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?
What Brings Us Together Today and This Week?
2011
White House Place-Based Initiatives and Federal Agency Place-Based Initiatives

1. “Building Neighborhoods of Opportunity”
   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
   [link](https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/nri_description.pdf)
PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Promise Zones

HUD/USDA + 13 Agencies

Promise Neighborhoods
Dept. of Education

Choice Neighborhoods
HUD

Byrne Criminal Justice/Building Neighborhood Capacity Programs
Dept. of Justice

Health Center Program
HHS

CDFI Program
Treasury
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:

- 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.

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

- 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

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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
Promised 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.
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 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, increasing access 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


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PL6jJMFN1hE
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
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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 Alabaster, Alex Bell, Alex Oliner, and Evan Stone 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

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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
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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 rank. 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 access to 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 2006 Working Paper “The Economic Impact of Tax Expenditures: Evidence from Spatial Variation across the U.S.” approved under IRS contract TTH001-54-G-00554 and presented at the National Tax Association meeting on November 22, 2008. We thank David Autor, Gary Becker, David Card, David Diamond, John Frieden, James Heckman, Nathaniel Hilger, Richard Hornbeck, Lawrence Katz, Sara Labar, Adam Looney, Pablo Mitnik, Jonathan Parker, Linda Scarpetta, Gary Solon, Doug Yagan, anonymous seminar participants, and four anonymous referees for helpful comments. Sarah Alabaster, Alex Bell, Shelly Lee, Alex Oliner, Ross Siverson, Michael Stone, and Won-Tae Young 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 Lucas 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.
Gaps in Opportunity in Central Los Angeles

Central Los Angeles has been affected by high poverty and crime rates for decades. Children raised in poor families have very different outcomes depending on where they grew up.
Promise Zones is...

- A White House Initiative
- Part of the President’s Ladders of Opportunity agenda
- A Place-Based Initiative
Promise Zones Goals

- Create Jobs
- Increase Economic Opportunity
- Improve Educational Opportunities
- Reduce Serious or Violent Crime
- Leverage Private Capital
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 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

High Need, High Capacity Communities + Federal Promise Zones Support = Increased Opportunity for Residents & Accelerated Community Revitalization
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
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
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

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; Evanston, IL; San Diego, CA; Spokane Tribe of Indians, WA; Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, ND; Southeast Florida Regional Planning Council; and Puerto Rico’s Ceiba, Fajardo, and Naguabo 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 1,200 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
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.
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.

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 to support local communities’ efforts to build better outcomes.

II. Goals and Background

This MOA is centered on the following Federal agencies and departments: Treasury (TREAS), Justice (DOJ), Interior (DOI), Agriculture (USDA), Commerce (DOC), Labor (DOOL), 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).
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.
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.
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
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

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 embodied 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 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

1. **S.2994** — 116th Congress (2019-2020)
   **IMPACT Act**
   Committees: Senate - Finance
   Latest Action: Senate - 12/05/2019 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. (All Actions)

   **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)

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)

4. **H.R.5082** — 114th Congress (2015-2016)
   **Investing in Opportunity Act**
   Committees: House - Ways and Means
   Latest Action: House - 04/27/2016 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. (All Actions)

5. **S.2868** — 114th Congress (2015-2016)
   **Investing in Opportunity Act**
   Committees: Senate - Finance
   Latest Action: Senate - 06/29/2016 Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship. Hearings held. (All Actions)
The Opportunity Zones program was developed as an innovative, bipartisan solution to expand the geography of economic growth.
“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 . . . “
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 Zones represent 282 Opportunity Zones, 3.2% of the 8,764, under one coalition. Comparatively, only New York City with 306 zones exceeds our coalition with Los Angeles at 193, Chicago at 125, Houston at 99 and Phoenix at 42.
Paused – 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M-16-23</th>
<th>M-17-26</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This memorandum:</td>
<td>...this Memorandum rescinds, modifies, and/or pauses previously issued OMB memoranda to alleviate reporting and compliance burdens...</td>
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<tr>
<td>(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;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Requires agencies to track Federal assistance that is provided to Promise Zones communities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## COMPARISON OF WHITE HOUSE OMB MEMOS

