GO VIRGINIA Region 9: CEDS & Super Regional Strategies Final Update





Status of the CEDS

- Public Comment Period: April-May
- Final CEDS Committee meetings: May
- TJPDC Adopted CEDS: May 2
- RRRC Meeting to Adopt: June 26

Accessing the CEDS

RRRC – Available here

TJPDC - **Available here**

Super Regional
Strategies only –
Available here



1 INTRODUCTION

Success Through Collaboration

The Rappahannock Rapidan Regional Commission and the Thomas Jefferson Planning District prepared five-year Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies (CEDS) during 2023-2024. The management team for each planning district, and their respective regional steering committees, met regularly with Camoin Associates to coordinate similar approaches, methodology, stakeholder outreach, and enqaqement activities for their respective plans.

Additionally, GO Virginia provided funds to identify "Super Regional" strategies to support these planning processes. The Super Regional strategies are intended to leverage common challenges facing each planning district, which together comprise the state's GO Virginia Region 9.

Eight strategic areas were identified as requiring a superregional emphasis. They include four leading or emerging industry sectors, two of which relate directly to GO Virginia Region 9's targeted industry sectors, Agriculture - Food and Beverage and Information Technology, and two other promising sectors, Clean Technology and Defense Intelligence (not a current GO Virginia target industry).

Note: The other targeted sectors included as GO Virginia targeted industries (Biomedical/Biotechnology, Financial and Business Services, and Light Manufacturing) were concentrated most strongly in one of the two planning districts, and thus, did not share similar emphasis at the super-regional level. Those industries and related strategies to grow them are addressed in the respective CEDS.



Super Regional Strategy | 3

Leveraging the CEDS

- Help localities pursue funding opportunities based on the priorities established in the strategies.
- Communicate to private and non-profit sectors on themes within the plan.
- Being ambassadors of implementation.
- Identify additional funding opportunities through GO VA.
- Identify where existing resources can be leveraged.
- Funding opportunities watch US EDA and others; economically distressed areas can apply for Public Works and EAA programs.

1. US EDA EAA Criteria

a. Competitiveness Review Criteria

Each project will be reviewed on a pass/fail basis according to the following criteria in the Competitiveness Review process (detailed below):

- **i.** Whether the project is responsive to this NOFO.....
- **ii.** The project's demonstrated alignment with EDA's current Investment Priorities.....
- **iii.** The availability and committed nature of proposed matching funds; and
- **iv.** The project's alignment with the regional CEDS or other CEDS equivalent EDA-accepted economic development strategy if a CEDS does not exist.

Implementation for the CEDS

- CEDS Committee Meeting Bi-Annually
- Metrics
- Implementation Committee
- Identifying funding sources to leverage

Partners Legend

4H: Youth organization

AFT: American Farmland Trust

BEAD: Broadband Equity Access and Deployment Program

BOR: Businesses of Rappahannock

CIC: Community Investment Collaborative

CTE: Career and technical education **CCC:** Culpeper Chamber of Commerce

CR: Culpeper Renaissance

CVPED: Central Virginia Partnership for Economic Development

DEQ: Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

DHCD: Virginia Department of Housing and Community

Development

FCC: Fauquier Chamber of Commerce **GCC:** Germanna Community College

GO Virginia: Growth and Opportunity Council – Region 9 **GWC:** George Washington Carver Agriculture Research Center

LRCC: Laurel Ridge Community College **MCOC:** Madison Chamber of Commerce

OCOC: Orange County Chamber of Commerce

PATH: PATH Foundation

PEC: Piedmont Environmental Council

RRRC: Rappahannock-Rapidan Regional Commission

SBDC: Small Business Development Center (Central Virginia)

TJPDC: Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission

UVA: University of Virginia

VATI: Virginia Telecommunication Initiative

VBFRC: Virginia Beginning Farmer & Rancher Coalition

VBRSP: Virginia Business Ready Site Program

VC: Venture Central

VCW: Virginia Career Works (Piedmont Region)

VDOE: Virginia Department of Education

VDOT: Virginia Department of Transportation

VEDP: Virginia Economic Development Partnership

VTC: Virginia Tourism Corporation

CURRENT AND EMERGING TRENDS

Focus

The following section provides a sampling of data that helped support the decisions to focus on specific Super Regional strategies.

