


MEMORANDUM

CITY & BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

155 South Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska 99801

DATE: June 14, 2012

TO: Planning Commission

FROM: Ben Lyman, Planner
Community Development Department 

FILE NO.: AME2012 0006

PROPOSAL: A Text Amendment of Title 49 and of the Comprehensive Plan for the 2012 Update.

The City and Borough of Juneau Code states in CBJ §49.10.170(d) that the Commission shall make recommendations to the Assembly on all proposed amendments to this title, zonings and re-zonings, indicating compliance with the provisions of this title and the Comprehensive Plan.

BACKGROUND

The 2012 Update to the Comprehensive Plan of the City and Borough of Juneau has been considered by the Planning Commission during a series of meetings in 2012. This memorandum accompanies Chapter 5, Economic Development, with draft changes recommended by staff, the Juneau Economic Development Council (JEDC), and Planning Commissioners.

Many of the recommended changes staff considers “routine” in nature; that is, they update statistics or dates as necessary, change formatting or consistently-used text (i.e. replacement of the acronym “CBJ” with more descriptive, context-specific terms such as “Juneau,” “borough”, or “community”), mention recently-adopted or completed draft plans or studies, or update the text to reflect changes in State or Federal policy or law.

The Planning Commission requested that the JEDC review and suggest changes to Chapter 5; JEDC’s suggested changes are, for the most part, noted as such in the attached draft chapter. Suggested changes of a minor nature that staff concurs with, such as changes to grammar or terminology, are generally not credited to JEDC but are shown as suggested revisions.

The Planning Commission, by requesting review of and suggested revisions to the chapter by JEDC, has expressed an interest in conducting more than a simple update of the chapter. Indeed, the extent of the updates, changes, and additions to this chapter exceed what would normally be considered an “update” to the Comprehensive Plan. There are several new sections, and section headings, Policies, and supporting SOP, DG, and IAs suggested in the draft chapter:

- Two new introductory sections, “Outlook for Economic Growth,” and “Responsibility for Economic Development Activities in Juneau,” are suggested by JEDC. The existing

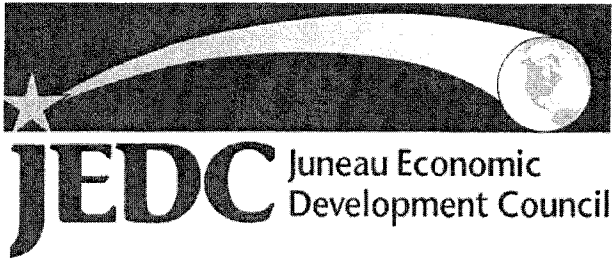


introduction would also receive a new heading, “Background: Previous Economic Development in Juneau” and the section discussing basic and support industries also receives a new heading, “Definitions of “Basic” and “Support” industries” under JEDC’s suggested changes. There are no new Policies associated with these sections.

- The section “Use of Favorable Energy Assets for Job Creation” was moved to Chapter 5 from Chapter 6 at the suggestion of the Planning Commission.
- Staff suggests adding a new section, “Reduce Housing, Health Care, and Transportation Costs.” This section makes a connection between the components of the high cost of living in Juneau and local policies, practices, and regulations, and supports reducing the cost of living by making changes to those policies, practices, and regulations. One new Policy and supporting SOPs are included.
- JEDC suggests adding a new section “Juneau as a Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation” with one new Policy and supporting SOP, DG, and IAs.
- JEDC also suggests adding a new section “Juneau as an Environmental and Resource Development Research and Education Center” with one new Policy and supporting SOP and IAs.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission review and discuss chapter 5 with representatives of JEDC and make any needed updates or revisions to the chapter. After all chapters have been reviewed on a preliminary basis, a Draft Comprehensive Plan will be published for review, after which the Planning Commission will begin a second round of review of the entire document.



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Mr. Mike Satre, Chair
CBJ Planning Commission
City and Borough of Juneau

June 12, 2012

Dear Mike,

On behalf of the Juneau Economic Development Council (JEDC), we want to thank you for your interest in seeking our input as the Planning Commission updates the 2008 CBJ Comprehensive Plan. We have been asked to review and suggest modifications to Chapter 5: Economic Development. As part of this review, JEDC has been invited to meet with the Planning Commission in a work session on June 19. This letter serves as part of the input to Chapter 5 and a basis for that discussion.

We would like to share a few statements/observations that we believe are relevant as we discuss the CBJ Comprehensive Plan and economic development in Juneau:

- The City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ) does not have an adopted overall economic development plan, but the Assembly sets some economic development objectives each year.
- The Juneau Economic Development Council (JEDC), created by the CBJ Assembly, has an organizationally approved economic development strategy and work program. The JEDC's mission is to implement initiatives that maintain, expand, and create economic opportunities for Juneau and throughout Southeast Alaska,
- The Comprehensive Plan is primarily to be used to guide land-use in our borough.
- Chapter 5 of the Comprehensive Plan goes far beyond land-use related standard operating procedures and implementing actions.
- Chapter 5 of the Comprehensive Plan is similar to an overall economic development plan but lacks critical elements:
 - It does not include all key sectors of the Juneau economy,
 - It does not contain all of the key strategies,
 - It is not updated regularly, and
 - Most critical, it appears that it has not been systematically implemented or monitored.

We look forward to engaging the Planning Commission (and others, as appropriate) in a discussion regarding economic development planning in Juneau. Two areas of discussion we hope to engage with the planning commission during our joint meeting include: 1) Specific suggestions of modifications or updates to Chapter 5; and, 2) the role of the Planning Commission and/or the Comprehensive Plan (Chapter 5, in particular) in setting economic development priorities and seeing through on implementation.

1. Specific suggestions to Chapter 5:

On the first item, we have reviewed Chapter 5, made edits, including some deletions and even drafted two new sections to Chapter 5. As stated above, the scope of this chapter (and how "economic development" should best be addressed) was not entirely clear to us, though we went ahead and made suggestions that we felt were constructive. Like any plan, the standard operating procedures (SOPs) and implementing

actions (IA) of Chapter 5 will only be accomplished if they are specifically assigned with a schedule and goals/deliverables. It is suggested that an agency or organization be identified as responsible for monitoring and facilitating the implementation of actions identified in the chapter. Therefore, we recommend the following be added to each SOP or IA that requires specific action:

- Responsibility
- Schedule
- Goals/deliverables

We refrained from suggesting the responsible parties, etc., ourselves, in part due to time constraints (we would prefer to talk with the named parties prior to making assignments) but also because we note that this is not done in other chapters of the comprehensive plan.

The following outlines the principal changes/edits to Chapter 5 (and the full chapter with “track changes” feature turned on is attached):

Policy 5.1 Changes:

- Broaden State government employment to include all government-based public service employment.
- JEDC to monitor and recommend economic development action through its annual economic indicators analysis.

Policy 5.2 No substantive changes.

Policy 5.3 Changes:

- More fully addressing the fire hazards in downtown Juneau.
- Allowing for public/private partnerships in developing new facilities and supporting economic development in Downtown Juneau.
- Parking needs identified in IA4 met through new downtown parking garage.

Policy 5.4 No substantive changes.

Policy 5.5 Changes:

- Consider possible land management and zoning changes to assist with affordable housing development at UAS.
- Develop an MOU with JSD, DOL and UAS to develop training programs to address regional employment needs.

Policy 5.6 Add:

- Investigate acquiring a larger capacity vessel lift (at least 150 tons) along with additional uplands work areas along Juneau’s waterfront.

Policy 5.7 No substantive changes.

Policy 5.8 Add:

- Lands & Resources Manager and CDD Director will consult to prepare site-specific 5-year plans for sustainable development, including non-development of CBJ properties.
- Develop analysis, goals and an approach to encourage business to expand or develop in Juneau.
- Heavy industry zoning should be sector-based for fisheries, mining support services; forest products, and other major industries.

Policy 5.9 Add:

- Mining policy should address the CBJ responsibility of working with the mining industry to ensure environmental compliance.
- Mining policy should address CBJ expectations for the AJ mine under its fiduciary and regulatory responsibilities. This includes a call to develop a five year action plan for the sustainable development or long-term maintenance of the City's AJ mine property.

Policy 5.10 No substantive changes.

Policy 5.11 No substantive changes.

Policy 5.12 New section added: Juneau as a Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation.

Policy 5.13 New section added: Juneau as an Environmental and Resource Development Research and Education Center.

2. Roles

Regarding roles in developing and implementing a plan for economic development for Juneau, JEDC appreciates the opportunity to collaborate with the Planning Commission in the review/update of this chapter. The Comprehensive Plan refers to an overall economic development, something that does not exist currently and warrants further exploration. Where are the vision and goals for economic development in Juneau best articulated: through the Comprehensive Plan, JEDC's own strategic planning, Assembly annual priorities, or elsewhere? A better alignment of strategic planning and goal setting efforts surrounding economic development in Juneau is of great interest to JEDC.

We look forward to our meeting on Tuesday, June 19 and engaging with the Planning Commission on the review of Chapter 5 and setting the stage for future collaboration.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian Holst", enclosed within a hand-drawn oval.

