

Alaska's Statewide CEDS for Local Governments

Nolan Klouda

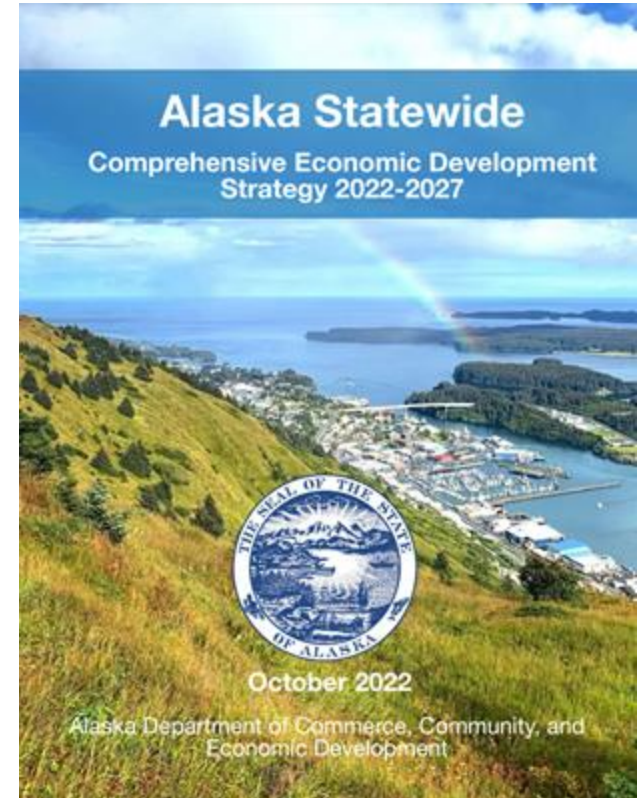
Center for Economic Development

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University of Alaska Center for Economic Development
www.ua-ced.org

- A **strategic plan** for economic development of a locality, region, or state
- Requires a **public process**
- Necessary for some **federal funds**
- Valid for **5 years**, updated annually (2022-2027)
- Must be approved by the **Economic Development Administration (EDA)**

