



# North Omaha Recovery Plan

2022 - 2025

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds & General Funds

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# A Letter from Senators Terrell McKinney and Justin Wayne

## A Call to Action – Alarm at the Gate

Now is the time for big ideas and assertive leadership in North Omaha. Let us be frank: for North Omaha, Federal American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) dollars are “once in a lifetime” or “transformational” funding. We must seize this opportunity—a \$400-million-dollar opportunity—to recover from the social, public health, and economic impacts of COVID-19 and emerge a more vibrant and resilient North Omaha.

The pandemic has demonstrated how poverty exacerbates disparities in public health and safety outcomes for residents living in low-income and/or segregated neighborhoods. ARPA funding presents a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for North Omaha to respond to the disparities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and improve the lives of all North Omaha residents. Therefore, our North Omaha 2022 Recovery Plan aims to address not only the systemic roots of poverty, but its symptoms as well. It will do this by rebuilding our infrastructure, uplifting our workforce, investing in high growth businesses, focusing on place-based economic development, and funding community-based violence prevention and interruption programs.

The North Omaha Recovery Plan is an opportunity for North Omaha to support and expand its existing evidence-based programs (through the acquisition of capital and investment in technical assistance), and develop a robust citywide culture of evaluation and continuous improvement.

A comparative analysis of its socioeconomic conditions shows that North Omahans, particularly Black North Omahans, will enter post-pandemic times much the same as they entered the previous six decades—as impoverished, powerless, and neglected people. Our Recovery Plan will change these conditions. Under our plan, we are turning opportunities near Eppley Airfield, 16<sup>th</sup> Street, and 30<sup>th</sup> Streets into reality. To date, we have over \$15 million committed by local businesses to developing these areas. We are also encouraging job growth by giving small business owners and emerging entrepreneurs the tools they need to expand. Under our plan, we will increase home ownership and housing affordability. Specifically, we will produce 100 new single family/town homes and 200 rentals while preserving 200 homes.

Our focus on socioeconomic impact is motivated not only by the Department Treasury’s clear guidance in the Interim Rules for ARPA Funds, but also by the structural and historic challenges still evident in North Omaha.



Senator Terrell McKinney  
District 11



Senator Justin T. Wayne  
District 13

## Executive Summary of Plan

For more than 18 months, the nation has been grappling with the unprecedented health and economic impacts of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. COVID-19 caused a widespread economic, social, and health-related loss, and deepened existing disparities. Social and economic challenges caused by the pandemic, including unemployment and wage losses, increased homelessness and food insecurity. These issues were disproportionately felt by North Omaha. The impacts have been devastating and recovery has been too slow.

ARPA funding presents a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for North Omaha to respond to the disparities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic across different demographic groups and improve the lives of all North Omaha residents. The North Omaha Recovery Plan is a pro-wealth building recovery plan that will ensure that North Omaha recovers from the social, public health, and economic impacts of COVID-19 and emerge from this pandemic as a more vibrant and resilient community. This will help North Omaha residents to close the individual wealth gap<sup>1</sup> and allow for us to help the underserved neighborhoods so they can compete economically<sup>2</sup>. To ensure that we follow through with our goal, we have developed a four-pronged plan that centers on prioritizing resources for those communities who were hit the hardest by this pandemic—Housing and Homelessness, Community and Small Business Recovery, Community Well Being, and Community Assistance and Programming.



Through the North Omaha 2022 Recovery Plan, we will rebuild our economy, invest in housing infrastructure, and protect the health and safety of North Omaha. We will connect communities to job training and employment programs and provide for their basic needs so they can stabilize and recover. We also plan on investing in small businesses and activating public spaces with art and community events. To address the wealth gap, we are providing access to capital for homeownership, entrepreneurship, and business ownership.

To ensure greater transparency and public accountability, we have developed a performance management framework that centers on continuous improvement with built in strategies for a systematic and scientific program evaluation. This framework looks at both individual program-level data *and* system-wide performance over the course of the funding cycle.

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<sup>1</sup> Thomas Piketty’s [Capital in the Twenty-First Century](#) makes the case that growing economic inequality caused by a concentration of wealth and the failure of economic systems to effectively redistribute that wealth leads to overall economic stagnation and diminishing social mobility.

<sup>2</sup> Heather McGhee’s [The Sum of Us: What Racism Costs Everyone and How We can Prosper Together](#) highlights how historic divestment from Black communities dragged down the economic growth of surrounding neighborhoods, slowed economic growth for whole cities, and forced many middle-income Black neighborhoods to fall into becoming classified as poor neighborhoods. She used research on the economic impacts of segregation in Chicago as the case study for her conclusions, pp 177-178.

## American Rescue Plan Act (“ARPA”)

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act (“ARPA”) was signed into law by the President. Title VI, Section 602 of the Social Security Act establishes the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund, and section 603 establishes the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (collectively, “ARPA Funds”). ARPA funds are intended to provide support to State, local, and Tribal governments in responding to the impact of COVID-19 and in their efforts to contain COVID-19 in their communities, residents, and businesses.

ARPA funds provide eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments with a substantial infusion of resources to meet pandemic response needs and rebuild a stronger, more vibrant economy as the country recovers. Within the categories of eligible uses, recipients have broad flexibility to decide how best to use this funding to meet the needs of their communities. Recipients may use ARPA funds to:

- Support public health expenditures, by funding COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and certain public health and safety staff;
- Address negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency, including economic harms to workers, households, small businesses, impacted industries, and the public sector;
- Replace lost public sector revenue, using this funding to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic;
- Provide premium pay for essential workers, offering additional support to those who have borne and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors; and,
- Invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure, making necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, support vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and expand access to broadband internet.

At the present time, Nebraska is projected to receive approximately \$6 billion in ARPA funding. The following shows a breakdown of the fund allocations. The source for the “specific program” amounts is Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS) state funding spreadsheet version 31.

<b>Estimated ARPA Fund Allocations (FFIS as of 9/21/21)</b>	<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>US Total</b>
Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund (State)	\$1,040,157,440	\$195,300,000,000
Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund (Territories & Tribal)	na	\$24,500,000,000
Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (Cities)	\$287,219,766	\$65,100,000,000
Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (Counties)	\$375,736,074	\$65,100,000,000
Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund (State, Territories & Tribal)	\$128,740,178	\$10,000,000,000
<b>Subtotal - State and Local</b>	<b>\$1,831,853,458</b>	<b>\$360,000,000,000</b>
Elemen & Second School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSE)	\$546,290,147	\$121,974,800,000
Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools Program	\$18,618,767	\$2,750,000,000
Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF)	\$208,292,309	\$36,021,881,801
<b>Subtotal – Education</b>	<b>\$773,201,223</b>	<b>\$160,746,681,801</b>
Economic Impact Payments (ARP)	\$2,395,029,000	\$389,928,923,000
Emergency Rental Assistance (ARP)	\$152,000,000	\$21,550,000,000
Child Care Stabilization Grants	\$143,093,320	\$23,975,000,000
Child Care and Development Block Grant (ARP)	\$89,286,484	\$14,960,830,000
Epidemiology and Lab Capacity for School Testing	\$58,263,420	\$10,000,000
State Small Business Credit Initiative (ARP)	\$56,234,176	\$10,000,000
Homeowner Assistance Fund	\$50,000,000	\$9,961,000,000
All other direct programs (68)	\$434,763,454	\$120,128,741,858
<b>Subtotal - specific programs</b>	<b>\$3,382,748,507</b>	<b>\$580,524,417,959</b>
<b>ARPA Total (per FFIS)</b>	<b>\$5,987,803,188</b>	<b>\$1,101,271,099,760</b>
<b>Fixed – Total</b>	<b>\$5,983,724,535</b>	<b>\$1,101,271,176,659</b>
Fixed - Subtotal Specific programs	\$3,378,669,854	\$580,524,494,858

The City of Omaha will receive \$112 million in federal Fiscal Recovery Funds appropriated through the ARPA. Douglas County will receive \$111 million in federal Fiscal Recovery Funds appropriated through the ARPA. Omaha Public Schools will receive \$194 million in federal dollars appropriated through the ARPA. Communities must use Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to the economic and public health impacts of Covid-19. For example, to replace city revenue losses through 2023, support community programs responding to pandemic impacts, and promote economic recovery. Half the money has been received; the remainder is expected to be allocated in Spring 2022.

## Uses of Funds: Overview

The negative impacts of COVID-19 were widespread in North Omaha and across the world. However, the COVID-19 harms were not equally distributed across all populations. Our Theory of Change provides an overall framework of how and why change will occur because of these strategic investments across North Omaha. The North Omaha Recovery Plan targets North Omaha

homeownership, support for small businesses, job training for low-income residents, support for art organizations, trauma response for citizens feeling the impacts of increased violence resulting from the pandemic, and access to food and mental health services for the most vulnerable residents of North Omaha.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) scores the susceptibility of communities to disasters or disease outbreaks, such as COVID-19. Thus, poverty, crowded housing, and other community attributes associated with social vulnerability increase a community’s risk for adverse health outcomes during and following a public health event. As seen below, North Omaha is the most at risk and susceptible community to disasters or disease outbreaks. Figure 1 below illustrates our most vulnerable communities – those with higher social and economic risk.

To incentivize programs that provide support to communities with the greatest needs and those hit hardest by the health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 emergency, Treasury has created a list of activities and investments that will be deemed presumptively eligible when they are provided in a Qualified Census Tract. (“QCT”) (p. 21) A QCT is defined as any census tract in which at least 50 percent of households have an income less than 60 percent of the Area Median Gross Income (AMGI), or which has a poverty rate of at least 25 percent. Figure 2 below illustrates Omaha’s QCTs. There are twenty-four (24) QCTs within the targeted area. These presumptively eligible activities included on the Treasury’s list span programs addressing health disparities and the social determinants of health, affordable housing, social services, education, childcare, and housing insecurity. (Interim Final Rule, pp. 141-143).

