

Appendices

2045 Homer Comprehensive Plan Update, Public Hearing Draft

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2045 Homer Comprehensive Plan Update

Appendices: Public Hearing Draft, July 2025

Appendix A: Acronyms

ACS	American Community Survey
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADU	Accessory Dwelling Unit
AHFC	Alaska Housing and Finance Corporation
AS	Alaska Statute
BMP	Best management practices
BUILD	Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development Transportation Grants Program
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CARMA	Capital Asset Repair and Maintenance Allowance
CDP	Census Designated Places
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
DOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
EV	Electric vehicle
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMR	Fair market rent
FY	Fiscal year
GhG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic information systems
GRAP	Gross rent as a percentage of household income
HAPP	Homer All-Ages and Abilities Pedestrian Pathway
HART	Homer Accelerated Roads and Trails Program
HAWSP	Homer Accelerated Water and Sewer Program
HERC	Homer Education and Recreation Center
HUD	US Department of Housing and Urban Development
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
ISO	Insurance Services Office
KPB	Kenai Peninsula Borough
KPBSD	Kenai Peninsula Borough School District
KPC	Kenai Peninsula College
KPEDD	Kenai Peninsula Economic Development District
LID	Low-Impact Development
MAPP	Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships
PARCAC	Parks, Art, Recreation, and Cultural Advisory Commission
PPP	Public Participation Plan
RFP	Request for proposal
RV	Recreational vehicle
SMOCAP	Selected monthly ownership costs as a percentage of household income
SPARC	South Peninsula Area Rec Center
SPH	South Peninsula Hospital
TBD	To be determined
TORA	Transfer of responsibility agreement
US	United States

Appendix B: Glossary

This glossary is intended to provide definitions and clarification for terms in the 2045 Homer Comprehensive Plan including the Core Plan and other appendices.

Anadromous Water Body¹: The portion of a fresh water body or estuarine area that (A) is cataloged under Alaska Statutes (AS) 16.05.871 as important for anadromous fish; or (B) is not cataloged under AS 16.05.871 as important for anadromous fish but has been determined by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to contain or exhibit evidence of anadromous fish, in which event the anadromous portion of the stream or waterway extends up to the first point of physical blockage. The term ‘anadromous fish’ species that are born in freshwater, migrate to the ocean to grow and mature, and then return to freshwater to spawn (e.g. salmon).

Area Plan²: (*See also Master Plan*) A plan that covers specific subareas of a community that provides basic information on the natural features, resources, and physical constraints that affect development of the planning area. They may also specify detailed land-use designations used to review specific development proposals and to plan services and facilities.

Complete Streets³: Streets designed and operated to enable safe use and support mobility for all users. This includes people of all ages and abilities, regardless of whether they are traveling as drivers, pedestrians, bicyclists, or public transportation riders.

Downtown Area: *See Future Land Use Map, Figure 9 of the Core Plan.*

Greater Homer Area: *See Greater Homer Area Map, Figure 3 of the Core Plan.* The "Greater Homer Area" encompasses the City of Homer and its neighboring communities, including Diamond Ridge, Kachemak City, and Fritz Creek.

Green Infrastructure⁴: Green infrastructure uses filtration, infiltration, and evapotranspiration to treat and soak up rainwater where it falls. It can deliver multiple environmental, social, and economic benefits beyond stormwater management alone. Terms such as nature-based solutions, green stormwater infrastructure, and low-impact development are also used to describe green infrastructure installations, and there is overlap between these concepts. When green infrastructure systems are thoughtfully designed to fit the site-specific, local, or regional needs of the community and environment, they can provide cleaner air and water, protect against flooding and excessive heat exposure, provide diverse habitat, and create beautiful green spaces for all to enjoy.

Growth, Minimal: In the Growth Scenarios Report Card Results, minimal growth is referred to as “status quo” where there is no growth or there is “natural,” unguided growth that maintains current

¹ Adapted from Alaska Statute § 41.17.950 (2023).

² Adapted from: Michael Davidson & Fay Dolnick (Eds.), *A Planners Dictionary* (PAS Report Nos. 521/522), American Planning Association, 2004.

³ Adapted from U.S. Department of Transportation. (n.d.). *Active transportation*. <https://www.transportation.gov/mission/office-secretary/office-policy/active-transportation/active-transportation>

⁴U.D. Environmental Protection Agency (2025). *About Green Infrastructure*. <https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure/about-green-infrastructure>

trends such as keeping current zoning and land use policies. This definition is consistent between the Core Plan and appendices.

Growth, Moderate: In the Growth Scenarios Report Card Results, moderate growth is referred to as “enhance” where there is a minimal increase in density through minor code modifications and a focus on current economic drivers. This definition is consistent between the Core Plan and appendices.

Growth, Significant: In the Growth Scenarios Report Card Results, significant growth is referred to “amplify” where there is a moderate increase in density through major code modifications that encourages new economic drivers aimed toward young families. This definition is consistent between the Core Plan and appendices.

Growth, Sustainable⁵: Creating long-term value without depleting natural or social resources, characterized by practices that are environmentally friendly, socially responsible, and economically viable.

Housing, Affordable⁶: (*See also Attainable Housing*) The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines “affordable housing” as housing on which the occupant is paying no more than 30 percent of gross income for housing costs, including utilities. Housing that is affordable can be built by private developers and open to all income groups. This is sometimes called naturally occurring affordable housing. Housing that is affordable can also be built using public investment and restricted to certain incomes. In some communities, there is an abundance of naturally occurring affordable housing that has been built by private developers. In other communities, the opportunities for housing that is affordable are few and far between, as housing prices have outpaced wage growth, causing housing to be out of reach for many households.

Housing, Attainable⁷: (*See also Affordable Housing*) Attainable housing means a variety of housing types for moderate- or middle-income households with incomes ranging between 80 – 120% of Area Median Income (AMI); this population segment sometimes is referred to as the ‘Missing Middle’. Attainable housing is targeted towards income earners which may include teachers, healthcare providers, public safety personnel, armed service members, resort workers, etc. These individuals are typically ineligible for Affordable Housing because their household incomes often exceed the limits of Affordable Housing eligibility.

Infill⁸: Development or redevelopment of land that has been bypassed, remained vacant, and/or is underused because of the continuing urban development process. Generally, the areas and/or sites are not particularly of prime quality; however, they are usually served by or are readily accessible to

⁵ RVKS and Associates. (2024, December 5). *Strategies for sustainable business growth*. AGN International. <https://agn.org/insight/navigating-growth-strategies-for-sustainable-growth/#:~:text=Sustainable%20growth%20focuses%20on%20creating,socially%20responsible%2C%20and%20economically%20viable>

⁶ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (n.d.). *Glossary of HUD terms*: A. HUD User. https://archives.huduser.gov/portal/glossary/glossary_a.html

⁷ Adapted from: Association for the Improvement of American Infrastructure. (n.d.). *Attainable housing terms*. <https://aiainfra.org/attainable-housing-terms/>

⁸ Adapted from: Michael Davidson & Fay Dolnick (Eds.), *A Planners Dictionary* (PAS Report Nos. 521/522), American Planning Association, 2004.

the infrastructure (services and facilities) provided by the applicable local governmental entity. Use of such lands for new housing and/or other urban development is considered a more desirable alternative than to continue to extend the outer development pattern laterally and horizontally thus necessitating a higher expenditure for capital improvements than would be required for infill development.

Infrastructure⁹: The built environment. FEMA defines public infrastructure as, “at a minimum, the structures, facilities, and equipment for roads, highways and bridges; public transportation; dams, ports, harbors and other maritime facilities; intercity passenger and freight railroads; freight and intermodal facilities; airports; water systems, including drinking water and wastewater systems; electrical transmission facilities and systems; utilities; broadband infrastructure; and buildings and real property; and structures, facilities and equipment that generate, transport and distribute energy including electric vehicle (EV) charging.”

Master Plan¹⁰: (*See also Area Plan*) A document that describes the physical development of the City which may include accompanying maps, plats, charts, descriptive and explanatory matter that shares the City of Homer Planning Commission’s recommendations for the development of the City territory. This may include, among other things, development of the type, location, and sequence of all public improvements; the relocation, removal, extension or change of existing or future public ways, grounds, spaces, buildings, properties, and utilities; and the general extent and location of rehabilitation areas. A master plan for the City must be approved by the City Council after consideration and report by the Planning Commission.

Resilience¹¹: The ability of a community to anticipate, plan, and prepare for threats, persevere through stressful or disruptive events, and recover and adapt to new conditions.

Sustainability¹²: The process of using our finite resources as a community to balance the goals of economic vitality, environmental stewardship, and social equity to ensure that we can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Tidelands¹³: Lands which are periodically covered by tidal waters between the elevation of mean high and mean low tides.

⁹ U.S. Department of Homeland Security (2023), *Infrastructure*. Federal Emergency Management Agency. <https://www.fema.gov/about/glossary/infrastructure>

¹⁰ Adapted from: City of Homer. (n.d.). *Homer City Code § 2.72.030 – Powers and duties*. <https://www.cityofhomer-ak.gov/cityclerk/homer-city-code>

¹¹ Adapted from Fairbanks North Star Borough. (2024). *Climate Action and Adaptation Plan*. <https://fnsb.gov/DocumentCenter/View/21949/climate-action-and-adaptations-plan?bidId=>

¹² Adapted from Fairbanks North Star Borough. (2024). *Climate Action and Adaptation Plan*. <https://fnsb.gov/DocumentCenter/View/21949/climate-action-and-adaptations-plan?bidId=>


¹³ Adapted from: City of Homer. (n.d.). *Homer City Code § 18.28.050 – Definitions*. <https://www.cityofhomer-ak.gov/cityclerk/homer-city-code>


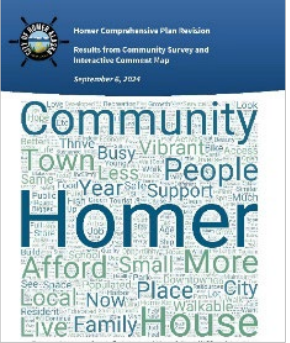
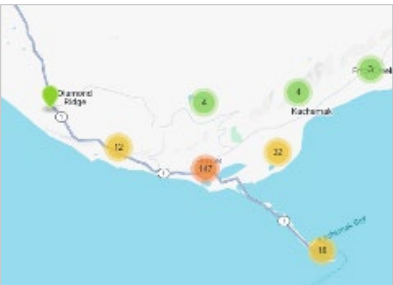
Appendix C: Methodology

How Was this Plan Developed?

This plan was developed with extensive input from residents, city leadership and staff, commissions, committees, and other community leaders, and regional, state, and federal partners.

The following table summarizes the activities and inputs that contributed to this draft plan. Detailed summaries of project outreach activities can be found on the project website: homercompplanupdate.com.

In-Person Activities	
Steering Committee	<p>The Steering Committee met 15 times (through December 2024) during the duration of the project and assisted in the development of the comprehensive plan. The committee plans to meet twice more during the drafting phase in January and February 2025. The five-member committee is comprised of two city council members, one city planning commissioner, one economic development commissioner, and a city resident representative nominated by the mayor and approved by the City Council. The roles and responsibilities of the Steering Committee are outlined in City of Homer Resolution 23-129(A) and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the refinement and execution of the public outreach process, outreach program, and schedule. • Participate in public outreach activities and events including work with each of the member's represented organizations to keep them informed on the project and encourage their participation, solicit participation from a wide range of people and organizations in the community, participate in event exercises and provide feedback. • Provide feedback and recommendations on Comprehensive Plan draft documents. <p>The Steering Committee meetings are noticed and open to the public.</p>
City Meetings	<p>The project team routinely provided updates at the Homer City Council meetings and Planning Commission meetings. The project team facilitated a Joint City Council and Planning Commission Work Session in March 2024 to kick off the project, review the overall purpose and legal basis for comprehensive plans and prepare the planning commissioners, Council members, and staff for the comprehensive plan revision process. The project team also attended and engaged many of the city boards and commissions including the Port and Harbor Advisory Commission, Parks, Art, Recreation and Culture Advisory Commission, Library Advisory Board, Economic Development Advisory Commission, and Americans with Disabilities Act Advisory Board. Project team members also met with City department staff, including the library staff, public works staff, port and harbor staff, community development staff, and others.</p>
Community Group Meetings	<p>The project team attended and provided updates at the meetings of several active community groups including, the Homer Chamber of Commerce board of directors, Homer Guiding Growth, Homer Stormwater Working Group, Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) Steering Committee, MAPP Housing Working Group, Homer Marine Trades Association, and others.</p>
Community Conversations and Open Houses	<p>The project team hosted the following public community conversations and open houses where the project team discussed current economic conditions, emerging vision, values, priorities, and policies for the Homer Comprehensive Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Open House March 28, 2024 at Alaska Islands and Oceans Visitor Center. • Community Work Session on Growth Scenarios October 22, 2024 at Alaska Islands and Oceans Visitor Center. • Community Open House to launch Public Review Draft Planned for February 11, 2025 at Alaska Islands and Oceans Visitor Center. 
Events and Information Tables	<p>The project team and Steering Committee attended the following community events or locations to engage with the community:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 15, 2024: Hosted an information table at the Spenard Builders Supply's Contractors day to engage with local contractors, builders, and others. • April 11, 2024: Met with high school government class at Homer High School. • May 14-16, 2024: Held open hours at the Homer Public Library to receive feedback and provide information on the plan. • May 15, 2024: Hosted an Under 40 Focus Group to collect feedback and input from Homer residents under 40 years old. • May 24, 2024: Hosted a conversation with fishermen and marine trade representatives at the Gear Shed. • September 14 and 21, 2024: Hosted a booth at the Farmer's Market to engage with residents and visitors.
Interviews	<p>The project team conducted more than two dozen interviews with business owners, community leaders, community organizations, and committees to learn about community challenges, priorities and collect suggestions for the plan.</p>
Surveys	
Community Survey	<p>The community survey was aimed at engaging residents and gathering feedback. The survey was open April 22, 2024, through July 1, 2024 and received 556 responses. The survey was distributed online, announced via project e-newsletters and website, announced via social media, in public meetings, and through outreach by Steering Committee members. The survey was also available in hard copy at the Homer Public Library and City Hall.</p> 
Business Survey	<p>The business survey was aimed at engaging business owners. It was open from July 12, 2024, through August 25, 2024 and received 66 responses. The survey was designed and promoted with assistance from the City's Economic Development Commission and the Homer Chamber of Commerce and Visitor Center.</p>
Visitor Survey	<p>The Visitor's Survey received five responses. The Project Team decided to not analyze these results due to the low response rate.</p>
Interactive Map	<p>The Interactive Comment Map was aimed at soliciting location-based input on community priorities. It was open in conjunction with the community survey, for the same time period and distributed through the same methods and received 224 responses.</p> 
Outreach and Media	
Project Website	<p>The project website provided a place for residents to easily find background information about the project, downloads of past presentations and draft files, announcements of upcoming meetings, links to project surveys, and a form to sign up for project e-newsletters. https://homercompplanupdate.com/</p>
Email Distribution	<p>Throughout the project, the project team developed and sent multiple email project updates to nearly 250 interested community and partner subscribers.</p>
Social Media	<p>The project team announced project updates on social media, through the City of Homer's Facebook page that has 814 followers. The Homer Chamber of Commerce & Visitor Center also shared some announcements, reaching its 5,600 followers.</p>

Newspaper and Radio	Ads announcing public events were published throughout the project in the Homer News and newspaper staff covered some community events and conversations. Public Service Announcements announcing events aired on radio stations KBBI, K-Wave FM 105, KPEN FM 102, K-BAY 93.3, and KGTL AM 620/FM 100.
Research Tasks	
Mapping	The project team developed land use, transportation, and other relevant maps to use as decision-making tools and guide future development.
Secondary Research	The project team collected information from local, state and federal sources to tell the story of Homer: how it is changing and how the population, housing, economy and land use characteristics compare to other Kenai Peninsula communities.
Plan Review	The project team reviewed past and existing community, regional and other relevant plans and reports, including the 2018 Comprehensive Plan.

Appendix D: Plan Review



City of Homer Comprehensive Plan Update: Plan Review

Updated May 2025

Purpose

This plan review was conducted as part of the Background Research and Analysis Task for the City of Homer Comprehensive Plan Update. Documents reviewed were developed by local, borough, and state entities and will serve to inform the Comprehensive Plan Update alongside public outreach, mapping, and other data collection efforts.

In addition to summaries for each plan, this review identifies themes, strengths and challenges, and other commonalities amongst the plans and highlights key documents and plan excerpts organized by focus area.

Documents Reviewed

This review focuses on plans published after the 2018 Comprehensive Plan as well as key external components of the 2018 plan.

Name	Author/Source	Publication Date
State Transportation Improvement Plan Volume 1: Project Details (partially approved)	DOT&PF	2024
Transportation Plan	City of Homer	2024
Landslide Hazard Susceptibility Mapping in Homer, Alaska	Alaska DNR DGGS	2024
Community Health Needs Assessment Implementation Strategy	South Peninsula Hospital	2024
2023 Community Health Needs Assessment	MAPP of the Southern Kenai Peninsula	2023
Alaska 2022-2023 Visitor Profile Report	Alaska Travel Industry Association	2023
Homer City Code	City of Homer	2023
2024-2029 Capital Improvement Plan	City of Homer	2023
Adopted Biennial Operating Budget FY23-FY25	City of Homer	2023
Land Allocation Plan	City of Homer	2023
City of Homer ADA Transition Plan for Parks, Play Areas & Campgrounds (Draft)	City of Homer	2023
City of Homer ADA Transition Plan for City Facilities (draft update)	City of Homer	2023
Community Conversation: Housing Solutions in the Greater Homer Area	City of Homer	2023
Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2023-2027	State of Alaska	2023

Homer Quality of Life	City of Homer	2022
2022 Annual Traffic Volume Report	AMHS	2022
Wayfinding and Streetscape Plan	City of Homer	2022
Short Term Rental Basics Memorandum	City of Homer	2022
City of Homer Local Hazard Mitigation Plan	City of Homer	2022
Coastal Bluff Stability Assessment for Homer, Alaska	Alaska DNR DGGs	2022
Homer Public Works Campus Task Force Report	City of Homer	2021
City of Homer Beach Policy & Management Plan	City of Homer	2021
Executive Summary – Final Report and Recommendations on Tsunami Risk to the Public Works Campus	City of Homer	2021
City of Homer Climate Action Plan: Progress Report	City of Homer	2021
City of Homer Community Design Manual	City of Homer	2021
Road Assessment Report	City of Homer	2020
Low-Impact Development Planning for the City of Homer	City of Homer	2020
Homer Accelerated Water and Sewer Program Policy Manual	City of Homer	2020
Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2020 Update	KPB	2020
Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan	KPB	2019
Kenai Peninsula Borough Hazard Mitigation Plan	KPB	2019
Draft Kenai Peninsula Coordinated Public Transit-Human Services Transportation Plan	KPB	2019
Updated Tsunami Inundation Maps for Homer and Seldovia, Alaska	Alaska DNR DGGs	2019
Business Retention & Expansion Survey Report	City of Homer	2018
Homer Comprehensive Plan	City of Homer	2018
Growing Local Food: A Survey of Commercial Producers on the Southern Kenai Peninsula	Homer Soil and Water Conservation District	2018
Homer Spit Comprehensive Plan	City of Homer	2011
City of Homer Climate Action Plan	City of Homer	2007
Homer Water and Sewer Master Plan	City of Homer	2006
Homer Town Center Development Plan	City of Homer	2006
Homer Area Transportation Plan	City of Homer	2005
Homer Non-Motorized Transportation and Trail Plan	City of Homer	2004

Emerging Themes

The following information was either found explicitly in multiple plans or was supported by content in multiple plans.