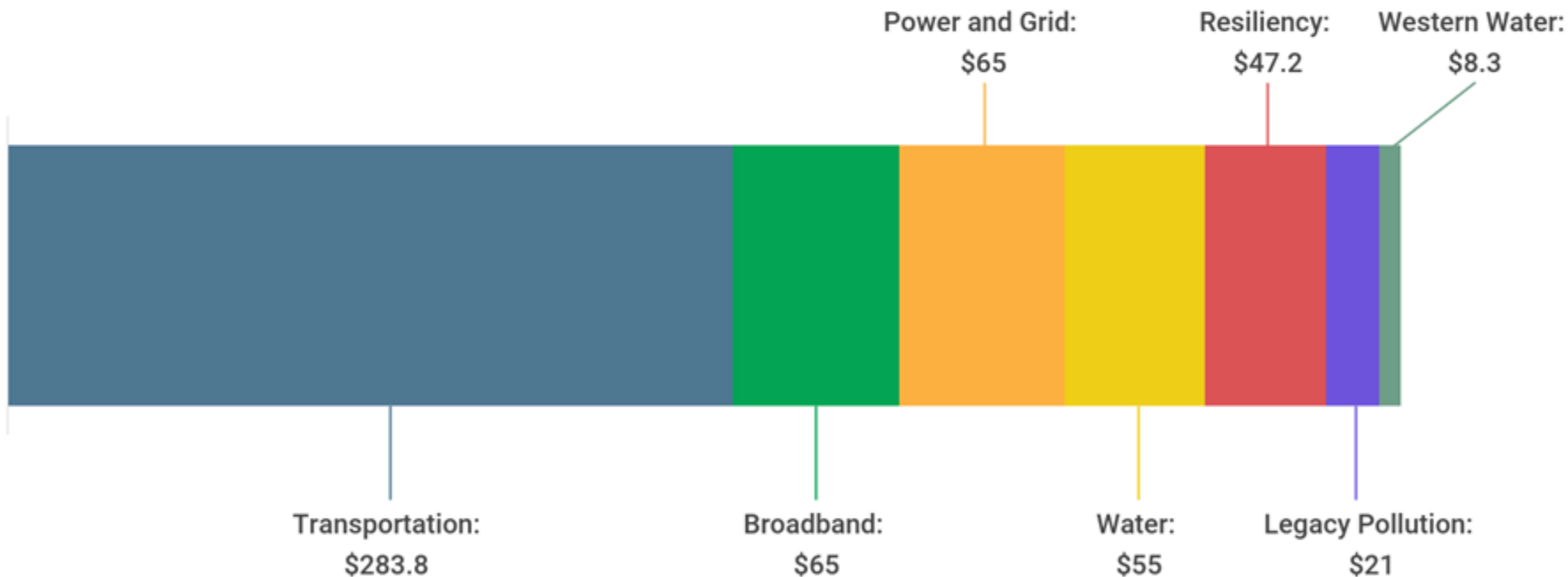


- Energy infrastructure in Huslia: \$1.7M
- Visitor amenities in Anchorage: \$1M
- Tourism and outdoor recreation in Valdez: \$2.5M
- Utility upgrades for business growth in St. Paul: \$2.3M
- New visitor infrastructure in Mat-Su: \$6.7M
- Improve food security in Savoonga: \$4.6M
- UAA healthcare workforce: \$4M



Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act spending by category

(Billions of dollars)



Goal 1: Strengthen Alaska's Economic Engines



- Tourism
- Seafood
- Oil and gas
- Mining
- Federal/defense
- Forestry
- International air cargo
- Regulatory and permitting
- Marketing
- Federal advocacy
- Energy transition to low carbon
- Forest transition
- Visitor amenities

Goal 2: Cultivate and Grow Emerging Sectors



- Mariculture (esp kelp)
- Agriculture
- Aerospace
- Industrial maritime
- Critical mineral processing
- Manufacturing
- Energy innovation
- Cluster initiatives
- R&D
- Special infrastructure
- Financing programs

Goal 3: A Strong Business Climate & Entrepreneurial Ecosystem



- Business advising and training
- Access to capital
- Easing regulatory barriers
- Digital literacy/e-commerce
- Marketing and promoting Alaska

Goal 4: Build & Update Economic Foundations

Valdez

Photo by Jeremy Talbott



- Infrastructure
 - Marine Highway
 - Ports and harbors
 - Airports
 - Broadband
- Housing
- Affordable energy
- Affordable health care
- Recreational assets

Goal 5: Develop Alaska's Workforce & Human Capital



- Workforce coordination
- K-12 education
- Higher education and votech
- Infrastructure spending
preparedness
- Energy transition training
- Child care
- Remote workforce

Goal 6: Build a Resilient Economy

Resiliency refers to the ability of an economy to avoid, withstand, or mitigate the effects of negative external events such as natural disasters, commodity price instability, or downturns. Recent years in Alaska have witnessed oil price swings, fisheries disasters, floods, earthquakes, severe storms, wildfires, food supply chain interruptions, power outages, coastal and riverine erosion, cyber-attacks, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of these are associated with climate change. The CEDS includes both proactive and responsive measures to plan for and reduce negative impacts.



- Disaster preparedness and response
- In-state capacity to produce certain goods and services
- Resilient infrastructure
- Preserving subsistence resources and lifestyle

Objective 4.4:

Increase the **supply of affordable housing** for urban and rural communities throughout Alaska.