Figure 1. Map of Omaha’s Social Vulnerability Index

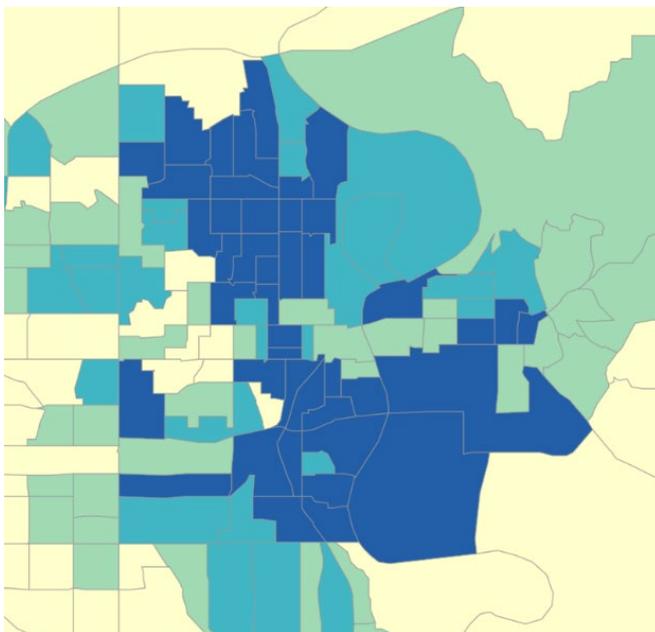
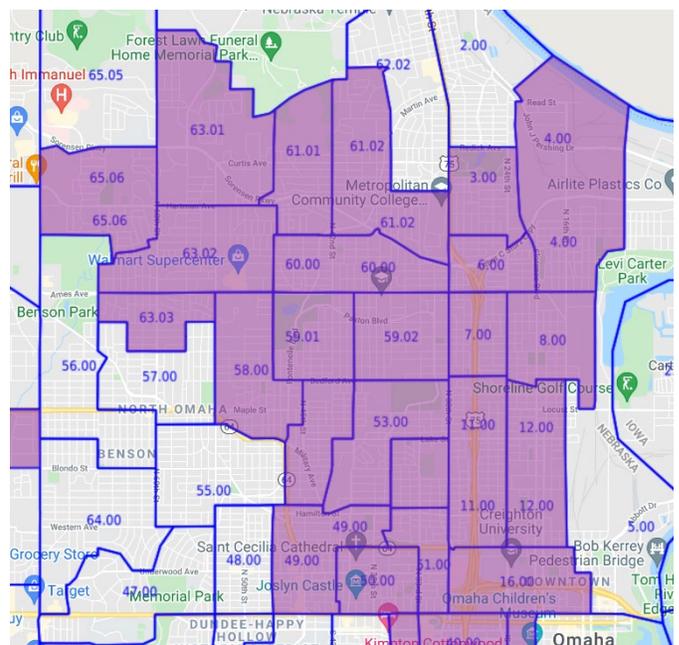


Figure 2. Map of Qualified Census Tract in Omaha



## *The North Omaha Recovery Plan Theory of Change*

The North Omaha Recovery Plan's essential duty is to respond to the harms caused by COVID-19. Its investments prioritize services and supports to the most impacted populations through the following Theory of Change:

If we...

*Prioritize community input and align the City, County and State to address the short and long-term health, economic, and social impacts of COVID-19*

By...

*Providing services and funding in partnership with culturally relevant organizations to directly support the individuals, businesses, and communities most impacted by COVID-19*

Then...

*North Omaha can be transformed, and it will become a more vibrant and resilient community.*

As described earlier, the investments seek to explicitly address the harms caused by COVID-19. For example, investments aimed at stabilizing small businesses will have an intentional focus on reaching businesses that are more likely to hire people who experienced unemployment during the COVID-19 pandemic, while also promoting high growth businesses to build resiliency.<sup>3</sup>

### *Guiding Principles*

The guiding principles for the North Omaha Recovery Plan are as follows:

- **Transparency:** We will share information and data on funding decisions, how funds are spent, and the results to the public.
- **Impact:** We are committed to maximizing the use of ARPA funds for the benefit of North Omaha residents and businesses.
- **Accountability:** We will follow federal guidelines and requirements to ensure that funds are appropriately spent and accurately reported.
- **Responsibility:** We will establish rigorous standards for compliance and performance for applicants and recipients to follow while also providing technical assistance and guidance as needed.

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<sup>3</sup> Brookings, To expand the economy, invest in Black businesses, December 2020 [To expand the economy, invest in Black businesses \(brookings.edu\)](https://www.brookings.edu/articles/to-expand-the-economy-invest-in-black-businesses/)

### *Investment Areas*

The North Omaha Recovery Plan accounts for twenty-six targeted investments across six of the seven eligible expenditure categories (Table 1, Figure 1). The thirty-nine projects are outlined in detail in the “Project Inventory” section of this Recovery Plan.

**Table 1. North Omaha Recovery Plan Expenditure Categories**

Expenditure Category		State - ARPA	Overall 4 Year Goal and Impact
E1	Expenditure Category: Public Health	\$5,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Invest in a mental health treatment facility.</li> </ul>
E2	Expenditure Category: Negative Economic Impacts	\$170,950,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Stabilize and assist small businesses</li> <li>● Provide job training opportunities</li> </ul>
E3	Expenditure Category: Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities	\$244,875,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Housing: Investment in single family, town homes, and multifamily housing units to provide stable housing for low-income families.</li> <li>● Health supports: Enhancing outdoor spaces, particularly in neighborhoods with high rates of COVID-19, to ensure that people can exercise and experience nature in ways that are aligned with public health recommendations.</li> <li>● Education supports: Providing education for children from cradle to career to mitigate the learning loss experienced during COVID-19 through childcare stipends, enhanced childcare facilities, and college supports and access.</li> </ul>
E4	Expenditure Category: Premium Pay		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No investment in premium pay.</li> </ul>
E5	Expenditure Category: Infrastructure	\$17,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Investment in stormwater and sewer infrastructure</li> <li>● Investment in broadband</li> </ul>
E6	Expenditure Category: Revenue Replacement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No investment in revenue replacement</li> </ul>
E7	Expenditure Category: Administrative and Other	\$1,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conduct impact analysis and evaluation of the programs and investments.</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$439,325,000</b>	

### *Goals and Outcomes*

The Theory of Change identifies one goal to unite the many investments through the North Omaha Recovery Plan. Each investment area also has specific goals and outcomes for individual-level, program-level, and system-level impacts, to more specifically understand how individuals’ lives and the community as a whole will change as a result of these funds.

Table 2. ARPA Goals and Outcomes

Category	Goals	Outcomes
Housing	People have access to safe and stable housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Build 100 homes, rehab 200 homes, and build 2 mixed use developments</li> </ul>
Community & Small Business Recovery	People and businesses can access assistance to economically recover from the impacts of COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1000 people enrolled in sectoral job training programs</li> <li>● Stabilize and assist 100 small businesses</li> <li>● Create North Omaha business generator</li> <li>● Support capital to businesses</li> <li>● 500 people graduated from sectoral job training programs</li> <li>● Increase income in Qualified Census Tracts</li> </ul>
Community Well-Being	Communities with historic barriers to capital, digital services, and basic needs can access these resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● State of the art mental health treatment facility</li> <li>● Support access to capital, including 20 childcare facilities</li> <li>● Support 1000 interns with financial supports to help them graduate on time</li> </ul>
Community Assistance & Programming	People make use of enhanced outdoor infrastructure and public spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Health supports: Expand Adams Park and Malcom X district, increase and recover tourism in cultural art districts, ensure that 5000 people can exercise and experience nature in ways that are aligned with public health recommendations.</li> <li>● Communities engage in public spaces through attendance at events and spending time outside</li> <li>● Live events return</li> <li>● Education supports: Providing education for children from cradle to career to mitigate the learning loss experienced during COVID-19 through childcare stipends, enhanced childcare facilities, and college supports and access.</li> </ul>

## Promoting Impactful Outcomes

As stated in the Theory of Change, the overall goal for programming is to “*Direct services and funding in partnership with culturally relevant organizations to address the harms caused by COVID-19 and support the most impacted communities.*” This is the benchmark that all programs will be evaluated against.

## *Defining the Harms Caused by COVID-19*

Pandemic prevention measures devastated small businesses due to mandatory closures, capacity restrictions, and other measures to slow the spread of the virus creating financial holes and increasing the time for full recovery to a pre-pandemic state. Historically during recovery periods, North Omaha entrepreneurs, small businesses, and contractors lag behind other parts of Omaha and the State—primarily having more difficulty obtaining capital to rebound.

To evaluate progress towards addressing the harms caused by COVID-19, Senators McKinney and Wayne underwent a comprehensive review of the negative impacts stemming from the pandemic. Frequently, low-income and other historically underserved communities experienced the greatest loss during the pandemic. The North Omaha Recovery Plan investments seek to explicitly address the harms caused by COVID-19 and, as a result, prioritizes investments in these communities.

### Business Impact

The Small Business Pulse Survey was developed by the United States Census Bureau to measure changes in small business conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic. As of May 5, 2020, 81% of small businesses in Nebraska’s Omaha metropolitan area reported a large or moderate negative effect to their business operations. The percentage of small businesses reporting a large negative effect has steadily decreased since the start of the pandemic. Meanwhile, the percentage of small businesses reporting a moderate negative effect has significantly increased since the start of the pandemic.

As reported by 3NewsNow, “A lot of businesses didn't expect for the pandemic to last as long as it has. When businesses first started to make changes because of the virus, they only planned for a few weeks out.”<sup>4</sup>

The geographic impacts of COVID-19 have been uneven. Opportunity Insights found that the highest revenue loss took place in affluent neighborhoods because of reduced spending by high-income earners, which led to higher jobs loss among low wage workers.<sup>5</sup> As these businesses lost revenue, they laid off their employees, particularly low-income workers. Nearly 50% of low-wage workers working in the highest-rent ZIP codes lost their jobs, compared with 30% in the lowest-rent ZIP codes. On the other hand, relief to businesses in communities of color has come more slowly and been less accessible. The Brookings Institute found that “On average, it took 31 days for small businesses with paid employees in majority-Black ZIP codes to receive PPP loans – seven days longer than those in majority-white communities”.<sup>6</sup>

As of December 5, 2021, 55% of local small businesses continue to report a large or moderate negative effect from the COVID-19 pandemic. This reality is exacerbated in communities like North Omaha, where individuals with low incomes and people of color have disproportionately experienced job loss and severe health challenges during the pandemic.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.3newsnow.com/news/local-news/small-businesses-didnt-plan-for-covid-19-to-last-this-long>

<sup>5</sup> <https://opportunityinsights.org/paper/tracker/>

<sup>6</sup> Brookings, *New data shows small businesses in communities of color had unequal access to federal COVID-19 relief*, September 2020 [New data shows small businesses in communities of color had unequal access to federal COVID-19 relief \(brookings.edu\)](https://www.brookings.edu/new-data-shows-small-businesses-in-communities-of-color-had-unequal-access-to-federal-covid-19-relief/)

## Employment Impact

Across the country, unemployment claims reached record levels due to COVID-19. Nebraska's peak in new claims came the first week of April 2020 (26,228) and the peak of continued claims (106,758) followed just a few weeks later. For comparison, during the same weeks in 2019, there were 584 initial claims and 3,106 continued weeks claimed, equating to a 4,391% and 3,337% increase respectively. Since the peak, unemployment insurance claims decreased sharply, but were around 50% higher than 2019 levels for initial claims and 86% above 2019 for continued claims.<sup>7</sup> The demographics of claimants from March 2020 to March 2021 were, for the most part, consistent with the overall demographics of the population of Nebraska. However, claims filed by workers who identified their race as Black or African American rose disproportionately, and women filed a higher share of claims than is typical.

