

Cascades West Economic Development District



CWEDD | ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
CASCADES WEST | DISTRICT

Part 1 – Economic Development Acronyms

Part 2 – Economic Development Glossary

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Part 1: Economic Development Acronyms

Many of the acronyms listed here are expanded upon in the glossary. This is not a full list of economic development acronyms, and we will continue to expand on this list.

AAMPO: Albany Area Metropolitan Planning Organization
ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act
AMEDC: Albany Millersburg Economic Development Corporation
APA: American Planning Association
ARP: American Rescue Plan

BAT: Broadband Action Team
BMP: Best Management Practice
BRE: Business Retention and Expansion

CAMPO: Corvallis Area Metropolitan Planning Organization
CARES: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act
CDBG: Community Development Block Grant
CDC: Community Development Corporation
CEDS: Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
CIP: Capital Improvement Program
COG: Council of Governments
CWEDD: Cascades West Economic Development District

DCA: Downtown Corvallis Association
DEI: Diversity, Equity and Inclusion
DEQ: Department of Environmental Quality
DLCD: Department of Land Conservation and Development
DSL: Department of State Lands

EDA: U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration
EDALC: Economic Development Alliance of Lincoln County
EDO: Economic Development Organization
EDR: Economic Development Representative
EEO: Equal Employment Opportunity
EIDL: Economic Injury Disaster Loans within the CARES Act
EIS: Environmental Impact Statement
EJ: Environmental Justice
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
EVAT: Economic Vitality Action Team of the Corvallis Sustainability Coalition
EZ: Enterprise Zone

FY: Fiscal Year
FTE: Full-time equivalent

GIS: Geographic Information System
GPS: Global Positioning System

HUD: Department of Housing and Community Development

IEDC: International Economic Development Council

IGA: Intergovernmental Agreement

IPRE: Institute for Policy Research and Engagement

ISP: Internet Service Provider

LBCC: Linn Benton Community College

LCC: Lane Community College

LEC: Lane Economic Committee

LCDC: Land Conservation and Development Commission

LCOG: Lane Council of Governments

LDC: Land Development Code

OBAC: Oregon Broadband Advisory Council

OSCC: Oregon Coast Community College

OCWCOG: Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments

ODOT: Oregon Department of Transportation

OEDA: Oregon Economic Development Association

OEDD: Oregon Economic Development Districts

OMEP: Oregon Manufacturers Extension Partnership

OZ: Opportunity Zone

PPP: Payroll Protection Program within the CARES Act

R&D: Research and Development

RAIN: Regional Accelerator & Innovation Network

RCAC: Rural Community Assistance Corporation

RDF: Rural Development Fund

RFP: Request for Proposal

RFQ: Request for Quote

RLF: Revolving Loan Fund

RMAP: Rural Microenterprise Assistance Program

RST: Regional Solutions Team

SBA: Small Business Administration

SBDC: Small Business Development Center

SBIR: Small Business Innovation Research Program

SDC: System Development Charge

SHEDG: Sweet Home Economic Development Group

SVMC: South Valley Mid Coast

SWOT: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats

TA: Technical Assistance

TAO: Technology Association of Oregon

TIF: Tax Increment Financing

UGB: Urban Growth Boundary
URD: Urban Renewal District
U.S.C.: United States Code
USDA: U.S. Department of Agriculture

WIBs: Workforce Investment Boards
WIN: Willamette Innovators Network
WIOA: Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act

Part 2: Economic Development Glossary

Albany Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (AAMPO): The Albany Area Metropolitan Planning Organization includes the cities of Jefferson, Millersburg, Albany and Tangent, Benton and Linn Counties, and ODOT. AAMPO is responsible for programming regional transportation planning in their area.

Albany Downtown Association: Like many Oregon cities and towns, a downtown association promotes the energy and success of its core commercial area. Downtown Albany is designated a National Register Historic District and includes many buildings in a variety of architectural styles, dating to the late 1800's. They are committed to historic preservation and responsible development in Downtown. Accordingly, the ADA's mission is to "promote the heart, vitality and uniqueness of Downtown's historic buildings and business."

Albany Millersburg Economic Development Corporation (AMEDC): AMEDC serves as the central point of contact for businesses interested in locating or expanding in the Albany and Millersburg area of Linn County, and/or needing business development assistance.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): Federal civil rights legislation signed into law in 1990 for persons with disabilities that prohibits discrimination specifically in the areas of employment, public accommodation, public services, telecommunications, and transportation. Transportation requirements include the provision of "comparable paratransit service" that is equivalent to general public fixed-route service for persons who are unable to use regular bus service due to a disability.

American Rescue Plan (ARP): The American Rescue Plan is delivering direct relief to the American people, rescuing the American economy, and starting to beat the virus. The plan includes funding to: provide direct relief to Americans, safely reopen schools, and mount a national vaccination program and contain COVID-19.