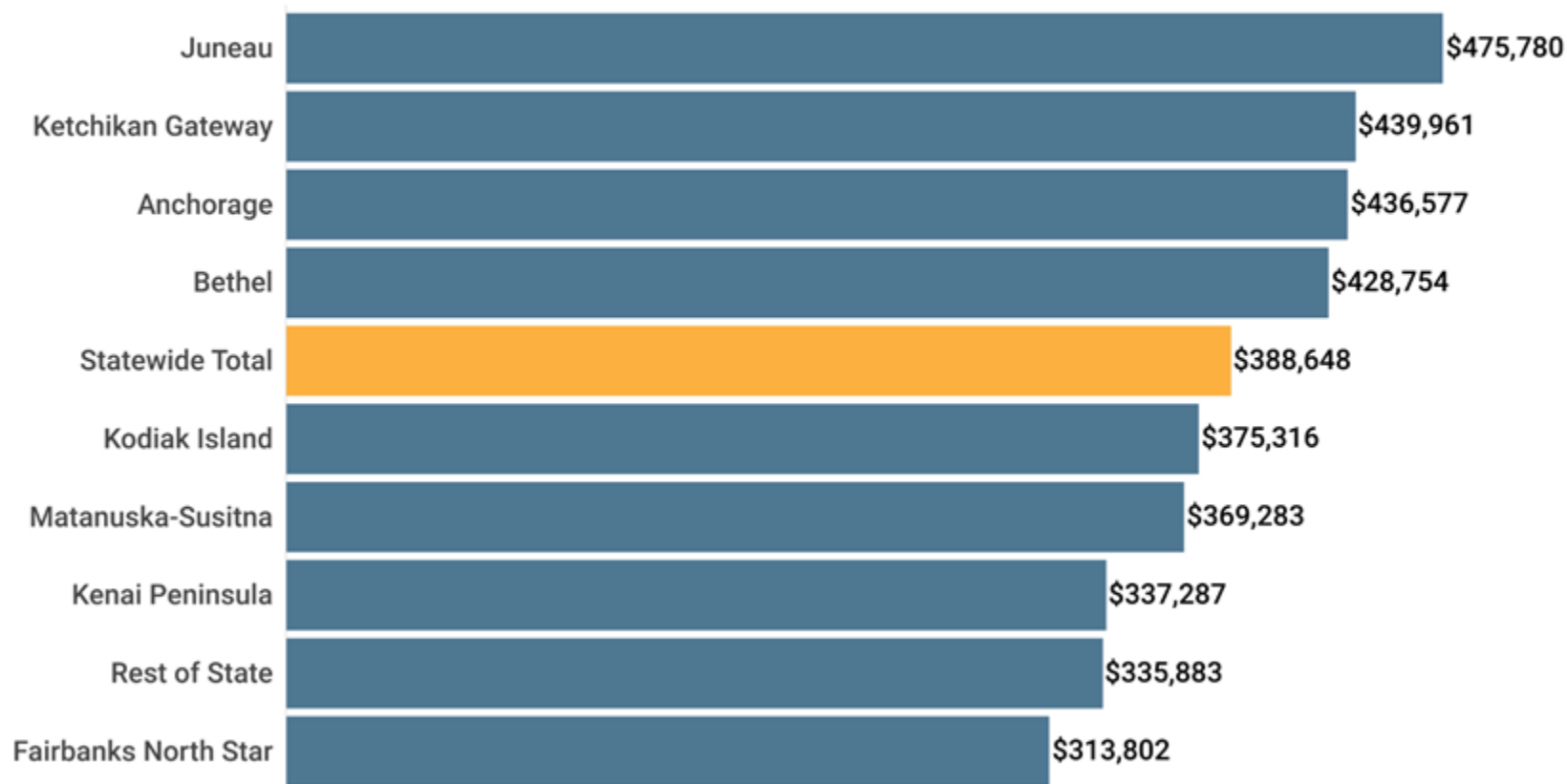


- US median listing price: 425K
- AK median listing price: 399K
- Prices are coming down, but still way above pre-pandemic



