Bringing the Jobs Onboard

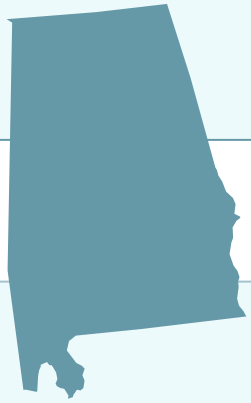
Investing in the Transit Workforce for Stronger Communities

Congressman Hank Johnson (GA) introduced a federal bill that would invest $20 billion each year for four years across every transit operation in the country through a formula grant program. **This infusion of funds could translate into more than 230,000 new jobs nationwide.** Read the full memo **here**, and click on your state below for a state fact sheet.

Table of contents: Click to locate your state fact sheet

Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Alabama

Investing in the Transit Workforce with the "Stronger Communities Through Better Transit Act"



Types of Jobs Supported by Transit Investment

DIRECT JOBS are employees hired directly by transit agencies, including bus drivers, custodians, mechanics, accountants, secretaries, and transit planners.
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INDIRECT JOBS are jobs in industries that supply goods and services to the public transit sector, including workers manufacturing vehicles, printing signs, or distributing parts for vehicle maintenance and repair.
Example: Bus Production Assembly Line Worker

INDUCED JOBS are jobs created by economic stimulus that happens when new transit employees – and employees in related supplier industries–spend their income on goods and services
Example: Restaurant Cook

$30,836,336
New Operating Funds per year*

538
Total New Jobs

339
New Direct Jobs

200
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

More Economic & Household Benefits not captured in the jobs modeling:

Pocketbook savings — Functional transit delivers household savings from reduced car ownership. People in the United States pay an average of $12,182 per year to own and maintain a new car.

Better commutes — More frequent transit means shorter commutes for everyone – saving time and money for workers.

Job retention — If workers can reliably get to work on time with frequent transit service, they are more likely to perform well and keep their jobs. Higher job retention builds security for families, reduces costs for employers, and stabilizes the economy as a whole.

Public health — Fewer car crash injuries, decreased air pollution, and better access to preventative medical care translate into quality of life and cost savings for families and taxpayers. Traveling by transit is ten times safer than traveling by car. Traffic crashes cost the United States $340 billion in 2019, so even a modest decrease will have a huge economic impact.

Increased mobility and opportunity — *Everyone* can better access employment, healthcare, education, recreation, social outings, and basic necessities. This mobility increases overall quality of life, happiness, and productivity among all people.

Increased property values and tax base — Public transit can increase nearby property values by up to 150 percent, which grows the local community's tax base to support important public services like schools, roads, and fire and emergency medical response.

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National Campaign Transit Justice
A project of Alliance for a Just Society

Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Alabama

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $154,181,680 for Alabama.

* **Operations funding** modeling by Union of Concerned Scientists. Shen, Kevin Xu, 2024, "Modeling Federal Transit Operating Support", **https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/TZKGXZ**, Harvard Dataverse, V1

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Alaska

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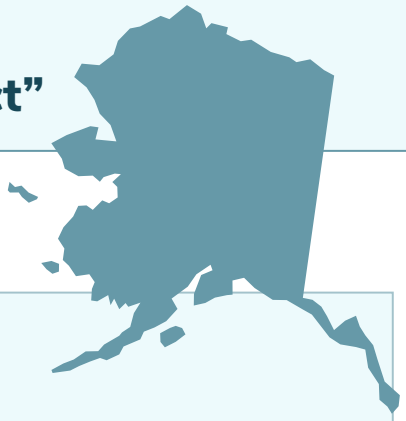

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$39,471,801
New Operating Funds per year*

526
Total New Jobs

270
New Direct Jobs

255
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Arizona

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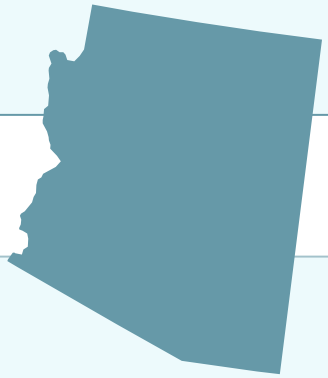

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$206,239,326
New Operating Funds per year*

2,452
Total New Jobs

1,117
New Direct Jobs

1,334
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $1,031,196,630 for Arizona.

