HUD.GOV

National Coalition of Promise Zones
Federal Partner Convening: State of Promise Zones
September 20, 2021

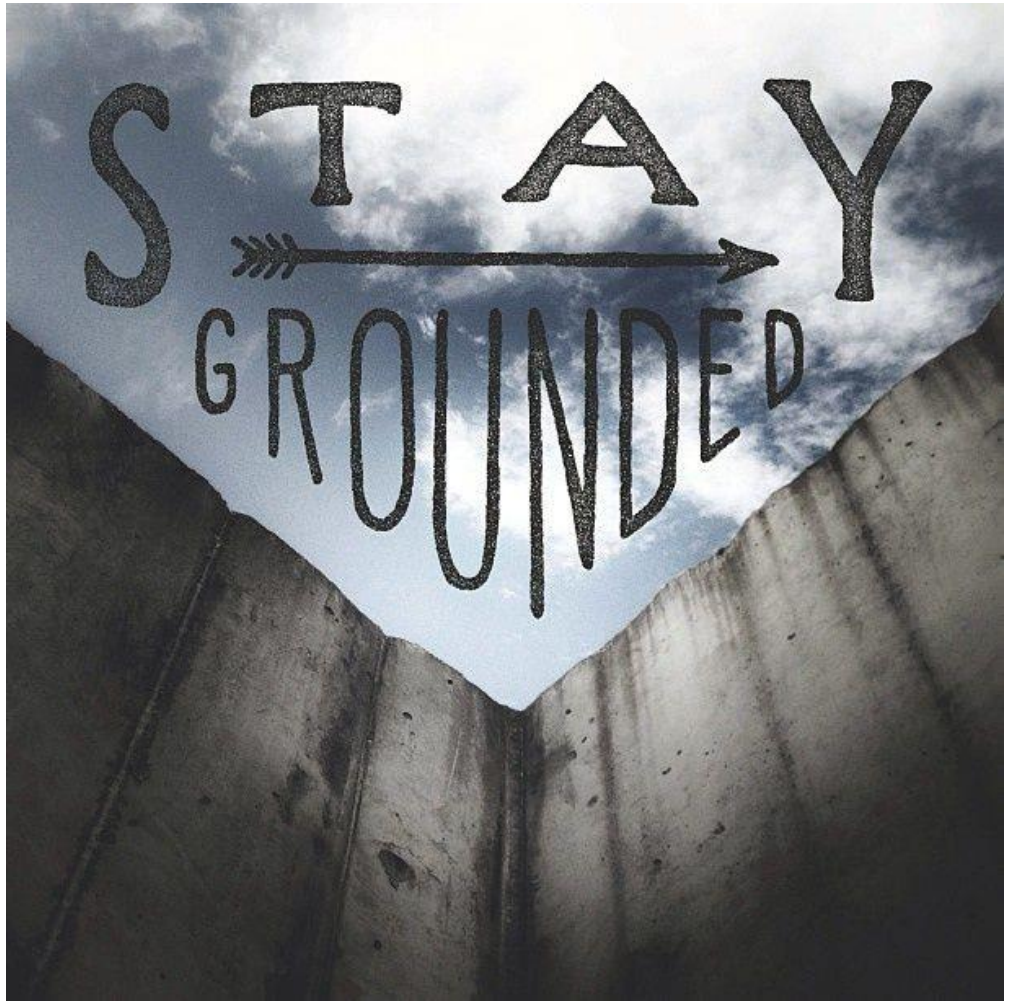
THE PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

What Brings Us Together Today and This Week?

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

What Brings Us Together Today and This Week?



2011

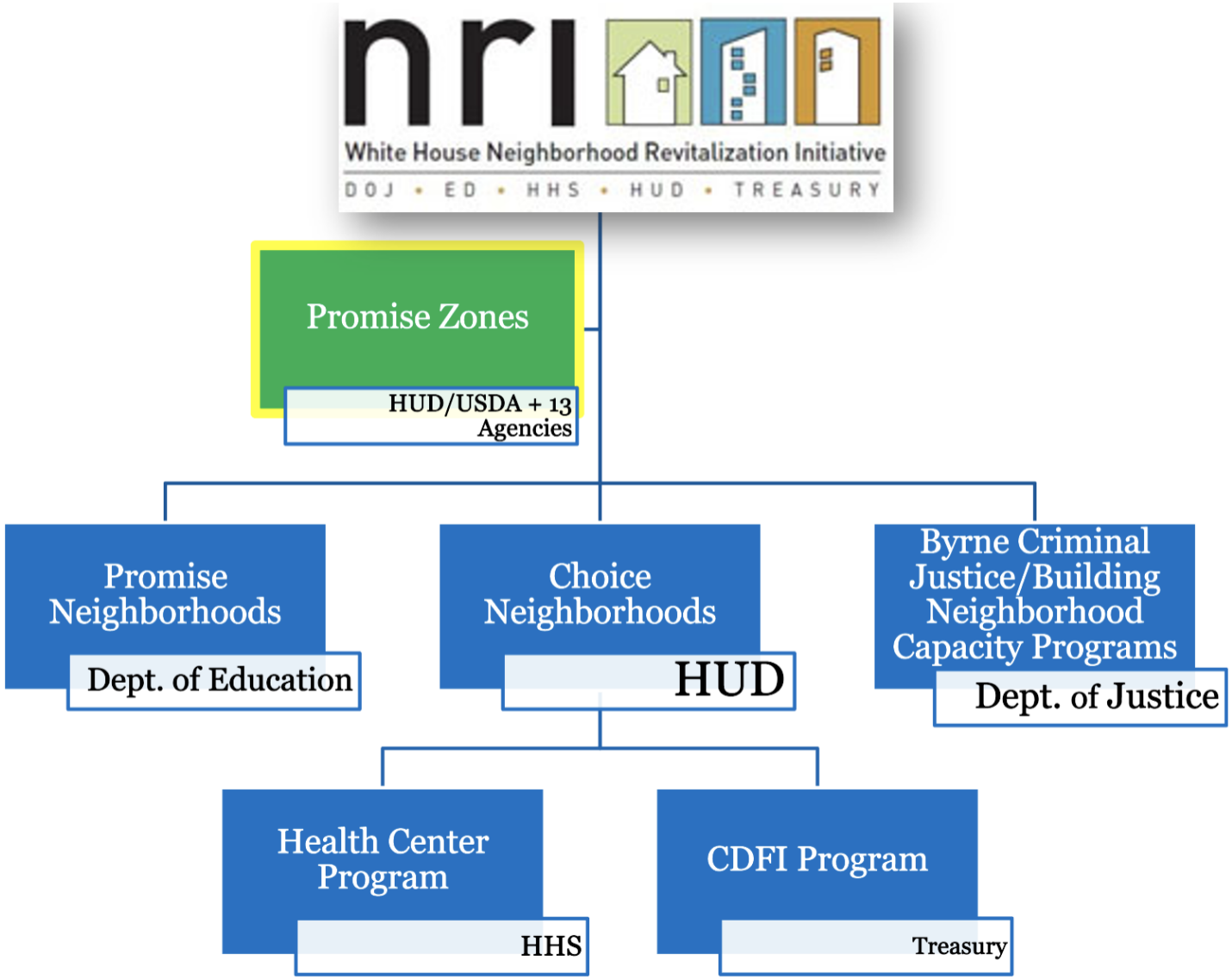
PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

White House Place-Based Initiatives and Federal Agency Place-Based Initiatives

1. "Building Neighborhoods of Opportunity"
   White House Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative (NRI) Report – July 2011
   a. Resident engagement and community leadership
   b. Developing strategies and accountable partnerships
   c. Maintaining a results focus supported by data
   d. Investing in and building organizational capacity
   e. Alignment of resources to a unified and targeted impact strategy

2. White House Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative – Led by the White House Domestic Policy Council (DPC), White House Office of Urban Affairs (WHOUA), the Departments of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Education (ED), Justice (DOJ), Health and Human Services (HHS) and Treasury
   https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/nri_description.pdf

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY



PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

The Beginnings . . . February 15, 2013, State of the Union

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release February 15, 2013

Fact Sheet: The President's Plan to Ensure Hard Work Leads to a Decent Living

There's a basic bargain in America. It says that no matter who you are or where you're from, if you're willing to work hard and play by the rules, you should be able to find a good job, feel secure in your community, and support a family. President Obama has fought for the middle class, and has made historic investments in making sure that there are ladders of opportunity for those working hard to make it to the middle class.

• **Partnering with communities to help them rebuild and put people back to work**: A child's zip code should never determine her destiny; but today, the neighborhood she grows up in impacts her odds of graduating high school, her health outcomes, and her lifetime economic opportunities. Working with local leadership, the President is proposing to align a number of his signature revitalization initiatives from the Department of Education, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Justice, and the Department for Agriculture to ensure that federal programs and resources are focused intensely on 20 communities hardest hit by the recession.

We've seen this approach work in places like San Antonio, TX where Mayor Julian Castro is revitalizing neighborhoods that have been distressed for decades, leveraging significant private investment to focus funding where the need is greatest and the evidence of impact is strongest. In San Antonio, the United Way is working alongside teachers and cops to improve young people's chances at graduating from high school.

The Administration will designate each of these areas as "Promise Zones" through a transparent, competitive process that can bring a number of programs to bear, including:

o ***Targeted investments*** can transform high-poverty communities into places of opportunity that can attract private investment, improve education, and create jobs. Such investments may include:

- Targeting neighborhoods to reduce violent crime by providing Department of Justice funding for local law enforcement and community leaders;

- Transforming high-poverty neighborhoods by leveraging Department of Housing and Urban Development grants to attract private investment to tear down distressed public housing and build new mixed income homes, while ensuring that low-income residents do not get displaced; and

- Ensuring students in these communities graduate high school prepared to enter the workforce or are prepared for college by utilizing Department of Education funding to expand early education, after school and summer instructional time, as well as reduce dropout rates.

o ***Promise Zone tax incentives*** to stimulate growth and investments in targeted communities. These incentives will includes tax credits for hiring workers and tax write-offs for capital investment within the Zone.

o ***Helping local leaders*** navigate federal programs, cut red tape, and use federal resources more effectively.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

The Beginnings . . . Round 1 Applications

PROMISE ZONES

Urban- 2013 Application
November 1, 2013

Promise Zones

- Intensive and layered approach to revitalizing communities
- Builds on first term success with the **Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative** investing $350 million in signature programs like **Choice Neighborhoods**, **Promise Neighborhoods**, and **Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation**
- Interagency partnership led by the White House with HUD, USDA, DOJ and DOED, with active support from HHS, SBA, and the Corporation for National and Community Service
- Up to 5 designations in 2013 and 20 by end of 2016

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

The Beginnings . . . Round 1 Awards

Promise Zones
Frequently Asked Questions
as of January 8, 2014

Promise Zones Overview

1. **What are the goals of the Promise Zones initiative?**

Under the Promise Zones initiative, the federal government is investing and partnering with high-poverty urban, rural, and tribal communities to create jobs, increase economic activity, improve educational opportunities, leverage private investment, and reduce violent crime.

2. **How does the Promise Zones initiative relate to Ladders of Opportunity?**

The Promise Zones initiative is part of President Obama's Ladders of Opportunity agenda, which holds that there's a basic bargain in America. It says that no matter who you are or where you're from, if you're willing to work hard and play by the rules, you should be able to find a good job, feel secure in your community, and support a family. President Obama has fought for the middle class, and has made historic investments in making sure that there are ladders of opportunity for those working hard to make it to the middle class.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

The Beginnings . . . Round 1 Applications

Benefits of Promise Zones

6. What are Promise Zones exactly, and what benefits do they receive?

The five Promise Zones announced today are part of the 20 that will be announced over the next three years. These unique partnerships support local goals and strategies with:

- **Accountability for Clear Goals:** Each Promise Zone has identified clear outcomes they will pursue to revitalize their community, with a focus on creating jobs, increasing economic activity, improving educational opportunities, and reducing violent crime. All Promise Zones will continuously track those outcomes, and have committed to sharing data across their community partners (private-sector, non-profits, federal, state, and local agencies, etc.) so that each partner can work towards improvement and accountability. The Promise Zones' success at achieving those outcomes will be rigorously assessed by external evaluators.

- **Intensive Federal Partnership:** Each Promise Zone will receive federal staff that will work on the ground, side-by-side local staff, to help communities break down regulatory barriers, use existing funds more effectively, and implement their economic visions. Modeled after the Administration's successful Strong Cities Strong Communities and Strike Force initiatives, which have created unique partnerships between local and federal governments, these first five Promise Zones will benefit from intensive federal support at the local level to help them implement their economic and community development goals.

- **Help Accessing Resources:** Where necessary to achieve their goals, Promise Zones will be able to access federal investments that further the goals of job creation, additional private investment, increased economic activity, improved educational opportunity, and reduction in violent crime. Promise Zones will receive priorities in accessing resources required to carry out their strategic plan from up to 10 agencies, including the Corporation for National and Community Service; the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Labor, and the Treasury; and the Small Business Administration.

- **National Service:** Each Promise Zone will be provided five full-time AmeriCorps VISTA members to support their strategic plan. These VISTAs will recruit and manage volunteers, and strengthen the capacity of Promise Zones to expand economic opportunity.

- **Investing in What Works:** In order to be designated as a Promise Zone, these five communities have already demonstrated that they are pursuing evidence-based strategies to improve identified goals and outcomes, and have realigned their own state and local resources to meet these goals and outcomes. In short, these Promise Zone designees are already investing in programs and partnerships that have data proving their effectiveness. This same data will also help direct future federal investments to these Zones.

- **Cutting Taxes for Businesses:** Finally, President Obama has proposed cutting taxes on hiring and investment in areas designated as Promise Zones – based upon the proven model of Empowerment Zones tax credits – to attract businesses and create jobs.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

The Beginnings . . . January 8, 2014 Round 1 Awards

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release January 08, 2014

Fact Sheet: President Obama's Promise Zones Initiative

For decades before the economic crisis, local communities were transformed as jobs were sent overseas and middle class Americans worked harder and harder but found it more difficult to get ahead. Announced in last year's State of the Union Address, the Promise Zone Initiative is part of the President's plan to create a better bargain for the middle-class by partnering with local communities and businesses to create jobs, increase economic security, expand educational opportunities, increase access to quality, affordable housing and improve public safety. Today, the President announced the next step in those efforts by naming the first five "Promise Zones".

THE PROMISE ZONES INITIATIVE

The five Promise Zones announced today are part of the 20 that will be announced over the next three years. These unique partnerships support local goals and strategies with:

- **Accountability for Clear Goals:** Each Promise Zone has identified clear outcomes they will pursue to revitalize their community, with a focus on creating jobs, increasing economic activity, improving educational opportunities, increasingaccess to quality, affordable housing and reducing violent crime. All Promise Zones will continuously track those outcomes, and have committed to sharing data across their community partners (private-sector, non-profits, federal, state, and local agencies, etc.) so that each partner can work towards improvement and accountability. The Administration will work with the Promise Zones and third party experts to track progress and evaluate results.

- **Intensive Federal Partnership:** Modeled after the Administration's successful **Strong Cities Strong Communities** and **Strike Force** for Rural Growth and Opportunity initiatives, which have created unique partnerships between local stakeholders and the federal government, these first five Promise Zones will benefit from intensive federal support at the local level to help them implement their economic and community development goals.

- **Help Accessing Resources:** Where necessary to achieve their goals, Promise Zones will get priority and be able to access federal investments that further the goals of job creation, additional private investment, increased economic activity, improved educational opportunity, and reduction in violent crime.

- **National Service:** Each Promise Zone will be provided five full-time AmeriCorps VISTA members to support their strategic plan. These VISTAs will recruit and manage volunteers, and strengthen the capacity of Promise Zones to expand economic opportunity.

- **Investing in What Works:** In order to be designated as a Promise Zone, these five communities have already demonstrated that they are pursuing strategies that have data proving their effectiveness. This same data will also help direct future federal investments to these Zones.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

The Beginnings . . . January 9, 2014, White House Event

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PL6jJMFN1hE

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

NBER WORKING PAPER SERIES

IS THE UNITED STATES STILL A LAND OF OPPORTUNITY? RECENT TRENDS IN INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY

Raj Chetty
Nathaniel Hendren
Patrick Kline
Emmanuel Saez
Nicholas Turner

Working Paper 19844
http://www.nber.org/papers/w19844

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH
1050 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138
January 2014

The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views or policies of the US Treasury Department or the Internal Revenue Service or the National Bureau of Economic Research. We thank Sarah Abraham, Alex Bell, Alex Olssen, and Evan Storms for outstanding research assistance. We thank David Autor, Greg Duncan, Lawrence Katz, Alan Krueger, Richard Murnane, Gary Solon, and numerous seminar participants for helpful discussions and comments. Financial support from the Lab for Economic Applications and Policy at Harvard, the Center for Equitable Growth at UC Berkeley, and the National Science Foundation is gratefully acknowledged. The statistics reported in this paper can be downloaded from www.equality-of-opportunity.org

NBER working papers are circulated for discussion and comment purposes. They have not been peer-reviewed or been subject to the review by the NBER Board of Directors that accompanies official NBER publications.

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Where is the Land of Opportunity?
The Geography of Intergenerational Mobility in the United States*

Raj Chetty, Harvard University and NBER
Nathaniel Hendren, Harvard University and NBER
Patrick Kline, UC-Berkeley and NBER
Emmanuel Saez, UC-Berkeley and NBER

June 2014

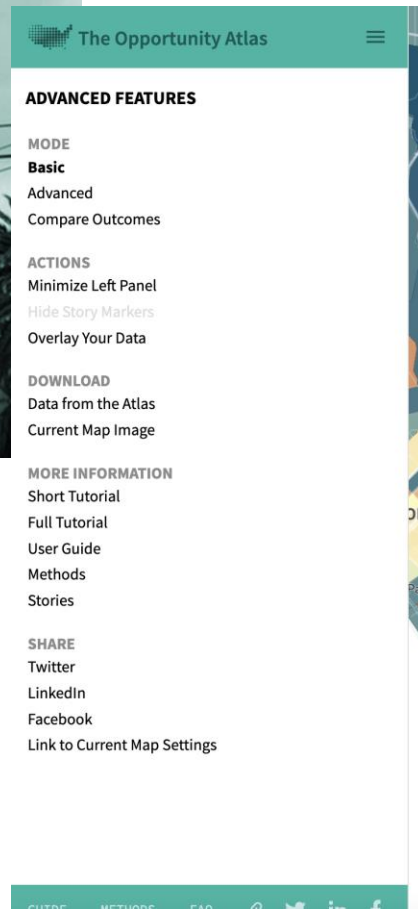
Abstract

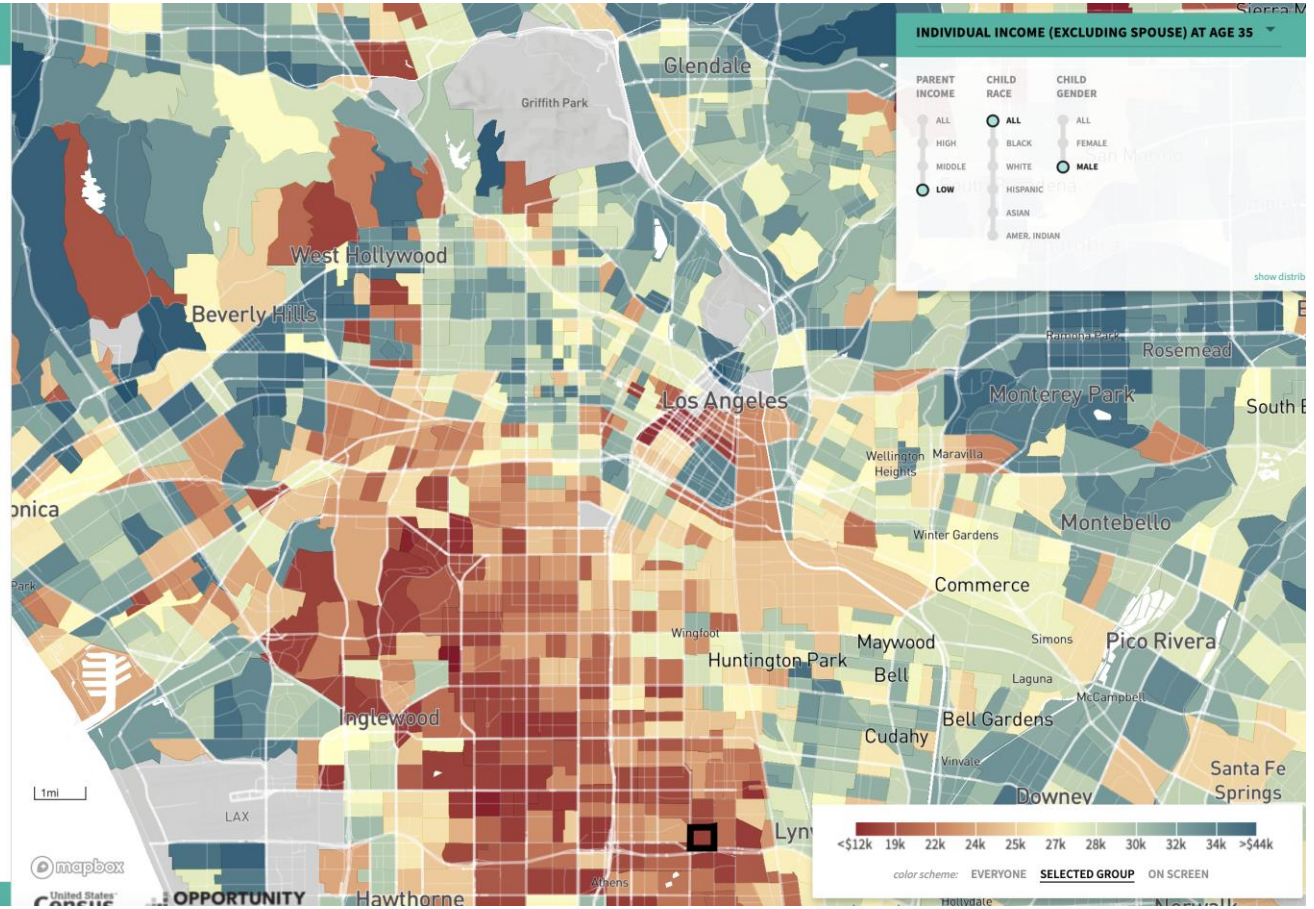
We use administrative records on the incomes of more than 40 million children and their parents to describe three features of intergenerational mobility in the United States. First, we characterize the joint distribution of parent and child income at the national level. The conditional expectation of child income given parent income is linear in percentile ranks. On average, a 10 percentile increase in parent income is associated with a 3.4 percentile increase in a child's income. Second, intergenerational mobility varies substantially across areas within the U.S. For example, the probability that a child reaches the top quintile of the national income distribution starting from a family in the bottom quintile is 4.4% in Charlotte but 12.9% in San Jose. Third, we explore the factors correlated with upward mobility. High mobility areas have (1) less residential segregation, (2) less income inequality, (3) better primary schools, (4) greater social capital, and (5) greater family stability. While our descriptive analysis does not identify the causal mechanisms that determine upward mobility, the publicly available statistics on intergenerational mobility developed here can facilitate research on such mechanisms.

*The opinions expressed in this paper are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Internal Revenue Service or the U.S. Treasury Department. This work is a component of a larger project examining the effects of tax expenditures on the budget deficit and economic activity. All results based on tax data in this paper are constructed using statistics originally reported in the SOI Working Paper "The Economic Impacts of Tax Expenditures: Evidence from Spatial Variation across the U.S.," approved under IRS contract TIRNO-12-P-00374 and presented at the National Tax Association meeting on November 22, 2013. We thank David Autor, Gary Becker, David Card, David Dorn, John Friedman, James Heckman, Nathaniel Hilger, Richard Hornbeck, Lawrence Katz, Sara Lalumia, Adam Looney, Pablo Mitnik, Jonathan Parker, Laszlo Sandor, Gary Solon, Danny Yagan, numerous seminar participants, and four anonymous referees for helpful comments. Sarah Abraham, Alex Bell, Shelby Lin, Alex Olssen, Evan Storms, Michael Stepner, and Wentao Xiong provided outstanding research assistance. This research was funded by the National Science Foundation, the Lab for Economic Applications and Policy at Harvard, the Center for Equitable Growth at UC-Berkeley, and Laura and John Arnold Foundation. Publicly available portions of the data and code, including intergenerational mobility statistics by commuting zone and county, are available at www.equality-of-opportunity.org.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

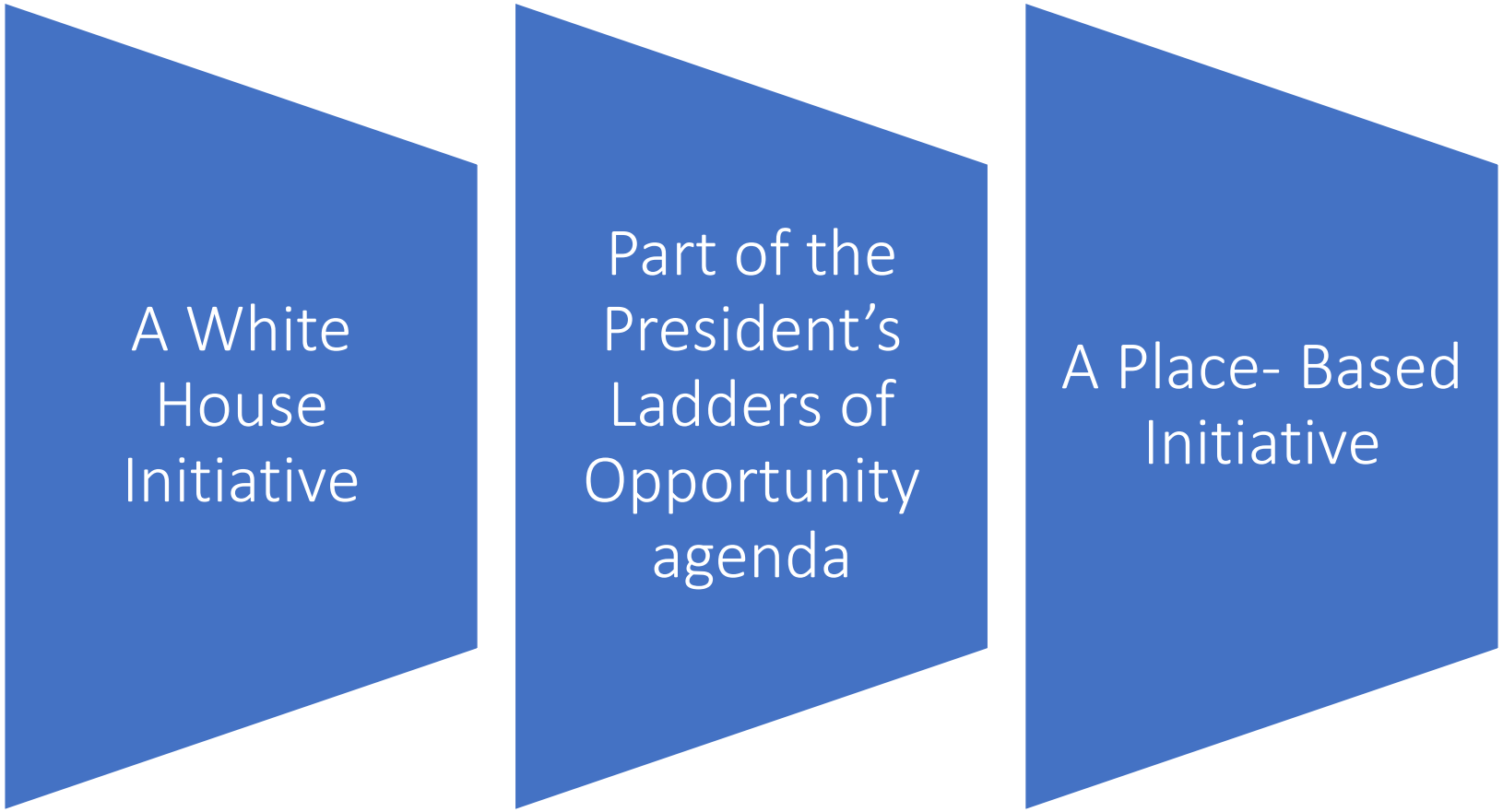
The Opportunity Atlas





PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Promise Zones is…



PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Promise Zones Goals

Create Jobs

Increase Economic Opportunity

Improve Educational Opportunities

Reduce Serious or Violent Crime

Leverage Private Capital

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Promise Zone Designees

Promise Zone designees have shown through a competitive application process that they have both:

High Need Geographies

- Significant rates of poverty
- Significant unemployment
- High crime rates
- Low education levels

+

High Capacity Implementers

- Comprehensive vision and concrete strategies
- Committed local government leadership
- Strong cross sector collaboration
- A commitment to results

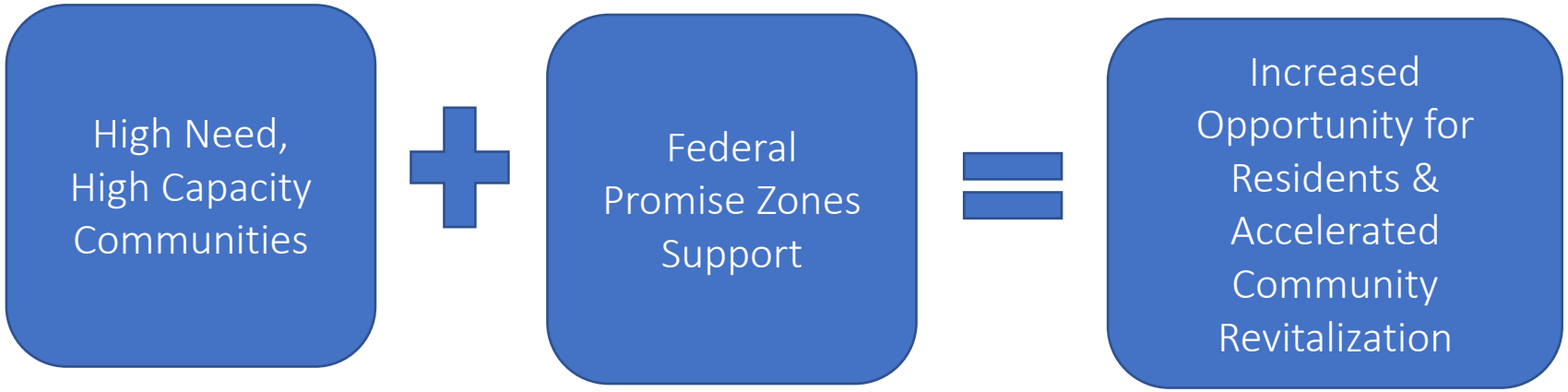
PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Promise Zone Benefits

- Federal staff on the ground to help connect with resources
- 5 AmeriCorps VISTA members
- Preferred access and technical assistance
- Business hiring tax incentives, if enacted by Congress

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Promise Zones –Theory of Action



PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Promise Zones Federal Partners

- **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development**
  - Leads efforts to support urban Promise Zones
- **U.S. Department of Agriculture**
  - Lead efforts to support rural and tribal Promise Zones
- U.S. Department of Commerce
- U.S. Department of Education
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
  U.S. Department of Justice
- U.S. Department of Labor
- U.S. Department of Transportation
- U.S. Department of Treasury
- Corporation for Community & National Service
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Endowment for the Arts
- Small Business Administration

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

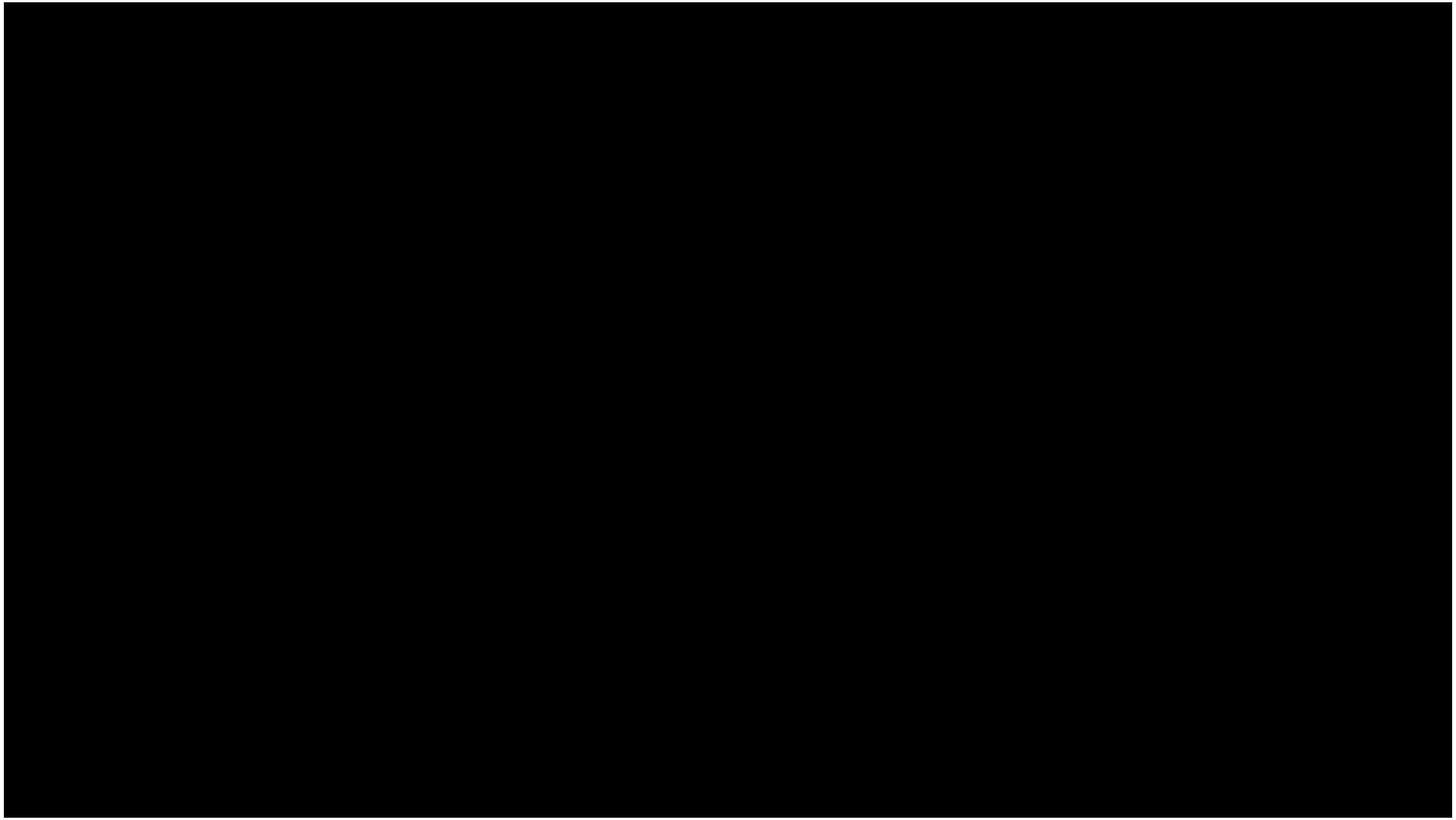
Federal Community Liaisons

Community Liaisons are based in the field so they can regularly meet with Promise Zones' designees and help them identify how they can use federal resources to achieve their goals. Community Liaisons:

- Participate
- Consult
- Educate
- Support
- Manage & Facilitate
- Troubleshoot

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

The Beginnings . . . September 2014



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0CrEjUR4xI#action=share

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

The Beginnings . . . Round 2 Applications, September 2014

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Data collection type	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total annual burden hours
SCTC Scientist	Web Survey	60	1	20/60	20
Affiliated Partner	Web Survey	71	1	20/60	24
	Telephone Interview	21	1	40/60	14
	Script to Schedule Telephone Interview	7	1	5/60	1
Pilot Project	Telephone Interview	6	1	40/60	4
Working Group	Telephone Interview	6	1	40/60	4
Coordinating Center	Telephone Interview	2	1	40/60	1
PI/Co-PI	Expert Panel	18	1	90/60	27
	Consent Form	18	1	5/60	2
	Telephone Script to Schedule Interview	6	1	5/60	1
	Telephone Interview	21	1	40/60	14

Dated: September 17, 2014.

