

Implementation

INTRODUCTION

The focus of the Growth Management Plan (GMP) has been to assess the adequacy of existing community assets and to develop a predictive model, albeit subject to change, of where new military personnel and their families associated with the BRAC actions are likely to reside. As a result of that decision a more detailed look at the adequacy of services in those areas resulted. As discussed early on in Section C People and Jobs, the early estimates of BRAC related personnel moving into the area and the net result of those leaving is far less than originally predicted. That, coupled with a worldwide economic turndown and specific regional and statewide issues, has had a dampening effect on the impacts.

The long term implementation of the recommendations contained in the topical elements, as well as at the community level, is fundamentally the responsibility of the respective county or city. These recommendations in many cases revolve around the provision of adequate service levels in response to the growth associated with the BRAC action. These services or facility recommendations are based on the community's established standards and can be quantified and costs applied and incorporated into the respective community budgeting process. Still, other recommendations or needs are at a regional (multi-county) level and are beyond the direct scope of a single local government. Thus, communities must work together to accomplish needed change.

Additionally, there are numerous recommendations that are policy related that must be vetted through changes in the community's comprehensive plan or development standards that will have implications on future development and the community's ability to maintain an adequate level of service. While the impacts on social services and community facilities attributable to BRAC is somewhat negligible, existing deficiencies, particularly in transportation may seem over burdened by the BRAC action.

While it is the responsibility of the local jurisdictions to monitor the growth in their areas and to plan for and build accordingly, there is a need to continue the work of the Eglin Installation Growth Committee. For the past three years this effort has been housed in the offices of Okaloosa County's Growth Management Department

and has been directed through the tireless efforts of Jeff Fanto, Growth Project Coordinator for the Growth Management Plan. These efforts have included overseeing and directing the work of the consultant team, coordinating with the Air Force and local communities and with the ten sub committees that were established along functional lines.

MILITARY GROWTH COMMITTEE

Over the past three years there have been two major planning efforts underway as a direct result of the 2005 BRAC legislation. The first to be completed was the Eglin Joint Land Use study which was undertaken to assess the operational and noise affects of the new Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) on land uses and the quality of life of residents (Joint Land Use Study) in the communities surrounding Eglin AFB and its outlying fields. The second is this Tri-County Growth Management Plan (GMP) which addresses, in part based on the findings of the JLUS the impacts of the additional personnel associated with the JSF and the Army's realignment of the 7th Special Forces Group from Ft. Bragg, NC to Eglin on the communities' ability to provide adequate services. Each of these efforts has had significant public input through an established committee structure.

The monitoring and implementation efforts of the JLUS have been established, are ongoing and being led by Jeff Fanto out of the Okaloosa Growth Management Department.

As the GMP moves from preparation to implementation it is recommended that an organizational structure similar to that employed for the JLUS be used to monitor military growth activities, local community impacts, policy changes and funding opportunities. In order to make the Growth Management Plan (GMP) productive to the affected communities, progress needs to be measured against the plan's recommendations during the next three to four years or through the "steady state" of full build out. The purpose of the Implementation Section is to outline measures for progress and responsibilities for monitoring the Plan. A major component of this monitoring is what needs to be monitored; this can mean specific projects, studies or statistical data related to implementation of the GMP.

I. Implementation

A. MILITARY SUSTAINABILITY PARTNERSHIP

In order to separate the function of preparing the GMP and to move toward a more comprehensive approach of addressing all the issues related to military growth in the region and its potential impact on communities, it is suggested that a new entity be established that is reflective of this purpose. **The Military Sustainability Partnership** would be that organization.

The current JLUS Steering and Oversight with its structure of Policy Committee and a Technical Advisory Group would fold into this new organization as would the Eglin Installation Growth Committee - forming a single organization with a single Policy (Executive) Committee and two Technical Committees one JLUS and one GMP related. Because the composition of the two is nearly identical and the issues are so intertwined, a single meeting schedule would enhance the efficiency of all concerned.