Brian Holst
Executive Director
Juneau Economic Development Council

SUGGESTED WORDING CHANGES, COMP PLAN REVISION

By Marsha Bennett, Planning Commissioner, 4/24/12

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTION. Page 41, last sentence of paragraph 2:
Since 2008 a number of State and Federally financed public works projects have been completed. New funding for a Mendenhall Library and Library, Archives and State Museum building are part of the current State funded projects for Juneau (2012)
(-----Could add names of some of the projects funded from 2008 to 2012----)
2. Page 42: Mention population statistics—from what to what—re: “anticipates a “slow growth” scenario...
3. Page 45: “Encourage Single-Room-Occupancy (SRO) units, loft-style housing and live-work space in the Downtown area, including the adjacent Willoughby neighborhood.
4. Page 45: This plan should be a key element of a larger transit system between the Ferry Terminal and Downtown, and including Douglas and North Douglas to Downtown routes and service along Riverside Drive in the Valley.
5. Page 46: 5.3.I.A4: Reword—Hasn’t the SOW parking garage remodel been funded?
6. Page 47: 5.3.IA9: reword or eliminate. SLAM project has been funded for ½ of construction this Legislative session. First sentence under Tourism—isn’t mining the biggest employer? Maybe say Tourism involves the most diverse private companies in its system? Or something like that.
3rd paragraph: Facilities that serve....docks and harbors, JACC, Centennial Hall, City and State Museums are important gate-way points.....
Last paragraph: A-J Dock is now called Franklin dock isn’t it?
7. Page 48: First paragraph: tourism experiences. Centennial Hall Convention Center and the Juneau Arts Council facility support many community events...
Need to refer to JCVB in this section.
8. Page 49: First paragraph needs to reflect considerable City expense in upgrading the building and now plans for a Performing Arts Center, which already are developing with a draft architectural plan which is undergoing discussion.
5.4.SOP2: ...for dissemination of accurate CBJ history, and cooperate with the Alaska State Museum and other historic properties and groups, such as the Gastineau Historical Society, Juneau Convention and Visitor’s Bureau, and others.
9. 5.4.DG1: insert additional sentence: Develop a long range plan for tourist access to specific trails in the area. Also: Auk Village—not Auk Nu
5.4.I.A2: Revise this paragraph to reflect SLAM project that will soon be built.
New 5.4.I.A6: Encourage local private businesses to meet the demand for varied and interesting tourist experiences and tourist numbers increase.

10. Page 51: First paragraph. Add references to UAS funding and expansion since 2008, sports facility in 2009, new student housing etc. in 2012.
POLICY 5.5: It is the policy....while protecting its natural setting...
11. Page 52: Ferry traffic is increasing....Private ferries shuttle workers between Greens Creek and Kensington Mines from a facility close to the Ferry Terminal on Glacier Highway.
Also this section needs to mention Docks and Harbors improvements since 2008, which have been substantial.
12. 53: 5.6.IA3: Coordinate activities of cruise ships with the Juneau , Douglas and Auk Bay fishing fleets to minimize conflicts.
13. Page 54: first paragraph. Add the following after “perhaps, lower prices, and frequent travel by Juneau residents.”
Also—mention growth of local beer industry, as well as increase in number of restaurants.
5.7.SOP3: Coordinate with the local business community to facilitate parking and transportation policies which encourage local business success.
14. Page 55: under mining—check number of jobs and mention two mines, not one.
15. Page 56: The commercial and sport fishing industries ARE important components of the CBJ economy...
16. Page 57: Alaska native regional and village corporations located in Juneau, sponsor local projects in all the SE Alaska villages, including housing for families and senior services and facilities.
Southeast communities bring to the CBJ forest products, fish and workers to local home builders, fish processors and mines. Region-wide festivals and sporting events fill Juneau facilities with participants from all over SE Alaska, especially during the winter and spring. As a regional hospital, Bartlett Hospital and neighboring health facilities and professionals, including SEARHC, receive constant visits from all over the SE region.
5.11.SOP6: Strengthen....between communities, regional corporations and UAS, using the Southeast Conference and other regional entities.
17. Top of page, 58: The CB J, in cooperation with UAS, NOAA, JEDC, the Forest Service, Southeast Conference and other regional entities, as well as communities and municipalities in SE Alaska, should strengthen regional planning efforts.
CBJ should offer residents of SE communities ease in transport.....
Hydropower and solid waste disposal are two areas of mutually beneficial joint effort in the planning stages. Efforts across the region to improve food security are another example (greenhouses and animal husbandry).
18. Page 58: 5.11.1A2: Host symposia on medical topics, climate change and related concerns, and social problems including housing and homelessness.

19. ENERGY SECTION: page 60:

CBJ and local builders are actively considering several new energy alternatives in new construction and/or remodels, including neighborhood projects. Heat pumps, larger scale pellet heating systems and wind generators are examples of recent projects under discussion. Schools and the swimming pool have recently received alternative heating systems.

CHAPTER 5. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Outlook for Economic Growth

Juneau has significant opportunities for growth in both "basic" and "service" industries. (See explanation below). While Juneau has a primary strategy to maintain government-based public service employment, it has significant potential for development or expansion of its other basic industries (e.g. mining, fishing, seafood processing, forest products, tourism, small manufacturing, university education and research, regional services). In the "service" industry sector, in addition to normal expansion as the overall economy grows, Juneau has additional potential to replace more outside services and products with local suppliers. (e.g. local professional services, construction services, food production, car sales, etc.)

Responsibility for Economic Development Activities in Juneau

In 1987 the Assembly created the private nonprofit Juneau Economic Development Council. The mission of the JEDC is: The Juneau Economic Development Council fosters a healthy and sustainable economic climate in Juneau and throughout Southeast Alaska. In collaboration with other organizations, the council implements initiatives to maintain, expand, and create economic opportunities. JEDC Board of Directors updated the Mission Statement in May 2008.

Therefore, the responsibilities for implementation of the policies in this Chapter are generally identified as either CBJ staff, or the JEDC.

Background: Previous Economic Development in Juneau

The economic circumstances of an area help determine the amount, rate, and type of land development; they also influence the demand for housing, public facilities, and services, and have a strong relationship to the overall quality of living. Over the last decade, economic development has been pursued publicly and privately. Private-sector efforts include the development and operation of precious metal mining; expansion of the seafood processing industry; development and expansion of local manufacturing of goods; development and expansion of retail and service industries; and a tremendous increase in tourism-related businesses. Public efforts include the expansion of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and University of Alaska facilities; continued program development by the Juneau Economic Development Council (JEDC); upgrades and improvements to the waterfront and docks; upgrades to pedestrian and vehicle circulation throughout the community; the sale of CBJ-owned land for commercial and residential development; the continued extraction of gravel from CBJ-owned lands to support the development of road and utility infrastructure; a new Downtown Transportation Center; a new Mendenhall Valley High School (Thunder Mountain); new recreational facilities including upgraded ski lifts, the Dimond Park Aquatic Center, and covered play areas; extended public utility services and attendant up-zonings; expansion and upgrades at the Juneau International Airport; and the development of plans for projects that will be built in the near future, such as the State's Library, Archives, and

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Museum project and CBJ Docks and Harbors' project "16B," which will result in two new floating cruise ship docks that are both capable of accommodating 1000 foot-long vessels.

The economy of the Juneau area developed originally to support mining activities. Since Juneau became the territorial Capital in 1906, there has been an increasing reliance on government as the major support for the local economy. Much of the City and Borough of Juneau's economic and population growth since Alaska became a state in 1959 occurred in large part as a result of State, Federal and local government expansion. Juneau's economy today consists of a mix of public and private sector industries. Important private industry sectors include commercial fishing, mining, manufacturing, transportation services, financial and business services, visitor services, wholesale and retail trade, and the businesses that support these industries.

Definitions of "Basic" and "Support" industries

Economic sectors in the borough can be categorized as "basic" and "support." In a nutshell, the key difference between "basic" and "support" industries is that "basic" industry (like the manufacturing, mining, or state and federal government) brings "new" money and jobs into the community, while "support" industries (like grocery stores) largely depend on money that is already in the community.

Basic sector industries are those businesses that sell goods and services to customers from outside of Juneau, or, like State and Federal government, brings new money and jobs into our community. All of these businesses or organizations create economic growth by bringing new jobs and money into Juneau. The bulk of basic sector employment in Juneau comes from mining, commercial fishing and fish processing, tourism, and State and Federal government. Support sector industries earn revenue by providing goods and services to local residents, and create economic growth by keeping local money from leaving the community. These industries include retail and wholesale trade, medical and business services, construction, local government, and many others.

Some industries are a combination of basic and support sector depending on who purchases their goods and services. Juneau residents patronize local retail and service businesses. However, visitors to Juneau also shop and obtain services locally. In addition, Juneau's role as a regional center attracts residents of surrounding communities to Juneau to shop, and to obtain medical, financial, repair, transportation and other services, thereby bringing outside money into the community.

POLICY 5.1. TO DEVELOP AND SUSTAIN A DIVERSE ECONOMY, PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL RESIDENTS.

Implementing Actions

5.1-IA1 Work with private-sector industries and businesses and public sector agencies that are interested in locating or expanding within the City and Borough of Juneau, and consider offering land, tax incentives, or other benefits to encourage new development.

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5.1-IA2 The Juneau Economic Development Council will monitor the effects of economic drivers on the community and make recommendations for economic development action annually through its annual Economic Indicators analysis.

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State Capital

Juneau's position as the State Capital of Alaska is not only a major source of identity for the community but represents its major economic activity; nearly half (47%) of the community's work force is employed by the State, Federal, and local government. Development of new facilities or replacement of existing structures necessary to accommodate the government-based public service work force should be planned with careful coordination between State and local officials. This growth will have significant impacts on all other development within the borough, including housing, transportation, public services, and cultural, commercial, and recreational activities. The community and local government must continue efforts to make Juneau as attractive and functional as possible to serve the special needs of a Capital City.

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Other sections of the Comprehensive Plan address economic development issues; these are found in Chapters 15 (Cultural Arts Resources), 10 (Land Use) and 11 (Land Use Maps and Subarea Guidelines).

POLICY 5.2. THROUGH A COOPERATIVE EFFORT WITH THE STATE OF ALASKA, TO PLAN FOR AND SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF AN ATTRACTIVE SETTING, FACILITIES, AND OTHER SERVICES TO ENHANCE THE STATE CAPITAL AND TO STRIVE TO PROVIDE AN ATMOSPHERE CONDUCIVE TO GOOD LEADERSHIP IN THE STATE, ACCESSIBLE TO AND SUPPORTIVE OF ALL PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA.

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Standard Operating Procedures

5.2-SOP1 Monitor and strengthen the health and well-being of the Capital functions in the community and continue to seek improvements to meet the needs of legislators, their support staff and residents.