Karla Bailey,

NCI Project Clearance Liaison, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 2014–22586 Filed 9–22–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. 5774–N–02]

Promise Zones Initiative: Second Round Application Process

AGENCY: Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Through this notice, HUD provides notice on the selection process, criteria, and application submission for the second round of the Promise Zone initiative.

DATES: Application due date is 5:00 p.m. on November 21, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Interested eligible organizations are invited to submit applications for a Promise Zone designation. Questions or comments regarding the application process should be directed by email to *Promisezones@hud.gov.* Questions or comments may also be directed by postal mail to the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Development, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW., Room 7244, Washington, DC 20410, ATTN: Second Round Promise Zone selections.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brooke Bohnet, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20410; telephone number 202–402–6693. This is not a toll-free number. Persons with hearing or speech impairments may access this number through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at (800) 877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In his 2013 State of the Union address, President Obama announced the establishment of the Promise Zones initiative to partner with high-poverty communities across the country to create jobs, increase economic security, expand educational opportunities, increase access to quality, affordable housing, and improve public safety.[1] On January 8, 2014, the President announced the first five Promise Zones, which are located in: San Antonio, TX; Philadelphia, PA; Los Angeles, CA; Southeastern Kentucky, KY; and the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, OK. Each of these communities (three urban, one rural, and one tribal) submitted a plan on how it will partner with local business and community leaders to make investments that reward hard work and expand opportunity. In exchange, the Federal government is helping these Promise Zone designees secure the resources and flexibility they need to achieve their goals.[2] The urban designations were conferred by HUD, while the rural and tribal designations were conferred by USDA.

Promise Zones Benefits

The Promise Zone designation partners the Federal government with local leaders who are addressing multiple community revitalization challenges in a collaborative way and have demonstrated a commitment to results. Further, Promise Zones will be assigned Federal staff to help navigate the array of Federal assistance and programs already available to them. In addition, eligible applicants in Promise Zones will receive any available (a) preference for certain competitive Federal programs and (b) technical assistance. Subject to enactment by Congress, businesses investing in Promise Zones or hiring residents of Promise Zones will be eligible to receive tax incentives. Altogether, this package of assistance will help local leaders accelerate efforts to revitalize their communities.

The Promise Zone designation will be for a term of 10 years and may be extended as necessary to capture the full term of availability of the Promise Zone tax incentives, if the tax incentives are enacted. During this term, the specific benefits made available to Promise Zones may vary from year to year, and sometimes more often than annually, due to changes in Federal agency policies and changes in appropriations and authorizations for relevant programs. All assistance provided to Promise Zones is subject to applicable regulations, statutes, and changes in federal agency policies, appropriations, and authorizations for relevant programs. Subject to these limitations, the Promise Zone designation commits the Federal government to partner with local leaders who are addressing multiple community revitalization challenges in a collaborative way and have demonstrated a commitment to results.

Response to Public Comment

On April 17, 2014, HUD published a notice in the **Federal Register** 79 FR 21785 to solicit comments from first round applicants, interested parties, and the general public on the first round of the Promise Zones initiative and the proposed selection process for the second round of the Promise Zone initiative. The public comment period

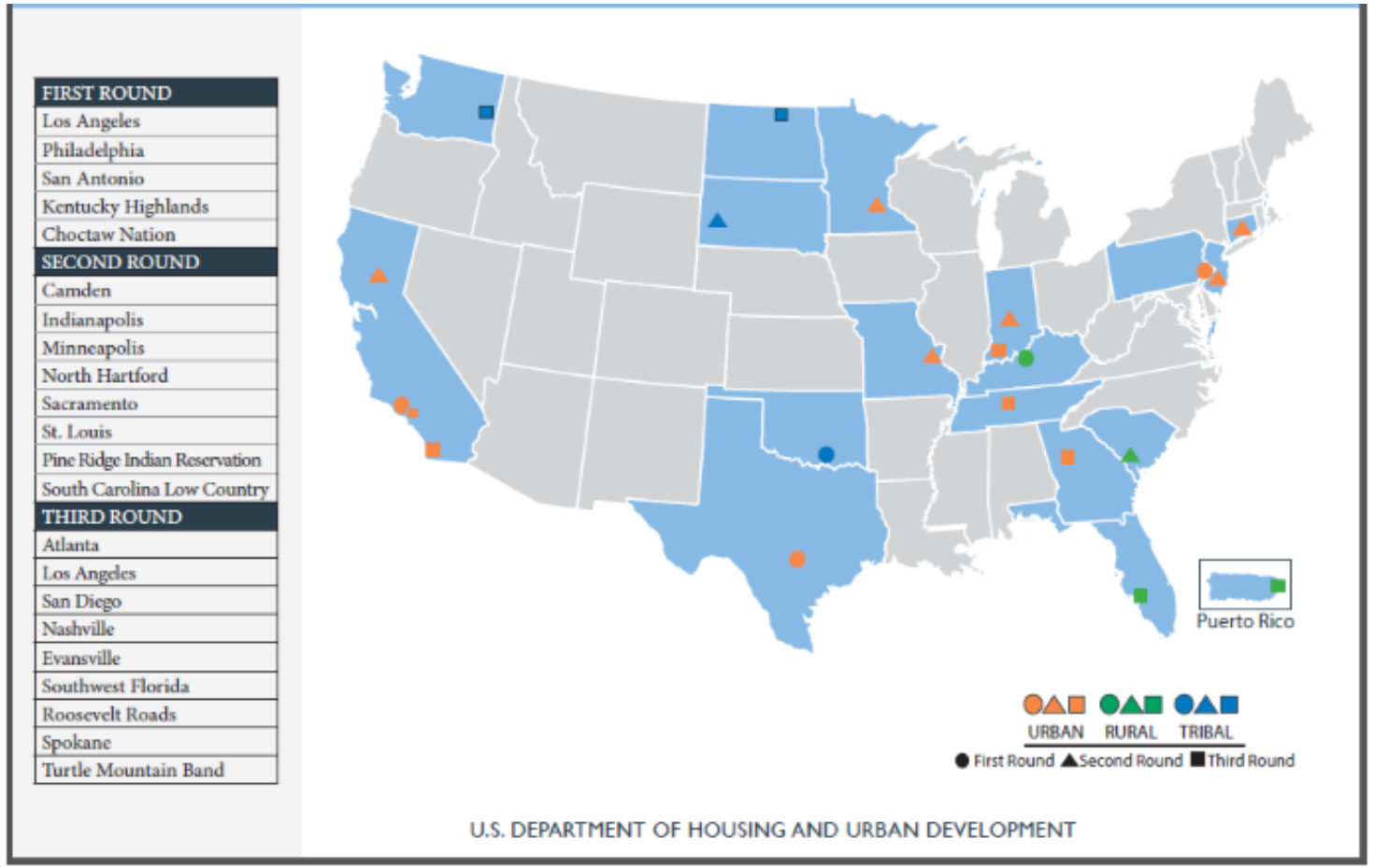
[1] See *http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/02/15/fact-sheet-president-s-plan-ensure-hard-work-leads-decent-living.*

[2] See *http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/01/08/fact-sheet-president-obama-s-promise-zones-initiative.*

The Promise Zone designation will be for a term of 10 years and may be extended as necessary to capture the full term of availability of the Promise Zone tax incentives, if the tax incentives are enacted. During this term, the specific benefits made available to Promise Zones may vary from year to year, and sometimes more often than annually, due to changes in Federal agency policies and changes in appropriations and authorizations for relevant programs. All assistance provided to Promise Zones is subject to applicable regulations, statutes, and changes in federal agency policies, appropriations, and authorizations for relevant programs. Subject to these limitations, the Promise Zone designation commits the Federal government to partner with local leaders who are addressing multiple community revitalization challenges in a collaborative way and have demonstrated a commitment to results.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

The Beginnings . . . Round 3 Awards, June 6, 2016



THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 6, 2016

Obama Administration Announces Final Round of Promise Zone Designations to Expand Access to Opportunity in Urban, Rural and Tribal Communities

~Collaborative, Evidence-based Approach Puts Citizens and Local Leaders at Center of Federal Solutions~

Over the past seven years, President Obama and his Administration have steadily advanced a new approach to Federal engagement with communities. The Administration has abandoned an outdated, top-down approach to investing in communities in favor of a collaborative federal role that is driven by partnership with local officials, and reliance on data and evidence to guide what works.

A cornerstone of this approach is the President's Promise Zone initiative, which pairs Federal government partners with local leaders to streamline resources across agencies and deliver comprehensive support. To date, 13 urban, rural and tribal communities have benefited from their competitively-awarded Promise Zone designation, which confers 10 years of significant Federal support for local leaders in high-poverty communities to create jobs; increase economic activity; improve educational outcomes; increase access to affordable housing; reduce serious and violent crime; among other locally-defined priorities. Rounds I and II Promise Zones have altogether garnered over $550 million in Federal investments to advance these goals.

Today, the Administration is announcing the third and final round of nine new Promise Zone designations: Nashville, TN; South Los Angeles, CA; Atlanta, GA; Evansville, IN; San Diego, CA; Spokane Tribe of Indians, WA; Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, ND; Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council; and Puerto Rico's Ceiba, Fajardo, and Naguado Municipalities.

The Third & Final Round of Promise Zone Designations

From the start, the Obama Administration has emphasized evidence-based approaches in assisting high-poverty communities. When the President took office, five federal agencies were working on targeted interagency efforts to address poverty in 38 communities. Today, more than 15 government agencies are executing coordinated efforts in about 1,800 communities nationwide, saving local and federal time and money, improving local capacity and delivering results. From Fresno to Southeast Kentucky, Baltimore to the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, Federal leaders are working across agencies and hand-in-hand with local stakeholders to fuel economic growth, expand access to opportunity, and help community leaders achieve their goals.

This approach informed the launch of the President's Promise Zones Initiative in January 2014. The comprehensive Promise Zone model builds off of the Administration's successful Federal partnerships with communities via initiatives such as Strong Cities, Strong Communities; Choice

Promise Zones

Frequently Asked Questions

June 6, 2016

INDEX

THIRD ROUND SELECTION PROCESS

APPLICATION-RELATED QUESTIONS

OVERVIEW

BENEFITS

MISCELLANEOUS

16. Is the Promise Zones initiative sustainable? What is going to happen after the Administration changes?

Promise Zones receive a ten year designation. We are just two years into the first round designation, and anticipate that important groundwork we are laying now across the Federal government will help ensure agencies are well-equipped to partner with Promise Zones throughout the entirety of their designation.

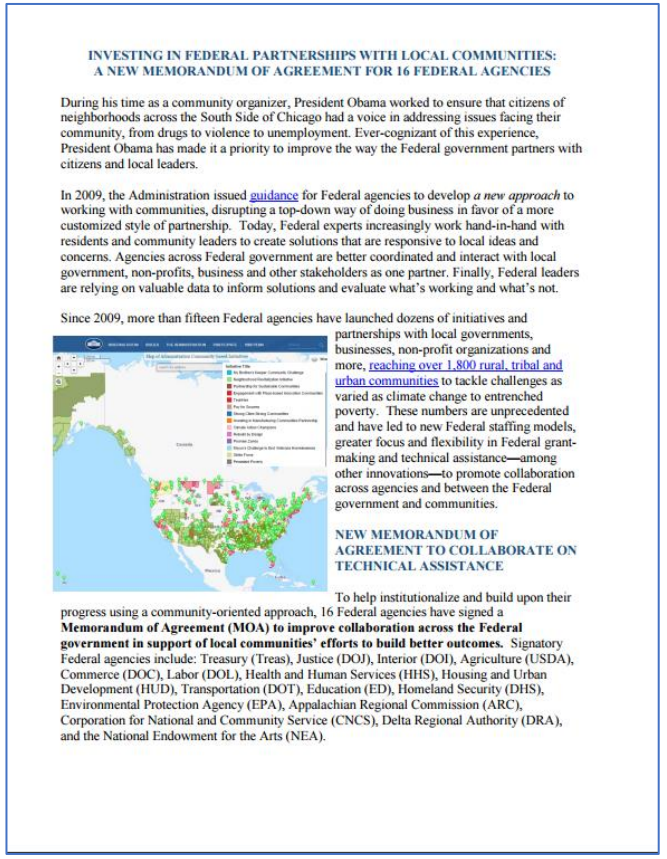
Each of these 22 communities will have designated staff from HUD and USDA working alongside them for the next 10 years. HUD and USDA have put into place strong staff teams to work with each of the Promise Zones to provide continuity to the designees across transitions in administrations, and will continue to deliver on their commitment to partner with the Zones for the next ten years.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Federal Agency Place-Based Interagency Alignment Activities

- Since 2009, more than fifteen Federal agencies have launched dozens of initiatives and partnerships with local governments, businesses, non-profit organizations and more, reaching over 1,800 rural, tribal and urban communities to tackle challenges as varied as climate change to entrenched poverty.

- To help institutionalize and build upon their progress using a community-oriented approach, 16 Federal agencies have signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to improve collaboration across the Federal government in support of local communities' efforts to build better outcomes.



INVESTING IN FEDERAL PARTNERSHIPS WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES: A NEW MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT FOR 16 FEDERAL AGENCIES

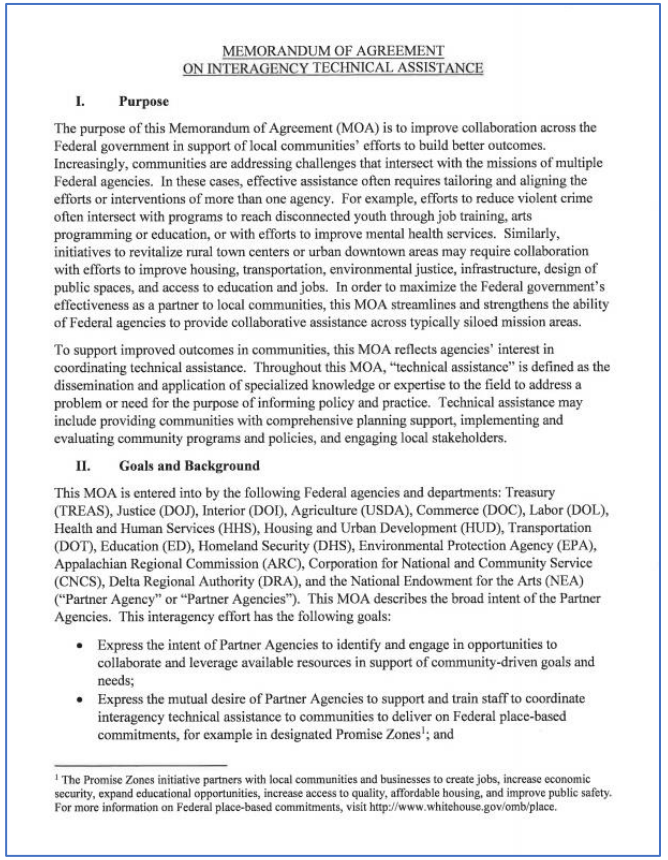
During his time as a community organizer, President Obama worked to ensure that citizens of neighborhoods across the South Side of Chicago had a voice in addressing issues facing their community, from drugs to violence to unemployment. Ever-cognizant of this experience, President Obama has made it a priority to improve the way the Federal government partners with citizens and local leaders.

In 2009, the Administration issued guidance for Federal agencies to develop *a new approach* to working with communities, disrupting a top-down way of doing business in favor of a more customized style of partnership. Today, Federal experts increasingly work hand-in-hand with residents and community leaders to create solutions that are responsive to local ideas and concerns. Agencies across Federal government are better coordinated and interact with local government, non-profits, business and other stakeholders as one partner. Finally, Federal leaders are relying on valuable data to inform solutions and evaluate what's working and what's not.

Since 2009, more than fifteen Federal agencies have launched dozens of initiatives and partnerships with local governments, businesses, non-profit organizations and more, reaching over 1,800 rural, tribal and urban communities to tackle challenges as varied as climate change to entrenched poverty. These numbers are unprecedented and have led to new Federal staffing models, greater focus and flexibility in Federal grant-making and technical assistance—among other innovations—to promote collaboration across agencies and between the Federal government and communities.

NEW MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT TO COLLABORATE ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

To help institutionalize and build upon their progress using a community-oriented approach, 16 Federal agencies have signed a **Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to improve collaboration across the Federal government in support of local communities' efforts to build better outcomes.** Signatory Federal agencies include: Treasury (Treas), Justice (DOJ), Interior (DOI), Agriculture (USDA), Commerce (DOC), Labor (DOL), Health and Human Services (HHS), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Transportation (DOT), Education (ED), Homeland Security (DHS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS), Delta Regional Authority (DRA), and the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA).



MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
ON INTERAGENCY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

I. Purpose

The purpose of this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is to improve collaboration across the Federal government in support of local communities' efforts to build better outcomes. Increasingly, communities are addressing challenges that intersect with the missions of multiple Federal agencies. In these cases, effective assistance often requires tailoring and aligning the efforts or interventions of more than one agency. For example, efforts to reduce violent crime often intersect with programs to reach disconnected youth through job training, arts programming or education, or with efforts to improve mental health services. Similarly, initiatives to revitalize rural town centers or urban downtown areas may require collaboration with efforts to improve housing, transportation, environmental justice, infrastructure, design of public spaces, and access to education and jobs. In order to maximize the Federal government's effectiveness as a partner to local communities, this MOA streamlines and strengthens the ability of Federal agencies to provide collaborative assistance across typically siloed mission areas.

To support improved outcomes in communities, this MOA reflects agencies' interest in coordinating technical assistance. Throughout this MOA, "technical assistance" is defined as the dissemination and application of specialized knowledge or expertise to the field to address a problem or need for the purpose of informing policy and practice. Technical assistance may include providing communities with comprehensive planning support, implementing and evaluating community programs and policies, and engaging local stakeholders.

II. Goals and Background

This MOA is entered into by the following Federal agencies and departments: Treasury (TREAS), Justice (DOJ), Interior (DOI), Agriculture (USDA), Commerce (DOC), Labor (DOL), Health and Human Services (HHS), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Transportation (DOT), Education (ED), Homeland Security (DHS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS), Delta Regional Authority (DRA), and the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) ("Partner Agency" or "Partner Agencies"). This MOA describes the broad intent of the Partner Agencies. This interagency effort has the following goals:

- Express the intent of Partner Agencies to identify and engage in opportunities to collaborate and leverage available resources in support of community-driven goals and needs;
- Express the mutual desire of Partner Agencies to support and train staff to coordinate interagency technical assistance to communities to deliver on Federal place-based commitments, for example in designated Promise Zones[1]; and

[1] The Promise Zones initiative partners with local communities and businesses to create jobs, increase economic security, expand educational opportunities, increase access to quality, affordable housing, and improve public safety. For more information on Federal place-based commitments, visit http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/place.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

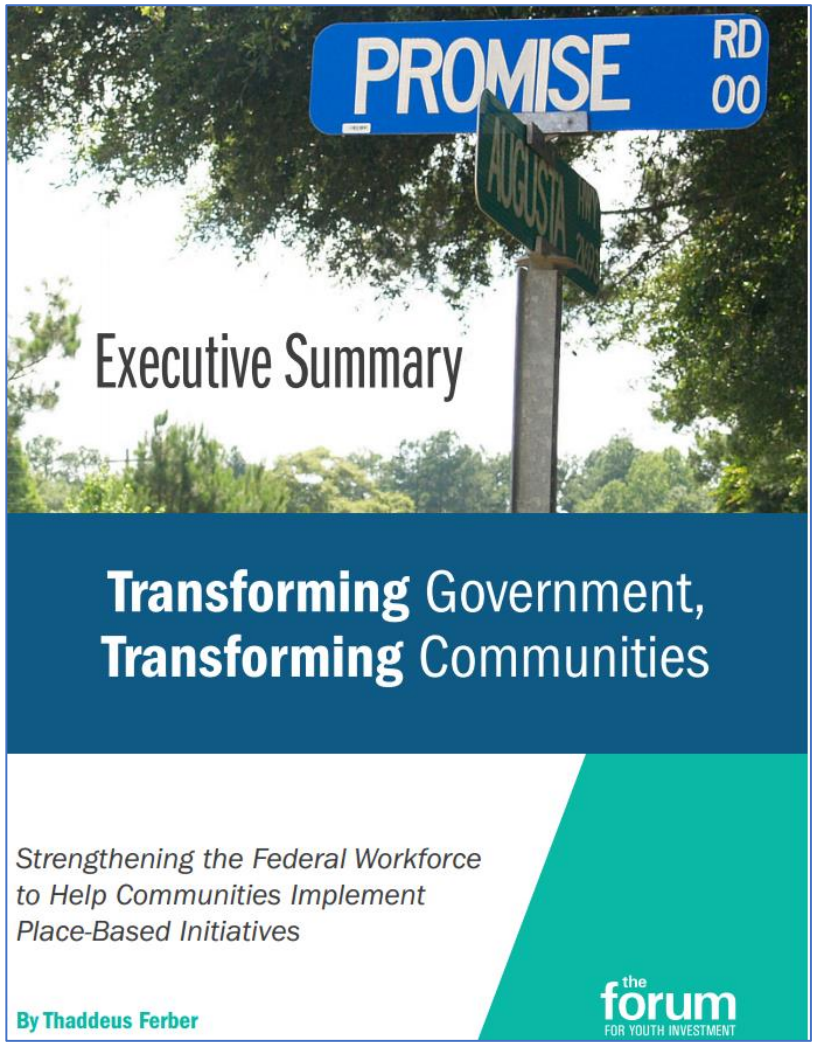
Early Promise Zone Research

Center for American Progress "A Renewed Promise: How Promise Zones Can Help Reshape the Federal Place-Based Agenda" (May 2014)

This is why the Promise Zones initiative is so important. The goal of the initiative is not only to transform the selected zones but also to change how the federal government works with local communities. As the next round of Promise Zones begins, the federal government can ensure that it is being a better partner by continuing to support community-driven work and strengthening the initiative through critical measures, such as engaging anchor institutions, ensuring greater access to private capital, advancing the collective impact model, and fostering leadership among AmeriCorps VISTA members. By utilizing place-based strategies that leverage the federal government's continued investment in keeping families out of poverty, we can ensure that our country lives up to its promise of being the land of opportunity.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

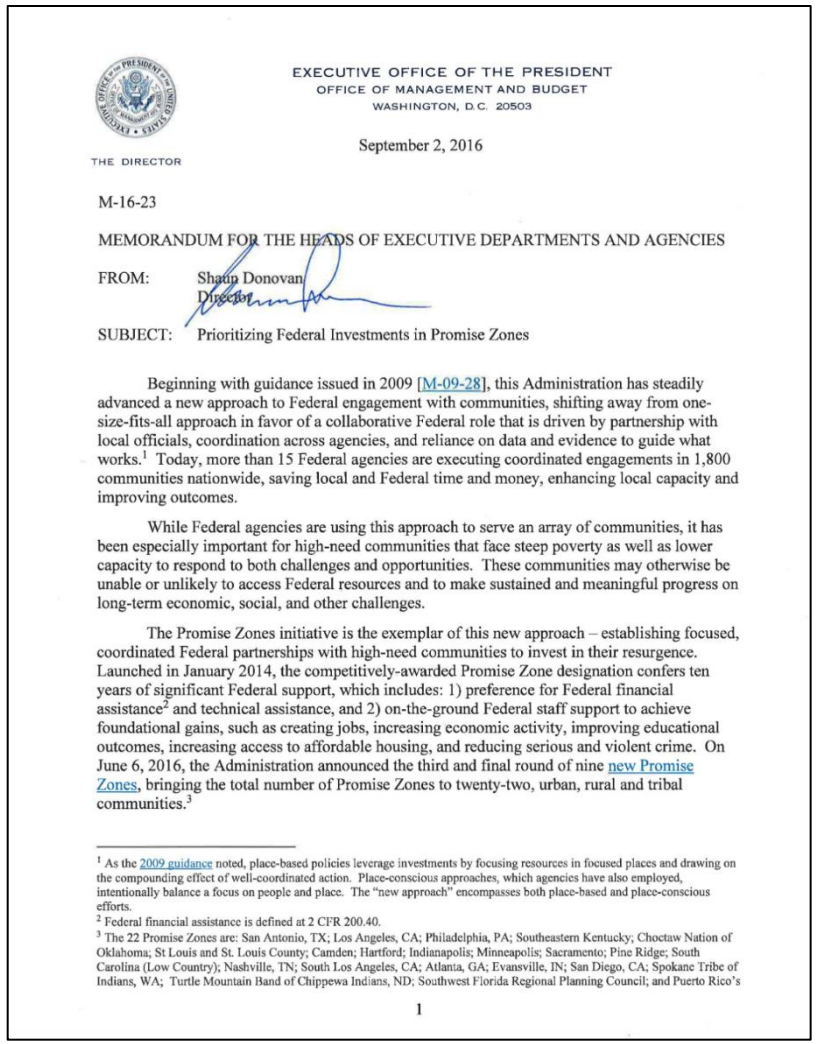
Federal Agency Place-Based Interagency Alignment Activities



The Forum for Youth Investment "Transforming Government, Transforming Community" (April 15, 2015)

The most important research for Frontline Federal Staff Competencies and Strategies to Support the Federal Place-Based Workforce including the Conditions that support Place-Based Work. This document was critical for the creation of the White House Domestic Policy Council partnering with the Partnership for Public Service to offer the "Delivering Outcomes for Communities" trainings for Federal place-based staff that lead to the creation of HUD's train the trainer "Delivering Opportunities and Outcomes for Communities". These series of trainings were also part of the work of HUD's Place-Based Executive Committee and activities.

WHITE HOUSE OMB MEMO M-16-23



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

September 2, 2016

M-16-23

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: Shaun Donovan
Director

SUBJECT: Prioritizing Federal Investments in Promise Zones

Beginning with guidance issued in 2009 [M-09-28], this Administration has steadily advanced a new approach to Federal engagement with communities, shifting away from one-size-fits-all approach in favor of a collaborative Federal role that is driven by partnership with local officials, coordination across agencies, and reliance on data and evidence to guide what works.[1] Today, more than 15 Federal agencies are executing coordinated engagements in 1,800 communities nationwide, saving local and Federal time and money, enhancing local capacity and improving outcomes.

While Federal agencies are using this approach to serve an array of communities, it has been especially important for high-need communities that face steep poverty as well as lower capacity to respond to both challenges and opportunities. These communities may otherwise be unable or unlikely to access Federal resources and to make sustained and meaningful progress on long-term economic, social, and other challenges.

The Promise Zones initiative is the exemplar of this new approach – establishing focused, coordinated Federal partnerships with high-need communities to invest in their resurgence. Launched in January 2014, the competitively-awarded Promise Zone designation confers ten years of significant Federal support, which includes: 1) preference for Federal financial assistance[2] and technical assistance, and 2) on-the-ground Federal staff support to achieve foundational gains, such as creating jobs, increasing economic activity, improving educational outcomes, increasing access to affordable housing, and reducing serious and violent crime. On June 6, 2016, the Administration announced the third and final round of nine new Promise Zones, bringing the total number of Promise Zones to twenty-two, urban, rural and tribal communities.[3]

[1] As the 2009 guidance noted, place-based policies leverage investments by focusing resources in focused places and drawing on the compounding effect of well-coordinated action. Place-conscious approaches, which agencies have also employed, intentionally balance a focus on people and place. The "new approach" encompasses both place-based and place-conscious efforts.
[2] Federal financial assistance is defined at 2 CFR 200.40.
[3] The 22 Promise Zones are: San Antonio, TX; Los Angeles, CA; Philadelphia, PA; Southeastern Kentucky; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; St Louis and St. Louis County; Camden; Hartford; Indianapolis; Minneapolis; Sacramento; Pine Ridge; South Carolina (Low Country); Nashville, TN; South Los Angeles, CA; Atlanta, GA; Evansville, IN; San Diego, CA; Spokane Tribe of Indians, WA; Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, ND; Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council; and Puerto Rico's

1

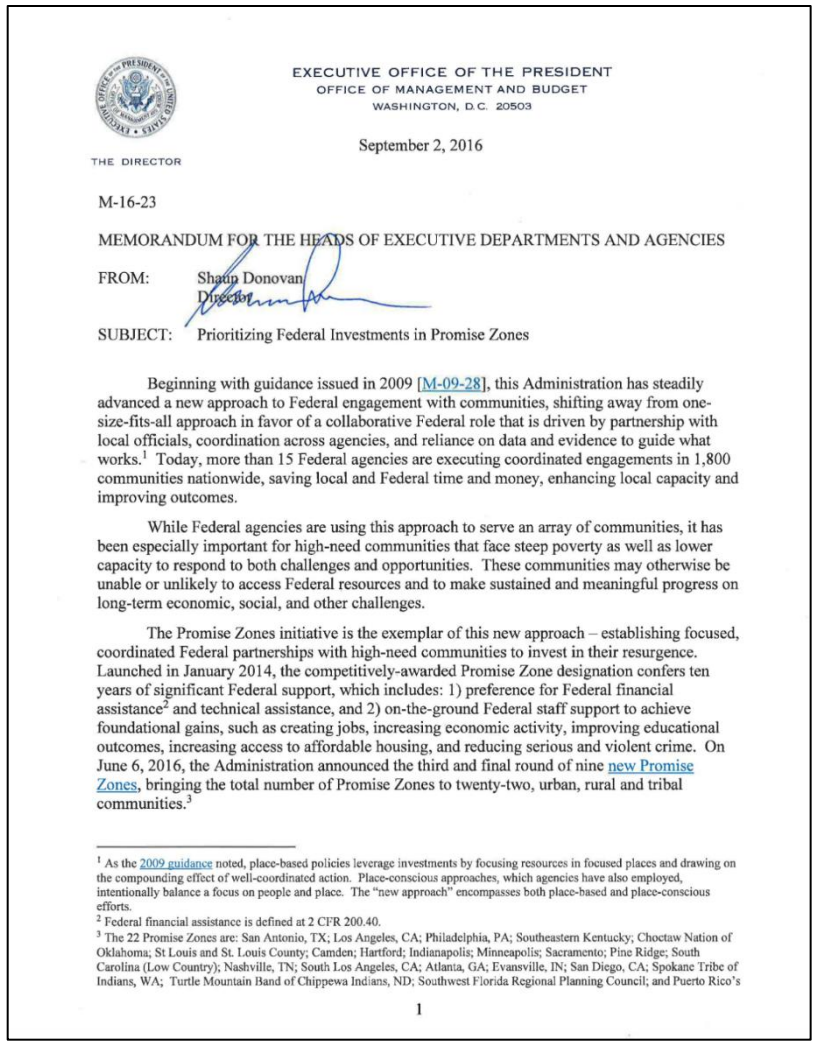
This memorandum:

1) **Directors agencies to take steps to identify Federal financial assistance and other resources where preference can be appropriately offered on the basis of a Promise Zone designation and to deliver on the Federal commitment to Promise Zones by making such preference available. Specifically, agencies should consider awarding extra points based on a Promise Zone designation, identifying such designation as a criterion in discretionary rankings, or making such designation an automatic qualifier for certain programs or resources. The appropriateness of these approaches may depend on factors such as the bounds of legal authorities that exist for the agency for the specific programs.**

Moreover, in order to further assist Promise Zones in accessing and optimizing Federal resources, agencies should, within the bounds of their legal authorities, invest human capital into Promise Zones through such activities as the following

- **Director technical assistance**
- **Outreach and site visits**

WHITE HOUSE OMB MEMO M-16-23



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
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1

This memorandum (Continued):

2) Directors agencies to report information on offering preference to Promise Zones and making awards to Promise Zone-certified applicants as described below. This reporting will begin in 2016 and will occur annually until all 10-year Promise Zone designations have ended.

a) **Agencies are required to work with OMB to identify programs that will offer preference to Promise Zones in the current fiscal year, including both competitive and non-competitive opportunities.**

b) **Consistent with the requirements of 2 CFR 200.202 and 200.203, agencies must ensure that the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) listings for participating programs and notices of funding announcement include mention of preference for eligible Promise Zone applicants as a component of the criteria used to evaluate applications, where applicable. Additionally, agencies should take steps to include Promise Zone communities in invitations to webinars and other information sessions on specific programs that explain eligible uses of funds.**

c) **In order to identify resources awarded to Promise Zone-certified entities in each fiscal year, agencies must take the steps described below. HUD and USDA will use this information to verify Federal investments made in Promise Zones, which helps to determine the effectiveness of applying preference as a mechanism for directing Federal resources to high-need communities. In addition, OMB will work with HUD and USDA on one or more methodologies to assess the overall effectiveness of the Promise Zone designation in supporting community goals.**

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Promise Zone Report to President Obama

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410-0001

THE SECRETARY

January 19, 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Julian Castro

SUBJECT: Promise Zone Initiative Progress Report

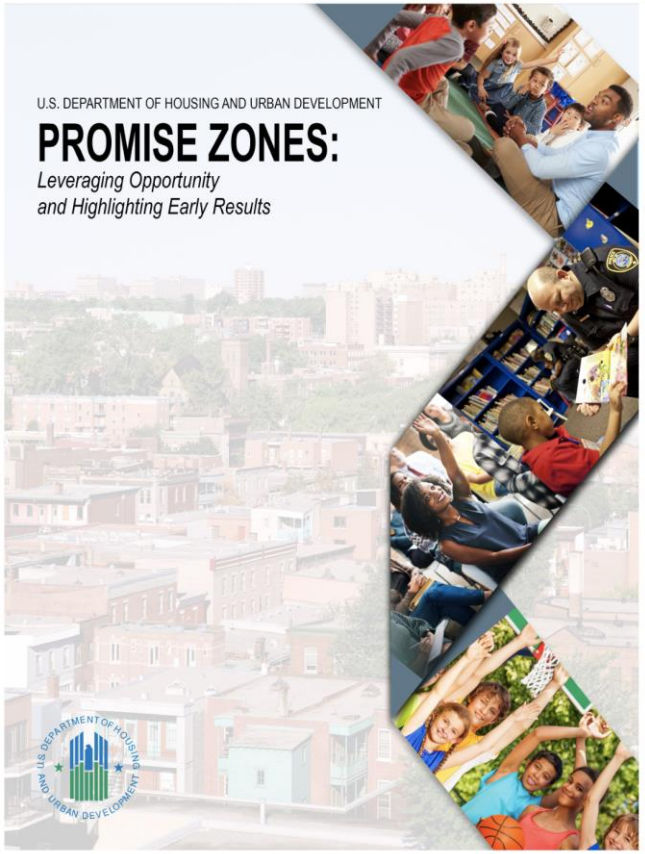
It is with great pleasure that I present to you the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's progress report on the Promise Zone Initiative. The report details the commitment by HUD and the broader federal family to support and empower local partners to revitalize communities.

You can be proud of the fact that Promise Zones across the country are cultivating a movement of collaboration. Local leaders are developing shared visions for collective impact and joining together to achieve them. They are engaging and empowering residents whose voices have gone unheard, and they are achieving real progress in all 14 of the urban Promise Zones.

