company, Coalfield Community Action Partnership, Complete Physicians' Resources, and West Virginia Personnel.

Source: e-WV The West Virginia Encyclopedia wvencyclopedia and CEDS Committee Member input.

Economy. Using the County Business Patterns data from the U.S. Census Bureau, we find 57% of Mingo County businesses employ less than 5 people. Annual payroll is \$ \$81,212,000, with most of that coming from the health care and social assistance sector, followed by retail and transportation and warehousing. Payroll is defined the same way the IRS forms 941 and 944 report taxable Medicare Wages and Tips. It does not include payroll taxes, employer-paid insurance premiums, pension plans, and other employer-paid benefits.

Size of Establishments	Number of Establishments	% of Establishments
5 or fewer employees	181	57%
5 to 9 employees	79	25%
10 to 19 employees	32	10%
20 to 49 employees	17	5%
50 to 99 employees	4	1%
100 to 249 employees	3	1%
All establishments	316	

Rank by payroll	Sector	Number of establishments	Annual payroll	Number of employees	Avg. per employee
1	Health care and social assistance	33	\$ 14,176,000	546	\$ 25,963.37
2	Retail trade	57	\$ 9,632,000	370	\$ 26,032.43
3	Transportation and warehousing	23	\$ 6,468,000	101	\$ 64,039.60
4	Construction	25	\$ 5,456,000	133	\$ 41,022.56
5	Professional, scientific, and technical services	32	\$ 4,408,000	128	\$ 34,437.50
6	Other services (except public administration)	32	\$ 3,754,000	130	\$ 28,876.92
7	Finance and insurance	18	\$ 3,602,000	86	\$ 41,883.72
8	Accommodation and food services	26	\$ 3,524,000	257	\$ 13,712.06
9	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	9	\$ 2,816,000	68	\$ 41,411.76
10	Wholesale trade	11	\$ 2,515,000	73	\$ 34,452.05
11	Utilities	3	\$ 1,526,000	25	\$ 61,040.00
12	Information	5	\$ 1,484,000	14	\$ 106,000.00
13	Real estate and rental and leasing	13	\$ 1,259,000	45	\$ 27,977.78
14	Manufacturing	11	\$ 1,179,000	44	\$ 26,795.45
15	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9	\$ 1,013,000	26	\$ 38,961.54
16	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5	\$ 566,000	36	\$ 15,722.22
	Total for all sectors	316	\$ 81,212,000	2,324	\$ 34,944.92

Climate Resilience. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has created a natural hazard risk assessment index to identify areas that are most at risk from the effects of natural hazards and climate change. The ratings are calculated by analyzing population characteristics from the 2020 U.S. Census in tandem with FEMA’s National Risk Index and the White House’s Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool. The National Risk Assessment Map can be found at <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map>. We assessed each county according to this tool, Mingo County’s Risk Index is relatively low. Mingo County’s highest risks were landslides and riverine flooding. For Landslide, Mingo scored a Relatively High 97.2.

Mingo County FEMA National Risk Index		
Type	Rating	Score
Risk Index	Relatively Low	50.3
Expected Annual Loss	Very Low	43.3
Social Vulnerability	Relatively Hig	67.5
Community Resilience	Very Low	1.2

Education. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 83.6% of Mingo County households had a computer and 78.3% had a broadband Internet subscription. 75.8% of adults over 25 had at least a high school diploma and 9% had a bachelor's degree or higher. 6% of the population was under 5 years old and 22.3% were under 18.

Poverty Rate for the Population 25 Years and Over				
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Percent Male	Percent Female
Less than high school graduate	3,894	40.8%	31.4%	51.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	7,412	25.2%	19.4%	31.3%
Some college, associate's degree	3,764	23.0%	20.6%	24.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,593	3.8%	10.1%	1.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Wayne County

Wayne County was established January 18, 1842, from part of Cabell County. It was named for General ‘Mad Anthony’ Wayne, a Revolutionary War hero. Wayne County sits between two of West Virginia’s major rivers, the Big Sandy, and the Ohio. The county occupies 512.3 square miles. The town of Wayne is the county seat. Originally called Trout’s Hill, the town was incorporated as Fairview in 1882, and the name changed to Wayne in 1911.

Southern Wayne County was sparsely populated and was slow to develop, but the northern part, bordering Cabell County, expanded rapidly after the Civil War.

River transportation played a key role in Wayne County’s economic development. Steamboats plied the river on their way to headwaters towns as far east as Pikeville, Kentucky. Log drives carried the timber of three states down the Big Sandy to the Ohio River during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The main line of the Norfolk & Western Railway was completed through Wayne County to its terminus at Kenova in 1890, and the railroad bridge across the Ohio was built two years later.

Wayne County’s population tripled from 7,852 in 1870 to 23,619 in 1900. Its abundant supply of coal, natural gas, and timber caused the county population to rise to a peak of 46,021 in 1980. In 2020, Wayne had a population of 38,982.

Fort Gay, located where the Tug and Levisa forks meet to form the Big Sandy, was the first permanent settlement in Wayne County. The town was chartered in 1875 as Cassville, and the name changed to Fort Gay in 1932. Ceredo was founded in 1857 as an antislavery experiment by a group headed by Eli Thayer, a congressman from Massachusetts. Ceredo was the site of a Union stronghold, Fort Pierpont, during the Civil War. It was incorporated in 1866. Kenova, located in the point between the Ohio and the Big Sandy rivers, is the westernmost town in West Virginia. It was founded in 1889 and chartered in 1894. The name is formed from the names of the three states that neighbor one another there, Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia. Kenova was a crossroads for competing railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Norfolk & Western. At one time in the 1950s, it was said to have more trains passing through than any other place in America.