### Comparison of M-16-23 & M-17-26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M-16-23</th>
<th>M-17-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This memorandum:</td>
<td>OMB is suspending the requirement to report on:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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</td>
<td>1) programs offering preference through FY 2018, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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</td>
<td>2) awards to Promise Zones and Promise Zone-certified applicants for FY 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• requires agencies to report to OMB each November on resources awarded to Promise Zones and Promise Zone-certified entities in the prior fiscal year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*As outlined in M-17-26 (Paused – Program Management, p. 9)*
COMPARISON OF WHITE HOUSE OMB MEMOS

Comparison of M-16-23 & M-17-26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M-16-23</th>
<th>M-17-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Based on these considerations, this memorandum:</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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...</td>
<td>All other provisions of M-16-23 remain in effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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

102
# of Grants Awarded

313
Total Grants Applied for
PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

State of Federal Investments FY17

Promise Zones (Rounds)

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

Total Funding by Agency

- Department of Labor: 11.22%
- Department of Education: 8.62%
- Department of Justice: 8.37%
- Department of Housing and Urban Development: 21.84%
- Other: 0.37%
- Corporation for National and Community Service: 0.64%

Agency funding by Promise Zone

- Atlanta: 20M
- Center for ...: 30M
- Corporation for National and Community Service: 10M
- Department of ...: 11M
- Depart...: 20M
- Depart...: 3M

New Grants Applied to by Agency

- Department of Labor: 23
- Department of Education: 20
- Department of Health and Human Services: 20
- Department of Housing and Urban Development: 16
- Other: 12
- Environ...: 12
- Small Bus.: 12

- Department of Agriculture: 32
- Nation...: 18
- Other...: 12
- Environ...: 4
- Small Bus.: 3
**PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY**

**State of Federal Investments FY17**

- **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

Total Funding by Agency

Grants Awarded

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

PRIORIT Y ONE: Themes

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

PRIORIT Y TWO: Do frameworks support an evaluation?

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

PRIORIT Y 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Experimental design</th>
<th>Quasi-experimental design</th>
<th>Theory of change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What mix of services and investments was implemented and delivered?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the transformation implemented and managed?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did the intervention improve specific outcomes for people receiving services?</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did the intervention improve specific outcomes for neighborhood residents?</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did the intervention improve neighborhood conditions?</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were the impacts worth the cost?</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUTS</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>OUTPUTS</th>
<th>OUTCOMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human, financial, or other resources required to support the program (e.g., partnerships)</td>
<td>Action steps necessary to produce program outputs</td>
<td>Products, goods, and services provided to the program’s direct customers or program participants</td>
<td>Changes or benefits to people, organizations, or other program targets that are expected to result from their being exposed to activities and outputs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Frequency (% of 11 frameworks)</th>
<th>Frequency (% of # who addressed policy area)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of new affordable housing units</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of affordable housing units</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership agreements, lists, or services in place</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of job assistance programs</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people receiving job training</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of youth intervention programs</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme</td>
<td>Frequency (% of 11 frameworks)</td>
<td>Frequency (% of # who addressed policy area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase homeownership</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
<td>75.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase high school graduation rate</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase access to healthy foods*</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase insurance coverage rate*</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce unemployment rate</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce crime rate</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note, one additional outcome tied healthy food access & the insurance coverage rate—decreasing chronic disease rates, e.g., the obesity rate.
# Themes Across Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Frequency (% of 11 frameworks)</th>
<th>Frequency (% of # who addressed policy area)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expand access to quality, affordable housing</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen access and key elements of pre-k and K-12 systems</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create environment that supports the health and well-being of residents</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a thriving business environment</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase access to job resources</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents feel safe</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
<td>62.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IN SUMMARY…
FOUR OF THE MOST OR SECOND-MOST COMMON OUTCOME THEMES ARE GROUP A MEASURES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate</td>
<td>36.4% (66.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health insurance</td>
<td>54.5% (75.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing burden</td>
<td>27.3% (37.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IN SUMMARY…
PZS WILL HAVE TO COLLECT THREE GROUP B AND C OUTCOME MEASURES