It is recommended that the Policy Committee and Technical Committees consist of members and or organizations who have been engaged at the JLUS and GMP development stage. Okaloosa County is the contracting entity with the Department of Defense, Office of Economic Adjustment for funds related to the JLUS and GMP. Therefore the Military Sustainability Partnership should continue to reside within the offices of Okaloosa County. Appointments to the **Military Sustainability Partnership** should be made by the participating organizations and approved by the Okaloosa County Board of County Commissioners.

B. MONITORING STAFF

At a minimum, the current staff will be needed to request and gather the data and information required to monitor progress of the GMP and JLUS. Initially the staff should consist of the Military Sustainability Partnership Coordinator, one professional planner and assisted by a GIS technician. The staff would be responsible for gathering data and other forms of information from the communities and actions related to the GMP and JLUS. The staff would prepare quarterly reports for the Partnership and Board of County Commissioners which summarizes the implementation actions and issues.

C. PROJECT MONITORING PROCESS

The monitoring process consists of various forms of information and data which reflect the implementation actions needed for the GMP and JLUS. These

implementation action items are specific projects, programs, studies and other actions stated in the Action Plans needed to address BRAC impacts related to the infrastructure elements of the various growth areas. These could be combined with those of the JLUS to provide a single set of actions.

D. GOVERNMENT FUNDING STRATEGIES

A review of the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices reveals that, by far, BRAC growth communities facing significant local costs to support the physical and social infrastructure improvements required to support military growth turn to their state legislatures and Congress for that support. While numerous federal and state programs do offer support that can be shaped to fit BRAC growth communities, the realities of the current economic and budgetary restraints dictate that extraordinary funding must often be found if these infrastructure costs soar beyond what might be funded through traditional programs.

Following are sets of creative recommendations related to state and federal funding as well as programs found in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) to assist communities through the OEA Defense Economic Adjustment program and the U.S. Army Handbook for Growth Communities. These programs and the financial and programmatic assistance they can provide the **Military Sustainability Partnership** are an integral part of implementing this Tri - County Growth Management Plan.

State of Florida Initiatives

Any recommendations requiring action by the State of Florida Legislature should be proposed to the NWFL Legislative Delegation and individual Legislators by mid-July 2010.

1. Amend Florida Forever Legislation to include designation for projects that meet minimum criteria but also support military installations. Model a BRAC/Military set-aside within Florida Forever similar to Florida Communities Trust (21% of Florida Forever funds).
2. Create a Military Areas of Critical Concern (MACC) program similar to currently designated Rural Areas of Critical Economic Concern (RACEC). The RACEC designation allows certain state grant bonuses for

I. Implementation

designated areas to secure additional funding for infrastructure.

Encourage FDOT to include areas surrounding military installations within the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) since inclusion in the SIS garners a large portion of FDOT's funds. Large metropolitan areas in peninsular Florida currently receive the majority of SIS funds. Including military installations in the SIS will help the rural areas which host such installations, including Eglin AFB, the largest in the nation, effectively compete for state transportation funds.

3. Support inclusion of BRAC and military related infrastructure projects in Governor Crist's Accelerate Florida program.
4. Continue/strengthen support for Florida Defense Alliance within Enterprise Florida. The FDA Defense Infrastructure Grant (DIG) program and the Governor's Military Base Protection (MBP) program are critical to local military base host communities and need to have their funding levels significantly increased.
5. Support the Gulf Regional Airspace Strategic Initiative (GRASI).

Federal Strategy

It is recommended that the Eglin Growth Project Coordinator and top elected and administrative officials from Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton Counties convene a meeting no later than mid-July 2010 with key staff from the Washington offices of Senators Nelson and LeMieux and Representatives Miller and Boyd for the purpose of detailing the tri-county region's BRAC growth related costs. An intensive and cooperative effort should ensue with the goal of earmarking necessary funds in the FY 2011 budget. Any delay beyond the recommended date threatens 2011 funding hopes and pushes any hopes for federal support beyond the expected arrival date for the U.S Army 7th SFG (A) and start-up date for the Joint Strike Fighter Initial Joint Training Site.

EXISTING FEDERAL PROGRAMS

ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

Military Airport Program

U.S. Department of Transportation

http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/aip/military_airport_program/

The Military Airport Program (MAP) places special emphasis on developing appropriate former military (closed under BRAC) and existing joint use military airports. It allows funding of certain capital improvements that are not allowed under the main Airport Improvement Program (see below), such as surface parking lots, fuel farms, hangars, terminals, utility systems, access roads and cargo buildings. The Web site above provides additional information on MAP.

