

**REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND TRADE**

**Biennial Report on the
Economic Growth and Stability
in Virginia's Urban Areas**

**TO THE GOVERNOR AND
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA**



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COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Office of the Governor

February 1, 2001

James S. Gilmore, III
Governor

Barry E. DuVal
Secretary of Commerce and Trade

TO: The Honorable James S. Gilmore, III
Governor of Virginia

Members
The General Assembly of Virginia

The report contained herein has been prepared pursuant to §2.1-51.39:3 of the Code of Virginia.

This report documents programs, policies and initiatives that may affect economic growth and stability in urban areas of the Commonwealth. The report identifies both state and federal sources of assistance. I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to the state agencies, colleges, universities, community colleges and the federal agencies that provided assistance in the preparation of this report.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Barry E. DuVal".

Barry E. DuVal
Secretary of Commerce and Trade

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INTRODUCTION

Dramatic economic changes during the last quarter century have altered the role of urban areas throughout the country. Generally, cities no longer serve as the sole centers of commercial and retail activity. Major shifts in housing construction, commercial activity and of middle class residents to the suburbs often have led to economic distress and deepened social and spatial polarization of urban areas. The problems of economically depressed inner city neighborhoods are often the result of these shifts.

Although national trends have been toward increased urban economic distress, many urban areas in Virginia have remained vital and dynamic economic centers. Some of Virginia's cities continue to serve as major financial districts and as centers for education, entertainment and cultural enrichment. Office construction and university expansion are major factors for economic growth in several Virginia cities. However, other urban areas of the Commonwealth have not experienced such continued economic growth or stability. Some of these areas have seen little or no new investment or growth. Government programs designed to assist in economic growth often have not been used in these areas. One of the purposes of this report is to catalog state programs available to assist in fostering economic growth or stability in urban areas, particularly those economically distressed areas.

Governor Gilmore's economic development strategy for Virginia, referred to as the *Virginia Strategy*, specifies that state resources available to support economic growth should place special emphasis on areas of greatest economic distress. This includes the urban areas and neighborhoods of the Commonwealth that have not prospered during recent years.

Many factors contribute to the economic well-being of a particular area. Education, housing, transportation, infrastructure, labor supply and quality of life indicators all lay the foundation for what will happen in the area of economic development in a particular region or locality. There is historically a strong connection between economic and community development. Economic development usually has occurred in communities that are able to support new development. Communities seeking to improve or even maintain their economic position must assure that the labor force, housing, services and infrastructure would allow firms to compete successfully in the marketplace. Communities that have become responsive to the competitive needs of businesses have been able to attract investment and jobs. One of the goals specified in the Governor Gilmore's *Virginia Strategy* is to make resources available to provide the critical community infrastructure needed to support business retention, expansion, and growth.

Government efforts (state and local) to encourage and support urban economic development have primarily been directed toward assuring that urban areas are able to serve the economic prospects considering or seeking location or expansion in the city. Other efforts are focused on assisting areas to attract economic growth and investment. The programs available through state government that reinforce these local efforts are listed and described in this section of the report.

METHODOLOGY

This report on Economic Growth and Stability in Virginia's Urban Areas was prepared by the Secretary of Commerce and Trade in accordance with § 2.1 – 51.39:3 of the Code of Virginia (see Appendix). The report identifies the current programs, activities and resources provided by state government that are available to assist economic development efforts in urban areas of the Commonwealth. To obtain this information, each Executive Branch agency of state government was requested to provide information on programs, policies and procedures that could impact urban economic growth and stability. The recent impact of such programs, policies and procedures was also requested. All state agencies (100%) responded to the survey and their responses are included in this report.

Additionally, because of their important economic impact on urban areas, state colleges and universities located near urban centers were surveyed. This survey sought to obtain information on programs or activities that benefit urban areas as well as the economic impact the college or university has had on the adjacent urban area(s). All colleges and universities contacted (100%) responded to the survey. A similar survey was sent to each Virginia community college located in or near an urban area. Four of the six community colleges contacted (66%) responded to the survey.

This section of the report contains information obtained from survey responses received from state agencies and state colleges, universities and community colleges. Most respondents used the survey form provided; however, some chose to respond in other ways. Consequently, there is some variation in the format of presentation of information in this report due to the variations in the manner the information was provided from survey respondents. Additionally, some respondents provided significantly greater detail about programs and activities than other respondents.

STATE AGENCIES

This section of the report includes the results of a survey of Executive Branch state agencies. All agencies responded to the survey. Some agencies indicated that they did not administer any programs directly related to economic growth and development. This report contains responses from agencies that indicated that they did have programs, procedures and/or policies that could affect economic growth and stability in urban areas.

Secretariat: COMMERCE AND TRADE

Department of Business Assistance

Program: Workforce Services

Description: Provide for training or retraining of individuals for specific employment opportunities at new or expanding business facilities in the Commonwealth.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Assisted in the retention or creation of 35,576 jobs.

Program: Existing Industry Development

Description: Provide a program which is the principal point of communication between basic employers in the Commonwealth and the state government, which will address issues of significance to business.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Assisted in the retention or creation of 4,575 jobs.

Program: Financial Services

Description: Assist new, expanding or existing businesses in accessing capital for retaining existing jobs or creating new jobs.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Assisted in the retention or creation of 1,433 jobs.

Program: Small Business Incubator Grant Program

Description: Assist in the creation of new jobs by providing matching grant funds to local and regional groups to develop and operate small business incubators.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Assisted in the creation of 450 new jobs.

Program: Small Business Development Center Program

Description: Provide a network of Small Business Development Centers throughout the Commonwealth to assist entrepreneurs and small businesses in start-up and growth to create and retain jobs for Virginians.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Assisted in the retention or creation of 4,184 jobs.

The Virginia Economic Development Partnership

Program: GOF (Governor's Opportunity Fund)

Description: This is a grant program to assist all Virginia localities to attract business locations or expansions of existing businesses. Localities must match the GOF grant with cash or in-kind contributions. The businesses must create specified new investment and employment correlated to the locality's population. The GOF legislation and guidelines specifically provide that the job creation and investment requirements are reduced for urban cores.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The GOF program, since 1994, has assisted urban localities across Virginia in competing more effectively with localities in other states for economic development locations, thus creating more local revenues primarily from real estate and machinery and tools tax, and better employment opportunities for its citizens.

Program: Technical assistance in Brownfield Redevelopment

Description: VEDP's Technical Services Division provides expert assistance to primarily urban localities in Brownfields Redevelopment.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: VEDP assists urban localities with various aspects of urban redevelopment, resulting in the lucrative re-use of previously unproductive parcels within the city, thus producing more local revenues and employment opportunities.

Policy: GOF sets a lower standard of capital investment and job creation for urban cores.

Procedure: A project locating or expanding in an urban core must only have \$5 million in capital investment and 50 new jobs

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: More lenient policy encourages and rewards investment and job creation in urban cores

Program: Business Location and Expansion

Description: VEDP works with local governments and regional economic development groups across the Commonwealth to attract businesses to locate or expand in Virginia, including in urban areas.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Although VEDP does not track separately job creation and investment in urban areas, our economic development program has enjoyed great success across the Commonwealth, and particularly in the urban corridor.

Program: VIP (Virginia Investment Partnership)

Description: Grant program that encourages and rewards existing Virginia companies (primarily manufacturers) for capital investments in technology for enhanced competitiveness.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Because of the \$25 million threshold for investment, many of the companies participating in the VIP will be located in urban areas.

Virginia Employment Commission

Program: Unemployment Insurance

Description: Provides temporary financial assistance to workers who become unemployed through no fault of their own, are able and available to work, and are actively seeking work. This is a statewide program to promote economic stability in all areas of Virginia. \$177.6 million in unemployment benefits were paid in 1998; \$169.5 million in 1999; and \$99.9 million through June 2000.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Unemployment benefits paid to workers in Virginia's eight metropolitan statistical areas (urban and suburban localities) are as follows:

\$102.9 million - 1998
\$93.3 million - 1999
\$51.8 million - 2000 (through June)

Program: Employment Service

Description: A statewide labor exchange program that assists jobseekers in finding employment, assists employers in filling job vacancies, and facilitates the matching of employer and jobseeker needs.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Information is not available by metropolitan statistical areas; however, *statewide* activity is as follows:

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY2000</u>
Job seekers registered	394,284	374,410
Referrals made by VEC	524,916	513,019
Job openings posted	187,861	192,821

Program: Trade Act/NAFTA Assistance

Description: Assists individuals who become unemployed as a result of foreign competition in returning to suitable employment. Services include reemployment counseling, on-the-job or classroom training, and weekly trade readjustment benefits when unemployment benefits are exhausted.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Another statewide program administered without reference to urban or rural areas. Program activity is as follows:

	<u>Training Costs</u>	<u>Benefits Paid</u>
CY 1998	\$1.9 million	\$2.8 million
CY 1999	\$3.7 million	\$6.5 million
CY 2000 (1st Qtr.)	\$0.7 million	\$1.8 million

Program: Workforce Investment Act

Description: “Core services” include job search and placement assistance (including career counseling); labor market information; assessment of skills and needs; information about available services; and some follow-up services to help customers keep their jobs once they are placed.

“Intensive services” include more comprehensive assessments, development of individual employment plans, group and individual counseling, case management, and short-term pre-vocational services.

Qualified customers who receive intensive services, and are still not able to find jobs, may receive training services which are directly linked to job opportunities in their local area. These services may include occupational skills training, on-the-job training, entrepreneurial training, skill upgrading, job readiness training, and adult education and literacy activities in conjunction with other training.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: New federally-funded, statewide program in effect July 1, 2000, that ties economic development and workforce development together. The VEC administers approximately \$40 million annually.

Department of Forestry

Program: Urban and Community Forestry Grant Assistance Program

Description: This program provides grants to agencies of governments and non-profit organizations. The grants are awarded on a competitive basis and grant funds must be matched by the recipient on a 50-50 basis. The grants assist localities in managing urban trees, urban natural areas, and in developing capacity to deliver urban forestry programs at the local level. The grants are funded with federal dollars from the U. S. Forest Service.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Projects and organizations funded work to improve the environmental health and the aesthetic appeal of urban areas. Urban forests assist in maintaining air and water quality in urban areas.

Program: Tree Planting for Virginia’s Communities Grant Program

Description: This program provides grants to cities, towns, and non-profit organizations for tree and park projects on public property. The grants are awarded on a competitive

basis and must be matched by recipients on a 60 - 40 basis.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This program is designed to assist smaller municipalities whose budget constraints provide little or no money for public tree planting and maintenance. The economic benefit of this program derives primarily from the aesthetic improvement in the community.

Program: Urban & Community Forestry Assistance Grants

Description: \$300,000 has been made available to Virginia localities in each of the last two years. This federal funding is expected to increase by 15-20% over the next two years. Since the funds are provided on a matching basis, the program generates additional benefits to the community in the terms of cash or in-kind donations of labor and materials. These in-kind donations have historically been 1.75 times the value of the grant award making the total value of the grant projects $\$300,000 + \$525,000 = \$825,000$. The current funding level of the program will allow for approximately 50 grant awards ranging from \$1,000 to \$20,000.

This program funds a variety of projects that involve urban and community private sector businesses which include:

- Commercial arborists
- Consulting arborists
- Landscaping contractors
- Printing companies
- Geographical information system consultants
- Video production
- Exhibit and sign production
- Advertising publicity
- Meeting space rental and food service

In addition, grant funds provide municipalities and organizations with funding for a variety of equipment/supply needs that include:

- Computer hardware
- Computer software
- Tree maintenance equipment
- Office supplies
- Exhibits and signage
- Audio/visual equipment

Approximately 20 % of the funded projects generate employment of some kind. The types of employment include:

- Temporary project specific staffing by local government
- Intern positions in local government and non-profit organizations

- Non-profit staffing on a temporary basis until organization becomes self-sufficient
- Private sector benefits in the implementation of greenway and town master planning projects through the hiring of consultants and contractors
- Tree inventories create opportunities for commercial arborists to do the needed maintenance work that the inventories identify
- Grants supporting community college programs and, in one case, starting a training program to develop a pool of employees for commercial arborists. (Continues to be a shortage of trained individuals in this area).

Some of these positions have become full-time positions that are now funded by the local government or organization.

Several of the projects funded have helped local government become more efficient and cost-effective in managing municipal trees and open space. Examples include training programs for municipal employees, tree inventories, and the purchase of needed equipment.

More recent projects include greenway planning and landscape master planning for localities. An example is the Riverwalk project in Marion that is heavily used by the local public and is now a tourist draw.

Approximately 10 % of the projects funded are for conferences, seminars, and workshops that generate meeting space rental and hotel business. An example is the Professional Horticulture Conference of Virginia that attracts 1200 participants and 100 exhibitors to a four-day event that utilizes the Virginia Beach Pavilion and adjoining hotels

Program: Tree Planting for Virginia's Communities Grant Program

Description: The Tree Planting for Virginia's Communities grant program is currently funded with \$150,000. Tree planting grants will be awarded to communities in amounts not to exceed \$5,000. The goal of the program is to fund 30-40 projects statewide This program is designed to provide funding to communities with little or no money for tree planting on public property (streets, parks, etc.). Most local governments in Virginia have very limited or non-existent tree planting budgets. In the first year of the program when \$100,000 was available, the following results were obtained:

- 28 projects funded
- Trees purchased from and installed by 35 separate vendors (both wholesale and retail nurseries)
- Value of required match by grant recipient (tree maintenance labor, donated materials): \$157,623.
- Total program value \$257,623
- Grant recipients are shown on the attached spreadsheet

Department of Housing and Community Development

Program: SHARE Expansion Program (Expansion)

Description: Expansion provides grants of up to \$200,000 for acquisition, new construction and rehabilitation of emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities, with the primary goal of increasing the number of shelter beds available to the homeless.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In urban areas, this program provides financial resources to providers of shelter and services to homeless persons who plan to increase the number of shelter beds available to the homeless.

Program: Child Care for Homeless Children Program (CCHCP)

Description: CCHCP offers grants to providers of emergency shelter and transitional housing to assist homeless families with the costs of child care while working or participating in an educational or job training program, or on a limited basis while seeking employment.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In urban areas, this program provides resources to homeless parents for child care while they are working, seeking work, or participating in an educational or job training program.

Program: Child Services Coordinator Grant (CSCG)

Description: CSCG offers grants to providers of emergency shelter to use as salary support for coordinators of children's services.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In urban areas, this program assists with the salary of coordinators of children's services, insuring that homeless children receive appropriate medical care, education and other supportive services.

Program: SHARE Federal Shelter Grant (FSG)

Description: FSG offers grants to providers of emergency shelter and transitional housing for homeless people to assist with the costs of operating facilities and providing supportive services.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In urban areas, this program provides financial resources to assist with the costs of shelter for homeless persons and supportive services necessary for homeless people to regain self-sufficiency.

Program: SHARE Shelter Support Grant (SSG)

Description: SSG offers grants to providers of emergency shelter and transitional housing for homeless people to assist with the costs of operating facilities and providing supportive services.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In urban areas, this program provides financial resources to assist with the costs of shelter for homeless persons and supportive services necessary for homeless people to regain self-sufficiency.

Program: HOME Match for the Supportive Housing Program (HOME Match)

Description: HOME Match offers grants to providers of transitional housing who submit successful applications through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Competitive Supportive Housing Program.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In urban areas, this program assists providers of transitional housing for homeless people with the costs of acquisition, new construction and rehabilitation for new facilities.

Program: SHARE Homeless Intervention Program (HIP)

Description: HIP provides grants to local or regional administrators for use as grants and/or loans for temporary rental or mortgage assistance for low-income households at imminent risk of homelessness due to an unavoidable crisis situation, security deposits for permanent rental housing for homeless households, and housing counseling.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In urban areas, this program helps low-income households avoid eviction or foreclosure, and assists homeless households obtain permanent rental housing.

Program: Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

Description: HOPWA provides grants for acquisition, rehabilitation, new construction, leasing, operation of housing facilities, rental and mortgage assistance, utility payments, housing information, resource identification, technical assistance, and supportive services for low-income persons with AIDS or HIV and their families.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In urban areas, this program assist low-income persons with AIDS or HIV and their families with emergency or long-term rental assistance, utility payments, and mortgage assistance to allow these households to remain in permanent housing. It also provides housing information, resource identification and supportive services necessary to assist low-income persons with HIV or AIDS locate and maintain housing, and to participate in appropriate social services.

Program: Single Family Regional Loan Fund

Description: SFRLF provides below-market-rate loans to lower income, first-time homebuyers for the purchase of their primary residences.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The funds are targeted to individuals and families below 60% of the area median income and provide mortgages to those in urban areas that otherwise could not qualify financially for traditional mortgage products. During the past two years, over 500 individuals and families were assisted throughout Virginia, with about 55% of those concentrated in urban areas.

Program: Affordable Housing Production and Preservation Program

Description: AHPP provides flexible, below-market-rate loans to project developers for the creation and preservation of affordable lower-income rental housing.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The funds are targeted to multi-family housing developers who target renters below 60% of the area median income and provides multi-family and rental housing in urban primarily through rehabilitation, adaptive reuse, and new construction of affordable rental housing.

Program: Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) and Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

Description: The WAP and LIHEAP are Statewide programs that provide services through a network of 23 non-profits who install or contract for the installation of the energy efficiency and health safety measures.

The services include insulation, weather-stripping, and the repair or replacement of heating systems. Weatherized homes are more likely to experience a decrease in home heating costs.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Assistance is available to households at 125-150% of the poverty level. Inner city occupants typically are at the lowest end of the economic strata. Low-income households whose homes have been weatherized and who experience decreased home heating costs because of the energy conservation measures applied to their homes are able to allocate their income to food, home maintenance, etc.

Program: Virginia Lead Safe Homes Program (VLSHP) and Petersburg Lead Safe Homes Program (PLSHP)

Description: The VLSHP and the PLSHP reduce lead-poisoning hazards in houses built prior to 1978. Houses with income eligible occupants are identified through testing. Once identified, funds are made available through this program to remove or reduce lead hazards (peeling or chipped paint, dust, etc).

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Urban areas of a locality tend to be older, often being the seat of local government and commerce throughout history. Today, older homes found in these areas have the highest level of lead-paint, which can have negative developmental effects on children six years old or younger, and women of childbearing age. These older homes are often deteriorated, and occupied by low-income families.

Program: Virginia Enterprise Zone Program

Description: The State offers four financial incentives, in designated zones, to help encourage business expansion and new business development. Each incentive works independently of each other, allowing the business the opportunity to apply separately for each incentive when it is most advantageous. Local incentives are also offered through localities with enterprise zones.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The Enterprise Zone Program encourages new business investment and job opportunities in distressed areas. The program fosters job creation for zone residents and low to moderate-income individuals.

Program: Virginia Main Street Program

Description: The State provides technical and financial assistance and training to support downtowns in Virginia. Selected communities are designated as full designations, start-ups or affiliates. Main Street provides a comprehensive, flexible framework for revitalizing and managing downtown districts. Communities develop individual strategies working in four key interconnected areas. These four key areas are: design, promotion, economic restructuring, and organization.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The Main Street Program is a significant tool for the revitalization of in smaller urban areas downtowns throughout Virginia. The number of new businesses and jobs created by these businesses demonstrates the economic impact.

Program: Virginia Enterprise Initiative

Description: The Virginia Enterprise Initiative was created to advance opportunities for self-employed entrepreneurs or “microenterprises” who lack access to business training and capital. The program promotes microenterprise development by providing support to organizations statewide that will deliver microenterprise services. The program provides seed grants and technical assistance to organizations that establish partnerships with banks, area businesses, educational institutions, or other private and public concerns in the community.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The program provides training and technical assistance for entrepreneurs. Also, access to capital is provided through the program. The Virginia Enterprise Initiative helps to create new businesses and jobs in the State.

Program: Derelict Structures Program

Description: The Derelict Structures Fund provides grants to local governments for acquisition, demolition, removal, rehabilitation or repair of specific, targeted derelict structures. Derelict structures are defined as residential, commercial, or industrial structures which are no longer being used for a place of habitation, business or industry and which are in such a poor condition causing blight upon the neighborhood in which the structures are located.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The program allows localities to return dilapidated properties to productive economic use. The program also returns property from public ownership to private ownership.

Program: Industrial Site Development Fund

Description: The provision of State financial assistance to distressed communities to assist with the development of regional industrial sites. State financial assistance is provided in the following two ways:

1. Planning grants for site planning
2. Construction grants for physical site development

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The development of new industrial sites leads to new business development, investment and job creation in distressed communities.

Program: Building Rehabilitation Training

Description: The Department is developing a program to train Virginia building officials and design professionals in the building rehabilitation provisions of the Uniform Statewide Building Code. At the present time, a two-day pilot program is planned to be conducted in Central Virginia. For more information, contact the Division of Building and Fire Regulation at 804-371-7150.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This training assists in identifying cost effective ways to rehabilitate buildings while remaining in compliance with Uniform Statewide Building Code requirements.

Virginia Housing Development Authority

Program: Bond-Financed Home Purchase Loan Program

Description: VHDA uses the proceeds of tax-exempt and taxable bonds to finance loans to low and moderate income households to enable them to purchase a home. Loans funded fully or in part with tax-exempt bonds are restricted to first-time home buyers. VHDA establishes sales price and income limits and other requirements for program

participants in accordance with IRS regulations. Loans are originated on a first-come, first-served basis through an extensive statewide network of participating private lenders as well as directly by VHDA. VHDA works closely with lenders, realtors, nonprofits and local governments in order to ensure access to and use of VHDA financing by low- and moderate-income home buyers throughout the state.

Several program features directly benefit urban and inner-city areas. These include favorable qualification requirements for condominium units and fair and equal treatment of loans for low-value homes (i.e., VHDA does not impose the \$40,000 minimum loan limit set by most private lenders and charges the same percentage fees for all loans with no minimum amount for low-value loans).

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In FYs 99 and 00, VHDA originated 7,166 bond-financed home purchase loans totaling \$649 million in urban areas (63% of program total). Of the total units financed, 1,149 (16%) were newly constructed or rehabilitated. The total economic impact of that activity based on a methodology developed by the National Association of Homebuilders is estimated as follows.

Local Jobs Supported	3,769
Local Business Owners' Income	\$35.5 million
Local Wages & Salaries	\$107.7 million
Local Government Revenues	\$14.3 million

Program: Virginia Housing Fund Home Purchase Loan Program

Description: VHDA uses monies from the Virginia Housing Fund to provide special set-asides of low-interest mortgage funds to local housing organizations to support locally run homeownership programs serving low-income households.

At present, most funds are provided through the Regional Loan Fund (RLF), which is administered jointly with DHCD. Through the RLF, VHDA and DHCD allocate homeownership assistance to local public-private partnerships that administer regional homeownership assistance programs. VHDA provides first mortgage loans and DHCD provides subsidies for principal writedown and assistance with downpayment and closing costs.

VHDA is also using Virginia Housing Fund monies to fund lines of credit to several local Habitat for Humanity chapters to help leverage homeownership programs serving very low income families.

In urban areas, funds are primarily being used to support targeted homeownership and revitalization initiatives in inner city neighborhoods.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In FYs 1999 and 2000, VHDA originated 333 VHF-financed home purchase loans totaling \$21.4 ml. in urban areas (61% of program total). Of the total units financed, 100 (30%) were newly constructed or rehabilitated. The total

economic impact of that activity based on a methodology developed by the National Association of Homebuilders is estimated as follows.

Local Jobs Supported	328
Local Business Owners' Income	\$3.1million
Local Wages & Salaries	\$9.4million
Local Government Revenues	\$1.2 million

Program: Home Rehab Loan Program

Description: VHDA uses monies from the Authority's General Fund to finance home rehab/improvement second mortgage loans insured under HUD's Title I program. Loans are made for up to \$25,000 at 6.75%, and are originated directly by VHDA on a first-come, first-served basis.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The economic impact on urban areas is limited due to the small size of the program. In FYs 99 and 00, VHDA originated 25 loans totaling \$264,379 in urban areas (68% of program total).