Although Black or African American Nebraskans made up a little over 5% of the total population, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, they comprised close to 17% of the continued weeks claimed from March 2020 to March 2021. Claims from Black or African American Nebraskans also peaked in terms of weeks claimed months after all other races.<sup>8,9</sup> As of December 2021, the unemployment rate for Black Omaha residents is still close to levels not seen since the 2008 recession. At nearly 12%, it is three times higher than the unemployment rate for whites. Black workers are more likely to work multiple jobs (10%) than whites, while 20% of black households qualify as “the working poor,” or those who work full-time with an income below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Improving the economy begins with enabling people to become economic actors and participants in the market. While for many, this begins with earned incomes from employment, too many of North Omaha's poorest residents are precluded from participating in the job market. The familiar reasons which are given, lack of training, evolving employment ecosystems, and low-income residents' lack of “soft” job skills fail to suffice as the sole reasons when the jobs data in North Omaha is examined closely. North Omaha's unemployment rate over the last year paints a startling picture as it has remained elevated throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Housing Impact

The affordable housing crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic and related economic and unemployment emergencies are deeply impacting the lives of people throughout North Omaha. The number of people in shelters, encampments, and sofa surfing has grown during the pandemic. The U.S. Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey has been capturing the status of social and economic impacts of the pandemic. The evidence suggests that housing disparities are further widening by race and income, with Black and Latino renters more likely to miss rent payments compared to White renters, and Black homeowners more likely to defer mortgage payments compared to other groups. Furthermore, these same groups experience higher incidences of COVID-19, even on a community scale. With the combined pressure from economic and geographical influences, the situation becomes a double-edged sword, exacerbating the disparities in health outcomes especially for minority populations.

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<sup>7</sup> Nebraska Department of Labor. ETA 538 Report. [Online] March 26, 2021. [NEworks.nebraska.gov](https://www.nebraska.gov/eta)

<sup>8</sup> PROMIS FILE. [Online] December 1, 2021. [NEworks.nebraska.gov](https://www.nebraska.gov/promis).

<sup>9</sup> United States Census Bureau. Quick Facts, Nebraska. Census. [Online] March 15, 2021. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/NE>

Even before the pandemic, nationally only 37 affordable, available rental units existed for every 100 of the nation’s lowest-income households – those earning below the poverty level or 30% of area median income (AMI) every year – and not one state or congressional district in the country had enough affordable, accessible homes to meet demand. In the absence of affordable housing, approximately 70% of the lowest-income households must routinely spend over half their incomes on rent, leaving little to save for emergencies, buy nutritious food, or obtain needed medication.<sup>10</sup>

As a result, many low-income renters, who are disproportionately people of color, report being behind on rent and not confident about their ability to pay in the coming months. In January 2021, 21% of renters reported being behind on rent payments. Among renters earning less than \$25,000 per year, over 30% were behind. Renters of color are more likely to be struggling: while 12% of white renters were not caught up, 29% of Latino renters and 36% of Black renters were behind. Nearly one-third of all renters, and nearly half of the lowest-income renters, had no or only slight confidence they could pay next month’s rent on time or had deferred payments. Among renters who had fallen behind on rent, over 47% expected an eviction in the next two months, even with eviction moratoriums still in place (Census Bureau, 2021b).

Across Nebraska, there is a shortage of rental homes affordable and available to extremely low-income households (ELI), whose incomes are at or below the poverty guideline or 30% of their AMI. Many of these households are severely cost burdened, spending more than half of their income on housing. Severely cost burdened poor households are more likely than other renters to sacrifice other necessities like healthy food and healthcare to pay the rent, and to experience unstable housing situations like evictions. According to National Low Income Housing Coalition, Nebraska is short 30,926 rental homes that are deemed affordable and available for extremely low-income renters.

Blueprint Nebraska’s July 2019 “Growing the Good Life” report states, “... many Nebraskans experience housing challenges. Many communities across the state lack an adequate supply of housing. Nebraska only has 41 affordable units for every 100 households in extreme poverty. In recent years, employers have been unable to expand their businesses because housing shortages prevent recruiting additional employees, and the lack of housing deters new businesses from locating in our communities. The issue is not only the number of single-family homes and rental units on the market but also the condition, age, and affordability of these structures. The cost of purchasing or renting a home has, for many in Nebraska, outpaced personal income. In Omaha, for example, nearly 50% of renters report spending more than the recommended 30% of their income on housing” (p. 30).

The “Growing the Good Life” report proposed the need to develop 30,000 to 50,000 affordable, livable units. More recently, a Housing Affordability Assessment conducted by Development Strategies, in partnership with the Omaha Community Foundation, projects that within the Omaha-area alone, “the current gap of 78,000 (affordable) units needed will grow to more than 100,000 by 2040 if we do not act now.”

Additionally, increased lumber costs made it harder to build affordable homes. As reported, pricey lumber made it (and is still making it) harder to build affordable or low-income homes. Affordable housing builders were forced to scale back projects amid escalating construction costs. According to Fortune, the cost of items like plywood and 2x4s increased 193% since Spring 2020.

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<sup>10</sup> Using ARPA Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to Develop Affordable Housing, June 2021  
<https://nlihc.org/resource/using-arpa-coronavirus-state-and-local-fiscal-recovery-funds-develop-affordable-housing>

Strict government lockdowns and public health restrictions at sawmills slowed down production and limited supply. Making things worse, Fortune says, record low interest rates and a historically tight inventory of existing housing drove up demand for new houses — and therefore lumber. In Omaha, "We looked at a lumber package for like a typical duplex, just a kind of a basic duplex, and a year ago, that lumber package would have cost about \$29,000. Today, that same lumber package is \$58,000, so it is literally doubled in a year," Don Rowe, vice president of sales at Millard Lumber said.<sup>11</sup> Consequently, the North Omaha affordable housing stock has been devastated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

According to a December 26, 2021 Omaha World Herald article, the median sale price of a newly built house in the Omaha area rang in at about \$374,000 this year — up almost 9% over last year and 61% higher than a decade ago. The Omaha area had fewer than half the number of existing (already used) homes on the market last month than two years ago (631 in 2021, versus about 1,450 in 2019). On the new construction side, 472 homes were on the market last month, compared with 739 two years ago, according to the Great Plains Regional Multiple Listing Service. Homes have been snapped up relatively fast. Data from the multiple listing service show that so far this year, existing homes have sold in an average of 9 days, compared with 18 days two years ago. New construction houses sold in an average of 36 days, compared with 80 days in 2019. Home prices have jumped. The median sale price of a newly built house in the Omaha area went from about \$232,000 a decade ago to \$286,084 five years ago to \$374,307 this year, according to the multiple listing service.<sup>12</sup> A study from the National Association of Home Builders that showed that a \$1,000 increase in the price of a \$250,000 new home in the Omaha-Council Bluffs area would push about 700 households out of the homebuying market. In other words, it said, based on their incomes, those families would have been able to qualify for a mortgage to buy the home before the price increase, but not afterward.<sup>13</sup>

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted all areas of the economy at unprecedented levels, including a shortage in the labor force, high material costs, and an increase in unemployment. All these challenges have further exacerbated our State's ongoing housing shortage and affordability crisis. Adequate housing is essential to a community's stabilization and success. COVID-19 has escalated the housing affordability issues that were already challenging most communities. Many renters and homeowners are unable to make their monthly rent and mortgage payments due to loss of income. Homelessness is on the rise, putting pressure on communities to provide safe and sanitary housing options, both short- and long-term. Constructing new housing units, especially at manageable rates, has become difficult to make financially feasible due to lack of land availability as well as increasing construction costs and market support/demand.

Without maintaining basic life safety and code compliance, the housing units are condemned, creating instability for occupants and losing out on wealth accumulation from the home. These challenges are expected to compound due to loss of income and economic stability of households due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.ketv.com/article/the-supply-chain-is-in-disarray-high-cost-of-construction-materials-impacts-metro/35942466#>

<sup>12</sup> [https://omaha.com/business/local/group-takes-aim-at-surgin-home-costs-in-omaha-area/article\\_49097c7e-61c7-11ec-a051-274b7a7561f1.html](https://omaha.com/business/local/group-takes-aim-at-surgin-home-costs-in-omaha-area/article_49097c7e-61c7-11ec-a051-274b7a7561f1.html)

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.nahb.org/-/media/NAHB/news-and-economics/docs/housing-economics/priced-out/priced-out-300-metro-areas.pdf>

## Energy Burden Impact on Housing

A recent study found that low-income households spend three times more of their income on energy costs than more affluent households, with 67% of low-income households experiencing high energy burden. And when examining energy equity by race and ethnicity, the study found that, on average, Black households' energy burden is 43% higher than white households, while Hispanic households' energy burden is 20% higher than white households. National-level research backs that up. And it points to one of the cruelest legacies of the outsized energy burden borne by low-income residents. "Households with high energy burdens are more likely to stay caught in cycles of poverty," wrote the authors of a national energy burden study from the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy.

"After controlling for common predictors of poverty status such as income loss, illness, health, marital status, education, health insurance, and head of households—Bohr and McCreery (2019) found that, on average, energy-burdened households have a 175–200% chance of remaining in poverty for a longer period of time compared to nonenergy-burdened households."<sup>14</sup>

This reality has likely been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, as individuals with low incomes and people of color have disproportionately experienced job loss and severe health challenges during the pandemic. Compounding the impact of the pandemic, extreme weather has become more frequent over the last 20 years, with extreme heat killing more Americans than any other weather-related disaster and February's polar vortex demonstrating the danger of freezing indoor temperatures. The threat of extreme weather is disproportionately felt by communities of color and lower-income households, as they are more likely to live in "urban heat islands," are often unable to afford adequate heating and/or air conditioning, and are more likely to use riskier methods of heating, like stoves and older heaters, risking fire and carbon monoxide poisoning.

## Culture and Arts Impact

The creative sector is among the most affected by the current crisis. Nationally, financial losses by nonprofit arts organizations are estimated to be \$16.5 billion with 99% of producing and presenting organizations reporting cancelled events. Additionally, local businesses such as restaurants, lodging, retail, and parking have been impacted by cancelled events and have seen a decline in audience ancillary spending. The U.S. Census Bureau reports that arts, entertainment, and recreation will take longer than 6 months to recover. Within the creative sector, the workforce is by far the hardest hit with artists/creative workers in the gig economy and women showing the biggest job and income losses. National data sources indicate that 94% of creative workers report lost income, 62% are fully unemployed, and 66% are unable to access the resources they need for their work.

