

Investing in Manufacturing Communities Partnership Aligned Programs

1. *Appalachian Regional Commission* (Contact: David Hughes (dhughes@arc.gov))

- a. **Local Access Road Program:** The Appalachian Regional Commission program aims to better link the Region's businesses, communities, and residents to the Appalachian Development Highway System and to other key parts of the Region's transportation network. The program offers a flexible approach designed to meet local needs and provide a financing mechanism to support a variety of economic development opportunities throughout the Region. Funding is available to provide access to industrial sites, business parks, and commercial areas where significant employment opportunities are present. Other eligible sites include timberlands with significant commercial value and areas where educational services are provided. Proposals for the use of this program should be developed in coordination with the State ARC Program Office and State Department of Transportation as required lead times can span multiple fiscal years and/or project cycles.
- b. **Area Development Program:** The Appalachian Regional Commission program addresses three of the four goals identified in the Commission's strategic plan: (1) Increase job opportunities and per capita income in Appalachia to reach parity with the nation; (2) Strengthen the capacity of the people of Appalachia to compete in the global economy; and (3) Develop and improve Appalachia's infrastructure to make the Region economically competitive. Projects funded in these program areas create thousands of new jobs; improve local water and sewer systems; increase school readiness; expand access to health care; assist local communities with strategic planning; and provide technical and managerial assistance to emerging businesses. Proposals for the use of this program should be developed in coordination with the State ARC Program Office.

2. *Delta Regional Authority* (Contact: Mirielle Burgoyne (mburgoyne@dra.gov))

- a. **States' Economic Development Assistance Program (SEDAP) :** DRA's primary investment, SEDAP provides for investments in Basic Public Infrastructure, Transportation Infrastructure, Workforce Development, and Business Development with an emphasis in entrepreneurship. SEDAP funds are allocated to Lower Mississippi Delta designated counties in eight states (Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee).

3. *Department of Housing and Urban Development* (Contact: Sunaree Marshall (Sunaree.K.Marshall@hud.gov))

- a. **Office of Economic Resiliency Integrated Planning & Investment Grants** (pending program funding) will offer Integrated Planning and Investment Grants that will seed locally-created, comprehensive blueprints that strategically direct investments in development and infrastructure to projects that result in: attracting jobs and building

diverse and resilient economies, significant municipal cost savings, and stronger, more unified local leadership. Integrated Planning and Investment Grants will incorporate some of the same features of the previously-funded Regional Plans for Sustainable Communities and the Community Challenge Grants offered by the Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities, but, using lessons learned from that program and feedback from local leaders, will place a greater emphasis on supporting actionable economic development strategies, reducing redundancy in Federally-funded planning activities, setting and monitoring performance, and identifying how Federal formula funds can be used smartly and efficiently in support of economic resilience. As with the previous efforts, priority will be placed on directing grants to rural areas, cities, counties, metropolitan areas and states that demonstrate economic need and are committed to building the cross-sector, cross-disciplinary partnerships necessary to tackle the tough decisions that help make places economically competitive. A portion of grant funds will be reserved for small and rural communities and regions.

- b. Delta Community Capital Initiative: Administered by HUD's Office of Rural Housing and Economic Development, DCCI is a collaborative effort among three Federal agencies—the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Department of the Treasury—Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI Fund) and the Department of Agriculture—Rural Development (USDA—RD). The DCCI's goal is to increase access to capital for business lending and economic development in the chronically underserved and undercapitalized Lower Mississippi Delta Region. Specifically, it will provide direct investment and technical assistance to community development lending and investing institutions that focus on small business development to benefit the residents of Lower Mississippi Delta Region.
- c. Appalachia Economic Development Initiative: Administered by HUD's Office of Rural Housing and Economic Development. AEDI is a collaborative effort among three Federal agencies—the Department of HUD, the CDFI Fund and the USDA—RD. The AEDI's goal is to increase access to capital for business lending and economic development in the chronically underserved and undercapitalized Appalachia Region. Specifically, it will provide investment and technical assistance to State community and/or economic development agencies that apply on behalf of local rural nonprofit organizations or community development corporations that focus on small business development to benefit the residents of the Appalachia Region.

4. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (Contact: Robin Fernkas (Fernkas.Robin@dol.gov))

- a. Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training Grant Program (TAACCT): The Education and Training Administration's Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training Grant Program (TAACCT) provides community colleges and other eligible institutions of higher education with funds to expand and improve their ability to deliver education and career training programs. Through these multi-year grants, the Department of Labor is helping to ensure that our nation's institutions of higher education are helping adults succeed in acquiring the

skills, degrees, and credentials needed for high-wage, high-skill employment while also meeting the needs of employers for skilled workers.

5. Department of Transportation (Contact: Peter Gould (peter.gould@dot.gov))

- a. Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER): The U.S. Department of Transportation's Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery, or TIGER Discretionary Grant program, provides a unique opportunity for the Department of Transportation to engage directly with states, cities, regional planning organizations, and rural communities through a competitive process that invests in road, rail, transit and port projects that promise to achieve critical national objectives. Each project is multi-modal, multi-jurisdictional or otherwise challenging to fund through existing programs. The TIGER program showcases DOT's use of a rigorous cost-benefit analysis throughout the process to select projects with exceptional benefits, explore ways to deliver projects faster and save on construction costs, and make investments in our Nation's infrastructure that make communities more livable and sustainable. For more information about the TIGER program, please visit <http://www.dot.gov/tiger>.

6. Environmental Protection Agency (Contact: Charlie Bartsch (Bartsch.Charlie@epa.gov))

- a. Targeted Brownfield Assessments (TBA) program is designed to help states, tribes, and municipalities, as well as land clearance authorities, regional redevelopment agencies, and other eligible entities—especially those without other EPA brownfield site assessment resources—minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with brownfields, and set the stage for new investment. The TBA program is not a grant program, but a service provided by EPA via a contractor, who conducts environmental assessment activities to address the requestor's needs.
- b. Brownfield Site Assessment/cleanup/RLF (RLF) (includes assessment, Revolving Loan Fund, and cleanup grants) can support a range of activities needed to re-deploy properties, including for manufacturing and related uses. Assessment grants provide funding for communities, regional development authorities, and other eligible recipients to inventory, characterize, assess, and conduct planning and community involvement related to brownfield sites. Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) grants provide funding for states, communities, and other eligible recipients to capitalize a locally administered RLF to carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites; alternatively, recipients may use up to 40% of their capitalization grants to provide subgrants for cleanup purposes. Cleanup grants provide funding to carry out remedial activities at brownfield sites. Cleanup grants require a 20 percent cost share (cash or eligible in-kind), which may be waived based on hardship. An applicant must own the site for which it is requesting funding at time of application. For additional information on brownfield grants, including examples of their use to advance manufacturing activities, please visit www.epa.gov/brownfields.

7. National Science Foundation (Contact: Grace Wang (jiwang@nsf.gov))

- a. Advanced Technology Education (ATE) (supplemental awards will be awarded only to existing ATE grantees also designated as *Manufacturing Communities* entitled to challenge grants): With an emphasis on two-year colleges, the Advanced Technological Education (ATE) program focuses on the education of technicians for the high-technology fields that drive our nation's economy. The program involves partnerships between academic institutions and employers to promote improvement in the education of science and engineering technicians at the undergraduate and secondary school levels. The ATE program supports curriculum development; professional development of college faculty and secondary school teachers; career pathways to two-year colleges from secondary schools and from two-year colleges to four-year institutions; and other activities. Another goal is articulation between two-year and four-year programs for K-12 prospective teachers that focus on technological education. The program also invites proposals focusing on research to advance the knowledge base related to technician education.
- b. I/UCRC (supplemental awards will be awarded only to existing ATE grantees also designated as *Manufacturing Communities* entitled to challenge grants): The Industry/University Cooperative Research Centers (I/UCRC) program develops long-term partnerships among industry, academe, and government. The centers are catalyzed by a seed investment from the National Science Foundation (NSF) and are primarily supported by industry center members, with NSF taking a supporting role in their development and evolution. Each center is established to conduct research that is of interest to both the industry and the center. An I/UCRC not only contributes to the Nation's research infrastructure base and enhances the intellectual capacity of the engineering and science workforce through the integration of research and education, but also encourages and fosters international cooperation and collaborative projects.

