

# Appendix to Ventura County EVSP: Potential Funding Sources and Financing Mechanisms

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## Introduction and Summary of Relationship of Funding Sources/Financing Mechanisms to Action Items

A series of financing tools potentially available to the County, from federal, state, and organizational sources, and from mechanisms that the County could implement, are addressed in this appendix. Funding mechanisms generally have at least some strategic dimension. That is, frequently grant or other funding programs are designed to encourage specific types of activities, collaborations, or objectives that are also reflected in a specific strategic action item. Table 1 below provides a guide to how the Funding Sources/Financing Mechanisms described in this appendix could relate to certain Action Items; although the relationships in this table should not be viewed as the only possibilities.

**Table 1. Potential Relationship of Funding Sources/Financing Mechanisms to Action Items**

Fund ID	Funding Source/Financing Mechanism Title	Action Item(s)
<b>A</b>	<b>County-Initiated Mechanisms</b>	
A.1	Business Improvement Districts	A3; E3
A.2	Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts	A3; E2; E4; F1
A.3	Community Revitalization Authority	A11; F1-F2
<b>B</b>	<b>Regional Programs</b>	
B.1	Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)	General applicability
<b>C</b>	<b>Foundations/National NPO</b>	
C.1	Funders' Network	General applicability
C.2	Enterprise Community Investment Inc.:	
C.2.1	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)	F1
C.2.2	U.S. Treasury Department-certified Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI), the Enterprise Community Loan Fund	F1
<b>D</b>	<b>State Programs</b>	
D.1	Local Government Commission:	
D.1.1	Efficiency Financing Program for Local Government, Hospitals, and Schools: California Energy Commission	E4
D.1.2	Savings by Design: California Public Utilities Commission	C2; E4
D.2	California Alternative Energy & Advanced Transportation Financing Authority	E2; E4
D.3	California Industrial Development Financing Advisory Commission (CIDFAC)	A6-A8; C2-C7
D.4	California Transportation Financing Authority (CTFA)	E2
D.5	D.5 California Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development:	
D.5.1	California Competes Tax Credit	A6-A8; C2-C3; C7
D.5.2	California Film Commission:	
D.5.2.1	Film & Television Tax Credit Program 2.0	D2
D.5.3	I-Bank Programs:	
D.5.3.1	Small Business Loan Guarantee Program	C2; C5
D.5.3.2	Infrastructure State Revolving Fund Program	A3; E1-E4; F1
D.5.3.3	501(c)(3) Revenue Bond Program	A5
D.5.3.4	Industrial Development Revenue Bond Program	A6-A8; C3-C4; C6-C7
D.5.3.5	Exempt Facility Revenue Bond Program	A6-A7
D.5.3.6	Public Agency Revenue Bond Program	A3; E1
D.6	California Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA):	

Fund ID	Funding Source/Financing Mechanism Title	Action Item(s)
D.6.1	New Markets Tax Credit Program	F1
D.6.2	CaLEASE	A3; E3
D.6.3	Statewide Community Infrastructure Program (SCIP)	A3; E1-E2; F1
D.6.4	CaliforniaFIRST – Property Assessed Clean Energy Program (PACE)	E4
D.6.5	501(c)(3) Nonprofit Status	A5; F2
D.6.6	Housing Bonds	F1
D.6.8	Exempt Facilities/Solid Waste	A3
D.7	California Energy Commission:	
D.7.1	Energy Efficiency Financing	E4
D.8	California Municipal Utility Association:	
D.8.1	Financing Authority for Resource Efficiency in California (FARECal)	E1; E4
D.9	California Department of Housing and Community Development (CHCD):	
D.9.1	Golden State Acquisition Fund (GSAF) - Affordable Housing Innovation Program (AHIP)	F1
D.9.2	Local Housing Trust Fund Program	F1
D.9.3	CalHome Program	A11; F1-F2
D.9.4	HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)	F1
D.9.5	Housing-Related Parks Program	F1
D.9.6	Infill Infrastructure Grant Program (IIG)	A2; E2-E3; F1
D.9.7	Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)	A11; F1
D.9.8	Predevelopment Loan Program (PDLP)	F1
D.9.9	Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Housing Program	A11; E2; F1
D.10	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans):	
D.10.1	Sustainable Transportation Planning Program	E2
D.10.2	Transit Planning Program	E2
D.11	California Pollution Control Financing Authority:	
D.11.1	Tax-Exempt Waste/Recycling Bonds	A3
D.11.2	Pollution Control Tax-Exempt Bond Financing Program	A3
D.11.3	Small Business Assistance Fund (SBAF)	C5
D.11.4	Small Business Loans	C5
D.12	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle):	
D.12.1	Used Oil Payment Program (OPP)	A3
D.12.2	Beverage Container City/County Payment Program	A3
D.12.3	Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) Loans	A3
D.12.4	Proposed Greenhouse Gas Reduction Revolving Loans	A3-A4
D.13	California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA):	
D.13.1	California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Environmental Justice (EJ) Small Grants Program	A3
<b>E.</b>	<b>Federal Programs</b>	
E.1	Export-Import Bank:	
E.1.1	Direct Loans Program	A6-A8; C2-C7
E.1.2	Working Capital Loan Guarantee Program	A6-A8; C2-C7
E.1.3	Finance Lease Guarantee Program	A6-A8; C2-C7
E.1.4	Export Credit Insurance	A6-A8; C2-C7
E.1.5	Limited Recourse Project Finance	A6-A8; C2-C7

Fund ID	Funding Source/Financing Mechanism Title	Action Item(s)
E.1.6	Structured Finance	A6-A8; C2-C7
E.2	Selected Programs from Grants.gov Search:	
E.2.1	Corporation for National and Community Service	A5; D2
E.2.2	National Institutes of Health	A8; C5
E.2.3	Food and Drug Administration	A4
E.2.4	Office of Naval Research	A6
E.2.5	Department of Housing and Urban Development	F1
E.2.6	National Veterans Sports Programs	A3
E.2.7	National Endowment for the Arts	A5
E.2.8	Economic Development Administration	E1-E4
E.2.9	Crop Protection and Pest Management Competitive Grants Program	A4
E.2.10	Department of Agriculture – Hispanic Serving Institutions – Education Grants Program	A4
E.2.11	Department of Agriculture – Regional Conservation Partnership Program	A4
E.2.12	Department of Agriculture – Farmers Market Promotion Program	A4
E.2.13	Department of Agriculture, Forest Service	A3
E.2.14	Business and Cooperative Programs	C5; E4
E.3	Summary of Major, Broad Federal Agency/Entity Program Areas:	
E.3.1	EPA – Brownfields	A2
E.3.2	EPA – Brownfields	A2
E.3.3	HUD – Brownfields	A2
E.3.4	HUD – Affordable housing and related community/economic development purposes	A11; F1
E.3.5	U.S. Department of the Treasury	A11; F1
E.3.6	National Park Service; National Trust For Historic Preservation	A3; A5
E.3.7	USDA	E1-E4
E.3.8	US DOT	E2
E.3.9	NOAA, Coastal Services Center	A3; E1
E.3.10	EPA – Wetlands	A3; E1
E.3.11	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	A3
E.3.12	EPA – Environmental Justice	E1-E2; F1

**Organization of the appendix.** The following section of this appendix addresses in some detail financing mechanisms that can be put in place by the County, including Business Improvement Districts, Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts, and the Community Revitalization Authority mechanism. Brief sections are included addressing regional programs and foundations (and a national non-profit). Next, state programs are summarized, followed by selected federal programs, which are discussed in two different formats.