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5.2-SOP2 Support efforts to promote leadership and participation in legislative affairs by supporting affordable accessibility to the Capital for all State residents.

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5.2-SOP3 Reach out to the residents of the rest of the State to ensure that Juneau is seen as an effective location for, and a fair host of, the State Capitol.

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Implementing Actions

5.2-IA1 Initiate joint planning, with representatives of the State Legislature and appropriate State agencies, for the Capitol Complex. The following issues should be discussed when siting and designing this complex:

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- A. Defining the physical boundaries of the State Capitol planning area consisting of the Capitol site and its surrounding sphere of influence;

- B. Formulating a facilities plan that identifies the nature, timing, cost, and local/state government roles and responsibilities for all needed improvements;
- C. Integrating new structures into the streetscape of the neighborhood, taking special care to preserve view corridors as well as the visual dominance and character of adjacent historic structures; and,
- D. Ensuring that the new complex is universally accessible, pedestrian-friendly and is well-linked to public transit.

5.2-IA2 Work collaboratively with, and request that Federal agencies coordinate their plans for expansion or modification of Federal facilities in the downtown area with local and State plans for the Capitol complex.

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5.2-IA3 Encourage coordinated or joint planning efforts to address the need for alternative transportation and parking opportunities for State workers and Legislative personnel. All government agencies should participate in a coordinated Downtown Transportation Management Program per the elements described in Chapter 8 of this Plan (see 8.1-IA6).

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5.2-IA4 Seek ways and means to encourage housing for legislative personnel, such as high-density housing along transit corridors, SRO dwellings Downtown, and extended-stay hotels or other lodging in the Downtown and around the airport, provided that this does not result in the net loss of year-round rental housing.

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5.2-IA5 Seek ways to expand State and Federal workforce presence in Juneau.

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5.2-IA6 Assume a leadership role in the encouragement of transportation links into and out of the borough. Consider all affordable energy-efficient transport alternatives to improve transportation links between the Juneau and other areas of Southeast Alaska, including improved air passenger and cargo service, roadways, ferries, and fixed-guideway systems.

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Downtown Juneau

Downtown Juneau is the traditional economic, civic, historical and cultural center of the community. Over the years, shifts in population to the Valley, changes in retail and commercial activity within the borough, and growth in the cruise ship industry concentrated in the southeast Downtown area have presented challenges to the Downtown core. Identified concerns include lack of goods and services available in the downtown core, pedestrian and traffic congestion along Thane Road, Egan Drive and South Franklin Street; lack of parking for retail and residential units Downtown; lack of seasonal housing for visitor-related employment in the summer and for Legislators and their staff in the winter/spring; and the poor aesthetics of closed storefronts on South Franklin Street between October and April. Additional concerns include consistency of new building aesthetics with the historic character of the Downtown, potential fire hazards within the historic districts, nighttime security, and the noise and congestion of public inebriants in the South Franklin Street area.

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To secure the sustainability of Downtown, the area needs to create reasons to draw people to the area on a year-round basis. The CBJ government seeks a 24-hour, year-round, safe, attractive and dynamic neighborhood in the Downtown. This can be accomplished by increasing the supply of year-round housing as well as by encouraging year-round commercial and arts activities. The creation of an arts district in and around a new performing arts center and an expanded convention center would stimulate year-round visits to the Downtown by Juneau residents and regional visitors. Continued encouragement of businesses offering goods and services to local residents to locate downtown will improve its livability and vibrancy.

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It is important that new development positively address community objectives for the Downtown, including providing goods and services to local residents, strengthening public access to the waterfront, enhancing the Capitol Complex, preserving historic structures and neighborhoods, creating new housing downtown, accommodating summer tourism, providing adequate parking and transit facilities, and preserving scenic vistas and view corridors. Careful planning for public facilities and development of an urban design concept and development standards for the Downtown are necessary.

New housing opportunities and commercial facilities should be designed to protect the visual prominence of the historic Downtown. Building height, scale and orientation should be incorporated into Downtown design guidelines, and land use regulations for the Downtown should be established to facilitate new housing above retail and cultural arts activities while strengthening the visual prominence of historic structures and scenic corridors and strengthening the multi-cultural character of the area. Steps should be taken to identify historically significant buildings throughout the Downtown and encourage, via tax relief or other incentives, building maintenance and preservation, including installation of sprinkler systems, before historic structures become economically beyond salvage. Increased building heights within the Historic District should not be allowed if it could result in the demolition of historic structures in favor of taller buildings.

[See also Subarea 6 Guidelines and Considerations in Chapter 11 of this Plan]

POLICY 5.3. TO MAINTAIN AND STRENGTHEN DOWNTOWN JUNEAU AS A SAFE, DYNAMIC AND PLEASANT CENTER FOR GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES, PUBLIC GATHERINGS, CULTURAL AND ENTERTAINMENT EVENTS, AND RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES IN A MANNER THAT COMPLEMENTS ITS RICH HISTORIC CHARACTER AND BUILDING FORMS.

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Standard Operating Procedures

5.3. SOP1 Work with the CBJ Historic Resources Advisory Committee (HRAC), federal and state agencies, and private volunteers, as appropriate, to promote historic and cultural preservation within the community's historic districts and neighborhoods.

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5.3. SOP2 Work with the Juneau Arts and Humanities Council and other cultural organizations to develop year-round cultural arts venues, resources and events in Downtown Juneau.

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5.3-SOP3 Coordinate, and possibly combine, planning for the Downtown with any development effort for the Capitol Complex.

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5.3-SOP4 Encourage development and retention of year-round businesses in Downtown that provide goods and services to local residents.

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Development Guidelines

5.3-DG1 When reviewing applications for new Downtown Juneau development, consider the visual impacts on the Downtown building form, urban design and view corridors, as well as impacts to the livability of the Downtown area with regard to circulation, housing accommodations, air quality, noise and hazard abatement and provision of goods and services, to ensure that the Downtown provides a clean, safe, attractive, dynamic, interesting, enjoyable, walkable, culturally diverse and affordable neighborhood within which to live, work and play.

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5.3-DG2 Consider the policies, guidelines and development recommendations of plans like the CBJ Long Range Waterfront Plan, the Willoughby District Land Use Plan, and the Capital Transit Development Plan when reviewing capital improvement programs and development permits for, or applicable to, the Downtown Juneau area.

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Implementing Actions

5.3-IA1 Encourage new high-density residential development as in-fill housing above ground-floor commercial space or as adaptive re-use of historic commercial or other non-residential buildings. Encourage development of housing for residents who would not own or need to park automobiles in the Downtown area, such as students, elders, and Downtown workers. Encourage Single-Room-Occupancy (SRO) units, loft-style housing and live-work space in the Downtown area.

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5.3-IA2 Develop a comprehensive multi-modal (pedestrian, bicycle, bus, vessel, vehicle) transportation plan for the Downtown area that addresses the need to emphasize, provide for and/or improve non-private-vehicle transportation facilities throughout the Downtown while assuring adequate short-term parking to support business and government activities. This plan should be a key element of a larger transit system between the Ferry Terminal, east and west Mendenhall Valley, Douglas, North Douglas, and Downtown with convenient stops and bus transfer stations in-between, with dispersed park and ride facilities as components of this system, along with high-density, affordable housing. Consider implementing a Downtown circulator shuttle.

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Comment [bsl9]: Suggested by JEDC

5.3-IA3 Facilitate the pedestrian usage of Downtown with physical improvements, Land Use Code amendments, or other programs or initiatives which could include:

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- A. Encourage development that improves year-round safe, convenient and dry pedestrian facilities;
- B. Extend the waterfront seawalk;
- C. Repair and widen sidewalks and provide a network of canopies throughout the Downtown;
- D. Separate pedestrian ways from vehicular traffic, where practical;

- E. Encourage development of dry, secure bicycle storage throughout the Downtown; and
- F. Consider revising the parking requirements in the CBJ Land Use Code to eliminate or drastically reduce the parking requirement for residences.

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5.3-IA4 Continue to work with the State of Alaska and UAS to determine the feasibility of reconstructing the State Office Building parking garage, which was partially funded in the FY13 State Capital Budget, or using the Bill Ray Center, respectively, to provide additional parking as part of a parking management program for Legislators, their staff and other State employees. This parking could be shared with nighttime and evening patrons and customers of cultural arts, dining, shopping and entertainment activities and venues concentrated in a nearby Cultural Campus district.

Comment [bsl10]: JEDC suggests deleting this IA, as increased parking supply has been provided at the DTC. Staff does not feel that this IA is only about supply, and that it should be retained.

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5.3-IA5 Encourage continued public and private redevelopment of the Downtown waterfront area pursuant to the CBJ Long Range Waterfront Plan and considering the following:

- A. Create additional buildable sites bordering the waterfront while protecting view corridors;
- B. Encourage redevelopment for mixed uses and incorporate architectural guidelines to ensure aesthetic and harmonious building styles;
- C. Expand dock facilities for small boats. Any expansion of docking facilities for cruise ships should be reviewed pursuant to the procedure outlined in the Long Range Waterfront Plan Section 3.9;
- D. Promote cultural and historic preservation within the Juneau's historic districts and neighborhoods; and
- E. Promote heritage tourism by continued support of Downtown historic interpretive signage.

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5.3-IA6 Amend the Land Use Code to establish design guidelines for the South Franklin area of the Downtown to require appropriate year-round outdoor lighting and display window treatments to avoid the blighted appearance and effects of summer-season storefronts closed from October to May each year.

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5.3-IA7 Work with the CBJ Historic Resources Advisory Committee (HRAC) to advise on historic district design guidelines.

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5.3-IA8 Support and facilitate the abatement of fire hazards in Downtown, especially by installing sprinkler systems in buildings and areas under buildings on pilings. Currently, according to the Fire Marshall's Office, the closely spaced historic buildings on Franklin Street constitute a major fire hazard due to close spacing, aged wood construction, and a common open space underneath that will facilitate the spread of fire from building to building. The loss of Juneau's historic district would be a severe blow to Juneau's tourism and retail economy, in addition to being a major threat to public safety.

