



GREATER PHILADELPHIA

Economic Development Framework

2012
ANNUAL REVIEW AND UPDATE

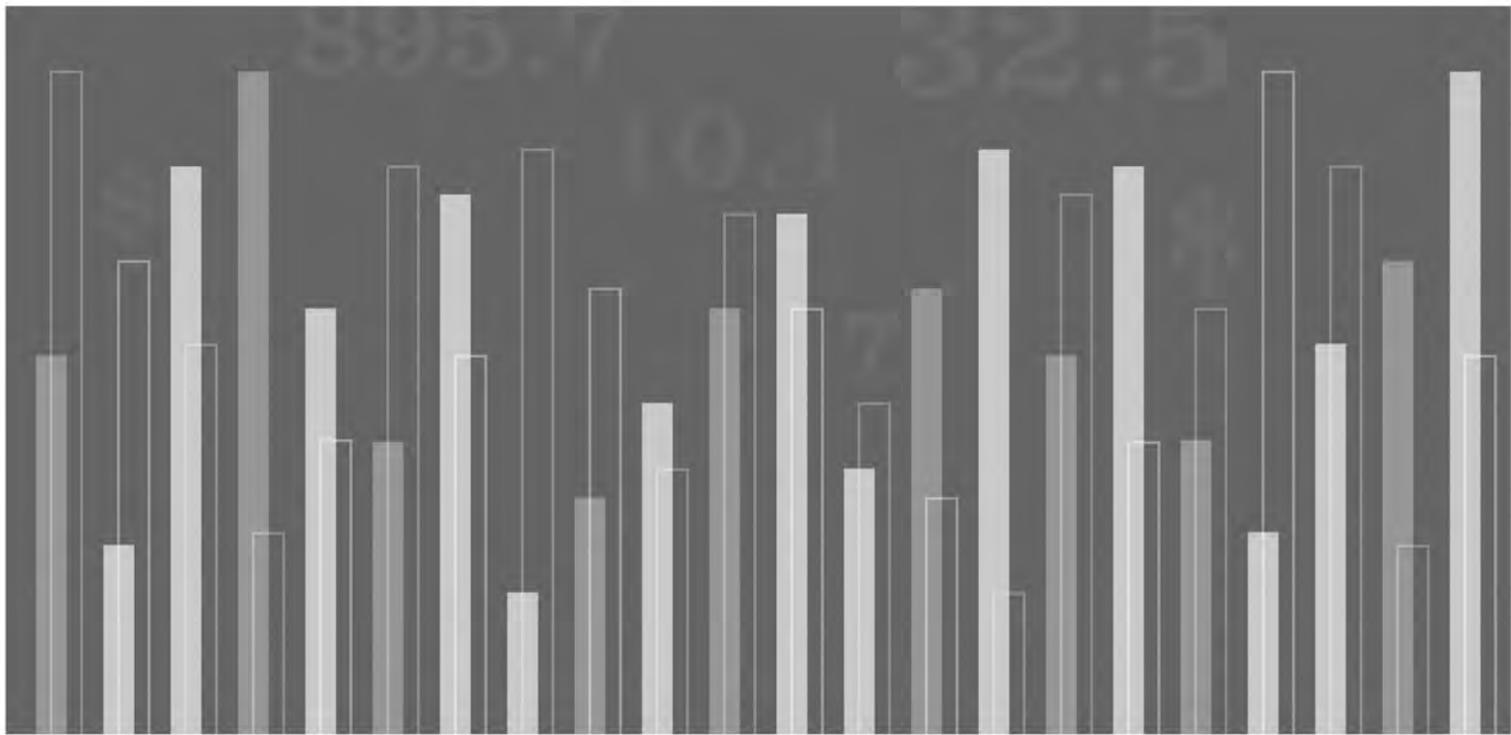


SEPTEMBER 2012



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The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission is dedicated to uniting the region's elected officials, planning professionals, and the public with a common vision of making a great region even greater. Shaping the way we live, work, and play, DVRPC builds consensus on improving transportation, promoting smart growth, protecting the environment, and enhancing the economy. We serve a diverse region of nine counties: Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania; and Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Mercer in New Jersey. DVRPC is the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization for the Greater Philadelphia Region — leading the way to a better future.



The symbol in our logo is adapted from the official

DVRPC seal and is designed as a stylized image of the Delaware Valley. The outer ring symbolizes the region as a whole while the diagonal bar signifies the Delaware River. The two adjoining crescents represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

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Table of Contents

■ Introduction.....	1
■ Measuring Progress Toward the Region’s Economic Growth Goals	2
■ The EDA at Work in Greater Philadelphia	30
■ Review and Update of Key Regional Economic Development Projects List	32
■ Next Steps	33

Figures

Figure 1: Greater Philadelphia Region.....	1
Figure 2: <i>Connections</i> Planning Areas and Centers	3
Figure 3: Delaware Valley Freight Centers	4
Figure 4: Municipalities That Meet EDA’s ‘Distressed Communities’ Per Capita Income Threshold	8
Figure 5: Municipalities That Meet EDA’s ‘Distressed Communities’ Unemployment Threshold	9
Figure 6: Unemployment, 1990–2012.....	10
Figure 7: Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the Greater Philadelphia Region.....	17
Figure 8: Delaware Valley Freight Corridors	19
Figure 9: Educational Attainment by <i>Connections</i> Planning Area.....	21
Figure 10: Streams Assessed for Aquatic Life: New Jersey Sub-Region	25
Figure 11: Streams Assessed for Aquatic Life: Pennsylvania Sub-Region	25
Figure 12: Days That the Region Exceeded the Current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).....	26
Figure 13: Housing Affordability, Greater Philadelphia vs. the Nation’s 10 Largest Metropolitan Areas	28
Figure 14: The Enterprise Center’s <i>Center for Culinary Enterprises</i>	31

Tables

Table 1: Population and Employment in <i>Connections</i> Centers, 2005 and 2010	5
Table 2: Population by <i>Connections</i> Planning Area, 1990–2011	5
Table 3: Employment by <i>Connections</i> Planning Area, 2000–2010	6
Table 4: Programmed Transportation Infrastructure Investment in <i>Connections</i> Centers	6
Table 5: Residential Units Authorized by Building Permits, 2000–2011	6
Table 6: EDA’s Measures of Distress	8
Table 7: Unemployment, Labor Force Participation, and Per Capita Income	10
Table 8: Establishments with Payroll in Greater Philadelphia by Sector.....	12
Table 9: Employment in Greater Philadelphia by Sector.....	13
Table 10: Gross Sales by Sector in Greater Philadelphia	14
Table 11: Regional Annual Unlinked Passenger Trips in Millions	15
Table 12: Regional Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).....	16
Table 13: Pedestrian and Bicycle Commuter Mode Share	16
Table 14: Annual Tons of Air Cargo Passing through Philadelphia International Airport	18

Table 15: Cargo Entering Delaware River Ports	19
Table 16: Highest Degree Attained by Residents Aged 25 and Older	20
Table 17: Highest Degree Attained by <i>Connections</i> Planning Area.....	21
Table 18: Estimated High School Completion Rate for Residents Aged 25 and Older	21
Table 19: Venture Capital Investment in Greater Philadelphia by Sector, 1995–2012	22
Table 20: Research and Development Expenditures in Greater Philadelphia	23
Table 21: Acres of Protected Public Open Space in the Greater Philadelphia Region by Ownership	26
Table 22: Domestic Visitors to Greater Philadelphia.....	27
Table 23: Registered Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations in Greater Philadelphia	27
Table 24: Passenger Activity at Philadelphia International Airport (PHL)	29
Table 25: On-time Performance at Philadelphia International Airport (PHL), 2006-2011.....	30

Appendices

Appendix A: CEDS REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Appendix B: UNEMPLOYMENT AND PER CAPITA INCOME BY MUNICIPALITY

Appendix C: 2012 LIST OF KEY REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Introduction

The *Greater Philadelphia Economic Development Framework* was created in 2009 to satisfy provisions for a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for the Greater Philadelphia region. Co-authored by the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC), Select Greater Philadelphia, and the Ben Franklin Technology Partners of Southeastern Pennsylvania, the document was developed according to provisions outlined in 13 CFR § 303.7(c), *Consideration of Non-EDA funded CEDS*, and was formally approved by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA) as the CEDS for the Greater Philadelphia region on September 30, 2009. The current document is intended to satisfy EDA requirements for the 2012 annual CEDS review and update, and was developed under the guidance of a CEDS Review Committee which includes representatives of county planning and economic development agencies, regional economic development organizations, and the private sector (see Appendix A).

DVRPC serves as the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for a nine-county, bi-state region that includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties in Pennsylvania and Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Mercer counties in New Jersey. The adopted *Greater Philadelphia Economic Development Framework* focused on an expanded 11-county region, which included DVRPC's nine member counties plus Salem County, New Jersey, and New Castle County, Delaware. Upon further review, however, EDA determined that the economic development needs and priorities of Salem County are addressed through the ongoing efforts of the South Jersey Economic Development District, which also includes Atlantic, Cumberland, and Cape May counties. Similarly, economic development issues and priorities in New Castle County are addressed in the State of Delaware's statewide CEDS. For the purposes of planning, coordination, and preparation of the regional CEDS, the geography of the Greater Philadelphia region was therefore revised in 2010 to coincide with that of the nine-county DVRPC region (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Greater Philadelphia Region



Source: DVRPC, September 2012.

Measuring Progress Toward the Region's Economic Growth Goals

EDA regulations require that the annual review of the regional CEDS include a discussion of progress made toward advancing the defined regional goals, including but not limited to the number of jobs created after implementation of the CEDS, the number and types of investments undertaken in the region, the number of jobs retained in the region, the amount of private-sector investment after implementation of the CEDS, and changes in the economic environment of the region. The following section identifies and assesses applicable performance measures that will continue to be tracked to gauge progress made towards achieving the CEDS goals and objectives.

The Greater Philadelphia regional CEDS was adopted in 2009. Only a few of the economic development projects included on the CEDS list of key regional projects have advanced during the past year, and the regional economy has in general remained relatively stagnant. The 2010 annual review focused on establishing baseline data for the majority of the identified performance measures, and the 2011 review reassessed and updated those measures. The current 2012 report again reassesses these measures, updates the data where possible, and begins to gauge progress made toward achieving the goals and objectives of the regional CEDS.

Based on the findings of existing regional economic development studies and in coordination with the CEDS Review Committee, the *Greater Philadelphia Economic Development Framework* identified 11 economic development goals and related objectives. The Greater Philadelphia region's economic development goals remain the same as those identified in the 2009 CEDS:

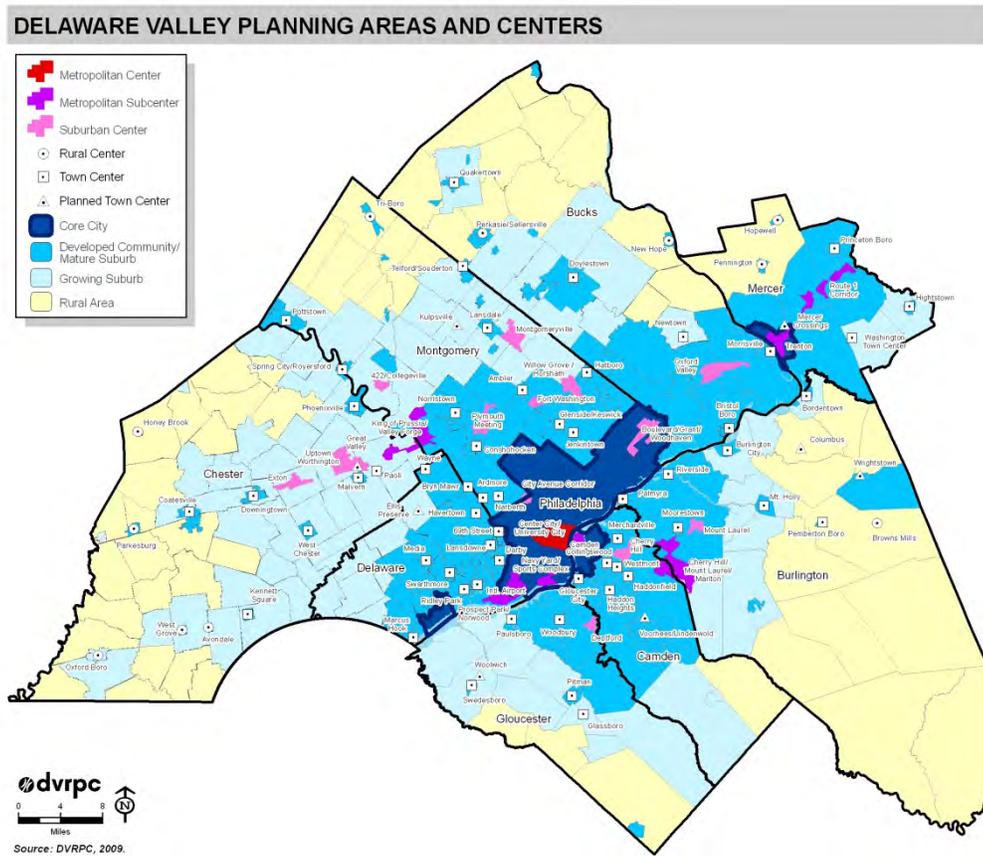
- 1) Focus growth in centers and developed areas already well served by infrastructure and utilities
- 2) Create appropriate jobs in distressed areas and for populations most in need
- 3) Create jobs that match workforce supply
- 4) Support the growth of key economic sectors, including the emerging "green economy"
- 5) Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- 6) Enhance the climate for business growth
- 7) Invest in public infrastructure
- 8) Foster a high-quality productive labor force
- 9) Increase innovation and new business formation
- 10) Improve the region's quality of life
- 11) Expand the Greater Philadelphia region's connections to the global economy

Goal 1: Focus growth in centers of development.

A key goal of the Greater Philadelphia regional CEDS is to target growth to existing centers, developed communities, and mature suburbs, including those identified in DVRPC's *Connections: The Regional Plan for a Sustainable Future*. The Greater Philadelphia region is a mosaic of 353 diverse cities, boroughs, and townships, ranging from the City of Philadelphia (which is both a city and a county and has over 1.5 million residents) to tiny Tavistock Borough in Camden County, New Jersey (which is primarily a private golf course and home to five residents). Centers provide a focal point in the regional landscape that can reinforce or establish a sense of community for local residents while recognizing their regional and local significance.

Connections identifies 100 centers in a hierarchy of seven center types, based on their role and activities within the region. In addition to these centers, the plan classifies the region's municipalities as core cities, developed communities/mature suburbs, growing suburbs, or rural areas, as a means of categorizing and simplifying the types of communities and defining the corresponding planning policies appropriate for each type. Figure 2 illustrates the *Connections* planning areas and centers.

Figure 2: *Connections* Planning Areas and Centers

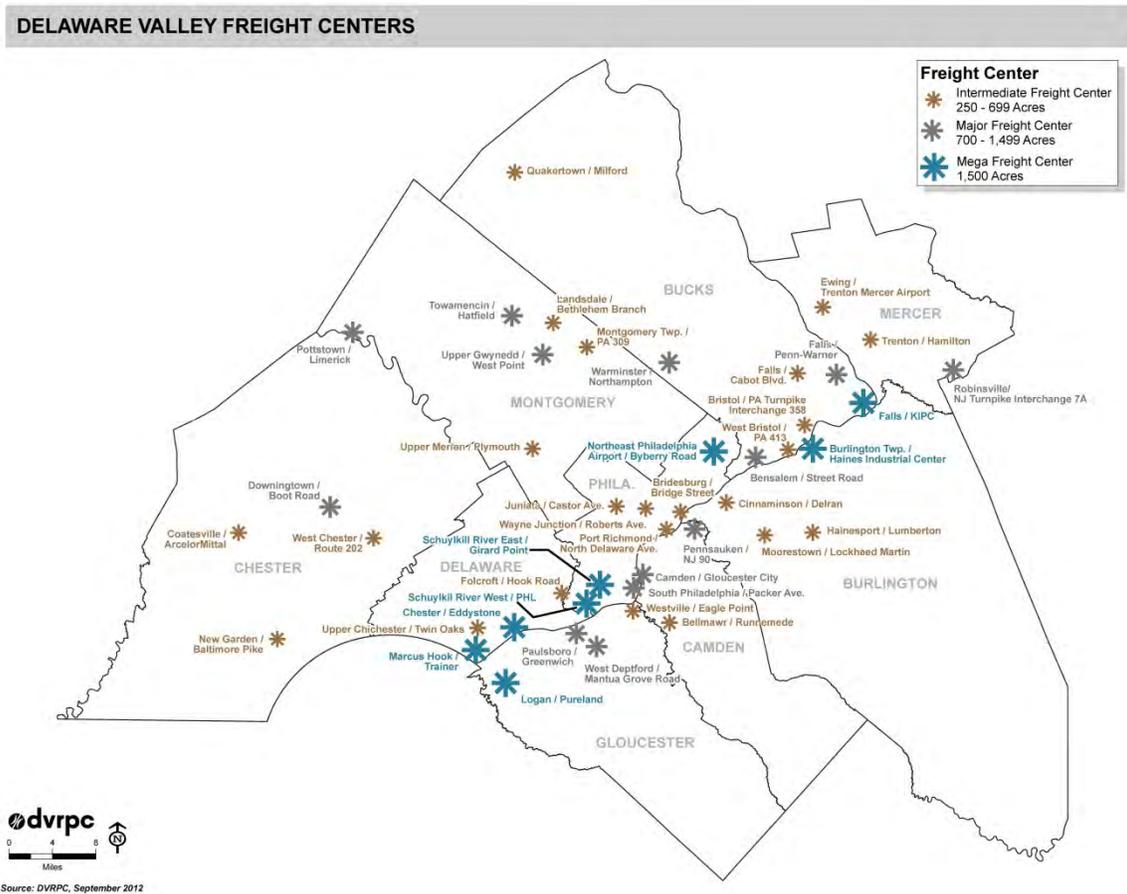


The region's four core cities are Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden, and Chester. Developed communities/mature townships are composed of the region's inner-ring communities adjacent to the core cities; railroad boroughs and trolley car communities; and mature suburban townships that are almost completely developed. Growing suburbs are communities that have a significant number or percentage of remaining developable upland acres and are experiencing or are forecast to experience significant population and employment growth. Rural areas include the region's agricultural communities and communities with large remaining natural areas, including protected lands.

The region's core cities, developed communities, and mature suburbs can accommodate development in ways that can revitalize distressed communities, provide employment within an easy commute of those most in need of work, maintain the region's development fabric, and make maximum use of existing water, sewer, and transportation infrastructure. In addition, concentrated development patterns have lower energy demands, which will become increasingly important to regional competitiveness as the availability and price of energy become less certain. These centers of development also take advantage of proximity to institutions of higher learning, offer amenities that are attractive to knowledge-sector workers, and promote knowledge density (the co-location of multiple organizations in the same sector), which is seen as an important driver of innovation.

DVRPC has also identified a hierarchy of freight centers (illustrated in Figure 3), areas where freight-related land uses (including light and heavy manufacturing, transportation, utilities, distribution, and mining/quarries) are concentrated. The goals in identifying these centers are to enhance the region's freight system through targeted investments that will allow the regional economy to thrive and to protect the identified centers for future industrial development.

Figure 3: Delaware Valley Freight Centers



Objectives:

- Attract new residents and jobs to the region's cities and centers
- Restore and maintain the existing infrastructure in recognized centers
- Target infrastructure expansions to curtail sprawl and encourage a more sustainable, center-based regional development pattern
- Redevelop vacant and under-utilized brownfields and greyfields sites
- Support and reinforce social and educational programs in the region's centers
- Make centers more attractive to both employers and employees by revitalizing neighborhoods through economic development activities (such as Main Street programs), housing rehabilitation and maintenance programs, and improvements to the pedestrian environment (including streetscapes and lighting)

Performance Measures:

- ◆ **Population and employment change** in identified centers and in core cities, developed communities, and mature townships. Table 1 compares the number of residents living in DVRPC's 100 identified centers in 2005 and 2010 and provides baseline information on employment in these centers as of 2005 (updated local area employment information was not yet available at the time of this update). In 2005, 43 percent of the region's population and 53 percent of the region's employment were located within the 100 centers identified in DVRPC's long-range plan.

Table 1 indicates that while the region's population as a whole grew by 1.6 percent between 2005 and 2010, the population in the region's identified centers declined by almost three percent. Based on 2010 decennial Census data, the percentage of the population living within the region's identified centers declined slightly between 2005 and 2010, from 43 percent to 42 percent. While some of the difference may be accounted for by small changes to Census block boundaries in 2010, Table 1 demonstrates that development generally continued to sprawl in the region's growing suburbs between 2005 and 2010.

Table 2 compares the number of residents living in DVRPC's *Connections* planning areas in 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2011. The percent of the region's population living in core cities declined from 35 percent in 1990 to 31 percent by 2010. Similarly, the percent of the residents living in developed communities and mature suburbs declined from 45 percent to 43 percent, as the population continued to sprawl into the region's suburbs. The core city of Philadelphia, however, experienced an increase in population between 2000 and 2010, the first expansion of population since 1950.

Table 1: Population and Employment in *Connections* Centers, 2005 and 2010

	100 Recognized Centers					Region		
	2005	2010	Percent Change	Percent of Regional Total, 2005	Percent of Regional Total, 2010	2005	2010	Percent Change
Population	2,399,362	2,333,542	-2.7%	43%	42%	5,538,158	5,626,186	1.6%
Employment	1,487,194	n/a	n/a	53%	n/a	2,784,998	n/a	n/a

Note: Population and employment in the 100 centers were calculated at the Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) level using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analysis. **Source:** United States Census Bureau, August 2011.

Table 2: Population by *Connections* Planning Area, 1990–2011

Planning Area	Population				Percent Change			Percent of Regional Total		
	1990	2000	2010	2011	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2011	1990	2000	2010
Core Cities	1,803,600	1,719,711	1,722,235	1,732,837	-5%	0%	0.6%	35%	32%	31%
Developed Communities/ Mature Suburbs	2,342,005	2,413,554	2,447,949	2,450,238	3%	1%	0.1%	45%	45%	43%
Growing Suburbs	767,759	942,864	1,116,444	1,125,864	23%	18%	0.8%	15%	17%	20%
Rural Areas	269,341	301,003	339,558	340,971	12%	13%	0.4%	5%	6%	6%
Greater Philadelphia Region	5,182,705	5,377,142	5,626,186	5,649,910	4%	5%	0.4%	100%	100%	100%

Source: United States Census Bureau, September 2012.

Table 3 compares the number of jobs in DVRPC's planning areas in 2000, 2005, and 2010. The percent of the region's employment located in core cities remained relatively constant between 2000 and 2010, while the percent of the region's employment located in developed communities and mature suburbs declined slightly, from 41 percent in 2000 to 40 percent in 2010.

- ◆ **Transportation infrastructure investment** targeted to recognized centers: As indicated in Table 4, 62 percent of the transportation investments programmed through the regional Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) is currently programmed for projects located within a one-mile buffer of the 100 centers identified in DVRPC's long-range plan.

- ◆ **Building permit activity:** Although reliable and consistent data on non-residential construction activity is not readily available, tracking residential permits can predict future population trends. Table 5 illustrates the number of residential building permits issued in Greater Philadelphia by *Connections* planning area between 2000 and 2011.

Table 3: Employment by *Connections* Planning Area, 2000–2010

Planning Area	Employment			Percent Change		Percent of Regional Total		
	2000	2005	2010	2000-2005	2005-2010	2000	2005	2010
Core Cities	833,823	821,100	764,254	-1.5%	-6.9%	25.3%	25.9%	25.8%
Developed Communities/ Mature Suburbs	1,336,316	1,258,214	1,175,868	-5.8%	-6.5%	40.6%	39.6%	39.6%
Growing Suburbs	670,117	659,495	613,232	-1.6%	-7.0%	20.4%	20.8%	20.7%
Rural Areas	451,633	436,126	412,579	-3.4%	-5.4%	13.7%	13.7%	13.9%
Greater Philadelphia Region	3,291,889	3,174,935	2,965,933	-3.6%	-6.6%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Estimated based on National Establishments Time Series (NETS) database (as preliminarily adjusted by the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission), September 2012. **Note:** Unlike government sources of employment data, the NETS database includes sole proprietors, part-time jobs, and farm operations and has been found to be more accurate in reporting data for small privately owned firms and public sector employers such as post offices and public schools. Employment from the NETS database is therefore generally higher than many of these other sources, and comparisons between NETS employment and other regional employment totals should be made with caution.

Table 4: Programmed Transportation Infrastructure Investment in *Connections* Centers

	100 Recognized Centers	Region
Transportation Infrastructure Investment	\$3,475,541,000	\$5,581,698,000

Note: Transportation infrastructure investment was determined by reviewing projects included on the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) located within a one-mile buffer of the centers (using GIS analysis). Projects listed in the TIP that were either entirely within the buffer or had a majority of the length of the project within the buffer were considered to serve the center. The entire TIP cost of the project was then included in the infrastructure investment calculation.

Source: Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, 2012 (Pennsylvania Fiscal Year 2013-2016 TIP, New Jersey Fiscal Year 2012-2015 TIP).

Table 5: Residential Units Authorized by Building Permits, 2000–2011

<i>Connections</i> Planning Area	2000-2004	Percent of the Region's Total 2000-2004	2005-2009	Percent Change 2000-2004 as Compared to 2005-2009	Percent of the Region's Total 2005-2009	2010-2011	Percent of the Region's Total 2010-2011
Core Cities	8,064	9%	10,629	32%	17%	2,757	21%
Philadelphia	7,277	8%	9,290	28%	15%	2,536	20%
Developed Communities/ Mature Suburbs	27,254	31%	21,237	-22%	34%	4,078	32%
Growing Suburbs	41,783	47%	22,899	-45%	37%	4,564	36%
Rural Areas	11,433	13%	7,518	-34%	12%	1,433	11%
Greater Philadelphia Region	88,534	100%	62,283	-30%	100%	12,832	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Residential Statistics Division, September 2012.

Over 62,000 residential permits were issued region-wide between 2005 and 2009, a decrease of almost 30 percent when compared to the previous five-year time period. This decline is not unexpected, given the downturn in the market regionally and nationally. In the region's core cities, however, residential construction activity increased in the latter half of the decade, particularly in the City of Philadelphia. Of the 62,000 permits issued regionally, 17 percent were authorized in the core cities (almost twice the percentage of the regional total issued in these areas during the previous five-year time period) and an additional 34 percent were issued in developed communities/mature suburbs.