According to STR, Downtown Omaha hotel occupancy levels fell by 53% in 2020, while Average Daily Rate (ADR) contracted by 20%. This resulted in the lowest hotel performance metrics for this market ever recorded by STR, with Revenue per available room (RevPAR) dropping roughly 63% in 2020. Similarly, in the greater Douglas County area, annual RevPAR declined approximately 54%, according to county-collected data. With occupancy levels falling to single digits in April 2020 and nearly all group events postponed or cancelled in the second quarter of 2020, several of the

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<sup>14</sup> <https://www.aceee.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/u2006.pdf>

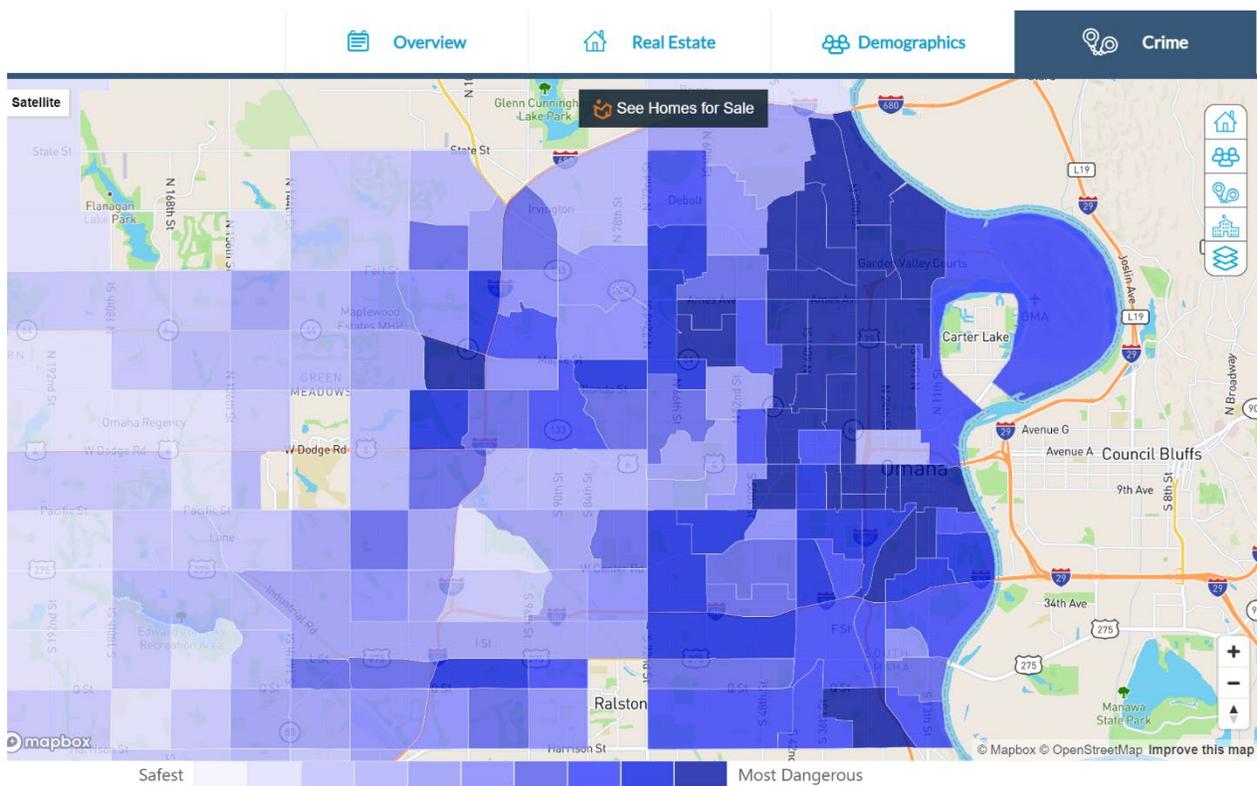
downtown properties temporarily suspended operations during the second quarter of 2020.<sup>15</sup> Prior to the pandemic, data on creative jobs in North Omaha showed significant employment disparities among North Omaha, Omaha, and the State.

### Public Safety Impact

Federal guidance determines that the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts. These funds may be used to serve communities that were disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic through evidence-based violence intervention programs.

In 2020 the entire country, including Omaha, saw a steep increase in crime. According to the Omaha World Herald article dated April 11, 2021, “In 2020, tickets for excessive speeding across Nebraska increased 70% and violent crime skyrocketed. Omaha saw an increase of more than 50% in homicides from 2019 to 2020.” According to the Omaha Police Department in comparing 2021 rates, Rape (up 13%), Theft (up 7%), and Property Crime (up 3%).<sup>16</sup> According to a release from the Omaha Women’s Center for Advancement (WCA) in October 2021, the organization has answered more than 8,200 hotline calls this year — a 40% increase compared to this time last year. As shown below in Figure 3, the most dangerous neighborhoods are almost identical to the QTCs in Figure 2.<sup>17</sup>

Figure 3. Map of Omaha’s Most Dangerous Neighborhood



<sup>15</sup> <https://www.hvs.com/article/9155-omahas-covid-19-impact-and-hotel-recovery>

<sup>16</sup> [https://police.cityofomaha.org/images/crime-statistics-reports/2018/Website\\_-\\_UCR\\_Tables\\_12-9-21.pdf](https://police.cityofomaha.org/images/crime-statistics-reports/2018/Website_-_UCR_Tables_12-9-21.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.neighborhoodscout.com/ne/omaha/crime>

## *Outcomes*

The North Omaha Recovery Plan is committed to disaggregating the data we collect. This will help us better understand who is being served, how well, and with what results. When outcomes are presented merely in aggregate, race-based inequities are hidden and enabled to persist. We will disaggregate data by age, race, ethnicity, languages spoken, socioeconomic status, income, and geography to the extent possible to promote impact in our investments. This information will be standardized to ensure that we are not only looking at how individual programs are contributing to responding to the impact of COVID-19, but that we can also evaluate if and to what extent the entire ARPA funded programming impacted North Omaha.

For those programs that do not serve individual people or businesses (e.g., community programming, infrastructure, or restoration of government programs), we will map out investments by Census tract to calculate what neighborhoods are receiving the majority of funding. In instances where we are not addressing the needs of neighborhoods most impacted by COVID-19, we will use this information to reevaluate our strategies. We will be monitoring the number and demographics of applicants and compare those to our best estimates of eligible populations. One program evaluation metric will be how successfully the program, or community-based organization, is able to connect eligible people to these resources. Additionally, we will be mapping the distribution of funding to ensure that the places that receive the highest levels of funding are aligned with the areas hardest hit by COVID-19.

This North Omaha Recovery Plan has the capacity to alleviate poverty for thousands of residents, enhance economic mobility, improve the quality of our affordable housing, provide community-based food security options, and set North Omaha on a stronger fiscal trajectory that will continue after the federal aid comes to an end. By spurring greater job creation through government supported work or targeted projects, this proposal will help move North Omaha's economy in a direction that will accelerate its growth, ensure an impactful recovery, and directly address the needs of residents who have historically had the least support.

## Community Engagement

Tension exists between getting these funds into the community quickly and conducting robust engagement with residents and other jurisdictions. To balance those two interests, we reviewed most of the North Omaha plans from 1998 to 2021 and met with community leaders and community members. The following themes arose from the listening sessions and review of previous plans:

- Prioritize funding to most negatively impacted communities, and small businesses
- Invest in workforce and communities to continue and expand their ability to provide critical needs to the people they serve – through funding, technical assistance, and training.
- Invest in capacity building of community-based organizations and service providers
- Activate public spaces for public safety and well-being

These directly align in with our four areas of investment.

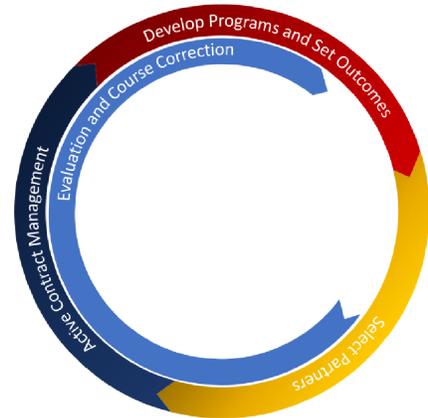
## Labor Practices

The North Omaha Recovery Plan will support several labor friendly practices in its contracting practices and will enforce federal (Davis-Bacon) prevailing wage rates on its construction projects over \$50,000. The plan will require payment to workers at least bi-weekly (unless the project is federally funded) and monthly certified payroll records showing company staff fully engaged in the contract.

## Use of Evidence: Overview

### *Performance Management Framework*

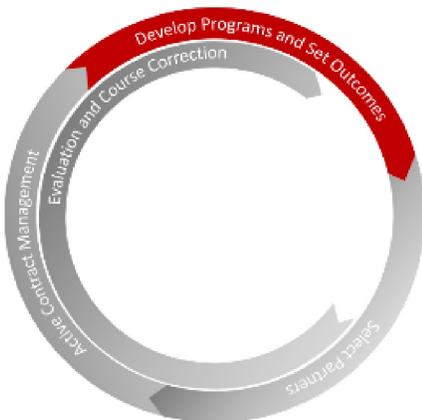
The North Omaha Recovery Plan will implement a comprehensive and multi-tiered performance management framework to understand if and how we are making progress to advance economic mobility for residents and close race-based gaps. This framework centers around continuous improvement and examines individual program-level *and* system-wide performance over the course of the funding cycle.



The performance management framework is data-driven and responsive to community needs and feedback. It builds accountability and oversight into our investments at all levels. We will quickly know if programs are on track to meet outcomes, and if not, can intervene and support programs and community-based organizations to drive better outcomes. The public will be able to access performance and spending data to help them better understand how the funds were expended, who benefitted, and increase North Omaha-wide accountability. The thread of evaluation and responsive course corrections spans most of the funding cycle. This continuous improvement cycle allows the contracted community-based organizations to both make ongoing course corrections and efficiently manage investments to achieve desired outcomes.

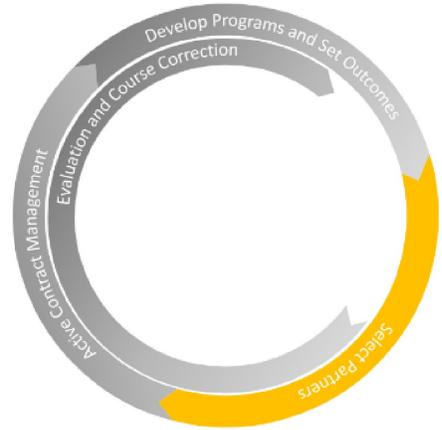
### **1. Programs and Outcomes Development**

Every proposal will have a detailed outcome matrix. The outcome matrix will include specific metrics, performance metrics, and outcomes for each program. These metrics and outcomes roll into system-wide and population-level outcomes that will assess if and how North Omaha is making progress towards our overall goals. In subsequent iterations of funding, program decisions will be informed by evaluation findings, ongoing community engagement, and in consideration of the lessons learned during implementation of this first phase of funding.



## 2. Partners Selection

Through impactful funding processes, such as competitive RFPs, we will identify the partners best suited to meet desired outcomes and support target populations. Selection criteria to identify the “best-suited” partners can include previous performance, commitment and demonstrated success and achieving impactful outcomes, staff with lived experience, outreach capacity, and/or other criteria set by us to achieve the intended results of the program.