Wayne County is known as the “Tri-State’s Playground” because of its immense opportunities for outdoor recreation, adventure tourism, and agritourism. These activities not only enrich the economy of the state, but also provide healthy alternatives to sedentary entertainment, and perpetuate the rich cultural traditions of Mountaineer lifestyle. Hiking and biking trails include Beech Fork Marina and Campgrounds, East Lynn Lake, Cabwaylingo State Park, and Mountain Rim Bike Park. Agritourism can be found at Heritage Farm and Museum, Elmcrest Farm, and Toms Creek Family Farm. ATV Riders enjoy the Hatfield McCoy Trail System and East Lynn Outlaw Trails and have numerous campsites and other lodging facilities to choose from. This is all in addition to numerous water activities, golf courses, disk golf, and municipal parks.

As of 2022, the largest employers were, respectively, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the county school system, Allevard Sofegi, Diversified Assessment & Therapy Services, and Walmart. Wayne County has a variety of recreational areas, including Beech Fork State Park and Beech Fork Lake, East Lynn Lake, and Cabwaylingo State Forest. It also is home of Camden Park near Huntington, which is West Virginia’s only surviving amusement park.

Source: e-WV The West Virginia Encyclopedia wvencyclopedia and CEDS Committee Member input.

Economy. Using the County Business Patterns data from the U.S. Census Bureau, we find 53% of Wayne County businesses employ less than 5 people. Annual payroll is \$309,007,000, with most of that coming from the health care and social assistance sector, followed by manufacturing and retail. Payroll is defined the same way the IRS

forms 941 and 944 report taxable Medicare Wages and Tips. It does not include payroll taxes, employer-paid insurance premiums, pension plans, and other employer-paid benefits.

Size of Establishments	Number of Establishments	% of Establishments
5 or fewer employees	244	53%
5 to 9 employees	99	21%
10 to 19 employees	61	13%
20 to 49 employees	34	7%
50 to 99 employees	14	3%
100 to 249 employees	7	2%
All establishments	462	

Rank by payroll	Sector	Number of establishments	Annual payroll	Number of employees	Avg. per employee
1	Health care and social assistance	54	\$ 139,432,000	1,882	\$ 74,087
2	Manufacturing	19	\$ 41,288,000	810	\$ 50,973
3	Retail trade	93	\$ 35,611,000	1,302	\$ 27,351
4	Wholesale trade	18	\$ 18,587,000	297	\$ 62,582
5	Construction	50	\$ 17,919,000	362	\$ 49,500
6	Transportation and warehousing	23	\$ 11,645,000	236	\$ 49,343
7	Accommodation and food services	41	\$ 10,418,000	604	\$ 17,248
8	Management of companies and enterprises	5	\$ 6,298,000	128	\$ 49,203
9	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	5	\$ 5,558,000	61	\$ 91,115
10	Professional, scientific, and technical services	20	\$ 4,890,000	105	\$ 46,571
11	Other services (except public administration)	59	\$ 4,338,000	212	\$ 20,462
12	Finance and insurance	23	\$ 3,351,000	88	\$ 38,080
13	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	16	\$ 2,521,000	121	\$ 20,835
14	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	12	\$ 2,270,000	42	\$ 54,048
15	Utilities	3	\$ 1,875,000	15	\$ 125,000
16	Information	6	\$ 1,376,000	15	\$ 91,733
17	Real estate and rental and leasing	14	\$ 1,134,000	35	\$ 32,400
18	Undisclosed	1	\$ 496,000	7	\$ 70,857
	Total	462	\$ 309,007,000	6,322	\$ 48,878

Climate Resilience. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has created a natural hazard risk assessment index to identify areas that are most at risk from the effects of natural hazards and climate change. The ratings are calculated by analyzing population characteristics from the 2020 U.S. Census in tandem with FEMA’s National Risk Index and the White House’s Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool. The National Risk Assessment Map can be found at <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map>. We assessed each county according to this tool, Wayne County’s Risk Index is very low. Wayne County’s highest climate risks were landslides and riverine flooding.

Wayne County FEMA National Risk Index		
Type	Rating	Score
Risk Index	Very Low	35
Expected Annual Loss	Very Low	34.1
Social Vulnerability	Relatively Low	36.3
Community Resilience	Relatively Low	21.4

Education. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 84% of Wayne County households had a computer and 73% had a broadband Internet subscription. 81.7% of adults over 25 had at least a high school diploma and 17.2% had a bachelor's degree or higher. 5% of the population was under 5 years old and 20% were under 18.

Poverty Rate for the Population 25 Years and Over				
	Total	Percent below poverty level	Percent Male	Percent Female
Less than high school graduate	4,422	27.6%	26.7%	28.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10,450	16.5%	16.2%	16.7%
Some college, associate's degree	8,005	16.4%	10.3%	21.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,129	3.8%	4.0%	3.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Industry Sectors

Public and private economic and community development initiatives within the Region include the following industry sectors.