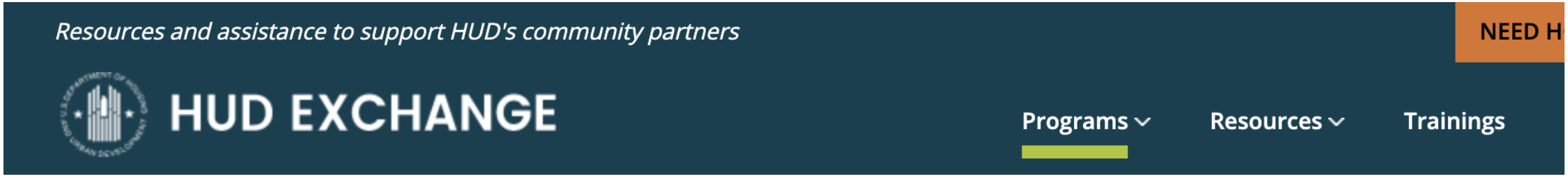
As you read through the pages of this report, you will see indications of large-scale change from crime reduction in Camden to job creation in San Antonio. You will also read stories of how these changes are affecting the lives of everyday residents in these communities. Like that of Paola from Los Angeles, who never thought she could attend college once her mother became ill. Almost overnight Paola had to become a nurse, a caretaker, and a housekeeper for her family. With the help of Promise Zone Initiative programs like College Peer Leader, which provides an overnight training camp at UCLA for high school students, and the Promise Corps, which offers on-campus tutoring and mentoring, Paola was given the tools and support she needed to graduate from high school, earn acceptance to UCLA, and then return to help others graduate and go to college.

The Promise Zone Initiative also represents a fundamental shift in how HUD along with other federal departments are supporting community revitalization. We know that leaders in local communities are best equipped to identify their needs and priorities. Promise Zone communities are tackling complex and continuing challenges—from the alarming frequency of natural disasters that devastate communities, to the strain of finding quality affordable housing and jobs that are close to good schools. This Initiative is truly meeting people where they are. HUD is providing data collection tools, evidence-based analysis, and embedded personnel support in communities so that needed resources are close at hand. Civic leaders and stakeholders are now connected to resources, information, and technical expertise.

The Promise Zone Initiative is part of a deeper transformation that is emodied in leveraging resources from the private, public, non-profit and philanthropic sectors. As part of this transformation to a place-based approach, we are working across the federal landscape to streamline processes, maximize financial support to communities and leveraging resources strategically in order to ensure maximum success with all partners. With local strategies clearly in sight, communities are working to ensure that everyone is successful. The Promise Zone Initiative is accelerating that progress. We will continue to empower local leaders so that positive change in their communities is realized and Promise Zones are places of opportunity for all residents.



PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY



Promise Zones Overview

A child's zip code should never determine her destiny; but today, the community she grows up in impacts her odds of graduating high school, her health outcomes, and her lifetime economic opportunities. It will take a collaborative effort - between private business and federal, state, and local officials; faith-based and non-profit organizations; and striving kids and parents - to ensure that hard work leads to a decent living for every American in every community.

Building on those efforts, in his 2013 State of the Union Address, Former President Obama laid out an initiative to designate a number of urban, rural and tribal communities as Promise Zones. Promise Zones are high poverty communities where the federal government partners with local leaders to increase economic activity, improve educational opportunities, leverage private investment, reduce violent crime, enhance public health and address other priorities identified by the community. The 22 urban, rural, and tribal Promise Zones were selected through three rounds of national competition, in which applicants demonstrated a consensus vision for their community and its residents, the capacity to carry it out, and a shared commitment to specific, measurable results.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

The Beginnings . . . Opportunity Zone Tax Incentives 2015-2018

BILL

2. H.R.828 — 115th Congress (2017-2018)

Investing in Opportunity Act

Sponsor: Rep. Tiberi, Patrick J. [R-OH-12] (Introduced 02/02/2017) **Cosponsors:** (81)

Committees: House - Ways and Means

Latest Action: House - 02/02/2017 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. (All Actions)

Tracker: Introduced

BILL

3. S.293 — 115th Congress (2017-2018)

Investing in Opportunity Act

Sponsor: Sen. Scott, Tim [R-SC] (Introduced 02/02/2017) **Cosponsors:** (14)

Committees: Senate - Finance

Latest Action: Senate - 10/03/2018 Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship. Hearings held. (All Actions)

Tracker: Introduced

BILL

4. H.R.5082 — 114th Congress (2015-2016)

Investing in Opportunity Act

Sponsor: Rep. Tiberi, Patrick J. [R-OH-12] (Introduced 04/27/2016) **Cosponsors:** (61)

Committees: House - Ways and Means

Latest Action: House - 04/27/2016 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. (All Actions)

Tracker: Introduced

BILL

5. S.2868 — 114th Congress (2015-2016)

Investing in Opportunity Act

Sponsor: Sen. Scott, Tim [R-SC] (Introduced 04/27/2016) **Cosponsors:** (9)

Committees: Senate - Finance

Latest Action: Senate - 06/29/2016 Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship. Hearings held. (All Actions)

Tracker: Introduced

BILL

1. S.2994 — 116th Congress (2019-2020)

IMPACT Act

Sponsor: Sen. Scott, Tim [R-SC] (Introduced 12/05/2019) **Cosponsors:** (12)

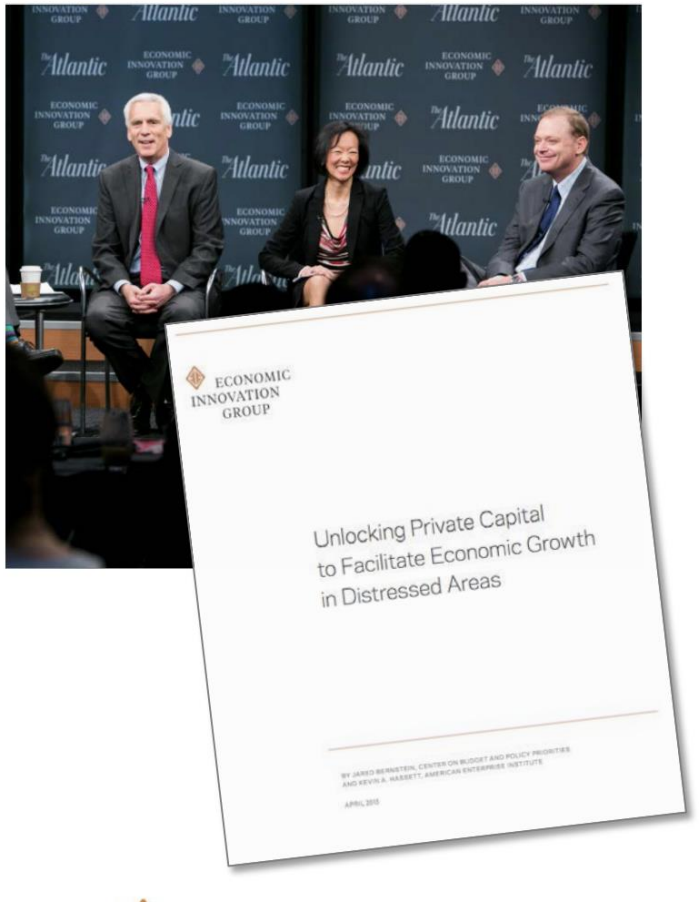
Committees: Senate - Finance

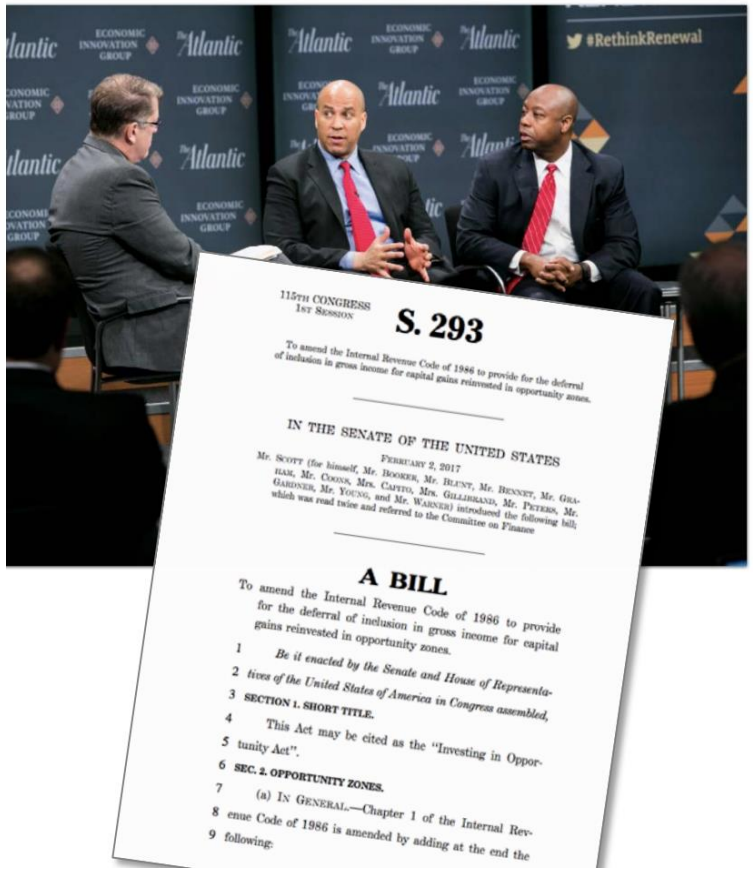
Latest Action: Senate - 12/05/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. (All Actions)

Tracker: Introduced

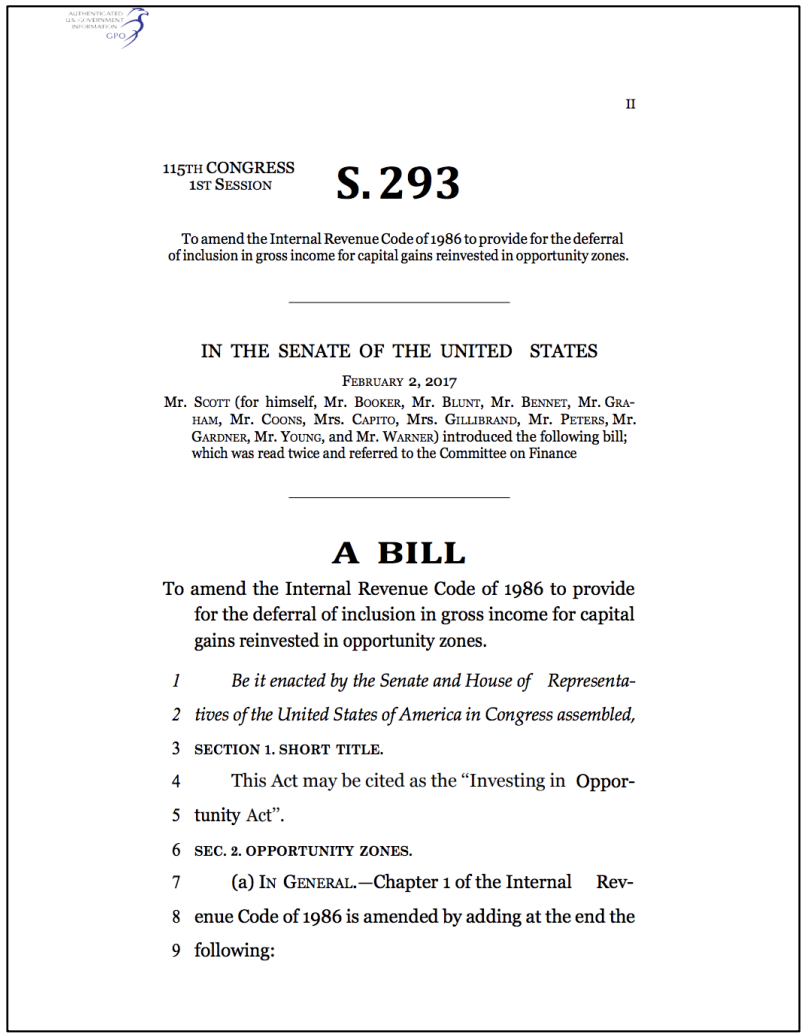
PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

The Opportunity Zones program was developed as an innovative, bipartisan solution to expand the geography of economic growth





PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY



II

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 293

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the deferral of inclusion in gross income for capital gains reinvested in opportunity zones.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 2, 2017

Mr. SCOTT (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BENNET, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. COONS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. WARNER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the deferral of inclusion in gross income for capital gains reinvested in opportunity zones.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Investing in Opportunity Act".

SEC. 2. OPPORTUNITY ZONES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1400Z-1. DESIGNATION.

(d) Guidance for Opportunity Zone Nominations. – When considering the nominations of qualified opportunity zones, governors should strive for the creation of qualified opportunity zones that are geographically concentrated and contiguous clusters of population census tracts and should give particular consideration to areas that –

2) Have demonstrated success in geographically targeted development programs, such as **promise zones**, new market tax credit, empowerment zones, and renewal communities, and . . . "

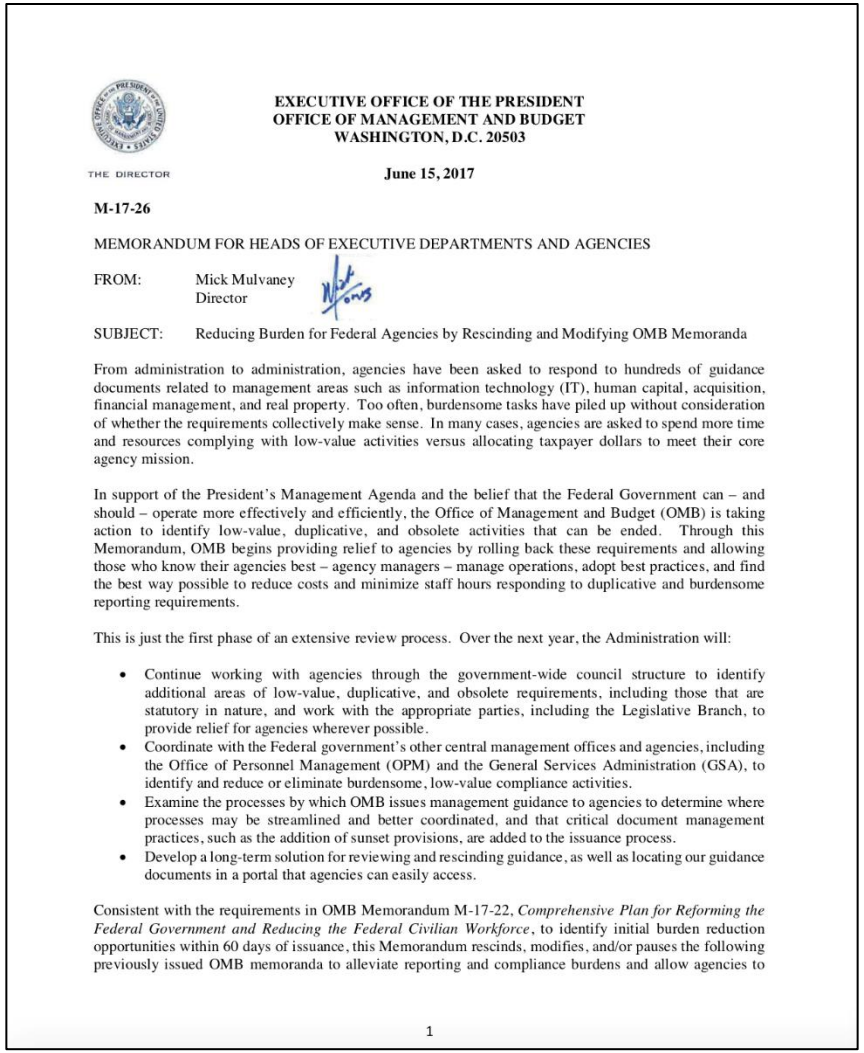
PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Enacted in December 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the "TCJA") contains a provision that incentivizes long-term investments in economically distressed areas designated as Opportunity Zones ("OZ").

The TCJA added §1400Z to the Internal Revenue Code (the "IRC"), which provides for the deferral of capital gains tax, a step- up in basis, and possible permanent exclusion of capital gains realized from Qualified Opportunity Fund ("QOF") investments.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

WHITE HOUSE OMB MEMO M-17-26



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

June 15, 2017

M-17-26

MEMORANDUM FOR HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: Mick Mulvaney
Director

SUBJECT: Reducing Burden for Federal Agencies by Rescinding and Modifying OMB Memoranda

From administration to administration, agencies have been asked to respond to hundreds of guidance documents related to management areas such as information technology (IT), human capital, acquisition, financial management, and real property. Too often, burdensome tasks have piled up without consideration of whether the requirements collectively make sense. In many cases, agencies are asked to spend more time and resources complying with low-value activities versus allocating taxpayer dollars to meet their core agency mission.

In support of the President's Management Agenda and the belief that the Federal Government can – and should – operate more effectively and efficiently, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is taking action to identify low-value, duplicative, and obsolete activities that can be ended. Through this Memorandum, OMB begins providing relief to agencies by rolling back these requirements and allowing those who know their agencies best – agency managers – manage operations, adopt best practices, and find the best way possible to reduce costs and minimize staff hours responding to duplicative and burdensome reporting requirements.

This is just the first phase of an extensive review process. Over the next year, the Administration will:

- Continue working with agencies through the government-wide council structure to identify additional areas of low-value, duplicative, and obsolete requirements, including those that are statutory in nature, and work with the appropriate parties, including the Legislative Branch, to provide relief for agencies wherever possible.
- Coordinate with the Federal government's other central management offices and agencies, including the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the General Services Administration (GSA), to identify and reduce or eliminate burdensome, low-value compliance activities.
- Examine the processes by which OMB issues management guidance to agencies to determine where processes may be streamlined and better coordinated, and that critical document management practices, such as the addition of sunset provisions, are added to the issuance process.
- Develop a long-term solution for reviewing and rescinding guidance, as well as locating our guidance documents in a portal that agencies can easily access.

Consistent with the requirements in OMB Memorandum M-17-22, *Comprehensive Plan for Reforming the Federal Government and Reducing the Federal Civilian Workforce*, to identify initial burden reduction opportunities within 60 days of issuance, this Memorandum rescinds, modifies, and/or pauses the following previously issued OMB memoranda to alleviate reporting and compliance burdens and allow agencies to

1

<u>Paused</u> – Program Management:

Reporting Requirements under OMB Memorandum M-16-23, Prioritizing Federal Investments in Promise Zones (September 2016) – M-1-23 requires Federal agencies to identify financial assistance and other resources where preference can be appropriately offered on the basis of a Promise Zone designation and to make such preference available. More specifically, M-16-23 requires agencies to report OMB at the beginning of each fiscal year (or within 60 days of annual appropriations) on programs that will offer preference for Promise Zones in that fiscal year, including both competitive and noncompetitive opportunities. In addition, M-16-23 requires agencies to report to OMB each November on resources awarded to Promise Zones and Promise Zone-certified entities in the prior fiscal year. OMB is suspending the requirements to report on:

1) Program offering preference through FY 2018, and
2) Awards to Promise Zones and Promise Zone-certified applicants for FY 2017.

OMB will resume the requirement for reporting on awards in FY 2018 and will continue to consider whether to resume reporting requirements in full for FY 2019 and beyond. All other provisions of M-16-23 remain in effect.

COMPARISON OF WHITE HOUSE OMB MEMOS

Comparison of M-16-23 & M-17-26	
M-16-23	**M-17-26**
This memorandum: (1) Provides further background on the Federal government's new approach, the Promise Zones initiative, and examples of how agencies currently use preference as a tool within Federal financial assistance; (1) Directs agencies, in keeping with their authorities and where appropriate, to offer preference for Federal financial assistance and other resources on the basis of a Promise Zone designation; and (1) Requires agencies to track Federal assistance that is provided to Promise Zones communities.	…this Memorandum rescinds, modifies, and/or pauses previously issued OMB memoranda to alleviate reporting and compliance burdens…

COMPARISON OF WHITE HOUSE OMB MEMOS

Comparison of M-16-23 & M-17-26	
M-16-23	**M-17-26**
This memorandum: • Requires Federal agencies to identify financial assistance and other resources where preference can be appropriately offered on the basis of a Promise Zone designation and to make such preference available • requires agencies to report to OMB at the beginning of each fiscal year (or within 60 days of annual appropriations) on programs that will offer preference for Promise Zones in that fiscal year • requires agencies to report to OMB each November on resources awarded to Promise Zones and Promise Zone-certified entities in the prior fiscal year ** As outlined in M-17-26 (Paused – Program Management, p. 9)*	OMB is suspending the requirement to report on: 1) programs offering preference through FY 2018, and 2) awards to Promise Zones and Promise Zone-certified applicants for FY 2017

COMPARISON OF WHITE HOUSE OMB MEMOS

Comparison of M-16-23 & M-17-26	
M-16-23	**M-17-26**
Based on these considerations, this memorandum: 1) Directs agencies to take steps to identify Federal financial assistance and other resources where preference can be appropriately offered on the basis of a Promise Zone designation and to deliver on the Federal commitment to Promise Zones by making such preference available... 2) Directs agencies to report information on offering preference to Promise Zones and making awards to Promise Zone-certified applicants as described below. This reporting will begin in 2016 and will occur annually until all 10-year Promise Zone designations have ended…	OMB will resume the requirement for reporting on awards in FY 2018 and will continue to consider whether to resume reporting requirements in full for FY 2019 and beyond. All other provisions of M-16-23 remain in effect.

2018

Welcome HUD Urban Promise Zones and Federal Partners

JUNE 12-13, 2018

Departmental Conference Room/10233

Hosted by Office of Field Policy and Management

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

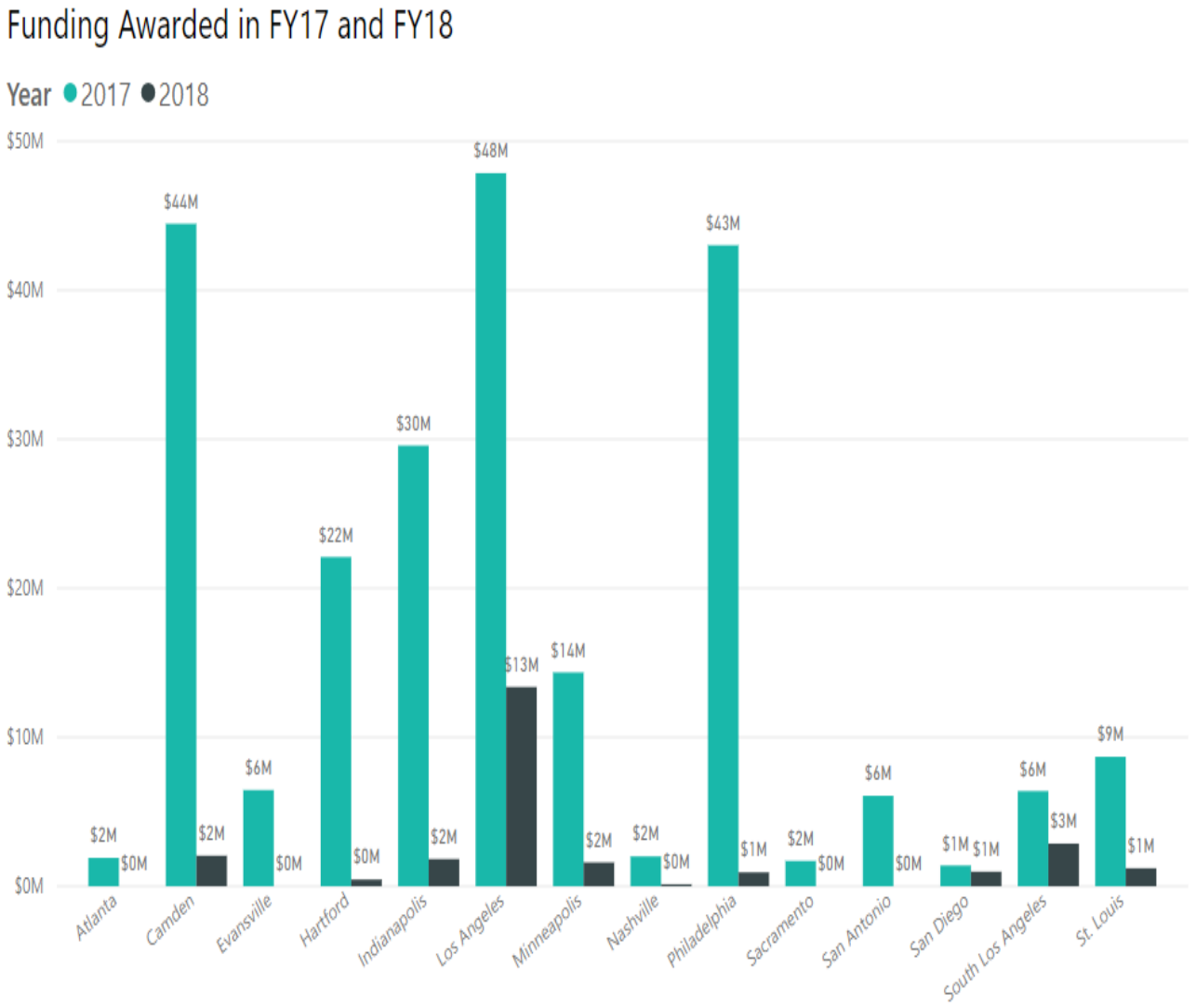
State of Federal Investments between FY17-FY18

Promise Zones reported $236 million dollars of grants awarded in FY17

- HUD accounts for close to $50 million of these investments

Promise Zones were awarded 103 grants out of 314 grants applied for

- Preference points make up 64% of the total grants awarded



Promise Zones reported $25 million dollars of grants awarded in FY18

- HUD accounts for close to $4.5 million of these investments

Promise Zones were awarded 29 grants out of 158 grants applied for

- Preference points make up 55% of the total grants awarded

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

State of Federal Investments FY17

Promise Zones (Rounds)

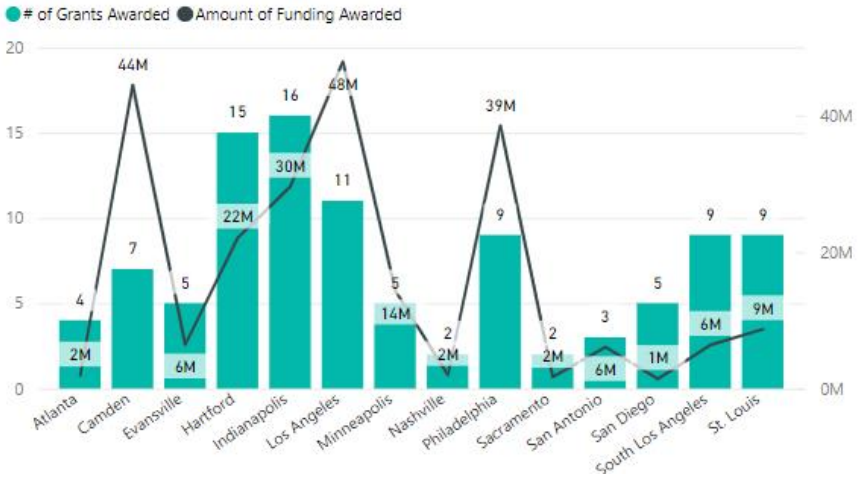
All

102
# of Grants Awarded

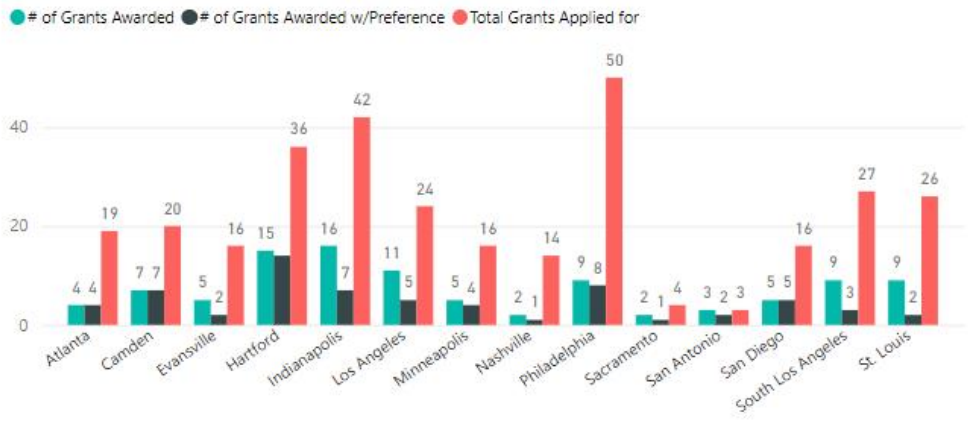
231M
Amount of Funding Awarded

Promise Zone FY17 Investments

Promise Zone FY17 Grants Awarded



Grants Awarded Compared to Applications



PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

State of Federal Investments FY17

Promise Zones (Rounds)

All

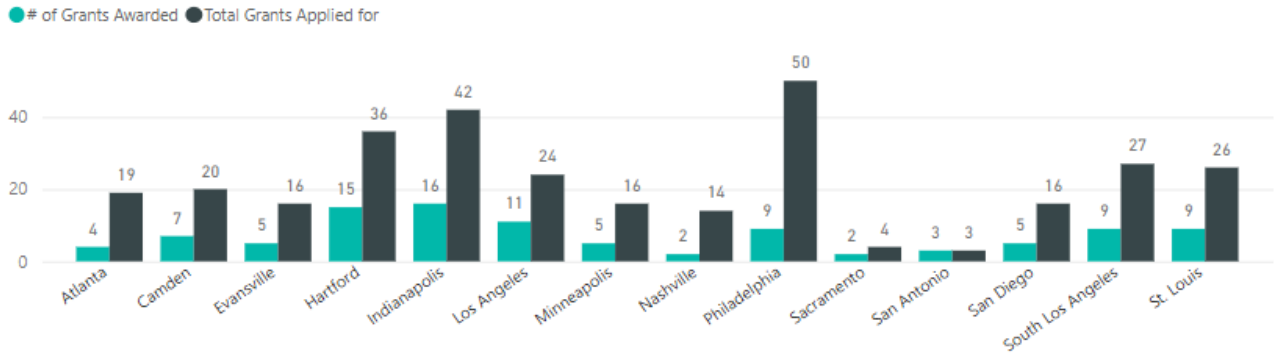
102

# of Grants Awarded

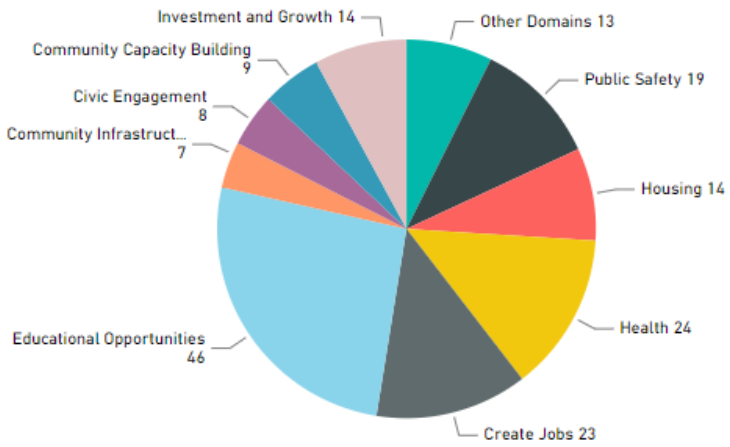
313

Total Grants Applied for

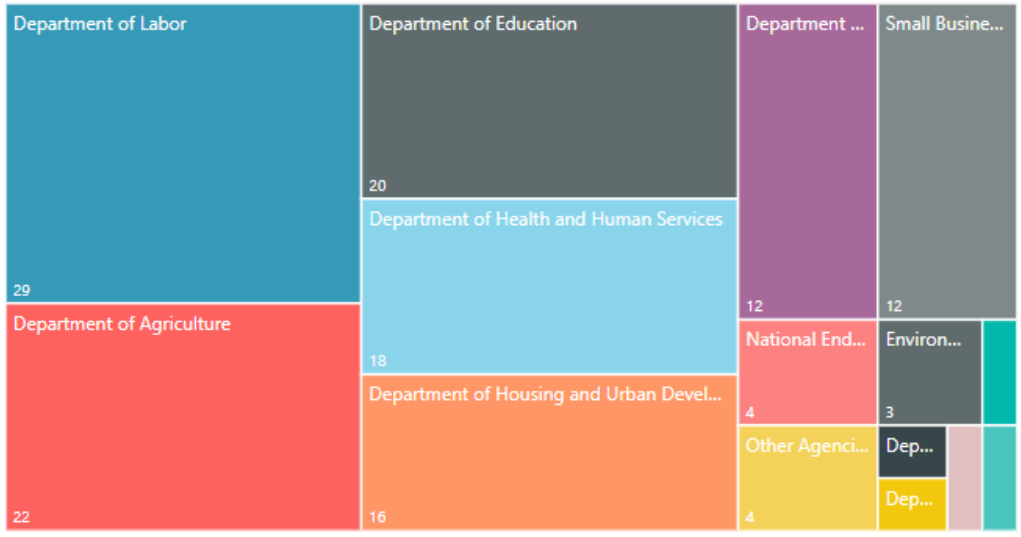
Grants Awarded Compared to Applications



New Application Policy Domain Frequencies



New Grants Applied to by Agency



PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

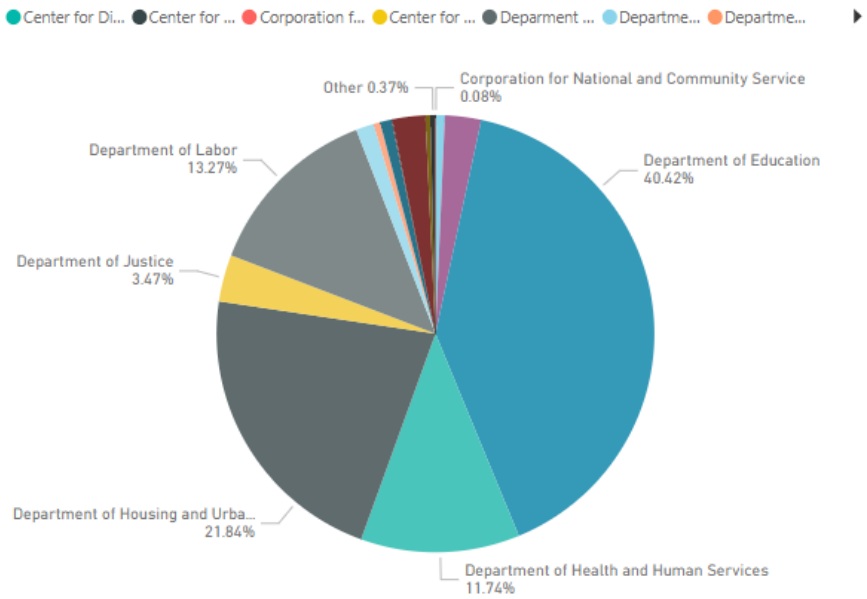
State of Federal Investments FY17

Promise Zones (Rounds)

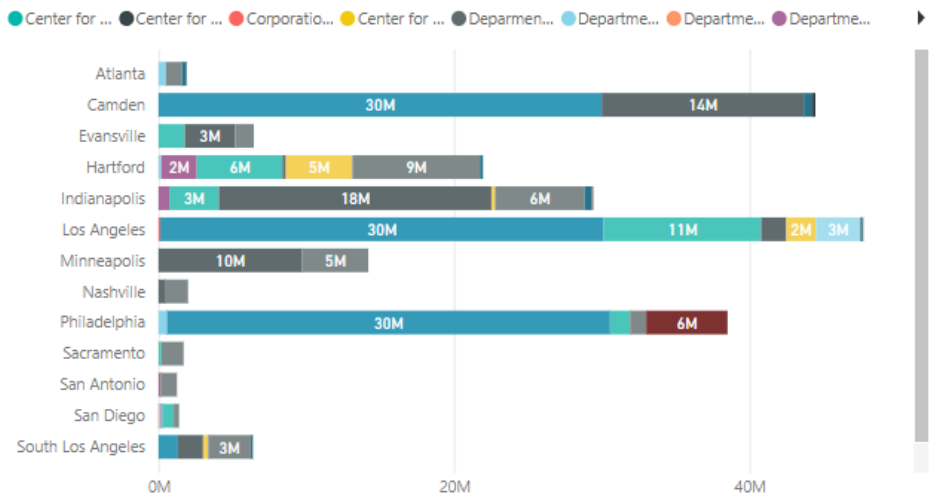
All

313	102	231M
Total Grants Applied for	# of Grants Awarded	Amount of Funding Awarded