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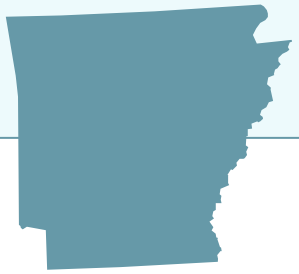

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$21,661,609
New Operating Funds per year*

345
Total New Jobs

204
New Direct Jobs

140
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $108,308,045 for Arkansas.

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for California

Investing in the Transit Workforce with the "Stronger Communities Through Better Transit Act"

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$3,064,590,652
New Operating Funds per year*

24,286
Total New Jobs

14,204
New Direct Jobs

10,083
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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National Campaign Transit Justice
A project of Alliance for a Just Society

Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Colorado

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$360,877,678
New Operating Funds per year*

4,015
Total New Jobs

1,680
New Direct Jobs

2,335
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $1,804,388,390 for Colorado.

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Connecticut

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$122,853,195
New Operating Funds per year*

1,540
Total New Jobs

745
New Direct Jobs

795
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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$63,516,898
New Operating Funds per year*

933
Total New Jobs

522
New Direct Jobs

411
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for the District of Columbia

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$117,531,743
New Operating Funds per year*

1,474
Total New Jobs

714
New Direct Jobs

760
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $587,658,715 for the District of Columbia.

* **Operations funding** modeling by Union of Concerned Scientists. Shen, Kevin Xu, 2024, "Modeling Federal Transit Operating Support", **https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/TZKGXZ**, Harvard Dataverse, V1

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National Campaign Transit Justice
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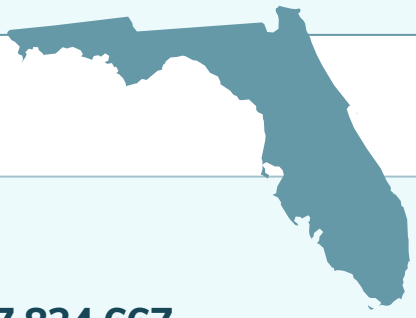
Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Florida

Investing in the Transit Workforce with the "Stronger Communities Through Better Transit Act"



Types of Jobs Supported by Transit Investment

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Example: Bus Production Assembly Line Worker

INDUCED JOBS are jobs created by economic stimulus that happens when new transit employees – and employees in related supplier industries–spend their income on goods and services
Example: Restaurant Cook

$677,834,667
New Operating Funds per year*

8,847
Total New Jobs

4,462
New Direct Jobs

4,386
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

More Economic & Household Benefits not captured in the jobs modeling:

Pocketbook savings — Functional transit delivers household savings from reduced car ownership. People in the United States pay an average of $12,182 per year to own and maintain a new car.

Better commutes — More frequent transit means shorter commutes for everyone – saving time and money for workers.

Job retention — If workers can reliably get to work on time with frequent transit service, they are more likely to perform well and keep their jobs. Higher job retention builds security for families, reduces costs for employers, and stabilizes the economy as a whole.

Public health — Fewer car crash injuries, decreased air pollution, and better access to preventative medical care translate into quality of life and cost savings for families and taxpayers. Traveling by transit is ten times safer than traveling by car. Traffic crashes cost the United States $340 billion in 2019, so even a modest decrease will have a huge economic impact.

Increased mobility and opportunity — *Everyone* can better access employment, healthcare, education, recreation, social outings, and basic necessities. This mobility increases overall quality of life, happiness, and productivity among all people.

Increased property values and tax base — Public transit can increase nearby property values by up to 150 percent, which grows the local community's tax base to support important public services like schools, roads, and fire and emergency medical response.