Infrastructure

- Water
- Sewer
- Stormwater
- Broadband
- Transportation
- Road and sidewalk repair
- Transit
- Aviation

- Downtown Revitalization
- Innovation
- Entrepreneurship
- Manufacturing
- Energy
- Industrial
- Retail
- Food Service

Tourism and Outdoor Recreation

- Agritourism
- Fairs and festivals

Workforce

- Childcare
- Re-entry for formerly incarcerated individuals and/or substance use disorder
- Education and training

Economic and Community Development

- Hazard Mitigation
- Brownfields
- Environmental
- Site Readiness
- Housing

Health Care

- Emergency services
- Substance use disorder

Business is booming in Region 2. The office of West Virginia Secretary of State Mac Warner shows Lincoln County had the second most business growth in the state between January 1, 2023 and May 31, 2024, followed by Mason at Number 4 and Wayne at Number 5.

State Ranking	County	# of Businesses January 1, 2023	# of New Businesses	# of Businesses May 31, 2024	% Growth
2	Lincoln	411	114	481	27.74%
4	Mason	818	215	959	26.28%
5	Wayne	1,046	269	1,201	25.72%
18	Logan	1,152	257	1,280	22.31%
25	Mingo	910	187	1,011	20.55%
35	Cabell	5,229	1,031	5,751	19.72%

Source: West Virginia Secretary of State Business Statistics Database

Relationship of the Area's Economy

The following section is a compilation of news reports collected throughout the Region in 2023.

Appalachian Heartland Initiative. Region 2 received an ARC POWER Grant to conduct a professional, integrated market feasibility, regional tourism attraction analysis, economic impact analysis, operational feasibility analysis, and resource leveraging study for the envisioned Appalachian Heartland Welcome Center and connected tourism development in the greater Huntington/southwestern WV region. This Appalachian Heartland Highway Initiative will directly address the challenges of job loss, unemployment, and disinvestment associated with coal decline in the project area through bolstering the tourism industry, which is very well-positioned for growth. This study has helped the project team make resource and implementation decisions, and attract investment in the implementation of a Welcome Center and hub connectivity projects. Nearby tourist destinations positively impacted by this study include Heritage Farm and Museum, Hatfield McCoy Trail System, Rustic Ravines, Beech Fork State Park, Cabwaylingo State Forest, 14th Street West Antique District, Huntington Museum of Art, and Ritter Park – the jewel of the Greater Huntington Parks and Recreation District. As a result of this study, the WV Department of Transportation recently \$1.75 million from a Congressionally Directed Spending request to help construct a new Appalachian Heartland Welcome Center at the interchange of Interstate 64 and WV State Route 152 at Exit 8 in Huntington.

New Marshall Cybersecurity Center. In August 2023, the West Virginia Legislature passed HB 117, which allocated a \$45 million supplemental appropriation to Marshall University to build a new cybersecurity center. The new facility will serve as the anchor for the 4th Avenue Innovation District of Huntington. It will house state-of-the-art cyber security technology and training programs and become the cyber locus, where industry from throughout Appalachia and the country will find training and mentoring and learn the most up-to-date cyber trends.

ARC Approves Grant for Sewer Upgrade. In July, the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) approved a \$3,325,000 grant for the Hamlin Public Service District to replace and upgrade its Hamlin Sewer System. In addition, the project will extend sewer service to the Lincoln County Business Park. The existing system currently experiences high rates of inflow and infiltration and is beyond its useful life. The project will benefit 678 existing customers and expand economic development opportunities in the area by extending sewer service to the business park.

West Virginia receives more than \$8.7 million for Rural Development. In November 2023, West Virginia received more than \$8,753,907 in investments from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development. The money will go toward 25 projects across the Mountain State. Four of those projects are in Region 2.

The funds are made available through the USDA's Rural Energy for America Program (REAP), Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program, and the Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program. Approved projects target rural small businesses, agriculture producers and local communities with the aim of lowering energy costs, improving basic infrastructure, and strengthening the resilience of the Mountain State's rural communities.

The Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants program approved a \$4.953 million loan for the City of Williamson in Mingo County. The money will be used to construct various upgrades to the city's water treatment, storage, and distribution systems.

The Rural Energy for America Program approved three projects in Region 2. Duffield, Lovejoy & Boggs LLC in Cabell County was awarded \$12,182 to purchase and install a 14.24 kilowatt (kW) solar array at the law firm. Also in Cabell County, Wooten Machine Company Inc. received \$24,238 to purchase and install energy-efficient LED lighting at the machine shop, and Formula Motor Car, Inc. was awarded \$199,200 to purchase and install a 211 kilowatt (kW) solar array for Formula Motor Car Inc., which runs Thornhill Toyota in Logan County.

WDA approves 2 new projects in Region 2. In May 2023, the West Virginia Water Development Authority (WDA) recently approved 17 infrastructure-related projects funded by the Economic Enhancement Grant Fund. Two of those projects were located in Region 2.

Mason County Public Services District was awarded \$960,783 to extend the sewer system to the Apple Grove area, and Chief Logan Recreation Center received \$4.5 million for upgrades.

\$18 million in ARC grant award recommendations for projects across Region 2. In July 2023, the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) approved over \$18 million in grant funding recommendations for 11 projects across West Virginia. Region 2 will benefit from a large part of that money.