## A. County-Initiated Mechanisms

### **A.1 Business Improvement Districts**

The Business Improvement District (BID) mechanism can be used to help fund specific improvements in specific areas, and also strategically to foster the functional interrelationships among such areas. The BID mechanism is also an example of how financing methods must be carefully coordinated with property and business owners in order for them to be understood and accepted. The more the occupants of the BID area see themselves as part of a unified, strategically planned and organized whole, the greater the likelihood that a funding mechanism with direct costs tied to them will be accepted.

### **A.2 Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts**

California Senate Bill No. 628 creating Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts (EIFDs) took effect on January 1, 2015. EIFDs are designed to fund infrastructure development and community revitalization, through issuing bonds, establishing a public financing authority, and adopting an infrastructure financing plan. EIFDs include a provision for using tax increment financing. A broad range of community development and revitalization projects can be funded through this mechanism.

#### *Overview*

Along with the EIFD, the bill allows a city/county to adopt an infrastructure financing plan and issue bonds upon approval of 55% of the voters. As excerpted from the Bill's text, the bond funds would be used to "finance public facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance, including, but not limited to, brownfield restoration and other environmental mitigation; the development of projects on a former military base; the repayment of the transfer of funds to a military base reuse authority; the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of low and moderate income for rent or purchase; the acquisition, construction, or repair of industrial structures for private use; transit priority projects; and projects to implement a sustainable communities strategy."<sup>1</sup>

Prior to the adoption of an EIFD and infrastructure financing plan, the bill requires the legislative body to establish a public financing authority, which would be comprised of members of the legislative body of the participating entities and of the public. In addition, the bill would require the adoption of a "resolution of intention" that, among others would include the following:

- District boundaries
- Description of the proposed public facilities/development that would be financed or assisted by the EIFD
- Need for the EIFD and goals to achieve

The infrastructure financing plan, along with agreement from affected taxing agencies, would provide the mechanism to fund infrastructure projects through tax increment financing. Specifically, the bill authorizes the creation of an EIFD for up to 45 years from the date on which

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<sup>1</sup> <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billVotesClient.xhtml>.

the issuance of bonds is approved. In addition, the bill would authorize a city, county, or special district that contains territory within an EIFD to loan moneys for projects/activities that are listed in the infrastructure financing plan. Finally, the city/county, through its infrastructure financing plan, could choose to allocate any portion of its net available revenue to the EIFD.

*What is allowed*

As excerpted from the Bill's text, an EIFD can finance only public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance that provide significant benefits to the district or the surrounding community, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

- (1) Highways, interchanges, ramps and bridges, arterial streets, parking facilities, and transit facilities.
- (2) Sewage treatment and water reclamation plants and interceptor pipes.
- (3) Facilities for the collection and treatment of water for urban uses.
- (4) Flood control levees and dams, retention basins, and drainage channels.
- (5) Child care facilities.
- (6) Libraries.
- (7) Parks, recreational facilities, and open space.
- (8) Facilities for the transfer and disposal of solid waste, including transfer stations and vehicles.
- (9) Brownfield restoration and other environmental mitigation.
- (10) The development of projects on a former military base.
- (11) The repayment of the transfer of funds to a military base reuse authority pursuant to Section 67851 that occurred on or after the creation of the district.
- (12) The acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of low and moderate income, as defined in Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code, for rent or purchase.
- (13) Acquisition, construction, or repair of industrial structures for private use
- (14) Transit priority projects, as defined in Section 21155 of the Public Resources Code, that are located within a transit priority project area.
- (15) Projects that implement a sustainable communities strategy, when the State Air Resources Board, pursuant to Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 65080) of Division 2 of Title 7, has accepted a metropolitan planning organization's determination that the sustainable communities strategy or the alternative planning strategy would, if implemented, achieve the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

*What is not allowed*

Restrictions include the following:

- An EIFD can only be created by the City/County after the specified conditions related to the wind-down of the former redevelopment agency (if one was created by the city/county) have been satisfied.
- The EIFD cannot divert property tax revenue from schools or from any non-consenting tax entity – any taxing entity contributing tax increment must consent and opt into the EIFD.
- A district may not finance routine maintenance, repair work, or the costs of an ongoing operation or of providing services of any kind.

*Differences between EIFD and IFD*

<b>Category</b>	<b>EIFD</b>	<b>IFD</b>
Creation of	Adopt infrastructure financing plan – city/county legislative body	2/3 vote of the electorate
Issue of bonds based on tax increment financing	55% vote of the electorate	2/3 vote of the electorate
Eligible projects	Broader range – e.g., transit, affordable housing, sustainable communities strategies, environmental remediation, etc., in addition traditional infrastructure projects	Public capital facilities (more limited)
Financing authority	Can dedicate more revenue sources to the funding of infrastructure – e.g., can devote portions of their periodic distributions from the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund, funds received from the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 and funds from the Benefit Assessment Act of 1982, among others	More limited
Longevity	45 years from date bonds are issued or loans are approved	30 years from initial formation
Eminent Domain	Can exercise eminent domain powers under the Polanco Redevelopment Act associated with the cleanup of environmentally impacted properties	Not available

Source: Holland & Knight. <http://www.hklaw.com/Publications/Enhanced-Infrastructure-Financing-Districts-SB-628-Beall-11-12-2014/> (accessed on 5/20/15).

**A.3 Community Revitalization Authority**

California Assembly Bill 2 (AB 2), which authorizes local agencies to form Community Revitalization Authorities (CRAs), was approved by the Governor on September 22, 2015. The existing bill is intended to allow local government agencies to address the effects of blight, in effect addressing the role that was previously fulfilled by redevelopment agencies in California.

## *Overview*

As excerpted from the Bill's summary, "[t]his bill would authorize certain local agencies to form a community revitalization authority (authority) within a community revitalization and investment area, as defined, to carry out provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law in that area for purposes related to, among other things, infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization. The bill would provide for the financing of these activities by, among other things, the issuance of bonds serviced by tax increment revenues, and would require the authority to adopt a community revitalization and investment plan for the community revitalization and investment area that includes elements describing and governing revitalization activities. The bill would also provide for periodic audits by the Controller.

The bill would also require the Department of Housing and Community Development, advised by an advisory committee appointed by the Director of Housing and Community Development, to periodically review the calculation of surplus housing under these provisions. The bill would require certain funds allocated to the authority to be deposited into a separate Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund and used by the authority for the purposes of increasing, improving, and preserving the community's supply, as specified. The bill would, if an authority failed to expend or encumber surplus funds in the Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund, require those funds to be disbursed towards housing needs. The bill would require an authority to make relocation provisions for persons displaced by a plan and replace certain dwelling units that are destroyed or removed as part of a plan. The bill would authorize an authority to acquire interests in real property and exercise the power of eminent domain, as specified."<sup>2</sup>

## *Criteria*

One of the key general provisions is the criteria required to carry out a community revitalization plan within a community revitalization and investment area. As required by the Bill, the area is required to meet the following conditions<sup>3</sup>:

- (1) An annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median income.
- (2) Three of the following four conditions:
  - (A) Nonseasonal unemployment that is at least 3 percent higher than statewide median unemployment, as defined by the report on labor market information published by the Employment Development Department in January of the year in which the community revitalization plan is prepared.
  - (B) Crime rates that are 5 percent higher than the statewide median crime rate, as defined by the most recent annual report of the Criminal Justice Statistics Center within the Department of Justice, when data are available on the California Attorney General's Internet Web site.

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<sup>2</sup> [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=201520160AB2](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160AB2).