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Georgia

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$301,764,780
New Operating Funds per year*

4,373
Total New Jobs

2,420
New Direct Jobs

1,952
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Hawaii

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$116,453,889
New Operating Funds per year*

1,384
Total New Jobs

631
New Direct Jobs

753
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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$12,420,018
New Operating Funds per year*

148
Total New Jobs

67
New Direct Jobs

80
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$1,062,471,632
New Operating Funds per year*

11,121
Total New Jobs

5,989
New Direct Jobs

5,132
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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$153,382,274
New Operating Funds per year*

2,319
Total New Jobs

1,326
New Direct Jobs

992
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $766,911,370 for Indiana.

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$54,691,764
New Operating Funds per year*

1,056
Total New Jobs

702
New Direct Jobs

354
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$39,209,496
New Operating Funds per year*

467
Total New Jobs

214
New Direct Jobs

254
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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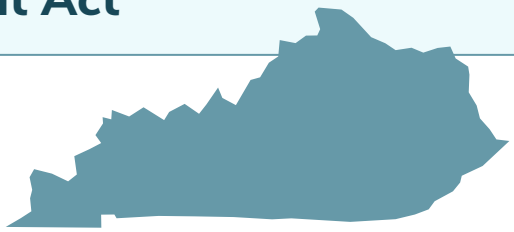

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$77,565,884
New Operating Funds per year*

1,169
Total New Jobs

667
New Direct Jobs

502
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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* **Operations funding** modeling by Union of Concerned Scientists. Shen, Kevin Xu, 2024, "Modeling Federal Transit Operating Support", **https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/TZKGXZ**, Harvard Dataverse, V1

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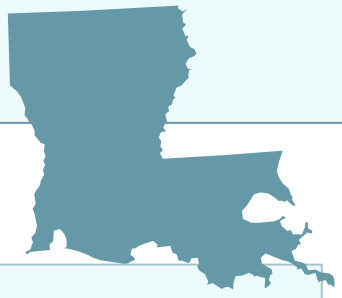
Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Louisiana

Investing in the Transit Workforce with the "Stronger Communities Through Better Transit Act"



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Example: Bus Production Assembly Line Worker

INDUCED JOBS are jobs created by economic stimulus that happens when new transit employees – and employees in related supplier industries–spend their income on goods and services
Example: Restaurant Cook

$82,251,590
New Operating Funds per year*

1,103
Total New Jobs

571
New Direct Jobs

532
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

More Economic & Household Benefits not captured in the jobs modeling:

Pocketbook savings — Functional transit delivers household savings from reduced car ownership. People in the United States pay an average of $12,182 per year to own and maintain a new car.

Better commutes — More frequent transit means shorter commutes for everyone – saving time and money for workers.

Job retention — If workers can reliably get to work on time with frequent transit service, they are more likely to perform well and keep their jobs. Higher job retention builds security for families, reduces costs for employers, and stabilizes the economy as a whole.

Public health — Fewer car crash injuries, decreased air pollution, and better access to preventative medical care translate into quality of life and cost savings for families and taxpayers. Traveling by transit is ten times safer than traveling by car. Traffic crashes cost the United States $340 billion in 2019, so even a modest decrease will have a huge economic impact.

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$37,832,134
New Operating Funds per year*

480
Total New Jobs

235
New Direct Jobs

245
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$763,854,166
New Operating Funds per year*

7,806
Total New Jobs

2,863
New Direct Jobs

4,942
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Massachusetts

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$815,440,923
New Operating Funds per year*

8,491
Total New Jobs

3,215
New Direct Jobs

5,276
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Michigan

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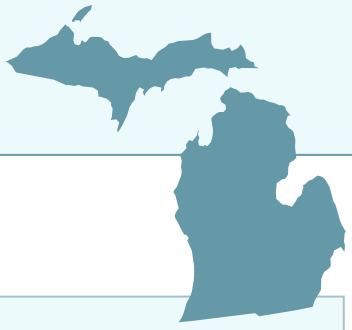

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$242,387,775
New Operating Funds per year*

