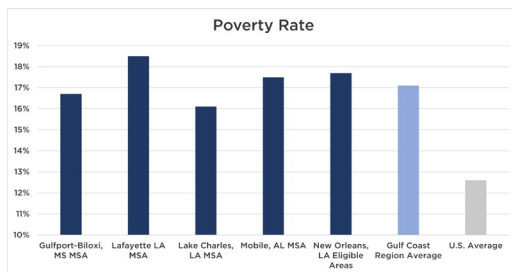
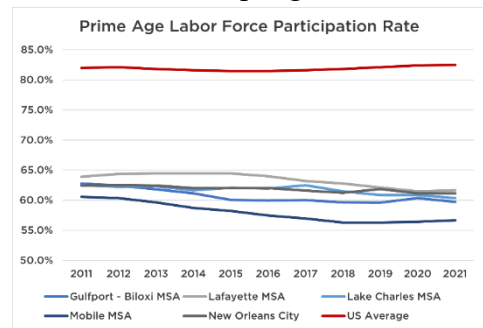


Gulf Coast Chambers Network (GCCN): Connecting the Unconnected Workforce in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi

The Gulf Coast Chambers Network (GCCN) will leverage the economic power and influence of six Gulf Coast chambers of commerce in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana to implement targeted strategies that address the primary causes of the Prime Age Employment Gap (PAEG) and joblessness. Representing over 5,000 member businesses and organizations, GCCN will build upon an extensive network of public-private partnerships among economic development entities and chambers, educational institutions, business and industry, non-profit agencies, and cities and counties. Together we will **connect** partners and **catalyze** the implementation of six projects that create good jobs¹ and connect the unconnected workforce to existing jobs through 1) sector-specific training and apprenticeships, 2) targeted community outreach and programs, 3) providing wrap-around services including transportation and childcare, and 4) renovating buildings to serve as career-tech training facilities. **Diversity, Equity and Inclusion:** A critical component to ensure a successful outcome will be a viable, effective plan for engaging underserved communities across all affected populations. Generally, the GCCN industries and partner organizations each have an existing DEI plan that directs their activities and assures equitable impact on their employees and community. The GCCN will engage The University of South Alabama’s Vice President for Diversity and Community Engagement, Dr. Joe’l Lewis Billingsley, to coordinate with the Economic Diversity Committee (EDC) to develop a collective, coordinated plan that focuses on the equity, inclusivity, accessibility, and diversity components of the overall program. The plan will include a targeted information dissemination plan and assessment of the success of the impact on the engaged communities. The Recompete Plan Coordinator will help ensure community representatives serve on the EDC, track DE&I goals, and report them to the EDC, Project Team Leads, and local organizations involved in the project.

Description of the GCCN Region: Gulf Coast communities are seeing consistent growth and in-migration. As counties and cities along the Florida panhandle continue to see rapid growth in home prices and overall population, new residents and second homeowners along the Gulf Coast are beginning to look further west in southern Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana for their landing spot². Although the Gulf Coast has long been a prime choice for retirees looking to relocate from the North and Midwest, the region is also becoming a key growth region for millennial individuals and young families. Over the past 10 years, the subject region has seen population growth of 11% among residents aged 25 to 44, outpacing the U.S. average of 7% for that age range. Despite this growth and in-migration of young, prime-age residents, the prime-age labor force participation rate of every metro area within the subject region has declined, over the past 10 years, trailing the U.S. average prime-age participation rate by 15 to 25 percentage points. This localized trend contrasts the flat-to-rising participation rate across the United States. The low prime-age labor force participation rate is a contributing factor to the region’s high poverty rate. The Gulf Coast Region’s average poverty rate currently sits at 17.1%, which is 36% higher than the U.S. average poverty rate. The area also has a median household



¹ [The Good Jobs Initiative | U.S. Department of Labor \(dol.gov\)](https://www.dol.gov/good-jobs)

² All demographic data is sourced from Chmura JobsEQ, which uses the most up-to-date Census Bureau estimates as a baseline.

income that is 23% lower than the U.S. average and a per capita income that is 24% lower than the U.S. average. These lower income levels are likely heavily impacted by the lack of workers actively participating in the workforce, contributing to the regional poverty trends. Additionally, the region has fewer residents with associate’s, bachelor’s, and postgraduate degrees, when compared to the U.S. average. The educational attainment of a population is an important indicator