Program: Homeownership Education Program

Description: VHDA administers a Homeownership Education Program through which comprehensive home purchase education is provided at no cost to prospective low- and moderate-income homebuyers throughout Virginia. This education assists first-time homebuyers in understanding the home buying process and the financial requirements of homeownership in order to assist them in overcoming the barriers to purchasing a home. VHDA assists local nonprofit and for-profit entities in offering the classes by providing curriculum and training.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In FYs 1999 and 2000, over 400 homebuyer education classes were offered to over 12,000 participants in urban areas throughout Virginia (92% of program total). A substantial share of participants go on to purchase homes in their local area. The specific economic impact of home purchase activity by program participants has not been quantified but is significant.

Program: Multifamily Loan Program

Description: VHDA uses the proceeds of tax-exempt and taxable bonds, as well as monies from the Virginia Housing Fund, to finance construction and permanent mortgage loans for the development of rental housing affordable to low- and moderate-income households. Loans are made to for-profit and non-profit developers. Applications for bond-funded loans are made through private mortgage bankers, while applications are made directly to VHDA for loans funded through the Virginia Housing Fund.

Virginia Housing Fund loans carry a lower interest rate than bond-financed loans, and are targeted to very low-income and special housing needs. Priority is also given to projects

in rural areas and projects sponsored by minority developers. Virginia Housing Fund loans are frequently combined with bond-funded loans as part of a comprehensive financing package. A majority of rental developments financed by VHDA also use subsidies provided through the federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In FYs 1999 and 2000, VHDA originated 88 multifamily loans totaling \$344.3 million in urban areas to finance 8,772 affordable rental housing units (76% of program total). These units serve the following population groups: 7,925 (90%) serve low-income families, 748 (9%) serve elderly persons and 99 (1%) serve nonelderly disabled persons.

Of the total units financed, 7,917 units (90%) were newly constructed or rehabilitated. The total economic impact of that activity based on a methodology developed by the National Association of Homebuilders is estimated as follows.

Local Jobs Supported	25,968
Local Business Owners' Income	\$244.3million
Local Wages & Salaries	\$741.9million
Local Government Revenues	\$98.7 million

Program: Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program

Description: VHDA annually allocates over \$8 million in federal 9% low-income housing tax credits to for-profit and nonprofit developers of rental housing affordable to low-income households. The tax credits provide substantial equity to project developers, thereby reducing borrowing costs and rents. At least 40% of units must be rented to tenants with income of 60% or less of area median, or 20% of units must be rented to households with income of 50% or less of area median. In practice, most projects receiving low income housing tax credits have set aside 100% of the units for low-income occupancy.

Tax credits are allocated on a competitive basis in accordance with IRS regulations and an annually adopted state qualified allocation plan. Available credits are divided among five geographic pools (Northern Virginia, Richmond area, Tidewater, small metropolitan areas, and rural areas) based on the level of unmet housing need. There are also separate pools for nonprofit developers and local housing authorities, and an at-large pool.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In FYs 1999 and 2000, VHDA allocated 9% federal tax credits to 31 multifamily projects to subsidize the development of 2,408 affordable low-income rental units (59% of program total). These units serve the following population groups: 1,248 (52%) low-income families and 1,160 (48%) elderly persons.

All of the 2,408 units are newly constructed or rehabilitated. The total economic impact of that activity based on a methodology developed by the National Association of Homebuilders is estimated as follows.

Local Jobs Supported	7,898
Local Business Owners' Income	\$74.3 million
Local Wages & Salaries	\$225.7 million
Local Government Revenues	\$30.0 million

Program: Section 8 Project-Based Program

Description: VHDA administers federal Section 8 rent subsidy contracts for rental projects financed by VHDA under the Section 8 New Construction/Substantial Rehabilitation Program. Those projects are located throughout Virginia and were financed during the late 1970s and early 1980s with 30-year or 40-year mortgage loans supported by federal rent subsidy contracts co-terminus with the mortgage. In addition, VHDA administers Section 8 rent subsidy contracts for some privately financed projects under the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation program. Those projects were developed in the late 1970s and early 1980s with 15-year subsidy contracts that are now being renewed on an annual basis.

The Section 8 program provides a monthly subsidy to the project owner to make up the difference between the rent and 30% of the monthly income of very low income tenants. VHDA is responsible for qualifying tenants, ensuring compliance with HUD housing quality standards and providing monthly subsidy payments to landlords.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In FYs 1999 and 2000, VHDA administered Section 8 project-based rent subsidies for over 10,000 rental units in urban areas (84% of program total) serving very low-income families, elderly persons and disabled persons. VHDA has made no specific estimate of the economic impact of this activity. However, the impact of the over \$60 million in annual rent subsidies provided to very low-income urban tenants is quite substantial.

Program: Section 8 Tenant-Based Program

Description: VHDA administers Section 8 tenant-based rent subsidies in localities that presently or in the past lacked the administrative capacity to directly administer this federal program (primarily small cities, and suburban and rural counties). Under the Section 8 tenant-based program, rent subsidies are assigned to qualifying very low-income renters who then seek apartments in the open market that: (1) have rents that meet federal rent limits; (2) meet federal housing quality standards; and (3) have a landlord willing to participate in the program. The Section 8 program provides a monthly subsidy to the landlord to make up the difference between the rent and 30% of the monthly income of the tenant. VHDA is responsible for qualifying tenants, ensuring compliance with HUD housing quality standards and providing monthly subsidy payments to landlords. VHDA administers the program in 89 counties and cities in partnership with local administrative agents (primarily local governments).

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In FYs 1999 and 2000, the program served over 5,200 very low income families, elderly persons and disabled persons in 20 urban cities and

counties in Virginia (42% of program total). VHDA has made no specific estimate of the economic impact of this activity. However, the impact of the over \$22 mil. in annual rent subsidies provided to very low-income urban tenants is quite substantial.

Policy:

Annual Central City Lending Objectives

For FYs 1999 and 2000, VHDA established lending objectives for metropolitan central cities and counties.* In FY 1999, the objective was to finance 3,850 affordable housing units in metropolitan central cities. In FY 2000, the objective was to finance 4,450 affordable housing units in metropolitan central cities. The purpose of these objectives was to enhance VHDA's efforts to serve inner city areas. (Parallel lending objectives were established for rural areas.)

*Defined by VHDA as including: Alexandria City, Arlington County, Bristol City, Charlottesville City, Danville City, Falls Church City, Hampton City, Hopewell City, Lynchburg City, Newport News City, Norfolk City, Petersburg City, Portsmouth City, Richmond City, and Roanoke City.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: VHDA's actual level of lending in metropolitan central cities was 4,410 units in FY 1999 and 1,944 units in FY 2000*. Of the total units financed in central cities in FYs 1999 and 2000, 3,788 (60%) were newly constructed or rehabilitated. The total economic impact of that activity based on a methodology developed by the National Association of Homebuilders is estimated as follows.

Local Jobs Supported	12,425
Local Business Owners' Income	\$116.9 million
Local Wages & Salaries	\$355.0 million
Local Government Revenues	\$47.2 million

*The level of loan activity in FY 00 reflected the impact of rising interest rates on VHDA's overall lending activity and a decline in multifamily loan applications in central cities.

Procedure:

Local Governments Partner Group

In FY 2000, VHDA established a local governments partner group which involves VHDA staff and representatives of cities, counties and local housing authorities. The partner group meets on a regular basis for the purpose of: (1) sharing information and discussing local housing needs and issues; and (2) identifying the appropriate forum for pursuing program opportunities and resolving identified program and policy concerns.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: It is not possible at this time to determine or project the economic impact of the local governments partner group. However, because the purpose of the group is to align VHDA's goals, objectives, programs and policies better with those of local

governments, and because VHDA's programs have a substantial economic impact on urban areas, then the group should--over time--enhance that impact.

*Note on total economic impact: (1) the direct and indirect impact of construction activity; (2) the ripple effect of spending the income and taxes generated by construction activity; and (3) the ongoing effect that occurs when new homes are occupied.

Virginia Department of Labor & Industry (DLI)

Program: Virginia Voluntary Apprenticeship Program

Description: The Virginia Voluntary Apprenticeship Program provides for an agreement between an employer (sponsor) who needs a skilled worker and an individual (apprentice) who wants to "earn while learning" a skilled occupation. A minimum of 2,000 on-the-job training hours is provided to the apprentice by the sponsor (business, state agency, Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee) and a recommended minimum of 144 hours annually of technical instruction or related instruction is provided to the apprentice by a local community college or vocational and technical center.

Apprenticeship offers individuals the chance to learn specialized skills needed to compete for the best jobs and to advance in the workplace. Currently, 15,600 total apprentices are registered in over 350 occupations throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. Occupations range from the traditional (construction, electrical) to cutting edge (high tech). Depending on the occupation, the length of apprenticeship varies between one and six years. Apprentices receive a certificate at the end of the required course of study, and are designated as a journey-level worker.

Sponsors also benefit greatly from apprenticeship as the program provides a proven, cost-effective learning system designed to help organizations develop and maintain a skilled, dedicated workforce.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The Virginia Voluntary Apprenticeship Program impacts Virginia's urban areas by providing a skilled workforce. Apprentices in Virginia's urban areas work in a variety of jobs including, but not limited to computer programmer, database specialist, paralegal and police officer.

Policy/Procedure: Under Virginia statute, the Virginia Apprenticeship Council has the authority to determine whether an apprenticeship program is eligible and conforms to the standards and regulations governing registered apprenticeship programs.

The Council has the authority to establish policies to coordinate apprenticeship related instruction delivered by state and local public education agencies. Additionally, the Council advises the State Board for Community Colleges on policies to coordinate apprenticeship

related-instruction. The Chancellor, with the approval of the State Board for Community Colleges, provides for the administration and supervision of related and supplemental instruction for apprentices.

Virginia Department of Labor and Industry field staff works closely with prospective and active sponsors to develop customized training programs. This work includes qualifying a schedule of work processes in the trade or industry divisions in which the apprentice is to be trained and the approximate time to be spent at each process. Additionally, Apprenticeship field staff are responsible for conducting formal evaluations of the on-the-job training component of each apprenticeship program. Field representatives also work with local related instruction coordinators to determine the classroom instruction required to meet occupational standards and program sponsor needs.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Through the registration of Apprenticeship sponsors and apprentices, DLI provides Virginia's urban areas with a skilled workforce. See attached chart for program sponsor, apprentice and occupation statistics.

Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy

Program: Mineral Mining Program

Description: The DMME's Division of Mineral Mining provides technical assistance to mine operators, direct training for new miners, and specialty training for current miners to ensure a ready work force and compliance with reclamation and health and safety laws. DMME also develops lesson plans for mine operators so that they can train their own employees if they wish.

The DMME's Division of Mineral Mining assists local planners with evaluation of mineral development as part of their local comprehensive plans.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The primary purpose of minerals in Virginia is for construction purposes in both urban and industrial development. This program ensures there are adequate local supplies of aggregate materials necessary for infrastructure development. Mineral mines must be located in close proximity to these areas to keep the shipping costs from becoming prohibitive.

Approximately 12 tons of aggregate are required annually for each Virginia citizen. The largest market for aggregates is road and street construction, including base and asphalt paving for highways, parking lots and other pavements. Other large markets are portland cement concrete for bridges and building structures, riprap and erosion control stone and cement block.

Program: Solar Photovoltaic Manufacturing Incentive Grant Program

Description: The DMME's Division of Energy helps to promote urban economic

development through its Solar Photovoltaic Manufacturing Incentive Grant Program (SMIG). This program provides incentive payments to companies locating or expanding photovoltaic manufacturing plants in Virginia.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Assists economic development activities in urban areas.

Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation

Program: Virginia Fair Housing Office

Description: The Virginia Fair Housing Office (VFHO) investigates complaints of housing discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, elderliness, familial status and handicap. Virginia's Fair Housing Law applies to rental and sales transactions and to mortgage, insurance and appraisal services. To increase awareness of and compliance with the law, the VFHO provides training, conducts media and educational campaigns, and organizes and participates in events that promote fair housing.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Recent litigation has demonstrated the economic impact that discriminatory housing practices can have on a neighborhood and city. If populations cannot obtain mortgages and insurance based on certain perceptions or if they must pay more to obtain a mortgage or insurance than others similarly situated, the homeownership rate will be reduced arbitrarily.

For those who are the objects of discrimination and who must rent because they cannot obtain a mortgage or homeowner's insurance the American Dream remains unattainable. Conversely, when someone is able and is supported in their efforts to buy instead of rent they begin the process of accumulating wealth through home equity. Pride also usually accompanies buying a home, which can in turn contribute to reducing neighborhood blight. Neighborhoods that have been abandoned can turn into drug and crime havens.

The availability of safe and affordable housing is critical to the long-term stability of every community. Ensuring that minorities and other protected classes who are qualified have available to them the same financial and insurance products available to non-minorities is part of the function of the fair housing law. In that respect, effective fair housing law can have a significant local and national economic impact.

Virginia Resources Authority

Program: Virginia Water Facilities Revolving Fund (VWFRF)

Description: A source of financing for all local governments in Virginia for their wastewater treatment projects. New and existing projects are eligible for funding, and

both new loans and refinancings can go through the program. The types of projects funded include sewage treatment, storm water drainage and combined sewer overflow. Funding comes from the US Environmental Protection Agency with a 20% match from the state of Virginia.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: From 7/1/98 to 6/30/00, the VWFRF has loaned \$172,215,166 to Virginia's localities, of which amount urban cities borrowed \$49,502,000. \$16,803,000 was utilized by the city of Lynchburg for their combined sewer overflow problems (Lynchburg also received grant monies for this project; see Combined Sewer Overflow Matching Fund below).

An additional \$32,699,000 in loans has been made to the Alexandria Sanitation Authority, City of Newport News, and Hampton Roads Sanitary District for their wastewater treatment projects.

Total interest savings borrowers realized over the life of the loans from this two-year period total \$15.15 million.

The VWFRF is a low-cost loan option for business and industry's most basic infrastructure - sewage treatment. Through this program, all Virginia local governments, urban and rural, simultaneously protect their natural resources and lay the groundwork for economic development, an essential component of the well-being of their citizens.

Program: Virginia Water Facilities Revolving Fund - Combined Sewer Overflow Matching Fund

Description: Part of the state match monies from the VWFRF are earmarked for the Combined Sewer Overflow Matching Fund, which is a grant program. When there are heavy rains, run-off from the streets flows through storm drains to waterways. During extremely heavy rains, however, the storm water overflows the storm drains and flows into the sewage lines. The sewage plants cannot accommodate the added volume and untreated sewage flows into the waterways. To address this problem, localities need to build new or update their existing combined sewer overflow systems, which is extremely expensive.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Urban areas with older sewage treatment systems are the most vulnerable to this problem. From 7/1/98 to present, the program has made \$9,155,000, in grants, all of which went to the City of Lynchburg. Lynchburg has a projected CSO requirement of \$200,000,000 over the next 20 years.

Program: The Virginia Resources Authority Bond Program

Description: The VRA Bond Program finances water, sewer, solid waste and airport facilities for Virginia localities. VRA bonds are rated at least AA and the resulting low interest rate is passed on to the borrower, regardless of whether or not that borrower is

rated. In addition, VRA's Pooled Loan Bond Program generally affords participants at least 50% savings in the costs of issuance related to the loan.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In the last two years, VRA's Bond Program issued a total of \$65,340,000 in bonds. Of this amount, VRA loaned \$14,435,000 to the City of Suffolk for water and sewer projects throughout the city.

The infrastructure financed by VRA's bond programs is an integral part of the basic services local government provides for its citizens. The \$14 million plus loaned to the City of Suffolk enabled both water and wastewater improvements for individual and commercial use.

Virginia Tourism Corporation

The Virginia Tourism Corporation administers several programs that affect economic growth in urban areas across the Commonwealth. They include the Co-Operative Marketing Program, group meeting planning and recruitment efforts, and tourism development partnerships with urban community leaders.

Program: Co-Operative Marketing Program

Description: The VTC's Co-Operative Marketing Program provides funds to regions and localities for marketing and advertising, through an extremely competitive grants program. In many cases, the Co-Op dollars are the only way the regions can advertise local attractions and programs, and they make a tremendous difference in the area's ability to draw tourists.

The programs that are funded are as varied as the regions. Some examples of Co-Op sponsored programs are: promotion of the arrival of the USS Wisconsin in Norfolk, NCAA event packages in Salem, and cruise and airline package promotions in Newport News.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Co-Op dollars invested in urban areas, from 1998 through July, 2000: \$6.5 Million

The economic impact of the Co-Op funds varies by region. Last year, the participants agreed to attempt to reach a return on investment ratio of 6 to 1. Before 1999, demonstrating return on investment was not a program requirement.

Program: Group Meeting Planning and Recruitment Efforts

Description: Through its Washington office, the VTC works with meeting planning groups and Convention and Visitors Bureaus (CVB) across the state. The staff in the Washington office aggressively recruits large meetings for Virginia locations. Many of the large meeting facilities are in urban areas.

In addition, the VTC advertises in group meeting publications and supports major bids for events in Virginia.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Although economic impact data is not available for most areas of the state, for 1999, the Arlington CVB reported that visitors spent over \$69 million. For 1999, the Fairfax County CVB reported that visitors spent over \$1 billion. For 1999, the Roanoke Valley CVB reported that visitors spent over \$277 million. These amounts include hotel spending.

Program: Tourism Development

Description: The VTC assigns a tourism development staff person to each region of the state, covering all of the urban areas. The staff member works with community leaders, chambers of commerce and other organizations to expand existing tourism programs and develop new products.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The VTC plays a support role within the communities across the state and it is very difficult to measure the program's direct economic impact.

Secretariat: EDUCATION

Commission for the Arts

Program: General Operating Support for Nonprofit Arts Organizations

Description: This funding program helps to sustain arts organizations throughout the state, including those located in urban areas.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Strong arts organizations, including museums, theaters, and multipurpose arts centers, often serve as anchors for downtown revitalization by drawing residents and tourists to their facilities, particularly in the evening when office workers have left the downtown area.

Department of Education

Policy: The Board of Education is committed to excellence in education, student academic achievement, and preparation of young people in the Commonwealth for the challenges and requirements of the workforce needed in the 21st century international economy. The Board's policies support this goal, and include the Standards of Learning (SOL), the Standards of Accreditation (SOA), and the SOL Assessment Program.

Procedures: Specifically, the SOL adopted in 1995 set forth the minimum learning standards for every child from kindergarten through the 12th grade in English, Mathematics, Science, and History and Social Science (History, Geography, Civics, and Economics). The standards also address computer technology, intended to result in computer literacy for all students.

The SOA define the requirements for accrediting public schools in Virginia. They set the minimum standards necessary for each school in the state to provide the foundation for high quality education programs. The goal is to prepare the children of the Commonwealth to become self-sufficient and informed citizens who are able to compete successfully for today's jobs and those of the fastest growing employment areas. The SOA form the basis for the day-to-day operation of the educational program in each public school in Virginia.

The Standards of Learning Assessment Program ensures that diagnosis and measurement of student academic progress takes place in the schools. The extent of the achievement of the Standards of Learning is evaluated through tests developed by state educational experts and teachers at grades 3, 5, and 8. In addition, students must pass a minimum number of high school SOL tests in order to receive a diploma. These requirements address the problem of promoting students before they are ready and help to ensure that the high school diploma represents equitable levels of academic accomplishment and mastery of essential skills across the state.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The Board of Education's policies and procedures have contributed to an emphasis on equal educational opportunities for all students, development of programs tailored for those who require additional help, and additional resources to promote effective instruction in the classroom. Urban schools are benefiting from renewed and innovative approaches to ensuring student learning. By promoting the quality of all schools in the state, regardless of geographic location, the Board of Education is contributing to the economic stability of urban areas. Businesses considering expansion within an urban area or relocation to an urban area will be influenced by access to a prepared labor pool. Families considering moving into an area or remaining within an urban area can be assured that the quality of public schools is being maintained and improved. Maintenance and expansion of the population and employment in urban areas is critical for economic development and stability.

Program: Standards of Learning: Instruction, Training, Assessment Resources

Description: The Board of Education has adopted learning standards for every child from kindergarten through the 12th grade in English, Mathematics, Science, History and Social Science (History, Geography, Civics, and Economics). The standards also address computer technology, intended to result in computer literacy for all students. The Department of Education (DOE) supports student academic achievement in the mastery of these standards through provision of a variety of resources to local school divisions and teachers, including instructional and training materials and sample and actual Standards of Learning (SOL) test items and blueprints.

More than \$25 million has been given directly to school divisions for teacher instructional training in the Standards of Learning. Model training programs have also been developed for use by school divisions, such as those presenting best practices for writing instruction, suggesting resources for teaching composition, creative writing, content reading, and providing guidelines for classroom writing assessment. In addition, the Department's Division for Instruction and the Governor's Best Practice Centers within the Department have sponsored direct training. For example, more than 600 teachers attended a week long staff development program entitled "Summer 2000 SOL Content/Teaching Academies" to update skills in teaching the Standards of Learning. The program has been developed through the James Madison University Center for School Leadership in collaboration with DOE and the Governor's Best Practice Centers in regions 4 (Winchester) and 5 (Harrisonburg).

Classroom materials and resources distributed to school divisions include instructional guides in History and Social Science, Mathematics, Science, and English. The resource guides have accompanying sample lesson plans, videos, and CD-ROMs featuring course content, sample strategies for classroom assessment, and bibliographies useful for identification of instructional resources. Other materials include instructional modules in the core academic areas. For

example, modules in mathematics provide activities for teachers to use as they help students learn to apply graphing calculators and computer software to solve algebra and geometry problems. Teachers and students may easily access Web sites developed by various organizations in cooperation with the DOE. The Web pages include the subjects of geology, biology and life sciences, and chemistry. Another resource is an interactive Web site developed by First Lady Roxanne Gilmore for teachers to exchange lesson plans and information to promote implementation of the Standards of Learning.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: State appropriations for implementation of the Standards of Learning and related education initiatives have grown steadily since fiscal year 1995, the year the Board of Education adopted the revised SOL. Urban schools are benefiting from new resources and additional funds. By promoting the quality of all schools in the state, regardless of geographic location, the Board of Education is contributing to the economic stability of urban areas. Maintenance and expansion of the population and the ability to meet demands for skilled personnel in the fastest growing employment sectors is critical for continued economic development and stability in the Commonwealth's urban areas.

State Council of Higher Education of Virginia

Programs Affecting Urban Economic Growth and Stability:

Pre-Collegiate programs – These programs enhance college going rates and thereby have a positive economic impact. This impact is particularly significant in areas such as the urban core where it affects students whose economic opportunities are limited and who might otherwise not go to college.

- Eisenhower Program - \$935,389 in grants in 2001-02 to Virginia colleges and universities and eligible non-profits to support projects that enhance professional development for K-12 public school teachers in the areas of mathematics and science
- Summer Pre-Collegiate Awareness Program - \$125,000 program designed to encourage minority students to attend college
- Higher Education, Public School, and Community Partnership program - \$150,000 program targeted at motivating at-risk middle school students to stay in school and prepare for college

Financial Aid Programs – These programs facilitate access to higher education and thereby have a positive economic impact.

- Virginia Student Financial Assistance Program - \$75.2 million in primarily need-based financial aid for Virginia resident student enrolled in Virginia colleges and universities

- College Scholarship Assistance Program - \$5 million in financial aid for student with extreme need
- Last Dollar - \$760,000 in financial aid for minority freshmen
- Transfer Grant - \$825,000 in financial aid for minority transfer students
- Virginia Graduate and Under-Graduate Assistance Program - \$125,000 state match for private endowments used to provide scholarships

Tuition Assistance Grants – The private tuition assistance grants facilitate access to higher education and thereby have a positive economic impact.

