

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

September 2012



Prepared by the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission

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Section 1

South Alabama Regional Development District

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Executive Summary

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is the result of a local planning process designed to guide the economic growth of an area and serves as the economic development program required by the EDA. The CEDS is both a document and a process. The process involves analysis, planning and action to promote new economic development activity and improve community facilities and services. Furthermore, a CEDS is required to qualify for Economic Development Administration (EDA) assistance under its public works, economic adjustment, and other planning programs, and a CEDS is a prerequisite for designation by EDA as an Economic Development District (EDD).

In 1975, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC) became involved in its first Economic Development Planning program. First published in December 1977, the Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP) provided the information necessary for EDA to designate the two counties as redevelopment areas in order that vital public works and development projects could be undertaken to reduce area unemployment and to expand economic opportunities throughout Mobile and Escambia Counties. In May 1986, the South Alabama Region was designated as an Economic Development District (EDD). Over the past 20 years, SARPC has continually updated and maintained this document meeting required criteria from EDA. In 1991, the OEDP became the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS).

SARPC serves as an arm of local government and is also organized as a non-profit corporation (501(c)3). Geographically, SARPC includes Baldwin, Escambia, and Mobile Counties. The CEDS oversight committee is composed of a minimum of 51 percent elected officials with the remainder of the committee representing agriculture, commerce, industry, civic organizations, education, labor and minorities. One committee member serves on the Governor appointed Rural Action Authority and serves as the workforce development committee chair for our region.

Our mission will be a continuation of support to local governments for economic and community development. SARPC is committed to working with community leaders and respective elected officials to provide a level of services and facilities beneficial to all residents in our region.

SARPC ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNANCE

The concept of regional planning received its impetus from the Federal Highway Act of 1962. That legislation required that, in urbanized areas, programs for federal-aid highway projects approved after July 1, 1965 must be based on a continuing, comprehensive transportation planning process carried on cooperatively by the state and local communities.

The State of Alabama authorized implementation of the regional planning process in State Act Nos. 584 and 585 of 1963. Act 584 authorized the establishment of urbanized regions for advisory planning purposes and the appointment of regional planning commissions. Act 585 authorized existing state and local organizations to participate in the planning process. Subsequently, the State of Alabama authorized the formation of seven specific urbanized areas as planning Regions. Mobile was one of these urbanized areas.

In September of 1964, the concept of regional planning became a reality in Mobile County, when local elected officials organized what was then known as the Mobile County Regional Planning Commission. Its major function was to develop a comprehensive street and highway plan for the Mobile urban areas, which included Mobile, Prichard, Chickasaw, Saraland, and Satsuma; and the urbanizing sections of the county. The Commission formally committed itself to this task in June of 1965.

Since 1965 the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission has had an active role and ongoing relationships with existing local, regional and state institutions.

Support Staff

The CEDS Committee will rely on the staff of the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission to ensure that the day-to-day functions required are met ensuring the success of the CEDS process.

Committee Work Programs

The Committee will adopt a work program that describes each task to be preformed, identifies the individual, organization or work group responsible for completing each task and establish timetables.

Section 2

South Alabama Regional Development District

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Public and Private Partnerships

A critical element of this effort is the importance of working together as a region. The CEDS process is to focus federal, state, local and private programs and funding toward common goals. This will ultimately create partnerships among these programs to stimulate local economic growth.

The CEDS program encourages a coordinated planning process that allows individual towns as well as other local and regional entities to work together to guide the resources of the region. The SARPC Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Committee was formed to accomplish this task.

Listed below are the committee members:

SARPC CEDS COMMITTEE 2012

Honorable Tony Kennon	City of Orange Beach
Honorable Robert E. James	Baldwin County Commission
Honorable Howard Shell	City of Atmore
Honorable Howard Rubenstein	City of Saraland
Honorable Merceria Ludgood	Mobile County Commission
Mr. Chris Pringle	Business owner
Mr. Steve Perry	The Forum
Mr. Bob Higgins	Baldwin County Economic Alliance
Dr. Cindy Wilson	University of South Alabama Baldwin County
Honorable Jamie Tillery	City of Bay Minette
Honorable Tucker Dorsey	Baldwin County Commission
Councilman Jermaine Burrell	City of Mobile
Honorable Ron Davis	City of Prichard
Mr. Steve Ladas	Ladas Development, Inc.
Councilman Louis Hard	City of Bayou La Batre
Mr. Bill Sisson	Mobile Airport Authority
Mr. Robert Ingram	Baldwin County Economic Alliance
Dr. James Lowe	Bishop State College
Honorable John Koniar	City of Foley
Honorable Larry White	Escambia County Commission
Mr. William Lovett	Lovett Funeral Home
Ms. Amber Ramsey	Crowder Gulf
Dr. Brenda Kennedy	Continuing Education

Mr. Tom Wolfe
Ms. Darrelyn Bender
Ms. Marshal Rogers
Ms. Jan Boudreau
Mr. Jimmy Lyons
Mr. Robert Lee
Mr. Vince Johnson
Mr. Buddy Floyd
Mr. Troy Wayman
Mr. Mark Burges
Ms. Donna Watts
Mr. Mark Foley
Mr. John Murphy Jr.

Atmore Utilities
Eastern Shore Chamber of Commerce
Escambia County Ind. Development Authority
Baldwin County United
Alabama State Port Authority
Vulcan Utility Sign and Products
Southern Pine Electric Coop
Mobile Gas
Mobile Area Chamber of Commerce
South Alabama Gas Company
South Baldwin Chamber
University of Mobile
City of Mobile



Section 3

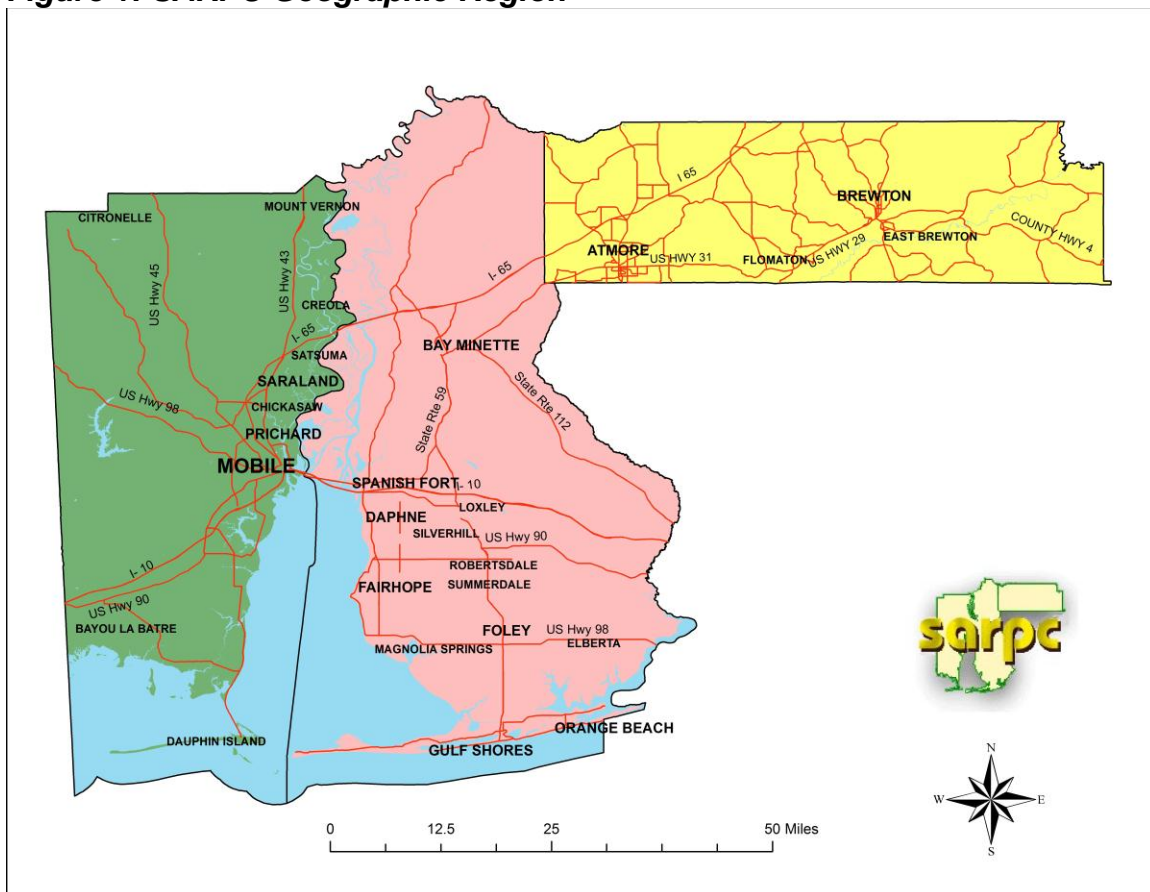
South Alabama Regional Development District

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Economic Analysis

SARPC's geographic region is illustrated in *Figure 1*.

Figure 1: SARPC Geographic Region



Source: SARPC

Table 1 quantifies the region's land use in square miles, acres, and percent of county land in 2012.

Table 1: South Alabama Regional Land Use 2012

Type of Usage	Square Miles	Acres	% County Land
Water	6.04	3,868.56	0.63
Urban	39.40	25,214.24	4.14
Forest	492.17	314,986.49	51.68
Shrub and Brush	108.91	69,702.99	11.44
Barren	80.92	51,789.98	8.50
Agriculture	137.36	87,911.79	14.42
Wetlands	87.62	56,075.75	9.20
Total	952.42	609,549.79	100.00

Source: United States Geographic Survey (USGS)

Aging

The South Alabama Regional Planning Commission is the designated Area Agency on Aging for the South Alabama Area Development District. The Area Agency on Aging (AAA) is responsible for planning and developing the Area Plan on Aging and implementing services. AAA is the central advocate for persons 60 years and older in Baldwin, Escambia, and Mobile Counties. The SARPC-AAA is the grantee of funds for the Older Americans Act.

Area Plan On Aging Summary Fiscal Years 2011-2014

Objectives and Strategies based on Agency On Aging (AOA) Strategic Priorities:

AOA Goal 1: Empower older people, their families, and other consumers to make informed decisions about, and be able to easily access, existing health and long-term care options.

AOA Goal 2: Enable seniors to remain in their own homes with high quality of life for as long as possible through the provision of home and community-based services, including support for family caregivers.

AOA Goal 3: Empower older people to stay active and healthy through Older Americans Act services and the new prevention benefits under Medicare.

AOA Goal 4: Ensure the rights of older people and prevent their abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

SARPC-AAA provides programs and services to citizens of the Planning Service Area (PSA). Due to funding variations, availability of service providers, etc., all of these services may not be available in every county or community.

Listed are the programs and services that are provided by the SARPC-AAA for the citizens of the PSA:

- Home and Community Based Services
 - Senior centers
 - Congregate meals
 - Transportation and assisted transportation
 - Information and assistance outreach
 - SenioRxPrescription Drug Assistance Program and other prescription programs
 - Nutrition education and nutrition counseling
 - Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Programs
 - Senior Community Service Employment Program
 - Medication management and health promotion
 - Recreation
 - Public education
 - Material aid
- In Home Services
 - Alabama Cares: The National Family Caregiver Support Program
 - Respite services
 - Personal care, homemaker, and chore service
 - Telephone reassurance and family visitation
- Elder Rights Services
 - Legal assistance
 - Ombudsman
 - State Health Insurance Programs (SHIP)
 - Elder abuse
- Long Term Care / Home and Community Based Services
 - Elderly and Disabled Medicaid Waiver
 - Adult day care
 - Case management
 - Alabama Connect
 - Volunteer programs
 - Disaster relief
- Other Special Grants and Activities

A more detailed description of these programs can be found in the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission – Area Plan on Aging Fiscal Years 2011-2014. Contact 1-800-AGE-LINE or (251) 433-6541.

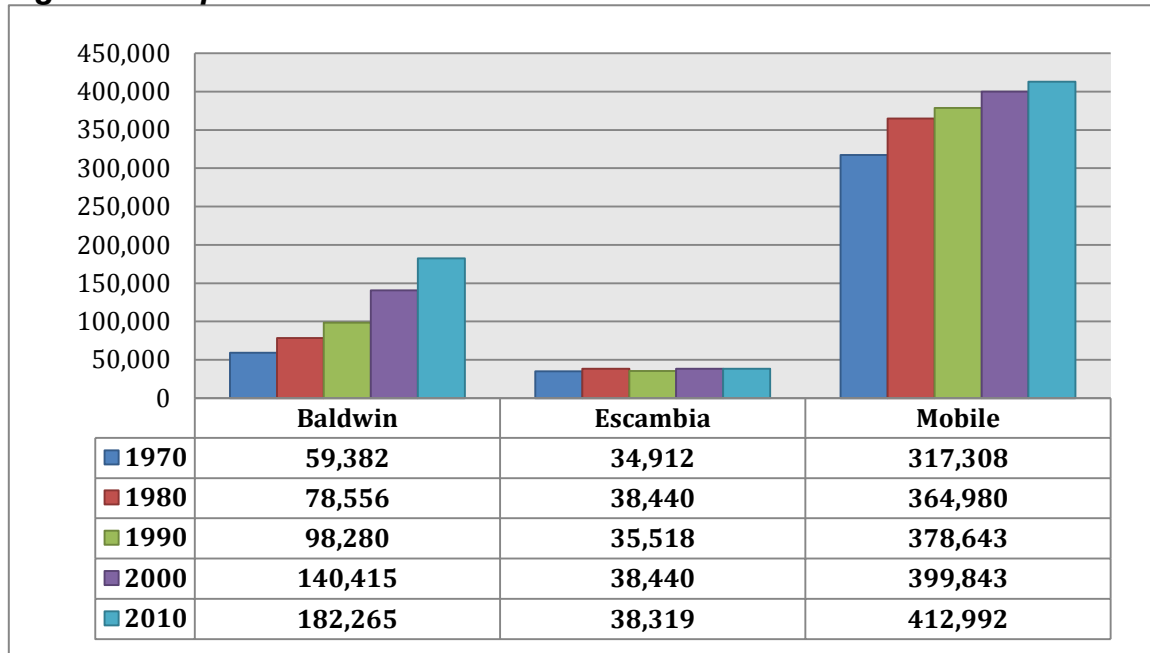
ECONOMY

Population Size

Population growth patterns were analyzed from 1970 to 2010 as shown in *Figure 2*. The population of the region has increased over the past forty years. Mobile and Baldwin counties with larger cities have experienced larger population growths. Escambia County shows a slower growth rate. The slow growth in Escambia

County's rural populations tends to follow the national trend of people moving to more urban areas for employment. **The total population of the 3 county region is 633,576.**

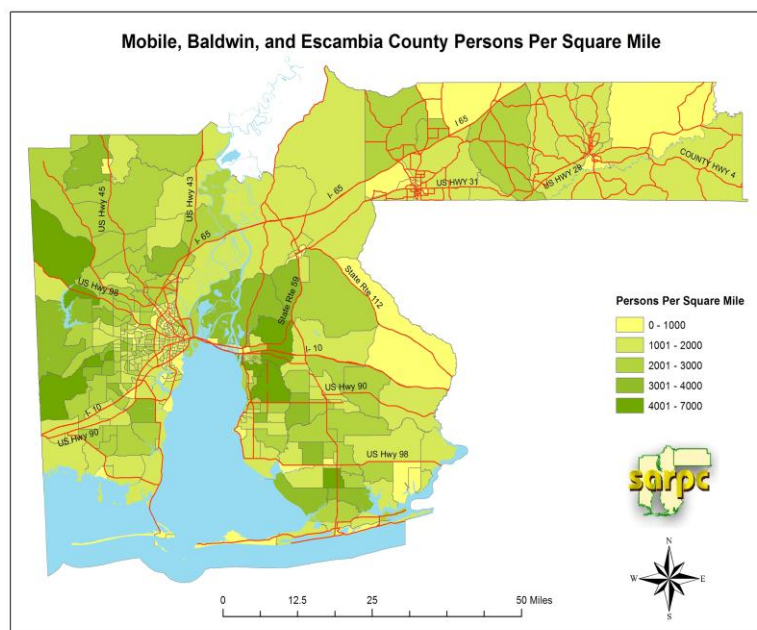
Figure 2: Population of the Counties 1970 to 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population, 1970 – 2010.

Figure 3, illustrates the population percentage per square mile in the tri-county region in 2012.

Figure 3: Mobile, Baldwin, and Escambia County Persons Per Sq. Mile 2012



Source: U.S. Census

Future Population Forecasts

According to the Center for Business and Economic Research, Baldwin County is the fastest growing county in the region and is projected to see a 54% percent increase in population by 2035. Mobile is second with a projected growth of 12.5% percent and Escambia County is third with an estimated 7% increase in population by 2035, as shown in *Table 2*.

Table 2: Population Estimates of Counties 2010 to 2035

County	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Baldwin	182,265	203,897	225,130	245,610	264,901	282,378
Escambia	38,319	39,136	39,822	40,346	40,718	40,943
Mobile	412,992	423,750	434,699	445,395	455,258	464,305

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER)

Future population levels are important since they determine both the amount of land to be developed in the future and, to a large extent, the type of development (e.g., residential or commercial) that will occur. An understanding of the present population characteristics also helps the community to determine the adequacy of existing land use patterns, economic arrangements, and community facilities in terms of meeting existing needs. Changes can also be made in projected population trends by significant changes in economic development strategies and proactive land use planning processes.

Population Composition and Age Distribution

The age composition of the South Alabama EDD population has shown changes that are aligned with national trends. These changes are shown in *Table 3*. The first two age brackets have shown a relatively small increase, whereas, the percentage of persons 65 years of age and over has increased and should continue to increase as the “Baby Boomer” generation reaches this age bracket. The percentage of persons over 65 years of age reflects the trend of people living longer and in-migration of residents.

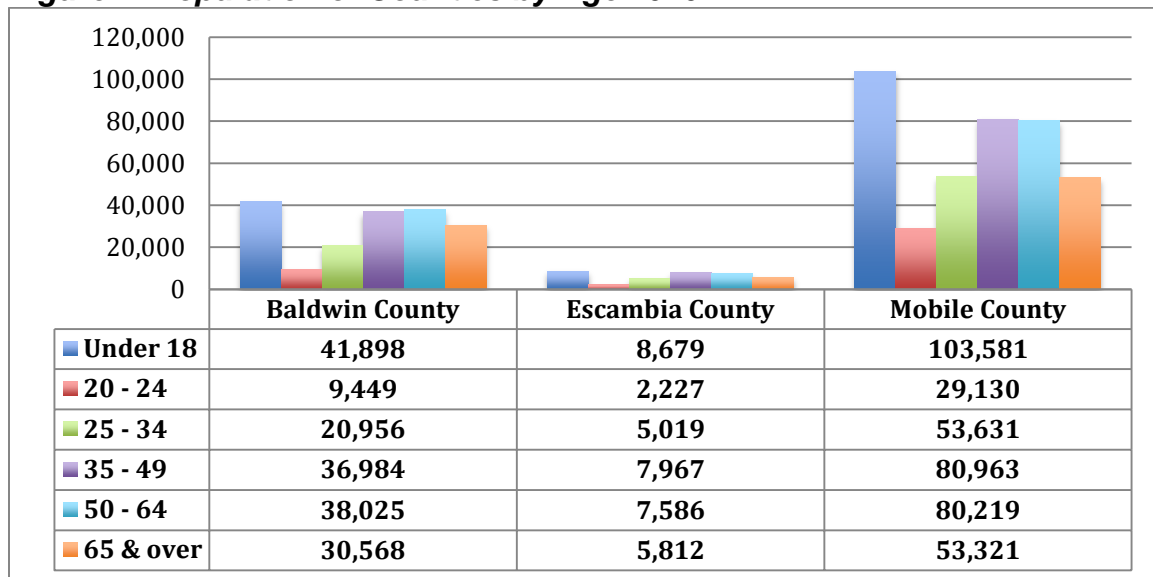
Table 3: South Alabama EDD Age Composition Changes 2000-2010

Age Group	2000 Population	2010 Population	% Changes 2000-2010
Total	578,698	633,576	8.6 %
00-20	170,072	171,719	0.9 %
21-64	333,768	372,156	10.3%
65+	74,858	89,701	16.5 %

Source: U.S. Census 2000 and 2010

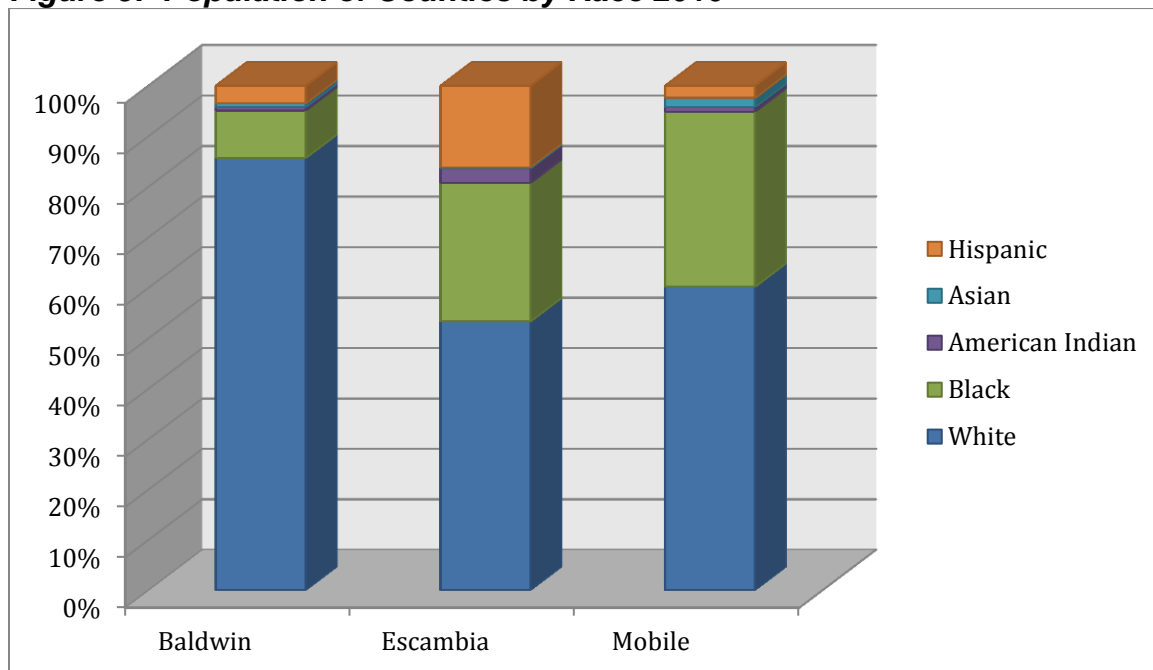
Figure 4 illustrates population of counties by age and *Figure 5*, illustrates population of counties by race.

Figure 4: Population of Counties by Age 2010



Source: U.S. Census 2010

Figure 5: Population of Counties by Race 2010



Source: U.S. Census 2010

ANALYSIS

The following tables provide a quantitative look at the South Alabama EDD economy in three ways: as a whole, in comparison with the state, and broken into component

parts. The tables display data regarding the labor force and employment trends of county residents, including data regarding poverty and median income trends.

As indicated in *Table 4* shows the county with the highest unemployment was Escambia County with an unemployment rate of 10.3 percent. Baldwin County's unemployment was the lowest in the region, at 8.2 percent. This indicates the lack of available jobs in rural areas.