Although 37 percent of the region's permits were issued in growing suburbs, the number of permits issued over the five-year time period declined by over 45 percent in these areas, compared to a decline of only 22 percent in developed communities/mature suburbs and an increase of 32 percent in core cities. For the first time since before 1990, over 50 percent of the region's total residential construction permits issued between 2005 and 2009 were issued in core cities and developed communities/mature suburbs. In 2010 and 2011, 20 percent of the region's residential construction permits were issued in the City of Philadelphia.

Goal 2: Create appropriate jobs in distressed areas and for populations most in need.

Objectives:

- Create jobs appropriate to employing and building on the skills of the region's most vulnerable and distressed populations, including those who have been chronically unemployed and are from areas with low household incomes
- Create jobs that foster pathways out of poverty through the use of career ladders, including jobs in the emerging "green economy"

Performance Measures:

- ◆ Unemployment in distressed areas
- ◆ Per capita income in distressed areas

EDA regulations classify jurisdictions as "distressed" based on the following criteria:

- The most recently available per capita income is 80 percent or less than the national average; or
- The average unemployment rate over the most recent 24-month period for which data is available is at least one percentage point greater than the national average; or
- They have a "special need" as determined by EDA.

According to the *StatsAmerica* web site, the most current national 24-month unemployment rate is 8.89 (yielding a threshold of 9.89) and the national per capita income is \$26,942 (80 percent of which is \$21,554). Of Greater Philadelphia's nine counties, both Philadelphia and Camden counties qualify under EDA's criteria. Table 6 provides data on the unemployment rate and per capita income levels for the region's nine counties and for the nation as a whole.

In addition to the City of Philadelphia, the region's three other core cities and many of its smaller jurisdictions also have above-average unemployment and below-average per capita incomes. The most current available source of per capita income and unemployment for all municipalities in Greater Philadelphia (many of which have fewer than 25,000 residents) is the American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates from 2006–2010. According to the ACS estimates, the per capita income of the United States was \$27,332 (80 percent of which is \$21,867), and the unemployment rate was 7.92 percent (resulting in a threshold of 8.92 percent). Given these thresholds, Camden City (Camden County, New Jersey), the City of Trenton (Mercer County, New Jersey), and Chester City (Delaware County, Pennsylvania) also meet EDA's thresholds, as well as several of the region's smaller municipalities. These communities are illustrated on Figure 4 and Figure 5 and listed in Appendix B.

Table 6: EDA's Measures of Distress

	24-month Unemployment Rate (ending June 2012)	Eligible Based on Unemployment Rate?	2010 Per Capita Income	Eligible Based on Per Capita Income?
United States	8.89	----	\$26,942	----
Burlington County, NJ	8.97	No	\$35,079	No
Camden County	10.59	Yes	\$29,471	No
Gloucester County, NJ	9.86	No	\$31,047	No
Mercer County, NJ	7.79	No	\$35,859	No
Bucks County, PA	7.28	No	\$35,842	No
Chester County, PA	6.12	No	\$41,085	No
Delaware County, PA	8.01	No	\$32,050	No
Montgomery County, PA	6.79	No	\$39,796	No
Philadelphia County	10.74	Yes	\$21,061	Yes

Source: Stats America at www.statsamerica.org, August 2012. The unemployment rate is from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics as of June 30, 2012; the per capita income is from the American Community Survey's Three-Year Estimates.

Figure 4: Municipalities That Meet EDA's 'Distressed Communities' Per Capita Income Threshold

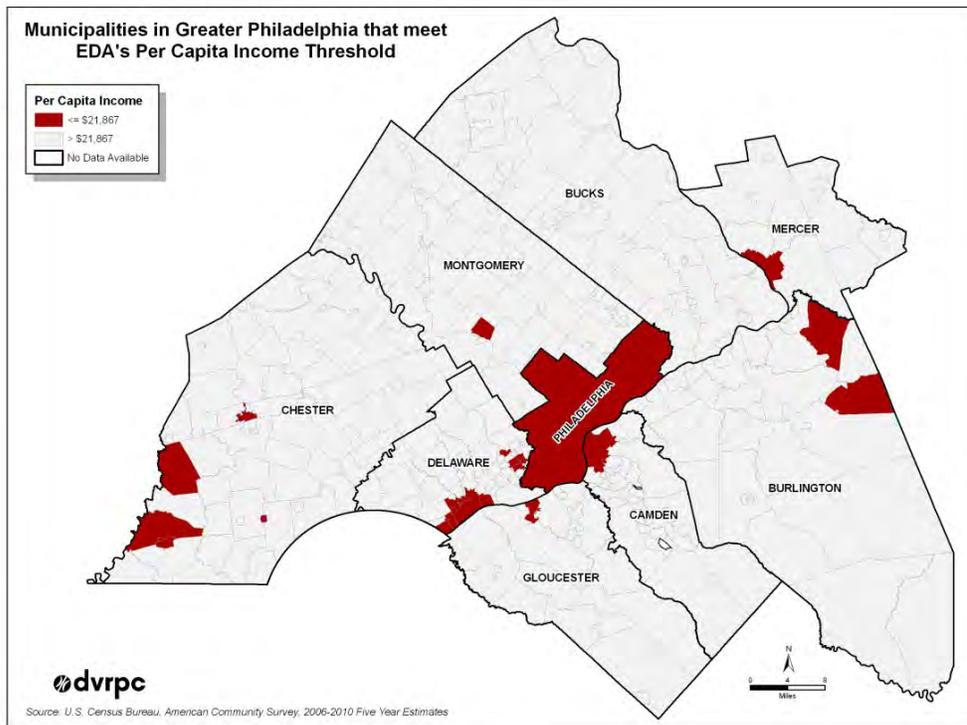
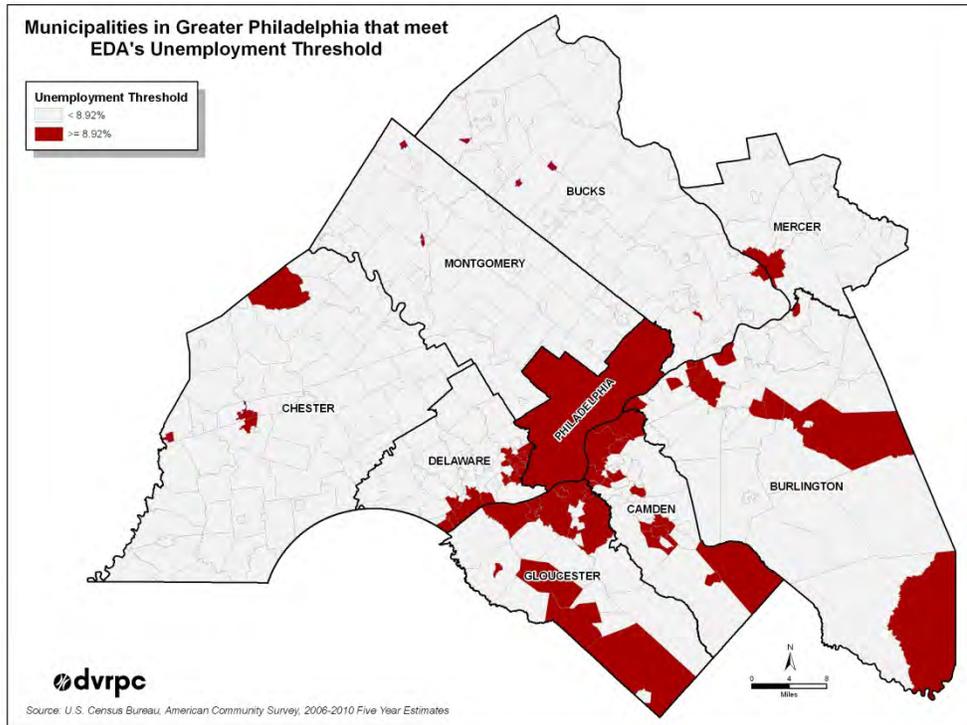


Figure 5: Municipalities That Meet EDA's 'Distressed Communities' Unemployment Threshold



Goal 3: Create jobs that match workforce supply.

Objectives:

- Create jobs that may be performed by those with post-secondary training certificates
- Create employment that is aligned with the educational outputs of organizations such as Graduate!Philadelphia and the region's community colleges
- Create jobs that are appropriate for and attractive to graduates of regional colleges and universities to help stem regional "brain drain"
- Create jobs that expand opportunities in industries that are anticipated to grow
- Create jobs that leverage university-industry partnerships and student internships

Performance Measures:

- ◆ **Regional unemployment:** Table 7 and Figure 6 provide historical data on regional and national unemployment. Although the region's unemployment rate has risen significantly since 2005, the rate has until very recently generally tracked slightly lower than that of the nation. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, unemployment in the Philadelphia metro area topped nine percent in July 2012, compared to 8.3 percent for the nation as a whole.
- ◆ **Per capita personal income:** Creating jobs that match the workforce supply and enabling otherwise disadvantaged people to work should result in gains in per capita income. As demonstrated in Table 7, per capita personal income in Greater Philadelphia has historically been higher than that of the nation and has also increased by a higher percentage since 2000.

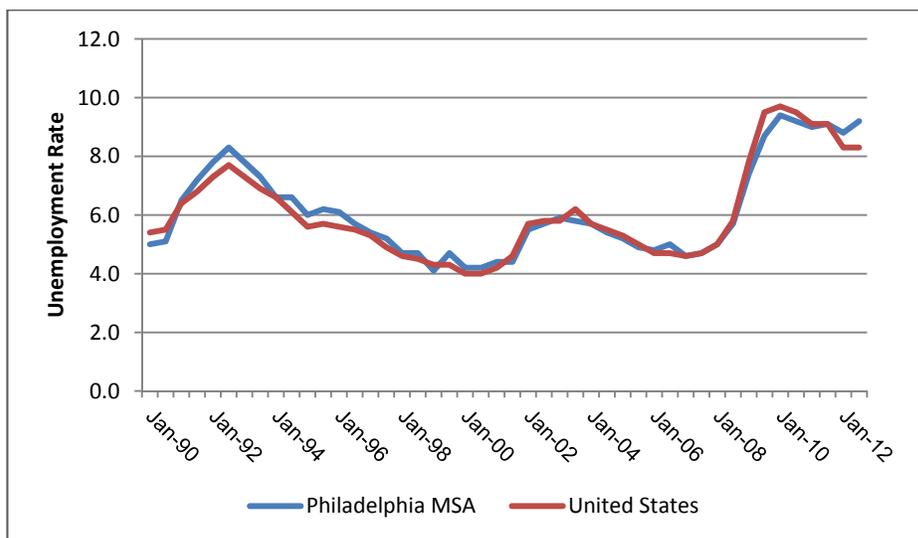
- ◆ **Average wages per job:** Matching job skills to the skills needed by employers should result in higher average wages. As illustrated in Table 7, the average wage paid per job in Greater Philadelphia increased by a greater percentage than did the national average wage between 2000 and 2010.

Table 7: Unemployment, Labor Force Participation, and Per Capita Income

	Regional	National
Unemployment Rate		
2000	3.9%	4.0%
2005	4.7%	5.3%
2010	8.9%	9.6%
July 2012	9.2%	8.6%
Per Capita Personal Income		
2000	\$34,448	\$30,319
2005	\$40,571	\$35,452
2010	\$47,184	\$39,937
Percent Change, 2000-2010	37%	32%
Average Wage per Job		
2000	\$38,798	\$35,054
2005	\$45,967	\$40,807
2010	\$52,759	\$47,046
Percent Change 2000-2010	36%	34%

Note: Regional data is for the Philadelphia/Camden/Wilmington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). **Sources:** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (per capita income, average wage per job), September 2012.

Figure 6: Unemployment, 1990–2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (Local Area Unemployment Statistics), September 2012.

Goal 4: Support the growth of key economic sectors, including the emerging “green economy.”

Objective:

- Attract new companies and encourage the retention and expansion of existing companies that compete in key economic sectors, including:
 - life sciences (biotechnology and pharmaceuticals);
 - tourism;
 - health care;
 - higher education;
 - finance and investments;
 - professional and business services;
 - creative industries;
 - information technology;
 - alternative/clean energy and energy conservation;
 - chemicals;
 - internet, cable and telecommunications;
 - transportation and logistics;
 - specialty manufacturing; and
 - food processing.

Performance Measures:

- ◆ **Net change in businesses in key sectors:** Table 8 provides data on the number of establishments by traditional two-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code in Greater Philadelphia. Given the effects of the recession, business formation has declined both regionally and nationally, with a net decline of almost 3,700 establishments regionally over the course of the decade.

Many economic sectors considered key to the region’s emerging economy (life sciences and alternative energy, for example) are difficult to quantify under the existing NAICS classification system. DVRPC will continue to research how to quantify the green economy and will revise this performance measure as appropriate.

- ◆ **Employment in key sectors:** Table 9 provides data on employment by sector in Greater Philadelphia, with overall employment declining by 2 percent between 2000 and 2010. As in the case of establishments, additional research will be undertaken to better define and quantify sectors considered key to the region’s future in the emerging economy.
- ◆ **Gross sales by sector:** As yet another means of measuring the performance of specific sectors over time, Table 10 provides data on the gross output (in the form of sales) by sector. The value of goods and services produced in the region, measured at producer prices, rose between 2000 and 2010, despite the fact that both employment and the number of establishments declined.

Table 8: Establishments with Payroll in Greater Philadelphia by Sector

Sector	2000	2010	Net Change 2000-2010
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	4,100	3,240	-860
Mining and utilities	304	235	-69
Construction and manufacturing	21,610	15,906	-5,704
Wholesale and retail trade	32,339	28,536	-3,803
Transportation and warehousing	3,614	3,321	-293
Information	2,699	2,840	141
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14,743	16,312	1,569
Professional, scientific, and technical services	18,204	19,953	1,749
Management of companies and enterprises	3,176	2,174	-1,002
Waste management and remediation services	8,481	7,880	-601
Educational services	1,695	2,197	502
Health care and social assistance	15,363	18,299	2,936
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,815	2,252	437
Accommodation and food services	10,792	12,481	1,689
Other services (except public administration)	15,384	15,273	-111
Federal, state, and local government	10,455	10,179	-276
Total establishments	164,774	161,078	-3,696

Source: Source: IHS Global Insight, Business Market Insight database. September 2010.

Table 9: Employment in Greater Philadelphia by Sector

Sector	2000	2010	Percent Change
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	16,121	13,148	-18%
Mining and utilities	14,724	12,263	-17%
Construction and manufacturing	422,280	288,142	-32%
Wholesale and retail trade	466,535	426,887	-8%
Transportation and warehousing	84,850	81,045	-4%
Information	80,244	59,592	-26%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	233,067	216,205	-7%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	209,763	223,710	7%
Management of companies and enterprises	40,312	61,078	52%
Waste management and remediation services	179,550	160,954	-10%
Educational services	117,932	142,532	21%
Health care and social assistance	375,731	455,052	21%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	35,807	44,899	25%
Accommodation and food services	170,062	186,331	10%
Other services (except public administration)	118,540	128,623	9%
Federal, state, and local government	393,101	410,907	5%
Total employment	2,958,619	2,911,368	-2%

Source: IHS Global Insight, Business Market Insight database, September 2010.

Table 10: Gross Sales by Sector in Greater Philadelphia

Sector	2000	2010	Net Change 2000-2010
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$1,264,450,017	\$1,486,400,017	18%
Mining and utilities	\$6,230,868,811	\$7,508,862,305	21%
Construction and manufacturing	\$100,590,881,103	\$106,228,647,963	6%
Wholesale and retail trade	\$125,735,522,191	\$173,340,014,214	38%
Transportation and warehousing	\$11,942,240,135	\$15,001,211,402	26%
Information	\$17,622,880,268	\$25,175,565,090	43%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	\$70,746,091,307	\$101,569,289,525	44%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$35,871,589,663	\$57,612,262,708	61%
Management of companies and enterprises	\$5,526,275,146	\$14,750,788,423	167%
Waste management and remediation services	\$18,202,350,350	\$27,054,147,975	49%
Educational services	\$6,205,835,624	\$10,769,001,259	74%
Health care and social assistance	\$29,356,037,119	\$54,367,189,846	85%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$3,050,647,174	\$4,818,920,499	58%
Accommodation and food services	\$8,850,207,114	\$12,648,955,199	43%
Other services (except public administration)	\$10,677,346,139	\$16,758,999,452	57%
Federal, state, and local government	\$38,370,920,450	\$52,017,838,527	36%
Total sales	\$490,244,142,611	\$681,108,094,405	39%

Source: IHS Global Insight, Business Market Insight database, September 2010.

Goal 5: Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Objectives:

- Provide services with less energy by encouraging the use of more efficient cars, furnaces, and lighting, and expanding transit services
- Produce energy with less carbon dioxide (CO₂) by promoting bio-fuels, solar hot water and electricity, wind power, geothermal energy, and nuclear power as alternatives to carbon-based fuels
- Reduce the demand for services and energy provision by locating jobs, housing, and services closer together and encouraging denser development
- Encourage public transit, walking, and bicycling as alternative transportation modes

Performance Measures:

- ◆ **Public transit ridership:** As illustrated in Table 11, transit ridership has been on an upswing since 2000. In 2010, transit ridership returned to near-1990 levels, with 384 million unlinked trips.¹ Between 2000 and 2010, ridership increased by almost 10 percent on the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA) and 17.5 percent on New Jersey Transit (NJT), but declined by nine percent on Pottstown Area Rapid Transit (PART) and by almost five percent on Delaware River Port Authority (DRPA)/Port Authority Transit Corporation (PATCO).

SEPTA service has been interrupted twice in the last decade by transport union strikes. Service was suspended for seven days in 2005, and for six days in 2009. These strikes generally have short-term negative ridership impacts; thus, ridership on SEPTA would likely have been higher if the strikes had been averted.

Transit ridership growth correlates with increased economic activity and residential development in and around Center City (the focal point of the regional transit system), starting in the late 1990s and continuing throughout the first decade of the twenty-first century. Recent ridership increases are also likely driven by rising gas prices. The sluggish economy, as a result of the economic recession that began in 2007, has likely both hurt and helped transit ridership, with declining ridership related to declines in the number of employed commuters offset somewhat by simultaneous increases as others turn to riding transit as a means of lowering their transportation costs.

Table 11: Regional Annual Unlinked Passenger Trips in Millions

Year	SEPTA	NJ Transit	PATCO	Pottstown Area Rapid Transit	Regional Total
1990	355.9	17.7	11.4	0.3	385.3
1995	322.2	18.8	10.7	0.3	352.0
2000	317.3	22.8	10.6	0.3	351.0
2005	334.5	23.5	9.4	0.3	367.7
2010	346.9	26.8	10.1	0.2	384.1
Percent Change 2000-2010	9.3%	17.5%	-4.7%	-9.0%	9.4%

Note: Data is displayed as millions of unlinked passenger trips. Data for 1990 and 1995 are presented for informational purposes only. **Source:** National Transit Database (September 2012), Pottstown Urban Transit Corporation (September 2012).

- ◆ **Vehicle miles traveled (VMT):** Table 12 provides data on VMT and automobile ownership for 2000 through 2010. Annual VMT in the region increased by three percent between 2000 and 2010 (after increasing by 11 percent between 1990 and 1999). There has been a corresponding nine percent increase in auto ownership since 2000, a slightly higher rate than population growth. Miles driven per vehicle declined by almost six percent between 2000 and 2010, and VMT per capita decreased by just over one percent regionally.

In 2010, the annual VMT per capita in the five Pennsylvania counties (6,145) was 45 percent lower than in the four New Jersey counties (8,920). Per capita VMT declined by 125 miles in the

¹ Unlinked passenger trips are a count of each passenger boarding, regardless of the fare paid. If a passenger boards multiple vehicles in a single trip each boarding is counted.

Pennsylvania counties between 2009 and 2010 while increasing by 90 miles in the New Jersey counties. These discrepancies may be related to the more extensive transit service on the Pennsylvania side of the river, particularly in Philadelphia.

Regional VMT reached a peak in 2007, at 41.4 billion miles traveled. From 2007 to 2010, this figure decreased by six percent. This decline initially correlated with higher gas prices, but was accelerated during the economic recession that began in 2007. It is expected that VMT will increase again as the economy continues to recover from the recession. The region can become more sustainable in the future by providing more transportation alternatives, increasing the fuel efficiency of vehicles, and further reducing the rate at which VMT increases.

Table 12: Regional Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

Year	Annual VMT (in millions)	Automobiles (in millions)	Annual VMT/ Auto	Automobiles per 1,000 Capita	Annual VMT per Capita
2000	37,900	3.01	12,600	559	7,040
2005	41,000	3.14	13,100	568	7,430
2007	41,400	3.24	12,900	580	7,500
2010	39,061	3.28	11,895	584	6,943
Percent Change 2000-2010	3.1%	9.1%	-5.6%	4.4%	-1.4%

Note: Figures are rounded for ease of presentation; percent changes were calculated prior to rounding.
Source: Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, September 2012.

- ◆ **Bicycle and pedestrian activity:** Completing the regional trail network and encouraging the wider use of walking and bicycling as an alternative to the automobile can have a significant impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Table 13 illustrates the share of commuters that biked or walked to work in 1990, 2000, 2007, and 2009. The percent of commuters biking to work has consistently increased since 1990. After declining between 1990 and 2007, the percent of pedestrian commuters increased slightly between 2007 and 2009.

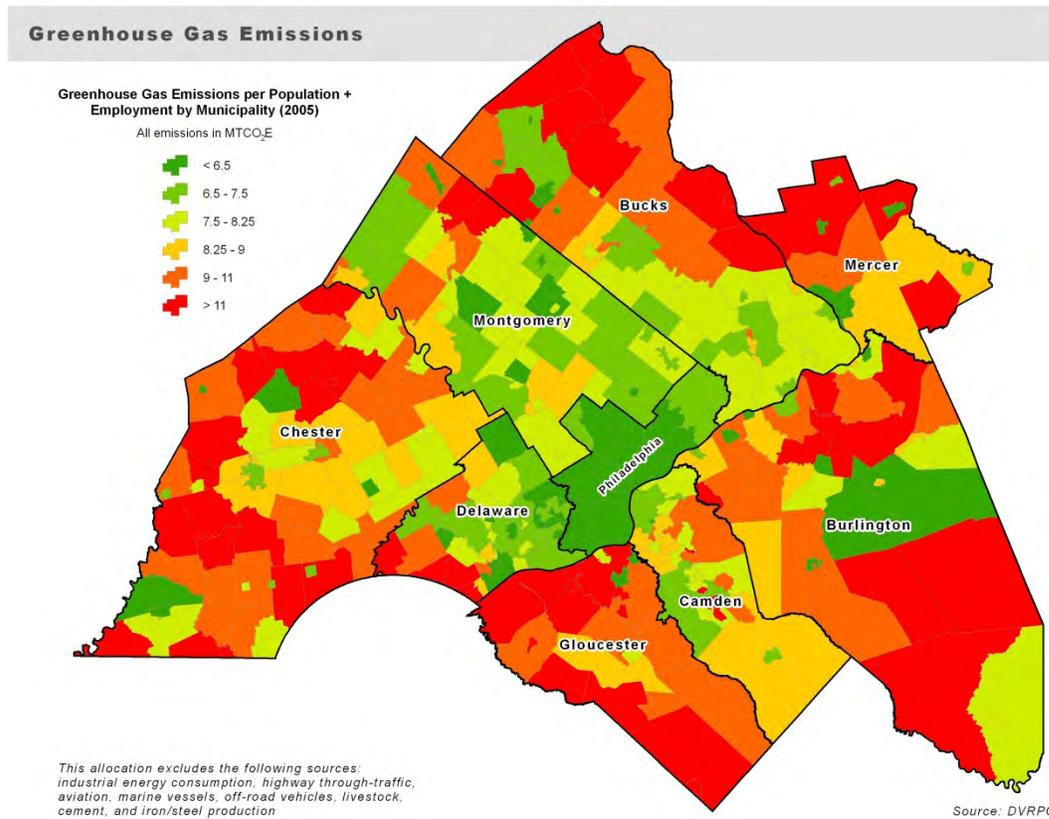
Table 13: Pedestrian and Bicycle Commuter Mode Share

Year	Commuters	Bicycle Commuters	Percent Share	Pedestrian Commuters	Percent Share
1990	2,443,479	8,094	0.3%	133,604	5.5%
2000	2,448,657	8,668	0.4%	100,525	4.1%
2007	2,561,506	10,955	0.4%	97,084	3.8%
2009	2,589,568	14,475	0.6%	102,850	4.0%
Percent change 2000-2009	5.8%	67.0%	----	2.3%	----

Note: Data is displayed as Pedestrian and Bicycle Commuters. Data for 1990 are presented for informational purposes only.
Sources: U.S. Census (1990 and 2000); American Community Survey (2007 and 2009).

- ◆ **Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG):** In 2009 DVPRC completed a Regional Greenhouse Gas Inventory (illustrated in Figure 7), which estimates that in 2005 just over 90 million metric tons of CO₂ were emitted in Greater Philadelphia. DVPRC is currently working to update this inventory.

Figure 7: Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the Greater Philadelphia Region



Goal 6: Enhance the climate for business growth.

Objectives:

- Seek out and welcome business locations and expansions
- Continue to promote and secure a more attractive business tax environment
- Increase the speed, predictability, and transparency of government decision making
- Foster regional collaboration
- Improve the region's image
- Conduct a regional economic development marketing program
- Engage business leaders in growing the regional economy
- Promote entrepreneurship to increase the rate of new business formation, both by the region's current residents and by attracting entrepreneurs from other regions

Performance Measure:

- ◆ **Net change in the number of businesses:** Table 8 (page 12) provides data on the number of establishments with payroll by sector in 2000 and 2010 and describes net change. Business formation has declined recently both regionally and nationally, not unexpected given the ongoing economic recession.

Goal 7: Invest in public infrastructure.