Virginia Community College System

Program: Community College Credit Degree, Certificate, and Diploma Programs

Description: Virginia's 23 community colleges offer credit programs and certificates in occupational and technical fields, the liberal arts and sciences and general education.

Full-time equivalent enrollment – or the number of students there would be if each were attending full-time – was up to 80,580 students for the academic year, a 4.2 percent increase over 1998-1999. The numbers represent 223,370 individuals who enrolled in at least one credit course during 1999-2000. Enrollment for all minority students, based on fall 1999 figures, has been increasing steadily since 1995. More than 40,000 minority students enrolled in a Virginia Community College in fall 1999.

Additionally, over 1,200 Distance Learning Programs were offered to nearly 30,000 Virginia students. Several colleges have or will bring online full degree programs in the following areas – engineering technology, information technology, general studies, and business administration. Colleges continue to distribute programs in dental hygiene, veterinary technology, respiratory therapy, medical sonography and web design and development.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: No applicable quantitative measures are available at this time.

Program: Community College Non-Credit Programs and Services

Description: The Virginia General Assembly took significant actions during the 1998 Session to upgrade workforce training programs and services throughout the Commonwealth, placing Virginia's 23 community colleges in a central role for workforce development. The funds allocated by the General Assembly to the community college system provide funding for centers, programs and services that offer a variety of workforce training programs and services to business and industry. Such programs and services, in addition to occupational-technical

programs, include the following: career counseling and planning, workplace evaluation and employee/organization assessment, supervisory/professional/management training, total quality management, customized curriculum design and job-specific technical training programs. Additionally, several community colleges participate in three Institutes of Excellence in High Performance Manufacturing, Information Technology and Semiconductor Technologies. Collectively these three institutes provided non-credit training to over 13,000 students.

During the 1998-1999 fiscal year, the 23 community college workforce development units provided non-credit customized training to almost 80,000 employees of almost 4,000 companies through over 6,600 non-credit courses. Over 550 new non-credit seminars were developed with almost 6,000 non-credit workshops and seminars enrolling over 55,000 participants. The community college apprenticeship-related instruction program served nearly 8,000 apprentices through 2,400 sponsors (employers).

Policy: The mission of the Virginia Community College System is to provide comprehensive higher-education and workforce-training programs and services of superior quality that are financially and geographically accessible and that meet individual, business, and community needs of the Commonwealth. (Adapted from the VCCS mission statement adopted in 1998).

Procedure: Community colleges work closely with their local communities to develop a full range of customized programs to meet individual needs. Methods to identify the needs for programs, courses and services are facilitated through personal interviews, quantitative surveys, focus groups and input from discipline advisory groups.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: No applicable quantitative measures are available at this time.

Policy: Each of the 23 community college workforce development centers have their own mission and vision statements, however, they all work at supporting their colleges mission statement. Above all else, each of the colleges support the VCCS mission statement: The mission of the Virginia Community College System is to provide comprehensive higher-education and workforce-training programs and services of superior quality that are financially and geographically accessible and that meet individual, business, and community needs of the Commonwealth. (Adapted from the VCCS mission statement adopted in 1998.)

Procedure: Twenty-three community college workforce development centers work extensively with business and industry to develop a full range of customized programs to meet the needs of companies and employees. Often conducted on-site at the business involved, these courses and programs are in addition to credit programs and certificate programs. Methods to identify the needs for programs, courses and services are

facilitated through personal interviews, quantitative surveys, focus groups and input from discipline advisory groups.

Secretariat: FINANCE

Department of Taxation

Programs: Tax Credit Programs that may impact urban economic development activity:

Enterprise Zone Act Credits: Taxpayers are allowed credits for investment and real property improvement in areas designated as Enterprise Zones. The Department of Housing and Community Development administers this program. Enterprise Zones may be located in urban areas.

Neighborhood Assistance Act Credits: Taxpayers are allowed credits for contributing to Neighborhood Assistance Program organizations as approved by the Department of Social Services. The Virginia Department of Social Services administers this program.

Rent Reduction Program Credit: Taxpayers are allowed a credit for providing rent reductions to elderly, disabled or homeless persons. The Virginia Housing Development Authority administers this program.

Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit: Taxpayers are allowed a credit for expenses incurred for rehabilitating certified historic structures. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources administers this program.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit: Taxpayers may receive a credit for low income housing placed in service if they claimed a low income housing credit of their federal return. The Department of Housing and Community Development administers this program.

Worker Retraining Tax Credit: An employer may claim a credit for training costs associated with providing eligible worker retraining. The Virginia Department of Labor and Industry administers this program.

Credit for Employers Hiring Recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF): Employers may claim a credit for hiring TANF recipients. The Virginia Department of Social Services administers this program.

Secretariat: HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Virginia Department for the Aging

Programs: Senior Community Service Employment Program

Description: The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) authorized under Title V of the Older Americans Act provides employment in training services to low-income older Americans. It finances the creation of part-time community service jobs for low income individuals who are at least 55 years old, have poor employment prospects, or are unemployed.

Program participants typically work 20 hours per week at either private or public non-profit organizations (worksites). Providing part-time community service employment is a means for participants to gain work experience and training to obtain unsubsidized private employment.

The SCSEP program is administered through the Virginia Department for the Aging and operated by 22 local Area Agencies on Aging and 3 Workforce Investment Boards across the state.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: During the last 2 years, the Title V program has provided part-time community service jobs for approximately 1600 individuals statewide. Approximately 250 of these individuals were residents of cities who were placed in unsubsidized employment as a result of participation in the program, thus becoming self-sufficient.

Department of Health

Program: Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Description: This program oversees the services utilized in responding to the perceived individuals needs for immediate medical care in order to prevent loss of life or aggravation of physiological or psychological illness or injury including any or all of the services that could be described as first response, basic life support, advanced life support, specialized life support, communications, training, medical control, and rescue.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Most city/county administrators and economic planners will attest that the quality of emergency medical services has a significant impact on economic growth; unfortunately, there is very little data to substantiate this claim. The impact or quality of a good EMS system, and likewise the impact or of a poor EMS system, is difficult to measure.

The quality of an EMS system on decisions by businesses and individuals to

locate or continue residence in a locality is not well documented. The cost savings of a volunteer EMS system on a locality is documented only by individual localities. The information is not kept centrally. The City of Virginia Beach has estimated that their volunteer EMS system saves the taxpayers of Virginia Beach approximately \$6,000,000 annually.

Program: Drinking Water and Shellfish Sanitation

Description of Program: Both programs are statewide programs, but impact urban areas. The two programs are regulatory and are based on federal and state mandates. Each program enforces regulatory standards that have been established to assure the public is provided with safe drinking water and that shellfish harvested and sold in Virginia is safe for consumption.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Development in any area is dependent on a safe and adequate supply of drinking water. Most urban areas in the state rely on a public water system to serve their residents and businesses. This program through technical assistance, project evaluation, regulation, and loan/grant services assists water supply owners in complying with drinking water standards and the needs of their locality.

The shellfish program assures that harvesting areas meet public health standards for shellfish harvesting. Especially in the Hampton Roads area, the safety of this natural resource is extremely important.

Program: Wastewater Engineering/Marina Sanitation

Description of Program: This program oversees the engineering aspects of wastewater treatment both in new construction and upgrades to existing facilities. Through project evaluation, technical assistance and enforcement, sewage treatment owners are assisted in designing and operating their facilities in compliance with state and federal laws.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The safe and proper treatment and disposal of wastewater impacts the economy of urban areas. New development requires that adequate capacity to service its needs. Urban areas along waterways, such as Hampton Roads, Richmond, Lynchburg, and Alexandria, are dependent upon their natural resources for growth and stability. Upgrades to their sewage collection and treatment systems continue to impact the quality and attractiveness of these natural resources. Richmond's canal walk stemmed from the efforts to mitigate the effect of Richmond's combined storm water and sewage collection system. The marina program also has a grant program that has to upgraded sewage pump-out facilities at marinas. The impact of this effort can be seen in the City of Norfolk where one of the main attractions in downtown is the Marina at Waterside. Having a modern and regulatory compliant marina during the recent OpSail 2000 was essential to the success of the event.

Program: Community Health Services (Local health departments)

Description of Program: Each locality in the state is served by a local health department cooperatively funded by the state health department and the locality. The medical services team of each local health department promotes health and healthy behaviors for the community by providing quality, customer-focused care. Services include clinics, immunizations, and the Women, Infants, and Children Nutrition Program (WIC). Other programs include tuberculosis control, epidemiology/ communicable disease, sexually transmitted disease, and dental treatment to name a few.

Environmental health services in local health departments include education, inspection, regulation and enforcement services to protect the public's health. This includes making regular inspections, complaint investigations, and reviewing new or remodeling construction plans for most of the following facilities: swimming pools, restaurants, school cafeterias (public and private), temporary food facilities, mobile food vehicle/push carts, child care food facilities, dairy plants, hotels and motels and summer camps. Additional services include complaint investigation regarding public health and environmental nuisances, rabies control, investigation and reporting, lead poisoning prevention program, and information to citizens on insect/rodent control.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: High rates of communicable disease can impair community attempts to attract new growth. Local health department efforts are directed at reducing these disease rates. The impact on urban areas can be readily seen where reports of a foodborne outbreak, contaminated swimming beach waters, a mosquito borne outbreak (West Nile Virus in New York City), reach the media and negatively impact the urban area's tourism. Where urban blight and older housing pose health hazards (rodent infestation and lead paint poisoning), the efforts of local environmental programs combined with locality resources can have a significant impact. In the City of Norfolk, blighted properties, both residential and commercial, are being demolished, rehabilitated, and returned to the tax rolls more quickly. In completing their HUD-lead grant, the local health department with the city trained residents of leaded housing to become lead abatement technicians and workers to make 200 units lead safe. Many of these individuals went on to work in the construction industry with knowledge of lead abatement techniques. The health department is part of a group of local agencies whose function is to see that health, safety and zoning ordinances are enforced in a way that upgrades neighborhoods or keeps them from sliding into gradual decay.

Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services

Program: Community Services Board (CSB) Provision of Community-Based Mental

Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services

Description: CSBs serve as the single point of entry into publicly-funded community mental health, mental retardation and substance abuse services, including access to state facility services. The Department classifies 17 of the 40 CSBs as urban boards, using the criteria of more than 130 people per square mile. However, four of these 17 CSBs have population densities of less than 400 people per square mile.

CSB Catchment Area Population Density

Urban Community Services Boards

Alexandria	7,706	Virginia Beach	1,685
Arlington	6,965	Prince William	862
Norfolk	4,217	Chesterfield	583
Portsmouth	2,952	Chesapeake	569
Richmond	3,203	Colonial	458
Hampton-Newport News	2,624	Henrico Area	421
Fairfax-Falls Church	2,376		

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: While current employment information about urban CSBs is not easily available, in FY 1999, all 40 CSBs reported that they employed, directly or contractually, more than 8,300 full time employees. Thus, it can be reasonably inferred that in many urban areas, CSBs are large employers and their payrolls would have a significant impact on the local urban economy.

It should be noted that most of the urban CSBs identified in the table above have large budgets (over \$13 million). For example, in FY 1999, Alexandria, Hampton-Newport News, and Virginia Beach had total budgets in excess of \$20 million, and the Fairfax-Falls Church CSB had a total budget exceeding \$72 million. The Arlington, Henrico area, and Richmond CSBs had budgets of more than \$16 million. The Blue Ridge, Chesterfield, and Norfolk CSB budgets exceeded \$14 million. The Chesapeake CSB's budget was almost \$9 million; the Colonial CSB's budget was over \$7 million; and the Portsmouth CSB's budget was over \$9 million. Thus, most urban CSBs are major employers with relatively large budgets, and exert a positive economic impact on their communities.

Program: State Mental Health Facilities and Mental Retardation Training Centers

Description: The Virginia Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services operates 15 inpatient facilities statewide to serve Virginians with mental and/or developmental disabilities. These include nine psychiatric hospitals, five mental retardation training centers and one medical center. While the Department strongly supports use of the least restrictive environment for treatment of Virginians with disabilities, it also recognizes that some individuals have severe functional impairments that require the highly structured and intensive services of state facilities. Of these 15 facilities, six are

located in urban areas.

In addition, each facility contracts with various private vendors for essential clinical and support services such as: Locum Tenens (MDs), nurses, the Riverside Medium Security Forensic Program (Hopewell), laboratory services, sheltered workshops, linen/laundry services, security, dental and surgical services, and food services.

Program: Opiate Replacement Therapy Programs (Methadone Detoxification and Maintenance)

Description: The Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services supports five public opiate replacement therapy programs with state and federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant funds. Opiate replacement therapy has been used for more than 25 years and combines rehabilitation and counseling services with medication to treat chronic dependence on heroin and other opiates.

These treatment programs are based in the following urban areas: Alexandria, Richmond, Portsmouth, Hampton and Newport News.

During Fiscal Year 1999 these clinics served 1,948 consumers at a cost of \$3,260,896. National studies of this type of treatment indicate that it is cost effective. Persons participating in opioid replacement therapy are usually employed and are less likely to engage in criminal activity than addicted persons not engaged in treatment.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Over the past 25 years, numerous studies have indicated the cost effectiveness of opiate replacement therapy. One study prepared by the U.S. Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Administration (now the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) indicated that the costs to society over a 6-month period were \$21,500 for an untreated drug abuser, \$20,000 for an imprisoned drug abuser, and \$1,750 for someone undergoing opiate replacement treatment. Numerous studies funded through the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) have demonstrated that patients undergoing treatment for opiate dependence show a decrease in criminal behavior, and an increase in gainful employment. In addition, these studies conducted in urban areas such as New York City and Baltimore demonstrate opiate replacement having a significant impact on reducing HIV infection and AIDS, and as a result lowering the cost of providing health care to AIDS patients.

Program: HIV Early Intervention Services (Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant Set Aside)

Description: Provisions of the federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (Section 1924 of the Public Health Services Act) direct the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse

Services to distribute five percent (5%) of its award to support the integration of HIV services with substance abuse treatment in the areas of the state that demonstrate the highest level of need. HIV Early Intervention Funds have been awarded to 22 community services boards for pre-test counseling for HIV/AIDS; testing to confirm the diagnosis and extent of AIDS and provide treatment for the disease; providing appropriate post-test counseling; and providing therapeutic measures for preventing and treating the deterioration of the immune system and conditions arising from the disease.

Community services boards receiving funds include Alexandria, Arlington, Blue Ridge (Cities of Roanoke and Salem, Counties of Botetourt, Craig, Roanoke, and Chesapeake, District 19 (Colonial Heights, Hopewell, Petersburg, and Counties of Dinwiddie, Emporia, Greensville, Prince George, Surry and Sussex), Fairfax-Falls Church, Hampton-Newport News, Henrico area, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, and Virginia Beach. Smaller urban areas include Central Virginia (Cities of Lynchburg and Bedford and Counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford and Campbell), Colonial (James City and York Counties, Poquoson and Williamsburg), Danville-Pittsylvania, Valley (Cities of Harrisonburg, Staunton, the counties of Waynesboro, Rockingham, Augusta, Highland and Rockbridge), Northwestern (Winchester and Counties of Clark, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah, and Warren), Region Ten (Charlottesville, and Albemarle, Fluvanna, Green, Louisa, and Nelson Counties).

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Substance abuse treatment reduces the cost burden for uncompensated medical care by reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDS, TB, STDs, and hepatitis, among other acute and chronic health disorders. Intravenous opiate using women seeking treatment have access to counseling, testing, and case management activities through this initiative. By reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDS among women, the societal costs of inpatient hospital care, foster care services and entitlements for women and children are significantly reduced.

Program: Substance Abuse Therapeutic Communities

Description: The Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services is the recipient of a grant from the Department of Justice which funds intensive substance abuse treatment programs (therapeutic communities) in six regional adult detention facilities and local jails.

The six programs are located in Petersburg, Roanoke, Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Fairfax and the Middle Peninsula Northern Neck area. During the first full year of operation, the six programs admitted 346 inmates with substance abuse problems.

The Department's survey of community services boards indicated that incarceration and involvement with the criminal justice system was an issue influencing treatment decisions for 1530 individuals. The survey also indicated that involvement with public safety agencies was a significant risk factor for

substance abusing consumers.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The efficacy of jail-based therapeutic communities is well supported by research literature demonstrating its value in reducing criminal behavior and substance abuse. The California Drug and Alcohol Treatment Assessment Study (CALDATA — 1994) indicated that for every dollar invested in offender treatment, \$7.14 in future costs were saved largely because of reductions in criminal activity during and for the two years following treatment.

Reductions in repetitive criminal justice system costs and increases in employment resulting in significant cost benefit to urban areas produce this value. Jail-based programs provide a unique opportunity to provide intensive substance abuse treatment services without the distractions and barriers to recovery that are present with community-based programs and fill otherwise unproductive time in a correctional setting. Jail administration officials support therapeutic community programs in their facilities and have indicated that cell-blocks where these programs are located are quieter, cleaner, have fewer infractions than other areas of the jail and present less risk to jail staff.

Program: DMHMRSAS CDC-Funded Memorandum of Agreement with the Virginia Department of Health

Description: Funding provided by the Centers for Disease Control through the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services supports HIV counselors at five community services boards operating publicly funded methadone programs. HIV testing, counseling, education and case management activities are provided to consumers receiving opioid replacement therapy for heroin and other opioid addictions in the Alexandria, Newport News, Hampton, Richmond and Portsmouth CSBs.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Substance abuse treatment reduces the cost burden for uncompensated medical care by reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDS, TB, STDs, and hepatitis, among other acute and chronic health disorders. Intravenous opiate using women seeking treatment have access to counseling, testing, and case management activities through this initiative. By reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDS among women, the societal costs of inpatient hospital care, foster care services and entitlements for women and children are significantly reduced.

Program: Project LINK

Description: Six Project LINK sites provide outpatient intensive case management services to pregnant and parenting substance abusing women and link them and their children with medical, social, psychological, educational, vocational and legal services within their community. A seventh urban site will be

added in Northern Virginia in FY 2001.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: By addressing substance use and its negative consequences, Project LINK encourages self-sufficiency and employment, appropriate use of medical services, family reunification and stabilization, and reduces criminal activity and involvement. Six sites are funded through federal SAPT block grant dollars and are located in Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Roanoke, Virginia Beach, and Hampton-Newport News. The newest LINK site, which will serve Fairfax, Falls Church, Arlington, and Alexandria, is funded through general state funds.

Program: Community-Based Perinatal Residential Treatment

Description: The 1999 Session of the General Assembly appropriated \$1,000,000 to the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services to establish three regional sites that would specialize in the treatment of perinatal substance abuse. Three site areas in Central Virginia, Tidewater and Blue Ridge (Roanoke) were selected in a competitive process. These services will provide intensive, comprehensive gender-specific residential substance abuse treatment for pregnant and recently post-partum women and their infants residing in these regions.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Residential treatment for severely addicted pregnant women ensures positive birth outcomes by interrupting the mother's substance use and prepares her to live drug free following discharge. Additional goals of the programs are family stabilization and reunification, reduced criminal involvement, appropriate use of medical services, and financial self-sufficiency.

Program: DMHMRSAS Special TANF LINK Initiative

Description: Three collaborative projects, operated in conjunction with the Department of Social Services (DSS) and Department of Rehabilitative Services (DRS), provide addictions-oriented assessment and intensive case management services for the "hard to employ" on-site at three urban DSS offices (Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke).

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: By addressing substance use and its negative consequences, the TANF LINK projects facilitate employment and encourage financial self-sufficiency, reduced criminal activity, and improved health outcomes. These sites, which offer "work first" services, are funded through federal Welfare-to-Work funds. These services provide intensive, comprehensive gender specific residential substance abuse treatment for pregnant and recently post-partum women and their infants residing in three targeted urban areas.

Program: Oxford Houses

Description: Provisions of the federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant require the Department to operate a loan fund for the purpose of establishing self-governing housing for persons in recovery. The Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services is establishing Oxford Houses statewide. Since the program's inception in 1993, 58 loans have been committed. These houses provide an opportunity for recovering individuals to learn a clean and sober way of life -- forever. The number of residents in a house may range from six to twelve; there are houses for men, women, and houses that accept women with children. The three characteristics of an Oxford House are that the house must be democratically self-run; house membership is responsible for all household expenses; and the house must immediately expel any member who uses alcohol or drugs.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Statewide, Oxford Houses provide clean, safe, and affordable housing for persons in recovery. Because residents share in the expense of running a house they are provided housing they often could not afford living independently. Also, peer support of persons in the house is often credited with the low relapse rate among residents. Most Oxford Houses are located in the Northern Virginia, Central Virginia, and Tidewater regions of the state.

Program: DMHMRSAS – DRS Interagency Agreement

Description: Through a contract with the Department of Rehabilitative Services Interagency (DRS), the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services funds 21 positions at 19 community services agreement boards to provide vocational services to our mutual clients. These specialty positions work with many clients who are unemployed at the time of discharge from a substance abuse treatment program and who in the past have often required public assistance to subsist.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: These positions will assist clients in the urban as well as in some rural areas in obtaining structured job training and employment. The economic impact is a more employable client returning to the job market, thus reducing the need for public assistance.

Program: Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)

Description: The PATH project provides outreach and case management to homeless persons with serious mental illness to help them engage with mental health services and transition to permanent housing. The PATH program is operated in 16 urbanized areas in Virginia by 18 public and non-profit organizations through federal grant funding of \$560,000 plus local contributions.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: PATH provides federal funds to assist in reducing the negative effects of homelessness in Virginia's urban communities. These include Northern Virginia, Central Virginia, Tidewater, Roanoke, and Lynchburg.

Program: Programs of Assertive Community Treatment (PACT)

Description: Interdisciplinary teams of mental health professional and support staff provide a full array of community-based services to a relatively small caseload of consumers who would otherwise require psychiatric inpatient care, emergency services, homeless services, or intervention by the criminal justice system. As of July 1, 2000, fourteen PACT teams will be operating in eleven urbanized areas in Virginia.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The DMHMRSAS PACT Initiative provides State General Funds to serve persons with severe mental illness in their home communities (most of them urban, including Arlington, Fairfax, Richmond, Petersburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Roanoke, and Staunton), thereby reducing the negative effects the lack of such services may have on their families and the local mental health and criminal justice systems.

Program: Adult Care Residence (ACR) Project

Description: The Adult Care Residence (ACR) Project provides mental health services to persons living in Adult Care Residences (ACRs) and helps train ACR staff to better care for residents with serious mental illness. Services are provided both in the home and in the community, and are being evaluated and documented to serve as a model for other communities with large numbers of these homes.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services ACR Project provides funding to five urban communities (Richmond, Petersburg, Roanoke, Norfolk, and Lynchburg) for services to persons with serious mental illness who live in ACRs, thereby reducing the negative effects the lack of such services may have on the overall community.

Program: Mental Health Residential and Support Services

Description: The Mental Health Residential and Support Services initiative provides housing and residential services and support to persons with serious mental illness. Funding is prioritized to house PACT consumers and those who are being discharged from state hospitals, to provide rental assistance, to leverage HUD and other housing resources, and to provide residential services staff.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Statewide, the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services has increased annual funding

for mental health housing and residential services and supports by almost \$8 million in the past two years, which helps reduce inadequate housing and homelessness.

Program: DMHMRSAS Retardation and Discharge Assistance Program

Description: Through the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services Discharge Assistance Program, individualized service plans designed to provide the specific community-based services and supports required by long-term patients who are ready for discharge from state hospitals are contracted and funded on a person-by-person basis.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Statewide, the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services provides over \$10 million to serve 270 consumers through the Discharge Assistance Program, thereby avoiding the negative effects a lack of such services may have on their families and the overall community. In Northern Virginia, \$2.85 million supports 59 consumers who have been discharged from state facilities to the Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William CSBs.

