



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
Office of the Governor

Michael J. Schewel
Secretary of Commerce and Trade

February 7, 2003

TO: The Honorable Mark R. Warner
 Governor of Virginia

 Members
 The General Assembly of Virginia

The report contained herein has been prepared pursuant to §2.2-206 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 "Michael J. Schewel".

Michael J. Schewel
Secretary of Commerce and Trade

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INTRODUCTION

During the past decade, Virginia experienced a prolonged period of economic growth that provided opportunities and prosperity for many citizens of the Commonwealth. Most of Virginia prospered during this period of economic expansion. However, some areas of the Commonwealth did not experience this growth and prosperity. Most of these areas continue to experience economic decline during the current, nationwide economic slowdown. A significant number of these economically stagnant areas are the once busy and prosperous urban communities of Virginia.

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 the relocation of middle class residents to the suburbs often have led to economic distress and deepened social and spatial polarization within urban areas. The problems of economically depressed inner city neighborhoods are among the consequences of these shifts.

Although the national trend has been toward an increase in the level of 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 driving economic growth in several Virginia cities. However, other urban areas of the Commonwealth have not experienced such continued economic growth or stability. Some 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.

One Virginia , One Future, Governor Warner's economic development strategy for Virginia, seeks as a goal to focus economic development efforts in the areas of greatest need to help reduce economic disparity and thereby increase the prosperity of all Virginians. This would include many of 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 positions must assure that the labor force, housing, services and infrastructure would allow firms to compete successfully in the broader 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 Governor Warner's *One Virginia, One Future* strategy is to "support development of more sites in urban cores for redevelopment and brownfields development in order to rehabilitate and reuse sites and buildings including for retail and mixed-use development." This strategy would help assure that urban areas are able to serve those 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 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 asked 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 (the same ones responded for the report prepared during 2000).

This section of the report contains information obtained from the responses received from state agencies and state colleges, universities and community colleges. Most respondents updated the information originally submitted through

the survey conducted during 2000. 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 respondents provided the information. Additionally, some respondents provided significantly greater detail about programs and activities than other respondents.

STATE AGENCIES

This section of the report includes information provided by state agencies. All agencies responded to the request for information on programs, policies and procedures that could benefit urban economic growth. Some agencies indicated that they did not administer programs related to economic growth and development. This report contains information from agencies that indicated that they did have programs, policies and/or procedures that could assist economic growth and development in urban areas.

Secretariat: COMMERCE AND TRADE

Department of Business Assistance

Program: Workforce Services

Description: Provides new and existing companies with customized recruitment and training to qualified workers at all skill levels for newly created jobs.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Assisted in the retention and creation of jobs.

Program: Existing Business Services

Description: Provides one-stop business assistance and solution resource, offering both online and in-person answers to business questions and needs.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Assisted in the retention and creation of jobs.

Program: Financial Services

Description: Assists new and expanding businesses in accessing capital for retaining existing jobs or creating new jobs.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Assisted in the retention and creation of jobs.

Program: Small Business Incubator Program

Description: Assists in the creation of new jobs by providing grants and technical assistance to local and regional non-profit groups to establish and operate small business incubators.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Assisted in the retention and creation of jobs.

Program: Small Business Development Center Program

Description: Provides business consulting and training to entrepreneurs and small businesses in their start-up and growth through a statewide network of Small Business Development Centers.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Assisted in the retention and creation of 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 job creation and investment separately 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

Name of Program: Unemployment Insurance

Description: Provides temporary financial assistance to workers who become unemployed through no fault of their own, who are able and available to work, and who are actively seeking work. This is a statewide program to promote economic stability in all areas of Virginia.

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

Calendar Year 2000 - \$102,244,845
Calendar Year 2001 - \$231,705,225

Name of 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:

	FY 2000 (7/99-6/00)	FY 2001 (7/00-6/01)	FY 2002 (7/01-6-02)
Jobseekers Registered	374,410	385,677	444,756
Referrals Made by VEC	513,019	497,423	502,959
Job Openings Posted	192,821	154,492	127,558

Name of Program: Trade Act/NAFTA Assistance

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

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

	<u>Training Costs</u>	<u>Benefits Paid</u>
Calendar Year 2000	\$4.8 million	\$9.4 million
Calendar Year 2001	\$4.1 million	\$7.9 million
Calendar Year 2002 (first and second qtrs.)	\$3.1 million	\$4.5 million

Name of 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 are unable to find jobs after receipt of intensive services may receive “training services” that are directly linked to job opportunities in their local areas. 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: Workforce Investment Act services were provided to workers in Virginia’s eight metropolitan statistical areas (urban and suburban localities) as follows:

	<u>PY 2000</u>	<u>PY 2001</u>
Customers Receiving Core Services	3,121	3,828
Customers Receiving Intensive Services	1,853	4,842
Customers Receiving Training Services	1,454	2,688

Department of Forestry

Program: Urban and Community Forestry Grant Assistance Program

Description: This program provides grants to agencies of state and local government, educational institutions and non-profit organizations. The grants are awarded on a competitive basis and must be matched by the recipient on a 50-50 basis. The grants assist localities in managing urban eco-systems, urban street and park trees and urban green open space. In addition, these grants help localities and non-profit organizations

develop 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. The tree planting and tree management help to mitigate pollution and storm water runoff and contribute to the health of urban populations. Grant funds complement funding from other state agencies and help communities leverage resources to accomplish a variety of projects.

Program: Urban & Community Forestry Assistance Grants

Description: During 2002, \$440,000 was made available to Virginia localities. 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 $\$440,000 + \$770,000 = \$1,225,000$. The current funding level of the program will allow for approximately 55 grant awards ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000.

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

- Commercial arborist
- Landscape architects
- Consulting arborists
- Landscaping contractors
- Engineering firms
- 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 inventory and maintenance equipment
- Agricultural supplies
- Exhibits and signage
- Audio/visual equipment

Approximately 30 % 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 (there continues to be a shortage of trained individuals in this area).
- Grants also support outreach by the Virginia Tech Community Design Assistance Center that does conceptual planning for urban renewal in smaller cities and towns.

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 childcare 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 assists 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 provide 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: Petersburg Lead Safe Homes Program (PLSHP)

Description: The PLSHP reduces 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 often times have older homes. 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 three tax and one financial incentive in designated enterprise zones to help encourage business expansion and new business development in distressed areas. The incentives work independently of each other, allowing the business to apply separately for each incentive when it is most advantageous. Localities also offer their own incentives in the 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. Twelve mid sized to large urban areas have at least one enterprise zone and since the program began they have created approximately 1,900 jobs (1984-2001).

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: design, promotion, economic restructuring, and organization.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The Main Street Program is a significant tool for the revitalization of downtowns in small to mid-sized urban areas population throughout Virginia. Since the program began, there has been more than \$121 million in private investment and approximately 3,100 net new jobs created (1985-2001).

Program: Virginia Enterprise Initiative

Description: The Virginia Enterprise Initiative was created to advance opportunities for self-employment for entrepreneurs or “microenterprises” who lack access to business training and capital. The target markets are women, low-income and minorities, who have traditionally had difficulty accessing capital. The program provides training, operating support and capitalization of loan pools to competitively selected organizations statewide that deliver microenterprise services. Each microenterprise program provides business skills training, technical assistance, micro loans (under \$25,000) and post-loan assistance to its clients. In addition these organizations 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, technical assistance and access to capital for entrepreneurs. It is an opportunity for disadvantaged populations to become economically independent, and in the course, creates new businesses and jobs in the State. In 2001, 81 new businesses and more than 350 new jobs were created by the seven VEI-funded microenterprise programs in mid-sized and large urban areas.

Program: Derelict Structures Program (no longer funded)

Description: The Derelict Structures Fund provided 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 had a focus on urban areas and leveraged other funding to demolish or return dilapidated properties to productive economic use. In the programs two funding rounds combined, nine urban areas received a total of approximately \$1.2 million in Derelict Structures funding and were able to acquire and/or demolish more than 90 dilapidated and unsafe residential structures and rehabilitate an historic office building and theater and redevelop a former historic hotel into residential and office space.

Program: Regional Competitiveness Program

Description: The Regional Competitiveness Program was established in 1996, through the passage of the Virginia Regional Competitiveness Act (§15.2-1306 through §15.2-1310). The Act established an incentive fund to encourage joint activities that will address regional economic competitiveness needs. The program is designed to reward existing regional actions and to stimulate new regional activities. The regions generally

conform to planning district boundaries. Prior to FY 2003, once a region qualified, it received incentive funds for five years, with funding amounts based on population size.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Of the 20 partnerships, nine include major urban areas. Over the past five years, these nine regions received \$17,549,833 in incentive funds. Through these partnerships, each dollar in state funding has leveraged \$18 in other funding for regional projects that strengthen the economic competitiveness of Virginia's urban areas. Using incentive funds, urban partnerships undertake projects including industrial and business park development funding with revenue sharing agreements, workforce training for high technology and high wage jobs, Port of Hampton Roads marketing, regional water and sewer system planning, transportation improvement planning and advocacy, regional tourism marketing, high school apprenticeship programs sponsored by local firms, technology business incubators, and an online workforce services center.

Program: Building Rehabilitation Training

Description: The Department is continuing the 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 program is being conducted throughout 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.

Policy: New Building Code

The Board of Housing and Community Development is in the process of updating the Uniform Statewide Building Code to include by reference the latest International Code Council model code. This new building code will allow the acceptance of use of innovative construction methods and materials that could benefit urban construction and rehabilitation efforts.

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 2001 and 2002, VHDA originated 7,503 bond-financed home purchase loans totaling \$830 million in urban areas (64% of program total). Of the urban units financed, 933 (12%) 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	2,939
Local Business Owners' Income	\$24.5 million
Local Wages & Salaries	\$110 million
Local Government Revenues	\$17.3 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 2001 and 2002, VHDA originated 207 VHF-financed home purchase loans totaling \$14 ml. in urban areas (56% of program total). Of the urban units financed, 53 (26%) 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	161
Local Business Owners' Income	\$1.3million
Local Wages & Salaries	\$6.0million
Local Government Revenues	\$.95 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 2001 and 2002, VHDA originated 36 loans totaling \$388,224 in urban areas (58.8% of program total).

Local Jobs Supported	113
Local Business Owners' Income	\$.9million
Local Wages & Salaries	\$4.2million
Local Government Revenues	\$.67 million

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 2001 and 2002, over 553 homebuyer education classes were offered to over 14,000 participants in urban areas throughout Virginia (98% 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 2001 and 2002, VHDA originated 97 multifamily loans totaling \$406.5 million in urban areas to finance 13,161 affordable rental housing units (84% of program total). These units serve the following population groups: 12,058 (92%) serve low-income families, 1,042 (8%) serve elderly persons and 61 (.5%) serve nonelderly disabled persons.

Of the total urban units financed, 8,595 units (65%) 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	13,666
Local Business Owners' Income	\$126.5million
Local Wages & Salaries	\$517million
Local Government Revenues	\$87 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 2001 and 2002, VHDA allocated 9% federal tax credits to 51 multifamily projects to subsidize the development of 3,511 affordable low-income rental units (72.5% of program total). These units serve the following

population groups: 1,655 (47%) low-income families and 1,856 (53%) elderly persons.

Of the urban tax credit units 3,235 (91%) 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	5,144
Local Business Owners' Income	\$48 million
Local Wages & Salaries	\$195 million
Local Government Revenues	\$33 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 2001 and 2002, 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 rental payment standard 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. In FY 2001, VHDA administered the program in 89 counties and cities in partnership with local administrative agents (primarily local governments). However, since that time, the number of participating localities has fallen and VHDA has turned over full administrative responsibilities to local public housing agencies that both desired and had the capacity to run the program directly with HUD. Most of the localities departing VHDA's program were metropolitan cities and suburban counties where local administrative capacity is greatest.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In FY 2001, VHDA's program served nearly 6,000 very low-income families, elderly persons and disabled persons in 25 urban cities and counties in Virginia. In FY 2002, the number of urban households served through VHDA dropped to 2,150, and the number of urban counties and cities served dropped to 16. VHDA has made no specific estimate of the economic impact of this activity. Nonetheless, the impact of the approximately \$25 million in annual rent subsidies provided to very low-income urban tenants in FY 2001, and the approximately \$9 million in annual rent subsidies provided in FY 2002, are 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, 11,000 apprentices are registered in approximately 300 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.

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 Resources assists local planners with evaluation of mineral development as part of their local comprehensive plans, and assists with the evaluation of geologic conditions at industrial development sites.

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 Resources Authority Bond Program

Description: The VRA Bond Program finances water, sewer, solid waste, public safety, brownfields remediation and redevelopment, and airport projects for Virginia localities. VRA bonds are rated “AA” by two ratings agencies, and the resulting, relatively low, interest rates are passed through to the local borrowers. In addition, the VRA Pooled Loan Bond Program affords participants at least 50% savings in the administrative costs of issuance related to obtaining financing.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: From 7/1/00 through 6/30/02, the VRA Bond Program issued a total of \$257,230,000 in bonds. Of this amount, urban localities borrowed \$87,451,142. This included \$36,665,000 utilized for various water, sewer, and solid waste projects by the Cities of Manassas, Poquoson, and Suffolk, and the Southeastern Public Service Authority of Virginia. Further, \$50,786,142 was utilized by the City of Richmond for various airport projects.

Program: Virginia Water Facilities Revolving Fund (VWFRF)

Description: The VWFRF is a below market loan program for a locality’s most basic infrastructure – sewage and stormwater treatment and management. Through this program, all Virginia local governments, including urban localities, simultaneously protect their natural resources and lay the groundwork for economic development, an essential component of the well being of their citizens. New projects are eligible for funding. The loans are administered and approved by the Department of Environmental Quality, with VRA providing financial and accounting management and support. The types of projects funded include sewage treatment, storm drainage, combined sewer overflow, and agricultural and construction best management practices. Funding comes from the US Environmental Protection Agency with a requisite 20% match from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

On loans made during 7/1/00 through 6/30/02, total interest savings realized by urban borrowers over the life of the loans originated is estimated to be \$18 million.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: From 7/1/00 through 6/30/02, the VWFRF loaned \$248,560,130 to Virginia localities. Of this amount, urban localities borrowed \$204,687,798. This included \$202,539,185 utilized for various wastewater treatment projects by Alexandria Sanitation Authority, Fairfax County, Hampton Roads Sanitation District, City of Lynchburg, City of Newport News, and Prince William County Sanitation Authority. Further, \$2,148,613

was utilized by the City of Lynchburg for its combined sewer overflow project (see Combined Sewer Overflow Matching Funds below).

Program: Virginia Water Facilities Revolving Fund – Combined Sewer Overflow Matching Fund (CSO)

Description: A portion of the state match monies from the VWFRF (discussed above) are earmarked for the Combined Sewer Overflow Matching Fund, a grant program.

Stormwater run-off flows through storm drains to waterways. During extremely heavy rains, stormwater can overflow the storm drains and flow into the sewage lines. If the sewage plants cannot accommodate the added volume, untreated sewage may flow into waterways. To prevent this potential problem, localities must build new or update existing combined sewer overflow systems. Urban areas with older sewage treatment systems are the most vulnerable to this problem.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: From 7/1/00 through 6/30/02, the CSO issued \$17,905,000 in grants to the Cities of Lynchburg and Richmond.

Virginia Tourism Corporation

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

Program: Cooperative Marketing Program

Description: The VTC's Cooperative 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 1995 through 2003: \$29.4 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 up to 7 to 1. Before 1999, demonstrating return on investment was not a program requirement.

Program: Executive Order No. 6 and Group Meeting Planning and Recruitment Efforts

Description: To promote Virginia as a group meeting and convention destination. Through daily contact with meeting planners, the Virginia Tourism Corporation's Washington, D.C. office solicits leads on associations and groups that may be interested in holding their conventions in Virginia. The state's 45 Convention and Visitors Bureaus then follow up on those leads and book meetings.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Virginia's major meeting and convention facilities are located in the urban areas of the state, including Richmond, Virginia Beach, and Roanoke.