Table 4: Unemployment Rates 2004-2012

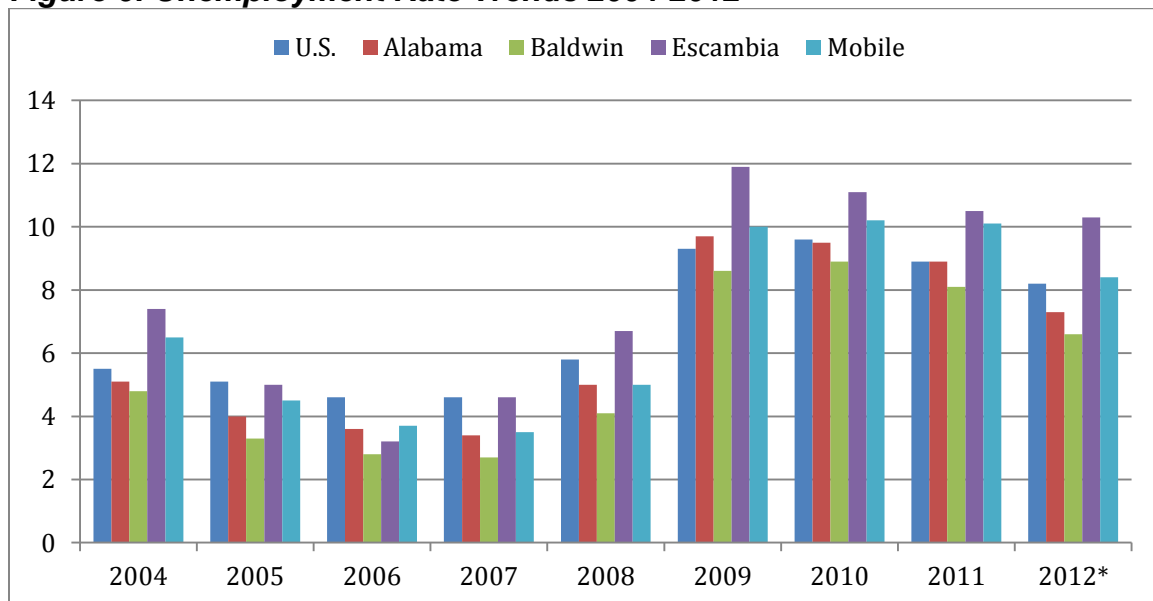
	U.S.	Alabama	Baldwin	Escambia	Mobile
2004	5.5	5.1	4.8	7.4	6.5
2005	5.1	4.0	3.3	5.0	4.5
2006	4.6	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.7
2007	4.6	3.4	2.7	4.6	3.5
2008	5.8	5.0	4.1	6.7	5.0
2009	9.3	9.7	8.6	11.9	10.0
2010	9.6	9.5	8.9	11.1	10.2
2011	8.9	8.9	8.1	10.5	10.1
2012*	8.2%	7.3%	6.6%	10.3%	8.4%

Source: Alabama Department of Industrial Relations (ADIR)

*Through May 2012

Figure 6 illustrates the unemployment rate trends in the United States, Alabama, and the region by county from 2004 through May of 2012.

Figure 6: Unemployment Rate Trends 2004-2012



Source: U.S. Census 2000; CBER; Alabama Department of Industrial Relations

*Through May 2012

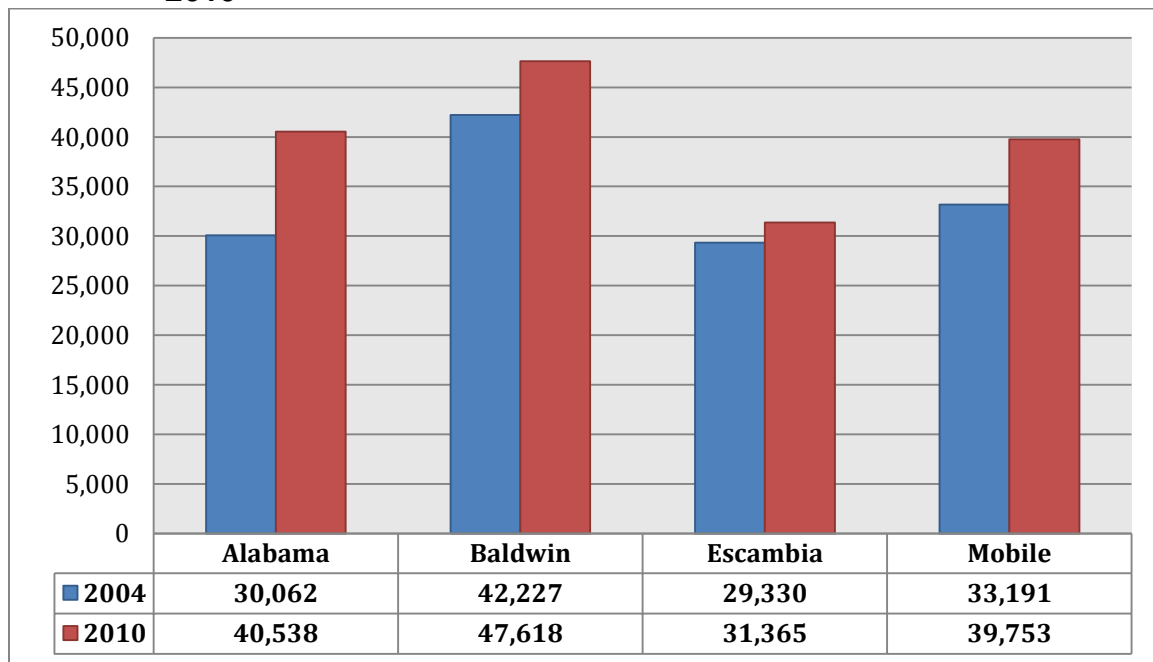
An analysis of income and poverty levels within the South Alabama EDD was conducted to compare the regional income to the state averages as indicated in Table 5 and Figure 7. ***In the State of Alabama poverty increased by 23.1 percent and median income rose by 34.8 percent between 2004 and 2010.***

Table 5: Poverty Population in the South Alabama EDD 2004 – 2010

	2004	2010	Percent Change 2004-2010
Alabama	717,483	883,078	23.1%
Baldwin	16,089	24,056	49.5%
Escambia	7,243	9,135	26.1%
Mobile	79,110	83,457	5.4%

Source: U.S. Census – Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Figure 7: Median Income in Alabama and the South Alabama EDD; 2004 – 2010



Source: U.S. Census – Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Table 6 shows percent of change in Median Household Income for the South Alabama Regions EDD from 2000 through 2010.

Table 6: Percent Change in Median Household Income 2004-2010

Alabama	Baldwin	Escambia	Mobile
34.8%	12.8%	6.9%	19.7%

Source: U.S. Census – Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Table 7 lists Per Capita Personal Income for residents in the South Alabama EDD for the years 2006 through 2009.

**Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income for South Alabama EDD Counties
2006 and 2009**

	2006	2009
United States	37,698	39,635
Alabama	31,421	33,411
Baldwin	33,682	34,461
Escambia	24,524	26,963
Mobile	28,625	30,878

Source: U.S. Census – Fact Sheet; Bureau of Business and Economic Research, CBER

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Work Force Training

Alabama has one of the best manufacturing training programs in the United States according to the 2004 edition of Expansion Management magazine. Almost all major Mobile manufacturers have taken advantage of the services offered by Alabama Industrial Development Training (AIDT). With more than 30 years experience, AIDT has a proven method of recruiting, screening, and training for company startups and expanding workforces. This program is available to all Alabama companies with significant hiring needs. It is provided free of charge and custom-tailored to individual company needs. An AIDT training center opened in 2009 at the ThyssenKrupp steel mill site located in Calvert. The AIDT Maritime Training Center was opened in 2011 in Mobile, Alabama to support the shipbuilding industry.

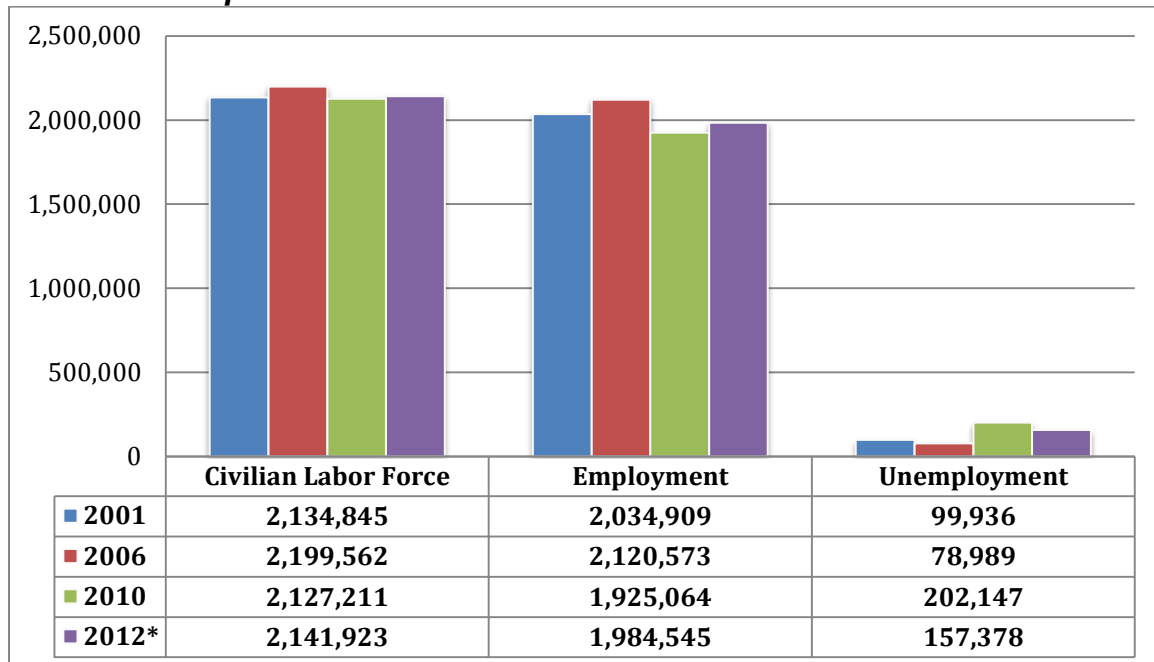
The State of Alabama Workforce Investment Advisory Areas are divided into twelve Regions. Baldwin County, Escambia County, and Mobile County are in Region 9. **Region 9 also includes Washington, Clark, Monroe and Conecuh Counties.**

The following is information found in Region 9 Workforce Report I Summary – 2011 provided by the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs, Office of Workforce Development (ADIR); and A Collaborative & Regional Framework for Economic Renewal of the Alabama Gulf Coast by the EDPA.

Figure 8 illustrates the Civilian Work Force by county for the South Alabama EDD for the years 2001-2012. This information is provided by the Alabama Department of Industrial Relations (ADIR).

Labor force data are often limited to information on the employed and the unemployed that is available from government sources. This information is not complete from the perspective of the employers. New or expanding employers are also interested in **underemployment** because current underemployed workers are potential employees.

Figure 8: Civilian Work Force, Employment, and Unemployment Comparison for Alabama 2001 – 2012



Source: ADIR

* Through May 2012

According to a 2010 survey for region 9, *underemployment may occur due to:*

- Lack of job opportunity in the area
- Low wages at available jobs
- Other family or personal obligations
- Living too far from jobs
- Child care responsibilities
- Owning a house in the area

On-going economic development efforts can help in this regard.

An analysis of underemployed workers to the overall workforce in Region 9 *shows that:*

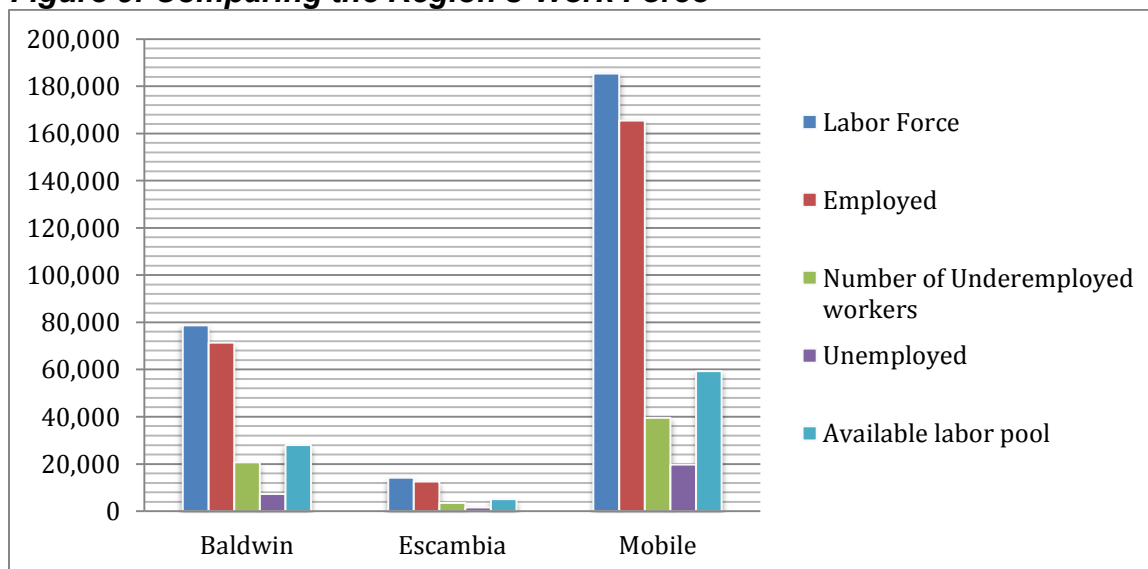
- Fewer work full-time and more of the part-timers would like to work full-time
- More hold multiple jobs
- They have shorter commute times but slightly longer distances
- More are personal care and service, transport and material moving workers, and retail and wholesale salespersons
- They have shorter job tenure
- More are in manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, information, and accommodation and food service industries
- They earn less

- Fewer believe their jobs fit well with their education and training, skills, and experience
- More believe they are qualified for a better job
- More would leave their current jobs for a higher income
- For a better job, more are willing to extend their commute
- More have sought better jobs in the preceding quarter
- More are willing to train for a better job if the government pays for the cost of training
- Fewer are married
- Fewer are male
- They have the same median age
- Fewer are Hispanic
- Fewer are white
- They have slightly lower educational attainment

Workers in occupations that underutilize their experience, training, and skills are underemployed, as was illustrated in *Table 5* and *Figure 7*.

Figure 9 compares the region's work force by county.

Figure 9: Comparing the Region's Work Force



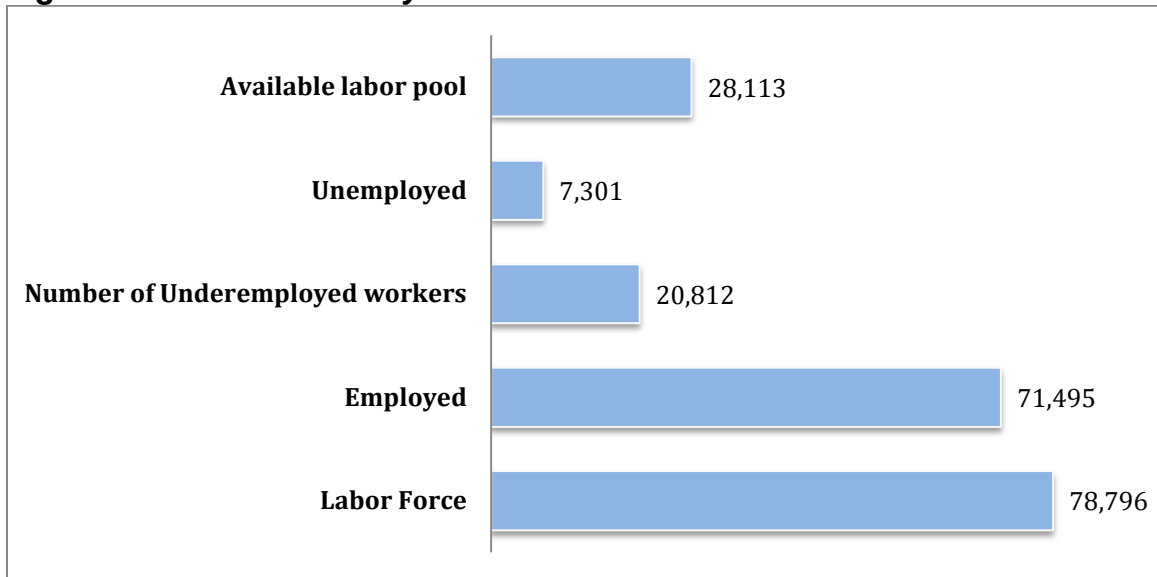
Source: *State of Workforce Report V: Region 9; CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR*

Baldwin County Work Force

Figure 10 shows the work force of Baldwin County for the year of 2010.

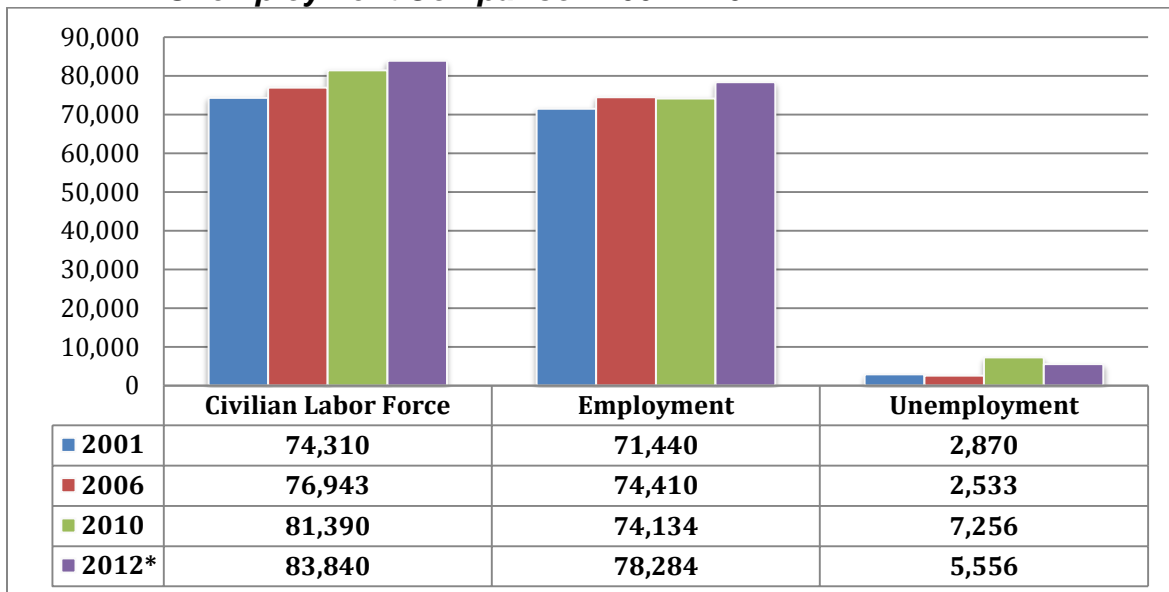
Figure 11 shows the comparison of the work force of Baldwin County for the years of 2001 through May 2012.

Figure 10: Baldwin County Work Force 2010



Source: CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR

Figure 11: Baldwin County Civilian Work Force, Employment, and Unemployment Comparison 2001 – 2012



Source: ADIR

*Through May 2012

Table 8 shows the total jobs created and total investment by new and expanding industries for years 2007-2011 in Baldwin County.

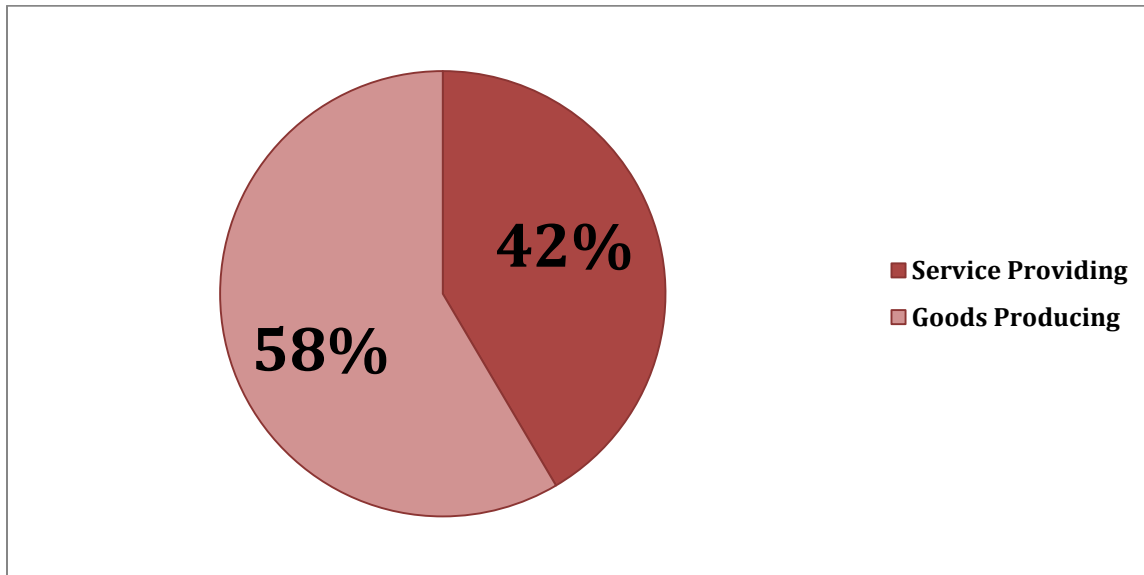
Table 8: Baldwin County Total Net Jobs Created and Total Investment by Year

Baldwin County		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Net Jobs</i>	<i>Total Investment</i>
2007	472	\$42,922,130
2008	393	\$43,277,000
2009	5,212	\$1,516,390,000
2010	193	\$29,393,000
2011	366	\$22,449,250

Source: Alabama Development Office (ADO)

Figure 12 shows the distribution of new and expanding industries between services providing and goods producing sectors.

Figure 12: New and Expanding Industry Sector Distribution for the Region 2007-2012



Source: ADO

Tables 9, 10, 11, 12, & 13 show the new and expanding industries, their location, type of company, net jobs, and investment for the past five years in Baldwin County.