Program: Mental Retardation Home and Community-Based Waiver

Description: The Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services Office of Mental Retardation oversees Virginia's Medicaid Mental Retardation Home and Community-Based Waiver, a long term care program, through an interagency agreement with the Department of Medical Assistance. The waiver provides lifelong support to individuals with mental retardation who meet specific eligibility requirements across the state.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In the urban CSBs (Alexandria, Arlington, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Hampton-Newport News, Fairfax-Falls Church, Virginia Beach, Prince William, Chesterfield, Chesapeake, Colonial, and Henrico) there are approximately 1,976 individuals enrolled in this program for a total of approximately \$ 89,000,000 annually in expenditures for support services. These services include residential, employment, and specialized service programs which employ individuals in urban areas.

Description of Agency Policies or Procedures and Impact on Urban Areas

Policy: State Board Policy 1023(SYS) 89-1 Services Accessibility for Cultural and Ethnic Minorities

This policy encourages the development of adequate and appropriate mental health, mental retardation, and substance abuse services that are fully accessible to individuals whose ethnic or cultural backgrounds or whose refugee/immigrant status may require specialized service outreach and treatment interventions. These include provision of services by professional staff who are representative of ethnic and cultural minority

communities and/or have received specialized training in or are familiar with the culture, customs, languages and beliefs of groups with which they will be working. Services would be provided in languages other than English, with family involvement and in close affiliation with community ethnic and cultural minority organizations, and in non-traditional non-office and culturally-sensitive locations.

Procedure: This policy calls on community services boards (CSBs) and state facilities to evaluate the adequacy of services to these populations on a regular basis and take steps necessary to institute appropriate program improvements. These organizations should examine the impact of existing policies and procedures, outreach and treatment practices, services locations, staff recruitment and employment practices, and training programs on their responsiveness to the needs of these populations. They should assess the service needs of these minority communities and develop strategies for establishing treatment and outreach services, including pursuit of grants and other resources in support of needed services and inclusion in service priorities identified for inclusion in the State Comprehensive Plan.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This policy directs CSB and state facility attention to the specific cultural, linguistic, and geographical barriers experienced by ethnic and cultural minorities, many of whom reside in urban inner-city areas, in accessing appropriate and responsive mental health, mental retardation, and substance abuse services. It outlines specific activities that CSBs and state facilities should take to address these barriers.

Department of Social Services

Program: Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

Description: CSBG is core funding for Virginia's network of community action agencies. The Department of Social Services is the oversight agency for this network serving the Commonwealth's low-income population. DSS contracts with these agencies total about \$12 million. The network of 26 local and 3 statewide organizations have budgets that together total over \$100 million. Nine of the 26 local agencies are located in urban areas.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The Office of Human Affairs (OHA) in Newport News operates a credit union with 294 low-income members and over \$400,000 in assets. OHA has also started in the past year a Community Development Corporation (CDC) helping low-income families become first time homeowners. So far, three families have purchased homes and several more purchases are pending.

Total Action Against Poverty (TAP) in Roanoke, through their "This Valley Works" program, operates a micro-enterprise loan program and offers technical

assistance to new and struggling businesses. Over the past year, this program has created 27 new jobs and there are currently 14 active business loans.

Community action agencies run many programs and provide numerous services that aid in stabilization in urban areas. These programs and services include: childcare, job training, youth programs, transportation, emergency services (including shelters and transitional housing), housing rehabilitation, education, and ex-offender services. The two agencies above and those listed below generally offer those services and many more.

Alexandria – Office of Economic Opportunity (Public CAA)
Arlington Community Action
Fairfax County – Dept of Family Services (Public CAA)
Lynchburg Community Action
Pittsylvania County CAA (Danville)
Richmond Community Action
The STOP Organization (Norfolk-Virginia Beach)

Program: Child Day Care Program

Description: To the extent that program funds are available, the Child Day Care Program supports the family goals of economic self-sufficiency and child development by providing substitute parental care, protection, guidance, and early childhood development while parents work or are in an approved educational/training activity.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Allocations of funding are provided to the 122 local social services agencies to cover all, or a portion of, child day care costs for eligible children and families. These subsidies add to the economic base of urban areas through income taxes of working families and increase the expendable income in the community.

Program: Virginia Initiative for Employment, not Welfare (VIEW)

Description: The VIEW program is the work component for individuals receiving financial assistance through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program. The cornerstone of VIEW is a work first philosophy. Individuals in the program who cannot secure private sector employment must participate in subsidized employment, community work experience, or job training.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Through the job search, job placement and job training components of VIEW, participants are prepared for self-sufficiency and independence from government programs. As these individuals work their way off TANF assistance, they contribute to the economic base of the urban areas and increase the expendable income in the community.

Program: Welfare-to-Work (W-t-W)

Description: The program provides Workforce Investment Boards with maximum flexibility to move welfare recipients into jobs through meeting local labor market needs. W-t-W will serve the most hard-to-employ TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) recipients, non-custodial parents related to TANF families, and TANF cases that have used their twenty-four months of eligibility. The program provides the necessary support and wrap-around services to those with multiple barriers.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: As with the VIEW Program, W-t-W prepares TANF recipients, former TANF recipients, and non-custodial parents to become self-sufficient and independent from government programs. As these individuals work their way off TANF assistance, they contribute to the economic base of the urban areas and increase the expendable income in the community.

Program: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Description: TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) is the cash assistance program that helps families work toward their goal of total independence. The work component of VIP (see View above) requires recipients of TANF to work in exchange for their public temporary assistance check.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The program provides financial assistance to low income households, increasing expendable income in the community.

Program: Aid to Families with Dependent Children – Foster Care (AFDC-FC)

Description: The goal of the program is to provide services to enable the child who has been placed in the custody of a local social services agency to return to his or her home or to find another permanent home for the child. While in AFDC-FC, financial assistance is given to the foster family to care for the child's needs.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The program provides financial assistance to the foster family households, increasing expendable income in the community.

Program: Food Stamp Program

Description: The program provides eligible households with food coupons that can be exchanged for food products through normal channels of trade. Grocers and other approved retailers return food coupons to the federal government for cash.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The program provides financial assistance to the eligible households, increasing expendable income in the community.

Program: Child Support Enforcement

Description: The Division of Child Support Enforcement is responsible for the establishment, enforcement, collection, and distribution of child support payments and medical support.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The program transfers income from non-custodial parent to custodial parents to ensure that custodial parents do not have to rely on public assistance as their means of support. The program serves one-quarter of Virginia's child population (558,000) children).

Secretariat: NATURAL RESOURCES

Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Department

Program: Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act

Description: The Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (§10.1-2100 et seq., Code of Virginia) was enacted July 1, 1988 and was followed by the development of associated regulation (9 VAC 10-20 of the Virginia Administrative Code) in September 1989. The regulations apply to the 84 counties, cities and towns of Tidewater Virginia, providing criteria (1) by which they must identify and designate the ecological and geographical extent of sensitive lands called Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas, and (2) to use in granting, denying, or modifying requests to rezone, subdivide, or to use and develop land in these areas. These rules are implemented through amendments to existing local comprehensive plans and zoning, subdivision and erosion control ordinances or adoption of new Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act ordinances.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Department conducted a study in 1991 regarding the economic impacts of these local regulations on land development. The study was based on the real costs associated with the regulations for six real development sites that had already been built. The cost information was reviewed by seven different consulting companies involved in land development. The study concluded that, in most cases, these regulations added very little cost to the development process. However, in certain cases where a site is tight and encroachment into the Resource Protection Area (requiring certain additional practices) is necessary, the costs might be higher. Overall, the range of additional cost was from 0.5% to 2.0% of the developed cost of a site. However there was an expectation that large, highly impervious commercial development sites might incur a higher percentage of added costs, and that the added costs for such sites could certainly vary considerably from one to another.

Department of Conservation and Recreation

Program: 1998 Operation and Maintenance of State Parks

Description: DCR operates twelve (12) state parks within standard metropolitan statistical areas: Smith Mountain Lake S.P. (Lynchburg MA), False Cape S.P. (Norfolk MA), First Landing S.P. (Norfolk MA), York River S.P. (Norfolk MA), Pocahontas (Richmond MA), Natural Tunnel (Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol), Mason Neck (md. GW Grist Mill) (Wash. D.C. MA), Sky Meadows (Wash. D.C. MA), Caledon (Wash. D.C. MA), Lake Anna (Wash. D.C. MA), and Leesylvania (Wash. D.C. MA). These parks generate visitor spending, both at the park and enroute to and from the park, much of which is spent in the surrounding locality.

These parks also serve as outdoor classrooms for schools in these urban areas.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Estimated visitor spending associated with these parks, using traveler spending data provided by the Virginia Tourism Corporation, is \$117,188,682

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Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Estimated visitor spending associated with these parks, using traveler spending data provided by the Virginia Tourism Corporation, is \$117,100,624.

Program: 1998 Virginia Recreation Trails Grants-through Federal Highway Administration to DCR.

Description: 1998 - 50% matching grant for recreation trail construction to localities through DCR.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Matching grants for recreation trail construction to localities for 1998 totaled \$495,655.00.

Program: 1999 Virginia Recreation Trails Grants to localities from Federal Highway Administration funding through DCR.

Description: 1999 – 80% matching grant for recreation trail construction and restoration to localities through DCR.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Total recreation trail construction and restoration grants for 1999 totaled \$868,829.00

Program: Virginia Land Conservation Fund: State Appropriations to the Virginia Land Conservation Board – partially administered by DCR.

Description: 1999 - 50 % matching grants to localities and/or non-profit organizations to acquire land in fee simple or by easements to protect open space and recreation areas. The values listed below reflect the actual grant dollars awarded as the final fiscal impact of the awards is unknown at this time.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas:

Fluvanna Historical Society: Palmyra Lock and Mill Site Acquisition	\$6,200
James City Co.: Powhatan Creek Acquisition	\$250,000
Chesapeake: Indian River Park acquisition	\$200,000
The Nature Conservancy (VA. Beach) Northwest River, Powers Tract acquisition	\$286,000
Appalachian Trail Conference (Montgomery Co) McAfee Knob, Carter acquisition	\$43,800
Town of Buchanan: James River Canal Park Acquisition	\$ 13,255
Kenmore Associates Inc. (Stafford Co.) Purchase Embrey Farm	\$225,000
Land Trust of Virginia (Loudoun Co.) Talbot Farm Conservation easement	\$76,350
Virginia Outdoors Foundation (Loudoun Co.) Welbourne Farm Easement Acquisition	<u>\$308,250</u>
TOTAL	\$1,408,855

Program: Dam Safety

Description: As a major part of the dam safety program, each dam is classified based on the downstream land use and the resultant impacts in the event of a dam failure. The higher the classification, the more stringent the standards which the dam must meet. If downstream land use changes, even through no fault of the owner of the dam, the classification can change and result in very significant costs to the owner to upgrade the dam.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The number of high and significant hazard dams has increased from 118 to 124 since July of 1998. At least some of this increase was due directly to more intensive downstream development due to urbanization. Over 300 dams in Virginia have the potential for an increase in classification. Each dam that is increased in its "potential hazard classification" usually results in a very significant cost to the owner who usually had no control or influence over the downstream development. These costs to the owner can range up to several million dollars for a single dam. About half of these dams are privately owned. Loss of any of these dams might also have economic impacts to downstream properties that could also be in the millions of dollars.

Program: Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Law

Description: The law requires that any person commencing a land-disturbing activity greater than 10,000 square feet, except activities exempt from the law, submit an erosion and sediment control plan for review and approval prior to such activities. Local governments are mandated with administration, plan review and

approval, inspection and enforcement responsibilities on private and municipal development projects.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The intent of the law is to provide for the effective control of soil erosion, sediment deposition and nonagricultural runoff to prevent the unreasonable degradation of properties, stream channels, waters and other natural resources. Studies indicate an increase in property values and economic benefits resulting from effective implementation of a comprehensive erosion and sediment control (a subset of stormwater management) program. The cost for landowners to comply with the law and regulations is minimal on a single lot type development. The cost for large-scale developments increases with the size of the project and associated increase in stormwater runoff. The implementation of the law prevents adverse economic impacts on urban areas. Failure to properly implement the law results in an economic impact on urban areas due to the physical damage of properties (land and water; public and private) and the associated costs necessary to correct damages (remediation) or the associated costs for not correcting damages (decreased property values).

Program: Virginia Stormwater Management Law

Description: The law enables local governments to adopt a comprehensive stormwater management program, consistent with the regulations, in order to protect properties from damage associated with increases in volume, velocity, and peak rate of stormwater runoff from land development and land conversion activities. The law requires state agency land development and land conversion activities to comply with the regulations.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The intent of the law and regulations is to protect properties, stream channels, waters, and other natural features from damage resulting from land development and land conversion activities. Studies indicate an increase in property values and economic benefits resulting from effective implementation of a comprehensive stormwater management (and erosion and sediment control) program.

The cost for land owners to comply with the law and regulations is minimal on a single lot type development. The cost for large-scale developments increases with the size of the project and associated increase in stormwater runoff. Failure to comply with the law and regulations, however, has been shown to have a significant economic impact due to the degradation of properties and the need for potential remedial actions by local governments to address damages.

Program: Flood Prevention and Protection Assistance Fund

Description: The purpose of the Flood Prevention and Protection Assistance Fund (FPPAF) is to provide localities (county, city, town, water authority or special taxing district) financial assistance either through a grant or a loan towards developing and implementing flood prevention and protection projects or studies.

The FPPAF may provide up to a 50% local cost share match for flood protection projects and/or studies. A significant requirement to receive a grant or loan is that the local government applicant must participate and be in good standing with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Currently, 265 communities participate in the NFIP and 16 do not. The Director of the Department of Conservation and Recreation is responsible for determining the grant or loans awards.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The utilization of the FPPAF can have significant positive economic impacts on urban development. Through direct appropriations, the FPPAF was used to support the non-federal share of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Buena Vista Floodwall project. This 7-year floodwall project was completed in 1997 at a total cost in excess of \$40 million with the non-federal share of \$9 million being split equally between the City of Buena Vista and the Commonwealth through direct appropriations to the FPPAF.

Typically, the FPPAF is supported by the State Corporations Commission's annual assessment on insurance companies in the amount of 1% of the total gross premium income for flood insurance. The approximate annual assessment has been slightly in excess of \$100,000.

Under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) with each Presidentially declared disaster, federal funds are available on a 75% federal / 25% non-federal, as based upon a percentage of the disaster costs. The purpose of FEMA's HMGP is to reduce the risk of future flood losses primarily through acquisition, elevation or relocation of flood damaged properties. As the result of Hurricane Fran (1996) and since 1998, the FPPAF has been primarily used to support portions of the non-federal cost share requirements of FEMA's HMGP, as administered by the Virginia Department of Emergency Services. As of March 2000, approximately \$430,000 of FPPAF moneys have been utilized as a partial match towards approximately \$3.5 million of FEMA federal funds under HMGP.

It is important to note that the use of the FPPAF does not fully support the non-federal share of HMGP and that the use of the FPPAF has nearly depleted the fund for other non-FEMA flood mitigation projects.

Program: 1998-2000 Matching Grant Fund – Board on Conservation and Development of Public Beaches

Description: The Board provides 50% matching grant funds to localities with public beaches for projects designed to conserve, protect, improve, maintain and develop public beaches.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Matching grant awards to local governments in the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area for 1998-2000. Board on Conservation and Development of Public Beaches

matching grant funds provide financial support to localities to maintain and improve the public beach in their jurisdiction.

Public beaches provide recreational opportunities for the citizens of the Commonwealth and tourists, which is an economic benefit to the localities. The report entitled "Economic Impact of Public Beaches on Tourism and Economic Development within the Commonwealth of Virginia", which was prepared in December 1998 in response to Senate Joint Resolution No. 338, provides insight into the value of public beaches to the local and state economy. In larger localities, funds expended on beach enhancement can result in millions of dollars in revenue in visitor-related expenditures and taxes being generated and thousands of jobs being created.

Policy: Waiver of parking fees for state parks for educational groups.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Approximately \$6,540 waived per year for educational groups.

Department of Environmental Quality

Program: Litter Control and Recycling Grant Program

Description: Each year, DEQ distributes approximately \$ 1.3 million from state litter taxes to all Virginia localities to support their litter control activities and recycling requirements.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Provider direct, non-matching cash support to Virginia localities. For instance, the Roanoke Metro area received \$43,022 in direct aid for its litter control and recycling services.

Program: Waste Tire Management Program

Description: Provides funding and services to all localities of Virginia, not just urban areas. Provides funding for waste tire collection services to ensure proper management (recycling) of waste tires.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Partially relieves localities of the financial burden of solid waste disposal while providing waste tire generators (tire dealers, discount stores) with viable, cost effective disposal services.

Program: Office of Environmental Review

Description: Review of development projects that are funded by state or federal dollars.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: New development and redevelopment in urban

areas must be conducted in an environmentally responsible manner. These reports are reviewed to determine if development in all areas complies with state and federal guidelines.

Department of Game and Inland Fisheries

Program: Urban Fishing

Description: Fish stocking and resource management program to provide accessible fishing opportunities in urban areas. Trout and catfish are stocked in city/county ponds.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Diversifies recreational opportunities and provides benefits for fishing equipment and associated trip item sales.

Program: Urban Outreach for Information and Education

Description: Participation in numerous outreach events to inform and educate urban constituents about hunting, fishing, boating, wildlife-related outdoor recreation, and wildlife resource management.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Enhanced participation by urban constituents in wildlife-related recreation and additional sales of hunting, fishing, and boating equipment.

Program: Urban Wildlife Management

Description: Provide assistance to address and resolve wildlife resource management issues in urban areas.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Indirect impact of minimizing conflict between urban residents and wildlife.

Program: Urban Areas Access to Outdoor Resources

Description: Provide public access for boating on water to resources in urban areas.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Enhanced participation and use of resources.

Secretariat: PUBLIC SAFETY

Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control

Program: Licensing and Regulation of Alcoholic Beverage Merchants

Description: By statute, the Department is charged with controlling the possession, sale, transportation, and delivery of alcoholic beverages and developing regulations to carry. Issuing licenses, collecting license taxes and fees, enforcing laws and regulations, and assessing penalties are all part of the agency's functions.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Approximately 50% of the Departments' 15,000 licenses issued are in 'urban' areas. The Department collected approximately \$60 million from businesses located in urban areas in the form of taxes (licenses, wine liter, malt beverage), fees and penalties in the two-year period.

A portion (44%) of the wine taxes collected by the Department is returned to localities based on population. In the last two years, localities in urban areas received approximately \$10 million in wine tax revenues.

Program: Alcoholic Beverage Sales through Government Stores

Description: By statute, the Department is charged with operating government stores for the sale of distilled spirits. The Department currently operates approximately 250 retail outlets, half of which are located in 'urban' areas.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In 1998 and 1999, the Department generated approximately \$400 million in sales through its locations in urban areas. Approximately 80% of the Department's sales are retail. The remaining 20% are to businesses with mixed beverage licenses.

Two thirds of agency profits from operations are returned to localities based on population (after statutory adjustments). Urban areas received approximately \$18 million in distributions over the last two years.

Policy: Licensure Requirements

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Primary impact takes the form of license fees on private businesses. In the last two years, businesses in urban areas have paid approximately \$10 million in license fees.

Private retailers also generate local sales and meals taxes. These taxes are collected by other state and local government agencies.

Department of Emergency Management

Program: Federal/State Disaster Assistance Program – Stafford Act

Description: Program becomes active when a Presidential Declaration is granted via FEMA upon a request by the Commonwealth for this assistance. Program has 3 parts:

1. Public Assistance-infrastructure-helps pay cost of damaged public property to restored condition, 75% FEMA funds, Commonwealth and locality share the remaining 25% of cost
2. Private Assistance-helps private individuals and families recover from damage and loss of housing in aftermath of disasters
3. Hazard Mitigation-funds available for pre-disaster efforts to minimize effects of various types of disasters

**Certain disaster cost thresholds have to be met to qualify for program.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This program has a tendency to help lower income citizens due to their general living locations in urban areas (more susceptible to flooding and wind damage as well as older infrastructure). The program also helps localities that may have a dwindling tax base due to loss of employment and general economic conditions.

Program: Commonwealth Disaster Program – Public Assistance

Description: Program can be activated by the Governor of the Commonwealth for disaster situations where a Presidential Declaration is not approved/granted. Generally this would be the smaller more localized disaster events. Certain threshold of sustained damage costs have to be met before the program can be activated.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This program has a tendency to help lower income citizens due to their general living locations in urban areas (more susceptible to flooding and wind damage as well as older infrastructure). The program also helps localities that may have a dwindling tax base due to loss of employment and general economic conditions.

Department of Fire Programs

Program: Fire Programs Fund – Aid-to-Localities

Description: The Code of Virginia §38.2-401 establishes a special non-reverting fund managed by the Virginia Department of Fire Programs (VD FP), whereby an assessment shall be made against the total direct gross premium income of licensed insurance companies doing business in this Commonwealth. Seventy-five percent of this aggregate amount is allocated to the several counties, cities, and incorporated towns throughout the Commonwealth providing fire service operations to be used for the improvement of volunteer and career fire services in each of the receiving localities. Such funds shall be used solely for the purposes of training volunteer or career firefighting personnel in each of the receiving localities; funding fire prevention and public safety education programs; constructing, improving and expanding regional or local fire service training facilities; or for purchasing personal protective equipment, vehicles, equipment and supplies for use in the receiving locality specifically for fire service purposes. Distribution for these monies shall be made on the basis of population.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Funding for local fire protection increases the proactive and defensive capabilities against the destructive element of fire, and diminishes the threat to life and property. The Fire Programs Fund – Aid-to-Localities as established under the Code of Virginia improves the marketability of Virginia's localities by providing revenue for local government and community emergency response capabilities.

Program: Construction and Repair of Burn Buildings throughout the Commonwealth

Description: The Virginia Fire Service Grant Fund program is established to provide for financial grants to Virginia localities seeking to construct or repair Burn Buildings. The purpose of these buildings is to provide live fire training to fire service personnel throughout the Commonwealth.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The construction and repair of Burn Buildings throughout the Commonwealth provides local fire departments and regional emergency response organizations with the means to practice live fire suppression skills and other rescue techniques in a realistic, but controlled, environment. The ability to apply newly learned or refreshed skills in a safe environment enables local fire services the increased capability to protect business establishments within a community from threats to life or property. Industrial fire brigades from Virginia-based industry also utilize those facilities to maintain their own high level of response readiness.

Program: Virginia Fire Incident Reporting System

Description: The Virginia Fire Incident Reporting System (VFIRS) is a voluntary fire data collection system that gives local fire departments the ability to track the severity of calls within their response area, aids in the development and the support of fire prevention and education programs, assists in the development and monitoring of training programs, and provides data that can be used to help reduce the loss of life and property as a result of fire and other emergency situations.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The collection of data enables local fire departments to assess fire and life hazards within the urban community as they may relate to industry, commerce, and residency. The identification of such hazards and a review of prior emergency calls for any pattern of severity may indicate ways in which fire officials can better secure the urban environment for livability and development.

Secretariat: TECHNOLOGY

Department of Information Technology

Program: COVANET

Description: The Commonwealth of Virginia Network (COVANET) is the new statewide telecommunications network for state and local government. It delivers high bandwidth state-of-the-art services to every community in Virginia.

The investment by the private sector in building COVANET makes providing the same telecommunication services to the commercial sector economically viable. These new services will enable the private sector to locate more technology jobs in urban settings, ever urban areas notely located.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: There is no direct dollar impact on this program.