Objectives:

- Support public and private transportation investment that improves intraregional and interregional mobility, including public transit, walking, and cycling
- Support investments that advance the utilization of the region’s rivers, waterfronts, and ports, both for their commercial potential and for the societal benefits that would accrue due to appropriate waterfront development
- Invest in projects that ensure an adequate utility infrastructure, including energy utilities, water and sewage, and voice and data telecommunications
- Recognize and support the long-term movement of our economy toward adoption of green technologies and sustainable energy
- Utilize public–private partnerships to finance new facilities and maintain existing facilities
- Coordinate transportation infrastructure investment and private investment in order to get the maximum benefit from both
- Encourage transit usage and transit-oriented design and development to help limit sprawl and ensure that our region will remain competitive in an era of higher energy prices
- Invest in our region’s public streetscapes, which are a key to making the region more attractive for businesses and people

Performance Measures:

- ◆ **Public sector infrastructure investment:** Table 4 (on page 6, discussed previously under Goal 1) provides data on programmed transportation investment in Greater Philadelphia. Over \$5.5 billion in transportation improvements is currently programmed through the region’s TIP, with over 60 percent located within one mile of the region’s identified centers.
- ◆ **Freight volume and tonnage** through the region’s ports: The continued success and vitality of the region’s freight system is critical to the region’s overall economic health. In addition to the freight centers discussed under Goal 1, DVRPC has identified major regional freight corridors (illustrated in Figure 8), which incorporate highway, rail, waterway, and intermodal facilities. Table 14 provides data on air cargo passing through Philadelphia International Airport (PHL) annually between 2005 and 2010, and Table 15 provides the weight and volume of cargo entering the Delaware River ports annually for the same years. In general, the amount of air cargo has consistently declined since 2007, while freight tonnage through the region’s ports peaked in 2007 before declining each year since. Freight volume (shown in 20-foot equivalent units or TEUs), however, increased in 2010 and again in 2011.

Table 14: Annual Tons of Air Cargo Passing through Philadelphia International Airport

Year	Tons of Air Cargo
2005	582,010
2006	566,761
2007	580,057
2008	531,251
2009	457,113
2010	440,975
2011	432,641

Source: www.phl.org, September 2012.

Figure 8: Delaware Valley Freight Corridors

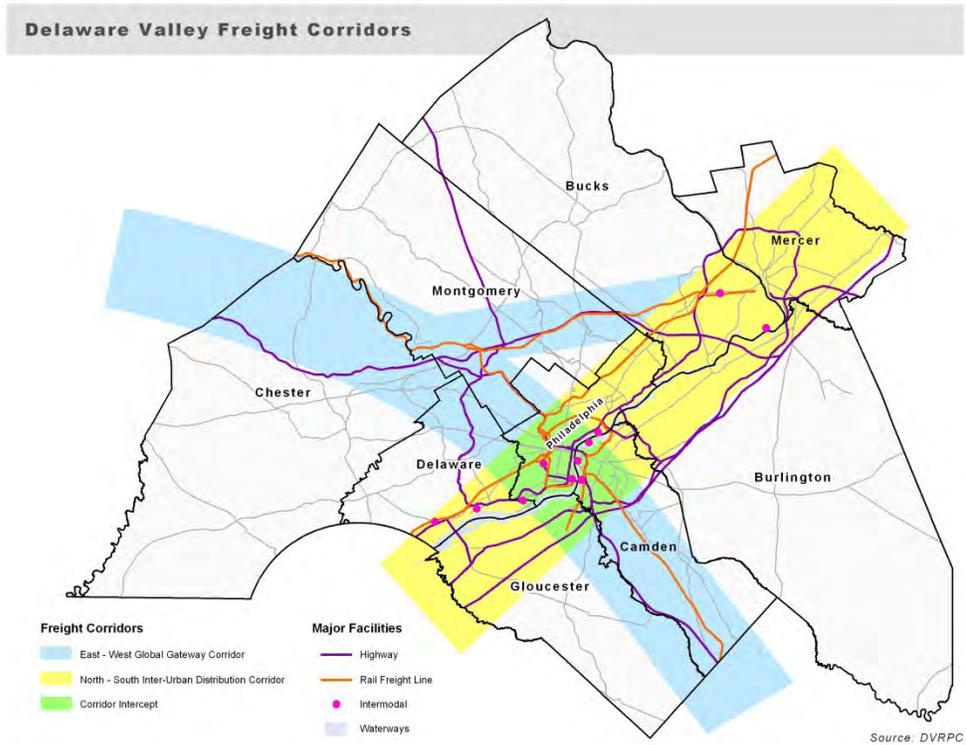


Table 15: Cargo Entering Delaware River Ports

Year	Metric Tonnage	TEUs
2005	69,518,905	491,940
2006	66,583,918	508,691
2007	74,178,495	562,465
2008	66,002,973	550,741
2009	62,241,146	434,435
2010	60,632,056	495,845
2011	54,568,851	520,638

Note: Delaware River Ports include all ports in Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania between Wilmington, Delaware and Falls Township, Pennsylvania. Container capacity is described in terms of 'TEUs', which is an acronym for 20-foot equivalent units. **Source:** Philadelphia Regional Port Authority, September 2012.

- ◆ **Public transit ridership:** Table 11 (on page 15, under Goal 5) provides information on changes in annual public transit ridership from 1990 through 2010.
- ◆ **Bicycle and Pedestrian Activity:** Table 13 (discussed previously on page 16, also under Goal 5) provides data on the share of commuters that either biked or walked to work from 1990 through 2009.

Goal 8: Foster a high-quality productive labor force.

Objectives:

- Improve the region’s pre-K to12 public education, especially in the urban districts.
- Leverage the region’s impressive higher education resources to raise the level of educational attainment.
- Support industry–school partnerships and specialized training that offer pathways into specific careers, such as bio-technicians or energy auditors.
- Improve the connections between small employers and the resources available through the public workforce system and others involved in workforce training.

Performance Measures:

- ◆ **Educational attainment:** Table 16 compares the highest level of education attained by residents age 25 and older in 2005 and 2010 in Greater Philadelphia to that of the nation as a whole. The percentage of the region’s adult population with associates’, bachelors’, or graduate/professional degrees has increased steadily since 1990. Educational attainment in the region is higher than that of the nation as a whole, with over 40 percent of the region’s adults having some type of college degree compared to 36 percent nationwide. The difference is greatest when considering graduate or professional degrees, with almost 14 percent of the region’s adults having a graduate or professional degree compared to just over 10 percent nationally.

As illustrated in Table 17 and Figure 9, educational attainment is highest in the region’s Growing Suburbs and lowest in the Core Cities. When considering educational attainment by *Connections 2035* planning area, it is clear that the region’s greatest educational challenge remains in the Core Cities, where over 21 percent of the adult population did not at least complete high school compared to less than 10 percent in developed communities/mature suburbs and rural areas and less than seven percent in growing suburbs.

- ◆ **Urban high school completion rate:** Table 18 illustrates the high school completion rate for the cities of Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden, and Chester compared to Greater Philadelphia as a whole. The greatest educational challenge facing the region remains in its Core Cities, where high school and college graduation rates and standardized test scores are significantly lower than statewide or national averages. The good news is that the percent of adult residents of the region’s Core Cities that at a minimum completed high school increased between 2005 and 2010 by just over one percent, slightly higher than the ½ percent gain realized in the region as a whole.

Table 16: Highest Degree Attained by Residents Aged 25 and Older

Degree	Greater Philadelphia Region		United States	
	2005	2010	2005	2010
Did not complete High School	13%	13%	14%	14%
High School Diploma or Equivalency	48%	47%	52%	50%
Associates’ Degree	6%	6%	7%	8%
Bachelors’ Degree	20%	20%	17%	18%
Graduate / Professional Degree	13%	14%	10%	10%

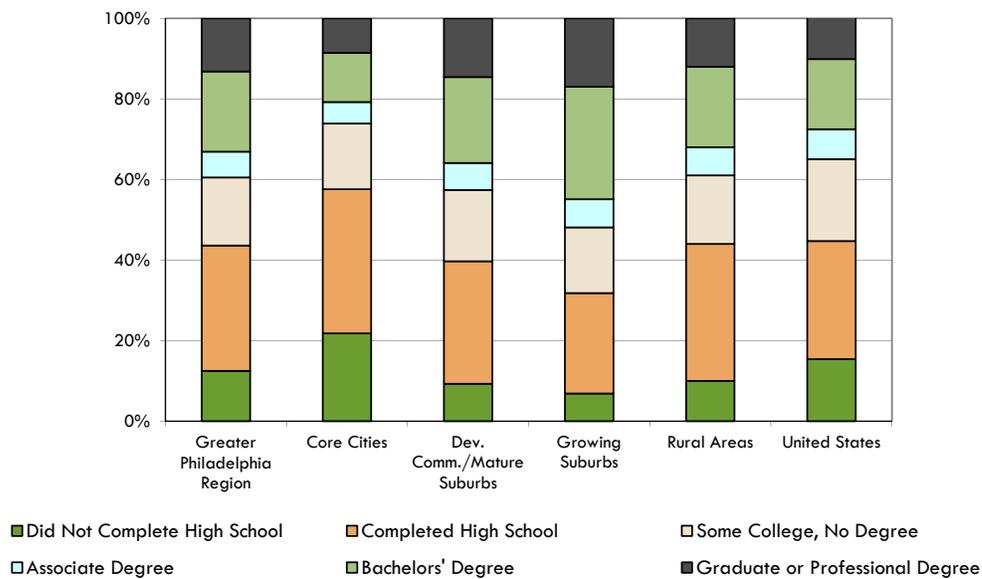
Source: American Community Survey, One-Year Estimates, 2005 and 2010.

Table 17: Highest Degree Attained by *Connections* Planning Area

Planning Area	Total Adults Over Age 25	Did Not Complete High School	Completed High School	Percent w/ Some College, No Degree	Percent w/ Associates' Degree	Percent w/ Bachelors' Degree	Percent w/ Graduate or Professional Degree
Core Cities	1,083,244	21.8%	35.8%	16.3%	5.3%	12.2%	8.6%
Developed Communities/ Mature Suburbs	1,663,512	9.3%	30.4%	17.7%	6.7%	21.3%	14.6%
Growing Suburbs	732,267	6.9%	24.9%	16.3%	7.0%	27.9%	17.0%
Rural Areas	227,610	9.5%	33.1%	17.3%	7.2%	20.4%	12.5%
Greater Philadelphia Region	3,706,633	12.5%	31.1%	16.9%	6.4%	19.9%	13.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Five-Year Estimates, 2006–2010.

Figure 9: Educational Attainment by *Connections* Planning Area



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Five-Year Estimates, 2006–2010.

Table 18: Estimated High School Completion Rate for Residents Aged 25 and Older

Degree	Urban Core		Greater Philadelphia Region	
	2005	2010	2005	2010
High School Diploma or Equivalency	77.1%	78.2%	87.0%	87.5%

Note: 'Urban core' is composed of the region's four core cities (Philadelphia and Chester City in Pennsylvania and Camden and Trenton in New Jersey). Source: American Community Survey, Three-Year Estimates, 2008-2010.

Goal 9: Increase innovation and new business formation.

Objectives:

- Accelerate technology transfer from research institutions to stimulate new company formation related to research results
- Expand the availability of venture and other investment capital
- Foster and enhance the region's culture of entrepreneurship by generating collaborations among investigators/inventors, venture capitalists, academics, and experienced start-up business executives

Performance Measures:

- ◆ **Venture capital:** Table 19 provides data on the amount of venture capital invested in the Greater Philadelphia region since 1995. Despite an overall decline in the amount of venture capital between 2005 and 2009, certain sectors saw significant increases in investment, including medical devices and equipment; biotechnology; energy; and electronics/instrumentation.

Table 19: Venture Capital Investment in Greater Philadelphia by Sector, 1995–2012

Sector	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010-2012*	Total 1995-2012
Biotechnology	\$632,628	\$1,350,730	\$1,563,074	\$495,740	\$4,042,171
Business products and services	\$210,697	\$349,558	\$63,267	\$1,981	\$625,504
Computers and peripherals	\$8,796	\$252	\$24,365	\$2,970	\$36,383
Consumer products and services	\$24,541	\$5,900	\$21,790	\$825	\$53,056
Electronics / Instrumentation	\$27,151	\$69,400	\$104,124	\$38,549	\$239,224
Financial services	\$22,106	\$251,662	\$89,876	\$23,278	\$386,922
Health care services	\$222,940	\$215,343	\$111,631	\$10,600	\$560,514
Information technology services	\$320,644	\$355,905	\$65,927	\$37,287	\$779,764
Industrial / Energy	\$160,566	\$160,988	\$289,865	\$90,898	\$702,318
Media and entertainment	\$361,841	\$523,962	\$89,279	\$7,526	\$982,608
Medical devices and equipment	\$88,573	\$336,204	\$798,792	\$126,659	\$1,350,228
Networking and equipment	\$4,000	\$397,382	\$143,809	\$66,297	\$611,488
Retailing / Distribution	\$40,593	\$20,785	\$62,173	\$18,000	\$141,551
Semi-conductors	\$35,149	\$262,624	\$78,022	\$560	\$376,356
Software	\$282,689	\$953,283	\$242,041	\$168,002	\$1,646,016
Telecommunications	\$765,218	\$305,625	\$9,669	\$14,101	\$1,094,614
Total	\$3,208,133	\$5,559,604	\$3,757,706	\$1,103,273	\$13,628,715

Note: Numbers are in thousands of dollars. Data for 2012 includes only investments through the first two quarters of 2012.

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers and National Venture Capital Association (Money Tree Database), September 2012.

- ◆ **Research and development (R&D) expenditures:** Table 20 provides data on R&D expenditures at the region's major universities and colleges between 2001 and 2008. R&D has increased every year and consistently amounted to almost 3 percent of the nation's overall R&D expenditures. This total does not include expenditures at other major institutions in adjacent counties (including

Table 20: Research and Development Expenditures in Greater Philadelphia

Institution	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
University of PA	\$469,852	\$522,269	\$564,635	\$596,756	\$654,982	\$676,052	\$648,247	\$708,244
Princeton University	\$149,411	\$164,408	\$179,951	\$188,373	\$202,380	\$188,165	\$188,732	\$194,757
Drexel University	\$27,698	\$44,465	\$69,548	\$76,120	\$88,049	\$96,687	\$96,575	\$100,911
Thomas Jefferson University	\$88,936	\$102,974	\$109,083	\$112,078	\$107,388	\$106,986	\$107,288	\$99,275
Temple University	\$60,182	\$63,850	\$71,327	\$76,055	\$83,062	\$79,736	\$85,394	\$92,486
Villanova University	\$5,380	\$5,481	\$6,479	\$7,477	\$8,475	\$9,473	\$10,473	\$9,484
Rowan University	none	none	\$6,011	\$6,177	\$4,944	\$4,581	\$4,772	\$4,658
Bryn Mawr College	\$3,066	\$3,502	\$4,705	\$5,664	\$4,400	\$4,254	\$3,881	\$2,974
LaSalle University	\$294	\$20	\$104	\$260	n/a	\$243	\$2,758	\$2,920
West Chester University	\$794	\$1,115	\$883	\$1,956	\$457	\$244	\$762	\$2,454
Arcadia University	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$324	\$334	\$2,450	\$2,426
St. Joseph's University	\$1,628	\$2,703	\$2,660	\$3,250	\$3,195	\$3,037	\$2,930	\$2,215
PA College of Optometry	\$800	\$992	\$1,226	\$1,509	\$1,149	\$1,642	\$1,587	\$1,851
Lincoln University	\$620	\$718	\$704	\$526	\$526	\$606	\$450	\$948
University of the Sciences	\$573	\$833	\$453	\$544	\$704	\$1,260	\$1,449	\$1,777
Swarthmore College	\$966	\$1,574	\$1,717	\$2,200	\$1,992	\$2,385	\$1,449	\$1,738
Rider University	\$884	\$939	\$912	\$1,276	\$1,096	\$1,287	\$1,330	\$1,410
Haverford College	\$1,178	\$1,215	\$1,428	\$1,679	\$1,259	\$967	\$1,182	\$1,397
Phil. College of Osteopathic Medicine	\$935	\$891	\$836	\$961	\$973	\$1,034	\$1,754	\$1,390
College of New Jersey	n/a	\$2,686	\$2,313	\$1,940	\$1,567	\$1,193	\$688	\$772
Philadelphia University	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$227	\$858	\$848	\$645
Ursinus College	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$562	\$472	\$554
Cheney University	\$171	\$190	\$209	\$228	\$247	\$278	\$274	\$487
Widener University	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$169
Regional Total	\$890,859	\$1,005,982	\$1,125,890	\$1,195,014	\$1,277,735	\$1,296,849	\$1,283,990	\$1,361,121
Percent of the United States	2.71%	2.76%	2.81%	2.76%	2.79%	2.72%	2.59%	2.62%

Note: Numbers are in thousands of dollars. Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers and National Venture Capital Association (MoneyTree Database), September 2010.

the University of Delaware, Rutgers University, Pennsylvania State University, and Delaware State University), where some spending may occur in the Greater Philadelphia region.

Select Greater Philadelphia's 2011 report entitled *Research & Development in the Greater Philadelphia Region* (summarized in the 2011 CEDS update) indicates that total R&D spending in their 11-county Greater Philadelphia region (which includes DVRPC's nine counties plus New Castle County, Delaware and Salem County, New Jersey) was just under \$10.5 billion in 2008, or 2.9 percent of the region's Gross Regional Product (slightly higher than the U.S. percentage of 2.8 percent). Private sector companies in Greater Philadelphia made up the bulk of this spending with a total of \$8.9 billion, followed by colleges and universities which accounted for more than \$1.3 billion in spending (as illustrated in table 20). Federal government facilities accounted for virtually all of the remaining expenditures, with only a small amount of R&D performed by state governments.

Goal 10: Improve the region's quality of life.

Objectives:

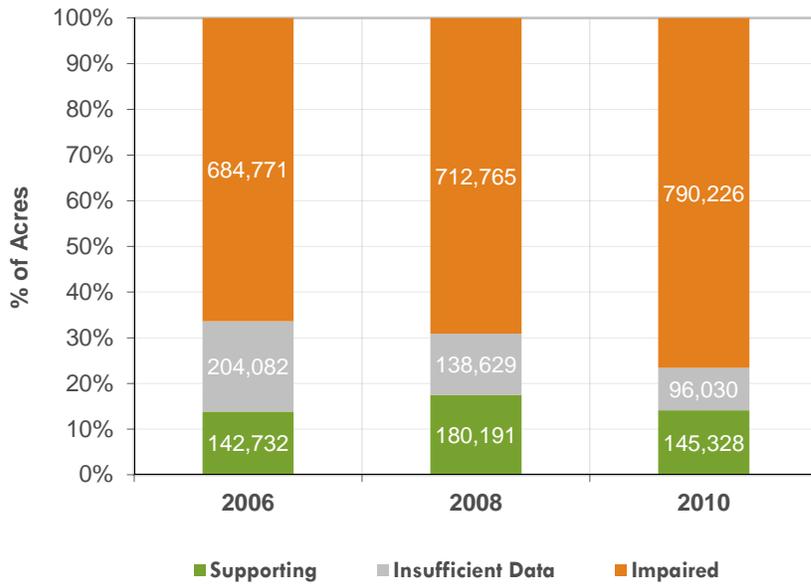
- Maintain and improve environmental quality
- Invest in trails and recreational amenities
- Further promote tourism to develop the region's meetings and attractions base
- Invest in regional arts, cultural, and historical institutions to enhance the region's desirability
- Maintain a diverse and ample housing supply at all price points

Performance Measures:

- ◆ **Percentage of monitored water bodies impaired for aquatic health:** Figure 10 and Figure 11 illustrate the number of monitored streams that were either supportive or impaired for aquatic life in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In the region's four New Jersey counties, the amount of land that falls within a sub-watershed that is identified as "impaired" for aquatic life increased from just under 685,000 acres in 2006 to over 790,000 acres in 2010. Due to an increase in the percent of watershed acres that were able to be assessed, however, the amount of land that falls within a sub-watershed identified as "supporting" aquatic life increased slightly during the same period, from about 142,000 acres to just over 145,000 acres during the same reporting period. As was the case in Pennsylvania, the number of sub-watersheds for which sufficient data was available and which could therefore be assessed increased between 2006 and 2010, from 80 percent to 91 percent. As a percentage of assessed sub-watersheds, sub-watershed acres capable of supporting aquatic life decreased slightly between 2006 and 2010, from 17 percent to 16 percent.

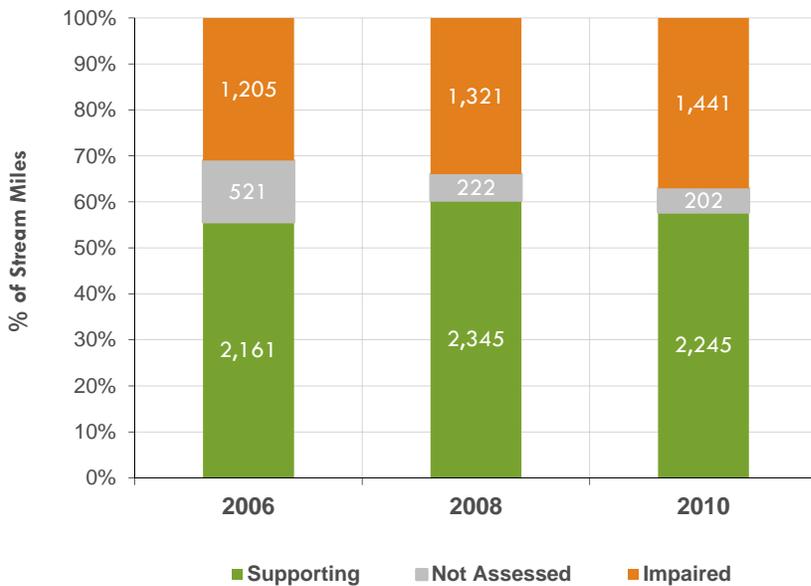
For the region's five Pennsylvania counties, the number of stream miles impaired for aquatic life increased from 1,205 (2006) to 1,321 (2008) to 1,441 (2010). The 19.5 percent increase in impaired stream miles can be explained in two ways. First, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection increased the total number of stream miles actually assessed. Second, water quality impairments increased over the time period. The percentage of impaired stream miles increased from 36 percent of assessed miles (31 percent of total miles) in 2006 to 39 percent of assessed miles (37 percent of total miles) in 2010.

Figure 10: Streams Assessed for Aquatic Life: New Jersey Sub-Region



Source: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, September 2012. Numbers represent acres of watershed.

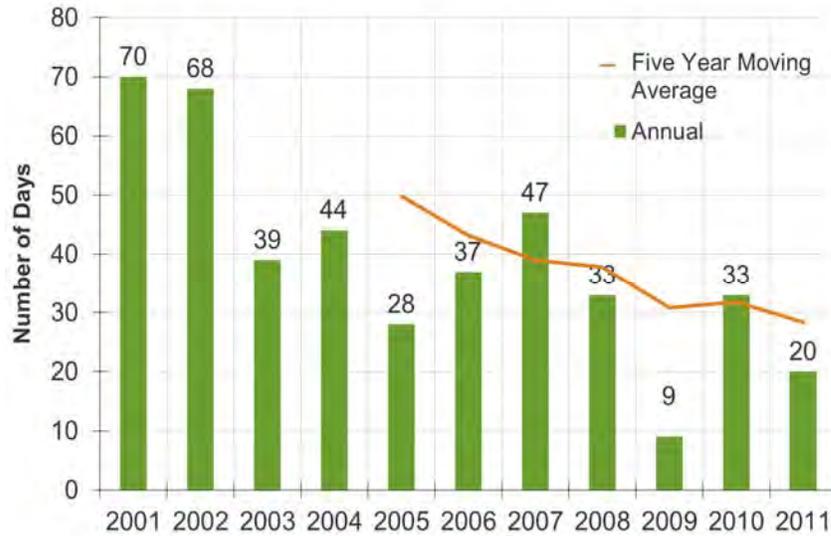
Figure 11: Streams Assessed for Aquatic Life: Pennsylvania Sub-Region



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, June 2011. Numbers represent stream miles.

- ◆ **Number of days the region exceeded the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)** for ground level ozone and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}): Figure 12 provides data on the number of days that the region's air quality has exceeded NAAQS standards.

Figure 12: Days That the Region Exceeded the Current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), July 2012.

- ◆ **Acres of protected public open space:** As illustrated in Table 21, the region's total number of acres of protected public open space has increased by 29 percent since 2000, primarily through a gain of almost 40,000 acres of municipally-owned open space and an additional 32,000 acres of state-owned open space.

Table 21: Acres of Protected Public Open Space in the Greater Philadelphia Region by Ownership

Year	Federal	State	County	Municipal	Total
2000	8,548	181,486	39,200	44,780	274,014
2002	8,548	182,817	41,510	55,713	288,588
2004	8,548	195,989	44,169	61,325	309,829
2007	8,355	210,958	45,030	63,631	327,949
2011	8,355	213,560	48,359	84,519	354,794
Percent Change 2000-2011	-2%	18%	23%	89%	29%

Notes: These totals do not include acres protected by nonprofits, nor do they include protected farmland. Some apparent increases may actually be due to improved data collection and dissemination.

Source: Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, September 2012.

- ◆ **Annual visitors:** Table 22 provides data on the number of annual visitors to attractions in southeastern Pennsylvania, which has remained relatively constant and increased during each of the last two years despite the ongoing economic recession.

Table 22: Domestic Visitors to Greater Philadelphia

Year	Visitor Volume (millions)	Growth Rate from Previous Year
2000	28.4	4%
2001	27.7	-2%
2002	29.7	7%
2003	33.0	11%
2004	34.6	5%
2005	36.2	5%
2006	36.2	0%
2007	36.8	2%
2008	36.7	0%
2009	36.0	-2%
2010	37.4	4%
2011	37.9	2%

Note: For the purposes of this table, the Greater Philadelphia Region includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties. **Source:** Longwoods International/Tourism Economics, September 2012.

- ◆ **Nonprofit arts/cultural organizations:** Table 23 provides information on the number of registered non-profit organizations in the region that declare “arts, humanities, and culture” as their primary purpose. After increasing consistently since 2000, the number of non-profit cultural organizations per capita decreased between 2009 and 2011 (probably due to the continuing economic recession) before increasing slightly in 2012.

Table 23: Registered Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations in Greater Philadelphia

Year	Non-Profit Arts and Culture Organizations	Non-Profits per 10,000 Residents
2000	1,839	3.41
2005	2,197	3.97
2009	2,433	4.32
2011	2,147	3.86
2012	2,218	3.93

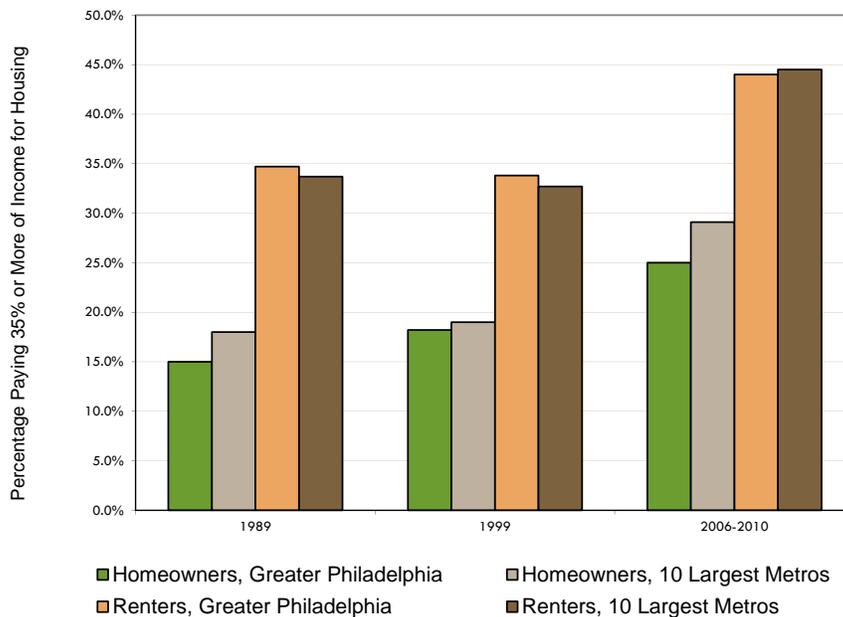
Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (includes all registered non-profits listing “arts, humanities, and culture” as their primary purpose), September 2012.