Airport Improvement Program

U.S. Department of Transportation

http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/aip/

The Airport Improvement Program (AIP) provides grants to public agencies for planning and developing public use airports that are in the National Plan for Integrated Airports System (NPIAS). The above Web site provides a description of and guidelines pertaining to the AIP.

Additional information may be found in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)

[20.106 Airport Improvement Program](#)

Highway Trust Fund

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/aap/PRIMER98.PDF>

Title 23, U.S.C., authorizes funding for broad categories of transportation programs from the Highway Trust Fund, which is the main source of federal transportation funding to the states. Priorities are set at the state/local level.

Job Access and Reverse Commute Grant

http://www.fta.dot.gov/funding/grants/grants_financing_3623.html

The U.S. Department of Transportation has a grant program that assists states and localities develop new or

I. Implementation

expanded transportation services connecting low income persons to jobs and employment related services.

Defense Access Road Program

<http://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/defense.htm>

The Department of Defense and the Federal Highway Administration, an agency within the Department of Transportation, jointly administer the Defense Access Road Program (DAR). The DAR Program provides a means for the military to pay their fair share of public highway improvements cost necessary to mitigate an unusual impact of a defense activity. An unusual impact could be a significant increase in personnel at a military installation, relocation of an access gate, or the deployment of an oversized or overweight military vehicle or transporter unit.

HOUSING

Community Service Block Grant

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/csbg/index.html

The above Web site provides information about the Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) program. CSBG provides States, U.S. territories, and recognized Indian Tribes with funds for services to ameliorate the causes and conditions of poverty. Eligible activities include: municipal infrastructure projects; acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of public facilities; clearance and demolition; housing rehabilitation; public service activities such as employment, crime prevention, childcare, health, and education; and economic development.

Additional information may be found in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)
[93.569 Community Services Block Grant](#)
[93.571 Community Services Block Grant Formula and Discretionary Awards](#)
[Community Food and Nutrition Programs](#)

Rural Housing and Economic Development

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/rhed/>

This program provides for capacity building at the State and local level for rural housing and economic development and to support innovative housing and economic development activities in rural areas. Eligible applicants are local rural non-profits, community development corporations, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, State housing finance agencies, and State community and/or economic development agencies. To learn more about the Rural Housing and Economic Development program, please visit the Web site above.

Additional information may be found in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)
[14.250 Rural Housing and Economic Development](#)

USDA Service Centers /Rural Development Centers

U.S. Department of Agriculture
<http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app> or
www.rurdev.usda.gov

Rural Development Centers achieve their mission by helping rural individuals, communities, and businesses obtain the financial and technical assistance needed to address their diverse and unique needs by offering grants, loans, and loan guarantees. USDA Rural Development's main programs are as follows: Single Family Housing Programs, Multi-Family Housing Programs, Community Facility Programs, Water and Waste Programs, Utility Programs, and Business Programs. Rural Development has 47 State offices, 467 local offices, and 198 area offices. Contact information can be found at the Web site above.

Additional information may be found in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)
[10.352 Value-Added Producer Grants](#)
[10.415 Rural Rental Housing Loans](#)
[10.427 Rural Rental Assistance Payments](#)
[10.446 Rural Community Development Initiative](#)
[10.447 The Rural Development \(RD\) Multi-Family Housing Revitalization Demonstration Program \(MPR\)](#)
[10.760 Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities](#)
[10.762 Solid Waste Management Grants](#)
[10.766 Community Facilities Loans and Grants](#)
[10.768 Business and Industry Loans](#)
[10.769 Rural Business Enterprise Grants](#)
[10.854 Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants](#)
[10.855 Distance Learning and Telemedicine Loans and Grants](#)

I. Implementation

Rural Rental Assistance

U.S. Department of Agriculture

http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndcgi.exe/oip_public/usa_map.

Rural Rental Assistance payments are available to persons with low incomes, the elderly, and persons with disabilities who are unable to pay their rent. More information is available at the above Web site.