Department of Technology Planning

Program: Sales and Use Taxation Study

Description: "The Secretary of Finance and the Secretary of Technology shall study the sales and use taxation of tangible personal property purchased by persons providing Internet services...by October 1, 2000." (2000 Appropriations Act, Item 266.D).

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Any sales/use tax breaks granted providers of Internet services may reduce such revenues but make Virginia localities relatively more attractive to such providers than other localities that continue to levy such taxes.

Program: State/Local Applications and Network Integration

Description: The Secretary of Technology's Council on Technology Services has established a workgroup dedicated to identifying and promoting opportunities to increase the vertical integration of state and local systems providing services to citizens of the Commonwealth. Examples of where duplicative, overlapping, and/or disconnected automated systems exist among state and local agencies include criminal justice and human services.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Improved integration of state/local services and the supporting technology infrastructure will lower costs to localities for service delivery while increasing service quality and levels.

Program: Governor's Commission on Information Technology -- Report 2: *Toward a*

Statewide Investment Strategy: Leveraging Information Technology for Regional Growth

Description: The Commission evaluated how information technologies can support and stimulate growth in all of Virginia's regions and put forth recommendations in the following areas:

- Understanding the Information Economy—the Secretary of Technology should conduct a detailed “cluster analysis” of technology-based industries in Virginia to help identify regions’ relative strengths and weaknesses (this study is underway);
- Local Leadership—including focused efforts to take advantage of regions’ competitive positions in the global marketplace;
- Infrastructure—including coordinated initiatives at the regional and state level to improve air service and broadband telecommunications capacities;
- IT and the Workforce including developing better regional understandings of needed training levels and available education sources;
- Economic Development Data including identifying regionally what is needed when, and how to improve available programs for obtaining needed data in a timely manner;
- Web-Enabled Government—including requiring state agencies and encouraging local agencies to rapidly expand services available on the Internet;
- Telework/Telecommuting—including building university/business/engineering consortiums to construct improved business models of how companies and regions can take better advantage of what technology makes possible;
- Marketing the Commonwealth Internally—recognizing Virginia companies need better awareness of what resources and opportunities for expansion exist within the state outside of their home regions.

The Secretary of Technology is continuing to pursue the Commission’s recommendations, and the Commission itself has agreed to reconvene annually to track progress on implementation of its proposals.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Increased emphasis on understanding and taking advantage of the relative strengths of Virginia’s regions in the emerging Information Economy, both in intrastate initiatives as well as in competing in the global economy, enhances the viability of the state’s urban areas.

Program: Governor’s Commission on Information Technology Report 4:

Establishing a Model State Policy: The Role of Government in the Information Economy

Description: The Commission studied the role of government in the Information Age, especially relating to tax and regulatory policies, and recommended actions in the following areas:

- Tax Policy—including simplifying existing tax structures and reducing or eliminating taxes that inhibit the rapid application of technology, with an emphasis on accelerating use and availability of the Internet and high

- bandwidth telecommunications;
- Regulatory Policy—including removing impediments to deployment of all forms of technologies, with a particular emphasis on telecommunications;
- Electronic Government—emphasizing increased availability of state and local services on the Internet, paralleled by efforts to reduce the Digital Divide.

The Secretary of Technology is continuing to pursue the Commission's recommendations, and the Commission itself has agreed to reconvene annually to track progress on implementation of its proposals.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Removing tax and regulatory barriers to the rollout of the information economy will make urban areas more attractive to information-based industries while improving services to residents of these areas.

Secretariat: TRANSPORTATION

Department of Rail and Public Transportation

Program: Financial Assistance to Public Transportation

Description: This financial assistance program supports local governments that operate public transportation systems and/or ridesharing programs. This program totals \$104 million for Fiscal Year 2001 and supports both urban and rural areas of the state.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Public transportation services foster economic development by increasing peoples accessibility to businesses – especially in areas with high traffic congestion, by connecting employment sites to the workforce, and by allowing the development of livable communities where people want to reside and work.

Program: Rail Industrial Access Program

Description: This financial assistance program supports rail access projects for industries that have chosen to locate or expand in Virginia jurisdictions. Funds are used to help support the cost of constructing rail extensions to serve the new or expanding industries. This program totals \$1.5 million for Fiscal Year 2001 and supports projects in both urban and rural areas of the state.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This program directly supports the economic expansion of industries in the Commonwealth. New jobs and greater commerce are a primary benefit of this state program.

Department of Transportation

Program: Industrial Access Program

Description: Funds for constructing access roads to industrial sites and airports.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: These funds are available for constructing new roads or possibly reconstructing existing roads to serve new manufacturing or other qualified industry. These funds are available to all localities statewide.

Program: Urban Street Payments

Description: Payment of transportation funds to localities for maintenance, construction and reconstruction of eligible streets within their incorporated areas.

FY 2000 Program value - \$184,351,910

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: These funds allow cities and towns to maintain their transportation infrastructure, which is one of the basic requirements for economic vitality and growth.

Program: Urban Highway Construction Program

Description: The Commonwealth Transportation Board allocates funds to localities for rebuilding existing or constructing new transportation facilities and enhancing transit.

FY 2000 Allocations exceeded \$350 million.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: These funds are used by VDOT and the localities to reduce congestion, and improve urban transportation facilities. While these transportation expenditures help the local economy, the improved facilities have a long term impact in attracting economic development.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

Virginia State Corporation Commission

Program: Richmond Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) Insurance Education Committee

Description: The Bureau of Insurance is actively involved in this outreach program with the Richmond Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS), which just recently received a \$375,000 grant from the Ford Foundation as one of the six pilot sites selected to be part of a national loss prevention program. The program focuses on reducing homeowner losses due to theft in six City of Richmond neighborhoods (Barton Heights, Jackson Ward, Church Hill, Carver, Newtowne, and Blackwell). Richmond NHS hopes that by educating people about the effective methods of theft prevention and by using the resources available to implement preventive measures, theft losses will be reduced and in many cases prevented. The Bureau has also assisted in the development of a slide presentation on homeowners insurance, which is being used in community meetings throughout the Richmond area. The Bureau's homeowners consumer guide is also being distributed at all of these meetings.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This program is intended to help promote successful homeownership and revitalize urban areas.

Program: Virginia Property Insurance Association (VPIA)

Description: The purpose of the VPIA is to assure the availability of property insurance that cannot be obtained in the voluntary market. All insurers licensed in Virginia to write basic property insurance (as defined in Chapter 27 of Title 38.2 of the Code of Virginia) are required to participate in the VPIA.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This benefits residents in urban areas whose property does not meet the underwriting criteria of companies writing coverage in the voluntary market. This encourages individuals to purchase and/or renovate property which, in turn, helps to revitalize urban areas.

Program: Bureau of Insurance Outreach Program with Community Leaders

Description: The Bureau of Insurance plans to attend a meeting with the community leaders in Richmond to discuss how the Bureau can address any needs the community may have concerning insurance issues. If requested, the Bureau will make presentations on homeowners insurance at individual neighborhood meetings.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In order for the urban community to grow, residents must be aware of the availability of insurance and the coverages necessary to protect their property.

Program: Coastal Hotline

Description: The Coastal Hotline was established in 1997 and is still operational. The Bureau of Insurance assists owners of property in the coastal areas of Virginia who cannot find property insurance. This was set up as a result of an industry/Bureau task force studying the availability of property insurance in the coastal areas of Virginia. Approximately 20 companies have agreed to voluntarily participate in the program. A list of these companies is distributed to property owners who call the hotline.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: If companies voluntarily agree to continue to write business in the coastal areas of Virginia, this will enhance development.

Program: Virginia Universal Service Plan

Description: Requires Virginia local exchange telephone companies to offer discounted service to qualifying low income Virginians.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Enables qualifying low income residents to obtain discounted telephone service.

Program: Schools and Libraries Discounts

Description: Pursuant to the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, eligible schools and libraries may receive discounts and certain telecommunications services as established by the Federal Communications Commission. The SCC was required to adopt these discounts prior to the availability of the discounts in Virginia.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Enhances education tools of the school systems and provides resources to citizens and patrons of local libraries. (This program is administered by the Virginia Department of Education which may have additional information.)

Policy: Bureau of Financial Institutions Administrative Ruling 0204. Section 6.1-60.1 of the Code of Virginia empowers the State Corporation Commission to prescribe conditions by which a state bank may invest in a community development corporation (CDC).

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Allows investment by state banks in community development corporations which are predominately civic, community or public in nature.

Procedure: § 56-265.2:1 of the Code of Virginia provides that when a certificate of public convenience and necessity is required for the construction of a pipeline for the transmission or distribution of manufactured or natural gas, the SCC shall consider the effect of the pipeline on the environment, public safety and economic development in the Commonwealth.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Considered on a case by case basis.

****For example, this statute has been used to permit the expansion of Virginia Gas Pipelines from Chilhowie to Roanoke, Virginia**

Procedure: § 56-46.1 of the Code of Virginia provides that whenever the SCC is required to approve the construction of any electrical utility facility, it may consider the effect of the proposed facility on economic development within the Commonwealth.

***Economic Impact on Urban Areas:* Considered on a case by case basis.**

Regional Competitiveness Act

Background

The General Assembly established the Regional Competitiveness Program in 1996, through the passage of the Virginia Regional Competitiveness Act (the "Act") (§15.2-1306 through §15.2-1310 of the Code of Virginia). The purpose of the Act is to enhance economic competitiveness for all regions of the Commonwealth. To do this, the Act established an incentive fund to encourage joint activities designed to address regional economic competitiveness needs.

The Regional Competitiveness Program is designed to reward existing regional actions and to stimulate new regional activities. Even areas of the state where regional activity has already been initiated are required to increase their efforts and reach new levels of cooperation in order to qualify for incentives. Incentive funds are available to localities that choose to come together to carry out new levels of regional economic development.

The Act sets out several requirements for participation in the Regional Competitiveness Program. The Act states that a region should conform to planning district boundaries. Other regional configurations can be established with approval from the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development.

Regions wishing to participate in the Regional Competitiveness Program are directed by the Act to establish a regional partnership that includes broad representation of leaders from the business community, civic groups, educational institutions, and local government. This partnership is then charged with developing a regional strategic economic development plan and identifying existing and proposed joint activities that address the critical issues of economic competitiveness identified in the plan. These activities must score at least twenty points, based on values established in the Act, in order to receive incentive funds. Once a region is qualified, it receives funds for five years, contingent on adequate performance in implementing its regional strategic plan and its demonstration that it is functioning effectively as a partnership.

Review of Fiscal Year 1997 – 1998

In July 1997, the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development accepted requests for qualification for the Regional Competitiveness Program from seventeen Virginia partnerships. Out of these seventeen, seven were qualified. These qualified partnerships included the Crater Regional Partnership, the Hampton Roads Partnership, the Northern Virginia Regional Partnership, the Region 2000 Partnership, the Shenandoah Valley Regional Partnership, the Southside Regional Partnership, and Virginia's River Country. Approximately \$6 million was allocated by the General Assembly to the Regional Competitiveness Program for fiscal year 1997-98. These funds

were allocated to the seven partnerships based on a percentage of the population residing in each region.

In May of 1998, each of these seven qualified partnerships submitted an annual report of their accomplishments. Each of these partnerships met, and in some cases exceeded, the benchmarks set for the 1997-98 reporting period, and all seven of these partnerships were authorized for a second year of funding in May 1998.

Qualified Partnerships for Fiscal Year 1998 – 1999 Funding

In December 1997, the Department of Housing and Community Development received requests for qualification from the Richmond Regional Partnership and the West Piedmont Regional Alliance. Both of these partnerships were qualified and received their first year of funding in fiscal year 1998-99. In May 1998, ten additional requests for qualification were received. Of these ten partnerships, seven were qualified for funding. These seven partnerships include the Eastern Shore Regional Partnership, the Fifth Planning District Regional Alliance, the Fredericksburg Regional Council, the Mount Rogers Regional Competitiveness Partnership, the New River Valley Partnership, the Northern Shenandoah Valley Partnership, and the Virginia Coalfield Coalition.

The General Assembly allocated approximately \$10 million to the Regional Competitiveness Program for fiscal year 1998-99. The sixteen qualified partnerships received their proportionate share of the funding based on each region's percentage of the population of all qualified regions.

Review of Fiscal Year 1998 – 1999

In May of 1999, the sixteen qualified regional partnerships submitted annual reports of their accomplishments. Each of the partnerships met the benchmarks set forth in the 1998 – 1999 reporting period, and all sixteen of these partnerships were authorized for fiscal year 1999 – 2000 funding.

Qualified Partnerships for Fiscal Year 1999 – 2000 Funding

In May 1999, the Department of Housing and Community Development received requests for qualification from the remaining three unqualified regions, the Rappahannock-Rapidan Regional Partnership, the Thomas Jefferson Venture, and Virginia's Heartland Partnership. All three of these partnerships were qualified for fiscal year 1999 – 2000 funding. In fiscal year 1999 – 2000, the General Assembly allocated approximately \$11 million to the program. All nineteen regional partnerships were qualified in the Regional Competitiveness Program, and each region received their proportionate share of the funding.

Regional Competitiveness Program Accomplishments

By July 1999, all nineteen regional partnerships in the Commonwealth were qualified. The nineteen partnerships set forth ambitious benchmarks in their regional strategic plans and in their 1999-2000 implementation strategies. From the beginning of the Regional Competitiveness Program, the partnerships were encouraged to identify key issues that affected their economic competitiveness and then develop regional, cooperative strategies to address those issues. Over 260 projects and activities to further economic competitiveness were developed in these plans.

Summary

All nineteen regional partnerships have met, and in some cases exceeded, the benchmarks set for the July 1999 through May 2000 reporting period. In cases where obstacles were encountered, appropriate remedial actions were taken. All nineteen of the partnerships were authorized for fiscal year 2000 – 2001 funding. Seven partnerships will receive funding for a fourth year, nine partnerships will receive funding for a third year, and three partnerships will receive funding for a second year. Each partnership will move forward to enhance its region's economic competitiveness through the implementation of strategies to meet regional economic targets and benchmarks.

The Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development will continue to work closely with all of the regional partnerships in the coming year, providing technical assistance when needed, monitoring each partnership's progress and providing capacity building and organizational development assistance. Special attention will be placed on assisting the partnerships with the continuation of setting and meeting their economic benchmarks and targets. Continuing to set clear and inspiring benchmarks for each project will create tangible targets for each partnership's work and move each partnership closer to its regional economic goals. Special attention also will be placed on working with the seven partnerships that will be due for requalification with the program at the end of fiscal year 2001-2002.

An annual report on The Regional Competitiveness Program, detailing key issues and accomplishments, is available from the Department of Housing and Community Development, Community Development Division, 501 North Second Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219 or 804 - 371-7000.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

This section of the report includes the survey results of colleges and universities in Virginia that are located near urban centers. All colleges and universities contacted responded to the survey. This report contains all survey responses from colleges and universities that indicated that they had programs, activities, procedures and/or policies that could affect economic growth and stability in urban areas.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The College of William and Mary: Programs and Policies Affecting Economic Growth and Stability in Urban Areas

The College of William and Mary has been an active supporter of regional and local economic development planning processes to help shape the future urban environment. The College is a member of the Hampton Roads Partnership, which is developing and implementing strategies for development, particularly technology-based development in the region. The College is also a charter member of the Hampton Roads Research Partnership, including regional research universities, NASA Langley Research Center and the Jefferson Federal Laboratory, in an effort to coordinate research and develop public-private partnerships to promote technology transfer and related economic development. The College cooperates with the Peninsula Alliance for Economic Development in its efforts to attract technology-based companies to the region.

The College is a member of the Advanced Research Center consortium in Newport News. The City of Newport News through its Economic Development Authority constructed an \$18.4 million, 122,000 square foot multiple-use building next to the Jefferson Lab campus, known as the Applied Research Center (ARC). The ARC serves as the flagship building for a 200-acre research park on property owned by the City, the Endowment Association of the College of William and Mary, and the Southeastern University Research Association. The ARC contains 27 state-of-art laboratories, office space, classrooms, advanced computer facilities and a technical library all designed to concentrate the region's multidisciplinary materials processing resources and to encourage productive, stimulating interaction among the university, federal lab, and industrial researchers who occupy the building. The park will provide building sites for users of accelerator-related technologies, laser-making and associated supply industries, and industrial users of the Free Electron Laser. The College is supporting efforts to build a new Technology Growth Building next to the ARC to provide space for incubated technology companies to expand.

The College has been actively engaged in developing programs to promote workforce development in the region. William and Mary and Thomas Nelson Community College have announced a partnership to develop an Economic Development Center that will assist employers in the Greater Williamsburg area in meeting their workforce development needs. The partners have submitted a proposal for a "Discovery Center" facility that would house the Economic Development Center and a technology incubator.

The College has also established a Crossroads Partnership with local governments, regional development organizations, and local institutions to help establish priorities for the future development of Greater Williamsburg. The Endowment Association of the College of William and Mary has entered into a joint venture to develop land to the west of the College that would include a research and technology boulevard to attract technology-based companies to the area.

The College's Center for Public Policy Research, the research arm of the Thomas Jefferson Program in Public Policy, creates cooperative relationships with public and private organizations that result in unique learning opportunities for students and opportunities that enhance faculty's teaching, scholarship and public service. The Center does research in a variety of policy areas including economic development, environment, human resources (including crime, education, health, and labor), and science and technology. The Center uses a variety of research methods and includes a survey research division. Recent and current projects include helping NASA with its economic development plans linking to the Small Aircraft Transportation System (SATS), analysis of the IT workforce gap in the U.S. and India in association with the National Academy of Sciences study of this issue, analysis of the feasibility and acceptability of a high tech research park in the Williamsburg Crossroads area, the feasibility and acceptability of a center for excellence in aging and geriatric health in association with the Williamsburg Crossroads Steering Group, and analysis of DOD's and NASA's Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) programs, the former done with the National Academy of Sciences and the latter through NASA-Langley Research Center.

Christopher Newport University

Program/Activity: VecTec

Description: Assists companies and localities with e-commerce development.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Helps to create and retain technology jobs in underserved regions.

George Mason University

Program/Activity: Center for Transportation Policy, Logistics and Operations

Description: Undertakes urban transportation research. The Center is a US DOT National Center of Excellence in its Evaluation and Implementation.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Improves urban transportation efficiency and safety in the metro region and throughout the state, but focuses on high density urban regions.

Program/Activity: GMU School of Public Policy, Center for Regional Analysis

Description: Undertakes a wide range of research activities concerning the economies within the Washington metropolitan area; develops and maintains economic data; conducts surveys; develops economic forecasts; advises governments and businesses.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Improves the efficiency of governmental and private sector decisions; reduces risk; enhances resource allocation; increases the area's competitive position for business location and expansion.

Program/Activity: Mason Enterprise Center

Description: Provides business assistance and training services to technology and other ventures in the Northern Virginia and National Capital Region.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Provides business venture development, creates jobs, creates increased earnings, and promotes development.

Program/Activity: Center for Regional Analysis

Description: Conducts urban research including business/technology data base development and analysis, economic impact analysis and economic modeling.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Promotes business development and job creation through better information about the economy. Contributes to regional marketing.

Program/Activity: Master's degree in Technology and Regional Economic Development Policy

Description: Curriculum on this topic.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Education of professionals to work in urban management, planning and policy development and implementation.

James Madison University

Program/Activity: Office of Research and Program Innovation/Economic Development Office

Description: The Office of Research and Program Innovation (RPI) extends the resources of the University to the state and region to facilitate economic development. The office facilitates internal and external linkages, hosts strategic programs, facilitates intellectual property and technology transfer, distance learning, remote sensing, intelligent transportation, biotechnology, bioinformatics, nano/advanced materials, telecommunication, e-commerce, information technology, international development and environmental science initiatives at the University. The economic development office, a component of RPI, works with local, state and federal governments, educational institutions, and non-profit

organizations to support economic development efforts socially and culturally suited to the Valley. It facilitates university involvement with local and regional businesses, government, and other educational institutions to promote education, technology, and workforce development.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: These outreach efforts provide resources to local communities and businesses enabling them to develop and implement successful programs supporting economic development in their respective areas. Examples include: support to bring United Airlines to the local airport; support to bring technology and other businesses to the area; support to secure grants for local efforts supporting economic development.

Program/Activity: Virginia's Manufacturing Innovation Center (VMIC)

Description: VMIC, a James Madison University (JMU) sponsored program funded by the Center for Innovative Technology (CIT), provides access to high-performance technology and innovative workforce development for Virginia's smaller manufacturers in an effort to enhance the competitiveness of Virginia's smaller manufacturers and to help them build a strong economic foundation through a well-trained workforce, accessible advanced computing technology and modern production management practices. The Center provides technical service to existing small manufacturing companies throughout the state and particularly in the western region surrounding JMU.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The center helps the region build strong economic foundations with a high-quality, well-trained workforce, accessible technology and modern business practices, and forward-looking infrastructure, while improving the quality of life and maintaining strong economic development programs. The breadth of this partnership, and the association with the Community Colleges in particular, provides an opportunity to serve groups typically underrepresented in such significant initiatives. It enhances competitiveness of regional and Commonwealth-wide manufacturing industry through the development, transfer and deployment of advanced manufacturing technologies. It enables small Virginia manufacturers to enhance productivity and competitiveness, improve the quality of products, reduce the environmental impact of waste streams, and improve the general working environment of their employees.

Program/Activity: Virginia's A. L. Philpott Manufacturing Extension Partnership (VPMEP)

Description: Hosted by James Madison University, VPMEP helps manufacturers achieve bottom line results by providing affordable, high-quality assistance that helps a company increase productivity, lower costs, identify growth opportunities, improve technology application, and strengthen the production team. VPMEP's project managers have extensive manufacturing management and engineering

experience and can help with most aspects of the business. The team provides objective advice and assessments of challenges and opportunities and delivers real-world solutions that have a positive impact on the bottom line.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: VPMEP contributes to the long-term success of client businesses thus contributing to the overall success of manufacturing in the region.

Program/Activity: Shenandoah Valley Technology Council (SVTC)

Description: The SVTC, which is hosted by James Madison University, was formed to promote, encourage and enhance technology-based business development as a complement to the Valley's natural resources. The Council provides networking opportunities and a resource for technology information on a regional and state level. It provides information on technology infrastructure and initiatives in the Valley as well as forums on topics of immediate interest to members and the community at large. The Council works to eliminate regional disparity in technology.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Efforts of the Council have been vital in providing information and resources in attempts to attract new business and to grow existing businesses. It promotes participation in the economic shift to technology-based and high performance industries.

Program/Activity: Small Business Development Center (SBDC)

Description: The James Madison University Small Business Development Center (JMU SBDC) is a partnership with James Madison University, the Virginia Department of Business Assistance and the U.S. Small Business Administration. The mission of the JMU SBDC is to promote, encourage and contribute to the development of Virginia's economy by providing management, technical, and other types of assistance to small and medium-sized businesses in its service region. Activities include free, confidential, one-to-one counseling that can assist them in growing and developing their businesses. An experienced business counselor assists clients with business and strategic planning, sources of funding, marketing, management and various other small business issues. Also offered are a variety of educational seminars for start-up and existing business owners, i.e., "How to Start a Small Business," NxLevel Training Programs, NxLevel for Entrepreneurs, NxLevel for Business Start-Ups, and NxLevel Youth Enterprise.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Services provided by the SBDC at little or no cost enable entrepreneurs, small and medium-sized businesses to develop their business plan and to receive professional counseling to assist in various phases of implementation thus helping to ensure a more successful business operation.

