



EDA CEDS PROCESS and EDA PROGRAMS

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CEDS Process

CEDS are designed to bring together the public and private sectors in the creation of an economic development roadmap to diversify and strengthen Regional economies.

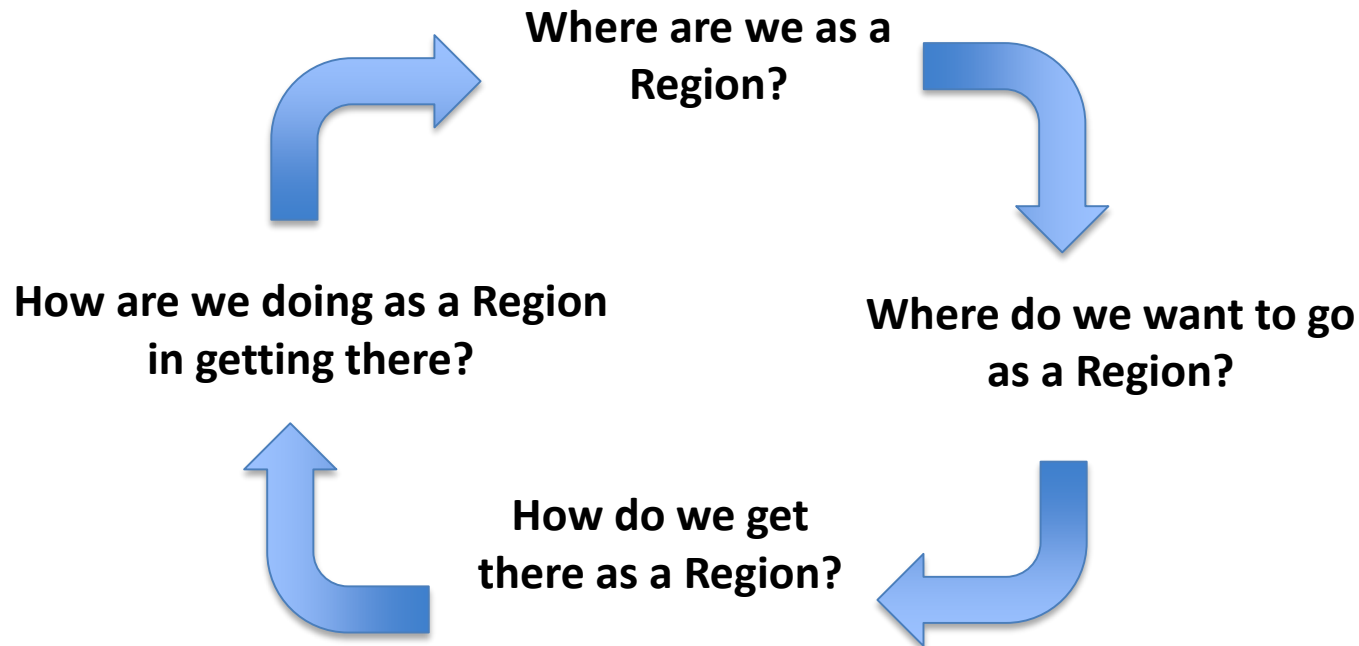
CEDS Process

CEDS as a continuous economic development process:

- Analyzing local economies
- Defining economic development goals
- Determining Project opportunities
- Formulating and implementing an economic development program that includes systematic efforts to reduce unemployment and increase incomes



CEDS Process





FOUR KEY PROGRAMS

- ★ **Partnership and Short-Term Planning (PP & STP)**
- ★ **Local Technical Assistance (LTA)**
- ★ **Public Works (PW)**
- ★ **Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA)**

Planning Program

Partnership Planning

- Planning investments for District Organizations, Indian Tribes and other eligible entities

Short Term Planning

- Short-term planning investments to states, sub-state planning regions and urban areas



Local Technical Assistance Purpose

To strengthen the capacity of local or State organizations and institutions to undertake and promote effective economic development programs through projects such as feasibility studies, impact analyses, disaster resiliency plans, and project planning.

Local Technical Assistance Studies

- Market Research
- Supply Chain Analysis
- Cluster Based Initiatives
- Feasibility Studies





Public Works Program

Public Works program helps distressed communities revitalize, expand, and upgrade by investing in their physical Infrastructure to

- **Attract new industry**
- **Encourage business expansion**
- **Diversify local economies**
- **Generate or retain long-term, private-sector jobs and investment through the development of land**
- **Generate or retain long-term, private-sector jobs and investment through infrastructure improvements needed for the successful establishment or expansion of industrial or commercial enterprises**

Types of Public Works Projects EDA Funds

- The development of key public infrastructure, such as technology-based facilities that utilize distance learning networks, smart rooms and smart buildings
- Multitenant manufacturing and other facilities
- Business and industrial parks with fiber optic cable
- Telecommunications and development facilities
- Traditional public works projects, including water and sewer systems improvements, industrial parks, business incubator facilities, expansion of port and harbor facilities, skill-training facilities, and brownfields redevelopment



Evaluation Criteria

- **Benefits areas of severe economic distress**
- **Leads to near-term generation or retention of private sector jobs**
- **Documents strong local support in both financial commitment and public/private leadership**
- **Leverages a significant private sector investment**
- **Consistent with EDA investment priorities**
- **Consistent with the area CEDS or another local economic development planning document**
- **Feasible given the assets of the area in which it is being proposed—i.e., other fundamental assets are in place to support the new EDA investment**



Economic Adjustment Assistance Program

- 1.) Flexible Funding Tool
- 2.) Funding Options:
Strategy & Implementation
- 3.) Addresses Acute & Chronic Economic
Conditions



Advantages of EAA funding

EDA's Most Flexible Program:

- 1.) Market Studies
- 2.) Environmental Studies
- 3.) Economic Recovery Studies
- 4.) Planning
- 5.) Construction
- 6.) Loan Programs
- 7.) Entrepreneurial Programming
- 8.) Proof of Concept/Ideation Centers
- 9.) Business Incubators/Accelerators
- 10.) Workforce Training Centers
- 11.) Data Analysis/GIS





Competitive Factors for EAA Funding

- The ability of the proposed project to realistically achieve the desired results and catalyze additional resources;
- The ability of a project to start quickly and create jobs faster;
- The extent to which the project will enable the community/region to become more diversified and more economically prosperous;
- The relative economic distress of the region;
- The applicant's performance under previous Federal financial assistance awards, including whether the grantee submitted required performance reports and data; and
- The comparative feasibility of the applicant to achieve the outcomes identified in the application.

Questions/Comments

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