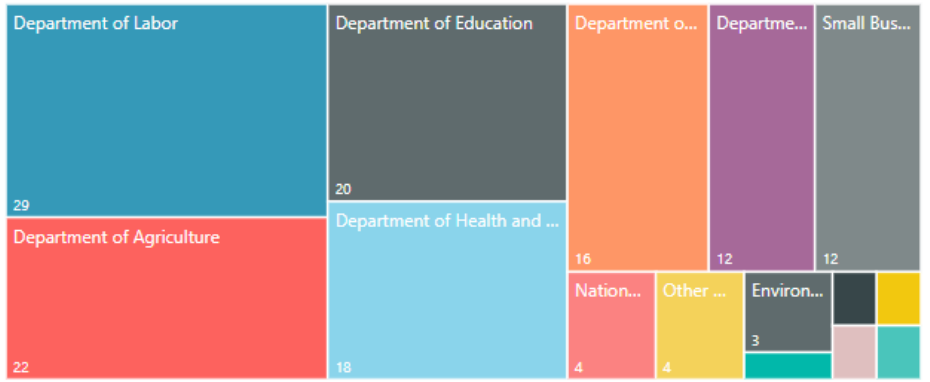
Total Funding by Agency



Agency Funding by Promise Zone



New Grants Applied to by Agency



PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

State of Federal Investments FY17

Promise Zones (Rounds)

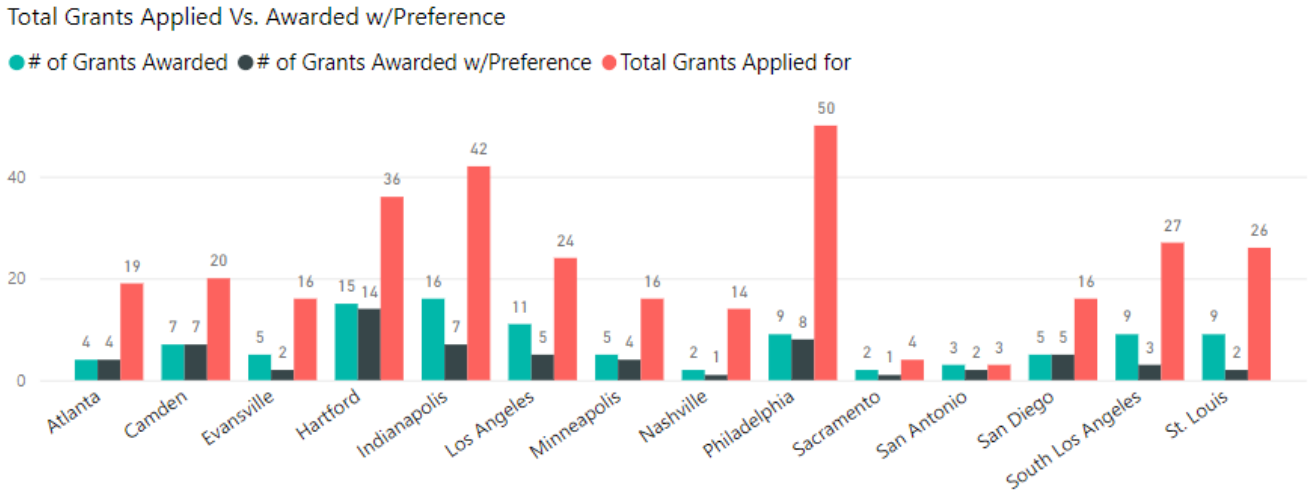
All

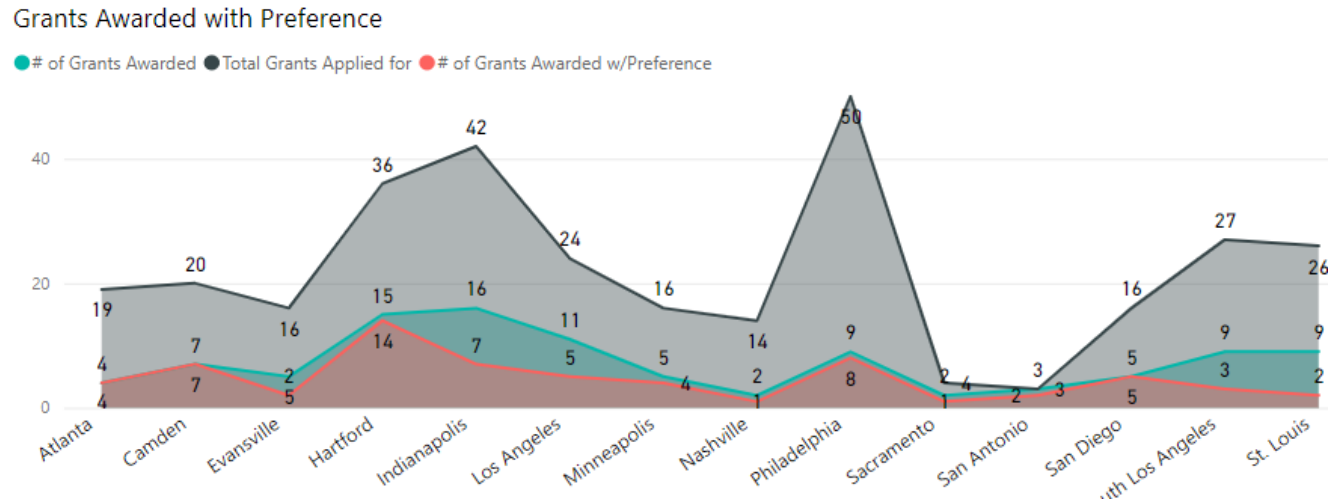
313
Total Grants Applied for

102
# of Grants Awarded

65
# of Grants Awarded w/Preference

231M
Amount of Funding Awarded





PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

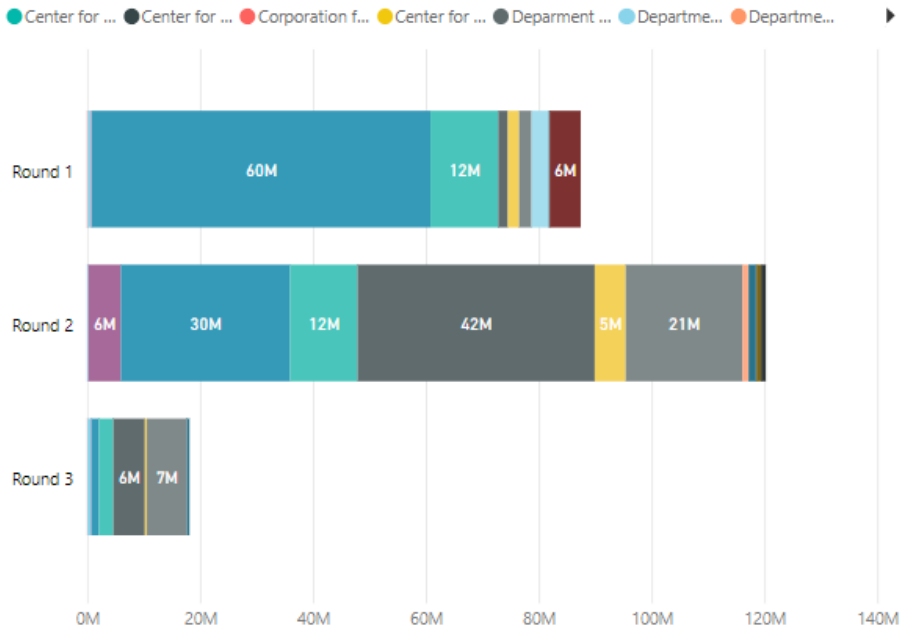
State of Federal Investments FY17

Promise Zones (Rounds)

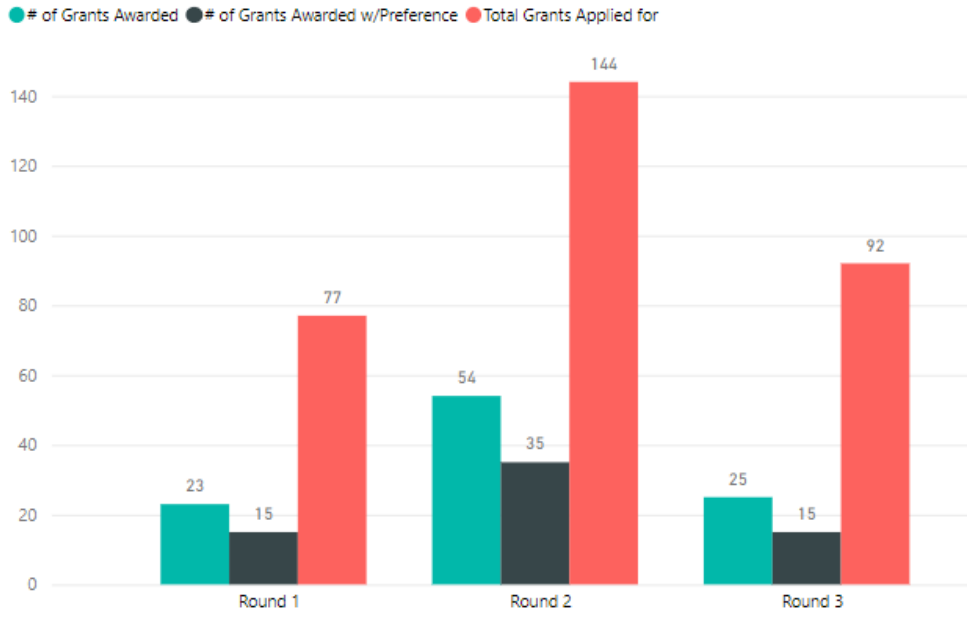
All

102	231M	14
# of Grants Awarded	Amount of Funding Awarded	Count of Promise Zones

Total Funding by Agency



Grants Awarded



READYING PROMISE ZONES FOR EVALUATION:

An Analysis of Themes & Challenges Across 11 U.S. Housing and Urban Development Promise Zones

Francisca Alba
Sophia Brown
Elizabeth English Smith
Megan Knox
George Washington University

December 20, 2018

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

PRIORITY ONE: Themes

What **themes** and **differences** exist among the 11 PZ evaluation frameworks, primarily with respect to **outcomes** and **reported data**?

PRIORITY TWO: Do frameworks support an evaluation?

Are the current data and evaluation frameworks **adequate for a future evaluation** across all 11 zones?

PRIORITY THREE: Possible evaluation designs

If applicable, how could HUD and specifically, OFPM, **design** and **implement a national evaluation** for the PZ Initiative? What measures should they target?

POTENTIAL DESIGNS FOR EVALUATING PLACE-BASED INITIATIVES

	Experimental design	Quasi-experimental design	Theory of change
What mix of services and investments was implemented and delivered?			X
How was the transformation implemented and managed?			X
Did the intervention improve specific outcomes for people receiving services?	X	X	X
Did the intervention improve specific outcomes for neighborhood residents?		X	X
Did the intervention improve neighborhood conditions?		X	X
Were the impacts worth the cost?	X		

Adapted from: Smith, Robin E. How to Evaluate Choice and Promise Neighborhoods. 2011. The Urban Institute; Perspectives Brief. Retrieved from https://www.urban.org/research/publication/how-evaluate-choice-and-promise-neighborhoods.

METHODOLOGY

QUALITATIVE CODING & SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW APPROACH

Coding

- Reviewed each logic model and coded elements as an:
  - Input
  - Input measure
  - Activity
  - Activity measure
  - Output
  - Output measure
  - Outcome
  - Outcome measure
  - Goal

Themes

- Reviewed the five PZ focus areas to identify themes and areas of overlap
- For example, if a PZ identified “decreasing the unemployment rate,” and another identified “increasing the number of people employed,” the team coded both as a common outcome

Interviews

- Conducted five semi-structured site interviews
- Every interview except two included the site director and the research partner or data VISTA

CRITICAL **LOGIC MODEL** COMPONENTS

INPUTS

Human, financial, or other resources required to support the program (e.g., partnerships)

ACTIVITIES

Action steps necessary to produce program outputs

OUTPUTS

Products, goods, and services provided to the program's direct customers or program participants

OUTCOMES

Changes or benefits to people, organizations, or other program targets that are expected to result from their being exposed to activities and outputs

GOALS: Expressions of desired outcomes

FINDINGS

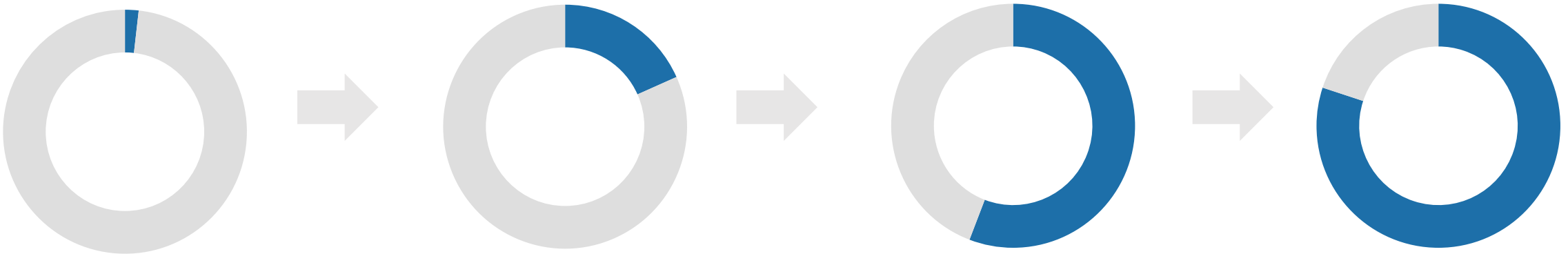
AT A GLANCE

Framework coding

Themes analysis

Interviews

Quantifiable Metrics



1.8%

of inputs measured

5/281

18.4%

of activities measured

54/293

55.6%

of outputs measured

114/205

80.3%

of outcomes measured

257/320

AT A GLANCE

Framework coding

Themes analysis

Interviews

HUD'S DEFINITIONS/ SOURCES OF MEASURES

A

- From available national datasets, like the Census Bureau
- E.g., jobs created, median income, or property values

B

- From local, PZ-level resources
- E.g., high school graduation rates, building permits issued, and crime rates

C

- From federal and/or local sources but require operationalizing
- E.g., school quality, college entry, or healthy food access

D

- From surveying or individual-level data source
- E.g., resident perception of the local community, neighborhood safety, or service quality

THEMES ACROSS **OUTPUTS**

Theme	Frequency (% of 11 frameworks)	Frequency (% of # who addressed policy area)
# of new affordable housing units	45.5%	62.5%
# of affordable housing units	45.5%	62.5%
Partnership agreements, lists, or services in place	27.3%	27.3%
# of job assistance programs	45.5%	45.5%
# of people receiving job training	45.5%	45.5%
# of youth intervention programs	36.4%	50.0%

THEMES ACROSS **OUTCOMES**

Theme	Frequency (% of 11 frameworks)	Frequency (% of # who addressed policy area)	
Increase homeownership	54.5%	75.0%	A
Increase high school graduation rate	54.5%	54.5%	B
Increase access to healthy foods*	36.4%	66.7%	C
Increase insurance coverage rate*	36.4%	66.7%	A
Reduce unemployment rate	54.5%	54.5%	A
Reduce crime rate	63.6%	87.5%	B

**Note, one additional outcome tied healthy food access & the insurance coverage rate–decreasing chronic disease rates, e.g., the obesity rate.*

THEMES ACROSS **GOALS**

Theme	Frequency (% of 11 frameworks)	Frequency (% of # who addressed policy area)
Expand access to quality, affordable housing	27.3%	37.5%
Strengthen access and key elements of pre-k and K-12 systems	36.4%	36.4%
Create environment that supports the health and well-being of residents	45.5%	83.3%
Create a thriving business environment	54.5%	54.5%
Increase access to job resources	54.5%	54.5%
Residents feel safe	45.5%	62.0%

IN SUMMARY…

FOUR OF THE MOST OR SECOND-MOST COMMON OUTCOME THEMES ARE **GROUP A MEASURES.**

Unemployment rate

54.5%

Homeownership rate

36.4% (66.7%)

Health insurance coverage rate

54.5% (75.0%)

Housing burden

27.3% (37.5%)

IN SUMMARY…

PZS WILL HAVE TO COLLECT THREE **GROUP B** AND **C OUTCOME MEASURES**

B

Reduce crime rates

63.6% (87.5%)

B

High school graduation rate

54.5%

C

Access to healthy foods

36.4% (66.7%)

AT A GLANCE

Framework coding

Themes analysis

Interviews

INTERVIEW FINDINGS

Interviewees…

1. Specified that **collaboration** with partners is key to collecting and managing data.
2. Expressed confusion about the **purpose of the evaluation frameworks** and their own available resources to support an evaluation.
3. Were eager for **additional communication from HUD** in reporting data and aligning their data collection process with the evaluation framework.
4. Noted that **continued guidance** is needed to support **framework implementation**.
5. Emphasized the **importance** of collecting **qualitative data** to tell the success stories.
6. Supported the idea of having a **common set of measures** to evaluate their efforts against and hope to provide **input in the selection of these measures**.

RECOMMENDATIONS

FRAMEWORKS

1 Reconsider the purpose of frameworks

- Communicate HUD's vision for a national evaluation and where the data and evaluation frameworks fit into that strategy

2 Create a feedback loop for HUD to review frameworks

- Provide additional guidance on PZ's specific data and evaluation frameworks, if they are deemed necessary
- Review and comment on frameworks and share with PZs for revision

UNIFORM OUTCOME MEASURES

3 Recommend a single outcome measure* per focus area

- Track at least one measure across sites to allow for comparability
- Select Group A measures where possible
- *Note, a tradeoff exists in standardizing measures and in emphasizing place-based programming

4 Streamline reporting documentation

- Align required reporting documentation with the data and evaluation frameworks
- Per Recommendation #3, uniform outcome measures should be requested as part of the reporting documentation

NATIONAL EVALUATION POSSIBILITIES

5 Consider a DID design

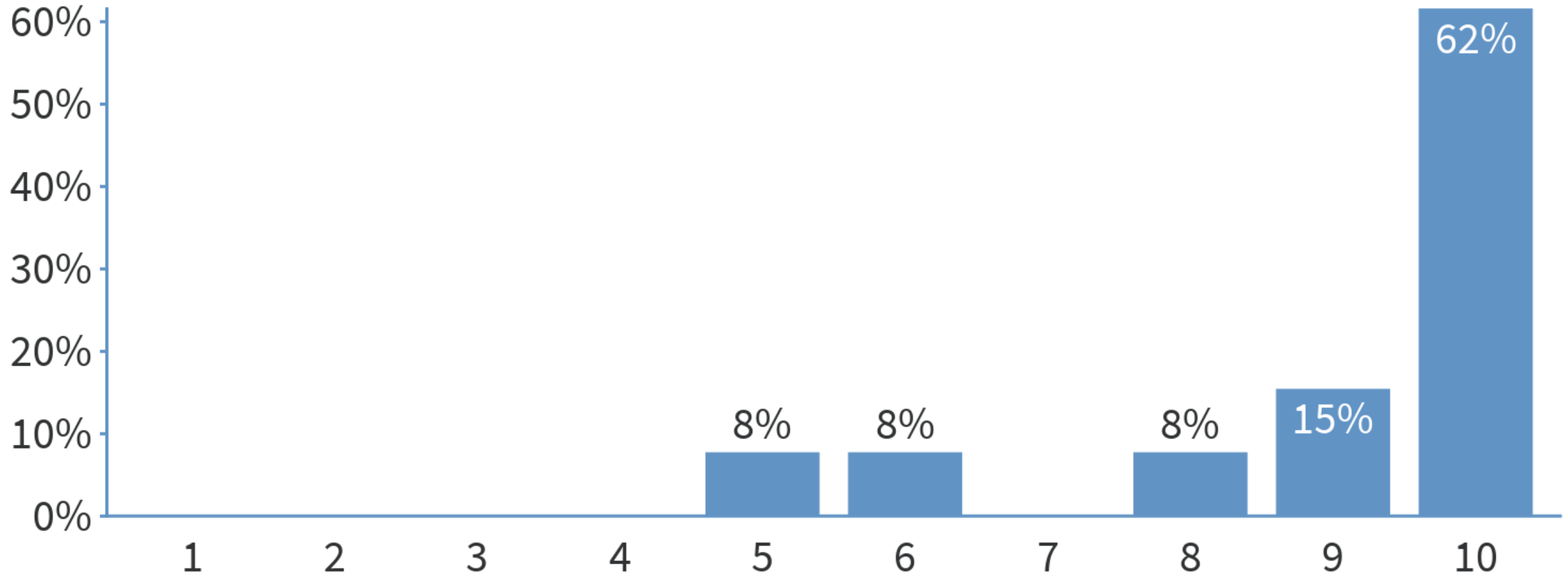
- After standardizing outcome measures, consider a difference-in-difference design
- Carefully design any comparison group
- If this method is not feasible, consider a theory of change evaluation model as an alternative

3. In a few words, what do Promise Zone Preference Points and Priority Consideration mean for your Promise Zone?

When poll is active, respond at **PollEv.com/angelahuang014** Text **ANGELAHUANG014** to **22333** once to join

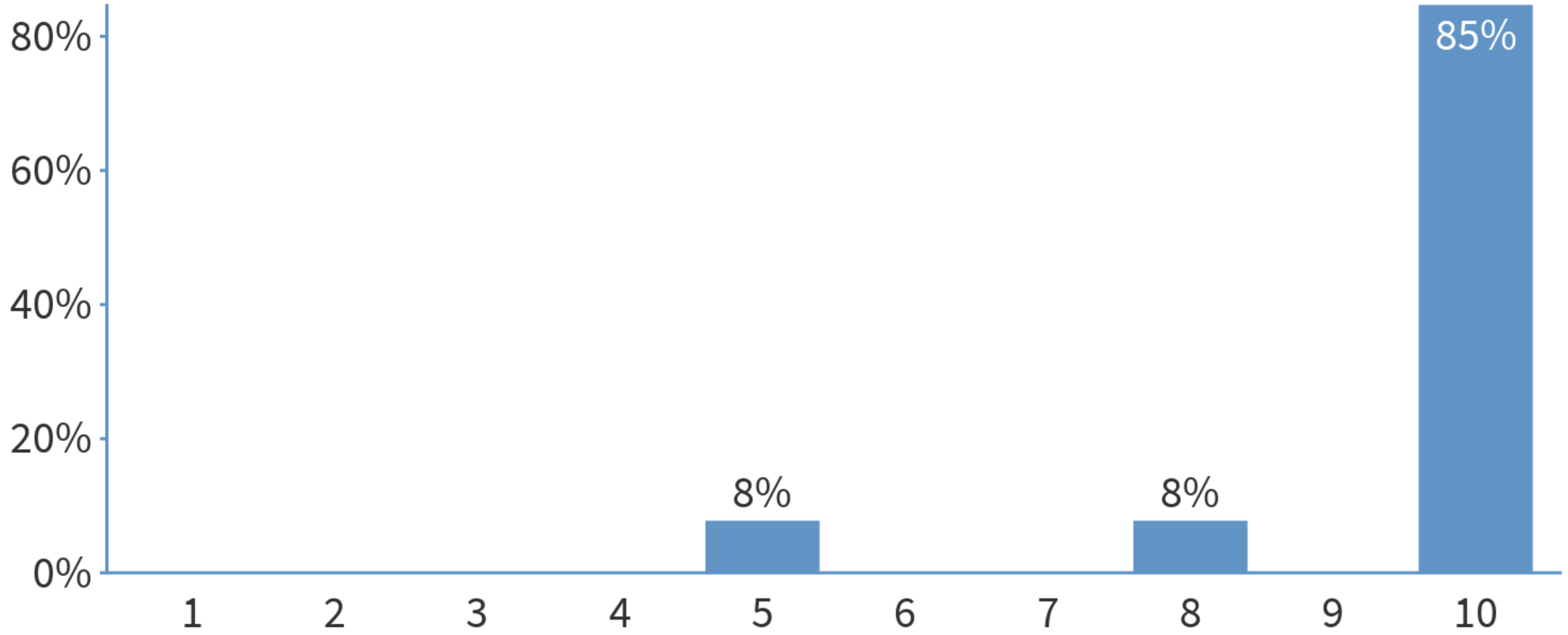
4. On a scale of 1 to 10, how important are Promise Zone Preference Points and Priority Consideration to your Promise Zone? (1 – not important, 10 – very important)

When poll is active, respond at **PollEv.com/angelahuang014** Text **ANGELAHUANG014** to **22333** once to join



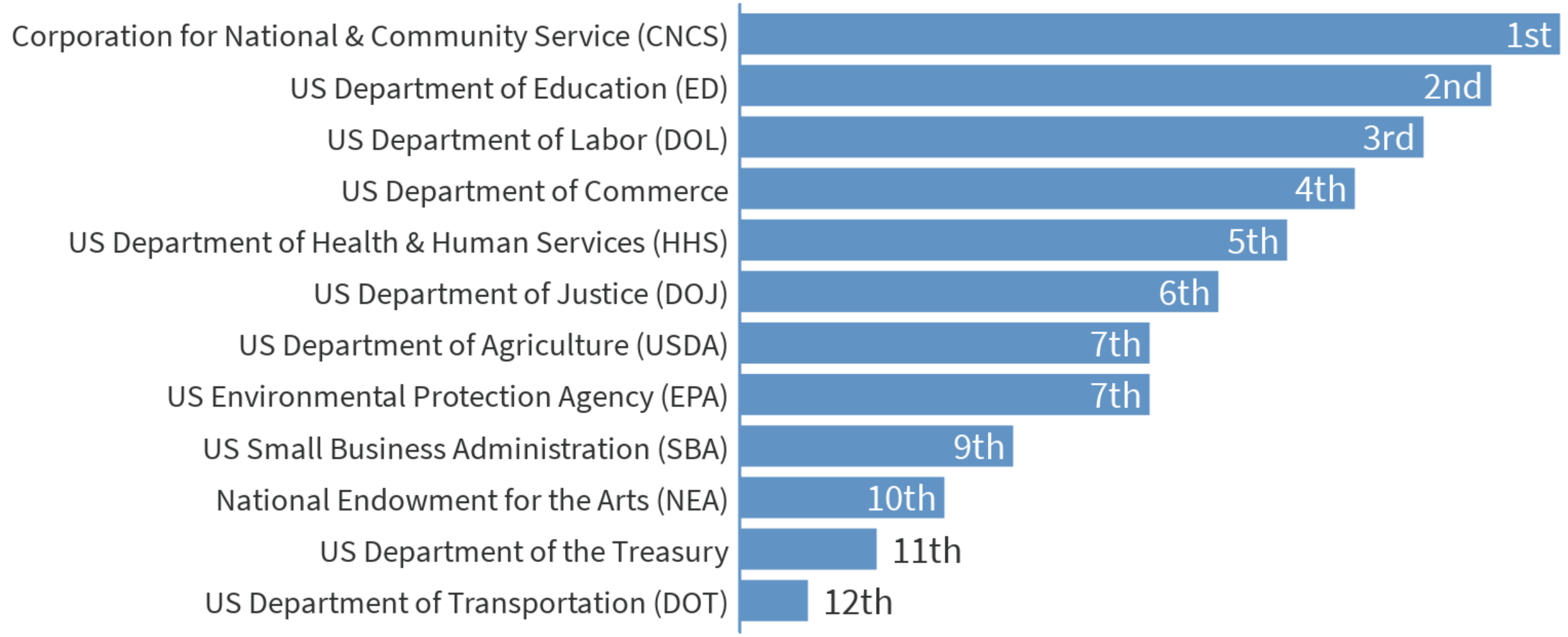
5. On a scale of 1 to 10, how important is it for your Promise Zone to have federal partners engaged? (1 – not important, 10 – very important)

When poll is active, respond at **PollEv.com/angelahuang014** Text **ANGELAHUANG014** to **22333** once to join



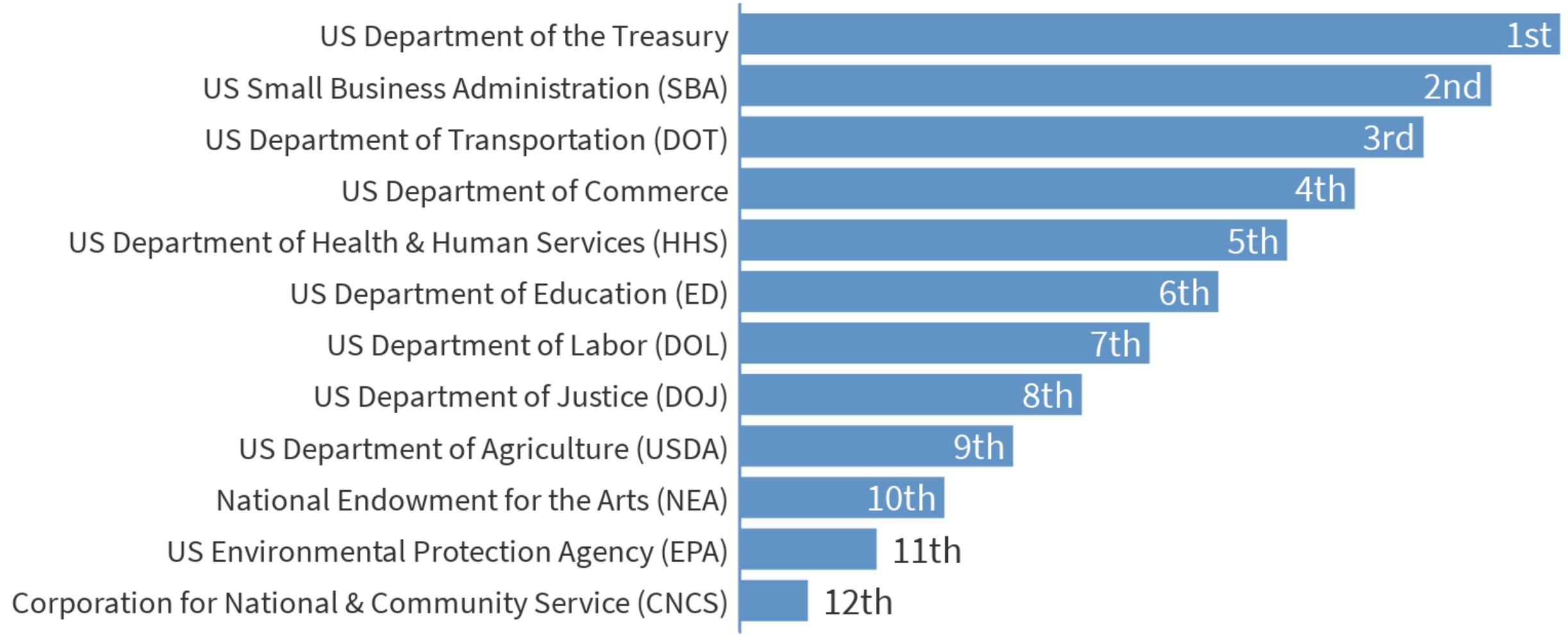
6. Please rank the following federal agencies in order of who you currently work with the most:

When poll is active, respond at **PollEv.com/angelahuang014**



7. Please rank the following federal agencies in order of who you are most interested in learning more about or working with:

When poll is active, respond at **PollEv.com/angelahuang014**



8. Other than funding, what kind of federal resource or technical assistance would you like to receive from federal agencies?

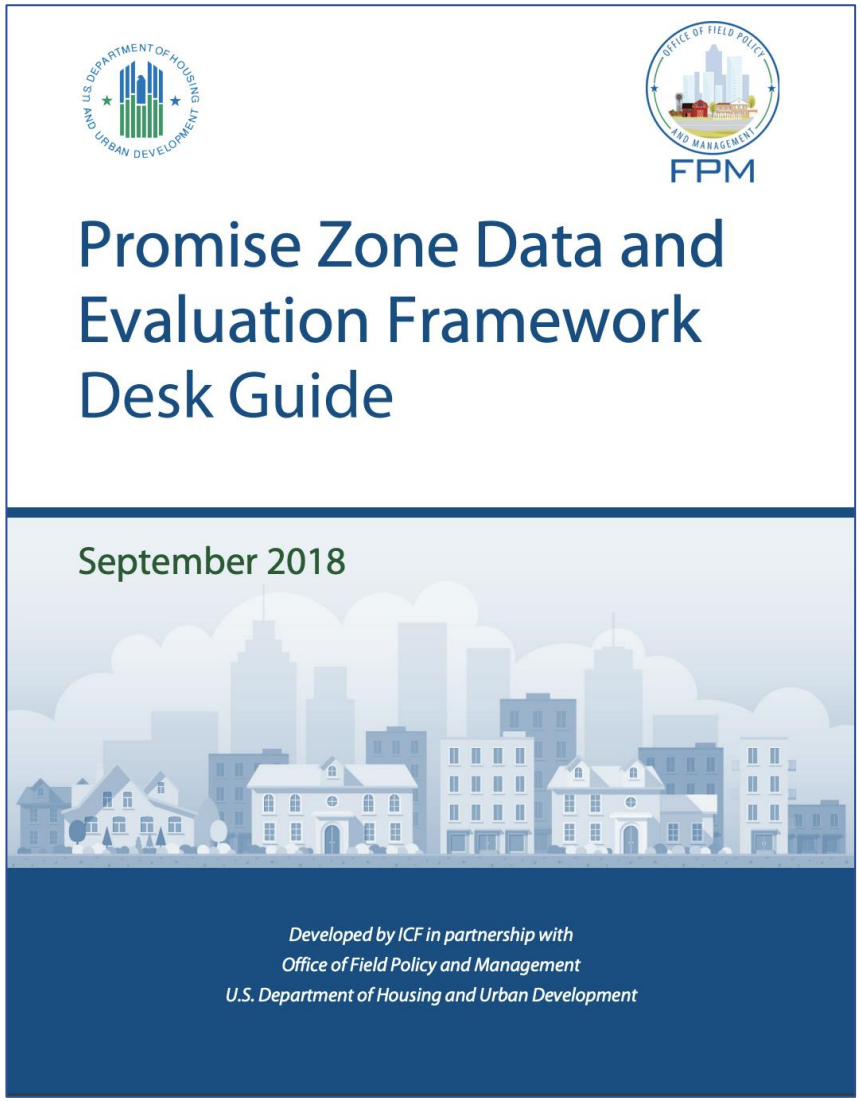
When poll is active, respond at **PollEv.com/angelahuang014** Text **ANGELAHUANG014** to **22333** once to join

9. In a few words, what do your partners see as the greatest benefit of Promise Zones?

Poll is full and no longer accepting responses

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Data and Evaluation Framework



Data and Evaluation Framework Training Sessions

HUD hosted four sessions to support the 14 urban Promise Zones (PZs) in developing data and evaluation frameworks that track and evaluate progress toward achieving their goals, thus improving programmatic effectiveness.

The sessions were held in May and June of 2018. The recording and supporting materials for each session are listed below.