Industry	Employees	Average Annual Wages	Location Quotient	Total 5-Year Demand
Ship and Boat Building	17,709	\$73,411	14.15	7,639
Basic Chemical Manufacturing	8,143	\$125,285	8.10	3,862
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	6,748	\$160,227	9.70	3,306
Support Activities for Water Transportation	5,396	\$88,033	7.89	2,409
Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4,943	\$104,778	5.72	2,438
Inland Water Transportation	2,584	\$97,727	14.41	1,444

of the economic success of a region, and the Gulf Coast Region’s lower level of educational attainment results in lower wages for many employees, due to a lack of training for high-skill, high-wage jobs in all sectors. **Shared Regional Strengths:** The GCCN region³ shares more than geography and demographic mix, the industry mix of the region is largely similar with a high concentration of jobs in the Shipbuilding and Maritime, Chemical and Oil, and Construction industries.

Overall, the region is home to over 45,000 employees within these specific industry sectors, with a projected 5-year demand of over 21,000 new hires within these sectors. Key Regional Industries: Beyond the overarching regional industry trends, the individual metro areas within the subject region also have unique, local advantages⁴. **This diversity of industry accents the region’s trends to create one of the strongest industrial corridors in the country.**

Regional Connections

Mobile Chamber of Commerce/ Foundation - Mobile, Alabama: The Chamber Foundation/ Mobile Chamber will serve as the lead applicant for GCCN. Serving as the economic development entity for the area, Mobile Chamber partners with more than 1,600 members, 162 Partners for Growth (PFG) Investors, the City of Mobile, Mobile County, industry partners, workforce partners (SAWDC* and SWAPTE*), and local educational institutions (University of South Alabama* and Bishop State Community College* (BSCC) – HBCU) to promote economic growth and expansion in Mobile. From 2018-2022, this diverse network created 3,159 jobs with an average salary of \$60,692 and generated \$3.3 billion in capital investments. Mobile is experiencing record-breaking economic growth in many major industry sectors including aviation, shipbuilding, advanced manufacturing, logistics, and healthcare. The Port was named the fastest-growing container terminal in the country over the past five years and a new International Airport is expected to open in 2025. The Alabama Gulf Coast Chemical Corridor, known as MAST, includes more than 25 world-class chemical manufacturers. Airbus announced the addition of a third Final Assembly Line, putting Mobile on track to become the 4th largest city for commercial aviation in the world. And, Austal’s new steel line is transforming the local shipbuilding economy, supporting 314 suppliers in Mobile and sustaining 15,000 jobs in the state.⁵ **Workforce Challenges:** This economic growth presents an urgent need to fill 3,000+ high-paying jobs, but there are not enough trained workers to meet these needs and there is a low labor participation rate. Over the past ten years, the Mobile region has seen a decline in prime-age labor force participation, with the rate down to 56.6%, compared to the U.S. average of 82.5%. Some contributing factors to Mobile’s lack of labor force participation are high levels of poverty (17.5%) and low educational attainment levels (only 36% have a college degree). In 2021, 56% (2,359/4,214) of Mobile County Public High School graduates did not enroll in a 2- or 4-year college⁶. There is also a large concentration of traditionally underserved communities: Mobile has a higher concentration of African Americans

³ For the data included in this application, the GCCN region is defined as a custom demographic region that exclusively includes the geographies of the Gulfport-Biloxi MSA, Lafayette MSA, Lake Charles MSA, Mobile MSA, and all eligible areas within the New Orleans MSA.

⁴ Location quotient is a measurement of concentration in comparison to the nation. All Location Quotients in JobsEQ are calculated based upon employment. An LQ of 1.00 indicates a region has the same concentration of an industry (or occupation) as the nation.

⁵ [Mobile Chamber 2022 Annual Report](#)

⁶ [Public Affairs Research Council of Alabama \(parcalabama.org\)](#)