3,703
Total New Jobs

2,134
New Direct Jobs

1,568
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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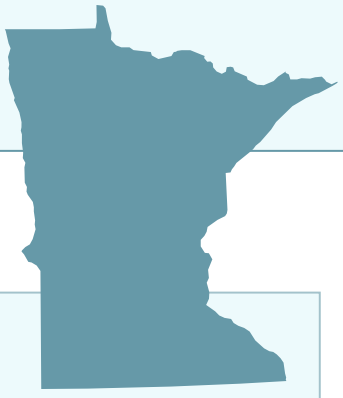

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$253,270,346
New Operating Funds per year*

3,120
Total New Jobs

1,481
New Direct Jobs

1,639
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

More Economic & Household Benefits not captured in the jobs modeling:

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$18,776,684
New Operating Funds per year*

237
Total New Jobs

115
New Direct Jobs

121
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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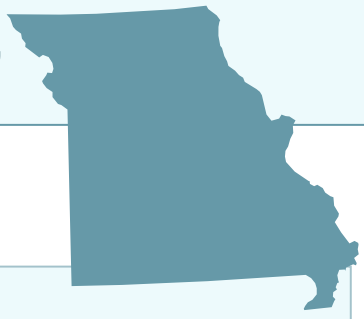

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$152,062,108
New Operating Funds per year*

2,094
Total New Jobs

1,110
New Direct Jobs

984
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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$12,585,734
New Operating Funds per year*

254
Total New Jobs

173
New Direct Jobs

81
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $62,928,670 for Montana.

* **Operations funding** modeling by Union of Concerned Scientists. Shen, Kevin Xu, 2024, "Modeling Federal Transit Operating Support", **https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/TZKGXZ**, Harvard Dataverse, V1

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National Campaign Transit Justice
A project of Alliance for a Just Society

Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Nebraska

Investing in the Transit Workforce with the "Stronger Communities Through Better Transit Act"

Types of Jobs Supported by Transit Investment

DIRECT JOBS are employees hired directly by transit agencies, including bus drivers, custodians, mechanics, accountants, secretaries, and transit planners.
Example: Bus Driver

INDIRECT JOBS are jobs in industries that supply goods and services to the public transit sector, including workers manufacturing vehicles, printing signs, or distributing parts for vehicle maintenance and repair.
Example: Bus Production Assembly Line Worker

INDUCED JOBS are jobs created by economic stimulus that happens when new transit employees – and employees in related supplier industries–spend their income on goods and services
Example: Restaurant Cook

$20,562,117
New Operating Funds per year*

317
Total New Jobs

184
New Direct Jobs

133
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

More Economic & Household Benefits not captured in the jobs modeling:

Pocketbook savings — Functional transit delivers household savings from reduced car ownership. People in the United States pay an average of $12,182 per year to own and maintain a new car.

Better commutes — More frequent transit means shorter commutes for everyone – saving time and money for workers.

Job retention — If workers can reliably get to work on time with frequent transit service, they are more likely to perform well and keep their jobs. Higher job retention builds security for families, reduces costs for employers, and stabilizes the economy as a whole.

Public health — Fewer car crash injuries, decreased air pollution, and better access to preventative medical care translate into quality of life and cost savings for families and taxpayers. Traveling by transit is ten times safer than traveling by car. Traffic crashes cost the United States $340 billion in 2019, so even a modest decrease will have a huge economic impact.

Increased mobility and opportunity — *Everyone* can better access employment, healthcare, education, recreation, social outings, and basic necessities. This mobility increases overall quality of life, happiness, and productivity among all people.

Increased property values and tax base — Public transit can increase nearby property values by up to 150 percent, which grows the local community's tax base to support important public services like schools, roads, and fire and emergency medical response.

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Nevada

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$103,668,045
New Operating Funds per year*

1,232
Total New Jobs

562
New Direct Jobs

671
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $518,340,225 for Nevada.

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for New Hampshire

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$23,438,399
New Operating Funds per year*

307
Total New Jobs

156
New Direct Jobs

152
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

More Economic & Household Benefits not captured in the jobs modeling:

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for New Hampshire

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $117,191,995 for New Hampshire.