Mission and Vision

“Keep Homer a lively, vital community that effectively responds to change and growth while retaining what is best about Homer’s character.” (Homer Comprehensive Plan, 2018, p. 3-1)

Opportunities (copied from *2022 Homer Quality of Life*, SWOT analysis):

- Encourage multi-family housing.
- Increase ease of walking and biking.
- Collaborate with community partners on habitat, climate, erosion and other natural environment issues that impact quality of life.
- Find ways to keep young or returning residents in the community.

Values and Strengths

Residents enjoy the small town character and natural environment of Homer. These characteristics also appeal to visitors.

Strengths (copied from *2022 Homer Quality of Life* SWOT analysis):

- Small town feel and scale.
- Eclectic businesses, buildings and people.
- Wide variety of locally owned small businesses.
- Integrated town with outdoor environment.
- Connected community with vibrant cultural and business groups.

Challenges and Barriers

Homer is fairly remote, vulnerable to numerous natural disasters and climate-related threats and lacks some social support for the working population (e.g., transportation, childcare, affordable housing).

Weaknesses (copied from *2022 Homer Quality of Life* SWOT analysis):

- Lack of worker support: Housing, Childcare, Training.
- Difficulty for early to mid-career residents to thrive.
- Some infrastructure is in need of repair (roads) or expansion – storm water + green infrastructure.
- Local regulation does not result in the patterns and development the community would like to see.

Threats (copied from *2022 Homer Quality of Life* SWOT analysis):

- Difficult to recruit new talent.
- Poor retention of workers.
- Loss of town/wildlife interface.
- New residents may not become involved in the community; slow loss of volunteer run organizations, events and services; risk of gentrification; becoming a community of empty households.
- Costs of living and doing business.

Goals, Objectives, Strategies

Land Use & Environment

- Maintaining and improving environmental quality is a key theme in most plans.
- There are numerous threats from natural disasters that should be considered in land use planning.

Housing

- Affordability and availability are key barriers to housing.
- There is concern that tourism (short-term rentals) will make housing challenges worse.

Public Services & Infrastructure

- The City of Homer wants to provide reliable utilities without overburdening residents with costs.

Transportation

- Improving infrastructure for/access to transportation alternatives (transit, non-motorized transportation) is a goal for the City of Homer.

Economic Development

- Desire for sensible economic development/growth that supports the community without changing its character/charm.
- Tourism and fishing are important components of Homer's economy.
- The cost of doing business and employee recruitment/retention are key challenges.
- Aesthetic appeal/consistency is important to maintain appeal for tourism.

Health & Wellness

- Accessibility, walkability, and well-maintained public parks are priorities.

Sustainability, Resilience, & Climate Change

- More severe tsunamis are a concern.
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies are important to the City of Homer.
- Maintaining and improving environmental quality is a key theme in most plans.

Quality of Life

- Residents enjoy the small town feel but struggle with the costs of living/doing business.
- Walkability, accessibility, affordability are all priorities.
- Infrastructure should support an aging population.

Individual Plan Summaries and Key Takeaways

Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (2024)

The Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) is a funding plan for transportation system preservation and development projects.

Key Takeaways

- Sterling Highway Milepost 157-169 Reconstruction Anchor Point to Baycrest Hill
 - Parent and Final Construction STIP ID: 2670
 - Stage 1 STIP ID: 34434
 - Stage 2 STIP ID: 34435
 - Stage 3 STIP ID: 34436
- Kachemak Bay Drive Milepost 0-3.5 Reconstruction (STIP ID: 34427)
- Homer All-ages and Abilities Pedestrian Pathway (HAPP) (STIP ID: 34426)

Transportation Plan (2024)

This draft plan identifies goals and objectives for the Homer transportation network. It also provides a description of the current state of the transportation system, best practices, and recommendations. It considers non-motorized transportation, land use, hazard mitigation planning, and climate action planning.

Key Takeaways

- Addresses motorized and non-motorized transportation, including transit.
- Safety and accessibility for all ages and abilities is a priority.

Landslide Hazard Susceptibility Mapping in Homer, Alaska (2024)

The Alaska DGGs assessed landslide hazards in Homer and Kachemak, mapping past slope failures, landslide susceptibility, and debris flow runouts. The data highlight areas more prone to landslides to aid planning and risk assessment.

Key Takeaways

- Areas around the Bluff Point landslide headscarp, Thurston Canyon, and near the end of China Poot Street are areas susceptible to deep-seated landslide hazards, which should be considered in planning efforts.

Community Health Needs Assessment (2023) and Community Health Needs Assessment Implementation Strategy (2024)

In 2023, South Peninsula Hospital, in collaboration with the MAPP of SKP Health Coalition, conducted a community health needs assessment for the southern Kenai Peninsula. Upon reviewing the findings, the hospital identified an implementation strategy to address pressing challenges.

Key Takeaways

- The assessment identified needs related to mental health, housing, substance use, childcare, physical health, aging population, barriers to care, social isolation, and staff workforce shortages.
- Priorities included addressing the lack of affordable housing concerns and developing a communications plan to connect people to existing resources.
- Most implementation strategies were related to expanding access to care and support services, community engagement and collaboration, and workforce development and retention.

Alaska 2022-2023 Visitor Profile Report (2023)

This document, created by the Alaska Travel Industry Association, summarizes data regarding tourism in Alaska for the summer 2022 and winter 2022-23 seasons. This includes tourist demographics, trip purpose and details, and tourist satisfaction.

Key Takeaways

- Homer accounted for 9% of destinations identified by the over 4,000 people surveyed.
- Of all visitors to Alaska, 15% were independent travelers who visited Homer, 11% were part of a guided group that included time in Homer, and 2% were on a cruise that stopped in Homer.
- 10% of tourists who visited Homer were from the Eastern US, 8% were from the Western US, and 9% were international travelers.

Homer City Code (2023)

The Homer City Code, also known as the “Code of Ordinances, City of Homer, Alaska,” establishes regulations, limitations, and guidelines for activities within the City of Homer.

Key Takeaways

- Duties and powers of the Planning Commission are established in Section 2.72 with the intent of maximizing local involvement in planning.

- Title 10 establishes general provisions and protections for the port, harbor, and waterways.
- Title 14 establishes the City of Homer public utilities (water and sewer).
- Title 21 (Zoning and Planning) of the Homer City Code is applicable to all areas within the City of Homer and the Bridge Creek Watershed Protection District, which extends beyond the city limits.
- Policies, plans, etc. that promote high density should be avoided (Title 21).

2024-2029 Capital Improvement Plan (2023)

This document identifies and prioritizes capital improvement needs in the City of Homer.

Key Takeaways

- The following legislative requests for FY25 were approved by the city council
 - Homer Harbor Expansion
 - Multi-Use Community Center
 - Slope Stability & Erosion Mitigation Program
 - Homer Harbor Critical Float System Replacement: Float Systems 4 & 1
 - Karen Hornaday Park Public Restroom Facility
 - A-Frame Water Transmission Line Replacement
 - Homer Spit Erosion Mitigation
 - New Public Works Facility

Adopted Biennial Operation Budget (2023)

The FY2023-25 biennial operation budget allocates approximately \$26.2 million to the General Fund, Water & Sewer Special Revenue Fund, and Port & Harbor Enterprise Fund.

Key Takeaways

- The General Fund (\$16.1 million) covers the departments of Administration, Police, Volunteer Fire, and much of Public Works.
- The Water & Sewer Special Revenue Fund (\$4.3 million) is forecasted using a three-year running average and helps fund the Utility CARMA (Capital Asset Repair and Maintenance Allowance).
- The Port & Harbor Enterprise Fund (\$5.8 million) covers expenses related to the Port of Homer and Homer Harbor and revenue from moorage, wharfage, parking, boat launching, and camping.

Land Allocation Plan (2023)

This plan identifies lands available for lease, leased lands, port facilities, city facilities and lands, parks, green spaces, cemeteries, bridge creek lands, and conservation easements. This plan is required by Homer City Code and is adopted annually.

City of Homer ADA Transition Plan for Parks, Play Areas & Campgrounds (2023)

This document describes the self-evaluation of ADA compliance issues at the City of Homer's parks, play areas, and campgrounds and includes a transition plan for correcting non-compliance. Accessibility is a priority for Homer to ensure people of all ages and abilities can live, work, and play in the community.

Key Takeaways

- Projects were assigned timelines for in-house completion; projects requiring a contractor are assigned a year in which staff anticipate preparing an Invitation to Bid.
 - Timeline A: can be completed within a year.
 - Timeline B: may be completed within 1-2 years.
 - Timeline C: may be completed within 3-5 years, or possibly sooner if done by a contractor.
- Locations of identified projects include Karen Hornaday Hillside Park, Bayview Park, Bishop's Beach Park & Beluga Slough Trail, Mariner Park and Campground, Fishing Hole Campground, Seafarer's Memorial Park, and Jack Gist Park.

City of Homer ADA Transition Plan for City Facilities (2023 Draft Update)

This document describes the self-evaluation of ADA compliance issues at city-owned facilities in Homer and includes a transition plan for correcting non-compliance. Accessibility is a priority for Homer to ensure people of all ages and abilities can live, work, and play in the community.

Key Takeaways

- Non-compliance issues are prioritized following ADA standards for accessible design:
 - Priority 1: Building accessibility.
 - Priority 2: Equitable access to goods and services.
 - Priority 3: Restrooms.
 - Priority 4: All other measures.

Community Conversation: Housing Solutions in the Greater Homer Area (2023)

This document describes the results of an event at which community members discussed housing challenges in the Greater Homer Area. A survey conducted prior to the event indicated that affordability and availability were key barriers to housing in the area.

Key Takeaways

- The full notes of the workshop are included in this document (**NEW DATA**).

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2023-2027 (2023)

This plan identifies trends in outdoor recreation in Alaska, summarizes outdoor recreation by region, and provides seven statewide outdoor recreation goals.

Key Takeaways

- The plan notes there are no year-round public restrooms between Soldotna and Homer.
- The description of Southcentral is provided in Section B of Chapter 3 (page 24).

Homer Quality of Life (2022)

This document provides a Strengths, Opportunities, Weaknesses, and Threats (SWOT) analysis for Homer's quality of life to guide positive economic growth. The analysis considered four broad categories: Business Climate, Built Environment, Natural Environment, and Social Climate.

Key Takeaways

- “Local regulation is not resulting in the patterns and development the community would like to see” (page 3).

2022 Annual Traffic Volume Report (2022)

This report provides passenger and vehicle traffic volumes in 2022 and previous years for the Alaska Marine Highway System, which includes Homer.

Key Takeaways

- *MV Tustumena* provides regular service to Homer.
- Includes **NEW DATA** about passenger/vehicle traffic.

Public Works Campus Task Force

The Public Works Campus Task Force was created by City Council via Resolution 20-125 to review findings from a 2019 Tsunami Inundation Report and make recommendations.

Key Takeaways

- The task force released a report summarizing findings and identifying preferred options in March 2021.
- The task force recommended relocating the Public Works Campus and critical equipment housed there to another location.

Short Term Rental Basics Memorandum (2022)

This memorandum describes the challenges, opportunities, and perceptions of short term rentals in the City of Homer. Many communities with similar characteristics to Homer are described as case studies.

Key Takeaways

- Approximately 63% of households in Homer are owner-occupied.
- 49% of parcels in Homer are non-commercial residential (**NEW DATA**).

City of Homer Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2022)

This plan identifies nine hazards, assesses the risk to the City of Homer from each hazard, and identifies strategies to mitigate risk and vulnerability. Hazards include climate change, earthquakes, erosion, floods, landslides, severe weather, tsunamis, volcanoes, and wildfires. The goals of the plan are to enhance climate protection and adaptation efforts, create a healthy and safe community, and protect critical facilities and infrastructure against hazards.

Coastal Bluff Stability Assessment for Homer, Alaska (2022)

This report provides an analysis of the stability of coastal bluffs in Homer and was intended to inform the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update. Most of the coastline was determined to have a low to medium bluff instability hazard score.

Key Takeaways

- Results are provided by region.
- Diamond Creek: low to medium instability score.
- Bluff Point Landslide Area: has the fastest erosion rate in Homer and an instability score of medium.
- Downtown: high instability score.
- Munson Point: very low instability score.
- Kachemak Drive: low instability score.
- East End Road: medium instability score.

City of Homer Beach Policy & Management Plan

This plan encompasses the seven areas of beaches within the City of Homer and is intended to support the enforcement of existing regulations and future regulations and necessary actions that keep the beaches safe and enjoyable without causing detriment to the natural environment.

Key Takeaways

- Property lines of seafront properties may extend into the water.
- Maintenance, preservation, and protection of Homer's beaches is a priority.
- Public education through campaigns, signage, and other means is important to preserve beaches, promote safety, and minimize user conflicts.

Executive Summary – Final Report and Recommendations on Tsunami Risk to the Public Works Campus (2021)

This report was prompted by the 2019 Updated Tsunami Inundation Maps, which indicated that the City of Homer Public Works Campus would be inundated in a worst-case scenario tsunami. The report reviewed alternatives to minimize risk to public works equipment and buildings that would be needed to respond to a tsunami.

Key Takeaways

- The report recommends using a Long Term Incremental strategy to move the components of the Campus that can be moved.

City of Homer Climate Action Plan: Progress Report (2021)

This document provides an update on the city's actions in relation to the 2007 Climate Action Plan (CAP). The original CAP defined a strategy for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated through city operations

by 20%. As of 2019, overall GHG emissions decreased by 29.44% from 2006 levels. The analysis notes that changes in building square footage and average winter temperatures impacted stationary emissions.

Key Takeaways

- Report contains **NEW DATA**.
- Recommendations for further reducing GHG emissions include eliminating use of heating oil and improving the city's vehicle fleet.

City of Homer Community Design Manual (2021)

This manual outlines aesthetic considerations for certain applicable sites and structures in the City of Homer. The intention of the design manual is to maintain the appearance of the city's built environment to support the visitor industry; it is referenced in several areas of City Code.

Road Assessment Report (2020)

This document describes the road assessment process that was developed for the City of Homer. The process included collecting road condition data and integrating it into the city's GIS to allow road maintenance crews to update conditions in real time. The condition assessments were based primarily on the Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating (PASER) model, with some adaptations to account for vegetation concerns. This assessment process is intended to improve efficiency of road maintenance and provide better justification for maintenance costs.

Key Takeaways

- Most gravel roads were rated as "Fair" or "Good"
- Most paved roads were rated as "Good."

Low-Impact Development Planning for the City of Homer (2020)

This plan, also referred to as the Green Infrastructure – Stormwater Master Plan, describes techniques for mimicking natural drainage processes for stormwater management. The plan identifies major watershed drainage basins, estimates future runoff volumes for each basin, and estimates the costs to implement a storm drain system that utilizes Low-Impact Development (LID) practices compared to traditional stormwater management.

Key Takeaways

- Implementation of LID strategies would likely produce a positive economic benefit to City of Homer.
- Implementation of LID strategies would benefit water quality.

Homer Accelerated Water and Sewer Program Policy Manual (2020)

The Homer Accelerated Water and Sewer Program (HAWSP) was established to improve the health and welfare of Homer residents by extending water and sewer mains without increasing cost burdens on individual property owners. This document provides definitions of terms and defines maximum spending limits for the HAWSP.

Key Takeaways

- "The HAWSP is funded by a voter-approved dedicated sales tax, and assessments levied on benefited properties."

- The HAWSP should expand the capacity of water and sewer utilities while maintaining a good state of repair for existing infrastructure.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2020 Update (2020)

The Kenai Peninsula Borough, including the City of Homer, is part of the Kenai Peninsula Economic Development District (KPEDD). This Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is the action plan for KPEDD to achieve its goal to enhance vitality and quality of life in Kenai Peninsula communities.

Key Takeaways

- Homer's population was experiencing slow-to-moderate growth at the time of the CEDS update.
- Homer has one of three Alaska Small Business Development Center offices in the KPB.
- Homer has one of two large ice-free ports with a Coast Guard presence in the KPB.
- Homer had the highest housing costs in the KPB at the time of the CEDS update.
- Homer was ranked as the 68th best port in the US by value of seafood landings.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan (2019)

This plan documents the visions, goals, and strategies that guide planning, funding, and development in the borough through 2039. Goals include economic diversification, proactive growth management, improved quality of life, access, and connectivity, and increased resident engagement and government efficiency. Homer is one of six incorporated communities within the Kenai Peninsula Borough; the plan focuses primarily on the areas outside these communities.

Key Takeaways

- Plan focuses primarily on land outside the incorporated cities.
- KPB receives a portion of the state's cruise passenger vessel (CPV) excise tax revenue based on dockings in Seward and Homer; this revenue is redistributed to the two cities for port-related capital improvement projects.
- The landings value of Homer's port seems to be decreasing over time (was in the top 50 in 2012 and 2013).
- Objective A. Support a more sustainable and resilient Kenai Peninsula by increasing production and distribution of quality, healthy agricultural products for local, state and export markets.
 - Homer Soil and Water Conservation District is listed as an entity that will be consulted as part of this objective.
 - 64% of residents surveyed in Homer and Anchor Point said agriculture was very important.
- City of Homer and KPB are voluntary participants in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- Bradley Lake expansion was expected to increase capacity of the hydroelectric facility by 37,300 megawatt hours (facility owned by Alaska Energy Authority, which contracts with Homer Electric Association to provide electricity to the southern & central portion of the peninsula).
- Homer has high housing costs.
- KPB provides solid waste services throughout the borough. The Homer Transfer Station also collects hazardous waste.
- There are three National Register of Historic Places properties in Homer: Chugachik Island Site, Thorn-Stingley House, and Yukon Island Main Site.

- 44% of Homer and Anchor Point residents surveyed graded public transportation services as a D or F.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019)

This plan identifies actions to reduce the impacts of natural disasters, including earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, coastal erosion, wildfires, volcanic activity and ash fallout, avalanches, and severe winter weather. It also identifies actions to mitigate damage from human-caused disasters such as levee failures or accidental chemical releases. Local hazard mitigation plans are included as annexes in this plan.