<sup>3</sup> As excerpted from the text of the Bill. Ibid.



(C) Deteriorated or inadequate infrastructure such as streets, sidewalks, water supply, sewer treatment or processing, and parks.

(D) Deteriorated commercial or residential structures.

#### *Authorized Actions*

As indicated in Bill, an authorized Authority can do the following<sup>4</sup>:

- (a) Provide funding to rehabilitate, repair, upgrade, or construct infrastructure.
- (b) Provide for low- and moderate-income housing.
- (c) Remedy or remove a release of hazardous substances pursuant to the Polanco Redevelopment Act.
- (d) Provide for seismic retrofits of existing buildings in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.
- (e) Acquire and transfer real property. The authority shall retain controls and establish restrictions or covenants running with the land sold or leased for private use for such periods of time and under such conditions as are provided in the plan. The establishment of such controls is a public purpose under the provisions of this part.
- (f) Issue bonds.
- (g) Borrow money, receive grants, or accept financial or other assistance or investment from the state or the federal government or any other public agency or private lending institution for any project or within its area of operation, and may comply with any conditions of the loan or grant.
- (h) Adopt a community revitalization and investment plan.
- (i) Make loans or grants for owners or tenants to improve, rehabilitate, or retrofit buildings or structures within the plan area.
- (j) Construct foundations, platforms, and other like structural forms necessary for the provision or utilization of air rights sites for buildings to be used for residential, commercial industrial, or other uses contemplated by the revitalization plan.
- (k) Provide direct assistance to businesses within the plan area in connection with new or existing facilities for industrial or manufacturing uses, except as specified in this division.

#### *Key Differences with Community Redevelopment Agencies*

Although Authorities created under this law will function in a similar role compared to redevelopment agencies, which were previously authorized under Community Redevelopment Law, some of the key differences include the following:

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<sup>4</sup> As excerpted from the text of the Bill. Ibid.

- *Public Members.* Along with the three members of a legislative body of the city, county, or joint city-county that created the authority, the authority is required to include two public members who live or work in the plan area. Supporters contend that this requirement improves transparency.
- *Low- and moderate-income housing.* A minimum of 25% of the funds in a plan area are required to be set aside for affordable housing, compared to 20% under the previous redevelopment system.
- *Tax increment.* Previous redevelopment law “shifted” property tax increment from special districts (such as schools, fire districts, etc.) in effected plan areas. The existing Bill requires cities, counties, and special districts to agree to contribute a share of property tax increment to fund proposed improvements.
- *Dissolution Mechanism.* At 10-year intervals the public could stop the Authority’s operations by filing a petition and putting the plan to a public vote.

## B. Regional Programs

### **B.1 Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)**

SCAG provides assistance in locating and securing grant funding from federal and state agencies. For example, SCAG’s programs include the CA Smart Growth Infrastructure Funding & Financing,<sup>5</sup> which according to SCAG is “designed to assist cities to identify funding and financing opportunities and potential partnerships for public infrastructure improvements for transit-oriented development and other smart growth projects.” The program website defines available funding sources and financing tools, each linked to one or more case studies of recent smart growth improvement projects in California and across the country.

## C. Foundations/National NPO

### **C.1 Funders’ Network**

Funders’ Network’s mission is, “to inspire, strengthen and expand funding and philanthropic leadership that yield environmentally sustainable, socially equitable and economically prosperous regions and communities.” A list of member organizations, most but not necessarily all funding organizations, is available at the website link below. This membership list should not be interpreted to imply the availability of grants. Grantseekers should carefully review the criteria and requirements of any foundation prospect before applying for a specific grant. <http://www.fundersnetwork.org/connect>

### **C.2 Enterprise Community Investment Inc.**

Enterprise is a national organization involved in affordable housing finance and community investment, with the mission of bringing housing and opportunities to low-income people. The organization acts as a channel for certain federally funded programs:

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<sup>5</sup> <http://iff.scag.ca.gov/Pages/Home.aspx>.

### **C.2.1 Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)**

The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program was originally enacted as part of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, to generate private capital investment to support the development of new and rehabilitated affordable rental homes for low and very low-income families. The Housing Credit is administered mostly by the States, which allows them to adapt the program to their unique housing needs under broad Federal guidelines.

### **C.2.2 U.S. Treasury Department-certified Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI), the Enterprise Community Loan Fund**

This program is one of the largest nonprofit loan funds in the country and is a member of the Opportunity Finance Network and a CARS rated CDFI.

## **D. State Programs**

### **D.1 Local Government Commission**

The Local Government Commission (LGC) is a nonprofit organization based in California “fostering innovation in environmental sustainability, economic prosperity and social equity. The LGC is helping to transform communities through inspiration, practical assistance and a network of visionary local elected officials and other community leaders.” The LGC provides links to the following programs:

#### **D.1.1 Efficiency Financing Program for Local Government, Hospitals, and Schools: California Energy Commission**

The California Energy Commission’s Energy Efficiency Financing Program provides financing for schools, hospitals and local governments through low-interest loans for feasibility studies and the installation of energy-efficiency measures. Approximately \$40 million is available. Loans can finance up to 100 percent of the cost of energy efficiency projects for schools, hospitals, cities, counties, special districts, or public care institutions.

#### **D.1.2 Savings by Design: California Public Utilities Commission**

Savings by Design is a program to encourage high-performance nonresidential building design and construction within the service territories of PG&E, SDG&E, Southern California Edison, or Southern California Gas. The program offers building owners and their design team a wide range of services including design assistance, owner incentives, and design team incentives. Owners and design team members are eligible to participate.

### **D.2 California Alternative Energy & Advanced Transportation Financing Authority**

CAEATFA was established to promote energy sources designed to reduce the degradation of the environment, and to promote the development and commercialization of advanced transportation technologies. CAEATFA is able to issue tax-exempt and taxable bonds for projects that qualify. CAEATFA offers financing at lower than conventional costs as the interest on the bonds is exempt from federal and state taxes. Applicants should consult with legal counsel and financial consultants to determine if the tax-exempt securities option is the best for the project.

### **D.3 California Industrial Development Financing Advisory Commission (CIDFAC)**

CIDFAC operates the State's IDB and empowerment zone bond financing programs. CIDFAC issues tax-exempt, industrial development bonds (IDBs) intended for helping local communities grow their economies and provide good-paying jobs. Applicants for CIDFAC financing must meet certain eligibility, public benefit and other requirements. Additionally, they must provide certain documentation concerning the proposed IDB project and the project sponsor and user.

### **D.4 California Transportation Financing Authority (CTFA)**

CTFA issues, or approves the issuance of, revenue bonds to finance transportation projects. The CTFA will review proposed projects to ensure they are financially sound, and also has the ability to approve tolls as part of the financing plans to repay revenue bonds. Through the CTFA, local transportation agencies will have greater ability to sell revenue bonds -- backed by non-general fund monies -- in the municipal bond market. And the state will ensure that projects and financing are consistent with state transportation policy objectives. (Although the CTFA is still active, no financing is available at this time. California Treasurer's Office is working to get the CTFA up and running.)

### **D.5 California Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development**

The Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) was created by Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. to serve as California's single point of contact for economic development and job creation efforts. GO-Biz offers a range of services to business owners including: attraction, retention and expansion services, site selection, permit assistance, regulatory guidance, small business assistance, international trade development, assistance with state government, and much more.

