



CULTIVATING A HOMEGROWN ECONOMY

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MUNICIPAL
IMPLEMENTATION
TOOL #34

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This brochure is one in a series of Municipal Implementation Tools (MITs) available to local governments and planning partners to assist in implementing the region's Long-Range Plan, *Connections 2050*.

Prepared and adopted by the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC) with considerable public and stakeholder input, *Connections 2050* envisions an equitable, resilient, and sustainable Greater Philadelphia that:

- preserves and restores the natural environment;
- develops inclusive, healthy, and walkable communities;
- maintains a safe, multimodal transportation network that serves everyone; and
- grows an innovative and connected economy with broadly shared prosperity.

Municipal governments have the primary authority and responsibility to implement these policies. The series is designed to introduce local officials and citizens to planning techniques that may be useful in their communities. Each covers a different topic and provides an overview of the use of the tool, the benefits, and best practices from within the Greater Philadelphia region. For additional information about *Connections 2050*, please visit www.dvrpc.org/plan. To view additional brochures, visit www.dvrpc.org/MIT.



Art in the Age is a tasting room and cocktail supply retailer known for selling local and traceable goods. They also host pop-up shops for complementary local startups. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Source: Spencer Gober, 2021.

Introduction

Over the past two decades, society has demonstrated a shift towards greater support for homegrown economies through increased consumer prioritization of local goods and services. Cultivating a successful homegrown economy enables communities to capitalize on this movement, puts economic control back into the hands of local communities in an era of increased globalization, and leverages a community's unique culture and sense of place.

The goal for this MIT is to define relevant terms to know; identify key attributes and benefits of, and challenges to, the homegrown economy; provide specific strategies; and highlight a successful and resilient local economy in New Hope Borough, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Ultimately, the cultivation of a successful homegrown economy requires a policy approach that works to achieve economic, environmental, and social sustainability, and invests in a local sense of place and identity.

Terms to Know

Agritourism: At present, there is no standard definition of agritourism, but there is some agreement that it generally refers to entertainment and educational activities that occur on working farms and in agricultural settings.

Authentic: When used in terms of the homegrown economy, authentic refers to a genuine representation of, or interaction with, a place, and the unique characteristics that define it.

Coopetition: Collaboration between competing businesses to create a beneficial synergy and symbiotic relationship.

Creative Economy: Commoditizes ideas, creativity, and intellectual property, as opposed to the traditional economy, which is centered around the production and consumption of physical resources.

Cultural Tourism: One of the fastest growing segments within the tourism sector, cultural tourism involves an authentic immersion in, and interaction with, the culture(s) of a place.

Destination Branding: Capturing and marketing the unique identity and qualities of a location in order to distinguish it from similar or competing destinations.

Glocal: The act or result of making something that is actually global in nature, or global in reach, feel as though it is local.

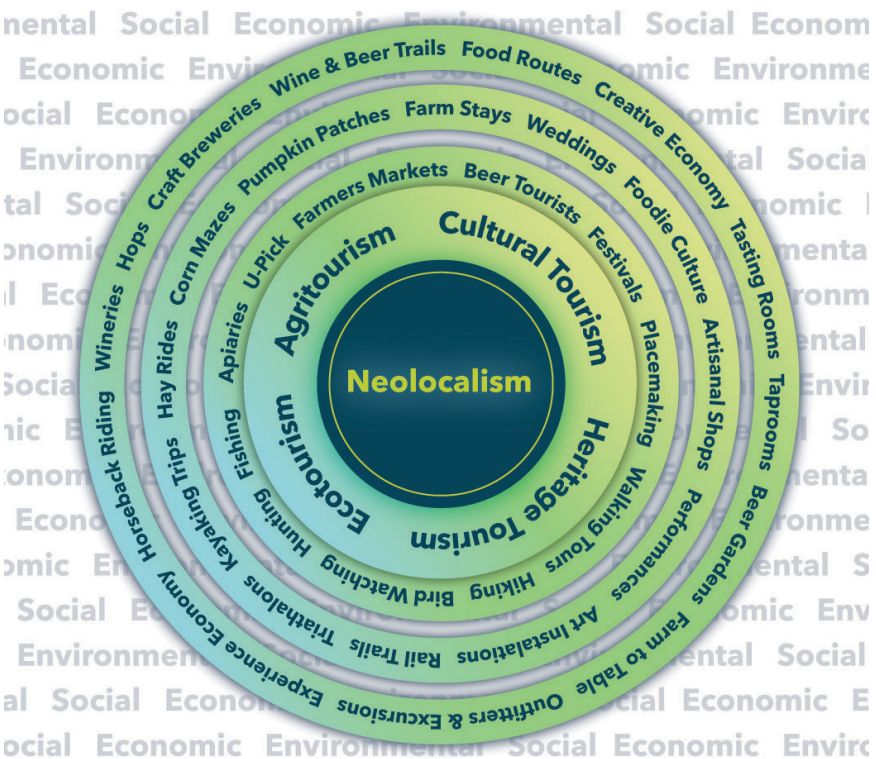
Heritage Tourism: Leveraging the history and lore of a place to attract tourists, and ultimately convert that heritage into products and experiences that can be marketed, sold, and exported.