- ◆ **Housing affordability:** Maintaining a diverse supply of housing at all price points is critical to attracting and maintaining an adequate labor force and maintaining economic competitiveness. Figure 13 illustrates housing affordability in Greater Philadelphia compared to that of the nation's 10 largest metropolitan areas by tenure since 1989. Although the percentage of households paying more than 35 percent of their income toward housing has increased consistently since 1989, housing in the Philadelphia region continues to be more affordable than in other large metro areas.

Based on the most current American Community Survey data, over 25 percent of homeowners and 43 percent of renters in Greater Philadelphia pay 35 percent or more of their income toward housing-related costs. Although housing in the Philadelphia region is generally less affordable than the nation as a whole, these regional percentages compare favorably with those of the nation's other 10 largest metros. For renters, the percentage paying 35 percent or more of their income for housing is approximately the same as in other large metro areas, while Greater Philadelphia is generally more affordable for homeowners. The exception is the relative affordability for homeowners without a mortgage, where the regional percentage paying 35 percent or more of their income toward housing-related costs is slightly higher than either the national average or the average in other large metros. This is probably related to both the older average age of the region's population (and consequent higher percentage of retired homeowners on fixed incomes) and relatively high local property taxes.

When considering affordability by *Connections 2035* planning area, the region's greatest challenges remain in its core cities, where higher percentages of the residents pay 35 percent or more of their income towards housing. This is despite the fact that these areas generally have the lowest actual housing costs, due to concentrations of low-income households.

Figure 13: Housing Affordability, Greater Philadelphia vs. the Nation's 10 Largest Metropolitan Areas



Source: Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, September 2012.

Goal 11: Expand the Greater Philadelphia region’s connections to the global economy.

Objectives:

- Promote international trade
- Continue to attract foreign direct investment
- Expand capacity and improved performance at Philadelphia International Airport (PHL)
- Enhance utilization of the region’s ports and overall leverage of the region’s multimodal infrastructure

Performance Measures:

- ◆ **Passengers at PHL:** Table 24 provides data on passenger activity at PHL between 2006 and 2011, including total enplaned passengers and the total number of domestic flights. Increases in the total enplaned passengers despite decreases in the total number of domestic flights are attributable to an increasing number of international flights. Airline passenger traffic generally reflects economic trends in the nation. Passenger traffic correlates with increased disposable income and economic activity. PHL is ranked as one of the world’s busiest airports in terms of aircraft movements, but future growth is currently constrained because the physical layout of the runways limits the number of take offs and landings. A plan has recently been approved by the Federal Aviation Administration to increase capacity and improve the runway configuration at the airport.

In 2011, PHL had approximately 15.5 million enplaned passengers, a slight increase for the second year in a row after two previous years of decreasing traffic. PHL remains almost four percent below where it was at in the peak year for traffic in 2007, with the decrease attributable to the severe economic downturn. Prior to the downturn, PHL saw a significant increase (27.5 percent) in passengers between 2003 and 2005, coinciding with Southwest Airlines initiating service to Philadelphia. PHL ranks as the ninth busiest airport in the nation with regard to aircraft movements and 18th in the nation in passenger movements.

Table 24: Passenger Activity at Philadelphia International Airport (PHL)

Year	Total Enplaned Passengers	Domestic Flights (in thousands)
2006	15,769,124	108.3
2007	16,038,183	104.1
2008	15,838,516	100.5
2009	15,276,002	93.2
2010	15,348,175	88.6
2011	15,461,164	86.3

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, September 2012.

- ◆ **On-time arrivals and departures at PHL:** On-time performance improved at the airport in 2010 but has declined to date through 2011, as illustrated in Table 23.

Table 25: On-time Performance at Philadelphia International Airport (PHL), 2006-2011

Year	% On-time Arrivals	% On-time Departures
2006	70%	72%
2007	67%	69%
2008	73%	77%
2009	75%	79%
2010	78%	80%
2011	76%	79%
Rank	26	18

Note: Includes only domestic flights. Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, August 2012

- ◆ **Air freight** (previously discussed and illustrated in Table 14 on page 18 under Goal 7, public infrastructure investment).
- ◆ **Annual port tonnage** (previously discussed and illustrated in Table 15 on page 19, also under Goal 7).

The EDA at Work in Greater Philadelphia

This section highlights just a few of the economic development projects and programs that have been advanced in the Greater Philadelphia region in recent years, with the support of the U.S. Economic Development Administration.

The Center for Culinary Enterprises, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Enterprise Center is connecting the powerful food economy to the emerging green jobs sector, creating employment, and building healthy communities through a new initiative: The Center for Culinary Enterprises (CCE). Opening in September 2012, the CCE is an innovative multi-use kitchen center, designed as an engine for creating food-related jobs and businesses and to provide resources to emerging food entrepreneurs. In addition to a \$1 million EDA grant awarded in the summer of 2010, the project is supported by a number of government and private funders, including the City of Philadelphia, Deloitte, the Kresge Foundation, the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, Philadelphia LISC/SCI-West, PIDC, and the Wells Fargo Regional Community Development Corporation.

The 13,000 square foot, LEED-certified CCE, located on South 48th Street between Spruce and Pine Streets in West Philadelphia, includes four state-of-the-art commercial kitchens; the eKitchen Multi-Media Learning Center; support spaces and services for clients; and business support staff for one-on-one coaching and group workshops. Clients at the CCE will have the opportunity to participate in a business acceleration program called Philly Food Innovation, where the Enterprise Center's business development professionals provide technical assistance tailored for culinary entrepreneurs. Business support services will provide a comprehensive approach that includes capacity-building, access to capital, and access to contract opportunities.

Figure 14: The Enterprise Center's *Center for Culinary Enterprises*



Source: The Enterprise Center, August 2012.

New Worker Job Development Center, Camden, New Jersey

Respond's New Worker Job Development Center, located on North 8th Street in Camden, provides training for at-risk older youth and adults (including those in re-entry). The 25,000-square-foot complex, created at the site of the old Decorated Paper Company, is supported by the U.S. EDA, the New Jersey Economic Development Authority, the Camden Economic Recovery Board, the Camden Empowerment Zone Corporation, and numerous private corporations, foundations, and individuals. Three state-of-the-art kitchens enable the Center to offer hands-on culinary and kitchen training, and participants provide breakfast, lunch, and snacks five days each week to Respond's 10 child care and early education facilities (located throughout Camden City). A rapidly developing catering operation generates revenue and creates job opportunities. Six on-site Abbott District pre-school classrooms (with their own rooftop playground) provide teaching opportunities, training, and continuing education opportunities. The Automotive Technology Center, operating in three classrooms and four work bays, provides training in both computer and basic mechanic's skills. Future plans include the creation of an Auto Shop in an adjacent 4,500 square feet of space, to provide program graduates with actual experience and jobs in diagnosis, repair, and customer relations, and to provide needed auto-repair services to Camden City residents.

World Class Greater Philadelphia

World Class Greater Philadelphia is a multi-year initiative led by the Economy League of Greater Philadelphia and funded in part by the U.S. EDA. The purpose of the initiative is to convene business, nonprofit, government, labor, and community leaders to establish a set of long-term priorities and focused strategies to make Greater Philadelphia the best place it can be to live, work, and play by 2026 – the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Drawing upon benchmarking and input from more than 1,000 regional leaders over the past two years, the Economy League will develop "Global Positioning Strategies" to help focus and guide collaboration to boost regional business growth, improve education and talent development outcomes in the region, and make our infrastructure more effective and reliable. These Global Positioning Strategies will detail the most promising existing partnerships and initiatives, as well as new investments and campaigns, to be supported by World Class partners over the next several years to attain key regional goals.

Energy Efficient Buildings Hub

The Energy Efficient Buildings Hub (EEBHUB) – formally known as the Greater Philadelphia Innovation Cluster for Energy Efficient Buildings (GPIC) – was established in Philadelphia by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) as an Energy-Regional Innovation Cluster (E-RIC) on February 1, 2011. The goals of EEBHUB are to (a) improve energy efficiency and operability and reduce carbon emissions of new and existing buildings, and (b) stimulate private investment and quality job creation in the Greater Philadelphia region, the larger Mid-Atlantic region, and beyond. This project has been awarded \$129 million of federal funding and received a \$30 million commitment for additional funding from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and will focus on full-spectrum retrofit of existing average size commercial and multi-family residential buildings. The EEBHUB is the culmination of more than a decade of dedicated team building efforts. All told, more than 90 organizations representing government, industry, education and workforce development, finance, labor, and philanthropic foundations have made commitments to help achieve the EEBHUB goals of national energy independence and regional economic development. A major initial activity of the EEBHUB is the Advanced Energy Retrofit of Building 661 at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, a former U.S. Navy recreation building.

QED Proof-of-Concept and Quorum

Philadelphia's University City Science Center created the QED Proof-of-Concept program in 2009 to bridge the gap between academic research grants and commercial seed funding. The goals of the program are to engage Greater Philadelphia's academic institutions, research scientists, entrepreneurs, investors, and industry in early-stage commercialization, and ultimately to increase the pace and value of technology transfer in the region by developing a pipeline of new technologies that could significantly improve human health. QED provides key resources, including business guidance, bridge funding, and access to industry and investor representatives, to competitively selected projects. The program is both scalable and transferrable and could serve as a template for similar efforts in other sectors and in other regions.

Additionally, the Science Center's Quorum program offers a central gathering space at the University City Science Center and programs (both on-site and elsewhere in the region) that directly support entrepreneurs, providing them with access, education, guidance, and networking opportunities. Since its opening in May 2011, more than 10,000 people have attended over 200 programs and events in Quorum, indicating early success in facilitating connections among scientists, entrepreneurs, funders, and resource organizations, with the goal of increased innovation, company formation, and job creation.

Review and Update of Key Regional Economic Development Projects List

EDA requires that a CEDS identifies regional projects, programs, and activities designed to implement the goals and objectives of the CEDS. The 2009 *Greater Philadelphia Economic Development Framework* includes a discussion of relevant transportation projects programmed through DVRPC's TIP; summarizes the findings of the regional Land Use, Transportation, and Economic Development study undertaken by DVRPC in Fiscal Years 2007 and 2008; and includes a list of economic development projects identified by the region's economic development agencies and organizations as critical for achieving the CEDS goals and objectives listed on page 2. This list of projects was reviewed by the CEDS Review Committee and revised as a part of the 2010 and 2011 annual updates.

The annual review process enables the CEDS Review Committee to review the project list and amend it as necessary, including both the deletion of projects that have either been completed or are no longer appropriate and the addition of projects that advance the CEDS goals and objectives. Recognizing that there are times when high-quality projects that advance the goals of the CEDS and

are eligible for EDA funding are proposed after the completion of the annual CEDS review, a formal amendment process through which projects may be added to the regional list of key projects was adopted by the Greater Philadelphia Regional CEDS Review Committee in 2010. Under this amendment process, the following four projects were reviewed by the CEDS Review Committee and added to the list of key projects between January and June of 2012:

- the World Trade Center of Greater Philadelphia's *Mentoring Advanced Manufacturers for Success in Global Markets* program (see page eight of Appendix B);
- Respond, Inc.'s *Automotive Technology Expansion* project in Camden, New Jersey (page 11 of Appendix B);
- Mt. Airy USA's *Supermarket Workforce Training* program (page 22 of Appendix B); and
- the Philadelphia Chinatown Development Corporation's *Eastern Tower Community Center* project (also page 22 of Appendix B).

For the 2012 annual review and update of the adopted CEDS, the CEDS Review Committee was surveyed regarding the status of projects included on the 2011 CEDS' list of key regional economic development projects, and the list has again been updated. The updated list of projects is presented in Appendix C. These projects (listed in geographic order, not specific priority order) cover a wide range of project types, including planning, research, job training, workforce development, redevelopment, adaptive re-use, waterfront development, site acquisition, construction, and infrastructure investment. All of the projects advance at least one (and in many cases, several) of the CEDS goals and objectives. With estimated costs ranging from just a few thousand to several million dollars, project sponsors have identified a multitude of different funding sources, often (but not always) including EDA. The total estimated cost of all projects on the list is over \$4.5 billion.

Next Steps

Greater Philadelphia presents tremendous potential for continued economic growth. The studies, reports, and analyses related to regional economic development that were discussed in the 2009 CEDS and the additional studies discussed in the annual CEDS updates provide insight into the range of key challenges and opportunities for regional economic growth and draws broad conclusions regarding directions for the region's economic development. The collective examination of these diverse regional, state, and individual sectoral reports reveals common threads and priorities and defines a unified regional vision for economic development.

During Fiscal Year 2013, DVRPC will again manage the Greater Philadelphia regional CEDS and coordinate ongoing economic development efforts. During the 2013 review process DVRPC staff will collect and analyze relevant socioeconomic data, reevaluate economic conditions within Greater Philadelphia, and reassess existing emerging regional strengths, opportunities, and challenges. Working closely with the CEDS Review Committee, the CEDS goals and objectives will be revisited and revised as appropriate, strategies for achieving the identified goals will be identified, and additional performance measures may be identified. Based on an assessment of the performance measures, the region's progress toward achieving the CEDS goals will be evaluated. At the direction of the CEDS Review Committee, the list of key economic projects will be revised as appropriate, including both the deletion of projects that have been funded and/or completed or that are no longer considered priorities and the addition of new emerging priority projects.

Greater Philadelphia is a large and complex region, covering portions of two states with hundreds of distinct municipalities responsible for individual development decisions. The region's economy is similarly diverse and multifaceted, with dozens of public and private economic development organizations each seeking to promote or attract a wide variety of sectors or specific interests. Thus, there is no single process or simple strategy that will fully address all of the opportunities and challenges the region faces. Continued coordination across state lines, across city and county lines, across sectoral interests, and across the public and private sectors is essential to maintaining a broad regional perspective and identifying and working toward a common vision, goals, and objectives.

Appendix A: CEDS REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS



Appendix A: CEDS Review Committee Members

County and City Planning Agencies

Bucks County Planning Commission
Chester County Planning Commission
Delaware County Planning Department
City of Chester Planning Department
Montgomery County Planning Commission
Philadelphia City Planning Commission
Burlington County Department of Economic Development and Regional Planning
Camden County Planning Division
City of Camden Division of Planning
Gloucester County Planning Department
Mercer County Planning Division
City of Trenton Division of Planning

County and City Economic Development Agencies

Bucks County Economic Development Corporation
Chester County Economic Development Council
Delaware County Commerce Center
City of Chester Economic Development Authority
Montgomery County Economic Development Corporation
Philadelphia Department of Commerce
Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation
Camden Redevelopment Agency
Gloucester County Economic Development Department
Mercer County Office of Economic Development and Sustainability
City of Trenton Division of Economic Development

State Agencies

New Jersey Department of Community Affairs
New Jersey Economic Development Authority
Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development

Regional Agencies and Others

Ben Franklin Technology Partners/SEP
Bio Advance
Chamber of Commerce of Southern New Jersey
Delaware River Port Authority
Delaware Valley Industrial Resource Center
Economy League of Greater Philadelphia

Regional Agencies and Others (continued)

The Enterprise Center
Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce
Greater Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau
Greater Philadelphia Tourism Marketing Corporation
New Jersey Commission on Science and Technology
New Jersey Technology Center
PECO Economic Development Division
Philadelphia Workforce Investment Board
Select Greater Philadelphia
Southern New Jersey Development Council
University City Science Center
World Trade Center of Greater Philadelphia

Source: Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, September 2012.

Appendix B: UNEMPLOYMENT AND PER CAPITA INCOME
BY MUNICIPALITY



Appendix B: Unemployment and Per Capita Income by Municipality

County	Municipality	Per Capita Income	Meets EDA Threshold?	In the Labor Force	In the Armed Forces	Civilian Labor Force	Employed Civilians	Unemployed Civilians	Unemployment Rate	Meets EDA threshold?
Burlington	Bass River Township	\$24,440	No	779	10	769	672	97	12.61%	Yes
	Beverly City	\$30,364	No	1,565	0	1,565	1,345	220	14.06%	Yes
	Bordentown City	\$36,814	No	2,396	16	2,380	2,087	293	12.31%	Yes
	Bordentown Township	\$35,276	No	6,313	23	6,290	6,004	286	4.55%	No
	Burlington City	\$24,612	No	5,320	12	5,308	4,806	502	9.46%	Yes
	Burlington Township	\$32,122	No	12,093	66	12,027	11,031	996	8.28%	No
	Chesterfield Township	\$20,655	Yes	1,868	0	1,868	1,767	101	5.41%	No
	Cinnaminson Township	\$37,104	No	8,103	0	8,103	7,625	478	5.90%	No
	Delanco Township	\$33,943	No	2,311	0	2,311	2,149	162	7.01%	No
	Delran Township	\$34,191	No	9,750	13	9,737	8,930	807	8.29%	No
	Eastampton Township	\$32,065	No	3,743	165	3,578	3,171	407	11.38%	Yes
	Edgewater Park Township	\$26,916	No	5,150	36	5,114	4,570	544	10.64%	Yes
	Evesham Township	\$39,910	No	25,999	176	25,823	24,591	1,232	4.77%	No
	Fieldsboro Borough	\$30,284	No	261	0	261	239	22	8.43%	No
	Florence Township	\$32,871	No	7,024	31	6,993	6,545	448	6.41%	No
	Hainesport Township	\$35,813	No	3,164	8	3,156	2,978	178	5.64%	No
	Lumberton Township	\$35,294	No	6,635	95	6,540	6,097	443	6.77%	No
	Mansfield Township	\$38,899	No	3,690	9	3,681	3,411	270	7.33%	No
	Maple Shade Township	\$27,290	No	11,453	124	11,329	10,353	976	8.62%	No
	Medford Township	\$45,926	No	12,220	75	12,145	11,698	447	3.68%	No
	Medford Lakes Borough	\$48,789	No	2,045	16	2,029	1,946	83	4.09%	No
	Moorestown Township	\$58,458	No	10,066	28	10,038	9,452	586	5.84%	No
	Mount Holly Township	\$24,551	No	4,990	136	4,854	4,275	579	11.93%	Yes
	Mount Laurel Township	\$41,573	No	23,226	321	22,905	21,585	1,320	5.76%	No
	New Hanover Township	\$15,387	Yes	2,385	885	1,500	1,390	110	7.33%	No
	North Hanover Township	\$29,529	No	3,990	354	3,636	3,349	287	7.89%	No
	Palmyra Borough	\$30,361	No	4,408	25	4,383	3,960	423	9.65%	Yes
	Pemberton Borough	\$36,399	No	714	29	685	626	59	8.61%	No
	Pemberton Township	\$26,240	No	15,001	960	14,041	12,547	1,494	10.64%	Yes
	Riverside Township	\$24,243	No	4,687	0	4,687	4,230	457	9.75%	Yes
	Riverton Borough	\$47,945	No	1,588	13	1,575	1,472	103	6.54%	No
	Shamong Township	\$38,817	No	3,438	0	3,438	3,275	163	4.74%	No
Southampton Township	\$34,493	No	4,897	8	4,889	4,726	163	3.33%	No	
Springfield Township	\$37,901	No	1,873	8	1,865	1,722	143	7.67%	No	
Tabernacle Township	\$36,726	No	4,096	17	4,079	3,847	232	5.69%	No	
Washington Township	\$24,808	No	1,159	3	1,156	1,145	11	0.95%	No	
Westampton Township	\$38,334	No	4,849	10	4,839	4,588	251	5.19%	No	
Willingboro Township	\$25,989	No	17,018	112	16,906	15,001	1,905	11.27%	Yes	
Woodland Township	\$33,552	No	656	4	652	624	28	4.29%	No	
Wrightstown Borough	\$24,231	No	408	0	408	378	30	7.35%	No	
Camden	Audubon Borough	\$34,243	No	5,614	0	5,614	5,094	520	9.26%	Yes
	Audubon Park Borough	\$23,855	No	512	0	512	455	57	11.13%	Yes
	Barrington Borough	\$29,987	No	4,128	33	4,095	3,743	352	8.60%	No
	Bellmawr Borough	\$25,961	No	6,479	0	6,479	5,964	515	7.95%	No
	Berlin Borough	\$33,672	No	4,125	0	4,125	3,864	261	6.33%	No

County	Municipality	Per Capita Income	Meets EDA Threshold?	In the Labor Force	In the Armed Forces	Civilian Labor Force	Employed Civilians	Unemployed Civilians	Unemployment Rate	Meets EDA threshold?	
Camden	Berlin Township	\$26,184	No	3,097	52	3,045	2,790	255	8.37%	No	
	Brooklawn Borough	\$26,154	No	1,032	0	1,032	845	187	18.12%	Yes	
	Camden City	\$12,807	Yes	32,137	107	32,030	25,842	6,188	19.32%	Yes	
	Cherry Hill Township	\$41,252	No	37,207	69	37,138	34,975	2,163	5.82%	No	
	Chesilhurst Borough	\$24,646	No	861	0	861	744	117	13.59%	Yes	
	Clementon Borough	\$22,597	No	2,843	0	2,843	2,432	411	14.46%	Yes	
	Collingswood Borough	\$34,126	No	8,283	8	8,275	7,830	445	5.38%	No	
	Gibbsboro Borough	\$33,258	No	1,346	0	1,346	1,288	58	4.31%	No	
	Gloucester Township	\$29,231	No	36,660	113	36,547	33,768	2,779	7.60%	No	
	Gloucester City	\$22,718	No	5,721	33	5,688	5,061	627	11.02%	Yes	
	Haddon Township	\$35,506	No	7,600	14	7,586	7,220	366	4.82%	No	
	Haddonfield Borough	\$55,955	No	5,602	14	5,588	5,327	261	4.67%	No	
	Haddon Heights Borough	\$40,983	No	4,045	10	4,035	3,838	197	4.88%	No	
	Hi-Nella Borough	\$23,678	No	551	0	551	524	27	4.90%	No	
	Laurel Springs Borough	\$29,139	No	1,155	3	1,152	1,083	69	5.99%	No	
	Lawnside Borough	\$25,086	No	1,380	0	1,380	1,240	140	10.14%	Yes	
	Lindenwold Borough	\$22,793	No	10,738	100	10,638	9,619	1,019	9.58%	Yes	
	Magnolia Borough	\$27,896	No	2,800	0	2,800	2,666	134	4.79%	No	
	Merchantville Borough	\$34,308	No	2,008	11	1,997	1,770	227	11.37%	Yes	
	Mount Ephraim Borough	\$29,885	No	2,730	0	2,730	2,426	304	11.14%	Yes	
	Oaklyn Borough	\$31,168	No	2,440	36	2,404	2,234	170	7.07%	No	
	Pennsauken Township	\$26,048	No	20,020	48	19,972	17,980	1,992	9.97%	Yes	
	Pine Hill Borough	\$24,610	No	6,009	25	5,984	5,183	801	13.39%	Yes	
	Pine Valley Borough	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Runnemede Borough	\$26,260	No	4,792	0	4,792	4,414	378	7.89%	No	
	Somerdale Borough	\$26,221	No	3,041	0	3,041	2,848	193	6.35%	No	
	Stratford Borough	\$32,383	No	3,544	23	3,521	3,252	269	7.64%	No	
	Tavistock Borough	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Voorhees Township	\$44,169	No	15,285	19	15,266	14,316	950	6.22%	No	
	Waterford Township	\$31,193	No	6,308	20	6,288	5,681	607	9.65%	Yes	
	Winslow Township	\$27,884	No	20,633	42	20,591	18,791	1,800	8.74%	No	
	Woodlynne Borough	\$18,210	Yes	1,571	0	1,571	1,343	228	14.51%	Yes	
Gloucester	Clayton Borough	\$27,437	No	4,449	0	4,449	4,164	285	6.41%	No	
	Deptford Township	\$30,476	No	16,854	0	16,854	15,270	1,584	9.40%	Yes	
	East Greenwich Township	\$38,234	No	4,941	0	4,941	4,697	244	4.94%	No	
	Elk Township	\$27,707	No	2,169	0	2,169	1,921	248	11.43%	Yes	
	Franklin Township	\$32,141	No	9,383	14	9,369	8,492	877	9.36%	Yes	
	Glassboro Borough	\$23,108	No	9,679	68	9,611	8,946	665	6.92%	No	
	Greenwich Township	\$30,685	No	2,491	0	2,491	2,247	244	9.80%	Yes	
	Harrison Township	\$36,354	No	5,989	0	5,989	5,438	551	9.20%	Yes	
	Logan Township	\$35,587	No	3,617	0	3,617	3,351	266	7.35%	No	
	Mantua Township	\$35,073	No	8,410	84	8,326	7,888	438	5.26%	No	
	Monroe Township	\$28,270	No	17,826	12	17,814	16,275	1,539	8.64%	No	
	National Park Borough	\$26,699	No	1,693	0	1,693	1,527	166	9.81%	Yes	
	Newfield Borough	\$25,924	No	916	0	916	841	75	8.19%	No	
	Paulsboro Borough	\$21,061	Yes	2,853	0	2,853	2,464	389	13.63%	Yes	