Key Takeaways

- Bridge Creek Dam is identified as a High Hazard and Beluga Lake Dam is identified as a Significant Hazard by the US Army Corps of Engineers.
- The Bridge Creek Watershed Protection District extends beyond the City of Homer but is subject to City of Homer regulations (KPB Ordinance 99-47).

Draft Kenai Peninsula Coordinated Public Transit-Human Services Transportation Plan (2019)

This plan identifies existing transportation service providers and unmet transportation needs across the borough, including in the City of Homer. It provides goals and strategies to improve the efficiency of transportation services and address unmet needs.

Key Takeaways

- Homer is accessible via the Sterling Highway, Alaska Marine Highway System, and the Homer Airport Terminal & Cargo Facility.
- Transportation service providers serving Homer include: BUMPS (Ninilchik Traditional Council), Independent Living Center, Ryder Transport LLC, Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (Division of Employment and Training Services), Alaska Division of Public Assistance – Work Services, and TNT Transportation.
- Information/communication gaps, coordination between local government and programs/agencies, cost to users and programs/agencies, and insufficient accessible vehicles are identified as key challenges.

Updated Tsunami Inundation Maps for Homer and Seldovia, Alaska (2019)

This document provides maps and worst-case scenarios for inundation from tsunamis generated by earthquakes or submarine landslides. The information is based on numerical modeling of tsunami dynamics and provides analyses for the cities of Homer and Seldovia, as well as Seldovia Village, Jakolof Bay, and Kachemak Selo.

Key Takeaways

- Maximum predicted wave height from a tectonic tsunami is 33-40 feet for Homer.
- Maximum predicted wave height from a landslide-generated tsunami is 13 feet for Homer Spit.
- Based on the modeling, numerous tsunami scenarios pose significant threats to Homer and Homer Spit.

Business Retention & Expansion Survey Report (2018)

This report summarizes the results of the Economic Development Commission's Business Retention & Expansion Survey. The survey was conducted to improve communication with local businesses, gather business owners' ideas, identify needs and concerns, and develop strategies and actions to retain and expand small businesses in the City of Homer.

Key Takeaways

- The survey had a response rate of 7% (112 completed surveys).
- 65% of respondents rated Homer as a good or excellent place to do business.
- 91% of respondents rated Homer as a good or excellent place to live.
- Transportation infrastructure, especially an affordable harbor with expanded infrastructure, are noted as key needs for businesses.

Homer Comprehensive Plan (2018)

This plan serves as a 10-year revision to the 2008 Comprehensive Plan update. It includes background information about the City of Homer and community values and guidance for land use, transportation, public services and facilities, economic vitality, and energy. The plan's key theme is "Keep Homer a lively, vital community that effectively responds to change and growth while retaining what is best about Homer's character."

Growing Local Food: A Survey of Commercial Producers on the Southern Kenai Peninsula (2018)

This survey aimed to gather insights from farmers, consumers, policymakers, and data to provide a broader understanding of the region's food system.

Key Takeaways

- Farm numbers on the Kenai Peninsula are rising faster than anywhere else in Alaska or the U.S. While farm numbers in the Lower 48 dropped by 3 percent over the past five years, Alaska saw a 30 percent increase, with the Kenai Peninsula leading at 60 percent growth.
- Supporting local agriculture means supporting local producers' needs, such as cold storage, labor, farm loans, agriculture land, and an FSIS-inspected slaughter facility.

Homer Spit Comprehensive Plan (2011)

This plan describes the conditions of the Homer Spit and recommends improvements and future land uses to maintain the unique characteristics of the Spit, which is important to residents and tourists alike.

Key Takeaways

- The Spit was not included in the 2008 Comprehensive Plan (or 2018 update) due to its unique characteristics and importance to the community.
- Transportation (traffic, parking, non-motorized transportation, transit), conservation, and economic development were key topics.
- "[Land] Uses include marine-related industrial and commercial, including fishing and fish processing, the harbor and harbor related business, the marine highway terminal, port facilities, fuel storage, retail, lodging, camping, parking, and recreational, conservation, and public land uses" (p. 6).

City of Homer Climate Action Plan (2007)

This plan was developed in recognition of the severe consequences of human-caused climate change. In the interest of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the plan identifies mitigation recommendations in the categories of Energy Management, Transportation, Purchasing & Waste Reduction, Land Use, and Outreach & Advocacy. The plan also includes adaptation strategies to develop a more resilient community.

Key Takeaways

- The mitigation recommendations focus on interventions within the purview of the City of Homer. The Outreach & Advocacy category includes public education and encouraging change at various levels of government.
- Adaptation measures are focused on building a resilient local economy, protecting infrastructure, increasing emergency preparedness, and ensuring future development policies consider the impacts of climate change.

Homer Water and Sewer Master Plan (2006)

This plan was developed to guide improvements and expansions of the City of Homer's water and sewer utilities for a period covering 2006-2025.

Homer Town Center Development Plan (2006)

This plan provides a guide for development policy and public infrastructure improvements for the heart of the Central Business District, which was largely undeveloped at the time the plan was written.

Key Takeaways

- Green space, walkability, and curbing urban sprawl were identified as priorities.
- The plan emphasizes the need for sustainable, human scale development.

Homer Area Transportation Plan (2005)

The Homer Area Transportation Plan and the Homer Non-Motorized Transportation and Trail Plan together encompass the long-term planning for Homer's transportation infrastructure. Both plans will be replaced by the 2024 Transportation Plan once it is adopted.

Key Takeaways

- Traffic, connectivity, walkability, accessibility, and user conflicts (e.g., industrial/commercial and recreational traffic) were key issues with the system at the time.

Homer Non-Motorized Transportation and Trail Plan (2004)

The Homer Non-Motorized Transportation and Trail Plan and the Homer Area Transportation Plan together encompass the long-term planning for Homer's transportation infrastructure. Both plans will be replaced by the 2024 Transportation Plan once it is adopted.

Key Takeaways

- Infrastructure for non-motorized transportation should allow residents and visitors to travel throughout the City of Homer without needing a personal vehicle.

Plans and Plan Excerpts By Focus Area

The content below, which is organized by focus area, is copied from the respective plans and is intended to be used as a quick reference to locate information in each plan. Some plans are relevant in their entirety and therefore specific excerpts are not included. The following plans are relevant in their entirety to the entire Comprehensive Plan Update:

Homer City Code (2023) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform the update

Adopted Biennial Operating Budget (2023) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform the update

Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan (2019) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform the update

Homer Comprehensive Plan (2018) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform the update

Homer Spit Comprehensive Plan (2011) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform the update

City of Homer Climate Action Plan (2007) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform the update

Land Use & Environment

Transportation Plan (2024)

Goal 1: Increase safety of interactions between modes of travel

Objective 1B: Provide for safe use of the right-of-way by all transportation modes, considering the land use context and type of vehicle

Goal 2: Provide a connected network of local and collector roads and trails that balances modes based on land use contexts

Goal 3: Maintain transportation network to be viable year-round

Objective 3G: Include appropriate improvements for each travel mode as part of reconstruction or new construction projects within the public right-of-way

As roads are constructed or reconstructed, infrastructure should be considered for each mode. New or improved infrastructure should be consistent with the land use context (such as providing sidewalks in urban areas and wide shoulders or separated paths in rural areas), meet design standards, and help to complete the priority network for that mode.

Policies:

- Truck Network
- E-Bike Legislation
- Bicycle Parking
- Traffic Calming
- Update Non-Motorized Facility Design Standards
- Complete Streets/All Ages and Abilities Policy

Projects:

- Parking Study
- Improve Drop-Off and Pick-Up Locations at Schools
- Neighborhood Connectivity to Schools

- Kachemak Drive Reconnaissance Engineering Study
- Pioneer Ave as an Extension of the HAP Loop
- Old Town Connections as an Extension of HAP Loop
- Regularly Update Existing Trails Maps
- Complete East-West Connections

Definition of Terms includes “Land Use Context” and “Traffic Calming”

2024-2029 Capital Improvement Plan (2023)

“Each project listed in the CIP document has been evaluated for consistency with the City’s goals as outlined in the Comprehensive Plan. The following goals were considered in project evaluation:

Land Use: Guide the amount and location of Homer’s growth to increase the supply and diversity of housing, protect important environmental resources and community character, reduce sprawl by encouraging infill, make efficient use of infrastructure, support a healthy local economy, and help reduce global impacts including limiting greenhouse gas emissions.” (p. vi)

Land Allocation Plan (2023) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

City of Homer Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2022)

Ability to expand resources: “Integrate climate sustainability plans into Homer’s Comprehensive Plan (including measures to reduce greenhouse emissions) through a series of local transportation, land use, building energy, water, waste, and green infrastructure programs and policies.” (p. 5-7)

Recommended mitigation actions: “Adopt a comprehensive flood protection ordinance/overlay zone for areas that are in the SFHA or subject to flooding. Properties in this overlay are often subject to additional standards concerning development/land uses, building elevation, stream buffers, outdoor storage, building materials, and permitting procedures.” (p. 5-9)

Integration of the 2022 LHMP: “Update of the Homer Comprehensive Plan to address hazards in the LHMP that are not currently included in it. Consider creating a hazard profiles section in the Comprehensive Plan. The land use planning process can help identify investments in nature-based solutions to natural hazards, including preserving parks and greenways.” (p. 5-15)

Coastal Bluff Stability Assessment for Homer, Alaska (2022) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

City of Homer Beach Policy & Management Plan (2021) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Low-Impact Development Planning for the City of Homer (2020) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Kenai Peninsula Borough Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Updated Tsunami Inundation Maps for Homer and Seldovia, Alaska (2019) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Homer Spit Comprehensive Plan (2011) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

City of Homer Climate Action Plan (2007)

Land Use/Planning & Zoning Mitigation Measures (p. 33)

Adaptation Measures (p. 37)

Homer Town Center Development Plan (2006) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Housing

Community Conversation: Housing Solutions in the Greater Homer Area (2023) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Homer Quality of Life (2022) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Short Term Rental Basics Memorandum (2022) - priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

“The popularity of short-term rentals (STRs)¹ have exploded in the last decade with the development and proliferation of online and app-based services such as Airbnb and VRBO. STRs are particularly popular in Homer with an estimated 326 units available, a significant portion of the local housing stock. This memo presents the positive and negative impacts of STRs, local context for STRs, and provides case study information regarding STR regulations methods found in other communities.” (p. 1)

Kenai Peninsula Borough Economic Development Strategy 2020 Update (2020)

Housing Market: “Within the Kenai Peninsula Borough, homes are most expensive in Homer, averaging \$298,209, and the Greater Kenai area homes are the least expensive, averaging \$239,771. Home prices have decreased slightly with the statewide average between 2018 and 2019.” (p. 12)

Updated Tsunami Inundation Maps for Homer and Seldovia, Alaska (2019) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Homer Spit Comprehensive Plan (2011) – priority health plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Public Services and Infrastructure

2024-2029 Capital Improvement Plan (2023) – various projects

“Each project listed in the CIP document has been evaluated for consistency with the City’s goals as outlined in the Comprehensive Plan. The following goals were taken into account in project evaluation:

Energy: Promote energy conservation, wise use of environmental resources, and development of renewable energy through the actions of local government as well as the private sector.” (p. vi)

Beluga Sewage Lift Station (p. 34)

Homer’s Waste Water Treatment Plant Improvements (p. 43)

Water Storage Distribution Improvements, Phase 3 (p. 46)

Long-range projects on p. 66

City of Homer ADA Transition Plan for Parks, Play Areas & Campgrounds (2023) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

“Homer’s mission is to be a dynamic community where all can live, play, work and invest. To make that mission a reality, it needs to be accessible. The City of Homer owns and manages 17 parks, comprised of over 520 acres of land, along with 5.41 miles of maintained trails. These range from small pocket parks and multi-use trails to forested natural areas, larger established parks with play areas, campgrounds, and sports fields. To ensure our parks, play areas and campgrounds are accessible to all, the City commenced the development of an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Parks, Play areas & Campgrounds Transition Plan in 2021. This document will be incorporated with 108 the ADA Facilities Transition Plan adopted by City Council in 2019.” (p. 4)

City of Homer Climate Action Plan: Progress Report (2021) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Category – Water & Wastewater Treatment Facilities: “As with the previous categories, the primary energy sources for Water & Wastewater Treatment Facilities are electricity and heating oil. The wastewater treatment facility also consumed 2,000 gallons of propane. These records were calculated for GHG using the same methods and emission factors as the previous electricity and stationary fuel consuming categories.

In addition to electricity and stationary fuels, N2O emissions from aerobic processing of waste, and N2O from effluent discharge are measured. The calculation for N2O emissions from waste treatment is based on community population for the given year, which in 2010 was 5,049 people. N2O for effluent discharge is based on daily Nitrogen load in kilograms released to the environment. The daily nitrogen load was 14 derived from a ratio of average wastewater treatment plant flows and monthly average NH3 readings for 2010.

All electricity and stationary fuel use for water and wastewater facilities was combined with N2O emissions from waste treatment to produce a GHG emissions grand total for this category.” (p. 13)

“CO2e totals for 2019 are 951.22 metric tons less than totals for 2010 – a 21.78% decrease. The most significant decrease belongs to Buildings & Facilities followed by Water and Wastewater.” (p. 17)

“A comparison of electricity use reveals a CO2e reduction of 987 CO2e (MT) between years 2010 and 2019. The largest reductions were achieved in the Water and Wastewater Treatment Facilities.” (p. 19)

Executive Summary – Final Report and Recommendations on Tsunami Risk to the Public Works Campus (2021) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Homer Accelerated Water and Sewer Program Policy Manual (2020) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

City of Homer Climate Action Plan (2009)

Energy Management Mitigation Measures (p. 28)

Purchasing & Waste Reduction Mitigation Measures (p. 31)

Homer Water and Sewer Master Plan (2006) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Transportation

Transportation Plan (2024) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (2024)

- Sterling Highway Milepost 157-169 Reconstruction Anchor Point to Baycrest Hill
 - Parent and Final Construction STIP ID: 2670
 - Stage 1 STIP ID: 34434
 - Stage 2 STIP ID: 34435
 - Stage 3 STIP ID: 34436
- Kachemak Bay Drive Milepost 0-3.5 Reconstruction (STIP ID: 34427)
- Homer All-ages and Abilities Pedestrian Pathway (HAPP) (STIP ID: 34426)

2024-2029 Capital Improvement Plan (2023) – various projects

“Each project listed in the CIP document has been evaluated for consistency with the City’s goals as outlined in the Comprehensive Plan. The following goals were taken into account in project evaluation:

... Transportation: Address future transportation needs while considering land use, economics and aesthetics, and increasing community connectivity for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists.” (p. vi)

2022 Annual Traffic Volume Report (2022) – various references to Port of Homer

Road Assessment Report (2020) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Draft Kenai Peninsula Coordinated Public Transit-Human Services Transportation Plan (2019) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

City of Homer Climate Action Plan (2009)

Transportation Mitigation Measures (p. 30)

Intersections Planning Study (2005) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Homer Area Transportation Plan (2005) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Homer Non-Motorized Transportation and Trail Plan (2004) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Economic Development

2024-2029 Capital Improvement Plan (2023) – various projects

“Each project listed in the CIP document has been evaluated for consistency with the City’s goals as outlined in the Comprehensive Plan. The following goals were taken into account in project evaluation:

...Economic Vitality: Promote strength and continued growth of Homer’s economic industries including marine trades, commercial fishing, tourism, education, arts, and culture. Support development of a variety of well-defined commercial/business districts for a range of commercial purposes. Preserve quality of life while supporting the creation of more year-round living wage jobs.” (p. vi)

Alaska 2022-2023 Visitor Profile Report (2023)

The executive summary (p. 2) provides an overview of visitation to Alaska.

Data specific to Homer are mentioned on pages 32 and 33.

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (2023)

Chapter 3, Section B, Southcentral Alaska (excerpt from p. 24, information continues through p. 28):

“This region includes the large majority of Alaska’s population, most visited destinations, and well-developed outdoor recreation infrastructure. Diverse landscapes including long beaches, rivers, lakes, mountains, glaciers, and fjords offer boundless outdoor recreation opportunities for residents and visitors.

Unique resources in the region include:

- This area has the most road-accessible outdoor recreation destinations, developed recreation facilities, and communities that offer visitor services in Alaska. This includes well-developed city parks and greenbelts.
- Southcentral boasts a mix of the most sought-after outdoor recreation experience. This includes accessing the alpine terrain, fishing on the Kenai Peninsula, visiting the marine mecca of Prince William Sound, visiting a growing network of year-round, in- and out-of-town trails, and discovering walkable “destination” communities such as Homer, Seward, Talkeetna, and downtown Anchorage.
- Large state and federally designated public land recreation areas include Chugach State Park, the Chugach National Forest, the southern side of Denali National Park, Denali State Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, portions of Lake Clark and Katmai National Parks, the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, and more.
- Parks and trails non-profit organizations in this region are active and successful.”

Homer Quality of Life (2022) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Short Term Rental Basics Memorandum (2022) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section; see above excerpt from Housing section

2022 Annual Traffic Volume Report (2022) – various references to Port of Homer

Kenai Peninsula Borough Economic Development Strategy 2020 Update (2020) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Human Capital: “Unincorporated communities with highway access, and in close proximity to commercial centers like Soldotna or Kenai show the highest rates of growth. Established cities like Seward, Homer, and Soldotna have grown at a slow-to-moderate pace, and several South Peninsula communities are losing population.” (p. 6)

Infrastructure and Transportation: “The only communities currently on the Alaska Marine Highway System are Homer and Seldovia. Ferry service is a critical link for these cities.” (p. 7)

Strengths: “Three Alaska Small Business Development Center offices: Seward, Homer and Kenai.” (p. 8)

Tourism: “2016 summer visitation from outside Alaska estimates for Seward were 441,000 visitors, more than double Homer, Seldovia, Kenai and Soldotna combined. In Seward, an average of 50% arrive by plane, 45% arrive by cruise ship, and 5% arrive by highway or ferry. In Homer and Seldovia, an average of 77% arrive by plane, 11% by cruise ship, and 12% by highway or ferry. A majority of visitors to Kenai and Soldotna arrive by plane at 87%, 4% by cruise ship and 8% by highway or ferry.” (p. 13)

Commercial Fisheries: “Three Kenai Peninsula ports rank among the top ports in the U.S. by value of seafood landings: Seward (15th), Kenai (37th), and Homer (68th). Adjusted for inflation, prices for pinks have declined since the 1980s. In constant dollars, sockeye prices in 2018 were about the same as in 1984. Sockeyes are the predominant commercial species in the upper Cook Inlet (which includes Seward) sees a larger catch of pinks as well as halibut and sablefish. Upper Cook Inlet salmon harvests for 2018 included 1,720,295 Sockeye, 163,859 Coho, 129,176 Chum, 70,741 Pinks, and 3,148 Chinook salmon.” (p. 13)

Business Retention & Expansion Survey Report (2018) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Homer Spit Comprehensive Plan (2011) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

City of Homer Climate Action Plan (2009)

Adaptation Measures (p. 37)

Homer Town Center Development Plan (2006) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Health & Wellness

City of Homer ADA Transition Plan for City Facilities (2023)

“In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA, this document shall serve as the City of Homer’s Transition Plan.