In 2000 tourism's economic impact in Virginia was \$13.2 billion. It was almost \$7.6 billion in the combined major urban areas of the state, or over 57% of the state's total economic impact from tourism.

In 2000 the economic impact of tourism in Northern Virginia was almost \$4.6 billion (Fairfax \$1.8 billion, Arlington \$2.3 billion and Alexandria \$443.2 million). The Tidewater area saw \$1.5 billion from its major urban areas. (Hampton \$128 million, Newport News \$159.1 million, Norfolk \$430.2 million, Portsmouth \$42.8 million, and Virginia Beach \$757.9 million). The impact for the Richmond area was over \$1.1 billion, and for the Roanoke area it was over \$366 million.

Program: Film Office Recruitment Film Production

Description: The mission of the Virginia Film Office is to provide economic benefit to Virginia through film, video, television and multimedia production. To accomplish this, the Film Office engages in marketing activities that will bring new business to the state through the attraction of film projects originating regionally, nationally and internationally while supporting the growth and expansion of the in-state film and video industry and related infrastructure.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The nature of the industry is such that nearly all filming work occurs in or around major urban centers to take advantage of the crew and services available in cities, as well as because of the varied architecture available. In 2001, the industry reported an economic impact of more than \$190 million, with an estimated \$175 million of that money spent in urban areas.

Policy: VTA is required by the Code to administer the Cooperative Marketing Grants Program

Procedure: Applicants are required to follow the attached Cooperative Marketing Fund Guidelines

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: From 1995 through 2003, the investment of Coop dollars in urban areas totals \$29.4 million.

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

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

Description: 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. To accomplish this goal, the Board has adopted learning standards for every child from kindergarten through 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 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.

For fiscal year 2003, more than \$21 million in state basic aid has been given to school divisions for professional development. Model training programs and curriculum 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, and content reading, and providing guidelines for classroom writing assessment. In 2001, the Board of Education and the department created a leadership development curriculum for Virginia public schools. In addition, the department has sponsored direct training. For example, in 2001, the department sponsored the Virginia Sciences Standards Institute with the Virginia Museum of Natural History for schools *Accredited with Warning* in science. In 2002, workshops on teaching reading comprehension and vocabulary were provided to school divisions.

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 lessons 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.

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 revised SOL were adopted by the Board of Education. The Governor and the Board of Education are committed to 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. The Department of Education supports that commitment through direct technical assistance to schools and teachers.

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. Businesses considering expansion within an urban area, or relocation from 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 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.

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 *Regulations Establishing Standards for Accrediting Public Schools in Virginia*, or 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 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 Board has recognized the need for an ongoing process of evaluation and

revision of the standards and adopted a schedule for review of each academic area at least once every seven years in September 2000. Since that time, the standards in fine arts, foreign language, health and physical education, history and social science, and mathematics have been revised. The science and English standards are currently under revision.

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 three, five, and eight. 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 a 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 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 from 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.

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.

- No Child Left Behind (formerly Eisenhower) Program - \$1.3 Million = in 2002 to SCHEV to distribute to Virginia colleges and universities and eligible non-profits to support projects that enhance professional development for K-12 public school teachers. The new RFP will give priority to proposed projects involving teachers in low-performing, high-poverty schools.
- GEAR-UP Program--\$10 Million secured from the federal government (\$5 Million for scholarships for Pell-eligible low-income students) and distributed to colleges and universities and K-12 school districts. The program features coordinated K-16 initiatives to increase the number of low-income students who enroll, persist, and succeed in college. Student scholarships are provided, based on achievement of academic milestones and participation in the program over a 6-year period spanning 7th – 12th grade. GEAR-UP projects are in place in urban schools, including those in Norfolk City and Petersburg.

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

- Virginia Student Financial Assistance Program - \$75.0 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

Tuition Assistance Grants – \$35,868,650 in 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 89,544 students for the academic year, a 7.9 percent increase over 2000-2001. The numbers represent 234,790 individuals who enrolled in at least one credit course during 2001-2002. Enrollment for all minority students has been increasing steadily since 1995. More than 77,000 minority students enrolled in a Virginia Community College in fall 2001.

Additionally, over 1, 200 Distance Learning Programs were offered to more than 40,000 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 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 two Institutes of Excellence in Information and Advanced Technologies. Collectively, these two institutes provide non-credit training to over 13,000 students.

During the 2001-2002 fiscal year, the 23 community college workforce development units provided non-credit to more than 47,000 employees of 906 companies through over 3,300 non-credit courses. There were 5,406 non-credit open enrollment workshops and seminars enrolling over 51,200 employees through more than 2,600 companies. The community college apprenticeship-related instruction program served 8,650 apprentices through over 2,500 sponsors (employers).

Policy: The mission of workforce development services is to support and advocate for community college workforce development professionals in their efforts to provide world-class programs and services to all Virginians.

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 need 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: 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

Program: Enterprise Zone (Code of Virginia § 59.1-280 et seq.)

Description: A taxpayer is allowed a credit for investment and real property improvement in area designated as Enterprise Zones.

Procedure: The Department of Housing and Community Development, which administers the Enterprise Zone Program, annually certifies to the Tax Commissioner the business credit tax for a qualified business firm. Enterprise zones may be located in urban areas. Business tax credits certified to the Department of Taxation by the Department of Housing and Community Development are allowed on the Virginia income tax returns. There is no carryover provisions for the General Business Tax Credit. To the extent the Real Property Improvement Tax Credit exceeds tax liability, it is refundable not to exceed \$125,000. To the extent the Zone Investment Tax Credit exceeds the tax liability, it may be carried over until the full amount of the credit has been utilized.

Program: Neighborhood Assistance Act Credits (Code of Virginia § 63.2-2000 et seq.)

Description: A taxpayer is allowed a credit for contributing to Neighborhood Assistance Program organizations as approved by the Department of Social Services. The Virginia Department of Social Services administers this program.

Procedure: The Department of Social Services certifies to the Tax Commissioner the Neighborhood Assistance Act credit authorized to the business firm or individual. This certification is also provided to the taxpayer and must be attached when filing the Virginia income tax return.

Program: Rent Reduction Program Credit (code of Virginia § 58.1-339)

Description: A taxpayer is allowed a credit for providing rent reductions to elderly, disabled or homeless persons.

Procedure: The Virginia Housing Development Authority, the agency that administers the program, certifies this credit to the taxpayer. To the extent this credit exceeds the tax liability, it may be carried over for up to five taxable years.

Program: Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit (Code of Virginia § 58.1-339.2)

Description: A taxpayer is allowed a credit for expenses incurred for rehabilitating certified historic structures in Virginia. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources administers this program.

Procedure: The Department of Historic Resources certifies the amount of the Historic Rehabilitation Credit to the taxpayer. The certification is attached to the Virginia tax return on which the credit is claimed. To the extent this credit exceeds the tax liability, it may be carried over for up to five taxable years.

Program: Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (Code of Virginia § 58.1-435)

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

Procedure: Taxpayers must apply to the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development in order to be eligible for the credit. The Department of Housing and Community Development certifies the amount of credit to which the taxpayer is entitled, and the taxpayer submits the certification with the Virginia tax return. There is no carryover provision for this credit.

Program: Worker Retraining Tax Credit (Code of Virginia § 58.1-439.6)

Description: An employer may claim a credit for certain training costs associated with providing eligible work retraining.

Procedure: The Department of Business assistance will review requests for certification submitted by employers and advise the Tax Commissioner whether a course or program qualifies as eligible worker training. The employer can claim a credit only for those noncredit courses at the community college or a private school and worker retraining programs undertaken through an apprenticeship agreement approved by Virginia Apprenticeship Council. These courses must be certified to the Department of Taxation by the Department of Business Assistance. The credit may be claimed on the Virginia income tax return. To the extent this credit exceeds the tax liability, it may be carried over for the next three taxable years.

Program: Credit for Certain Employers Hiring Recipients of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (code of Virginia § 58.1-439.9)

Description: Qualified business employers may claim a credit for hiring TANF recipients. The Virginia Department of Social Services administers this program.

Procedures: The employer claiming this credit must provide written evidence, satisfactory to the Tax Commissioner, of employing such qualified employee. The credit may be claimed on the employer's Virginia income tax return. To the extent this credit exceeds the tax liability, it may be carried over for the next three taxable years.

Program: Vehicle Emissions Testing, Clean Fuel Vehicles, and Certain Refueling Property Tax Credit (Code of Virginia § 58.1-438.1)

Description: Taxpayers can claim a credit for purchases of electric vehicles, vehicles that operate on alternative fuels, and refueling property related to the operation of these vehicles. The credit is also available for the purchases of certain vehicle emissions testing equipment, which must be certified by the Department of Environmental Quality.

Procedure: This credit is claimed on the Virginia income tax return. To the extent this credit exceeds the tax liability, it may be carried over for the next five taxable years.

Program: Clean Fuel Vehicle Job Creation Tax Credit (Code of Virginia § 58.1-439.1)

Description: Corporations can claim a credit for each job created in Virginia from the manufacture of clean fuel vehicles or conversion of conventionally fueled vehicles to run on clean fuel. Jobs created to manufacture clean fuel vehicle components are also eligible for the credit.

Procedure: The credit is claimed on the Virginia corporation income tax return. To the extent this credit exceeds the tax liability, it may be carried over for the next five succeeding taxable years.

Program: Major Business Facility Job Tax Credit (Code of Virginia § 58.1-439)

Description: Companies are allowed a credit for creation of new, permanent full-time positions in Virginia. The credit is allowed to any company that establishes or expands a major business facility in Virginia, except a retail trade business if such trade is a principal activity of the facility.

Procedure: This credit is claimed on the Virginia income tax return. The credit will be recaptured for any of the five taxable years succeeding the credit year in which the average number of qualified full-time employees employed during such year decreases below the average number of qualified full-time employees employed during the tax year. To the extent this credit exceeds the tax liability, it may be carried over for the next ten succeeding taxable years.

Program: Recyclable Materials Processing Equipment Tax Credit (Code of Virginia § 58.1-338 and 439.7)

Description: Taxpayer is allowed a credit for purchases of machinery and equipment used in manufacturing facilities in Virginia to process recyclable materials for sale.

Procedure: Recycling equipment must be used exclusively in or on the premises of manufacturing facilities or plant units that manufacture, process, compound or produce items of tangible personal property from recyclable materials, within the Commonwealth for sale. The Department of Environmental Quality must certify that the machinery and equipment is an integral part of the recycling process. Any credit not usable in the taxable year the machinery and equipment is purchased may be carried over for 10 succeeding taxable years.

Program: Credit for Low Income Individuals (Code of Virginia § 58.1-339.8)

Description: Individuals may qualify to claim the Credit for Low Income individuals if their total family Virginia adjusted gross income from all members of the household is below federal poverty guidelines.

Procedure: This credit is claimed on the Virginia individual income tax return. There is no carryover provision for this credit, and the credit is not refundable.

Program: Employers of Disabled Individuals Tax Credit (Code of Virginia § 58.1-439.11)

Description: Employers who hired an employee with disabilities may qualify for this credit. The employee must have completed or be in the process of completing, rehabilitative services provided by the Virginia Department of Rehabilitative Services, the Virginia Department for the Blind and Vision Impaired or the United States Department of Veteran Affairs. Businesses claiming the Major Business Facility Tax Credit for an employee are not eligible for the Employers of Disabled Individuals Credit for the same employee.

Procedure: This credit is claimed on the Virginia income tax return. To the extent this credit exceeds the tax liability, it may be carried over for the next three taxable years.

Secretariat: HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Virginia Department for the Aging

Name of Program: Senior Community Service Employment Program

Description - The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), authorized under Title V of the federal Older Americans Act, provides employment and training services to low-income persons aged 55 and older. It finances subsidized community service jobs of limited duration in local communities. Program participants generally work 20 hours a week in private or public organizations or businesses to gain work-experience and training to obtain unsubsidized employment in the open job market.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas – During the last two years, the SCSEP has provided part-time community service jobs to approximately 1,600 individuals. Approximately 250 of these persons were employed in urban areas.

Name of Program: Home and Community-Based Services

Description – This program provides social services to Virginians age 60 and older living in both urban and rural communities throughout the Commonwealth. Home and community-based services include transportation, personal care, home-delivered meals (meals on wheels), adult day care services, home health services, and other services to allow frail, older individuals to live independently in their own homes and avoid institutionalization.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas - Services are provided through a network of 25 local Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) which employ more than 1,300 paid staff persons and supervise over 300 volunteers. These 25 AAAs spend more than \$30 million in federal and state dollars for salaries, benefits, rent, and other administrative expenses as well as in the purchase or provision of home and community-based services. This is money that is spent in the local communities. Although these agencies serve both rural and urban regions, 5 AAAs exclusively serve the urban metro DC area including Arlington, Alexandria, Fairfax, Prince William, and Loudoun. Two AAAs serve the urban Hampton Roads region including Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Chesapeake, Portsmouth, Hampton, Newport News, and Williamsburg. One AAA serves the Richmond metropolitan area including the City of Richmond, Henrico County, and Chesterfield County.

Department of Health

Program: Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Description of Program: This program oversees the services utilized in responding to the needs for immediate medical care in order to prevent loss of life or aggravation of physiological or psychological illness or injury. These services

are described as first response, basic life support, advanced life support, specialized life support, communications, training, medical control, and rescue.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is recognized as being an essential component of public safety in all localities. Based on current statistics provided by several urban jurisdictions, one in six citizens will utilize EMS annually. Since its inception, EMS has achieved stature as a profession and has continued its growth as an essential component of public safety across the Commonwealth for the following reasons.

1. Whether on a small or large scale, EMS providers and their system capabilities are counted on to organize, control and mitigate the emergencies. No clearer example is evident than the events suffered within the Commonwealth and the nation on September 11, 2001. In this terrorist event, both affected targets were in urban settings.
2. EMS is an essential component of the health care delivery system. Its Emergency Medical Services is the first line of defense when disaster strikes. Performance impacts the health and quality of life of citizens who experience medical emergencies and injuries. Effective pre-hospital patient care minimizes hospital stays (cost), lost time from work, and maintains the quality of life by slowing/interrupting the progression of an illness or injury before it becomes disabling to the patient.
3. EMS plays an essential role in industrial existence and continued growth by providing medical care as required and mandated by OSHA. Companies are required by OSHA to provide medical care for their employees within four (4) minutes of an injury or illness. The availability and quality of EMS is one of the critical factors used by companies in site selection decisions for establishing and relocating facilities and employees.
4. As mandated by the *Code of Virginia*, EMS agencies conduct, promote and encourage programs in education and training designed to upgrade the knowledge and skills of citizens and health care workers in a variety of EMS related topics. These programs include public access automated external defibrillation (AED), emergency medical dispatch, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and first aid classes, child safety seat inspections, bicycle and helmet safety, home hazard recognition, and injury prevention programs for the pediatric and elderly population. Provision of these programs for businesses assists them in reducing health insurance costs and improves worker productivity by enabling a safer work and home environment for employees.
5. EMS provides essential and required medical services for mass gathering events sponsored by private or public organizations such as parades, concerts, festivals, and sporting events. These events produce revenue and

attract economic growth and provide recreational leisure opportunities for the community.

Program: Drinking Water

Description of Program: This program protects the public health by ensuring that all Virginians have access to an adequate supply of affordable, safe drinking water that meets federal and state drinking water standards. This is accomplished by the following: serving as Virginia's advocate for safe drinking water, providing an engineering review and approval of construction projects, performing on-sight inspections of waterworks operations, monitoring drinking water quality, providing technical assistance and training with respect to all drinking water issues, financing improvements to drinking water systems, seeking funding sources for drinking water projects, and enforcing drinking water regulations and standards of the Virginia Public Water Supply Law and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. This is a statewide program that impacts urban areas.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: New 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. Through the provision of services described above, this program assists water supply owners in complying with drinking water standards and the needs of their locality.