County	Municipality	Per Capita Income	Meets EDA Threshold?	In the Labor Force	In the Armed Forces	Civilian Labor Force	Employed Civilians	Unemployed Civilians	Unemployment Rate	Meets EDA threshold?
Gloucester	Pitman Borough	\$30,777	No	5,150	10	5,140	4,697	443	8.62%	No
	South Harrison Township	\$34,515	No	1,790	0	1,790	1,699	91	5.08%	No
	Swedesboro Borough	\$24,623	No	1,421	0	1,421	1,243	178	12.53%	Yes
	Washington Township	\$33,038	No	27,417	45	27,372	25,333	2,039	7.45%	No
	Wenonah Borough	\$47,743	No	1,190	7	1,183	1,155	28	2.37%	No
	West Deptford Township	\$33,874	No	12,534	14	12,520	11,397	1,123	8.97%	Yes
	Westville Borough	\$26,908	No	2,545	0	2,545	2,179	366	14.38%	Yes
	Woodbury City	\$28,845	No	5,208	0	5,208	4,780	428	8.22%	No
	Woodbury Heights Borough	\$33,099	No	1,769	0	1,769	1,656	113	6.39%	No
	Woolwich Township	\$36,898	No	4,685	0	4,685	4,448	237	5.06%	No
Mercer	EastWindsor Township	\$37,876	No	16,032	34	15,998	14,839	1,159	7.24%	No
	Ewing Township	\$30,489	No	19,219	7	19,212	17,588	1,624	8.45%	No
	Hamilton Township	\$32,344	No	48,636	63	48,573	45,406	3,167	6.52%	No
	Hightstown Borough	\$32,976	No	2,878	21	2,857	2,715	142	4.97%	No
	Hopewell Borough	\$50,910	No	1,183	0	1,183	1,126	57	4.82%	No
	Hopewell Township	\$55,219	No	8,244	16	8,228	7,813	415	5.04%	No
	Lawrence Township	\$43,136	No	18,756	18	18,738	17,478	1,260	6.72%	No
	Pennington Borough	\$56,962	No	1,243	0	1,243	1,178	65	5.23%	No
	Princeton Borough	\$45,566	No	6,400	22	6,378	5,930	448	7.02%	No
	Princeton Township	\$71,050	No	7,893	5	7,888	7,571	317	4.02%	No
	Robbinsville Township	\$44,149	No	6,582	0	6,582	6,294	288	4.38%	No
	Trenton City	\$17,400	Yes	41,799	44	41,755	35,700	6,055	14.50%	Yes
	West Windsor Township	\$59,946	No	13,600	7	13,593	12,532	1,061	7.81%	No
Bucks	Bedminster Township	\$34,856	No	3,518	8	3,510	3,269	241	6.87%	No
	Bensalem Township	\$27,707	No	34,329	115	34,214	31,855	2,359	6.89%	No
	Bridgeton Township	\$32,355	No	749	0	749	698	51	6.81%	No
	Bristol Borough	\$24,360	No	5,237	0	5,237	4,915	322	6.15%	No
	Bristol Township	\$24,364	No	29,937	9	29,928	27,739	2,189	7.31%	No
	Buckingham Township	\$47,957	No	9,819	0	9,819	9,460	359	3.66%	No
	Chalfont Borough	\$38,417	No	2,135	0	2,135	2,004	131	6.14%	No
	Doylestown Borough	\$42,270	No	4,557	18	4,539	4,270	269	5.93%	No
	Doylestown Township	\$40,443	No	7,813	26	7,787	7,306	481	6.18%	No
	Dublin Borough	\$25,851	No	1,398	0	1,398	1,273	125	8.94%	Yes
	Durham Township	\$44,729	No	662	0	662	626	36	5.44%	No
	EastRockhill Township	\$30,583	No	3,177	21	3,156	2,968	188	5.96%	No
	Falls Township	\$27,054	No	19,626	35	19,591	18,553	1,038	5.30%	No
	Haycock Township	\$33,414	No	1,322	0	1,322	1,227	95	7.19%	No
	Hilltown Township	\$34,840	No	7,970	27	7,943	7,595	348	4.38%	No
	Hulmeville Borough	\$27,613	No	520	0	520	461	59	11.35%	Yes
	Ivyland Borough	\$36,101	No	432	1	431	419	12	2.78%	No
	Langhorne Borough	\$22,894	No	719	0	719	683	36	5.01%	No
	Langhorne Manor Borough	\$31,326	No	566	0	566	536	30	5.30%	No
	Lower Makefield Township	\$52,988	No	17,636	32	17,604	16,729	875	4.97%	No
	Lower Southampton Township	\$31,448	No	10,857	17	10,840	10,071	769	7.09%	No
Middletown Township	\$33,377	No	24,524	0	24,524	23,351	1,173	4.78%	No	
Milford Township	\$32,245	No	5,477	0	5,477	5,189	288	5.26%	No	

County	Municipality	Per Capita Income	Meets EDA Threshold?	In the Labor Force	In the Armed Forces	Civilian Labor Force	Employed Civilians	Unemployed Civilians	Unemployment Rate	Meets EDA threshold?
Bucks	Morrisville Borough	\$26,448	No	5,100	0	5,100	4,498	602	11.80%	Yes
	New Britain Borough	\$27,702	No	1,929	0	1,929	1,767	162	8.40%	No
	New Britain Township	\$37,050	No	5,699	8	5,691	5,382	309	5.43%	No
	New Hope Borough	\$58,140	No	1,495	0	1,495	1,400	95	6.35%	No
	Newtown Borough	\$47,492	No	1,094	0	1,094	1,029	65	5.94%	No
	Newtown Township	\$47,867	No	11,041	43	10,998	10,494	504	4.58%	No
	Nockamixon Township	\$36,614	No	2,003	0	2,003	1,858	145	7.24%	No
	Northampton Township	\$43,253	No	21,886	10	21,876	20,545	1,331	6.08%	No
	Penndel Borough	\$24,076	No	1,365	0	1,365	1,292	73	5.35%	No
	Perkasie Borough	\$29,898	No	5,044	15	5,029	4,733	296	5.89%	No
	Plumstead Township	\$39,500	No	6,350	17	6,333	6,006	327	5.16%	No
	Quakertown Borough	\$23,634	No	4,844	10	4,834	4,529	305	6.31%	No
	Richland Township	\$29,625	No	6,779	10	6,769	6,378	391	5.78%	No
	Richlandtown Borough	\$25,870	No	965	0	965	905	60	6.22%	No
	Riegelsville Borough	\$28,799	No	321	0	321	311	10	3.12%	No
	Sellersville Borough	\$24,382	No	2,569	0	2,569	2,397	172	6.70%	No
	Silverdale Borough	\$27,968	No	493	4	489	430	59	12.07%	Yes
	Solebury Township	\$73,647	No	4,816	0	4,816	4,697	119	2.47%	No
	Springfield Township	\$33,586	No	2,792	0	2,792	2,688	104	3.72%	No
	Telford Borough	\$40,857	No	1,066	0	1,066	1,030	36	3.38%	No
	Tinicum Township	\$45,384	No	2,358	103	2,255	2,096	159	7.05%	No
	Trumbauersville Borough	\$25,686	No	555	0	555	502	53	9.55%	Yes
	Tullytown Borough	\$22,104	Yes	1,051	0	1,051	1,013	38	3.62%	No
	Upper Makefield Township	\$80,765	No	4,220	0	4,220	4,088	132	3.13%	No
	Upper Southampton Township	\$33,777	No	8,198	5	8,193	7,700	493	6.02%	No
	Warminster Township	\$28,280	No	17,441	215	17,226	16,034	1,192	6.92%	No
	Warrington Township	\$36,805	No	12,525	25	12,500	11,706	794	6.35%	No
	Warwick Township	\$46,629	No	7,834	29	7,805	7,533	272	3.48%	No
	West Rockhill Township	\$32,014	No	2,628	9	2,619	2,441	178	6.80%	No
	Wrightstown Township	\$51,183	No	1,698	0	1,698	1,642	56	3.30%	No
	Yardley Borough	\$44,258	No	1,379	0	1,379	1,274	105	7.61%	No
	Chester	Atglen Borough	\$27,265	No	713	0	713	602	111	15.57%
Avondale Borough		\$17,253	Yes	854	4	850	802	48	5.65%	No
Birmingham Township		\$72,034	No	2,004	0	2,004	1,911	93	4.64%	No
Caln Township		\$33,905	No	8,224	13	8,211	7,742	469	5.71%	No
Charlestown Township		\$57,618	No	2,937	10	2,927	2,807	120	4.10%	No
Coatesville City		\$18,153	Yes	6,251	0	6,251	5,312	939	15.02%	Yes
Downingtown Borough		\$27,269	No	4,705	0	4,705	4,391	314	6.67%	No
EastBradford Township		\$53,249	No	5,301	0	5,301	5,149	152	2.87%	No
East Brandywine Township		\$39,960	No	3,702	0	3,702	3,517	185	5.00%	No
East Caln Township		\$45,993	No	2,462	0	2,462	2,360	102	4.14%	No
East Coventry Township		\$36,728	No	3,816	17	3,799	3,634	165	4.34%	No
East Fallowfield Township		\$31,851	No	4,022	0	4,022	3,756	266	6.61%	No
East Goshen Township		\$47,359	No	9,228	0	9,228	8,826	402	4.36%	No
East Marlborough Township		\$54,340	No	3,787	0	3,787	3,748	39	1.03%	No
East Nantmeal Township		\$47,788	No	925	0	925	872	53	5.73%	No

County	Municipality	Per Capita Income	Meets EDA Threshold?	In the Labor Force	In the Armed Forces	Civilian Labor Force	Employed Civilians	Unemployed Civilians	Unemployment Rate	Meets EDA threshold?
Chester	East Nottingham Township	\$30,189	No	4,199	0	4,199	3,912	287	6.83%	No
	East Pikeland Township	\$44,039	No	4,301	0	4,301	4,139	162	3.77%	No
	Easttown Township	\$70,178	No	4,911	0	4,911	4,766	145	2.95%	No
	East Vincent Township	\$36,588	No	3,225	0	3,225	2,996	229	7.10%	No
	East Whiteland Township	\$40,051	No	5,361	11	5,350	5,032	318	5.94%	No
	Elk Township	\$33,896	No	879	3	876	861	15	1.71%	No
	Elverson Borough	\$32,621	No	545	4	541	523	18	3.33%	No
	Franklin Township	\$41,302	No	2,353	0	2,353	2,259	94	3.99%	No
	Highland Township	\$26,591	No	701	0	701	685	16	2.28%	No
	Honey Brook Borough	\$28,259	No	876	0	876	831	45	5.14%	No
	Honey Brook Township	\$27,215	No	3,528	0	3,528	3,279	249	7.06%	No
	Kennett Township	\$60,971	No	3,682	0	3,682	3,572	110	2.99%	No
	Kennett Square Borough	\$24,057	No	3,401	0	3,401	3,185	216	6.35%	No
	London Britain Township	\$51,811	No	1,698	0	1,698	1,615	83	4.89%	No
	Londonderry Township	\$33,339	No	1,144	0	1,144	1,089	55	4.81%	No
	London Grove Township	\$34,088	No	3,641	0	3,641	3,396	245	6.73%	No
	Lower Oxford Township	\$17,816	Yes	1,835	0	1,835	1,750	85	4.63%	No
	Malvern Borough	\$38,970	No	1,744	0	1,744	1,710	34	1.95%	No
	Modena Borough	\$25,608	No	275	0	275	265	10	3.64%	No
	New Garden Township	\$46,281	No	6,487	0	6,487	6,138	349	5.38%	No
	Newlin Township	\$60,900	No	678	0	678	659	19	2.80%	No
	New London Township	\$38,437	No	2,851	0	2,851	2,702	149	5.23%	No
	North Coventry Township	\$30,920	No	4,522	7	4,515	4,306	209	4.63%	No
	Oxford Borough	\$19,663	Yes	2,384	0	2,384	2,218	166	6.96%	No
	Parkesburg Borough	\$26,199	No	1,865	0	1,865	1,779	86	4.61%	No
	Penn Township	\$34,063	No	2,164	0	2,164	1,998	166	7.67%	No
	Pennsbury Township	\$70,937	No	1,517	0	1,517	1,448	69	4.55%	No
	Phoenixville Borough	\$33,492	No	10,111	10	10,101	9,653	448	4.44%	No
	Pocopson Township	\$41,126	No	1,440	0	1,440	1,391	49	3.40%	No
	Sadsbury Township	\$31,603	No	2,034	0	2,034	1,975	59	2.90%	No
	Schuylkill Township	\$52,051	No	4,291	0	4,291	4,009	282	6.57%	No
	South Coatesville Borough	\$26,448	No	766	0	766	665	101	13.19%	Yes
	South Coventry Township	\$37,734	No	1,408	0	1,408	1,377	31	2.20%	No
	Spring City Borough	\$27,555	No	2,123	0	2,123	1,992	131	6.17%	No
	Thornbury Township	\$57,965	No	1,703	0	1,703	1,677	26	1.53%	No
	Tredyffrin Township	\$59,231	No	15,736	9	15,727	15,167	560	3.56%	No
	Upper Oxford Township	\$27,873	No	1,298	0	1,298	1,245	53	4.08%	No
	Upper Uwchlan Township	\$52,868	No	6,056	0	6,056	5,846	210	3.47%	No
	Uwchlan Township	\$44,314	No	10,436	8	10,428	10,013	415	3.98%	No
	Valley Township	\$28,707	No	3,257	8	3,249	3,143	106	3.26%	No
	Wallace Township	\$38,413	No	1,712	0	1,712	1,626	86	5.02%	No
	Warwick Township	\$42,593	No	1,606	0	1,606	1,459	147	9.15%	Yes
	West Bradford Township	\$39,759	No	6,651	0	6,651	6,343	308	4.63%	No
	West Brandywine Township	\$37,377	No	3,714	0	3,714	3,506	208	5.60%	No
	West Caln Township	\$31,075	No	4,802	36	4,766	4,434	332	6.97%	No

County	Municipality	Per Capita Income	Meets EDA Threshold?	In the Labor Force	In the Armed Forces	Civilian Labor Force	Employed Civilians	Unemployed Civilians	Unemployment Rate	Meets EDA threshold?
Chester	West Chester Borough	\$23,742	No	11,203	0	11,203	10,409	794	7.09%	No
	West Fallowfield Township	\$21,158	Yes	1,099	0	1,099	1,035	64	5.82%	No
	West Goshen Township	\$38,891	No	11,787	0	11,787	11,209	578	4.90%	No
	West Grove Borough	\$25,463	No	1,618	0	1,618	1,523	95	5.87%	No
	West Marlborough Township	\$58,094	No	477	0	477	461	16	3.35%	No
	West Nantmeal Township	\$34,376	No	1,049	0	1,049	1,006	43	4.10%	No
	West Nottingham Township	\$22,686	No	1,337	0	1,337	1,269	68	5.09%	No
	West Pikeland Township	\$63,117	No	2,021	0	2,021	1,977	44	2.18%	No
	West Sadsbury Township	\$25,582	No	1,147	0	1,147	1,097	50	4.36%	No
	Westtown Township	\$47,434	No	6,257	0	6,257	5,970	287	4.59%	No
	West Vincent Township	\$57,422	No	2,075	0	2,075	1,959	116	5.59%	No
	West Whiteland Township	\$45,360	No	10,641	85	10,556	10,158	398	3.77%	No
	Willistown Township	\$59,899	No	5,188	0	5,188	5,092	96	1.85%	No
	Delaware	Aldan Borough	\$31,358	No	2,377	6	2,371	2,152	219	9.24%
Aston Township		\$32,209	No	9,069	0	9,069	8,666	403	4.44%	No
Bethel Township		\$40,524	No	4,375	0	4,375	4,168	207	4.73%	No
Brookhaven Borough		\$30,811	No	4,553	0	4,553	4,256	297	6.52%	No
Chadds Ford Township		\$68,840	No	1,934	21	1,913	1,826	87	4.55%	No
Chester City		\$14,251	Yes	13,682	0	13,682	11,671	2,011	14.70%	Yes
Chester Township		\$19,913	Yes	2,154	27	2,127	1,915	212	9.97%	Yes
Chester Heights Borough		\$40,897	No	1,530	0	1,530	1,451	79	5.16%	No
Clifton Heights Borough		\$21,415	Yes	3,589	0	3,589	3,227	362	10.09%	Yes
Collingdale Borough		\$19,293	Yes	4,384	9	4,375	3,873	502	11.47%	Yes
Colwyn Borough		\$24,877	No	1,208	0	1,208	1,002	206	17.05%	Yes
Concord Township		\$42,358	No	6,622	28	6,594	6,264	330	5.00%	No
Darby Borough		\$13,833	Yes	4,658	26	4,632	3,762	870	18.78%	Yes
Darby Township		\$23,693	No	4,835	0	4,835	4,354	481	9.95%	Yes
East Lansdowne Borough		\$24,014	No	1,387	6	1,381	1,334	47	3.40%	No
Eddystone Borough		\$18,625	Yes	1,272	0	1,272	1,152	120	9.43%	Yes
Edgmont Township		\$66,289	No	1,791	0	1,791	1,783	8	0.45%	No
Folcroft Borough		\$23,649	No	3,821	0	3,821	3,403	418	10.94%	Yes
Glenolden Borough		\$23,509	No	3,752	0	3,752	3,472	280	7.46%	No
Haverford Township		\$40,825	No	25,947	73	25,874	24,823	1,051	4.06%	No
Lansdowne Borough		\$30,352	No	6,187	0	6,187	5,797	390	6.30%	No
Lower Chichester Township		\$23,942	No	1,984	0	1,984	1,836	148	7.46%	No
Marcus Hook Borough		\$17,209	Yes	1,046	8	1,038	940	98	9.44%	Yes
Marple Township		\$34,639	No	12,278	9	12,269	11,356	913	7.44%	No
Media Borough		\$34,670	No	3,188	0	3,188	2,940	248	7.78%	No
Middletown Township		\$39,648	No	7,524	0	7,524	7,209	315	4.19%	No
Millbourne Borough		\$16,722	Yes	596	3	593	540	53	8.94%	Yes
Morton Borough		\$28,265	No	1,552	7	1,545	1,451	94	6.08%	No
Nether Providence Township		\$42,760	No	6,792	0	6,792	6,404	388	5.71%	No
Newtown Township		\$50,694	No	6,055	0	6,055	5,698	357	5.90%	No
Norwood Borough		\$26,414	No	3,295	0	3,295	2,993	302	9.17%	Yes
Parkside Borough		\$22,752	No	1,263	0	1,263	1,172	91	7.21%	No
Prospect Park Borough	\$27,256	No	3,686	0	3,686	3,413	273	7.41%	No	

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Delaware	Radnor Township	\$49,482	No	14,619	45	14,574	13,946	628	4.31%	No
	Ridley Township	\$26,847	No	16,857	15	16,842	15,624	1,218	7.23%	No
	Ridley Park Borough	\$30,121	No	3,932	0	3,932	3,695	237	6.03%	No
	Rose Valley Borough	\$69,535	No	556	0	556	525	31	5.58%	No
	Rutledge Borough	\$33,774	No	622	0	622	578	44	7.07%	No
	Sharon Hill Borough	\$20,955	Yes	2,960	0	2,960	2,467	493	16.66%	Yes
	Springfield Township	\$36,391	No	12,456	0	12,456	11,885	571	4.58%	No
	Swarthmore Borough	\$48,350	No	3,025	0	3,025	2,948	77	2.55%	No
	Thornbury Township	\$39,986	No	3,685	16	3,669	3,473	196	5.34%	No
	Tinicum Township	\$26,793	No	2,392	0	2,392	2,203	189	7.90%	No
	Trainer Borough	\$20,728	Yes	845	0	845	754	91	10.77%	Yes
	Upland Borough	\$20,317	Yes	1,488	0	1,488	1,374	114	7.66%	No
	Upper Chichester Township	\$29,425	No	9,083	25	9,058	8,473	585	6.46%	No
	Upper Darby Township	\$25,278	No	45,983	20	45,963	42,037	3,926	8.54%	No
	Upper Providence Township	\$46,756	No	5,763	0	5,763	5,581	182	3.16%	No
	Yeadon Borough	\$24,676	No	6,287	0	6,287	5,631	656	10.43%	Yes
	Montgomery	Abington Township	\$38,663	No	30,112	13	30,099	28,141	1,958	6.51%
Ambler Borough		\$31,673	No	3,747	0	3,747	3,622	125	3.34%	No
Bridgeport Borough		\$27,158	No	2,624	0	2,624	2,492	132	5.03%	No
Bryn Athyn Borough		\$27,790	No	637	0	637	615	22	3.45%	No
Cheltenham Township		\$39,879	No	20,794	39	20,755	19,433	1,322	6.37%	No
Collegeville Borough		\$29,029	No	2,377	11	2,366	2,246	120	5.07%	No
Conshohocken Borough		\$38,126	No	5,696	0	5,696	5,390	306	5.37%	No
Douglass Township		\$29,731	No	5,290	10	5,280	4,956	324	6.14%	No
East Greenville Borough		\$25,845	No	1,779	11	1,768	1,590	178	10.07%	Yes
East Norriton Township		\$36,839	No	8,005	0	8,005	7,649	356	4.45%	No
Franconia Township		\$34,682	No	6,588	0	6,588	6,382	206	3.13%	No
Green Lane Borough		\$24,344	No	284	0	284	266	18	6.34%	No
Hatboro Borough		\$30,577	No	4,204	0	4,204	3,954	250	5.95%	No
Hatfield Borough		\$29,756	No	2,161	0	2,161	2,058	103	4.77%	No
Hatfield Township		\$29,965	No	9,769	23	9,746	9,244	502	5.15%	No
Horsham Township		\$41,429	No	14,864	336	14,528	13,745	783	5.39%	No
Jenkintown Borough		\$38,250	No	2,529	0	2,529	2,463	66	2.61%	No
Lansdale Borough		\$27,872	No	9,184	10	9,174	8,488	686	7.48%	No
Limerick Township		\$34,672	No	9,405	20	9,385	8,878	507	5.40%	No
Lower Frederick Township		\$32,272	No	2,949	0	2,949	2,812	137	4.65%	No
Lower Gwynedd Township		\$56,457	No	5,257	0	5,257	5,116	141	2.68%	No
Lower Merion Township		\$73,031	No	29,902	23	29,879	28,667	1,212	4.06%	No
Lower Moreland Township		\$40,159	No	6,297	10	6,287	6,000	287	4.56%	No
Lower Pottsgrove Township		\$32,507	No	6,392	0	6,392	5,899	493	7.71%	No
Lower Providence Township		\$36,828	No	12,339	12	12,327	11,820	507	4.11%	No
Lower Salford Township		\$40,869	No	8,193	18	8,175	7,806	369	4.51%	No
Marlborough Township		\$32,115	No	1,726	0	1,726	1,644	82	4.75%	No
Montgomery Township		\$40,891	No	13,525	0	13,525	12,937	588	4.35%	No
Narberth Borough		\$40,632	No	2,540	8	2,532	2,407	125	4.94%	No
New Hanover Township		\$34,293	No	5,712	19	5,693	5,368	325	5.71%	No
Norristown Borough		\$20,123	Yes	19,187	0	19,187	17,622	1,565	8.16%	No
North Wales Borough		\$30,124	No	1,903	0	1,903	1,851	52	2.73%	No

County	Municipality	Per Capita Income	Meets EDA Threshold?	In the Labor Force	In the Armed Forces	Civilian Labor Force	Employed Civilians	Unemployed Civilians	Unemployment Rate	Meets EDA threshold?	
Montgomery	Pennsburg Borough	\$24,306	No	2,001	0	2,001	1,880	121	6.05%	No	
	Perkiomen Township	\$36,362	No	5,197	0	5,197	4,972	225	4.33%	No	
	Plymouth Township	\$36,890	No	9,432	0	9,432	8,845	587	6.22%	No	
	Pottstown Borough	\$22,648	No	11,989	0	11,989	11,002	987	8.23%	No	
	Red Hill Borough	\$26,518	No	1,240	7	1,233	1,129	104	8.43%	No	
	Rockledge Borough	\$28,368	No	1,515	0	1,515	1,406	109	7.19%	No	
	Royersford Borough	\$27,797	No	2,712	6	2,706	2,577	129	4.77%	No	
	Salford Township	\$36,503	No	1,405	0	1,405	1,321	84	5.98%	No	
	Schwenksville Borough	\$27,726	No	858	0	858	772	86	10.02%	Yes	
	Skippack Township	\$35,811	No	5,288	0	5,288	5,150	138	2.61%	No	
	Souderton Borough	\$27,513	No	3,924	10	3,914	3,626	288	7.36%	No	
	Springfield Township	\$42,937	No	10,087	9	10,078	9,496	582	5.77%	No	
	Telford Borough	\$26,237	No	1,536	0	1,536	1,489	47	3.06%	No	
	Towamencin Township	\$38,773	No	9,611	28	9,583	9,088	495	5.17%	No	
	Trappe Borough	\$34,825	No	1,883	8	1,875	1,796	79	4.21%	No	
	Upper Dublin Township	\$49,085	No	13,613	35	13,578	13,043	535	3.94%	No	
	Upper Frederick Township	\$32,593	No	2,075	7	2,068	1,951	117	5.66%	No	
	Upper Gwynedd Township	\$46,198	No	8,811	20	8,791	8,349	442	5.03%	No	
	Upper Hanover Township	\$34,170	No	3,303	0	3,303	3,037	266	8.05%	No	
	Upper Merion Township	\$44,063	No	16,859	12	16,847	16,100	747	4.43%	No	
	Upper Moreland Township	\$32,075	No	13,766	108	13,658	12,954	704	5.15%	No	
	Upper Pottsgrove Township	\$32,060	No	2,979	0	2,979	2,778	201	6.75%	No	
	Upper Providence Township	\$44,946	No	11,139	22	11,117	10,482	635	5.71%	No	
	Upper Salford Township	\$34,387	No	1,735	0	1,735	1,685	50	2.88%	No	
	West Conshohocken Borough	\$46,490	No	890	0	890	841	49	5.51%	No	
	West Norriton Township	\$37,658	No	9,663	0	9,663	9,247	416	4.31%	No	
	West Pottsgrove Township	\$23,477	No	2,271	8	2,263	2,194	69	3.05%	No	
	Whitemarsh Township	\$51,760	No	9,254	0	9,254	8,918	336	3.63%	No	
	Whitpain Township	\$57,557	No	10,251	0	10,251	9,727	524	5.11%	No	
	Worcester Township	\$55,180	No	5,345	0	5,345	5,184	161	3.01%	No	
	Philadelphia	Philadelphia City	\$21,117	Yes	711,418	918	710,500	620,987	89,513	12.60%	Yes

Note: data is unavailable for Pine Valley and Tavistock boroughs in Camden County, New Jersey. Based on the national per capita income of \$27,332, EDA's threshold for being considered "distressed" is \$21,867 or lower (80 percent or less of the national average); based on a national unemployment rate of 7.92 percent, EDA's threshold is 8.92 percent or higher (one percentage point or more above the national average).

Source: U.S.Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006-2010 Five-Year Estimates.