## 3. Active Contract Management

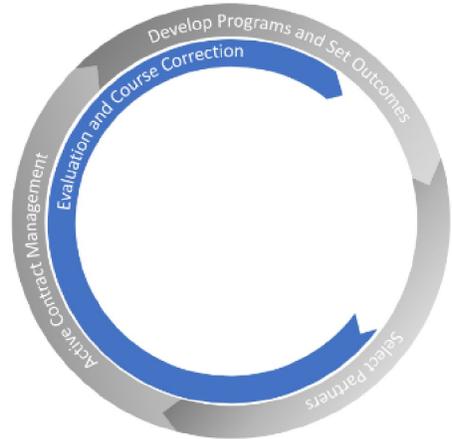
All partners will be required to implement Active Contract Management (ACM). ACM moves contract management and procurement from a back-office function to the front and center of performance management. This collaborative data review helps ensure that both government and service providers better understand the fidelity of program implementation, progress towards impactful outcomes, and program. Essentially, they will be interrogating the question: *are we meeting the needs of vulnerable North Omahans, and if not, what can we do to change things?*



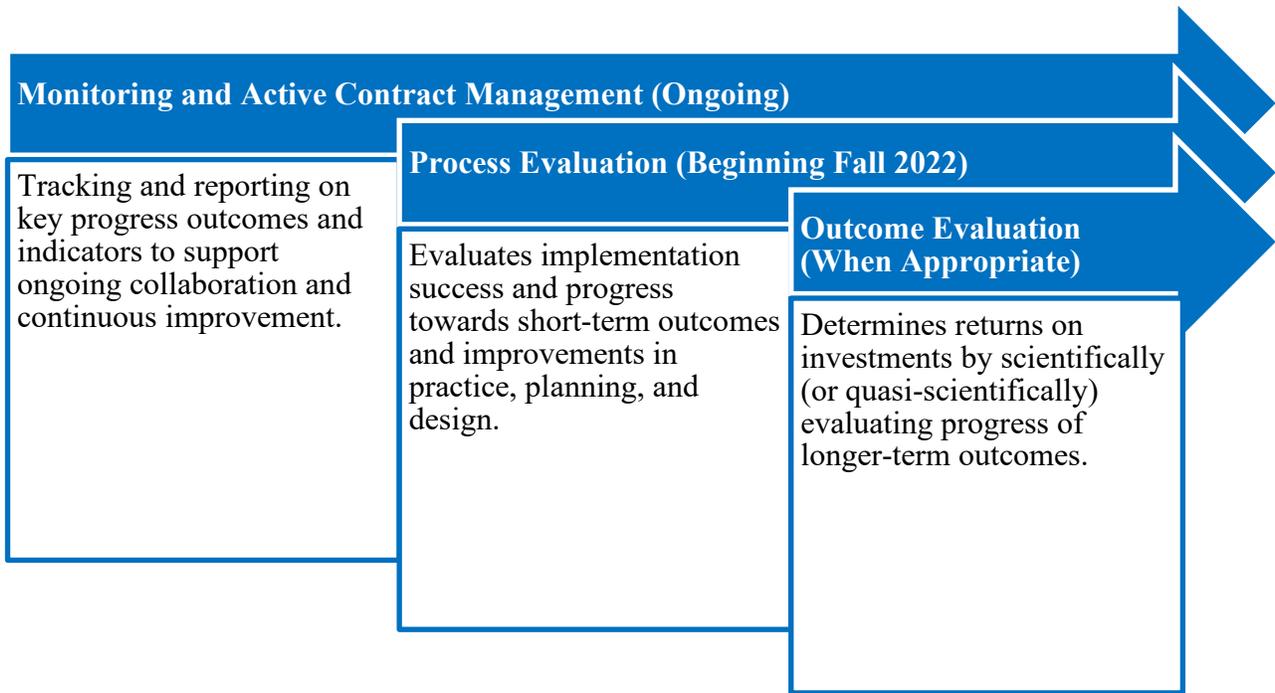
This strategy means that issues with program implementation can be identified and solved quickly. If the target population is unable to access services, or if that process is slow, both public and the service provider staff will know, trouble shoot, and be in a position to take actions to improve the program’s referral and outreach system. This strategy will allow for incremental improvements to see if programs are improving over time and refining program strategies and improving processes. Finally, ACM can result in significant systems re-engineering by revising protocols and improving partnerships between government agencies and community-based organizations, and reducing silos across organizations.

*Ongoing Evaluation and Course Correction*

The evaluation strategy consists of a three-pronged evaluation approach consisting of: (1) monitoring and performance management, (2) process evaluations to identify opportunities for improvement and course correction, and (3) outcome evaluation to assess whether investments have improved outcomes for North Omaha residents, closed racial gaps, and reduced the impacts of COVID-19 on our community. This approach aims to provide evidence which will allow the improvement of North Omaha’s programs and actions and increase accountability to the general population.



Please see Appendix 2 as a sample Report.



**Monitoring and performance management evaluation** activities will monitor progress toward performance indicators. All investment areas are required to collect specific numeric performance data for each funded strategy. Performance indicators for each program are defined in Appendix B. Tracking performance measures allows staff to monitor the quantity and quality of services provided to individuals and the community at large as well as the results achieved by providers. This information is the foundation of the active contract management process. The structure of Active Contract Management involves 1) high frequency-reviews of real-time performance data; 2) Regular, collaborative meetings between service providers and agencies; and 3) forward-looking performance management road maps.

**Process evaluations** help determine how to improve practice, planning, and design. Information gleaned enables partners to inform, manage, improve, or adjust programs, services, and practices. These types of evaluations provide possible early warnings for implementation challenges.

Potential evaluation questions under this design can include whether activities were delivered as intended. Furthermore, process evaluation can provide specific stakeholders with information on whether the services provided were effective, how they were effective or ineffective, and what can be done to improve outcomes. In most cases, these types of evaluations would be considered descriptive.

**Outcome evaluations** assess to what extent a program, service, or strategy was successful in achieving its intended outcomes. Outcome evaluations occur after several years of implementation and seek to determine the effectiveness in producing change after fidelity has been established. The outcome evaluations will assess three levels of impact (community, program, and individual) when analyzing the overall effectiveness. The schedule for assessing levels of impact will vary based on how quickly results are expected, whether the investment is new, etc. For example, some changes in individual-level data may be expected and therefore evaluated in the first year of implementation, whereas larger systems-level changes may not be affected and evaluated until the final years of implementation. In most cases, outcome evaluations are often considered causal. Causal evaluation designs aim to establish a direct link between an intervention and outcome(s).

### *Performance Report*

Key performance indicators have been defined for the major funded projects, with a recognition that indicators may be refined as North Omaha moves forward with implementation. Our approach to performance indicators builds on the culture of Results-Based Accountability (RBA), which we will use to evaluate performance. We have provided short- and medium-term outcomes for these programs in Appendix B.

Multiple programs work together to drive long-term outcomes such as an increase in public safety, advancing economic mobility in specific neighborhoods, and closing racial opportunity gaps. These long-term outcomes will be evaluated at a systems-level. Where possible, we will conduct quasi-experimental analysis (e.g., comparing specific outcomes in Census tracts where we did and did not fund interventions) to estimate the impact of the package of funding on communities.

### *Required Performance Indicators and Programmatic Data*

This section provides an overview of the mandatory performance indicators and programmatic data, as defined in the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Compliance and Reporting Guidance. In each annual report moving forward, updated data for the performance period as well as prior period data and a brief narrative to provide context will be provided to the Executive Board of the Nebraska Legislature.

# Project Inventory

## EC 1.1a: Mental Health Services

Funding Amount: \$5 million

Project Expenditure Category: Behavioral Health/Mental Health Trauma

The pandemic has exposed significant gaps in the mental health services. We will invest comprehensive and integrated crisis services.

## EC 2.1a: Community Food Security

Funding Amount: \$1.7 million

Project Expenditure Category: 2.1, Household Assistance: Food Programs

The pandemic has exposed significant gaps in the food security network. To sustain its current efforts, North Omaha plans to work through non-profit organizations to deliver food to those whose ability to obtain food has been impacted by the pandemic, such as seniors. Additionally, a one-time allocation of \$1 million will be made to support the creation of the nation's first community garden land trust and support nutritional food preparation programming, food delivery, and wellness education.

## EC 2.2a: Affordable Housing Home Program

Funding Amount: \$3 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.2, Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid  
EC 3.10, Housing Support: Affordable Housing

A one-time allocation of \$3 million administered by the Nebraska Investment Finance Authority (NIFA) will be allocated for affordable housing which will leverage the State HOME Program Funds and other private sources for the creation of new, affordable permanent housing for low-moderate income families and persons with disabilities, improvements to existing housing as well as transitional housing units for displaced residents and their families. The Nebraska HOME Program assists homebuyers with purchasing rehabilitated or newly constructed housing.

## EC 2.3a: Wraparound Services Support for Job Training Program Enrollees

Funding Amount: \$12.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: 2.3, Household Assistance: Cash Transfers

A one-time allocation of \$12 million will be available to partners providing North Omaha residents with job training in high-demand areas like the medical fields, technology, information sciences, and advanced manufacturing. These funds will provide enrollees in these programs with wraparound funds they may use to defray the costs of things like childcare, transportation, clothing, medical costs, or other financial burdens that often force residents to end their training before it is complete. Wraparound service dollars are meant to be flexible forms of aid designed to ensure higher retention and program completion rates. Programs similar to this are being tried in other cities across the nation with high rates of success of promoting employment, enabling recipients' greater financial choice, and fostering stronger economies in low-income neighborhoods by helping close the wealth gap.

EC 2.7a: Skill Up North Omaha! (Adult Paid Job Training Program/Certifications)

Funding Amount: \$12.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: 2.7, Job Training Assistance

One time allocation of \$12 million to provide financial support to residents of color and female students, who wish to enroll in programs offered by the training centers, universities, accredited workforce programs, community colleges, or employers. Costs associated, either directly or indirectly, with transportation, learning supplies, childcare, or other related expenses (specific clothing, remedial training, etc.) can become a barrier to accessing the workforce development programs low-income residents need to advance their careers and develop new skills.

EC 2.7b: Career & Skill Building - Green Industry Pathways

Funding Amount: \$7.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: 2.7, Job Training Assistance

This program focuses on creating new career pathways within emerging and/or expanding green industries, such as solar, energy efficiency, and emerging technologies. It provides grants to community-based workforce training partners and industry partners to develop and deliver programming for people to gain skills in identified green sectors.

EC 2.7c: Skills Based Job Readiness Program (Construction, Healthcare, Tech)

Funding Amount: \$5.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: 2.7, Job Training Assistance

A one-time allocation of \$5 million will be allocated to qualified partners to establish a skills-based job readiness program that matches low to moderate income residents with specific employers and provides those residents with the training and skills necessary to secure not only a job but a career path they can use to leverage higher wages and greater socio-economic mobility. By identifying willing employers at the outset of the workforce development process, this program aims to overcome the gaps that have been identified in the traditional workforce development model. The pandemic has highlighted the importance of medical professions across a wide array of fields, and creating a healthcare workers talent pipeline capable of assuming these professions will not only make Omaha more resilient, it will also create greater wealth opportunities for North Omaha in the Nebraska Med Center's NEXT project and other infrastructure projects. Finally, funding will be provided to help residents returning from periods of incarceration secure critical "soft" job skills while rebuilding their work history through participation in public service projects.

EC 2.9a: Minority Owned Businesses Assistance Grant

Funding Amount: \$9 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.9, Small Business Economic Assistance

A one-time allocation of \$9 million will be allocated over three years to provide flexible funding support for minority owned businesses. This assistance may come in the form of financial support for coaching, mentoring, physical improvement grants, low-interest business improvement loans, and start-up company support. This program will be overseen by the North Omaha IHUB Center and is

designed to increase place-based economic development in communities of color which will make the minority small business community more resilient, act as an engine of wealth in low-income neighborhoods, provide a foundation for stronger job-growth amongst residents of color, and make surrounding residential neighborhoods more vibrant.

EC 2.9b: North Omaha Capital Access

Funding Amount: \$12 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.9, Small Business Economic Assistance

A one-time allocation of \$12 million provides a loan loss reserve for a pool of loans enrolled by a participating lender. This program provides low- or no-interest loans for capital improvements for businesses and commercial property owners throughout North Omaha. Lenders (usually a CDFI) and their borrowers contribute a combined 3% to 7% of an enrolled loan to the reserve that the state matches on a one to one basis using SSBCI funds.<sup>18</sup>

EC 2.9c: Airport Park II Development

Funding Amount: \$57 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.9, Small Business Economic Assistance

A one-time allocation of \$57 million represents a rare opportunity to create a unique, environmentally conscious industrial park that will spur economic development in the local community and metro Omaha, attract new businesses to the region, and provide jobs. Airport Business Park II will be a modern industrial park, integrated seamlessly within the context of its site and adjacent to the existing Airport Business Park. It will be distinguished by modern amenities, landscape, harmonious architectural styles, and generous multi-use open spaces. Unique features of the plan will be the circulation system, large flexible parcels, multi-use open spaces, and streetscapes.