GO-Biz has staff dedicated to support businesses who are experts in the following areas:

- California Business Investment Services (CalBIS)
- California Competes Tax Credit
- Innovation and Entrepreneurship
- International Affairs and Business Development
- Permit Assistance
- Small Business Assistance
- Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV)

Other GO-Biz affiliations include:

- California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (IBank)
- Visit California
- California Film Commission

#### **D.5.1 California Competes Tax Credit**

The California Competes Tax Credit is an income tax credit available to businesses who want to come, stay, or grow in California. Tax credit agreements are negotiated by GO-Biz and approved by a statutorily created "California Competes Tax Credit Committee," consisting of the State Treasurer, the Director of the Department of Finance, the Director of GO-Biz, and one appointee each by the Speaker of the Assembly and Senate Committee on Rules.

## **D.5.2 California Film Commission**

The California Film Commission (CFC) enhances California's status as the leader in motion picture, television and commercial production. A one-stop office for filmmakers, the CFC supports productions of all sizes and budgets with location assistance and an extensive digital location library, free online permitting, low cost use of state properties as shooting locations, and production assistance. The CFC also administers the state's Film & Television Tax Credit Program and serves as primary liaison between productions and all levels of government to eliminate barriers to filming. The CFC has an advisory board of up to 21 members appointed by the Governor, Senate Pro Tem and Speaker of the Assembly who work to enhance the economic climate in California by keeping film industry jobs and projects in the state.

### **D.5.2.1 Film & Television Tax Credit Program 2.0**

These tax credits are given to qualified productions that are produced in California. Program 2.0 offers tax credits to TV projects and feature films with several application periods each fiscal year.

## **D.5.3 I-Bank Programs**

The California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (IBank) is the State of California's only general purpose financing authority. The Legislature created IBank in 1994 to finance public infrastructure and private development that promote a healthy climate for jobs, contribute to a strong economy, and improve the quality of life in California communities. As of January 2016, IBank has financed nearly \$37 billion in infrastructure and economic development projects. IBank has a five-member Board of Directors, and an Executive Director who runs the day-to-day operations. IBank has broad statutory authority to issue tax-exempt and taxable revenue bonds, provide loans to state and local governments for public infrastructure and economic expansion projects and loan guarantees to help small businesses. IBank's current programs include the Infrastructure State Revolving Fund (ISRF) Program; Bond Financing Program, including: 501(c)(3) Bonds, Industrial Development Bonds; Exempt Facility Bonds; and Public Agency Revenue Bonds; as well as the Small Business Finance Center.

### **D.5.3.1 Small Business Loan Guarantee Program**

The Small Business Loan Guarantee Program provides repayment guarantees to lenders of loans for small businesses having difficulty securing financing on their own. The guarantees are issued by non-profit Financial Development Corporations. The Financial Development Corporations partner with community banks to help small business owners finance their plans including expanding operations, purchasing new equipment, and providing businesses with working capital. Guarantees may also be issued on loans for start-up costs.

### **D.5.3.2 Infrastructure State Revolving Fund Program**

The Infrastructure State Revolving Fund (ISRF) Program provides low-cost financing to public agencies for a wide variety of infrastructure projects. ISRF Program funding is available in amounts ranging from \$50,000 to \$25,000,000, with terms of up to 30 years.

Interest rates are fixed for the term of the financing. Eligible project categories include city streets, county highways, state highways, drainage, water supply and flood control, educational facilities, environmental mitigation measures, parks and recreational facilities, port facilities, public transit, sewage collection and treatment, solid waste collection and disposal, water treatment and distribution, defense conversion, public safety facilities, and power and communications facilities.

#### **D.5.3.3 501(c)(3) Revenue Bond Program**

The 501(c)(3) Revenue Bond Program provides tax-exempt financing to eligible nonprofit public benefit corporations for the acquisition and/or improvement of facilities and capital assets. Typical borrowers include cultural, charitable and recreational organizations, research institutes, and other types of organizations that provide public benefits.

#### **D.5.3.4 Industrial Development Revenue Bond Program**

The Industrial Development Revenue Bond (IDB) Program provides tax-exempt financing up to \$10 million for qualified manufacturing and processing companies for the construction or acquisition of facilities and equipment. IDBs allow private companies to borrow at low interest rates normally reserved for state and local governmental entities.

#### **D.5.3.5 Exempt Facility Revenue Bond Program**

The Exempt Facility Revenue Bond Program provides tax-exempt financing for projects that are government-owned or consist of private improvements within publicly-owned facilities, such as private airline improvements at publicly-owned airports.

#### **D.5.3.6 Public Agency Revenue Bond Program**

The Public Agency Revenue Bond (PARB) is a debt instrument that is used to finance facilities for revenue producing public agencies. PARB is a conduit tax-exempt and (or taxable) bond financing used to expand unique programs of specific state and local government agencies.

### **D.6 California Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA)**

The California Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA) was created in 1988, under California's Joint Exercise of Powers Act, to provide California's local governments with an effective tool for the timely financing of community-based public benefit projects.

Although cities, counties and special districts are able to issue their own debt obligations or serve as a conduit issuer of private activity bonds that promote economic development and provide critical community services, many local agencies find stand-alone financings too costly or lack the necessary resources or experience to facilitate the bond issuance and perform post-issuance activities for the term of the bonds. In response, CSCDA was created by and for local governments in California, and is sponsored by the California State Association of Counties and the League of California Cities.

### **D.6.1 New Markets Tax Credit Program**

Created by the U.S. Federal Government in 2000 as part of the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act, the New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) program encourages investment in low-income communities. Through the NMTC Program, real estate projects or businesses in a low-income community are able to generate capital by providing investors, typically a bank or financial institution, a tax credit as an additional incentive for capital investment. The authority to determine how tax credits are allocated is granted to financial intermediaries called Community Development Entities (CDEs). CDEs have been certified by the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI Fund) of the U.S. Department of the Treasury after completing a rigorous application process and demonstrating their commitment and history of investing capital into low-income communities. CSCDC is a certified CDE. Certified CDEs compete annually to receive awards under the NMTC.

*Programs for Public Agencies*

### **D.6.2 CaLEASE**

This program offers tax-exempt lease financing to public agencies for capital projects, and equipment without the traditional expense or complexity of other finance mechanisms.

### **D.6.3 Statewide Community Infrastructure Program (SCIP)**

SCIP allows participating local agencies to receive impact fees prior to development, while property owners repay the tax-exempt obligation over a thirty-year bond term. SCIP may eliminate the need for local agencies to negotiate deferral fee agreements.

### **D.6.4 CaliforniaFIRST – Property Assessed Clean Energy Program (PACE)**

CaliforniaFIRST is a multi-jurisdiction Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program that provides the size and standardization to catalyze an active, secure energy retrofit marketplace. PACE is a financing tool that allows property owners to secure upfront funding for energy and water-saving improvements, which they repay through a voluntary contractual assessment lien on their property tax bill.

*Programs for Private Firms*

### **D.6.5 501(c)(3) Nonprofit Status**

Qualified nonprofit organizations can access low-cost, tax-exempt bonds to finance or refinance the acquisition, construction, installation, expansion or rehabilitation of land, buildings, and equipment. A 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization can finance projects at a lower interest rate than conventional financing because the interest paid to bondholders is exempt from federal (and in some instances state) income taxes.

### **D.6.6 Housing Bonds**

For-profit and nonprofit developers can access tax-exempt bonds for the financing of low-income multifamily and senior housing projects. The Bonds may be used to finance or refinance the acquisition and rehabilitation of an existing project or for the construction of a new project,

provided the developer agrees to set aside all, or a portion, of the units in a project for individuals and families of very low, low or moderate income.