Table 9: New and Expanding Industries for Baldwin County 2007

2007				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Alabama Hotmix	Summerdale	Service Providing	20	\$2,200,000
Bluwood Technology	Loxley	Service Providing	8	\$750,000
Centerline Inc	Spanish fort	Goods Producing	30	\$2,100,000
First Gulf Bank	Summerdale	Service Providing	65	\$6,000,000
Forest Energy Products	Bay Minette	Goods Producing	65	\$10,000,000
Gulf Coast Paint Manufacturing Inc	Loxley	Goods Producing	-	\$37,130
Kaiser Realty	Gulf Shores	Service Providing	82	\$8,000,000
S & K Machinery	Bay Minette	Service Providing	25	\$2,250,000
Woener	Summerdale	Serv Prov/Gds Prod	10	\$1,500,000
			305	\$32,837,130
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Aerostructures Goodrich	Foley	Goods Producing	130	\$1,500,000
Eagle Bending Machines	Stapleton	Service Providing	3	\$50,000
Euromex	Loxley	Service Providing	14	\$6,000,000
GCE Manufacturing	Robertsdale	Goods Producing	10	\$535,000
Solutia Foley	Foley	Service Providing	10	\$2,000,000
Source: ADO			167	\$10,085,000
			Jobs	Total Investment
			472	\$42,922,130

Table 10: New and Expanding Industries for Baldwin County 2008

2008				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
A & S Marble Imports	Loxley	Service Providing	25	\$4,000,000
CRC	Robertsdale	Goods Producing	25	\$1,100,000
Coastal Kitchen and Bath Inc	Foley	Service Providing	10	\$1,700,000
Crescent Hardwood Supply	Spanish Fort	Service Providing	8	\$1,000,000
Ecovery LLC	Loxley	Service Providing	53	\$6,000,000
Kelco Metals	Spanish Fort	Goods Producing	18	\$2,300,000
Marine Specialty	Spanish Fort	Goods Producing	30	\$2,217,000
Myer Fulfillment Center	Foley	Service Providing	40	\$2,000,000
Segers Aero Corporation	Fairhope	Goods Producing	100	\$7,000,000
So. Ala. Comm Laundry	Foley	Service Providing	25	\$7,000,000
			334	\$34,317,000
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Budweiser Busch Dist.	Loxley	Service Providing	-	\$1,500,000
DentalEZ Inc of Alabama	Bay Minette	Service Providing	20	\$-
GCE Manufacturing	Robertsdale	Goods Producing	2	\$490,000
Gulf Packaging	Bay Minette	Service Providing	8	\$2,250,000
Perdido Vineyards of Ga	Perdido	Goods Producing	1	\$20,000
Segers Aero Corporation	Fairhope	Serv Prov/Gds Prod	8	\$1,700,000
Woener Companies	Foley	Service Providing	20	\$3,000,000
Source: ADO			59	\$8,960,000
			Jobs	Total Investment
			393	\$43,277,000

Table 11: New and Expanding Industries for Baldwin County 2009

2009				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Batchelor & Mechanics	Loxley	Goods Producing	25	\$2,000,000
Champion Generators	Lillian	Service Providing	10	\$1,000,000
Connexion Technologies	Gulf Shores	Service Providing	82	\$1,800,000
LA Candies LLC	Spanish Fort	Goods Producing	50	\$1,680,000
PLUS Diagnostics	Daphne	Service Providing	30	\$-
Saunders Yachtworks	Gulf Shores	Service Providing	75	\$2,500,000
Team Green	Foley	Goods Producing	60	\$6,000,000
			232	\$14,980,000
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Perdido Vineyards of Ga.	Perdido	Goods Producing	1	\$10,000
Punta Clara Kitchen Inc	Point Clear	Service Providing	21	\$400,000
S & S Machine Shop	Stapleton	Goods Producing	50	\$-
Segers Aero Corp.	Fairhope	Serv Prov/Gds Prod	8	\$1,000,000
Source: ADO			80	\$1,410,000
			Jobs	Total Investment
			312	\$16,390,000

Table 12: New and Expanding Industries for Baldwin County 2010

2010				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Farmers Fresh Produce	Robertsdale	Service Providing	25	\$1,530,000
			25	\$1,530,000
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Ascend Perf Materials	Foley	Goods Producing	20	\$7,000,000
Ecovery LLC	Loxley	Service Providing	25	\$2,500,000
Goodrich Aerostructures	Foley	Goods Producing	10	\$1,000,000
Paradise Chem & Paper	Gulf Shores	Service Providing	-	\$10,000
Plasmine Technology Inc	Bay Minette	Serv prov/Gds Prod	5	\$6,183,000
PLUS Diagnostics	Daphne	Service Providing	20	\$1,000,000
Railroad Resources LLC	Bay Minette	Service Providing	10	\$1,500,000
Saunders Yachtworks	Gulf Shores	Serv Prov/Gds Prod	25	\$6,000,000
Segers Aero Corp.	Fairhope	Goods Producing	8	\$1,500,000
TurfHound Corp.	Gulf Shores	Goods Producing	45	\$1,170,000
Source: ADO			168	\$27,863,000
			Jobs	Total Investment
			193	\$29,393,000

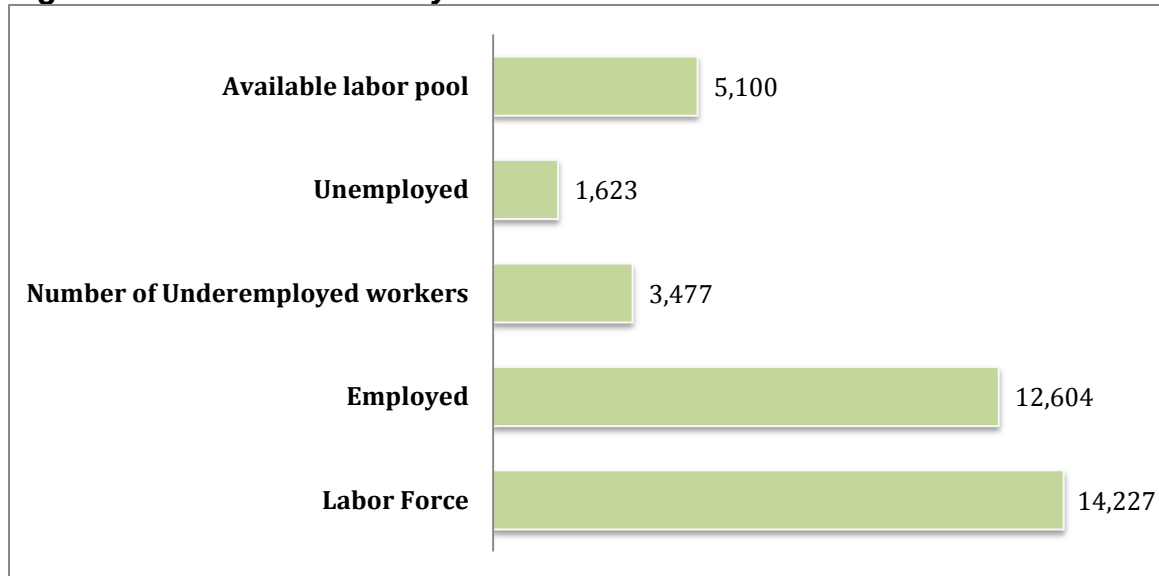
Table 13: New and Expanding Industries for Baldwin County 2011

2011				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Aero-Mark LLC	Fairhope	Service Providing	60	\$2,100,000
Coastal Industrial Supply	Robertsdale	Service Providing	5	\$300,000
Global Security Int.	Daphne	Service Providing	18	\$-
Gulf Coast Hatterus	Orange Beach	Serv Prov/Gds Prod	20	\$1,100,000
KM-RR Manu. LLC	Loxley	Goods Producing	20	\$3,107,500
Rokko Alloys	Spanish Fort	Service Providing	10	\$-
SafePact.com LLC	Gulf Shore	Service Providing	31	\$2,100,000
			164	\$8,707,500
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Claude Peteet Maricult Centr	Gulf Shores	Service Providing	20	\$8,741,000
Cylinder Repair Components	Robertsdale	Goods Producing	-	\$1,500,000
Eagle Bending Machines	Stapleton	Goods Producing	2	\$-
Goodrich Aerostructures	Foley	Goods Producing	20	\$-
Quality Filters Inc	Robertsdale	Goods Producing	108	\$2,000,000
Segers Aero Corp.	Fairhope	Goods Producing	7	\$300,000
Table Topics	Elberta	Goods Producing	20	\$200,000
Teledyne Cont Motors	Fairhope	Goods Producing	25	\$1,000,000
Source: ADO			202	\$13,741,750
			Jobs	Total Investment
			366	\$22,449,250

Escambia County Workforce

Figure 13 shows the work force of Escambia County for the year of 2010.

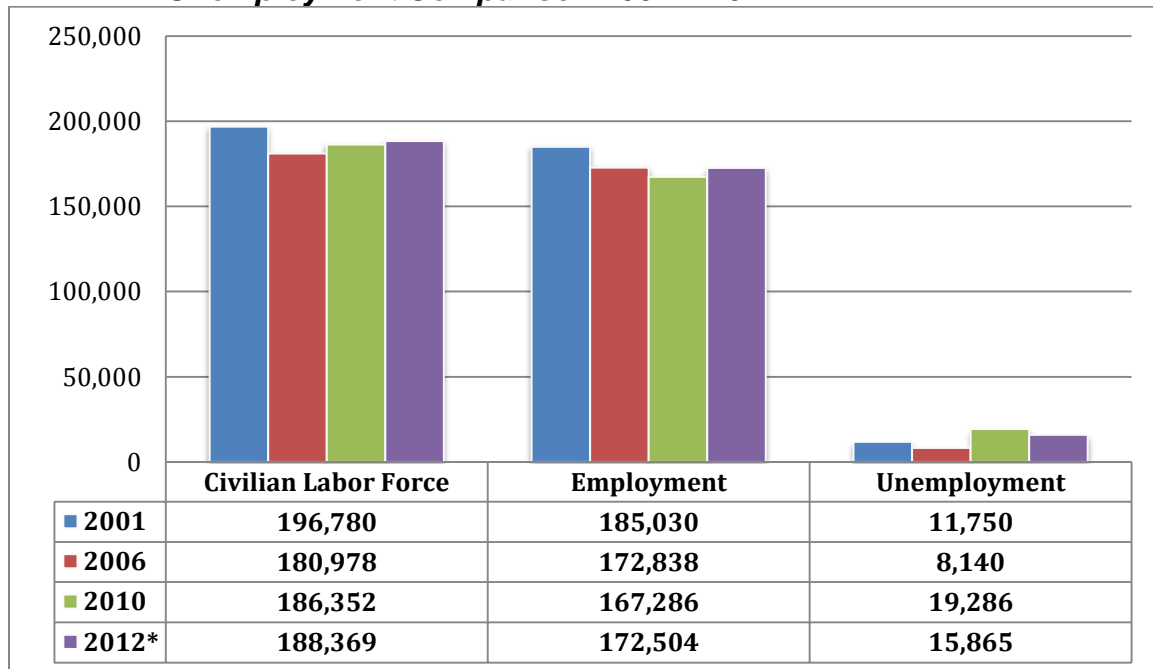
Figure 13: Escambia County Work Force 2010



Source: CBER, The University of Alabama, and ADIR

Figure 14 shows the comparison of the work force of Escambia County for the years of 2001 through May 2012.

Figure 14: Escambia County Civilian Work Force, Employment, and Unemployment Comparison 2001 – 2012



Source: ADIR

*Though May 2012

Table 14 shows total jobs created and the total investment by new and expanding industries for years 2007 through 2011 in Escambia County.

Table 14: Escambia County Total Net Jobs Created and Total Investment by Year

Escambia County		
Year	Total Net Jobs	Total Investment
2007	33	\$17,833,000
2008	62	\$12,504,350
2009	74	\$6,175,000
2010	10	\$20,500,000
2011	23	\$200,000

Source: ADO

Tables 15, 16, 17, & 18 show the new and expanding industries, their location, type of company, net jobs, and investment for the past five years in Escambia County.

Table 15: New and Expanding Industries for Escambia County 2007

2007				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Quantum Res Mgmt. LLC	Flomaton	Service Providing	5	\$4,000,000
			5	\$4,000,000
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
G & E Machine Works Inc	Brewton	Serv Prov/Gds Prod	4	\$300,000
International Retreading	Atmore	Service Providing	6	\$150,000
Masland Carpets Inc	Atmore	Goods Producing	5	\$8,483,000
Peacock Pavers	Atmore	Service Providing	2	\$600,000
Viking Industries	Atmore	Service Providing	11	\$300,000
			28	\$13,833,000
			Jobs	Total Investment
			33	\$17,833,000

Source: ADO

Table 16: New and Expanding Industries for Escambia County 2008

2008				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Longleaf Machining LLC	Brewton	Goods Producing	15	\$400,000
Wilkinson's of Norwich USA LLC	Brewton	Goods Producing	6	\$-
			21	\$400,000
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Alto Products	Atmore	Goods Producing	16	\$-
G & E Machine Works Inc	Brewton	Goods Producing	-	\$175,000
Masland Carpets Inc	Atmore	Goods Producing	21	\$11,529,350
Peacock Pavers	Atmore	Service Providing	4	\$-
Source: ADO			41	\$12,104,350
			Jobs	Total Investment
			62	\$12,504,350

Table 17: New and Expanding Industries for Escambia County 2009

2009				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Gulf Transport	Atmore	Service Providing	14	\$-
			14	\$-
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Alto Products	Atmore	Goods Producing	10	\$3,000,000
Georgia-Pacific Corp.	Brewton	Goods Producing	-	\$2,875,000
Matrix Telecom	Atmore	Service Providing	50	\$300,000
Source: ADO			60	\$6,175,000
			Jobs	Total Investment
			74	\$6,175,000

Table 18: New and Expanding Industries for Escambia County 2010

2010				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
-	-	-	-	-
			-	-
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
G & E Machine Works Inc	Brewton	Goods Producing	5	\$-
Georgia-Pacific Corp.	Brewton	Goods Producing	5	\$20,500,000
Source: ADO			10	\$20,500,000
			Jobs	Total Investment
			10	\$20,500,000

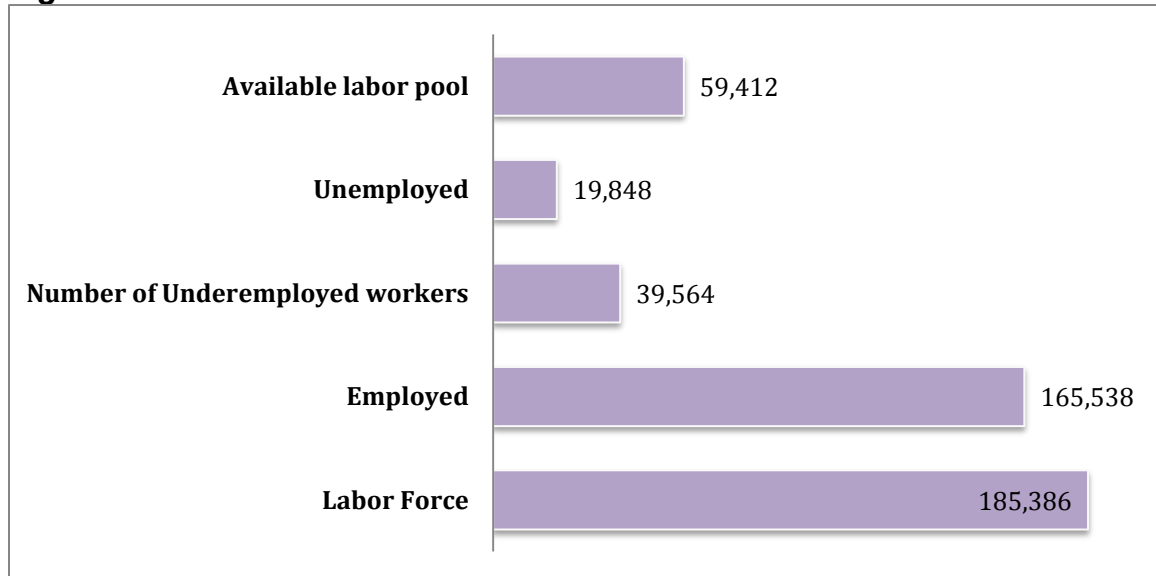
Table 19: New and Expanding Industries for Escambia County 2011

2011				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
-	-	-	-	-
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Fulgham Fibres Inc	Brewton	Goods Producing	13	\$100,000
Muskogee Technology	Atmore	Goods Producing	10	\$100,000
Source: ADO			23	\$200,000
			Jobs	Total Investment
			23	\$200,000

Mobile County Workforce

Figure 15 shows the work force of Mobile County for the year of 2010.

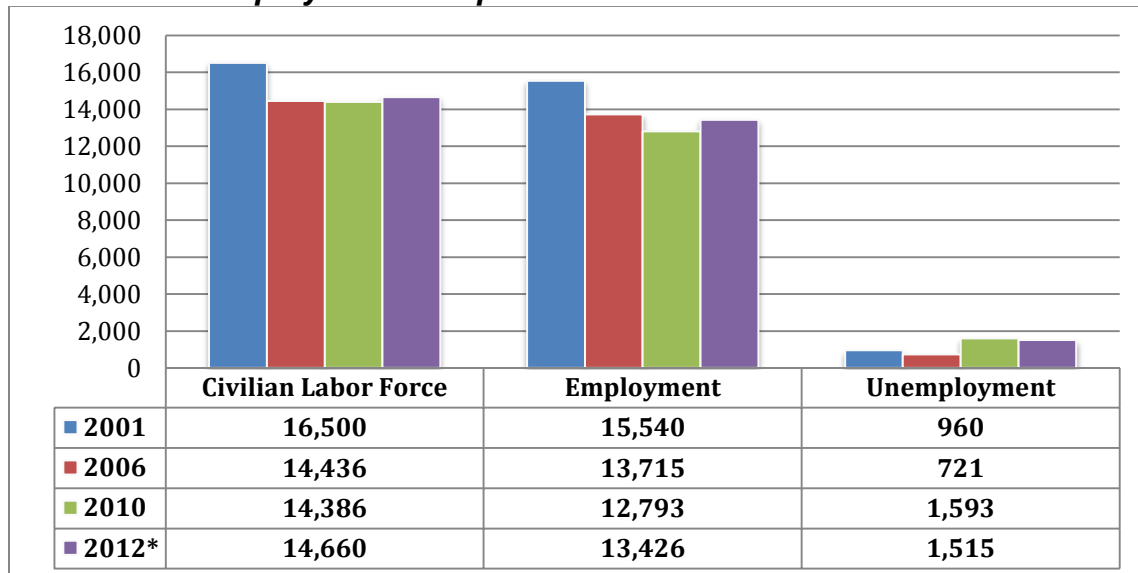
Figure 15: Mobile Work Force 2010



Source: CBER, The University of Alabama, and ADIR

Figure 16 shows the comparison of the work force of Mobile County for the years of 2001 through May 2012.

Figure 16: Mobile County Civilian Work Force, Employment, and Unemployment Comparison 2001 – 2012



Source: ADIR

*Through May 2012

Table 20 shows the total jobs created and total investment by new and expanding industries for the years 2007 through 2011 for Mobile County

Table 20: Mobile County Total Net Jobs Created and Total Investment by Year

Mobile County		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Net Jobs</i>	<i>Total Investment</i>
2007	4,061	\$3,987,370,000
2008	1,677	\$853,812,000
2009	1,255	\$10,885,000
2010	2,776	\$514,300,000
2011	747	\$345,310,000

Source: ADO

Tables 21, 22, 23, 24 & 25 show the new and expanding industries, their location, type, new jobs, and investment for the past five years.

Table 21: New and Expanding Industries for Mobile County 2007

2007				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Berg Steel Pipe Corp.	Mobile	Goods Producing	100	\$75,000,000
Bristow-Krah	Prichard	Goods Producing	150	\$37,000,000
Magnetech Ind. Serv Inc	Mobile	Service Providing	2	\$1,000,000
So. Eastern Buildrs & Dev	Tillman's Corner	Goods Producing	150	\$6,000,000
ThyssennKrupp Steel USA	Mount Vernon	Goods Producing	2,700	\$3,700,000,000
			3,102	\$3,819,000,000
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Aaron's Oil Company	Saraland	Service Providing	30	\$4,000,000
Alabama Roll Prod Inc	Theodore	Goods Producing	20	\$1,800,000
All Plastics & Fiberglass	Mobile	Goods Producing	10	\$-
Austal USA	Mobile	Serv Prov/Gds Prod	400	\$34,000,000
Axis Weld & Mach Works	Axis	Goods Producing	5	\$190,000
Evonik Degussa Corp.	Theodore	Goods Producing	25	\$30,000,000
Forbo Mvmnt Syst LLC	Mobile	Serv Prov/Gds Prod	2	\$-
Gulf Coast Asphalt Co LLC	Mobile	Service Providing	50	\$36,000,000
Harrison Bro Dry Dock	Mobile	Service Providing	5	\$150,000
Holcium (US) Inc	Theodore	Service Providing	7	\$60,000,000
Horizon Shipbuilding	Bayou La Batre	Goods Producing	150	\$1,000,000
Materials Recovery Corp.	Mobile	Service Providing	-	\$80,000
Micro Images Inc	Mobile	Service Providing	15	\$-
Mitchell Container Services	Saraland	Service Providing	1	\$-
Mobile Paint Manu Co	Theodore	Goods Producing	10	\$-
PJ Lumber Company	Prichard	Goods Producing	10	\$350,000
ST Mobile Aerospace Eng	Mobile	Service Providing	200	\$-
Warren Adhesives Inc	Mobile	Goods Producing	6	\$-
WESCO	Prichard	Goods Producing	3	\$800,000
Xante Corp.	Mobile	Serv Prov/Gds Prod	10	\$-
Source: ADO			959	\$168,370,000
			Jobs	Total Investment
			4,061	\$3,987,370,000

Table 22: New and Expanding Industries for Mobile County 2008

2008				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
-	-	-	-	-
			-	-
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Atlantic Marine Ala LLC	Mobile	Serv Prov/Gds Prod	250	\$21,200,000
Austal USA	Mobile	Goods Producing	1,000	\$254,000,000
C & G Boat Works Inc	Mobile	Goods Producing	150	\$1,300,000
EADS CASA No. Am. Inc	Mobile	Service Providing	18	\$5,987,000
Evonik Degussa Corp	Theodore	Goods Producing	10	\$65,000,000
Forbo Mvmnt Syst LLC	Mobile	Serv Prov/Gds Prod	2	\$-
Frascati Shops Inc	Mobile	Goods Producing	5	\$2,000,000
Griffice Printing Company	Mobile	Service Providing	1	\$85,000,000
Overseas Hardwood Company	Mobile	Goods Producing	5	\$150,000
Praxair	Theodore	Goods Producing	6	\$38,000,000
Rak Systems Inc	Theodore	Goods Producing	20	\$50,000
Silver Ships Inc	Theodore	Serv Prov/Gds Prod	10	\$790,000
Southern Fastener Corp.	Mobile	Service Providing	4	\$150,000
SSAB	Axis	Goods Producing	180	\$460,000,000
Teledyne Cont Motors	Mobile	Goods Producing	30	\$5,000,000
WESCO	Prichard	Service Providing	4	\$100,000
Source: ADO			1,677	\$853,812,000
			Jobs	Total Investment
			1,677	\$853,812,000

Table 23: New and Expanding Industries for Mobile County 2009

2009				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Ryla Inc	Saraland	Service Providing	1,200	\$8,500,000
			1,200	\$8,500,000
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Aker Subsea Inc	Mobile	Goods Producing	30	\$2,300,000
EADS CASA No. Am. Inc	Mobile	Service Providing	10	\$-
Elevator World Inc	Mobile	Goods Producing	4	\$10,000
Mobile Lumber & Millwrk	Mobile	Goods Producing	11	\$75,000
Source: ADO			55	\$2,385,000
			Jobs	Total Investment
			1,255	\$10,885,000

Table 24: New and Expanding Industries for Mobile County 2010

2010				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Regent Aerospace	Mobile	Service Providing	90	\$250,000
Signal International Inc	Mobile	Service Providing	99	\$-
			189	\$250,000
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Airbus No. Am. Engin	Mobile	Goods Producing	90	\$1,250,000
Aker Subsea Inc	Mobile	Goods Producing	20	\$6,000,000
Alabama Roll Prod Inc	Theodore	Goods Producing	10	\$2,500,000
All Plastics & Fiberglass	Mobile	Goods Producing	10	\$500,000
Arc Terminals	Mobile	Service Providing	10	\$17,000,000
Austal USA	Mobile	Goods Producing	2,000	\$160,000,000
Daniels Louver Sht Metal	Mobile	Goods Producing	2	\$1,500,000
Filters-NOW.com	Creola	Goods Producing	20	\$-
Horizon Shipbuilding	Bayou La Batre	Goods Producing	10	\$2,000,000
Kadant Black Clawson	Theodore	Goods Producing	6	\$-
Lenzing Fibers Inc	Axis	Goods Producing	63	\$30,000,000
Mitternight Boiler Works	Satsuma	Goods Producing	0	\$300,000
Quality Valve Inc	Mobile	Service Providing	3	\$-
SSAB	Axis	Goods Producing	137	\$290,000,000
ST Aerospace Mobile	Mobile	Goods Producing	200	\$2,000,000
WESCO Gas & Weld. Sup	Prichard	Service Providing	6	\$1,000,000
Source: ADO			2,587	\$514,050,000
			Jobs	Total Investment
			2,776	\$514,300,000

Table 25: New and Expanding Industries for Mobile County 2011

2011				
New Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
AeroStar Inc	Mobile	Service Providing	25	\$800,000
Gulf Coast Ag & Seafood Co-Op	Bayou La Batre	Service Providing	17	\$6,000,000
Krispy Mixes Inc	Theodore	Goods Producing	22	\$750,000
Steel Warehouse Co Inc	Mobile	Goods Producing	60	\$17,000,000
Vail Rubber Works Inc	Mobile	Goods Producing	6	\$2,000,000
Vertex Energy Inc	Mobile	Service Providing	0	\$-
			130	\$26,550,000
Expanding Companies				
Company	Location	Type	Jobs	Investment
Aker Subsea Inc	Mobile	Goods Producing	10	5,350,00
Alabama Roll Prod Inc	Theodore	Goods Producing	8	\$3,000,000
Alafab Inc	Mobile	Goods Producing	30	\$-
Austal USA	Mobile	Goods Producing	300	\$-
GAF Material Corp.	Mobile	Service Providing	25	\$4,000,000
Continental Motors Inc	Mobile	Goods Producing	60	\$-
Gulf Coast Asphalt CoLLC	Mobile	Service Providing	10	\$21,900,000
Horizon Shipbuilding	Bayou La Batre	Goods Producing	30	\$5,000,000
Master Marine Inc	Bayou La Batre	Serv Prov/Gds Prod	0	\$1,200,000
Serimax North America LLC	Theodore	Goods Producing	24	\$7,810,000
SSAB	Axis	Goods Producing	110	\$270,000,000
Taylor-Wharton-Crynogenics	Theodore	Goods Producing	10	\$500,000
Source: ADO			617	\$318,760,000
			Jobs	Total Investment
			747	\$345,310,000

Industry Mix

The government sector was the leading Region 9 employer with 49,885 jobs in the second quarter of 2011. Rounding out the top five industries by employment are retail and trade; health care and social assistance; construction; and manufacturing. These five industries provided 184,168 jobs, 49.4 percent of the regions total employment. (See Table 26)

The average monthly wage overall was \$3,308 for the region 9 industry mix. The highest paid sectors include mining at \$6,354; utilities \$6,282; Management of Companies and Enterprise; and manufacturing \$4,631. The least paid sector was accommodations & food services at \$1,329 (See *Table 26*).