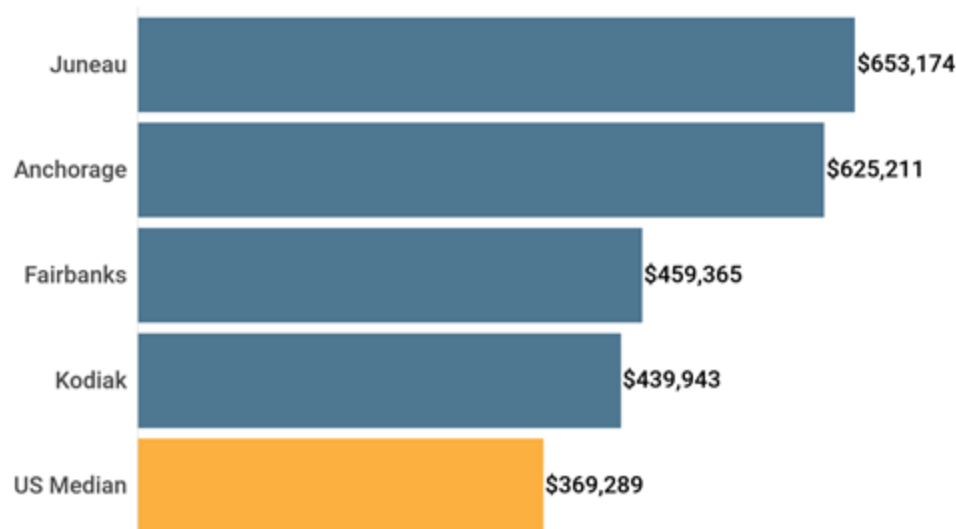
Home prices vary widely

Average sales price in 2021 by borough/census area.



- Not exactly
- The Cost of Living Index (COLI) tracks the cost of a specific type of house around the US:
 - 2,400 sq ft living area
 - 8,000 sq ft lot
 - 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms
 - New construction