Program: Wastewater Engineering/Marina Sanitation

Description of Program: The Wastewater Engineering Program oversees the engineering aspects of wastewater treatment both in new construction and upgrades to existing facilities. Through project evaluation, technical assistance and enforcement, and sewage treatment owners are assisted in designing and operating their facilities in compliance with state and federal laws. The Marina Program ensures that adequate sanitary facilities and pump-out/dump station facilities are provided at all marinas and other places where boats are moored. This is accomplished through issuing to each marina a Certificate to Operate in conformance with the marina regulations, reviewing site plans and Virginia Marine Resource Commission permit applications, and conducting marina surveillance inspections.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The safe and proper treatment and disposal of wastewater impacts the economy of urban areas. New development requires adequate capacity to service its needs. Urban areas along waterways, such as Alexandria, Hampton Roads, Leesburg, Richmond, and Roanoke, 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 has a grant program to promote 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 waterfront area and the Marina at Waterside.

Program: Shellfish Sanitation

Description of Program: The purpose of this program is to minimize the risk of disease from molluscan shellfish and crustacea products at the wholesale level by classifying shellfish waters for safe commercial and recreational harvest; by implementing a statewide regulatory inspection program for commercial processors; and by providing technical guidance and assistance to the shellfish and crustacea industries regarding technical and public health issues.

The program enforces mandated state and federal regulatory standards that have been established to ensure that shellfish harvested and/or processed in Virginia are safe for public consumption. The program is a statewide program that impacts urban areas.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This program ensures that harvesting areas and shellfish processing facilities meet the necessary public health standards. The Food and Drug Administration's approval of the program allows watermen to harvest shellfish for sale to processors certified by the program; in turn, certified processors are allowed to sell their shellfish on the interstate market. The program's assessment of shellfish growing areas is especially important in urban areas, due to their greater potential for pollution from contaminants.

Program: Community Health Services (Local health departments)

Description of Program: Each locality in the state is served by a local health department, which is 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. Local health departments also play an important role preparing for and responding to emergencies, both natural and man-made. Services include clinics, immunizations, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (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 food borne outbreak, contaminated swimming beach waters, a mosquito borne outbreak (West Nile Virus in many urban areas of Virginia), 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.

CSB Catchment Area Population Density *Urban Community Services Boards*

Alexandria	8,385	Virginia Beach	1,713
Arlington	7,315	Prince William	932
Norfolk	4,357	Chesterfield	611
Portsmouth	3,038	Chesapeake	585
Richmond	3,291	Colonial	469
Hampton-Newport News	2,719	Henrico Area	448
Fairfax-Falls Church	2,484	Loudoun	326

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: While current employment information about urban CSBs is not easily available, in FY 2003, all 40 CSBs reported that they employed, directly or contractually, more than 9,900 full time equivalents (FTEs). The 17 urban CSB's employ over 5,500 FTEs. 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 \$17 million) For example, in FY 2003, the Fairfax-Falls Church CSB has a total budget exceeding \$110 million. The Alexandria, Blue Ridge, Chesterfield, Hampton-Newport News, Henrico Area, and Richmond CSBs have total budgets in excess of \$21 million. The Arlington, Loudoun, Norfolk, Prince William, Rappahannock Area, and Virginia Beach CSBs have total budgets in excess of \$15 million, and the Chesapeake, Hanover, and Portsmouth CSBs have budgets that exceed \$8 million.

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 Treatment Programs

Description: The Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services supports five public treatment programs with state and federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant funds. Opiate treatments have 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 2002 these clinics served 1,831 consumers at a cost of \$3,353,450. National studies of this type of treatment indicate that it is cost effective. Persons participating in opioid treatment programs 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 treatment 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 up to 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 areas (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 Intensive Jail-based Treatment Services

Description: In SFY 2002, CSBs received funds from state and federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds for a Jail Services Initiative to provide intensive substance abuse treatment services in jails and adult regional detention facilities. The CSBs are Blue Ridge (Roanoke City and Roanoke County), District 19 (Petersburg), Fairfax/Falls Church, Hampton/Newport News, Middle Peninsula-Northern Neck, Norfolk, Piedmont (Martinsville) and Virginia Beach. The programs have a static capacity of approximately 220 individuals with over 800 being served in a year. Due to reductions in state general funds, Norfolk, Petersburg and Roanoke County were downsized from therapeutic communities but continued to be funded at a reduced level (\$156,000) in order to maintain substance abuse education, counseling and assessment services at those locations.

The Department is in the process of conducting an outcome evaluation of the two remaining Jail-based Therapeutic Communities (Fairfax/Falls Church and Virginia Beach) in response to a recommendation of the Joint Study Committee on Treatment Options for Offenders Who Have Mental Illness or Substance Abuse Disorders (SJR97/HJR 142).

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: Project LINK

Description: Eight 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.

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. Urban LINK programs are funded through federal SAPT block grant dollars and are located in Fredericksburg, Roanoke, Virginia Beach, and Hampton-Newport News. Additionally, one of the two collaborative LINK sites funded with state general funds, the Northern Virginia LINK, serves Fairfax, Falls Church, Arlington, Alexandria, Prince William, and Loudoun.

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 TANF funds.

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, 50 houses have been established statewide. 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 boards to provide vocational services to agency clients. These specialty positions work with many clients who were unemployed at the time of discharge from a substance abuse treatment program and who in the past have often required public assistance to subsist. Emphasis is being placed on assisting these individuals in receiving vocational services, training, and assistance in obtaining employment prior to discharge.

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. Twelve urban CSB's Alexandria, Arlington, Blue Ridge, Fairfax, Hampton, Newport News, Loudoun, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Prince William, Rappahannock Area, Richmond and Virginia Beach receive \$134, 707 in federal funds for PATH for FY 2003.

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, 2002, 15 PACT teams are operating in 12 CSBs 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 Henrico), thereby reducing the negative effects the lack of such services may have on their families and the local mental health and criminal justice systems. In state FY 2003, 832 individuals will be served by these urban PACT teams.

Program: 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 300 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 all urban areas, 156 consumers were served in FY 2002 at a cost of \$5,724,853.

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 Services. 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, there are approximately 3,368 individuals enrolled in this program for a total of approximately \$54,334,000 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 a little over \$13 million. The network of 26 local and three statewide organizations have budgets that together total over \$100 million. Twelve of the 26 local agencies are in or provide services in urban areas.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Community action agencies run many programs and provide numerous services that are designed to address critical local needs. All of these programs and services economically impact and aid in the stabilization of urban areas. These programs and services include: childcare; job training and other employment services; youth programs; transportation; emergency services (including shelters and transitional housing); housing development, construction and/or rehabilitation; micro-enterprise loans; credit unions; education and ex-offender services.

The following are the community action agencies providing services in urban areas:

Alexandria - Office of Economic Opportunity (Public CAA)
Arlington Community Action Program
Fairfax County - Dept of Family Services (Public CAA)
Lynchburg Community Action Group (Cities of Lynchburg and Bedford)
Monticello Area Community Action Agency (Charlottesville)
Office of Human Affairs (Cities of Hampton and Newport News)
People, Inc. (City of Bristol)
Pittsylvania County CAA (Cities of Danville and Martinsville)
Richmond Community Action Program (Cities of Richmond and Petersburg)
The STOP Organization (Cities of Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Chesapeake, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and Franklin)
Total Action Against Poverty (Cities of Roanoke, Salem, Lexington, Buena Vista, Clifton Forge, and Covington)
Williamsburg/James City County Community Action Agency (City of Williamsburg)

Program: Child Care Program

Description: To the extent that program funds are available, the Child 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 121 local social services agencies to cover all, or a portion of, child care costs for eligible children and families. These subsidies add to the economic base of urban areas through income taxes of working families and increasing the expendable income within 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 (WtW)

Description: The program provides Workforce Investment Boards with maximum flexibility to move welfare recipients and other hard-to-employ individuals into jobs through meeting local labor market needs. WtW serves long-term Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients, non-custodial parents related to TANF families, and TANF cases that have used their twenty-four months of state eligibility. In addition, as a result of WtW amendments, individuals aging out of foster care, but who are not yet 25 years old, and custodial parents with income below the federal poverty level are eligible for program services. WtW provides the necessary support and wrap-around services to those participants with multiple barriers to employment.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: As with the VIEW Program, WtW prepares TANF recipients, former TANF recipients, and other eligible individuals to become self-sufficient and independent from government programs. As these individuals work their way off government 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: Title IV-E Foster Care

Description: Title IV-E foster care payments are available for AFDC-eligible children who have been removed from their homes and placed in a foster family home. Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments include payments to cover the cost of (and the cost of providing) food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, a child's personal incidentals, liability insurance with respect to a child and reasonable travel to the child's home for visitation with the birth family.

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 Electronic Benefit Transfer cards that use debit card technology to purchase food products through normal channels of trade. Grocers and other approved retailers are electronically reimbursed for the food purchases by the federal government.

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

Program: Energy Assistance Program

Description: The Energy Assistance Program provides assistance to eligible holds to assist in meeting their energy needs. The Program has three components: Fuel Assistance; Crisis Assistance; and Cooling Assistance. Credit authorizations are issued to approved vendors on behalf of eligible households that are used to purchase heating and cooling energy services.

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 financial and medical support payments in non-intact families.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The program transfers income from non-custodial to custodial parents for the support of their child(ren). At this time, the program covers one-quarter of Virginia's children (540,000).

Department for the Blind and Vision Impaired

Program: Vocational Rehabilitation Program

Description: The purpose of the program is to assist eligible persons with visual disabilities to obtain, maintain or regain employment.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Provides a trained work force to support local businesses, generates income taxes and reduce the local, state and federal resources that are used to provide social and health related benefits to individuals with disabilities.

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 regulations (9 VAC 10-20 of the Virginia Administrative Code) in September 1989. The regulations apply to the 84 counties, cities and towns in 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 in to 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. *It is also expected that water quality improvements due to implementation of the Bay Act program will have beneficial economic effects on local water-related tourism, recreation and industries, as well as positive quality-of-life effects, although those are all difficult to quantify.*

Department of Conservation and Recreation

Program: 2000 Operation and Maintenance of State Parks

Description: DCR operates thirteen (13) state parks within standard metropolitan statistical areas: Smith Mountain Lake S.P. (Lynchburg MSA), False Cape S.P. (Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Newport News MSA), First Landing S.P. (Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Newport News MSA), York River S.P. (Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Newport News MSA), Pocahontas (Richmond-Petersburg MSA), Natural Tunnel

(Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol MSA), Mason Neck (incl. GW Grist Mill) (Washington-Baltimore MSA), Shenandoah River (Washington-Baltimore MSA), Sky Meadows (Washington-Baltimore MSA), Caledon (Washington-Baltimore MSA), Lake Anna (Washington-Baltimore MSA), and Leesylvania (Washington-Baltimore MSA). 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 \$61,114,292.

ATTENDANCE

<u>PARK</u>	<u>DAY</u>	<u>OVER NIGHT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>VISITOR SPENDING*</u>	<u>SMA</u>
Smith Mountain Lake	229,823	28,266	258,089	\$ 5,373,128	1
False Cape	17,570	3,694	21,264	502,760	2
First Landing	1,629,085	92,296	1,721,381	31,603,120	2
York River	63,324	140	63,464	1,021,584	2
Natural Tunnel	240,159	9,260	249,419	4,398,144	3
Mason Neck/GW					
Grist Mill	80,945	0	80,945	1,295,120	4
Shenandoah River	113,065	5,168	118,233	2,119,120	4
Sky Meadows	79,953	2,239	82,192	1,413,588	4
Caledon	53,605	0	53,605	857,680	4
Lake Anna	158,174	0	158,174	2,530,784	4
Leesylvania	290,453	0	290,453	4,647,248	4
Pocahontas	146,756	48,732	195,488	<u>5,272,016</u>	5
				\$ 61,114,292	

* Overnight Attendance multiplied by Mean Traveler Spending per Day (\$51-75) \$60 used for this calculation. Day attendance multiplied by \$16. Source: *Virginia Tourism Corporation's 1997-1998 Visitor Study*.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area:

- 1 – Lynchburg
- 2 – Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News
- 3 – Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol
- 4 – Washington, DC-VA-MD-WV
- 5 – Richmond-Petersburg
- 6 – Charlottesville
- 7 – Roanoke
- 8 – Danville

Program: 2001 Operation and Maintenance of State Parks

Description: DCR operates thirteen (13) state parks within standard metropolitan statistical areas: Smith Mountain Lake S.P. (Lynchburg MSA), False Cape S.P. (Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Newport News MSA), First Landing S.P. (Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Newport News MSA), York River S.P. (Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Newport News MSA), Pocahontas (Richmond-Petersburg MSA), Natural Tunnel (Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol MSA), Mason Neck (incl. GW Grist Mill) (Washington-Baltimore MSA), Shenandoah River (Washington-Baltimore MSA), Sky Meadows (Washington-Baltimore MSA), Caledon (Washington-Baltimore MSA), Lake Anna (Washington-Baltimore MSA), and Leesylvania (Washington-Baltimore MSA). 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 \$66,267,728.

ATTENDANCE

<u>PARK</u>	<u>DAY</u>	<u>OVER NIGHT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>VISITOR SPENDING*</u>	<u>SMA</u>
Smith Mountain Lake	380,895	31,740	412,635	\$ 7,998,720	1
False Cape	18,177	3,817	21,994	519,852	2
First Landing	1,635,360	98,050	1,733,410	32,048,760	2
York River	74,461	293	74,754	1,208,956	2
Natural Tunnel	255,028	12,291	267,319	4,817,908	3
Mason Neck/GW Grist Mill	88,865	0	80,945	1,421,840	4
Shenandoah River	148,461	5,715	154,176	2,718,276	4
Sky Meadows	107,123	2,984	110,107	1,893,008	4
Caledon	22,641	0	22,641	362,256	4
Lake Anna	178,316	0	178,316	2,853,056	4
Leesylvania	283,410	1,047	284,457	4,597,380	4
Pocahontas	167,316	52,511	219,827	<u>5,827,716</u>	5
				\$ 66,267,728	

* Overnight Attendance multiplied by Mean Traveler Spending per Day (\$51-75) \$60 used for this calculation. Day attendance multiplied by \$16. Source: *Virginia Tourism Corporation's 1997-1998 Visitor Study*.

Program: FY2000 Virginia Recreation Trails Grants-through Federal Highway Administration to DCR.

Description: FY2000 – 80% State, 20% local matching grant for recreation trail construction and restoration to localities through DCR.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas:

Fairfax County Park Authority - Flatlick Stream Valley Park (\$55,000)
Fairfax County/Mason Neck Citizens Association - Mason Neck Trail (\$75,000)
Prince William County - Marumsco-Veterans Park Connector (\$22,016)
Fredericksburg/Stafford Park Authority - Old Mill Park Bicycle/Pedestrian Trail (\$16,500)
Henrico County - Dorey Park Mountain Bike and Equestrian Trails (\$45,400)
City of Virginia Beach - Cape Henry Trail Extension (\$100,000)
City of Newport News - Riverview Farm Park Trail (\$42,500)
James City County - Mid -County Multi-use Community Trail (\$65,500)
Mattaponi & Pamunkey Rivers Association Inc. - York River Trail "The Algonquin Trace" (\$64,800)
Gloucester County - Beaverdam Trail (\$2,619)
Isle of Wight County - Carrollton Nike Park Bike Trail (\$9,440)
City of Lynchburg - Ivy Creek Trail Evergreen Trail-H Bridge (\$52,500)
Town of Abingdon - Virginia Creeper Trail Decking (\$48,500)
City of Bristol - North Holston Greenway (\$70,000)
Botetourt County - Cherry Blossom Trail (\$51,000)

TOTAL \$720,775

Program: FY2001 Virginia Recreation Trails Grants-through Federal Highway Administration to DCR.