Session 1 - Introduction, Partner Engagement, and Theory of Change: May 2, 2018 1:00 PM - 3:00 PM EDT

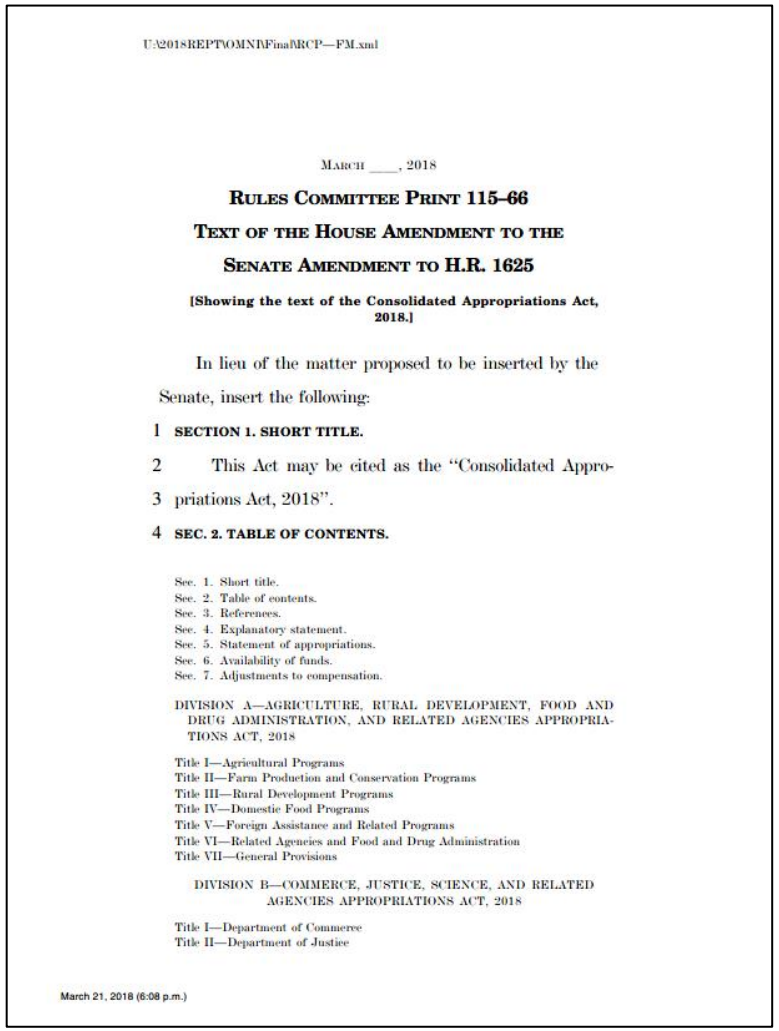
- Slides
- Recording
- Transcript
- Glossary
- Homework Instructions
- Barriers Analysis
- Theory of Change and Logic Model Template
- Theory of Change and Logic Model Example

Developing a Data and Evaluation Framework for Urban Promise Zones

As part of receiving an urban PZ designation, HUD requires each community to collect data and information related to the progress of their efforts. Lead entity staff, stakeholders, and VISTA volunteers are all expected to collaborate to collect the information and use it to evaluate the program. To facilitate this data collection effort, each grantee must develop a **Data and Evaluation Framework** (Framework). Also known as an evaluation plan, a Data and Evaluation Framework links evaluation questions about a program to indicators, data sources, data collection methods, and the outcomes the program seeks to achieve. Guided by the program's Theory of Change and Logic Model, the Framework describes and justifies the data collection and evaluation approach selected and provides a guide for each step of the evaluation process. It also includes a timeline and identifies the resources that will be used in the evaluation.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Urban Promise Zones and Appropriations Bill



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MARCH ___, 2018

RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 115–66

TEXT OF THE HOUSE AMENDMENT TO THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1625

[Showing the text of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018.]

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. References.
Sec. 4. Explanatory statement.
Sec. 5. Statement of appropriations.
Sec. 6. Availability of funds.
Sec. 7. Adjustments to compensation.

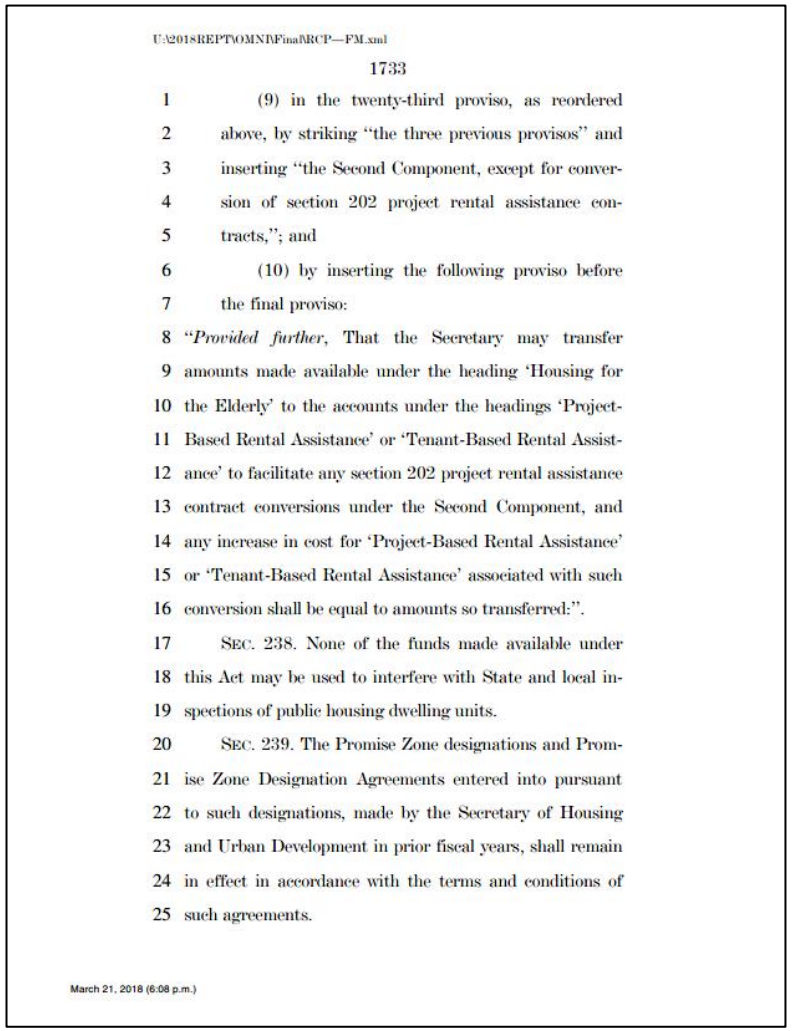
DIVISION A—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018

Title I—Agricultural Programs
Title II—Farm Production and Conservation Programs
Title III—Rural Development Programs
Title IV—Domestic Food Programs
Title V—Foreign Assistance and Related Programs
Title VI—Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration
Title VII—General Provisions

DIVISION B—COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018

Title I—Department of Commerce
Title II—Department of Justice

March 21, 2018 (6:08 p.m.)



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1733

(9) in the twenty-third proviso, as reordered above, by striking "the three previous provisos" and inserting "the Second Component, except for conversion of section 202 project rental assistance contracts,"; and

(10) by inserting the following proviso before the final proviso:

"*Provided further*, That the Secretary may transfer amounts made available under the heading 'Housing for the Elderly' to the accounts under the headings 'Project-Based Rental Assistance' or 'Tenant-Based Rental Assistance' to facilitate any section 202 project rental assistance contract conversions under the Second Component, and any increase in cost for 'Project-Based Rental Assistance' or 'Tenant-Based Rental Assistance' associated with such conversion shall be equal to amounts so transferred:".

SEC. 238. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to interfere with State and local inspections of public housing dwelling units.

SEC. 239. The Promise Zone designations and Promise Zone Designation Agreements entered into pursuant to such designations, made by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in prior fiscal years, shall remain in effect in accordance with the terms and conditions of such agreements.

March 21, 2018 (6:08 p.m.)

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FY18
FY19
FY20
FY21
FY22 - ??

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

2018 Designation Agreements

PROMISE ZONES DESIGNATION AGREEMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

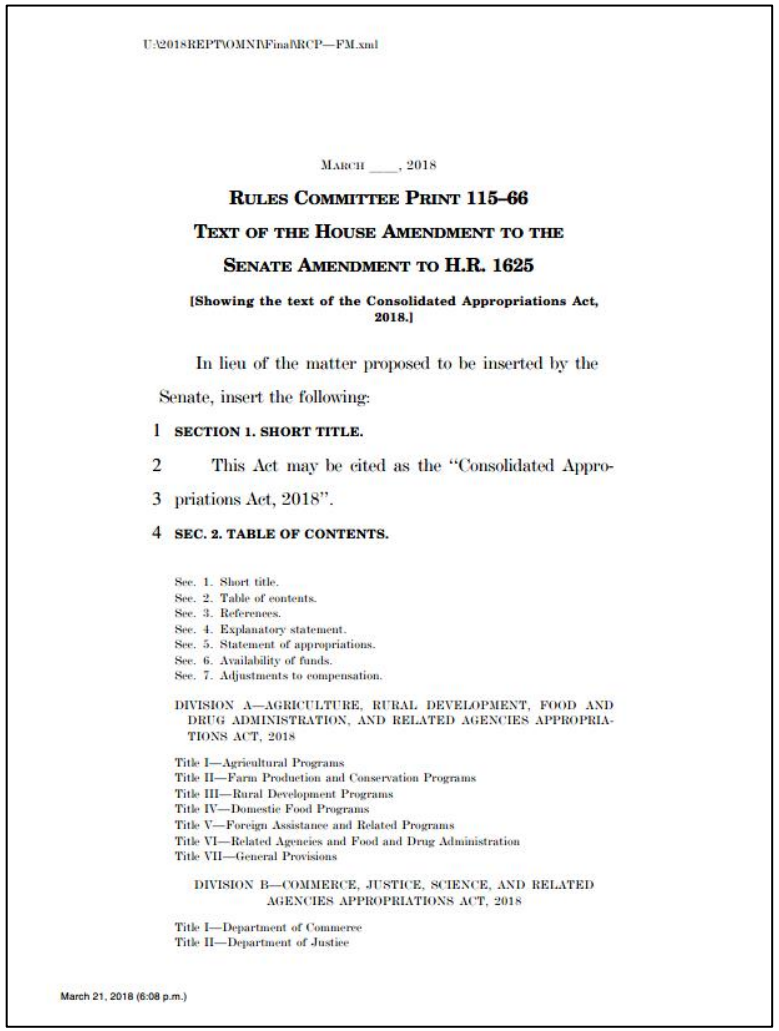
SECTION I: Scope
SECTION II: Authority & Purpose
SECTION III: Definitions
SECTION IV: Overview of HUD's Responsibilities
SECTION V: Responsibilities of the Promise Zone Lead Organization
SECTION VI: Coordinated Stakeholder Engagement and Strategic Communications Activities
SECTION VII: Framework for Reporting and Communications
SECTION VIII: Data and Evaluation
SECTION IX: Process for Amending the Promise Zone Plan
SECTION X: Termination of the Designation Agreement

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Minneapolis Promise Zone Plan and Amendable Items
APPENDIX B: Promise Zone Certification Form (*HUD Form 50153)*
APPENDIX C: Overview of Reporting and Communications Framework
APPENDIX D: Monthly Grant Report Template
APPENDIX E: Quarterly Report Template
APPENDIX F: Annual Report Template and Guidelines
APPENDIX G: Promise Zone Data: Goals and Core Indicators

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Urban Promise Zones and Appropriations Bill



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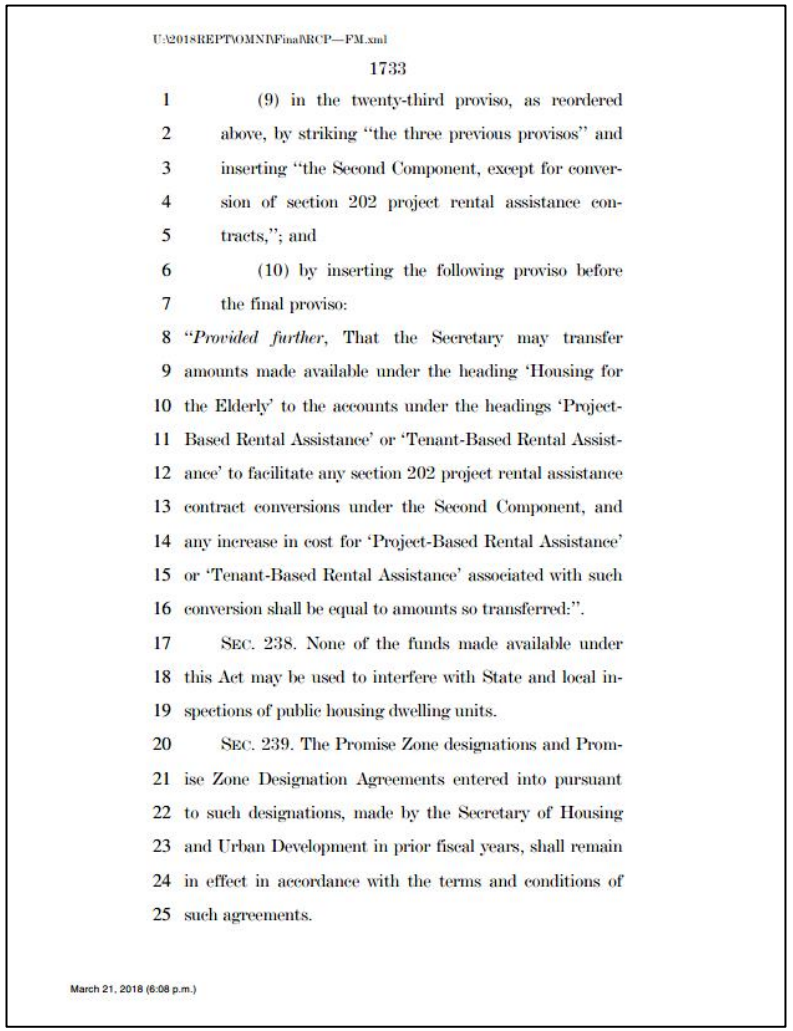
Title II—Department of Justice

March 21, 2018 (6:08 p.m.)



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1733

(9) in the twenty-third proviso, as reordered above, by striking "the three previous provisos" and inserting "the Second Component, except for conversion of section 202 project rental assistance contracts,"; and

(10) by inserting the following proviso before the final proviso:

"*Provided further*, That the Secretary may transfer amounts made available under the heading 'Housing for the Elderly' to the accounts under the headings 'Project-Based Rental Assistance' or 'Tenant-Based Rental Assistance' to facilitate any section 202 project rental assistance contract conversions under the Second Component, and any increase in cost for 'Project-Based Rental Assistance' or 'Tenant-Based Rental Assistance' associated with such conversion shall be equal to amounts so transferred:".

SEC. 238. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to interfere with State and local inspections of public housing dwelling units.

SEC. 239. The Promise Zone designations and Promise Zone Designation Agreements entered into pursuant to such designations, made by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in prior fiscal years, shall remain in effect in accordance with the terms and conditions of such agreements.

March 21, 2018 (6:08 p.m.)

"The Promise Zone designation and Promise Zone Designation Agreements entered into pursuant to such designations, made by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in prior fiscal years, shall remain in effect in accordance with the terms and conditions of such agreements.

FY18
FY19
FY20
FY21
FY22 - ??

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

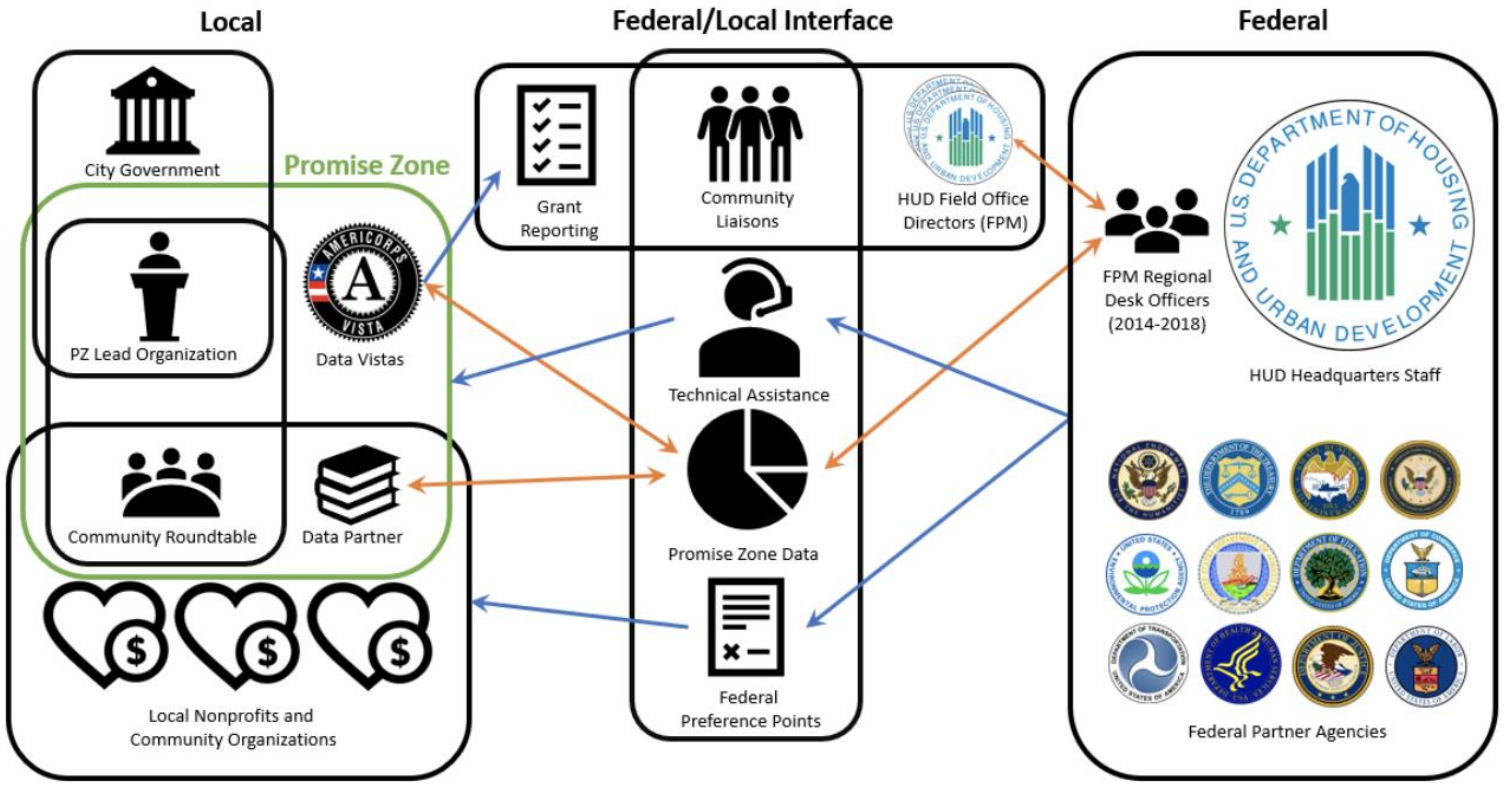
Urban Promise Zone Implementation Assessment

(Mural near Promise Zone Neighborhood, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

Promise Zones: Initial Implementation Assessment Report

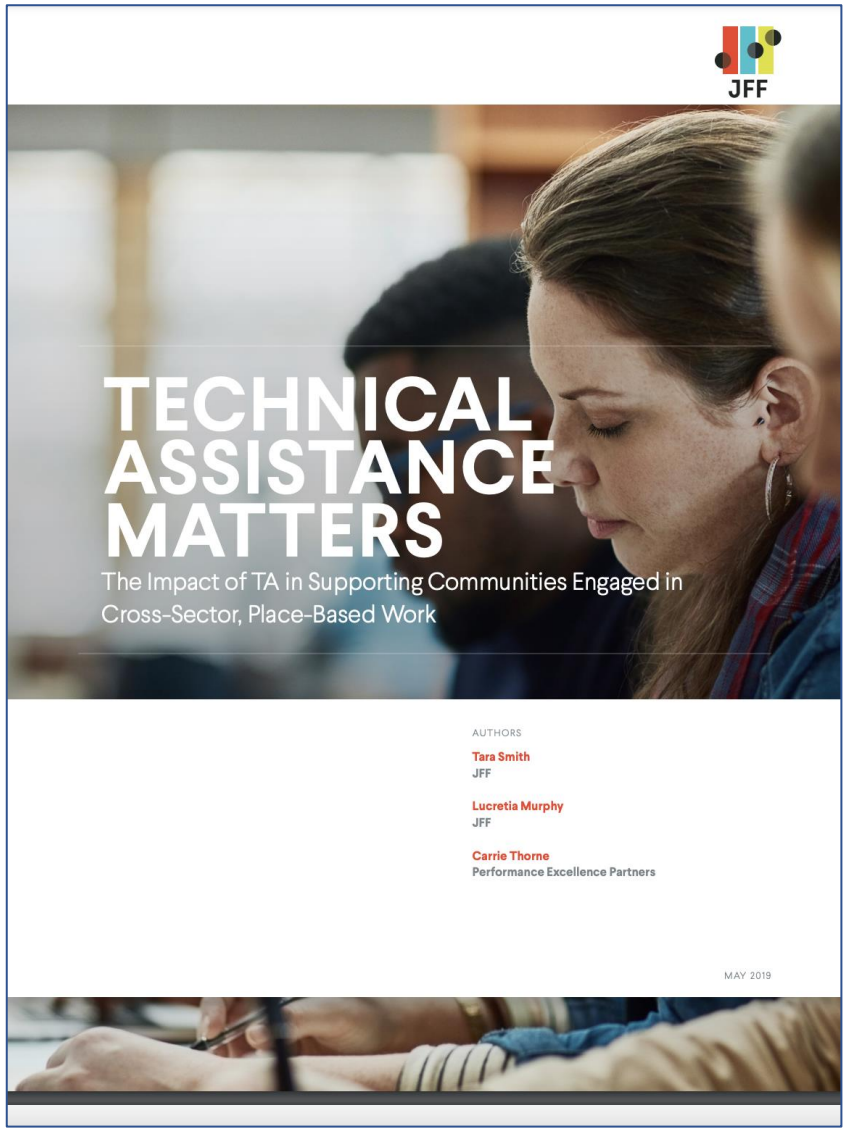
February 2019

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development I Office of Policy Development and Research



PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Federal Agency Place-Based Technical Assistance



[Jobs for the Future "Technical Assistance Matters: The Impact of TA in Supporting Communities Engaged in Cross-Sector, Place-Based Work" (May 2019)]

A must-read for understanding the value of Federal technical assistance for Promise Zones lead by the US Department Education as HUD, other than the Promise Zones Data and Evaluation Framework TA, didn't provide TA at the level of ED to Promise Zones.

2020

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

49 BIDEN-HARRIS PLATFORM PLANS AND PRIORITIES

CLIMATE AND ENERGY	COALITIONS	COVID-19	DOMESTIC POLICY	EDUCATION	FAITH	FOREIGN POLICY	HEALTH CARE	JOBS & ECONOMY	OLDER AMERICANS	VETERANS AND MILITARY FAMILIES	WOMEN	YOUNG AMERICANS	THE BIDEN PLANS
								X					A Tale of Two Tax Policies - Trump Rewards Wealth, Biden Rewards Work
		X						X					Joe Biden's Jobs and Economic Recovery Plan for Working Families
						X							The Biden Agenda for The African Diaspora
X		X											The Biden Plan for a Clean Energy Future (Tackle Climate Change)
		X						X					The Biden Plan for American Manufacturing and Innovation
	X												The Biden Plan for Black America (Lift Every Voice)
	X												The Biden Plan for People with Disabilities
	X												The Biden Plan for Recovery, Renewal and Respect for Puerto Rico
				X								X	The Biden Plan for Students and Young Americans
	X												The Biden Plan for The AAPI Community
	X												The Biden Plan for The Arab Community
	X				X								The Biden Plan for The Catholic Community
	X												The Biden Plan for The Indian American Community
	X				X								The Biden Plan for The Jewish Community
	X												**The Biden Plan for the Latino Community (Our Diversity is Our Strength)**
	X				X								The Biden Plan for The Muslim-American Community
	X											X	The Biden Plan to Advance LGBTQ+ Equality
		X											The Biden Plan to Beat COVID-19
	X										X		The Biden Plan to Empower and Protect Women
								X					The Biden Plan to Empower Unions and Workers
			X										The Biden Plan to End Our Gun Violence Epidemic
							X						The Biden Plan to End the Opioid Crisis
											X		The Biden Plan to End Violence Against Women
								X					The Biden Plan to Ensure the Future is "Made in America"
								X					The Biden Plan to Fix Campaign Finance and Government Reform
								X					The Biden Plan to Fix Our Bankruptcy System
							X		X				The Biden Plan to Give Every American Affordable Health Care
									X				The Biden Plan to Honor Older Americans and Retirement
	X	X						X					**The Biden Plan to Improve Racial Economic Equity**
			X										**The Biden Plan to Invest in Housing**
								X					**The Biden Plan to Invest in Our Infrastructure**
						X							The Biden Plan to Restore American Leadership Abroad
		X						X					The Biden Plan to Revitalize Main Street and Invest in Small Business
		X		X									The Biden Plan to Safely Reopen Schools
		X						X					The Biden Plan to Scale Up Employment Insurance
X													The Biden Plan to Secure Environmental Justice
	X					X							The Biden Plan to Secure our Values as a Nation of Immigrants
										X			The Biden Plan to Serve our Military Families
	X		X										The Biden Plan to Strengthen America's Commitment to Justice
	X		X										The Biden Plan to Strengthen Rural America
		X		X			X	X	X				The Biden Plan to Strengthen the Caregiving and Education Workforce
	X					X							The Biden Plan to Strengthen Ties with Central America
	X												The Biden Plan to Strengthen Tribal Nations
				X								X	The Biden Plan to Support Educators and Students
		X											The Biden Plan to Support Essential Workers
		X					X						The Biden Plan to Support Nursing Homes and Long-Term Care Facilities
									X	X			The Biden Plan to Support our Veterans
				X								X	The Biden Plan to Support Students Beyond High School
X													The Biden Plan to Tackle the Climate Emergency

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

December 24, 2020

Erika Poethig
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Biden-Harris Transition Team Lead

Robert Bonnie
Department of Agriculture
Biden-Harris Transition Team Lead

Ms. Poethig, Mr. Bonnie, and Department of Housing and Urban Development and Department of Agriculture Transition Teams,

As the Biden-Harris administration takes office, the National Coalition of Promise Zones (Coalition) requests that the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Department of Agriculture (USDA) transition teams virtually meet with the 22 Promise Zones (PZs) that make up the Coalition to discuss the status of the PZ initiative and to recommend methods for reinvigorating the PZ initiative during the Biden-Harris administration.

Promise Zone Initiative

The PZ initiative was established during the Obama administration to equip high-need, high-capacity rural, tribal, and urban communities with federal support to foster meaningful community development. Promise Zones are organized locally with dedicated staff who increase collaboration and alignment with community stakeholders and organized goal oriented committees comprised of local stakeholders responsible for advancing efforts toward achieving long-term local plan goals.

Federal support has included a dedicated HUD headquarters Promise Zone manager and field liaisons serving all urban PZs and a USDA liaison serving all rural and tribal PZs, AmeriCorps VISTAs working in each PZ, and preference points for PZs and our partners in competitive grant programs. To ensure the work continues and the initiative is successful, PZs executed written agreements with their authorizing federal agencies, and OMB issued Memorandum 16-23 to guide federal agencies on how to implement these written agreements and prioritize federal investment in designated Promise Zones.

While the initiative was not dissolved during the Trump administration, in large part due to the advocacy of the Coalition and assistance of Congress, it was largely ignored at the agency level, preference points on federal programs decreased, and our PZ liaisons were reassigned to other priorities leaving PZs with diminished federal support.[1] Despite this, PZs continued our important work helping to secure federal awards benefiting our communities. Additionally, the Coalition secured an extended commitment from AmeriCorps VISTAs for the duration of our written designation agreements.

[1] The Coalition successfully secured continued recognition for urban Promise Zones through various appropriations bills and the tribal Promise Zones through the Agriculture and Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill) (Pub. L. 115-334). In fact, Section 12510 of the 2018 Farm Bill required USDA to nominate additional tribal Promise Zones before January 1, 2020. However, this mandate has not been followed to date.

Recommendations to Reinvigorate the PZ Initiative During the Biden-Harris Administration

A. Utilize the National Coalition of Promise Zones as a Conduit to the Work of PZs. To improve consistency in communications, we request that you use the Coalition as a conduit to the work of the 22 PZs, for the purpose of delivering notices of upcoming funding opportunities and technical assistance opportunities, as well as a platform for resuming regular briefings from federal Agency partners. Further, we request that federal agencies formally coordinate with the Coalition on a quarterly basis.

B Renew Dedicated HUD and USDA PZ Liaisons. To ensure the full engagement of our federal partners, we request that HUD and USDA renew dedicated D.C and field-based liaisons while providing them with the authority to work across federal agencies at the headquarters and regional level assisting PZs in accessing programs that support their missions for fostering community development. To the extent practicable, we request to participate in the selection of those liaisons whenever turnover occurs.

C. Reinstate Memorandum 16-23 and Provide Preference Points for PZs in all Competitive Federal Grants. To foster federal support of the PZ initiative, we request that the White House direct all federal agencies to implement Memorandum 16-23, and encourage all federal agencies to provide preference points for PZs in all competitive grants with along with a recommitment from federal agencies to provide grants forecasting.

D. Partner with PZs on Evaluation and Data Collection. To provide effective assessment of the impacts of the initiative on local communities, we request the federal government work with PZs on data collection beginning with the calculation of investments across all federal agencies impacting PZ communities, drawing on existing models in practice among the PZs, and those constructed but not implemented by HUD.

E. Extend PZ Designations by Four Years. Due to unanticipated consequences connected to the pandemic and economic crisis, we request that authorizing agencies extend the terms of all written designation agreements by four years.

F. Coordinate PZ and Opportunity Zone Initiatives. The Coalition encourages the Biden-Harris administration to implement efforts to coordinate the PZ and Opportunity Zones (OZs) initiatives, including, but not limited to, providing enhanced preference points for all competitive grants applications that are homes to both PZ and OZ designations.

G. Nominate Additional Rounds of PZs. The Coalition has witnessed firsthand how the PZ model for collective community development is a successful way to ensure community development is inclusive and the impacts are equitable. In light of our success, the Coalition urges the Biden-Harris administration to nominate a fourth round of PZs, including the nomination of additional tribal PZs are directed by Sec. 12510 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-334), to continue our work in additional parts of the country that need it most. If a competition for a fourth round of PZs is called, we encourage the administration to target communities with one or more federal OZs to maximize benefits.

I. Reconvene the White House Opportunity and Revitalization Council. We request that President-elect Biden issue an Executive Order extending the work of the White House Opportunity and Revitalization Council as the Interagency Working Group for Collective Community Development, situated in the Domestic Policy Council and responsible for a portfolio including PZs, OZs, and any other federal place-based or collective impact community initiatives. We request that the Collective Community Development working group coordinate the administration of rural, tribal, and urban PZs with HUD and USDA PZ liaisons to ensure consistent support of the initiative across the federal government.

We look forward to meeting with your team to discuss the Promise Zone initiative further. Please contact Sara Jane Smallwood-Cocke ssmallwood@choctawnation.com to finalize a date and time to meet virtually.

Sincerely,
National Coalition of Promise Zones

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

The Opportunity Atlas: Mapping the Childhood Roots of Social Mobility*

Raj Chetty, Harvard University and NBER
John N. Friedman, Brown University and NBER
Nathaniel Hendren, Harvard University and NBER
Maggie R. Jones, U.S. Census Bureau
Sonya R. Porter, U.S. Census Bureau

January 2020

Abstract

We construct a public atlas of children's outcomes in adulthood by the Census tract in which they grew up using anonymized longitudinal data covering nearly the entire U.S. population. For each tract, we estimate children's earnings distributions, incarceration rates, and other outcomes in adulthood by parental income, race, and gender. Children's outcomes vary sharply across nearby areas: for children with parents at the 25th percentile of the national income distribution, the standard deviation of mean household income at age 35 is $5,000 across tracts within counties. We illustrate how the tract-level data provide insight into how neighborhoods shape the development of human capital and support local economic policy using two applications. First, we show how these data can be used to better target policies to improve economic opportunity by uncovering specific neighborhoods where certain subgroups of children grow up to have poor outcomes. Neighborhoods matter at a very granular level: conditional on characteristics such as poverty rates in a child's own Census tract, characteristics of tracts that are one mile away have little predictive power for a child's outcomes. Second, we show that the observational estimates are highly predictive of neighborhoods' causal effects, based on a comparison to data from the Moving to Opportunity experiment and a quasi-experimental research design analyzing movers' outcomes. We then identify high-opportunity neighborhoods that are affordable to low-income families, information that can be used to design affordable housing policies. Our measures of children's long-term outcomes are only weakly correlated with traditional proxies for local economic success such as rates of job growth, showing that the conditions that create greater upward mobility are not necessarily the same as those that lead to productive labor markets.

*Any opinions and conclusions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Census Bureau. All results have been reviewed to ensure that no confidential information is disclosed. The statistical summaries reported in this paper have been cleared by the Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board release authorization number CBDRB-FY18-319. We thank John Abowd, Peter Bergman, David Deming, Edward Glaeser, David Grusky, Lawrence Katz, Enrico Moretti, Robert Sampson, Salil Vadhan, and numerous seminar participants for helpful comments and discussions. We are indebted to Caroline Dockes, Michael Droste, Benjamin Goldman, Jack Hoyle, Federico Gonzalez Rodriguez, Jamie Gracie, Matthew Jacob, Martin Koenen, Sarah Merchant, Donato Onorato, Kamelia Stavreva, Wilbur Townsend, Joseph Winkelmann, and other Opportunity Insights predoctoral fellows for their outstanding contributions to this work. This research was funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Chan-Zuckerberg Initiative, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, Harvard University, and the National Science Foundation.