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for New Jersey

Investing in the Transit Workforce with the "Stronger Communities Through Better Transit Act"

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$2,378,661,782
New Operating Funds per year*

26,762
Total New Jobs

11,372
New Direct Jobs

15,390
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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National Campaign Transit Justice
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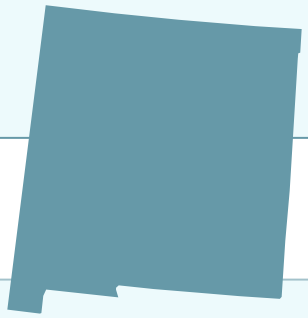
Bringing the Jobs Onboard for New Mexico

Investing in the Transit Workforce with the "Stronger Communities Through Better Transit Act"



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Example: Restaurant Cook

$47,551,446
New Operating Funds per year*

595
Total New Jobs

287
New Direct Jobs

308
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

More Economic & Household Benefits not captured in the jobs modeling:

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A project of Alliance for a Just Society

Bringing the Jobs Onboard for New Mexico

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $237,757,230 for New Mexico.

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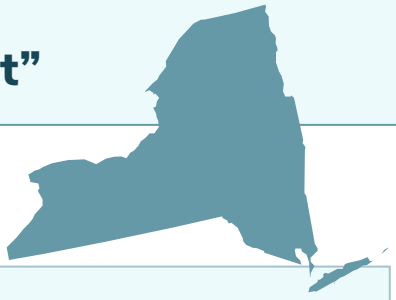
A project of Alliance for a Just Society

Bringing the Jobs Onboard for New York

Investing in the Transit Workforce with the "Stronger Communities Through Better Transit Act"



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Example: Bus Production Assembly Line Worker

INDUCED JOBS are jobs created by economic stimulus that happens when new transit employees – and employees in related supplier industries–spend their income on goods and services
Example: Restaurant Cook

$4,090,353,552
New Operating Funds per year*

35,661
Total New Jobs

21,140
New Direct Jobs

14,521
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for New York

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $20,451,767,760 for New York.

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for North Carolina

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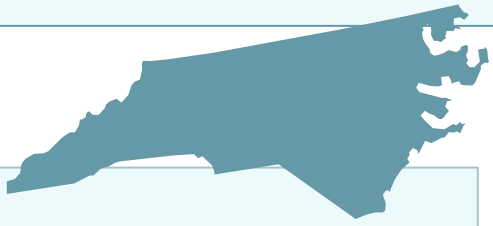

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$187,958,459
New Operating Funds per year*

1,883
Total New Jobs

667
New Direct Jobs

1,216
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

More Economic & Household Benefits not captured in the jobs modeling:

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$10,719,184
New Operating Funds per year*

110
Total New Jobs

41
New Direct Jobs

69
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Ohio

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$318,744,618
New Operating Funds per year*

4,692
Total New Jobs

2,630
New Direct Jobs

2,062
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $1,593,723,090 for Ohio.

* **Operations funding** modeling by Union of Concerned Scientists. Shen, Kevin Xu, 2024, "Modeling Federal Transit Operating Support", **https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/TZKGXZ**, Harvard Dataverse, V1

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National Campaign Transit Justice
A project of Alliance for a Just Society

Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Oklahoma

Investing in the Transit Workforce with the "Stronger Communities Through Better Transit Act"

Types of Jobs Supported by Transit Investment

DIRECT JOBS are employees hired directly by transit agencies, including bus drivers, custodians, mechanics, accountants, secretaries, and transit planners.
Example: Bus Driver

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Example: Bus Production Assembly Line Worker

INDUCED JOBS are jobs created by economic stimulus that happens when new transit employees – and employees in related supplier industries–spend their income on goods and services
Example: Restaurant Cook

$38,986,896
New Operating Funds per year*

596
Total New Jobs

344
New Direct Jobs

252
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

More Economic & Household Benefits not captured in the jobs modeling:

Pocketbook savings — Functional transit delivers household savings from reduced car ownership. People in the United States pay an average of $12,182 per year to own and maintain a new car.

Better commutes — More frequent transit means shorter commutes for everyone – saving time and money for workers.