Description: FY2001 - 80% State, 20% local matching grant for recreation trail construction and restoration to localities through DCR.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas:

Town of Abingdon Parks and Recreation Department– Railbed replenishment and rehabilitation for Creeper Trail (\$55,600)
Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority – W&OD Trail resurfacing and widening (\$136,800)
Virginia Creeper Trail Club – Creeper Trail Damascus Area rehabilitation and restoration (\$9,600)
City of Danville – Wynne’s Falls Trail (\$75,008)
City of Bristol Parks and Recreation Department – Mendota Trail North Holston Greenway (\$132,000)
City of Salem – Williams Branch Bridge on Roanoke River (\$32,800)
City of Richmond Recreation and Parks – Missing Link Trail Connector (\$40,500)
Division of State Parks – Shenandoah River State Park Multi-use Trail System (\$16,400)

City of Hopewell Parks and Recreation Department – Cabin Creek Trail Project (\$41,200)
 City of Colonial Heights Parks and Recreation – Reservoir Bridge for Trail Linkage (\$32,000)
 Greater Raleigh Court League – Fishburn Greenway (\$36,640)
 Division of State Parks – Bushey Point Trail Project Leesylvania State Park (\$21,909)
 Town of Front Royal Planning and Zoning Department – Leach Run Trail (\$32,080)

TOTAL \$662,537

Program: FY 2001 - Virginia Land Conservation Fund: State Appropriations to the Virginia Land Conservation Board - administered by DCR

Description: FY2001 - 50 % matching grants to localities, state agencies, 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:

Waterford Foundation – North Meadow Carr Property Easement in Loudoun County (\$187,042)
 Virginia Association for the Preservation of Antiquities – Buhrman/ Malvern Hill acquisition – Henrico County (\$300,000)
 Central Virginia Battlefield Trust – Chancellorsville Battlefield acquisition in City of Fredericksburg (\$150,000)
 Historic Polegreen Church – Totopotomoy Battlefield acquisition in Hanover County (\$323,000)
 Virginia Outdoors Foundation – Elgin Dairy Easement in Fauquier County (\$317,000)
 The Northern Virginia Conservation Trust – Rare Oak and Hickory Forest acquisition in Fairfax County (\$729,250)
 Middle Peninsula Land Trust – Garden Creek and Winter Harbor Preservation project in Mathews County (\$155,000)
 Department of Conservation and Recreation – Mary B. Stratton Estate in Chesterfield County (\$75,000)
 Fairfax County Park Authority – Cross Country Trail easement (\$30,000)
 York County – Historic Yorktown Beach Trail easement (\$117,500)
 Mathews County Land Trust – William Wharf Landing acquisition (\$36,300)

TOTAL \$2,420,092

Program: FY2000 – Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant Awards - administered by DCR

Description: FY2000 - The Department of Conservation and Recreation administers a grant-in-aid program for the acquisition and development for public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Grants are for public bodies only. Towns, cities, counties, regional park authorities and state agencies may apply for 50 percent matching fund assistance.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas:

Fairfax County Park Authority – Accessible boat boarding dock Burke Lake Park (\$40,250)

James City County – Little Creek Reservoir Park (\$50,000)

City of Danville – Philip Wyatt Memorial Skate Park (\$35,273)

County of Clarke – Clarke County Park Soccer Field (\$50,000)

County of Chesterfield – Floating docks at Dutch Gap (\$30,000)

County of Roanoke – North County Park (\$50,000)

TOTAL \$255,523

Program: FY2001 – Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant Awards - administered by DCR

Description: FY2001 - The Department of Conservation and Recreation administers a grant-in-aid program for the acquisition and development for public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Grants are for public bodies only. Towns, cities, counties, regional park authorities and state agencies may apply for 50 percent matching fund assistance.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas:

County of Chesterfield Department of Parks and Recreation – Robious Landing Park developments (\$68,900)

James City County Department of Parks and Recreation – District Park Sports complex improvements (\$122,000)

City of Suffolk Department of Parks and Recreation – Bennett’s Creek Boat Ramp (\$125,000)

County of Fauquier Department of Parks and Recreation – Central Fauquier Sports Complex and Community Park (\$120,000)

Prince William County Park Authority – Valley View Park project (\$100,000)

County of Powhatan – Fighting Creek Park (\$75,000)

County of Hanover Department of Parks and Recreation – Pole Green Park (\$69,500)

Warren County – Andy Guest State Park comfort station (\$216,667)

TOTAL \$897,067

Program: Dam Safety

Description: As a major part of the dam safety program, each dam is classified based on the downstream (and sometimes upstream) land use and the resultant impacts in event of a dam failure (particularly probable loss of life). 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 (under the old definition of an impoundment) has increased to 128 since July of 2002. At least some of this increase was due directly to more intensive downstream development due to urbanization. Effective July 1, 2002, the definition of an impoundment changed to focus primarily on the volume of water that might be at risk. An additional 125 to 130 dams, defined under the revised definition, are high to significant hazard. More dams have been built since the original inventory of dams was established nearly 20 years ago. Some of these may also be high or significant hazard. In addition, well over 300 dams in Virginia have the potential for an increase in classification. Each dam that is increased in its "potential hazard classification" typically will result in a potentially significant cost to the owner who usually had no control or influence over the downstream (or upstream) 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 one 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: §10.1-560 of the Code of Virginia

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: 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: §§ 10.1-603.1 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, and Board of Conservation and Recreation regulations; 4 VAC 3-20-10 through 4 VAC 3-20- 251.

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 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. 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: §§ 10.1-603.16 et seq. of the Code of Virginia and Department of Conservation and Recreation regulations; 4 VAC 5-50-10 through 4 VAC 5-50-170.

Description: The purpose of the Flood Prevention and Protection 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, 268 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 loan awards.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: 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. In recent years the annual assessment has been in excess of \$150,000.

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. For the period January 1, 2000 – December 31, 2001, approximately \$42,000 of FPPAF moneys have been utilized as a partial match towards approximately \$5.5 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. DCR plans to increase the use of the fund in coming years for complementing statewide flood study efforts associated with FEMA's revitalized Map Modernization Program. There are currently requests from 10 communities for the fund in excess of \$300,000 for conducting flood studies and mitigation planning.

Program: 2000-2002 Matching Grant Fund – Board on Conservation and Development of Public Beaches: § 10.1-709 of the Code of Virginia.

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: The 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. Matching grant funds were not available for the 2000-2002 biennium.

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.

Program: Virginia Agricultural Best Management Practice Cost Share Program and Related Tax Credits

Description: Virginia Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMP) Cost-Share Program – This program encourages the voluntary installation of agricultural best management practices (BMPs) to protect and enhance water quality and protect soil resources on agricultural and forestal lands. The program provides incentives to install BMPs based on a flat per acre rate, up to 75% of the estimated cost, or a combination of flat rate and 75% of estimated component costs. The individual maximum amount an applicant can receive in a program year is \$50,000. The state provides funding to SWCDs to target areas with known water quality needs. Historically, funding has never been adequate to cover demand. Therefore, priority ranking of practices is used to ensure funding is appropriated wisely. Complementary USDA programs also provide funding to install agricultural BMPs. Some BMPs are funded with a combination of federal and state funds in an effort to reduce the landowner's expense to a minimum of 25%. The state cost-share payment alone or in combination with federal payments will not exceed 75% of the total eligible costs of the BMP.

Virginia Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMP) Tax Credit Program
This program supports the voluntary installation of BMPs that will address Virginia's nonpoint source pollution water quality objectives, allowing individuals engaged in agricultural production for market to take a tax credit for agricultural best management practices (BMPs) installed to improve water quality. The tax credit is 25% of the first \$70,000 expended for the agricultural BMPs by the individual or corporation against the imposed state income tax. The amount of the tax credit shall not exceed \$17,500 or the total amount of state income tax obligation for the individual. If the amount of the credit exceeds the taxpayer's liability for such a taxable year, the excess may be carried over for credit against income taxes in the next five years or until they have taken the total of the tax credit.

Conservation Equipment - Tax Credit Program - This program encourages farmers to use conservation equipment. Sprayers for pesticides and liquid fertilizer applicators, manure applicators, tramline adapters and starter fertilizer banding attachments for planter are eligible for a 25 percent tax credit, not to exceed \$3,750. Also, the farmer must have a certified nutrient management plan approved by his or her local SWCD. Likewise, conservation tillage equipment (no-till planter) is eligible for a 25 percent tax credit, not to exceed \$2,500. All equipment must meet state-established criteria.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Failure to reduce nutrient loss has a significant economic impact due to the degradation of water quality and negative impacts on

aquatic living resources and the need for potential costly actions by federal, state, and local governments to address water quality degradation.

Program: Virginia Nutrient Management Program.

Description: DCR works to manage both urban and agricultural nutrients found in fertilizers, manure, municipal sewage sludge and other sources so that they retain their efficient use yet don't impair the quality of Virginia's ground and surface waters. To aid in this function, DCR has a program to certify private and public sector nutrient management planners. Virginia is also a leader in implementing urban nutrient management strategies in cooperation with private industry to reduce nutrient runoff from lawns, office parks, golf courses and other developed lands. At the request of several retailers, DCR produced a video demonstrating environmentally responsible fertilizer and pesticide use at home. The agency also enters into Voluntary Water Quality Improvement Agreements with urban lawn care retailers, lawn care companies and others who wish to be recognized for offering environmentally responsible products and services. Businesses that have signed such agreements offer their customers information about lawn care or the application of nutrients within established criteria that minimize nutrient loss by controlling application rates and timing.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Nutrient management implementation results in dollar cost savings for individual homeowners and the professional land management industry. Voluntary participation in the program leads to reduced nutrient loss to Virginia's ground and surface waters, including the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Failure to reduce nutrient loss has a significant economic impact due to the degradation of water quality and negative impacts on aquatic living resources and the need for costly actions by federal, state, and local governments to address water quality degradation.

Program: Conservation Reserve and Enhancement Program.

Description: The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) aims to improve Virginia's water quality and wildlife habitat by offering rental payments to farmers who voluntarily restore riparian buffers, filter strips and wetlands through the installation of approved conservation practices. The Chesapeake Bay CREP targets Virginia's entire bay watershed and calls for the planting of 22,000 acres of riparian buffer and filter strips as well as 3,000 acres of wetland restoration. The Southern Rivers CREP targets watersheds outside the bay drainage basin and will establish 8,500 acres of riparian buffer and filter strip plantings and 1,500 acres of wetland restoration. Statewide, this program is expected to reduce annual nitrogen loads to waterways by more than 600,000 pounds, phosphorus by more than 98,000 pounds and sediment by more than 50,000 tons. The anticipated reductions will help Virginia meet water quality improvement goals, particularly in the Potomac-Shenandoah region, wherein the state has agreed to reduce nutrient loads by 40 percent.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: With a total budget of \$91 million in federal and state funds, this is Virginia's most well funded conservation program ever. State cost-share payments are administered through local Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) offices.

Rental Payments: CREP rental payments will be made on contracted acres for either 10 or 15 years. Rent of up to \$100/acre/year (combined federal and state) is available in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Rent of up to \$90/acre/year (combined federal and state) is available in the Southern Rivers watersheds. Rental rates include a federal \$5/acre/year payment for maintenance and a Commonwealth of Virginia \$5/acre/year rental payment. The Commonwealth's rental payment will be made as a lump sum after all conservation practices are installed and approved.

Incentive Payments: A signing incentive payment (SIP) of \$10/acre/full year of the contract and a practice incentive payment (PIP) of 40 percent of the eligible cost for conservation practice installation are available. A 25%hydrologic bonus payment is available for wetland restoration.

Cost-Share Payments: Forested riparian buffers, filter strips, and wetland restorations meeting minimum NRCS standards are eligible for up to 50 percent federal cost-share reimbursement. Virginia will pay up to 25 percent of the eligible reimbursable costs on all components of CRP conservation practices on enrolled lands not to exceed \$200 per acre of restored buffer or wetland. This federal and state cost-share may include fencing, required plantings and development of alternative water sources. In the Chesapeake Bay watershed, an additional 25 percent cost-share reimbursement was available for all wetland restoration and qualified buffers with a minimum 100-foot width. The Chesapeake Bay Foundation and Ducks Unlimited provided \$1.6 million in funding.

Optional Permanent Easement Payments: After the installation of conservation practices, the Commonwealth of Virginia will pay an additional \$500/acre for the recordation of a permanent open space easement to protect the buffer in perpetuity.

Program: Nonpoint Source Pollution Control – Section 319 Funding

Description: DCR manages and coordinates the Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program developed pursuant to Section 319 of the federal Clean Water Act of 1987. The management program sets forth hundreds of actions that address all types of nonpoint source pollution. The management program essentially represents a strategic plan for guiding state NPS pollution control efforts. Monitoring and tracking, watershed prioritization, and technical assistance issues are also addressed in the program. Another component of the

state nonpoint source program is the biennial nonpoint source pollution assessment report. This report provides a nonpoint source pollution assessment at the smallest statewide watershed scale that helps target on the ground implementation of nonpoint source pollution control efforts.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Through Section 319 of the Clean Water Act, Virginia is awarded grant funds to implement the nonpoint source programs. DCR administers the money, in coordination with the advisory committee, to fund watershed projects, demonstration and educational programs, nonpoint source pollution control program development, and technical and program staff. DCR reports annually to the EPA on the progress made in nonpoint source pollution prevention and control. DCR also administers EPA grant funds provided through the Chesapeake Bay Program for the implementation of nonpoint source programs within the Chesapeake Bay Drainage Basin.

Program: Nonpoint Source Pollution Control - Virginia Water Quality Improvement Act.

Description: The purpose of the Virginia Water Quality Improvement Act of 1997 (WQIA) is to restore and improve the quality of state waters and to protect them from impairment and destruction for the benefit of current and future citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia (Section 10.1-2118 of the Code of Virginia). Because this is a shared responsibility among state and local governments and individuals, the Water Quality Improvement Fund (WQIF) was created. The purpose of the fund is to provide water quality improvement grants to local governments, Soil and Water Conservation Districts and individuals for point and nonpoint source pollution prevention, reduction and control programs (Section 10.1-2128.B. of the Code of Virginia).

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: A primary objective of WQIF is to fund grants that will reduce the flow of excess nitrogen and phosphorus into the Chesapeake Bay through the implementation of the tributary strategies. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is responsible for administering point source grants, and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) administers nonpoint source grants. WQIF funds are provided, in accordance with the guidelines, to help stimulate nonpoint source pollution reduction through the Virginia Agricultural Best Management Practices Cost-share Program and water quality improvement projects. The Water Quality Improvement fund received no money for fiscal year 2002.

Program: Virginia's Shoreline Erosion Advisory Service: § 10.1-702 and 10.1-703 of the Code of Virginia

Description: DCR's Shoreline Erosion Advisory Service (SEAS) promotes environmentally acceptable shoreline and riverbank erosion control measures to protect private property and reduce sediment and nutrient loads to the Chesapeake Bay and other waters of the Commonwealth. In addition, the program promotes

research for improved shoreline management techniques to protect and enhance Virginia's shoreline resources.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Since SEAS was created in 1980, DCR has provided technical advice about tidal shoreline erosion problems to more than 7,000 clients. They include landowners, local governments and environmental agencies. SEAS program activities also help local governments deal with sediment and nutrient loads from shoreline erosion and, of course, address the Commonwealth's obligation to reduce sediment and nutrient loads in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. The SEAS program was expanded in 1993 to provide landowners, local governments and environmental agencies with technical advice and assistance related to nontidal streambank erosion and riparian buffer problems. DCR staff coordinates technical assistance with local soil and water conservation districts. Funding for this program was discontinued in October of 2002.