The West Virginia Rural Water Association was awarded \$187,392 for the infrastructure Circuit Rider Project. The project will provide funding for a drinking water and wastewater circuit rider to provide technical assistance to water and wastewater systems in the state. The circuit rider will provide assistance and consultation to local utilities in areas such as leak detection work, preventing inflow and infiltration, utility finance and management, water and wastewater system operations, and loan servicing. The project will enable local utilities to address critical issues without having to hire additional staff and promote more efficient operation and management of existing systems.

In Lincoln County, Hamlin Public Service District was awarded \$3.325 million for the Hamlin Sewer Replacement and Upgrade. The project will upgrade the existing storm water and sewer system in the Hamlin area of Lincoln County. In addition, the project will extend sewer service to the Lincoln County Business Park. The existing system currently experiences high rates of inflow and infiltration and is beyond its useful life. The project will benefit 678 existing customers and expand economic development opportunities in the area by extending sewer service to the business park.

In Mingo County, the City of Williamson was awarded \$4.2 million for the Williamson Water System Upgrade. The project will upgrade the water treatment, storage, and distribution system. Currently, the system's storage capacity is insufficient for existing customers and inhibits economic expansion in the area. Operations and maintenance costs are also high due to aging and failing equipment. The project increases water storage capacity and efficiencies in the city's system and benefits 1,742 existing customers.

West Virginia Department of Economic Development was awarded \$220,000 for the Consolidated Technical Assistance. The West Virginia Department of Economic Development (WVDED), with ARC funding assistance, will continue the Consolidated Technical Assistance program. The grant allows WVDED to employ staff for providing technical assistance to ARC applicants and grantees, monitoring and administering ongoing projects, drafting and implementing the West Virginia Development Plan, and operating the West Virginia Main Street and ON TRAC programs.

West Virginia Development Office was awarded \$250,000 for the Competitive Improvement Program. The project will provide training and consultation services to small and medium-sized firms in West Virginia to

increase their competitiveness. The project will address a unique need for which no other funding sources are available. The results of these services will be a greater number of companies that are increasing the range of their market and market share, and a commensurate increase in the number of jobs retained or created.

The Appalachian Regional Commission is an economic development partnership agency of the federal government and 13 state governments across the Appalachian Region. ARC's mission is to innovate, partner, and invest to build community capacity and strengthen economic growth in Appalachia.

West Virginia Broadband Investment Plan approves project in Lincoln and Wayne Counties. The West Virginia Broadband Investment Plan received preliminary approval of more than \$32 million this past July. The Line Extension Advancement and Development (LEAD) and Major Broadband Project Strategies (MBPS) projects announced through this application cycle will provide broadband connectivity to more than 6,000 targeted locations throughout the state with the deployment of approximately 793 miles of new infrastructure. In addition to the grant funds awarded, more than \$16 million in matching funds will bring the total investment to over \$48 million.

One project in Region 2 was part of that group. Armstrong Telecommunications, Inc. will receive \$3,400,931 in LEAD funds for the expansion of broadband connectivity to 551 targeted addresses in the counties Lincoln and Wayne. This project will serve locations in the communities of East Lynn and Branchland. The project will include the installation of approximately 56 miles of fiber infrastructure to provide broadband service in the project area.

The total project cost is \$3,800,431. Matching funds come to \$399,500.

Central Appalachian Inland Port at Prichard (CAIPP). Formally referred to as the Heartland Intermodal Gateway, the facility is now owned by the Wayne County Commission. The West Virginia Department of Transportation's Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities transferred ownership of the property to the Commission in August 2022. The facility transfer was the culmination of a four-year negotiation that the Wayne County Commission and several elected state officials representing Wayne County engaged in with WV Governor, Jim Justice, his staff and other state entities. Eventually, all issues were resolved and the transfer of this one-of-a-kind facility was completed.

In January 2023, the Marshall University Research Corporation (MURC) received a \$376,325 grant from the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) to help Wayne County facilitate the transfer and assist with the selection of an operator for the facility. MURC's Center for Business and Economic Research, Appalachian Transportation Institute and the Huntington Area Development Council are working in conjunction with the Commission to support the selected operator, RJ Corman Switching Company, LLC, in the implementation of their phased approach to operations.

The 65-acre facility is located at the southern end of the community of Prichard. It was built by the former West Virginia Public Port Authority following a 2013 agreement with Norfolk Southern railroad and was designed to transfer 20- and 40-foot shipping containers between railcars and trucks. The \$32 million project was paid for with a combination of state money and a federal grant award.

R.J. Corman's multi-phase approach to operations started in 2023 with mechanical car repair services, employing a workforce of 14 employees. In additional phases R.J. Corman will seek to expand operations to various new capabilities to grow services and increase economic impact for the region.

Factors That Directly Affect Economic Performance

Education

Mingo has the highest percentage of children under 5 years, and under 18 years. Cabell has the highest percentage of households with a computer, followed by Logan. Logan has the highest percentage of households with a broadband internet subscription.

Cabell has the highest percentage of high school graduates, and, as would be expected with Marshall University located in Huntington, also has the highest percentage of adults with bachelor's degrees. Mason has the second highest percentage of high school graduates, and Wayne has the second highest percentage of adults with bachelor's degrees.