This is an overview of the plan that includes the self-evaluation that identifies barriers to program accessibility and municipal owned properties throughout the City and includes project checklists to track improvements. The plan consists of an Inventory Assessment, implemented requirements and annual reassessment of goals and improvements.

The City of Homer ADA Coordinator will manage all aspects of ADA Compliance. This plan is available on the City of Homer website for review by the general public. Individuals are encouraged to submit comments or issues on accessibility of City programs and facilities by contacting the City ADA Coordinator.” (p. 1)

City of Homer ADA Transition Plan for Parks, Play Areas & Campgrounds (2023) – see above excerpt from *Public Services and Infrastructure* section

Sustainability, Resilience, & Climate Change

Coastal Bluff Stability Assessment for Homer, Alaska (2022) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

City of Homer Climate Action Plan: Progress Report (2021) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Low-Impact Development Planning for the City of Homer (2020) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

City of Homer Climate Action Plan (2009) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Quality of Life

City of Homer ADA Transition Plan for City Facilities (2023) – See above excerpt for *Health & Wellness*

City of Homer ADA Transition Plan for Parks, Play Areas & Campgrounds (2023) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section; see above excerpt from *Public Services and Infrastructure* section

Quality of Life (2022) – priority plan; use the entire plan to inform this section

Appendix E: Public Participation Overview

Links to Public Participation Inputs
Community Survey Comparison Results Summary (October 2024)
Business Survey Homer Comprehensive Plan Business Survey Summary (September 2024).
Homer Comprehensive Plan Community Survey and Interactive Comment Map Results (September 2024)
Homer Comprehensive Plan Community Survey and Interactive Comment Map Results – Executive Summary (September 2024)
Community Visit #2: May 2024 Results
Community Snapshot (May 2024)
Public Participation Plan (April 2024)
Project Overview Flyer (April 2024)
Community Visit #1: March 2024 Results
Additional small group conversations, Homer High School student outreach, and interviews through the process.

See these and other related materials on the project website:

<https://homercompplanupdate.com/>

Appendix F: About Homer – Community Background

2045 Homer Comprehensive Plan

Background Research and Data Analysis

Prepared by Northern Economics, Inc.

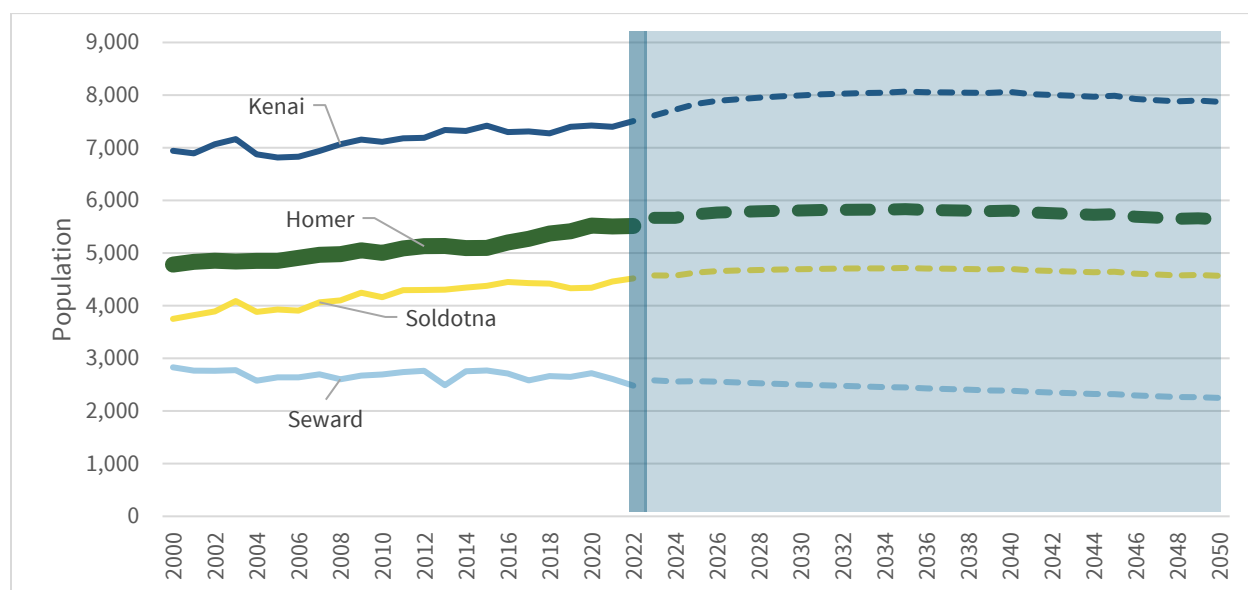
Updated July 2025

Our People

Homer's population has been experiencing steady, modest growth over the past 22 years.

Homer's population in 2022 was 15.4% larger than it was in 2000 (growing 0.7% year-over-year on average). Using ADOLWD forecasts, Northern Economics predicts a population increase from 2023 to 2050, with the population of Homer forecast to be 2.3% larger in 2050 than it was in 2022.^{1,2,3,4} Population increases are also predicted for 2023–2050 in all comparison communities except for Seward, with year-over-year changes averaging 0.0% for Soldotna, and 0.1% for Kenai. The state as a whole is expected to experience 0.1% decline year-over-year on average from 2023–2050.

Figure 1: Historical and Forecasted Populations for Homer and Comparison Cities in the KPB



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development^{1,2,3,4} and Northern Economics analysis

There are several small communities that surround Homer and treat the City of Homer as their hub. These surrounding communities—Anchor Point, Diamond Ridge, Fox River, Fritz Creek, Kachemak, and Nikolaevsk—provide an important context to growth in Homer proper.

¹Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Historical Data: Places, “Population, 2000-2010”.

https://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/pop/estimates/data/TotalPopulationPlace_2000to2010.xls. Accessed March 18, 2024.

²Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Historical Data: Places, “Population, 2010-2020”.

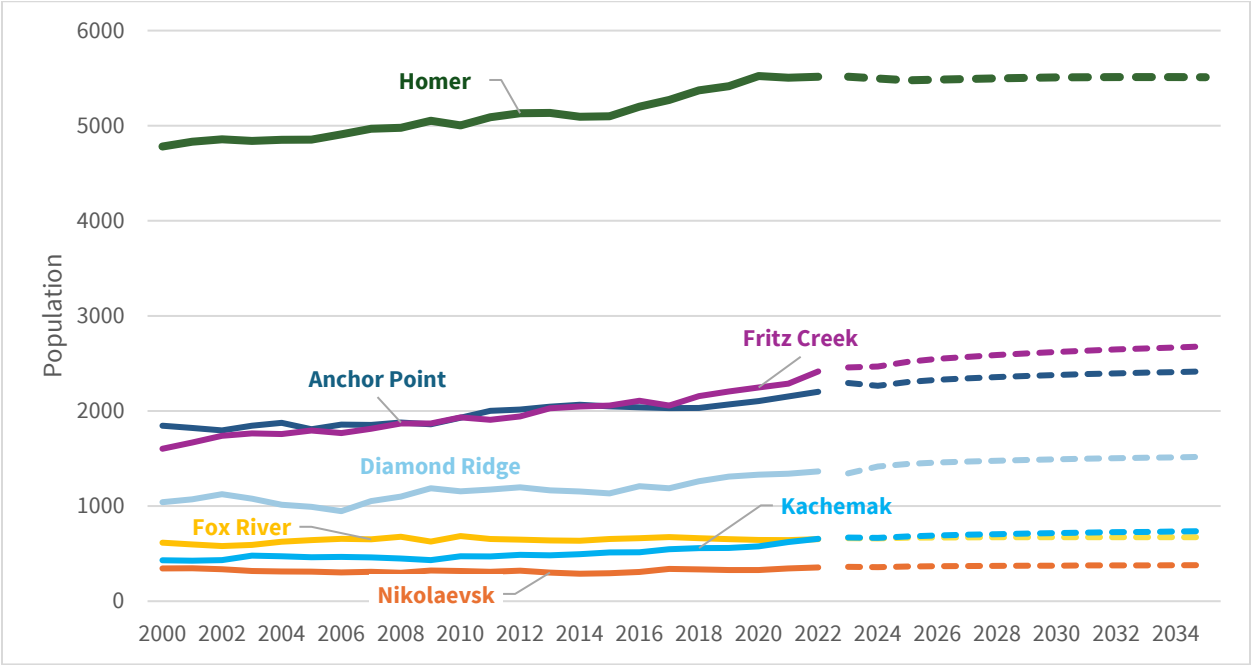
https://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/pop/estimates/data/TotalPopulationPlace_2010to2020.xls. Accessed March 18, 2024.

³Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Alaska Population Projections, “Alaska Population Projections 2023 to 2050”. <https://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/pop/projections/pub/popproj.pdf>. Accessed October 9, 2024.

⁴Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Places and Other Areas, “Cities and Census Designated Places (CDPs), 2020 to 2023”. <https://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/pop/estimates/data/TotalPopulationPlace.xlsx>. Accessed March 18, 2024.

As previously mentioned, Homer’s population in 2022 was 15.4% larger than it was in 2000. Considered together, the surrounding communities were 30.0% larger in 2022 than in 2000. Additionally, since 1994 the total population of the surrounding communities has exceeded the population in the City of Homer. When taken together, the population in Homer and its surrounding communities was 23.4% larger in 2022 than in 2000.

Figure 2. Historical and Forecasted Population in Homer and Surrounding Community Populations, 2000–2035



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development^{1,2,3,4} and Northern Economics analysis

Table 1. Kenai Peninsula Borough Components of Population Change, 2013–2023

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Population	56,852	57,366	57,631	57,995	58,058	58,232	58,328	58,849	59,049	60,000	60,898
% Growth	0.47%	0.90%	0.46%	0.63%	0.11%	0.30%	0.16%	0.89%	0.34%	1.61%	1.50%
Natural Increase	327	325	267	272	261	227	174	188	197	-2	80
Net Migration	-61	189	-2	92	-198	-53	-78	333	3	953	818

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development^{1,5}

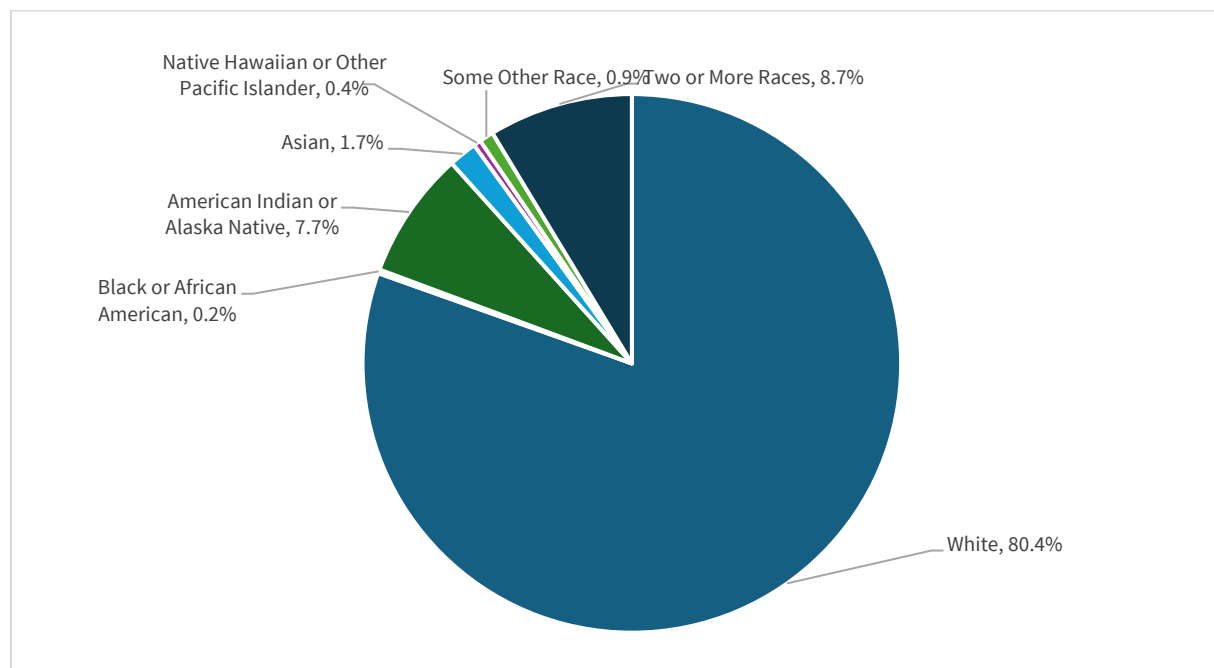
Table 1 summarizes the components of population change for 2013–2023 in the Kenai Peninsula Borough (KPB)—the lowest level of detail at which this information is available.^{2,3}

⁵ Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Population Estimates, Economic Regions and Boroughs/Census Areas, Components of Change, 2020-2023. <https://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/data-pages/alaska-population-estimates>. Accessed April 8, 2024.

Over the period, migration into and out of the region fluctuated. For example, 2017 was a year with high out-migration, with a net migration of -198. On the other hand, recent years have had high rates of in-migration compared with the other years in the period, with 953 net migration from 2021 to 2022, and 818 net migration from 2022 to 2023.

The predominant racial group in Homer is white, and 80.4% of the population is white alone. The American Community Survey offers insights into race in Homer and other communities.⁶ In Homer, 91.3% of the population is one race, while 8.7% is two or more races. As shown in **Figure 3**, 80.4% of the population is white alone and 7.7% is American Indian and Alaska Native alone. In Homer and the comparison communities, the predominant racial group is white, accounting for 70% or more of the population in each community, followed by American Indian and Alaska Native. This holds true for the state of Alaska as well, but white alone accounts for a slightly lower overall percentage at 64.1% of the state's population.

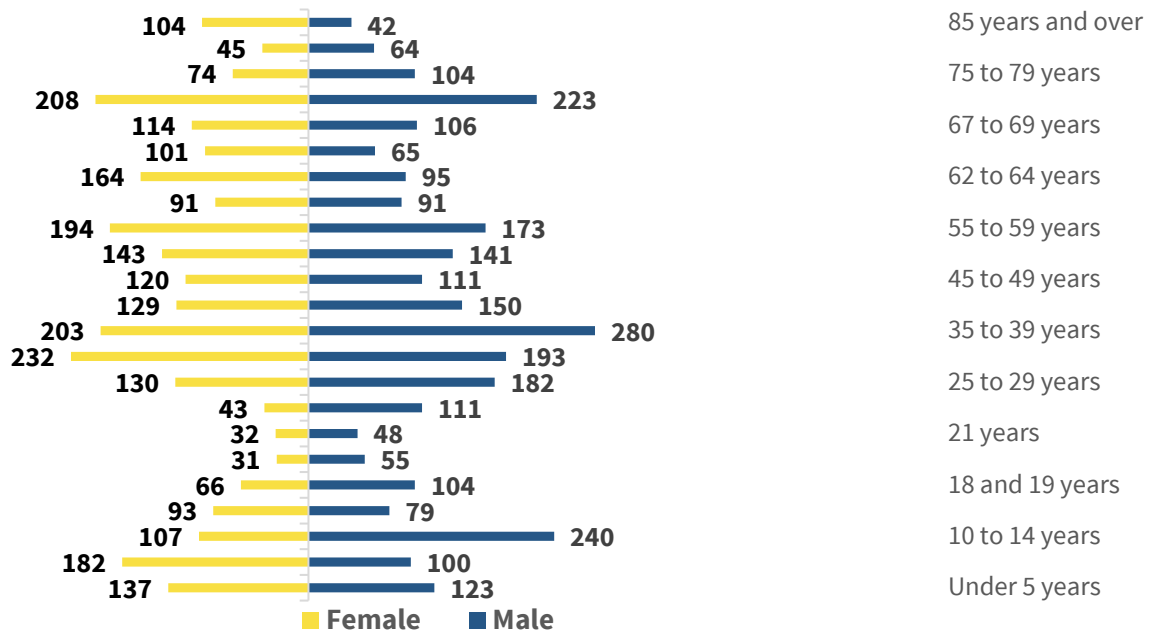
Figure 3. Race of Homer Population, 2022 (5-Year Average)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2022 data⁴

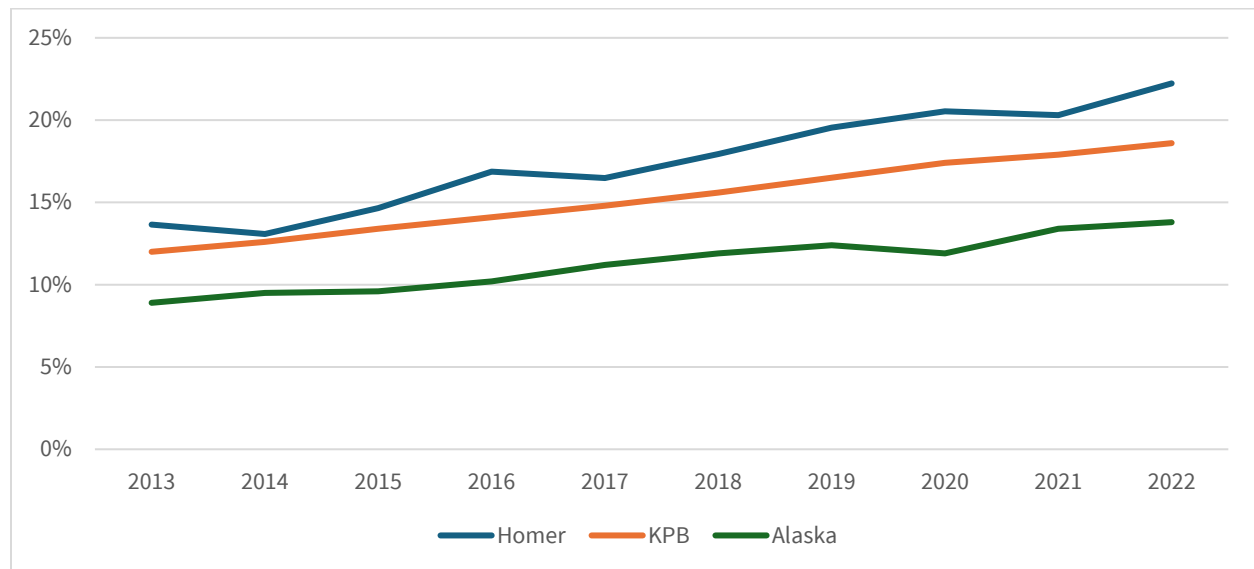
⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP05, 2022, <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP05?g=160XX00US0233140>. Accessed on March 18, 2024.