Additional information may be found in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)

[10.427 Rural Rental Assistance Payments](#)

Self Help Homeownership Opportunity Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/programs/shop/>

Self Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP) provides funds for eligible non-profit organizations to purchase home sites and develop or improve the infrastructure needed to set the stage for sweat equity and volunteer-based homeownership programs for low income persons and families. SHOP is authorized by the Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, Section 11, and is subject to other Federal crosscutting requirements. Further information about SHOP can be accessed at the above Web site.

Additional information may be found in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)

[14.247 Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program](#)

Home Owner Assistance Program

U.S. Department of Defense/Army

www.sas.usace.army.mil/hapinv/hapinfo.htm

The Department of Defense Homeowner's Assistance Program (HAP) provides assistance to eligible Federal personnel (military and civilian), who are stationed at or near an installation scheduled for closure or realignment and who, through no fault of their own, are unable to sell their homes under reasonable terms and conditions. Information concerning HAP is available at the above Web site.

National Association of Realtors, Smart Growth Grant

http://www.realtor.org/smart_growth.nsf/pages/grants

To increase the effectiveness of local association efforts in creating livable communities, the National Association of Realtors (NAR) has established a grant program to assist community efforts to implement programs and activities that position REALTORS® as leaders in improving their communities by advancing smart growth. Grants may be used for a smart growth conference or speaker series to educate members on the broad concepts of smart growth or niche topics such as transportation, open space preservation, wetlands, school development, or attainable housing. Topics could include instruction in how the local planning process works, including zoning and master plans issues, and comprehensive plans. NAR support is used to further activities to develop a community vision through a community planning workshop or joining a coalition working toward a similar community vision. Smart Growth Grant proposals that address housing issues must do so from the point of view of land use issues (zoning codes, inclusionary zoning, community planning, development issues, etc.)

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Community Service Block Grant

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/csbg/index.html

The above Web site provides information about the Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) program. CSBG provides States, U.S. territories, and recognized Indian Tribes with funds for services to ameliorate the causes and conditions of poverty. Eligible activities include: municipal infrastructure projects; acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of public facilities; clearance and demolition; housing rehabilitation; public service activities such as employment, crime prevention, childcare, health, and education; and economic development.

Additional information may be found in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)

[93.569 Community Services Block Grant](#)

[93.571 Community Services Block Grant Formula and Discretionary Awards](#)

[Community Food and Nutrition Programs](#)

I. Implementation

Smart Growth Technical Assistance Opportunities

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/sg_implementation.htm

Communities interested in employing smart growth practices and policies throughout base reuse planning/redevelopment, or for growth planning of their BRAC installations, may be eligible for various technical assistance opportunities offered through EPA's Development, Community and Environment Division. Specific opportunities for smart growth assistance vary from year to year. Reference the above Web site for programs currently available.

Community Development Block Grants (Entitlement) (only FWB is an Entitlement community)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/index.cfm

Begun in 1974, the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) is one of the oldest programs in HUD. This program provides Federal funds to help entitled metropolitan cities and urban counties meet their housing and community development needs. The CDBG program supports neighborhood revitalization; economic development; and improved community facilities and services, such as water, sewer, streets, and neighborhood centers. No less than 70 percent of the funding must be used to assist low and moderate income persons. The program provides annual grants on a formula basis based on population size (hence the term "entitlement communities") to entitled cities and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities. The above Web site provides additional information about the CDBG program.

Additional information may be found in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)

14.218 Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants

USDA Service Centers /Rural Development Centers

U.S. Department of Agriculture

<http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app> or www.rurdev.usda.gov

Rural Development Centers achieve their mission by helping rural individuals, communities, and businesses obtain the financial and technical assistance needed to address their diverse and unique needs by offering grants, loans, and loan guarantees. USDA Rural Development's main programs are as follows: Single Family Housing Programs, Multi-Family Housing Programs, Community Facility Programs, Water and Waste Programs, Utility Programs, and Business Programs. Rural Development has 47 State offices, 467 local offices, and 198 area offices. Contact information can be found at the Web site above.