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Comment [bsl11]: Suggested by JEDC

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5.3 - IA9 Facilitate the development of a cultural campus arts district by establishing zoning regulations that would support its development [see 5.4 - IA2].

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5.3 - IA10 Evaluate the CBJ Charter and Code, and pursue adoption of an amendment to the appropriate document in order to allow the CBJ government to participate in private/public partnerships in constructing new facilities and supporting economic development in Downtown Juneau.

Comment [bsl12]: Suggested by JEDC

5.3 - IA11 Educate property owners and managers of existing ordinances regarding sidewalk snow and ice clearing and maintenance; enforce those ordinances as necessary.

Comment [bsl13]: Suggested by staff

Tourism and Visitors

Tourism is the largest private sector industry in Juneau, by number of employees,¹ and plays a major role in diversifying the economy, and requiring partnerships and collaboration between tour operators, suppliers, retailers, service providers and residents in order to thrive. The scale of operations involved in the tourism industry varies widely and serves different types of visitors. There are several market segments with distinct characteristics and needs, such as: cruise, convention, over-night independent, and group travelers, along with private yacht and small cruise ship users. Long-range planning efforts should focus on strategies to promote and accommodate each type of use, while mitigating any associated adverse on- and off-site impacts.

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It is important to develop and encourage visitor facilities and services that reflect and strengthen Juneau's identity as a unique historical, cultural, and outdoor recreation community in a way that assures the community's long-term sustainability as a visitor destination.

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Facilities that serve arriving visitors, such as the Juneau International Airport and public docks and harbors, are important gateway points into the community. These facilities should be maintained and aesthetically designed to strengthen Juneau's reputation as an outstanding visitor destination and Capital City.

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Cruise Ship Passengers

The City and Borough of Juneau had approximately 917,000 summer visitors in 2011, over 93% of whom were cruise passengers. The rate of growth of Alaska's cruise passenger volume over the last five years has fluctuated considerably. Volume increased by 7 percent in 2007, was essentially flat in 2008 and 2009, then declined substantially in 2010 (-14%), before rising very slightly in 2011 (up 1%). Total passenger capacity is projected to grow by 6 percent in 2012 to about 940,000 (with Princess and Norwegian adding one ship each), and there are indications of additional growth in 2013. Historically, cruise ship passengers and crew have shown an increase in numbers due, in part, to the building of larger ships, better docks in Downtown Juneau and the market demand for cruise vacations. Future growth is contingent upon ship sizes, dock facilities, shore-side infrastructure and continued market demand. The scarcity of cheap oil to fuel aircraft and marine vessels could also reduce visitor traffic within the eight year planning horizon of this Plan.

Comment [bsl14]: Suggested by JEDC

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¹ 2011 Southeast Alaska Economic Indicators, JEDC

Public and private facilities have endeavored to keep pace with cruise-related growth with the addition of the Marine Park deck-over, South Franklin Street vehicle round-about and sidewalk widening, Seward Street upgrades, and the addition of the Princess Dock and the Cruiseship Dock facilities. New CBJ Docks and Harbors offices, Customs and Immigration offices, and Visitor Center have recently been completed or are under construction at the time of this update. Concerns associated with the current and future cruise ship growth include: The physical carrying capacity of the harbor area for larger ships and of area destinations for more visitors; pedestrian and vehicle congestion; view blockage by ships; visitor satisfaction due to congestion of destinations and the over-concentration of same or similar retail outlets in the Downtown; and, the community's changing character as a tourist rather than a fishing port city. The carrying capacity of the harbor area is proposed to be expanded by constructing new CBJ-owned docks that are capable of accommodating larger ships than the current docks are able to accommodate, but these expanded facilities will not address, and may even exacerbate, other identified impacts of concern.

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Convention and Business Travelers

Convention and business travelers are an important sector of the year-round visitor traffic in Juneau. As the Capital City, general government and judicial services center, increasingly diverse regional shopping hub, and business and trade center, Juneau also hosts business travelers and constituents who come to lobby or work with colleagues and the government, and to hold conventions and meetings—which is especially important during the fall/winter/spring months when there are no cruise ship passengers. Summer convention and business travelers often extend their trips to take advantage of the local tourism experiences. Centennial Hall Convention and Civic Center, and the neighboring Andrew Hope Building and Juneau Arts and Culture Center are key facilities for supporting conventions and community events. It is important that Centennial Hall and its environs continue to be maintained and upgraded in order to remain competitive and sustain Juneau's ability to attract regional, state and out-of-state meetings. Convention-related visits should be encouraged to ensure continued growth of the segment. New and improved facilities and services to serve its needs should be provided. The Juneau Convention and Visitors Bureau plays an important role in promoting Juneau to these travelers.

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Independent and Over-night Group Travelers

Independent travelers are a diverse group. They may arrive in Juneau via air, ferry, private boat or plane and engage in a variety of activities in the community. Over-night group travelers are those associated with tour itineraries that include one or more nights in the community. The distinguishing factor of these markets is their tendency to utilize the various lodging and camping facilities and their higher per-person-per-day spending pattern compared to a day visit cruise passenger. In general, independent travelers are not part of a packaged cruise tour and include overnight visitation in their visit to Juneau. As cruise experiences diversify with the addition of optional land tours, the definition blurs. This segment of the industry is primarily a summer market and should continue to be cultivated, while development that supports year-round visitor services and activities should also be encouraged.

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Private Yachting and Small Cruise Ship Tourism

Private yachting and small cruise ship visitors are another primarily summer market. The economic benefits come in the form of the use of air service, food service and overnight lodging as well as support services throughout town. As a major marine town along the Inside Passage, Capital City, retail center and airline connection, these visitors find Juneau to be a coveted port to visit. These visitors' time in the developed areas of Juneau generally ranges from overnight to multi-week stays. These modes of transportation also allow many of their guests to spend time in the community twice, as both a starting and ending location for their itinerary. These guests tend to be higher dollar-spent-per-person-per-day additions to the economy than day visitors; their longer stays also allow them to attend and participate in community events not typically frequented by cruise passengers, supporting local performing arts and other organizations that do not usually receive financial support from non-residents.

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Winter Tourism

Efforts have been made to promote Eaglecrest as a year-round outdoor recreation destination in Juneau and the surrounding region. Improvements have been made to upgrade the lodge building, the parking area, chair lifts and the ski trails, all of which have increased Eaglecrest's appeal as a winter destination. Private-public partnerships have been developed recently - and should continue to be cultivated - to provide summer season activities to extend enjoyment of the area year-round. Development of additional diverse winter venues and activities in the community (hockey/cross-country trail/snowmobile course) could be a draw for additional regional visitors. As helicopter- and snowcat-accessed skiing has become increasingly popular as a visitor draw to Haines, more and more visiting skiers, snowboarders, and film crews spend time in Juneau on their way to and from Haines. Although Juneau is not as well known in the ski community as is Haines, helicopter skiing in Southeast Alaska began in Juneau, and continues to be a niche tourism market. Ski, snowboard, and other winter recreation visitors have the ability to promote or to disparage Juneau, and Eaglecrest in particular, to a typically affluent clientele whose interest in visiting Alaska peaks during the winter and spring months. When the impact of exposure in major ski and snowboard films is considered, ensuring that winter visitors enjoy every controllable aspect of their experience becomes very important to continued growth in the winter tourism market. Unfortunately, given Juneau's maritime snowpack and temperate weather, the most important aspect of a winter visitor's recreational experience - the condition of snow and ice - is beyond the control of the community or government.

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Arts and Cultural Tourism

A new performing arts complex in the Downtown area would be an additional asset for the community as a visitor destination and would provide a much-needed year-round venue for arts and cultural performances for residents and visitors to enjoy. A performing arts center could also be an anchor facility that might spur supporting development in the surrounding area for additional residential and commercial services. A performing arts center could also provide auxiliary exhibition and meeting space for events, conventions, and meetings held at Centennial Hall, the State Capitol, or other venues.

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Visitor Information Center

Visitor information centers are an integral part of the community infrastructure and provide an important service for in-state and out-of-state visitors as well as residents. Properly located and staffed, information centers increase visitor expenditures by educating visitors on activities and services available, serve as an outward expression of the community's hospitality, and serve as a

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resource for community events, activities and services. A new visitor information center, opening during the summer of 2012, offers a conveniently located source of information about the community.

The visitor industry is a major contributor to the economic diversity of the community and the strength and vitality of the Downtown area. Some tourism-related activities may impact the quality of life for local residents due to noise, dust, fumes and congestion from buses, aircraft and marine vessels and crowded streets and sidewalks in the Downtown and other tourist destination areas. As a result of such community concerns, the volunteer Tourism Best Management Program (TBMP) was developed in 1996 to improve operational activities related to tourism in order to better balance the needs of local residents and support the established policy of protecting our natural attractions. Although Juneauites are wonderfully friendly and accommodating to their million plus annual visitors, there is a challenge to providing a quality and unique experience for the visitor while minimizing impacts to the resident population, natural habitat and infrastructure. Long-range tourism planning is needed in order to provide a quality and unique experience for the visitor while minimizing adverse impacts to the resident population, fish and wildlife habitat, infrastructure and the scenery that makes Juneau a unique and enjoyable visitor destination and experience.

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POLICY 5.4. TO ENCOURAGE TOURISM, CONVENTION AND OTHER VISITOR-RELATED ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF APPROPRIATE FACILITIES AND SERVICES, WHILE PROTECTING JUNEAU'S NATURAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC ATTRACTIONS FOR LOCAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS ALIKE, AND TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE FUTURE GROWTH OF TOURISM IN A MANNER THAT ADDRESSES BOTH COMMUNITY AND INDUSTRY CONCERNS.

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Standard Operating Procedures

~~5.4-SOP1~~ Strengthen the local economy by enhancing and marketing Juneau as a year-round visitor destination.