EC 2.9d: Accelerating Business Expansion Loan (ABEL) and Small Contractor Program

Funding Amount: \$5 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.9, Small Business Economic Assistance

The Accelerating Business Expansion Loan (ABEL) Program is designed to stimulate the growth of new and existing businesses in North Omaha with a larger tier of loan amounts. The ABLE loans will range from \$30,000 – \$150,000. Funds can be used for real estate purchase, pre-development, development, construction, and more. The Small Contractor Line of Credit Program supports operating construction companies taking on publicly funded projects that require access to working capital. Financing of up to 90% of submitted and approved invoices of \$25,000 - \$300,000.

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<sup>18</sup> In New York, data from a similar program from December 31, 2015 through January 1, 2021 showed that the program manager expended \$6.5 million in SSBCI funds to support 958 transactions through the BGAP and CAP. Working with 20 non-bank financial institutions, these transactions generated almost \$57 million in total financing or \$8.70 in total financing for every \$1 in SSBCI funds spent. Businesses reported that these loans will help to create or retain almost 4,200 jobs. Businesses in LMI communities received 62% of the total number of SSBCI loans.

EC 2.9e: Bonding Guarantee Assistance Program

Funding Amount: \$5 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.9, Small Business Economic Assistance

A one-time allocation of \$5 million provides a loan loss reserve for a pool of loans enrolled by a participating lender. A CDFI will develop a Bonding Guarantee Assistance Program (BGAP) to enable small and minority- and women owned business enterprises construction firms to secure the bid bonds, bid lines, performance bonds, or payment bonds needed to compete for and win Nebraska and City funded contracts. BGAP provides a guarantee of up to 30% of the contract dollar amount or \$600,000, whichever is less, to the surety company on behalf of the contractor. The surety company provides a bond for the full amount of the contract and BGAP assumes the first loss position (up to 30% of the contract) if there is a claim. The program manager requires the surety to conduct an independent credit evaluation on the contractor. BGAP supplements its credit support with technical assistance and counseling to help subcontractors become bond-ready.

EC 2.10: Community Center, Tourism, and Art

Funding Amount: \$10.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.10, Aid to Nonprofit Organizations

\$10 million will be allocated for nonprofits in North Omaha in the followings areas: Innovation; Tourism and Economic Development; Capacity Building; Arts; and Individual Artists. This includes a ticket voucher program to encourage patrons to buy tickets to support live performances, local performing arts shows, and venues.

EC 2.11a: Improvements to increase tourism to 24<sup>th</sup> Historic Culture District

Funding Amount: \$7.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.11, Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality

A one-time allocation of \$7 million will be allocated to support capital projects at the cultural institutions that make North Omaha home to a thriving arts, museum, and cultural enrichment community such as major institutions like the Union, Black Firefighters Association, and businesses which have been negatively impacted by the pandemic and increased violence. The Interim Final Rule and legislation specifically identify these types of institutions as needing support in the recovery from the pandemic.

EC 2.11b: Improvements to increase tourism to Malcolm X Cultural District

Funding Amount: \$7.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.11, Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality

A one-time allocation of \$7 million will be allocated to support capital projects at the cultural institutions that makes North Omaha home to a thriving arts, museum, and cultural enrichment community such as major institutions like the Malcolm X Foundation, Seventy-five North, and businesses, which have been negatively impacted by the pandemic and increased violence. The Interim Final Rule and legislation specifically identify these types of institutions as needing support in the recovery from the pandemic.

EC 2.11c: Improvements to increase tourism to 16<sup>th</sup> Historic Culture District

Funding Amount: \$7.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.11, Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality

A one-time allocation of \$7 million will be allocated to support capital projects at the cultural institutions that makes North Omaha home to a thriving arts, museum, and cultural enrichment community. Major businesses have been negatively impacted by the pandemic and increased violence. The Interim Final Rule and legislation specifically identify these types of institutions as needing support in the recovery from the pandemic.

EC 2.11d: Improvements to increase tourism to Historic Florence

Funding Amount: \$7.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.11, Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality

A one-time allocation of \$7 million will be allocated to support capital projects at the cultural institutions that makes North Omaha home to a thriving arts, museum, and cultural enrichment community. Major institutions like the Mormon Church, Kiwanis Club, Ponca Hills, and businesses have been negatively impacted by the pandemic and increased violence. The Interim Final Rule and legislation specifically identify these types of institutions as needing support in the recovery from the pandemic.

EC 2.11e: Signature Events and Tourism: Grants to business to bring increase talent shows, concerts, arts

Funding Amount: \$3.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.11, Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality

A one-time allocation of \$3 million will be allocated to attract signature events and help businesses recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Interim Final Rule and legislation specifically identify these types of institutions as needing support in the recovery from the pandemic.

EC 2.11f: Meet North Omaha – Large Event Incentives

Funding Amount: \$1.5 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.11, Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality

A one-time allocation of \$1.5 million to create vouchers for bars and restaurants to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Interim Final Rule and legislation specifically identify these types of institutions as needing support in the recovery from the pandemic.

EC 3.5a: Step-Up Omaha! Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Program

Funding Amount: \$8.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: 3.5, Education Assistance: Other

This three-year initiative will phase in a gradual increase of the program's participants. This will increase participation in a way that is gradual and sustainable as more employers/placements are found and the number of openings is able to keep pace with the number of young people interested in applying. In addition to the traditional summer employment opportunities, young people will also be able to enroll in summer school or other academic enrichment programs during their summer breaks and be compensated. This effort will also leverage the City of Omaha's commitment to expand the program into a year-round effort. The challenges distance learning posed to students will require some, who would have been able to use their summers for valuable employment experiences, to instead take classes for academic credit. They should not be penalized, economically, while they attempt to make up class work that was missed due to COVID-19 imposed restrictions.

EC 3.5a: Business IHUB Entrepreneurship, High Impact and High Growth Jobs

Funding Amount: \$30.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: 3.5, Education Assistance: Other

A one-time allocation of \$30 million will be allocated to support a mentor-driven, education-focused, startup accelerator and business incubator. IHUB is an intense collaboration designed to help entrepreneurs move their businesses significantly beyond where they are today. It will provide seed funding to establish a new program to assist minority businesses in the construction sector to become profitable, job-creating firms. IHUB will recruit, assist, train, mentor, and provide capital for minority firms to help them achieve consistent work and growth opportunities.

EC 2.7: Creation of a Nebraska Youth Conservation Program

Funding Amount: \$3.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: 2.7, Job Training Assistance

The purpose of the program is to employ Nebraska's at-risk youth on projects that contribute to conserving or developing natural resources and enhancing and maintaining environmentally important land and water under the jurisdiction of the commission. The program shall combine academic, environmental, and job skills training with personal growth opportunities for the participants. The commission may administer and maintain the program, directly or by means of contractual arrangement with an experienced service provider or the Department of Labor.

3.6a: Childcare Reinvestment Business Fund (CRiB)

Funding Amount: \$5.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 3.6, Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care

A one-time allocation of \$5 million provides a loan is a forgivable loan pilot program designed to sustain and stimulate the growth of new and existing childcare businesses in North Omaha. Minimum loan amount is \$5,000 and the maximum loan amount is \$20,000 or 90% of total project costs. Borrowers who complete a sponsored additional certified training program to be determined at a later

date are eligible for an additional \$5,000. Within two years, borrowers can request to have the loan 100% forgiven.

EC 3.9a: Adams Park/Malcolm X Cultural District

Project Funding Amount: \$11.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 3.9, Healthy Childhood Environments: Other

A one-time \$11 million allocation for the construction of athletic field, splash pad, North Omaha Heroes Trail—walking museum trail, landscaping, multi-use pathways, site lighting, access drive and parking lot, expansion of existing buildings, and construction of new building within indoor sports court facility, restroom, locker room, concessions, and general space. This project, located in one of the poorest communities in Omaha, will not only provide a state-of-the-art athletic area for students and neighborhood children, it will also create an indoor community space that can provide valuable programming to residents facing higher-risks of violence, digital access gaps, and educational support services.

EC 3.9: Park Access

Funding Amount: \$10.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 3.9, Healthy Childhood Environments: Other

A one-time allocation of \$10 million to design and implement the Reconnecting North Omaha Community program. Safe and accessible parks have been a critical component of the City of Omaha’s response to the pandemic because they offered residents a public space where they could safely go for maintenance of their physical and mental well-being.

EC 3.10a: Affordable Housing Home Program

Funding Amount: \$17.5 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 2.2, Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid  
EC 3.10, Housing Support: Affordable Housing

A one-time allocation of \$17.5 million will support homeownership and affordable housing production. These investments will provide homeownership aid, housing production, and maintenance, with a focus on developing both affordable housing and supportive housing stock as a much-needed response to ongoing housing instability and homelessness. The purpose of making a forgivable loan to a qualified private partner is to construct affordable housing units.

EC 3.10b: Demolition

Funding Amount: \$3.5 million

Project Expenditure Category: 3.10, Housing Support: Affordable Housing

The State will partner with the City of Omaha to remove and rebuild abandoned and vacant properties.

EC 3.10c: Middle Income Housing Forgivable Loan

Funding Amount: \$22.5 million

Project Expenditure Category: 3.10, Housing Support: Affordable Housing

A one-time allocation of \$22.5 million to address housing stability through newly built townhomes and condos and investment in existing properties both occupied and vacant to address substandard quality issues. Additionally, this fund will support townhome development that seeks to provide perpetually affordable homes at 60% of AMI or below.

EC 3.10d: Mixed-used Development Program and Housing Tutoring Exchange

Funding Amount: \$37,125,000

Project Expenditure Category: 3.10, Housing Support: Affordable Housing

3.3, Education Assistance: Academic Services

3.5, Education Assistance: Other

A one-time \$12.5 million allocation to address housing stability through newly built rentals, townhomes, or condos and investment in existing properties both occupied and vacant to address substandard quality issues. We will establish a Housing for Tutoring Exchange program to curb pandemic learning loss.

EC 3.12a Exterior Repair Program

Funding Amount: \$6.5 million

Project Expenditure Category: 3.12, Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

We will partner with the City of Omaha to stabilize North Omaha housing stock. Very low-income, and other at-risk homeowners (seniors and people with disabilities) are often at risk of losing their homes due to the expense of resolving housing code issues and other deferred maintenance. This program will expand the City of Omaha program to make necessary repairs to the exterior of homes and ultimately aid in the revitalization of neighborhoods and communities. Repairs and improvements can include broken or deteriorated roofs, porches/decks, doors, windows, siding, foundations, and concrete. The North Omaha Recovery Plan proposes providing deeper investment in rehabilitation or in the affordability gap for homeowners at risk of displacement due to unsustainable mortgage payments or significant deferred maintenance needs. An average of a \$25,000 investment will be made to stabilize existing homes in the North Omaha area. Without maintaining basic life safety and code compliance, the housing units are condemned, creating instability for occupants and losing out on wealth accumulation from the home. These challenges are expected to compound due to loss of income and economic stability of households caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

EC 3.12b Lead Hazard Control Program

Funding Amount: \$6.5 million

Project Expenditure Category: 3.12, Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

We will partner with the City of Omaha to stabilize North Omaha housing stock. Lead poisoning, whether caused by lead-based paint or other sources of lead, has a profound negative effect on the human body, and children under the age of six are especially vulnerable. The Lead Paint Hazard

Control Program eliminates lead-based paint hazards and other lead-related hazards from single-family and multi-family residences. This includes remediation of both exterior and interior lead-paint hazards.