8. *Small Business Administration* (Contact: Nagesh Rao (nagesh.rao@sba.gov))

- a. Accelerator Program: The Accelerator Program, within the SBA's Office of Investment and Innovation, is comprised of ecosystems that encompass programs which at a high level provide high potential entrepreneurs and fast growing start-ups with three things—in exchange for minority equity stakes: (1) Mentorship—access to people that have “seen the movie” before and whom can be tapped for advice; (2) Access to Capital—access to super-seed cash to jump-start ideas and very young companies; and (3) Space—Sharing office space and co-working to enable both cost savings and idea proliferation in a Keiretsu-type setting. Some of the concrete and specific initiatives at the Accelerator Program include Demo Days (brought accelerators from diverse industries and geographies together to network and share ideas), Start-Up University (an online platform for universities to build and share effective models for fostering student entrepreneurship), and Educate Accelerators (train the trainers type programs).

9. *U.S. Department of Agriculture* (Contact: Michael Foore (Michael.Foore@wdc.usda.gov))

- a. Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program (REDLG) REDLG provides loans and grants to local public and nonprofit utilities which use the funds to make zero interest loans to businesses and economic development projects in rural areas that will

create and retain employment. Examples of eligible projects include: Purchase or improvement of real estate, buildings, and equipment, working capital and start-up costs; health care facilities and equipment, business incubators; telecommunications/computer networks; educational and job training facilities and services; community facilities and other community development projects. In REDLG a rural area is any area other than a city or town that has a population of greater than 50,000 inhabitants and its contiguous urbanized area.

- b. Rural Business Enterprise Grant Program (RBEG): RBEG grants may be made to public bodies and private nonprofit corporations which use the grant funds to assist small and emerging businesses in rural areas. Public bodies include States, counties, cities, townships, and incorporated town and villages, boroughs, authorities, districts, and Indian tribes. Small and emerging private businesses are those that will employ 50 or fewer new employees and have less than \$1 million in projected gross revenues. Examples of eligible fund use include: Capitalization of revolving loan funds to finance small and emerging rural businesses; training and technical assistance; job training; community facilities and infrastructure, rural transportation improvement; and project planning and feasibility. In RBEG a rural area is any area other than a city or town that has a population of greater than 50,000 inhabitants and its contiguous urbanized area.
- c. Intermediary Relending Program (IRP) IRP loans are provided to intermediaries to establish revolving loan funds which they use to with finance business and economic development activity in rural communities. Private non-profit corporations, public agencies, Indian groups, and cooperatives with at least 51 percent rural membership may apply for intermediary lender status. IRP funding may be used for a variety of business and community development projects located in a rural area. Under the IRP, a rural area is any area that is not inside a city with a population of 25,000 or more according to the latest decennial census. Some examples of eligible projects, related to businesses in the manufacturing sector are: Acquisition of a business, purchase or development of land, buildings, facilities, leases, purchase equipment, leasehold improvements, machinery, supplies; startup costs and working capital. IRP may also finance community and economic development projects.
- d. Business & Industry Guaranteed Loan Program (B&I) The B&I Guaranteed Loan Program bolsters existing private credit structure by guaranteeing quality loans aimed at improving the economic and environmental climate in rural communities. A borrower may be a cooperative organization, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity organized and operated on a profit or nonprofit basis; an Indian tribe on a Federal or State reservation or other Federally recognized tribal group; a public body; or an individual. Borrowers must be engaged in a business that will: Provide employment; improve the economic or environmental climate; promote the conservation, development, and use of water for aquaculture; or reduce reliance on nonrenewable energy resources by encouraging the development and construction of solar energy systems and other renewable energy systems.

10. Department of Defense (Contact: Michael Gilroy (michael.p.gilroy3.civ@mail.mil))

- a. Defense Industry Adjustment (DIA). Through the DOD's Office of Economic Adjustment, the Defense Industry Adjustment Program provides assistance to entities of state or local governments, including regional governmental organizations, to plan and carry out community adjustment and economic diversification activities in response to the cancellation or termination of a Department of Defense contract; the failure to proceed with an approved major weapon system program; a publicly announced planned major reduction in DoD spending; or the closure or significantly reduced operations of a defense facility as the result of the merger, acquisition, or consolidation of the defense contractor operating a defense facility. For more information, including an open solicitation, please see: <http://www.oea.gov/>