Additional information may be found in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)

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10.769 Rural Business Enterprise Grants
10.854 Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants
10.855 Distance Learning and Telemedicine Loans and Grants

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/liheap/grantees/index.html#states

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) can help pay heating, gas, and electricity bills for low income households. More information about LIHEAP assistance can be obtained from LIHEAP grantees (States, tribal organizations and U.S. insular areas). Grantee Web sites and other contact information can be found at the above Web site.

I. Implementation

LAND USE

Smart Growth Technical Assistance Opportunities

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/sg_implementation.htm

Communities interested in employing smart growth practices and policies throughout base reuse planning/redevelopment, or for growth planning of their BRAC installations may be eligible for various technical assistance opportunities offered through EPA's Development, Community and Environment Division. Specific opportunities for smart growth assistance vary from year to year. Reference the above Web site for programs currently available.

Smart Growth Network

<http://www.smartgrowth.org/>

In 1996, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency joined with several non-profit and government organizations to form the Smart Growth Network. The Network responded to increasing community concerns about the need for new ways to grow that boost the economy, protect the environment, and enhance community vitality. The Network's partners include environmental groups, historic preservation organizations, professional organizations, developers, real estate interests; local and state government entities.

A listing of funding opportunities can be found at: <http://www.smartgrowth.org/about/bytype.asp>

Sustainable Communities Planning Grant Program

www.hud.gov/sustainability

An Advance Notice of Funding Availability and Request for Comment (NOFA) was released in February 2010 by the Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities, Office of the Deputy Secretary, HUD. This notice announces HUD's intention to offer funding through a competition made available as a NOFA under its Sustainable Communities Planning Grant Program. The goal of the program is to support multi-jurisdictional regional planning efforts that integrate housing, economic development and transportation decision-making in a manner that empowers jurisdictions to consider the independent challenges of economic growth, social equity and environmental impact simultaneously. The comment period for this NOFA

ended midnight Eastern Standard Time on Friday March 12, 2010

ECONOMIC IMPACTS and OPPORTUNITIES

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) National Emergency Grants

U.S. Department of Labor

www.doleta.gov/neg/apply_neg.cfm

www.dol.gov/opa/media/press/eta/eta20051123.htm

http://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/corr_doc.cfm?docn=1544

National Emergency Grants (NEGs) are awarded to States and local Workforce Investment Boards in response to applications for funds. These funds are used to address major economic dislocations, such as plant or business closures, mass layoffs, or closures and realignments of military installations. Guidance and information regarding NEGs is available on the first Web site listed above. For BRAC 2005, the Department of Labor awarded \$59.9 million in NEGs to help States, the District of Columbia, and Guam initiate early workforce planning assistance to communities potentially impacted by BRAC 2005. Information about these BRAC NEGs is available through a Department of Labor press release on the second Web site listed above and guidance documents are available on the third Web site.

Additional information may be found in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)

[17.260 Workforce Investment Act Dislocated Workers](#)

New Market Tax Credits

U.S. Department of the Treasury

www.cdfifund.gov/programs/programs.asp?programID=5

This Web site provides information about New Market Tax Credits (NMTC). NMTCs attract private-sector capital investment into urban and rural low-income areas to help finance community development projects, stimulate economic growth and create jobs. They permit individual and corporate taxpayers to receive a credit against Federal income taxes for making qualified equity investments in specific community development entities.

I. Implementation

Community Development Block Grants (Non-Entitlement) for States and Small Cities

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/stateadmin/index.cfm>

This program provides Federal funds to help States and units of local governments not in entitled areas meet their housing and community development needs, primarily for low to moderate income persons. These funds are first provided to States, which in turn make them available to smaller communities. This program supports a wide range of community activities directed towards neighborhood revitalization; economic development; and improved community facilities and services, such as water, sewer, streets, and neighborhood centers. Funds may also be used to meet other community needs that present a serious and immediate threat to the health and welfare of the community. No less than 70 percent of the funding must be used to assist low and moderate income persons. The above Web site provides additional information about the State Administered CDBG program.