Fact	Cabell	Lincoln	Logan	Mason	Mingo	Wayne	R2
Persons under 5 years, percent	5.20%	5.20%	5.00%	5.00%	6.00%	5.00%	5.23%
Persons under 18 years, percent	19.50%	21.70%	20.40%	20.30%	22.30%	20.00%	20.70%
Households with a computer, percent, 2018-2022	90.10%	86.60%	89.40%	84.20%	85.50%	85.60%	86.90%
Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2018-2022	81.90%	81.90%	88.00%	78.30%	82.40%	76.50%	81.50%
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2018-2022	89.80%	82.20%	81.10%	85.60%	76.60%	84.20%	83.25%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2018-2022	30.30%	8.10%	13.30%	15.50%	9.60%	18.30%	15.85%

Housing

Cabell County had the highest number of households (38,854) in the Region, but the lowest percentage of persons living in same house a year ago (86.1%), and although it has the highest median value of owner-occupied housing units (\$144,200), it also has the lowest percentage of owner-occupied housing (64.6%).

Lincoln County had the lowest number of households (7,776) in the Region, but it, along with Mason County had the lowest percentage of persons living in same house a year ago (93.9%). Mingo County had the lowest median value of owner-occupied housing units (\$89,700). Mason County had the highest percentage of owner-occupied housing (84.2%).

Cabell and Wayne counties had the highest number of building permits (66 and 65, respectively).

Fact	Cabell	Lincoln	Logan	Mason	Mingo	Wayne	R2
Households, 2018-2022	38,854	7,776	12,375	10,120	9,093	14,959	93,177
Persons per household, 2018-2022	2.31	2.62	2.55	2.44	2.57	2.59	2.51
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2018-2022	86.10%	93.90%	89.50%	93.90%	92.60%	92.20%	91.37%
Building permits, 2022	66	N/A	2	3	N/A	65	136
Housing units, July 1, 2022, (V2022)	46,040	9,595	14,788	12,194	11,561	18,283	112,461
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2018-2022	64.60%	77.90%	75.70%	84.20%	72.60%	76.70%	75.28%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2018-2022	\$144,200	\$94,500	\$101,200	\$118,100	\$89,700	\$114,200	\$110,317
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2018-2022	\$1,167	\$1,006	\$979	\$1,024	\$1,069	\$1,117	\$1,060
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2018-2022	\$419	\$314	\$366	\$398	\$366	\$352	\$369
Median gross rent, 2018-2022	\$857	\$734	\$737	\$651	\$560	\$865	\$734

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Overdose Deaths

The County Health Rankings and Roadmaps website keeps track of how healthy a community is with the goal of building awareness about health. Region 2 PDC staff used data from this website to evaluate deaths due to poisoning from prescription and/or illicit drug use. We can see that Logan County had the highest rate of overdose deaths at 149 per 100,000. Mason County had the lowest with 78. These are still above the state average of 69 per 100,000, while the national rate is 27. The 2024 Annual Data Release used data from 2019-2021 for this measure.

County	# Drug Overdose Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 people
Logan	142	149
Cabell	341	123
Wayne	124	106
Mingo	65	94
Lincoln	51	84
Mason	61	78
West Virginia	3,701	69
United States	269,128	27

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

In July 2023, The Walsh Center for Rural Health Analysis and East Tennessee State University jointly published a report for the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) on Appalachian Diseases of Despair. The study showed the Appalachian Region had 91.6 deaths per 100,000. The overdose mortality rate in the Appalachian Region for males was 54 percent higher than in the non-Appalachian U.S., and 78 percent higher for Appalachian females compared to non-Appalachian females.

To address the substance use disorder (SUD) crisis across Appalachia, Congress passed the SUPPORT Act (Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment) in 2018, offering guidance to ARC for taking on the opioid epidemic throughout the Region. ARC is applying that guidance to regionally focused solutions that help establish recovery ecosystems, which encourage communities to take holistic views of the support services and training needed to maintain recovery and obtain employment. These pilot recovery-to-work programs are known as INSPIRE Initiatives (Investments Supporting Partnerships In Recovery Ecosystems). The goal for these projects is to lead to workforce entry or re-entry by supporting the post-treatment to employment continuum, which could include investments in healthcare networks that support SUD recovery professionals, recovery-focused job training programs, as well as initiatives designed to coordinate, or link, recovery services and training that support the recovery to work ecosystem, among others.

SWOT Analysis

The 2024 Region 2 PDC SWOT analysis fleshes out our strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to give us a clear, comprehensive understanding of the Region's capabilities and capacity. We identify our competitive advantages that make the Region special, as well as the internal or external factors that can keep us from realizing our potential. The committee determined the following currently applies to Region 2.

Strengths

- Character of the people
- Tourism assets
- Collaboration
- Workforce training resources
- Short commuting times
- Improved infrastructure
- Access to multi-modal infrastructure/transportation
- Quality of life
- Low cost of living
- Low energy costs
- Cost effective labor
- Low business cost
- Multigenerational labor force
- Worker loyalty
- Proximity to larger markets
- Large military participation/training
- Improved state image
- Collaboration among community partners
- Worker loyalty/low turnover rate
- Free community college in West Virginia
- Low business costs — no corporate net income tax and low workers compensation insurance rates.

