

promote community objectives; phasing the transfer of employees and establishing closing dates in consonance with community adjustment capabilities; adjusting military operations, where possible, to permit release of portions of an installation before the closing date when this will benefit a community.

(ii) OEA maintains close liaison with project officers in the offices of the military Secretaries, and is assisted by the Assistant Secretaries of Defense and the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense and their special assistants. OASD (I. & L.) provides administrative and financial support.

(b) With other units of the Department of Defense: The defense agencies cooperate in the same manner and same framework as the military services.

(c) With other Federal Government departments or agencies:

(i) Other agencies supply experts for visits to communities, give close attention to applying for communities those programs they administer which are useful, and join with DOD in financing special studies. They are a ready source of information and advice.

(ii) Coordination and cooperation are maintained through the Interagency Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Defense, and through personal contact between OEA staff members and individual officials in other agencies. Both of these forms of liaison are predicated upon Presidential calls for the cooperation of all Federal agencies in the defense program.

(d) With State governments or their instrumentalities:

(i) State assistance, either financial or technical, is always invited.

(ii) State cooperation is solicited by communities. If it is not forthcoming, OEA joins with the communities in a presentation of their problems at State levels.

(e) With local governments or communities:

(i) OEA responds to invitations from spokesmen for communities. These usually include municipal and county officials, business, labor, and civic groups, organized on a nonpartisan basis. Local financing for community programs is often provided by such groups.

(ii) OEA makes it clear that it cannot work with segments of a community, but must be approached by a broad-based, non-partisan group.

(f) With foreign governments or international organizations: Not applicable.

(g) With nonprofit organizations or institutions: Civic organizations, universities, nonprofit industrial corporations cooperate as part of the community group. OEA sometimes lets contracts to such organizations for study of community problems.

(h) With business enterprises: OEA does not deal directly with business enterprises; however, businessmen are an important element of community action groups.

(i) With others: Individuals of great ability who enjoy community support are frequently helpful in energizing and leading a community. OEA sometimes hires such persons, on a temporary basis, as consultants.