Table 26 shows the total employment, average monthly wage, and percent share of each industry in region 9 for the second Quarter 2011.

Table 26: Region 9 Industry Mix (2nd Quarter 2011)

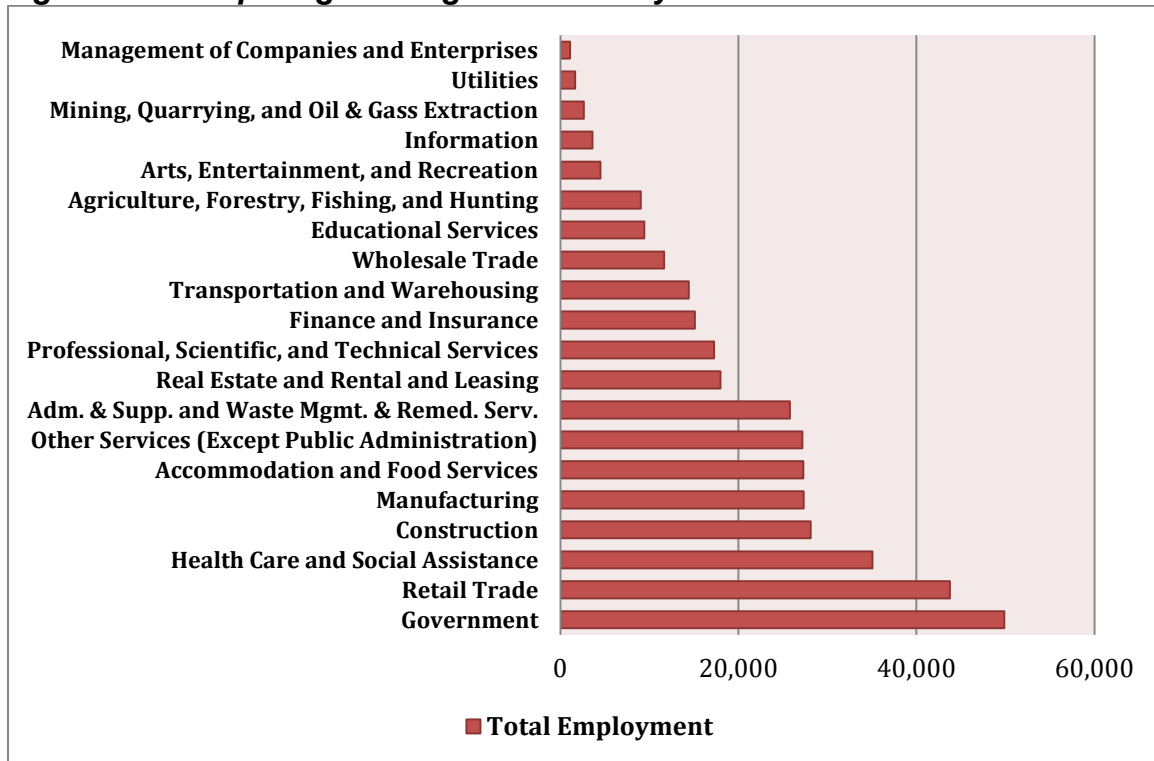
Industry	Total Employment	Avg Mnth Wage	Share
Government	49,885	\$4,157	13.4%
Retail Trade	43,773	\$1,971	11.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	35,077	\$3,353	9.4%
Construction	28,106	\$3,356	7.5%
Manufacturing	27,327	\$4,631	7.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	27,302	\$1,295	7.3%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	27,198	\$1,499	7.3%
Adm. & Supp. and Waste Mgmt. & Remed. Serv.	25,793	\$1,841	6.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	17,970	\$1,725	4.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	17,261	\$3,764	4.6%
Finance and Insurance	15,108	\$3,797	4.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	14,411	\$3,713	3.9%
Wholesale Trade	11,644	\$4,374	3.1%
Educational Services	9,434	\$2,307	2.5%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	9,024	\$2,330	2.4%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4,513	\$1,124	1.2%
Information	3,601	\$3,415	1.0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gass Extraction	2,634	\$6,354	0.7%
Utilities	1,681	\$6,282	0.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,100	\$4,876	0.3%
Total	372,842	\$3,308	100%

Source: *Economic Modeling Specialists International (EMSI)*

Figure 17 illustrates the dispersion of employment across the different types of industries.

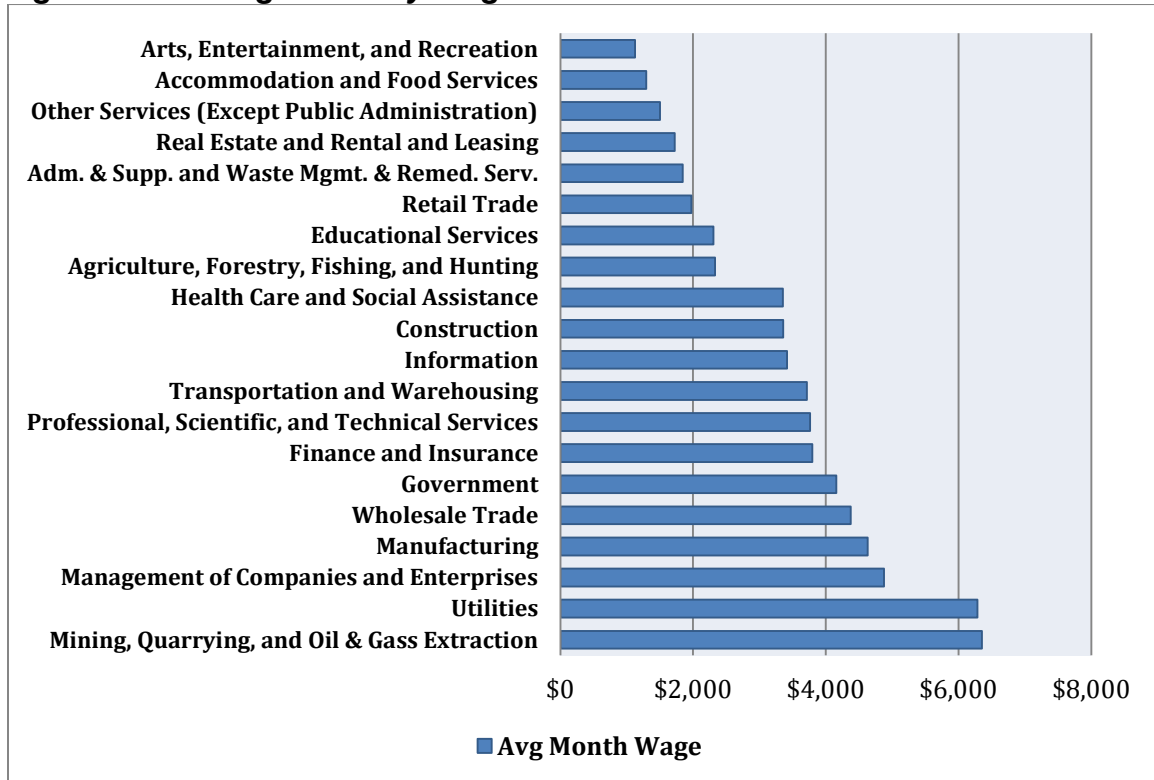
Figure 18 shows the average monthly wage comparison across the different types of industries.

Figure 17: Comparing the Regional Industry Mix



Source: EMSI

Figure 18: Average Monthly Wage



Source: EMSI

Tables 27, 28, & 29 show the top five employers for each county and the number of employees.

Table 27: Top Five Employers for Escambia County

ESCAMBIA COUNTY	
Employer	# of Employees
Poarch Band of Creek Indians	1,333
Escambia County Board of Education	652
Georgia - Pacific	450
Masland	413
Alabama Dept. of Corrections	364

Source: ADIR

Table 28: Top Five Employers for Baldwin County

BALDWIN COUNTY	
Employer	# of Employees
Baldwin County Board of Education	3,044
Wal-Mart	1,600
Thomas Hospital	1,048
Goodrich Aerospace	791
Brett/Robinson Gulf Corp.	715

Source: ADIR

Table 29: Top Five Employers for Mobile County

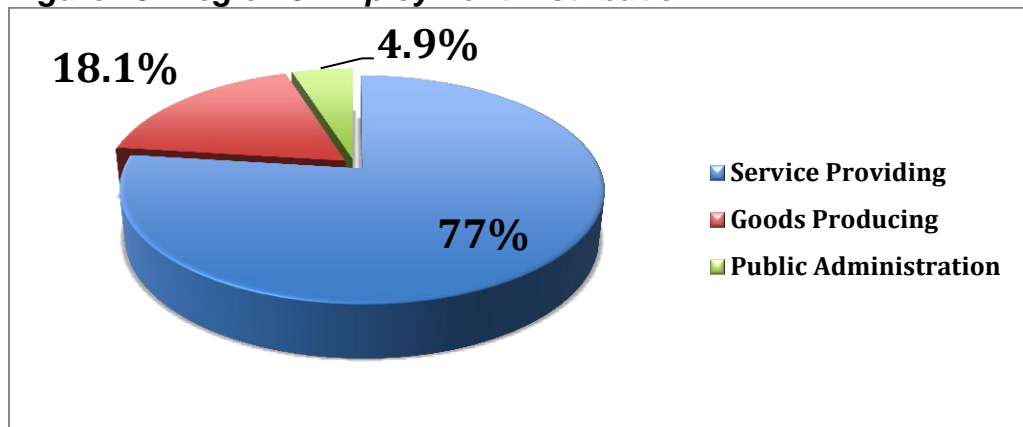
MOBILE COUNTY	
Employer	# of Employees
Mobile County Public School System	7,800
Infirmity Health Systems	5,500
Univ. of S. Alabama (USA) & USA Health Systems	5,300
Wal-Mart	3,000
City of Mobile	2,200

Source: ADIR

High-Demand, Fast Growing, High-Earning, and Sharp-Declining Occupations

The top five high-demand occupations are listed in *Figure 19*. Twenty-five of the high demand occupations are also fast-growing. This means that these twenty-five occupations have a minimum annual growth rate of 2.92 percent, much faster than the regional and state occupational growth rates of 1.36 percent and 1.01 percent respectively.

Figure 19: Region 9 Employment Distribution



Source: State of Workforce Report V: Region 9; CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR

The top five high-demand occupations in the Region are listed in *Table 30*.

Table 30: Top Five High-Demand Occupations

Occupation	Average Annual Job Openings		
	Total	Due to Growth	Due to Separations
Registered Nurses	245	140	105
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	160	120	40
Construction Laborers	125	100	25
Electricians	105	50	55
Bill and Account Collectors	90	70	20

Source: State of Workforce Report V: Region 9; CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR

The top five fastest growing occupations are listed in *Table 31*.

Table 31: Top Five Fastest Growing Occupations

Occupation	Employment		Percent Change	Annual Growth (Percent)	Avg. Annual Job Openings
	2008	2018			
Metal-Refining Furnace Operators and Tenders	110	240	118	8.11%	15
Pourers and Casters	NA	NA	117	8.04%	10
Heat Treating Equipment Setters, Metals and Plastic	NA	NA	111	7.76%	10
Grinding and Polishing Workers, Hand	140	290	107	7.55%	15
Extruding and Drawing Machines Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	150	250	67	5.24%	15

Source: State of Workforce Report V: Region 9; CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR

Three occupations; Pharmacists, Chiropractors, and Industrial Engineers, are both high-earning and in high-demand. One occupation; Industrial Engineers, is in high-demand, fast growing, and high earning.

Table 32 shows the top Five highest earning occupation's employment rates for 2008 and 2018 (projected), annual growth percent, average annual job openings, and mean annual salary. The occupations that earn the most are mainly in the management, health, engineering, and legal fields. 3 of the top 5 listed is a health related occupation.

Table 32: Top Five Highest Earning Occupations

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Employment</i>		<i>Ann. Growth (Percent)</i>	<i>Avg. Ann. Job Openings</i>	<i>Mean Annual Salary (\$)</i>
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2018</i>			
<i>Surgeons</i>	120	140	1.55%	5	228,340
<i>Internist, General</i>	140	160	1.34%	5	215,698
<i>Physicians and Surgeons, All Other</i>	460	550	1.80%	15	209,559
<i>Dentists, General</i>	310	350	1.22%	10	179,902
<i>Chief Executives</i>	720	760	0.54%	25	158,071

Source: State of Workforce Report V: Region 9; CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR

Of the region's 841 occupations and occupational categories, 84 are expected to decline over the 2008 to 2018 period. Employment in the 20 sharpest-declining occupations will fall by at least 8 percent, with each losing a minimum of 20 jobs over the period. No efforts should be made to maintain these occupations because they are declining as a result of structural changes in the economy of the region.

Table 33 shows the top ten sharp declining occupation's employment rates from 2008 and 2018 (projected), net changes, and percent change.

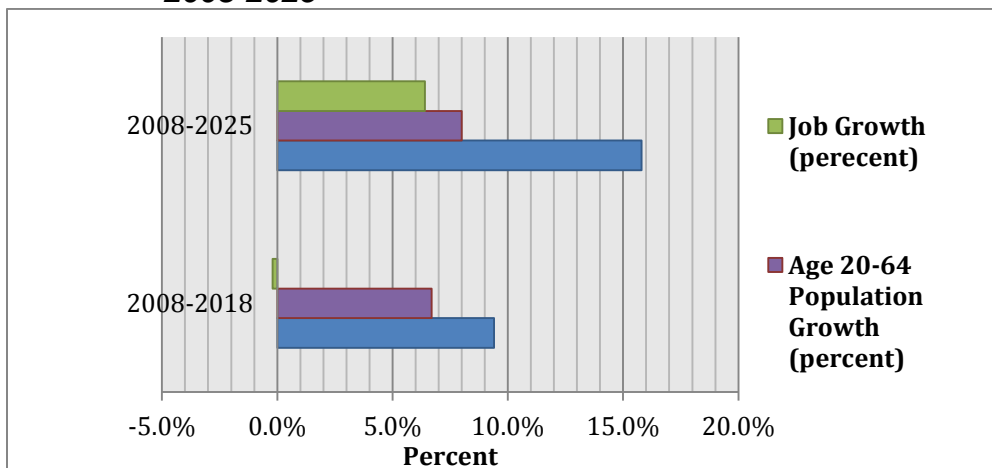
From 2008, worker surplus of 26,735 and 6,162 for 2018 and 2025 respectively are expected. A focus on increasing worker skills in high earning or expanding occupations must be a priority through 2025.

Figure 20 shows the expected percent changes of worker shortfall, job growth, Age 20-64 Population Growths, and Total Population Growths from 2008-2025.

Table 33: Top Ten Sharp-Declining Occupations

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Employment</i>		<i>Net Changes</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2018</i>		
Sewing Machine Operators	1,150	920	-230	-20%
Farmers and Ranchers	N/A	N/A	-210	-15%
Paper Goods Machine Setters, Operators & Tenders	690	530	-160	-23%
File Clerks	400	260	-140	-35%
Textile Cutting Machine Setters, Operators, &Tenders	270	140	-130	-48%
Chemical Plant and System Operators	590	490	-100	-17%
Order Clerks	380	290	-90	-24%
Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	570	510	-60	-11%
Extruding, Forming, Pressing, & Compacting Machine Setters, Operators, & Tenders	300	240	-60	-20%
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	360	320	-40	-11%

Source: State of Workforce Report V: Region 9; CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR

Figure 20: Work Force Percent Change of Worker Shortfall, Job Growth, Age 20-64 Population Growths, and Total Population Growth 2008-2025

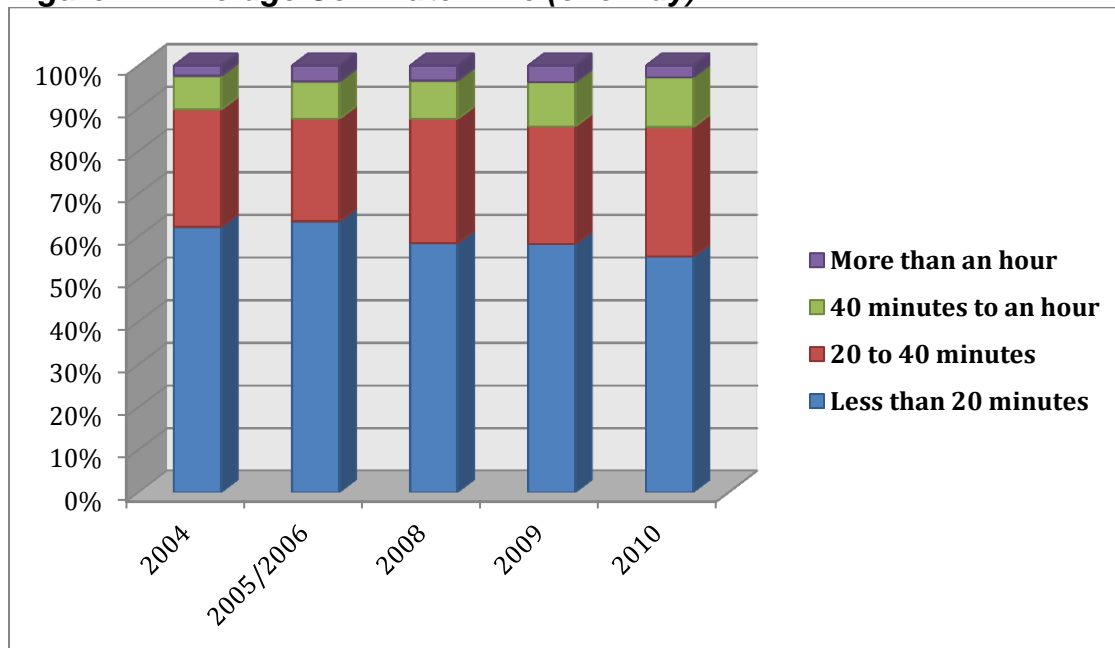
Source: State of Workforce Report V: Region 9; CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR

Commuting

Average commuting time and distance were up in 2010 from 2009 as indicated in Figure 21. This points to rising congestion. Regional transportation infrastructure and systems must be maintained and new commuter routes developed to ensure

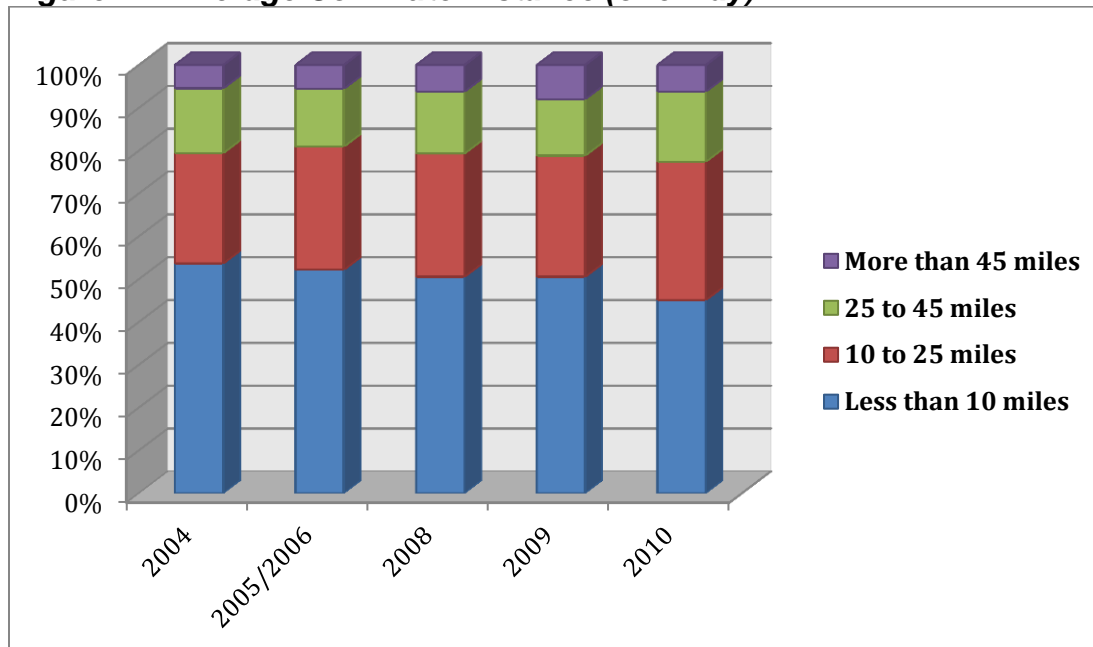
that the flow of goods and movement of workers are not interrupted. Congestion can lower economic development by impeding these flows.