It is organized by the four leading and emerging industry sectors, plus Tourism and Hospitality, along with three overarching areas requiring extraordinary focus and effort, namely housing, sites/infrastructure, and workforce development.

For this section, the data is organized as follows:

- A. Leading and Emerging Sectors
 - Food and Beverage
 - Clean Technology
 - Defense Intelligence
 - Information Technology
- B. Tourism
- C. Housing
- D. Sites and Infrastructure
- E. Workforce Development

What We Know From the Data

Four industry sectors are identified as having strong location quotient factors. Three of these leading or emerging sectors have dramatically higher than state average job creation potential: Food and Beverage, Defense Intelligence, and Information Technology.

Tourism performance generally tracks statewide averages for growth. However, the "slice of the pie" for Region 9 is only 5% of the statewide totals, suggesting that more can be done to market the region's assets by extending visitor stay experiences in other regions to include Region 9 and increasing overall visitation with new product development and exposure.

The ability to find safe and affordable housing is a national crisis and Virginia and its Region 9 localities are not exceptions. This is having a significant negative effect on the ability of residents and future workers to locate and prosper in Central Virginia. Several years ago, the Rappahannock-Rapidan region developed a plan of action that engaged local municipal officials. It provides a launch pad for Region 9 to address such issues holistically.

Shovel-ready sites on which to build new facilities are needed throughout the region to accommodate growth. Smaller parcels can be found but infrastructure requirements limit industry use on some sites. Acquiring and preparing sites takes many years and a full analysis must be done to identify new sites for future development.

And, finally, the expansion of workforce development initiatives is needed to meet employer demands in all industries. Key to the competitiveness of Region 9 rests with securing more private sector involvement in preparing workers for jobs, especially those needed to propel the leading and emerging sectors identified in this report.

Super Regional Goals GO VA Supported Topics



1. Expand economic opportunities in the Food and Beverage industry.



2. Leverage Virginia's clean tech assets to establish an expanded hub for innovation and Advanced Manufacturing.



3. Designate a Defense and Intelligence industry corridor.



4. Optimize the economic impact of the Information Technology and Digital Communications sectors.



5. Reimagine the employer-led talent pipeline.



6. Assess cooperative infrastructure development models to enhance site readiness initiatives.

Super Regional Goals

Additional themes and opportunities



7. Expand tourism-based product development and marketing.



8. Advance recommendations for a regional housing approach.

IMPLEMENTATION

Team Effort

Implementing the Super Regional Strategies will be a team effort.

Three of the goal areas directly relate to GO Virginia's highgrowth industry priorities and initiatives and are expected to become part of its agenda moving forward. They are not intended to replace existing target industries. These three are:



The defense industry is not currently a targeted industry for GO Virginia's Region 9.

Knowledge and innovations in defense-related industries, however, such as advances in cybersecurity, can have direct impacts on other target industries – especially IT-Digital Technology.

Working with GO Virginia, partners for Goals 1 - 4 could be regional planning commissions, the workforce development system, county economic developers, SBDC/Venture Central, and the Central Virginia Partnership for Economic Development (CVPED).

For Goal 2, consideration could be given to having the Charlottesville Renewable Energy Alliance and the Community Climate Collaborative Green Business Alliance take an active role.

Implementation roles and responsibilities for Goals 5-8 need to be determined.



Goal 5 may be advanced by current hospitality and tourism professionals in the region, together with support from the Virginia Tourism Corporation.

Goal 6 is best coordinated by the respective regional planning commissions continuing to work closely together.

Goal 7 is currently a primary interest of the Central Virginia Partnership. To further all counties in Region 9, CVPED would need the support of a representative from Fauquier County.

Goal 8 is best coordinated by workforce development professionals and community college administrators committed to working closely with private sector leaders.

Next Steps

Planning District Commissions

- Transmit CEDS to EDA for approval
- Annual reporting for the TJPDC and RRRC CEDS
- Ongoing implementation coordination

GO VA

 Develop and coordinate a plan to incorporate the new targets from the Super Regional strategies into the Growth Plan (where appropriate)