EC 3.12c Energy Conservation-Healthy Homes Program

Funding Amount: \$6.5 million

Project Expenditure Category: 3.12, Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

We will partner with the City of Omaha to stabilize North Omaha housing stock. Very low-income, and other at-risk homeowners (seniors and people with disabilities) are often at risk of losing their homes due to the expense of resolving housing code issues and other deferred maintenance. This program will expand the City of Omaha program that identifies and makes minor repairs that increase energy efficiency and provide healthy home improvements. Repairs and improvements can include attic insulation, storm doors and windows, kitchen and bathroom flooring, LED light bulbs, CO2/smoke detectors, handrails, and wooden stair repair.

EC 3.12d Emergency Repair Program

Funding Amount: \$3.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: 3.12, Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

We will partner with the City of Omaha to stabilize North Omaha housing stock. This funding corrects critical repairs that threaten the health, safety, and welfare of very-low-income households. Critical repairs include heating systems in winter, electrical problems associated with electrical service on the exterior, replacement of faulty water heaters, and repair of exterior water service lines. The purpose of providing deeper investment in rehabilitation is to stabilize homeowners at risk of displacement due to unsustainable mortgage payments or significant deferred maintenance needs. An average of \$30,000 investment will be made to stabilize existing homes in the North Omaha area.

EC 3.12e Rental Rehab Program

Funding Amount: \$6.5 million

Project Expenditure Category: 3.12, Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

We will partner with the City of Omaha to stabilize North Omaha housing stock. The funds will encourage and enable investor-owners with single-family properties (1-4 units) east of 72nd Street to rehabilitate their properties and rent them to low- to moderate-income persons. The program leverages federal dollars with private investments to make this possible.

EC 3.12f Multi-Unit Housing Program

Funding Amount: \$18 million

Project Expenditure Category: 3.12, Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

We will partner with developers to provide affordable multifamily rental housing in North Omaha by financing projects geared for low-income, elderly and disabled individuals and families. We stabilize

the housing crisis guaranteeing loans for affordable rental housing designed for low to moderate-income residents in North Omaha.

EC 3.12g Veteran Rehab Program

Funding Amount: \$6 million

Project Expenditure Category: 3.12, Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

Veterans are often at risk of losing their homes due to the expense of resolving housing code issues and other deferred maintenance. This program will expand the City of Omaha program to make necessary repairs to the exterior of homes and ultimately aid in the revitalization of neighborhoods and communities. Repairs and improvements can include broken or deteriorated, roofs, porches/decks, doors, windows, siding, foundations, and concrete.

EC 3.16a: Crime and Gang Prevention

Funding Amount: \$10.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 3.16, Social Determinants of Health: Community Violence Interventions

Funding would pay for a contract with a community-based organization that serves youth and families who will provide program services. The contract would cover costs of staffing (primarily Youth and Family Workers), resources for program participants and their families to support their success, and program administration costs.

EC 3.16b: Reentry Program and Housing

Funding Amount: \$25.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 3.16, Social Determinants of Health: Community Violence Interventions

This allocation of \$25 million over three years will expand facility-based programming (Unit-based and Community Corrections). Additionally, we will seek applicants who want to streamline processes and services through “one stop” centers that will remove barriers and meet each returning individual’s specific reentry needs identified on their individual service plan. The relationship between housing and criminal behavior is one of many complexities due to personal barriers (e.g. lack of financing, lack of family support) and systemic barriers (e.g. public housing restrictions, parole requirements). Without access to safe and affordable housing, formerly incarcerated individuals face an increased “risk of homelessness...eroding family and communal ties, employment opportunities” and a likelihood of “substantial involvement with the criminal justice system” (Bowman & Ely, 2020). In addition, housing instability or a complete lack of housing means many individuals may return to “unhealthy coping tactics” (Middlemass, 2017).

EC 3.16c: Violence Intervention Prevention

Funding Amount: \$5.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 3.16, Social Determinants of Health: Community

Gun violence is rapidly becoming a national crisis from which North Omaha’s streets are not immune.

\$5 million will be allocated for technology and community based antiviolence programming that will improve neighborhood safety and encourage resident-driven crime prevention programs through targeted interventions and mentoring service. Fostering safe neighborhoods requires cities to provide community organizations with the tools and training they need to perform their jobs both safely and in a manner consistent with community sensitivities.

EC 3.16d: Wrap Around Support Services

Funding Amount: \$6.0 million

Project Expenditure Category: EC 3.16, Social Determinants of Health: Community Violence

We will work with community partners to provide intensive, individualized care management program designed for youth with serious or complex emotional and/or behavioral problems. It is designed to prevent fragmentation and 'gaps' in the services often encountered by youth and their families.

EC 5.5a: Airport Business Park II storm and water sewer

Funding Amount: \$10 mil.

Project Expenditure Category: 5.5a, Clean Water: Other sewer infrastructure

We will improve resilience for severe weather crisis event in Florence and Airport area. Under the Clean Water SRF this is an eligible project.

EC 5.16a: Last Mile Project

Funding Amount: \$7 mil

Project Expenditure Category: 5.16a, Broadband: "Last Mile" projects

North Omahans rely on stable internet connections to apply for jobs, help their children do homework, work from home, or continue their education online. This significant investment will recognize that reality, and make sure all North Omaha families have access to high-speed broadband service. We know that's more important than ever after the lessons we've learned during the COVID-19 pandemic.

EC 7.1a: Administrative and Evaluation Costs

Funding Amount: \$1,500,000

Project Expenditure Category: 7.1, Administrative Expenses

To ensure funds are used in accordance with all applicable state and federal guidelines, as well as to measure the impact specific programs are having on the state of our economic recovery, a portion of the funds will be allocated for the hiring and training of staff.

## **Other Federal Funding Sources**

None at this time.

## APPENDIX 1 DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

The following information describing poverty rates and economic problems that face Northeast Omaha is for background purposes only.

Omaha is the largest and most heterogeneous city in Nebraska with a 2020 population of 486,051 as compared to 408,958 in 2010, reflecting a population increase of 17.2 percent (U.S. Census Bureau 2020). The racial and ethnic composition of Omaha is roughly comparable to the nation (77.5 percent White, 12.3 percent Black, and 13.9 percent Latino). Although Omaha continues to rank as one of the most livable cities in the U.S. (Wojno 2008), it is not immune from serious social problems typically associated with large urban areas. Two areas, Northeast and Southeast Omaha, in particular, face significant challenges related to childhood poverty, academic failure such as chronic truancy, and elevated rates of high school dropout, and a street gang problem. The focus of this proposal is Northeast Omaha.

### *Northeast Omaha – Target Area*

Northeast Omaha is bordered by Dodge Street to the south, Interstate 680 to the north, 72nd Street to the west and the Missouri River to the east. Compared to 2000, the total population in Northeast Omaha declined by almost four thousand residents reflecting a demographic trend that emerged several decades earlier (Larsen and Cottrell 1997). The overall racial composition of Northeast Omaha is 46 percent White, 31 percent Black, 12 percent Hispanic 11 percent other (U.S. Census Bureau 2019). In some census tracts, however, the percentage of Black residents rises to well over 50% suggesting certain areas of the city are homogeneous and highly segregated. For example, census tracts 59.02 and 61.01 are 57% Black respectively, census tract 7 is 60% Black, and census tract 11 is 66% Black (U.S. Census Bureau 2019).

Residential segregation when coupled with high levels of economic deprivation suggests social and physical isolation. As measured by the dissimilarity index, Omaha's residential segregation score is 61.3 (with 100 being completely segregated) and is the 38<sup>th</sup> most segregated city in the United States (compared to other cities with a population of 500,000 or more) (Census Scope 2012). The dynamics of segregation and wealth disparities in Omaha led C. David Kotok of *the Omaha World Herald* in 1997 to note that “Omaha may be becoming, in effect, two cities – one east of 72<sup>nd</sup> Street and one west” (quoted in Larsen and Cottrell 1997: 313).

While the overall unemployment rate in Omaha is 1.5 percent, the unemployment rate among Blacks in Omaha is 8.3 percent (Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau 2018). More alarming is that in certain census tracts with large concentrations of Black residents (e.g. Census tracts 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 52, 53, 54, 59.01, 59.02, 60, 61.01, 61.02, 63.01, 63.02), rates of unemployment range between 20 and 30 percent (U.S. Census Bureau 2019).

Median household income is one of the most common indicators of economic standing. Omaha's overall median household income is \$61,305 while the overall median household income in Northeast Omaha is \$34,167 (U.S. Census Bureau 2019). However, Northeast Omaha census tracts 6, 7, and 11 all have median household incomes below \$20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau 2019). In addition, Northeast Omaha census tracts 4, 8, 12, 16, 52, 53, 54, 59.01, 59.02, 60, 61.01, 61.02 all have median household incomes below \$30,000 (U.S. Census Bureau 2019).

Even more recent figures suggest that a large percentage of Black residents and children, in particular, are living at or below federal poverty standards. Figures from the 2019 Census reveal that in some largely Black residential areas 30 or more percent of individuals are living at or below federal poverty standards (U.S. Census Bureau 2019). Some of those census tracts are characterized by especially high levels of poverty exceeding 50 percent in two tracts (U.S. Census Bureau 2019). In terms of the most recent childhood poverty figures, census tracts 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 51, 52, 53, 54, 59.01, 59.02, 60, 61.02, 63.02 have rates exceeding 30 percent. Omaha's percentage of black children in poverty ranks number one in the nation, with nearly six (6) of every ten (10) African-American children living below the poverty line.

Overall the percentage of single-parent households in Northeast Omaha is 47.4 (U.S. Census 2010). In census tracts 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59.01, 59.02, 60, 61.01, 61.02, 63.02, 63.03, 70.01, however, the percent of single-parent households range between 40 and 75 (U.S. Census 2010). While there is nothing morally deficient with single-parent households, substantial evidence suggests that a number of negative outcomes are strongly correlated with single-parent families (Simmons, Simmons, and Wallace 2004).

The Nebraska Crime Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice report states that there were 77 homicides crimes reported in 2020, compared to 51 reported in 2019. Of those, 27 occurred in Omaha, compared to 8 in Lincoln—nearly 35 percent were slain in Omaha. While Omaha's murder rate has increased from 10 years ago when the city saw 27 homicides, it has remained relatively steady over the last three years. Tying with Georgia at the rate of 27, more black people died at someone else's hand in Nebraska than in 2018, according to the 18-page report released in May 2021 by the [Violence Policy Center](#). The vast majority of Nebraska's 30 black homicide victims – 90 percent of the state's total – died in Omaha.