Locavore: Someone who prioritizes, or prefers, locally sourced foods.

Nodes of Geographic Meaning: The unique built environment, culture, or history of a place, which make it attractive as a destination for tourists, may not be specific to one municipality, but rather scattered throughout a county or region, or even along a corridor.

Neolocalism: A term that originated in the 1990s that is used to describe the deliberate and intentional seeking out of locally sourced goods, authentic cultural experiences, and more sustainable lifestyle choices as a way to offset the negative impacts that globalization has had on local identities and economies.

Manifestations of Neolocalism in Homegrown Economies



Source: DVRPC, 2022.

Outdoor Recreational Economy: Economic energy associated with industry sectors and businesses that support outdoor recreational activities like hiking, biking, kayaking, skiing, and camping, just to name a few.

Overtourism: The point at which tourism begins to erode or undermine local identity or authenticity, and have negative impacts on the environment.

Placemaking: The process of identifying, cultivating, and enhancing a community's sense of place.

Sense of Place: Although the characteristics that contribute to a location's sense of place are often difficult to pinpoint exactly, and may differ from person to person, in general the term is used to describe the overall meaning, value, and feeling of attachment that someone has for a place. This sense of place leads to a dedication and commitment to preservation and protection by locals and visitors.

Terroir: Originally a European concept specifically related to the relationship between climate, character, and soil of an area and the ways in which these conditions defined the unique characteristics of wine from that region. However, in recent years this concept has been applied more generally to other areas of food production, including the relationship between beers brewed from various hops grown throughout the United States.

Triple Bottom Line: The three pillars of sustainability (economic, environmental, and social) are considered the triple bottom line, and should be the foundation of any plan to grow the local economy.

A for Attributes

Homegrown economies are reflective of the unique and authentic communities in which they are located. These attributes foster



Source: Spencer Gober, 2021.

Perrystead Dairy | Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Located in the Olde Kensington neighborhood, Perrystead Dairy opened in 2021. It is a local creamery specializing in making cheese from grass-fed milk sourced from family farms within Pennsylvania.

transparency in the supply chain and overall economy, and lead to a successful and resilient local economy.

Authentic

Consumers are increasingly seeking out local experiences and products.

Instead of purchasing mass-produced goods from a local retailer, consumers will expect and prefer that the goods they

purchase from local businesses be authentic and genuine to, as well as truly from, the local community.

Local

There is no official definition for *local*, and it may depend on the product in question. In general, however, local is considered to be the opposite of “global,” and a locally produced good is considered a product that can be traced back to its source, with transparent production methods, and ownership is non-corporate.

Unique

Destinations, goods, and experiences must be unique in order to capture the interest of local consumers and tourists alike. Two neighboring communities could each have a craft brewery, and both could be successful as long as each one is unique and authentic to the community in which they are located. Furthermore, tourists visiting a community will want to purchase goods and experiences that are unique to the places they visit and that cannot be found back home.

B for Benefits

Homegrown economies are resilient to economic downturns in the global economy, and are more economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable than economies that have greater reliance upon chains and outside investors.