Program/Activity: Shenandoah Valley Partnership (SVP)

Description: Hosted by James Madison University, the SVP is a regional economic development partnership for the Central Shenandoah Valley whose purpose is to market the valley for economic development purposes. This is accomplished through coordination and cooperation among the localities, development agencies, organizations, businesses and industries to heighten the effectiveness and efficiency of economic development activities, provide mutual assistance and exchange of ideas, and stimulate development through a diverse marketing program. This includes, but is not limited to, marketing outside the region and otherwise promoting a strengthened economy. Offering businesses unrivaled resources, the SVP serves the counties of Augusta, Bath, Highland, Rockbridge, Rockingham, and cities of Buena Vista, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Staunton and Waynesboro.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This program makes the Valley much more competitive, as the resources are pooled together to market a professional and consistent image for the Valley. Furthermore, the SVP funds economic infrastructure projects on a regional basis.

Mary Washington College

Program/Activity: Master of Business Administration

Description: Graduate Program with concentrations in General Management, Training and Human Resource Development, Information Security, and Management Technology.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Program graduates able to fill need for qualified managers with both people and technology skills to lead 21st century organizations.

Program/Activity: Rappahannock Regional Small Business Development Center

Description: Small business resource center to serve the small business community. Provides recommendations and assistance via one-on-one consultations, seminars, workshops, and training programs.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Assists small businesses in saving and creating jobs, increasing sales and obtaining new capital investments.

Program/Activity: Microsoft Certified Network Training

Description: Courses leading to exams for Microsoft Certified Systems Engineer and Microsoft Certified Professional.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Provides qualified technology workers to meet area needs.

Program/Activity: Computer Technology for Educators

Description: Certificate program for educators or for administrators who need to become proficient users of technology in a variety of classroom situations.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Prepares educators to meet required technology standards and to incorporate technology in their classrooms for the benefit of students in the Commonwealth. Some educators serve urban areas of Virginia.

Program/Activity: Human Resource Certification Course

Description: Prepares participants to take national Human Resource Certification Institute examination to meet credentialing requirements.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Supplies qualified Human Resource Professionals to area businesses.

Program/Activity: The Leadership Institute

Description: Offers certificates in Organizational Leadership and Strategic Human Resource Management.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Prepares workforce in competencies necessary for effective leadership.

Norfolk State University

Program/Activity: Entrepreneurship Center/Mentor Protégé Program

Description: This is a program sponsored by the Department of Defense. NSU provides varied support to a small disadvantaged business in partnership with a large firm.

In the last two years we have assisted six protégé companies, creating or retaining approximately 25 jobs. NSU received approximately \$400,000 from outside the state for this support.

Program/Activity: Entrepreneurship Center/Business Incubator

Description: This is a venture support mechanism wherein businesses receive intensive services.

Economic Impact: NSU is a founding member of the Hampton Roads Technology Incubator and we make our expertise available to clients as needed. In 2000 our students conducted a market analysis for two software companies in the incubator. This work was highly valued. Additionally, NSU conducted a feasibility study for a regional incubator that will serve the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Chesapeake. The cities accepted the plan as a viable mechanism for collaboration. Funding for this is identified in the Empowerment Zone. This initiative is expected to create hundreds of jobs.

Program/Activity: Entrepreneurship Center/Technical Assistance

Description: This is assistance of varying types provided to current and prospective business owners. Approximately 242 businesses were assisted in this manner during 2000. These activities attracted \$200,000 in funds from outside the state.

Program/Activity: Entrepreneurship Center/ACE-Net

Description: Ace-Net is a private investor network sponsored by the SBA for creating new venture funding.

Economic Impact: NSU received an operator's franchise in December 1999 and this represents the second operator in the state. Once fully operational, also expects entrepreneurs in Hampton Roads to find significant benefits.

NSU: Summary of Housing and Urban Development Grants

Norfolk State University has been awarded three Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants through HUD's historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) program as well as a HUD special purpose grant. These three awards were committed to the following projects: 1) the Brambleton Revitalization Project, Phase I (concluded); 2) the Brambleton Revitalization Project (Phase II & III) the Center for the Prevention of Crime, Illiteracy and Poverty. A brief summary follows for each program.

Brambleton Revitalization Project, Phase I (Completed)

Description and Impact of the Program or Activity

1. Renovations — 8 low income homes in Brambleton. All eight homes have received approved city inspection reports.

2. Conducted homeownership workshops.
3. Provided entry-level job skills to 10 low-income adults and assisted with job placement.
4. Collected data on Norfolk's low-income population.
5. Conducted feasibility study of South Brambleton.
6. Provided cultural and recreational activities to low income persons.

Economic Impact on Urban Area: Grant created 15 new jobs and provided on average of \$25,000 for each renovated home in the Central Brambleton Community.

Brambleton Revitalization Project, Phase II (Completed)

Description and Impact of the Program or Activity

1. New construction - 5 low-income affordable houses in Brambleton.
2. Sponsor workshops on the following homeownership, fair housing, career education, job information, parenting, and self-esteem.
3. Provide paid apprenticeship training to 5 low- to moderate-income adults
4. Establish a physical fitness program for senior citizens.
5. Establish a satellite police station and a neighborhood watch patrol.
6. Advance the recommendations proposed in the feasibility study of South Brambleton.
7. Develop a mentoring program for 15 Brambleton youth.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Created 25 new jobs and provided 5 new homes for first time home buyers.

Brambleton Revitalization Project, Phase III

Description and Impact of the Program or Activity

1. Construct 3 new affordable homes in Brambleton for low to moderate-income persons.
2. Sponsor the following workshops: home affordability, fair housing, down payment and closing costs, job information, relocation assistance mortgage loan program, and home buyer's program.
3. Provide career education workshops and fairs for low to moderate-income adults.
4. Provide both technical and financial assistance to the mini-satellite police station.
5. Research alternative solutions towards views that will support self-help homeownership initiatives for public housing resident.
6. Develop a mentoring program for 25 Brambleton youth.
7. Establish health care and fitness programs for the Brambleton community.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Created 10 new jobs and provided 3 new homes for existing home owners who were interested in moving to Central

Brambleton Community.

Center for the Prevention of Crime, Illiteracy and Poverty

Description and Impact of the Program or Activity

It has become increasingly apparent that HBCU's must concern themselves with matters of crime if their revitalization efforts are to be successful. Work is proceeding well on this special purpose grant, summarized by the activities below.

1. Conduct significant research activity related to the issues of crime, illiteracy and poverty.
2. Continue and significantly augment policing activities.
3. Create a data and information library for laypersons and professionals concerned with the study of crime, illiteracy and poverty.
4. Mentor and provide job training to youth offenders.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Created 2 new jobs and provided the University with statistics on crime in the Brambleton and surrounding communities.

Norfolk State offers unique and traditional community service programs for faculty and student involvement in the Brambleton Community. Addressing the community's concerns is an important part of the University's history and tradition. The current level of involvement in neighborhood revitalization is due in considerable part to HUD funded activities. The Brambleton Revitalization Project, Phase I, II, and III, has taken the University's community service activities to a higher plain and it has made Norfolk State a major player in the Brambleton Community.

Brambleton Redesign Project (Phase IV)

Award \$500,000

Description and Impact of the Program or Activity

Tasks Subtask and Status

Task #1: Conduct Major Repairs at the Brambleton Outreach Center (BOC)

Task #2: Establish a Micro loan program through the Norfolk State School of business to encourage small business development.

Task #3: Address technological advances by providing relevant training to at least 100 low-income persons.

Task #4: Increase Activities and Services for Senior Citizens Through the Brambleton Outreach Center

Task #5: Increase services for youth and young adults at the Brambleton Outreach Center, especially integrating activities to which urban youth are not ordinarily exposed.

Task #6: Help Five low-income potential homeowners to qualify for homeownership of property in Central Brambleton.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Created 15 new jobs and provided additional space for the Community Outreach Center.

HBCU 1999
Submitted -
Request \$500,000 - Awarded \$466,000
Description and Impact of the Program or Activity
Summary and Tasks

Norfolk State University (NSU) is pursuing a holistic approach to the revitalization of Central Brambleton. The locality to be assisted is the City of Norfolk, which is part of the statistical metropolitan area known as Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News SMA. Norfolk is governed by a city council composed of seven members who are elected through wards. HUD provides Norfolk with millions of dollars in CDBG funds, which are administered by the Norfolk Redevelopment Housing Authority (NRHA). The majority of Norfolk's public housing is in close proximity to Norfolk State University. If funded, Norfolk State University proposes to conduct seven tasks designed to compliment revitalization efforts of the City of Norfolk and NRI-IA.

The target area of the proposed Norfolk State University Urban Revitalization Project (URP) is adjacent to Brambleton, a low to moderate-income community and nearby public housing communities. The Brambleton community is now an enterprise/empowerment community. This project proposes to continue and expand the current partnership already existing between HUD and NSU.

The following needs of the target area will be addressed:

- Create decent and affordable housing for low to moderate-income persons
- Help welfare families become more self-sufficient
- Create small business incubator
- Enhance literacy in the target area by developing the basic skills of low to moderate-income persons who have not completed high school
- Provide information on health education and issues such as AIDS, fitness and nutrition
- Educate residents regarding relevant fair housing laws and regulations

The following tasks of the target area will be addressed:

- New construction of single-family homes
- Cultural and recreational activities for youth and senior citizens

- Small business incubator
- Home affordability and fair housing conference
- Reduce welfare dependency and improve employability
- Public housing survey
- Provide adult and basic education skills (GED) training

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Created 15 new jobs and constructed 5 new homes for residents who were relocated in the Central Brambleton Community. Provided small business grants to approximately 5 new start-up businesses.

HBCU 2000

Submitted - May 9,2000

Request \$500,000

Awarded \$265,000

Description and Impact of the Program or Activity

Project Description/Summary and Tasks

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Project just been awarded and will be implemented January 2001.

The following tasks of the target area will be addressed:

- Conduct new construction at the Brambleton Community Outreach Center Provides a significant, facelift to the exterior and strengthen the Center's operation through additional personnel. (10,000 square feet 1/2 block expansion)
- Establish a micro-loan program through the Brambleton Community Outreach Center to encourage small business development among public housing residents.
- Provide a series of computer workshops and distant learning training in technology
- Increase activities and services for youth, young adults and senior citizens through the Brambleton Outreach Center
- Provide down payments and closing assistance for low-income potential homeowners in Brambleton and public housing

The following needs of the target area will be addressed:

- 10,000 square feet of additional space for the Brambleton Community Outreach Center (BCOC)
- Small business micro-loan program
- Enhance computer literacy in the target area
- Provide adult and basic education skill (GED) training
- Provide information and services on health, fitness, and outreach activities
- Educate residents regarding assistance or teach loans, down payment, closing costs, and qualifying for a home

**Youthbuild Project -
Submitted - April 30, 1999
Request \$700,000
Awarded \$700,000**

Description and Impact of the Program or Activity

The Office of Urban Revitalization will be constructing two new homes in the Brambleton Community for public housing residents who are interested in becoming homeowners. Norfolk State University Department of Construction Technology, the Office of Urban Revitalization and the Department of Childhood Education will be the major entities involved with this program.

Student recruits will be from low-income families between the ages of 16-24 and are high school dropouts. The students will receive six months of apprenticeship training in construction trades with on-site hands-on training, and GED classes. The mornings will be devoted to classroom training and in the afternoons the students will actually build a new home with assistance from the Department of Technology and a contractor. Students will participate in the following training components: education and job training, leadership, counseling, support services and on-site training.

Norfolk State University is a major community service provider in the metropolitan area of Hampton Roads. Created in 1935 during the midst of the depression, the University was founded by a group of community leaders to address the needs of a minority population that was excluded from area post-secondary opportunities. Each of the University's schools engage in significant community service activities, including: the School of Education, addressing the needs of at-risk children; School of Business, technical assistance to minority businesses; School of Social Sciences, social research and data collection; School of Technology, teaching principles of construction and providing hands-on training and the School of Sciences and Health Related Professions, health screenings and related programs, e.g. teenage pregnancy. The philosophy of community service permeates throughout the University, following a rich and valued tradition, which began with the University's inception. Although the needs of the community have increased in recent years, inadequate funding has seriously impeded that ability of the University to use its expertise on behalf of the community.

Overview of the Youth Build Grant Project

Norfolk State University is proposing to build two, single-family homes in the new Central Brambleton Community for public housing residents. Norfolk State University, the Department of Construction Technology, the Department of Early Childhood Education, the Urban Revitalization Community Development Corporation (CDC), Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority (NRHA), Brambleton Civic League, Home Net, Woodberry Mechanical Corporation, and resident tenant councils will be working in partnership to develop these two new homes for single families currently living in public housing.

Norfolk State University is requesting a Youthbuild grant in the amount of \$700,000. The sixty (60) student recruits will be from low-income families between the ages of 16-24. The students will receive six months of apprenticeship training. Students will be taught leadership skills, on-site construction skills, GED and entrepreneurial courses. Classroom training will be provided in the morning and on-site construction training will take place in the afternoon with a general contractor and the Department of Construction Technology. The construction classroom instruction will cover general topics such as roofing, framing, masonry, dry walling, plastering, blue prints and computer aided design training (CAD).

This project will provide paid apprenticeship training to high school dropouts and provide homeownership opportunities to two families who are currently renting in public housing, allowing them the privilege of moving to a more economically stable environment.

There is a tremendous need for the Youthbuild Project in the Central Brambleton and the public housing communities. According to *The Virginian Pilot*, a local newspaper, the dropout rate among high school students is 55% in these communities in comparison to other communities, which is only 30%. Many of the high school dropouts are unemployed and loiter on street corners. Crime in these communities is very high.

The Youthbuild Project comprehensive program will consist of: outreach recruitment, needs assessment, support services, leadership activities, career and personal counseling and job placement. The program will offer greater choices and more services for low-income residents which otherwise would not be available to them.

Program: Norfolk, Chesapeake, Portsmouth Community Development Credit Union (NCP-CDCU)

Description: Two business school faculty assisted in developing a low-income community development credit union (CDCU) in the areas of Norfolk, Chesapeake, and Portsmouth where no other financial institutions provide financial services.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The NCP-CDCU provides capital and other financial services that stimulate economic development in the membership areas. Two business faculty are on the Board of Directors.

Program: Semi-annual training program for Norfolk, Chesapeake, Portsmouth Community Development Credit Union (NCP-CDCU)

Description: Norfolk State University is working to bring the Federation of Community Development Credit Unions to Norfolk. All board members and management of all CDCUS would attend.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Good for business in Norfolk. Promotes

Norfolk's tourist and convention income. Will encourage local small businesses to use low-cost sources of capital like the NCP-CDCU.

Program: Community Development Concentration

Description: The curriculum is designed to prepare (train) individuals who will organize local or grassroots communities to work together in a concerted fashion to seek solutions to their problems and thereby develop their capability to deal with their needs and problems effectively.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Community Development practitioners can bring about positive change in urban communities including economic development by organizing the people in such communities. They can bring skills in leadership development, mobilizing local talent and untapped community resources, planning, coalition building, and grassroots mobilization and community capacity building.

Old Dominion University

Old Dominion University is located in Norfolk, Virginia, which is the center of a metropolitan area with a population of approximately 1.3 million. Norfolk is the hub of the world's largest natural harbor and is regarded as one of the nation's leading cities in business and industry. The area is a major recreational area known for its beach and historical landmarks. Norfolk also profits from its relationship with the Navy and its proximity to Washington, D.C. and the Outer Banks of North Carolina.

The University is composed of six colleges: Arts and Letters, Business and Public Administration, Education, Engineering and Technology, Health Sciences and Sciences. Old Dominion's primary mission is to meet the educational and professional needs of Eastern Virginia and the students who come to the University.

General Economic Development Impact

Old Dominion received \$13 million from the General Assembly to build a new engineering and computational sciences building. The facility will house Old Dominion's new HPC 10,000, one of the 350 most powerful supercomputers in the world and the biggest on any campus in Virginia. Capable of performing 22 billion calculations each second, the computer supports faculty research as well as area industry use, and will ultimately provide the core infrastructure to support a new simulation and modeling industry in Virginia.

The Technology Applications Center received four awards for outstanding efforts in providing technical assistance to four of its clients at the National Association of Manufacturing and Technical Assistance Centers conference in Seattle. The NAMTAC awards identify outstanding efforts in helping clients become more globally competitive,

more viable in their fields or more capable of delivering services to the public sector.

The Virginia Modeling, Analysis and Simulation Center, located in Suffolk, has earned \$7.5 million in revenue since it opened in July 1997. The center, which provides computer modeling and simulation technology for the commercial sector, has been awarded more than \$18 million in government contracts through 2003.

With a \$4.28 million grant from the state's Department of Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency, the Center for Advanced Ship Repair and Maintenance (LASRM) built a pilot wastewater treatment facility aboard a floating barge to help Virginia shipyards eliminate tributyltin (TBT) waste. New state environmental standards require shipyards to reduce the levels of TBT, a chemical used in the paint on ships' hulls, from their wastewater, which has long been contaminating Virginia waterways and threatening marine life. CASRM's wastewater treatment facility will soon help the state's shipyards set a national precedent for the reduction of TBT waste.

The largest generator of new jobs in the region, with a total economic impact exceeding \$600 million annually, Old Dominion University continues to play a leadership role in Hampton Roads economic development.

Old Dominion again offered significant economic outreach activities through its Bank of America Entrepreneurial Center, Full-Scale Wind Tunnel, Virginia Space Flight Center and Virginia Modeling, Analysis and Simulation Center.

Entrepreneurial Center

The Old Dominion University Entrepreneurial Center provides research and educational services to innovative, high growth and/or technology driven Virginia businesses. The Center accomplishes this mission in two distinct program areas.

The First is a tutorial based program providing business assistance to individual companies that are starting, expanding, or attempting to turn businesses in different or more profitable directions.

The Second program area concentrates on developing the regional infrastructure that can support entrepreneurial and innovative companies. This includes locating and creating:

- risk capital funds
- small business assistance programs
- management training programs
- information clearinghouses
- community education concerning economic development
- and linking regional higher education to the private sector

Technology Applications Center (TAC)

Through TAC, highly experienced manufacturing specialists, leading academicians, students, skilled technicians, and innovative problem solvers work with Virginia companies to solve engineering and manufacturing problems and support innovative technology applications. Companies can tap into expertise combined with exceptional university resources and laboratory facilities to develop new technologies, find ways to economically upgrade current technology applications, and ensure their processes produce optimum results.

Old Dominion University's TAC has generated more jobs and had a larger economic impact than any other academic institution in the Commonwealth.

- conducted over 249 technology projects in partnership with Virginia industry
- helped generate an estimated \$268 million in new industry revenues
- been instrumental in creating or preserving 1885 jobs for Virginians

Education Initiatives

The University's Darden College of Education has numerous programs, several of which directly target urban education needs. Below is a brief discussion of several of these:

Principal's Leadership for Urban Schools (PLUS)

Description: This program is designed for a cadre of Norfolk Public Schools principal candidates to participate in an alternative field-based program leading to a master of science certificate of advanced study in education with principal licensure. This three year, the issue-based program reflects the principal performance standards identified by the Norfolk Public Schools, under guidelines established by the National Policy Board of Educational Administration and the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education. The National Association for Secondary School Principal's leadership assessments are an integral part of the program.

Objectives:

- (1) to examine issues impacting student achievement in urban schools
- (2) to acquire the knowledge and leadership skills expected of a principal through a variety of field-based experiences and multifaceted assessment
- (3) to prepare candidates for leadership positions with emphasis in strategic planning, communication skills, diversity, and technology applications
- (4) to provide the candidates with more meaningful applications for research, theory, and effective practice in an "on-the-job" format

Darden College of Education Literacy Center

Description: The Literacy Center mirrors the commitment by Old Dominion University and the Darden College of Education to academic excellence, cultural

diversity and the societal needs. The Literacy Center will establish a state-of-the-art facility for instruction, research and clinical service related to language and literacy for children. It will serve as the central resource on literacy in the region.

- Objectives: The Literacy Center will carry out its mission
- (1) to provide diagnostic and prescriptive services in reading
 - (2) to provide clinical experiences for pre-service, Masters and advanced graduate students
 - (3) to provide access to current literacy research and best practices in the field
 - (4) to encourage university collaboration with business, education and government agencies
 - (5) to develop interdisciplinary research programs

Virginia Center for Urban Education

Description: The Norfolk Public Schools/Old Dominion University/Community Partnership for Extraordinary Learning, a collaboration through the Holmes Partnership, was formed to:

- (1) develop a model of collaboration among schools, universities, community agencies and the private sector
- (2) identify the best practices for working with children in urban settings
- (3) study and improve teacher preparation for urban schools
- (4) evaluate partnership efforts and disseminate results

The partnership currently involves two urban K-5 schools, Tidewater Park and Lindenwood, AT&T and Cox Cable as technology contributors, Old Dominion University students, tutors, Old Dominion University faculty and Norfolk Public School personnel. The Virginia Center for Urban Education exists to foster and facilitate such partnerships.

- Objectives:
- (1) to improve students' self-discipline and motivation to learn
 - (2) to improve students' abilities to read and to perform mathematical operations
 - (3) to improve students' understanding and use of technology
 - (4) to improve preservice and inservice teacher education
 - (5) to forge educational partnerships

University of Virginia

Program/Activity: Promoting Business and Research Connections

Description: Virginia Gateway fosters cooperation between the research community at the University of Virginia and Central Virginia's rapidly growing high-technology businesses. Virginia Gateway works closely with Virginia's

Center for Innovative Technology and Piedmont Virginia Community College in an initiative to encourage closer ties between the University and Central Virginia's growing high-technology business community. These links provide a resource for internships and jobs for University students and graduates, while advancing the University's role in fostering the region's technology sector. Gateway also serves as a resource for University faculty seeking advice about the commercialization of their research.

Program/Activity: University of Virginia Gateway

Description: An outreach effort of the Office of the Vice President for Research and Public Service, Gateway builds links between the research activities of all the schools of the University and the regional high technology business community.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Gateway has given special attention to the question of supporting emerging high technology businesses in the urban areas of the City of Charlottesville, especially the West Main Street area, adjacent to the University of Virginia. Working closely with the City and Piedmont Virginia Community College, Gateway has been instrumental in creating a biotechnology training center and an 11,500 square foot community technology center within walking distance of the University. These activities are instrumental in training the skilled workforce necessary to staff the emerging high technology companies.

Program/Activity: Corridor One, located on West Main Street in the urban area.

Description: An "Incubator" for emerging UVA-related high technology start-ups. Sponsored by the UVA Patent Foundation.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Corridor One has been home to a half dozen startup businesses, several of which have "graduated" to larger quarters within the urban area.

Program/Activity: The Batten Institute Progressive Incubator, sponsored by the Batten Institute of the Darden Graduate Business School.

Description: Also located on West Main Street, this new program provides space for Darden students to work on business plans intended for development within the Central Virginia region.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Program was just initiated last month.

Program/Activity: Virginia Service Coalition

Description: We are a student organization that matches student volunteers with community service projects at The University and in the Charlottesville community. The VSC is a coalition of students and student organizations that are

community service oriented. We match volunteers to community projects, primarily through our website. We also strive to provide publicity and recognition for the large amount of community service provided by UVA students. A final tenet of the VSC's mission is to foster collaboration between UVA student groups that value community service, to best meet the needs of the University community.

Program/Activity: Housing Improvement Projects

Description: UVA students volunteer for the Housing Improvement Project to work with local, independent, non-profit agencies in the Charlottesville area.

Program/Activity: Study of Virginia Tax Rates

Description: Every year, the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service publishes Tax Rates, a comprehensive book containing detailed information on tax rates for counties, cities, and towns in Virginia. Tax Rates is based on the Cooper Center's annual survey of Virginia. The survey is based on 100 percent participation by cities and counties and close to four-fifths of the incorporated towns. The most recent study (1999) contains 437 pages of analysis and tables, as well as information on real property taxes, personal property taxes, BPOL taxes, and many other taxes and fees. Tax Rates can be ordered on the Internet.