Program: 2002 Virginia State Parks and Natural Areas Bond

Description: On November 5, 2002, Virginia voters overwhelmingly approved the expenditure of \$119 million in General Obligation bonds for the purchase of land for three new state parks, 10 new natural area preserves and to make significant improvements to the state's award-winning park system and natural area preserves.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: A significant portion of the \$119 million will be expended in parks and natural areas that fall within a MSA/CMSA area.

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

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Approximately \$7,940 waived per year for educational groups.

Department of Environmental Quality

Program: Brownfields/Land Renewal Program

Description: The Brownfields/Land Renewal Program provides limitations on liability to developers as well as an amnesty incentive for site owners to encourage reuse and redevelopment of impacted or potentially environmentally impacted property in Virginia.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This program provides significant potential for beneficial economic benefit through capital reinvestment in blighted areas, additional employment opportunities, increased taxes, and increased consumer traffic to nearby shops, restaurants, and attractions.

Department of Game and Inland Fisheries

Program: Urban Fishing

Description: Fish stocking and resource management program to provide accessible fishing opportunities in urban areas. 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 Department's 14,000 licenses issued are in "urban" areas. The Department collected approximately \$69 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 past 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 265 retail outlets, half of which are located in "urban" areas.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In 2001 and 2002, 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 \$19 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.

Program: VDFP Kids Initiative

Description: The VDFP Kids Initiative focuses on three broad fire safety themes: installing and testing smoke alarms; planning and practicing escape routes; and hunting for home hazards. Each theme addresses major safety concerns for children in grades K-12.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Public fire education is paramount in helping to prevent the devastating effects of fire and to teach our citizens how to act and react in case of fire.

Program: Fire Suppression Training

Description: The Virginia Department of Fire Programs coordinates and delivers fire emergency services training programs for the fire and emergency response community, public, law enforcement and industry for the purpose of protecting and defending the commonwealth against the loss of life and property.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: By delivering training to Virginia's fire service this increases the capability to protect homes and business establishments within a community from threats to life and/or property.

Department of State Police

Program: State/Local Anti-Crime Partnerships

Description: Upon request, the Department of State Police currently provides law enforcement assistance to localities through State/Local anti-Crime Partnerships. The additional resources provided by the Department of State Police enable

jurisdictions to augment their resources to address crime-prone areas. To enable the Department to provide greater assistance to localities, the Special Operations Division, under the direction of the Superintendent, increases the Department's capability to assist localities by providing a cadre of highly mobile troopers to immediately blanket areas of escalating criminal activity.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Through the efforts of State/Local Anti-Crime Partnerships geared toward crime suppression and eradication, citizens of the community are provided with a higher degree of confidence that their neighborhoods are safe, secure, and are no longer havens for criminal conduct. These initiatives promote greater economic growth and stability in these jurisdictions.

Department of Criminal Justice Services

Program: Certified Crime Prevention Community Program

The program encourages localities to develop and implement collaborative community safety plans within a flexible framework. It also provides an ongoing process by which communities can reassess and update their plans to address emerging community safety issues. To obtain certification a locality must meet 12 core community safety elements/strategies augmented by a minimum of seven approved optional elements either proffered by the locality or selected from a list proved by DCJS.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The impact would be indirect however, communities participating in the program can use it as a marketing tool for tourism and economic development.

Program: Exile

The program enhances the penalties for use of a firearm in certain types of crime. It provides local prosecutors, law enforcement agencies and the courts more resources and tools to get guns off the street.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The impact is indirect, however it is one of the many crime fighting resources being used to reduce crime and make urban areas in the commonwealth more attractive to economic development.

Secretariat: TECHNOLOGY

Department of Information Technology

Program: COVANET

Description: The Commonwealth of Virginia Network (COVANET) is the 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. The Department is issuing a request for proposal (RFP) to procure these same services

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: There is no direct measurable dollar impact of the program, but it may encourage new private sector jobs in urban areas.

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 \$100 million for fiscal year 2003 and supports both urban and rural areas of the state.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Public transportation services foster economic development by increasing people's 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 2003 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 primary benefits 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.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: FY 2002 Program value - \$204,916.249

These funds allow cities and towns to maintain their transportation infrastructures, 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 existing transit.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: FY 2002 allocation exceeded \$100 million.

These funds are use 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 AGENCIES

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). 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

Description: The Bureau of Insurance has established an outreach coordinator which enables the Bureau to address any needs the community may have concerning insurance issues. If requested, the Bureau will make presentations on homeowners insurance at individual neighborhood or organizational 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. A new community outreach program is underway with the assistance of the Department of Social Services.

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.

Program: Virginia Energy Choice Consumer Education Grant Program

Description: The Virginia Energy Choice consumer education program includes grants to encourage and facilitate the dissemination of information through community-based organizations, member-based groups, associations and government agencies that serve a multitude of needs for individuals. There is a \$5,000 maximum limit for Energy Choice grants for projects up to one year in duration. Grant funds are used for out-of-pocket expenses for printing and distributing program materials, translation services, displays, training materials and workshops.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This program assists individuals and/or groups who may have special circumstances that make it difficult for them to receive or understand the educational information on Virginia Energy Choice that is disseminated through the mass media.

Virginia Lottery

Program: Retailer Compensation

Description: The Virginia Lottery pays retailers a 5% commission on Lottery sales and a 1% commission on Lottery prizes cashed. The Lottery also administers periodic promotions that offer retailers additional compensation. In fiscal year 2002, these payments totaled \$62.24.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: In fiscal year 2002, retailers in Virginia's forty independent cities earned \$29.33 million in retailer commissions from the Virginia Lottery.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

This section of the report includes the information provided by colleges and universities in Virginia that are located in or near urban centers. All colleges and universities contacted for information responded. This report contains all 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 Virginia Economic Development Partnership and 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.

A major project within the ARC is the State supported Technology Innovation Center for Plasma and Photon Processing (CP3) that received a \$2 million grant for five years from CIT to support academic, government and industry interactions at the ARC. CP3 advances processing technologies to create materials, structures and devices. Light and plasma processing play an increasingly important role for aerospace, automotive, electronics, and marine manufacturing. These methods are critical for high value-added manufacturing of computer and communications equipment, physical and chemical sensors, biomedical instruments and applications, semiconductors, thin films, photovoltaics, electronic components, and optical instruments. Because CP3 can access multi-disciplinary expertise and equipment from five universities and a federal lab, it can offer a competitive advantage to small and large businesses. CP3 provides a full-complement of advanced materials processing methods and tools along with access to the world's most powerful tunable laser.

In FY 2002 William and Mary won a grant from Virginia's Center for Innovative Technology to establish a Technology and Business Center. The grant was renewed and increased for FY 2003. The Technology and Business Center provides business acceleration services for technology companies by linking them to mentors on the faculty and in the retired business community. The Center has also established an entrepreneurship forum for CEOs of local technology companies and it has worked with the Business School to develop a proposed track of entrepreneurship courses in the BBA program. Courses use case studies drawn from the Center's clients. The Business School also provides consulting services through its COMPETE program as well as a Field Studies Program under which teams of second-year MBA students complete consulting projects. The new Technology and Business Center serves as a clearing house to link companies to the appropriate programs.

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 a Discovery Center that will combine the services of the Technology and Business Center with a workforce training center.

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. A recent study led to the creation of the Center for Excellence in Aging and Geriatric Health, a partnership including William and Mary, Virginia Commonwealth University's School of Medicine, Eastern Virginia Medical School, Sentara Healthcare and others.

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 Recreation and Tourism Research and Policy CRTRP is a research and training center focused on policy and management-related issues pertaining to parks and recreation resources management and to tourism and events management.

Contact Information: (703) 993-2073, erodger1@gmu.edu 10900 University Blvd., 308 Prince William I, MSN 4E5, Manassas, VA 20110

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Provides the necessary research for local communities to develop and improve the “quality of life” essential to economic development.”

Program/Activity: Center for the Advancement of Public Health CAPH provides leadership, expertise, and training on a broad range of health- and safety-related projects and activities, including drug and alcohol use, conflict resolution and mediation, health promotion, community health, driver safety, and health communication. Contact

Information: Associate Professor David Anderson mdanderso@gmu.edu (703) 993-3697, 4400 University Avenue, 22 North PE Module MSN 1F5, Fairfax, VA 22030

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Provides means for local government to enhance public safety and public health that fosters greater economic development through improved “quality of life.”

Program/Activity: Center for Child Welfare Promotes and advances interdisciplinary research and policy and to provide technical assistance in child and family welfare, with a particular commitment to children and families at risk and to Latino populations in the domestic and international arena. The center is involved in providing technical assistance to the government of Nicaragua in developing its child and family national welfare policy, and in facilitating an educational exchange of social work students with the

Universidad Centro Americana. Community linkages have been established with the Inova Fairfax Women and Children's Center, Raising Hispanic Academic Achievement, the Fairfax County Department of Family Services, and others. Contact Information: Director: Ruth Zambrana, North Chesapeake Module, Room 3, MS 2E8, (703) 993-1974, Fax: (703) 993-1970, e-mail: rzambran@gmu.edu

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Provides economic stability to high density urban population through the provision of family services not otherwise provided by the Commonwealth.

Program/Activity: The Entrepreneurial Services Group of the Mason Enterprise Center consists of six distinct services for small businesses and entrepreneurs. Each is designed to help new companies get start-up financing, use technology efficiently, and provide mentor support. The six include:

Northern Virginia Small Business Development Center. The SBDC offers management assistance and training with one-on-one counseling for small business owners and entrepreneurs.

Procurement Technical Assistance Program. The PTAP helps small businesses land government contracts.

Technology Resource Alliance. The TRA tailors support services to help emerging technology companies develop.

Mentor-Protégé Program. The MPP builds relationships between the Department of Defense contractors and small disadvantaged businesses.

Business Enterprise Center. The BEC provides secure, affordable office space and administrative support in Fairfax, Virginia for small companies.

Telework and Training Center. The TTC boasts 29 workstations for individual rental and training center that seats up to 12 students.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Improves small business development and expansion in the metro region with a focus on Northern Virginia.

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 technology and other businesses to the area; support to secure grants for local efforts supporting economic development; support for workforce training initiatives in the region.

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.

Program/Activity: Institute for Infrastructure and Information Assurance

Description: The Institute for Infrastructure and Information Assurance (I³A) is located at James Madison University and serves as the coordination center for JMU's efforts in homeland security. Funded projects of I³A are in the Commonwealth Information Security Center (CISC), the Critical Infrastructure Protection Project (CIPP) and the National Park Service grant.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The I³A looks to provide stimulus to the economy through research and technology transfer. Outreach programs to state and local government and private businesses through the CISC and CIPP are designed to bring awareness to issues in information assurance and develop the necessary tools to help secure the nation's infrastructures. Educational components for infrastructure and information assurance are found across the various academic disciplines.

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 and Contracts and Procurement Management.

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.

Description: Courses leading to exams for Microsoft Certified Systems Engineer and Microsoft Certified Professional. In addition, courses offered in A+ training.

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: Certificate Programs

Description: Offers certificate in Organizational Leadership, Contracts and Procurement Management, Information Security, and Management (American Management Association).

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Prepares workforce in competencies necessary to succeed in the professions listed above.

Program/Activity: Community Outreach Programs

Description: Designed a customized, six-course American Management Association Certificate in Management and a three-day assessment based leadership development program.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: These programs will provide employees with an assessment of their leadership capabilities and enhance skills that will contribute to employee effectiveness and employer business success.

Norfolk State University

During 2001/2002 Norfolk State University's (NSU) Community and Outreach Services (COS) division has contributed to the economic growth and stability of the region by administering grants awarded by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and coordinating community programs funded by the City of Norfolk and the University.

Program Description: NSU Brambleton Community Outreach Center

The NSU Brambleton Community Outreach Center is devoted to the provision of recreational, social, health and educational needs of communities adjacent to the University's campus. It is the administrative center for the University's community outreach programs. It utilizes University resources to supplement, improve and increase the effectiveness of services normally provided by political subdivisions and community organizations. The community outreach program is a coordinated effort of the five schools of the University and provides programs and activities for children, adults and senior citizens. Programs include technology training, recreation, family management and counseling, health maintenance programs, educational support, opportunities for volunteer service, internships and community services. The Center houses and is utilized by numerous organizations to meet and provide services.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas:

The Center averages 1,500 residents monthly who participate in at least one of the varied programs offered. The after school-tutoring program provides a safe environment for latch key children to come for supervision and assistance with homework. The senior citizens club that meets weekly provides a hot, nutritious meal, exercise and socialization for the seniors. The structured and supervised sports teams, field trips and self-development workshops provide an environment for adolescence to meet, play and learn.

Program Description: HBCU 2001 - Urban Revitalization - (\$265, 000) – 11/2000 thru 11/2002

Under this grant, NSU is expanding the Community Outreach Center to increase space for resident participation in programmed activities; establishing a micro-loan program; providing computer technology workshops and distant learning training; increasing activities and services for the youth, adults and senior citizens in the community; and providing down payments and closing costs assistance for low-income homeowners.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas:

Technology: Digital Divide - two computers were placed in the homes of two families in the community (one household with children and the other a senior citizen).

Families are becoming more technology literate. Free technology classes are provided each semester at the University-operated community center for youth, adults and senior citizens. An enhanced computer laboratory will provide twenty-five workstations with Internet connectivity for community residents.

Literacy - NSU continues to offer General Educational Development (GED) preparation classes for adults. Classes consist of an average enrollment of fifteen students each semester. Five students have passed the GED test and are pursuing college courses and higher-level employment.

Program Description: NSU Youthbuild (\$700,000) – 9/2001 thru 3/2004

Under the Youthbuild Program NSU is proposing to build two, single-family homes in the Central Brambleton Community for low/moderate income families. The sixty students that will build the homes and matriculate through the program will be from low-income families, between the ages of 16-24 and high school dropouts. The program will provide the students with needs assessment, support services, leadership training, individual and group counseling, General Educational Development (GED) preparation classes, construction apprenticeship training and alumni follow-up.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas:

Youth Development - For the first session, which commenced on June 3, 2002 through January 17, 2002, nineteen (19) students registered and were interviewed for the Youthbuild Program. Students that complete the program will be assisted in obtaining employment, enrollment in college or in another training program of their choice. Students will be better equipped to handle family and personal crisis and be more aware of career opportunities and resources available in society for assistance. Students that complete the program will be prepared to take the General Educational Development Test and will be empowered to become productive, employable citizens.

Old Dominion University

Old Dominion University's main campus is located in Norfolk, Virginia, at the center of a metropolitan area with a population of approximately 1.5 million. Norfolk is the hub of the world's largest natural harbor and is regarded as one of the nation's leading cities for business and industry. It serves approximately 20,000 students annually.

The University has special advantages because of its close proximity and extensive interaction with the NASA-Langley Research Center, Jefferson Laboratories, and the major industries in the region such as Newport News Shipbuilding. In addition, it is the home for leading edge research and development in emerging fields such as bioelectrics, modeling and simulation, system of systems, homeland security, full-scale wind tunnel

testing, maglev technology and transportation, commercial space flight development, and computational sciences.

Old Dominion profits from its relationship with the Navy and other military services and world class research facilities such as NASA-Langley and the Jefferson Laboratory that are located in Hampton Roads as well as our proximity to Richmond and Washington, D.C. are also advantageous. The University also provides a wide variety of degree programming at its higher education centers located in Virginia Beach, Hampton, Northern Virginia, and Portsmouth as well as by means of its extensive and multi-modal distance learning network, TELETECHNET, that serves the entire Commonwealth and other areas across the country.

Old Dominion 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. The University has also developed strong ties and cooperative academic and research programs with other institutions of higher education in the region and state.

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 (NAMTAC) 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. It also significant interaction with the military applications for modeling and simulation, such as a state of the art battle lab, that is being developed to support the mission of the Joint Forces Command. In addition Old Dominion is conducting joint research programs with Eastern Virginia Medical School in the medical applications of bioelectrics technology to control cancer cell growth and modeling and simulation in patient diagnosis and treatment selection.