Economic

Residents and decision makers are afforded greater local control over the future of the community. Furthermore, a dollar spent at locally owned businesses generally circulates within the local economy longer than a dollar spent at a chain.

Cultivating a successful homegrown economy can be achieved in both urban and rural communities. Agritourism is one way in which rural communities and farmers alike can reinvigorate, stimulate, and diversify rural economies. This can even create a mutually beneficial relationship with nearby urban markets through what is known as *spillover*, which refers to the way that growth and success of one business, or sector of an industry, can lead to the growth of related and supportive industries as well. For example, as states consider decriminalizing recreational marijuana and fostering growth of the cannabis industry, it will be necessary for all aspects of the industry to be conducted within the state since cannabis is still illegal at the federal level. Therefore, local marijuana dispensaries will be reliant on in-state cultivators and

processors to grow and provide the products that they sell in their retail establishments.

All of these benefits ultimately generate self-sufficiency in local supply chains, which are less susceptible to shifts in the global economy. Local supply chains are better able to mitigate impacts from outside forces, such as those seen during the early days of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as during economic reopening. Conversely, local economies that are overly reliant on national chain retailers, or unable to meet the needs of residents, are less able to retain local wealth and capital. This leads to what is referred to as economic leakage. Through diversification and incubating locally owned businesses, a community can better meet all of the needs of its residents to avoid economic leakage and even attract consumers from outside of the community to spend their money locally.

Environmental

As communities leverage their natural and agricultural landscapes for economic and financial benefits, there will be greater incentive and support for preserving the integrity of these environments through efforts like open space conservation and farmland preservation.



(Left) Pick Your Own experience at Solebury Orchards. (Right) Views of natural and agricultural landscapes from historic Bowman's Hill Tower in Washington Crossing Historic Park.

Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Source: Spencer Gober, 2015.



Christ Church Farmers Market. Old City, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Source: Spencer Gober, 2021.

Social

Community engagement and empowerment are both driving forces within, and benefits of, the homegrown economy. As a result, communities are better able to cooperate and coordinate in efforts to advance a shared vision and accomplish shared goals.

For example, sales from local farms directly to individual consumers improves the connection between consumer and food system. This provides greater control over prices for the farmer, mitigates food insecurity, and ultimately ensures greater supply chain stability. Breaks in national food supply chains and increased food insecurity were unanticipated consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, and consumers were able to pivot to local producers and suppliers to offset breaks in the national supply chain.

Elements of Successful Homegrown Economies

- 1 Appreciation of Resources
(Economic, Environmental, and Social)
 - 2 Citizen Participation
 - 3 Government Leadership
 - 4 Inter-Community Cooperation
-

C for Challenges

Although a successful homegrown economy can be beneficial to the economic, environmental, and social vitality of a community, there are risks associated with success. Policies can be adopted to mitigate risks.

Agricultural and Environmental Degradation

Communities with vibrant homegrown economies often become tourist destinations. Increased visitation can lead to traffic congestion and overconsumption of local resources, which in turn can lead to both agricultural and environmental degradation. This is especially true where local policies designed to reinforce the triple bottom line of sustainability are missing. The result of such degradation can be disastrous to a local economy that is reliant on these resources.

Displacement

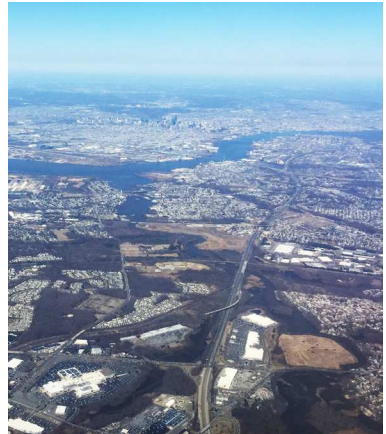
Outside investors, and new residents attracted to the community as a result of its economic success, may seek to capitalize on that success, leading to higher residential and commercial real estate prices. As a result of this outside investment, local residents and business owners may be displaced if they are priced out of the local market.

Financial Bottom Line

Vibrant homegrown economies lead to local economic and financial prosperity. However, if local decision makers lose sight of the attributes that lead to success in the first place, and prioritize the financial bottom line over the triple bottom line of sustainability, then they will place the very characteristics that led to success at risk. This will ultimately undermine the community's homegrown economy and economic vitality in the long term.