Program/Activity: Public Policy Research and Analysis

Description: The Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service conducts public policy research and analysis in the areas of business and economics, demographics, and workforce studies. Projects include annual series (income study of Virginia's 136 counties, federal highway report for Virginia Department of Transportation, population estimates for Virginia counties and cities, school enrollment projects, etc.), special studies (21 studies of sub-state economies based on planning districts, 3-year study of ongoing workplace-related education for Virginia's adults, etc.), and ongoing research efforts, including projects that focus on African American and other minority communities in Virginia and a statewide center that provides occupational and labor force statistics and analysis. Newsletter mailing list is over 7,000 (includes city and county officials—both elected and appointed, agency heads at state level and in governor's office, and every faculty member at U.Va.).

Program/Activity: VaStat

Description: The Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service maintains VaStat, a web site containing nearly 200 primary links to economic and demographic data for Virginia and its localities. The VaStat data files provides access to data on 35 different topics, such as agriculture, demographics, education, population, tourism, trade, and many others. VaStat Includes many links to federal and state

government sites as well as links to data maintained by the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at UVA.

Program/Activity: Technical Expertise in Community Planning Issues

Description: Academic professionals at the Cooper Center provide expertise and staff support to communities and planning districts in addressing regional and local planning issues. The Virginia Institute for Government, established by the Virginia General Assembly, conducts applied research, provides training, and offers technical assistance to local governments throughout the Commonwealth. The Institute has conducted two large-scale applied research projects (Lynchburg Welfare Reform; Public School and Local Government Collaboration Study) and maintains a database of over 100 issues on which it has provided technical expertise. The Institute's current project involves Staunton, Waynesboro, and Augusta County in exploring the possibilities of regional government. In collaboration with Virginia Tech, the Institute also places undergraduate and graduate students throughout the Commonwealth in internships with local governments through its Leadership 2020 program. Membership dues are based on the locality's population.

Program/Activity: Internet Support Services for Local Governments

Description: Provides internet server for local government associations and provides support in developing and maintaining association web sites. The Virginia Institute for Government, established by the Virginia General Assembly, provides technical services to local government internet projects. VIG provides low cost development, hosting and maintenance for numerous local government association web sites. In addition, the VIG supports the newly founded Virginia Local Government Web Alliance by helping to organize and host meetings and through advocacy efforts. This organization provides a forum for education and communication among local government webmasters.

Program/Activity: Leadership 2020

Description: More than a summer job, Leadership 2020 Internships are designed to provide students with both a stipend and credit toward completion of a degree at one of 50 colleges or universities in Virginia. The Virginia Local Government Managers' Association, in cooperation with the Virginia Institute of Government, has created Leadership 2020, a new approach to internships in local government. The purpose of this program is to increase the capacity of local government to identify, attract, and develop a new generation young professionals for careers in local government.

Program/Activity: Child Care Resource Office

Description: The UVA Women's Center provides information on day care

options in the Charlottesville area. The Child Care Resource Office of the UVa Woman's Center provides assistance in finding appropriate day care options in the area, including group settings or private babysitters.

Program/Activity: Information and Referral Helpline

Description: In addition to providing counseling services, the Women's Center keeps a list of Charlottesville area services available to, needed by, or of interest to women. If you need help finding a support group or counselor for a health, family, or personal problem, or you have simply just moved to the area and want to "get a feel" of the activities in the community, the Center can point you in the right direction. Categories covered by the Center's list of resources include; alcohol abuse treatment, domestic violence shelters and support groups, physicians, legal counsel, and literary and artistic groups.

Program/Activity: Surplus Computer Program

Description: State law now allows the University to donate surplus goods, including computers and furniture, to approved organizations. Interested organizations may apply for eligibility. Recent legislation allows the University departments to donate computers, furniture, and other surplus items to eligible organizations. Approved organizations include public schools in Virginia and Virginia charitable corporations granted tax-exempt status under the Internal Revenue Code and providing services to persons with disabilities, at-risk youths, and/or low income families. To apply to receive donations, organizations should contact Eric Denby, Director of Procurement Services, at 924-4109 or ernden@virginia.edu. Because the University is limited in the amount of donations it can be make, the donations and recipients will be determined by Procurement Services on a first-come basis.

Program/Activity: Women's Center's Information and Referral Helpline

Description: The helpline provides information on topics such as career counseling, child care, sexual assault, health, and other areas of special concern to women. The Women's Center Information and Referral Helpline answers questions and gives referrals concerning issues such as personal and career counseling, child care and parenting concerns, sexual assault and sexual harassment, dating/domestic violence, women's health, and sex discrimination, among others.

Program/Activity: Bodytalk

Description: It is not necessary to have attended medical school to use Bodytalk's resources or the customized information packets. Bodytalk provides the most current user-friendly books, magazines, videos, and computer printouts on everything - from bunions and brain tumors to diverticulitis. Matching the expertise of our Content Advisory Board with the talents of our staff and volunteers, Bodytalk can safely guide you through the maze of consumer health

sites and sources. There is no charge for our services. There are no geographical restrictions. Net browsers and shelf browsers are welcome!

Virginia Commonwealth University

Since 1990, when VCU established the Community Service Associates Program to pair faculty experts with members of the community on developmental projects, VCU has pursued an objective, through *A Strategic Plan for the Future of Virginia Commonwealth University*, to contribute to economic development in the Richmond metropolitan region and the Commonwealth.

In 1991, the Richmond Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce completed a strategic plan for the 21st century called "A Focus on Our Future." This effort depended on the contributions of 240 community leaders from all walks of life and from the city and surrounding counties. Their consensus was that economic development is key to enhancing business and industry growth in our region and that one of the most important factors in attracting and retaining a strong industrial base is Virginia Commonwealth University.

The premise for VCU's economic-development initiatives has been that metro regions are the nation's economic engines, and research universities are the essential ingredient in that formula. Most new job creation, particularly in high-technology and business services fields, occurs in metro regions, and they account for the lion's share of the nation's gross domestic product.

The following descriptions highlight the scope of VCU's impact on urban economic growth and stability:

VCU's Economic Impact

With more than \$1 billion in annual revenues, which includes nearly \$122 million in annual research funding, VCU and the VCU Health System constitute a significant economic enterprise in the Richmond metropolitan region. The University community employs more than 14,600 faculty and staff, making it the single largest employer in the Richmond area. These employees, along with VCU's 24,000 students, spend approximately \$322 million a year in the local economy. Two-thirds of VCU's 107,000 alumni also live and work in the Commonwealth.

Capital Planning

VCU's capital planning has made significant contributions to economic activity in the city. Since 1990, VCU and its affiliate organizations have invested approximately \$600 million in the physical plant, \$400 million of which has constructed facilities for the sciences, biomedical research, biotechnology, and patient care. Capital planning at VCU is unusual in having been developed in consultation with the surrounding neighborhoods. This collaborative approach has led, among other things, to the revitalization of the Broad

Street Corridor on the north side of VCU's Academic Campus, further contributing to downtown redevelopment.

Minority Business Expenditures

Since 1991, VCU has conducted a program to increase its expenditures with minority-owned firms in the Richmond area and the state. This effort has been conducted as a separate initiative of the University, not as a mandate of the state, and has included sponsoring minority-vendor symposia; targeted invitations for bids and extensive publication of University business opportunities; and an annual business fair inviting minority vendors to the campuses to learn more about the needs of the University. The goal established for this program was \$4.5 million a year in expenditures with firms owned by minorities. In 1991-92, VCU spent \$1.9 million with minority businesses. In 1999-2000, VCU spent \$4.7 million, exceeding its goal.

The Virginia Center for Urban Development (VCUD) was created by an act of the Virginia General Assembly in 1992. It is housed at Virginia Commonwealth University's Center for Public Policy in Richmond. The purpose of the Center is to enhance the development of Virginia's urban areas through several approaches.

VCUD provides basic and applied research on areas of critical importance to Virginia's rural and urban regions. The Center is also a permanent base through which the resources and expertise of Virginia's colleges and universities can be assessed and used for matters relating to urban development and revitalization.

The VCUD offers assistance and technical support to community groups in order to focus on cooperative approaches to revitalizing Virginia's urban areas. By helping to bring together policy-makers, business leaders, community groups, and local and state government officials, the Center remains involved in urban development matters.

The Center continues to research issues that affect the citizens and economy of the Greater Richmond area. Below are some reports that the Center has prepared of its research findings.

- An analysis of Virginia's Biotechnology Industry
- Higher Education Support for Economic Development
- Workforce Readiness Steering Committee Briefing Report
- Riverboat Gaming in America: Some Questions and Answers
- Comprehensive Financial Report

Virginia Biotechnology Research Park

A community-based task force was formed in the late 1980s to study the feasibility of establishing a research park in downtown Richmond. The Richmond Chamber's "A Focus on Our Future" incorporated this initiative in its strategic plan. In 1992, VCU, the City of Richmond, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and business and industry leaders launched the Virginia Biotechnology Research Park, with a mission to create new jobs

and investment in the life sciences and to advance biosciences research and commercialization in Virginia. By 2002, the Research Park will have completed approximately a third of its development potential, with 575,000 square feet of space in eight buildings and with more than 1,400 scientists, engineers, health-care professionals, and technical personnel working at its downtown site.

When completed, the Research Park will be a 34-acre campus with 1.5 million square feet, representing a capital investment of \$500 million. More than 3,000 professional and technical employees will be working at the Research Park. Since its opening, the Research Park has:

- been responsible for \$120 million in new capital investment in downtown Richmond;
- facilitated the start-up, expansion, and continued success of 30 high-technology companies that employ 150 people involved in the life sciences
- provided new facilities for three major state laboratories whose functions are compatible with the mission of the Research Park
- provided new facilities for three research institutes of VCU, which contribute to the University's reputation as a top research institution and bring in several million dollars in externally funded research each year
- served as a catalyst for the revitalization of an area of the City between historic Jackson Ward, the VCU Health System, and south of I-95
- created a vibrant new employment center, generating demand for support services from the surrounding areas

Office of Technology Transfer and Central Virginia Entrepreneurship Center

In conjunction with the launch of the Virginia Biotechnology Research Park, VCU established the Office of Technology Transfer and the Central Virginia Entrepreneurship Center to facilitate economic growth through faculty invention disclosures and start-up activities. The following highlights for the period 1998-99 from a recent survey conducted by the Southern Technology Council indicate the importance of these programs in promoting economic growth in Virginia's urban regions:

- *In-State Licensing*
 - 81.8 percent of VCU's active licenses are with in-state licensees
 - Of 13 top research universities ranked as Carnegie Research-Extensive institutions by the Carnegie Foundation in the survey, VCU ranks first in the percentage of in-state licensees
 - Of the 41 public institutions in the survey sample, VCU ranks third in the percentage of in-state licensees
- *Start-Up Licensing*
 - 27.3 percent of VCU's active licenses are with start-up companies
 - Of 14 Research-Extensive universities in the survey, VCU ranks first in the percentage of licenses to start-ups
 - Of 15 universities with academic health centers reported in the survey, VCU ranks second in the percentage of licenses to start-ups

- An analysis of Virginia's Biotechnology Industry
- Higher Education Support for Economic Development
- Workforce Readiness Steering Committee Briefing Report
- Riverboat Gaming in America: Some Questions and Answers
- Comprehensive Financial Report

Virginia State University

Program/Activity: Non-credit Programs

Description: The University offers seminars, computer training, and workshops to meet specific needs of government agencies, businesses, or industries within its service delivery area. Specifically non-credit activities have been held at Philip Morris, the Walmart Distribution Center, Fort Lee, and Defense Supply Center-Richmond.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The offering of non-credit courses provides an opportunity for the University to respond to specific workforce needs within its surrounding communities.

Program/Activity: Southside Economic Education Office

Description: The Southside Economic Education office is at Virginia State University. Through this office a large number of workshops and courses have been conducted throughout the years to enhance teacher competencies in economics.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Through enhanced teacher competencies, high school students gain a better understanding of the American economic system and how it affects their lives.

Program/Activity: Virginia Adult Institute for Lifelong Learning

Description: The University for the last twelve years has conducted the Virginia Adult Institute for Lifelong Learning. Through this Institute, adult educators have received inservice training on how to improve adult basic education and general education equivalencies.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The University is committed to assisting adults to become literate and to improve their academic skills for successful career development.

Program/Activity: Off-Campus Graduate Credit Instruction

Description: Offer off-campus inservice credit courses to improve skills or professional advancement. Graduate courses are offered to teachers and

administrators in the following localities: Brunswick, Charles City, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Henrico, Sussex, Surry, Prince George counties as well as in the cities of Richmond, Hopewell, and Petersburg.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Teacher inservice instruction is critical for continued educational improvement of K-12 students.

Program/Activity: Off-Campus Under-Graduate Credit Instruction

Description: Off-campus credit courses meet the needs of adults within the workforce. Undergraduate courses are offered during the evening at Fort Lee, and Defense Supply Center-Richmond to meet the needs of adults pursuing an undergraduate degree.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The offering of undergraduate courses off-campus enables students to earn an undergraduate degree while enhancing their proficiencies and skills.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech)

Partners in Southside Virginia's Emerging Economy
Executive Branch Briefing Summary

Due to the rapidly changing economic circumstances in Southside Virginia, a remarkable opportunity exists to move the region across the digital divide toward a knowledge-based, networked economy. Danville, Pittsylvania County and Southside need to engage the catalysts of the new economy — affordable access to technology, an educated, skilled workforce, new business expectations, and new market spaces to benefit the region's citizens and its economy.

With the concurrence of the members of the Future of the Piedmont Foundation and other leaders of the region, Virginia Tech will serve as partner and change agent in the region's economic transformation. Specifically, Virginia Tech will facilitate creation of a regional higher education center in Danville that will combine the capabilities of a number of institutions in service of advanced, technology-integrated education in Southside Virginia, and serve as a focal point for economic development. To accomplish this, Virginia Tech will help to establish Danville as a Multimedia Service Access Point, a local hub for the emerging advanced communications and network industry.

In addition, Virginia Tech and Southside Virginia can be uniquely positioned to leverage various biotechnology initiatives underway in the Commonwealth. Through Virginia Tech's newly created bioinformatics program, which combines biotechnology and information technology, Virginia Tech's research programs can be extended to generate more discoveries and knowledge transfer for farmers, businesses, and individuals. The university is also deploying the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Virginia

Cooperative Extension, and its Fralin Biotechnology Center to assist agricultural producers in adapting their operations.

Major elements of the Partnership include:

Higher Education Center (E-Center) Working closely with Averett College and Danville Community College, Virginia Tech will lead in establishing a center that will address immediate education and training needs in Southside Virginia. The Center will broker programs from institutions such as Longwood, Old Dominion, the University of Virginia, and others around the state for the undergraduate and graduate degrees, research and continuing education, and other education-related activities required to assist the economic transformation.

Biotechnology and Bioinformatics Southside Virginia can exploit the developments from bioinformatics research. Virginia Tech is poised to extend its expertise in biotechnology and bioinformatics and assist the region in developing sustainable economic benefits for the people of Southside.

Pickett Park Virginia Tech will explore a partnership with Nottoway County and nearby localities related to the development of a possible agribusiness corporate park at the current Fort Pickett location.

Developing the Proposed Network Economy The Higher Education Center will serve at once as the symbolic and organizational nexus of six focused interdependent projects to build the needed telecommunications and human infrastructure. These interrelated projects are as follows:

A. Building Telecommunications Infrastructure

1. Network Economy Analysis and Development Recommendations - customized opportunities analysis for existing organizations and potentially new organizations-underway currently
2. Multimedia Service Access Point Prototype - powerful local hub for the emerging, new advanced communications and network industry built in partnership with vendors; includes relatively inexpensive access at the front door for users
3. Advanced Network Technology Apprenticeship Program - training for those who will install and maintain essential network infrastructure necessary for advanced communications, network, and systems technologies

B. Building Human Infrastructure

1. Virginia Tech, K-12 Partnership - install or upgrade network infrastructure for schools; technology training for teachers giving them software and hardware; math and science programs for teachers; negotiations underway
2. Virginia Tech, Averett College Partnership - implement faculty development program for integrating technology in teaching; upgrade Averett classrooms for electronic presentations; establish computer-based learning centers for students-

negotiations underway

3. Youth Development Program - three week residential summer technology program at Virginia Tech for disadvantaged youth; youth receive hardware, software, and mentoring which continues after the program underway currently

College of Architecture and Urban Studies of Virginia Tech

Program/Activity: Fairfax County Child Support

Description: Through a technical assistance project, the Federal Reimbursement Unit of the Center for Public Administration and Policy helped Fairfax County to obtain federal funds and child support to pay the expenses of children in foster care, including various kinds of specialized treatment needed by these children. As a consequence, local funds that would otherwise have to be spent for these children are available for other purposes.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: During FY2000, this project generated \$3,563,000 for the county bringing in \$23 for every dollar of project cost.

Program/Activity: Virginia Department of Social Services

Description: Under a contract with the Virginia Department of Social Services, a handbook was developed for local departments of social services to assist them in identifying, evaluating, and mitigating problems that might make it difficult for a welfare recipient to find or retain employment. The handbook would be relevant for both urban and rural areas.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: By providing concrete guidance to local agencies on how to enhance employability of welfare recipients, this project should contribute to the economic betterment of families on welfare, reduce their dependence on outside assistance, and add to the labor pool available to employers.

Program/Activity: Raymond Loewy Museum of Industrial Design

Description: The college is working with the Virginia Transportation Museum and the Roanoke Visitors Bureau to establish the first museum of Industrial Design in the country. The facility would be dedicated to the work of Raymond Loewy, an internationally known personality and the designer of the historic Roanoke Train Station. Shared with the Visitor's Information Center, the museum would bring additional activity to the market and hotel area.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This facility would support economic growth through tourism and individuals seeking access to the growing field of industrial design.

Program/Activity: City of Lynchburg Study

Description: The Virginia Center for Housing Research is assisting the City of Lynchburg with the development of a new housing policy and will soon provide on the internet a comprehensive housing policy matrix for local governments.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: A wider and more complex housing market that offers a greater diversity and density.

Program/Activity: Market Research

Description: The Virginia Center for Housing Research has conducted market research studies for residential and commercial development projects in Roanoke, Lynchburg, Norfolk, and Fairfax County.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Increased development opportunities within the urban center.

Program/Activity: Housing Studies in Urban Centers

Description: The Virginia Center for Housing Research participates with the Housing Study Commission, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and VHDA in addressing housing problems in both urban and rural communities.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Increased opportunities for urban housing with a higher quality of life.

Program/Activity: Portsmouth Housing Relocation Project

Description: The Virginia Center for Housing Research provided data that helped relocate the residents of a public housing site in Portsmouth. The public housing is adjacent to an EPA super-fund toxic waste site. The College assisted the residents' lawyers in assessing the rental housing market and identifying viable alternatives to a potentially dangerous housing location.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The costs of relocation were minimized while providing options that were sensitized to the plight of people potentially losing their homes.

Program/Activity: Mount Vernon Avenue/Glebe Road Urban Design Initiative; Alexandria, Virginia

Description: Urban Design for 7.2 acre vacant site in Del Ray/Mount Vernon area of Alexandria, Va. in collaboration with Office of the Mayor, City Manager and Alexandria Economic Development Partnership.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Used by the City Department of Planning to

form two citizen task forces directed at visioning and collaboration between pursuant developers and city.

Program/Activity: George Washington Middle School Community Garden; Alexandria, Virginia “Seeds of Hope Community Garden”

Description: Produce from garden is provided to local restaurants and merchants for sale.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Dedicated as Virginia’s First Millennium Garden in 2000, and recipient of National Youth Gardening Association Grant.

Program/Activity: Fauquier County Family Shelter; Warrenton, Virginia

Description: Garden/site design for Family Shelter of Fauquier County, Virginia. Facility is dedicated to assisting indigent families and people in times of need. Provided site planning and garden design assistance.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Development of prototype interior space plan.

Program/Activity: Steven Case Foundation; Fairfax County, Virginia

Description: Project focuses on design and placement of computer learning centers in public and assisted housing throughout Fairfax County and Washington, DC.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The larger goal is to help bridge the digital divide that exists primarily in inner city and assisted housing.

Program/Activity: Martin Luther King Memorial International Design Competition

Description: Members of the College served as consultants and competition organizers for the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Design Competition. From over 1000 entries, 23 were selected for honorable mention. The winner was announced on Sept 13, 2000.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This is a high profile project of national interest that links issues of design, diversity and policy and occupies a prominent site on the Mall in Washington, D.C.

Program/Activity: Urban Water Quality Education

Description: Extension agents work with private homeowners, commercial lawn care companies, and municipal governments to conduct educational programs on the proper use and application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides to prevent contamination of streams and waterways through stormwater runoff.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Contributes to Chesapeake Bay cleanup goals

Program/Activity: Pesticide Disposal

Description: Extension agents, in cooperation with the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, work with homeowners and commercial businesses in the collection and disposal of unknown, outdated, and leftover pesticides.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Reduction of pesticide contamination protects water supplies and reduces the risk of human and animal poisonings.

Program/Activity: Municipal Recycling of Yard Wastes

Description: Virginia Tech Extension Specialists work with municipal governments to implement yard waste disposal and recycling programs to reduce landfill volume.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Municipal governments benefit from savings in landfill volume and tipping fees.

Program/Activity: Environmental Horticulture Education

Description: Extension agents conduct workshops and provide technical assistance as a local resource for research-based information on horticulture related needs of appropriate municipal government departments and personnel.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Results in environmentally sound and visually attractive surroundings for cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth.

Virginia Tech Public Service Programs

1. Business Incubator Feasibility Study: Counties of Henry, Patrick Franklin and the City of Martinsville. The region requested assistance in determining the economic impacts of implementing a regional business incubator program to facilitate the growth of entrepreneurs and new businesses in this area of high unemployment. The proposed incubator facility has received substantial funding for implementation.
2. Henry County and City of Martinsville LMDS Study. The region requested assistance in determining how to better serve the area's businesses and citizens with high-speed internet access. This assistance consisted of business modeling, geographic modeling and equipment specifications for operations completed by CWT and PSP.
3. South Boston and Riverstone Industrial Park LMDS Deployment. At the request of the region, assistance was provided to deploy a broadband wireless service for the Riverstone Industrial Park as well as school systems and other business locations adjacent to the Park.
4. Grundy Flood Mitigation Project. Provided the town with a central business district redevelopment plan that included an outline of the planning process necessary to facilitate the physical relocation of numerous downtown businesses to another site across the Levisa River that runs through downtown Grundy.
5. Blue Ridge Event Partnership. Facilitated a series of meetings for the development of a special events organization which provides educational and networking opportunities for festival and event planners throughout the Roanoke Valley. Also provided administrative assistance with mailing, database development and leading meetings. The organization was formed with a membership of approximately 70 event planners throughout the valley. Members have developed and distributed with the assistance of the Roanoke Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau a valley wide calendar of events to promote activities and avoid overlap of activities. The calendar is also provided to visitors to the region to encourage increased participation and return visitation.
6. Business Incubator Feasibility Study : Chesterfield County/Jefferson Davis Association. Chesterfield County and the Jefferson Davis Association requested assistance with determining the feasibility of locating a business incubator facility in the Jefferson Davis Corridor. If implemented, a business incubator would provide much needed space for small businesses, business assistance, and workforce development resources for the corridor and surrounding region.
7. Business Incubator Feasibility Study: Counties of Spotsylvania, Stafford, Caroline, King George and the City of Fredericksburg. EDAC assisted the above localities with determining the feasibility of citing an incubator facility or network of facilities in the region. If implemented, the incubator(s) would focus on small business retention within the Fredericksburg region addressing the

3. TechnoTRAIN

Description: JSRCC is a partner with the Metropolitan Business League to enhance the technical skills of its business owner members. Using the TechnoTRAIN, the college's state-of-the-art mobile technology training unit, the college is delivering "beginning through advanced" level computer application skills training, as well as assistance with using technology to enhance business processes.