#### **D.6.7 IDBs/Manufacturing (see D.3)**

#### **D.6.8 Exempt Facilities/Solid Waste**

This program offers companies seeking cost-effective, tax-exempt capital to finance the acquisition and rehabilitation, construction of, or the acquisition of new equipment for solid waste and exempt facilities.

### **D.7 California Energy Commission**

As the state's primary energy policy and planning agency, the California Energy Commission is committed to reducing energy costs and environmental impacts of energy use - such as greenhouse gas emissions - while ensuring a safe, resilient, and reliable supply of energy.

#### **D.7.1 Energy Efficiency Financing**

Projects with proven energy and/or demand cost savings are eligible. Energy efficiency projects must be technically and economically feasible. Examples of projects include: lighting system upgrades, pumps and motors, streetlights and LED traffic signals, energy management systems and equipment controls, building insulation, energy generation including renewable and combined heat and power projects, heating, ventilation and air conditioning equipment, water and waste water treatment equipment, and load shifting projects, such as thermal energy storage.

### **D.8 California Municipal Utility Association**

CMUA was initially formed in 1932 and incorporated in 1933 to represent the interests of California's community-owned electric utilities before the California Legislature. Following numerous legislative successes, CMUA launched a new program in 2010 to increase its advocacy efforts before both administrative and regulatory agencies that may have a significant impact on California's energy and water utility operations.

Currently, CMUA represents its members' interests on energy and water issues before the California Legislature, the Governor's Office and the maze of regulatory bodies, such as the California Energy Commission, the California Air Resources Board, the Department of Water Resources, the California Independent System Operator, and the State Water Resources Control Board.

#### **D.8.1 Financing Authority for Resource Efficiency in California (FARECal)**

Provides flexible, joint/pooled financing for energy efficiency, water conservation and water reclamation projects to municipalities and local districts with publicly owned utilities.

### **D.9 California Department of Housing and Community Development (CHCD)**

By administering programs that provide grants and loans (from both state and federal housing programs), CHCD creates rental and homeownership opportunities for Californians from all walks of life, including veterans, seniors, young families starting out, people with disabilities, farmworkers, and



individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness. Over the last three decades, CHCD has provided more than \$3 billion of funding for the development of affordable housing and associated infrastructure, but CHCD's role does not end once the awards are made. Through long-term monitoring, CHCD ensures the developments continue to provide safe and affordable homes, and that the homes remain well-maintained and financially sound. (Note that some of these programs might also be discussed under federal program information.)

#### **D.9.1 Golden State Acquisition Fund (GSAF) - Affordable Housing Innovation Program (AHIP)**

The program provides quick acquisition financing for the development or preservation of affordable housing. Loans for developers, provided through a nonprofit fund manager and terms may not exceed 5 years. Applicants must demonstrate local government support, the availability of leveraged funds, organizational stability and capacity, and a track record of developing affordable housing.

#### **D.9.2 Local Housing Trust Fund Program**

The program helps finance local housing trust funds dedicated to the creation or preservation of affordable housing. Matching grants (dollar-for-dollar) are available to local housing trust funds that are funded on an ongoing basis from private contributions or public sources that are not otherwise restricted in use for housing programs. Projects can include the construction of rental housing projects with units restricted for at least 55 years to households earning less than 60 percent of area median income, and for down payment assistance to qualified first-time homebuyers who qualify for funding. (Although the program is still active, no financing appears to be available at this time.)

#### **D.9.3 CalHome Program**

The program enables low and very-low income households to become or remain homeowners. Grants are provided to local public agencies and nonprofit developers to assist individual households through deferred-payment loans. Direct, forgivable loans can be used to assist development projects involving multiple ownership units, including single-family subdivisions. Grants to local public agencies or nonprofit corporations can be used for first-time homebuyer down payment assistance, home rehabilitation, including manufactured homes not on permanent foundations, acquisition and rehabilitation, homebuyer counseling, self-help mortgage assistance programs, or technical assistance for self-help homeownership.

All funds to individual homeowners will be in the form of loans: loans for real property acquisition, site development, predevelopment, construction period expenses of homeownership development projects, or permanent financing for mutual housing and cooperative developments. Project loans to developers may be forgiven as developers make deferred payment loans to individual homeowners. Assistance to individual households will be in the form of deferred-payment loans, payable on sale or transfer of the homes, or when they cease to be owner-occupied, or at maturity. (Although the program is still active, no financing appears to be available at this time.)

#### **D.9.4 HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)**

This program assists cities, counties and nonprofit community housing development organizations (CHDOs) that do not receive HOME funds directly from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to create and retain affordable housing. Grants are provided to cities and counties and low-interest loans to state-certified CHDOs operating in state-eligible jurisdictions. Most of the assistance is in the form of loans by city and county recipients to project developers, to be repaid to local HOME accounts for reuse.

#### **D.9.5 Housing-Related Parks Program**

The goal of this program is to increase the overall supply of housing affordable to lower income households, by providing financial incentives to cities and counties with documented housing starts for newly constructed affordable units (for very low or low-income households). Grants are provided for the creation of new parks or rehabilitation or improvements to existing parks. Grant amounts are based on the number of bedrooms in newly constructed rental and ownership units restricted for very low and low-income households. A city, county, or city and county that receives funds may subcontract through a recreation and park district or nonprofit organization that has among its purposes the conservation of natural or cultural resources.

#### **D.9.6 Infill Infrastructure Grant Program (IIG)**

This grant program assists in the new construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure that supports higher-density affordable and mixed-income housing in locations designated as infill. The minimum/maximum grant amounts for Qualifying Infill Projects: \$500,000/\$4 million (\$250,000 minimum for Rural Areas). New construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of infrastructure are required as a condition of approval or approved in connection with the approval of Qualifying Infill Projects. Eligible applicants include non-profit and for-profit developers and as a joint applicant with the developer, a locality or public housing authority.

#### **D.9.7 Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)**

This program aims to provide assistance for new construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of permanent as well as transitional rental housing for lower income households. These loans are deferred payment loans with 55-year terms. The interest rate is three percent simple interest on unpaid principal balance. Eligible activities include new construction, rehabilitation, or acquisition and rehabilitation of permanent or transitional rental housing, and the conversion of nonresidential structures to rental housing.

MHP funds are only provided for post-construction permanent financing. Eligible costs include the cost of child care, after-school care and social service facilities integrally linked to the assisted housing units, real property acquisition, refinancing to retain affordable rents, necessary onsite and offsite improvements, reasonable fees and consulting costs, and capitalized reserves. (Although the program is still active, no financing appears to be available at this time.)

### **D.9.8 Predevelopment Loan Program (PDLP)**

This program provides predevelopment capital to finance the start of low income housing projects. These are short-term loans with three percent simple annual interest loans for up to two years. Maximum loan amount for purposes other than site option or site purchase is \$100,000. Predevelopment costs can be applied to projects that construct, rehabilitate, convert or preserve assisted housing, which includes manufactured housing and mobile home parks. Eligible costs include, but are not limited to, site control, site acquisition for future low-income housing development, engineering studies, architectural plans, application fees, legal services, permits, bonding and site preparation.

### **D.9.9 Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Housing Program**

Under this program, low-interest loans are available as gap financing for rental housing developments that include affordable units, and serve as mortgage assistance for homeownership developments. In addition, grants are available to cities, counties, and transit agencies for infrastructure improvements necessary for the development of specified housing developments, or to facilitate connections between these developments and the transit station. Loans can be used for the development and construction of housing development projects within one-quarter mile of a transit station. Grants can be used for the provision of infrastructure necessary for the development of higher density uses within one-quarter mile of a transit station. (Although the program is still active, no financing appears to be available at this time.)