Communities can also be described using a variety of indicators. The index known as “community disadvantage” is commonly used by social scientists to summarize the general socio-economic conditions of an area. The Community Disadvantage Index (CDI) used in the OJJDP SMART System uses a 10-point scale to measure disadvantaged conditions in a community, with 10 being the most severe level of disadvantage. Twenty-nine (29) out of the thirty-five (35) US census tracts that comprise North Omaha score above seven on the CDI. Twenty-two (22) score above eight on the CDI. While this data is based on the 2000 census, the factors used to determine the CDI have increased rather than decreased, due to the economic downturn and an increase in poverty and criminal activity.

## 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Redevelopment

In general, the population in the Redevelopment Plan area is growing, but slowly compared to Douglas County’s population. The population is generally Black or African-American, but the Latino population is growing and now exceeds the White population. The median household income is roughly 50% lower than elsewhere in the county, and the unemployment rate is about three times higher. The following sections provide more detailed information on these topics.

<b>Poverty - 24th &amp; Lake Redevelopment Plan</b>				
	People Living Below Poverty Line in the Redevelopment Plan Area	Living in Poverty in the Redevelopment Area	People Living Below Poverty Line in Douglas County	Living below poverty line in Douglas County
1990	1170	73%	43964	13%
2000	921	38%	44553	11%
2010	310	26%	93368	18%
2015-2019 ACS	929	38%	69089	12%

The Census Bureau determines poverty status by a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition. If a family’s total income is less than the family’s threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. Thresholds vary year to year as they are updated for inflation. For instance, in 1990 the poverty threshold for a family of 4 with two children under 18 was \$13,254. The threshold for a family in the 2015-2019 ACS with the same family make up was \$25,926. In 1990, about 13% of individuals in Douglas County were determined to be in poverty, compared to almost 73% of people in the Redevelopment Plan area. In 2000, the poverty percentage was more than 3 times higher in the Redevelopment Plan area (38%) than in the county (11%). By 2010, poverty increased overall in the county (18%) but decreased in the Redevelopment Plan area 27%. Poverty has since decreased in the county to 12% but increased significantly in the Redevelopment Area to 39%.

### *Airport Business Park II*

The Airport Business Park II region is made up of 68% white, 13% Hispanic or Latino, 11% black or African American, 4% Asian, and 4% two or more races. The immediate impact area of the airport park is predominately black neighborhoods. 60% of the metro area black population resides in zip codes 68104, 68110, and 68111. 68110 and 68111 are close and have a median income of \$26,892, less than half of the Omaha MSA median income of \$60,092. The significant economic development that this project represents is an opportunity to serve many residents in the region who are economically disadvantaged, with 31% of black residents living in poverty and 18% of black residents without access to a personal vehicle.

Also adjacent to the site are census tracts which fall under Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP) status. In these areas, the percentage of non-white population is 50% or more with a poverty rate that exceeds 40%, or is three or more times the average poverty rate for the regional area. In short, the Airport Business Park II is an opportunity to increase access to good jobs for black workers in Omaha.

## **Appendix 2 Sample Project Report**

### **Project 1: Summer Campus Activation**

Funding amount:

Project Expenditure Category:

#### *Project overview*

- Program Description:
- Funding Disbursement:
- Disbursement Timeline:

#### *Performance Metrics:*

- Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs
- Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs
- Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs
- Total number of concerts held
- Total number of performers employed
- Total number of in person/virtual attendees
- Total duration of performances
- % of revenue loss that has been recouped
- % of positions that have been re-hired
- Average number of attendants at the venue per event in FY20/21 (pre-funding) vs FY21/22 (post-funding)
- Growth in revenue

#### *Additional Information*

**What is the pandemic impact/harm that the program addresses?**

**Whom does the program benefit?**

**Were they disproportionately impacted by the pandemic?**

**How does the program address the identified impact?**

### Appendix 3 Detailed Budget

Category		State - ARPA	City	County	Private	Already Budgeted	State - other Funds	Total Allocation	Notes
1	Expenditure Category: Public Health	\$5,000,000		\$50,000,000				\$55,000,000	
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	\$0							
1.2	COVID-19 Testing	\$0							
1.3	COVID-19 Contact Tracing	\$0							
1.4	Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, etc.)	\$0							
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment	\$0							
1.6	Medical Expenses (including Alternative Care Facilities)	\$0							
1.7	Capital Investments or Physical Plant Changes to Public Facilities that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency	\$0							
1.8	Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)	\$0							
1.9	Payroll Costs for Public Health, Safety, and Other Public Sector Staff Responding to COVID-19	\$0							
1.1	Mental Health Services	\$0							
1.1a	Behavioral Health/Mental Health Trauma	\$5,000,000		\$50,000,000				\$55,000,000	
1.11	Substance Use Services	\$0							
1.12	Other Public Health Services	\$0							
2	Expenditure Category: Negative Economic Impacts	\$170,950,000	\$28,000,000	\$12,750,000	\$0	\$13,000,000	\$0	\$224,700,000	
2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs	\$0							
2.1a	Community Food Security	\$1,700,000						\$1,700,000	
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	\$0							
2.2a	Homeowner Assistance Fund	\$3,000,000						\$3,000,000	DED
2.3	Household Assistance: Cash Transfers	\$0							
2.3a	Wraparound Services Support for Job Training Program	\$12,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000				\$15,000,000	
2.4	Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs	\$0							
2.5	Household Assistance: Eviction Prevention	\$0							
2.6	Unemployment Benefits or Cash Assistance to Unemployed Workers Assistance to Unemployed	\$0							
2.7	Job Training Assistance (e.g., Sectoral job-training, Subsidized Employment, Employment Supports or Incentives)	\$0							
2.7a	Skill Up Omaha! Adult Employment/Paid Job Training Program/Certifications	\$12,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$1,000,000				\$18,000,000	
2.7b	Career and Skill Building - Green Industry Pathways	\$7,000,000						\$7,000,000	
2.7c	Skills Based Job Readiness Program (Construction, Healthcare, Tech)	\$5,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000				\$7,000,000	
2.8	Contributions to UI Trust Funds*	\$0							
2.9	Small Business Economic Assistance (General)	\$0							
2.9a	Minority Owned Businesses Assistance Fund	\$9,000,000	\$1,000,000					\$10,000,000	
2.9b	North Omaha Access to Capital	\$12,000,000				\$13,000,000		\$25,000,000	SSBCI Funds
2.9c	Airport Park II Development	\$57,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$5,000,000				\$72,000,000	
2.9d	Accelerating Business Expansion Loan (ABEL) and Small Contractor Program	\$5,000,000						\$5,000,000	
2.9e	Bonding Guarantee Assistance Program	\$5,000,000						\$5,000,000	
2.9f	Incentives for Small Business** (not in ARPA \$, budgeted in General funds \$8,000,000)	\$0							LB 544 (2021)
2.1	Aid to nonprofit organizations	\$10,000,000						\$10,000,000	
2.11	Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality	\$0							
2.11	Improvements to increase tourism to 24th Historic Culture District	\$7,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000				\$10,000,000	
2.11	Improvements to increase tourism to Malcolm X Cultural District	\$7,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000				\$10,000,000	
2.11	Improvements to increase tourism to 16th Historic Culture District	\$7,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000				\$10,000,000	
2.11	Improvement to increase tourism to Historic Florence District	\$7,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000				\$10,000,000	
2.11	Signature Events and Tourism: Grants to business to bring increase talent shows, concerts, arts	\$3,000,000	\$500,000	\$500,000				\$4,000,000	

2.11f	Meet North Omaha - Large Event Incentives	\$1,250,000	\$500,000	\$250,000				\$2,000,000
2.12	Aid to Other Impacted Industries	\$0						
2.13	Other Economic Support	\$0						
2.14	Rehiring Public Sector Staff	\$0					\$0	
3	<b>Expenditure Category: Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities</b>	<b>\$244,875,000</b>	<b>\$30,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$27,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$301,875,000</b>
3.1	Education Assistance: Early Learning	\$0						
3.2	Education Assistance: Aid to High-Poverty Districts	\$0						
3.3	Education Assistance: Academic Services	\$0						
3.4	Education Assistance: Social, Emotional, and Mental Health Services	\$0						
3.5	Education Assistance: Other	\$0						
3.5a	Step-Up Omaha! Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Program	\$8,000,000	\$4,000,000					\$12,000,000
3.5b	Business/Contractor/Entrepreneurship One Stop Education (IHUB)	\$30,000,000						\$30,000,000
3.5c	Creation of a Nebraska Youth Conservation Program	\$3,000,000						\$3,000,000
3.6	Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care	\$0						
3.6a	Childcare Reinvestment Business Fund (CRiB)	\$5,000,000						\$5,000,000
3.7	Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting	\$0						
3.8	Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System	\$0						
3.9.	Healthy Childhood Environments: Other	\$0						
3.9a	Adams Park/Malcom X Cultural District	\$11,000,000	\$4,000,000					\$15,000,000
3.9b	Access to Parks	\$10,000,000						\$10,000,000
3.1	Housing Support: Affordable Housing	\$0						
3.10	Affordable Housing Home Program	\$17,500,000						\$17,500,000
3.10	Demolition	\$2,750,000	\$4,000,000					\$6,750,000
3.10	Middle Income Housing Forgivable Loan	\$22,500,000						\$22,500,000
3.10	Mixed-used Development Program - Housing Tutoring Exchange	\$37,125,000						\$37,125,000
3.10	Tax Credit for First time Buyers**	\$0						
3.11	Housing Support: Services for Unhoused persons	\$0						
3.12	Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance	\$0						
3.12	Preservation: Exterior Repair Program	\$6,000,000	\$3,000,000		\$6,000,000			\$15,000,000
3.12	Preservation: Lead Hazard Control Program	\$6,000,000	\$3,000,000		\$6,000,000			\$15,000,000
3.12	Preservation: Energy Conservation-Healthy Homes Program	\$6,000,000	\$3,000,000		\$6,000,000			\$15,000,000
3.13	Preservation: Emergency Repair Program	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000					\$6,000,000
3.13	Preservation: Rental Rehab Program	\$6,000,000	\$3,000,000		\$6,000,000			\$15,000,000
3.13f	Preservation: Multi-Unit Housing Program	\$18,000,000	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000			\$24,000,000
3.13	Preservation: Veteran Rehab Program	\$6,000,000						\$6,000,000
3.13	Social Determinants of Health: Other	\$0						
3.14	Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators	\$0						
3.15	Social Determinants of Health: Lead Remediation	\$0						
3.16	Social Determinants of Health: Community Violence Interventions	\$0						
3.16	Crime and Gang Prevention Programs	\$10,000,000						\$10,000,000
3.16	Re-entry program	\$25,000,000						\$25,000,000
3.16	Violence Intervention Program	\$6,000,000						\$6,000,000
3.16	Wrap Around Support Services	\$6,000,000						\$6,000,000
4	<b>Expenditure Category: Premium Pay</b>	<b>\$0</b>						
4.1	Public Sector Employees	\$0						
4.2	Private Sector: Grants to other employers	\$0						
5	<b>Expenditure Category: Infrastructure</b>	<b>\$17,000,000</b>	<b>\$2,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$19,000,000</b>
5.1	Clean Water: Centralized wastewater treatment	\$0						