Angel Investor: An investor who provides equity investment to start-up businesses.

Broadband Action Team (BAT): The BAT is a collaboration of stakeholders in a specified region focused on identifying the need for broadband expansion, raising awareness of the need, and developing effective strategies and solutions. The stakeholders involved include community leaders from education, healthcare, business, first responders, local government, and providers. Expanding broadband access for residents and businesses continues to be a high priority nationally. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted how dependent we are on reliable, high speed internet and how large the service gaps are among residents and businesses.

Brownfield: A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

Business Clusters (Industry Cluster): Collocation of firms in the same or similar industries to foster interaction as a means of strengthening each other and enhancing the community's competitive advantage.

Business Incubator. An organization that provides services such as operating space, mentoring, networking, management training and shared administrative needs with the goal of fostering companies through a startup phase to the point where they can thrive independently.

Business Retention and Expansion (BR&E): The economic development effort in any region to support the overall sustainability of small business throughout our communities. While these efforts include recruitment as well, retention and expansion are the core principles to maintain a thriving local economy.

Corvallis Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO): The Corvallis Area Metropolitan Planning Organization includes the cities of Corvallis, Philomath and Adair Village, Benton County, and ODOT. CAMPO is responsible for programming regional transportation planning in the CAMPO planning area.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): is a longstanding federal program administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD) providing annual grants on a formula basis to local and state governments. The CDBG program is designed to support community development in low to moderate income communities to ensure affordable housing and job creation through business retention and expansion.

Comprehensive Plan: An official document adopted by a local government that describes the general, long-range policies on how the community's future development should occur. A local comprehensive plan must be in compliance with Oregon state land use planning goals.

Council of Government (COG): Council of Governments are voluntary associations that represent member local governments, mainly cities and counties, that seek to provide cooperative planning, coordination, and technical assistance on issues of mutual concern that cross jurisdictional lines. While all COGs are different, COG work often includes senior and disability services, community service programs, community and economic development, and transportation planning.

Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD): The state department that administers Oregon's statewide land use program. The Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) is the appointed policy board that guides DLCD.

Development ready or Ready for development sites: A term used to categorize land supply that has urban services and is free of regulatory barriers to development.

Downtown Corvallis Association (DCA): The DCA is a non-profit organization dedicated to continued preservation and enhancement of Downtown Corvallis as the heart of the Greater Corvallis community. The DCA works to maintain Downtown as the center of commerce, government, culture and leisure. The Downtown Corvallis Association supports the overall vibrancy of Downtown through business assistance, public advocacy, political involvement, and community events that enhance the Downtown Corvallis experience for residents and visitors. Membership in the Downtown Corvallis Association is voluntary and is open to any business, person, or organization. Current membership reflects a wide variety of retailers,

restaurants, property owners, business professionals, and individuals supporting the DCA's mission to maintain the viability of Downtown Corvallis.

Economic Development Alliance of Lincoln County (EDALC): is an Oregon 501(c)(6) nonprofit organization, governed by a local Board of Directors. Their mission is to deliver professional economic development services to facilitate the creation, growth and retention of Lincoln County businesses. The EDALC is funded by Lincoln County and the generous support of its member businesses.

Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDLs): EIDLs are low-interest loans of up to \$2 million available to businesses affected by a publicly declared disaster. The Small Business Administration makes these loans available during and after disasters to help businesses and private nonprofits pay bills they would have been able to pay regularly if the disaster hadn't impacted them.

Economic Vitality Action Team of the Corvallis Sustainability Coalition (EVAT): Corvallis Sustainability Coalition is a network of organizations and individuals in Corvallis, Oregon who are working together to create a sustainable community. It includes businesses, nonprofit organizations, faith communities, educational institutions, and government entities—all committed to creating a community that values environmental quality, social equity, and economic vitality. Corvallis Sustainability Coalition is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization.

Enterprise Zone (EZ): Enterprise zones exempt businesses from local property taxes on new investments for a specified amount of time, which varies among different zone programs.

Environmental Justice (EJ): Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means that no population bears a disproportionate share of negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or from the execution of federal, state, and local laws; regulations; and policies. Meaningful involvement requires effective access to decision makers for all, and the ability in all communities to make informed decisions and take positive actions to produce environmental justice for themselves.

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY): The federal fiscal year (FFY), sometimes shortened to just fiscal year (FY), is the time period from October 1st through September 30th. This time period differs slightly from the Oregon state fiscal year (SFY), which runs from July 1st through June 30th.

Fiscal or Financial Constraint: Making sure that a given program or project can reasonably expect to receive funding within the time allotted for its implementation.