Homogenization and Inauthenticity

Communities where economic success was built from local entrepreneurialism may attract chains and corporations that are looking to capitalize on that success. However, as shown in the photograph of big box development on



Big box development in southern New Jersey. Source: Spencer Gober, 2015.

the right, these pressures, and attempts to create efficiencies, could lead to a loss of diversification, overdevelopment, and increased homogenization.

Strain on Services

Communities that become known as shopping or tourist destinations because of their homegrown economies may find themselves in a position of having to decide whether or not to size local infrastructure and services to meet the needs of the permanent population, or the population during peak season(s). If the former is prioritized, then the community risks being underserved during high-demand periods; but if the latter, then the municipality risks financial difficulty if revenues are unable to offset costs. Diversification can reduce seasonality and help mitigate this risk.

Strategies for Cultivating a Homegrown Economy



Develop an approach to branding and marketing.

- Contract with a Brand Consultant
- Create Branded Trails
- Develop Destination Branding
- Evaluate New Data Sources
- Leverage Visitors' Bureaus

Enable diverse opportunities for locally owned businesses.

- Aid Agricultural Diversification
- Allow for Apiaries
- Anticipate Cannabis
- Deploy Digital Infrastructure
- Enable the Craft Beverage Industry
- Enact Local Procurement Policies
- Plan for Short-Term Rentals
- Seek Partnerships
- Zone for Small-Scale Manufacturing

Find and provide funding.

- Fund Facade Improvement Programs
- Join Main Streets Programs
- Leverage U.S. Economic Development Administration Grants
- Provide Grants to Entrepreneurs



Preserve, improve, and utilize the existing built environment.

- Activate Vacant Storefronts
- Adopt and Implement Complete Streets Policies
- Draft Form-Based Codes
- Make Wayfinding Easy
- Restore, Preserve, and Utilize Historic Landmarks and Sites

Protect agricultural, cultural, and natural landscapes.

- Accommodate Electric Vehicles
- Ban Plastic Bags
- Build Trails and Connect to the Circuit
- Conserve Farmland
- Maintain Important Viewsheds
- Preserve Open Space
- Protect Watersheds



Celebrate and create.

- Host Festivals
- Incorporate Local Folklore
- Promote and Showcase Local Artists and Artisans
- Support the Performing Arts

Engage all members of the community.

- Be Inclusive
- Collaborate across Boundaries
- Curate Social Media Content
- Embrace and Promote Diversity
- Launch Surveys

In order to be successful, strategies should address all three pillars of sustainability:

1. Economic
2. Environmental
3. Social

Source: DVRPC, 2022.

Highlights from Across Greater Philadelphia: Economic Strategies

1 Create Branded Trails

The Bucks County Ale Trail

As of 2022, nearly 30 craft breweries across Bucks County are connected to, and promoted by, Visit Bucks County through its Bucks County Ale Trail program.

People can participate informally by simply visiting each of the breweries, or formally by signing up for a digital trail passport.

With the passport, participants become eligible for discounts by checking in at the breweries they visit via the passport. After checking in at five participating breweries, participants will automatically win a free Ale Trail t-shirt.

More information is available at:
www.visitbuckscounty.com

3 Enable the Craft Beverage Industry

Kennett Square Borough, Chester County, Pennsylvania

The zoning ordinance for Kennett Square identifies specific zones where brewery uses are appropriate, and even goes as far as to specify what brewery sizes are most appropriate within each zone.

Brewery sizes are outlined in the definitions section of the ordinance as either a *brewpub*, *craft brewery*, *microbrewery*, *nanobrewery*, *regional brewery*, or even a *wine bar*.

Additional information is available at:
www.kennettsq.org

5 Plan for Short-Term Rentals

New Jersey Transient Accommodations Tax

In 2018, the State of New Jersey adopted legislation that defines short-term rentals as *transient accommodations*, and empowers local municipalities to impose a tax of up to 3 percent of the rental price.