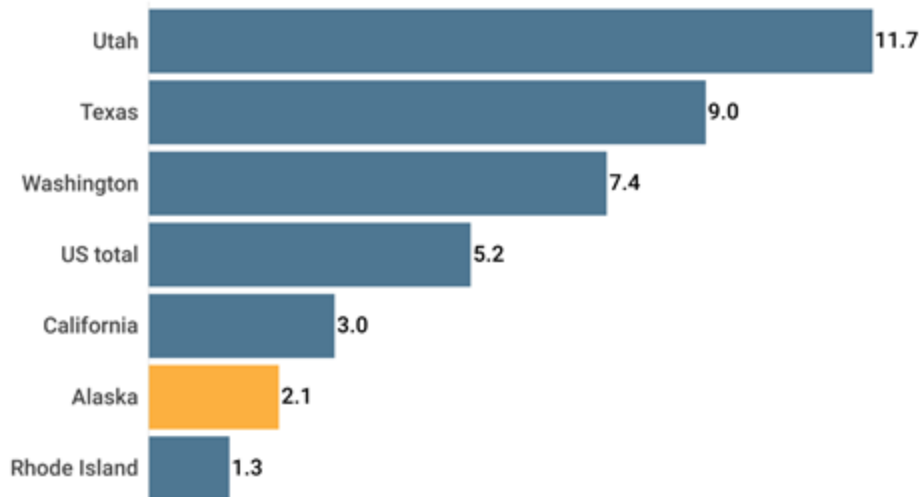
COLI home prices for Alaska cities



Source: Council for Community and Economic Research C2ER

Alaska ranks 45th in the US for new housing units built, adjusted for population

Housing units permitted per 1,000 population

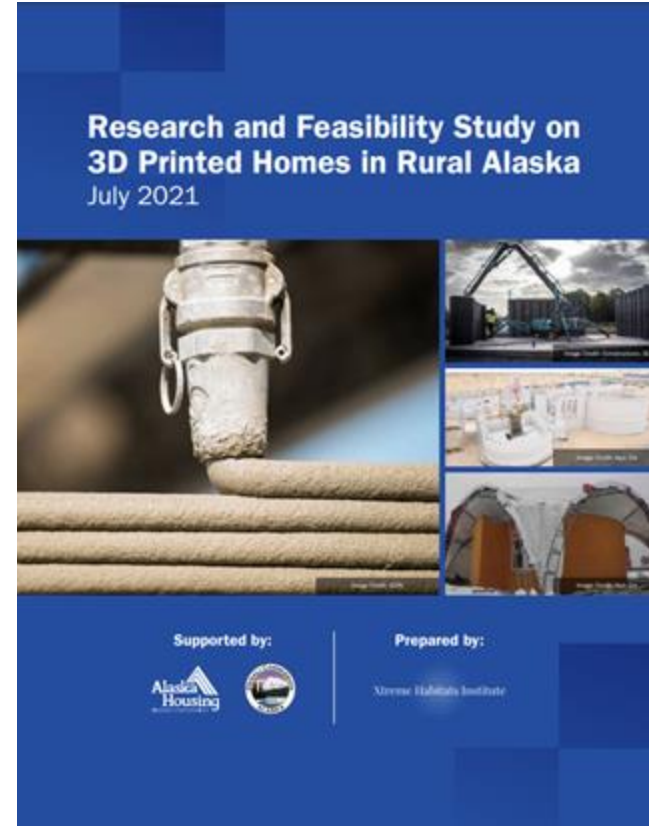


Source: US Census Building Permits Survey 2021

- Local tax incentives (i.e. property tax abatement for multifamily)
- Assess Title 29 reforms limiting local gov't exemptions
- Apply lessons learned from FNSB/Eielson housing
- Evaluate powers for local gov't to redevelop abandoned property



- Concrete 3D printing
- Other additive manufacturing
- Modular construction
- Techniques based on local materials (i.e. milling local lumber)



- For some parts of the state, tweaks and current funds aren't enough
- Secure more federal money via HUD, etc
- Create matching grants for NAHASDA (and similar) funds
- Use public funds to create revolving loan funds or housing trust funds



INFRASTRUCTURE BILL



Roads and
Bridges
\$110B



Electric Grid
Upgrade
\$73B



Passenger
and Freight
Rail
\$66B



Broadband
\$65B



Improved
Water
Quality
\$55B



Climate
Change
Protection
\$50B



Airports
& Ports
\$42B



Public
Transit
\$39B



Environmental
Clean-Up
\$21B



Electric
Vehicles
\$15B



Transportation
Safety
\$11B



Reconnecting
Communities
\$1B

Goal 4: Economic Foundations:

- Broadband 4.1
- Marine Highway 4.2
- Ports and harbors 4.5
- Energy and grid 4.6
- Transportation infrastructure 4.8



Goal 5: Workforce Development:

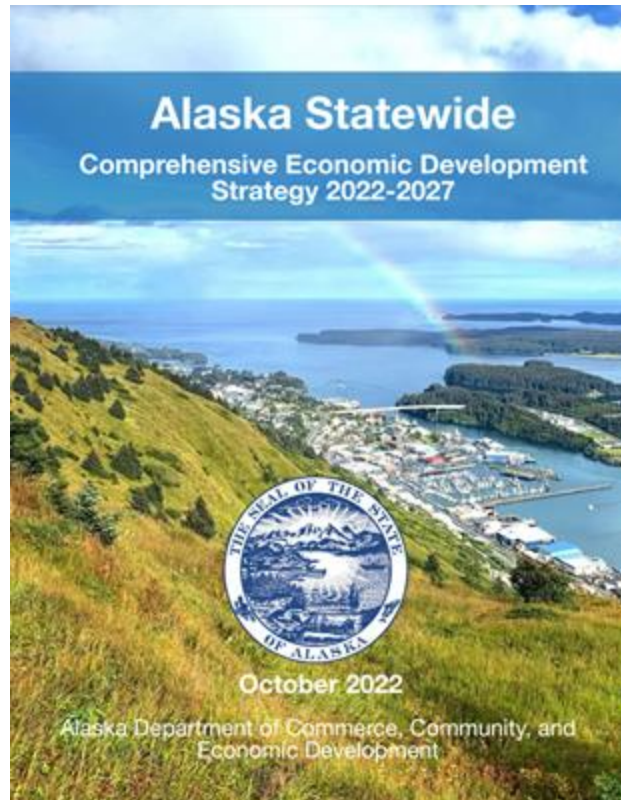
- Job preparedness for infrastructure jobs 5.7
- Energy transition jobs 5.9

Goal 6: Resilience:

- Resilient and redundant infrastructure 6.3



- Read it: commerce.alaska.gov
- Consult local and Statewide CEDS for grant applications
- Direct comments/concerns to DCCED for annual updates





Thank You!