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. 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.

A newly opened home for Old Dominion's College of Business and Public Administration houses a dynamic faculty whose talents and expertise in fields such as management, finance, marketing, and economics provide a significant advantage to business and industry located in the region. Support for business and industry in the areas of economic forecasting, marketing development, executive training, special programming in areas such as closely-held business, and comprehensive regional analysis are special features of the College's service.

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 the economic development of Hampton Roads and Commonwealth of Virginia.

Entrepreneurial Center

Old Dominion University's Bank of America 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
- management training programs
- information clearinghouses
- community education concerning economic development
- and linking regional higher education to the private sector

Technology Applications Center

Through the Technology Applications Center (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's TAC has generated more jobs and as a result the University has had a larger economic impact than any other academic institution in the Commonwealth. TAC has:

- conducted over 249 technology projects in partnership with Virginia industry
- helped generate an estimated \$268 million in new industry revenues, and
- 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 programs.

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. 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) examine issues impacting student achievement in urban schools
- (2) acquire the knowledge and leadership skills expected of a principal through a variety of field-based experiences and multifaceted assessment

(3) prepare candidates for leadership positions with emphasis in strategic planning, communication skills, diversity, and technology applications

(4) 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

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:

(1) provide diagnostic and prescriptive services in reading

(2) provide clinical experiences for pre-service, master's and advanced graduate students

(3) provide access to current literacy research and best practices in the field

(4) encourage university collaboration with business, education and government agencies

(5) develop interdisciplinary research programs

Virginia Center for Urban Education

The Norfolk Public Schools/Old Dominion University/Community Partnership for Extraordinary Learning, 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) improve students' self-discipline and motivation to learn
- (2) improve students' abilities to read and to perform mathematical operations
- (3) improve students' understanding and use of technology
- (4) improve preservice and inservice teacher education
- (5) forge educational partnerships

Sciences and Engineering

There is extensive consulting assistance available from the faculty of the Colleges of Sciences and Engineering and Technology that assists in developing and sustaining local industry and business. It is a source of support that is available throughout the Hampton Roads region and the Commonwealth of Virginia. The faculty also participates in the experimentation and technology transfer that take place at the NASA-Langley Research Center and Jefferson Laboratories through grant and contract work with these agencies. The presence of a comprehensive research university in Hampton Roads adds significantly to the appeal of the region for the location of new industry and government agencies in the region. In addition, Old Dominion owns and operates the largest university-based full-scale wind tunnel in the country and also is a major participant in the Virginia Commercial Space Flight Authority's operations at Wallops Island.

Health Sciences

The faculty of the College of Health Sciences provides important support for the health care industry in the region and state. They are addressing the severe shortages around Virginia and region by producing more than 600 well qualified and licensed graduates annually in critical fields such as nursing, dental hygiene, and physical therapy. The College's faculty can provide opportunities for practicing health professionals and nurses across Virginia to earn advanced degrees in their fields through distance learning programs broadcast over Old Dominion University's TELETECHNET televised instruction network.

Social Science Research Center

The College of Arts and Letters' Social Science Research Center (SSRC) has been in operation since 1998 and has conducted over fifty evaluative research and technical consultation projects for over twenty-five organizations in Hampton Roads and Virginia. It conducts applied, community-based program evaluations, surveys, and focus groups.

Our customers are typically public and private agencies dedicated to providing critical social services in urban communities. These services assist the communities in becoming more economically viable. The SSRC provides important data regarding:

- the nature and scope of the services provided
- the overall effectiveness of the organization's delivery system.

These organizations focus on mission areas such as:

- family literacy,
- workforce development,
- early childhood development,
- neighborhood revitalization, and
- services for high-risk youth and families.

The SSRC research effort is designed to help customer organizations improve their effectiveness in fulfilling their mission in the community.

University of Virginia

Program/Activity: University of Virginia Gateway

Description: An outreach effort of the Office of the Vice President for Research and Graduate Studies and the Office of the Vice President and Provost, UVA Gateway fosters cooperation between the research community at the University of Virginia and Central Virginia's rapidly growing high-technology businesses. UVA 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.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: UVA 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. 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: University Research Parks

Description: The University of Virginia Foundation manages two research parks to encourage relationships with the private sector and transfer of technology and expertise from the research arm of the University of Virginia to the business environment. These state-of-the-art business and research communities provide access to cutting-edge research, a skilled workforce and a favorable business climate. As a key component of the University's commitment to research and interaction with the private sector, the Research Parks provide an environment where academic research can take place side-by-side with high technology commercialization. Both Fontaine Research Park and the University of Virginia Research Park at North Fork are designed to support companies in a variety of businesses, from research and development, to light manufacturing and knowledge-based commerce. More importantly, they facilitate connections between private enterprise and the University.

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

Description: This program provides space for Darden students to work on business plans intended for development within the Central Virginia region.

Program/Activity: Carilion Biomedical Institute (Partnership)

Description: The Carilion Biomedical Institute was formed several years ago in a partnership among Virginia Tech, the University of Virginia, and Carilion Health Systems. The institute promotes research, which leads to economic development activities in the central and southwestern Virginia region, especially in and around Roanoke. The research centers on technologies to improve health care, lower health care costs, and improve health care delivery. Funded with an initial gift of \$20 million from Carilion Health Systems, the institute funds applied research and make it easier to move developed technology from the laboratory into business. Our medical robotics program, which brings novel robot and computer technology to bear on medical problems, is an obvious example. The technology and research surrounding this project lend themselves well to the creation of small start-up companies.

Program/Activity: Virginia Service Coalition

Description: The Virginia Service Coalition (VSC) is 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. VSC matches volunteers to community projects, primarily through its website. It also strives to provide publicity and recognition for the large amount of community service provided by University students. A final tenet of the VSC's mission is to foster collaboration between University student groups that value community service, to best meet the needs of the University community.

Program/Activity: Housing Improvement Program

Description: University students volunteer for the Housing Improvement Program to work with local, independent, non-profit agencies in the Charlottesville area, such as Habitat for Humanity and Albemarle Housing Improvement Program (AHIP), to help local low-income families have the opportunity to live in safe, decent and affordable housing.

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 (2001) contains over 400 pages of analysis and tables, as well as information on real property taxes, personal property taxes, and many other taxes and fees. Tax Rates can be ordered on-line at: www.virginia.edu/coopercenter.

Information is also provided in the form of annual reports on adjusted gross income, recent developments in the Virginia economy, housing permits, and street and highway finance.

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, workforce studies, government structures, organization, and management. Projects include annual series (income study of Virginia's 136 counties and cities, 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 periodic analysis of recent census data for Virginia and occupational/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 the University).

Program/Activity: VaStat and the Statistical Abstract

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 45

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 the University.

The Statistical Abstract is an on-line publication which is a comprehensive array of statistics of importance to the Commonwealth. The abstract contains 667 data tables covering topics as diverse as communication, construction, forestry, minerals, geography, climate, services, power and energy, and trade.

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 700 issues on which it has provided technical expertise. Through its electronic system the staff is in frequent communication with 325 local government managers throughout the Commonwealth.

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: 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. 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 924-4019 or erd@virginia.edu. Because the University is limited in the amount of donations it can make, the donations and recipients will be determined by Procurement Services on a first-come basis.

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 \$1.4 billion in annual revenues, which include nearly \$170 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 15,000 faculty and staff, making it the single largest employer in the Richmond area. These employees, along with VCU's 26,009 students, spend

approximately \$322 million a year in the local economy. Two-thirds of VCU's 110,000 alumni also live and work in the Commonwealth.

Capital Construction

VCU's capital program has made significant contributions to economic activity in the city. Since 1990, VCU and its affiliate organizations have invested approximately \$689 million in the physical plant, \$413 million of which has constructed or renovated facilities for the sciences, biomedical research, biotechnology and patient care. The recently approved general obligation bond referendum and other approved legislation will provide \$154 million over the next six years for capital development. Of the total, \$113 million will be used to construct or renovate science and research facilities. In addition, VCU has \$216 million worth of projects approved by the Board of Visitors awaiting funding by the Commonwealth. Working with the surrounding neighborhoods, VCU has revitalized the Broad Street Corridor on the north side of VCU's Academic Campus, further contributing to downtown development.

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; minority business bi-weekly meetings with the buying staff; and business fairs inviting minority vendors to the campuses to learn more about the needs of the University. The University establishes an annual minority expenditure goal; the goal is to increase the amount of dollars spent with minority firms as compared with the prior year. By establishing a challenging and measurable goal, the University has been able to grow its expenditures with minority-owned businesses. For example, in 1991-1992, VCU spent \$1.9 million with minority businesses. In 2001-2002, VCU spent \$6.0 million, exceeding its goal of \$5.7 million.

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 mid-2003, 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 \$150 million in new capital investment in downtown Richmond;
- facilitated the start-up, expansion, and continued success of 49 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
- *Start-Up Companies Formed.* With 12 start-up companies formed, VCU ranks first among:
 - 72 institutions reporting on new companies formed per \$10 million of research in the survey
 - 26 Carnegie Research-Extensive institutions
 - 34 universities with academic health centers

School of Engineering

The School of Engineering was another workforce and economic-development mandate of the Richmond Chamber's "A Focus on Our Future." Both the Chamber's study group and a separate task force recognized that the Richmond region was the largest urban area in the United States without access to an engineering school and that the success of the Virginia Biotechnology Research Park would be assured if an engineering school was established at VCU. Thus, a new engineering school became an economic-development initiative of the University's strategic plan. Almost immediately, it attracted the support of top business leaders in the region.

Since 1996, when the engineering school was founded, we have attracted internationally renowned faculty and completed construction of a \$3.1-million education facility, built entirely with private funds by the business leaders who formed the School of Engineering Foundation. A state incentive package designed to attract the microelectronics industry to Virginia also authorized \$22 million in funds to build the Virginia Microelectronic Center — a "clean room" — based at VCU's School of Engineering.

The faculty are currently attracting \$3 million annually in research funds. Approximately 1,000 students are enrolled in the school's undergraduate programs and the M.S. and Ph.D. programs. The chemical, electrical and mechanical undergraduate engineering programs earned accreditation from the Accreditation Board of Engineering and Technology within only four years of the school's founding.

The development of VCU's engineering school has included an Industrial Advisory Board to advise on targeting the industrial areas of key importance to the Richmond region and the state: chemical processing and biotechnology (biomedical and chemical engineering); microelectronics; computer engineering; and digital communications (electrical engineering); and manufacturing and fluid processing (mechanical engineering).

VCU Health System

Since 1838, urban growth and stability in the Richmond area has depended on the academic health-care mission carried out at VCU. Seven years ago, VCU engaged in another strategic planning effort to protect our academic health center, including the Medical College of Virginia Hospitals and MCV Physicians, during a period of tremendous financial stress.

The VCU Health System is an unprecedented merger of all clinical activities conducted through MCV Hospitals, MCV Physicians and VCU's School of Medicine. Through this new structure, we have combined our financial challenges and opportunities to sustain the

impact of the Health System's mission to provide state-of-the-art patient care and to support the teaching and research mission of VCU.

The impact of the VCU Health System on the Richmond region is significant. Annual admissions total more than 31,600, and our staffed beds number 691. The Health System records more than 180,000 patient days each year with an average occupancy of 72 percent. Total outpatient visits to the Health System's Ambulatory Care Center and satellite facilities are more than 527,500 a year. There also are more than 83,900 visits each year to our Level-1 Trauma Center.

Center for Public Policy

A Strategic Plan for the Future of Virginia Commonwealth University called upon the University community to establish interdisciplinary centers and institutes of excellence, pulling together the faculty and resources of our top departments from our academic and medical campuses as well as the VCU Health System. Several centers focusing on areas ranging from drug and alcohol studies to structural biology to human and behavioral genetics were established. The Center for Public Policy was specifically established to marshal VCU's expertise and resources on behalf of urban growth and economic development in our region and throughout the Commonwealth.

The Center for Public Policy supports the Survey and Evaluation Research Laboratory, the Center for Urban Development, the Grace E. Harris Leadership Institute, the Commonwealth Educational Policy Institute, and the Ph.D. program in public policy and administration. Collectively, these units conduct a significant amount of applied research, sponsor conferences and other professional development opportunities, and offer high-level instruction that contributes to urban economic development in Richmond and throughout the state.

In conducting its mission, the Center for Public Policy has worked cooperatively with such state-wide groups as the Virginia Chamber of Commerce, the Greater Richmond Partnership, Workforce One, Richmond Area MAPS, and other organizations to promote economic development. Its efforts have contributed to high-technology and biotechnology development, urban redevelopment, the enhancement of the workforce, and the recognition among other organizations and enterprises of the economic contributions they make to revitalizing urban areas.

Research and public-service activities of the Center for Public Policy include, among others:

- the regular publication of "A Leading and Coincident Index Model for the Richmond Metropolitan Area"
- the development of an Economic Forecasting Model for the Richmond metro area
- the regular publication of Metro Poll, an examination of public perceptions of social and economic conditions in the Richmond area
- a partnership with the Metro Richmond Chamber of Commerce to develop the Greater Richmond Indicators Project

- working with the Virginia Chamber of Commerce to provide research support and consultation to the Urban Partnership as it has developed its competitiveness agenda for cities
- researching and producing the report, *The Economic Impact of the Biotechnology Industry in Virginia*, particularly relevant to the urban areas that are home to the Virginia biotech industry, including Richmond
- co-sponsoring, with the Richmond Chamber and the Greater Richmond Partners, the annual “Richmond Regional Economic Outlook Conference”
- conducting research examining the purchasing power of the African-American community in partnership with Richmond Renaissance, to be used to develop core city economic development initiatives;
- conducting an economic impact analysis of major cultural and tourist attractions, including the Faberge and Egyptian Exhibitions at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, among others
- conducting polling background and consultation for the infrastructure plan of Richmond Area, which grew out of the competitiveness initiative of the Urban Partnership; and working with Richmond Renaissance to understand public perceptions of downtown Richmond and to develop strategies for enhancing the appeal of downtown sections of the city to Richmonders

Metropolitan Educational Research Consortium (MERC)

Based at the School of Education, MERC is a consortium of the region’s city and county school systems. VCU faculty and Richmond-area teachers and administrators engage in collaborative research to address educational problems identified by practicing professionals. The mission of MERC is to promote high-quality public schools as part of the educational fabric of the Richmond metro region.

Community Initiatives and the Carver-VCU Partnership

The Community Service Associates Program connects VCU faculty with community organizations and local and state government agencies in projects targeted to community-based needs. VCU’s faculty in urban studies and planning, education, business, social work and nursing, among many other departments, have been highly active in the community through this program. Since its inception in 1990, faculty from 50 different academic units have contributed to 255 community-based projects in partnership with 167 different organizations.

The Community Service Associates Program set the stage for a new public-service commitment on the part of VCU. Its most prominent model program is the Carver-VCU Partnership. This partnership is the result of the invitation of the Carver community, located next to the campus, to VCU to join it in enhancing education and health.

Interdisciplinary teams of students and faculty have worked hand-in-hand with members of the community on a variety of initiatives that are attracting national attention as well as federal and foundation support to establish the Promoting Health Project to improve

access to health care for Carver residents.

VCU Life Sciences

In the summer of 2001, the new \$28.1-million Eugene P. and Lois E. Trani Center for Life Sciences was completed, becoming the focal point for a major new program, VCU Life Sciences. VCU Life Sciences integrates the expertise of the VCU School of Medicine, the VCU Health System, VCU's Rice Center for Environmental Life Sciences and the University's programs in the sciences, business, engineering, the humanities and education to provide teaching, research and public education in biocomplexity in the post-genomic era. VCU Life Sciences is unique in its focus on undergraduate education, beginning with "Life Sciences 101," which introduces freshmen to all aspects of the life sciences through lectures taught by VCU's top biomedical and science researchers. Public education, one of the program's primary objectives, is carried out locally in partnership with the Maymont Foundation and the Science Museum of Virginia and through the Rice Center, opening up the discoveries of our researchers to people of all ages and professional backgrounds.