Economic Impact on urban Areas: The college has assisted more than 20 metropolitan business League members to-date in enhancing their business practices through technology.

4. City of Richmond's Customer Service Initiative

Description: JSRCC, through its Corporate Division, is a primary leader in the rollout of the City of Richmond's Customer Service Initiative for all employees. This initiative involves hundreds of employees in training at all levels and in all departments. Spearheaded by the City Manager, Dr. Calvin Jamison, the city has relied heavily on the college's ability to develop, customize, and deliver (along with another partner) the training for a more effective work behavior and performance requirement for all city employees.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Hundreds of City of Richmond employees have been trained in customer service for a more effective work behavior and performance.

5. Midlothian Center

Description: At the college's Midlothian Center in south Richmond, an entry level computer applications skills training program is being conducted.

Economic Impact on urban Areas: From Spring 1999 to Fall 2000, almost 200 individuals have been trained in A+ computer skills, thereby enhancing their employability.

6. Main Street Center

Description: The college maintains a corporate training facility in the City of Richmond, through which it serves local and state government employees and business and industry for workforce training and retraining.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Seven hundred thirty-eight students received workforce training or retraining during 1999-2000 at the downtown Richmond facility.

John Tyler Community College

Program/Activity: Regional Workforce Assessment Center

Description: John Tyler Community College, through funds provided by The Crater Regional Partnership under the Virginia Regional Competitiveness Act, continues the establishment of a Regional Workforce Assessment Center. The purpose of the Regional Workforce Assessment Center has been to work with our area school systems and employers to assess students' readiness for the work place and to assist local employers as they upgrade the skills of their employees and seek qualified workers to meet their needs. The Center has used the Nationally recognized ACT Work Keys System to profile area jobs and to assess work place skills. This project received \$100,000 the first year, \$125,000 the second year and \$175,000 the third year. The College has conducted Work Keys Assessments for 303 students from Petersburg, Hopewell, and John Tyler Community College. In addition we have scheduled testing for the Fall term in Prince George County and Colonial Heights. For the first time, one of our School Divisions, Colonial Heights, combined their own funds with that available through the Crater Regional Partnership and purchased Work Keys Aligned, Plato Software for use in their schools. Prince George County is the next school system to receive Plato Software but will not be ready until the Fall 2000 term. Private industry funding has been used to profile 84 jobs and more than 20,000 individual employee assessments have been conducted using Work Keys. With funds provided through Workforce One, John Tyler Community College partnered with J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College to profile "Gateway Jobs" in the Richmond area.

Program/Activity: Student Apprenticeship Program

Description: The Student Apprenticeship Program, which uses the Work Keys System, continues to grow and is now providing trained students to work in area businesses. As part of this effort, a partnership has been formed between John Tyler Community College, Chesterfield County, Colonial Heights, Hopewell, Petersburg and the counties served by the Rowanti Technical Center. The purpose of the partnership is to develop and implement an Auto Technicians, Regional Student Apprenticeship Program. This partnership also includes 14 area auto dealerships and will provide on the job training for those selected for this program. This Regional Student Apprenticeship Program follows the B.I. Chemicals Inc. Student Apprenticeship model program, which uses the Work Keys System and provides high school students an opportunity to work in area businesses. We are now working with a number of companies who are looking at adopting this model for preparing area students for the workplace.

The BI Chemical Inc. "Model" Student Apprenticeship Program, in partnership with Petersburg Schools and John Tyler Community College, is now into the

second year of operation. The program leads to a Chemical Technician Certificate. It should be noted that this program owes its existence in large measure to the Crater Regional Partnership and Workforce Development project. This Student Apprenticeship program has been singled out as an outstanding example of a local partnership committed to workforce development. The announcement by B.I. Chemicals Inc. that they are committed to a major expansion in their Petersburg Plant is a positive reinforcement to the workforce initiatives in our area. Construction on this project began in March 2000.

Program/Activity: Philip Morris USA “Fixer Program”

Description: Philip Morris U.S.A., has collaborated with John Tyler Community College to train Philip Morris’ existing workforce for higher level manufacturing jobs. In addition, this “Fixer” initiative will focus on recruiting and training the manufacturing workforce of the future. By 2005, nearly 50 percent of Philip Morris U.S.A.’s existing workforce will have the opportunity to retire. To meet Philip Morris’ immediate workforce needs, the first objective of the initiative is to provide cutting-edge training to existing employees who wish to upgrade to other job classifications and learn the skill sets necessary to prepare for high-tech positions in manufacturing machine maintenance. A second objective of the initiative is to enhance John Tyler Community College’s programs in manufacturing technology. The Manufacturing Machine Maintenance Career Studies Certificate, soon to become a recognized workplace and academic credential, teaches students how to troubleshoot problems with production machines and make repairs. The comprehensive curriculum will equip students with computer and math skills, blueprint reading and interpretation, as well as providing hands-on experience during the machine lab portion of the curriculum.

Program/Activity: Alstom Power (formerly ABB) “Technical Field Advisor’s” Program

Description: Alstom Power has implemented a unique twelve-week training program for Technical Field Advisors (TFA’s). The TFA’s go to various “Technical Field” company sites throughout the country to supervise plant technicians. Alstom Power wanted their TFAs to have the hands-on technical experience that their European counterparts gained through apprenticeship programs. The participants receive a combination of training from John Tyler Community College, to include both credit and non-credit instruction, and OJT training from the company. The John Tyler program includes: welding (80 hours), hydraulics (24 hours), pneumatics (16 hours), rigging (24 hours), electricity (8 hours), industrial machine repair (40 hours), teambuilding (8 hours), first aid/CPR (8 hours), technical math (2 credits - 30 hours), blueprint reading, 1 credit - IS (8 hours), machine technology (8 credits - 120 hours), pipefitting 1 credit - 15 hours).

The programs implemented for both Philip Morris and Alstom Power have significantly aided and focused the College in providing these essential manufacturing technical skills.

Program/Activity: Information Technology Career Tracks

Description: The BIGS Center at John Tyler Community College implemented technology numerous non-credit, fast track, IT career programs to meet the needs of career tracks of regional businesses. Programs were developed for Oracle DBA, Cisco CCNA, Web Developers, Web Programmers, Database Specialists, Programming Specialists, network architects, and is adding a revised program on A+ based upon the new standards in the Spring 2001 semester. These programs have been well attended and new class sessions have been added to keep up with demand. Many regional companies are sending IT employees or prospective employees to the courses. As a result of these programs, the BIGS Center has received private contract requests from IT service provider companies for private training.

Program/Activity: Capital One Call Center Training

Description: The Call Center Alliance with CapitalOne called for the development of Call Center Training curriculum applicable to any company needing Call Center staff personnel. The program would be presented in short duration modules to accommodate evening training sessions at John Tyler Community College for adult students and the Chesterfield County high school marketing students in their regular daytime sessions. All training culminates in a Call Center lab funded by CapitalOne at the Chesterfield Tech Center.

To insure the curriculum would be based on the essential job tasks, the BIGS Center profiled two entry level positions at CapitalOne using the Work Keys System. Training modules were developed in four areas; communication skills, computer and keyboarding Skills, customer support/service skills, and essentials of financial literacy. A new module, telephone sales, will be added in the Spring of 2001. More than 30 companies, with call center staffing needs, now coordinate with John Tyler and Chesterfield County Schools and work with us to revise curriculums and provide industry review panels for our graduates at John Tyler Community College.

Northern Virginia Community College

Program/Activity: Patent and Trademark Office – Corporate University-PTO University

Description: Since 1994, PTO University has enrolled over 1,000 employees in credit and non-credit programs delivered by NVCC. To date 150 employees have graduated with career certificates and twenty have earned their Associate degrees.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: These employees have added considerable value to the workplace and established learning environments in their community and homes.

Program/Activity: Workforce Development Center

Description: As part of the city one-stop career center, NVCC Alexandria Campus with ICTS Corporation has trained over 2,000 residents in high tech courses.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: These graduates have found employment and/or increased their incomes with IT certifications.

Program/Activity: English as a Second Language

Description: Every semester more than 400 students register for English as a Second Language courses.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: After completion of these courses, students enter the credit program or gain a better position in the workplace.

Program/Activity: Fast Track Technology Training Program (Non-Credit)

Description: The Fast Track program began in 1997, funded in part by the Northern Virginia Regional Partnership. It was designed as a career transition program for individuals who want to move from their current jobs into the high technology workforce. The program focuses on high-end skills such as Java, Oracle, Webmaster and C/C++. To date, we have trained over 200 students with a placement rate of over 90%.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This program has helped to alleviate the documented shortage of "high tech" workers in Northern Virginia. Veterinary Technology On-line, Part-time Description: Local Veterinarians came to NVCC's Curriculum (Credit) Loudoun Campus requesting that we produce more graduate technicians to staff their facilities than our existing, full-time, classroom - based program was capable of doing. With the financial assistance of those local veterinarians, which took the form of the funding of a full-time veterinarian position for one year, the faculty was able to develop a second part-time on-line curriculum, which would be available to those students who could not attend the traditional program. The increase in FTE's was immediate. From Fall '95 to Summer '98 enrollment had remained constant at 86 FTE's. With the introduction of the new on-line curriculum and the additional veterinarian FTE enrollment has jumped to 114 and is continuing to rise. The initial one year funding from the veterinarians for a faculty position made it possible for the campuses to justify a State funded position the next year based upon FTE enrollment. The number of students who are preparing to enter the veterinary workforce has increased.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The campus and business community found a creative solution to solving a workforce problem.

Program/Activity: ESL Workforce Training at Electronic Instrumentation and Technology (EIT) (Non-credit)

Description: In 1997 we were approached by EIT to conduct English as a Second Language Programs (non-credit) for their employees to help in on-the-job performance and in employee retention. The program continues to the present and has achieved both objectives.

Program/Activity: Cisco Local Academy

Description: The Manassas campus teaches Cisco Students completing the Cisco training as credit and non-credit. The networking lab uses Cisco equipment and Cisco developed courseware. The instructors are Cisco certified trainers.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Students completing the Cisco training are eligible to take the CCNA exam to become Cisco Certified Network Associates. This program supports the employment needs of the local IT industry.

Program/Activity: IEC Chesapeake

Description: This program is an electrical apprenticeship program sponsored by the Independent Electrical Contractors - Chesapeake group. Participants are awarded college credit for the training, and it allows them to progress to the Journeymen's license.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Students completing this training are eligible to progress to the Journeymen's license. This program supports the growing construction industry in Northern Virginia.

Program/Activity: ESL

Description: The Manassas campus offers credit and non-credit ESL classes. The non-credit program prepares students to test at the proficiency level required to successfully enter credit classes. Non-credit contract training enables employers to hold classes for their employees who need ESL.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Northern Virginia continues to experience a growth in its non-native English speaking population. The ESL classes provide language training to our community members who need to enhance their English proficiency.

Program/Activity: Jumpstart

Description: The Manassas campus provided GED classes, computer training, and job search skills to a cohort of students through a GTE grant.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Although limited in number, the program

successfully provided a comprehensive program that not only offered participants an opportunity to complete their GED, but also supplied the necessary skills to gain employment in today's job market.

Program/Activity: Occupational Training

Description: The Manassas campus offers a variety of occupational training programs that provide students with exposure to the latest information and techniques in these disciplines.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: While the community college's mission is to prepare a world class workforce, these specific programs offered at Manassas are either unique to the college, support a need to train, additional craftsmen, or supply expanding local industries.

Program/Activity: Regional Education Interpreter Training Program

Description: This program provides training opportunities to educational interpreters in the public schools to help these individuals meet the qualifications specified by the Virginia Special Education Regulations. The program incorporates eight (8) core courses.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This program assisted employees in the public schools to retain their positions and salaries as educational interpreters. Indirectly, this service better equipped the schools to adequately serve a defined population - the deaf and hard-of-hearing - and provide these students with job skills.

Program/Activity: Prince William Business Academy (Virginia Works Funding)

The Prince William Business Academy was established and piloted with a Virginia Works grant through the Funds for Innovation Program from 1996-1998. The primary goal was to "develop a training program to instill first-level supervisory, managerial, and work-related skills in hourly-wage employees working in the retail trade and service sectors, and demonstrated potential for advancement."

Fifty employers were enrolled in the program during 1997-98.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This program served 44 retail and service employers in the Northern Virginia area. Fifty employees were trained in the academy and of the 50; 31% were given career enhancements in terms of salary increases and promotions. The impact to the economy was a product of the employers who gained a group of trained managers and supervisors who, in turn, could provide these skills to the organization.

Program/Activity: Computer Office Applications Certificate Program: (JTPA-Funded)

Description: An intensive 12-week training program consisting of six credit classes including M.S. Windows, keyboarding, word processing, M.S. Office, office skills, and a coordinated internship. Students also received job placement assistance.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This program was offered for economically disadvantaged individuals and had a job placement rate of about 80%. Over the year, this program trained and job placed individuals, increased their salaries, and tax contribution and consumer status.

Program/Activity: Electronic Pre-Press Certificate Program: (Northern Virginia Regional Partnership Grant-Funded Program)

Description: The Electronic Pre-Press Certificate Program was designed to provide current and potential printing industry employees with the skills and knowledge to move from traditional to electronic pre-press operations. Designed with the advice and cooperation of printing industry representatives, the program includes topics such as general pre-press operations, QuarkExpress, Adobe PhotoShop, Adobe Illustrator and Adobe PageMaker. Occupations objectives of the students include: graphic design: electronic and print, pre-press operator, pre-flight technician, scanner operator and sales/customer service.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The short-term and long-term economic outcomes of this project are to the economic well-being of the Commonwealth, the participating organizations and the participating employers. Individuals who successfully complete the training program will develop the skills required to enter and succeed in the growing field of electronic pre-press. Individuals will benefit through placements and opportunities for advancement. Employers benefit by having trained, competent employees who enhance the value of the organizations. The Commonwealth benefits by having both individuals and organizations who are better equipped to contribute to the economy.

The potential return to the stakeholders in this program can be demonstrated through the following example. If sixty individuals increase their earning potential by \$20,000 annually, this represents \$69,000 in increased individual tax revenue to the Commonwealth ($\$20,000 \times 60 \times 5.75\%$). Over a period of ten years, this yields \$690,000 in increased individual tax revenues to the state. The employer organizations also benefit by having the ability to expand their work output and therefore expand their income. The Commonwealth also benefits by increased business income taxes in addition to the increased personal income taxes.

Program/Activity: Technology Retraining Internship Program

Description: The Technology Retraining Internship Training Program (TRIP) is a six-month, full-time training program designed to equip college graduates from

involved in the Urban Experience project.

The goal of the project is to move a significant number of the homeless population in Portsmouth into jobs and off the homeless rolls by the end of the third year of the project.

TCC students, recruited and guided by faculty trained in service learning, will provide one-on-one mentoring services, literacy training, and other assistance to homeless individuals in inner-city Portsmouth. This service learning initiative will permit students to gain valuable experience working in the community while earning college credit for their efforts. TCC will be giving its students an important learning experience while making a significant impact on the homeless population in Portsmouth.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Through Service Learning, 125 students per year will provide services to agencies serving homeless populations in Portsmouth. These services are expected to help leverage HUD funding for a daytime center for the homeless, as well as some temporary shelter for homeless families.

Program/Activity: Opening and Growth of the Moss Campus

Description: The Moss Campus opened in January 1997 with approximately 1,000 students attending classes in the day or evening. As of September 2000 more than 3,500 students are enrolled in credit classes. In addition, thousands more have been served through non-credit initiatives offered by the workforce development effort housed on the campus.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The economic impact of the campus on downtown has been significant. Development of the campus was viewed by city leaders as a critical component in the planned revitalization of downtown Norfolk.

The announcement of the campus development began a gradual turn away from vacant storefronts to a revitalized retail and restaurant corridor on Granby Street. Soon after campus construction began, the Taubman Company announced an agreement with the city to build a new \$300 million mall next to the campus. The Taubman Company cited the campus development as one reason they made a commitment to the City of Norfolk to build the mall.

To distinguish between the impact of the campus and the mall on the economic development of the downtown is difficult. The energy and excitement engendered by both the campus and the mall resulted in nearly \$10 million invested in remodeling two hotels, and property owners invested private dollars into restoring building fronts and cleaning up properties in an effort to attract new tenants. Two blocks from the campus, buildings that once housed bars and pool halls were refurbished for art galleries, restaurants, and upscale shops on the first floor and apartments on the upper floors. In a four block strip of Granby Street that housed

four restaurants prior to campus development, twenty-four restaurants now operate with one more planned to open in the next year.

Within the past six months, a new software company with major financial backing leased a four-story building next door to the campus. The company projects a staff of over 200 employees with an average annual salary over \$80,000 to be in place within six months of the building's renovation. The company cited the campus, the mall and the amenities offered by the revitalized downtown as the reason they selected the downtown site over a suburban location.

Program/Activity: Job Skills Training Program

Description: The Job Skills Training Program at Tidewater Community College has been recognized as a leader in the field of workforce training for individuals with barriers to employment. Its main focus is to provide training and jobs empowering TANF recipients to obtain full-time jobs. The program draws students from the Departments of Social Services in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The program utilizes numerous community assets, collaborative efforts, and strong business partnerships to move welfare recipients from dependency on multiple social programs to total self-sufficiency.

Good paying, full-time jobs with benefits and career potential are secured with employers even before any training begins. The training approach is comprehensive; it includes computer skills, business math, workplace values and attitudes, conflict resolution, team building and communications skills.

Training programs have involved automotive training, telephone directory services, retail auto parts training, bankcard services, heating and air conditioning, consumer durable goods retailing, and manufacturing. One bank training program in Norfolk had remarkable results. One full year after graduating from the class one hundred percent (100%) of the graduates were still employed. Most had received promotion's and some had advanced multiple times.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The economic impact of the Job Skills Training Program on the urban areas of Norfolk and Portsmouth is as follows:

In 1999, the Program provided services to 125 TANF and Welfare-to-Work clients.

Ninety-one percent (91%) or 14 clients, completed the program and were employed by program business partners. The average annual wage of a graduating student was \$18,096.00 per year.

The average benefits package that these full-time jobs provided was estimated to be 25% of the annual income, or \$4,524.00 per year.

The average total compensation package for each is approximately \$22,600.00. Program graduates' present total income and benefits package is estimated to be more than \$2.5 million.

The 1997 Virginia Budget Office of the Department of Social Services estimated annual cost for a TANF and food stamp recipient to be \$11,520.00 per year, or more than \$1.3million per year for 114 families. This estimate does not account for childcare, housing, utilities, and other forms of assistance.

Program/Activity: Empowerment 2010, Inc.

Description: Empowerment 2010, Inc., is a federally-funded program to create business development and improve the quality of life of residents in urban areas of Norfolk and Portsmouth. A major role of the program is to provide workforce development training that will prepare workers for jobs that meet the needs of businesses in South Hampton Roads.

The college has played a major leadership role in the project. President DiCroce chairs the Workforce Development Committee and is a member of the Empowerment 2010, Inc., Governance Board.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Although the grant is in the early stages of implementation, the infusion of funds into communities is significant. The intent of the grant is to prepare community individuals for jobs and thus raise the mean income for those who live in the Empowerment 2010, Inc., communities. In the year 2000, approximately \$600,000 dollars will be spent on workforce development training for Empowerment 2010 residents.

FEDERAL AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

Federal Sources of Funding for Projects and Programs Directed to Conditions and Opportunities in Urban Areas

Pursuant to Section 2.1-51.39:3 of the Code of Virginia, the Virginia Liaison Office (VLO) prepared a report on federal sources of funding for fiscally stressed urban areas. In preparing the report, the VLO consulted recognized authorities on the availability and allocation of federal funds including the Urban Institute, Federal Funds Information for States, and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA). Each source noted that a targeted search of the CFDA would yield the most accurate, up-to-date and definitive result possible. State and local government officials are encouraged to visit www.cfda.gov for daily updates regarding grant opportunities.

The VLO report includes abstracts from the CFDA providing information on many of the possible sources of federal financial assistance available to urban areas. The VLO report does not include every federal program or project offered; therefore, the report does not provide a complete list of available federal sources of funding.

This section of the report has been prepared to provide a summary of the VLO report. The following pages outline of the federal agencies administering programs directed to conditions and opportunities in urban areas. Information on each of the programs, including contacts, is available through the CFDA. For general information on these programs or to receive a copy of all or any portion of the VLO report, please contact the VLO at 202-783-1769 or the Department of Housing and Community Development at 804-371-7000.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) – HUD is the major program administrator of federal programs targeting economic development and stability in urban areas.

1. Community Development Block Grants/Small Cities Program
2. Empowerment Zones Program – Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities
3. Architectural Barriers Act Enforcement – Section 502
4. Mortgage Insurance – Homes in Urban Renewal Areas (Homes)
5. Mortgage Insurance – Homes in Urban Renewal Areas (Multifamily)
6. Community Development Work Study Program
7. Rent Supplements – Rental Housing for Lower Income Families
8. Mortgage Insurance – Hospitals
9. Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
10. Mortgage Insurance – Rental Housing (Section 207)
11. Economic Development of Supportive Services Program
12. Community Outreach Partnership Center Program
13. Lower Income Housing Assistance – Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation of Very Low Income Families
14. Emergency Shelter Grants
15. Community Development Block Grants – Entitlement Grants
16. Healthy Homes Initiative Grants
17. Resident Opportunity and Supportive Services
18. Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP), Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI)
19. Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program
20. Historically Black Colleges and Universities Program
21. Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy
22. HOME Investment Partnership Program
23. Community Development Block Grants/State Program
24. Community Development Block Grants/Special Purpose Grants/Technical Assistance Program
25. Operating Assistance for Troubled Multifamily Housing Projects
26. Interest Reduction Payments – Rental and Cooperative Housing for Lower Income Families
27. Fair Housing Initiatives and Administrative Enforcement Initiative Program
28. Fair Housing Assistance – State and Local
29. Shelter Plus Care
30. Housing Counseling Assistance Program
31. New Approach Anti-Drug Grants
32. Opportunities for Youth – Youthbuild Program
33. Supportive Housing Program
34. Supportive Housing Program for the Elderly
35. Public and Indian Housing
36. Special Services Block Grant
37. Teacher Next Door Initiative

Department of Education

- Twenty-first Century Community Learning Centers
- Community Technology Centers

Department of Transportation

- Job Access – Reverse Commute
- Federal Transit Technical Assistance
- Transit Planning and Research
- Recreational Trails Program
- Federal Transit – Metropolitan Planning Grants
- Federal Transit Grants for University Research and Training

Department of Interior

- Outdoor Recreation – Acquisition, Development of Planning
- Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program

Department of Justice

- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Department of Energy

- Energy Task Force for the Urban Consortium

Department of Commerce

- Economic Development – Support for Planning Organizations

Department of Agriculture

- Child and Adult Care Food Program

APPENDIX

This report on Economic Growth and Stability in Virginia's Urban Areas was prepared by the Secretary of Commerce and Trade in accordance with § 2.1 – 51.39:3 of the Code of Virginia. This report is to be updated and presented to the General Assembly biennially.

§ 2.1-51.39:3. Urban issues; report; identifying nonstate resources; impact of state policies; responsibilities of the Secretary.

A. In order to evaluate and promote the economic potential and development of the urban areas in the Commonwealth, the Secretary shall present biennially in even-numbered years to the General Assembly a report summarizing the major state programs and policies affecting economic growth and stability in these urban areas. The report shall include results related to the Regional Competitiveness Act (§ 15.2-1306 et seq.). All agencies and institutions of the Commonwealth that have responsibility for urban affairs shall assist in the preparation of this report upon request by the Secretary of Commerce and Trade.

B. The Secretary, with the support of the Virginia Liaison Office, shall identify and provide information in the biennial report on federal and private sector sources of funding for projects and programs directed to conditions and opportunities in fiscally stressed urban areas.