More information is available at:
www.state.nj.us/treasury

2 Allow for Apiaries

Pennsylvania Model Ordinance for Beekeeping

The PA State Beekeepers Association, the Penn State Center for Pollinator Research, and the PA Apiary Advisory Board collaborated to develop a model ordinance to help guide municipal adoption of, and support for, policies that allow for apiaries.

More information can be found at:
www.pastatebeekeepers.org

4 Enact Local Procurement Policies

"Buy Camden"

Adopted in April 2021, the City of Camden's "Buy Camden" purchasing policy requires that at least 30 percent of the City's goods and services be contracted out from local businesses.

The policy also provides for the establishment of a Local Business Enterprise designation.

Visit the following for more information:
www.ci.camden.nj.us

6 Zone for Small-Scale Manufacturing

Philadelphia's Artisan Industry

The zoning code for the City of Philadelphia defines artisan industrial uses as spaces used by artisans to produce consumer goods, food, beverages, or wearing apparel or accessories by hand manufacturing and small-scale, light mechanical equipment. Artisan industrial uses have no discernible external impacts in terms of noise, vibration, odor, hours of operation, or traffic.

More information can be found at:
www.phila.gov

Highlights from Across Greater Philadelphia: Environmental Strategies

1 Adopt Complete Streets Ordinances

Narberth Borough Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

DVRPC partnered with Narberth Borough and the Narberth Cycling Club to build a protected bike lane on Windsor Avenue as a 10-day pilot project.

The partnership was done as part of DVRPC's Experimental Pop-ups (EXPO) program, which was created as a way in which to assist community efforts to design, implement, and measure projects that apply various pedestrian, bicycle, transit, and roadway strategies that address safety and placemaking.

The Narberth pop-up demonstrated features of complete streets design, and ran for a 10 day period in November 2020.

Visit the following for more information:
www.dvrpc.org/expo



Source: Betsy Mastaglio, 2020.

3 Build and Connect to the Circuit

Elk Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey

In 2020, Elk Township took the first step towards connecting to the Circuit Trails when it applied for and received grant funds through DVRPC's Transportation and Community Development Initiative (TCDI) program to study, and prepare a plan for, improving bicycle and pedestrian transportation connections to the Circuit Trail Network.

More information is available at:
www.dvrpc.org/tcdi

2 Draft Form-Based Codes

Haddonfield Borough, Camden County, New Jersey

A form-based style of zoning was used to develop the zoning regulations for Haddonfield Borough's four Downtown Zoning Districts.

The zoning was put in place in order to implement the Haddonfield Master Plan, and to "create mixed-use, walkable places that are an extension of the traditional pattern of downtown."

More information can be found at:
www.haddonfieldnj.org

4 Conserve Farmland

Farmland Preservation Program

Gloucester County, New Jersey, created the Farmland Preservation Program as a way in which to permanently preserve agricultural lands throughout the county.

This goal is accomplished through the purchase of development rights on active farms, which has resulted in the preservation of more than 21,000 acres of farmland across 300 farms.

Additional information is available at:
www.gloucestercountynj.gov/403/Farmland-Preservation-Program

5 Protect Watersheds

Cramer Hill Waterfront Park

The Office of Natural Resource Restoration, in conjunction with the Division of Coastal Engineering and the Camden Redevelopment Agency, worked in Camden City, New Jersey, to transform the 62 acre former Harrison Avenue Landfill into the Cramer Hill Waterfront Park. The project includes shoreline protection, landfill closure, natural resource restoration, and park construction.

More information is available at:
www.nj.gov/dep/nrr/cramer-hill.htm

Highlights from Across Greater Philadelphia: Social Strategies

1 Incorporate Local Folklore

The Firebird Festival

According to local lore, Phoenixville Borough, located in Chester County, Pennsylvania, got its name when the owner of the community's first iron company saw a Phoenix, or Firebird, rising from the flames of the foundry furnaces. In ancient mythology, the Phoenix represents rebirth and renewal, and after a period of economic decline, Phoenixville has enjoyed a period of renewal over the past two decades.

In 2004, the Phoenixville Arts and Entertainment Committee came up with the idea of the Firebird Festival as a way in which to cultivate an artist culture in the community by leveraging local lore and identity.