Figure 21: Average Commute Time (one-way)



Source: State of Workforce Report V: Region 9; CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR

Figure 22: Average Commute Distance (one-way)



Source: State of Workforce Report V: Region 9; CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR

Most of this information can be found in Region 9 Workforce Report V - Summary2011 (<http://www2.dir.state.al.us/workforcedev/WorkforceReports/Region9.pdf>)

TRANSPORTATION

The ability to move goods and people from place to place is integral to economic development. Transportation is the movement of people and goods from place to place. Highways, in general, carry automobiles, trucks and mass transit vehicles. The Region is linked by two major interstates. Heading north is Interstate 65, which continues through to Chicago. Interstate 10 connects the region east to Florida and continues west to California. There are also six U.S. Highways and an excellent secondary system of state and county roads serving both urban and rural areas.

Table 34 shows the county highway total mileage, paved system mileage, and unpaved system mileage by county and the Region as a whole for 2012. Figures 23, 24, & 25 illustrate the functional classifications of roadways for Baldwin, Escambia and Mobile Counties.

Table 34: County Highway Mileage 2012

	County Systems Total (miles)	County Systems Paved (miles)	County Systems Unpaved (miles)
Baldwin	1,557	1,313	244
Escambia	870	550	320
Mobile	1,425	334	1,091
REGION	3,852	2,197	1,655

Source: 9th Division and Baldwin, Escambia and Mobile Highway Depts.

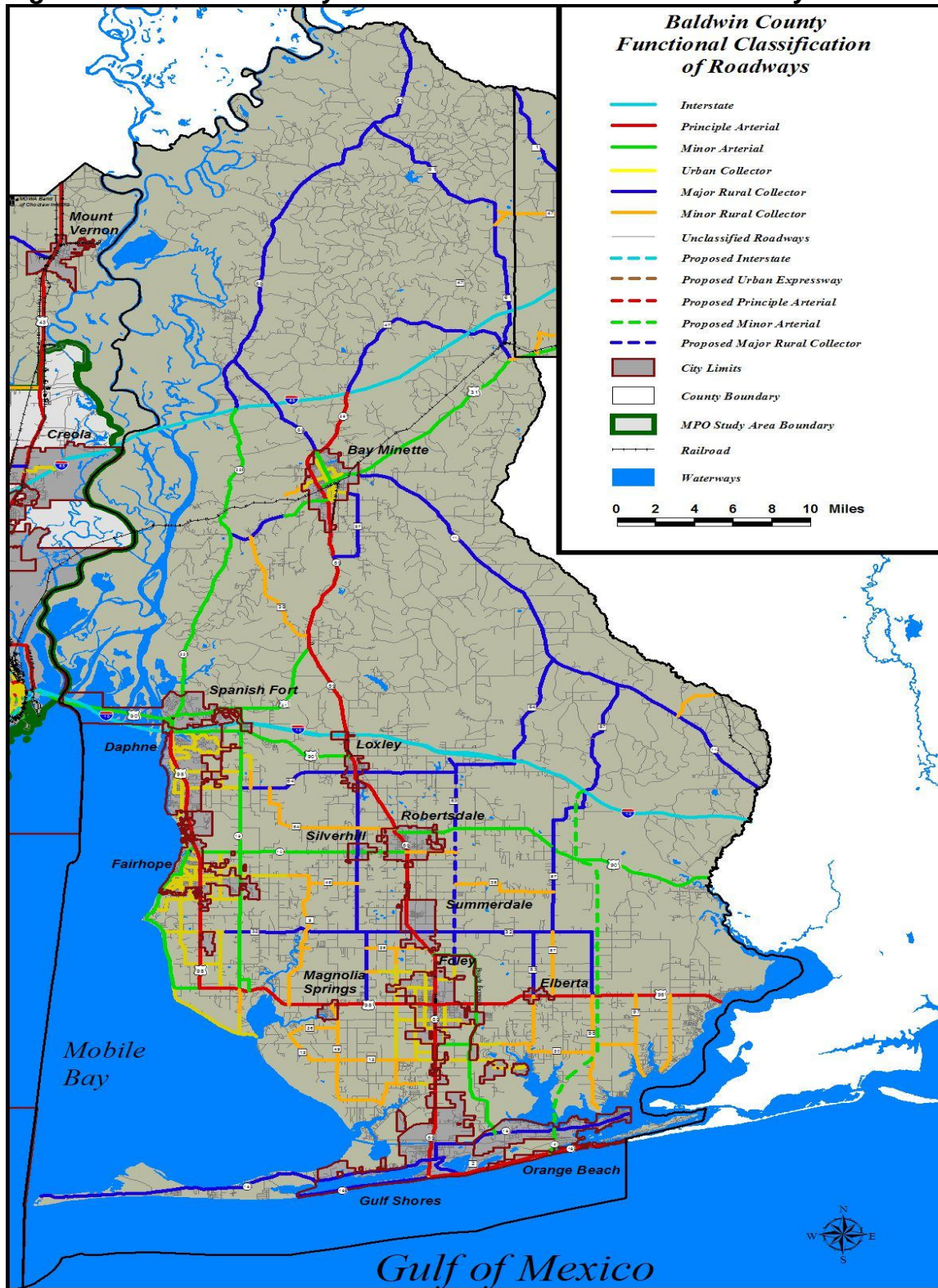
Table 35 shows the Interstate, US, and state route mileage by county and the Region as a whole for 2012.

Table 35: Interstate, US, and State Route Mileage 2012

	Interstate Systems Total (miles)	US Routes Systems Total (miles)	State Routes Systems Total (miles)
Baldwin	58.021	124.609	193.079
Escambia	27.924	73.515	57.216
Mobile	61.021	132.824	98.609
REGION	146.966	330.948	348.904

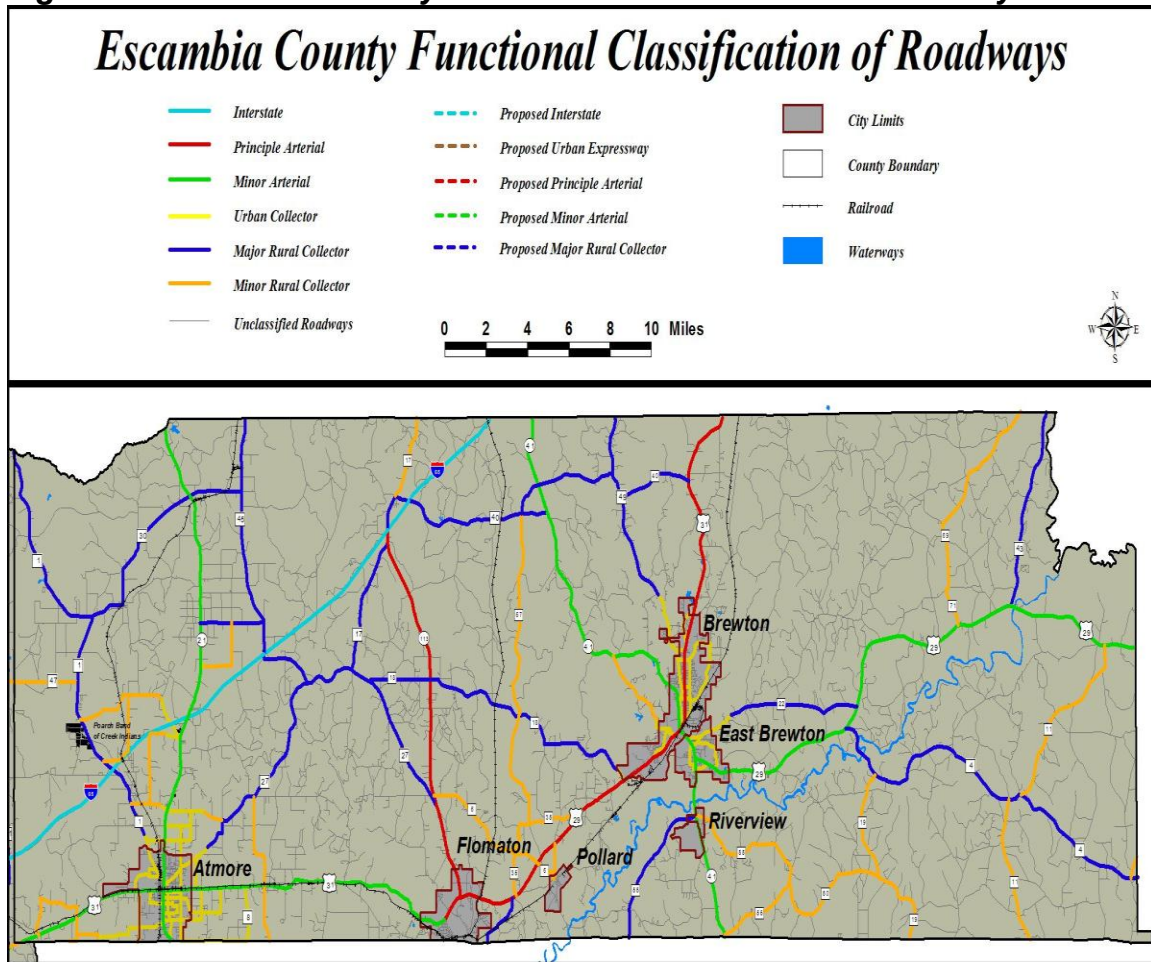
Source: 9th Division and Baldwin, Escambia and Mobile Highway Depts.

Figure 23: Baldwin County Functional Classification of Roadways



Source: SARPC

Figure 24: Escambia County Functional Classification of Roadways



Source: SARPC

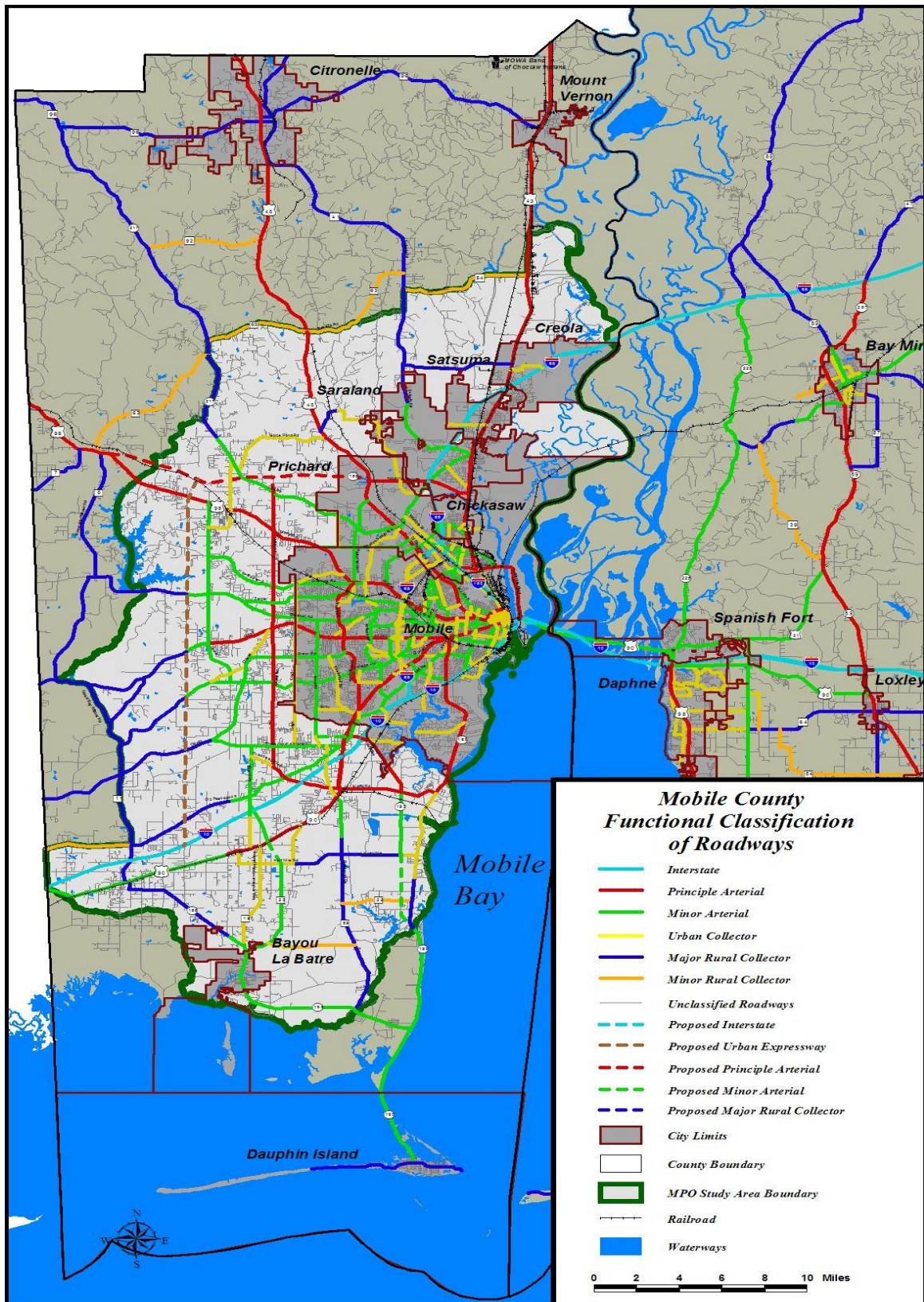
The number of vehicle miles traveled each year by South Alabama Region residents is expected to increase due to population growth, rise in personal income, residential movement outside the urban area, and increased vehicle registration. While recent developments in fuel prices and the down-turned economy have slowed the growth somewhat, additional increases are still expected.

Mass transportation continues to be a neglected aspect in the Region, as in the state.

There are two transit systems in the South Alabama Region:

- Metro Transit Authority (MTA), serves the Mobile urban area
- Baldwin Rural Area Transportation System (BRATS), serves Baldwin County

Figure 25: Mobile County Functional Classification of Roadways



Source: SARPC

Motor Freight

The Region is well serviced by a number of motor freight carriers. Local and national carriers serve the area, though an accurate number of common and specified carriers could not be obtained. Some carriers have their own terminals/storage facilities in the Region.

United Parcel Service is available in all three counties. Greyhound Bus Lines and Continental Trailways provide passenger and freight service throughout the Region.

Rail

Freight rail service is available in the Region. The railroad lines radiate from the Alabama State Port and from major industrial centers. The Port of Alabama Terminal Railway connects these railroads to portside tracks and other marine terminal facilities, and services industries near the Port of Alabama's property.

The Region has six freight rail services, five of which are Class 1 railroads. The five Class 1 railroads are:

- Burlington Northern (BN)
- Canadian National Railroad (CNR)
- CSX Transportation
- Kansas City Southern (KSC)
- Norfolk-Southern (NS)

The sixth railroad is Central Gulf Railroad, which is a rail ship service to Coatzacoalcos, Mexico. This service gives shippers unparalleled rail service to southern Mexico and Mexico City.

AMTRAK offered passenger service from Mobile to select southeast U.S. cities such as New Orleans and Jacksonville until the station was flooded during Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

Air

The only commercial air carrier facility in the three counties is Mobile Regional Airport, MRA. The Mobile Regional Airport is located fourteen miles west of the heart of the City of Mobile. It provides passenger, freight, and express cargo service to Mobile and the adjacent upper Gulf Coast area. Service is provided to major national and international locations. It has recently been annexed into the city of Mobile.

The Pensacola Regional Airport located in Pensacola, Florida provides services to major national hubs. Flights, air ambulance service, aircraft repair and hangar storage are made available by several independent flying services.

Other municipal or private airfields in the Region serve the needs of general aviation interests. Three are located in Escambia County, nine are located in Baldwin County (six of which are public, and licensed by the state, and three are private), and the remaining six are situated in Mobile County. The facilities at, and the conditions of, these airports vary widely from the new terminal at Bates Field with eight covered loading gates to an unpaved or grassed runway with no other facilities.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)

The South Alabama Regional Planning Commission is the staff to the Metropolitan Planning Organization. *Table 36* is a listing of recommended highway projects for the years 2007 through 2035 as found in the Mobile Area Transportation Study.

Table 36: Recommended Highway Projects 2007-2035

Project	Est. Cost (mil)	From:	To:	P *	Type	(YOE) Cost	Bike/ Ped Facil.
Airport Blvd	\$4.6	Cody	Reg Airport	2	Capacity	\$5.6	Rec
Celeste	\$12.0	I-65	Oak Ridge	2	Capacity	\$14.6	Rec
Cody	\$4.0	Pine Run	Cottage Hill	1	Operation	\$4.0	No
Cottage Hill	\$2.8	Schillinger	Dawes	1	Capacity	\$4.8	Rec
Dauphin St	\$3.3	Sage Ave	Springhill Hosp.	1	Capacity	\$3.3	Rec
I-10	\$6.6	Ovr Mobile R	ROW	1	Capacity	\$6.6	No
I-10	\$281.9	Ovr Mobile R		2	Capacity	\$342.0	No
I-10	\$26.8	Carol Plantation	Halls Mill	2	Capacity	\$32.7	No
I-10	\$17.4	Mcdonald	Carol Plantation	2	Capacity	\$21.2	No
I-10	\$26.4	Mcdonald	SR-188	2	Capacity	\$32.1	No
I-10	\$22.7	SR 188	State Line	3	Capacity	\$40.9	No
I-65	\$10.6	SR-158	Celeste	2	Capacity	\$12.9	No
I-65	\$5.1	Celeste Rd Interchange		2	Capacity	\$6.2	No
McDonald Rd	\$1.2	North of I-10	Old Pasc.	1	Capacity	\$1.2	Rec
McFarland Rd	\$31.9	Old Pascagoula	Dawes Ln	3	Capacity	\$57.4	Rec
McFarland	\$18.8	Dawes	Jeff Hamilton	3	Capacity	\$33.8	Rec
McGregor	\$3.9	Dauphin	Eslava Creek	1	Capacity	\$3.9	Rec
Mobile St	\$5.9	Springhill	Stanton	1	Emerg.	\$5.9	Rec
Padgett Switch Rd	\$34.2	SR-188	Half Mile	3	Capacity	\$61.5	Rec
Schillinger	\$9.0	Howells Ferry	US-98	1	Capacity	\$9.0	Rec
Schillinger	\$4.9	US-98	Lott	1	Capacity	\$4.9	Rec
Schillinger	\$15.2	Cottage Hill	S. of Halls Mill Crk	1	Capacity	\$15.2	Rec
Schillinger	\$15.6	S. of Halls Mill Crk	Three Notch	1	Capacity	\$15.6	Rec
Schillinger	\$17.7	Three Notch	Old Pasc.	1	Capacity	\$17.7	Rec

Snow Rd	\$31.2	Jeff Hamilton	Tanner Williams	3	Capacity	\$56.1	Rec
Snow Rd	\$32.5	Tanner Williams	Moffet	3	Capacity	\$58.5	Rec
Snow Rd	\$7.9	Moffet	US-98	3	Capacity	\$14.2	Rec
SR 193	\$13.2	Hamilton Blvd	Laurendine	2	Capacity	\$16.1	Rec
SR 193	\$22.3	Laurendine	N. of Fowl River	2	Capacity	\$27.2	Rec
SR 158	\$8.5	I-65	US-43	2	Capacity	\$10.4	Rec
SR 188	\$5.5	I-10	US-98	2	Capacity	\$6.7	Rec
Tanner Williams Rd	\$11.7	Zeigler Blvd	Snow	1	Capacity	\$11.7	Rec
Three Notch	\$4.9	Schillinger	McDonald	1	Capacity	\$4.9	Rec
Three Notch	\$4.6	McDonald	McFarland	2	Capacity	\$5.6	Rec
Three Notch	\$4.6	McFarland	Dawes	2	Capacity	\$5.6	Rec
US 45	\$6.8	Wilson Ave	I-65	2	Capacity	\$8.3	Rec
US 45	\$25.4	End of 4 lane	Kali Oka	3	Capacity	\$45.7	Rec
US 90	\$10.3	McDonald	S. of Swede. Rd	2	Capacity	\$12.5	Rec
Zeigler Blvd	\$10.9	Forrest Hill	Cody	1	Capacity	\$10.9	Rec
Zeigler Blvd	\$4.9	Cody	Schillinger	1	Capacity	\$4.9	Rec
Zeigler Blvd	\$9.1	Schillinger	Tanner Wil.	1	Capacity	\$9.1	Rec

Fed Funded Proj:	
Total (2010 dol)	\$741,272,000
Priority 1 (2010-2015)	\$76,185,000
Priority 2 (2015-2025)	\$460,791,000
Priority 3 (2025-2035)	\$204,396,000

Source: Mobile MPO

Rural Planning Organization (RPO)

Beginning in Fiscal Year 2007 (October 1, 2006), the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission began developing a Rural Planning Organization (RPO) in order to conduct a rural transportation planning process for the county and municipal governments of Baldwin County, Escambia County and that portion of Mobile County that is outside of the Mobile Area Transportation Study Area. All SARPC member governments that are not voting members of the Mobile Area MPO are members of the RPO. The planning process is sponsored by the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT) and the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC). The Eastern Shore area of Baldwin County was recently

designated an urban area. They are currently creating their own MPO. This portion of Baldwin County will no longer be apart of the RPO.

The purpose of the RPO is to enhance and improve the rural transportation planning consultation process between ALDOT and those local governments responsible for transportation planning in rural areas. The RPO will give the rural governments of the SARPC region a united voice in addressing Safety Issues, Long Range Transportation needs and Transit needs. Although the RPO does not have the ability to allocate funds for projects, it gives the rural governments a means to recommend to the State Department of Transportation a prioritized list of their transportation needs and influence State and Federal funding for transportation projects in the rural areas of Baldwin, Escambia and Mobile Counties.

Waterway System

Alabama has **one of the longest inland waterway systems in the nation**, with nearly **1,300 miles of navigable inland waterways** along six corridors. These commercially navigable systems connect to more than 15,000 miles of inland waterways in 23 states via the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway and the Gulf Intracoastal water systems. Eleven state-managed dock facilities are located along these water corridors. All waterways and associated locks and dams, which are operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, provide cost-effective and energy efficient transportation for shippers. The six navigable waterways in Alabama are listed below and are ***waterway links in our region:***

Alabama-Coosa Waterway – links Montgomery and the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway (and subsequently the Port of Mobile, Mobile Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico) via the Alabama River.

Chattahoochee-Appalachicola Waterway – links to the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway / Gulf of Mexico with Georgia.

Tennessee Waterway – links Knoxville, Tennessee, and the Ohio River (subsequently even the Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico) via the Tennessee River.

Black Warrior-Tombigbee Waterway – links Port Birmingham and the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway at Demopolis (and subsequently the Port of Mobile, Mobile Bay and the Gulf of Mexico) via the Black Warrior River.

Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway – links the Tennessee River in the northwest corner of the state (and subsequently the Ohio River and the Mississippi River) and the Gulf of Mexico via a manmade canal, the Tombigbee River, the Mobile River, the Port of Mobile and Mobile Bay).

Gulf Intracoastal Waterway – serves the Alabama coast, extending from Texas to Florida, where it connects with the Intracoastal Waterway serving the Atlantic coast of the United States.

