

This paper presents a qualitative analysis of Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) delivery systems in Northern New England (Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont). The goal of this research is to assess the efficacy of NSP work through the purchase and redevelopment of foreclosed and abandoned homes and residential properties. The three states included in this study each received \$19.6 million in funding, with \$7 million allocated to homeownership programs and \$12.6 to rental properties. Grantees develop their own funding priorities; the case studies presented here analyze state agency structure, project management, and staff experience to serve as a basis for the development of best practices. Data will be collected through in-depth interviews with agency staff, staff from collaborating organizations, and contractors used in the rehabilitation of the homes. Interviews will be conducted during three phases: purchase, rehabilitation, and post resale. Findings will include measures of success in creating positive spillover effects of program spending such as jobs added and additional tax revenue for towns, an input-output model will separate direct and indirect impacts. Further research should include a quantitative study of homes purchased, rehabilitated, and occupied to assess the efficacy of the program in stabilizing neighborhoods hardest hit by foreclosure and abandonment.