* See partner Letters of Support

(AA) than both the Alabama and U.S. average, with 36.1% of the county and 51.1% of the city being AA. At 8.3% unemployment, **Prichard is the 8th poorest city in the United States.** Among Prichard's residents, 91.2% are African American, 30.1% are below the poverty level, only 21.3% hold a college degree, and the prime age labor force participation rate is only 46.6%. **Training Gap:** To address the critical need for a trained workforce, the Mobile Chamber is leading several strategic initiatives. The Mobile Area Workforce Alliance (MAWA) was created in 2022, convening education and workforce-based institutions. This group is developing strategies to ensure a robust and future-ready workforce. MAWA and many of its partners have established programs to diminish the workforce training gap, with large employers such as **Airbus*** and **AM/NS Calvert*** establishing paid on-site training programs and BSCC offering credits to those programs and increasing their work-based curriculum. Both employers and BSCC are creating models that can be shared with other industries and educational institutions for the successful conversion of trainee-to-employee. **Transportation Gap:** Supported by a DOT Carbon Reduction Funding grant, the Mobile Chamber will launch a pilot to utilize a turn-key micro-transit service to get unemployed workers in disadvantaged communities to jobs and needed training. **The City of Prichard will be an initial target area for the service.**

One Acadiana - Lafayette, Louisiana: The Acadiana region of South Louisiana encompasses nine parishes, with Lafayette as the hub. According to 2022 U.S. Census data, the total population served by One Acadiana (1A) is 671,040 with 288,280 currently employed. The unemployment rate is low at 3.3%. However, the ALICE report by United Way indicates more than half of Louisiana's workers do not earn high enough wages to support their households. At the same time, the labor force participation rate in the area is 55.8%.⁷ Removing Lafayette Parish, the region's urban core, nearly half of 1A residents live in rural areas. This directly correlates with the region's poverty rates, with more households living in poverty in the rural parishes: approximately 100,000 citizens. **Workforce Challenges:** The economy of the Lafayette region has long been driven by the Oil and Gas Industry, where one could earn a good living without a postsecondary degree. However, recent years have seen a massive reduction in the Oil and Gas workforce from more than 50,000 in 2014 to an estimated 30,000 in 2022. However, growth in the Healthcare, Information Technology (IT), and Advanced Manufacturing industries are proving to be viable economic drivers. While these industries are adding thousands of high-wage jobs, they remain inaccessible to rural workers, many of whom need reskilling to qualify for the positions. **Training Gap:** Educational attainment is a barrier for older workers who previously would not have needed a diploma for sustainable jobs. Most of the workforce is trained extensively within a company and lacks officially recognized credentials. Today, those jobs are increasingly technical, requiring at the minimum a standardized industry-based credential if not a bachelor's degree. 1A has established several ongoing workforce education efforts with South Louisiana Community College, which has nine campuses in the region. Additionally, One Acadiana was chosen as one of eleven chambers by the Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives Foundation to participate in an Economic Mobility for Rural Workers Cohort, which brings together local partners to provide rural learners and workers from low-income backgrounds with the training needed to access high-wage jobs. **Transportation Gap:** Rural areas of Acadiana have essentially no public transportation or ride-share options. Many employers require reliable transportation, which inadvertently eliminates potential employees. This challenge extends to career education, as it is difficult for high school and college students to take advantage of internship opportunities. **Childcare Gap:** National estimates indicate a significant portion of the 1A population has removed themselves from the workforce to care for children or other family members.

Southwest Louisiana Economic Development Alliance - Lake Charles, Louisiana: Lake Charles is in a unique position of rebuilding following four federally declared natural disasters in

⁷ [The ALICE Reports for Louisiana | Louisiana Association of United Ways \(launitedway.org\)](https://www.louisianaunitedway.org/)

* See partner Letters of Support

the span of 10 months in both 2020 and 2021, which devastated the region and exacerbated the persistent economic distress. Still, the community is resilient and is expected to have regional employment growth in the next five years.⁸ Lake Charles has a variety of industry and educational assets, with the chemical and oil industries concentrated at 44 and 33 times the national average for like-size communities. In 2023, the top growing industries include administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, government, and professional, scientific, and technical services. The Port of Lake Charles is an employment generator, offering well-paying skilled and semi-skilled jobs and employing 22% of Lake Charles' total workforce.⁹ Lake Charles also has two strong higher education institutions, McNeese State University and SOWELA Technical Community College, which offer degrees and certification programs. **Workforce Challenges:** In line with the rehabilitation efforts of the *Just Imagine SWLA Master Plan*¹⁰, the targeted area will be Calcasieu Parish, locally known as Mid City. The total number of residents in the city of Lake Charles is 77,832, with 31,831 living in the Mid City region. 66.1% of the Mid City population is Black, 3.1% is Hispanic, and 29.4% is white. 61.2% of the Mid City population falls into the working age of 18-64. By focusing on Mid City, we can leverage a successful HUD Choice Neighborhood Grant and build wrap-around services to connect unemployed workers to jobs. **Training Gap:** The Lafayette region needs workers to fill jobs in the hospitality industry. To address this, the two colleges have established programs for on-the-job training with direct connections to permanent employment. **Transportation Gap:** A preliminary study for *Just Imagine* established the Mid City neighborhood needs after-hours routes to connect workers to jobs with non-traditional hours.