The Port Of Mobile

In Mobile, the Alabama State Port Authority operates Alabama's full service, deepwater port on the Gulf of Mexico. The Port of Mobile offers terminal services from 100 overseas shipping lines and a dozen towing companies. Five major railroads and 75 trucking companies also serve its facilities. Two Interstate systems are found within one half mile of the port. Brookley Aeroplex, located adjacent to the port, offers immediate access to freight forwarding transportation services. The Port of Mobile provides complete services for shippers, including intermodal transfer and handling, warehousing, and security.

At a depth of 45 feet, the port's main channel is one of the deepest, permanently navigable channels in the South. With a long history as a bulk handling port, the \$600 million port complex has transitioned into a distribution center for numerous general cargoes, including forest products, iron and steel cargoes, grain, cement and aluminum and alloy products. The port is undergoing a \$300 million modernization program, including the development of a world-class container and intermodal terminal at Choctaw Point, as well as value-added warehousing and distribution areas.

The Port of Mobile's facilities provides a compact arrangement of piers and warehouses with shipside railway tracks connecting to an adjacent interchange yard. There are 36 cargo piers including a bulk material handling plant, grain elevators, a container port, a modern roll-on/roll-off dock, and one of the finest coal exporting/importing facilities in the world. The port offers complete terminal services for shippers, including intermodal transfer and handling, warehousing and security. Through its Inland Docks Division, the Port Authority also operates terminals at ten locations along the state's waterways. Among the inland water systems, Alabama's Tombigbee, Black Warrior and Tennessee Rivers connect shipping companies with major U.S. waterway systems. Additionally, Port of Mobile customers find accessibility to the Intracoastal Waterway off Mobile Bay, which provides shippers protected water routes from Texas to Maine.

The Mobile Container Terminal, a \$300 million intermodal facility that brings together ship, rail, truck, and air transportation modes into one contiguous site is expected to win a significant share of the fast growing container shipping market. This will attract intermodal investors to include air, sea and land-based investments and projected to create 1,700 jobs. Singapore-ST Mobile Aerospace Engineering (MAE) is growing and Honda's recent partnership with Teledyne to build engines has great promise for Mobile. The Brookley Aeroplex currently employs 3,500 workers.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Water

There are 42 public water systems in the Region: 16 in Baldwin County, 10 in Escambia County, and 16 in Mobile County.

Table 37 shows the regions 42 Water systems by County.

Table 37: Region Water Systems 2012

BALDWIN COUNTY	ESCAMBIA COUNTY	MOBILE COUNTY
<i>System Name</i>	<i>System Name</i>	<i>System Name</i>
Bay Minette	Atmore	Bayou La Batre
Belforest	Brewton	Dauphin Island
Daphne	Canoe	Fairview
Elberta	East Brewton	Grand Bay
Fairhope	Flomaton	Kushla
Foley	Freemanville	Lemoyne
Gulf Shores	Huxford	U. S. Amines (Bucks) LLC
Loxley	McMall	Mobile Area Water & Sewer Authority
Orange Beach	Pollard	Mont Vernon
Perdido Bay	Riverview	Saraland
Robertsdale		Satsuma
Silverhill		Searcy
Spanish Fort		South Alabama
Stapleton		South East Mobile County
Stockton		Saint Elmo/Irvington
Summerdale		Turnerville

Problems cited in each county are supply, storage, and expansion. Interconnection options are proposed in Baldwin and Escambia Counties to provide a back-up supply and basic service to unserved areas and also to improve emergency access. Mobile County indicated storage and distribution as more critical problems.

Sewerage Treatment

There are twenty-eight municipal sewage treatment plants in the Region: fourteen in Mobile County, ten in Baldwin County, and four in Escambia County.

Baldwin County Wastewater Treatment Facility Needs

Seventeen areas were identified in the County as “hot spots” or septic tank problem areas: these include Bear Point, Bon Bay, Elberta, Fish River Acres, Fish Trap, Wolf Bay, Foley Bay Area’s 1 and 2, Isles of Pines, Josephine, Mullett Point, Park City, Peterson Point, Silverhill, Summerdale and Sunset Shores and Bon Secour.

The greatest need in Baldwin County is to replace individual failing facilities in concentrated problem areas. Each of the following priority problem identified can be served by an adjacent facility:

- Bear Point
- Point Clear
- Mullett Point
- Silverhill
- Summerdale
- Foley Bay Area 1 and 2
- Park City
- Peterson Point

Priority extensions to existing systems are recommended to contiguous areas and areas where low-income and problem areas co-exist.

Interconnections of Wastewater Treatment Systems

There are three existing wastewater treatment system in Baldwin County whose proximity could be considered for interconnection. These are South Alabama Utilities, Gulf Shores, and Orange Beach.

Future Needs

Baldwin County's existing wastewater treatment facilities currently have the capacity to serve all the existing and future population average flows. Peak flows that include seasonal population fluctuations in the County's resort areas, prompt all of the systems in the County to require increases in system capacity. Infiltration has been identified as the greatest contributor to peak demands due largely to the area's high rainfall and age of facilities. If infiltration can be held in check, most of the existing systems will require no increase in capacities to treat the average waste flow.

Existing Escambia County Wastewater Treatment Facility Needs

Expansion is needed at Rivercane Industrial Park and Porch Creek Casino in Atmore.

Soil conditions throughout rural Escambia County were fairly suitable for septic tank use with the exception being those low-lying areas in and around Conecuh and Escambia Rivers and Murder Creek.

Only four areas were identified in the County as "hot spots" or problem areas with failed septic tanks; these include an area north of Atmore, North Brewton, East Brewton/Rock Hill and Southeast Flomaton.

The low density, rural type of development throughout Escambia County challenges the extension of organized sewer systems because of high costs.

Extensions to existing systems are confined to contiguous areas and areas where low-income and hot spots exist in the same areas.

These priority areas include the following:

- North of Atmore
- East Brewton/Rock Hill
- Kirland/Mt. Arat

Other areas where problems exist with individual septic tanks include Southeast Flomaton, an area affected by the Conecuh River.

There are only two wastewater treatment facilities in Escambia County whose proximity would remotely be considered for interconnection; these are Brewton and East Brewton.

Mobile County Wastewater Treatment Facility Needs

The greatest need in Mobile County is to replace individual failing facilities in concentrated problem areas. Concentrated problem areas are those areas that 60 percent or more of the population in an area suffers from failed septic tanks and where concentrations of low/moderate income persons reside. Most priority problem areas identified can be served by an adjacent facility.

Thyssenkrupp completed their water treatment facilities at their \$5 billion Calvert complex. The plants can handle 14.4 million gallons of water per day to be used in the complex's carbon steel and stainless steel units, as well as treat 5.8 million gallons of wastewater per day.

Parallel with the movement from rural activities to those of an urban and industrial nature, the need for water and wastewater facilities is of increasing importance. The sustained development desired and anticipated will surely increase the demand for water, water supply facilities, and water treatment facilities.

ENERGY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Electricity

Electricity is provided in the Region by Alabama Power Company, one of four power companies in Alabama. One coal-fired steam generating plant, Barry Steam Plant, is located within the Region, but the Region's needs are fed from other facilities as well.

Alabama Power Company is a subsidiary of the Southern Company. Alabama Power also supplies power to a number of power distributors in the Region. These include: Riviera Utilities in Daphne, Electric Cooperative, Riviera Utilities of Foley, which serves Foley, Robertsedale, Spanish Fort, Fairhope and the Loxley area; Baldwin County Electric Membership Cooperative, located in Summerdale, serving a large expanse of Baldwin County's rural areas and the City of Gulf Shores, with the rural areas of Escambia County receiving their power through the Southern Pine Electric Cooperative, headquartered in Brewton.

Natural Gas

Mobile Gas Service Corporation, EnergySouth's natural gas distribution company, purchases, sells and transports natural gas through pipeline networks to homes, businesses, and industries. Bay Gas Storage, EnergySouth's natural gas storage company, offers pipeline transportation and storage services "mid-stream" of natural gas producers and natural gas markets.

EnergySouth companies are located in a competitively attractive position in southwest Alabama where natural gas pipelines coming ashore from production facilities in the Gulf of Mexico converge with interstate pipelines that traverse the southeastern region of the United States.

A distribution system expansion was achieved in 2002 with the completion of a franchise agreement with the city of Spanish Fort in Baldwin County.

Natural gas is an abundant, clean, domestic resource. According to the Energy Information Administration (EIA), demand for natural gas in the United States could be 26.55 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) by the year 2035. That is an increase of 16 percent over 2009 levels. In comparison, total consumption is expected to increase 20 percent (from 94.79 quadrillion British thermal units to 114.19) by 2035. This steady climb in demand for natural gas could increase as climate change legislation grows and demand increases for low carbon fuels such as clean natural gas.

The abundant supplies of natural gas in the Gulf of Mexico and increasing demand in the southeastern region of the United States are attracting new pipelines in the area. The Gulfstream Pipeline transports natural gas from coastal Alabama to expanding markets in Florida. The Transco pipeline expansion allows access to the Eastern seaboard. EnergySouth's operating companies are strategically located and operate at the center of this development. The Mobile Bay area is evolving into a "natural gas hub" in the southeastern United States. Increasing demand for natural gas in Florida and other regions and development of pipeline infrastructure to transport growing supplies of natural gas from Mobile Bay to expanding markets, solidifies EnergySouth's vision for Bay Gas Storage, the Company's natural gas storage subsidiary. As more gas comes onshore in Mobile County and moves to new markets via these pipelines, there will be an increasing need for the mid-stream storage and balancing services Bay Gas Storage provides.

Bay Gas Storage operates a pipeline network and high deliverability salt dome storage cavern "mid-stream" of natural gas production facilities and end user markets. Our storage facility is located in a competitively attractive position where Gulf of Mexico production and interstate pipelines that traverse the southeastern region of the United States converge. Additional compressors were installed in 2002 as Bay Gas Storage expansion continued. The company operates four salt dome storage caverns with a fifth expected to be in operation in 2012.

Industrial and Commercial Sites

All three counties in our region have industrial and commercial property for sale. *Table 38* shows the industrial and commercial sites currently available. The larger sites are being marketed as large plats rather marketed as smaller parcels.

Table 38: Available Industrial and Commercial Properties 2012

Site Name	County	Avail. Acreage	Total Acreage	Rail	Zone
110 acres-BP	Es	110	110	Not Specified	None
111 Acres	Es	111.2	111.2	Not Specified	Unknown
237 Acre Creola Site	Mo	237	237	Not Available	None
81 acres-Champion	Es	81	81	Not Specified	None
Atmore Industrial Park	Es	313	510	Adj Track	Heavy Ind
Baldwin Commerce Center	Bald	25	25	Not Specified	None
Baldwin EMC Site	Bald	50	56	Not Avail	Light Ind
Bay Minette Airport Park	Bald	120	120	Adj Track	None
Brewton Industrial Park	Es	119	160	<1 mile	Heavy Ind
Brookley Aeroplex	Mo	52	1700	Spur Avail	Heavy Ind
Cameron Site 2	Bald	22	22	Not Avail	Light Ind
Chamber Site #2	Bald	14	14	Adj Track	Light Ind
Childress Site	Bald	60	60	Not Specified	Light Ind
Chuck Stevens Site	Bald	48	48	Adj Track	Heavy Ind
Coldwell I-10 Site	Bald	30	30	Not Specified	Light Ind
Copper Station Airport Site	Bald	1981	1981	Adj Track	None
Copper Station I-65 Site	Bald	1900	1900	Not Specified	Light Ind
Cox Site	Bald	7.5	7.5	Not Available	None
CR 24 Foley	Bald	54	54	Not Specified	Light Ind
Creola Mobile River @ I-65	Mo	1800	1800	Not Specified	None
Downing Property	Es	77.7	77.7	Adj Track	Light Ind
Ergon Site	Bald	24	24	Not Specified	Unknown
Fairhope Airport Tech Park	Bald	256	256	Not Specified	Light Ind
Flomaton Industrial Property 1	Es	4730	4730	Onto Site	Light Ind
Flomaton Industrial Property 2	Es	1100	1100	Onto Site	Light Ind
Foley Beach Express Ind Park	Bald	221.5	300	Not Available	Light Ind
Golden Triangle	Bald	2718	2718	Not Specified	Bus/Com
Graham Railroad Site	Bald	107	107	AdjTrack	Heavy Ind
Himont-Montell USA	Mo	200	230	< 1500 ft	Heavy Ind
I-10 Commerce Center	Bald	201	201	Not Available	Bus/Com
Joe Hall Tract	Bald	2497	2497	Not Specified	Light Ind
Laughlin Industrial Park	Mo	47.5	47.5	Not Available	Light Ind
Logan Site	Bald	500	900	Adj Track	Unknown
Loper Site	Bald	46	46	Not Specified	None
Loxley Commerce Center	Bald	152	152	Not Specified	Light Ind
Loxley I-10 Bus. Pk. Phase II	Bald	394	394	Not Available	Light Ind
Loxley Steen Site	Bald	34.5	34.5	Not Specified	Bus/Com
Magnolia North	Bald	15114	15114	Adj Track	None
Marshall Site	Bald	17	17	Not Specified	Bus/Com

Site Name	County	Avail. Acreage	Total Acreage	Rail	Zone
Mobile Commerce Park	Mo	100	300	Adj Track	Light Ind
Mulherin Parcel D	Bald	40	40	Not Specified	Heavy Ind
Orth Property	Bald	51	80	Not Specified	None
Port City Commerce Park	Mo	100	300	Not Available	Light Ind
Rail Transfer Site	Mo	39	40	Adj Track	None
Regional Airport Sites	Mo	213	3000	Not Available	Ag
Rivercane Industrial Sites	Es	235	235	Not Specified	Light Ind
Salco 43 Industrial	Mo	170	227	Adj Track	None
South Alabama Mega Site	Bald	2361	3009	Adj Track	None
Southport Industrial Estate	Mo	43	43	Adj Track	Light Ind
Summerdale Commerce Park	Bald	80	80	Not Specified	Light Ind
Tisdale Property	Es	1790	1790	Not Specified	None
Virginia Station Phase I	Mo	160.6	168	Spur Avail	None
Virginia Station Phase II	Mo	217	280	Adj Track	None
Weekly Site	Bald	250	304	Onto Site	None
Yance Site	Bald	509	509	Not Specified	None

Source: EDPA/Advantage Alabama

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 39 shows the educational attainment of the counties and Region 9 for the year 2009. **Note:** The attainments consist of the age 25 and older and represent the current population rather than the native population.

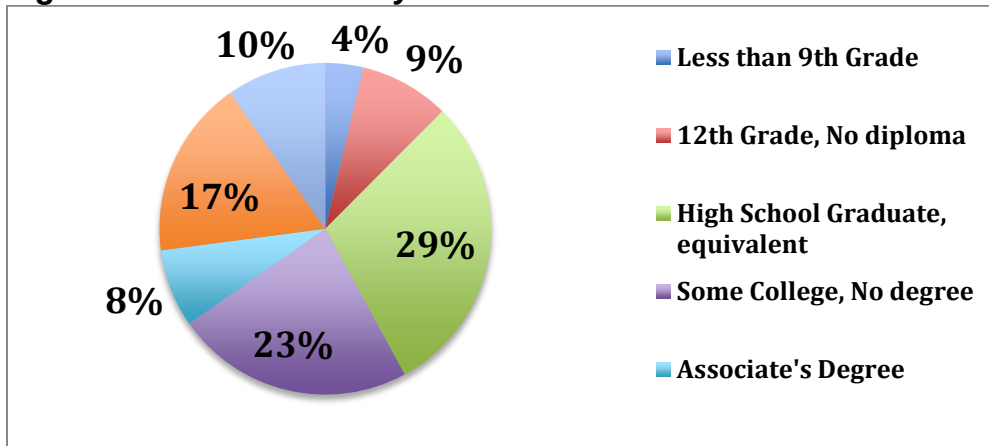
Figures 26, 27, & 28 illustrates a comparison of educational attainment of each of the counties for the year of 2009. **Note:** The attainments consist of the age 25 and older and represent the current population rather than the native population.

Table 39: Educational Attainment of Population 25 Years and Over 2009

	Baldwin	Escambia	Mobile	Region
Total	118,585	25,326	260,043	403,954
Less than 9th Grade	4415	1932	12,543	18,890
12th Grade, No diploma	10,454	4,643	34,111	49,208
High School Graduate, equivalent	35,303	9,291	89,699	134,293
Some College, No degree	27,764	4,442	53,983	86,189
Associate's Degree	9,073	2,183	18,501	29,757
Bachelor's Degree	20,721	1,911	33,595	56,227
Graduate or Professional Degree	11,589	924	17,611	30,124

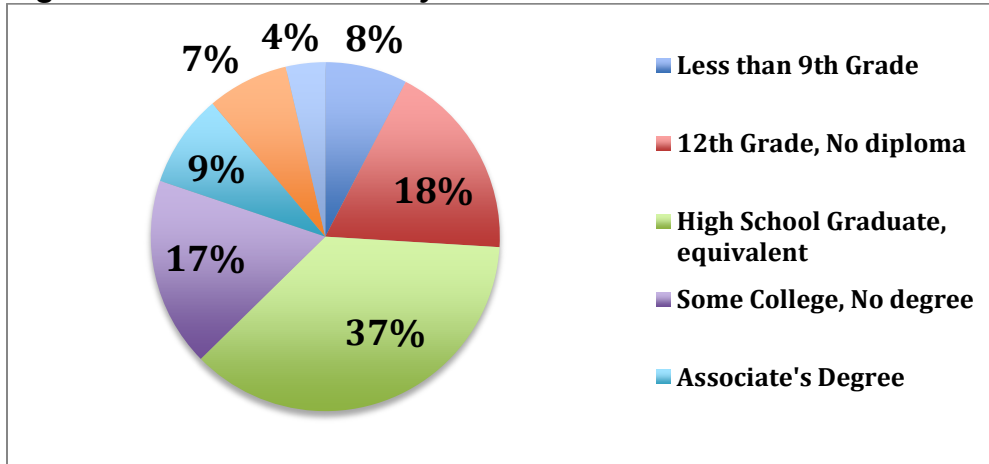
Source: State of Workforce Report V: Region 9; CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR

Figure 26: Baldwin County Educational Attainment 2009



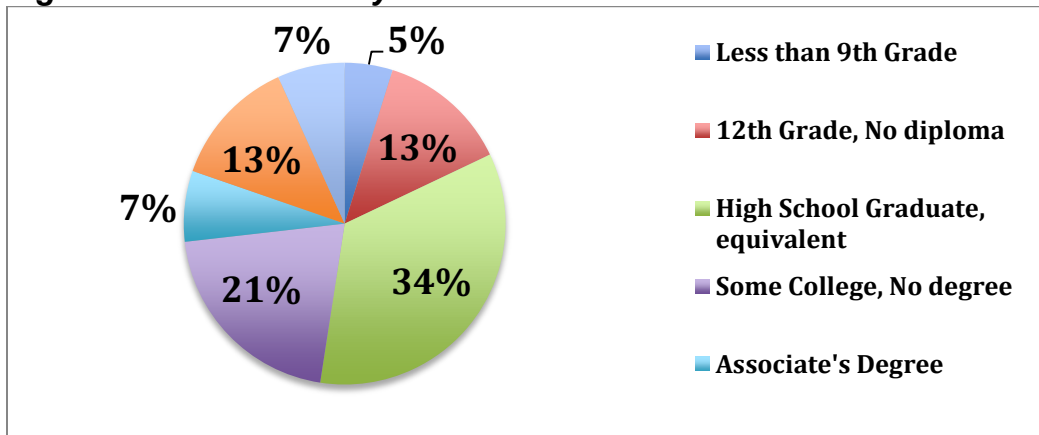
Source: State of Workforce Report V: Region 9; CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR

Figure 27: Escambia County Educational Attainment 2009



Source: State of Workforce Report V: Region 9; CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR

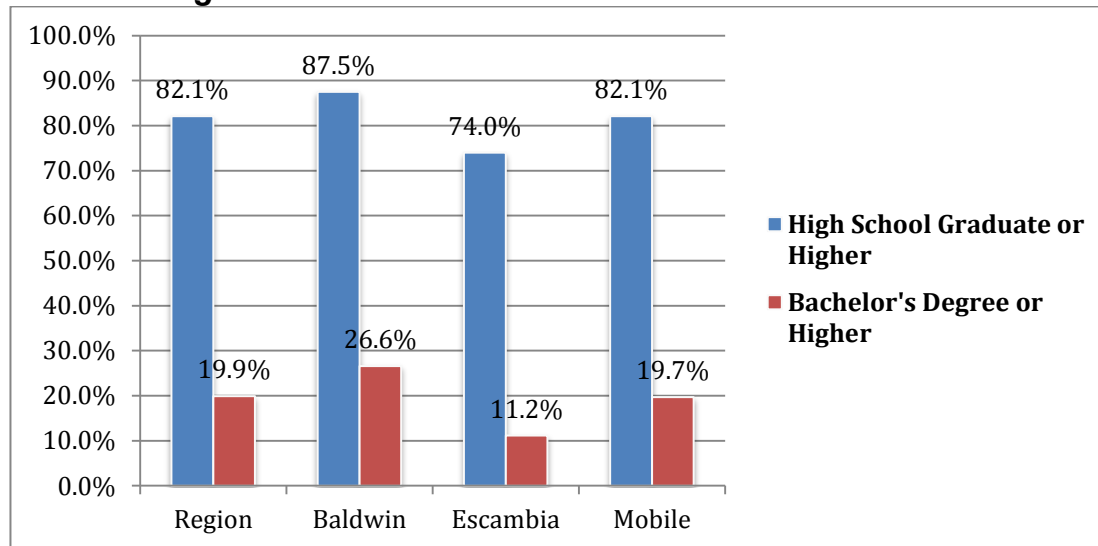
Figure 28: Mobile County Educational Attainment 2009



Source: State of Workforce Report V: Region 9; CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR

Figure 29 illustrates the percent of educational attainment by county of high school graduate or higher, and bachelor's degree or higher.

Figure 29: Percent of Educational Attainment, High School and Bachelor's Degrees



Source: State of Workforce Report V: Region 9; CBER, The University of Alabama and ADIR

ENVIRONMENT

Geography

Located in the southwest corner of Alabama at the head of the Gulf of Mexico's Mobile Bay, the South Alabama Region is favored with over 200 miles of coastline (including inlets). The Region experiences an average annual temperature of 67.5 degrees Fahrenheit and average annual rainfall in excess of 64 inches. The Region covers an area of 4,624 total square miles with 3,776 square miles of land and 848 square miles of water. Baldwin County covers the largest land area in the region with 1,596 square miles and 431 square miles of water. Mobile County ranks second in land area in the South Alabama Region with 1,233 square miles, and has 411 square miles of water. Escambia County has the smallest land area with only 947 square miles and the smallest water area covering 6 square miles in the South Alabama Region. Table 40 shows the land, water, and total areas of the Region by county.

Table 40: Land and Water Area of the Region (in square miles)

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Land Area</i>	<i>Water Area</i>	<i>Total Area</i>
<i>Baldwin County</i>	1,596	432	2,028
<i>Escambia County</i>	947	6	953
<i>Mobile County</i>	1,233	411	1,644
<i>REGIONAL TOTAL</i>	3,776	849	4,625

Source: South Alabama Regional Planning Commission

Environmental Issues

Because of competition for water, land and air resources, many environmental issues have emerged. With further industrial and port developments and population growth, the sharing of these resources will become more difficult.

Water pollution is seen as a serious problem in and adjacent to Mobile Bay. The shallow water and the distance from the Port of Mobile to deeper Gulf waters have required the construction and maintenance of long ship channels. Spoil disposal from these operations has caused serious environmental concerns. Most spoil grounds are adjacent to the channels or in near-shore Gulf waters.

