

Speakers

- Nora Johnson, Policy Fellow, US EPA
- Kathy Nothstine, Associate Director, NADO
- William Fulton, Vice President, Smart Growth America

Context/Why We're Interested

- We all know the US economy has changed, and will continue to change
- We are seeing that many communities can no longer do what they once did





EPA's Research

- Trying to understand how communities can reinvent themselves after the loss (or decline) of the primary economic driver
- We think: a community's place-based assets are key to this reinvention





Defining Competitive Advantage

- Successful communities are taking new approach to economic development which includes:
 - Place based investments and connecting those investments to people and workforce development efforts,
 - Leveraging existing community place/people assets, building off regional and community communities' competitive advantage(s).
- Competitive advantage is defined as the collection of attributes of a place (community, locality, region, state) that distinguish it from another place and that can be used to help generate economic growth.
 - The attributes of a place include: people and their skills; condition of technical, educational, infrastructure, and capital resources; natural and scenic resources; and the quality of place and experience that exists in a community and that can be used to attract and grow businesses and talent

With Smart Growth America, we have:

- Researched and developed case studies in 22 communities
- Identified key themes and strategies for communities to pursue



Key Themes

- Create economic development strategies that work
 - Pursue strategies that target a knowledge-based economy
 - Pursue strategies that can supplement or build on traditional economic driver
- Invest in place
 - Revitalize the downtown and create vibrant neighborhoods
 - Community can provide the incentive
 - Façade improvement programs, streetscapes, parks, assistance to address vacancies, etc

Key Strategies

- Leverage existing assets to support new goals
 - Communities look to build on what is already there natural resources, higher education, historic downtowns, cultural institutions
- Garner citizen input, cultivate support for the vision
 - Formal or informal planning processes
- Invest in and commit to planning
 - Integrate planning processes (comp plans, economic development, etc)
 - Create action plans
- Foster leadership and cooperation
 - Leadership can come from anywhere, but is critical

Key Strategies con't

- Create and leverage incentives/grants
 - State/federal incentives and grants can be helpful
 - But don't forget local opportunities
- Make it easy to invest in the community
 - Utilize incentives
 - Remove red tape, provide assistance, market your community
- Use public-private partnerships strategically
 - Can help with financing or fundraising
 - Create lasting partnerships and private sector investment

Select Case Studies

Roanoke, VA

- Leverage existing assets to support new goals
- Invest in and commit to planning
- Foster leadership and cooperation
- Create and leverage incentives/grants
- Make it easy to invest in the community
- Use public-private partnerships strategically



Select Case Studies

Emporia, KS

- Leverage existing assets to support new goals
- Create and leverage incentives/grants
- Make it easy to invest in the community
- Use public-private partnerships strategically



Final Thoughts

- Many communities utilize a combination of the strategies above
- There is no "right" order to do this work
- Finally, communities need the time and space to evaluate assets, potential incentives, etc and then follow through