New Orleans Chamber of Commerce - New Orleans, Louisiana: Orleans Parish has a robust entrepreneurial ecosystem with multiple support organizations working to scale businesses across all industries. The area is home to nine higher education institutions, including three Historically Black Colleges and Universities, two public universities, two, soon to be three, medical schools, and one community college. There is a growing bio innovation industry, which includes two major healthcare systems, Ochsner Health System and LCMC, a new VA hospital, and BioDistrict New Orleans, which is an economic development district working to grow the biosciences sector of the economy. Large employers include numerous chemical, manufacturing, and energy companies such as DOW, Formosa, Air Products, Entergy Louisiana, and Shell USA. New Orleans East is home to the NASA Michoud Assembly Facility, the nation's premier site for manufacturing and assembly of large-scale space structures and systems. **Workforce Challenges:** Though opportunities for workforce training and jobs are available, many New Orleanians face at least one barrier to employment, if not more. Current Common Education Data Standards list the following as some of the major barriers to economic growth: inequalities in employment, income, and housing; crime; concentrated poverty; and a shortage of skilled workers. **Transportation Gap:** The Regional Transit Authority (RTA) recently launched two new programs: "New Links", a network redesign and a Bus Rapid Transit Study to better connect workers in New Orleans East and Algiers to jobs and services.¹¹ Still, in Orleans Parish, only 7% of jobs are accessible within 30 minutes via public transportation and that number grows to only 37% for a 60-minute commute. In 2023 RTA announced its Strategic Mobility Plan to improve access and equity over the next 20 years.¹² **Training Gap:** The Chamber has partnered with SUNO to create accessible sector-specific training in three programs that have a direct connection to needed jobs in New Orleans. **Childcare Gap:** Leveraging a Department of Education grant, SUNO is establishing a daycare program for students who meet the grant criteria. From this, we will create Best Practices for GCCN and continue to explore models to make childcare more accessible.

⁸ Lightcast™, 2023.

⁹ [American Community Survey \(ACS\) \(census.gov\)](https://www.census.gov)

¹⁰ [Just Imagine SWLA \(visitlakecharles.org\)](https://www.visitlakecharles.org)

¹¹ [RTA New Releases](#)

¹² [NORTA Strategic Mobility Plan](#)

Jackson County Chamber and Mississippi Gulf Coast Chamber – Gulfport-Biloxi, Mississippi: The Mississippi Gulf Coast stretches across several counties and cities represented by GCCN partner chambers including Jackson County, Gulfport, Biloxi, Pass Christian, and Long Beach, Mississippi. Jackson County is the most industrialized county in Mississippi and is home to the state’s largest employer, Ingall’s Shipbuilding. Major industry employers in the region include Chevron, Rolls-Royce, Bollinger Shipyards, Sunplex Industrial Park, and Northrop Grumman Aerospace Unmanned Systems Center. The region has a large hospitality base with 12 casinos stretching across the region. There are several higher education institutions including Jackson State University, which is an HBCU, Hinds Community College, and Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College (MGCCC). **Workforce Challenges - Training Gaps:** While there are established programs, such as P3 and K-12 Career and Technical Training Education opportunities, there are limited resources for adult education and training programs.

Catalyst for Change

Proposed Projects

The regions spanning the GCCN recognize an urgent need to fill jobs. This funding will allow us to implement immediate solutions to put boots on the ground and establish or expand wrap around services to connect the unconnected. **We have workforce training programs. We have jobs that need to be filled. We want to dig deep into these underserved communities and give them the tools they need to get to the jobs.** To ensure we are creating pathways to good jobs, as part of our detailed plan, we will list jobs by NAICS code with anticipated wages at the conclusion of our Strategy Grant projects. Our target populations include the current PAEG available workforce who is not part of the workforce and the high school graduates who will become part of the workforce if shown the pathway and opportunities that exist. To meet these needs, we are proposing these projects.

