



Current Report

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USE OF THE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS RETRIEVAL SYSTEM (FAPRS) IN OKLAHOMA

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The federal Assistance Programs Retrieval System (FAPRS) is a computerized system which can provide information to community leaders on rural development programs for which their communities meet the basic eligibility criteria. This model has been developed by the Rural Development Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and access to the system is facilitated in Oklahoma by the Cooperative Extension Service of Oklahoma State University. Under the FAPRS Program, an Extension employee will use a remote computer terminal device to access information on a specific community project requiring federal assistance.

Public officials or individuals representing community groups may request information on the availability of federal financial assistance for community projects. Persons requesting information must provide their names and the names of towns and counties about which information is desired to the computer terminal operator (Figure 1). Requestors must then provide information on the types of programs in which they are interested. Programs are categorized into 1) community facilities programs, 2) business and industrial development programs, 3) planning and technical assistance programs and 4) housing programs. Each of these categories of programs has several subcategories from which requestors must select (Figure 1).

Once the program category and subcategory of interest to a requestor have been determined, the computer terminal operator must be provided with information about the type of entity which would be applying for program funds and with descriptive information about the community where the program would be conducted. A requestor must identify the entity which would be applying for program funds as:

1. an official unit of government
2. a private nonprofit entity
3. a public nonprofit entity
4. an Indian tribe
5. a private individual

Descriptive information which must be entered about the community where the program would be conducted includes information about the population of the community, whether it is a designated standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), whether it is in an Economic Development Administration (EDA) designated redevelopment area and whether it is in a multistate development region. The information requestor must tell the terminal operator into which of the following population categories the community of interest falls:

1. 2,499 or less
2. 2,500 - 4,999
3. 5,000 - 9,999
4. 10,000 - 19,999
5. 20,000 - 24,999
6. 25,000 - 49,999
7. 50,000 and over

If the SMSA designation of a community is not known, it can be determined by knowing that the following Oklahoma counties are in SMSA's:

Canadian	Cleveland
Comanche	Creek
Le Flore	Mayes
McClain	Oklahoma
Osage	Pottawatomie
Pushmataha	Rogers
Sequoyah	Tulsa
Wagoner	

If the EDA designation of a community is not known, it can be determined by knowing that the following Oklahoma counties and areas are designated or are eligible for designation as EDA redevelopment areas:

Alfalfa	Tillman
Ardmore EDC (Carter County)	Vinita EDC (Craig County)
Bartlesville-Dewey EDC (Washington County)	Washita Adair
Bryan	Altus City EDC (Jackson County)
Cherokee	Atoka
Chickasaw Indian Lands	Blackwell City
Choctaw	Caddo
Coal	Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian Lands
Duncan EDC (Stephens County)	Chickasha EDC (Grady County)
Grady	Claremore EDC
Greer	Delaware
Haskell	Durant EDC
Jefferson	Grant
Kiowa	Harmon
Latimer	Hughes
Le Flore	Johnston
Mayes	Kiowa-Comanche- Apache Indian Lands
McCurtain	Lawton EDC (Co- manche County)
Murray	
Nowata	Lincoln
Okmulgee	McClain
Otoe-Missouri Tribal Trust Lands Area	McIntosh
Pawnee	Muskogee
Ponca Indian Lands	Okfuskee
Pottawatomie	Osage
Roger Mills	Ottawa
Sapulpa (Creek County)	Pittsburgh
Seminole	Pontotoc
Shawnee EDC (Potta- watomie County)	Pushmataha Rogers

Seminole Indian Lands	Tonkawa Tribal Trust Area
Sequoyah	Wagoner
Stillwater EDC (Payne County)	Washita Caddo- Delaware Indian Lands

The entire state of Oklahoma is included in a multistate development region--the Ozarks Region.

Figure 1 shows, in tabular form, the information, as discussed above, which must be provided to the computer terminal operator to make a FAPRS run. Once this information has been entered into the FAPRS system, the computer terminal will automatically output an electronic printout by program name of all the relevant programs for which the community meets the basic eligibility criteria and for which an appropriation or continuing resolution for the current fiscal year has been authorized. All program titles and number identifications are keyed to the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. The printout can serve as a valuable research aid in identifying possible sources of federal assistance. Of course, it does not guarantee eligibility of any specific project or availability of program funds. Your Area Rural Development Specialist of the Oklahoma State University Cooperative Extension Service can assist you in accessing the Federal Assistance Program Retrieval System. Persons or groups seeking information through FAPRS may be levied a small charge to cover costs of computer runs.