Geographic Information System (GIS): Computerized data management system designed to capture, store, retrieve, analyze, and display geographically referenced information.

Goal 9: One of 19 statewide planning standards of Oregon that make up the state land use planning program. Goal 9 relates to economic development and reads: " The purpose of Goal 9

planning is to make sure cities and counties have enough land available to realize economic growth and development opportunities." See the DLCD website for more information.

Goals: A desired result or purpose. In planning, a goal is a broad statement of philosophy that describes the hopes of the people of the community for the future of the community. A goal may never be completely attainable, but it is used as a point toward which the community may strive.

High-growth potential: A company's future potential ability to generate high revenues at a faster rate than the overall economy and to grow/ramp-up its work force to meet demand.

High-wage jobs: Jobs that pay at or above 150 percent of the county or statewide average wage.

Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA): A formally adopted agreement between units of government that articulates the respective roles, duties and responsibilities of the agencies party to the agreement.

Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC): A seven-member commission of volunteer citizens established by Senate Bill 100 in 1973 to develop and administer Oregon's statewide planning goals. The commission sets and guides policy for the administrative department, DLCD.

Land Use: Refers to the manner in which portions of land or the structures on them are used, i.e. commercial, residential, retail, industrial, etc.

Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA): A board established by the state legislature in 1979 to hear and decide on contested land-use cases.

Lane Economic Committee (LEC): The LEC serves as an economic development advisory group to LCOG. This group will provide local updates during CEDS implementation meetings to support local alignment with regional priorities.

Mitigation: Means to avoid, minimize, rectify, or reduce an impact, and in some cases, to compensate for an impact.

Objective: An attainable target that the community attempts to reach during the process of striving to meet a goal. An objective may also be considered as an intermediate point that will help fulfill the overall goal.

Oregon Manufacturing Extension Partnership (OMEP): works side by side with Oregon manufacturers to build successful businesses. They draw on their team's significant depth and breadth of real-world manufacturing experience bringing a thoughtful problem-solving approach to eliminating obstacles companies face. With their roots in lean as a business operating philosophy, they leverage these methodologies to provide solutions in Manufacturing Operations, Business Financials & Strategy and Workforce Solutions to be Oregon manufacturer's source for growth and prosperity.

Oregon Economic Development Association (OEDA): OEDA is a statewide non-profit organization working to support economic development professionals who are on Oregon's front line in diversifying and expanding Oregon's economy.

Opportunity Zone: Opportunity Zones are an economic development tool that allows people to invest in distressed areas in the United States. Their purpose is to spur economic growth and job creation in low-income communities while providing tax benefits to investors. Opportunity Zones were created under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.

Oregon Broadband Advisory Council (OBAC): OBAC and a Broadband Advisory Council Fund were created in the 2009 Legislative session to help ensure the implementation of statewide broadband strategies.

Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments (OCWCOG): A voluntary association of local governments in Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties, Oregon. Dedicated to solving area-wide problems, OCWCOG helps area cities, counties, ports, and member tribes reach their common goals.

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT): The State agency that manages the highway system within Oregon. ODOT's mission is to provide a safe, efficient transportation system that supports economic opportunity and livable communities for Oregonians. ODOT is the administrative agency that responds to policy set by the Oregon Transportation Commission (OTC).

Payroll Protection Program (PPP): A government-subsidized commercial loan program backed by the Small Business Administration that helps businesses keep their workforce employed during the COVID-19 crisis. The Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) is a loan designed to provide a direct incentive for small businesses to keep their workers on payroll. Borrowers may be eligible for PPP loan forgiveness.

Policy: A statement adopted as part of a plan to provide a specific course of action moving the community towards attainment of its goals. Due to budget constraints and other activities, all policies cannot be implemented at the same time. Generally, those with metropolitan-wide implications should receive priority consideration.

Public Hearing: A formal event held prior to a decision that gathers community comments and positions from all interested parties for public record and input into decisions.

Public Meeting: A formal or informal event designed for a specific issue or community group where information is presented and input from community residents is received.

Public Participation: The active and meaningful involvement of the public in the development of transportation plans and programs.

Recipient: Any state, political subdivision, instrumentality, or any public or private agency, institution, department or other organizational unit receiving financial assistance from the Federal government.

Regional Accelerator & Innovation Network (RAIN): RAIN activates entrepreneurial communities and innovation economies in Lane, Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties, creating a culture of entrepreneurship through inclusive ecosystem-building. RAIN provides Venture Catalyst support and resources for entrepreneurs and innovators, connecting them to people (mentors, talent, economic development leaders, and service providers), programs (workshops, accelerators, and innovation centers—including the OSU Advantage Accelerator, Hatfield Marine Science Center, VertueLab, and the Eugene Regional Accelerator), physical assets (space and equipment), and capital (equity, grants, and loans).