Project 1: Mobile County Connecting the Unconnected Workforce to Good Jobs and Needed Training

Transportation Pilot Expansion – Expand the existing 1-year transportation pilot to create an established micro-transit system and add two complementary services that will address transportation barriers uncovered by South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC) 2020 study, *Mobile Area Demand-Response Transit System Feasibility Study*. Leveraging funds from a DOT Carbon Reduction Grant, this project will achieve the following: 1) Expand the current workforce transportation model to accommodate workforce in areas north of Mobile city with the support and leadership of industry partner, Outokumpu and 2) Expand routes to provide transportation to workforce training, which includes routes to new locations such as Bishop State Community College (HBCU) and AM/NS Calvert, and establish afterhours routes to Airbus and other industry partners with training programs and apprenticeships.

Recruit, hire, and train 6 Workforce Influencers – Mobile will extend Bishop State Community College’s (BSCC) Workforce Influencer program. The Workforce Influencers will be BSCC employees who will complete hands-on, grassroots marketing and recruitment efforts to connect prime age unemployed citizens to BSCC programs, workforce training opportunities, and available on-the-job training. **The target population for the Workforce Influencers will be individuals who are justice-involved, basic skills deficient, English language learners, homeless or economically disadvantaged, on public assistance, women, and veterans who fall into the prime age employment gap.** Workforce Influencers will be responsible for integrating into the communities and organizations identified in a study from our Strategy Grant submission. They will establish relationships and show the persistently distressed and unemployed the pathway to workforce training and good jobs. Targeted programs will include workforce training programs that are 12 weeks or less, non-credited, which include Carpentry, Heavy Highway Construction, Shipfitting, Marine Electrical, Fast Track HVAC, Lineworker, and our Fix It Program. The

programs will include the ability to earn industry-recognized credentials available within each program. Recruiting efforts can be expanded to include registered apprenticeship programs.

Recompete Plan Coordinator (RPC) – An RPC will be employed with the Mobile Chamber of Commerce in the Community Development Division. They will coordinate project implementation across all entities and lead the Phase 2 Recompete Plan. This includes working with industry, education, and workforce partners to track our regional commitments; organizing and tracking the efforts of the Economic Development Committee to ensure feedback and participation of underrepresented populations; and identifying long-term funding strategies to sustain the projects.

- **Partners:** Mobile Chamber, City of Mobile, Bishop State Community College, Airbus, Alabama Power, AM/NS Calvert, Austal USA, BASF, Evonik, Outokumpu, SSAB, SAWDC, SWAPTE
- **Service Area:** Mobile County is classified as a Local Labor Market.
- **Target Population:** The service area for this project includes the fifteen zip code, 36602-13 and 36617-19, with a percentage of poverty higher than the national average within the radius of employment near groupings of our largest and growing employers, which are located in Mobile’s downtown and going north towards Highway 43.
- **Total Jobs Created and Filled:** 3,000+

Project 2: Transformative Renovation of Career Tech Facilities in Mobile, Alabama

The Mobile Chamber’s Mobile Area Workforce Alliance (MAWA) will collaborate with Austal USA to introduce workforce development programs within our area’s local high schools and career tech centers. This requires renovation for improvement to educational facilities in local high school labs. The training program will provide paid learn-as-you-earn opportunities to equip students with the skills necessary to begin their careers as Trade Assistants at Austal USA upon graduation.

- **Partners:** Mobile Chamber and Austal USA
- **Service Area:** Mobile County is classified as a Local Labor Market.
- **Target Population:** High school juniors and seniors in the Mobile County Public School System, Accel, Chickasaw, Saraland, and Satsuma schools.
- **Total Jobs Created and Filled:** 2,600

Project 3: Workforce Connections in Lake Charles, Louisiana

Recruit, hire, and train 2 Workforce Influencers – Work with SOWELA Technical Community College to establish a Workforce Influencer program by following the best practices identified in Mobile’s Workforce Influencer program. SOWELA recently opened a Hospitality and Gaming Training Center, which offers opportunities for on-the-job training in positions in casinos, hotels and restaurants. SOWELA’s Workforce Influencers will use results from studies in the Strategy Grant to identify and promote this program and similar pathways to training and employment opportunities.

Expand Workplace Internship Programs – Building on the current partnership with McNeese State University’s Internship program and the Chamber SWLA, this project will focus on including PAEG students in Intern Soiree recruitment efforts. The Chamber and MSU College of Business hold the Intern Soiree’s twice per year during which fifty employers meet and potentially offer paid internships to current students.