## **D.10 California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)**

Caltrans provides quality planning products, services, and information to support and guide transportation investment decisions. Note that some of these programs might also discussed under federal program information.

### **D.10.1 Sustainable Transportation Planning Program**

The Sustainable Transportation Planning Grant Program was created to support the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans) current mission, which is to provide a safe, sustainable, integrated, and efficient transportation system to enhance California's economy as well as livability. The grant program's objectives include sustainability, preservation, mobility, safety, innovation, economy, health, and equity.

Although dedicated grants no longer exist for Environmental Justice, Community-Based Transportation Planning, and Transit Planning, these important areas are still eligible for funding under the new Grant Program. Caltrans still provides transportation planning grants to promote a balanced, comprehensive multimodal transportation system. However, Caltrans revised the Grant Program to reflect current goals that emphasize increased transportation planning efforts that promote sustainability.

These grants may be used for a wide range of transportation planning purposes, which address local and regional transportation needs and issues. The implementation of these grants should ultimately lead to the adoption, initiation, and programming of transportation improvements.

### **D.10.2 Transit Planning Program**

The Transit Planning Grant Program is funded by the Federal Transit Administration (Section 5304). The Federal Transit Administration authorizes Caltrans to distribute these grant funds. Funding distribution depends on the quality and amount of applications for each Transit Planning program.

### **D.11 California Pollution Control Financing Authority**

The California Pollution Control Financing Authority (CPCFA) provides financial assistance in a variety of forms, including tax exempt bonds for qualifying waste and recycling facilities, grants and loans to clean up contaminated lands, small business loan assistance and tax exempt bonds for certain industrial facilities.

#### **D.11.1 Tax-Exempt Waste/Recycling Bonds**

CPCFA provides tax-exempt bond financing for pollution control projects. Their Tax-Exempt Bond Financing Program gives California businesses help with acquisition or construction of qualified pollution control, waste disposal, or recycling facilities, and the acquisition and installation of new equipment. Bonds must be issued in minimum denominations of \$250,000 or any integral multiple of \$5,000 above this amount.

#### **D.11.2 Pollution Control Tax-Exempt Bond Financing Program**

The Pollution Control Tax-Exempt Bond Financing Program provides private-activity tax-exempt bond financing to California businesses for the acquisition, construction, or installation of qualified pollution control, waste disposal, and waste recovery facilities, and the acquisition and installation of new equipment. Financing is performed in conjunction with allocation from the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee (CDLAC). The allocation is required by federal tax law for private activity tax-exempt bonds to be issued. Tax-exempt bond financing provides qualified borrowers with lower interest costs than are available through conventional financing mechanisms.

#### *Eligible Facilities*

The following types of projects are eligible for financing:

- Large Business: Provides financing to California businesses, irrespective of company size, for the acquisition, construction or installation or qualified pollution control, waste disposal, and resource recovery facilities
- Small Business: Provides financing to California businesses that meet the size standards set forth in Title 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations or are an eligible small business, which is defined as 500 employees or less, including affiliates, for the acquisition, construction or installation of qualified pollution control, waste disposal, and resource recovery facilities.

#### **D.11.3 Small Business Assistance Fund (SBAF)**

CPCFA uses the SBAF to help pay for the costs of issuance of tax-exempt bonds issued on behalf of small businesses. The SBAF may be used to pay for costs such as letter of credit fees,

transaction fees and other costs associated with the issuance of bonds. This assistance reduces the net cost of financing to the small business.

#### **D.11.4 Small Business Loans**

The California Capital Access Program (CalCAP) helps small-business borrowers obtain loans through participating financial institutions. CalCAP contributes to the loan loss reserves of a financial institution, thereby allowing the lender to provide loans to business which might otherwise not be able to obtain financing. While the requirements of the participating lenders can vary, the maximum size of a CalCAP loan is \$5 million, and the maximum enrolled amount is \$2.5 million. Loans enrolled in the Air Resources Board (ARB) On-Road Heavy-Duty Vehicle Program can be used to finance heavy-duty trucks and buses and retrofits. CalCAP together with the California Air Resources Board may provide up to 100% coverage on certain loan defaults. Eligible businesses in the Proposition 1B Loan Assistance Program are those that have received an invitation letter from the Air Resources Board stating that the equipment owner is eligible to receive grant money to purchase a newer, compliant vehicle.

#### **D.11.5 Industrial Development Bonds**

CPCFA provides tax-exempt Industrial Development Bonds for qualified manufacturing and processing companies. (See also D.3)

### **D.12 California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)**

The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) offers funding opportunities authorized by legislation to assist public and private entities in the safe and effective management of the waste stream. To access detailed information about grant, payment, and loan programs currently offered by CalRecycle, see the various programs listed below. Applicants can apply online for many of CalRecycle's grant programs by using the Grants Management System Web (GMSWeb). These grants generally target specific elements of the waste stream, such as beverage containers.

#### *Payment Programs*

##### **D.12.1 Used Oil Payment Program (OPP)**

The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) administers the Used Oil Payment Program to provide opportunities for local governments/other eligible jurisdictions to receive payments for used oil and used oil filter collection/recycling programs. Eligible applicants are limited to local governments, which are defined in statute as "any chartered or general law city, chartered or general law county, or any city and county." The applicant's local used oil collection program must include used oil and used oil filter collection opportunities and a public education element as outlined in Public Resources. A maximum amount of \$11 million is provided each fiscal year for this program. Actual budget amounts are determined annually as part of the State budget process. Payments are calculated per capita using the Department of Finance's population statistics. (Although the program is still active, participants should be aware that the projections show a reduction in the amount of funds available for the Oil Payment Program beginning 2018/2019 fiscal year.)

### **D.12.2 Beverage Container City/County Payment Program**

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) administers the Beverage Container City/County Payment Program to provide opportunities for beverage container recycling. The goal of this program is to reach and maintain an 80 percent recycling rate for all California refund value beverage containers in the form of aluminum, glass, plastic and bi-metal. Projects implemented by cities and counties will assist in reaching and maintaining this goal. The department issues up to \$1,500,000 annually in the form of grants for beverage container recycling programs. The availability of grant funding for communities will provide opportunities for CalRecycle to address recycling challenges, aid in increasing beverage container collection, and reduce beverage container litter in the waste stream. Eligible applicants for this grant program include California cities, counties, other local government entities, joint powers authorities, special districts, public colleges and universities, public K-12 school districts, nonprofit organizations and qualifying Indian tribes. CalRecycle is seeking projects that implement new or enhance existing programs to provide convenient beverage container recycling opportunities in various locations statewide.

#### *Loan Programs*

### **D.12.3 Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) Loans**

Provides direct loans to businesses that use post-consumer or secondary waste materials to manufacture new products, or undertake projects to reduce the waste resulting from manufacturing a product.

### **D.12.4 Proposed Greenhouse Gas Reduction Revolving Loans**

Provides loans to promote in-state development of infrastructure to process California-generated organics and other recyclable materials into new value-added products.

## **D.13 California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)**

CalEPA develops, implements, and enforces environmental laws that regulate air, water and soil quality, pesticide use, and waste recycling and reduction. CalEPA uses the most recent research to shape the state's environmental laws.

### **D.13.1 California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Environmental Justice (EJ) Small Grants Program**

Assists eligible non-profit community organizations and federally-recognized Tribal governments to address environmental justice issues in areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and hazards. The maximum amount awarded is \$50,000 over a period of 12 months.