Figure 4. Age of Homer Population, 2022 (5-Year Average)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2022 data⁷

Figure 5. Senior Population (65+) Change Over Time in Homer, the Kenai Peninsula Borough, and Alaska



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2022 data⁴

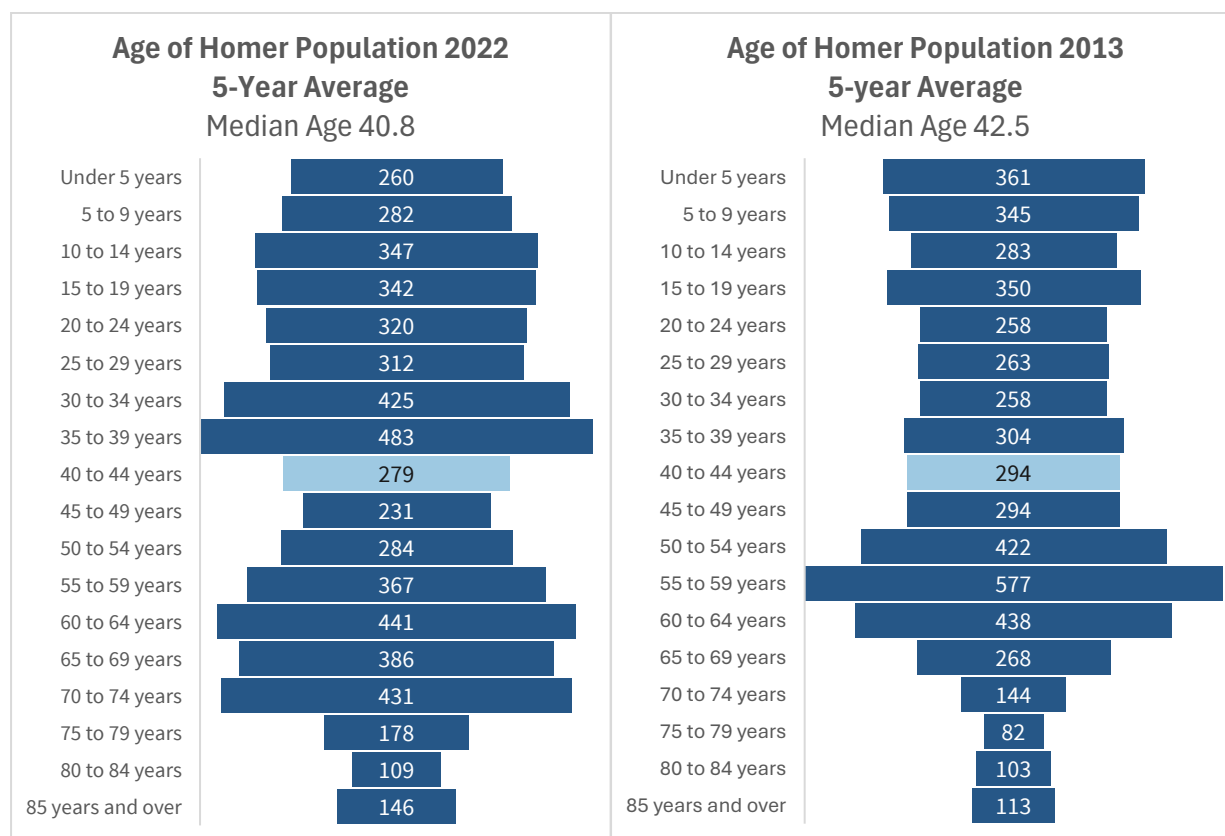
⁷ U.S. Census Bureau. "Age and Sex." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S0101, 2022, <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2022.S0101?g=160XX00US0233140.0238420.0271640&moe=false>. Accessed on March 18, 2024.

Similar to the Kenai Peninsula Borough and the state of Alaska, Homer has a large and growing senior population. Over the last 10 years, we have seen the population across Alaska aging, with people over 65 representing an increasing proportion of individuals in many communities.⁴ **Figure 5** shows that the 65 and over population in both Homer and the KPB has made up a larger share of the population compared to Alaska as a whole. Seniors have different needs from other age groups for their housing and medical care. Additionally, seniors may need additional transportation options for those who are no longer able to drive so they can stay connected and engaged in the Homer community.

The median age in Alaska increased from 33.1 in 2013 to 35.9 in 2022. During this time, KPB's median age increased slightly from 40.7 to 41.2. However, Homer experienced an interesting trend: the median age in Homer now was slightly younger in 2022 than it was in 2013, going from 42.5 to 40.8, while at the same time the percentage of the population that is age 65 and over has increased from 14% to 22%.

Figure 6 illustrates how the age distribution of the Homer population has changed from 2013 to 2022.⁵ In 2013, the population shares at each age group were fairly uniform, except for a distinct increase in the population in the 50–64 age range. In 2022, that cohort had aged to where they are now contributing to the increase in the older population. It also looks like there has been notable growth in the 30–39 age group from 2013 to 2022, but that growth does not appear to be accounted for with the existing population in 2013 aging. This would suggest that new Homer residents that migrated to the area from 2013 to 2022 were likely in that age range or slightly younger when they moved there.

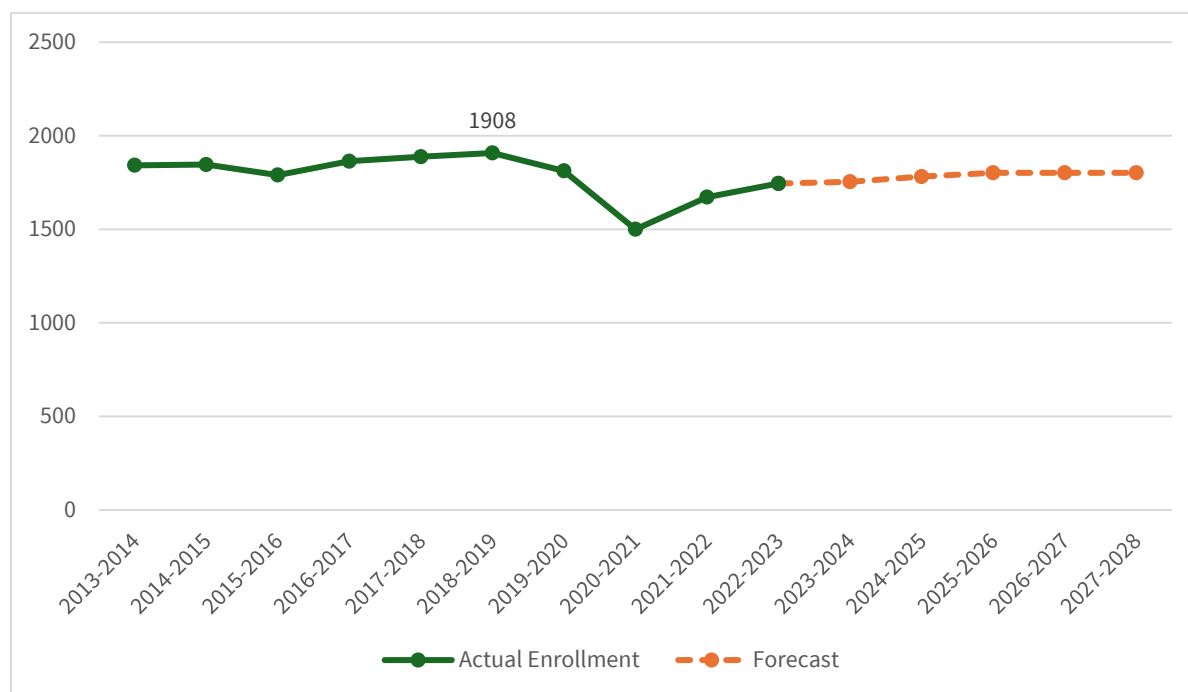
Figure 6. Comparison of Homer Population Age Distributions



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2022 data⁵

Enrollment in Homer area schools has fluctuated in recent years but has not rebounded fully from the dip during the pandemic. Homer is served by the Kenai Peninsula School District (KPBSD).⁶ **Figure 7** shows enrollment trends for what the KPBSD considers Homer area schools. Enrollment has fluctuated over the past 10 years, with a notable decline following the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, since then enrollment has recovered partially. Enrollment peaked in the 2018–2019 school year, with 1,908 students enrolled across all grades. KPBSD is forecasting increasing enrollment at the Homer area schools, while forecasting decreasing enrollment for the overall district.

Figure 7. Homer School Enrollment, Pre-Kindergarten to 12th Grade



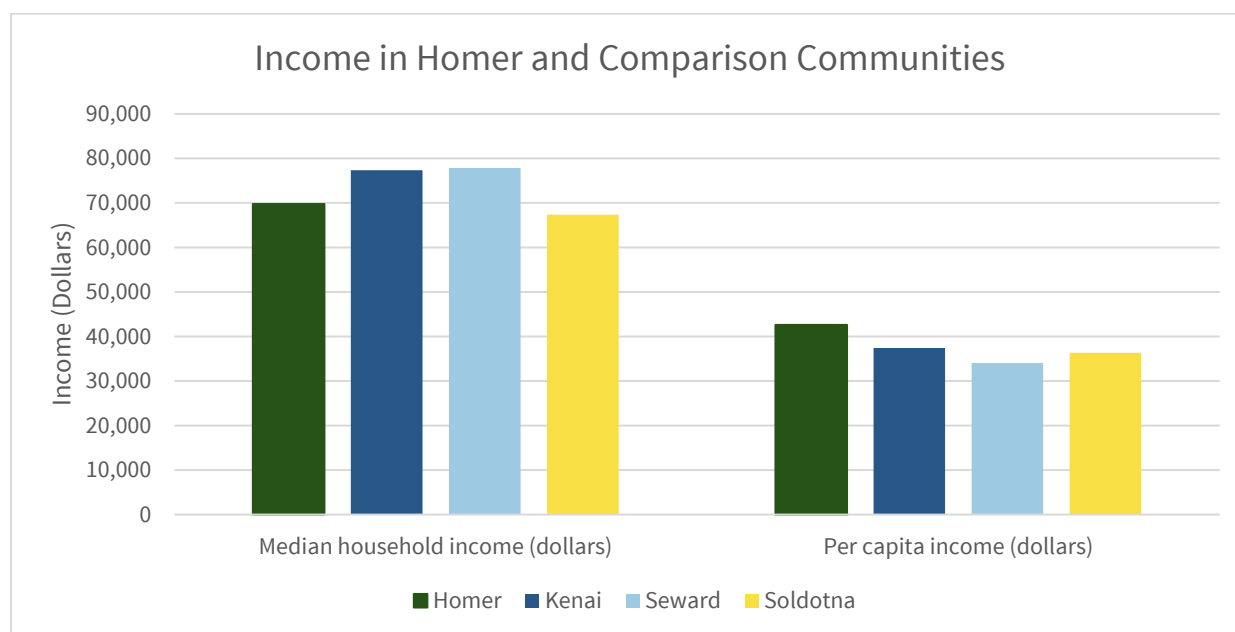
Source: Kenai Peninsula Borough School District⁸

⁸ Kenai Peninsula Borough School District. "Five-Year Enrollment Projection 2023-24 through 2027-28". November 4, 2022. <https://kpbsd.org/wp-content/uploads/departments/finance/budget-development/fy24/FY24-Projected-Enrollment-Document.pdf>. Accessed April 26, 2024

Our Economy

Homer residents have a higher per capita income than residents of comparison communities. **Figure 8** shows median household income and per capita income in Homer and comparison communities.⁹ Homer has the highest per capita income among comparison communities, though Kenai and Seward have higher median household incomes. From 2013 to 2022, Seward had the greatest increase (30%) in median household income, while Homer's increased by about 2% over the same period. Kenai and Soldotna both saw decreases in median household income on an inflation-adjusted basis. Homer has a lower percentage of residents below the poverty level (12.7%) than Kenai and Soldotna, though it is more than twice the level seen in Seward (6.1%).

Figure 8. Income in Homer and Comparison Communities



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2022 data⁷

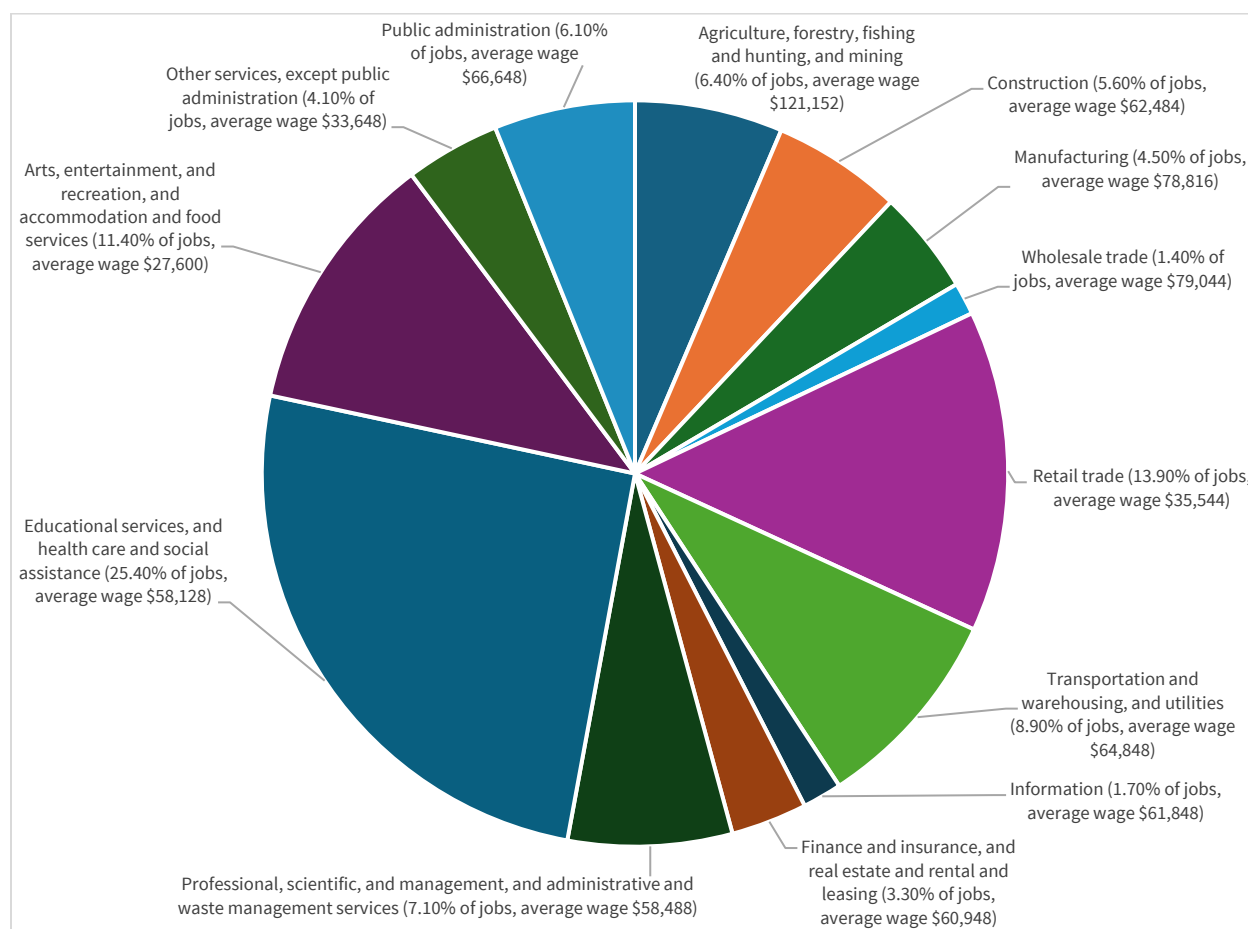
Homer has a diverse mix of industries. The three largest are 1) education, health care, and social assistance; 2) retail trade; and 3) arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services.¹⁰ **Figure 9** provides more detailed information on industries and wages in Homer. Based on monthly wage data for the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the average annual

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau. "Selected Economic Characteristics." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP03, 2022 & 2013, [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP03?q=per capita income&g=160XX00US0233140_0238420_0268560_0271640](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP03?q=per%20capita%20income&g=160XX00US0233140_0238420_0268560_0271640). Accessed on March 18, 2024.

¹⁰ Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. "Current Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Annual January to December 2022." 2022. <https://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/article/current-quarterly-census-employment-and-wages-qcew>. Accessed April 26, 2024

wage for educational services, health care, and social assistance is \$58,128, assuming year-round work at a typical wage. Although there is not one specific NAICS industry that is designated as “tourism”, the industries that would be the most affected by tourism are 1) transportation and warehousing; 2) administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; 3) arts, entertainment, and recreation; and 4) accommodation and food services¹¹. Retail Trade would also likely be impacted as well. The industries in the Kenai Peninsula borough with the highest average monthly wages were mining (\$11,331), management of companies and enterprises (\$10,569), and utilities (\$9,470).

Figure 9. Percentage of Homer Workforce by Industry and Annual Wages by Industry for the KPB



Note: This method of wage calculation may overinflate real annual earnings for the Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, and mining industry since much of the work is seasonal and not the same monthly earnings year-round.

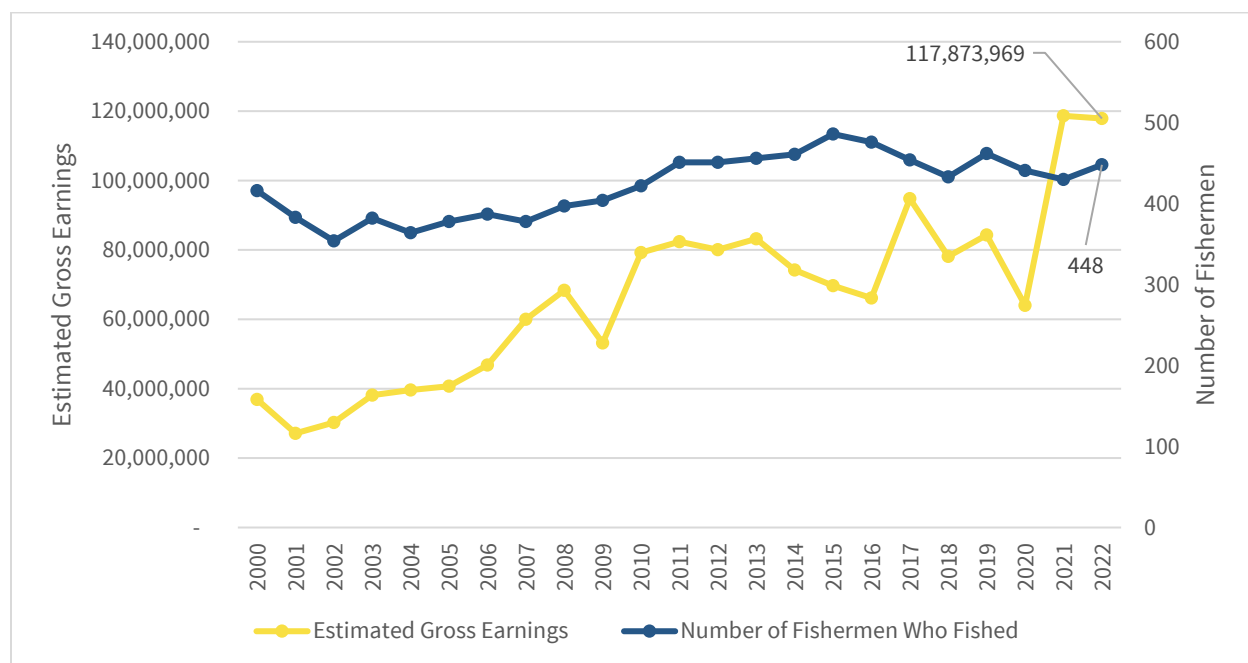
Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2022 data⁷; ADOLWD Current Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages⁸, Northern Economics Analysis

¹¹ The University of Texas at San Antonio. “Tourism, Travel, and Hospitality” <https://libguides.utsa.edu/c.php?g=485669&p=3731491>. Accessed April 29, 2024

Homer is a community with strong ties to the commercial fishing industry. **Figure 10** shows the estimated gross earnings and the number of Homer residents who were commercial fishermen.¹² The number of commercial fishermen in Homer peaked in 2015 at 486. Estimated gross earnings have been trending upward, peaking in 2021 at just below \$120 million. The large spike in 2021 and 2022 was likely the result of higher than usual prices per pound of seafood, combined with a larger than usual catch.¹³ The industry saw the largest salmon run in the past 100 years in 2022.