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~~5.4-SOP2~~ Encourage recognition of the value of historic resources and their preservation to tourism in the community and promote accurate representation of the Juneau area's unique cultures. Utilize the Juneau-Douglas City Museum, and work with the Alaska State Museum and other groups such as the Gastineau Historical Society and Juneau Convention and Visitor's Bureau for dissemination of accurate Juneau area history.

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~~5.4-SOP3~~ Focus primary marketing efforts on cultivating over-night leisure and convention visitors.

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~~5.4-SOP4~~ Develop Eaglecrest as a year-round local and regional recreation and tourist facility.

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~~5.4-SOP5~~ Work with the tourism industry to create and market shoulder season (October through May) activities and recreational opportunities community-wide.

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Development Guidelines

5.4-DG1 Develop a long-range plan to ensure that areas that are unique or locally important, such as Treadwell, Last Chance Basin and Perseverance Trail, Mendenhall Glacier, and the Auk Village area are not adversely impacted by commercial use.

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5.4-DG2 When considering capital improvements and when reviewing permit applications for tourism-related developments, assess the costs and benefits of the proposed projects against the policies of this Comprehensive Plan and any CBJ-adopted Tourism Management Plan or BMPs.

Implementing Actions

5.4-IA1 Adopt a Tourism Management Plan or Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Tourism and maintain an entity to carry out its provisions. This Plan should outline a process by which the comprehensive impacts of tourism, as identified by the Assembly and its subcommittees, will be evaluated, and negative impacts mitigated on: (1) an individual project or service basis to address the impacts of specific undertakings; (2) a sector basis such as the cruise sector, the convention sector or other sector if the negative impact is attributable to a particular sector; and (3) an industry-wide basis if the impact is attributable to the entire industry. The Tourism Best Management Practices Program (TBMP) is an example of a sector-wide mitigation program.

5.4-IA2 Expand the Centennial Hall Convention and Civic Center facilities as needed in coordination with a combined or separate performing arts complex within a cultural campus area of Downtown Juneau generally bounded by Gold Creek, Willoughby Avenue and Egan Drive. This cultural campus will provide much-needed venues for arts and cultural performances for residents and summer visitors to enjoy as well as additional exhibition and meeting space for events, conventions and meetings held at Centennial Hall and additional space for Legislators, staff and visitors to the Capital City. The State Library, Archives, and Museum project is a component of this cultural complex.

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5.4-IA3 Work with representatives from the cruise line and yachting industries, private developers, Juneau Convention and Visitors Bureau, and other tourism-related businesses to plan and develop additional or improved moorage and berthing facilities for private yacht charters and large pleasure craft, including additional lightering and short-term moorage facilities.

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5.4-IA4 Establish a covered walkway network throughout the Downtown.

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5.4-IA5 Conduct frequent appraisals of public and private transportation facilities to ensure they meet local and tour-related uses and demands.

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5.4-IA6 Encourage local private businesses to meet demand for varied and interesting tourism experiences.

- Comment [bs17]: Requested by Commissioner Bennett

University of Alaska Southeast

The University of Alaska Southeast (UAS) is an important contributor to the educational, social, cultural, and economic vitality of the community. Through cooperative efforts, the UAS will be able to expand to accommodate its needs and develop in a manner consistent with the planning

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and development objectives adopted by the CBJ government. One of the attractions of the UAS campus to students and faculty is its proximity to natural areas and marine environments. Although campus facilities and student and faculty housing have made good use of the natural and scenic assets of Auke Bay and its environs, new development to accommodate expansion of UAS should be carefully designed to maintain and protect its scenic and natural surroundings.

POLICY 5.5. TO SUPPORT EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHEAST WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURE OF ITS SETTING, WHICH IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF ITS UNIQUE ADVANTAGE.

Standard Operating Procedures

5.5-SOP1 Work with representatives of the University of Alaska Land Trust and State Office of Land Management and other agencies, as appropriate, to facilitate partnerships in land development for UAS facilities expansion and the development of student and faculty housing in and near the university campus.

5.5-SOP2 Encourage UAS to provide a full range of university programs that take advantage of the local environment, both natural and governmental, to attract students from other Alaska communities as well as from outside of Alaska.

5.5-SOP3 Work with the University of Alaska Southeast in the development of additional student and faculty housing, including designating lands near the university for high-density, family-size affordable student and faculty housing as well as for the smaller Single Room Occupancy (SRO) units.

Implementing Actions

5.5-IA1 Allocate CBJ staff to work with UAS to develop and maintain a GIS modeling project to forecast the land needs for the expansion of UAS to accommodate 3,000 full time students within the next 25 years.

5.5-IA2 Support the provision of affordable housing for the UAS students and faculty on or near the campus through appropriate zoning and land management.

5.5-IA3 Develop a Memorandum of Agreement with the Juneau School District, the Alaska Department of Labor, and UAS to enhance and/or develop training programs to address employment needs in the region.

Port Facilities

Historically, port development in the Juneau-Douglas area has been a significant factor in the layout and physical form of the community's built environment. Typically, port facilities are low scale, water-borne structures with low scale land-side support structures facing the water. This results in scenic vistas of the water from the uplands and scenic vistas of the townscape from the water. Shoreline port facilities are very well utilized and additional development of the Juneau and Auke Bay areas is expected to support commercial fisheries, maritime shipping and tourism

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Comment [bsl18]: Both JEDC and Commissioner Bennett suggested changing the language to refer to "protecting the natural beauty" (JEDC) or "protecting its natural setting." Staff does not believe that this was the intent of the Policy, which speaks to the "nature of the surroundings," not "the natural surroundings." Auke Bay is more than just a natural setting -- it also has a busy harbor, a village center, a Post Office, UAS, churches, Auke Lake -- and those things are the nature of the surroundings of UAS.
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Comment [bsl19]: JEDC suggests deleting this SOP.
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Comment [bsl21]: Suggested by JEDC
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industries. Care should be taken to ensure water access to such water-dependent land uses on port properties, rather than allocate these limited shoreline lands to commercial or residential uses that can be accommodated adequately on upland areas. Port development issues are interwoven into many sections of the Comprehensive Plan including waterfront development; Downtown Juneau and Douglas; tourism/visitors; mining development; regional transportation; and commercial, industrial and public facilities.

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The major port facilities for commercial and industrial goods and materials are located on the waterfront at Salmon Creek, at the Rock Dump east of Downtown Juneau and in Auke Bay. Marine support facilities at Auk Nu Cove continue to add to activity levels in and near Auke Bay. Two privately-owned facilities near the northern terminus of Glacier Highway have gained in importance as the Kensington Mine has developed and placed additional shipping demands on Northern Lynn Canal. Because of the geography, water depth, and development patterns of those areas, room for expansion is limited. Due to sedimentation and uplift, travel across the Mendenhall Bar from Gastineau Channel to Fritz Cove is impossible for most marine traffic except at the highest tides. Heavy truck traffic to and from the downtown port and the barge terminal at the rock dump adds to the noise and congestion in the Downtown Juneau and Downtown Douglas areas.

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Port development continues to be of importance for both commerce and recreation throughout the borough. Cruise ship visits are increasing again, and vessel lengths are increasing, as are the number of passengers carried. Moorage for cruise ships and upland support areas have become extremely important to the tour industry and local private enterprise. Recreational boat use is also on the increase and the CBJ Harbormaster has a long waiting list for berths in the most popular size categories. Summer season private boat visits are also on the increase with small ocean-going yacht visits becoming more familiar in the Juneau area.

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Ferry traffic in the Auke Bay area has remained fairly level for nearly ten years, with the system operating as frequently as aging equipment, inclement weather, and the transportation needs of the rest of the region allow. Even as the Alaska Marine Highway adds one or more new Alaska-Class ferries to its fleet, these vessels will likely replace existing main-line vessels and not add to service frequency or capacity. Seasonally, with fast ferry vehicles available for use in calmer seas, the Alaska Marine Highway system expands the number of voyages to accommodate increasing numbers of drive-on tourists during the summer. From time to time, Auke Bay is also visited by ore ships serving Skagway, Kensington, and Greens Creek Mines.

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In the short term, it is important to expand and improve on existing waterfront industrial sites. Juneau currently does not have marine support facilities commensurate with demand from the commercial fishing and recreational sectors. A larger capacity vessel lift (at least 150 tons) is required along with additional uplands work areas. In the long term, development of new port facilities that would be more accessible to marine traffic of Southeast Alaska should be located along the western shore of Douglas Island, if deep water ports, breakwater facilities, adequate roads, and a channel crossing were made available to support this development. An appropriate West Douglas site should provide protected docking space and adequate land for storage and industrial facilities.

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POLICY 5.6. TO FACILITATE AVAILABILITY OF SUFFICIENT AND SUITABLE WATER-BASED FACILITIES AND ASSOCIATED LAND-BASED ACREAGE TO SUPPORT WATER-DEPENDENT USES, AND TO WORK CLOSELY WITH THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS TO FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE MARINE COMMERCE, RECREATION, PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE SHORELINE AND ENJOYMENT OF THE WATERFRONT THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF WELL DESIGNED PORT FACILITIES.

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Standard Operating Procedures

~~5.6-SOP1~~ Protect from land use conflict and/or displacement, potential new, existing, or expanded port and water-dependent industrial, commercial, governmental, and recreational facilities.

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~~5.6-SOP2~~ Encourage the expanded use of, and home porting in, Juneau by State and Federal government vessels, including NOAA oceanographic and fisheries research vessels, and cooperate with those agencies in the development of adequate water dependent port and related upland facilities to meet present and future needs.

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Comment [bsl23]: Suggested by JEDC

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~~5.6-SOP3~~ Evaluate the effect of changes in State and Federal laws on water-related and water-dependent facilities such as fuel docks, tidal grids, upland boat storage and repair yards, and seafood processing plants, and the role of the CBJ government in facilitating compliance with those laws through the planning and zoning process.

Development Guidelines

~~5.6-DG1~~ Assure public access to the shoreline and water when reviewing development applications.