## **E. Federal Programs**

### **E.1 Export-Import Bank**

The Export-Import Bank (EXIM) is the official export credit agency of the United States. Its mission is to ensure that U.S. companies have access to the financing they need to turn export opportunities into sales. (<http://www.exim.gov>)

### **E.1.1 Direct Loans Program**

Direct Loans help secure competitive financing for international buyers. The Export-Import Bank provides fixed-rate financing up to 12 years in general and up to 18 years for renewable energy projects. Loans are awarded to creditworthy international buyers in both the private and public sector, and can finance local costs up to 30%. In addition, international buyers get competitive term financing that may previously have been unavailable.

### **E.1.2 Working Capital Loan Guarantee Program**

The Working Capital Loan Guarantee Program provides a 90% loan-backing guarantee, decreasing repayment risk and increasing the lender's willingness to extend a loan, and with an expanded borrowing base, small business exporters are able to borrow more with the same collateral. The program can cover both multiple export sales and individual contracts. The program also guarantees both revolving and transaction-specific facilities. There is no minimum or maximum transaction amount.

### **E.1.3 Finance Lease Guarantee Program**

EXIM Bank supports competitive medium-term financing structured as finance leases in addition to financing structured as installment loans. Support of lease financing is important since some foreign buyers of U.S. capital goods prefer lease financing as an alternative to traditional installment loans. EXIM Bank will guarantee lease financing of U.S. goods and services to creditworthy international lessees, both private and public sector, when financing is otherwise not available or applicable interest rates are not economically viable.

### **E.1.4 Export Credit Insurance**

Export Credit Insurance is an insurance policy for foreign accounts receivable, providing protection against the risk of buyer nonpayment. The goal is when EXIM backs foreign receivables, private banks are often willing to lend against assets otherwise excluded from the borrowing base.

### **E.1.5 Limited Recourse Project Finance**

The Limited Recourse Project Finance is an arrangement in which EXIM Bank lends to newly created project companies and looks to the project's future cash flows as a source of repayment instead of relying directly on foreign governments, financial institutions, or established corporations for repayment of the debt.

This financing arrangement is especially appropriate where hard currency revenues can be captured offshore, or long-term off-take contracts insure project cash flows. EXIM Bank works with project developers or equity participants to develop a structure that can be sustained throughout the project's operations.

### **E.1.6 Structured Finance**

EXIM Bank can provide structured financing to existing companies overseas that qualify for loans. Potential borrowers must qualify for structured financing based on their creditworthiness

as reflected on their balance sheet. EXIM Bank may require other sources of collateral from potential borrowers or security enhancements to provide structured financing.

Other federal (or nationwide) programs are discussed below in two different, tabulated, formats. First, section E.2 lists the results of a search on grants.gov using the keywords “economic development” and screening for potential application to Ventura County and to disregard programs that are generally already “in play” in the County through pass-throughs to state and local governments, for example. As such, the list is in no way intended to be exhaustive, but rather to provide examples of programs that might be particularly relevant to VCEVSP action items. The programs identified may not be readily apparent to officials or other persons not directly involved with them already. (Although some of these programs may be well known to particular organizations that have a direct interest in the kinds of activities they support, a broader awareness of these kinds of programs may be useful to the broader audience involved in implementing the EVSP.)



**E.2 Selected Programs from Grants.gov Search**

AGENCY NAME	OPPORTUNITY NUMBER	OPPORTUNITY TITLE	NOTES
E.2.1 Corporation for National and Community Service	<a href="#">CNCS-01-19-2017</a>	2017 RSVP Expansion Notice of Funding Opportunity	The Senior Corps RSVP Expansion Competition will award grants to eligible organizations (includes counties, non-profits, institutions of higher learning, among others) proposing to engage RSVP volunteers age 55 and older in a diverse range of volunteer activities. Senior Corps' funding priorities for the competition include the following: Evidence-based program implementations, Elder Justice, Education – Intergenerational Programming, Access to Care in Opioid Abuse, Aging in Place – Transportation, and Economic Opportunity. Competition is limited to only those counties across the country that are currently not being served (portions of Ventura County are eligible).
E.2.2 National Institutes of Health	<a href="#">PA-14-154</a>	Early Stage Development of Technologies in Biomedical Computing, Informatics, and Big Data Science (R43/R44)	This funding opportunity announcement encourages Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) grant applications from small business concerns that propose development of a broad base of innovative technologies in biomedical computing, informatics, and Big Data Science that will support rapid progress in areas of scientific opportunity in biomedical research. It is expected that this research and development is conducted in the context of important biomedical and behavioral research problems. As such, applications are intended to develop enabling technologies that could apply to the interests of most NIH Institutes and Centers, and range from basic biomedicine to research in all relevant organ systems and diseases.
E.2.3 Food and Drug Administration	<a href="#">RFA-FD-16-039</a>	Food Protection Task Force (FPTF) and Integrated Food Safety System (IFSS) Project Grant Program (R18)	This funding opportunity is issued by the FDA as part of support for Research Demonstration and Dissemination Projects (R18), and is to solicit applications from organizations that propose to develop, test, and evaluate food safety and food-defense health service activities, and to foster the application of existing knowledge for the control of categorical and food-related diseases and illnesses.
E.2.4 Office of Naval Research	<a href="#">N00014-17-S-FOO2</a>	FY17 Funding Opp. Announcement for Navy and Marine Corps Science, Technology, Engineering &	The ONR seeks a broad range of proposals for augmenting existing, or developing, innovative solutions that directly maintain or cultivate a diverse, world class STEM workforce, in order to maintain the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps' technological superiority. Projects must aim to increase student engagement in STEM and persistence of students in STEM degrees, while improving student technical capacity.

AGENCY NAME	OPPORTUNITY NUMBER	OPPORTUNITY TITLE	NOTES
		Mathematics Education, Outreach and Workforce Program	
E.2.5 Department of Housing and Urban Development	FR6100N33	Supplemental Comprehensive Housing Counseling Grant Program	This grant opportunity targets those HUD-approved housing counseling agencies that do not currently participate in the program, either directly or indirectly via pass-through funding.
E.2.6 National Veterans Sports Programs	<a href="#">VA-ASG-2018-01</a>	Grants for Adaptive Sports Programs for Disabled Veterans and Disabled Members of the Armed Forces	The Adaptive Sports Grant (ASG) Program's purpose is to provide grants to eligible adaptive sports entities to plan, develop, manage, and implement programs to provide adaptive sports activities for disabled Veterans and disabled members of the Armed Forces. Adaptive sports activities mean: (1) instruction, participation, and competition in adaptive sports; (2) training and technical assistance to program administrators, coaches, recreation therapists, instructors, VA employees, and other appropriate individuals; and (3) coordination, Paralympic classification of athletes, athlete assessment, sport-specific training techniques, program development (including programs at the local level), sports equipment, supplies, program evaluation, and other activities related to the implementation and operation of the program grants. Geographic regions “where the VA has identified limited sports opportunities for disabled Veterans and disabled members of the Armed Forces” have some preference in competition for this grant, but these regions are not specifically identified.
E.2.7 National Endowment for the Arts	<a href="#">2017NEA01AWCC</a>	NEA Art Works Creativity Connects, FY2018	Grants require a partnership between an arts program and a nonarts organization. A key intent is a grant opportunity that supports collaborative, mutually beneficial partnerships between the arts and nonarts sectors, specifically: Agriculture, Business and Economic Development, Science, Technology, Healthcare, Community, Education, Environment, Military, Transportation.
E.2.8 Economic Development Administration	<a href="#">EDAP2017</a>	FY 2017 Economic Development Assistance Programs: Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance	EDA will make construction, nonconstruction, and revolving loan fund investments under the Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA) Programs. Grants made under these programs will leverage regional assets to support the implementation of regional economic development strategies designed to create jobs and leverage private capital investment in (generally) economically distressed areas.