Community Development Block Grants (Section 108 Loan Guarantee)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/108/index.cfm>

Section 108 is the loan guarantee provision of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Section 108 provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large-scale physical development projects. This makes it one of the most potent and important public investment tools that HUD offers to local governments. It allows them to transform a small portion of their CDBG funds into Federally guaranteed loans large enough to pursue physical and economic revitalization projects that can renew entire neighborhoods. Such public investment is often needed to inspire private economic activity, providing the initial resources or simply the confidence that private firms and individuals may need to invest in distressed areas. Section 108 loans are not risk-free, however; local governments borrowing funds guaranteed by Section 108 must pledge their current and future CDBG allocations to cover the loan amount as security for the loan. The above Web site provides additional information about the CDBG Section 108 Loan Guarantee program.

Additional information may be found in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)
14.248 Community Development Block Grants Section 108 Loan Guarantees

Economic Development Programs

U.S. Department of Commerce
<http://www.eda.gov/AboutEDA/Programs.xml>

Communities economically impacted by major base closures or realignments may be eligible for funding under the Economic Development Administration's (EDA) Planning, Technical Assistance and Public Works programs. These grants provide substantial funds for a range of services including: infrastructure development, technology initiatives, revolving loan funds, and other economic development strategies. More information is available at the above Web site.

Additional information may be found in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)

- 11.300 Public Works and Economic Development Program
- 11.302 Planning Program
- 11.303 Local Technical Assistance
- 11.303 University Center Economic Development
- 11.307 Economic Adjustment Assistance Program
- 11.312 Research and National Technical Assistance
- 11.313 Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms Program

Minority Business Development Agency

U.S. Department of Commerce
www.mbda.gov
202-482-6022

The Minority Business Development Agency funds Business Development Centers around the country to assist with the start-up, expansion and development of minority-owned firms. In turn, the funded centers provide individualized management and technical assistance to minority entrepreneurs at every stage of business development. The Web site provides four types of services: Access to Markets, Access to Capital, Management and Technical Assistance, and Education and Training.

I. Implementation

Basic 7 (a) Loan Guaranty

U.S. Small Business Administration

www.sba.gov/financing/sbaloan/7a.htm.

The Small Business Administration (SBA) offers numerous loan programs to assist small businesses. The Basic 7(a) Loan Guaranty can help qualified small businesses obtain start-up financing when they might not be eligible for business loans through traditional lending channels. SBA offers multiple variations of the basic 7(a) loan program to accommodate targeted needs. This Web site provides the program's basic criteria and contact information for applying.

Small Business Self-Employment Service (SBSES)

U.S. Small Business Administration

<http://janweb.icdi.wvu.edu/sbSES>

The Small Business Self-Employment Service (SBSES) offers comprehensive counseling and referrals that support self-employment and small business ownership opportunities for people with disabilities. This Web site provides general information on SBSES and a list of resources. It also includes a link to the Job Accommodation Network, which is a national toll-free consulting service that provides information about job accommodations and the employability of people with disabilities.

Small Business Loans

U.S. Small Business Administration

www.sba.gov/financing/sbaloan/snapshot.html

This Web site provides a snap shot of the Small Business Administration's (SBA) loan programs to assist small businesses. SBA also offers an online women's business center that can be assessed through (www.onlinewbc.gov). This site provides resource information and links to help women start and run successful businesses, regardless of social or financial disadvantage, race, ethnicity or business background.

Women's Business Ownership Assistance

U.S. Small Business Administration and U.S. Department of Labor

www.women-21.gov

This Web site is a one-stop Federal resource for women business owners. It provides targeted information, online programs, and networking opportunities to help women

entrepreneurs navigate the ever-changing business world.

CareerOneStop Web site

U.S. Department of Labor

<http://careeronestop.org>

www.onestopcoach.org

The first Web site links employers to the wide array of resources the One-Stop Career Center System offers. One-Stop Career Centers help employers to find, assess, and hire employees who meet employers' workforce needs. The second Web site above, the Career One-Stop Coach, walks business managers through the process of writing job descriptions, searching resumes, researching occupation information, finding high growth industries, learning about managing employees, or finding resources regarding employment laws.

HEALTH and SOCIAL SERVICES

GovBenefits.gov

Partnership between Federal Agencies

www.govbenefits.gov/govbenefits/benefits/browse.jhtml

This Web site is the gateway to information on Federal and State benefits for continuing education and training, financial support programs, disability assistance, grants, scholarships, health care, social security, child care, housing, volunteer activities, and many more areas of interest. Users can browse benefits by category and specific Government Agency and search at the Federal and State level. In turn, users are provided with choices to search topics by population and/or interests.

