## **EDA Leveraging Goals for Private Sector**

Section 603(b)(2) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, requires EDA to include in its Annual Report to Congress a discussion of private sector leveraging goals set for investments awarded to (a) rural\* and urban economically distressed areas; and (b) highly distressed areas. \*\*

The following information is provided to respond to those requirements. \*\*\*

(a) EDA's private sector leveraging goal with respect to grants awarded to rural and urban economically distressed areas

EDA has consistently shown sound results in attracting private capital investment in both rural and urban distressed communities.

In FY 2016, EDA invested 44.5% percent of its infrastructure and RLF funds in rural areas. These grantees expect the investments to leverage \$3 billion in private investment. EDA invested 55.5% percent of these funds in urban areas. These grantees expect the investments to leverage \$1.5 billion in private investment.

(b) EDA's private sector leveraging goal with respect to grants awarded to highly distressed areas

EDA recognizes the importance of private capital investment for successful economic development and the importance of maintaining significant flexibility to assist those communities that are taking the first steps toward economic growth. Therefore, EDA often makes prudent investments in areas where leverage ratios are lowest.

In FY 2016, EDA invested 50.5% percent of all its funds in highly distressed areas, and the infrastructure and RLF funds invested in highly distressed areas are projected to generate \$2.6 billion in private investment, based on grantee estimates.

\*\*\*U.S. Department of Defense reimbursable investments and disaster supplemental investments are not included in these calculations.

<sup>\*</sup>Rural includes investments made to Indian tribes.

<sup>\*\*</sup>For an area to qualify as being highly distressed, one of the following criteria must be met: (a) a 24-month unemployment rate of at least 200 percent of the national average, (b) per capita income not more than 60 percent of the national average, or (c) a catastrophic disaster.