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~~5.6-DG2~~ To the greatest extent practicable, orient new structures and facilities located on the waterfront in such a way as to preserve views of the water from public roadways and vista points.

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~~5.6-DG3~~ Deep water ports and navigable waters are valued assets and are critical to the sustainability of our economy and livability. New development along the shoreline should ensure that deep water navigable lanes and deep water port sites for marine vessels critical to the local economy are protected from encroachment from incompatible uses or obstructions.

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Implementing Actions

~~5.6-IA1~~ Develop neighborhood plans and create Marine Mixed Use zoning districts for Auke Bay and Downtown Douglas that assure provision of adequate port, docks and harbor facilities and support land side facilities and services [see Guideline 1 for Subarea 3 and Guideline 16 for Subarea 9 in Chapter 11].

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~~5.6-IA2~~ Evaluate methods for assuring shore-side security without using fencing or security gates on CBJ-owned docks, harbors and recreational facilities used by residents and visitors.

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~~5.6-IA3~~ Assist with coordination of cruise ship traffic and commercial fishing operations to minimize conflicts.

Comment [bsl24]: Requested by Commissioner Bennett

5.6 -1A4 Investigate acquiring a larger capacity vessel lift (at least 150 tons) along with additional uplands work areas along Juneau's waterfront.

Comment [bsl25]: Requested by JEDC

Commercial and Industrial Development

While Juneau has a significant number of local retail businesses, there is considerable "leakage" of retail sales, as well as leakage related to nonlocal goods and services consumed in Juneau that could potentially be produced or provided by local businesses.

"Leakage" means any good or service consumed in Juneau that could be produced or provided by local businesses, but is currently brought in from other places. Leakage occurs primarily through internet sales, mail orders, and shipping in goods or services that could potentially be produced or provided locally. For example, additional goods offered in local retail stores, or the manufacture of equipment used in mining or fishing, or the use of local accounting firms, would all increase local purchases, increase local jobs, and reduce economic leakage.

The goal of reversing economic "leakage" is to expand local job opportunities. To illustrate the issue, the Juneau Chamber of Commerce has initiated a "look local first" campaign to highlight the literally hundreds of business opportunities to replace nonlocal goods and services with local ones and thereby create more local jobs.

Commercial and industrial activity requires sufficient and suitable land. Careful attention to the spatial requirements and locational considerations of potential uses is necessary to promote and maintain the local economy. CBJ staff conducted a survey of all business types as part of the 2008 Plan Update and found:

1. A need to expand the land available for retail and office uses, particularly in areas with high proximity to, and visibility from, major thoroughfares.
2. Industrially-zoned areas in Lemon Creek (near Costco) and near the airport have been encroached upon by non-industrial uses that have generated traffic congestion, higher land prices and lease rates, and commercial neighbors who are intolerant of the noise, odors, glare, dust, and other impacts of industry.
3. For industry to grow, including food processing and heavy material handling or manufacturing, a new industry-only zoning district category with parcels ranging in size from 5 to 20 acres each, is needed at a location near utilities and heavy load-carrying capacity roads, but distant from residential and general commercial uses.
4. A West Douglas Conceptual Land Use Plan has been adopted by the CBJ for the West Douglas New Growth Area that identifies a 50 to 70 acre "Development Area 2" that would provide opportunities for marine-related industry when access to and from the mainland is provided.

Comment [bsl26]: Suggested by JEDC

Deleted: The CBJ features several shopping centers (including two malls), a downtown Juneau shopping district, a commercial center featuring a Costco and a Home Depot, and several stand-alone retail stores, including Fred Meyer and a new Wal-Mart. Although local businesses provide a wide variety of goods and services to CBJ residents, visitors and businesses, there still exists some retail sales "leakage" - the purchase of many goods via the internet, by mail, and in Anchorage and Seattle due to a greater variety and, perhaps, lower prices. ¶

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Areas around gravel extraction activities can convert to industrial districts once the land is leveled and gravel extraction on those lands are complete.

POLICY 5.7. TO DESIGNATE SUFFICIENT AND SUITABLE LAND FOR ANTICIPATED COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AS PART OF ITS OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

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Standard Operating Procedures

5.7-SOP1 Follow the specific land use policies of this Plan that establish criteria for designation of commercial and industrial lands, including those cited in Chapters 3, Community Form and 10, Land Use.

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5.7-SOP2 When additional land is needed for commercial or industrial uses or when there are particular locational requirements for certain activities, initiate appropriate amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and Zoning maps to accommodate this need. These new commercial and industrial zones should be evaluated in relation to all applicable policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

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POLICY 5.8. TO ENCOURAGE THE LOCATION AND GROWTH OF LOCALLY-BASED BASIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES THAT PROVIDE YEAR-ROUND, FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND PROVIDE TAX REVENUES THAT SUPPORT PUBLIC SERVICES.

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Standard Operating Procedure

5.8-SOP1 Work with local businesses to develop parking, transportation, and land use policies that encourage and support local businesses.

Comment [bsi27]: Requested by Commissioner Bennett as 5.7 – SOP3, but fits under 5.8 better than under 5.7.

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Development Guidelines

5.8-DG1 Prior to making a recommendation to the City Planning Commission on requests are made to rezone industrially-zoned land to a non-industrial use district the Director of the Community Development Department should consult with the Director of the Finance Department and JEDC to assess and consider the economic impacts of the potential rezone request. The Director's assessment should consider the effects on the City's tax revenues and the impacts of the loss of this land for industry on Juneau's economy as a whole as well as on current needs for industrial land for expansion of existing industrial businesses. An industrial lands inventory and needs assessment may be required as part of such a rezoning application. Lands designated for Industrial Use on the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Maps should not be converted to uses not allowed in the Industrial land use definition of Chapter 11 unless an essential public purpose, as deemed by the Planning Commission and Assembly, warrants such conversion.

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Comment [bsi28]: Revisions suggested by JEDC

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5.8-DG2 When allocating public lands, infrastructure, tax benefits or other public benefits for new commercial or industrial activities, the CBJ government should consider give higher priority to locally based basic sector industries that provide employment with medical benefits over non-local candidate businesses that do not provide those benefits.

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Implementing Actions

5.8 - IA1 The CBJ should establish a new heavy industry zoning district category that allows light industrial and heavy industrial uses and restricts or prohibits retail, office and residential uses. The director of CDD should identify current Industrial zoning districts or other suitable area(s) that should be designated as heavy industry zoning district and so designate those lands [see the Land Use definition for the Heavy Industrial (HI) land use category in Chapter 11].

5.8 - IA2 In an effort to avoid further encroachment on industrially-zoned lands by retail, office and other non-industrial uses, identify lands within current industrial districts that meet the location criteria for office and retail use and that have been predominantly encroached upon by these uses and rezone those lands for retail, office and heavy commercial uses. Any existing light or heavy industrial uses therein should be allowed to remain and, even, expand and relocate therein, if necessary to support that business [see the Land Use definition for the Light Industrial (LI) use category in Chapter 11].

5.8 - IA3 Develop an analysis and goals and approach to encourage businesses to expand or develop in Juneau.

5.8 - IA4 Create heavy industry zoning by basic industry sector (fisheries, mining support services, forest products, and other basic industry sectors).

Mining

Mining is an important private sector industry that provides well-paid full-time, year-around employment with benefits. The two active mines within the borough each provide over 200 such jobs and contract with local businesses for materials, transportation, repair services and food service for mine operations. Additionally, smaller gravel extraction operations offer a critical resource to the community's private- and public-sector development and maintenance operations.

POLICY 5.9. TO SUPPORT THE EXTRACTION AND PROCESSING OF MINERAL RESOURCES IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY-SOUND MANNER, GIVING PROPER RECOGNITION TO THE UNIQUE VALUES OF THIS COMMUNITY.

Development Guidelines

5.9 - DG1 Consult and coordinate with appropriate state and federal permitting agencies to review mining permit applications submitted under the provisions of the CBJ Mining Ordinance.

5.9 - DG2 Mine operators have the primary responsibility to develop the necessary roads, ports, worker housing and other infrastructure and facilities needed to adequately service their mining operations.

5.9 - DG3 Consult with mining operators, local housing developers, and JEDC to develop long-term worker housing in the existing Urban Service Area, thereby maximizing local economic

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- Comment [bsi30]: Suggested by JEDC
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- Comment [bsi31]: Suggested by JEDC
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benefits. This Guideline should not preclude the provision of rustic camps that provide short-term housing and minimal services on or near the mine operations.

5.9-~~DG4~~ Encourage coordination and cooperation among the mining, tourism, fishing and recreation industries in both development and operation of mining activities. Mining operations should not operate in a manner that would be detrimental to the natural environment needed by these other industries or to human and wildlife neighbors.

5.9-~~DG5~~ Where gravel resources have been depleted by extraction activities, utilize these land resources to the most efficient extent possible by filling open pits with construction debris or other non-toxic materials and engineering the lands to be suitable for other uses, such as habitat mitigation, public facilities, recreation resources or residential, commercial, or industrial development.

Implementing Action

5.9-~~IA1~~ Identify and map on the GIS system all abandoned, depleted or nearly-depleted gravel pits in the borough and identify suitable adaptive reuse strategies and land use designations for those lands.

5.9-~~IA2~~ Develop a five year Action Plan for the sustainable development or long-term maintenance of the City's AJ mine property. The Engineering Department plan should address potential economic, environmental, and social impacts of the City's AJ mine property with or without development and describe actions the City should take to accomplish either objective.

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Comment [bsi32]: JEDC suggests alternative language that staff feels would be better located as a new DG than as a revision of this DG:
The Director of the Community Development Department, in consultation with the City Attorney, should enforce the CBJ Mining Ordinance to ensure mining operations do not operate in a manner that would be detrimental to the natural environment or to human and wildlife neighbors.