Regional Solutions Team (RST): The State of Oregon’s Governor’s office developed this approach to community and economic development in 2014 ([ORS 284.752](#)), recognizing the unique needs of each Oregon region, and the importance of working locally to identify priorities, solve problems, and seize opportunities to get projects done. Regional Solutions Centers are located statewide. Starting at the local level to identify priorities, each center works from the bottom up to solve problems and complete projects. These centers integrate state agency work and funding to ensure that projects are finished as quickly and cost-effectively as possible.

Revolving Loan Fund: (RLF): A pool of public and private sector funds in which the money is recycled to make successive loans to businesses. Loans made by an RLF are repaid with interest and the payment are returned to replenish the lending pool so new loans can be made. The funds are thus recycled and the RLF grows as each generation of borrowers adds to the pool.

Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC): RCAC is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization that operates in 13 western states and Pacific islands. They serve Indigenous and rural communities through training, technical and financial assistance and advocacy.

Rural Development Fund (RDF): USDA Rural Development forges partnerships with rural communities, funding projects that bring housing, community facilities, business guarantees, utilities and other services to rural America. USDA provides technical assistance and financial backing for rural businesses and cooperatives to create quality jobs in rural areas. Rural Development works with low-income individuals, State, local and Indian tribal governments, as well as private and nonprofit organizations and user-owned cooperatives.

Rural Microenterprise Assistance Program (RMAP): The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) RMAP addresses the unique challenges faced by rural small businesses, and helps them overcome adversity. Created in the 2008 farm bill, the RMAP has enabled numerous small rural businesses to access much-needed loan capital and technical assistance. Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program makes grants to organizations that provide training and technical assistance and make small loans to new and existing rural small businesses.

Small Business Administration (SBA): Founded in 1953, SBA’s mission is to “aid, counsel, assist and protect, insofar as is possible, the interests of small business concerns.” Its charter also mandates that the SBA ensure small businesses a “fair proportion” of government contracts and sales of surplus property. Since its inception, the SBA has delivered more than 13 million loans, loan guarantees, contracts, and other form of assistance to small businesses.

Startup: A company that has potential for high employment and revenue growth, often utilizes angel and/or venture funding as part of its scale-up strategy, and is less than 10 years old.

Subrecipient: Any entity that receives Federal financial assistance as a pass-through from another entity.

Supply-chain: The entire network of interlinked entities serving the same consumer or customer. It comprises of vendors that supply raw material, producers who convert the material into products, warehouses that store, distribution centers that deliver to the retailers, and retailers who bring the product to the ultimate user.

Technology Association of Oregon (TAO): TAO is the force behind the regional tech industry— they support entrepreneurs and connect peers and decision-makers to establish the Northwest as a global hub for innovation. Companies of all sizes use TAO to grow business, expand their networks, support employee growth, increase their regional impact, and share their successes.

Traded sector: Industry sectors whose output in terms of goods and services are traded internationally or domestically, or could be traded internationally given a plausible variation in relative prices.

Transportation Systems Plan (TSP): A 20-year plan for transportation facilities that are planned, developed, operated and maintained in a coordinated manner to supply continuity of movement between modes, and within and between geographic and jurisdictional areas. Usually, a plan produced by a local government, e.g. City of Philomath, Benton County, etc.

Underutilized Sites: Properties that are vacant, or partially vacant with low value or low intensity development, where the land use regulations allow for significantly greater entitlements.

Urban Growth Boundary (UGB): A site-specific line encompassing a city that separates existing and future urban development from rural lands. Urban levels and densities of development, complete with urban levels of services, are planned within the UGB. UGBs are periodically reviewed and expanded to provide more land for urban development when deemed necessary. Establishment and upkeep of a UGB is a requirement of the state land use planning program.

Urban Renewal District (URD): Urban Renewal is an economic development tool used by local governments across the country. More specifically, it is a method of economically revitalizing areas of “blight” through public investments that stimulate private development. Examples of blight include buildings that are unsafe or unfit for occupancy, inadequate streets, or environmentally contaminated areas. Due to these conditions, private real estate developers, property owners or business owners are unable to generate a sufficient profit on potential development in the area. As a result, private investment stalls and the blighted conditions remain.

Venture capital: Capital invested in a project in which there is a substantial element of risk, typically a new or expanding business.

Willamette Innovators Network (WIN): WIN is focused on assisting innovative small and mid-sized companies launch, scale, and be profitable. WIN works with other groups to help improve the business ecosystem. These groups include OSU Advantage Accelerator, Corvallis Benton County Economic Development Office, LBCC Small Business Development Center, Foundry Collective, the Business Enterprise Center, Oregon RAIN, Business Oregon, Oregon Entrepreneurs Network, and many others.