- **Group B**
  - Reduce crime rates: 63.6% (87.5%)
  - High school graduation rate: 54.5%

- **Group 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
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

| Corporation for National & Community Service (CNCS) | 1st |
| US Department of Education (ED) | 2nd |
| US Department of Labor (DOL) | 3rd |
| US Department of Commerce | 4th |
| US Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) | 5th |
| US Department of Justice (DOJ) | 6th |
| US Department of Agriculture (USDA) | 7th |
| US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | 7th |
| US Small Business Administration (SBA) | 9th |
| National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) | 10th |
| US Department of the Treasury | 11th |
| US Department of Transportation (DOT) | 12th |
7. Please rank the following federal agencies in order of who you are most interested in learning more about or working with:

- US Department of the Treasury: 1st
- US Small Business Administration (SBA): 2nd
- US Department of Transportation (DOT): 3rd
- US Department of Commerce: 4th
- US Department of Health & Human Services (HHS): 5th
- US Department of Education (ED): 6th
- US Department of Labor (DOL): 7th
- US Department of Justice (DOJ): 8th
- US Department of Agriculture (USDA): 9th
- National Endowment for the Arts (NEA): 10th
- US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): 11th
- Corporation for National & Community Service (CNCS): 12th

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
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.
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.
PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

2018 Designation Agreements

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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
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.
PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

Urban Promise Zone Implementation Assessment

Promise Zones: Initial Implementation Assessment Report
February 2019
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 of 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.
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 revigorating 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 VISTA.As 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. 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 the written designation agreements.

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 with agencies across federal government 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 recognition 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 home 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.
The Opportunity Atlas: Mapping the Childhood Roots of Social Mobility

Raj Chetty, Harvard University and NBER
John N. Friedman, Brown University and NBER
Nathan Hendren, Harvard University and NBER
Maggie K. Jones, U.S. Census Bureau
Sonia 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 25 is $15,000 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.

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
Nathan 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 opportunity for upward 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-opportunity 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-opportunity mobility areas from 13% in the control group to 25% 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 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 helping with landlords and financial assistance—was critical to the program’s success. Using quasi-experimental analyses and comparisons to other studies, we show that more standardized policies—including 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 Authority (especially Anela Lampa, Jennifer Le, Sarah Oppenheimer, and Jodi Spatz), MDRC (especially Glen Aronson, Jonathan Bigelow, David Greenberg, Jamie Roitk, and Nacha Vera), and JPM North America (especially Jacob Findler, Graham Simpson, and Kristen Witting). We thank Isaiah Andrews, Isidro Guard Elías, John Friedman, Edward Glaser, Scott Kominers, Katherine O’Ragoz, Mary Wong, Atul Gulati, and numerous seminar participants for helpful comments and discussions. We are indebted to Michael Dosen, Ricardo Gassoum Rodrigues, Jamie Grace, Kail Matheson, Marta Keiser, Sarah Merchant, Max Penland, Peter Rahn, James Stanton, and other Opportunity Insights judges for their outstanding contributions to this work as well as the Johns Hopkins lab fieldwork teams who helped collect interviews, including: Paige Ackerman, Christina Aliscingh, Tricia Barcenas, Joseph Bonhoffer, Erica Cuff, Devra Cuffia, Hannah Curtis, Christine Jiang, Gary Ippolito, Justin Japich, Nicole Kowalski, B технологии Kwon, Steve Leong, Maggie Lopes, Sunny Lui, Mario Ramirez, Atul Singh, and MEF Associates. This research was funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Chay-Zuckerberg Initiative, Surgo Foundation, the William T. Grant Foundation, and Harvard’s Pre/Postdocs. This proposal was prepared with the AEI BCTP (AEIRCT-00298). This study was approved by Harvard Institutional Review Board IRB0005-4, IRB0009-4, and Johns Hopkins University IRB0000100.)
In Indiana, as of June 27, 2021, employment rates among workers in the bottom wage quartile decreased by 12.4% compared to January 2020 (not seasonally adjusted).
PROMISE ZONE JOURNEY