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Comment [bsi33]: Suggested by JEDC

Seafood Industry and Commercial Fishing

The commercial fishing industry is an important and stable sector of Juneau's economy, and supports a substantial and growing seafood processing sector. From a near total demise of processing around 1990, seafood processing has seen substantial reinvestment including two new larger plants, several smaller operations, and a number of Juneau-based direct market catcher processors vessels. Juneau seafood processing has an unusually high level of local ownership compared to most Alaska communities. Salmon fishing has recovered from disastrous impacts of farmed salmon in the late 1990's. Hatcheries assure healthy and viable commercial wild salmon stocks. Juneau has also become a substantial landing port for halibut and sablefish longliners since the advent of Individual Fisheries Quotas (IFQ). One half of the State-collected Fisheries Business Tax (FBT, a.k.a. "raw fish tax" goes back to the community in which the fish are landed for processing, not where they are caught). CBJ FBT receipts are used to support Docks and Harbors fisheries related infrastructure investment. Fast and affordable air cargo transport of fresh fish, crab and other seafood is also important to the commercial fishing industry, and Juneau's region-leading airport gives Juneau-based fishing enterprises a competitive advantage in serving fresh seafood markets.

Segments of the tourist economy also rely on local fishery resources, and charter sport fishing is an important contributor to the local economy. Likewise, local expenditures of resident sport

fishermen help support many local Juneau businesses.

Commercial fishing and other forms of commercial marine activity combine with sport and pleasure marine activity to create a stronger market for facilities and services. However, Juneau does not currently have uplands marine support and service facilities commensurate with the needs of the commercial fishing fleet and from other boaters.

POLICY 5.10. TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE SEAFOOD INDUSTRY AND OF SERVICES AND FACILITIES THAT BENEFIT COMMERCIAL FISHING ACTIVITY AND TO ATTRACT AND RETAIN HARVESTERS, PROCESSORS, AND SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE ACTIVITIES IN JUNEAU.

Standard Operating Procedure

5.10-SOP1 Encourage the location and expansion, as envisioned in Alaska Department of Fish & Game regional plans, of hatcheries and remote release projects in Juneau to support the local fishing industry.

Implementing Actions

5.10-IA1 Assist in the development and provision of facilities suitable for commercial fishing vessels, repair facilities and land for businesses that repair fishing vessels and gear.

5.10-IA2 Assist in the development of a large-capacity ice plant in the Auke Bay area.

5.10-IA3 Assist in the location and permitting of suitable sites for additional seafood processing activities.

5.10-IA4 Support mariculture that does not have unacceptable impacts on important fish and wildlife habitat and other maritime-related activities and ensure adherence with State law and protocols on mariculture practices. Use of invasive species or harmful food or waste products in these operations should be prohibited.

5.10-IA5 Continue to support seafood industry activities as part of a diversified working waterfront in Juneau.

Regional Economics and Services

Juneau is a political/commercial/transportation hub in Southeast Alaska. There are many examples of regional economic interchange including:

- Regional participation at the University of Alaska Southeast;
- Commercial-retail shopping by outside residents;
- Regional marketing of special events;
- Regional participation in sporting and cultural events;
- Manufacture of goods for outlying communities;

Comment [bsi34]: Suggested by JEDC

Deleted: The commercial and sport fishing industry is an important sector of the CBJ economy. Segments of the tourist economy rely on charter sport fishing. Salmon hatcheries assure a healthy and viable commercial fishing sector. The State-collected raw fish processing tax goes back to the community in which the fish are brought ashore, not where they are caught. Care should be taken to ensure that suitable shoreline land is available to accommodate repair and maintenance facilities needed for the fishing and maritime tourism businesses; this would include vessel haul-out facilities, space for repair of nets, an ice plant in Auke Bay, and facilities to fast-freeze fresh fish. Fast and affordable air cargo transport of fresh fish, crab and other seafood is also important to the commercial fishing industry. ¶

¶ The CBJ has lost some prominence as a source of support and service to the commercial fishing fleet over the decades, and there is a clear need to re-establish maritime services of several types in order to rebuild the resident commercial fishing fleet. On the positive side, there is a very active and growing private sector effort to process fish ... [2]

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- Supply and shipping for outlying resource development activities, some of which reach their final market in Juneau;
- Participation of the regional populace with State and Federal agencies including the Alaska State Legislature;
- Alaska Native regional and village corporations based in Juneau do work throughout the region;
- Financial, insurance, medical, clerical, consulting, recreational, cultural, and communications services provided to residents of outlying communities;
- And as many others.

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Transportation is particularly significant to the development of regional commerce as Juneau is accessible only by marine and air transport. Goods, customers and information rely on the ability to travel in and out of the community rapidly, safely, and at the lowest cost to achieve maximum participation.

Juneau has a unique and important role to play in helping the region achieve a successful future. Finding an equitable balance between the community's contribution to solving the region's problems and the benefits that the community will receive for participating in regional solutions has been an ongoing challenge. Only by fully participating in regional development planning efforts will the community see its economic development goals fulfilled. Clearly, both the community and the CBJ government have responsibilities and opportunities, as Juneau is a provider of regional services and a significant political, cultural, and economic presence in southeast Alaska.

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The CBJ government should strengthen its regional planning and coordination efforts with municipalities and communities throughout the region and should work to offer residents of those communities ease in transport and accommodations when traveling here for legislative, judicial, medical care, sports and recreation, arts and entertainment, and shopping activities.

POLICY 5.11. TO ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN OTHER CITIES AND LOCATIONS IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA TO CREATE A LOCAL ENVIRONMENT OF SERVICES AND OFFERINGS ATTRACTIVE TO COMMERCE ORIGINATING FROM OUTSIDE THE CBJ, AND TO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

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Standard Operating Procedures

5.11-SOP1 Work with the Juneau Economic Development Council (JEDC) to maintain a current Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP) related to both local and regional economic development.

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Comment [bs137]: JEDC notes that this is an IA, not an SOP. Staff disagrees, since this would be an ongoing, and therefore Standard, procedure, not a one-time implementable.

5.11-SOP2 Encourage regional marketing for locally-made goods and locally-provided services and encourage partnerships in producing and marketing regionally-made goods and services.

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5.11-SOP3 Participate in regional planning processes.

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5.11-SOP4 Consider the impact of local activities on regional systems. Coordinate with other regional communities and jurisdictions to avoid, minimize or reconcile intergovernmental and/or private-sector conflicts.

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5.11-SOP5 Encourage economic development; in particular, industries that represent regional economic strengths and that support the production and distribution of renewable energy sources.

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5.11-SOP6 Strengthen and expand the partnership between communities, Alaska Native corporations, and UAS in Southeast Alaska, using the Southeast Conference and other regional entities.

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5.11-SOP7 Strengthen Juneau's role as a regional services hub for such things as fisheries research, medical, retail, tourism, transportation, and education.

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Implementing Actions

5.11-IA1 Host symposia on fisheries management, research, and other topics.

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5.11-IA2 Host symposia on medical topics.

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5.11-IA3 Encourage continued and expanded transportation systems that serve the Southeast Region while retaining those systems currently serving the region.

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5.11-IA4 Evaluate the CBJ Charter and Code, and pursue adoption of an amendment to the appropriate document in order to allow the CBJ government to participate in private/public partnerships in constructing new facilities and supporting economic development in Juneau.

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Comment [bsl38]: Moved from Chapter 6, Energy

Use of Favorable Energy Assets for Job Creation

A stable and reasonably priced source of electricity will enhance the community's business and industrial climate. Juneau's favorable electric energy assets include a current hydroelectric supply with a back-up system that uses diesel fuel. Potential renewable energy resources within the borough should be protected.

POLICY 5.12 TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF JUNEAU'S FAVORABLE ELECTRICAL ENERGY ASSETS TO ADD QUALITY JOB OPPORTUNITIES.

Implementing Actions

5.12-IA1 Encourage the Juneau Economic Development Council (JEDC) to promote Juneau's favorable energy assets to potential investors, entrepreneurs, and employers.

5.12-IA2 Implement an aggressive water and energy conservation program; and use other renewable energy sources, such as geothermal and micro-hydro electrical generators.

5.12-IA3 Actively support hydroelectric development and other renewable energy projects.

Reduce Housing, Health Care, and Transportation Costs

As the Housing Chapter of this Plan illustrates, high housing costs are a significant burden for many Juneau residents, and results in many Juneau residents moving away because they simply cannot afford to live in Juneau. The Council for Community and Economic Research found that in 2011, Juneau had the highest cost of living of any of the surveyed Alaska communities (Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kodiak, and Juneau); Juneau's costs were significantly higher for housing and health care, and was the lowest of the four cities for transportation.

Index Category	Percent of Composite	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Juneau	Kodiak
Grocery Items	13.36%	137.4	132.4	130.8	149.1
Housing	28.64%	149.8	140.3	172.8	123.1
Utilities	10.46%	98.2	211.5	163.7	152.2
Transportation	10.66%	112.0	109.9	107.9	130.5
Health Care	4.44%	139.4	124.5	149.8	133.0
Misc. Goods & Services	32.44%	126.3	120.2	113.2	113.2
Composite	100.00%	130.6	137.0	139.0	127.6

Just as there is little that the CBJ government can do to affect the price of grocery items or miscellaneous goods and services, there is little that the CBJ government can do to directly lower the cost of health care, which is controlled largely by external factors such as malpractice insurance, prescription drug costs, and training costs for medical professionals. Only by becoming a healthier community through lifestyle changes can we, as a community, reduce our collective health care costs.

The community and government of Juneau can, however, have a direct impact on the costs of housing and transportation through regulation and policy. This plan calls for increasing residential densities where existing public utilities and services can be provided with no need to extend those services to new areas; this strategy results in lower infrastructure costs as well as making trip origins and destinations (home and work, school, or recreation) closer and more convenient to one another. When trips are shorter, they can more often be made by walking or bicycling, both free modes of transportation that play important parts in healthy lifestyles that include daily exercise – thus, non-motorized transportation can reduce both transportation and health care costs.