Creating Moves to Opportunity: Experimental Evidence on Barriers to Neighborhood Choice*

Peter Bergman, Columbia University
Raj Chetty, Harvard University and NBER
Stefanie DeLuca, Johns Hopkins University
Nathaniel Hendren, Harvard University and NBER
Lawrence F. Katz, Harvard University and NBER
Christopher Palmer, MIT and NBER

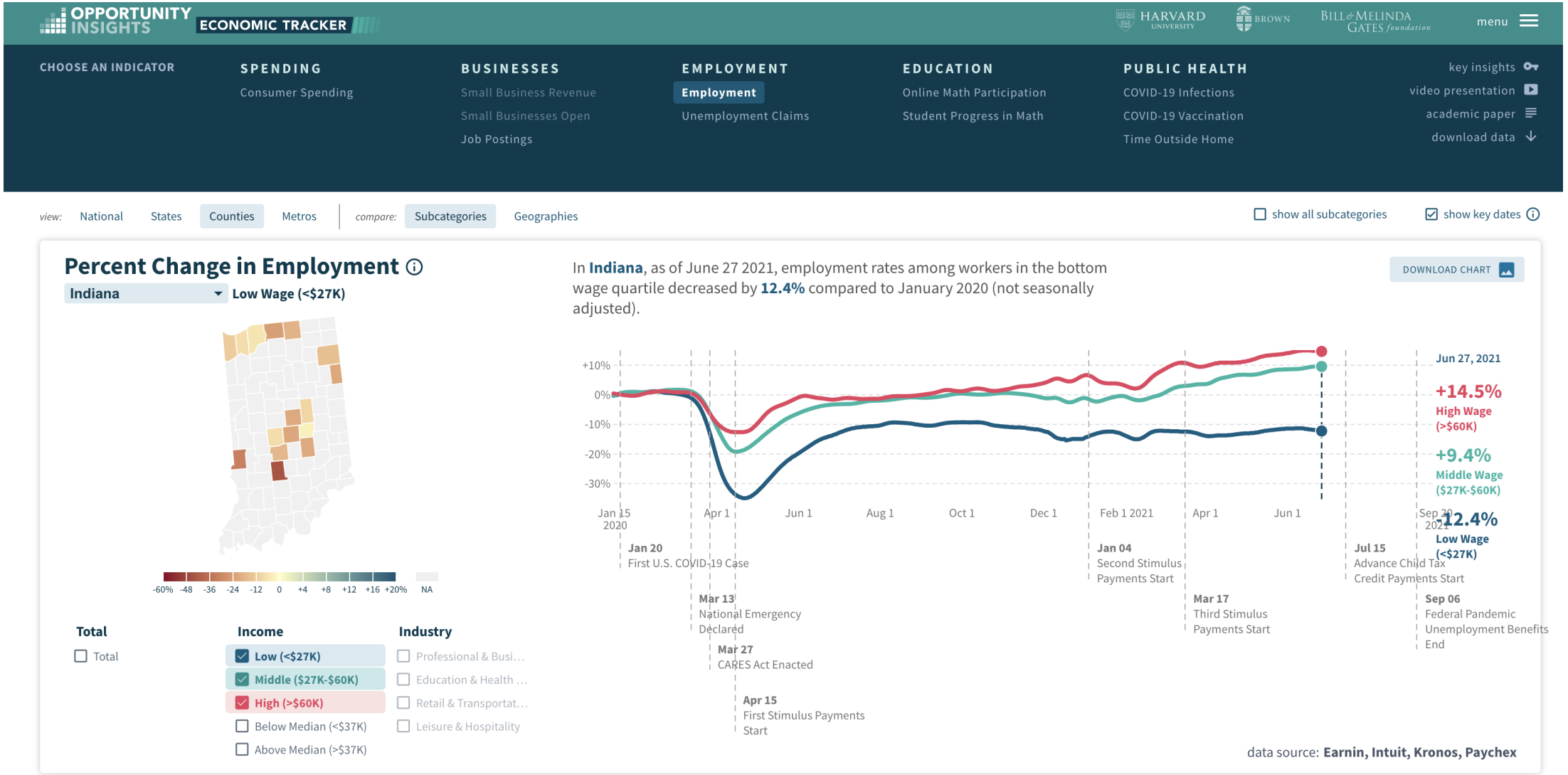
March 2020

Abstract

Low-income families in the United States tend to live in neighborhoods that offer limited opportunities for upward income mobility. One potential explanation for this pattern is that families prefer such neighborhoods for other reasons, such as affordability or proximity to family and jobs. An alternative explanation is that they do not move to high-opportunity areas because of barriers that prevent them from making such moves. We test between these two explanations using a randomized controlled trial with housing voucher recipients in Seattle and King County. We provided services to reduce barriers to moving to high-upward-mobility neighborhoods: customized search assistance, landlord engagement, and short-term financial assistance. Unlike many previous housing mobility programs, families using vouchers were not required to move to a high-opportunity neighborhood to receive a voucher. The intervention increased the fraction of families who moved to high-upward-mobility areas from 15% in the control group to 53% in the treatment group. Families induced to move to higher opportunity areas by the treatment do not make sacrifices on other aspects of neighborhood quality, tend to stay in their new neighborhoods when their leases come up for renewal, and report higher levels of neighborhood satisfaction after moving. These findings imply that most low-income families do not have a strong preference to stay in low-opportunity areas; instead, barriers in the housing search process are a central driver of residential segregation by income. Interviews with families reveal that the capacity to address each family's needs in a specific manner – from emotional support to brokering with landlords to customized financial assistance – was critical to the program's success. Using quasi-experimental analyses and comparisons to other studies, we show that more standardized policies – increasing voucher payment standards in high-opportunity areas or informational interventions – have much smaller impacts. We conclude that redesigning affordable housing policies to provide customized assistance in housing search could reduce residential segregation and increase upward mobility substantially.

*We are grateful to our partners who implemented the experiment analyzed in this paper: the Seattle and King County Housing Authorities (especially Andria Lazaga, Jenny Le, Sarah Oppenheimer, and Jodell Speer), MDRC (especially Gilda Azurdia, Jonathan Bigelow, David Greenberg, James Riccio, and Nandita Verma), and J-PAL North America (especially Jacob Binder, Graham Simpson, and Kristen Watkins). We thank Isaiah Andrews, Ingrid Gould Ellen, John Friedman, Edward Glaeser, Scott Kominers, Katherine O'Regan, Maisy Wong, Abigail Wozniak, and numerous seminar participants for helpful comments and discussions. We are indebted to Michael Droste, Federico Gonzalez Rodriguez, Jamie Gracie, Kai Matheson, Martin Koenen, Sarah Merchant, Max Pienkny, Peter Ruhm, James Stratton, and other Opportunity Insights pre-doctoral fellows for their outstanding contributions to this work, as well as the Johns Hopkins based fieldwork team who helped collect interviews, including: Paige Ackman, Christina Ambrosino, Divya Baron, Joseph Boselovic, Erin Carll, Devin Collins, Hannah Curtis, Christine Jang, Akanksha Jayanthi, Nicole Kovski, Melanie Nadon, Kiara Nerenberg, Daphne Moraga, Bronte Nevins, Elise Omaki, Simone Robbennolt, Brianna So, Jasmine Sausedo, Sydney Thomas, Maria Vignau-Loria, Allison Young, and MEF Associates. This research was funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Chan-Zuckerberg Initiative, Surgo Foundation, the William T. Grant Foundation, and Harvard University. This project and a pre-analysis plan were preregistered with the AEA RCT Registry (AEARCTR-0002807). This study was approved under Harvard Institutional Review Board IRB18-1573, MDRC IRB 1030056-4, and Johns Hopkins University HIRB 00001010.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY



PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w8hHtk7oe1w

2021

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Promise Zone Benefits

- Federal staff on the ground to help connect with resources
- 5 AmeriCorps VISTA members
- Preferred access and technical assistance
- Business hiring tax incentives, if enacted by Congress

Federal staff at both HUD and USDA are working with Promise Zones

HUD and USDA have monthly meetings to discuss Promise Zones

HUD Staff is in the Office of Field Policy and Management

USDA Staff is in the Office of Rural Development

HUD Federal Register Notice for renewal of Promise Zone reporting

HUD redesigning Promise Zones website

HUD Promise Zones Working Groups (Communication, Initiative Integration, Onboarding and Turnover, and Technical Assistance)

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Promise Zone Benefits

- Federal staff on the ground to help connect with resources
- 5 AmeriCorps VISTA members
- Preferred access and technical assistance
- Business hiring tax incentives, if enacted by Congress

Corporation for NATIONAL & COMMUNITY SERVICE → AmeriCorps

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

FW: LAPZ: CNCS AmeriCorps VISTA Continuation!

FW: LAPZ: CNCS AmeriCorps VISTA Continuation!

From: Kinnea
Sent: Wednesday, January 22, 2020 7:41:23 AM
To: Gregory.Dale@wdc.usda.gov <Gregory.Dale@wdc.usda.gov>; James.Leslie@sc.usda.gov <James.Leslie@sc.usda.gov>; jenna.savage@fl.usda.gov <jenna.savage@fl.usda.gov>; john.johnson@ky.usda.gov <john.johnson@ky.usda.gov>; Hemphill, Portia R <Portia.R.Hemphill@hud.gov>
Subject: Promise Zone Continuation

All:

I am forwarding to you a message from VISTA Director Desiree Tucker-Sorini about the continuation of the HUD-VISTA Promise Zone partnership.

Dear Promise Zone stakeholders,

Since inception of the Promise Zone initiative, one benefit to Promise Zone Designees was an opportunity to apply for AmeriCorps VISTA resources to support your work. Specifically, the Corporation for National and Community Service - the federal agency that administers the AmeriCorps VISTA program - committed to providing resources to support five AmeriCorps VISTA members each year over a five-year period to designees or other partner organizations in each community that were able to develop quality AmeriCorps VISTA programming and successfully complete the AmeriCorps VISTA project application process.

A number of Promise Zone designees or partners took advantage of this opportunity, applied for AmeriCorps VISTA resources, successfully completed the process to become AmeriCorps VISTA project sponsors, and hosted AmeriCorps VISTA members.

As some of these AmeriCorps VISTA projects near the end of the five-year period of support, I'm writing to notify you that AmeriCorps VISTA will extend the commitment of making AmeriCorps VISTA resources available to communities in the Promise Zones. Sponsors in these Promise Zones will have the opportunity to receive up to five AmeriCorps VISTA members for the remainder of the 10-year Promise Zone designation, with no cost share requirement for these five members. CNCS Field Offices will continue to have discretion to go beyond this floor of five resources, and they may also enter into cost share agreements for members above five.

Eligible organizations are existing sponsors that have demonstrated compliance and quality AmeriCorps VISTA programming with their current project, as well as other organizations designated as Promise Zone community partners who wish to become sponsors. AmeriCorps VISTA projects may extend current programming activities to bring them toward sustainability or be newly developed programming that fits with all other VISTA programming requirements.

I'm excited to continue to support the progress in these high-need communities. I have shared the above guidance with the CNCS Field Offices so that they are aware of the continued commitment to make resources available. Contact information for your Field Office is available at https://www.nationalservice.gov/about/contact-us/state-offices.

If you have questions, please contact me or Rob Cox, Director of Programs, Impact and Operations.

All the best,

Desiree Tucker-Sorini
Director | AmeriCorps VISTA
AmeriCorps | **Senior Corps** | CNCS
O: (202) 606-6992 M: (202) 491-7318
250 E St SW | Washington, DC 20525

AmeriCorps

As some of these AmeriCorps VISTA projects near the end of the five-year period of support, I'm writing to notify you that AmeriCorps VISTA will extend the commitment of making AmeriCorps VISTA resources available to communities in the Promise Zones. Sponsors in these Promise Zones will have the opportunity to receive up to five AmeriCorps VISTA members for the remainder of the 10-year Promise Zone designation, with no cost share requirement for these five members. CNCS Field Offices will continue to have discretion to go beyond this floor of five resources, and they may also enter into cost share agreements for members above five.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Promise Zone Benefits

- Federal staff on the ground to help connect with resources
- 5 AmeriCorps VISTA members
- Preferred access and technical assistance
- Business hiring tax incentives, if enacted by Congress

- HUD continues to offer Promise Zone preference points for most of HUD's competitive grants.
- Some federal agencies continue to offer Promise Zone preference points.
- Opportunity Zone benefits offered on over 420 grants and programs, includes over 520 Federal grants to date

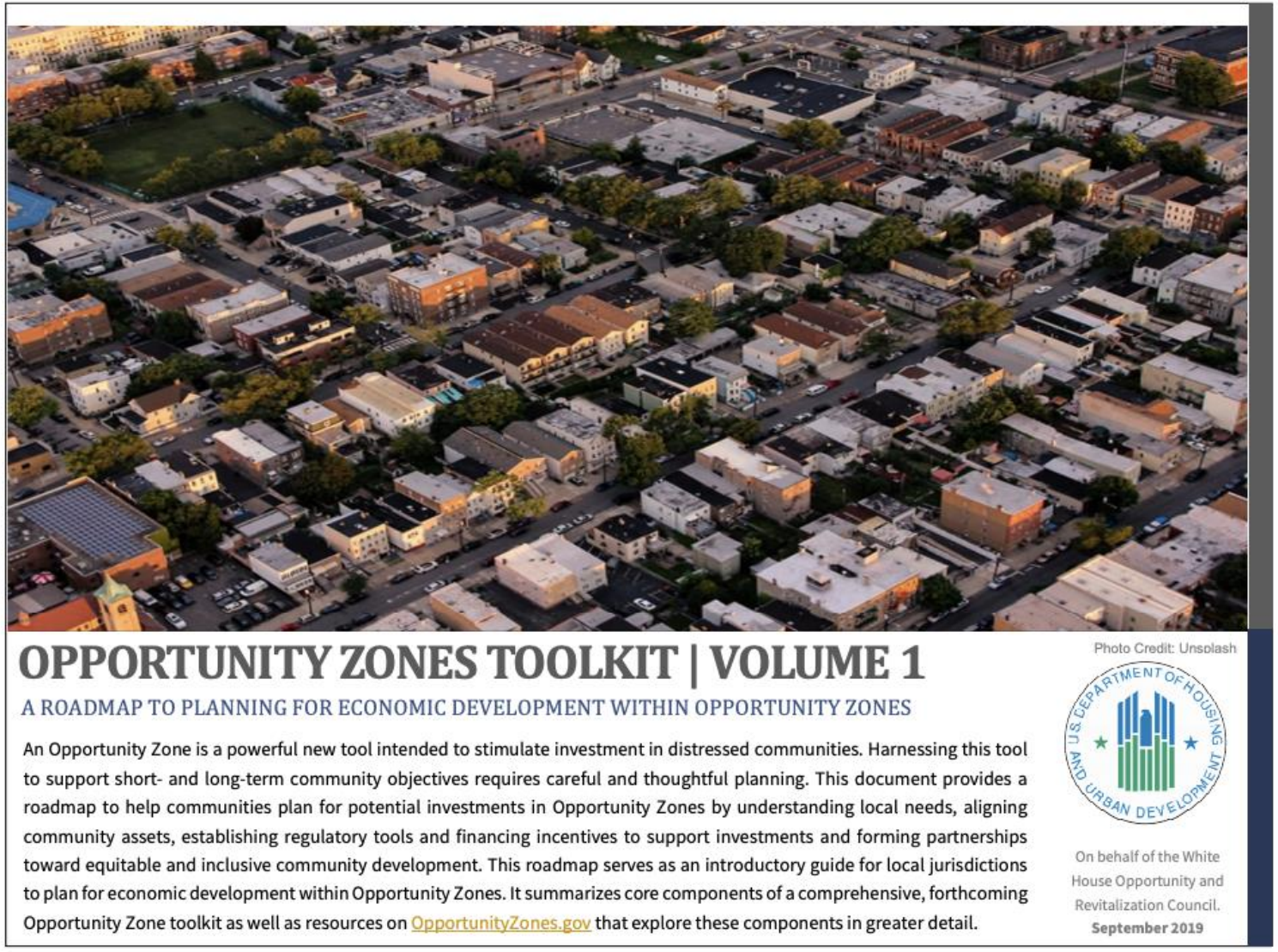
PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Promise Zone Benefits

- Federal staff on the ground to help connect with resources
- 5 AmeriCorps VISTA members
- Preferred access and technical assistance
- Business hiring tax incentives, if enacted by Congress

- Opportunity Zones continue to provide billions in private capital into distressed communities
- Large number of social impact investors entered the market
- Federal technical assistance continues to be provided to leverage Opportunity Zones

OPPORTUNITY ZONES TOOLKIT VOLUME 1 AND 2



OPPORTUNITY ZONES TOOLKIT | VOLUME 1

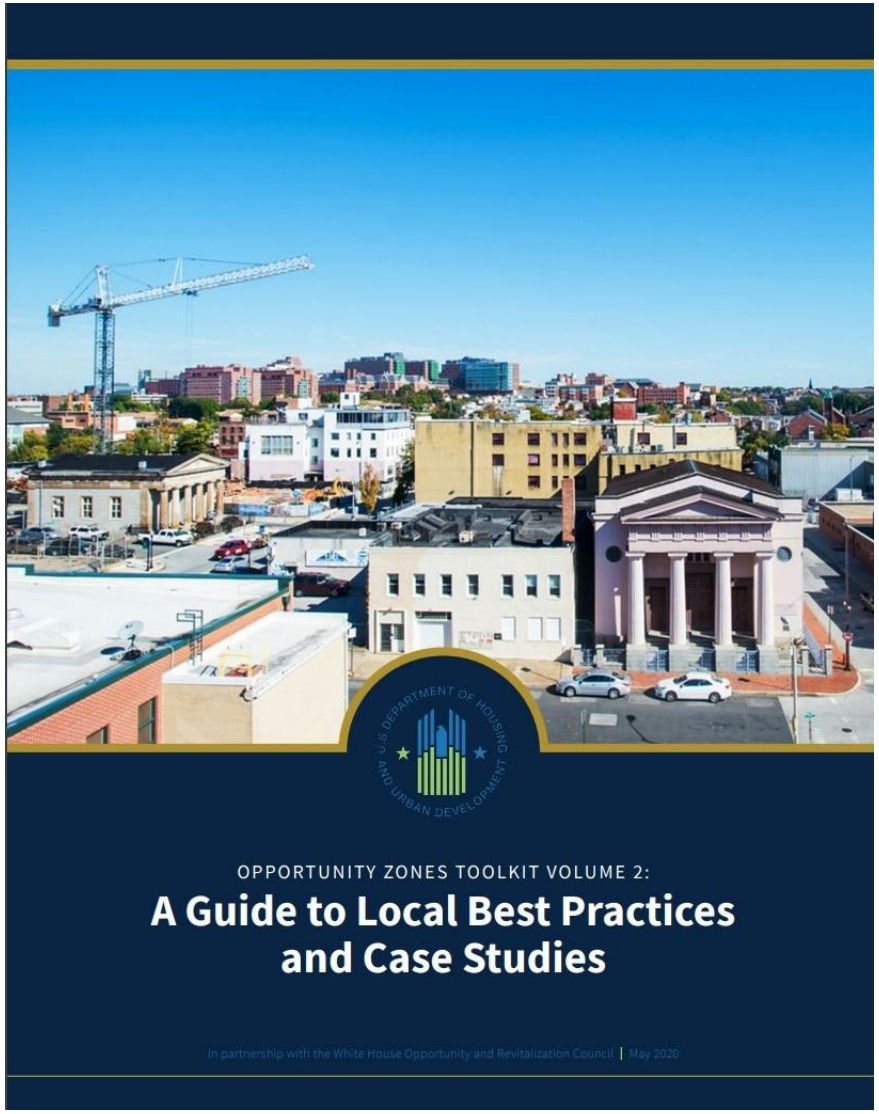
A ROADMAP TO PLANNING FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITHIN OPPORTUNITY ZONES

An Opportunity Zone is a powerful new tool intended to stimulate investment in distressed communities. Harnessing this tool to support short- and long-term community objectives requires careful and thoughtful planning. This document provides a roadmap to help communities plan for potential investments in Opportunity Zones by understanding local needs, aligning community assets, establishing regulatory tools and financing incentives to support investments and forming partnerships toward equitable and inclusive community development. This roadmap serves as an introductory guide for local jurisdictions to plan for economic development within Opportunity Zones. It summarizes core components of a comprehensive, forthcoming Opportunity Zone toolkit as well as resources on OpportunityZones.gov that explore these components in greater detail.

Photo Credit: Unsplash

On behalf of the White House Opportunity and Revitalization Council.

September 2019



HUD DEPARTMENTAL OPPORTUNITY ZONE WEBINARS

HUD DEPARTMENTAL OPPORTUNITY ZONE WEBINARS

HUD Opportunity Zone Webinar Series:
HUD hosted a three-day webinar series focused on HUD's Opportunity Zone Toolkits referenced above. Here are the links to the recordings, materials, and resources from these events.

- Understand the Current Environment and Align Place-Based Assets
- Establish Policy Tools and Incentives, Develop Partnerships, and Measure Impact
- Develop Your OZ Action Plan to Build or Strengthen Your Local OZ Ecosystem

HUD FPM OPPORTUNITY ZONES UPCOMING EVENTS

We invite you to attend HUD's Office of Native American Programs Opportunity Zones Webinar Series on

May 19, 2021

The webinar discussed:

- Background of Opportunity Zones in Tribal communities
- Tribal developments in Opportunity Zones
- Beneficiaries of developments in Opportunity Zones
- Funding mechanisms that complement a Qualified Opportunity Fund
- Parameters and key steps to maximizing funding resources

The recording of Webinar 1 can be viewed here:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BCqO9Bmb-_w

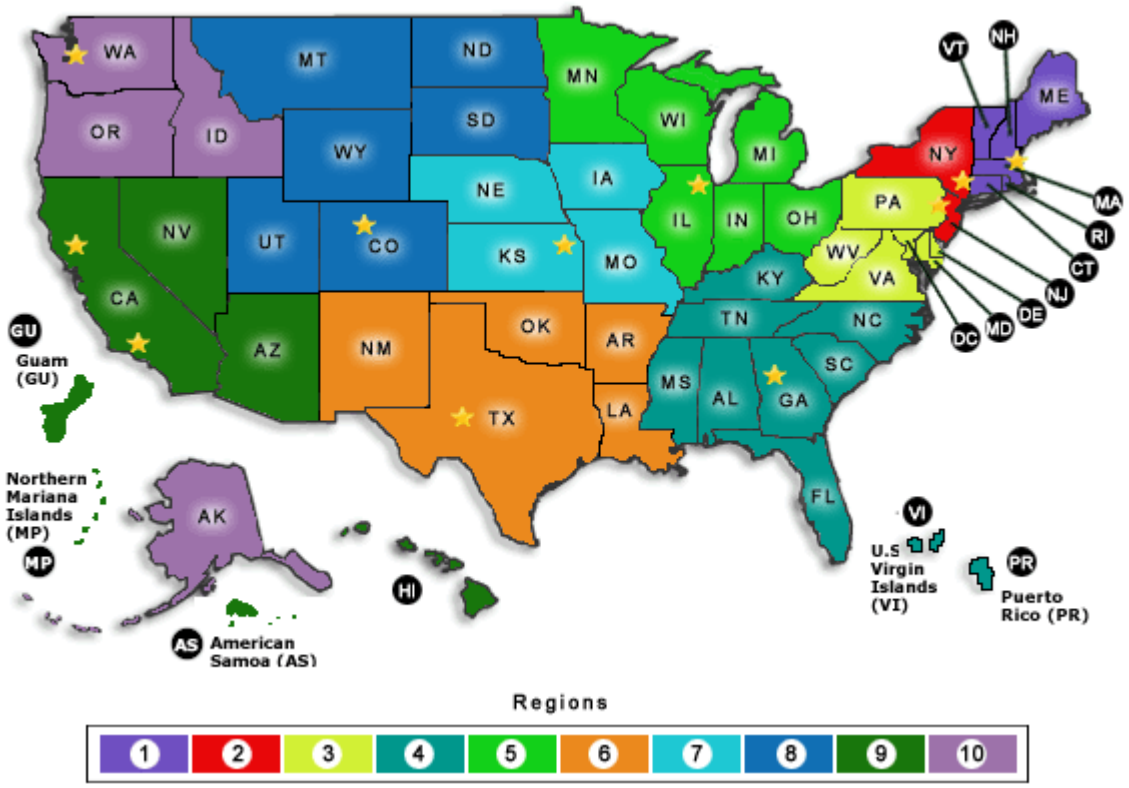
The recording for Webinar 2 will be posted soon.

A third Webinar in the series will be forthcoming.

HUD FPM OPPORTUNITY ZONES UPCOMING EVENTS

HUD OPPORTUNITY ZONES ROUNDTABLES

- West Coast Event
  - Resources and Slide Decks, including contact information of panelists
  - Recordings and Transcripts: Day 1 and Day 2
- Midwest Event
  - Resources and Slide Decks, including contact information of panelists
  - Recordings and Transcripts: Day 1 and Day 2
- Southeast Event
  - Resources and Slide Decks, including contact information of panelists
  - Recordings and Transcripts: Day 1 and Day 2



Led by HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) with Enterprise Community Partners for grantees along with HUD's Office of Field Policy and Management (FPM)

OPPORTUNITY ZONES: FUNDS

Snapshot of QOF Investment, June 30, 2021

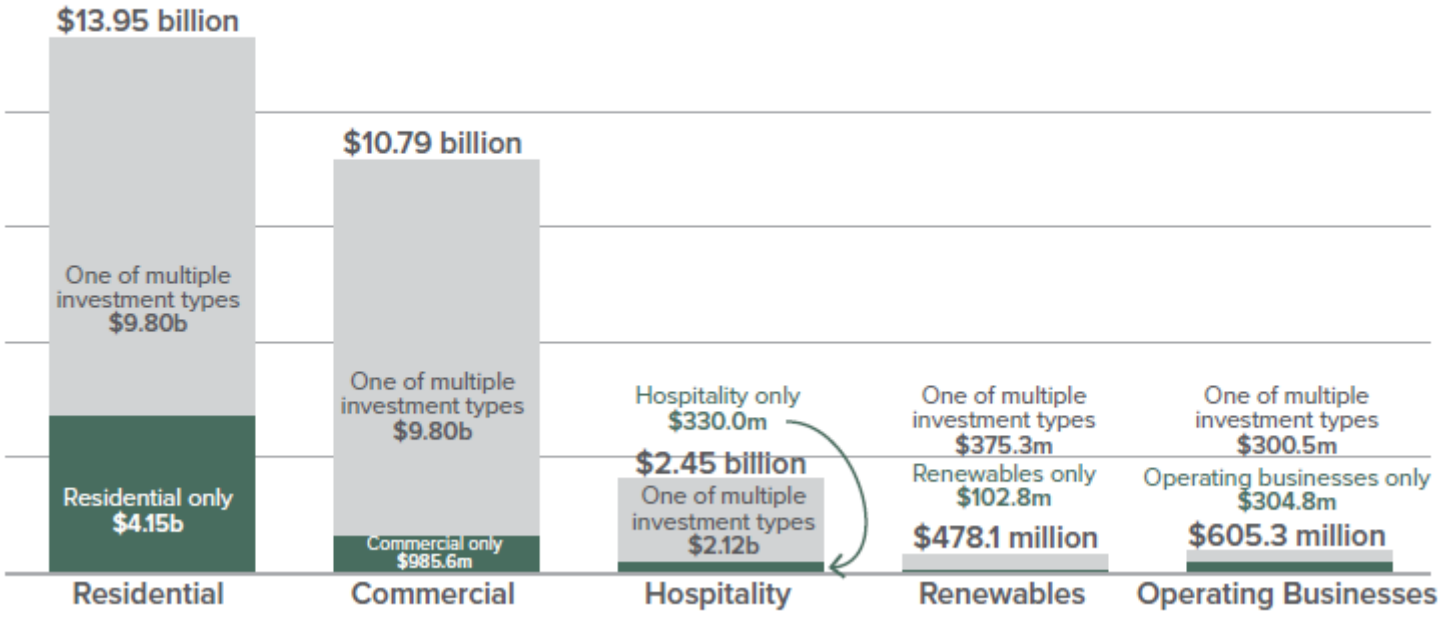
Funds Raised by QOFs Reporting Equity Amount.. **$17.52 billion**

QOFs that Report the Amount of Equity Raised .. **853**

All QOFs Tracked **1,171**

Source: Novogradac

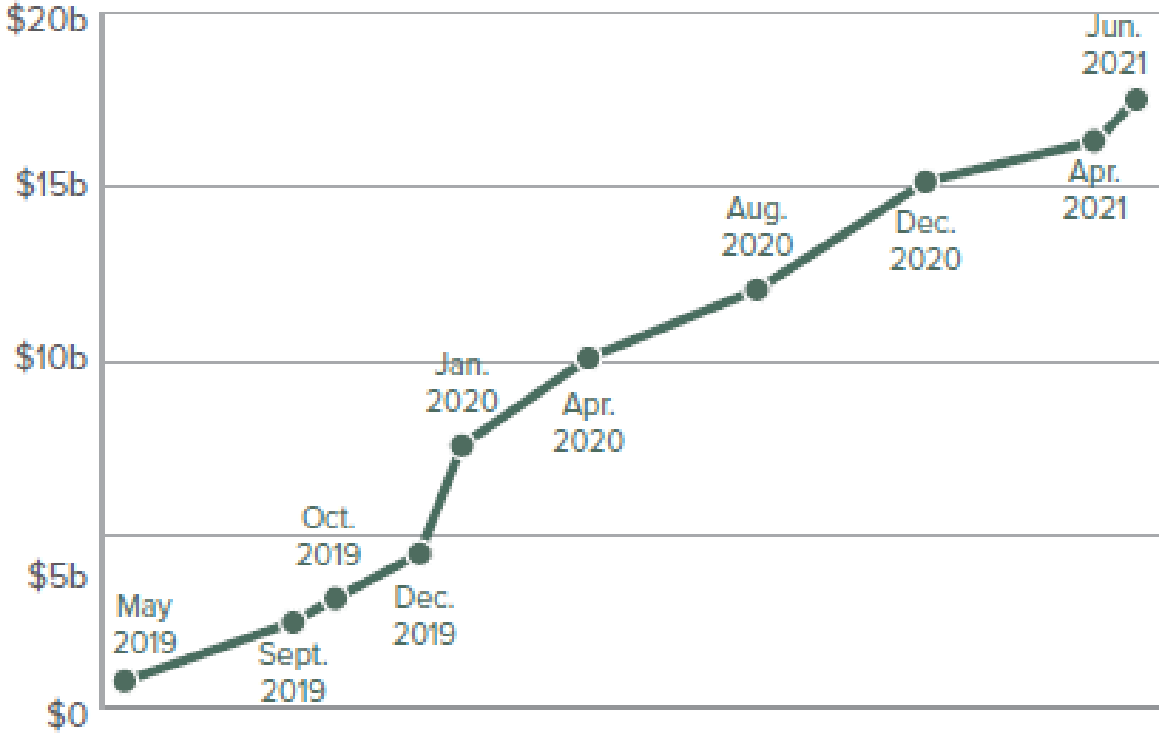
Residential, Commercial Top Investment Types