Weaknesses

- Lack of shovel-ready sites and lack of information on said sites
- Transportation (highways)
- Same fix for everything – more individualized approaches need to be taken
- Declining population/Aging population
- Quality of life deficiencies (i.e., broadband)
- Disproportionate number of dilapidated structures/abandoned properties
- Aging water treatment plants and sewer systems
- Barriers to entering the workforce (recovery, incarceration, transportation, childcare, education levels)
- Flexible work options
- Outdated/rigid business mindsets
- Access to capital
- Lack of entrepreneurial acumen

Opportunities

- Tourism, including agritourism and outdoor recreation
- Coal research – new uses
- Downtown revitalization – including brownfield redevelopment
- Emerging technical/IT sector
- Healthcare sector
- Continue to build on community partnerships
- Aviation
- Advanced manufacturing
- Mine site reclamation
- Nimble state government
- ARCH2 initiative

Threats

- Opioid epidemic
- Environmental/flooding hazards
- Regulatory issues
- Lack of available capital
- Aging population/declining health
- Foster care system
- Lack of childcare infrastructure
- Lack of funding for EMS
- Jail bill
- Aging infrastructure
- Outmigration of youth and talent

Strategic Direction/Action Plan

By leveraging the analysis undertaken in the SWOT, Region 2 PDC was able to develop a strategic action plan based on specific goals and objectives. Goals are general intentions that have a rationale that is clearly understood and publicly supported. Objectives are actions that lead to the obtainment of the goals.

Mission. It is the mission of Region 2 Planning & Development Council to strengthen the development potential of the six-county planning district and its member communities by efficiently providing skilled staff to augment local development efforts.

Goal 1. Work with member communities in planning, prioritization, and developing infrastructure projects that promote community revitalization and economic diversification.

Objective 1.1. Pursue projects that address economic and community development, including brownfields, dilapidated buildings, downtown revitalization, all-of-the-above energy production, entrepreneurship, environmental, hazard mitigation, housing, innovation, manufacturing, retail, and site readiness.

Objective 1.2. Pursue projects that address health care, including emergency services and substance use disorder.

Objective 1.3. Pursue projects that address infrastructure, including aviation, broadband, road/sidewalk repair, stormwater, transit, transportation, wastewater, drinking water, and storm water.

Objective 1.4. Pursue projects that address tourism, including outdoor recreation, adventure tourism, agritourism, fairs, and festivals.

Objective 1.5. Pursue projects that address workforce issues, including childcare, education and training, and re-entry for those who are in recovery or formerly incarcerated.

Goal 2. Build, strengthen and maintain the capacity of Region 2 by minimizing the negative impacts of current social, economic and environmental crises and emerging challenges.

Objective 2.1. Become the focal point for post-incident coordination, information dissemination, external inquiries, and administration of federally-funded grants and other recovery initiatives.

Objective 2.2. Increase the use of technology and innovation.

Objective 2.3. Improve research, data collection, and analysis of key performance indicators and other communication measures of public services.

Objective 2.4. Digitally map each county's asset inventory list.

Goal 3. Increase resiliency throughout the Region.

Objective 3.1. Plan for economic shifts and natural disasters, and then develop goals, strategies, and actions that mitigate the effects of an economic incident and support long-term recovery efforts.

Objective 3.2. Establish information networks among Council members to encourage active and regular communications.

Goal 4. Increase innovation throughout the Region.

Objective 4.1. Identify the successful entrepreneurial businesses in the region, the local strengths they represent, and the key leaders behind their growth.

Objective 4.2. Build networks around successful local entrepreneurs to connect them with founders of local businesses with significant growth potential.

Objective 4.3. Partner with entrepreneurial leaders to address the most important needs of growing local businesses and their entrepreneurs.

Objective 4.4. Collect data on growing entrepreneurial businesses to track results and share findings with the community.

Goal 5. Foster the availability of qualified economic development sites.

Objective 5.1. Develop and maintain an inventory of ready, available sites in the region.

Objective 5.2. Ensure key transportation corridors throughout the Region 2 allow for safe and timely transit of raw materials, finished goods, and area workers and residents.

Objective 5.3. Ensure suitable commercial and industrial sites are available to and ready for business and industry.

Objective 5.4. Assist with securing funding to develop adequate infrastructure services. Pursue expansion of broadband, cellular services, and other critical infrastructure to underserved areas of the Region.

Objective 5.5. Ensure a comprehensive entrepreneurial ecosystem is available equitably, consistently, and effectively throughout Region 2.

Objective 5.7. Enable targeted site marketing campaign.

Objective 5.8. Support and promote the Region's agribusiness sector by expanding markets for farmers, producers, food manufacturers, and related sectors.

Evaluation Framework

Region 2 Planning and Development Council, along with its members, are achieving their goals by pursuing projects that meet their objectives.

The number of projects R2PDC managed during Fiscal Year 2024 was 44. The total value of those projects in loans and grants equaled \$304,208,606.00. Staff prepared 51 applications and obtained 12 state grants, 7 federal grants and 3 state/federal loans.

Following this document is a list of projects currently in progress within the counties of Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, and Wayne in West Virginia. This list includes projects administered by R2PDC as well as its development partners and council members.

Conclusion

All total, there are 101 projects in the works throughout Region 2. R2PDC staff continue to attend classes, workshops, conferences, and webinars to help them learn more about the needs of the local community and how they can best meet those requests.