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

Federal staff on the ground to help connect with resources

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

5 AmeriCorps VISTA members

HUD and USDA have monthly meetings to discuss Promise Zones

Preferred access and technical assistance

HUD Staff is in the Office of Field Policy and Management

Business hiring tax incentives, if enacted by Congress

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 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
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 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 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
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.
Underwriting FHA Insured Deals in Opportunity Zones

Ballard Spahr LLP
PNC
Dougherty Mortgage LLC
HUD Office of Multifamily Production

July 11, 2019

HUD'S OFFICE OF NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

Opportunity Zones Webinar Series

Opportunity Zones 101 for Tribes
February 13, 2020

Conference call dial-in 888-251-2949; Access Code: 5556669#

HOMES  JOBS  COMMUNITY

Opportunity Zones 101 for Public Housing Authorities
February 4, 2020
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
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](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 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)
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
OPPORTUNITY ZONES: FUNDS

QOF Equity Raise Continues Steady Growth

More QOFs Being Tracked, Reporting Equity Amount

Novogradac data as of June 30, 2021
Opportunity Zones: Funds

Affordable Housing Largest Tracked Residential Category

- Affordable Housing: $2.76b
- Workforce Housing: $1.14b
- Student Housing: $838.6m
- Senior Housing: $1.19b

Office, Retail Leading Areas of Commercial Investment

- Office: $6.67b
- Industrial: $2.59b
- Mixed-Use: $4.43b
- Retail: $5.24b

Residential/Commercial Top Combination for QOF Investment

- Residential/Commercial: $7.48b
- Residential Only: $4.15b
- Commercial Only: $1.43b
- Unspecified Investments: $1.50b

Source: Novogradac

Novogradac data as June 30, 2021
OPPORTUNITY ZONES: FUNDS

Most QOFs Focus on Single City
- 50 QOFs Nationwide
- 38 QOFs Regional
- 31 QOFs Single State
- 16 QOFs Multiple State
- 48 QOFs Multiple City
- 168 QOFs Undisclosed geography
- 502 QOFs Single City

Multiple City, Nationwide Investment Near Top of Equity Raised List
- $1.35b equity raised
  - Undisclosed Geography
- $4.03b equity raised
  - Nationwide 24.9%
- $4.44b equity raised
  - Multiple City 27.5%
- $5.33b equity raised
  - Single City 33.0%
- $1.21b equity raised
  - Regional 7.5%
- $303.0m equity raised
  - Single State 5.3%
- $849.1m equity raised
  - Multiple State 1.9%

Source: Novogradac

Novogradac data as of June 30, 2021
OPPORTUNITY ZONES: FUNDS

Seven States Have at Least $500 Million in QOF Investment

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

Nation’s Biggest Cities Also Have Most Investment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Total Equity Raised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. New York</td>
<td>$820,360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Los Angeles</td>
<td>$661,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Austin, Texas</td>
<td>$353,540,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nashville</td>
<td>$315,380,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Washington</td>
<td>$306,660,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Sacramento</td>
<td>$287,590,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Atlanta</td>
<td>$259,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Cleveland</td>
<td>$252,070,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Salt Lake City</td>
<td>$245,040,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Denver</td>
<td>$229,960,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Seattle</td>
<td>$213,060,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Houston</td>
<td>$207,280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Portland</td>
<td>$204,540,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. San Jose, California</td>
<td>$195,320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Somerville, Massachusetts</td>
<td>$194,510,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Phoenix</td>
<td>$194,090,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Scottsdale, Arizona</td>
<td>$171,160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Charlotte, North Carolina</td>
<td>$170,340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Oakland, California</td>
<td>$164,280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Columbus, Ohio</td>
<td>$162,100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
- $100m or more: 37 funds
- $75m to $100m: 14 funds
- $50m to $75m: 32 funds
- $25m to $50m: 63 funds
- $10m to $25m: 131 funds
- $0.01 to $10m: 576 funds