Source: Novogradac

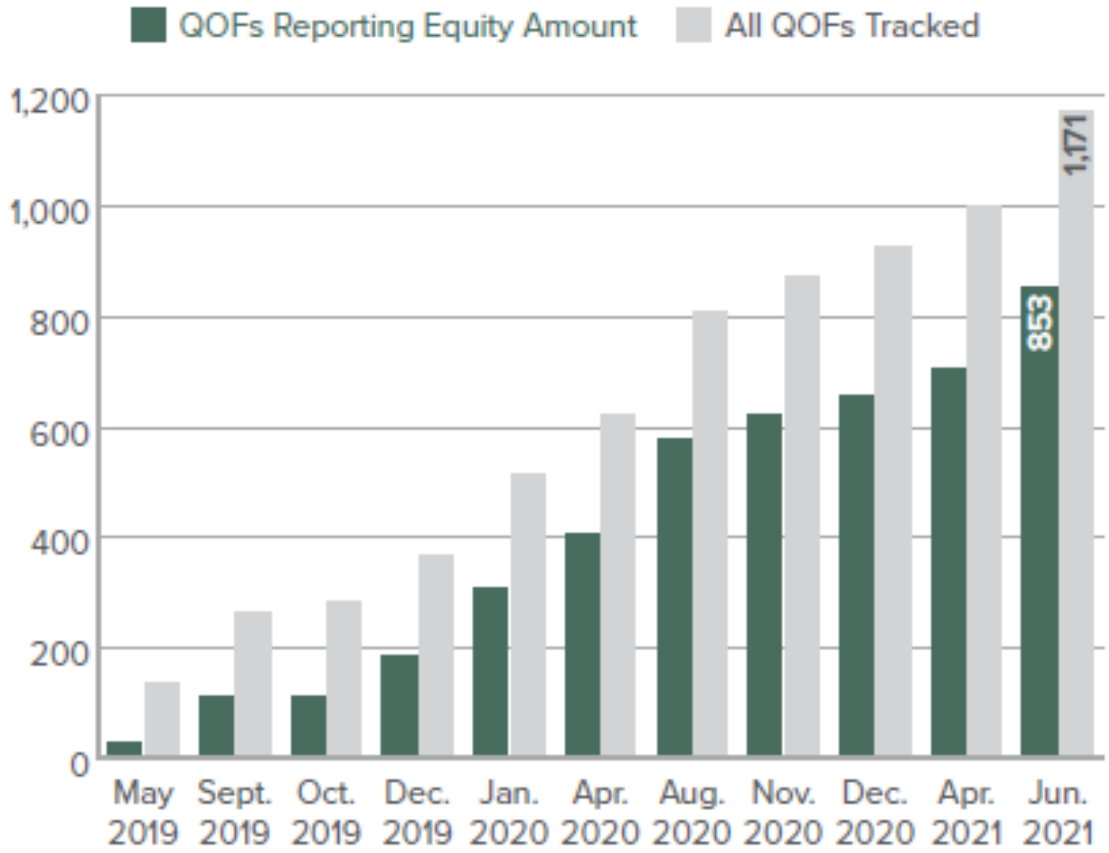
OPPORTUNITY ZONES: FUNDS

QOF Equity Raise Continues Steady Growth



Source: Novogradac

More QOFs Being Tracked, Reporting Equity Amount

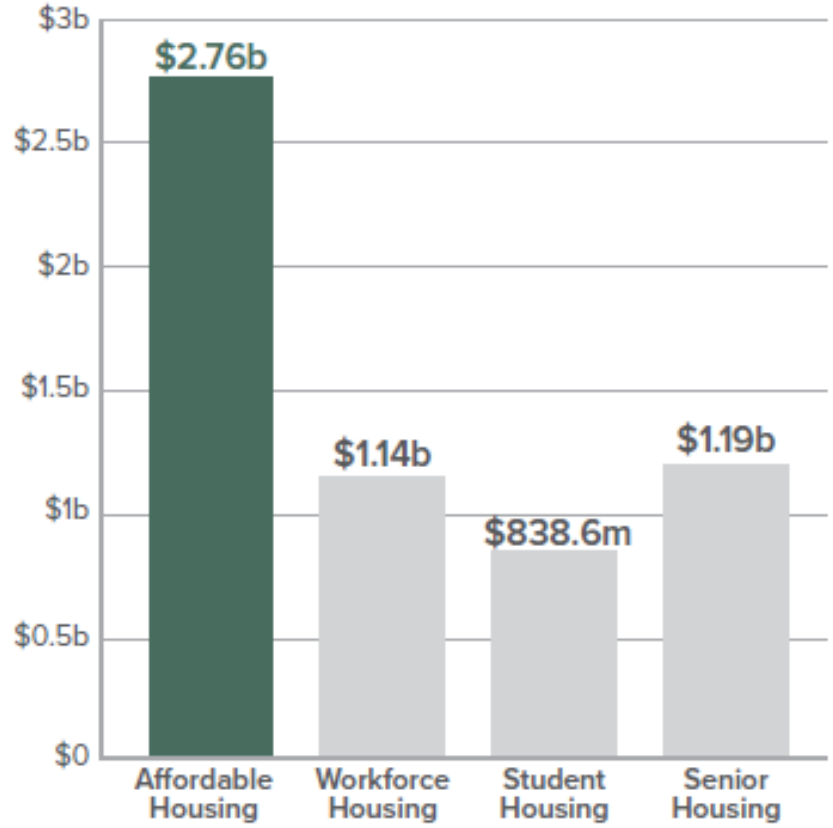


Source: Novogradac

Novogradac data as of June 30, 2021

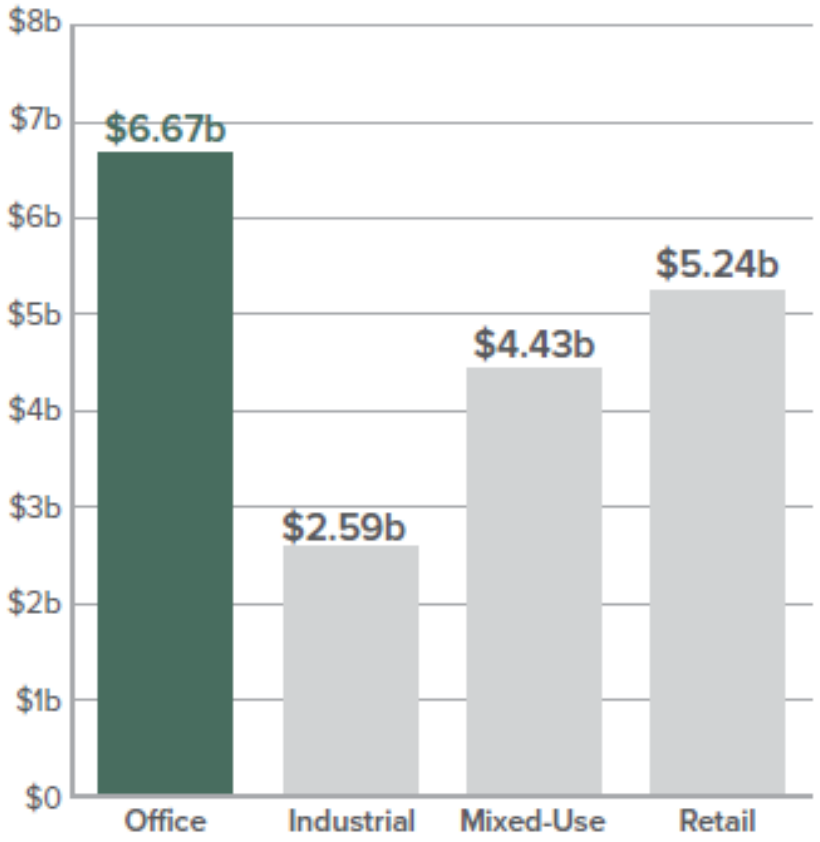
OPPORTUNITY ZONES: FUNDS

Affordable Housing Largest Tracked Residential Category



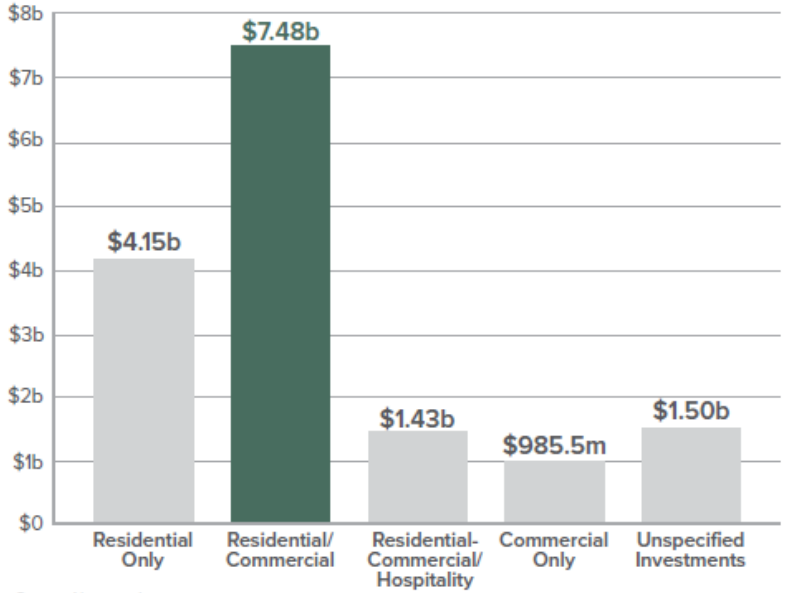
Source: Novogradac

Office, Retail Leading Areas of Commercial Investment



Source: Novogradac

Residential/Commercial Top Combination for QOF Investment

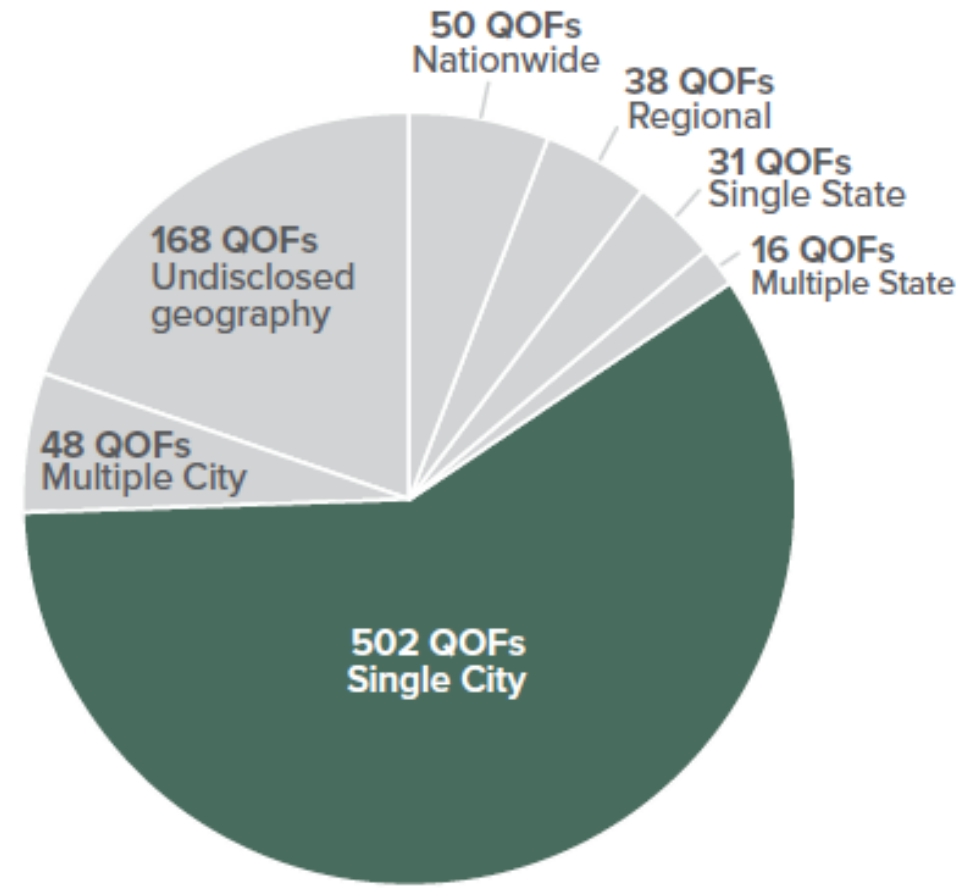


Source: Novogradac

Novogradac data as June 30, 2021

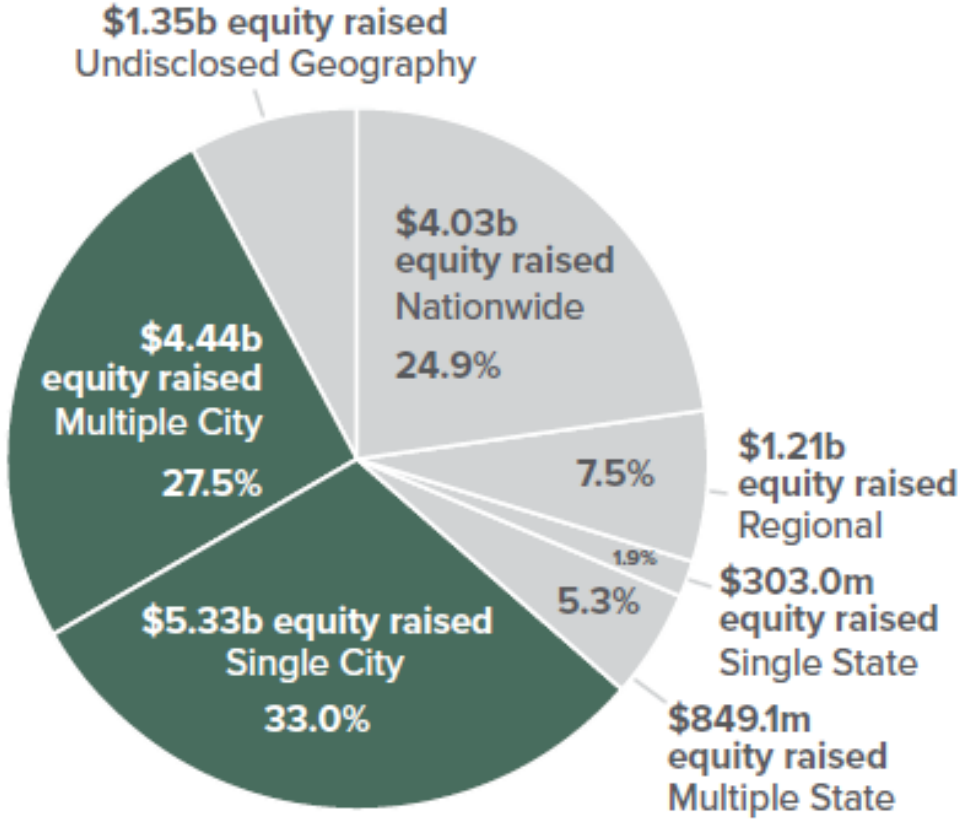
OPPORTUNITY ZONES: FUNDS

Most QOFs Focus on Single City



Source: Novogradac

Multiple City, Nationwide Investment Near Top of Equity Raised List



Source: Novogradac

Novogradac data as of June 30, 2021

OPPORTUNITY ZONES: FUNDS

Seven States Have at Least $500 Million in QOF Investment

State	Total Equity Raised
1. California	$1,845,120,000
2. New York	$925,590,000
3. Texas	$793,910,000
4. Arizona	$725,240,000
5. Colorado	$607,930,000
6. Ohio	$605,630,000
7. Washington	$536,240,000
8. Florida	$436,000,000
9. Tennessee	$403,340,000
10. Maryland	$362,710,000
11. North Carolina	$339,520,000
12. Georgia	$322,270,000
13. Washington, D.C.	$318,920,000
14. Oregon	$315,770,000
15. Utah	$299,630,000
16. New Jersey	$269,440,000
17. Illinois	$239,280,000
18. Pennsylvania	$230,410,000
19. South Carolina	$230,350,000
20. Massachusetts	$218,190,000

Source: Novogradac

Nation's Biggest Cities Also Have Most Investment

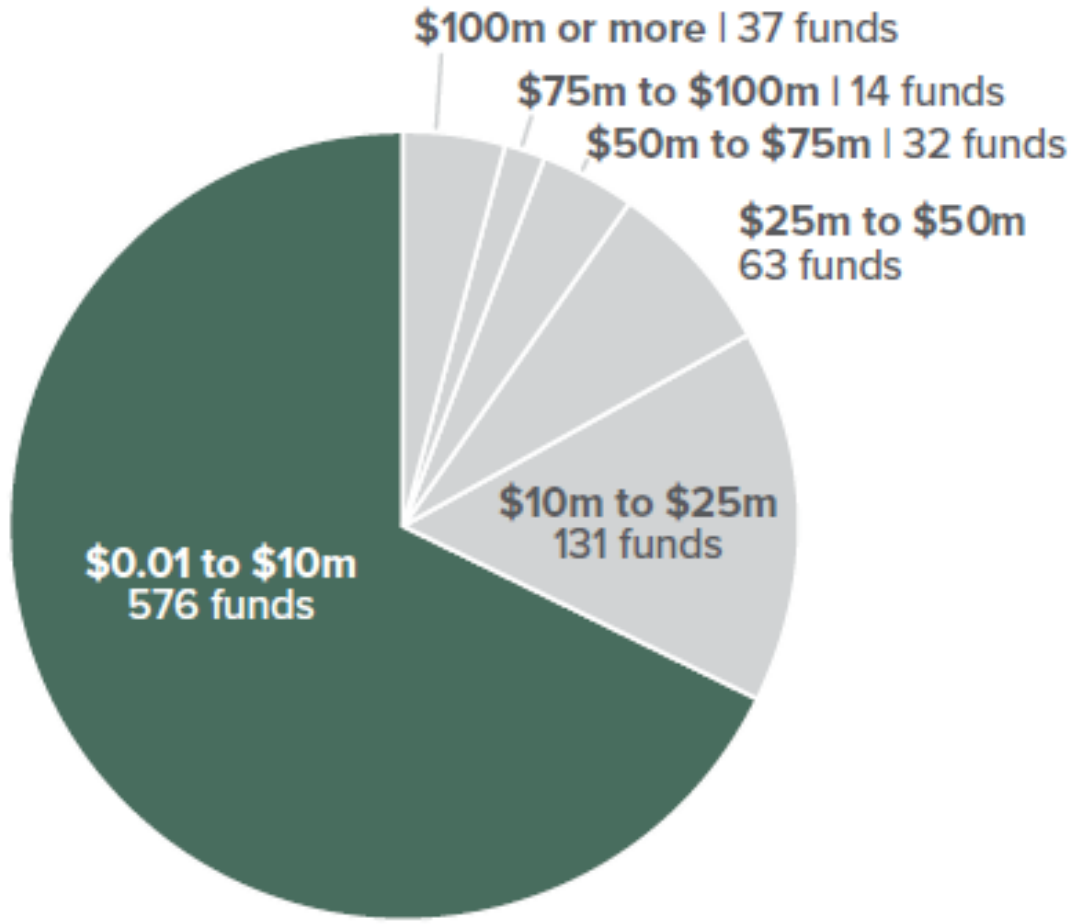
City	Total Equity Raised
1. New York	$820,360,000
2. Los Angeles	$661,110,000
3. Austin, Texas	$353,540,000
4. Nashville	$315,380,000
5. Washington	$306,660,000
6. Sacramento	$287,590,000
7. Atlanta	$259,050,000
8. Cleveland	$252,070,000
9. Salt Lake City	$245,040,000
10. Denver	$229,960,000
11. Seattle	$213,060,000
12. Houston	$207,280,000
13. Portland	$204,540,000
14. San Jose, California	$195,320,000
15. Somerville, Massachusetts	$194,510,000
16. Phoenix	$194,090,000
17. Scottsdale, Arizona	$171,160,000
18. Charlotte, North Carolina	$170,340,000
19. Oakland, California	$164,280,000
20. Columbus, Ohio	$162,100,000
21. Chicago	$143,590,000
22. St. Louis, Missouri	$140,510,000
23. Philadelphia	$114,080,000
24. Baltimore, Maryland	$104,830,000
25. Charleston, South Carolina	$104,370,000
26. Mesa, Arizona	$104,360,000
27. Silver Spring, Maryland	$99,900,000
28. Cincinnati	$97,550,000
29. Colorado Springs, Colorado	$96,520,000
30. Las Vegas	$94,330,000
31. Detroit	$93,240,000
32. Aurora, Colo.	$88,640,000
33. Hackensack, New Jersey	$83,820,000
34. Berkeley, California	$80,890,000
35. Alexandria, Virginia	$78,980,000
36. Tacoma, Washington	$75,960,000
37. Huntsville, Alabama	$75,600,000
38. Tempe, Arizona	$74,090,000
39. Reno, Nevada	$67,990,000
40. Vancouver, Washington	$63,540,000

Source: Novogradac

Novogradac data as of June 30, 2021

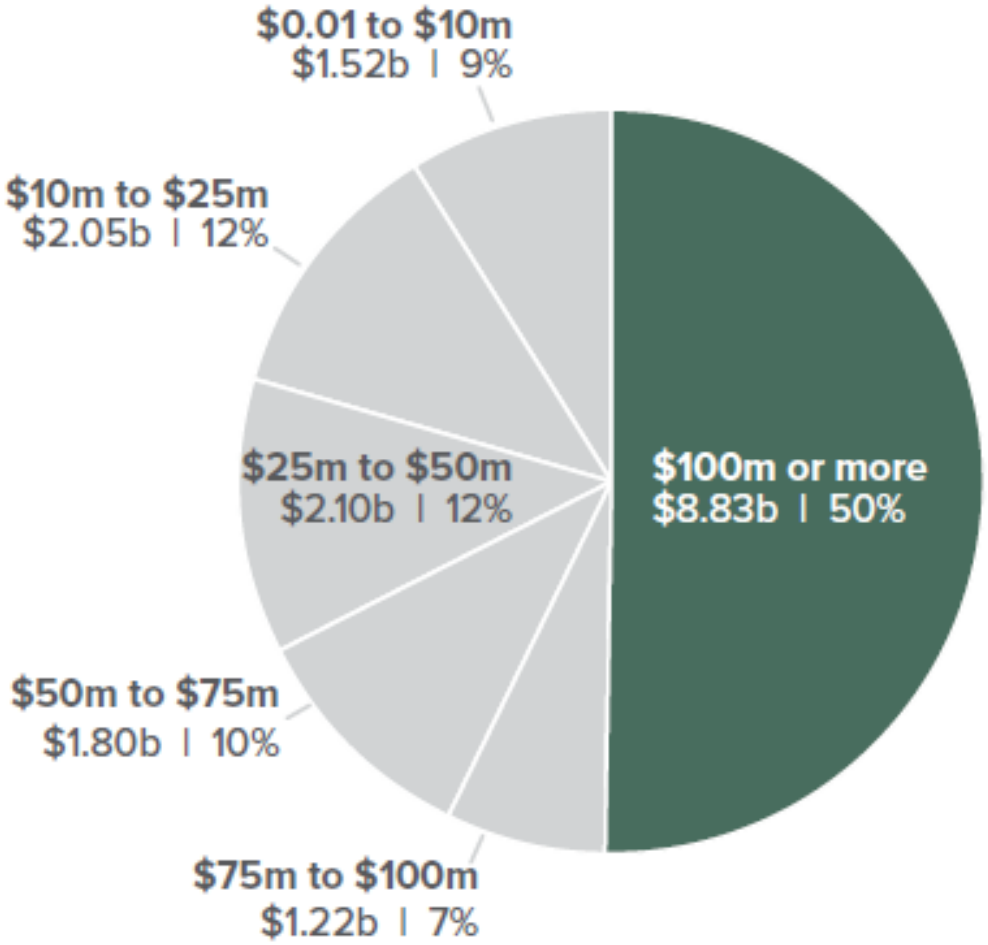
OPPORTUNITY ZONES: FUNDS

Most QOFs Have Raised Less than $10 Million



Source: Novogradac

Biggest QOFs Have Raised Half of Equity



Source: Novogradac

Novogradac data as of June 30, 2021

OPPORTUNITY ZONE RESOURCES TO ATTRACT CAPITAL: PUBLIC RESOURCES

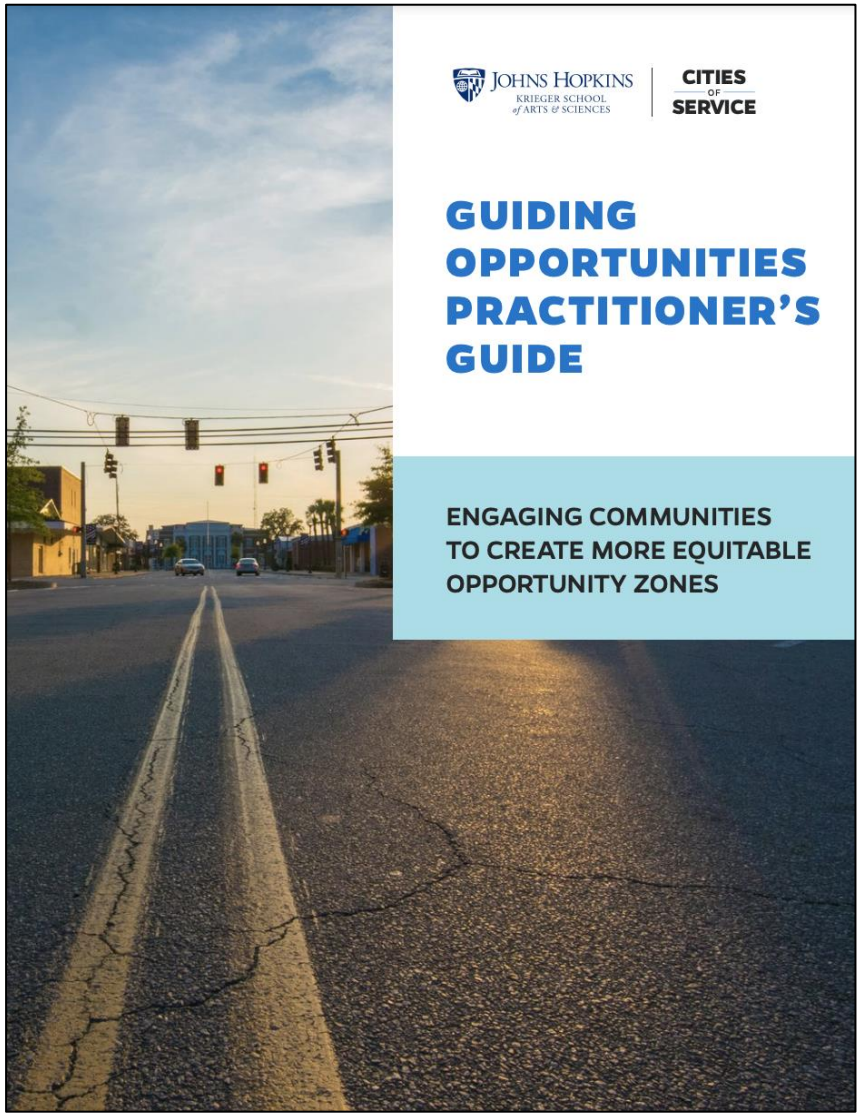
CITIES OF SERVICE

AmeriCorps

PROGRAMS

Guiding Opportunities

Guiding Opportunities is a Cities of Service program that helps city leaders engage residents to achieve positive economic and social outcomes with community-informed Opportunity Zone investments.



OPPORTUNITY ZONE RESOURCES TO ATTRACT CAPITAL: PUBLIC RESOURCES

Acadiana Planning Commission

ONEACADIANA

AmeriCorps

Contact My AmeriCorps | **Login**
FONT SIZE: Default | Large

Environmental Justice Community Organizer -Lafayette, LA

Applications will be evaluated on a rolling basis. Please feel free to reach out directly to the program contact listed. This project will focus on the 21 designated Opportunity Zones within the region that is served by the Acadiana Planning Commission (APC). The Acadiana Planning Commission partners with the U.S. Economic Development Administration to provide region-wide strategic economic development planning. The VISTA will have the opportunity to focus on up to two individual communities to build economic development capacity and increase public participation in the economic redevelopment of distressed communities that have been designated as Opportunity Zones. The VISTA will work with their communities to identify economic development needs and resources to meet those needs in an effort to attract higher-paying jobs and other opportunities. The overall goal is to build capacity in rural and urban, economically distressed communities, to alleviate poverty, to reduce unemployment, and to provide a better quality of life. This project is sponsored by the Austin Regional Office (AURO) of the Economic Development Administration (EDA), and will be directly supervised by the Acadiana Planning Commission in Lafayette, LA. The overall EDA Mission is "to lead the federal economic development agenda by promoting innovation and competitiveness, preparing American regions for growth and success in the worldwide economy."

OPPORTUNITY ZONE RESOURCES TO ATTRACT CAPITAL: PUBLIC RESOURCES

E·D·A

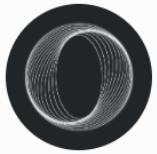
U.S. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

SORENSON IMPACT | David Eccles School of Business THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Forbes

Nov 2, 2020, 07:32pm EST | 918 views

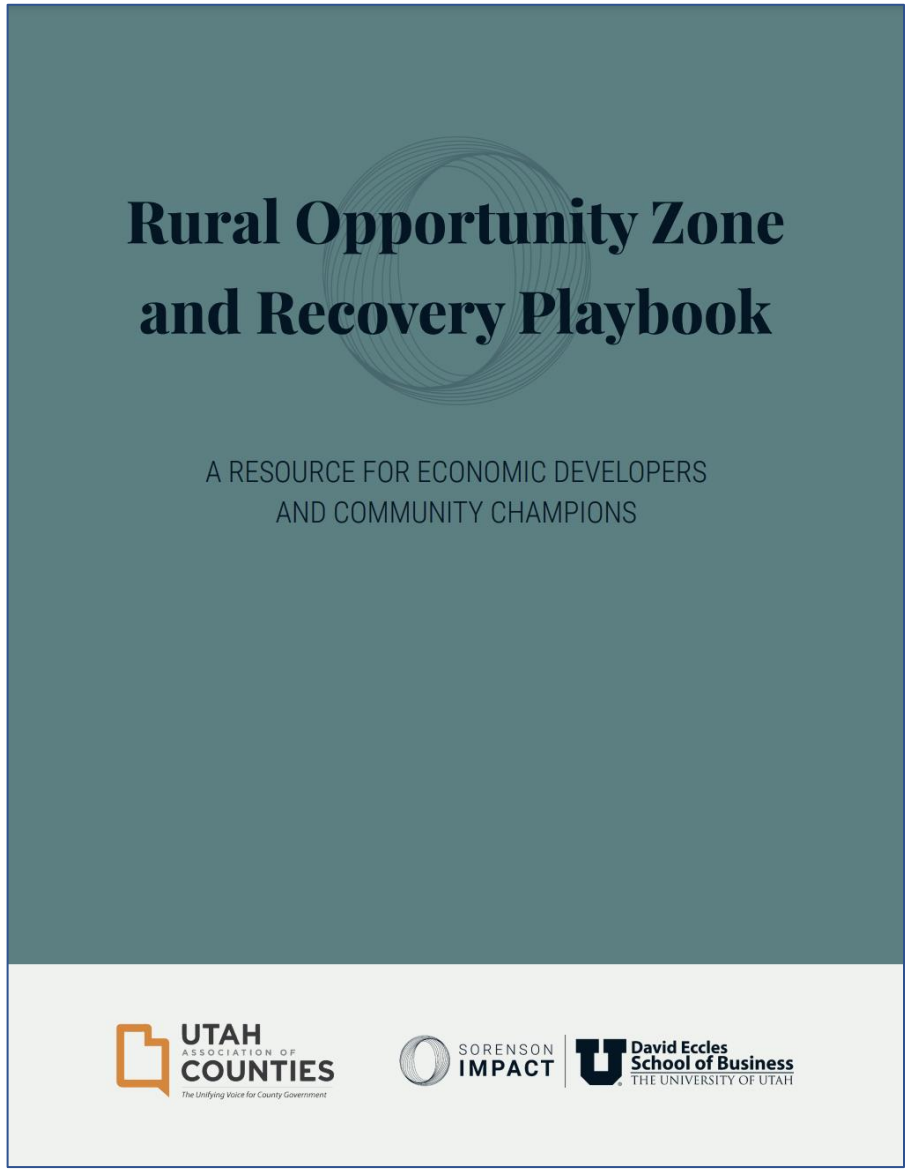
Developing A New Rural Playbook For Investment And Opportunity Zone Insights



Sorenson Impact Contributor
Sorenson Impact Contributor Group
Leadership Strategy
We write & make films about social impact in policy, data & investment

By Megan Brewster

OPPORTUNITY ZONE RESOURCES TO ATTRACT CAPITALES



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OPPORTUNITY ZONE RESOURCES TO ATTRACT CAPITAL: PUBLIC RESOURCES

USDA Rural Development

Committed to the future of rural communities.

Indiana Office of Community & Rural Affairs

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

CENTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PCRD.PURDUE.EDU

Committed to the future of rural communities.

Rural Business Enterprise Grant (RBEG) Program

PURPOSE

- To support the development of small and emerging private business enterprises in rural areas (less than 50,000 population).

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY

- Public bodies
- Private nonprofit corporations serving rural areas
- Federally recognized Indian/Alaska Tribal Groups

This is not a grant for individuals or businesses. Pass-through grants are not permitted.

USE OF GRANT FUNDS

- Technical assistance for private business enterprises.
- Feasibility studies, technical consultation, and analysis.
- Financial assistance to third parties through a loan (revolving loan fund) for start-up operating cost and working capital.
- Training, when necessary, in connection with technical assistance.
- Equipment to be leased by small and emerging small business.

Grants will be made only when there is a reasonable prospect that they will result in development of small and emerging private business enterprises.

A small and emerging private business enterprise is defined as follows:

- Private business which will employ 50 or fewer new employees; and
- Has less than $1 million in projected gross revenues.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM GRANT AMOUNTS

- Maximum and minimum grant amounts are not established.

APPLICATION PROCESS

- Application may be submitted to any USDA – Rural Development Area Office or State Office.
- Applications are selected on a statewide competitive basis. Applications not selected in the statewide competition may compete for funds at the National level.
- Contact any USDA – Rural Development Area Office or State Office for established application deadlines and application assistance.

SELECTION FACTORS

- Population
- Economic Conditions – unemployment and median household income
- Applicant experience
- Evidence of small business development
- Commitment of nonfederal funding sources
- Evidence of need for a revolving loan fund
- Evidence of jobs to be created/saved
- Project is part of a community or economic development plan covering the project area
- Grant size
- State Director discretionary points

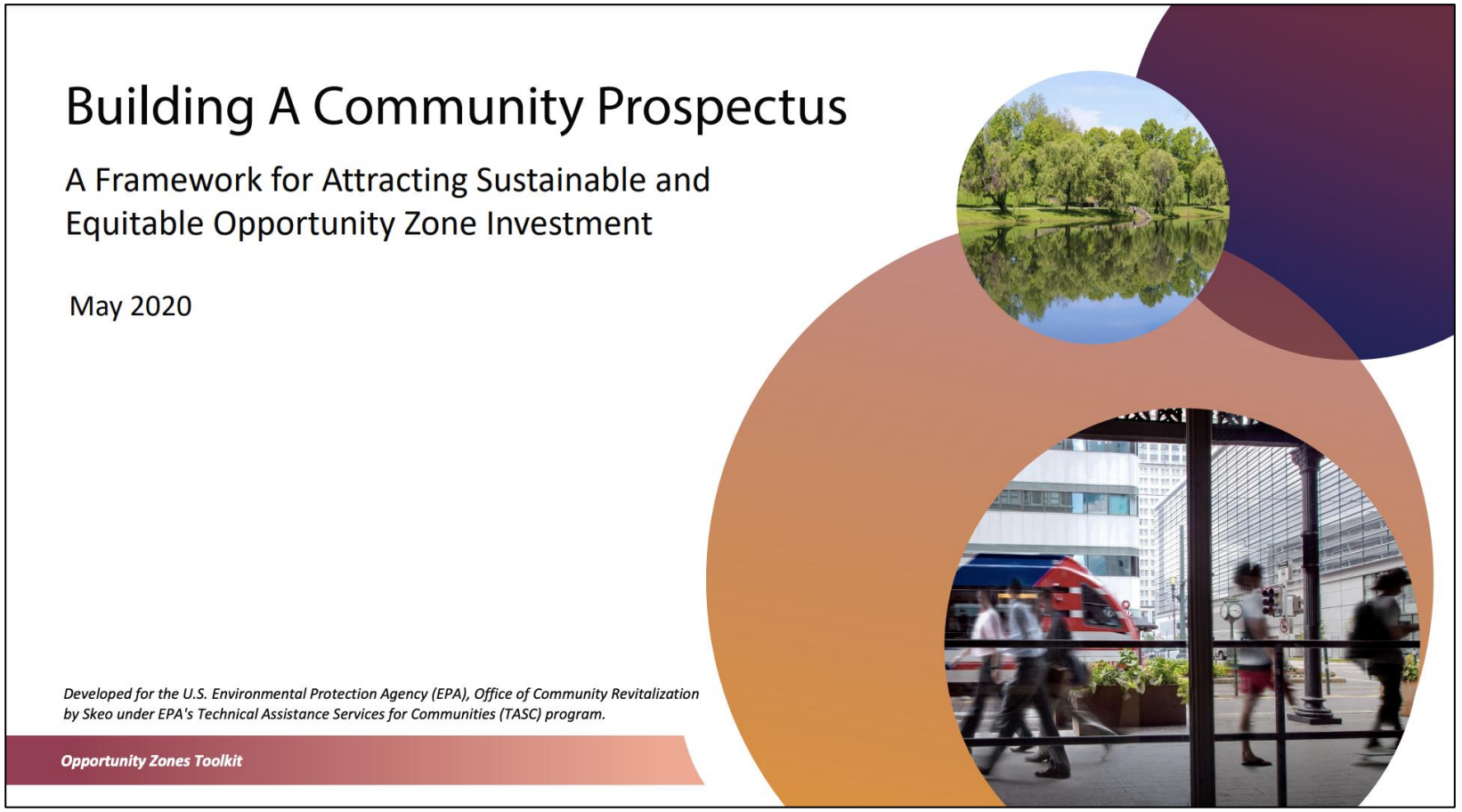
FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact our specialist at the USDA-Rural Development State Office in Palmer, AK.

Chad Stovall, Business and Energy Specialist
(907) 761-7718
Email: chad.stovall@ak.usda.gov

Renee Johnson, Director, Business Programs
(907) 761-7712
Email: renee.johnson@ak.usda.gov

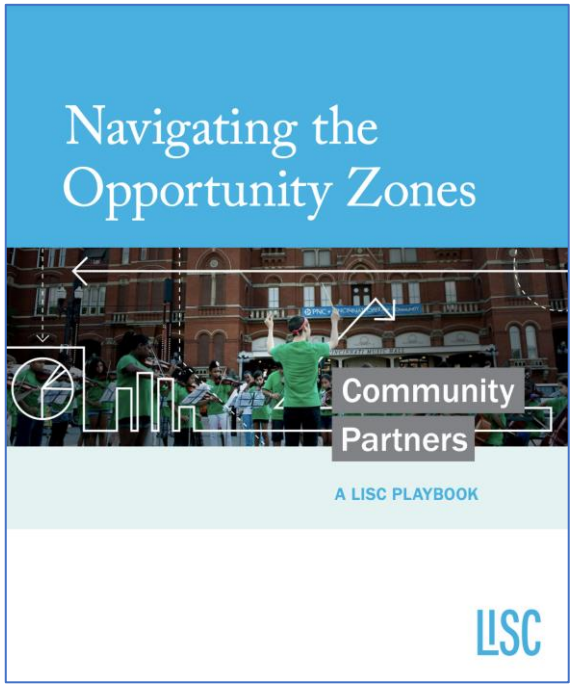
OPPORTUNITY ZONES: EPA COMMUNITY PROSPECTUS

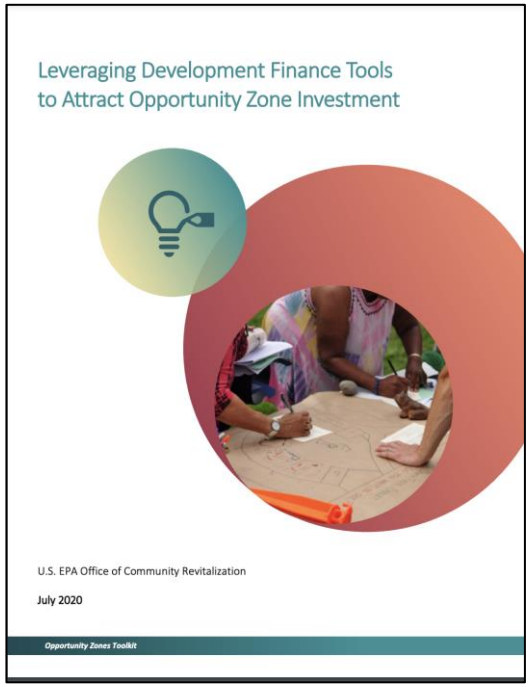


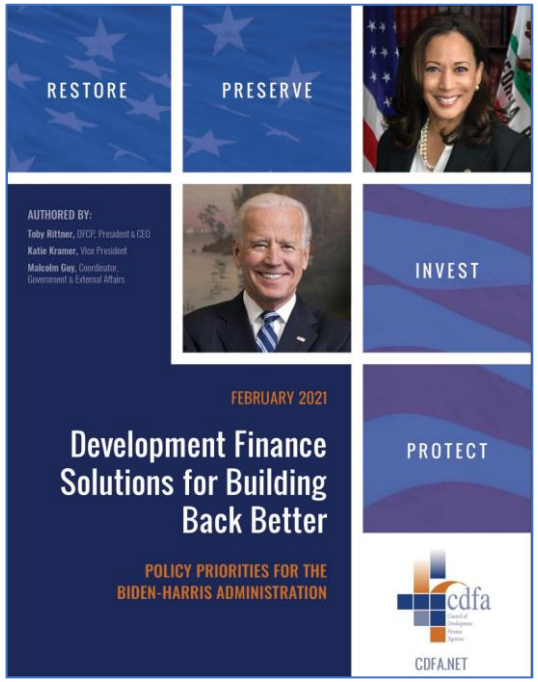
The purpose of a Community Prospectus is to share a compelling story about your community's potential that attracts sustainable and equitable investment from all sectors to create thriving communities for all.

PRESENTER

cdfa
Council of Development Finance Agencies







OPPORTUNITY ZONES: EPA RESOURCES

Five Strategies for Engaging Opportunity Zone Investors

Communities often have a vision for the kinds of investment and development that will be most beneficial to achieving their goals for an equitable, thriving future. For those with designated Opportunity Zones, communities often wonder, "How can we engage Opportunity Zone investors to support our vision for community revitalization?" Data about Opportunity Zones are clear that most of these census tracts suffer from a lack of ongoing public and private investment. As a result, Opportunity Zones may lack key infrastructure or other assets that investors seek to ensure a productive return on their investment. This quick guide outlines five key strategies for engaging Opportunity Zones investors including resources and tips that can help communities attract investment to their revitalization efforts.