Salmon was the largest fishery, accounting for \$79.5 million of the total gross earnings in 2022. However, much of those earnings came from salmon caught in Bristol Bay, not in the waters immediately adjacent to Homer. Kenai, Seward, and Soldotna had much smaller gross earnings in 2022 than Homer. In comparison to other Alaska fishing communities, estimated 2022 gross earnings in Homer were nearly double those of Petersburg, while Kodiak had slightly higher earnings at an estimated \$124.2 million.

Figure 10. Estimated Gross Earnings and Number of Fishermen



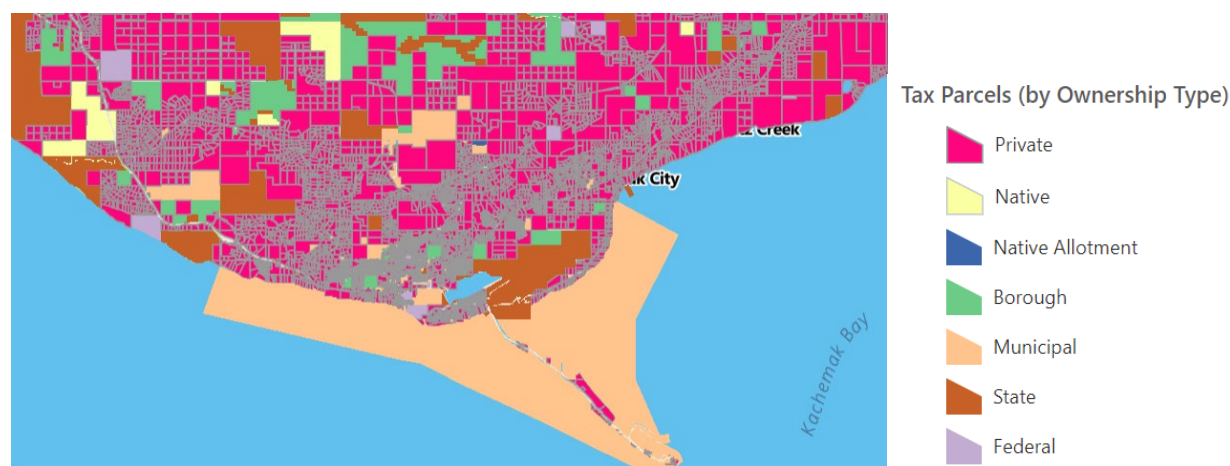
Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission⁹

¹² Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, Fishery Statistics – Participation & Earnings, Permit & Fishing Activity By Year, State, Census Area, or City. 2022. <https://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2022/122256.htm> Accessed March 18, 2024.

¹³ Working, Mark. "Wild Alaskan Salmon- An Industry in a Crunch". *ZacharyScott Insight*. September 2023. <https://zacharyscott.com/wild-alaskan-salmon-an-industry-in-a-crunch/>. Accessed April 26, 2024.

Land Ownership

Figure 11. Land Ownership in the Homer Area



Source: ViewKPB¹⁴

Figure 11 shows the land ownership in Homer, which highlights a few key trends. Much of the land in the city of Homer is privately owned. The Homer spit is a mix of municipal and private land. Aside from the spit, the waterfront in Homer is mostly privately owned, with a few areas of state or federal ownership.

The 2019 KPB Comprehensive Plan included additional information about land ownership in the borough.¹⁵ The KPB is largely publicly owned (87%), including federal (65%), state (21%), and local government land (1%). Of the remaining lands in the borough, 9% are owned by Native corporations and 3% are private owners. The Cook Inlet Regional Corporation is the largest private landowner in KPB, with over 330,000 acres of surface lands. However, when looking at established communities in the KPB, they have much higher rates of private ownership and different patterns from the rural land that influences broader KPB patterns.

Other comparison communities appear to follow similar land ownership patterns to Homer, in that they have more private ownership relative to the KPB. However, it appears that Homer has less Alaska Native owned lands immediately adjacent to it compared with other KPB communities. Homer also has less municipal owned land compared to the comparison communities.

¹⁴ ViewKPB, <https://geo.kpb.us/vertigisstudio/web/?app=ee8eef8b5c55417a8d2635a13658a76f>. Accessed April 26, 2024

¹⁵ Kenai Peninsula Borough. 2019 Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan. https://www.kpb.us/images/KPB/PLN/PlansReports/Comp_Plan/2019_KPB_Comprehensive_Plan.pdf. Accessed April 26, 2024

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U.S. Census Bureau. "Selected Economic Characteristics." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP03, 2013, [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP03?q=per capita income&g=160XX00US0233140,0238420,0268560,0271640](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP03?q=per%20capita%20income&g=160XX00US0233140,0238420,0268560,0271640). Accessed on March 18, 2024.

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Appendix G: City of Homer Fiscal Trends

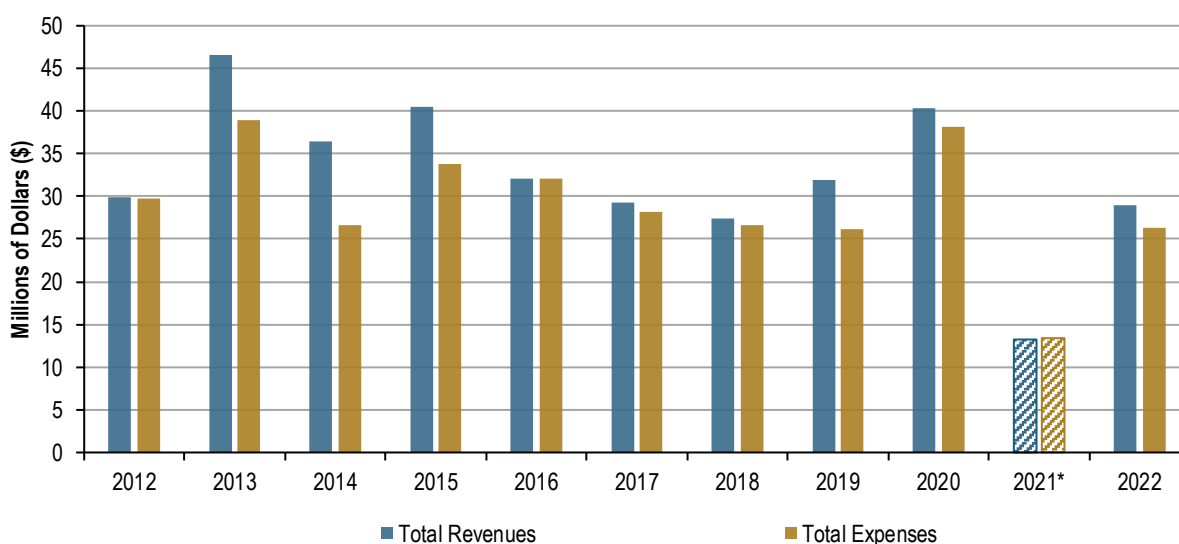
Fiscal Trends

Prepared by Northern Economics, Inc.
July 10, 2024

City Revenues and Cost of Service

Over the years, the City of Homer's annual revenues and expenses have fluctuated. It is important to note that in 2021, the accounting method changed from a calendar year to a fiscal year, so the 2021 data only cover 6 months instead of 12. As seen in Figure 1, total revenues exceeded total expenses in 9 out of 11 years—in 6 of those years, by a considerable margin. The two years in which expenses exceeded revenues were 2016 and 2021, resulting in \$57,641 and \$169,125 deficits respectively for those years. Compared to the gains made in other years, these were both small deficits.

Figure 1. Revenues and Expenses for the City of Homer, 2012–2022 (Millions of 2022 dollars)



*Note: *The City changed from a calendar year to a fiscal year, resulting in 2021 only covering six months. As a result, the revenues and expenses shown for 2021 reflect six months of activity. A full fiscal year is shown for 2022 (July 1, 2021–June 30, 2022).*

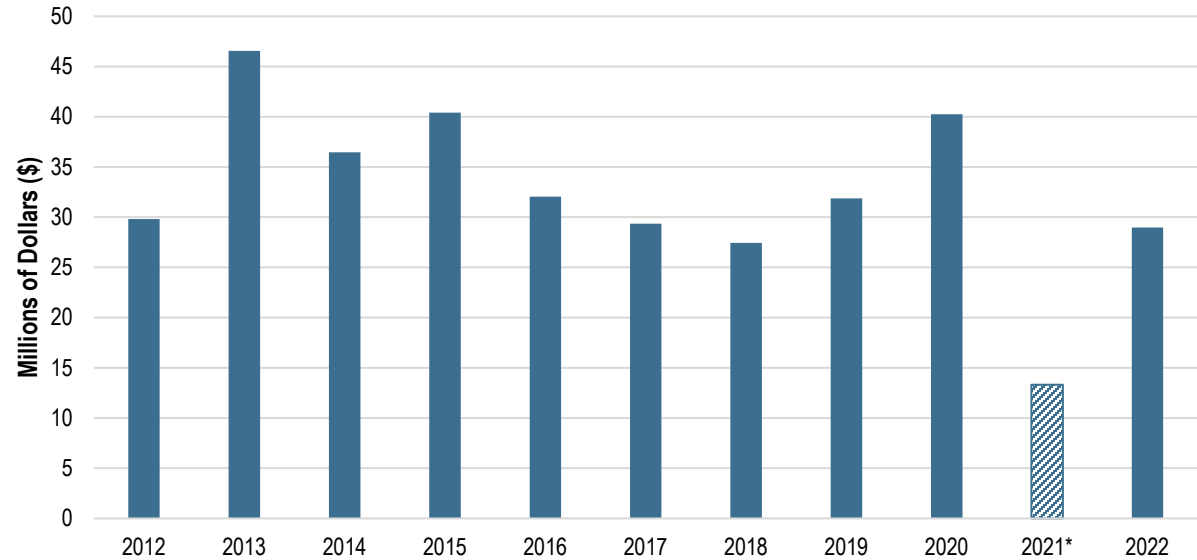
Source: City of Homer (2012–2022), U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for inflation adjustments (2023), and Northern Economics analysis

Revenues

Figure 2 shows total revenue by year from 2012 to 2022, in 2022 dollars. City revenue experienced a slightly negative compound annual growth rate of -0.29% after being adjusted for inflation from 2012 to 2022. The total revenue in 2022 was about 3% less than the total revenue in 2012. It is worth noting that this year was still close enough to the pandemic that it might not be truly representative of the overall trend. When only examining pre-pandemic data, the compound annual growth for revenues was 3.82%, and when adjusted for inflation, the revenues in 2020 were 35% greater than they were in 2012. The total revenues have fluctuated between 2012 and 2022, and there have been periods of growth and periods of shrinkage. One driving factor in revenue fluctuations is operating and capital grants, which are received periodically.

The fastest growing revenue observed was sales tax (3.32% annual compound growth). Port and harbor revenue experienced compound annual growth of 1.11% from 2012 to 2022 after being adjusted for inflation. Both charges for services and property taxes also grew slightly (0.4% and 0.3% compound annual growth). Among various charges for services, the fastest growing was public safety (4.96% compound annual growth), and the revenues in 2022 were 62% greater than the revenues in 2012 when adjusted for inflation. The fastest growing services within the general fund were ambulance services (10.99% compound annual growth) and miscellaneous services (5.72% compound annual growth). After being adjusted for inflation, revenues from ambulance services were 2.8 times greater in 2022 than 2012, and revenues from miscellaneous services were 1.74 times greater in 2022 than 2012.

Figure 2. City of Homer Annual Revenue, 2012–2022 (Millions of 2022 dollars)



*Note: *The amount shown for 2021 represents six months, due to the change from a calendar year to a fiscal year.*
Source: City of Homer (2012–2022), U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for inflation adjustments (2023), and Northern Economics analysis

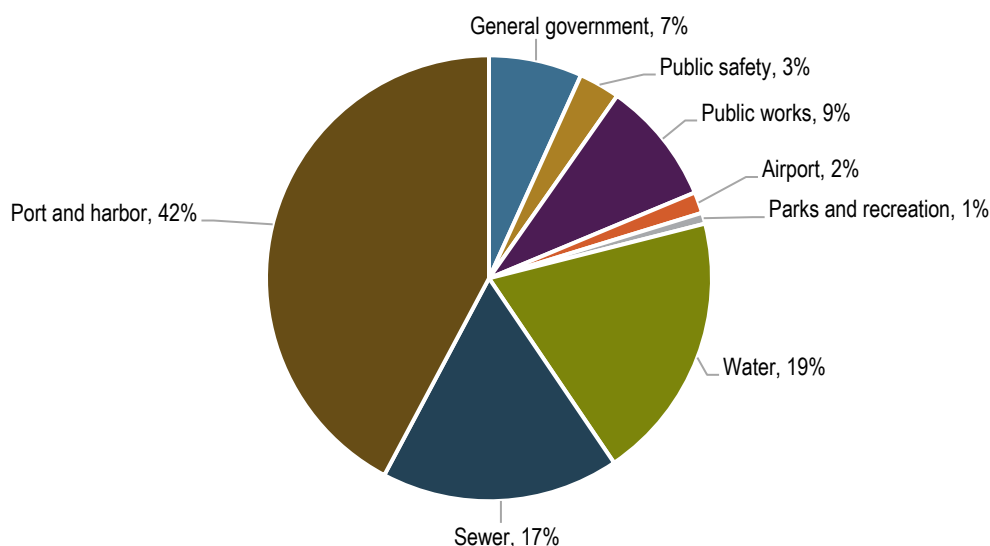
Table 1 shows the breakdown of significant sources of revenue for the City of Homer over time, adjusted for inflation. Typically, the revenue source that contributed the most total dollars was sales taxes (43% of total revenue in 2022). Charges for services was another significant revenue contributor (38% of total revenue in 2022). Figure 3 shows the average share of charges for service revenue by category. Within those categories, the greatest contributors were port and harbor (51%), water (18%), and sewer (17%). Port and harbor revenues were stable throughout the period when adjusted for inflation, with a compound annual growth rate of 1.11%.

Table 1. Inflation-Adjusted City of Homer Revenues, 2012, 2016, 2020, and 2022 (Millions of 2022 dollars)

	2012	2016	2020	2022
Charges for services, Port and harbor	\$ 4.96	\$ 5.26	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.19
Charges for services, Water	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.39	\$ 1.95
Charges for services, Sewer	\$ 1.97	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.81
Operating grants and contributions	\$ 2.06	\$ 1.33	\$ 12.44	\$ 1.35
Capital grants and contributions	\$ 3.27	\$ 5.06	\$ 0.75	\$ 1.20
Property tax	\$ 3.80	\$ 3.89	\$ 4.24	\$ 3.91
Sales tax	\$ 8.90	\$ 9.20	\$ 10.15	\$ 12.34
Other Revenues	\$ 2.69	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.72	\$ 1.22

Source: City of Homer (2015, 2016, 2020, 2022), U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for inflation adjustments (2023), and Northern Economics analysis

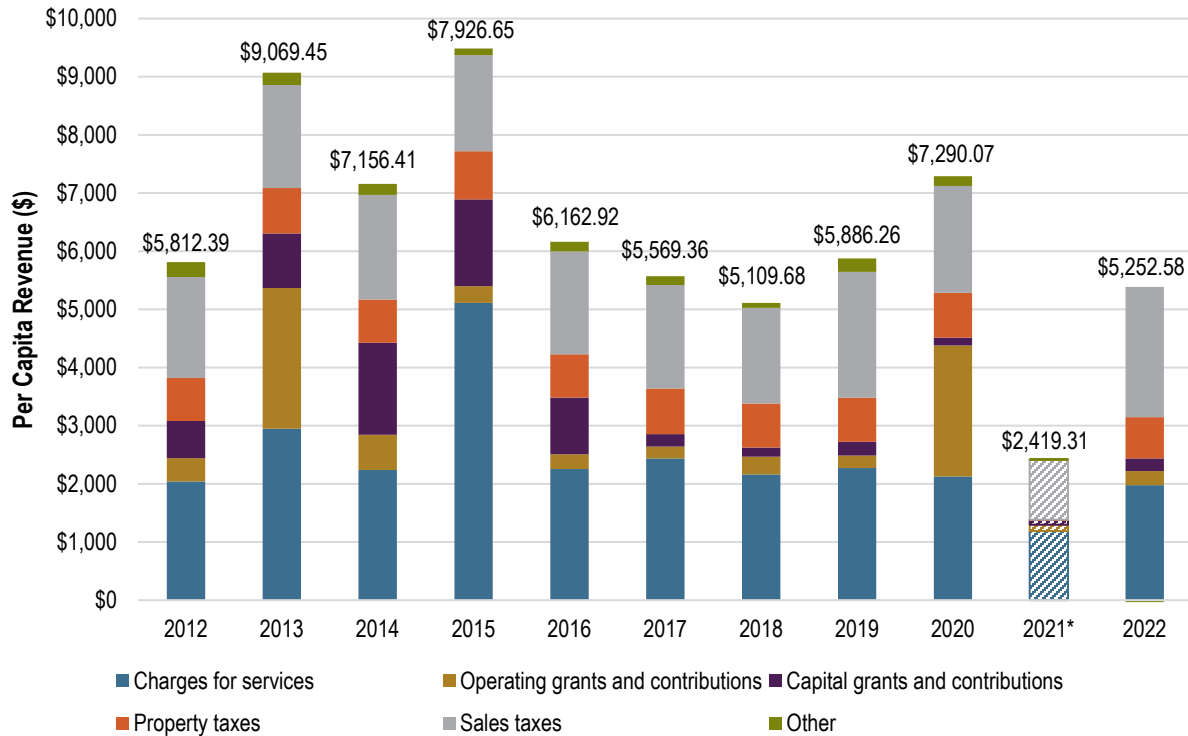
Figure 3. Average Share of Charges for Services by Category, 2012–2022



Source: City of Homer (2012–2022), U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for inflation adjustments (2023), and Northern Economics analysis

Homer's population has increased over the past decade, growing 0.73% on average each year from 2012 to 2020 (ADOLWD 2024a, 2024b, 2024c). The population in 2022 was 7.48% greater than in 2012. Figure 4 shows annual revenues for 2012–2022 per capita and demonstrates the fluctuating nature of total revenues. Prior to the pandemic, revenues were on a downward trend, reaching a low in 2018. However, from 2018 to 2020, there was a rapid increase until the pandemic. It is hard to say whether the increasing pattern would have continued if it were not interrupted by the pandemic. The largest sources of revenue per capita were charges for services and sales tax. Infrequently, operating grants and contributions had one of the highest per capita revenues, but this is only when large grants were received.