Source: Novogradac

Biggest QOFs Have Raised Half of Equity
- $0.01 to $10m: $1.52b (9%)
- $10m to $25m: $2.05b (12%)
- $25m to $50m: $2.10b (12%)
- $50m to $75m: $1.80b (10%)
- $75m to $100m: $1.22b (7%)
- $100m or more: $8.83b (50%)

Source: Novogradac

Novogradac data as of June 30, 2021
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.
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."
Developing A New Rural Playbook For Investment And Opportunity Zone Insights

By Megan Brewster

Sorenson Impact
Sorenson Impact
Leadership Strategy
We write & make films about social impact in policy, data & investment
OPPORTUNITY ZONE RESOURCES TO ATTRACT CAPITAL: PUBLIC RESOURCES

Commitment 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
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.
Five Strategies for Engaging Opportunity Zone Investors

Governments often hear a common theme from businesses and developers that they are best positioned to achieve their goals by attracting investors. In the United States, those with designed Opportunity Zones, communities often wonder, “How can we engage investors in our zone to support our vision for community revitalization?” One of the Opportunity Zones clear that most of their issues result from a lack of engaged people and places. A second challenge, Opportunity Zones need to take key infrastructure or other assets that investors seek to ensure they are taken into their portfolio. The key strategy involves key strategies for engaging Opportunity Zone investors, including assets and those that can drive community economic development in their revitalization efforts.

Types of investors in Opportunity Zones:
- Opportunity Zone investors are rarely those on the public side of the market. These investors are in communities of all types and sizes and are working on the opportunity to make both projects and institutional investors. These investors are those with large capital, those with limited capital, and those with limited capital. These investors often seek to make both projects that are aligned with their assets and those that are aligned with their goals.
- For investors experiencing economic challenges, these investors are those with Opportunity Funds that are aligned with the local community. These investors are those with a specific interest in the local community and are seeking opportunities to invest in the local community. These investors often seek to make both projects that are aligned with their assets and those that are aligned with their goals.

Leveraging Development Finance Tools to Attract Opportunity Zone Investment

Opportunity Zone Funds often target investors who are looking for opportunities in Opportunity Zones. These Opportunity Funds are looking for projects or businesses that are in economic distress. These Opportunity Funds are often looking for investments that are in Opportunity Zones and are looking for projects that are aligned with their assets and those that are aligned with their goals.

U.S. EPA Office of Community Planning
July 2020

Opportunity Zone Funds − December 2020

Opportunity Zone Funds − December 2020

Development Finance Solutions for Building Back Better

POLICY PRIORITIES FOR THE BIDDER-HARRIS ADMINISTRATION
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 is 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

**RESOURCES**

- **Webinar Webpage 'Resources' tab**
  https://www.ksutab.org/events/webinars/details?id=484

- **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/cdfa-web-nat/resourcecenters/oz.html

- **Leveraging Development Finance Tools to Attract Opportunity Zone Investment**

- **Five Strategies for Engaging Opportunity Zones Investors**

- **Neighborhood-Level Investment from the U.S. Opportunity Zones Program: Early Evidence**
  https://www.dropbox.com/s/ctlws7e3py4hxmz/oz_kenne
dy_wheeler.pdf?dl=0

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**For more information, please contact:**
Jennifer Clancy, KSU TAB
jmdianc3y@ksu.edu
319 270-3084

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

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**Resources from the EPA Rural Opportunity Zone Webinar**

- EPA Brownfields and Land Revitalization in Small, Rural and Tribal Communities
- Creative Uses for Downtown Buildings in Small Towns
- CDFA OZ Resource Center
- Leveraging Development Finance Tools to Attract Opportunity Zone Investment
- Five Strategies for Engaging Opportunity Zones Investors
- Neighborhood-Level Investment from the U.S. Opportunity Zones Program: Early Evidence
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

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 $100 million of its $3 billion American Rescue Plan appropriation to ensure support for those communities as they recover from the pandemic and create new jobs and opportunities, including through the creation or expansion of a new industry sector.