Appendix C: 2012 LIST OF KEY REGIONAL ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS



Appendix C: 2012 List of Key Regional Economic Development Projects (listed in order of geography and alphabetical by project sponsor or municipality)

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
The Technology Commercialization Group (TCG)	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	Ben Franklin Technology Partners/Southeast Pennsylvania (BFTP/SEP)	This project will develop and implement a new model for technology commercialization that builds upon the 25+ years of experience gained by BFTP/SEP, reflects the evolution of thinking and practice in this area, and addresses the realities for technology development and commercialization. The new TCG model will establish a customized, comprehensive approach to meeting the technology development and commercialization objectives of individual companies/ institutions/ organizations.	\$1,200,000 over three years	US EDA	Three years	Not applicable (N/A)
Delaware Valley Clean Water Innovation Alliance (DVCWIA)	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	Ben Franklin Technology Partners/Southeast Pennsylvania (BFTP/SEP)	<p>A diverse group of stakeholders within the Greater Philadelphia region comprised of universities, industry, and utilities are uniting as a consortium to lead the creative renewal of the region's water infrastructure. The Delaware River Basin is a focal point of the Alliance. The Alliance will address critical technology innovation issues to deal with water sustainability and our aging water infrastructure, which has placed the socio-economic prosperity of the region and its communities at risk. The mission of the Alliance is to create an ecosystem that will address improving fresh water sustainability and modernizing drinking water distribution systems. A public-private partnership will be formed to promote innovation through technology commercialization investment.</p> <p>The Alliance's vision is to lead the region to 21st century sustainable water systems that support the region's quality of life and provide technology solutions to local businesses and industry. The strategy will encompass a new paradigm for commercializing cost-effective technology and longer term financial and policy models that incentivize investment. Mobilizing the superior assets of the region (e.g. universities, companies, and utilities) that have a stake in the water industry is a key enduring factor to the success of this initiative.</p>	\$400,000 over three years	US EDA	Three years	Improve fresh water sustainability.
The Mid-Atlantic Nanotechnology Alliance (MANA)	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	BFTP/SEP, Delaware Technology Park, New Jersey Technology Council	To address an identified need to develop the prototyping tools required to manufacture new products related to nanotechnology, the Mid-Atlantic Nanotechnology Alliance (MANA) will advance the concept for a Mid-Atlantic rapid prototyping consortium known as RapidNanoNet (RNN). This project will develop a plan for implementing RNN to become the first formal network of its kind that engages nanotechnology providers, prospectors, and prototypers who are interested in collaborating and dedicated to expediting nanoprocess commercialization in the Mid-Atlantic region.	\$990,000 over three years	US EDA	Three years	N/A
Repurposing a Highly Skilled BioScience Workforce to Promote the Development of New Biomedical Products	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	BioAdvance	This project will re-deploy experienced talent from large companies and support them in the creation of a variety of knowledge-based enterprises. This enhanced network of organizations will strengthen the region's research, development, and commercialization infrastructure, which in turn will help advance biomedical technologies at all stages, whether being progressed by academic institutions, small companies, or large commercial organizations. Funding would be used to support a regional, integrated research and development "ecosystem," involving training, translational technology support, infrastructure investments, program spin-outs, product "accelerators", incubator and post-incubator facilities, "expertise on demand", and relocation incentives.	\$1,000,000 for up to 20 Entrepreneur Start-up Kits (over a two-year period)	Federal and state programs (TBD)	To be determined (TBD)	N/A

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
Commercialization Germinator	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	BioStrategy Partners (BioSP)	This project will provide technical assistance to technology transfer offices in evaluating and advancing university research projects that are still too early for licensing or company formation but have commercial potential. Most of the technology transfer offices in the Greater Philadelphia region are small (with the exception of the University of Pennsylvania). BioSP has created a process through which an outside advisory team provides the feedback and expertise of a strategic/scientific advisory board without the overhead of starting a company or executing a license. The technology transfer office receives ongoing focused technical and market feedback, putting it in a much stronger position to pursue various commercial and licensing options.	\$105,000	US EDA, Keystone Enterprise Zone (for Keystone Innovation Zone (KIZ) partner universities), university match (for non-KIZ partner universities)	Can begin immediately upon receipt of funding	N/A
Corporate Development Program for Scientific Founders and First-Time Entrepreneurs+A13	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	BioStrategy Partners (BioSP)	First-time life sciences entrepreneurs, especially scientific founders, need education, highly personalized guidance, and sustained mentoring if the companies they run are to become viable business enterprises advancing to the next stage in the commercialization value chain. Without this kind of crucial help, many companies run by first-time founder/entrepreneurs founder, fail to progress, or close. BioStrategy Partners' Corporate Development Program offers hands-on assistance and management training to eligible companies. Under the guidance of a serial entrepreneur Portfolio Manager, BioSP creates a formal, milestone-based Development Plan, and provides mentors, experts, partners, and other service providers who assist the company in achieving business and technical goals.	\$165,000	US EDA, Keystone Enterprise Zone (for PA companies located within a KIZ); BioStrategy fundraising for non-KIZ companies, New Jersey companies, and Delaware companies	Can begin immediately upon receipt of funding	N/A
Diligence Program for Scientific Founders and First-Time Entrepreneurs	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	BioStrategy Partners (BioSP)	The Diligence Program will convene customized panels of business and technical subject matter experts to assess each company's business and technology concept and then provides the company with a detailed report of its recommendations. Follow up may include introductions to partners or professional service providers to meet specific company needs, matching with a mentor from BioSP's network of experienced entrepreneurs (each of whom is, or has been, either a founder or senior member of a start-up management team), or for some companies, an invitation to participate in BioSP's Corporate Development Program for additional hands-on assistance and management training.	\$85,000	US EDA, Keystone Enterprise Zone (for PA companies located within a KIZ); BioStrategy fundraising for non-KIZ companies, New Jersey companies, and Delaware companies.	Can begin immediately upon receipt of funding	N/A
Alumni Job Placement and Talent Retention	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	Campus Philly	Through this project Campus Philly will leverage its network of 20 college and university career offices to match graduates and young alumni to career and professional-level internship opportunities with new and existing regional companies. These efforts will increase alumni confidence in the area job market, resulting in the retention of regionally educated talent.	\$150,000	US EDA, City of Philadelphia, colleges/universities, foundations, employers, state governments	Three years from receipt of funding	N/A
High Growth Sector Talent Strategy	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	Campus Philly	Through this project, Campus Philly will support high-growth start-up and established companies with talent strategies to spur innovation and job creation in Greater Philadelphia. Campus Philly will seek out high-growth employers and match them to student interns and project teams through its network of area college and university career offices.	\$150,000	US EDA, City of Philadelphia, colleges/universities, foundations, employers, state governments	Two years from receipt of funding	N/A

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
International Education and Talent Attraction	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	Campus Philly	In the next decade, the region's higher education sector will struggle to maintain enrollment due to a forecasted decrease in 18 year-olds in the United States. An investment in international student recruiting will strengthen the education industry and position the Greater Philadelphia region for global business leadership. Planned project activities including developing recruiting tools, hosting familiarity tours for international advisors, and conducting other international recruiting and marketing activities.	\$300,000	US EDA, City of Philadelphia, colleges/universities, foundations, employers, state governments	Three years from receipt of funding	N/A
Life Sciences Industry Talent Strategy	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	Campus Philly	Through this project, Campus Philly will engage in targeted Life Science industry outreach to connect students to regional opportunities in pharmaceuticals, medical devices, biotech, and related fields; and to increase company investment in experiential education and college recruiting.	\$150,000	US EDA, City of Philadelphia, colleges/universities, foundations, employers, state governments	Three years from receipt of funding	N/A
Regional Talent Scorecard	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	CEO Council for Growth	This project would create, launch and operationalize a Regional Talent Scorecard for Greater Philadelphia with the purpose of improving the region's performance on human capital measures, establishing a common research agenda among stakeholders working to improve the region's talent pool, and leveraging the metrics to attract companies and residents to the region.	\$75,000	US EDA, CEO Council for Growth members	Two years from receipt of funding	N/A
Virtual Women's Business Incubator and Accelerator	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	Count Me In for Women's Economic Independence	Count Me In for Women's Economic Independence proposes to launch a <i>Virtual Women's Business Incubator and Accelerator</i> that offers a new and creative approach to economic development by providing business assistance to local entrepreneurs. The program will provide small and medium-sized enterprises with educational, training, and business development services, leveraging the power of the Internet. In addition, through the interactive use of digital media, including Webinar, online assessment tools and social networking, Count Me In will strengthen the dissemination of economic development information and best practices to distressed communities.	TBD	TBD	Can begin immediately upon receipt of funding	N/A
World Class Greater Philadelphia	New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware	Regional	Economy League of Greater Philadelphia	World Class Greater Philadelphia is a multi-year Economy League initiative that convenes business, nonprofit, government, labor, and community leaders to establish a set of long-term priorities and focused strategies to make Greater Philadelphia the best place it can be to live, work, and play by 2026-the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Drawing upon benchmarking and input from more than 1,000 regional leaders over the past two years, the Economy League will develop "Global Positioning Strategies" to help focus and guide collaboration to boost regional business growth, improve education and talent development outcomes in the region, and make our infrastructure more effective and reliable. The strategies will detail the most promising existing partnerships and initiatives, as well as new investments and campaigns, to be supported by World Class partners over the next several years to attain key regional goals. In April 2011 the U.S. EDA awarded \$150,000 for the World Class Greater Philadelphia initiative.	\$3,000,000	US EDA, foundations, corporations, and individual donors.	2011-2016	N/A
Enterprise Heights	Pennsylvania	Regional	The Enterprise Center Community Development Corp.	This project will create transit-oriented development around the 46th Street stop on SEPTA's Market-Frankford Line. The 65,000 square foot project will include approximately 55,000 square feet of commercial office space and about 10,000 square feet of ground-floor retail space. The project will provide affordable office space to businesses that The Enterprise Center has helped accelerate in order to stimulate additional business growth and job creation.	\$22,000,000	US EDA, US HUD, PA DCED, foundations, regional financial institutions	Two years	N/A

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
NJ EDA Revolving Loan Fund	New Jersey	Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Mercer counties	New Jersey Economic Development Authority	This project involves the creation of a revolving loan fund to provide financing to businesses and other entities to support employment growth in distressed areas consistent with DVRPC's stated priorities.	\$50,000,000	Financing and other assistance from banks and other public and private sources (at least \$40 million), Federal (\$10 million)	Indefinite (revolving). End loans to businesses and other entities five to 20 year terms.	N/A
Energy Efficient Buildings Hub (EEBHUB) - formally the Greater Philadelphia Innovation Cluster for Energy Efficient Buildings (GPIC)	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional; Based at the Philadelphia Navy Yard	Pennsylvania State University, Delaware Valley Industrial Resource Center, BFTP/SEP, Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation, Wharton Small Business Development Center	This project, which has been awarded \$129 million of federal funding and received a \$30 commitment for additional funding from the Commonwealth of PA, will improve energy efficiency and operability and reduce carbon emissions of new and existing buildings, and stimulate private investment and quality job creation in the Greater Philadelphia region, the larger Mid-Atlantic region, and beyond. EEBHUB will focus on full-spectrum retrofit of existing average size commercial and multi-family residential buildings. The EEBHUB is the culmination of more than a decade of dedicated team building efforts. All told, more than 90 organizations representing government, industry, education and workforce development, finance, labor, and philanthropic foundations have made commitments to help achieve the initiative's goals of national energy independence and regional economic development.	\$159,000,000	US DOE, US EDA, US DOC (NIST), US SBA, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Five years	The Navy Yard is currently a brownfield site where parcels are being remediated and put back to productive reuse.
Community Resources: Research and Marketing Tools	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	Select Greater Philadelphia	This project includes the production of research and marketing tools that collect and showcase the Greater Philadelphia region's (GPR) business and quality of life assets to local and external stakeholders. Local organizations including not-for-profits, arts and cultural groups, and higher education institutions also utilize these tools to advance their work within the GPR, improving the region's overall prosperity. The tools will include a regional marketing report and a comprehensive data library.	\$500,000	US EDA, local corporations	Two years from receipt of funding	N/A
Greater Philadelphia Alternative Energy Sector Marketing Study and Outreach Plan	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	Select Greater Philadelphia	Select will undertake a comprehensive analysis of the Greater Philadelphia region's (GPR) alternative energy industry, which for this purpose will include organizations that increase the efficiency of energy production and use, reduce the environmental impact of energy production and use, and increase the use of renewable sources of energy. This study will then be utilized for broad outreach, including informing local stakeholders about the sector, marketing the GPR to promote the region's competitive advantages in alternative energy, and educating companies here and elsewhere to encourage them to expand into Greater Philadelphia.	\$750,000	US EDA, local corporations	Two years from receipt of funding	N/A
Business United for Conservation/Storm Water Cluster of Greater Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	Regional	Sustainable Business Network of Greater Philadelphia	In June 2011, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection approved the Philadelphia Water Department's (PWD) plan to mitigate storm water issues through investments in green infrastructure. As a result, PWD plans to invest \$2 billion over the next 20 years, which will stimulate the need for products and services in the storm water cluster and leverage another \$218 million in economic activity for supporting services. The primary objective of this project is to capture the economic impact of this investment locally by preparing local small businesses to successfully compete for contracts, leading to greater economic growth and local job creation. This project will accelerate the formation of new high-growth businesses and the growth of existing businesses, creating high-wage jobs; enhancing the capacity of small businesses in the cluster, including small and disadvantaged businesses; and developing the skilled, diverse workforce needed to support this growing cluster.	\$602,068 (over 48 months)	US EDA, US EPA, PA Department of Labor and Industry, Philadelphia Water Department	2011-2015	The project is designed to reduce the negative environmental impacts of stormwater in Philadelphia.

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
Expansion of Quorum Operations (Innovation and Commercialization Programming)	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	University City Science Center	Quorum offers a central gathering space at the University City Science Center and programs (onsite and elsewhere in the region) that directly support entrepreneurs, providing them with access, education, guidance and networking opportunities. Since its opening in May 2011, more than 10,000 people have attended over 200 programs and events in Quorum, indicating early success in facilitating connections among scientists, entrepreneurs, funders, and resource organizations, with the goal of increased innovation, company formation, and job creation.	\$2,000,000	TBD	24 months of operation	N/A
Transition of QED Multi-Institutional Proof-of-Concept Program to Long-Term Sustainability	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	University City Science Center	The Science Center created the QED program in 2009 to bridge the gap between academic research grants and commercial seed funding. The goals of the program are to engage Greater Philadelphia's academic institutions, research scientists, entrepreneurs, investors, and industry in early-stage commercialization, and ultimately to increase the pace and value of technology transfer in the region by developing a pipeline of new technologies that could significantly improve human health. QED provides key resources, including business guidance, bridge funding, and access to industry and investor representatives, to competitively selected projects. The program is both scalable and transferrable, and could serve as a template for similar efforts in other sectors and in other regions.	\$2,500,000 by end of 2013); \$15-20 million in the longer term	US EDA (application filed for i6 Program), Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia	Ongoing long-term operation	N/A
Phase I Ventures	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	University City Science Center	This new company acceleration project will target domestic academic institutions, overseas institutions, private investors, and corporations with shelved technologies to provide a corporate structure, management function, and set of resources to test the feasibility of technologies and their ability to attract SBIR/STTR and seed investment. PIV Program Managers and advisors are anticipated to screen 150+ applications and select project proposals on the basis of both business opportunity and funding competitiveness, with the goal of developing 45 projects, forming 12 companies, and achieving at least four successful exits that result in independent new ventures. PIV's external approach emphasizes the role of the marketplace in selecting projects and in guiding early risk reduction to launch viable entities, and minimizes the risk that projects become captive to academic programs.	\$7,000,000	TBD	Five to seven years	N/A
PORT Lab Launch Incubation Program	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	University City Science Center	This project will support small businesses engaged in active laboratory work designed to lead to product development and manufacturing. Companies will be screened and selected using a competitive process and awards issued to businesses who can demonstrate the ability to achieve a significant milestone within a year. These milestones can range from a proof of concept study all the way to an IND filing. Applicants must describe in their proposals how the achievement of this milestone will reduce their investment risk, allow for a go/no-go decision, and add value to the business. The program will select five to ten businesses and will provide resource funding, education, mentoring, network connectivity to specialists, and collaborative expertise at area academic institutions.	\$1,250,000	TBD	Five years from receipt of funding	N/A

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
STEAM-Lab	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	University City Science Center	STEAM-Lab is an informal education program designed to increase student interest and academic achievement in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) for Philadelphia youth ages 11-17. STEAM-Lab was created, and is currently operated, by Breadboard, a hybrid program at the Science Center that facilitates programs offering public access to a new generation of fabrication technology and workspace, in an effort to empower individuals and convene communities around creative applications of technology. STEAM-Lab takes a problem-solving based approach to engage the students in STEM subjects through creative and collaborative arts-based workshops that encourage hands-on exploration, design, and learning. Through our partnership with NextFab Studio, a high-tech design center and workshop open to the public, we are able to offer students access to rapid prototyping tools such as 3D printers and F37 laser cutters that help them apply knowledge and address problems. In addition, STEAM-Lab fosters student and teacher engagement, instructing facilitators in contextual teaching methods that encourage students to solve problems, innovate, invent, and think logically in an entrepreneurial setting. STEAM-Lab also engages students in real-world applications that will encourage their interest in and preparedness for STEM careers, by focusing their problem-solving skills and efforts on projects that feature STEM-related content relevant to their daily living.	\$1,250,000	TBD	Five to seven years	N/A
Job Creation through Export Development: Innovative Manufacturing and Services Program	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	World Trade Center of Greater Philadelphia (WTCGP)	<p>The WTCGP has made it a strategic priority to focus resources on those sectors offering the best combination of growth and high paying jobs—maximizing the multiplier impact. With that criterion, the WTCGP will develop and implement a program of assistance targeted specifically to area firms in the following four industry sectors: energy and the environment, high tech and nanotechnology, biotech and life science, and education and knowledge. The program will include company recruitment, outreach, regional conferences, expansion and leveraging of existing WTCGP programs, the development of multi-sector trade missions, targeted educational seminars, and technical assistance for companies for the development of international sales. EDA approved \$1.0 million for the project effective 7/1/10.</p> <p>Implementation of the project began on 7/1/10 as scheduled. Under this project, the WTCGP assisted 226 companies (compared to the project goal of 150), of which 23 have reported export sales of \$39.9 million (compared to a project goal of \$100.0 million). On March 30, 2011, in partnership with the Ben Franklin Technology Partners of Southeastern Pennsylvania, the WTCGP provided a seminar at the Waterfront Technology Center in Camden, New Jersey. Another seminar was provided on Oct. 18, 2011, in partnership with the University City Science Center's Quorum Program.</p>	\$2,000,000	US EDA (including \$1,000,000 approved by EDA 7/1/2010), Commonwealth of PA Existing Grant Overlap, in-kind services, WTCGP, private corporations	7/1/2010 - 6/30/2013	N/A

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
Mentoring Advanced Manufacturers for Success in Global Markets	New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Regional	World Trade Center of Greater Philadelphia (WTCGP)	Building on the success of the Job Creation Through Export Development: Innovative Manufacturing and Services Program, the WTCGP will enhance and leverage its export assistance programs, focusing on the strengths of the region: energy and the environment, high tech and nanotechnology, biotech and life sciences. This program will provide an in-depth, customized, mentoring approach designed to guide companies in developing a sustainable global strategy, creating high skilled, high paying jobs. Over the past decade, the WTCGP has recognized a need for highly personalized trade counseling and education of SME's with limited time, resources and knowledge of the nuances of global markets. The WTCGP will engage and collaborate with regional global business leaders and economic development organizations for maximum outreach.	\$2 million	US EDA, Commonwealth of PA World Trade PA, in-kind services, WTCGP, private corporations.	1/1/2013 – 12/31/2015	N/A
Dietz & Watson Truck Garage and Maintenance Facility	New Jersey	Burlington County/ Delanco Township	Burlington County	A food manufacturer needs a truck garage and maintenance facility to support their growing operation in Delanco.	\$3,500,000	Public and private sector funding TBD	Project to commence prior to 2014	TBD
DeVelCom Redevelopment Area/ Roebing Superfund Site	New Jersey	Burlington County/ Florence Township	Burlington County	A redeveloper proposes to develop an approximately 200-acre Superfund Site into a new industrial/office complex.	\$200,000,000	Public and private sector funding TBD	Project to commence prior to 2014	TBD
Saylor's Pond Redevelopment, LLC Redevelopment Area (Phase 1)	New Jersey	Burlington County/ Wrightstown	Burlington County	A redeveloper proposes to develop 42 acres of land that was part of a military base into a mixed use development including commercial space, a 120-room hotel with conference center and restaurant, and residential units.	\$20,000,000 (Phase 1)	Public and private sector funding TBD	Project to commence prior to 2014	TBD
DeVelCom Project	New Jersey	Camden County/ Borough of Bellmawr and Deptford Township	Camden County Improvement Authority	The County plans to assist the Borough of Bellmawr and its development partner to redevelop a site containing three 1970's era landfills south of Creek Road and west of Route 42. The project may include recreation areas, retail, office, and residential components (depending on site suitability and local/state approvals) and will require a cooperative agreement with Deptford Township. Issues to be addressed include infrastructure improvements to improve drainage, the possible extension of the PATCO high speed line, and transportation improvements, including ongoing studies of the "missing moves" interconnect between Route 42 and I-295 and other major road improvements.	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Camden's Educational and Medical Cluster	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Camden County Improvement Authority	The Educational and Medical Cluster is key to the revitalization of the downtown area of Camden and is an integral element in Camden County's strategic plan to strengthen its higher education and health care research and delivery system. Rutgers University, Rowan University, Camden County College, Cooper University Hospital, and the Coriell Institute continue to expand their facilities and invest in this area of downtown Camden, and a new stem cell research facility is proposed to be added within the next few years. The County will continue to support the investment in this area by supporting new infrastructure and offering bond financing for capital development projects.	\$250,000,000	New Jersey Economic Development Authority, State Hospital Funding, Delaware River Port Authority (DRPA), Rowan University	> five years	TBD
Federal Street Industrial Corridor	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Camden Redevelopment Agency	This potential redevelopment area extends approximately five blocks along a major arterial road and parallel to the primary rail lines. The corridor is currently occupied by light industry, distribution, and "heavy" retail uses as well as several abandoned and substantially under-utilized industrial parcels. The plan is to address the blighted properties and strengthen the current industrial and commercial mix.	\$5,000,000	NJ EDA, US EDA, US EPA, NJ Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund (HDSRF), NJ Urban Enterprise Zone (UEZ) Program	Three years	TBD

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
Ferry Avenue Transit Village	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Camden Redevelopment Agency	The site is adjacent to the PATCO Ferry Avenue Station and our Lady of Lourdes Hospital. Plans call for the development of two office buildings containing 250,000 square feet of office space and 18,000 square feet of retail space, along with structured parking for 1,300 cars. The Master Plan also proposes the development of 475 residential units along with plazas and improved public transit facilities.	\$100,000,000	NJ Urban Hub Tax Credit, NJHDSRF, NJ Environmental Infrastructure Trust Fund, NJ EDA, NJ DOT, US DOT, US DOE, US EDA, private sector	Six years	TBD
Gateway Office Park Transit Village	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Camden Redevelopment Agency	The Gateway Office Park occupies approximately 40 acres adjacent to the Admiral Wilson Boulevard entrance to Camden. The Office Park is anchored by the World Headquarters of the Campbell Soup Company, which is currently constructing a \$75 million facility. Also under construction are \$30 million in highway and infrastructure improvements. Plans call for the development of up to an additional 500,000 square feet of prime office and research space.	\$175,000,000	NJ EDA, US EDA, FHWA, NJ Environmental Infrastructure Trust, NJ DOT, US EPA, NJ HDSRF, ERB for Camden, NJ Urban Transit Hub Tax Credit, US DOE, private sector	Eight years	TBD
I-676 Industrial Corridor	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Camden Redevelopment Agency	The potential redevelopment area occupies approximately 50 acres adjacent to the South Jersey Port Corporation and along both sides of I-676. The area is occupied by abandoned or substantially under-utilized former heavy industrial and port-related properties. Many of the parcels are small and held by disparate owners and are assumed to be contaminated. The plan is to acquire the properties, undertake remediation, and consolidate the properties into viable parcels for industrial development.	\$25,000,000	NJ EDA, US EDA, US EPA, NJ Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund (HDSRF), FHWA, US DOE, DRPA, NJ Environmental Infrastructure Trust	Five years	Project will involve environmental remediation of existing industrial brownfields.
Cramer Hill Retail Center	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Camden Redevelopment Agency	The approximately seven acre parcel at the corner of River Road and State Street in the proposed Cramer Hill Redevelopment Area will be developed as a 60,000 square foot top-of-the-line grocery store. This will be the first supermarket to be developed in the City of Camden in several decades.	\$15,000,000	NJ EDA, ERB for Camden, NJHDSRF, US EPA, private sector	Five years	TBD
North Camden Waterfront Mixed-Use Development	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Camden Redevelopment Agency/ Delaware River Port Authority	The North Camden Waterfront covers an area of about 120 acres along the Delaware and Cooper Rivers. The majority of the land is now vacant and the State of New Jersey is in the process of demolishing the Riverfront Prison, freeing up an additional 15 acres for development. Redevelopment proposals call for the extension of the street grid into the formal industrial areas and the construction of mid and high-rise retail, office, and residential buildings as well as a linear park along the riverfront.	\$200,000,000	NJ EDA, US EDA, NJ Environmental Trust, US EPA, NJ HDSRF, private sector	20 years	TBD
Roosevelt Plaza Park and Transit Hub	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Camden Redevelopment Agency/ Delaware River Port Authority	This project involves the demolition of an obsolete office building/parking garage adjacent to City Hall and the construction of a new civic plaza open space. The plan also calls for the creation of a 250 space underground parking garage; the expansion of the PATCO City Hall Station; and the creation of a pad site for the future development of a 50,000 square foot office and retail building.	\$50,000,000	NJ Urban Transit Hub Tax Credit, NJ Dept. of Treasury, Camden's Economic Recovery Board (ERB), NJ Green Acres Program, DRPA, US DOT, Camden County Open Space Trust Fund, private foundations, the private sector	Five years	TBD
Second and Third Street Pedestrian Improvement Project	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	City of Camden/ Camden Urban Enterprise Zone	The City of Camden is in the process of completing a \$25 million streetscape improvement plan known as the Interior Gateway project. This project involves fully extending the brick pattern sidewalk improvements and pedestrian improvements already in place along Cooper and Market Streets down the necessary side street connectors (Second and Third Streets).	\$1,200,000	Camden Urban Enterprise Zone, NJ DOT	Two years	TBD