Each member of the Committee was tasked with organizing the various components of the festival:

1. Craft vendors,
2. Entertainment,
3. Fundraising,
4. Outreach and branding, and
5. Venue.

In the first year, 150 people attended, and it has grown into a 20,000 person event.

More information is available at:

www.firebirdfestival.com



Source: Nicole Dobson, 2012.

2 Showcase Local Artists

Mural Arts Philadelphia

Mural Arts Philadelphia was founded over 35 years ago as a way in which to unite artists and communities around the common goal of transforming public spaces through art.

The success of the program has earned Philadelphia international recognition as the "City of Murals." The murals attract 15,000 people, locals and visitors, annually to tour the city.

Additional information can be found at:

www.muralarts.org



Source: Spencer Gober, 2021.

3 Collaborate Across Boundaries

Kennett Region Micro-Transit Study

Kennett Square Borough and Kennett Township identified that their communities faced the collective challenge of providing public transportation services to a growing, and increasingly diverse, population, thanks to success of the region's unique mushroom industry.

So, in 2020, the two communities submitted a joint application for, and were ultimately awarded, a TCDI grant to study this challenge. More specifically, to study possible approaches to and strategies for micro-transit as a way for the region to address current and future mobility needs.

Visit the following page for more information: www.dvrpc.org/tcdi



New Hope Borough, Pennsylvania. Source: Getty Images, 2021.

New Hope Borough, Pennsylvania

New Hope is well known for its role in the region as a popular tourist destination. The authentic, diverse, unique, and local nature of its character and amenities also suggests that its draw as a tourist destination can be attributed to its robust homegrown economy.

Economic

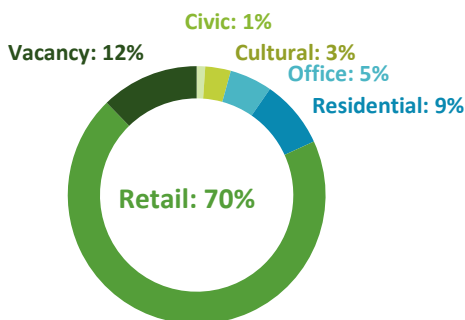
Mix of Uses

An inventory of 75 of the region's retail districts was conducted by DVRPC in 2020.¹

The inventory found that the mix of uses in the region's

downtowns varies. Although cultural uses make up a small share of all uses in New Hope, the total number of cultural uses (6) in downtown New Hope is one of the highest in the region. Additionally, the number of residential uses has increased in recent years as New Hope has enabled the development of new or adaptive reuse projects.

Mix of Uses in New Hope's Retail District



Source: DVRPC, 2020.

¹ www.dvrpc.org/Webmaps/Retail.

Retail

Although there are a number of other uses located in New Hope's downtown, retail accounts for 70 percent of all uses. This is higher than the average of 57 percent for the region. Additionally, 32 percent of all retail is considered to be *Food & Beverage*, compared to a regional average of 28 percent, and 58 percent of retail falls within the category of *General Merchandise, Apparel, Furnishings, & Other (GAFO)*.

Whereas, the regional average for GAFO is 32 percent. New Hope's brand as a tourist destination may help explain this unique composition.

Great Barn Brewery and Taproom

The Borough of New Hope itself is not agrarian in nature, but the municipality is surrounded by other communities that are. The Great Barn Brewery and Taproom are excellent examples of how homegrown economies can be multi-municipal, and can help make agricultural uses financially and economically viable while helping to diversify downtowns, main streets, and retail districts.

The Great Barn Brewery

The brewery itself is located in Kintnersville, Pennsylvania, which is just 24 miles north of New Hope, on the same farm in which the barley for the beer is grown. The barley is then malted at Double Eagle Malt, located in Lower Moreland, Pennsylvania. Demonstrating the brewery's commitment to sustainability, the spent grain is used to feed local livestock, water is sourced from a spring on site, and the brewery is powered entirely by wind energy.

The Great Barn Taproom

Although the brewery is located on the farm in Kintnersville, the taproom is located in downtown New Hope. This approach enables the brewers to bring their product to the population center, and helps diversify New Hope's mix of uses and the revenue opportunities for the farm and brewery. It also reinforces the authenticity of the visitor's experience and New Hope's unique character.