Alteration or destruction of marshes and shallow bay bottoms are caused largely by industrial, urban, suburban, port, commercial, residential, and recreational development. A major need is the prevention of further adverse impacts on those areas that are essential to estuarine productivity and profitable to recreational and commercial fishing.

Oil and gas exploration and development in State waters have added to and complicated the environmental problems in coastal Alabama. The discovery of gas reserves in Mobile Bay is likely to cause more intensive exploration and development. Onshore siting of petroleum-related facilities, placement of pipelines to shore, and the disposal of drilling wastes are potential environmental problems.

On April 20, 2010 the Deepwater Horizon oil rig off the coast of Louisiana exploded and leaked oil for nearly 3 months. The spill caused extensive damage to marine and wildlife habitats and to the Gulf's fishing and tourism industries. Massive clean up operations followed from Louisiana to the Florida panhandle. It is still unclear the entirety of the environmental damage.

A major environmental issue is the loss of natural habitats, many of which provide direct benefits to man. Some of the benefits of estuaries, marshes, and barrier islands, for example, are storm protection (from wind and waves), waste assimilation, and recreation. Threatened and endangered natural lands and waters and other areas of high ecological value to man are the Mobile Delta, coastal barrier islands, submerged grass beds, tidal marshes, wet acid pinelands, mesic ravine woods, and habitats of endangered and threatened species.

The complex geologic history of the three-county planning area has given the Region a varied topography. There are small streams, rivers and deltas that are at or below seal level. There are also gently rising hills. The entire Region lies in the East Gulf Coastal Plain section. Its distinguishing surface features occur in belts that cross the area from east to west, conforming to the shorelines of ancient seas. Rocks underlying the area are of sedimentary origin and consist of sand, gravel, and porous limestone, imbedded with chalk, marl, and clay. The more hilly areas are generally in the northern portion and range from 50 feet to 300 feet above mean sea level. In the

southern portion containing Mobile Bay and the Delta, the elevation ranges from below sea level to 20 feet above sea level. Also, in the southern sections of Mobile and Baldwin Counties, the topography is more subdued, being characterized by low rounded hills with relatively large expanses of nearly level terrain.

Mobile Bay

The Bay is the most important topographical feature of the planning area. It is rather shallow—less than 10 feet deep in most areas. However, a man-made deep channel provides access for ocean-going vessels. This channel is not a natural formation and regular dredging is necessary to maintain its depth. Marshlands are common along the Southern sections of the Bay and along the border of Mobile County, which includes the Mississippi Sound.

Tidal action in the Bay is of great importance to the area. It adds oxygen to the water; aids in the assimilation of municipal, industrial, and agricultural wastes; and performs a daily flushing action for the Bay. All of these variables are controlled by the fact that twice a day approximately 2.5 percent of the Bay's capacity flows to the Gulf Stream and contributes to the fluctuating level of the Bay.

Along with the tidal action of the Gulf of Mexico, the Bay receives drainage water from a number of large and small streams. The largest of these streams are the Mobile and Tensaw Rivers. ***Listed below are the major drainage streams:***

Dog River

Dog River watershed is located on the northwest side of Mobile Bay and covers about 95 square miles (note: a watershed is the total land area that drains to a common point such as a river or bay).

Portersville Bay

Portersville Bay is located south of Bayou La Batre and Coden. Bayou La Batre and Bayou Coden discharge into Portersville Bay.

Wolf Bay

Wolf Bay is located in southwest Baldwin County. The bay is connected to greater Perdido Bay, and has several tributaries including Wolf, Sandy, Miflin, and Hammock Creeks. Municipalities in the watershed include: Foley, Elberta, and Orange Beach. The watershed of Wolf Bay covers about 71,700 acres.

Weeks Bay

Weeks Bay is located in southwest Baldwin County. The bay is connected to the greater Mobile Bay, and has two major tributaries: the Fish River and the Magnolia River. Weeks Bay has a surface area of 1,700 acres and its watershed is about 200 square miles.

Vegetation

Natural vegetation in the Region can generally be placed in four major categories. Along the Gulf of Mexico, the coastal strand is a zone of sand dunes having little or no vegetation. A short distance inland from the coastal strand are swamps and coastal marshes; they are usually tidal. Here the water ranges from saline to brackish. Some palmetto, shrubs and small hardwood forests, coupled with pine forests, form the delta's vegetation. In the northern portion of the three-county region, the predominant vegetation consists of one or more species of pine and some hardwood. Along the river basins are forests of pine and oak.

Endangered and Threatened Species

The State of Alabama has put together a list of species it considers to be rare, endangered, or possibly rare wildlife. Of national significance are such species as the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, and the American alligator. Though not officially recognized, the large areas of pitcher plant (*Sarracenia*) bogs are scientifically significant on a national level.

Of the 123 species and subspecies of reptiles and amphibians known or assumed to occur within Coastal Alabama, eight are listed by the United States Department of the Interior as endangered or threatened. They are listed in *Table 41*. Candidates for federal listing concerns are the Panhandle Lilly and the Wherry's Pitcher Plant.

Table 41: Endangered and Threatened Species by County

<i>County</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Endangered</i>	<i>Threatened</i>
<i>Baldwin</i>	Alabama Beach Mouse	X	
	Perdido Key Beach Mouse	X	
	Red Bellied Turtle	X	
	Eastern Indigo Snake		X
	Gulf Sturgeon		X
	Alabama Sturgeon	X	
<i>Escambia</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake		X
<i>Mobile</i>	Red Bellied Turtle	X	
	Piping Plover (Bird)		X
	Gopher Tortoise		X
	Gulf Sturgeon		X

Source: www.fws.gov/endangered/, December 2011

Jubilees

One naturally occurring event must be mentioned at this time. In Bon Secour Bay and the eastern Mobile Bay area, what are known locally as "jubilees" occur yearly. Jubilees are the result of low dissolved oxygen levels in the Bay waters being pushed towards the eastern side of the bay. Water from the floor of the bay moves towards

the east with the aid of offshore breezes from the east. Because of high bluffs on the eastern shore of the Bays, the winds do not mix the water in the shallow near shore areas but push surface waters towards the center of Mobile Bay. Displacement of surface waters to the west causes the deeper oxygen deficient water to come towards the shore. The result is that demersal fish and bottom fauna are forced by the low oxygen levels into the shallow waters. Here they gather, sometimes in the thousands, and can be collected by nets, gigging and other methods. In the Jubilees of 7 and 8 August, 1971 the dissolved oxygen depletion was so complete that many species (34) of aquatic fauna were killed. This Jubilee was especially centered along the four miles of shoreline south of Great Point Clear.

The information in this section comes from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Figure 30 is an illustration of a Jubilee.

Figure 30: Jubilee



Source: NOAA

Section 4

South Alabama Regional Development District

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Economic Cluster Analysis

The majority of the following information can be found in the Mobile Area Chamber of Commerce's Economic Overview.

Economic clusters are groups of businesses and institutions with some similarity in industry, operation or technology. These businesses and institutions are generally located within a specific geographic area. Often these businesses may be part of the same supply chain or may even be direct competitors. The clustering of these organizations can be mutually beneficial in a number of ways, such as the development of a labor force with a common skill set, the creation of research institutions developed to serve these businesses or the location of support services specific to that cluster. In addition, a more competitive environment may be created. Increased competition may lead firms to collaborate in ways they may not have considered before.

The following are traditional and emerging clusters of note in the South Alabama Region and are similar to the clusters identified by the South Alabama Work Force Development Council (SAWDC). These clusters are not the only economic grouping in the Region, but were selected due to their prominence, need of support or opportunity for facilitation. The clusters identified are:

- **Energy**
- **Maritime**
- **Aerospace**
- **Manufacturing**
- **Health Care**
- **Communications**
- **Hospitality and Tourism**
- **Education**
- **Automotive**

ENERGY

In the early 1980's Alabama leased drilling rights to richly abundant natural gas waters in and around the lower part of Mobile Bay. Since this time, the natural gas infrastructure has steadily grown.

ExxonMobil arrived in 1988 and is the major gas producer in both Mobile Bay and off shore Alabama. This discovery was soon followed by Shell Exploration & Production. These companies, along with Williams Mobile Bay Producer Services, process millions of cubic feet of gas per day. From these processing plants, natural gas is piped by way of major interstate pipelines such as Transco, Gulf South, Gulfstream, and Florida Gas Transmission lines to markets throughout the southeast and the entire east coast.

As a growing natural gas cluster, the Mobile area is the home to an expanding community of over 180 businesses serving the oil and gas industry. The area continues to attract companies who support the exploration and drilling in state waters and in the adjacent federal government deepwater and the outer continental shelf. With an excellent location, easy accessibility, and low cost of operation, Mobile will continue to play an increasingly significant role as more drilling activity occurs in the eastern Gulf of Mexico.

MARITIME

Offshore natural gas, shipbuilding and ship repair are expanding businesses. These industries have created a synergy for growth. As offshore drilling increases, Mobile shipbuilders are building offshore supply and rig-tending vessels and repairing rigs at facilities on the Mobile River.

In addition, virtually every conceivable service for the maritime industry can be found in this 300-year old port city. Sources of these services include barge fleetling service, container repair and leasing, dunnage services, freight forwarding, guard service and ship watching, heavy lift and salvage, industrial diving, line handling, marine fumigation services, maritime waste disposal, ship chandlers, stevedoring, towing and many more. Five barge fleetling service companies serve Mobile, including Able Marine Service Inc., Delta Marine Service, National Marine Inc. and Cooper Marine & Timberlands; 17 foreign freight forwarders, nine of them customhouse brokers; and thirteen barge lines/towing Companies, the largest being Parker Towing Co., Seabulk Towing, Warrior & Gulf Navigation Co. and Waterways Towing & Offshore Services Inc.

There are four different shipbuilding and/or repair facilities along the Port of Mobile, including Atlantic Marine, Bender Shipbuilding, C&G Boatworks, and Austal USA, with many smaller companies located throughout the area. The Theodore Ship Channel is host to several other service facilities, as well as numerous small workboat yards for ship repair and building. It is also particularly well suited to the oil and gas industry, as it is the closest deep-water location to the open Gulf, and is home to Aker Kvaerner Subsea and Technip Coflexip. The main harbor is capable of a 45-ft. draft and has a 1,000-ft. turning basin located on the Mobile River at Three Mile Creek.

Port of Mobile and Alabama State Docks

The Port of Mobile is the global deep-water gateway for the state. The port handles a variety of cargos, including containers, forest products, metals and bulk cargo. The port is able to accommodate any size ship due to a large variety in dry dock sizes. The 45-foot ship channel with its 1,000-ft. turning basin is Panamax capable. It is only four hours from or to deep ocean water. The Alabama State Docks was dedicated in 1928. It includes 4,000 acres and 41 berths. The State Docks has a \$3 billion economic impact statewide, and contributes \$263 million in state taxes annually. The main port complex includes a million square ft. of covered and open storage.

Its strategic location serves as a hub between the Southeastern United States and world destinations, and it's closer to open water than any other major port on the central Gulf Coast. The intermodal advantages include five Class I railroads, two Class III railroads, two major interstate highways, as well as an air cargo terminal with a 9,600-ft. runway at the Brookley Aeroplex.

Twelve shipping lines serve the Port of Mobile. It offers fixed-daily, weekly, bi-monthly, and monthly container service throughout the world. The most frequent import and export commodities transferring through the Port of Mobile are coal, aluminum, iron, steel, lumber, wood pulp and chemicals. Two years ago, the Alabama State Port Authority started the process of expanding the state docks facilities. Mobile Container Terminal, a \$300-million facility, will cover approximately 380 acres along the shoreline between the areas near Bender Shipbuilding & Repair Inc. at Interstate 10 moving south to the U.S. Coast Guard Base and will have the capacity to hold up to 800,000 20 ft.- equivalent units (TEUs). The project consists of a 2,000-ft. deep-water wharf, a container yard, an intermodal rail yard and acreage designated for value added distribution facilities. The increased capacity, combined with its favorable cost and location, will enable the port to handle the needs of Alabama's manufacturers, including the automobile industry.

In 2010, the Port of Mobile was the 13th largest port in the nation in total tonnage (52 million), ahead of other well-known ports such as Baton Rouge, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Tampa, Seattle, Charleston and Savannah.

AEROSPACE

The **aviation/aerospace** industry is also an extremely strong and growing industry sector in the area. The Brookley Aeroplex is a former U.S. Air Force base located on Mobile Bay near downtown Mobile, Brookley has been transformed into a leading 1,700-acre industrial and trade complex. Built around a fully operational airfield with a 9,600-ft. runway, the complex offers transportation infrastructure truly second to none. Along with a fully operational airport able to accommodate the

largest aircraft, Brookley Aeroplex provides superb road and rail access. It is located adjacent to I-10, connecting the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, and I-65, linking the Gulf of Mexico to Chicago. There is also direct service by two railways, including CSX, the largest railroad in the United States connecting to the Port of Alabama. The complex is located within Foreign-Trade Zone 82, and has more than 4.5 million square ft. of building space.

The largest employer is ST/Mobile Aerospace Engineering (MAE), an aviation repair and maintenance operation, with 1,500 employees. Teledyne Continental Motors continues to have a solid presence in Mobile with 450 employees. EADS (European Aeronautic Defense and Space Company) and, Northrop Grumman Corp are also present in Mobile.

Teledyne Continental Motors developed and built the engines that powered the first round-the-world flight of the Voyager at Brookley. ST/Mobile Aerospace Engineering and other aerospace and aviation companies have joined Teledyne in the Brookley Aeroplex. Boeing, United Airlines, Continental and FedEx rely on the companies at Brookley Aeroplex for service, maintenance and technological innovation. In addition, the Mobile Downtown Airport at Brookley Aeroplex serves Airborne Express, FedEx and UPS as a regional cargo airport.

In July 2012, Airbus, subsidiary of EADS announced the construction on a \$600 million aircraft assembly plant. The company will assemble its A320 family of aircraft at the Brookley Aeroplex, employing 1,000 at full capacity and creating thousands more jobs at parts suppliers and other related businesses expected to locate near the plant. According to Airbus, the company will break ground on the massive factory next summer and create more than 3,000 jobs during a two-year construction period. The plant is slated to deliver its first planes in 2016, and will be ramped up to full production of 40-50 planes annually by 2018. It is projected to have a \$61 million annual payroll at full capacity, according to an economic impact study prepared for the state by Auburn University Montgomery. Average pay is estimated at \$41,295, well above the state average of \$39,180.

A study by economics professor Keivan Deravi projected that the plant will have an annual economic impact of \$409 million on the state economy. The vast majority of that money will benefit Mobile County, which is projected to see an additional \$348 million in annual economic activity when the plant reaches full employment. The project should generate an additional \$43 million in annual retail sales, 500 new housing units and boost property tax revenue by \$126,000 annually.

MANUFACTURING

The **chemical industry** is the region's largest industry sector with more than 3,600 employees. Degussa Corp., with a history of 30-plus years in Mobile, is the largest

chemical company, followed by BASF Corp., UOP, DuPont Agricultural Products, Olin Chemicals, Akzo Nobel, Syngenta, Arkema Inc. and Mitsubishi Polysilicon.

Thanks to the Alabama State Docks and Mobile's strategic location on the Gulf Coast, one of the largest industries in the area is the **shipbuilding** sector. The largest companies, Bender Shipbuilding & Repair, Atlantic Marine, Austal USA, C&G Boatworks, Mobile Shipbuilding & Repair, Steiner Shipyard and World Wide Marine Service, employ a combined workforce that exceeds 2,100. Several of these companies announced recent government contract awards and expansion plans, growing their business in Mobile tremendously. Austal USA recently completed its \$25 million expansion to build littoral combat ships (LCS) for the U.S. Navy. The Navy awarded its \$223 million contract for the first of two planned "Flight O" vessels to prime contractor Bath Iron Works, a General Dynamics company that teamed with Austal USA as the designer and builder of the LCS area frame.

The most significant project is Mobile Container Terminal, located at the State Docks, a \$300 million intermodal facility that will bring together ship, rail, truck and air transportation modes into one contiguous site. The terminal will be operated as a joint venture between APM Terminals North America and Terminal Link, a division of CMA CGM. Expected to win a significant share of the fast-growing container shipping market, the project will create some 1,700 permanent jobs.

HEALTH CARE

Mobile is a regional center for medical care, research and education. Almost 10% of Mobile's workforce is employed in the healthcare sector. There are more than 850 physicians and 175 dentists practicing in the area, many affiliated with one or more of nine hospitals and the 2,850 hospital beds serving the Mobile Bay Region. In addition, there are many outpatient surgical centers, emergency clinics, home healthcare services, assisted-living facilities and nursing homes.

Mobile's goal of becoming home to a world-class, comprehensive cancer research and treatment center came a step closer to reality recently as a strategic alliance was announced between the University of South Alabama and Infirmity Health System for the \$100 million Mitchell Cancer Institute. The institute, including both treatment and research areas, opened in 2008 and will have an estimated \$1 billion economic impact on the Mobile Bay area over the next decade. It employs more than 700 professionals and focuses on serving the east-west Interstate 10 corridor. This will be the only Stage II and III cancer center between Houston, Texas and Tampa, Florida.

COMMUNICATIONS

Continuing the advancement of telecommunications facilities and resources will foster economic growth throughout the Region and diversify the Region's economy

by accommodating new and competitive high-tech industry and services. New infrastructure will enhance our residents' quality of life via networked telecommunications with advanced medical, educational, governmental and commercial services.

There are 22 commercial radio stations in the Region, of which 12 are AM and 10 are FM. Radio facilities are located in each of the three counties.

Four commercial television stations are located in Mobile County, one PBS transmitting station is located in Baldwin County, and one production center is located in Mobile.

BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc., the largest telephone network in the Region, recently merged with AT&T to offer both local and long distance telephone services, wireless services, and DSL Internet access. The Gulf Telephone Company, independently owned, operates in the portion of Baldwin County that lies north of I-10, east of Fish River to the Perdido Bay area.

Wireless Communications Companies

- Alltel Communications
- AT&T Wireless Services
- Cingular Wireless (merger with AT&T)
- Nextel Communications
- Sprint PCS
- Verizon Wireless
- Cellular South
- C-Spire
- Century Tel

Long Distance Carriers

- AT&T
- MCI
- Sprint
- Verizon

Cable and satellite television services are provided by:

- Dish Network
- Comcast
- DirecTV
- Mediacom

iTen Wired

iTen Wired was initiated by the Pensacola Bay Area Chamber. The primary goal of iTen Wired is to remain competitive in the global economy by embracing the innovation of entrepreneurs across the greater Pensacola and Mobile areas.

The Vision 2015 Initiative is a re-engineered economic development effort that will more aggressively recruit new business, help existing business expand, and leverage the strong partnerships with the military to stimulate economic growth. The goal is to create 3,000 jobs

Alabama Broadband Initiative—ConnectingALABAMA

ConnectingALABAMA is a statewide initiative launched in 2008 to promote the deployment and adoption of Internet access across the entire state of Alabama. The initial goals are to map where current broadband service is available, where it is not, and more importantly, why it is not; and to work with leaders from around the state to develop a vision for a broadband Alabama.

HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM

The tourism industry is growing and employs more than 50,000 people. The beaches are the state's top attractions welcoming more than 4.5 million visitors in 2009. Mobile and Baldwin counties accounted for 7.2 million visitors in 2009. Visitors spend over \$2.3 billion annually.

The Wind Creek Casino and Hotel is an electronic gaming casino complex owned and operated by the Poarch Band of Creek Indians. It is located in Atmore in Escambia County.

The Gulf Exploreum, a science museum downtown, has lured more than 1.5 million visitors with a succession of blockbuster exhibits including *Mummy* in 2006; *Pompeii* in 2007; and *Our Body: A Universe Within* 2009.

Carnival Cruise Lines' fun ship *Holiday* began sailing from its homeport in Mobile in October 2004 before making way for the larger cruise ship *Elation* in 2010. The ship was then relocated to New Orleans in late 2011 leaving the 8 year old state-of-the-art cruise terminal vacant. The 2,052-passenger ship's departure, that made four- and five-day trips to Cozumel and the Western Caribbean, was a major blow for the Mobile economy. It sold out virtually every cruise and brought more than 120,000 tourists to the city per year.

Mobile's waterfront will soon expand with Mobile Landing. A planned 80,000-square-ft. Maritime Museum of the Gulf of Mexico nicknamed *GulfQuest* is expected to open in late 2012 or early 2013. \$30 million in contracts were awarded to 6 contractors, 4 of whom are based in Mobile. The museum is seen by former Governor Bob Riley as a chance to give the region "critical mass" for tourism.

Figure 31 illustrates the National Maritime Museum of the Gulf of Mexico.

Figure 31: National Maritime Museum of the Gulf of Mexico - GulfQuest



Source: GulfQuest.org

TECHNOLOGY

The local economy continues to diversify, including the growth of technology companies. Several successful technology firms have chosen Mobile as their home, including Mentor Graphics, Epiphany Development, Forte Inc., Global Tel*Link, Logical Computer Solutions Inc., Centralite and Xanté Corp.

Mentor Graphics is the anchor tenant at the University of South Alabama's Technology and Research Park and specializes in embedded operating systems and application development tools. Centralite System's innovative automatic lighting systems meet consumer needs and offers artistic beauty in lighting. Xanté develops products that enable the highest quality printing solutions for its clients.

The healthcare information technology sector is well represented with firms such as TeleVox Software, The SSI Group, CPSI, all of which develop software to improve processes at doctors' offices, clinics and hospitals. Their combined employment amounts to more than 1,400 in Mobile alone, out of a total of more than 5,700 technology jobs in the area. *Healthcare Informatics*, the premier publication for healthcare IT, consistently ranks CPSI, The SSI Group and TeleVox among the Top 100 healthcare product and service providers in the nation.

Other advancements at local companies include Southern Light's contract to complete a fiber optic network along the central Gulf Coast and DailyAccess Corp., a company offering qualified retirement plan solutions. All of these firms could operate anywhere in the nation but have chosen our area for its outstanding quality of life.

USA Technology and Research Park

The 35-acre Technology and Research Park at the University of South Alabama is an economic development initiative of the University of South Alabama (USA). The park links USA resources with the business community in a single location. The park enhances partnerships between the university and high-tech companies. The park is creating, attracting and helping to retain high-quality, high-paying, dependable jobs.

EDUCATION

There are more than 160 public and 80 private schools in the Region. Several four-year colleges, community colleges, and vocational schools are located in the region. The Mobile County Public School System offers the state's largest Advanced Placement program. The public school systems in the three counties rank as the top employers for Baldwin and Mobile Counties and the second in Escambia County.

Employees by County:

- Baldwin County: 3,044
- Escambia County: 652
- Mobile County: 7,950
- Region: 11,646

The Region has a large parochial school system operated by the Catholic Archdiocese of Mobile and anchored by McGill-Toolen High School. Many other schools operate through churches or private boards.

Several four-year colleges, community colleges, and vocational schools are located in the region. The University of South Alabama (USA) is the Region's largest four-year institution with more than 15,000 students at campuses in Mobile and Baldwin counties. USA employs around 1,000 people as faculty.

Springhill College, founded in 1830, is one of the nation's oldest Jesuit institutions and offers undergraduate and graduate programs. Springhill has approximately 1,750 students and is continuously ranked in *U.S. News & World Report's* "Americas Best Colleges" survey as one of the top schools with undergraduate and master's programs.