Conduct a Transportation Pilot – Building upon *Just Imagine SWLA Master Plan* to rebuild Mid City, the Transportation Pilot will focus on connecting Mid City residents by providing after-hours service routes to jobs and access to other locations as defined in the Strategy Grant.

- **Partners:** McNeese State University, SOWELA Technical Community College, Regional Planning Commission
- **Service Area:** Lake Charles County is classified as a Local Labor Market
- **Target Population:** Mid City in Calcasieu Parish, zip code 70605

- **Total Jobs Created and Filled:** To be determined in the Strategy Grant

Project 4: Lafayette Economic Mobility for Rural Workers in One Acadiana

Build the EMRW Cohort – Grow efforts to bring together local partners to provide rural learners and workers from low-income backgrounds with the training needed to access living-wage jobs close to home. This will be accomplished by expanding community outreach to develop programming with employers and education partners to align locally offered credentials and degrees with those required for in-demand jobs. This could include an expansion of Education Opportunity Centers on South Louisiana Community College’s (SLCC) from three to all nine campuses to increase student success in rural parishes.

Conduct a Transportation Pilot – Connect rural learners and workers to training and employment. Pilot a rural workforce transportation pilot in the best-given areas designated in a feasibility study that will be conducted during the strategy phase of Recompete.

- **Partners:** South Louisiana Community College, City of New Orleans
- **Service Area:** All counties within One Acadiana are classified as Local Labor Markets: Lafayette County, Opelousas, Communing Zone #257, Jennings, Morgan City
- **Target Population:** Rural focus - To be further determined in the Strategy Grant
- **Total Jobs Created and Filled:** To be determined in the Strategy Grant

Project 5: Creating Pathways to Sector Specific Training Opportunities for New Orleanians

Recruit, hire, and train 6 Workforce Influencers – Partner with Southern University of New Orleans (SUNO), to establish a Workforce Influencer program to foster enrollment, program growth, and long-term good jobs through three degree-granting programs – Nursing, Cyber Security, and Criminal Justice. These programs were selected due to significant workforce losses (nursing), ongoing need (criminal justice) and anticipated growth (Cybersecurity) as well as established employer pipelines leading graduates directly into the workforce.

Expand SUNO Daycare Pilot Programming – Recompete partner, Southern University of New Orleans, has a US Department of Education Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools (CCAMPIS) grant. Under this program, student-parent applicants are considered for childcare assistance through CCAMPIS funding based on eligibility status, financial income, need, resources, and family contribution levels. To bolster enrollment, we will create a pathway to education by encouraging PAEG students to participate in SUNO’s emerging on-campus daycare program.

- **Partners:** McNeese State University, SOWELA Technical Community College
- **Service Area:** New Orleans is classified as a Partially Eligible Local Community on the Recompete Mapping Tool. The service area will include the following distressed neighborhoods in Orleans Parish: Gert Town/Hollygrove, Central City, Algiers, Lower Ninth Ward, Gentilly, and New Orleans East. Orleans Parish is considered a persistently poverty parish by the EDA.
- **Target Population:** To be determined in the Strategy Grant
- **Total Jobs Created and Filled:** 3,500

Project 6: Connecting Workers to Good Jobs on the Mississippi Gulf Coast

Recruit, hire, and train 4 Workforce Influencers – Based on the results from the Community Outreach Study, The Mississippi regions of Gulfport-Biloxi will follow the best practices identified in Mobile’s Workforce Influencer program to implement a similar program with local education and industry partners.

Conduct a Transportation Pilot – Building upon results from the Transportation Feasibility study, we will implement a microtransit service modeled after Mobile’s pilot.

- **Partners:** To be determined during the Strategy Grant
- **Service Area:** Gulfport-Biloxi is classified as a Local Labor Market.

- **Target Population:** To be determined during the Strategy Grant
- **Total Jobs Created and Filled:** To be determined in the Strategy Grant

These projects reflect our initial plans. Though our region has an understanding of how to address the prime age employment gap, we have applied for a Phase 1 Strategy Development Grant to hire an RPC, conduct additional feasibility and workforce studies, establish GCCN governance, establish the Economic Diversity Committee, offer participation to other Chambers and community groups, especially those representing minority populations, and define GCCN's commitments. The ultimate outcome of the Strategy Grant will be to detail our plans and goals as follows.

Project Name: Description: Lead: Partners:				Outcomes/Impact		
Needs Addressed	Target Population	Area(s) Served	Cost	# Jobs Created	# Jobs Filled	% Target Population served