EDA AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN

EDA is supporting states in planning efforts, investing in workforce that assesses the effectiveness of EDA programs, and supporting stakeholders 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

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 that address immediate local needs. $100M for Coal communities

EDA is allocating $100 million in American Rescue Plan funding specifically for background communities, which were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

EDA encourages eligible applicants to submit as soon as possible

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 retain or attract visitors.
- Competitive Grants: $240 million to help communities that have been hardest hit by the pandemic, focusing on 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 Governor, the Mayor of D.C., and other applicable Territory leaders or their designees. EDA will issue these applicants a formal invitation to apply.

Competitive Tourism Grants
Eligible applicants for EDA’s Competitive Tourism Grants program include: (a) a State or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities, or a consortium of political subdivisions; (b) Institution of higher education or a consortium of Institutions of higher education; (c) Public or private non-profit organization or association acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a State.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

State Tourism Grants
Application due 60 days after receiving invitation

Competitive Tourism Grants
Suggested Application Submission Date: March 15, 2023
Applications reviewed on a rolling basis

CONTACTS

Email your questions about the American Rescue Plan Travel, Tourism & Outdoor Recreation program to TORDC@aecom.com
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/.

ECO: 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 communities across the nation plan, build, innovate, and get 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.

WHO SHOULD APPLY

Eligible applicants for EDA’s Economic Adjustment Assistance program include:

- 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.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

Suggested application submission date: March 15, 2023
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/arpaeconomic-adjustment-assistance.
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


6. **Leveraging Section 108 with OZ Financing** HUD Webinar: Date and Time TBD
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<th>PLACE-BASED STRATEGIES</th>
<th>Impact / Community Benefit</th>
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<th>Section 108</th>
<th>HOME</th>
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Designing the Next Generation of Federal Place-Based Policy

Insights from Past and Ongoing Programs

Margery Austin Turner
June 2022

FEDERAL PLACE-BASED POLICY

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<th>Agency</th>
<th>Program</th>
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<td>Appalachian Regional Commission</td>
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<td>Stronger Economies Together</td>
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<td>Department of Commerce</td>
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<td>Local Economic Development Technical Assistance and University Centers</td>
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<td>Department of Education</td>
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<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<td>Department of Health and Human Services</td>
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<td>Department of Transportation</td>
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<td>Department of the Treasury</td>
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<td>Native Community Development Financial Institution Initiatives</td>
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<td>Opportunity Zones</td>
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<td>Interagency collaboration</td>
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<td>Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative</td>
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<td>Partnership for Sustainable Communities</td>
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<td>Performance Partnership Pilots for Disconnected Youth</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Promise Zones Initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong Cities, Strong Communities</td>
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</table>

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)

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)
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
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
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
### House

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Project Funding (CPF)</th>
<th>Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development and Related Agencies</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 982 Projects</td>
<td>• US Department of Transportation (DOT) 2 Accounts: Grants-in-Aid for Airports (AIP) Community Projects and Local Transportation Priorities</td>
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<tr>
<td>- $1,437,390,645</td>
<td>• US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Economic Development Initiatives (EDI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- US Department of Transportation (DOT) 2 Accounts: Grants-in-Aid for Airports (AIP) Community Projects and Local Transportation Priorities</td>
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<tr>
<td>- US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Economic Development Initiatives (EDI)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 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

### Senate

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<th>Congressionally Directed Spending</th>
<th>Committee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies</th>
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<tr>
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<td>• 2,389 Projects</td>
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<td>• $9,513,928,000</td>
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<td>• US Department of Transportation (DOT) 5 Accounts: Transportation Planning, Research, and Development (TPR&amp;D), Grants-in-Aid for Airports (AIP), Highway Infrastructure Projects (HIP), Transit Infrastructure Grants (TIG), and Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvement Programs (CRISI)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Economic Development Initiatives (EDI)</td>
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#### 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
## Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development—Continued