Figure 4. Per Capita Revenue by Category 2012–2022 (2022 dollars)



Note: *The amount shown for 2021 represents six months, due to the change from a calendar year to a fiscal year.

Source: City of Homer (2012–2022), ADOLWD (2024a, 2024b, 2024c), U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for inflation adjustments (2023), and Northern Economics analysis

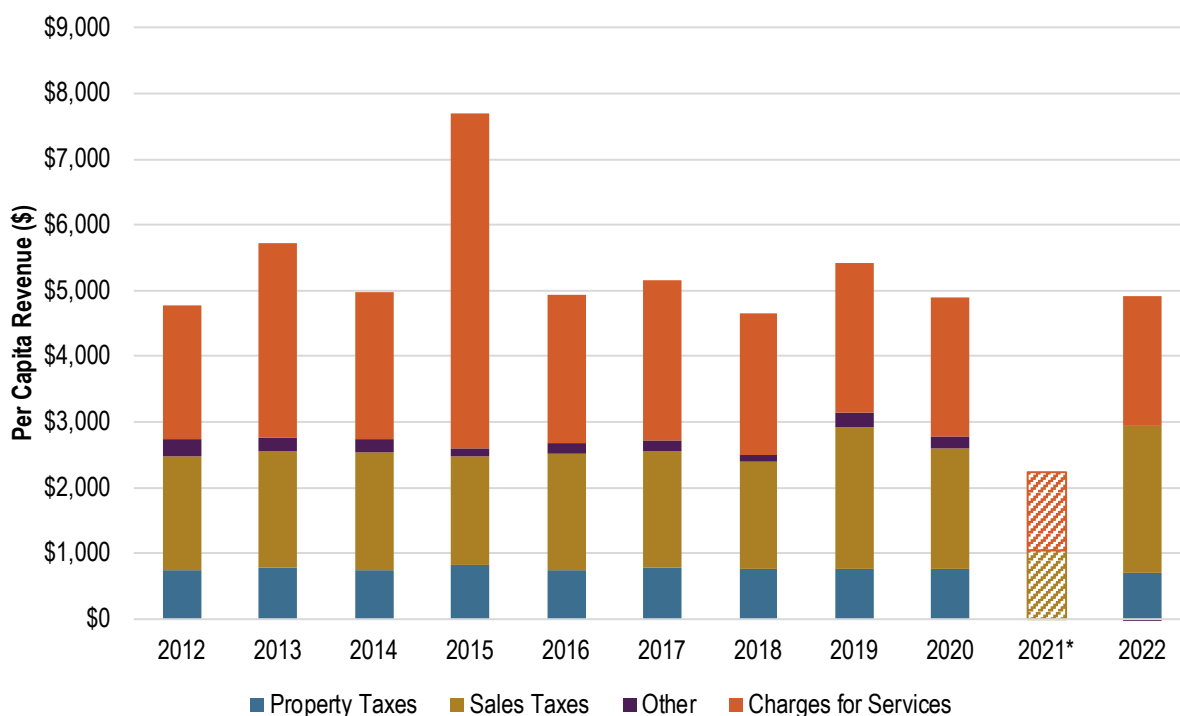
Looking at the broadest level of revenue categories, there were many categories that decreased on a per capita basis when including data for 2012–2022. However, when looking at the 2012–2020 period, most of the revenue categories experienced slight annual growth. This would suggest that 2022 may still be a recovery year from the pandemic, but since there are no data for 2023 yet, it is hard to say if the outlook is positive. However, even in years where revenues are lower, typically expenses have been lower as well, which is discussed in greater depth in the expenses section of this analysis.

When including 2022, total revenues shrank by 1% per year, and most revenue categories shrank or were stable. Sales tax and public safety were the only exceptions, growing 2.6% and 4.2% annually per capita. However, when only including pre-pandemic data from 2012 to 2020, most revenue categories grew slightly on a per capita basis. Total revenue for the period grew at 2.9% annually per capita. The revenue categories that had the greatest annual growth rates per capita were public safety (4.4%), general government (3.6%), and port and harbor (0.8%).

Figure 5 shows revenues without capital or operating grants and contributions to help isolate trends in the other, more consistent, sources of revenue. One notable exception within Figure 5 is 2015, in which there were unusually high revenues in the charges for services category. In 2014 and 2016, charges for services typically brought in between \$11 million and \$12 million. However, in 2015 there were special

assessments collected related to the natural gas pipeline, which boosted charges for services revenue to just over \$26 million (City of Homer 2015). As shown in Figure 5, revenues per capita are generally stable at around \$5,000, when we exclude capital and operating grants and contributions. As a result, it seems reasonable to anticipate that if no additional revenue streams are realized, the city should anticipate generating around \$5,000 in revenue per capita.

Figure 5. Per Capita Revenue by Category 2012 – 2022, Excluding Grants and Contributions (2022 dollars)



Note: *The amount shown for 2021 represents six months, due to the change from a calendar year to a fiscal year.

Source: City of Homer (2012–2022), ADOLWD (2024a, 2024b, 2024c), U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for inflation adjustments (2023), and Northern Economics analysis

City Expenses and Cost of Services

Total expenses in 2022 were less than total expenses in 2012 after being adjusted for inflation. However, this does not tell the whole story. Post-pandemic data are not the most reliable due to an accounting methodology change that impacted 2021, 2022 being a relatively low year in both revenue and expenses, and 2023 data not yet being available for comparison with 2022. For these reasons, this analysis has included discussion both including and omitting post 2020 data.

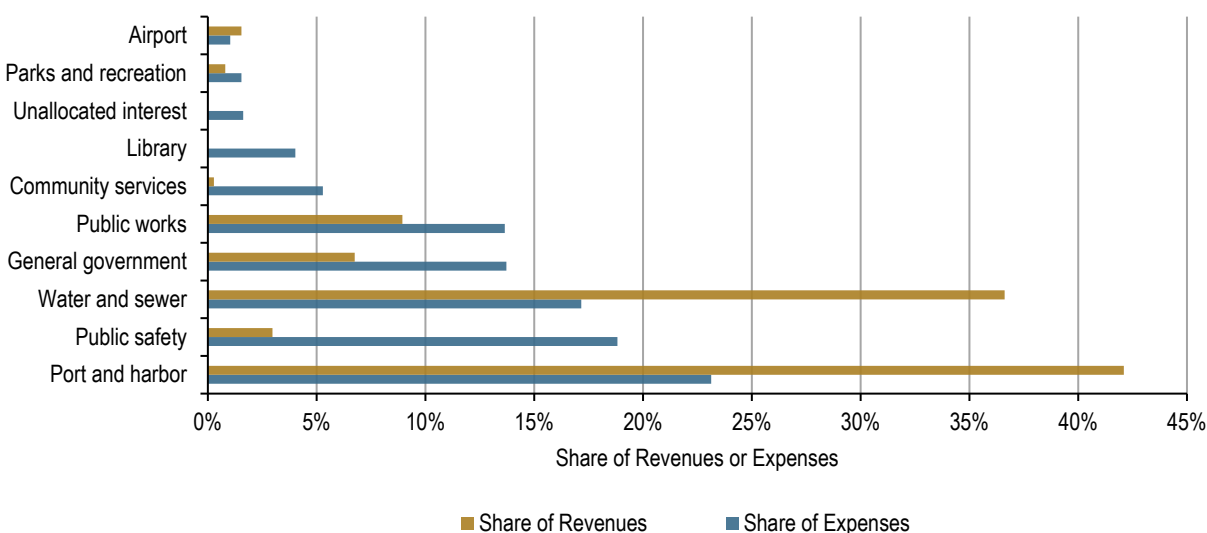
For 2012–2022, total expenses per capita decreased with a compounded annual rate of -1.9%. All categories of expenses decreased except for public safety expenses, which increased 1.9% annually.

When excluding the partial year in 2021, the average per capita expenses for 2012–2022 after being adjusted for inflation were \$5,819.80, compared with \$6,523.58 per capita revenues.

Port and harbor, public safety, and water and sewer make up the largest share of service-related expenses on average. The port and harbor alone accounts for 23% of expenses, which is offset by its making up 42.1% of revenues from services. Other significant expenditures include public safety (18.8% of expenses), and water and sewer (17.17% of expenses). Public safety did not generate a significant share of revenues from services to balance out the expenditures (2.97% of revenues). However, water and sewer generated 36.6% of revenues for services. Figure 6 compares the average share of service-related revenues compared to the share of expenses for various programs and services for 2012–2022. Not all programs and government functions exist for the purpose of generating revenue, and some are necessary government functions or community services. As a result, expenses tend to be more broadly shared across all programs and government functions, while revenues are concentrated in a few different programs.

Table 2 shows the breakdown of significant expenditures for the City of Homer over time, adjusted for inflation. Typically, the department that accounted for the greatest expense was port and harbor (22% of total expenses in 2022). Public safety was another significant source of expenses (22% of total expenses in 2022).

Figure 6. Average Share of Revenues and Share of Expenses by Program/Government Function, 2012–2022



Note: The calculations for revenues and expenses excluded operating and capital grants and contributions to capture the true program cost versus the amount of revenue it generates. Additionally, revenues from taxes are excluded from the 100% total since there is not a tax-specific expense with which to compare.

Source: City of Homer (2012–2022) and Northern Economics analysis

Table 2. Inflation-Adjusted City of Homer Expenses, 2012, 2016, 2020, 2022 (Millions of 2022 dollars)

	2012	2016	2020	2022
Port and Harbor	\$ 5.89	\$ 8.75	\$ 6.68	\$ 5.83
Public Safety	\$ 6.02	\$ 6.23	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.81
Public Works	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.76	\$ 4.62	\$ 4.39
Water and Sewer	\$ 5.82	\$ 5.40	\$ 4.99	\$ 4.38
General Government	\$ 4.92	\$ 4.12	\$ 5.58	\$ 4.20
Other Expenses	\$ 3.71	\$ 3.85	\$ 10.46	\$ 1.76

Source: City of Homer (2012–2022), U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for inflation adjustments (2023), and Northern Economics analysis

Some programs generate enough revenues to cover well over their expenses without any other grants or contributions, and others do not. Many programs generate enough revenues to be mostly self-supporting with the revenue they generate from their charges for services. This leaves a relatively small deficit to make up through operating and capital grants and other tax-based revenues. Some programs are designated as “business-type activity”, meaning they should recover all or most of its costs through user fees and charges. This includes water and sewer, and port and harbor. Usually, the port and harbor covers most of its expenses through charges for services and leaves a relatively small portion that needs to be covered through other means of support. The other programs covering most of their expenses are designed so that they can be primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue.

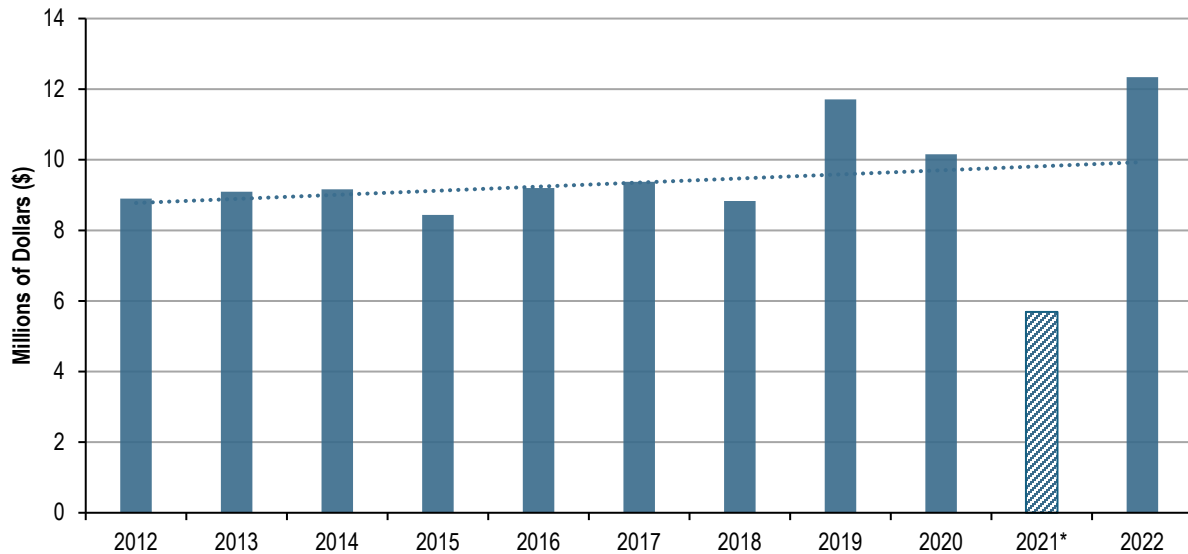
Taxation

The City of Homer receives sales tax revenue and property tax revenue. The Kenai Peninsula Borough (KPB) collects tax revenue on behalf of the city and then distributes it.

Sales Tax

The City of Homer collects a year-round 7.85% sales tax (4.85% of which is for the city) with a \$500 cap (KPB 2024b). It is the second highest tax rate in the borough behind Seldovia, which charges 9.5% seasonally (April through September). The city’s tax rate has been in effect since January 1, 2019, when it increased from 4.5% to finance the bonds for a police station. The increase expires once enough funds have been generated to pay all the debt service. Figure 7 shows the inflation-adjusted sales tax revenue from 2012 to 2022. Excluding 2021 from the calculation, sales tax revenue has grown an average of about 4% year over year from 2012–2022. The 33% increase from 2018 to 2019 was the result of the previously mentioned city sales tax increase.

Figure 7. Homer Sales Tax Revenues 2012–2022 (Millions of 2022 dollars)



*Note: *The amount shown for 2021 represents six months, due to the change from a calendar year to a fiscal year.*

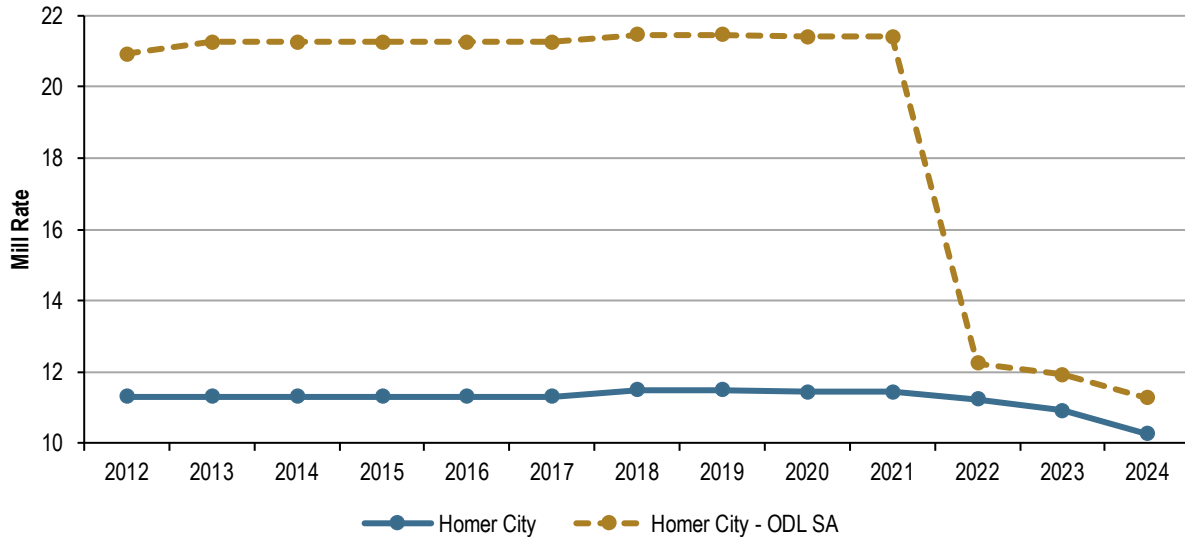
Source: City of Homer (2012–2022), U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for inflation adjustments (2023), and Northern Economics analysis

On a per-capita basis, sales tax revenue in 2012 was \$1,734.81 and in 2022 it was \$2,237.71 per person, demonstrating real growth relative to the population and inflation. It is likely that the increase in tax revenue per capita came from both an increase in spending as well as an increase in the tax rate in 2019.

Property Tax

Property tax is collected by the KPB and then distributed to the cities, including Homer. The mill rate is the dollar amount of property taxes collected per \$1,000 of assessed property value. In the City of Homer, the 2024 tax year mill rate is 10.26. Of the total 10.26 mill rate, 4.50 of that is for the City of Homer, 4.30 is for the Borough (standard across all properties in the borough), 0.34 is for paying off debts related to special projects, and 1.12 is for South Hospital (KPB 2024a). Figure 8 shows the mill rates in Homer from 2012 to 2024. As noted below the figure, a higher rate was assessed in the Homer City Ocean Drive Loop Service Area (ODL SA) to cover the cost of necessary seawall repairs that benefited the residents of that area. After funding the needs, the special assessment was removed in 2022. Over time, the mill rates have remained stable for the Homer area with small fluctuations. The general rate in the city hovers around 11 mills.