Job retention — If workers can reliably get to work on time with frequent transit service, they are more likely to perform well and keep their jobs. Higher job retention builds security for families, reduces costs for employers, and stabilizes the economy as a whole.

Public health — Fewer car crash injuries, decreased air pollution, and better access to preventative medical care translate into quality of life and cost savings for families and taxpayers. Traveling by transit is ten times safer than traveling by car. Traffic crashes cost the United States $340 billion in 2019, so even a modest decrease will have a huge economic impact.

Increased mobility and opportunity — *Everyone* can better access employment, healthcare, education, recreation, social outings, and basic necessities. This mobility increases overall quality of life, happiness, and productivity among all people.

Increased property values and tax base — Public transit can increase nearby property values by up to 150 percent, which grows the local community's tax base to support important public services like schools, roads, and fire and emergency medical response.

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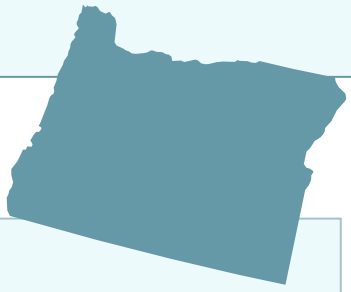
Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Oregon

Investing in the Transit Workforce with the "Stronger Communities Through Better Transit Act"



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Example: Bus Production Assembly Line Worker

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$274,864,549
New Operating Funds per year*

3,393
Total New Jobs

1,614
New Direct Jobs

1,778
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

More Economic & Household Benefits not captured in the jobs modeling:

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Better commutes — More frequent transit means shorter commutes for everyone – saving time and money for workers.

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Pennsylvania

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$651,032,985
New Operating Funds per year*

8,856
Total New Jobs

4,644
New Direct Jobs

4,212
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Puerto Rico

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$76,688,943
New Operating Funds per year*

852
Total New Jobs

356
New Direct Jobs

496
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $383,444,715 for Puerto Rico.

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National Campaign Transit Justice
A project of Alliance for a Just Society

Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Rhode Island

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$41,078,883
New Operating Funds per year*

552
Total New Jobs

286
New Direct Jobs

266
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $205,394,415 for Rhode Island.

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National Campaign Transit Justice
A project of Alliance for a Just Society

Bringing the Jobs Onboard for South Carolina

Investing in the Transit Workforce with the "Stronger Communities Through Better Transit Act"

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$37,361,235
New Operating Funds per year*

375
Total New Jobs

133
New Direct Jobs

242
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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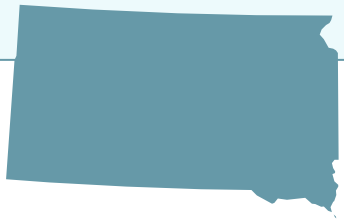

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$10,836,644
New Operating Funds per year*

172
Total New Jobs

102
New Direct Jobs

70
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

More Economic & Household Benefits not captured in the jobs modeling:

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $54,183,220 for South Dakota.

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Tennessee

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$101,852,418
New Operating Funds per year*

1,582
Total New Jobs

923
New Direct Jobs

659
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Texas

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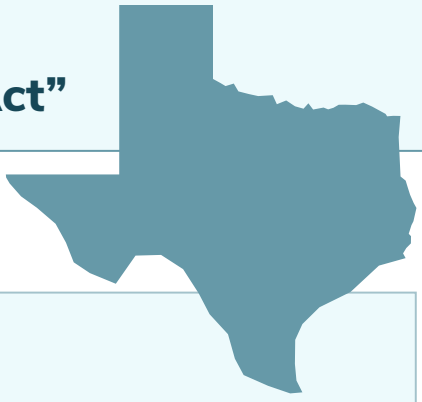

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$895,100,974
New Operating Funds per year*

11,217
Total New Jobs

5,426
New Direct Jobs

5,791
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

More Economic & Household Benefits not captured in the jobs modeling:

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $4,475,504,870 for Texas.