AGENCY NAME	OPPORTUNITY NUMBER	OPPORTUNITY TITLE	NOTES
E.2.9 Department of Agriculture	<a href="#">USDA-NIFA-CPPM-006264</a>	Crop Protection and Pest Management Competitive Grants Program	The purpose of the Crop Protection and Pest Management program is to address high-priority issues related to pests and their management using Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches, generally including new and emerging technologies, at the state, regional and national levels.
E.2.10 Department of Agriculture	<a href="#">USDA-NIFA-HSI-006206</a>	Hispanic Serving Institutions -- Education Grants Program	This competitive grants program is intended to promote and strengthen the ability of Hispanic Serving Institutions (of which Ventura County has several) to carry out higher education programs in the food and agricultural sciences. Programs aim to attract outstanding students and produce graduates capable of enhancing the nation's food and agricultural scientific and professional work force.
E.2.11 Department of Agriculture	<a href="#">USDA-NRCS-NHQ-RCPP-18-01</a>	Regional Conservation Partnership Program	Through this program, NRCS seeks to co-invest with partners in innovative, workable and cost-effective approaches to benefit farming, ranching, and forest operations, local economies, and the communities and resources within a watershed or other geographic area. RCPP is not a grant program. Through RCPP, NRCS works with partners to provide a combination of financial and technical assistance to help producers implement conservation practices.
E.2.12 Department of Agriculture	<a href="#">USDA-AMS-TM-FMPP-G-17-0002</a>	Farmers Market Promotion Program	The goals of FMPP grants are to increase domestic consumption of and access to locally and regionally produced agricultural products, and to develop new market opportunities for farm and ranch operations serving local markets, by developing, improving, expanding, and providing outreach, training, and technical assistance to, or assisting in the development, improvement, and expansion of domestic farmers' markets, roadside stands, community-supported agriculture programs, agritourism activities, and other direct producer-to-consumer market opportunities. Eligible entities include agricultural businesses, agricultural cooperatives, producer networks, producer associations, community supported agriculture networks, and community-supported agriculture associations, and might involve nonprofit corporations, public benefit corporations, economic development corporations, regional farmers' market authorities, and local and tribal governments. FMPP offers both Capacity Building (CB) and Community Development, Training, and Technical Assistance (CTA) projects.
E.2.13 Department of Agriculture, Forest Service	<a href="#">USDA-FS-UCF-01-2018</a>	2018 Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Cost Share Grant Program	This program encourages innovative, cutting-edge grant proposals for program development, study, and collaboration that will address strategies in the National Ten-Year Urban Forestry Action Plan (2016-2026). The 2018 Request for Proposals is to address the following priority issue in the Action Plan Research Needs:

AGENCY NAME	OPPORTUNITY NUMBER	OPPORTUNITY TITLE	NOTES
			Planting, Inventory, and Analysis for Forest and Environmental Health. Organizations, local governments, tribal agencies, and partnerships are encouraged to submit proposals that will demonstrate the reach, resources, and expertise needed to address the priority issue (s) in ways that will lead to meaningful, replicable results across the country, working collaboratively with other organizations and entities, including those not traditionally involved in urban and community forestry.
E.2.14 Business and Cooperative Programs	<a href="#">RDBCP-REAP-RES-EEI-2016</a>	Renewable Energy Systems and Energy Efficiency Improvements Program	Provides guaranteed loan financing and grant funding to agricultural producers and small businesses in eligible rural areas (portions of Ventura County are eligible) for renewable energy systems or to make energy-efficiency improvements. Funds may be used for renewable energy systems, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biomass (for example: biodiesel and ethanol, anaerobic digesters, and solid fuels)</li> <li>• Geothermal for electric generation or direct use</li> <li>• Hydropower below 30 megawatts</li> <li>• Hydrogen</li> <li>• Small and large wind generation</li> <li>• Small and large solar generation</li> <li>• Ocean (tidal, current, thermal) generation</li> </ul>

Section E.3 summarizes broad federal agency/entity *program areas* (rather than specific programs) that are generally well known, with at least some of them already being applied within Ventura County. The intent of this table is to provide an overview of the potential influence of federal/national funding sources across a wide spectrum of strategic interests. Note that links in the table lead to, generally, catalogs of specific programs.

**E.3 Summary of Major, Broad Federal Agency/Entity Program Areas**

Agency		Topics/issues	Notes, tools, typical programs, etc.
E.3.1	EPA	Brownfields	<a href="#">Sustainable Management Approaches and Revitalization Tools – electronic (SMARTe)</a> , an open-source, web-based decision support system for developing and evaluating future reuse scenarios for potentially contaminated land.
E.3.2	EPA	Brownfields	Variety of programs providing direct funding for brownfields assessment, cleanup, revolving loans, and environmental job training and provides technical information on brownfields financing matters.
E.3.3	HUD	Brownfields	<a href="#">Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI)</a> – Competitive grant program targeting redevelopment of properties burdened by environmental contamination, for use only with a new Section 108-guaranteed loan commitment.
E.3.4	HUD	Affordable housing and related community/economic development purposes	Through Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) programs; HOME program, and others (generally entitlements programs)
E.3.5	U.S. Department of the Treasury	Supplemental capital to institutions that serve distressed communities and low-income individuals	<a href="#">Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI)</a> ; includes New Market Tax Credit program. (referenced elsewhere in this appendix)
E.3.6	National Park Service; National Trust For Historic Preservation	Historic preservation incentives, grants, etc.	General source for funding support. <a href="#">National Trust for Historic Preservation: Find Funding</a> ; programs are also available for restoration following a natural disaster.
E.3.7	USDA	Community/economic development in rural areas	General source for funding support. <a href="#">U.S. Department of Agriculture: Rural Development Programs and Services</a>
E.3.8	US DOT	Transportation, with focus on bike, pedestrian trails	General source for funding support. <a href="#">Federal Highway Administration: Bicycle and Pedestrian Funding</a>
E.3.9	NOAA, Coastal Services Center	Water quality, wetlands, and coasts	General source for funding support. <a href="#">National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Coastal Services Center: Funding Opportunities</a>

E.3.10	EPA	Water quality, wetlands, and coasts	General source for funding support. <a href="#">US EPA: Catalog of Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection</a>
E.3.11	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Wetlands	<a href="#">National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program</a>
E.3.12	EPA	Environmental Justice (helping to ensure that, for example, public policies and infrastructure projects do not unduly burden disadvantaged populations)	General source for funding support. <a href="#">U.S. EPA: Environmental Justice Grants and Resources</a> – Financial assistance to eligible organizations to facilitate environmental justice actions and empowerment.

**List of abbreviations/acronyms:**

BEDI – Brownfields Economic Development Initiative  
CCFI – Community Development Financial Institutions  
CDBG – Community Development Block Grants  
EDA – Economic Development Administration  
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency  
FWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
HUD – U.S. Department of Urban Housing and Development  
NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
NMTC – New Market Tax Credits  
NPS – National Park Service  
SMARTe – Sustainable Management Approaches and Revitalization Tools - electronic  
USDA – U.S. Department of Agriculture  
USDOT – U.S. Department of Transportation