As the economy transitions away from being primarily dependent on a single industry (coal) to a vibrant business climate, we are seeing a balance of existing businesses, new investment, and local entrepreneurship. This requires upskilling the workforce while addressing the impediments posed by social and environmental hazards, the out migration of the youth and their talents, and the ongoing lack of adequate basic infrastructure (water, wastewater, transportation, housing, and high speed-broadband), thereby strengthening the Region.

CEDS Steering Committee

- Jeff Lusk, Executive Director of Hatfield-McCoy Regional Recreation Authority
- David Lieving, President & CEO of Huntington Area Development Council
- Tommy Adkins, Executive Director of Lincoln Economic Development Authority
- John Musgrave, Executive Director of Mason County Development Authority
- Leasha Johnson, Executive Director of Mingo County Redevelopment Authority
- Wendy Quattlebaum, Director of Skilled Trades and Industrial Technology for Mountwest Community & Technical College
- Nick Guertin, Senior Director of Revitalize Appalachia for Coalfield Development Corporation
- Ray Perry, Floodplain Manager for Logan County
- Darrin McCormick, Community Liaison for Williamson Health Center
- Brie Salmons, Associate Manager for Marshall CBER
- Rick Handley, Mason County Commissioner
- David Adkins, Mayor of Hamlin
- Cathy Burns, Executive Director for Huntington Municipal Development Authority
- Chris Tatum, Mayor of Village of Barboursville
- Derek Scarbro, Director of Marshall Advanced Manufacturing Center
- Jeff Maddox, Commission President for Wayne County Commission
- Rocky Adkins, Executive Director for Logan County Development Authority
- Chris Chiles, Executive Director of Region 2 Planning & Development Council
- Kathy Elliott, Deputy Director of Region 2 Planning & Development Council
- Lisa Wells, Project Administrator for Region 2 Planning & Development Council
- Gwen Clayton, Project Administrator for Region 2 Planning & Development Council

Project Name	County	Project Category	Subcategory	Funding Status
EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant	_Multiple	Economic and Community Development	Brownfields	Fully Funded
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project	_Multiple	Economic and Community Development	Hazard Mitigation	Fully Funded
Digital Equity/BEAD	_Multiple	Infrastructure	Broadband	Fully Funded
GigReady Projects -- Lincoln, Mason, Wayne	_Multiple	Infrastructure	Broadband	In Development
NTIA-Logan Mingo FTTP (Fiber to the Premises) Project	_Multiple	Infrastructure	Broadband	In Construction
Keith Albee Performing Arts Center - KPAC Renovation Project	Cabell	Economic and Community Development	Downtown Revitalization	Fully Funded
Huntington Industrial Development Center	Cabell	Economic and Community Development	Innovation	In Development
4 th Avenue Innovation District	Cabell	Economic and Community Development	Innovation	In Development
Marshall Advanced Manufacturing Center	Cabell	Workforce	Education and training	In Development
Marshall Institute for Cyber Security	Cabell	Workforce	Education and training	In Development
Marshall Business Innovation & Resource Hub	Cabell	Economic and Community Development	Innovation	In Development
Thundercloud Gigabit City Deployment Project	Cabell	Infrastructure	Broadband	Fully Funded
Barboursville Sewer System Improvements Project	Cabell	Infrastructure	Wastewater	Fully Funded
Guyan Estates Sewer Upgrade	Cabell	Infrastructure	Wastewater	Fully Funded
Guyan Estates Sewer Upgrade - Ph 2	Cabell	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Development
Pea Ridge PSD Holiday Park Sanitary Sewer Project	Cabell	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Development
Pea Ridge PSD Plant Decommissioning Project	Cabell	Infrastructure	Wastewater	Fully Funded
Pt. 2 Ph.2 Sewer Expansion Project - Collection System Pt. 2	Cabell	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Construction
Rt. 2 Ph. 2 Sewer Expansion Project - Collection System Pt. 1	Cabell	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Construction
Rt. 2 Ph. 2 Sewer Expansion Project - Plant	Cabell	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Construction
Salt Rock Sewer Henry White Road Extension Project	Cabell	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Development
Salt Rock Sewer Ph 2 Pump Station Upgrade Project	Cabell	Infrastructure	Wastewater	Fully Funded
SRSPSD Fox Fire Resort Sewer Extension Project	Cabell	Infrastructure	Wastewater	Fully Funded
Bowen Creek Road Water Extension Project	Cabell	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Cabell Waterline Extensions Project	Cabell	Infrastructure	Water	In Construction
Milton Water Interconnection Project	Cabell	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Milton Water Newmans Branch-Critical Needs Project	Cabell	Infrastructure	Water	In Construction
Milton Water System Upgrade Project	Cabell	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Raccoon Creek Water Extension Project	Cabell	Infrastructure	Water	Fully Funded
Tri-State Aviation Maintenance Technician Project	Cabell	Workforce	Education and training	Fully Funded
Lincoln County Broadband Initiative	Lincoln	Infrastructure	Broadband	In Development
Hamlin PSD Sewer System Improvement Project	Lincoln	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Development
Alum Creek Water Storage Tank Project	Lincoln	Infrastructure	Water	In Construction
Branchland-Midkiff Water Storage Tank Project	Lincoln	Infrastructure	Water	In Construction
Lincoln PSD Water Intake Project	Lincoln	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Lincoln PSD Water Upgrade Project	Lincoln	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
West Hamlin Water System Improvements Project	Lincoln	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
City of Logan DLAP	Logan	Economic and Community Development	Dilapidated Buildings	In Development
WVDEP REAP - Dilapidated Structures Demolition Project	Logan	Economic and Community Development	Dilapidated Buildings	In Construction
FEMA BRIC Grant	Logan	Economic and Community Development	Hazard Mitigation	In Development
Coal Communities Regional Innovation Cluster Project	Logan	Economic and Community Development	Energy	Fully Funded
Buffalo Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade and Extension	Logan	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Development
Curtis Sanitary Sewer Project	Logan	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Development
Logan PSD Holden Sanitary Sewer Extension Project	Logan	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Development
Logan PSD Mud Fork Sewer Extension Project	Logan	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Development
Logan PSD Northern Regional Treatment Plant Upgrade Project	Logan	Infrastructure	Wastewater	Fully Funded
Logan Sewer McConnell Extension Project	Logan	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Development
Logan Sewer Treatment Plant Project	Logan	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Development
Rita-Taplin Sanitary Sewer Extension Project	Logan	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Construction
City of Logan Water System Improvement Project	Logan	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Lorado Water Treatment Plant Upgrade Project	Logan	Infrastructure	Water	In Development