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
Westfield Plaza Façade Improvement Project	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	City of Camden/ Camden Urban Enterprise Zone	This program will provide grants to established businesses toward the rehabilitation of their commercial and retail building frontages. The improved appearance of the block will increase shoppers' interest and patronage of the businesses and nourish new commercial development in the area.	\$500,000	Camden Urban Enterprise Zone, Camden's ERB	Two years	TBD
The Ray and Joan Kroc Corps Community Center	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Salvation Army	This unprecedented project in the City of Camden will impact the families of this city and region for generations to come. The Kroc Center will be a 120,000 square-foot facility situated on a 24 acre parcel of the 85 acre former landfill in Camden's Cramer Hill section. True to the Salvation Army's approach of "ministering to the whole person," the Kroc Center will house an array of programs designed to address the economic, educational, health, recreational, and spiritual needs of the communities it will serve.	\$90,000,000	Kroc Foundation, NJDEP , CRA,	> five years	TBD
7th Street Gateway Streetscape Enhancement Project	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Cooper's Ferry Partnership (CFP)	The goal of the project is to transform this intersection, improving North Camden's public image and attractiveness to investment, calming traffic, and increasing public safety. The project will narrow the road, widen the planting median and add bicycle lanes as well as streetscape enhancements, improving mobility for pedestrians, cyclists and people in wheel chairs CFP has preliminarily secured grant funds from NJDOT to fund pedestrian and streetscape improvements for this gateway entrance in North Camden. This was a top priority in the North Camden Neighborhood Plan.	\$3,000,000	NJ DOT	> five years	TBD
Cooper Street Signalization Upgrade Plan	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Cooper's Ferry Partnership	This is a streetscape and signal upgrade improvement project to Cooper Street in the downtown's educational corridor.	\$1,000,000	TBD	> five years	TBD
Cramer Hill Waterfront Roads Program	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Cooper's Ferry Partnership	The goal of this project is to connect the street grid that connects the core neighborhood to its waterways and make the necessary upgrades to the adjacent roadways to accommodate the new Salvation Army regional community center. Project will create a continuous waterfront parkway to accompany new and future development along the back channel of the Delaware River	\$4,000,000	TDB	> five years	TBD
The Von Neida Park Stormwater Management & Park Improvement	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Cooper's Ferry Partnership	Project goals are to mitigate combined sewer overflows, wastewater discharge, and flooding in the Cramer Hill neighborhood. Project includes the separation of the stormwater and sewer systems in new retention basins, and park improvements. The day lighting of a section of the former Baldwin's Run tributary to the backchannel of the Delaware River and the creation of a waterfront trail are additional goals.	\$2,500,000	TBD	> five years	TBD
Haddon Avenue Transit Village	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Cooper's Ferry Partnership	These public infrastructure improvements are critical to set the stage for the private sector development of a transit village including a grocery store, office space (leased by Lourdes), structured parking, workforce housing, and additional retail.	\$6,000,000	City of Camden, Camden County, DVRPC	> five years	TBD
Cooper River Vision Plan	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	Cooper's Ferry Partnership	The goal of this project is to make upgrades for the use and beautification of the Cooper River Park System and provide patrons with a better park experience. This is a multi-phase projects that started in 2012.	\$23,000,000	Camden County, DRPA	Ongoing	TBD

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
New Worker Job Development Center Automotive Technology Program Expansion	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden	City of Camden/ Respond, Inc.	This project involves the renovation, expansion, and outfitting of the Automotive Technology Division of the New Worker Job Development Center/Sayre Training Complex in Camden, New Jersey. The core automotive technology training program has contributed significantly to the economic health and development of the Camden community. Respond, Inc. now plans to expand into 4,500 square feet of reserved space adjacent to its existing space to provide its trainees with actual experience and jobs in an auto shop.	\$675,000	US EDA, local and private foundations, the Camden Redevelopment Authority, the Camden Urban Enterprise Zone, and Neighborhood Revitalization Tax Credits.	Will be completed within six to eight months of receipt of funding.	None anticipated.
Delaware River Waterfront Development	New Jersey	Camden County/ City of Camden, Pennsauken Township, and Gloucester City	Camden County Improvement Authority	The County plans to undertake a waterfront planning process that will evaluate current local and regional plans that will serve as the basis for a new unified county community and economic development Master Plan for the Delaware River Waterfront. This Master Plan will include recreational and public access areas, residential, commercial, entertainment, port, and industrial uses. Following the adoption of the new waterfront plan, the County will work with local municipalities and private developers to implement individual waterfront projects.	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
The Golden Triangle	New Jersey	Camden County/ Cherry Hill Township	Camden County Improvement Authority	The County plans to commence a study of the redevelopment potential and planning issues related to this area, running roughly from the Cooper River on the south to the north side of Route 38 and from the "point" of Routes 38 and 70 on the west to the east side of Haddonfield Road. A study funded through DVRPC's Transportation and Community Development Initiative (TCDI) looked at key challenges and opportunities and developed recommendations for redeveloping the area, including addressing traffic and circulation issues. 2012 Update: This redevelopment study has been completed and has received a DVRPC Transportation and Community Development (TCDI) planning grant to study the potential for TOD Overlay Zoning in the area.	TBD	US EDA, DVRPC, others to be determined.	TBD	TBD
The College Drive Interchange Area Development	New Jersey	Camden County/ Gloucester Township	Camden County Improvement Authority	Over 700 acres of private and public land near the planned College Drive Interchange with the North/South Freeway (Route 42) are currently planned for development. Camden County College is currently undertaking an \$83 million campus development. Camden County owns over 500 acres of land near the proposed new interchange. While maintaining certain key county functions on the campus is important to the County's operations and local recreational groups, over 300 acres of the remaining land could be developed into job-generating and/or residential development.	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Stratford Borough Revitalization Plan	New Jersey	Camden County/ Stratford Borough (Bradlees Shopping Center)	Stratford Borough	The purpose of this project is to encourage and guide the revitalization of the Bradlees site and to foster mutually beneficial relationships with significant stakeholders in order to improve land use and transportation connectivity.	\$40,000	TCDI - NJ DOT - DVRPC	July 2014	
Camden County Comprehensive Plan and Land Use Element Update	New Jersey	Camden County	Camden County Division of Planning	The goal of this project is to update the Comprehensive Plan and Land Use Element to provide a new vision and development strategy for Camden County	\$150,000	TCDI - NJ DOT - DVRPC	July 2014	

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
Cooper River Access Management Plan	New Jersey	Camden County/ Cooper River Park System	Camden County Division of Planning	The goal of the plan is to provide strategies for improved mobility and parking management. Through these improvements, economic development opportunities will be promoted to encourage entrepreneurs and developers to invest in this area. Beyond parking solutions, goals of the study include the orderly procession of automobile, recreation, pedestrian and bicycle traffic; signage (a way-finding system); and traffic calming (cross walks and curbing speed) to provide opportunities for increased concessions sales, pavilion space, and public safety.	\$75,000	NJDOT	July 2013	
New Glassboro - Camden Light Rail Line - PATCO	New Jersey	Multiple communities throughout Camden and Gloucester counties	PATCO	The goal of this project is to link Rowan University in Glassboro to existing light rail services in Camden County and to the City of Philadelphia.	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
South Jersey Technology Park at Rowan University	New Jersey	Gloucester County/ Glassboro Borough	Gloucester County	This project at total build-out will result in over 1.5 million square feet of technology-based development in conjunction with Rowan University, Drexel University, and other leading institutions in the region. This program has just begun and U.S. EDA's participation in technology driven development will stimulate other phases of this program, which is easily envisioned to create thousands of new jobs and billions of dollars in new investment.	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	TBD
Delaware River Port Facilities Project	New Jersey	Gloucester County/ Paulsboro Borough	Gloucester County	This project includes the \$250 million public/private partnership to develop the 190 acre, Paulsboro Port site into a high-tech Port/Distribution/Logistics Center, as well as the development of the 290 buildable acres of the DuPont Repauno Works site into a wharf structure break-bulk port facility. Both sites, within three miles of each other, are along the Delaware River at locations accessible to large ships and rail within the I-295 corridor. The Federal Economic Development Administration in 2007 approved a \$1.825 million grant for a new well and water treatment plant to serve Paulsboro Port and the South Jersey Port Corporation has approved significant agreements for funding. As of September 2010 the project continued with permitting. Construction of the \$16 million port connection overpass began in 2010.	TBD	US EDA, US EPA, State of New Jersey, South Jersey Port Corporation, others to be determined	Ongoing	TBD
Gloucester/ Salem Wastewater Management Initiative	New Jersey	Gloucester County (11 municipalities) plus 12 Salem County municipalities	Gloucester County Board of Chosen Freeholders/ Salem County Board of Chosen Freeholders	Under the latest NJ Watershed Management Planning Act rules, Gloucester and Salem counties are preparing Wastewater Management Plans (WMPs) that address the wastewater management needs of 11 Gloucester County municipalities not served by the existing GCUA regional system plus 12 Salem County municipalities. Under the Act, the counties must provide WMPs in compliance with the regulations in 2010 or the municipalities will lose their sewer service area designations and be unable to make new connections to their wastewater treatment plants. Growth in the 23 municipalities has outpaced the existing facilities and wastewater management capacity now constrains economic opportunities and adversely affects the environment. In the course of evaluating wastewater management solutions for this area, the two counties investigated the feasibility of treating wastewater at the existing Dupont Chamber Works industrial wastewater treatment plant in Salem County. This treatment plant is currently operating at only 23 percent capacity and has available capacity to meet the needs of the 23 municipalities.	TBD	US EDA, USDA, state, county, and local governments.	To be determined.	Impact will be positive, as smaller less efficient treatment plants are replaced with a single, more efficient wastewater treatment facility and development relying on on-site septic systems that negatively impact groundwater is avoided.

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
Baseline Industrial and Commercial Research and Database Creation to Enable Effective Planning, Business Retention, Expansion, and Attraction	New Jersey	Mercer County/ City of Trenton	City of Trenton	This project will develop and maintain a baseline industrial/commercial database to effectively track, measure, and market economic development activities and opportunities in the City	TBD	US EDA, UEZ, NJ EDA	Twelve months to set up, on-going operation	N/A
Industrial Development of Taylor Street and North Olden Avenue	New Jersey	Mercer County/ City of Trenton	City of Trenton	This project will include partial acquisition and demolition of industrial buildings located in a flood plain. Flood prone areas will be converted to open space, and industrial spaces will be redeveloped.	\$8,000,000	Green Acres, US EDA, FEMA	Three to four years	TBD
Invention Factory	New Jersey	Mercer County/ City of Trenton	City of Trenton	This project will result in the conversion of industrial warehouse into commercial space.	\$27,000,000	NJDOT, Historic Trust, US EDA, UEZ	Four to five years	TBD
Former Trenton Times Building	New Jersey	Mercer County/ City of Trenton	City of Trenton	This project involves the conversion of a vacant newspaper printing plant into light manufacturing use by a private developer.	\$30,000,000	US EDA, UEZ, NJ Stimulus Act	One to three years	TBD
Roebling Block 3 (Hamilton/Route 29)	New Jersey	Mercer County/ City of Trenton	City of Trenton	This project will result in the conversion of a block containing three vacant industrial structures into a YMCA, commercial, and residential uses.	\$114,400,000	Urban Hub Transit Tax Credit, foundation grant	Four to five years	TBD
Roebling Block 2 (South Clinton/Matt)	New Jersey	Mercer County/ City of Trenton	City of Trenton	This project will result in the conversion of a vacant industrial building into residential and commercial space.	\$75,000,000	US EDA, EPA, Brownfield funds, NJDCA, HUD	Four to five years	TBD
Vista Center	New Jersey	Mercer County/ City of Trenton	City of Trenton	This project involves the construction of a 25-story, 750,000 square foot office building with retail on the ground floor by a private developer (Vista Group).	\$160,000,000	Urban Hub Transit Tax Credit, US EDA, Brownfields, NJDOT	Three to four years	TBD
Glen Cairn Arms	New Jersey	Mercer County/ City of Trenton	City of Trenton/ Capital City Redevelopment Corporation (CCRC)	This project will involve the partial rehabilitation/conversion or demolition of a vacant 99-unit residential building. The property will be converted into a retail/commercial/residential use or demolished and rebuilt as a high-rise mixed-use complex.	\$20,000,000 - \$40,000,000	UEZ, US EDA, NJDCA, NJDOT	Three to five years	TBD
Route 29 Boulevard	New Jersey	Mercer County/ City of Trenton	City of Trenton/ Capital City Redevelopment Corporation (CCRC)	This project will result in the conversion of Rt 29 from a highway into a boulevard with a connecting street grid system.	\$150,000,000	US DOT TIGER Grant, Transportation Omnibus bill	Five to seven years	TBD
Capital City Partnership Streetscape Infrastructure Upgrade	New Jersey	Mercer County/ City of Trenton	City of Trenton/ Edison State College	This project involves the installation of a comprehensive street infrastructure upgrade at the Calhoun/W. State intersection as well as Capital Alley and West Hanover Street.	\$5,000,000	US EDA, UEZ, CCRC	One to three years	TBD
North Broad Street/Mercer County Community College	New Jersey	Mercer County/ City of Trenton	Mercer County Community College	This project involves the expansion of the existing Mercer County Community College with new retail, commercial, and residential uses for use by both students and area residents.	\$60,000,000	US EDA, UEZ, NJDCA, NJ HMFA, TDA, CCRC, NJ Stimulus Act	Four to five years	TBD
Delaware Riverfront Economic Development Investments	Pennsylvania	Bucks County/ Riverfront communities	Bucks County	The 2005 Delaware Riverfront Revitalization Plan identifies a series of reinvestment and infrastructure improvement steps to revitalize an area where manufacturing businesses and jobs have disappeared. Funding is needed for transportation and revitalization projects. The area is a 2.5-mile stretch from the Philadelphia border to Morrisville, across from Trenton. This project includes continuing to repopulate the US Steels site by attracting new manufacturing industries and improving access to and use of the Port of Bucks County.	\$5,000,000	US EDA, PennDOT, Bucks County Redevelopment Authority	2018	Brownfield sites
Bucks County Entrepreneurial Centers	Pennsylvania	Bucks County	Bucks County	Through the collaboration among the four Chambers of Commerce and the Bucks County Community College, three entrepreneurial centers will be established in Bucks County that will serve as business incubators where resources can be focused.	\$5 million	US EDA, Bucks County Community College, Chambers of Commerce, County of Bucks, DCED	2015	The project will involve the re-use of existing buildings.

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Quakertown Manufacturing/Brew Pub	Pennsylvania	Bucks County	Bucks County	This project will involve the reuse of the existing building for bottling, retail operations, and a brew pub.	\$4 million	PIDA, US EDA	2014	The project will involve the re-use of existing buildings.
Innovation in Technology Training for the Future Workforce	Pennsylvania	Chester County	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	CCEDC is prepared to implement a Technology Across Industries project to train 1,250 incumbent workers annually in 50-75 different companies located across the Greater Philadelphia region in the IT/Communications, Biosciences, Healthcare, and Energy Industry sectors.	\$2,000,000 annually	US EDA	Can begin immediately upon receipt of funding.	N/A
Financial Stability Center for Chester County	Pennsylvania	Chester County	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	The Financial Stability Center will be a one-stop source of critical services to help working families move toward greater economic stability by reducing debt, increasing income, and building savings. The operating partners include United Way of Chester County, Chester County Dept. of Community Development, Chester County Dept. of Human Services, and Family Service of Chester County.	\$2 million (startup costs)	US EDA, US HHS, PA agencies and foundations.	2012-2014	None
Chester County Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Project (CCRMAP)	Pennsylvania	Chester County	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	CCEDC, with its subsidiary the Agriculture Industry Partnership, is prepared to implement RMAP to benefit the County's agricultural industry. CCEDC is seeking \$2 million to implement a nationally-replicable project for delivering agricultural economic development services to farmers and small farm-related businesses. The project will offer marketing assistance, strategic planning, low cost loans, and other farm sustainability strategies.	\$2,000,000	USDA, US EDA, PA Department of Agriculture (PDA)	Three years from receipt of funding	N/A
National Velodrome and Events Center	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ City of Coatesville	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	A 25-acre former Lukens Steel Company site in Coatesville at Route 82 and Lincoln Highway is being developed into the first Indoor Velodrome on the East Coast. The facility will seat 2,200 in a 100,000 SF arena and feature a 200-meter steeply-banked wooden track for Olympic-style indoor cycling competitions. The area also will contain a comprehensive cycling training center and serve as a venue for concerts, sporting events and community activities. The project will attract ancillary businesses such as bike shops, cycling accessory companies, and physical-therapy centers to the site. At build out, the project will have created 50 to 100 new jobs and generate about \$1 million annually in new taxes.	\$26,000,000	State (\$5 million), federal (\$4.5 million), local (\$500,000), private capital (\$16 million)	Three years from receipt of funding	Site has been remediated to PA DEP standards and Brandywine Creek has been stabilized.
Coatesville Revitalization Project	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ City of Coatesville	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	The Oliver Tyrone Pulver Corporation (OTP) and two subsidiaries are developing a 20 acre former industrial brownfield (currently owned by the Coatesville Redevelopment Authority) at the intersection of Route 82 and the Route 30 Bypass. In addition to an already open 125 room full-service hotel, the project will include an 80,000 square foot office building and lead to the creation of 300 new full-time jobs.	\$36,000,000	State (\$12 million), Federal (\$3 million), local (\$1 million), private capital (\$20 million)	Four years from receipt of funding.	None
Coatesville Amtrak Station	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ City of Coatesville	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	This Transportation Oriented Development (TOD) project consists of planning and constructing a new train station, rehabbing the old station, streetscaping Third Avenue and redeveloping a TOD 8-block area adjacent to the station with multi-use private enterprise populating the TOD zone.	\$20-25 million (new station and rehab of old station)	US EDA, FTA, and other Federal sources; PennDOT and other State sources; and private investment for TOD zone.	2012-2020	None
River Station Project	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ Downingtown Borough and East Caln Township	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	The Percheron Group is redeveloping the former Sonoco Paper Products Company in Downingtown Borough and East Caln Township. After remediation, plans for this site call for 250,000 square feet of retail and office space, 180 townhomes, 40,000 square feet of live-work space, and 15 acres of man-made wetlands.	\$300,000,000	State (\$8 million), Federal (\$4 million), private capital (\$288 million)	Ten years to build-out (2009-2018).	Site will be remediated to PA DEP residential and commercial standards.

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
Uptown Worthington Center	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ East Whiteland Township	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	The O'Neill Properties Group (OPG) is developing a 106 acre former steel mill in East Whiteland Township at Routes 202 and 29 into a multiple use "town center". At build-out, the town center will include approximately 500,000 square feet of retail space, 750,000 square feet of office, and approximately 600 residential units. Over 3,300 new full-time jobs will be created at build-out.	\$520,000,000	State (\$20 million), Federal (\$10 million), local (\$10 million), other public funding (\$25 million), private capital (\$455 million)	Ten years to build-out (2009-2018)	Site has been remediated to PA DEP standards and the creek restored.
20 Moores Road Development	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ East Whiteland Township	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	This project involves substantial renovation and redevelopment of the former Aegon Frazer Campus at 20 Moores Road (aka Fetters Mill Road) adjacent to PA Routes 202 and 401. The 65-acre site presently contains over 500,000 square feet of office space in 5 separate buildings. Accessory structures include a power house, training center and 5,725 square foot guest house. The PA Turnpike slip ramp is two miles from the site. Over 300,000 square feet of space will be thoroughly renovated by the developer, Oakmont Realty Corporation. At completion, the project will have created over 850 new jobs and restored over \$2.1 million in annual taxes.	\$10,000,000	US EDA, PADCED and other public funding and over \$7 million in private capital.	2012-2013	None
Valley Creek Corporate Center at Exton Park	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ East Whiteland Township	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	Rubenstein Partners is developing a 130.5 acre site at the intersection of Swedesford Road and Valley Creek Boulevard that will contain five buildings with a total of 1,750,000 square feet of office space. The project involves extending Valley Creek Boulevard north of Swedesford Road; installing stormwater ponds; and street reconfigurations including construction of a secondary access road. The total cost of these infrastructure improvements alone will be \$10 million. At buildout, the overall cost will exceed a projected \$75 million. Approximately 725-775 new jobs will be created and substantial annual tax generation is anticipated.	\$10 million (for infrastructure improvements). (\$75+ million for overall project.)	US EDA, PA DCED, PA Commonwealth Financing Authority (CFA), private capital (\$70+ million).	2013 for infrastructure improvements. Buildout of office space in five stages projects to 2016.	Wetlands habitat protection.
Whiteland Village CCRC	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ East Whiteland Township	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	Frazer Exton Development (FED) is developing a 75+ acre former lithium processing site into a private 850-unit Continuing Care Retirement Community (CCRC) that will include a state-of-the-art medical facility for residents. The development also includes laying over two miles of sewer infrastructure along a former railroad bed and creating the publicly-owned Chester Valley Trail. Approximately 250 new full-time jobs will be created.	\$225,000,000	State (\$4 million), Federal (\$5 million), local (\$1 million), private capital (\$215,000,000)	Phased over six years (2011-2017)	The site is a former Superfund site that has been remediated to federal and state standards.
Atwater Redevelopment Corporate Center	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ East Whiteland and Tredyffrin Townships	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	The Trammell Crow Company (TCC) is developing a 388 acre former brownfields quarry at the intersection of Route 29 and the PA Turnpike into a premier office park. Plans include the development of 2.5 million square feet of Class A office, restaurants, hotels, and recreational venues. The 200-year-old, 180-foot deep quarry pit will be transformed into a lake that moderates the region's watershed, and over 9,500 new full-time jobs will be created. A slip ramp will connect the site directly to the PA Turnpike.	\$510,000,000	State (\$5 million), Federal (\$15 million), private capital (\$490 million)	Eight years to completion (2009-2016)	TCC has completed clean-up of the site to PA DEP standards and provided retention controls on the lake.

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
Kennett Area Gateway Project	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ Kennett Square Borough and Kennett Township	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	KACD (Kennett Area Community Development), a collaboration of four (4) Kennett Square area institutions, is redeveloping a 30-acre site and adjacent parkland by updating, replacing, expanding, and enhancing cultural, wellness, and municipal facilities. The partners include the Kennett Area YMCA, the Bayard Taylor Memorial Library, the Kennett Area Park Authority, and the Borough of Kennett Square. The KACD project involves expanding the "Y," which serves residents of communities in Southern Chester County; replacing the existing library which is sponsored by eight (8) contiguous municipalities; erecting additional downtown shared parking structures; enhancing Anson B. Nixon Park; constructing new Borough maintenance facilities; and upgrading project-associated infrastructure. At buildout, the project will have created over 100 new jobs in the Borough and generated substantial annual tax revenues through collateral economic development.	\$30,000,000	State (\$10 million), federal (\$2 million), local (\$15 million), other (\$3 million)	Eight to ten years (2013-2023)	Site has been remediated to PA DEP standards.
Lincoln University R&D Park and Hotel/Conference Center	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ Lower Oxford and Upper Oxford Townships	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	Lincoln University, the nation's first HBCU, is planning to utilize approximately 90 acres on campus to create a research and development park and hotel/conference center. Both will complement the current economic development strategies being implemented along the nearby Route 1 corridor.	\$30-35 million (entire project)	US EDA and other Federal and State sources plus private investment	2012-2022	None
East King Street Development	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ Borough of Malvern	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	237 King Partners is developing a 4.38 acre site in the center of Malvern into a multi-faceted, mixed-use, transit-oriented, commercial, retail and residential development featuring approximately 5,000 square feet of office space, 20,000 square feet of retail space, 190 apartments, and a 322-space parking structure. The property formerly was used by oil and gas suppliers and now is certified as "brownfields". At buildout, the project will have created 110 jobs and be generating over \$1.7 million annually in new taxes. The total cost of the overall project is expected to be in the \$34-38 million range. David Della Porta, Cornerstone Communities, and Eli Kahn Development are principals in 237 King Partners.	\$38,000,000	US EDA, PA DCED and other public funding and over \$29-30 million in private capital.	Phased over two years (2012-2014)	The property is a long-time, low-level brownfields site which has been remediated.
Phoenixville Residential Redevelopment Project	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ Borough of Phoenixville	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	The project entails remediation and redevelopment of 20 acres of the former Phoenix Steel plant into 120-150 low rise, garden-style apartments. The \$40 million project is located proximate to the downtown business district of Phoenixville and adjacent to the recently refurbished Phoenix Steel Foundry Building. The development site was the location of the plant's blooming mill, open hearth furnaces, and boiler house. Remediation costing over \$2 million will involve removal of contamination from the property. During construction, at least 360 jobs will be created and the apartment complex will employ 15 people in permanent positions at buildout. The development team is comprised of BPG Properties and the French Creek Acquisition Limited Partnership.	\$40,000,000	US EDA, PA DCED, private capital (\$35 million).	2014-2015	Low-level steel mill contamination will be remediated.
Phoenixville Minor-League Baseball Stadium	Pennsylvania	Phoenixville Borough	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	The project is a community-based effort to develop a minor-league baseball stadium and entertainment venue on a 120-acre parcel of the former Phoenix Iron Works Company property in downtown Phoenixville. The stadium will seat approximately 3,800 fans and host an independent, minor-league affiliate or short-season rookie league team.	\$15-20 million	US EDA, other Federal sources, PA Redevelopment Assistance Capital Program (RACP) funds.	Three to four years from outset	Brownfields industrial site