Resilience

In an analysis conducted by DVRPC,² New Hope was determined to be one of the region's more diverse downtowns, and the least-impacted downtown during the COVID-19 pandemic. On average, visits to the region's downtowns increased by 62 percent following the economic shutdown, but New Hope saw an increase of 215 percent. This was the largest increase observed. Furthermore, New Hope's downtown was the only downtown to have a larger trade area during the economic reopening period than it had prior to the pandemic, and it was also the largest in the region.

Characteristics of pandemic-resilient downtowns:

1. recent development activity;
2. economic, environmental, and social diversity;
3. residential populations;
4. connected to the region's Circuit Trails; and
5. walkable and historic built environments.

Source: DVRPC, 2021.

Environmental

With a WalkScore of 73, and numerous adaptive reuse projects located in the downtown, New Hope has preserved the historic and walkable character of its built environment. One of the region's Circuit Trails, the D&L Trail, connects to the downtown along the Delaware Canal State Park, which was designated as a National Historic Landmark in December 1976. Rides on a vintage train can be accessed from the historic train station, and the circa 1904 New Hope-Lambertville Bridge offers a unique opportunity crossing the Delaware River.

Social

The downtown is home to at least six cultural uses, including the well-known Bucks County Playhouse. Additionally, the New Hope Arts and Crafts Festival celebrated its 27th year in 2021. The festival was expected to attract 10,000 visitors.

² For the full analysis, visit www.dvrpc.org/communityrevitalization.

DVRPC Products and Publications

The Circuit Trails

www.dvrpc.org/webmaps/thecircuit

Community Resilience

www.dvrpc.org/communityrevitalization

Experimental Pop-Ups

www.dvrpc.org/expo

Food System Planning

www.dvrpc.org/Products/MIT018

Historic Preservation

www.dvrpc.org/Products/MIT007

Main Streets Programs and Business Improvement Districts

www.dvrpc.org/Products/MIT002

Multi-Municipal Planning

www.dvrpc.org/Products/MIT003

Municipal Adoption of Smart Growth Tools

www.dvrpc.org/smartgrowth/maps

The Pop-Up Economy

www.dvrpc.org/Products/MIT026

Revitalizing Suburban Downtown Retail Districts: Strategies and Best Practices

www.dvrpc.org/Products/13070

Safe, Clean, and Green

www.dvrpc.org/Products/MIT028

Zoning for Wireless Service Facilities

www.dvrpc.org/Products/MIT024

Resources

Breweries in Pennsylvania

www.breweriesinpa.com/pennsylvania-beer-trails

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): Local Foods, Local Places Program

www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/local-foods-local-places

EPA: Recreation Economy for Rural Communities Program

www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/recreation-economy-rural-communities

Garden State Wine Growers Association

www.newjerseywines.com

Main Street America

www.mainstreet.org/home

The National League of Cities

www.nlc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/CS-Inclusive-Entrepreneurship-Action-Guide_v3.pdf

New Jersey Craft Beer

www.newjerseycraftbeer.com/new-jersey-breweries

New Jersey Department of Agriculture

www.nj.gov/agriculture

New Jersey Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control

www.njoag.gov/about/divisions-and-offices/division-of-alcoholic-beverage-control-home

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

www.agriculture.pa.gov/Pages/default.aspx

Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board

www.lcb.pa.gov/Pages/default.aspx

Pennsylvania Winery Association

www.pennsylvaniawine.com

U.S. Economic Development Administration

www.eda.gov/funding-opportunities

Visit NJ

www.visitnj.org

Visit PA

www.visitpa.com

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The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission is the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization for a diverse nine-county region in two states: Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania; and Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Mercer in New Jersey.

DVRPC's vision for the Greater Philadelphia Region is a prosperous, innovative, equitable, resilient, and sustainable region that increases mobility choices by investing in a safe and modern transportation system; that protects and preserves our natural resources while creating healthy communities; and that fosters greater opportunities for all.

DVRPC's mission is to achieve this vision by convening the widest array of partners to inform and facilitate data-driven decision-making. We are engaged across the region, and strive to be leaders and innovators, exploring new ideas and creating best practices.

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