Furthermore, the economic return on investment for non-motorized transportation (bicycle and pedestrian) infrastructure projects far outweighs the return for road projects – constructing or upgrading non-motorized transportation infrastructure such as bike lanes, sidewalks, and separated paths creates 11-14 jobs per \$1 million spent, compared to just 7 jobs created per \$1 million spent on road projects.³

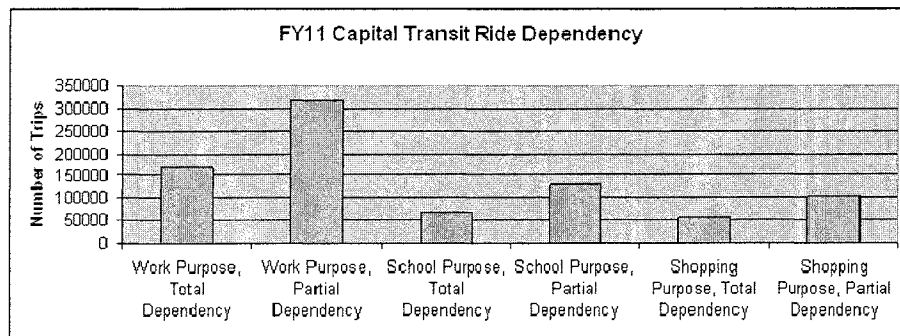
Another benefit of focusing future growth and development along existing services is that efficient transit service can be provided to more residences and destinations, and nationwide research shows that most transit riders walk or bicycle at at least one end of their transit ride –

² ACCRA National Cost of Living Index, Council for Community and Economic Research, 2012

³ 2012 Benchmarking Report, Alliance for Biking and Walking

again improving their health through active and largely free transportation choices. With an estimated annual cost of \$8,946 to own and operate an average sedan⁴, finding housing in a location where an automobile is an option and not a necessity, or where one automobile will suffice for a family instead of two, has the potential to save Juneau households considerable money that can then be spent on other expenses and discretionary purchases.

Transit already plays a critical role in getting employees to jobs. According to data compiled by the Juneau Economic Development Council (JEDC) and Capital Transit, in FY11 over 150,000 trips to reach jobs were made on Capital Transit by riders who could not have gotten to those jobs without Capital Transit. Including those ride-dependent trips, over 300,000 trips to work would have been difficult or impossible for the worker without Capital Transit. Simple assumptions that ride-dependent trips had to be round-trip and that workers are scheduled for five shifts each week let us estimate that the equivalent of 323 full-time (FTE) jobs in Juneau can only be filled because of Capital Transit, and that it would be difficult for 610 FTE jobs to be filled without Capital Transit. Without Capital Transit's services, Juneau employers would be unable to fill a number of FTE jobs almost equivalent to the U.S. Coast Guard (363 employees), or more jobs than all of those at Tlingit-Haida (250) or in the entire Manufacturing sector (279). The 610 jobs that would be difficult if not impossible to fill if Capital Transit were to cease operations are roughly equivalent in number to the entire Financial Activities employment sector (608 employees).



When the ride-dependent trips to school and shopping are also considered, it is clear that Capital Transit has a far-reaching impact on economic development in Juneau.

POLICY 5.13 TO CONSIDER THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT, AND TO PRIORITIZE PROJECTS THAT WILL RESULT IN A DECREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING FOR JUNEAU RESIDENTS OR THAT WILL CREATE A GREATER NUMBER OF JOBS IN THE COMMUNITY OR REGION.

Standard Operating Procedures

⁴ American Automobile Association, *Your Driving Costs* 2012

5.13 - SOP1 Support and promote in-fill development that increases the residential density and/or diversity of uses in neighborhood and emerging neighborhood centers, especially around existing transit routes and major transit stops or transfer points.

5.13 - SOP2 Support and fund non-motorized transportation infrastructure projects throughout the roaded area of the borough, with priority given to those projects identified in the most recently adopted Non-Motorized Transportation Plan or Safe Routes to Schools Plan.

5.13 - SOP3 Support and fund expansion of Capital Transit within the Urban Service Area and emerging destinations that are not within the Urban Service Area as needed to provide convenient transit service as called for in the Transit First Policy of Chapter 8 of this Plan.

5.13 - SOP4 Prioritize funding for projects that will keep a higher proportion of project funding in the local economy.

Juneau as a Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation

Comment [bsl40]: All following text suggested by JEDC

Entrepreneurship is a major driver of economic growth in the United States. The innovation created through entrepreneurship can open doors to many forms of economic and social development with positive implications for Juneau and Southeast Alaska.

POLICY 5.14 TO ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION IN THE ECONOMY OF JUNEAU AND SOUTHEAST ALASKA.

Standard Operating Procedures

5.14 - SOP1 Deliver programs designed to teach entrepreneurial skills to Juneau's youth.

5.14 - SOP2 Work with the JEDC, federal and state agencies, and local service industries to support small business startups.

5.14 - SOP3 Establish policies to create a supportive environment for entrepreneurial activity and innovation to flourish.

5.14 - SOP4 Encourage a supportive culture for business risk taking.

Development Guidelines

5.14 - DG1 Encourage the Juneau School District and the University of Alaska Southeast to graduate workers prepared for the creative/innovation economy.

5.14 - DG2 Establish policies and programs to ensure the availability of risk capital.

Implementing Actions

5.14-IA1 Provide financial and volunteer support for programs provided by the Juneau School District, community schools, and the After School Coalition that promote extracurricular or in-school entrepreneurial education and activities for youth.

5.14-IA2 Provide financial support to JEDC to provide micro/small loans.

5.14-IA3 Encourage home-based businesses, especially during the start-up phase.

5.14-IA4 Create a Mayor's Award for Entrepreneurial and Business Innovation.

5.14-IA5 Work with the business community and JEDC to sponsor internships for youth.

5.14-IA6 Work with the business community to introduce a Business Summer Camp.

5.14-IA7 Work with JEDC to create a mentoring network of successful entrepreneurs.

Juneau as an Environmental and Resource Development Research and Education Center

Juneau and the Southeast Alaska region are located in a unique area of the world, with distinct climate, geographic, oceanographic and biological characteristics. These characteristics and conditions can be ideal for biological, meteorological, oceanographic and other types of research, the results of which could have far reaching applications around the world. In addition, industries already located in the region often have need of support through scientific research. Locating, expanding and supporting research facilities in the region not only helps support existing industries with real time, real location, and real condition research, but can increase economic development in the region through attracting research dollars and jobs to be located here in Juneau. Currently, several research agencies and facilities are located in Juneau, and more are located in other communities throughout the region.

Research agencies located in Juneau include:

- U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station – Forestry Sciences Laboratory
- University of Alaska, Fairbanks - Juneau Center of the School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Regional Office and Auke Bay Laboratory
- University of Alaska, Southeast
- Alaska Coastal Rainforest Coalition
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- U.S. Geological Survey
- Alaska Department of Natural Resources
- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Research agencies located in the Southeast Alaska region outside of Juneau include:

- Alaska Wood Utilization Research and Development Center (Sitka)
- Sitka Sound Research Center (Sitka)
- University of Alaska Southeast (Sitka and Ketchikan)
- Oceans Alaska Marine Science Center (Ketchikan)

Additionally, other research functions exist within other agencies, nonprofit entities, and businesses in Juneau and the region.

The Research industry is labor intensive, with high paying, year around, high-quality jobs. The industry is stable and growing, environmentally benign, non-competitive with other industry, and has a low burden on government. In 2010, the University of Alaska alone spent about \$131 million on research activities statewide. The needs of local industries for research outweigh the ability of local research resources, and often, research services are sought from outside of the region. Expanding research services available locally will not only keep local research dollars here, but can attract new research jobs and dollars to the area. Juneau and the Southeast Alaska region have the potential to become a world class arena for biological, meteorological, environmental, renewable energy, and other types of research with potential worldwide applications. In addition, expanded research activities in the region will likely provide support, education, mentoring, and eventual employment opportunities for our children in science, technology, engineering, and math fields.

POLICY 5.15 IT IS THE POLICY OF THE CBJ GOVERNMENT TO ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT CONTINUATION AND EXPANSION OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES, BOTH ACTIVITIES THAT SUPPORT REGIONAL INDUSTRY, AND THOSE THAT ATTRACT NEW JOBS AND RESEARCH DOLLARS TO JUNEAU AND THE REGION.

Standard Operating Procedures

5.15-SOP1 The City and Borough of Juneau is a member of the UAS Alaska Coastal Rainforest Center (ACRC)

Implementing Actions

5.15-IA1 Facilitate coordination and communication between existing research entities in the region, and those who do research for the region, but are not located here.

5.15-IA2 Contact leaders of the regional industries to determine their scientific research needs, and communicate that to the research entities in the region.

5.15-IA3 Actively promote Juneau and the region as a world class research and education arena.

5.15-IA4 Encourage location of research facilities and activities in Juneau and the region. Actively encourage NOAA and other research vessels to homeport in the region.

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The commercial and sport fishing industry is an important sector of the CBJ economy. Segments of the tourist economy rely on charter sport fishing. Salmon hatcheries assure a healthy and viable commercial fishing sector. The State-collected raw fish processing tax goes back to the community in which the fish are brought ashore, not where they are caught. Care should be taken to ensure that suitable shoreline land is available to accommodate repair and maintenance facilities needed for the fishing and maritime tourism businesses; this would include vessel haul-out facilities, space for repair of nets, an ice plant in Auke Bay, and facilities to fast-freeze fresh fish. Fast and affordable air cargo transport of fresh fish, crab and other seafood is also important to the commercial fishing industry.

The CBJ has lost some prominence as a source of support and service to the commercial fishing fleet over the decades, and there is a clear need to re-establish maritime services of several types in order to rebuild the resident commercial fishing fleet. On the positive side, there is a very active and growing private sector effort to process fish locally and an increasing level of success in producing more fish as the result of hatcheries and habitat protection. Commercial fishing and other forms of commercial marine activity combine with sport and pleasure marine activity to create a stronger market for facilities and services.