CEOs for Cities

CEOs for Cities is an organization based in Chicago that brings together city officials, industry leaders, and university presidents in a discussion about the agenda for cities in the 21st century, including federal, state, and private efforts to invest in their infrastructures for high-technology and biotechnology development. This investment is especially critical for the role of research universities, like VCU, in advancing the new era for life-sciences development in the decades ahead.

Virginia Center for Urban Development

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 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)

Program: Danville Center – The Institute for Advanced Learning and Research (IALR)

Description: The Southside region’s leadership, led by the Future of the Piedmont foundation in concert with the region’s elected leaders and localities, invited Virginia Tech to serve as partner and change agent in the region’s transformation. Because of its leadership in technology, from establishing the first electronic village, to broadband wireless communications technologies, and biotechnologies related to plants and animals, the university has formed an immediate, working partnership for technology-assisted change in the region.

In September 2000, the University finalized its “Knowledge Proposal for the Region.” The Institute for Advanced Learning and Research (IALR) was created and Dr. Tim Franklin was appointed its executive director. The mission of the Institute for Advanced Learning and Research (IALR) is to develop and attract technology and talent critical to the Dan River Region’s economic transformation through enhanced academic programs, strategic research, continuing education and conference activities, university outreach, and technology transfer. The IALR will leverage the resources of Virginia Tech in partnership with Danville community college, Averett University, public and private bodies and organizations of the region as a means to that end. At the request of the region’s leadership, Virginia Tech delivers academic programming in partnership with Averett University, Danville Community College, and other educational providers. This academic partnership focuses on offering programs directed at the

New Economy employment sectors with a math, science, engineering, and technology focus.

The multifunctional IALR building will create a technology based image for the region, provide state of the art instructional facilities, marketing and conference facilities, Cyber Park amenities, and flexible research space. With the 15,000 square feet of research space designed into the IALR building and the future research addition, Virginia Tech's plans include research activities that will assist with and stimulate economic development. Polymers research and partnering Virginia Tech's highly respected chemical engineering and chemistry departments with private industry offers the initial area of research focus. Bioinformatics, biotechnology, mechanical engineering, and horticulture offer other research areas in which discussions have been initiated about activities and outreach programs to be located at the IALR.

In the area of community development, the IALR is taking steps toward preparing the region and its citizens for the New Economy. The K-12 Partnerships include relationships between the IALR, Virginia Tech, Danville Public Schools, Pittsylvania County Schools, several area private schools, and programs such as VT STARS and First Lego League. Other community development initiatives include the IALR African America Advocacy Group and the Virginia Tech Community Capacity Building Program.

Program: Danville/Pittsylvania County Labor Market Study

Description: The City of Danville and Pittsylvania County have contracted the Economic Design Assistance Center to conduct a comprehensive study of the regional labor market. This study, which will be finished in spring of 2003, will survey the current labor force, interview community leaders, and inventory the existing workforce development services.

Economic Impact: The creation of a matrix of workforce needs will be utilized for establishing workforce development policy goals and strategies, which are critical for the region's future economic recovery.

Program: Danville Community Development

Description: Initial contacts have been made to establish several studio and research projects in downtown Danville. The development of a master plan, greenway strategies and specific development sites will be studied.

Economic Impact: The projects are intended to provide stimulus for housing and commercial opportunities in the downtown area.

Program: Mobile Chemistry Lab

Description: The Mobile Chemistry Laboratory (MCL) is an outreach project of Virginia Tech to disadvantaged high schools. It is a self-contained unit that carries chemical instrumentation, computers, chemical equipment, and modern lab space to high schools in Southwestern, Central Virginia, and inner city Richmond, all of which lack adequate laboratory facilities. The MCL unit brings state of the art chemical instrumentation to underserved schools. This outreach project provides a conduit for the exchange of ideas with a student population that would normally have little external scientific stimuli. Teachers are trained on the MCL curriculum in NSF and state supported workshops.

Economic Impact: The effectiveness of the MCL program is gauged by the significant increase in the Chemistry SOL Pass rates from 2000 (No MCL program) to 2002 (using the MCL). The average gain was 20 points for the 18 schools. The state average gain was only 8 points. The largest gains were from inner-city schools in Richmond.

Program: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Living History Memorial and Public Policy Center

Description: In partnership with Virginia Commonwealth University, Virginia Tech is participating in the development of the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Living History Memorial and Public Policy Center. The primary goal of the King Center is to preserve the legacy of Dr. King through education, research, and outreach. Virginia Tech's role as one of the satellite institutions is to provide the technology component, which will include projects such as creating distance learning courses and web pages. This part of the project is still under construction.

Economic Impact: The Center's research program will lead to greater engagement of segments of the population, which have not been fully enfranchised in the political and economic systems.

Program: Center for Rural Innovation, Loudoun County

Description: The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences is working on a formal partnership with Loudoun County in the county's effort to create the Center for Rural Innovation (CRI). The CRI would be an agricultural enterprise campus with the mission of providing new knowledge on the urban agricultural economy with facilities for public educational purposes, demonstrating how modern agricultural methods improve nutritional value, food safety and the local environment. The Center would be a local, state, and national "digital farm" model for information technology.

Economic Impact: The CRI will contribute to sustained investment in agriculture.

Program: Program Expansion at the Hampton Roads Agricultural Research and Extension Center, Virginia Beach

Description: The replacement of the 1928 wing of the Hampton Roads Agricultural Research and Extension Center (approximately 8000 square feet), which was identified as having structural defects and unsafe for occupancy, will provide new offices and significantly enhanced research laboratories.

Economic Impact: The replacement wing will support the expansion of research, teaching and extension programs in a variety of disciplines including educational leadership, business, engineering, horticulture, entomology, plant pathology, and weed sciences, which will contribute to sustained professional development opportunities for the local workforce.

Program: Federal Funds for Foster Children in Virginia

Description: The Virginia Tech Institute for Policy Outreach established the Virginia Department of Social Services Federal Reimbursement Unit (FRU) as a part of a statewide initiative to increase Federal funding under Title IV-E.

Economic Impact: This initiative has thus far been successful in increasing the percentage of foster children eligible for Title IV-E Federal funds from 43% to nearly 60%. This increase will generate over \$15 million annually in additional Federal funds for the Commonwealth.

Program: Fairfax County Child Support (ongoing)

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: During FY 2001, approximately \$3.5 million was generated for the county, recouping \$20 for every dollar spent of project costs.

Program: Virginia Department of Social Services (ongoing)

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.

Economic Impact: This project has helped families on welfare to enhance their employability, thus reducing their dependence on outside assistance.

Program: U. S. Department of Energy Solar Decathlon Competition

Description: Faculty of the College of Architecture and Urban Studies served as consultants and competition organizers for the national competition. Fourteen major research universities participated (including Virginia Tech) to design and construct a house that derives all of its energy from solar power. The houses were displayed on the Mall in Washington D.C. for a three week period of intensive testing and public exhibition.

Economic Impact: Buildings consume 40% of the nations energy use. The purpose of this competition was to bring to public awareness the potential of solar energy in the building market and reduce the nation's dependence on foreign oil.

Program: Growth Strategies for Urban Areas

Description: The Center for Housing Research is working with a coalition of non-profit housing organizations in the Richmond Metropolitan area and in Chesterfield County to develop regional approaches to "fair growth"—adequate planning for all market segments growing in the region and within each jurisdiction.

Economic Impact: Allows for growth in the urban fabric while including a diversity of housing opportunities, particularly for service sector workers.

Program: Research for the Department of Housing and Urban Development

Description: The College of Architecture and Urban Studies, through various departments, has developed a series of projects and manuals on Industrializing the Construction Site.

Economic Impact: The research is aimed at streamlining the building industry to reduce production costs and improve the quality of housing in the Commonwealth and throughout the nation.

Program: Paul C. Edmunds Memorial Park, Halifax County

Description: The purpose of the project was to develop a conceptual county-wide park design utilizing community participation for a 100-acre site that was donated to the County by a local farmer.

Economic Impact: The County received a \$250,000 grant to implement the design. The site is located near the south Boston Speedway. The project has the potential to attract hundreds to the area as well as serving a region. Planned regional sports tournaments will also bring hundreds of overnight visitors to the area.

Program: Urban Nutrient Management Education

Description: Residential areas of the Chesapeake Bay watershed are a significant source of nutrient pollution. Storm runoff of nitrogen and phosphorus into local watersheds eventually reaches the Chesapeake Bay where the nutrients spur algae growth, which blocks sunlight to underwater grasses and depletes the water of oxygen. In cooperation with the Department of Conservation and Recreation, Virginia Cooperative Extension conducted urban nutrient management educational programs throughout Virginia's urban crescent.

Economic Impact: By providing educational programs on proper lawn care and maintenance, with specific emphasis on nutrient management, urban and suburban residents are more fully aware of the detrimental impact of over fertilization and poor lawn care on water quality.

Program: Development of Farmers' Markets

Description: Virginia Cooperative Extension agents assist with the development and organization of farmers' markets in cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth. Urban centers provide an excellent opportunity for farmers to market directly to consumers their fresh fruit and vegetables, cut flowers, honey, Christmas trees, herbs, potted plants and other agricultural products.

Economic Impact: Farmers benefit from the additional marketing outlet, while consumers benefit from their ability to acquire fresh farm products directly from producers. In many cases, urban residents are able to purchase organically grown produce and other specialty products that are otherwise unavailable through commercial channels.

Program: Urban Community Gardens

Description: Virginia Cooperative Extension Agents and Master Gardener Volunteers assist with the planning and establishment of community gardens in urban environments. At garden sites, Virginia Cooperative Extension demonstrates recommended gardening practices, teaches proper nutrition skills, and provides information on safe handling and preservation of the products grown.

Economic Impact: With a scarcity of usable land, community gardens provide an opportunity for urban residents to grow their own food and flowers. Low-income families are able to supplement their food budgets through participation in community gardens. Through community gardens and the Plant-A-Row-for-the-Hungry program, Extension volunteers have taught and encouraged others to grow thousands of pounds of produce for food banks and other food assistance programs.

Program: School Integrated Pest Management

Description: In 2001, Virginia Cooperative Extension began training school personnel and pest management professionals to use pest monitoring and integrated pest management (IPM) strategies as tools to help reduce or eliminate the use of routine preventative pesticide applications at schools. In addition, these classes were used to help raise school personnel awareness of the States requirement that all personnel that apply pesticides must be certified to do so.

Economic Impact: As a result of this new program, more school personnel have received pesticide certification, and school children are at less risk to exposure from pesticides.

Program: Bluefield Feasibility and Economic Impact Analysis Study for the Bluefield Regional Coal Museum

Description: The University's Economic Development Assistance Center (EDAC) is working in partnership with the regional chamber of commerce to ascertain the feasibility of constructing and operating a coal museum in the greater Bluefield region. The study is focusing on the potential economic impact a museum on the coal industry and its heritage could have on the Bluefield region.

Economic Impact: To be determined (the project will be completed in early 2003).

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

This section of the report includes the information received from community colleges in Virginia that are located near urban centers. Four community colleges contacted responded to the request for information. This report contains all responses from community colleges that indicated that they have programs, activities, procedures and/or policies that could affect economic growth and stability in urban areas.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College

College Vision: J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College will change people's lives through diverse opportunities for quality lifelong education and personal development that open doors to success.

College Mission: J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College will offer a quality education that is comprehensive, innovative, accessible, affordable, and responsive to the changing needs of the community, employers, and students.

1. Downtown Campus

Description: J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College is a multi-campus college serving the Greater Richmond Metropolitan area. The Downtown Academic Campus is located at Seventh and Jackson Streets in the heart of downtown Richmond near the Richmond Coliseum. The campus provides one and two-year occupational and technical programs in a number of allied health, business, and community service areas, as well as college transfer programs in liberal arts, business, education, science, and computer science.

The sixth floor of the Downtown Richmond campus is also home for the Institute for Workforce Development's downtown offices and training labs.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The downtown campus served the following number of students in credit courses:

	Fall 1999	Spring 2000	Fall 2000	Spring 2001	Fall 2001	Spring 2002	Fall 2002
Headcount	3,091	3,113	3,187	3,053	3,574	3,434	3,637
Full-time Equivalent Students (FTES)	1,596	1,592	1,639	1,598	1,881	1,856	1,907

2. City of Richmond residents served by J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College

Description: Citizens of the City of Richmond are provided educational opportunities at any of the College's three campuses. Students may take courses at the Downtown Campus (see Number 1, above), the Parham Road Campus in Henrico County, or the Western Campus in Goochland County.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The number of citizens of the City of Richmond who took credit courses at J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College follows:

	Fall 1999	Spring 2000	Fall 2000	Spring 2001	Fall 2001	Spring 2002	Fall 2002
Headcount	2,281	2,373	2,282	2,253	2,438	2,403	3,280
Full-time Equivalent Students (FTES)	1,059	1,102	1,065	1,083	1,202	1,185	1,114

3. The Verizon Technotrain

Description: The Verizon Technotrain made visits to workforce development programs, after school programs, and community events throughout the state of Virginia in 2001-02. With generous support provided by the Verizon Foundation, the Technotrain projects targeted at-risk populations with ongoing programs that are designed to promote career and life improvements through the use of technology. Relationships were formed with local non-profit organizations that had strong ties to these target groups. The Technotrain was used in specific training programs to improve workforce development and also marketing awareness opportunities.

The goals of the Verizon Technotrain are to:

- Raise public awareness as we seek opportunities to be a visible leader in workforce development
- Provide current technology in a hands-on learning environment to help bridge the digital divide among various nonprofit groups and organizations
 - Generate student interest and excitement for computer technology
 - To encourage students with fun and relevant programs to seek careers in the computer field

Verizon Technotrain Events 2001-02:

Visits	Location	Student Profile	Programs	Number of Participants
2001				
Verizon Communications Career Day	Verizon's Hungary Spring facility	Adults	Awareness of Verizon workforce to review options for college placement	50
Peter Paul Development Center	Richmond	4 Boys 6 Girls	Multimedia Experience	10
Water Melon Festival	Richmond	Adults/Youth/Children	Awareness	350
Infineon Technologies	Hanover County	Adults	As Infineon prepared for downsizing, the testing service provided the computerized college placement test for their employees	70
Williamsburg House	Oregon Hill	Community	Awareness for underserved population	100
Technology showcase event at VCU Siegel Center	Richmond	Adults	Awareness	75

BizLinc 2001	Richmond	Adults	Awareness	350
Field Day of the Past	Goochland County	Adults/Youth/Children	Awareness	200
2nd Street Festival	Jackson Ward	Adults/Youth/Children	Awareness	350
Lee-Davis High School	Hanover	Students	Myers Briggs Personality Type Test for Seniors	160
Teachers	Northern VA	Teachers	Technology Awareness for SOL	25
Grafton School	Chesterfield County	24 Students - 16 males - 8 females	Music Creation	24
Rappahannock Community College – Peasley Middle School – King George High School	Gloucester/King George, VA	Peasley M.S. - 20 females - <u>20 males</u> King George H.S. - 21 females - 14 males	Career Enticement Programs: Computer Aided Design “CAD”/Geographic Information Systems and Web page designed	75
Relay for Life Walk – American Cancer Society	Richmond	Adults	Registration	125
Virginia Manufacturing Society	Williamsburg	Adults	Awareness	15
COVITS Program	Lexington	Adults	Awareness	700
GIS	Roanoke	Adults	Awareness	500
BizLinc	Richmond	Adults	Awareness	350
Virginia Society of CPA	Innsbrook	Adults	Microsoft Education	80
Freedom School at Canaan International Church	Richmond	25 students -10 females -15 boys	2 Public Service Announcement	25
TOTAL				3,284

4. Center for Entrepreneurial Development (CED)

Description: The CED is working directly with the City of Richmond to aid those businesses being displaced by the upcoming removal of the 6th Street Marketplace.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The CED has worked with over 16 existing business owners.