Figure 1.

CATEGORIZATION OF PROGRAMS AND OTHER INFORMATION UNDER THE FAPRS SYSTEM

Program Categories

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| <p>1. Community Facilities</p> <p><u>Subcategories</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Water Supply 2. Community Sewage Treatment 3. Solid Waste Management 4. Public Buildings 5. Hospitals and Health Related Facilities 6. Recreation 7. Land Acquisition 8. Public Roads and Bridges 9. Utilities 10. Historic Preservation 11. Federal Surplus Property 12. Flood Prevention and Control 13. Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Relief 14. Fire Prevention | <p>3. Planning and Technical Assistance</p> <p><u>Subcategories</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data and Information 2. Community Facilities 3. Business & Industrial Development 4. Natural Resources 5. Agriculture 6. Human Resources 7. Transportation 8. Education 9. Housing |
| <p>2. Business and Industrial Development</p> <p><u>Subcategories</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating Capital Assistance 2. Construction and Equipment Assistance 3. Small Business 4. Site Acquisition 5. Environmental Health & Safety Compliance 6. Economic Injury and Natural Disaster 7. Minority Business Enterprise | <p>4. Housing</p> <p><u>Subcategories</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction or Purchase of Structures for Private Housing 2. Construction or Purchase of Structures for Public Housing 3. Repair, Improvement or Rehabilitation of Housing Structures 4. Rental or Leasing Supplements- Mortgage Assistance Payments, etc. 5. Land Acquisition 6. Site Preparation for Housing 7. Property or Mortgage Insurance |

Categorization of Other Information

Identification of Entity Applying for Funds

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An Official Unit of Government 2. A Private Nonprofit Entity 3. A Public Nonprofit Entity 4. An Indian Tribe 5. A Private Individual | <p>SMSA Designation (Yes or No)</p> <p>EDA Designation (Yes or No)</p> <p><u>Region</u></p> |
|---|---|

Population of Community

1. 2,499 or less
2. 2,500 - 4,999
3. 5,000 - 9,999
4. 10,000 - 19,999
5. 20,000 - 24,999
6. 25,000 - 49,999
7. 50,000 and over

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|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appalachian 2. Coastal Plains 3. Four Corners 4. New England 5. Ozarks 6. Upper Great Lakes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Tennessee Valley 8. Not Applicable 9. Appalachian and Tennessee Valley 10. Old West 11. Pacific Northwest |
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Co-operative Extension – Your Partner for Progress

The Cooperative Extension Service is the largest, most successful informal educational organization in the world. It is a nationwide system funded and guided by a partnership of federal, state, and local governments that delivers information to help people help themselves through the land-grant university system.

Extension carries out programs in the broad categories of: agriculture, natural resources and environment; home economics; 4-H and other youth; and community resource development. Extension staff members live and work among the people they serve to help stimulate and educate Americans to plan ahead and cope with their problems.

Some characteristics of the Cooperative Extension system are:

- The federal, state and local governments cooperatively share in its financial support and program direction.
- It is administered by the land-grant university as designated by the state legislature through an Extension director.
- Extension programs are nonpolitical, objective, and based on factual information.
- It provides practical, problem-oriented

education for people of all ages. It is designated to take the knowledge of the university to those persons who do not or cannot participate in the formal classroom instruction of the university.

- It utilizes research from university, government, and other sources to help people make their own decisions.
- More than a million volunteers help multiply the impact of the Extension professional staff.
- It dispenses no funds to the public.
- It is not a regulatory agency, but it does inform people of regulations and of their options in meeting them.
- Local programs are developed and carried out in full recognition of national problems and goals.
- The Extension staff educates people through personal contacts, meetings, demonstrations, and the mass media.
- Extension has the built-in flexibility to adjust its programs and subject matter to meet new needs. Activities shift from year to year as citizen groups and Extension workers close to the problems advise changes.