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<td>Spanaway Transit Center and Bus Rapid Transit Station Completion (at Pacific Avenue/SR 7 BRT route s southern terminus)</td>
<td>WA</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>Strickland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Housing and Urban Development</td>
<td>Economic Development Initiatives</td>
<td>Covenant House Alaska Bridge to Success homeless prevention housing units</td>
<td>AK</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Housing and Urban Development</td>
<td>Economic Development Initiatives</td>
<td>North Pacific Rim Housing Authority-Village Within A City capital improvements</td>
<td>AK</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Housing and Urban Development</td>
<td>Economic Development Initiatives</td>
<td>North Birmingham Elementary School Redevelopment Project</td>
<td>AL</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>Sewell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Housing and Urban Development</td>
<td>Economic Development Initiatives</td>
<td>Auburn Center for Developing Industries (ACDI) construction and renovations</td>
<td>AL</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>Rogers (AL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcommittee</th>
<th>#</th>
<th># % of Total</th>
<th>Amount Requested</th>
<th>Amount Requested % of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>2,386</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>$9,513,928,000</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>$1,080,216,000</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>$951,125,000</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Water Development</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>$3,086,110,000</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Services and General Government</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>$872,423,000</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>$607,089,000</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>1,255</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>$3,695,422,000</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>2,337</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>$3,587,504,000</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>$3,463,850,000</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,055</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>$26,857,667,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Tommy Baldwin
Chair
Subcommittee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable John Hoeven
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Appropriations
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 XXIV 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

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.
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.

###
## Promised Zone Journey

### Build Back Better HUD Funding (House Financial Services Committee)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Funding Level (in billions)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Housing + Choice Neighborhoods</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Trust Fund (HTF)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Investment Fund</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 811 Housing for People with Disabilities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 202 Housing for the Elderly</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New HUD program for greening &amp; preservation of HUD subsidized multifamily properties</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding to preserve and address health and safety concerns in properties supported by HUD Project Based Rental Assistance (PBRA)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA Multifamily Housing Preservation &amp; Revitalization (MPR) + funding for new USDA-backed affordable multifamily housing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA Section 504 Home Repair Program</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and Project Based Rental Assistance</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG (with specific set-asides for Colonias and manufactured housing communities)</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding to address lead hazards and ensure healthy homes</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>New HUD program to improve zoning, planning and land use, and coordination between housing and transportation investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA’s National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>New HUD program to restore and revitalize communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New HUD program for first-generation downpayment assistance and housing counseling</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>New federally back mortgage innovations, including an FHA small dollar mortgage pilot and a new 20-year mortgage product for first-generation homebuyers (LIFT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD IT/Personnel/TA/capacity building</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) and Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant (NHHBG)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>327.05</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (OLD SYSTEM)</strong></td>
<td><strong>COMMUNITY WEALTH BUILDING (NEW SYSTEM)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chases one-size-fits-all programs and dollars from Washington and Wall Street</td>
<td>Uncovers the community’s own competitive assets and grows them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks focus on neighborhood economies, failing to counteract the hollowing-out of commercial corridors</td>
<td>Enhances local business demand and prevents the parasitic economy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builds low-income housing in disadvantaged communities, creating affordable rental units</td>
<td>Strengthens neighborhood nodes into mixed-income areas, creating enough wealth for people to own their homes and companies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotes home-ownership as primary policy incentive</td>
<td>Expands networks for entrepreneurs to combat systemic racism and disinvestment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follows a two-pocket capital apparatus largely financed by a mix of debt and subsidy</td>
<td>Creates access to one-pocket capital with a blended capital stack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacks ability to swiftly identify and dispose of public and non-profit owned land</td>
<td>Integrates civic assets into a framework that will create wealth for its citizens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undercapitalizes compartmentalized, small-scale public and civic organizations and nonprofits</td>
<td>Supports holistic, next-generation public, private, and civic institutions, that are largely local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Towards A New System of Community Wealth” / Nowak Metro Finance Lab, BluePrintLocal, Accelerator for America
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Senior Community Planning and Development Specialist
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Community Planning and Development
Office of the DAS for Economic Development
Phone: 213.534.2644
Email: erich.m.yost@hud.gov