The University of Mobile, founded in 1961, is a Baptist school located 10 miles north of downtown Mobile. Mobile has approximately 1,650 students and 120 faculty. The school was ranked 30th in the 2012 edition of Best Regional Colleges – South and offers 40 areas of study.

AUTOMOTIVE

In 2011, Baldwin County was named one of the “Best Automotive Manufacturing Sites” by the Southern Business and Development Magazines. The Logan site, previously known as the Mossy Oak Site is a 1,400-acre site located northeast of Bay Minette. Only 45 minutes from two commercial airports and 30 minutes to the Port of Mobile, the Logan site is located 3 miles from downtown Bay Minette and just 25 miles from the city of Mobile, AL.

Section 5

South Alabama Regional Development District

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Action Plan

GOALS AND POLICIES

Vision Statement

The Vision Statement of the District is as follows:

"To promote the long-term recovery of economically distressed areas through economic growth and the creation or retention of jobs in our District."

Goals

GOAL 1: ADVANCE THE REGION'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

- Create an environment that fosters economic diversification and growth in the District.
- Be competitive in the global economy by proactively developing and marketing our technological, environmental, educational, and human and natural resources.
- Identify and quantify emerging and changing conditions of business and industry.
- Strengthen and expand economic cooperation and collaboration regionally and beyond the regions borders.

GOAL 2: INCREASE THE ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS OF THE REGION IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Objectives

- Proactively retain and expand regionally based and locally emerging businesses and industries.
- Encourage economic vitality of emerging industry clusters, the creative economy and innovative businesses in the region.
- Continue to attract new business and industries to the region.

GOAL 3: STABILIZE AND STRENGTHEN THE REGIONS WORKFORCE

Objectives

- Develop a first class, well-educated and highly skilled workforce of all ages to meet the existing and future needs of the district.
- Provide adequate vocational and continuous learning programs by aligning educational offerings and workforce development programs with the evolving needs of the marketplace.
- Attract, grow and maintain a quality workforce.

GOAL 4: ADVANCE HIGH-QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS TO SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT, REDEVELOPMENT AND REVITALIZATION OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Objectives

- Develop public-private partnerships that improve, expand, and maintain adequate infrastructure systems capable of meeting and enhancing existing and future needs.
- Provide adequate and safe water and sewer facilities to service existing and future (immediate) needs of homes, businesses, and industry.
- Provide a multi-modal transportation system which will encourage growth in a planned manner to enhance the economic efficiency of the area while minimizing impacts on the environment.
- Provide Broadband throughout the Region.

GOAL 5: PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Objectives

- Develop a region whose air and water quality reaches and maintains an acceptable level.
- Implement land use management policies and environmental protection policies while encouraging economic growth and diversity.

GOAL 6: CONDUCT A REGIONAL ASSESSMENT FOR REMEDIATION AND REDEVELOPMENT OF BUILDINGS AND SITES

Objectives

- Support a Regional Assessment of existing underutilized industrial and commercial sites.
- Support Regional initiatives and efforts to address contaminated properties in the region.
- Create a mechanism for the redevelopment and reuse of underutilized sites

Summary

This section outlines the criteria for evaluating the CEDS and economic development projects identified within the region's three counties. These projects are implementation projects, that will implement the goals and strategies outlined in the CEDS and are attached as an appendix to this document. This list will be updated annually to reflect the changing status of existing projects and add new projects consistent with the CEDS.

Evaluation Criteria

The South Alabama Regional Planning Commission will submit an annual CEDS update that reviews the success of economic development projects in the region. Provided below is a listing of indicators, some of which may be used in the annual CEDS evaluation. These indicators will also be used in conjunction with other measures to evaluate the success or appropriateness of economic development projects in the region.

Indicators:

Housing:

- Condition of housing units
- Rate of owner-occupied housing
- Number of special needs housing units
- Number of homeless shelter spaces
- Number of transitional housing spaces/units

Economic Development:

- Employment mix – diversity – new industries
- Unemployment and labor participation rates
- Venture capital invested in region
- Value of international exports
- Household income
- Index of annual number of tourists and visitors
- Value of agricultural products produced

Emergency Preparedness:

- Hurricane evacuation clearance times
- Public hurricane shelter capacity
- Number of Facilities reporting Hazardous and Extremely Hazardous Chemicals

Natural Resources:

- Pollutant loading to Mobile Bay
- Surface water bodies quality index

- Per-capita consumption of potable water
- Acreage of protected regionally significant natural resources
- Acreage of estuarine habitat
- Acres of publicly owned or maintained natural resources
- Ambient air pollutant concentration

Transportation:

- Trip lengths
- Travel delay times
- Lane miles of regional transportation roadways
- VMT Total and VMT per-capita
- Transit ridership
- Number of passengers served by airports and ports
- Amount of goods moved through airports and ports

Other Considerations:

- Change in total population
- Population mix – age and ethnicity
- Crime index
- Literacy index
- Graduation rates
- Standard test scores
- Number of registered motor vehicles
- Motor vehicle fatalities
- Boating/personal watercraft fatalities
- Percentage of population living in poverty
- Local tax burden
- Percentage of government revenue from user-fees
- Price of new and pre-owned housing
- School aged population
- Economic base mix – share by sector
- Cost of home insurance

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Appendix 1: SWOT Analysis



CEDS Regional Meeting Report: SWOT Analysis. Mobile, Baldwin, & Escambia Counties 2012

Strengths:

- Raw Undeveloped Land available for Development
- Available Development Land for Industrial Parks
- Land, Sea, Air, Rail and transportation corridors
- Coastal Communities
- Strong Education Systems
- Variety of Technical, Post-secondary and University Education Opportunities
- Envision Coastal and other regional initiatives
- Wave & BRATS, & ECATS
- Good Elected Officials
- Geographic Location
- Ports
- Size
- Strong Workforce Development Systems

Weakness:

- Low high school graduation rate
- Under Employment
- Need tight integration from High School to training, Community College and/or University
- Life skills training in High School needed
- Need expanded Technical Training in High School
- Need strong math & science programs in High School
- Class size in grades K-5 needs to be reduced
- Need Second Chance type alternative program
- Need Affordable homeowners insurance
- Need more public Transportation
- Congestion on I-10 Bayway
- Vulnerability to storm related losses
- Second Language Skills
- Baldwin County excluded to receive EDA funds. Areas should be identified that would qualify. Similar to Farmers Home rule change.

Opportunities:

- Regional Stormwater Management Plan
- Redevelopment
- Coordination of Transportation Entities
- Insurance
 - Home Owner / Commercial
- AL DOT Widening of I-10 and New Bridge
- Foreign Trade Zones
- New market tax credit
- Continue to develop Regional Comprehensive Strategic Workforce Plan
- Continue to develop a Comprehensive Regional Economic Development Plan
- Widening of Highway 31 from Baldwin County through Escambia County
- Foley Beach Extension from I-65 to Alabama Highway 182
- Casino and resort on Porch Band of Creek Indians Reservation
- CSX Certified Mega Site in North Baldwin County
- Improvements and extension of Highway 158 in Mobile County
- Aerospace Industry Cluster
- Medical Research and Technology
- Increased high school graduation rates
- Under Employment
- Recruit Corporate Headquarters
- Restore Act
- Available land

Threats:

- Availability of a variety of housing types
- Number of foreclosures
- Transportation
- Labor Force
- Declining funding for Education
- Storm Related Losses
- Insurance cost escalating & loss of insurance
- Stormwater management
- Second language skills
- Relocation of Industries
- Loss of Department of Defense funding
- Crime rate

Appendix 2

Economic Development Partners

Alabama Department of Transportation
Alabama Dept of Economic and Community Affairs
Alabama Dept of Environmental Management
Alabama Development Office
Alabama Historical Commission
Delta Regional Authority
Baldwin County Economic Development Alliance
Economic Development Administration
Economic Development Partnership of Alabama
Escambia County Industrial Development Authority
Metropolitan Planning Organization
Retirement Systems of Alabama
U.S. Department of Agriculture
University of south Alabama
University of Mobile
Faulkner Community College
Bishop State Community College
Local and State Chamber of Commerce Associations
Local Industrial Development Boards and Economic Development Alliances
Mobile WORKS
Workforce Development Authority's

Appendix 3 Implementation Projects								
REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/PROGRAMS								
Projects/Programs		*	ISSUE CATEGORY	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	RESPONSIBILITY	BENCHMARKS	TIME FRAME
1.	Support and Fund Local and Regional Industrial and Business Parks. (Priorities: Brookley Aerospace, Baldwin County MEGA Site, Rivercane.)	RL	Quality of Life/ Economic Development	Baldwin County, Escambia County, Mobile County	ADO, EDA, SARPC, EDPA, General Fund, USDA, Federal Aviation, Aviation State Legislature, ALDOT	SARPC, Chambers of Commerce, Industrial Authorities, Local Governments, EDPA	1) Secure business/industry or build spec building 2) Build Facility	1) Short Term 2) Mid term
2.	Support and Fund Technology and Research Centers (Incubators, Entrepreneurial Centers)	RL	Economic Development	Region wide	ADECA, EDA, Universities and Community Colleges (Cash and in-kind)	SARPC, Mobile Area Chamber, Baldwin County Economic Development Alliance, Escambia County Industrial Development Board, Area Chambers of Commerce	1) Identify location and type of Technology Centers 2) Regional Technology asset inventory. 3) Established Technology Centers.	1) Short Term 2) Short Term 3) Mid/ Long Term
3.	Support and Fund Research to Market Facility	RL	Economic Development	Region wide	ADECA, EDA, and Universities and Community Colleges	SARPC, ESCC, and Baldwin County Economic Development Alliance,	1) Identify location and type of facility needed. 2) Coordinate with Regional Research Colleges and Universities. 3) Established Research to Market Center.	1) Short Term 2) Short Term 3) Mid/ Long Term
4.	Regional Economic Development (Recruitment and Support)	RL	Economic Development / Quality of Life	Region wide	ADO, EDA, EDPA	SARPC, Mobile Area Chamber, Baldwin County Economic Development Alliance, Escambia County Industrial Development Authority, Area Chambers of Commerce	1) Inventory of available buildings and developable properties. 2) Recruit New businesses. 3) Support Existing Business	1) Short Term 2) Mid Term 3) Long Term

Appendix 3 Implementation Projects								
REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/PROGRAMS								
Projects/Programs		*	ISSUE CATEGORY	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	RESPONSIBILITY	BENCHMARKS	TIME FRAME
5.	Regional Start-up and Existing Business Expansion Support and Assistance	RL	Economic Development/ Education	Region wide	ADO, EDA, SARPC, BCEDA, EDPA, CCAA	SARPC, CCAA, Mobile Area Chamber, Baldwin County Economic Development Alliance, Escambia County Industrial Development Authority, Area Chambers of Commerce, Envision Coastal Alabama	1) Improved retention rates of existing businesses. 2) Establish and Coordinate with a Regional Chamber Association. 3) Survey business/industry training needs. 4) Programs linking universities & vocational schools	1) Short Term 2) Short Term 3) Mid/ Long Term 4) Mid Term
6.	Provide seed money for startup and expanding industries	RL	Economic Development	Escambia County, Mobile County, Baldwin County	EDA, BPOSF	EDA, SARPC, Local Chambers, BCEDA, IDB	1) Plan 2) Funding	1) Short Term 2) Long Term
7.	Provide adequate Transportation for the movement of people and goods, by way of roads, rail, light rail, air and access drives.	RL	Infrastructure/ Quality of Life/Economic Development	Region wide	ALDOT, ADO, ADECA,	SARPC, MPO, Area Chambers, Local Governments, Baldwin County Economic Development Alliance, Escambia County Industrial Development Authority	1) Funding 2) Study 3) Construction	1) Short Term 2) Short Term 3) Mid Term
8.	Provide adequate utilities for existing, expanding and new industries. (Including Broadband)	RL	Infrastructure / Land Use and Planning	Region wide	ADECA, USDA Rural Dev, ADEM, EDA, DRA	SARPC, Water and Sewer Systems, Local Governments, EDA, State Broadband Commission	1) Create Regional Water and Sewer Authority. 2) Regional water and sewer resource assessment. 3) Long-range regional growth plan for water and sewer. 4) Regional Broad Band availability.	1) Short Term 2) Short Term 3) Long Term 4) Short/ mid Term

Appendix 3 Implementation Projects								
REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/PROGRAMS								
Projects/Programs		*	ISSUE CATEGORY	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	RESPONSIBILITY	BENCHMARKS	TIME FRAME
9.	Support Local and State Port Facilities and Improvements (including Rail Interchange Improvements and Intermodal Rail Transfer Facility)	RL	Infrastructure /Economic Development	Mobile County	ASPS, TIGER, AARA Grant, EDA Grant, Port Authority	SARPC/Area Chambers/Local Governments/State Docks/DOT/ALDOT/ Airport Authority	1)Construction	1)Mid Term
10.	Expand academic training in High Schools to include all skilled trades and crafts that are existing and emerging locally	RL	Quality of life/ Education/ Economic Development	Region wide	Property Tax, Sales Tax, DOL	State BOE, SARPC, Industrial Development Boards, County BOE, Saraland BOE, Area Chambers of Commerce, SAWDC	1) Reduce Dropout Rate 2) Improve School -to-Work Program	1) Short Term 2) Short Term
11.	Support Tourism Attraction Projects	RL	Land Use and Planning/ Quality of Life/ Economic Development	Baldwin County/ Mobile County	Alabama Bureau of Tourism, and Travel, ADECA, RSA, AHC, BPOSF	Local Area Chambers, BCEDA, Regional CDB's	1) Inventory regional tourism resources. 2) Tourism economic impact analysis. 3) Develop regional tourism marketing plan. 4) Implement tourism marketing plan.	1) Short Term 2) Short Term 3) Short Term 4) Mid Term
12.	Fund Mobile Baldwin Passenger Ferry	RL	Infrastructure, Quality of Life/ Econ. Dev/ Tourism	Mobile County\ Baldwin County	ARRA TIGER, SARPC, City of Mobile, Baldwin County, City of Gulf Shores, ALDOT, RSA	SARPC, City of Mobile, State of Alabama, RSA, Gulf Shores, Orange Beach and Fairhope	1) Implement Passenger Ferry Plan-Purchase Ferries, Construct Terminals,	1) Mid term
13.	Create farms to raise seafood locally to supplement wild seafood	RL	Economic Development	Escambia County, Mobile County, Baldwin County	MCC, EDA, USDA, ADO, BPOSF	Mobile County, Baldwin County, Escambia County, Local Chambers,	1) Plan 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid Term 3) Long Term

Appendix 3 Implementation Projects								
REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/PROGRAMS								
Projects/Programs		*	ISSUE CATEGORY	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	RESPONSIBILITY	BENCHMARKS	TIME FRAME
14.	Develop assessment of available or underutilized Commercial and Industrial Property	RL	Economic Development	Escambia County/ Baldwin County/ Mobile County	EDA, Local Chambers,	SARPC	1)Application 2) Funding 3) Plan	1) Short Term 2) Short Term 3) Mid Term
15.	Create a “Healthy Workforce” program	RL	Quality of Life	Region	DOL, DOH, ADO, ADECA, SAWDC, Mobile Works	SARPC/Local Chambers/DOL/Health Departments	1)Funding 2)Plan 3)Implementation	1)Short Term 2)Mid Term 3)Long Term
16.	Create a Watershed Management Plan	RL	Quality of Life/Tourism	Escambia County/ Baldwin County/ Mobile County	BPOSF, FEMA	Local Governments, SARPC	1)Funding 2)Plan 3)Implementation	1)Short Term 2)Mid Term 3)Long Term
17.	Construct a Bike Path/ Sidewalk	RL	Quality of Life/Tourism	Escambia County/ Baldwin County/ Mobile County	ADECA, DOT	SARPC, Local Governments	1)Application 2) Funding 3) Plan	1) Short Term 2) Short Term 3) Mid Term

Appendix 3 Implementation Projects

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/PROGRAMS

PROJECTS/ PROGRAMS		*	CATEGORY	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	RESPONSIBILITY	BENCHMARKS	TIME FRAME
1.	Request EDA Rule change, similar to USDA, that would allow Baldwin County to receive EDA funds.	RL	Economic Development	Baldwin County	EDA	BCEDA, SARPC	1) Legislation	1) Short Term
2.	Create NASCAR/ Entertainment Complex	RL	Infrastructure/ Econ. Dev./ Quality of life/Workforce Development	Prichard/	General Fund, EDA, USDA, EPA	Local Area Chambers, City of Prichard, SARPC	1) Construction	1) Short Term
3.	Public Beach Access Enhancement	RL	Infrastructure /Quality of Life/Economic Development	Orange Beach	General Fund	Orange Beach	1)Construction	1)Short Term
4.	Intercoastal Water Working Project	RL	Economic Development/ Tourism	Baldwin County, Gulf Shores and Orange Beach	ALDOT, Federal Agencies, BPOSF	Corp of Engineers	1) Plan/Study 2) Construction	1) Short Term 2) Mid Term 3) Long Term
5.	Support commercial and tourism related projects on the Intercoastal Waterway	RL	Infrastructure/ Quality of Life/ Economic Development	Baldwin County	EDA,ADO, USDA, BPOSF	BCEDA, SARPC, Gulf Shores and Orange Beach	1)Grant Submittal 2)Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term
6.	Convention Center/Conference Center on Dauphin Island	RL	Economic Development/ Tourism	Dauphin Island	MCC, BPOSF, USDA, Dauphin Island	Dauphin Island	1) Funding 2) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term
7.	Military resort on Dauphin Island	RL	Economic Development/ Tourism	Dauphin Island	MCC, BPOSF, USDA, US Military, Dauphin Island	Dauphin Island	1) Funding 2) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term
8.	Support of the Baldwin Technology Council	RL	Econ. Development	Baldwin County	Baldwin County	BCEDA,SARPC, Local Area Chambers of Commerce	1) Create Baldwin County Technological Advisory Council.	1) Short Term

Appendix 3 Implementation Projects

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/PROGRAMS

PROJECTS/ PROGRAMS		*	CATEGORY	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	RESPONSIBILITY	BENCHMARKS	TIME FRAME
9.	Utilize turf farm land for possible economic development (i.e. industrial parks)	RL	Economic Development	Baldwin County	EDA, USDA, ADECA, BPOSF	BCEDA, Local Chambers	1) Plan 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term
10.	Build Gulf State Park Convention Center in Gulf Shores	RL	Economic Development/ Tourism	Gulf Shores	EDA, USDA, BPOSF, RSA	BCEDA, Local Chambers, RSA, CVB	1) Plan 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term
11.	Create a Tri-city (Foley, Gulf Shores, Orange Beach) cooperative to own a convention center and share revenues	RL	Economic Development/ Tourism	Gulf Shores	EDA, USDA, BPOSF, RSA	BCEDA, Local Chambers, RSA, CVB	1) Plan 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term
12.	Expand the Gulf Shores Zoo	RL	Economic Development/ Tourism	Foley, Gulf Shores	EDA, USDA, BPOSF	BCEDA, Local Chambers, CVB	1) Plan 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term
13.	Create an Amusement park (Busch Gardens Type)	RL	Economic Development/ Tourism	Foley, Gulf Shores, Orange Beach	EDA, USDA, BPOSF	BCEDA, Local Chambers	1) Plan 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term
14.	Provide a Marine Interactive Center and/or aquarium	RL	Economic Development/ Tourism	Foley, Gulf Shores, Orange Beach	EDA, USDA, BPOSF	BCEDA, Local Chambers	1) Plan 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term
15.	Create Wildlife rescue and research center	L	Quality of Life	Orange Beach	Fish and Wildlife	Orange Beach	1) Plan 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term
16.	Create Canal Road corridor or overlay plan and construction (bike lanes, sidewalks, pedestrian areas, ROW acquisition, etc.)	L	Quality of Life	Orange Beach	ADECA, ALDOT	Orange Beach	1) Plan 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term
17.	Create Cross Island Connector	L	Tourism	Orange Beach	ALDOT	Orange Beach	1) Engineering 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term

Appendix 3 Implementation Projects

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/PROGRAMS

PROJECTS/ PROGRAMS		*	CATEGORY	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	RESPONSIBILITY	BENCHMARKS	TIME FRAME
18.	Conduct Cotton Bayou water quality and hydrographic study	L	Quality of Life/Tourism	Orange Beach	FEMA/CZM	Orange Beach	1)Application 2) Funding 3) Study	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term
19.	Build Backcountry Trail expansion	L	Quality of Life/Tourism	Gulf States Park, Orange Beach	ADECA/ALDOT/BPO SF	State of Alabama, Orange Beach	1) Plan 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term
20.	Convert wire span traffic signals to mast arm signals that are hurricane resistant (similar to what they have in Pensacola)	L	Quality of Life/Tourism	Orange Beach	Orange Beach, ALDOT, FEMA, EDA	Orange Beach	1) Funding 2) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term
21.	Support economic development locations on properties west of The Wharf and on the former 47 Canal Place properties north of the ICW	L	Economic Development	Orange Beach	EDA, BPOSF	SARPC, Orange Beach	1) Plan 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term
22.	Provide a University satellite campus for marine research (partnership with Auburn or South Alabama)	L	Economic Development/ Education/ Quality of Life	Orange Beach	Auburn University, USA,	Auburn University, USA, Orange Beach	1) Plan 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term
23.	Support economic development on the Bama Bayou property	L	Economic Development	Orange Beach	EDA, BPOSF	SARPC, Orange Beach	1) Plan 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term
24.	Create an Artificial Reef System	L	Economic Development/ Tourism	Gulf of Mexico, Orange Beach, Gulf Shores, Dauphin Island	Fish and Wildlife, EDA, CIAP, CZM	Orange Beach, Gulf Shores, Dauphin Island	1) Plan 2) Funding 3) Construction	1)Short Term 2) Mid term 3) Long Term

Appendix 3 Implementation Projects

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/PROGRAMS

PROJECTS/ PROGRAMS	*	CATEGORY	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	RESPONSIBILITY	BENCHMARKS	TIME FRAME
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ACCS - Alabama Community College System
 ALDOT – Alabama Department of Transportation
 ADECA – Alabama Dept of Economic and Community Affairs
 ADEM – Alabama Dept of Environmental Management
 ADO – Alabama Development Office
 AHC – Alabama Historical Commission
 BCEDA - Baldwin County Economic Development Alliance
 BPOSF- British Petroleum Oil Spill Fund
 CCAA – Chamber of Commerce Association of Alabama
 CDB’s- Commercial Development Boards
 CVB-Alabama Gulf Coast Convention & Visitors Bureau
 DRA – Delta Regional Authority
 DOH – Department of Health
 DOL- Department of Labor
 EDA – Economic Development Administration

EDPA – Economic Development Partnership of Alabama
 ESCC – Eastern Shore Chamber of Commerce
 FAA- Federal Aviation Administration
 GOWD = Governor’s Office for Workforce Development
 IDA – Industrial Development Authority
 IDB – Industrial Development Board
 IDP – Industrial Development Plan
 MCC- Mobile County Consortium
 MPO – Metropolitan Planning Organization
 NBIDB – North Baldwin Industrial Development Board
 RSA – Retirement Systems of Alabama
 SARPC – South Alabama Regional Planning Commission
 SAWDC – Southwest Alabama Workforce Development Council
 USDA – U.S. Department of Agriculture
 USA – University Of South Alabama

Short Term = 0-2 years

Med Term = 2-5 years

Long Term = More than 5 years