



# EDA PROGRAMS

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## **FOUR KEY PROGRAMS**

- ★ Public Works (PW)
- ★ Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA)
  - ★ Revolving Loan Fund (RLF)
- ★ Local Technical Assistance (LTA)
- ★ Short-Term Planning (STP)



## **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





## EAA Funding Options

### Strategy Grants:

Support the development, updating or refinement of a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS).

### Examples:

- DHL Closure, Wilmington, Ohio
- Automotive Impacted Communities
- Critical Strategies







## EAA Funding Options

### Implementation Grants:

To support the execution of activities identified in a CEDS, such as infrastructure improvements, including site acquisition, site preparation, construction, rehabilitation and equipping of facilities. Specific activities may be funded as separate investments or as multiple elements of a single investment.

### Examples:





## **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.



## Identifying Acute and Chronic Economic Conditions

- Chronic Distress
  - 1.) Long-term depressed economic conditions
  - 2.) Qualifies for a higher grant rate
  
- Acute or Special Need Conditions
  - 1.) Closure or restructuring of industrial firm or loss of major employer
  - 2.) Substantial out-migration or population loss
  - 3.) Underemployment, meaning employment of workers at less than full-time or at less skilled tasks than their training or abilities permit
  - 4.) Military base closures or realignments, defense contractor reductions-in-force, or Department of Energy defense-related funding reductions
  - 5.) Natural or other major disasters or emergencies
  - 6.) Extraordinary depletion of natural resources
  - 7.) Communities undergoing transition of their economic base as a result of changing trade patterns
  - 8.) Designation of the project region as a “Promise Zone”
  - 9.) Other special need