Southern Man Water System Upgrade Project	Logan	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Fidelis	Mason	Economic and Community Development	Energy	Partially Funded
Frontieras	Mason	Economic and Community Development	Energy	Partially Funded
New Haven Solar	Mason	Economic and Community Development	Energy	Fully Funded
Housing Development	Mason	Economic and Community Development	Housing	In Development
Section 8 Housing	Mason	Economic and Community Development	Housing	In Development
Temporary Housing on Route 2	Mason	Economic and Community Development	Housing	In Development
Navy Yard Industrial Park in Point Pleasant	Mason	Economic and Community Development	Innovation	In Development
New Haven Industrial Park	Mason	Economic and Community Development	Innovation	In Development
APG Polytech	Mason	Economic and Community Development	Manufacturing	In Development
Nucor	Mason	Economic and Community Development	Manufacturing	In Construction
Eastmans Grocery & Fast Food	Mason	Economic and Community Development	Retail	In Development
Henderson Project	Mason	Economic and Community Development	Housing	Partially Funded
Mason County Broadband Planning Project	Mason	Infrastructure	Broadband	Fully Funded
Apple Grove Sanitary Sewer System Project	Mason	Infrastructure	Wastewater	Fully Funded
New Haven Sewer Upgrade Project	Mason	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Development
Point Pleasant Sewer System Improvements Project	Mason	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Development
Sand Hill Road Sanitary Sewer System Project	Mason	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Construction
Ashton Water Plant Upgrade Project	Mason	Infrastructure	Water	In Construction
Clifton Water System Improvements	Mason	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Crab Creek Water System Upgrade	Mason	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Guyan Creek Water Extension Project	Mason	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Henderson Waterline Extension South, Water System Study	Mason	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Mason County PSD 2021 Waterline Extension Project	Mason	Infrastructure	Water	In Construction
Mason County PSD J2Y35 Water System Improvement Project	Mason	Infrastructure	Water	In Construction
North County Water System Study	Mason	Infrastructure	Water	Fully Funded
Point Pleasant Water System Upgrade Project	Mason	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Chattaroy Sanitary Sewer Project	Mingo	Infrastructure	Wastewater	Fully Funded
Red Jacket Sanitary Sewer Upgrade Project	Mingo	Infrastructure	Wastewater	Fully Funded
Williamson Sewer System Improvements Project	Mingo	Infrastructure	Wastewater	Partially Funded
City of Williamson - Vinson Street Flood Abatement Project	Mingo	Infrastructure	Stormwater	In Development
Beech Creek Water Main Extension Project	Mingo	Infrastructure	Water	In Construction
Gilbert Hanover Waterline Extension Project	Mingo	Infrastructure	Water	Partially Funded
Gilbert Water Plant Upgrade Project	Mingo	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Kermit Water Rehabilitation Project	Mingo	Infrastructure	Water	Fully Funded
Kermit Water Storage Tank Project	Mingo	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Upper Gilbert Creek Water	Mingo	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Williamson Water System Upgrade Project	Mingo	Infrastructure	Water	Fully Funded
Crum PSD FEMA Water Repair Project	Wayne	Economic and Community Development	Hazard Mitigation	Fully Funded
Wayne County Broadband Implementation Project	Wayne	Infrastructure	Broadband	Fully Funded
Ceredo 6th Street Sewer System Upgrade Project	Wayne	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Construction
Fort Gay Sewer System Improvements Project	Wayne	Infrastructure	Wastewater	Fully Funded
Northern Wayne County PSD - System Upgrades	Wayne	Infrastructure	Wastewater	In Development
Town of Wayne Sewer System Improvement Project	Wayne	Infrastructure	Wastewater	Partially Funded
Town of Wayne Wastewater System Walking Platform Project	Wayne	Infrastructure	Wastewater	Fully Funded
Crum PSD Water Plant Feasibility Study Project	Wayne	Infrastructure	Water	Fully Funded
Fort Gay Water System Upgrade Project - Ph. 1 and Ph. 2	Wayne	Infrastructure	Water	In Development
Prichard Waterline Extension Project	Wayne	Infrastructure	Water	Fully Funded
Sycamore Branch Waterline Extension Project	Wayne	Infrastructure	Water	In Development