* **Operations funding** modeling by Union of Concerned Scientists. Shen, Kevin Xu, 2024, "Modeling Federal Transit Operating Support", **https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/TZKGXZ**, Harvard Dataverse, V1

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National Campaign Transit Justice
A project of Alliance for a Just Society

Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Utah

Investing in the Transit Workforce with the "Stronger Communities Through Better Transit Act"

Types of Jobs Supported by Transit Investment

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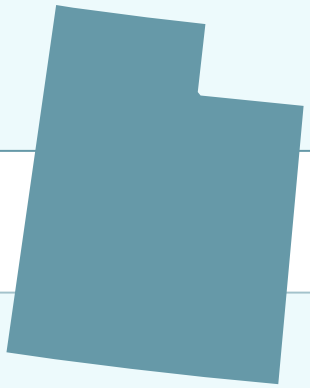

$162,697,655
New Operating Funds per year*

2,310
Total New Jobs

1,257
New Direct Jobs

1,053
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

More Economic & Household Benefits not captured in the jobs modeling:

Pocketbook savings — Functional transit delivers household savings from reduced car ownership. People in the United States pay an average of $12,182 per year to own and maintain a new car.

Better commutes — More frequent transit means shorter commutes for everyone – saving time and money for workers.

Job retention — If workers can reliably get to work on time with frequent transit service, they are more likely to perform well and keep their jobs. Higher job retention builds security for families, reduces costs for employers, and stabilizes the economy as a whole.

Public health — Fewer car crash injuries, decreased air pollution, and better access to preventative medical care translate into quality of life and cost savings for families and taxpayers. Traveling by transit is ten times safer than traveling by car. Traffic crashes cost the United States $340 billion in 2019, so even a modest decrease will have a huge economic impact.

Increased mobility and opportunity — *Everyone* can better access employment, healthcare, education, recreation, social outings, and basic necessities. This mobility increases overall quality of life, happiness, and productivity among all people.

Increased property values and tax base — Public transit can increase nearby property values by up to 150 percent, which grows the local community's tax base to support important public services like schools, roads, and fire and emergency medical response.

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Vermont

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Example: Bus Production Assembly Line Worker

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$18,678,226
New Operating Funds per year*

300
Total New Jobs

179
New Direct Jobs

121
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Virginia

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$540,271,918
New Operating Funds per year*

6,143
Total New Jobs

2,647
New Direct Jobs

3,496
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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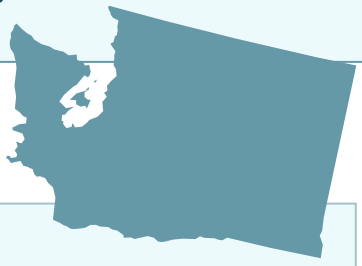
A project of Alliance for a Just Society

Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Washington

Investing in the Transit Workforce with the "Stronger Communities Through Better Transit Act"



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Example: Restaurant Cook

$918,606,291
New Operating Funds per year*

11,721
Total New Jobs

5,777
New Direct Jobs

5,943
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Washington

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Every $1 invested in transit puts $5 into our communities. This would mean $4,593,031,455 for Washington.

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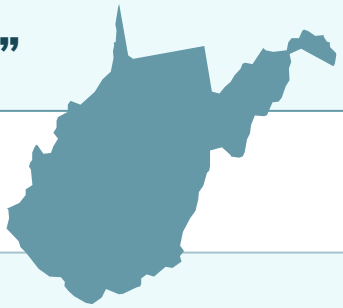
Bringing the Jobs Onboard for West Virginia

Investing in the Transit Workforce with the "Stronger Communities Through Better Transit Act"



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Example: Restaurant Cook

$21,059,440
New Operating Funds per year*

343
Total New Jobs

207
New Direct Jobs

136
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for West Virginia

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Bringing the Jobs Onboard for Wisconsin

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Example: Restaurant Cook

$121,935,725
New Operating Funds per year*

1,210
Total New Jobs

421
New Direct Jobs

789
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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$5,454,516
New Operating Funds per year*

65
Total New Jobs

30
New Direct Jobs

35
New Indirect & Induced Jobs

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