National Child Care Information and Technical Assistance Center website

<http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/>

The National Child Care Information and Technical Assistance Center is sponsored by the Child Care Bureau, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Center is a clearinghouse that provides federal, state, and territory child care resources and tools. Information can be sorted by federal resources; state and territory resources; research and statistics; parent resources; provider resources; nutrition and health resources; and disaster/emergency preparedness.

I. Implementation

Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Clinician Recruitment and Service

<http://www.hrsa.gov/bcrs/>

The Bureau of Clinician Recruitment and Service (BCRS) improves the health of the nation's underserved communities and vulnerable populations. BCRS coordinates recruitment and retention of caring health professionals in the healthcare system and supports communities' efforts to build more integrated and sustainable systems of care. The BCRS also supports the development of health professions faculty to train the next generation of health care professionals.

The BCRS supports Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) grantees, other safety net providers, and critical nursing shortage facilities with technical assistance and support to develop effective recruitment and retention programs in their communities, including the utilization of various scholarship, loan repayment and recruitment programs administered through the BCRS.

EDUCATION

Impact Aid Program

U.S. Department of Education

www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ose/impactaid/index.html

The mission of the Impact Aid Program is to provide funding to local educational agencies that are financially burdened by Federal activities and to provide technical assistance and support services to staff and other interested parties. The above Web site provides additional information about the program.

Additional information may be found in the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)

[84.040 Impact Aid Facilities Maintenance](#)

[84.041 Impact Aid](#)

Maritime

U.S. Department of the Interior

www.cr.nps.gov/maritime/grants.htm

The Maritime Heritage Grants Program is a national, competitive matching grants program that provides funds for maritime heritage education and preservation projects. It is designed to reach broad audiences and enhance public awareness and appreciation for the maritime heritage of the United States. The above Web

site provides information about current Maritime Heritage Grant funding opportunities.

AmeriCorps

Nonprofit Organization

www.americorps.org

1-800-942-2677: 1-800-833-3722 (TTY)

This site offers information on a network of national programs that engage more than 50,000 Americans each year in intensive service to meet critical needs in education, public safety, health, and the environment. For BRAC-impacted communities, AmeriCorps could offer a source of volunteer support. To learn more about AmeriCorps, visit the Web site or call the toll free number above.

Women's Business Ownership Assistance

U.S. Small Business Administration and U.S. Department of Labor

www.women-21.gov

This Web site is a one-stop Federal resource for women business owners. It provides targeted information, online programs, and networking opportunities to help women entrepreneurs navigate the ever-changing business world.

U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, AfterSchool.gov website

<http://www.afterschool.gov/>

This website's function is to connect afterschool care providers with federal resources. The website provides information on how to finance, operate, and sustain an afterschool program; state regulations; issues facing America's children; suggested afterschool activities; and safety and health information.

QUALITY of LIFE

AmeriCorps

Nonprofit Organization

www.americorps.org

1-800-942-2677: 1-800-833-3722 (TTY)

This site offers information on a network of national programs that engage more than 50,000 Americans each year in intensive service to meet critical needs in

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education, public safety, health, and the environment. For BRAC-impacted communities, AmeriCorps could offer a source of volunteer support. To learn more about AmeriCorps, visit the Web site or call the toll free number above.

Sustainable Communities for All Ages: A Viable Futures Toolkit

<http://www.viablefuturestoolkit.org/index.htm>

The Viable Futures Toolkit helps turns the challenges of an aging population into opportunities for all ages to thrive. It offers guidance to planners, policymakers, and service providers about how to create solutions for older generations that simultaneously address needs of younger generations and their communities.

National Child Care Information and Technical Assistance Center website

<http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/>

The National Child Care Information and Technical Assistance Center is sponsored by the Child Care Bureau, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Center is a clearinghouse that provides federal, state, and territory child care resources and tools. Information can be sorted by federal resources; state and territory resources; research and statistics; parent resources; provider resources; nutrition and health resources; and disaster/emergency preparedness.