Types of Investors in Opportunity Zones

Opportunity Zone investors are very divers and can be an individual taxpayer or an entity that has recently experienced a capital gain. These investors are in communities of all shapes and sizes and are seeking investment opportunities in both projects and businesses located in Opportunity Zones. Examples of investors include institutional and corporate investors from banks and insurance companies, high net worth individuals, community foundations, or philanthropic impact investors.

As investors experience capital gains, they can move their gains into an Opportunity Fund to realize the tax benefits of the Opportunity Zones incentive. There are three primary incentives available: (1) defer federal capital gains taxes owed today for a period of years; (2) be eligible to receive a reduction in those capital gains taxes; and (3) be exempted from paying future capital gains taxes if certain investment criteria are met. Sometimes an Opportunity Fund is established by an individual investor. More often an Opportunity Fund is maintained by a fund manager that combines investments from many qualified sources and directs them into Opportunity Zone projects in communities across the United States. In fact, Opportunity Funds can invest in projects or businesses in any of the 8,700+ Opportunity Zones and are not required to invest in the community where a particular investor or fund is located.

To better understand the marketplace for Opportunity Zone investments, Novogradac maintains a national database of Opportunity Funds that voluntarily report their investment activities. Through September 2020, these Opportunity Funds reported raising over $12 billion of investment capital to be directed into Opportunity Zone projects and businesses. Novogradac's analysis shows a diversity of investments, including funds that direct capital to projects in a single city or state, and many with a regional or national focus.

Leveraging Development Finance Tools to Attract Opportunity Zone Investment

U.S. EPA Office of Community Revitalization

July 2020

EPA RURAL OPPORTUNITY ZONE WEBINAR

Date
Thursday
July 29, 2021
Time
10:00 AM - 11:30 AM
(Central Daylight Time)

Registration
Use the following link to pre-register for the webinar:
https://www.ksutab.org/events/webinars/details?id=454
Details will be provided once registration is completed.

Attracting Investments to Rural Opportunity Zones

In this 90 minute webinar you will learn:

- What Opportunity Zones are
- How rural communities can benefit from them
- How to develop a community prospectus
- Best practices and community success stories

For more information, please contact:

Jennifer Clancey, KSU TAB
jmclancey@ksu.edu
319 270-3394

This event is made possible with funding provided by U.S. EPA. EPA does not endorse the products or services of others.

RESOURCES

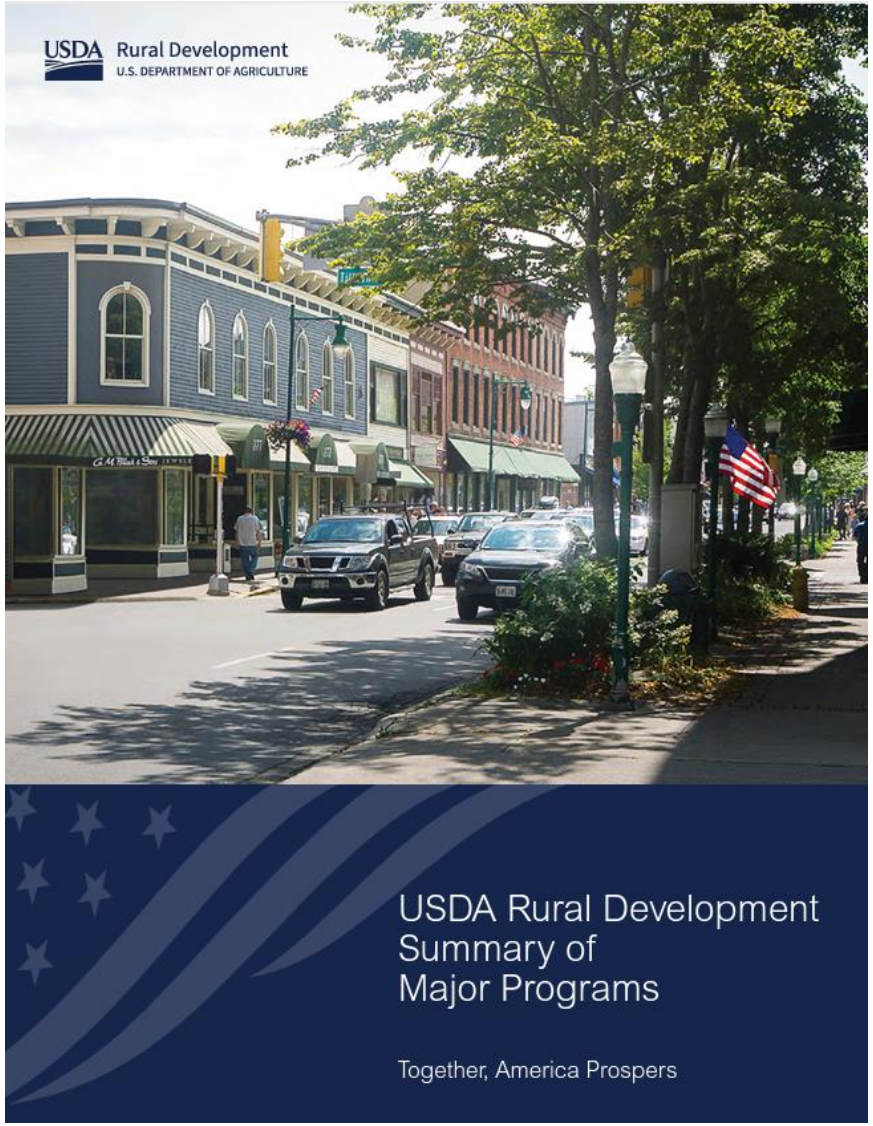
Webinar Webpage 'Resources' tab
https://www.ksutab.org/events/webinars/details?id=454

- 2021 Attracting Investments to Rural Opportunity Zones 7 Webinar: Handout 1: Land Revitalization Resources
- https://www.epa.gov/land-revitalization/region-7-land-revitalization-resources
- EPA Brownfields and Land Revitalization in Small, Rural and Tribal Communities
- Creative Uses for Downtown Buildings in Small Towns

- CDFA OZ Resource Center: https://www.cdfa.net/cdfa/cdfaweb.nsf/resourcecenters/OZ.html
- Leveraging Development Finance Tools to Attract Opportunity Zone Investment
https://www.cdfa.net/cdfa/cdfaweb.nsf/ordredirect.html?open&id=CDFA-Skeo_2020-07_DF-Tools-OZ-Investment-Guide.html
- Five Strategies for Engaging Opportunity Zones Investors
https://www.cdfa.net/cdfa/cdfaweb.nsf/ordredirect.html?open&id=CDFA-Skeo_2020-11_Five-Strategies-OZ-Investors-Guide.html
- Neighborhood-Level Investment from the U.S. Opportunity Zones Program: Early Evidence
https://www.dropbox.com/s/zt1ws7e2py4hxsn/oz_kennedy_wheeler.pdf?dl=0

https://www.ksutab.org/?ResponseView=TABResourceDownloadView&id=4561

USDA RESOURCES



USDA Rural Development at a Glance

Rural America's Partner in Prosperity

USDA Rural Development is the lead Federal agency helping rural communities grow and prosper. We increase economic development and improve the quality of life in rural places and small towns.

We provide loans, grants and technical assistance to build critical infrastructure like broadband, water systems, and hospitals. Our programs expand access to e-connectivity, electric, and transportation infrastructure, and support business growth, healthcare, education, housing, and other community essentials.

We stand ready to be your partner in prosperity for rural America. Contact us today to learn more and connect with the local USDA Rural Development team that serves your area:

www.rd.usda.gov

1 (800) 670-6553

@usdaRD

Contact the USDA Rural Development Office in your community to learn more

WE HAVE MORE THAN 40 PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT RURAL AMERICA.

- Telecommunications Programs
- Electric Programs
- Community Facilities Programs
- Water and Environmental Programs
- Business and Cooperative Programs
- Single-Family Housing Programs
- Multi-Family Housing Programs

https://www.rd.usda.gov/sites/default/files/508_RD19_SummarOfPrograms112519_1.pdf

EDA RESOURCES

EDA AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN

The American Rescue Plan allocates $3 billion to EDA in supplemental funding to assist communities nationwide in their efforts to build back better by accelerating the economic recovery from the coronavirus pandemic and building local economies that will be resilient to future economic shocks.

American Rescue Plan funding enables EDA to provide larger, more transformational investments across the nation while utilizing its greatest strengths, including flexible funding to support community-led economic development.

EDA is making a *Coal Communities Commitment*, designating $300 million of its $3 billion American Rescue Plan appropriation to ensure support for these communities as they recover from the pandemic and create new jobs and opportunities, including through the creation or expansion of a new industry sector.

	NOFOS											
	STATEWIDE PLANNING, RESEARCH & NETWORKS $90M		**BUILD BACK BETTER REGIONAL CHALLENGE** $1B		**TRAVEL, TOURISM & OUTDOOR RECREATION** $750M		**ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE** $500M	**INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES** $100M	**GOOD JOBS CHALLENGE** $500M	
GOAL	EDA is supporting states in planning efforts, investing in research that assesses the effectiveness of EDA's programs, and supporting stakeholder communities around key EDA initiatives.		This Challenge is designed to assist communities nationwide in their efforts to build back better by accelerating the economic recovery from the coronavirus pandemic and building local economies that will be resilient to future economic shocks. *$100M for Coal Communities*		Through state and competitive grant programs, EDA is focused on accelerating the recovery of communities that rely on the travel, tourism and outdoor recreation sectors, which were hard-hit by the pandemic.		This program will help hundreds of communities across the nation plan, build, innovate, and put people back to work through construction or non-construction projects designed to meet local needs. *$200M for Coal Communities*	EDA is allocating $100 million in American Rescue Plan funding specifically for Indigenous communities, which were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.	This Challenge aims to get Americans back to work by building and strengthening regional systems and sectoral partnerships to train workers with in-demand skills that lead to good-paying jobs.	
SPLIT	**Planning: $59M**	**Research & Networks: $31M**	**Phase 1: <$500k each**	**Phase 2: $25-75M, up to $100M**	**State grants: $510M**	**Competitive: $240M**				
APPLICANTS	State or designated entity	National research & TA providers	All EDA eligibles	Phase 1 finalists	State or designated entity	All EDA eligibles	All EDA eligibles	Tribes and organizations serving Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders.	All EDA eligibles	
APPLICATION PROCESS	By invitation	Rolling	National competition	National competition	State grants allocation	Rolling	Rolling	Rolling	National competition	
APPLICATION DEADLINE	**STATE PLANNING GRANTS** Application due 45 days after receiving invitation **RESEARCH AND NETWORKS GRANTS** EDA encourages eligible applicants to submit as soon as possible		Phase 1 deadline: **October 19, 2021** Phase 2 deadline: **March 15, 2022**		**STATE TOURISM GRANTS** Application due 60 days after receiving invitation **COMPETITIVE TOURISM GRANTS** EDA encourages eligible applicants to submit as soon as possible		EDA encourages eligible applicants to submit as soon as possible	EDA encourages eligible applicants to submit as soon as possible	Application deadline: **January 26, 2022**	

https://eda.gov/arpa/resources/

EDA RESOURCES

EDA: AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN

TRAVEL, TOURISM & OUTDOOR RECREATION
Promoting America's Tourist Communities

Through the **Travel, Tourism & Outdoor Recreation** program, EDA is focused on accelerating the recovery of communities that rely on the travel, tourism and outdoor recreation sectors. $750 million of EDA's American Rescue Plan funds are allocated to support the following efforts:

- **State Tourism Grants: $510 million** in non-competitive awards to help states quickly invest in marketing, infrastructure, workforce and other projects to rejuvenate safe leisure, business and international travel.
- **Competitive Grants: $240 million** to help communities that have been hardest hit by challenges facing the travel, tourism and outdoor recreation sectors to invest in infrastructure, workforce or other projects to support the recovery of the industry and economic resilience of the community in the future.

WHO SHOULD APPLY

State Tourism Grants
Eligible applicants for EDA's Statewide Planning Grants include Governors, the Mayor of DC, and other applicable Territory leaders or their designees. EDA will send these applicants a formal invitation to apply.

Competitive Tourism Grants
Eligible applicants for EDA's Competitive Tourism Grants program include a(n):

- District Organization of an EDA-designated Economic Development District
- Indian Tribe or a consortium of Indian Tribes
- State, county, city, or other political subdivision of a State, including a special purpose unit of a State or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities, or a consortium of political subdivisions
- Institution of higher education or a consortium of institutions of higher education
- Public or private non-profit organization or association acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a State

Individuals or for-profit entities are not eligible.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

State Tourism Grants
→ Application due 60 days after receiving invitation

Competitive Tourism Grants
→ Suggested Application Submission Date:
March 15, 2022

Applications reviewed on a rolling basis

CONTACTS

- Email your questions about the American Rescue Plan Travel, Tourism & Outdoor Recreation program to TravelandTourism@eda.gov
- Visit www.eda.gov/contact to find contact information for your Economic Development Representative

To learn more about EDA's American Rescue Plan **Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation** program, visit eda.gov/arpa/travel-tourism/.

EDA: AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN

ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE
Providing the Building Blocks for Success

EDA's American Rescue Plan **Economic Adjustment Assistance** program makes $500 million in Economic Adjustment Assistance grants available to American communities.

The Economic Adjustment Assistance program is EDA's most flexible program, and grants made under this program will help hundreds of communities across the nation plan, build, innovate, and put people back to work through construction or non-construction projects designed to meet local needs.

A wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects are eligible for funding under this program.

As part of the $300 million **Coal Communities Commitment**, EDA will allocate at least $200 million of the Economic Adjustment Assistance funding to support coal communities.

WHO SHOULD APPLY

Eligible applicants for EDA's Economic Adjustment Assistance program include a(n):

- District Organization of an EDA-designated Economic Development District
- Indian Tribe or a consortium of Indian Tribes
- State, county, city, or other political subdivision of a State, including a special purpose unit of a State or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities, or a consortium of political subdivisions
- Institution of higher education or a consortium of institutions of higher education
- Public or private non-profit organization or association acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a State

Individuals or for-profit entities are not eligible.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

→ Suggested application submission date:
March 15, 2022

Applications reviewed on a rolling basis

CONTACTS

- Please visit www.eda.gov/contact to find contact information for your Economic Development Representative.

To learn more about EDA's American Rescue Plan **Economic Adjustment Assistance**, visit eda.gov/arpa/economic-adjustment-assistance/.

HUD CPD AND OPPORTUNITY ZONES

1. Guidance on Submitting Consolidated Plans and Annual Action Plans for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021: Expires 8/16/21

2. Guidance Using HUD's Community Planning and Development Program (CPD) Funds in Opportunity Zones: Expires 6/23/21

3. Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs) in the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement Program: Remains in effect until amended, suspended, or rescinded.

4. NRSA and Opportunity Zone Guidance / HUD Notice: CPD Docket No. FR-6170-N-01 / Posted on 9/12/19

5. Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Webinar and Checklist for HUD Grantees on December 15, 2020 / Slides / Transcript: Includes overview of NRSA and Opportunity Zones Guidance

6. Leveraging Section 108 with OZ Financing HUD Webinar: Date and Time TBD

HUD CPD AND OPPORTUNITY ZONES

		Community and Plannning and Development (CPD) Program Funds				
	Impact / Community Benefit	**CDBG**	**Section 108**	**HOME**	**HTF**	**HOPWA**
PLACE-BASED STRATEGIES	*Affordable Rental Housing*	✓ Rehab Only	✓ Rehab Only	✓	✓	
	Access to Home ownership			✓	✓	
	Vulnerable Populations / Services / Training	✓			✓	✓
	Job Creation / Business Creation	✓	✓			
	Environmental / Sustainabilty	✓	✓			
	Economic Development / Capital Access	✓	✓			
	Creative Economy / Community Vibrancy	✓	✓			
	Advancement of Racial Equity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Inclusive development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

HUD CPD AND OPPORTUNITY ZONES

		Community and Plannning and Development (CPD) Program Funds				
	PROJECT USES	**CDBG**	**Section 108**	**HOME**	**HTF**	**HOPWA**
CAPACITY BUILDING	*Technical Assistance*	✓	✓			
	Community Engagement / Coordination	✓	✓			
PRE-DEVELOPMENT / PROJECT READINESS	*Feasibility / Due Diligence**	✓	✓			
	*Soft Costs / Structuring**	✓	✓			
	**Eligibility determined on case-by-case basis. Reach out to HUD directly to confirm.*					
ACQUISTION	*Land / Property Purchase*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Acquisiton-Related Soft Costs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DEVELOPMENT COSTS	*Construction / Rehab Costs*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	R&D / Upstart	✓	✓			
	Reserves / Working Capital	✓	✓			
OPERATIONS	*Operating Costs*				✓	✓
	Services / Programming Expenses	✓	✓			✓
	Rental Assistance / Guaranteed Income			✓		✓

FEDERAL PLACE-BASED POLICY

TABLE 1

Federal Place-Based Programs in the Policy Scan, by Agency

Agency	Program	Inactive
Appalachian Regional Commission	Appalachian Regional Commission (multiple programs)	
Department of Agriculture	Cooperative Extension System	
	Regional Rural Development Centers	
	Stronger Economies Together	x
Department of Commerce	Economic Adjustment Assistance	
	Economic Development Planning	
	Economic Development Public Works	
	Local Economic Development Technical Assistance and University Centers	
Department of Education	Promise Neighborhoods	
Environmental Protection Agency	Brownfields Area-Wide Planning Program	x
Department of Health and Human Services	Community Services Block Grant	
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Choice Neighborhoods	
	Community Development Block Grant	
	Jobs Plus Initiative	
	Neighborhood Stabilization Program	x
	Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency	
	Section 4	
	Sustainable Communities Initiative	x
Department of Justice	Innovations in Community Based Crime Reduction Program	
	Operation Weed and Seed	x
Department of Transportation	BUILD Transportation Discretionary Grants Program	
Department of the Treasury	Bank Enterprise Award Program	
	Capital Magnet Fund	
	Community Development Financial Institutions Program	
	Native Community Development Financial Institution Initiatives	
	New Markets Tax Credit Program	
	Opportunity Zones	
Interagency collaboration	Empowerment Zones Program	
	Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative	x
	Partnership for Sustainable Communities	x
	Performance Partnership Pilots for Disconnected Youth	x
	Promise Zones Initiative	x
	Strong Cities, Strong Communities	x

Sources: Federal assistance listings available at https://beta.sam.gov/ (formerly known as the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance) and other sources, including federal statutes and appropriations bills, notices of federal funding opportunities, agencies' congressional budget justifications, Federal Register announcements, program evaluation documents, Congressional Research Service reports, and other program documentation from federal agencies or other authoritative sources.

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Articles Referencing Promise Zones

1. Promise Zones: Revitalizing Communities and Reducing Poverty (January 10, 2014) (Erika Poethig)
2. The Evolution of Opportunity in America (June 16, 2015) (Erika Poethig)
3. Neighborhood Success Needs Citywide Commitment (November 23, 2015)

Research Referencing Promise Zones

1. Center for American Progress "A Framework for State-Level Promise Zones" (December 2014)
2. Housing Policy Levers to Promote Economic Mobility (September 30, 2015) (now HUD's Pamela Blumenthal)
3. Revitalizing Neighborhoods (October 27, 2016) / (Erika Poethig)
4. Tackling Persistent Poverty in Distressed Urban Neighborhoods (July 11, 2015) (Erika Poethig)
5. Place-Based Initiative and Economic Mobility in Rural Areas (September 2017)
6. A Building Block for Inclusion (September 30, 2017)
7. History of Place-Based Interventions (November 22, 2017)
8. Rental Housing for a 21st Century Rural America (October 2, 2018)
9. Jobs for the Future "Technical Assistance Matters: The Impact of TA in Supporting Communities Engaged in Cross-Sector, Place-Based Work" (May 2019)
10. Skilling Up: The Scope of Modern Apprenticeship (November 19, 2019)
11. Promoting Sustainability for Promise Neighborhood Grantees (December 2019
12. Taking Promise Neighborhoods to the State Level (December 20, 2019)
13. Center for American Progress "Promise and Opportunity Deferred" (February 20, 2020)

WHAT'S NEXT

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

1. Leveraging American Rescue Plan Act Funding

2. Continue to Leverage Opportunity Zone Funding

3. Impacting Development of New Federal Place-Based Initiatives under Consideration
   a. Strike Force 2.0 / Rural Prosperity Initiative
   b. Thriving Communities Initiative
   c. Several Others Under Consideration

4. Leveraging new Funding Sources and Potential New Funding Sources
   a. Community Project Funding and Federally Designated Spending
   b. New Budget Funding
   c. Building Back Better Funding / American Jobs Plan (Budget Reconciliation)

5. Racial Justice, Climate Justice, Housing Justice to Build Back Better

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

U.S. House of Representatives
FY2022 Community Funded Projects by Agency Type

A **Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies (reflects Manager's Amendment)**
Certification Letters

B **Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies**
Certification Letters

C **Defense**
Certification Letters

D **Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies** (in addition to Community Project Funding requests, amounts included in this table reflect funding requested in the President's budget for funded projects)
Certification Letters

E **Financial Services and General Government**
Certification Letters

F **Homeland Security (reflects Manager's Amendment)**
Certification Letters

G **Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies**
Certification Letters

H **Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies (reflects Manager's Amendment)**
Certification Letters

I **Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies**
Certification Letters

J **Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies (reflects Manager's Amendment)**
Certification Letters

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

House	Senate
Community Project Funding (CPF)	Congressionally Directed Spending
Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development and Related Agencies	Committee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies
• 982 Projects • $1,437,390,645 • US Department of Transportation (DOT) 2 Accounts: Grants-in-Aid for Airports (AIP) Community Projects and Local Transportation Priorities • **US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Economic Development Initiatives (EDI)**	• 2,389 Projects • $9,513,928,000 • US Department of Transportation (DOT) 5 Accounts: Transportation Planning, Research, and Development (TPR&D), Grants-in-Aid for Airports (AIP), Highway Infrastructure Projects (HIP), Transit Infrastructure Grants (TIG), and Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvement Programs (CRISI) • **US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Economic Development Initiatives (EDI)**
HUD Economic Development Initiatives (EDI) • 723 Projects (73.6% of Total) • $934,514,420 (65% of Total) • Ranges from $25,000 to $5,000,000 • Average $1,292,551 • Median $1,000,000	**HUD Economic Development Initiatives (EDI)** • *HUD Accounts not yet designated from DOT* • X Projects (X% of Total) • $X (X% of Total) • Ranges from $X to $X • Average $X • Median $X

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

U.S. House of Representatives

Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development—Continued

[Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Project	Location	Amount	Requestor(s)
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	City of Austin MoKan Trail	TX	1,000,000	Doggett
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) Smart Bus Technology	TX	833,000	Veasey
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Ephraim Road Safety & Economic Development Project	UT	4,000,000	Stewart
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Utah Military Installation Development Authority-3-Gate Trail site acquisition and construction	UT	3,000,000	Moore (UT)
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Industrial Road Improvements	UT	3,000,000	Stewart
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Cache Valley Transit District-Bus Request and Tracking App	UT	3,000,000	Moore (UT)
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Waxpool Road/Loudoun County Parkway Intersection Improvements	VA	2,000,000	Wexton
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	George Washington Memorial Parkway-Traffic and Safety Context Sensitive Solutions, Belle Haven to City of Alexandria	VA	300,000	Beyer
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Coalfields Expressway Pre-Engineering Project	VA	1,995,000	Griffith
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Lawson Road Pedestrian Crossing of Tuscarora Creek	VA	935,000	Wexton
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Glencarlyn Park Pedestrian Bridge	VA	800,000	Beyer
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Bluemont Junction Trail	VA	325,000	Beyer
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Pohick Road Sidewalk (I-95 to Richmond Highway) in Fairfax County, VA	VA	1,000,000	Beyer
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Poindexter Sidewalks Extension (South Norfolk)	VA	2,400,000	Scott (VA)
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Eastern Shore Rails to Trails Project, Cape Charles to Route 13 Segment	VA	2,500,000	Luria
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Ettrick Train Station Revitalization- Bessie Lane Realignment and Reconstruction	VA	1,000,000	McEachin
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Virginia Beach Parks Avenue Facility Replacement	VA	5,000,000	Luria
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	City of Spokane Northeast Infrastructure Wellesley-Freya to Havana	WA	3,500,000	Rodgers (WA)
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	SR-20-Campbell Lake Road Roundabout	WA	1,740,000	Larsen (WA)
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Mountlake Terrace Town Center-Transit Connection Corridor	WA	2,000,000	Larsen (WA)
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Scriber Creek Trail Redevelopment- Phase 2	WA	1,000,000	Larsen (WA)
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	Spanaway Transit Center and Bus Rapid Transit Station Completion (at Pacific Avenue/SR 7 BRT route s southern terminus)	WA	3,000,000	Strickland
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Economic Development Initiatives	Covenant House Alaska Bridge to Success homeless prevention housing units	AK	500,000	Young
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Economic Development Initiatives	North Pacific Rim Housing Authority-Village Within A City capital improvements	AK	3,000,000	Young
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Economic Development Initiatives	North Birmingham Elementary School Redevelopment Project	AL	3,000,000	Sewell
Department of Housing and Urban De-	Economic Development Initia-	Auburn Center for Developing Industries (ACDI) construction and renovations	AL	3,000,000	Rogers (AL)

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development

U.S. House of Representatives	**982**
[Community Project Funding Items]	**$1,437,390,645**

Agency	#	% of Total (#)	Amount $	% of Total (Amount $)
Department of Housing and Urban Development	723	73.6%	$934,514,420	65.0%
Department of Transportation	259	26.4%	$502,876,225	35.0%
TOTALS	**982**	**100%**	**$1,437,390,645**	**100%**

Agency	Account	#	% of Total (#)	Amount $	% of Total (Amount $)
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Economic Development Initiatives	723	73.6%	$934,514,420	65.0%
Department of Transportation	Grants-in-Aid for Airports (AIP) Community Projects	31	3.2%	$79,959,135	5.6%
Department of Transportation	Local Transportation Priorities	228	23.2%	$422,917,090	29.4%
TOTALS		**982**	**100%**	**$1,437,390,645**	**100%**

Economic Development Initiatives Funding

- Ranges from $25,000 to $5,000,000
- Average $1,292,551
- Median $1,000,000
- 320 Less than $1,000,000
- 107 Project at $1,000,000
- 100 Projects at $3,000,000
- Five greater than $3 Million

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

U.S. Senate

[Congressionally Directed Spending Requests] | **8,055** | **$26,857,667,000**

Subcommittee	#	# % of Total	Amount Requested	Amount Requested % of Total
Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	**2,386**	**29.6%**	**$9,513,928,000**	**35.4%**
Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies	434	5.4%	$1,080,216,000	4.0%
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	567	7.0%	$951,125,000	3.5%
Energy and Water Development	523	6.5%	$3,086,110,000	11.5%
Financial Services and General Government	192	2.4%	$872,423,000	3.2%
Homeland Security	222	2.8%	$607,089,000	2.3%
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	1,255	15.6%	$3,695,422,000	13.8%
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies	2,337	29.0%	$3,587,504,000	13.4%
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	139	1.7%	$3,463,850,000	12.9%
TOTALS	**8,055**	**100.0%**	**$26,857,667,000**	**100.0%**

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

United States Senator for California

DIANNE FEINSTEIN

Have questions about coronavirus benefits or need additional help? CLICK HERE for more information.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Home / Issues & Accomplishments / Appropriations Committee

Senator Feinstein is a longtime member of the Senate Appropriations Committee and currently serves as chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development. This subcommittee allocates funding for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Department of Energy.

As a senior member of the Appropriations Committee, Senator Feinstein has secured billions of dollars for California communities including funds for critical transportation, water supply and federal building projects.

Senator Feinstein, who first joined the committee in 1993, currently serves on the following subcommittees:

- Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies
- Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies
- Defense
- Energy and Water Development (chairman)
- Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies
- Interior, Environment and Related Agencies

Fiscal year 2022 congressionally directed spending requests:

- Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development
  - Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development (updated letter)
- Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies
- Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies
- Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies
- Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government
- Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies
- Subcommittee on Interior, Environment and Related Agencies
- Subcommittee on Homeland Security
- Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

For more information on congressionally directed spending, click here.

U.S. SENATOR DIANNE FEINSTEIN
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
- CHAIR, HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE LAW
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
- CHAIR, ENERGY AND WATER SUBCOMMITTEE
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

June 16, 2021

The Honorable Patrick Leahy
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Richard Shelby
Vice Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Tammy Baldwin
Chair
Subcommittee on Agriculture
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable John Hoeven
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Agriculture
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairs and Ranking Members:

I certify that neither I nor my immediate family has a pecuniary interest in any of the congressionally directed spending items that I have requested in the Fiscal Year 2022 Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies bill, consistent with the requirements of paragraph 9 of Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate. None of the entities for which I have requested congressionally directed spending are for-profit entities.

Sincerely,

Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510-0504
http://feinstein.senate.gov

THUD_Feinstein_CDS_Disclosure_21.pdf — Document created 07/08/2021, 03:53 PM

Feinstein, Dianne(D-CA) Transportation Housing and Urban Development Congressionally Directed Spending Requests

Recipient Name	Project Purpose	Project Location	Amount Requested ($000)
Covenant House California	Funds will go toward the completion of the Youth Homeless Services Center in Oakland, adding 30 new beds to the facilities continuum of care. There is a great need for additional safe and stable, youth specific housing in the Oakland region.	Alameda County	$1,000
Eden Housing, Inc	The requested funding would go toward a public park next to the affordable housing development located in downtown Livermore.	Alameda County	$1,000
City of Alameda	The requested funding would go towards plans to develop transitional housing for low-income residents of Alameda. The City is working to establish 24-7, year-round, temporary housing for unsheltered individuals and families until they are offered a safe, permanent housing option.	City of Alameda	$500
City of Anaheim	The funds will support additional homeless assistance and homelessness prevention activities to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 as part of the City's Community Care Response Team.	City of Anaheim CA	$2,500
City of Berkeley	The funding would be used to provide comprehensive, culturally relevant medical and mental health services to the African-American community.	City of Berkeley	$1,000
City of Emeryville	The funding would help create bus-only lanes, a two-way bikeway on the north side of the street, bicycle-pedestrian intersection improvements, bus stop improvements including passenger boarding areas, and streetscaping with opportunities for green infrastructure (natural storm water treatment).	City of Emeryville CA	$1,000
City of Fresno	The requested funding would go towards planning, permitting, and improving an existing building to expand services provided by the Healthy Food Hub in Southwest Fresno.	City of Fresno	$665
City of Fullerton	The project would fund city-wide ADA updates to facilities, parking, and public amenities. Specifically, the Fullerton Transportation Center, public parking lots, bus stops, sidewalk replacement between senior facilities, improved traffic signals for hearing impaired, and crosswalks.	City of Fullerton CA	$1,000
City of Lawndale	The funding would go towards pavement improvements and the addition of landscaped raised median islands for Redondo Beach Boulevard (approximately 0.7 miles long) from Artesia Boulevard to Prairie Avenue in the City of Lawndale.	City of Lawndale CA	$1,000
City of National City	The funding would help complete 1.5 miles (the last leg) of protected bicycle facilities along McKinley Avenue and Marina Way in the City of National City. With the completion of Segment 5, National City residents will be able to access as far north as Downtown San Diego and as far south as the City of Chula Vista using only protected facilities.	City of National City CA	$700
City of Oceanside	This project involves development of a new homeless shelter at a former high school facility. The shelter would operate up to 50 beds. The project will provide a secure environment where homeless individuals and families are able to focus on healing and preparing for self-sufficiency. The City intends for the shelter to have day services to allow participants to remain on-site throughout the day.	City of Oceanside CA	$2,250
City of Ojai	The funding would replace the Trolley Service with an electric trolley to reduce noise and greenhouse gas emissions.	City of Ojai CA	$480
City of Pasadena	This project would provide funding for the completion of free Public Wifi to the remaining 18 parks and park facilities in the City to further increase access to broadband for underserved communities, students and all residents.	City of Pasadena CA	$1,500

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

U.S. HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
FINANCIAL SERVICES
Chairwoman Maxine Waters

For Immediate Release
September 14, 2021

Committee Passes Build Back Better Agenda to Provide Long-Overdue Investments in Housing Resources

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Today, the House Financial Services Committee passed the Financial Services Committee Title of the Build Back Better Act to provide long-overdue investments in housing resources, such as affordable housing, downpayment assistance, and efforts to end homelessness.

The following bill passed the Committee by a vote of **30-24**.

- **The Build Back Better Act** is a bill that would provide $322 billion in funding for new and existing federal housing programs designed to provide a comprehensive response to address our nation's urgent housing needs including the national eviction and homelessness crises, particularly among the lowest income families, people with disabilities, millennials, and people of color. It includes targeted funding streams for new construction and preservation of housing, rental and downpayment assistance, sustainable and resilient housing, fair housing enforcement, among other investments. Click **here** for bill text.

###

PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Build Back Better HUD Funding (House Financial Services Committee)

Program	Funding Level (in billions)
Public Housing + Choice Neighborhoods	80
Housing Trust Fund (HTF)	37
HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME)	35
Housing Investment Fund	10
Section 811 Housing for People with Disabilities	1
Section 202 Housing for the Elderly	2.5
New HUD program for greening & preservation of HUD subsidized multifamily properties	6
Funding to preserve and address health and safety concerns in properties supported by HUD Project Based Rental Assistance (PBRA)	4
USDA Multifamily Housing Preservation & Revitalization (MPR) + funding for new USDA-backed affordable multifamily housing	5
USDA Section 504 Home Repair Program	0.1
New Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and Project Based Rental Assistance	90
CDBG (with specific set-asides for Colonias and manufactured housing communities)	8.5
Funding to address lead hazards and ensure healthy homes	10
New HUD program to improve zoning, planning and land use, and coordination between housing and transportation investments	4.5
FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	5
New HUD program to restore and revitalize communities	7.5
CDBG-DR	1
New Manufacturing Facility	1
Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP)	0.25
Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)	1
New HUD program for first-generation downpayment assistance and housing counseling	10
New federally back mortgage innovations, including an FHA small dollar mortgage pilot and a new 20-year mortgage product for first-generation homebuyers (LIFT)	0.6
HUD IT/Personnel/TA/capacity building	2
Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) and Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant (NHHBG)	2
Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)	3.1
TOTAL	**327.05**

FEDERAL PLACE-BASED POLICY

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (OLD SYSTEM)	COMMUNITY WEALTH BUILDING (NEW SYSTEM)
Chases one-size-fits-all programs and dollars from Washington and Wall Street	Uncovers the community's own competitive assets and grows them
Lacks focus on neighborhood economies, failing to counteract the hollowing-out of commercial corridors	Enhances local business demand and prevents the parasitic economy
Builds low-income housing in disadvantaged communities, creating affordable rental units	Strengthens neighborhood nodes into mixed-income areas, creating enough wealth for people to own their homes and companies
Promotes home-ownership as primary policy incentive	Expands networks for entrepreneurs to combat systemic racism and disinvestment
Follows a two-pocket capital apparatus largely financed by a mix of debt and subsidy	Creates access to one-pocket capital with a blended capital stack
Lacks ability to swiftly identify and dispose of public and non-profit owned land	Integrates civic assets into a framework that will create wealth for its citizens
Undercapitalizes compartmentalized, small-scale public and civic organizations and nonprofits	Supports holistic, next-generation public, private, and civic institutions, that are largely local

"Towards A New System of Community Wealth" / Nowak Metro Finance Lab, BluePrintLocal, Accelerator for America

PRESENTER

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