Description: In year 2002, the Center for Entrepreneurial Development began a program of 45 one-hour small businesses seminars. Each seminar related to specific problem often encountered by small businesses. The seminars were held off site in Downtown

Richmond at the Maggie L. Walker Technology Business Center. This site is more accessible to the businesses located in the inter-city area.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The CED gives assistance in maintaining successful small businesses in the urban area.

Description: The CED also initiated a scholarship program named “Project Jump Start” this free program enables low income, primarily urban, individuals to start their own business. The program included a full scholarship to the NxLevel business-training program plus one on one consulting. For those who do start their business, one on one consulting continues for a period for up to two years. To date, 11 participants have gone through the jump-start program; seven new business start-ups, and of those seven, six of the businesses are urban minority owned.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: New business creation

5. Richmond City Partnerships

Department of Education Technology Standards: JSRCC’s Information Systems Technology department is providing training for the “Technology Standards required by the Department of Education” for all public school employees. These classes are taught at the College as well as on site in some of the schools.

6. City of Richmond’s Customer Service Initiative

Description: JSRCC, through its Workforce 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.

7. Downtown Campus Workforce Development Center

Description: The College maintains a workforce 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: Over fifteen hundred students received workforce training or retraining during 2000/2002 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.

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 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.

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.

Northern Virginia Community College

Program/Activity: Workforce Development Center

Description: As part of the city's 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++.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: This program has helped to alleviate the documented shortage of "high tech" workers in Northern Virginia.

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: 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: 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

non-technical fields with basic and advanced technological competencies. The goal of TRIP is to produce potential information technology employees prepared for entry - level employment in the IT industry.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The program has placed new employees in positions at high technology companies within the Northern Virginia area.

Program/Activity: Practice Plus

Description: The skill-based classes offered by Practice Plus provide opportunities to acquire the new skills needed to enhance or maintain the employability of health care workers. New workforce development initiative for hospital-based care assistants and medical/dental assistants provides short-term, cost effective training for persons seeking entrance into the health care field.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Producing highly skilled health care providers assists this metropolitan area to increase the efficiency and to support cost containment strategies in the health care field.

Tidewater Community College

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 residents to obtain full-time jobs. The program draws students from the Departments of Social Services and the Departments of Rehabilitative Services in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Chesapeake. It also provides services to residents within the Empowerment Zones and Job Zone participants. The program utilizes numerous community assets, collaborative efforts, and strong business partnerships to move low-income families 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 communication skills.

Training programs have involved automotive training, telephone directory services, retail auto parts training, financial services, heating and air conditioning, retail, and manufacturing. One bank-training program in Norfolk had remarkable results. A full year after graduating from the class one hundred percent (100%) of

the graduates were still employed. Most had received promotions 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, Chesapeake, and Portsmouth is as follows:

From April 1998 through November 2002, the program provided services to 639 students.

Seventy-one percent (71%) or 474 graduates completed the program and were employed by program business partners. The average annual wage of a graduating student was over \$18,000.00 per year.

The average benefits package that these full-time jobs provided was estimated to be 25% of the annual income, or \$4,500.00 per year.

The average total compensation package for each is approximately \$22,500.00. Program graduates present total income and benefits package is estimated to be more than \$10.6 million.

The Eastern Region of the Department of Social Services estimated annual cost for a TANF and food stamp recipient with three children to be \$10,164.00 per year, or more than \$4.8 million per year for 474 graduates. The estimate does not account for childcare, housing, utilities, and other forms of assistance.

Program/Activity: Open Door Project/Student Support Services TRIO Program

Description: In September 1997 TCC received a grant from the U.S. Department of Education to start a Student Support Services TRIO Program. The program was termed "Open Door Project" which is synonymous with the college's open admissions policy and a reminder of the words of Edmund Gleazer, who said, "The greatest challenge facing the community college is to make good on the promise of the open door."

The mission of the program is to provide opportunities for academic development, to assist students with basic college requirements, and to motivate students toward successful completion of their postsecondary education. The plan is to increase the college retention and graduation rates of its participants and facilitate the process of transition from one level of higher education to the next. The target populations are students on the Norfolk and Portsmouth Campuses who are low income, first generation and/or disabled, and have the greatest need for academic support.

Academic and other problems for students who qualify for the Open Door Project are math, English and reading deficiencies (requiring remedial education), poor study and time-management skills, weak interpersonal skills, failure to achieve satisfactory academic progress, and inability to assimilate into the college community. The program offers academic support, intervention and assistance to its participants by providing academic, financial, and transfer counseling; success skills workshops; tutoring; financial assistance; and cultural development activities.

The Open Door Project has been very successful in meeting its performance objectives. Over four hundred students have been serviced since the program's inception. During the academic year 2001 – 2002 the program serviced 200 students of which 82% were retained for the full academic year; 80% have a cumulative GPA of 2.0 or greater; 54% have a 2.5 or greater cumulative GPA; and 33% of our students have a 3.0 or greater cumulative GPA. Graduation and transfer rates have exceeded the performance objectives set by the program in conjunction with the Department of Education.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Norfolk and Portsmouth are just two of the cities in the college's service area, but have the largest minority populations (54% and 51% respectively). They also have poverty and near poverty ratios nearly twice those of either the state or the metropolitan area. Of the 207 counties, cities and towns in Virginia, Norfolk and Portsmouth have the 10th and 27th highest school dropout rates, respectively. A disproportionate number of the dropouts and other non-traditional students select the community college as an alternative vehicle for continuing their education. Therefore, based on the mission and objectives of the Open Door Project, the program plays a contributing role in the improvement of the economic outlook in both Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Program/Activity: Service-Learning Project /Urban Experience

Description: The Corporation for National and Community Service grant, now in its third year, allows TCC students and faculty to offer direct services to poor and homeless citizens of Portsmouth, Norfolk, Chesapeake, and Virginia Beach. TCC assists a number of agencies that serve the poor and homeless, both non-profit (such as Oasis Social Ministries and Portsmouth Volunteers for the Homeless) and governmental (city community services boards, social services programs, health departments, and housing rehabilitation).

Service-learning-trained faculty recruit and guide TCC students to provide mentoring, tutoring, and other assistance to poor and homeless individuals and the agencies that support them. The initiative offers students a valuable community learning experience while earning college credit and making a significant impact on a range of concerns in Hampton Roads. A significant addition in years two and three is the infusion of nursing students as supplemental staff into free care

clinics: this year, 55 nurses are placed in five clinics across four cities. The nurses also serve in the homeless shelters during the winter and provide educational counseling to families in the 30-day shelters.

The project's goals have expanded beyond being focused solely on homelessness in Portsmouth to addressing health, social, educational, and environmental issues across Hampton Roads, particularly as those concerns impact the poor and underserved, including the elderly. Youth education, along with adult literacy for employment, is addressed through a wide range of after- and during-school tutoring and mentoring programs, at public school sites, in churches, and at other non-profits such as the YMCA and Boys and Girls Clubs. A number of schools have begun SOL-tutoring programs served by TCC students. Water quality of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries is being addressed in biology classes through oyster gardening to filter toxins and restore local reefs in the many waterways of Hampton Roads. Automotive classes service and repair vehicles to help homeless people travel to work and thereby gain or keep employment.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: Through service-learning, at least 450 students each year are providing services to individuals and agencies helping the homeless across Hampton Roads, along with supporting the functioning of a number of other agencies and organizations that are short-staffed due to the budget situation. The service to the homeless in particular, has and will continue to leverage HUD funding for daytime shelter, training services, coordinated services for single homeless individuals, and other initiatives designed to move the homeless to stability.

Program/Activity: Huntersville Community Outreach Partnership Center

Description: In the fall 2000, Tidewater Community College received a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant to establish a Community Outreach Center (COPC) in the Huntersville neighborhood in the City of Norfolk. This HUD initiative is designed to help develop and sustain effective partnerships for rebuilding communities. In addition, the COPC provides a catalyst for encouraging higher education institutions to mobilize their many resources to address issues and needs identified by local community partners.

Tidewater Community College Huntersville Community Outreach Partnership Center represents collaboration among the college, Norfolk City, Empowerment 2010, the Olde Huntersville Development Corporation, several citywide community partners and residents. Over the three-year cycle the Huntersville Project will conduct outreach efforts in the following areas:

- Neighborhood Revitalization:
 - Organizational and community capacity building
 - Pre/post homeownership training

- Job Training:
 - Job skills training
 - Employment placement

- Education:
 - College Development Courses
 - Literacy
 - Tutoring
 - Mentoring

Neighborhood residents and their community-based organizations through a carefully coordinated set of strategies, which involve participants in decision-making roles, base all activities, including the Center itself, on the needs of the community as articulated. All activities are carefully coordinated with those of the Empowerment Zone (EZ), to enhance services and to avoid duplication.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The project involves the City of Norfolk, the Olde Huntersville Development Corporation, and the Olde Huntersville Civic League.

The economic impact is experienced by several positive means. Residents in the community are encouraged and provided assistance to develop individual development plans, which identify a sequence of training, and education activities that provide a pathway for competitive employment. The project also provides leadership training for neighborhood organizations and supplement home ownership, financial management, and other relevant training.

Program/Activity: Tidewater Community College Thomas J. Moss Campus

Description: Thomas J. Moss Campus is Tidewater Community College's newest campus located in the business district of downtown Norfolk. For the last five years, TCC's Moss campus has emerged as a vanguard campus, preparing workers, employees, residents, government and businesses with skills that address today's workforce needs. Increasingly, the Moss campus is recognized throughout the City as a major player for personal and professional development, non-credit offerings, short-term training, and pre-college enrichment programming. Through meaningful partnerships with varied constituencies, the Moss Campus has assumed an increasingly central role in responding to the community and workforce development system. Additionally, the Moss campus has proactively strengthened partnerships with the local school district, sponsored grant funded programs and activities, and continues to provide critical training specific to the changing environment and workforce. As of fall 2002, the Moss campus exceeds an annual enrollment of 6,000 students in credit classes.

Economic Impact on Urban Areas: The Moss campus has had a notable

economic impact on downtown Norfolk. Over the last five years, downtown Norfolk has experienced significant economic growth through the revitalization of new restaurants, retail, clubs and entertainment spots. Two blocks from the Moss Campus, buildings that once housed bars and pool halls have been refurbished for art galleries, restaurants, and upscale shops. New business and companies have relocated to downtown Norfolk and cited the presence of Tidewater Community College, the shopping mall, and the amenities as reasons they selected downtown for their place of business.

Program/Activity: Regional and Military One Stop Programs

Description: No project exemplifies Tidewater Community College's leadership and partnership efforts better than its work with the Local Workforce Investment Board to operationalize the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) One Stop System in South Hampton Roads. The WIA One Stop System in South Hampton Roads is comprised of the Regional One Stop Program (JobZone). The College became the lead agent to operationalize the Regional One Stop Program in April 2002. The program is funded through grants provided by Opportunity, Inc. South Hampton Roads.

JobZone Centers, Regional One Stop Program

The JobZone centers provide an array of Workforce training and resources that include universal access to skills assessments, job skills development, job readiness training, job placement, job clubs, job search resources/information, employer services, training, and counseling/case management services. Training resources are available to WIA eligible participants contingent upon the availability of training funds. In addition, JobZone Centers provide on site access to partners from a variety of community agencies which include, Virginia Employment Commission, Southeastern Training and Opportunity Project, Department of Rehabilitative Services, the local Housing Authorities, AARP, Senior Services, Empowerment 2010, the Adult Learning Center, and the Educational Opportunity Centers. For the customer's convenience, the JobZone centers are geographically disbursed into five sites.

There are three Comprehensive JobZone centers which include:

- JobZone Glenrock Road, Norfolk
- JobZone Paul D. Camp Community College, Franklin
- JobZone Lynnhaven Virginia Employment Commission, Va. Beach

The Satellite JobZone Centers include:

- JobZone STOP, Suffolk
- JobZone Norfolk Virginia Employment Commission, Norfolk

Economic Impact on Urban Area: The College's leadership in the implementation of a One Stop System has definite potential in enhancing the

economic development of this region. The One Stop system merges education, business and industry, the military, and human services organizations together to provide comprehensive employment training services, job placement, and support services to dislocated workers and the underemployed. This merger has initiated the linkages and the systemic connections necessary for a more skilled workforce in South Hampton Roads. And, for One Stop customers, the aforementioned systemic linkages between training and education lead to gainful, professional employment, which supports the economic growth of the region.

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 prepares workers for jobs that meet the needs of businesses in South Hampton Roads.

The college has played a major role in the project. President DiCroce chairs the Workforce Development committee and is a member of the Empowerment 2010, Inc. Governance Board. The college has also provided workforce development training to over 125 individuals from the Empowerment zone.

Economic Impact on urban Areas: 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 2001, several million dollars were spent in Norfolk and Portsmouth on workforce development training for Empowerment 2010 residents.

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

Pursuant to Section 2.2-206 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 federal agencies, 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 provides 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 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.

Programs for Fiscally Stressed Urban Areas

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

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/library/program/grantprog.html>

Department. of Energy

- [Building America](#)
- [Commuting Alternatives](#)
- [DOE Science Museums](#)
- [Internet Hoax Busters](#)
- [Laboratory Equipment Grant Program](#)
- [Medical Education and Outreach](#)
- [National Science Bowl](#)
- [Partnerships for Affordable Housing](#)
- [Rebuild America](#)
- [State Industries of the Future](#)
- [State Manufacturing Assistance Programs](#)
- [Sustainable Communities](#)
- [University Outreach Programs](#)
- Weatherization Program
- Energy Task Force for the Urban Consortium

Department. of Agriculture

Food Stamps
Child Nutrition
Team Nutrition

WIC Program/Farmer's Market
Food Distribution

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. Community Outreach Partnership Center Program
12. Lower Income Housing Assistance- Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation of Very Low Income Families
13. Emergency Shelter Grants
14. Community Development Block Grants- Entitlement Grants
15. Healthy Homes Initiative Grants
16. Resident Opportunity and Supportive Services
17. Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP), Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI)
18. Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program
19. Historically Black Colleges and Universities Program
20. Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy
21. HOME Investment Partnership Program
22. Community Development Block Grants/State Program
23. Community Development Block Grants/Special Purpose Grants/Technical Assistance Program
24. Operating Assistance for Troubled Multifamily Housing Projects
25. Interest Reduction Payments – Rental and Cooperative Housing for Lower Income Families
26. Fair Housing Initiatives and Administrative Enforcement Initiative Program
27. Fair Housing Assistance- State and Local
28. Shelter Plus Care
29. Housing Counseling Assistance Program
30. New Approach Anti-Drug Grants
31. Opportunities for Youth – Youth Build Program

32. Supportive Housing Program
33. Supportive Housing Program for the Elderly
34. Public and Indian Housing
35. Special Services Block Grant
36. Teacher Next Door Initiative
37. Police Officer Next Door Initiative

Department of Education

- 1) Twenty-first Century Community Learning Centers
- 2) Community Technology Centers
- 3) National Institute for Urban School Improvement

Department of Justice

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Department of Interior

Outdoor Recreation – Acquisition, Development of Planning
Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program
National Center for Recreation – Rivers Trails and Conservation Assistance

Department of Commerce

Economic Development – Support for Planning Organizations

APPENDIX

The Secretary of Commerce and Trade prepared this report on Economic Growth and Stability in Virginia's Urban Areas in accordance with Section 2.2-206 of the Code of Virginia. The report is to be updated and presented to the General Assembly biennially.

§ 2.2-206. 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.

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.