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
Chester County Public Safety Training Facility (PSTF)	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ South Coatesville Borough.	Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC)	CCEDC, in collaboration with Chester County, is presently engaged in designing, building, and implementing a public safety training facility that will centrally train the County's first responders in an integrated team approach. This state-of-the-art facility, available to train first responders throughout SE PA, is being located in South Coatesville Borough and will train up to 3,500 first responders annually.	\$20,000,000	State (\$3 million), Federal (\$3 million), County (\$10 million), local (\$4 million)	Three years to completion.	Phase I investigation found no contamination.
Innovation Centers	Pennsylvania	Chester County/ Delaware County	ideas x innovation network (i2n)	ideas x innovation network (i2n), a program of the Chester County Economic Development Council (CCEDC), plans to help create a total of three Innovation Centers in Chester County and Delaware County. These will incubate and accelerate growing life sciences, IT technology, and alternative energy spin-off and second-stage companies. Most of these companies will be in "Proof-of-Concept" stages. The project will include construction and buildouts of the sites.	Construction and buildout: \$120,000,000.	State (\$5 million), Federal (\$20 million), private capital (\$95 million)	Five years from onset for construction and buildout	TBD
City of Chester Downtown TOD and Parking Structure	Pennsylvania	Delaware County/ City of Chester	Chester Economic Development Authority, City of Chester, Chester Parking Authority	<p>The Downtown Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) and Parking Structure project would include the acquisition of the necessary real estate and the design/construction of a minimum 200 space downtown parking garage that would serve commuters using the Chester Transit Center and the employees, shoppers, and visitors to the Central Business District. It would also include completion of the downtown triangle infrastructure improvements, support cultural arts-related development, and support and promote expanded downtown commercial activity. The City of Chester is seeking to support the revitalization of its central business district and maximize the impact on the downtown of its existing downtown transit center.</p> <p>The City is fortunate to have one of the three Southeastern Pennsylvania Transit Authority (SEPTA) intermodal transportation centers located in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. SEPTA's commuter rail line intercepts as many as seven (7) SEPTA bus routes at the Chester Transit Center, providing transit access to a significant portion of the Philadelphia region. The proposed project will allow the City to capture the full value of its intermodal transit center, promote additional transit-oriented development, and provide safe, convenient parking for additional retail, office, arts-related, and other commercial businesses in the downtown.</p>	\$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000	TBD	Can begin immediately upon receipt of funding.	TBD
Commercial Shopping Center	Pennsylvania	Delaware County/ City of Chester	City of Chester, Chester Economic Development Authority	The Commercial Shopping Center project would include the identification of the most feasible location, the acquisition of real estate, and the design and construction of a 100,000 to 150,000 square foot supermarket-based shopping center. The development of a supermarket-based shopping center has been a targeted economic development goal since at least 1996. The project would help meet the need for resident access to wholesome foods and the attraction of brand name retail to the City.	TBD	TBD (federal, state, private sector)	TBD	TBD
University-Medical Center Corridor Development	Pennsylvania	Delaware County/ City of Chester	City of Chester, Chester Economic Development Authority	The University Medical Center Corridor Project would include the completion of Phase I and additional work on Phase II of the University Crossings project as well as the potential expansion of University Technology Park in the Widener University/Crozer Chester Medical Center corridor. The continued growth of these two key institutions and the initial development of the corridor has created the opportunity for expanded development in the area. The proposed project would build on the success to date and expand the high technology and retail components of the City's economy.	TBD	TBD (federal, state, private sector)	TBD	TBD

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Waterfront Marina/Docking Facility	Pennsylvania	Delaware County/City of Chester	City of Chester, Chester Economic Development Authority	The Waterfront Marina/Docking Facility would include the identification of the most feasible location, the acquisition of the necessary real estate, and the design and construction of a 200 to 400 slip marina on the Chester waterfront. As a part of the project, a docking facility to accommodate tall ships, commercial dinner cruises, and water taxis would be located, designed, and constructed. The project would include a component for boat maintenance and storage. The City has been very successful in recent years in creating a new balance of economic activity along its waterfront. This corridor has seen the emergence of a new tourism/entertainment economy with the arrival of Harrah's Casino and Racetrack, PPL Park, and the Wharf at Rivertown, the City's first major office building. The development of a marina/docking facility along the Chester waterfront would take advantage of the City's newly accessible waterfront and complement the region's tourism/entertainment economy.	TBD	TBD (federal, state, private sector)	TBD	TBD
Commercial Grade Performing Arts Facility	Pennsylvania	Delaware County/City of Chester	City of Chester, Chester Economic Development Authority, private developer	The Commercial Grade Performing Arts Facility would include the identification of the most feasible location, the acquisition of the necessary real estate, and the design and construction of a 1,000 to 5,000 seat performance venue. The development of a commercial level performing arts facility has been discussed for some time in the City of Chester. The successes of Harrah's Casino and Racetrack and PPL Park have demonstrated the City's ability to handle regional level event facilities. This new performance venue would capitalize and expand on that demonstrated success.	TBD	TBD (federal, state, private sector)	TBD	TBD
Flex/Light Industrial Park	Pennsylvania	Delaware County/City of Chester	City of Chester, Chester Economic Development Authority, private developer	This project would include the identification of the most feasible location, the acquisition of the necessary real estate, and the design and construction of 100,000 to 200,000 square feet of modern flex/industrial park space. The City of Chester has experienced some recent success in attracting smaller assembly and manufacturing businesses to several newer flex/light industrial buildings. This project would seek to build on that base and further expand this sector of the City's economy.	TBD	TBD (federal, state, private sector)	TBD	TBD
Waterfront Hotel	Pennsylvania	Delaware County/City of Chester	City of Chester, Chester Economic Development Authority, private developer	The City of Chester desires to encourage the development of a new waterfront hotel to support an increase in the number of visitors to its new entertainment destinations (Harrah's Casino and Racetrack and PPL Park). The proposed project would include the development of a 100 to 150 room hotel. The City has been very successful in recent years in creating a new balance of economic activity along its waterfront. In particular, this corridor has seen the emergence of a new tourism/entertainment economy with the arrival of Harrah's and PPL Park. As a critical next step in the expansion of this emerging sector, a new hotel is needed to support the growth and expansion of the market for these facilities. The proposed project will allow the City to capture the full value of its emerging tourism/entertainment economy and enhance the overall economy of the City and its waterfront corridor. Such a hotel would also augment the region's ability to accommodate travelers to Philadelphia International Airport and other local businesses.	TBD	TBD (federal, state, private sector)	TBD	TBD

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
West End TOD Project	Pennsylvania	Delaware County/City of Chester	City of Chester, Chester Economic Development Authority, private developer	The West End Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) project would include the acquisition of the necessary real estate and the design and construction of a retail/residential transit-oriented development around an upgraded or relocated Highland Avenue Station. The project would also include a substantial increase in available parking to support the station and the adjacent development. The City of Chester is seeking to utilize the existence of a small commuter rail station to take advantage of new opportunities to drive development to the western portion of the City. The City of Chester is fortunate to have a Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA) station on Highland Avenue that is served by a commuter rail line. This transit facility will serve as the anchor for revitalization of the area around the station.	TBD	TBD (federal, state, private sector)	TBD	TBD
Wharf at Rivertown Master Plan Area	Pennsylvania	Delaware County/City of Chester	City of Chester, Chester Parking Authority, and Buccini Pollin Group	The area between PPL Park and the Wharf at Rivertown office building has been proposed for a major mixed-use project including 400,000 square feet of office space, 42,000 square feet of retail commercial, and at least 200 new residential units. The proposed project also includes a garage with a minimum of 400 to 600 spaces to support the development. The City of Chester has been very successful in recent years in creating a new balance of economic activity along its waterfront. This corridor has seen the emergence of a new tourism/entertainment economy with the arrival of Harrah's Casino and Racetrack, PPL Park, and the 400,000 square foot Wharf at Rivertown, the City's first major office building. To build on the growth and expansion of these new economic sectors, the proposed new office, retail, and residential development will further expand several key economic sectors and capture the value of the City's waterfront.	TBD	TBD (federal, state, private sector)	TBD	TBD
Restoration of the Historic Lansdowne Theatre	Pennsylvania	Delaware County/ Lansdowne Borough	Delaware County	This project involves the restoration and re-opening of the Historic Lansdowne Theatre as a catalyst for the redevelopment of Lansdowne's central business district. The Historic Lansdowne Theatre Corporation (HLTC) seeks to establish a venue for public entertainment with state-of-the-art technologies suitable for music, cinema, dance, theatre, political events, town hall meetings, and a myriad of community gatherings.	\$10,000,000	TBD	Can begin immediately upon receipt of funding.	TBD
PJM Retention Initiative Project	Pennsylvania	Montgomery County/ Lower Providence Township	Lower Providence Township	This project includes security and infrastructure improvements at the PJM Interconnection Complex, located in the Valley Forge Corporate Center in Lower Providence Township. These improvements will support the retention of PJM (the largest employer in the immediate area, with over 700 jobs) and the attraction of new businesses to the corporate center via a proposed training and conference center, hotel complex, and additional retail uses. 2012 update: some work has been initiated by the property owner, and the project is awaiting further funding.	\$1,860,000	US EDA, Redevelopment Assistance Capital Grant program (RCAP), private sources	Anticipated completion in 2013.	No known environmental impacts.
Norristown Sewage Treatment Plant Relocation to Nicolet Property	Pennsylvania	Montgomery County/ Norristown Borough	Montgomery County Planning Commission	This project will involve the acquisition of the Nicolet property; clean up and remediation of the former brownfield site; construction of a new treatment plant utilizing green technologies; decommissioning and demolition of the existing treatment plant; and construction of a pump station and force main at the existing treatment plant's location, to convey the Norristown and West Norriton flows to the new treatment plant. The former treatment plant site, a prominent waterfront location in Norristown, would be available for future mixed use development, contributing to the planned revitalization of Norristown's riverfront. 2012 update: The property has been acquired and remediated.	\$95,000,000	US EDA, Commonwealth Financing Authority	TBD	TBD

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Extension of Keystone Boulevard from Pottstown to West Pottsgrove Township	Pennsylvania	Montgomery County/ Pottstown Borough-West Pottsgrove Township	Montgomery County Planning Commission	This project involves a 4,500 foot extension of Keystone Boulevard, enabling it to connect to Old Reading Pike in West Pottsgrove Township near the Stowe interchange of US Route 422. This extension would take place along an abandoned railroad corridor primarily through a large vacant brownfield site, the former Stanley Flagg Company property. With this extension, Keystone Boulevard would provide superior access to US Route 422 at the Stowe Interchange for additional vacant properties and the existing Keystone Opportunity Zone properties, and access and mobility within the Borough of Pottstown will be improved. 2012 update: an access study for this project, called the Industrial Zone Transportation Access Study, was completed earlier this year.	\$10,150,250	US EDA	Can begin immediately upon receipt of funding	No known significant impacts.
City Avenue Revitalization project	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia/ Montgomery County	City Avenue Special Services District (CASSD) of Philadelphia and Lower Merion Township	This project scope has three components: a pedestrian lighting program; pedestrian safety improvements (including coordinating traffic signals, building pedestrian refuges in street medians, and installing ADA compliant curb ramps at intersections) and traffic calming and greening. 2012 update: although portions of the project have begun, the majority awaits additional funding.	\$8,393,000	CASSD, Lower Merion Township, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, US EDA, City of Philadelphia, and St. Joseph's University	Project could begin within one month of funding. Engineering and bid documents are completed.	TBD
Dilworth Plaza Improvements	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Center City District	Dilworth Plaza, on the western apron of Philadelphia's City Hall, presently functions as an inhospitable, inaccessible and deteriorating space that is a deterrent to positive activity, business attraction and economic growth. Improvements to Dilworth Plaza are part of a long range investment strategy to enhance downtown's public spaces, leading to additional public and private sector development throughout Center City. Working collaboratively with SEPTA, which is upgrading the City Hall Station directly under City Hall, and with a high level of local public and private support, improvements to Dilworth Plaza will create a significant portal to Philadelphia's multi-modal transportation system, enhance the connectivity between key economic generators, and create an extraordinary civic space and public amenity for workers, residents and visitors to Philadelphia. Construction on the project began in December 2011.	\$45,000,000	US DOT, PennDOT, US EDA, Commonwealth of PA capital funds, foundations, private donors	18 months to completion.	TBD
Renovation of the former JFK Vocational School and adjacent parcels	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Children's Hospital of Philadelphia	This project includes the renovation of the former JFK Vocational School and adjacent parcels into a satellite structure of the Children's Hospital of Pennsylvania.	\$50,000,000	Private, PIDC, EDA	TBD	TBD
Avenue of the Arts Improvements	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	City of Philadelphia	This project include North Broad street infrastructure and streetscape improvements, including lighting, trees, and sidewalks.	\$20,000,000	City of Philadelphia, PennDOT, US DOT, US EDA	Five years	TBD
Benjamin Franklin Parkway Improvements	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	City of Philadelphia	This project involves extensive landscape and roadway enhancements on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway to restore it as a tree-lined boulevard that is engaging for pedestrians and bike riders; an appropriate home for some of Philadelphia's most famous landmarks and cultural institutions; and a beautiful focal point for Center City. A revitalized Parkway will include new art, lighting, street improvements, and enhanced green spaces.	\$17,100,000	City of Philadelphia, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, foundations, US EDA	Five years	TBD
Centennial District Improvements	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	City of Philadelphia	The Centennial District encompasses the Philadelphia Zoo, the Mann Center for the Performing Arts, the Parkside Avenue corridor, and the Please Touch Museum. The Centennial District Master Plan envisions the transformation and revitalization of the area including improvements such as land use, transportation, signage, and community development.	\$45,000,000	City of Philadelphia, US Department of the Interior, Private funding, US EDA	20 years	TBD

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Central Delaware Access, Park, and Trail	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	City of Philadelphia, Delaware River Waterfront Corporation	The goal of this project is to create a waterfront park that connects well and is accessible to the surrounding neighborhoods, including a seven mile continuous trail, park piers for both active and passive recreation, and entertainment amenities.	\$100,000,000	US EDA, City of Philadelphia, private funding, foundations, PATCO, US DOE, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	16 years to completion (planning complete 2010; early action items 2011; park completion 2026).	Many of the parcels are currently brownfield sites that would be remediated and returned to productive use.
Expansion of higher educational, research and medical institutions City-wide	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	City of Philadelphia	This project will leverage resources to support planned expansions at educational, research, and medical institutions throughout the City, such as CHOP's \$400M translational research and vivarium building and \$100M expansion along the Schuylkill River for new administration and research; Fox Chase Cancer Center's multi-phased expansion in Northeast Philadelphia; Salus University's \$15M new construction for patient care and educational research; Drexel University's \$42M new residence hall construction; Holy Family's \$20M resident life center; UPenn's planned projects totaling over \$250M; and the Wistar Institute's \$34M renovation.	\$1 billion	Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Fox Chase Cancer Center, University of Pennsylvania, Drexel University, Salus University, Holy Family University, Wistar Institute, City of Philadelphia, US EDA	Five years	TBD
Remediation & Renovation of 4601 Market Street	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation	This project includes the remediation and adaptive reuse of the 320,000 square foot former headquarters of the Reliance Insurance Company, located at 4601 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, into a new headquarters facility for the Philadelphia Police Department and related municipal functions.	\$50,000,000-65,000,000	Philadelphia Industrial and Commercial Revolving Fund, Commercial Corridors Bond Funding, private funding, City of Philadelphia, US EDA	Planning underway; anticipate construction in 2012, occupancy in 2013.	Site likely to require asbestos and lead paint removal. Remediation & removal of electrical equipment.
Market East Intermodal Transit Center	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	City of Philadelphia	The strategy in the four block corridor of Market Street between 8th and 12th Streets is to better integrate the different transportation modes (including transit) with development in order to provide an improved experience for passengers and an improved environment on Market Street and in Chinatown while also creating additional capacity for buses and increased opportunities for development. The Plan proposes eliminating the existing Greyhound Bus Terminal; creating a bus waiting and loading zone in a multi-level facility spanning Filbert Street; and enhancing wayfinding on Market Street in key locations, such as the Reading Terminal Headhouse, the Filbert and 10th Street entrance, and the 10th Street entrance on Market Street.	\$250,000,000	US DOT, PennDOT, US EDA, City of Philadelphia, Greyhound, NJ Transit, private financing, NMTC, various partnerships (Greyhound, PA Real Estate Investment Trust, PennDOT, NJ Transit, SEPTA, Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority)	Six years to completion (planning complete 2010; financing complete 2012; construction complete 2015)	TBD
Grow Philadelphia Fund	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	The Enterprise Center Capital Corporation (TEC-CC)	This project would capitalize TEC-CC's Grow Philadelphia Fund. TEC-CC has access to Matching Shares in monetary form from the SBA Micro-loan fund, the US Department of Treasury Community Development Financial Institution Fund, and in-kind matching shares.	\$3,000,000	US EDA, SBA, US Treasury Department	Two years from receipt of funding	N/A
Philadelphia Renewables Industry Zone for Entrepreneurs (The PRIZE)	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Evolve Foundation, Inc. (with the support of the City of Philadelphia)	The PRIZE intends to purchase a vacant industrial building from the City of Philadelphia, and create a business incubator for companies that manufacture or provide goods and services related to sustainability and to renewable energy in particular.	\$12,000,000	US EDA, other private and public sources	Five years	N/A

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The Franklin Institute STEM Education Center	Pennsylvania	City of Philadelphia	The Franklin Institute (supported by the City of Philadelphia)	The Franklin Institute is constructing a science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education center for young people in Greater Philadelphia as a key element in a larger building expansion project. The STEM education center will substantially expand the Institute's existing education outreach facilities, allowing more young people, especially those from under-served communities, to benefit from programs that help them succeed in education and the high-technology workforce. The Franklin Institute, which has generated over \$300 million in economic impact since 2005, is investing to enhance its leadership in Greater Philadelphia's cultural economy by constructing a 53,000 square-foot LEED-silver-certified building addition. The \$2.7 million STEM education center is a key component of the \$29.5 million overall building addition. The construction project will provide 150,000 hours of work and 125 jobs in construction, design, and consulting, as well as 20 additional full-time or full-time equivalent jobs at the Franklin Institute.	STEM Education Center: \$2,663,232. Total expansion costs: \$29,511,037.	STEM Education Center: US EDA, private sector contributions. Overall building expansion: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, private sources.	Design is complete and all zoning and permit approvals are secured. Contractor bid process began in late Fall 2011, with construction commencing three to four months later. Final completion scheduled for early 2014.	Phase I environmental impact assessment was conducted in 2009; concluded that the project will have no extraordinary environmental impacts. Building addition will qualify for LEED-Silver Certification.
Mt. Airy Supermarket Workforce Training	Pennsylvania/ City of Philadelphia	City of Philadelphia	Mt. Airy USA/ Mt. Airy Transit Village, Inc.	Mt Airy USA/Mt. Airy Transit Village will work with the Ogontz Avenue Revitalization Corporation to develop a workforce training program for the supermarket industry. Skills training will include: cashiering, inventory management, meat cutting and baking. The training would be anchored at the planned new Wisahickon Charter School facility on Washington Lane, which sits adjacent to the 55-acre Awbury Arboretum as well as the Washington Lane Regional Rail station. In addition to new classrooms which would be ideal for teaching the supermarket curriculum, the school's cafeteria could provide space for the bakery and meat cutting training. A full complement of training classes would also be offered at the Philadelphia Center for the Arts and Technology.	\$14.5 million	US EDA, New Market Tax Credits, PA Redevelopment Assistance Capital Grant, CDBG, HUD EDI, PA DEP, private loan.	7/1/2012: begin construction. 7/1/2013: complete construction. 9/1/2013: students enroll in first training class.	Phase I and Phase II environmental assessments are complete at both Washington Lane properties and recommended environmental remediation has been completed. No other environmental impacts are anticipated.
Eastern Tower Community Center	Pennsylvania/ City of Philadelphia	City of Philadelphia	Philadelphia Chinatown Development Corporation (PCDC)	The Eastern Tower Community Center (ETCC) Project is a planned mixed-use project at the northwest corner of 10th & Vine Streets in Philadelphia. This project is approximately 225,000 square feet on almost half an acre of land. The mix of uses will include 144 residential units (up to 22% of them affordable); 11,000 square feet of retail space; 16,000 square feet of office space, and 17,500 square feet of multi-use recreational/events/programming space. The ETCC will bring to fruition one of the goals of the Neighborhood Plan developed in 2004 in partnership with DVRPC, the City of Philadelphia, William Penn Foundation, PCDC, and a broad group of community stakeholders. The ETCC will provide a much needed recreational facility in a community whose closest indoor public recreation center is over a mile and three neighborhoods away. Many youth and especially the elderly do not have access to safe and accessible recreational facilities currently. In addition, the ETCC will serve as a catalyst for the further redevelopment of the 10th Street commercial and residential corridor up to Spring Garden Street. This project has the strong support of the relevant elected officials, including the Mayor, and the local community. The ETCC will become a landmark at this prominent intersection rising 23 stories in the rear and providing a mix of uses and density that will create needed jobs, housing, recreation, health, and other services for Philadelphia.	\$68.5 million	US EDA, City of Philadelphia (including the donation of land), New Market Tax Credits, equity investments through EB-5 investors, foundation support, State capital investment, local equity investors, and private financing.	Financing targeted to be in place within nine to twelve months; construction will take approximately 18 months.	No negative impacts expected. Positive impacts include decreasing the carbon footprint of those living and working in the ETCC and a decrease in stormwater run-off from the currently impervious site.

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Industrial Land Strategy Implementation	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation	This project includes site acquisition, infrastructure improvements, and remediation of underutilized industrial properties in districts identified through the <i>Industrial Market Analysis and Land Use Study</i> conducted by the Commerce Department, the City Planning Commission and PIDC.	\$100,000,000	Philadelphia Industrial and Commercial Revolving Fund, Commonwealth of PA, US EPA, US EDA	Early acquisitions two to three years, remediation and improvements three to 10 years.	TBD
Navy Yard Infrastructure Improvements	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation	The project goal is to improve infrastructure in order to create a dynamic, mixed-use development that will establish a vibrant, 24-hour community based on the principles of smart growth, historic preservation, expanded mass transit, and sustainable development. Specific improvements may include: reconstruction of the Broad Street access bridge, the main thoroughfare into the Navy Yard; repairs to seawalls; streetscape improvements; broadband infrastructure; upgrade of electric distribution facilities; abatement and demolition of buildings; water and sewer utility upgrades; and the fit-out of labs/office space.	\$65,000,000	Private funding, City of Philadelphia, US EDA, PIDC	Planning complete; early action items began 2010, anticipate completion in 2015.	The Navy Yard is currently a brownfield site where parcels are being remediated and put back to productive reuse.
Net Zero Energy Innovation Center	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation, PSU, Drexel, BFTP, DVIRC, NAVSEA	This project includes the design, construction, and operation of a "net-zero" energy efficient building at The Navy Yard. The building will function as a living laboratory on building technology development and integration and will house research, education, and commercialization activities.	\$36,000,000- \$54,000,000	\$15 million federal (NIST, US EDA); \$21 to 39 million from non-federal governmental sources and private financing commitments.	Five years	The Navy Yard is currently a brownfield site where parcels are being remediated and put back to productive reuse.
Master Plan for Lower Schuylkill River District and Implementation of Study Recommendations	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation, City of Philadelphia, William Penn Foundation	The Master Plan Study for the Lower Schuylkill River District is a collaborative effort to create a blueprint for high-quality, sustainable redevelopment of the historically industrial corridor along the east and west banks of the Lower Schuylkill River. The Master Plan is currently being developed with completion expected in late 2012, to be followed by implementation activities.	\$1.5 million	US EDA, William Penn Foundation, Commonwealth of PA, City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation	December, 2011-January 2013	N/A
Schuylkill River Trail Development	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Schuylkill River Development Corporation, Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation	This project involves the acquisition of riverfront parcels extending Schuylkill River Trail from its present terminus at Locust Street to Bartrams Garden in Southwest Philadelphia and the design and construction of trail improvements and connections with adjoining neighborhoods.	\$30,000,000	US DOT, foundation/private funding, City of Philadelphia, US EDA	Ten years to complete acquisition and trail construction.	TBD
Remediation and Renovation of the Former DuPont Marshall Laboratories Site	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	University of Pennsylvania	This project includes the remediation, demolition, and renovation of the closed DuPont Marshall Labs, located at 3401 Grays Ferry Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, into a multi-tenant research, development, and advanced manufacturing center and support services, to leverage existing research functions that exist immediately across the Schuylkill River in University City.	\$50,000,000	Philadelphia Industrial and Commercial Revolving Fund, private funding, City of Philadelphia, US EDA	One to two years.	TBD. Prior use as a coatings and paint research facility likely to require some level of remediation.

Source: Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, August 2012. See list of acronyms that follows.

Project Name	State	Location	Project Sponsor	Project Description	Total Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Environmental Impacts
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CCEDC		Chester County Economic Development Council				PDA		Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture
CCRC		Capital City Redevelopment Corporation				PennDOT		Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
DCED		Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development				PIDC		Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation
DVIRC		Delaware Valley Industrial Resource Center				PSU		Pennsylvania State University
DRPA		Delaware River Port Authority				RACP		Pennsylvania Redevelopment Assistance Capital Program
ERB for Camden		Economic Recovery Board for Camden				SEPTA		Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority
FEMA		Federal Emergency Management Administration				TCDI		DVRPC's Transportation and Community Development Initiative.
FHWA		Federal Highway Administration				TIGER		Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery
FTA		Federal Transit Administration				TBD		To be determined
HBCU		Historical Black Colleges and Universities				TDA		Trenton Downtown Association
KACD		Kennett Area Community Development				TOD		Transit-Oriented Development
KIZ		Keystone Innovation Zone				UEZ		Urban Enterprise Zone Program
NAVSEA		Naval Sea Systems Command				USDA		United States Department of Agriculture
NIST		National Institute of Standards and Technology				US DOC		United States Department of Corrections
NJDCA		New Jersey Department of Community Affairs				US DOE		United States Department of Energy
NJDEP		New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection				US DOL		United States Department of Labor
NJ DOT		New Jersey Department of Transportation				US DOT		United States Department of Transportation
NJ EDA		New Jersey Economic Development Authority				US EDA		United States Economic Development Administration
NJ HDSRF		New Jersey Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund				US EPA		United States Environmental Protection Agency
NJ HMFA		New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency				US HHS		United States Department of Health and Human Services
NSP2		United States HUD Neighborhood Stabilization Program 2				US HUD		United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
PATCO		Port Authority Transit Corporation				US SBA		United States Small Business Administration
PACFA		Pennsylvania Commonwealth Financing Authority				WTCGP		World Trade Center of Greater Philadelphia

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Geographic Area Covered: Nine-county Greater Philadelphia region, including Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties in Pennsylvania and Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Mercer counties in New Jersey.

Key Words: Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), Greater Philadelphia Economic Development Framework, U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, economy, key sectors, performance measures

Abstract: This report is the annual review and update of the *Greater Philadelphia Economic Development Framework*, which was created in 2009 to satisfy provisions for a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for the Greater Philadelphia region. Co-authored by the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC), Select Greater Philadelphia, and the Ben Franklin Technology Partners of Southeastern Pennsylvania, the document was developed according to provisions outlined in 13 CFR § 303.7(c), *Consideration of non-EDA funded CEDS*, and was formally approved by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA) as the CEDS for the Greater Philadelphia region on September 30, 2009. The current document is intended to satisfy EDA requirements for an annual review and update of the regional CEDS and was developed under the guidance of a CEDS Review Committee which includes representatives of the county planning and economic development agencies, regional economic development organizations, educational institutions, and the private sector.

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