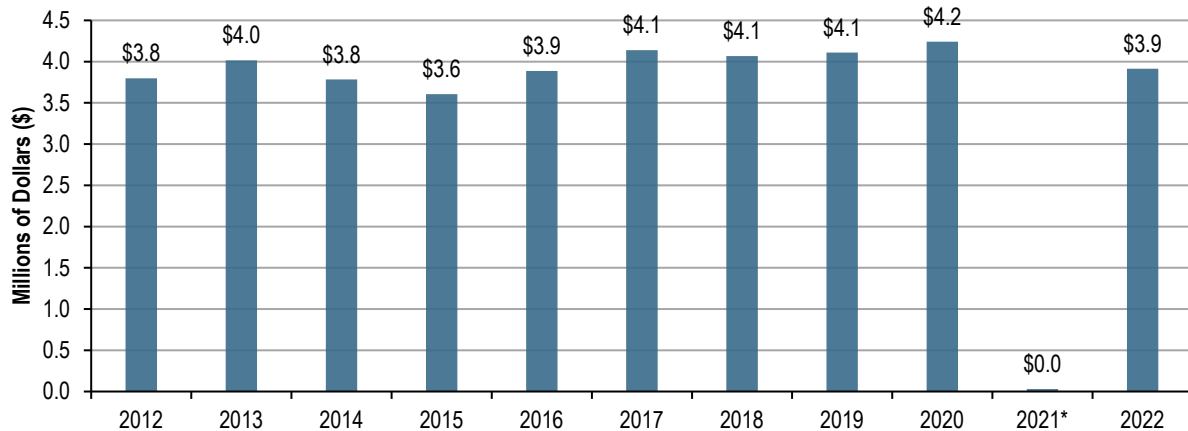
Figure 8. Historic Mill Rates Homer, 2012-2024



Note: Homer City – ODL SA refers to the Homer City Ocean Drive Loop Service Area, which had an increased mill rate to help cover seawall repairs (City of Homer 2020b).

Source: KPB (2024a)

Figure 9. City of Homer Property Tax Revenues, 2012–2022 (Millions of 2022 dollars)



Note: *2021 is not shown, due to changes in tracking from a calendar year to a fiscal year.

Source: City of Homer (2012–2022), U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for inflation adjustments (2023), and Northern Economics analysis

As can be seen in Figure 9, total property tax revenues have been steady from 2012 to 2022, increasing by about half a percent each year. However, one trend that could impact future property tax revenues received by the city is an aging population, since there are property tax exemptions for senior citizens. For residents who are 65 or older or are disabled veterans, the KPB exempts the first \$150,000 of property valuation.

The population over the age of 65 in the KPB increased from 11.3% of the population in 2012 to 18.6% in 2022. Homer has an even greater share of people over the age of 65 than the KPB and that share has been increasing as well (USCB 2022). In the KPB, there were 3,700 approved property tax exemption applications in 2012, compared to 6,704 approved applicants in 2022 (ADCCED 2024). This increase represented a 6.06% increase each year on average from 2012 to 2022. After being adjusted for inflation, the equivalent of \$5,527,965 dollars were exempted in 2012, compared to \$8,914,444 in 2022, a 61% increase. Considering optional tax exemptions in the KPB, the overall percentage of the tax base exempted has fluctuated, peaking at 31.3% in 2014 and going as low as 18.6% in 2013 (ADCCED 2024). In 2022, the percent of the tax base exempted was 20.7%. This could result in less revenue for the city when funds are redistributed to it from the KPB if the borough is generating less revenue.

Fiscal Challenges and Trajectory

The state's fiscal situation is still uncertain. As a result, the city cannot count on some of the same sources of state funding as it has in the past for certain programs. The pandemic also caused additional uncertainty in future revenue and expenditure activities for the city. The city will be utilizing federal funding from the American Rescue Plan Act–Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds in 2023-2024. An additional source of financial vulnerability is the city's water and sewer utility fund. The challenge is that the city owns expensive and expansive treatment, collection, and distribution infrastructure. However, there are few customers to pay for maintenance and operations of the systems. The proposed best course of action has been to infill and hook up customers where the infrastructure already exists, avoiding additional build-out capital costs (City of Homer 2022).

Additionally, the city's FY24/25 budget notes that Homer is currently facing challenges meeting increasing demands for services while dealing with high inflation following the pandemic (City of Homer 2023). As a result, despite revenue growth, the buying power of the revenue growth has been hurt by market price increases. Supply chain disruptions have also been challenging for the city following the pandemic. However, there has also been an increase in visitation from independent tourists. While in the short term the rate of revenue increase is close to the rate of expense increases for cost of goods and services, the hope is that as inflation eases revenues will continue to remain strong and increase.

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Appendix H: Land Use and Environment Chapter Background

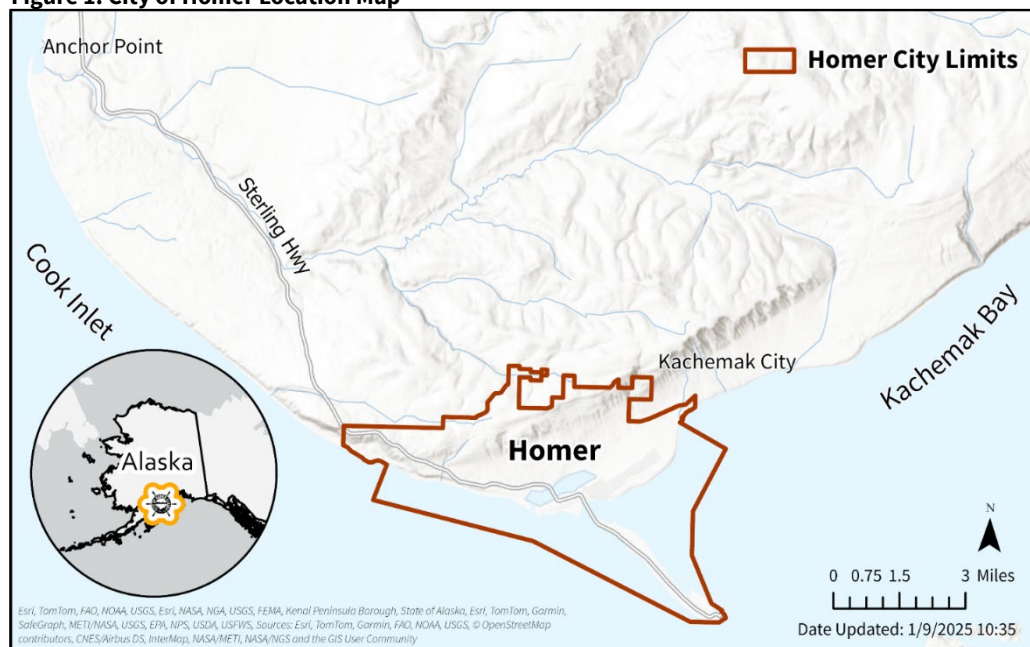
Supplemental Maps

This appendix provides a series of supplemental maps that informed development of the Future Land Use Map and corresponding policies in the Land Use and Environment chapter of the Core Plan. These figures present key background data on land ownership, existing land use patterns, current zoning, and environmental conditions within the City of Homer. Together, they offer geographic context and spatial analysis that supported the planning process.

Figures included in this appendix:

- **Figure 1:** City of Homer Location Map
- **Figure 2:** City of Homer Ownership Map
- **Figure 3:** City of Homer Current Land Uses Map
- **Figure 4:** City of Homer Zoning Map
- **Figure 5:** Environmental Constraints Overlay
- **Figure 6:** Environmental Constraints Overlay: Conditions
- **Figure 7:** Table of Descriptions in Environmental Constraints Overlay: Conditions
- **Figure 8:** Environmental Constraints Overlay: Designations

Figure 1: City of Homer Location Map



These maps represent the best available data at the time of plan drafting and were used to identify development opportunities and environmental limitations across the community.

Figure 2: City of Homer Ownership Map

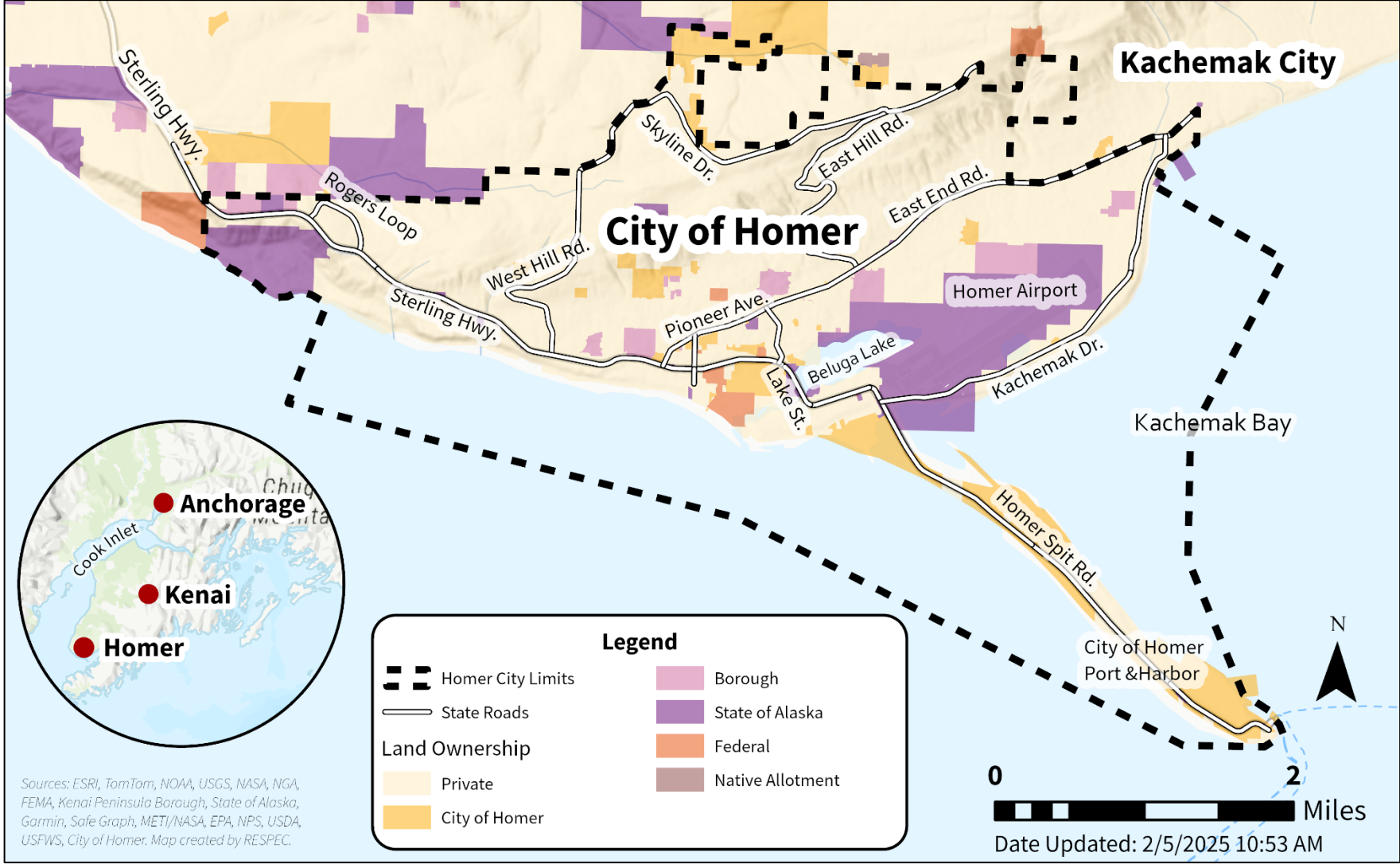


Figure 3: City of Homer Current Land Uses Map

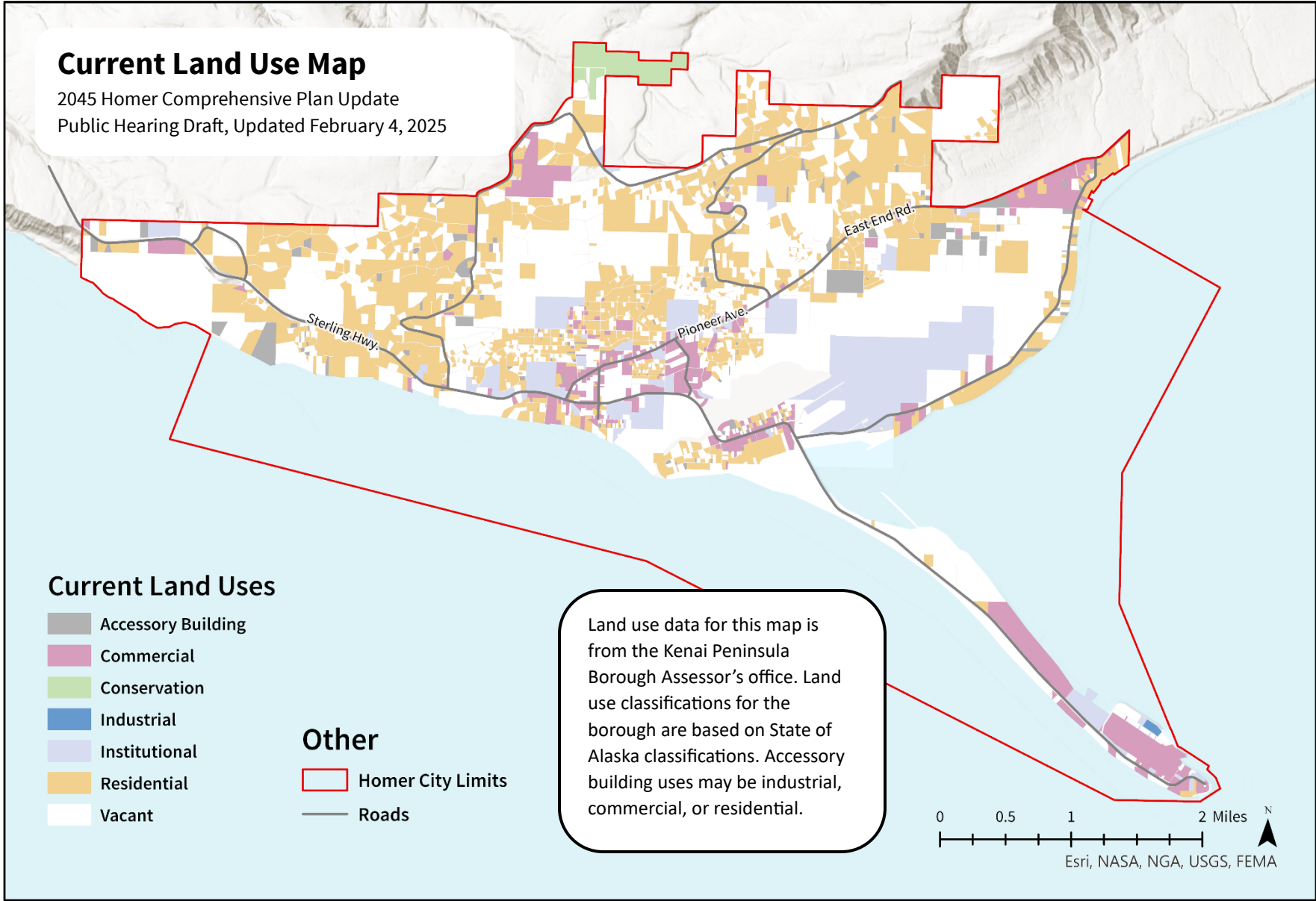
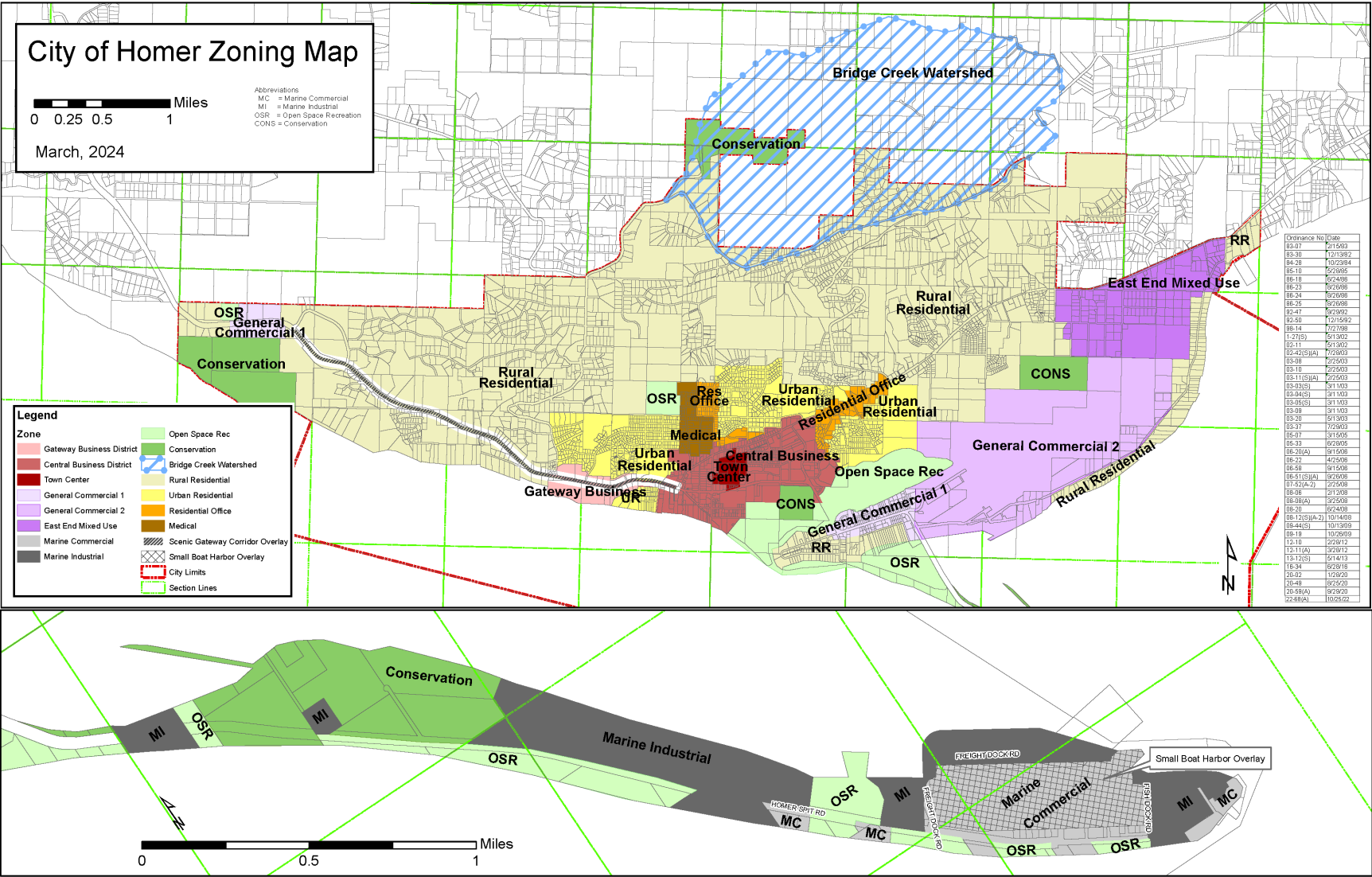


Figure 4: City of Homer Zoning Map



Environmental Constraints Overlay

The Environmental Constraints Overlay is a planning tool developed to support the Future Land Use Map and guide long-term land use policy decisions. It brings together a range of environmental data to illustrate where physical and ecological conditions may present limitations to development or require special consideration. The overlay is organized below into two maps:

- **Conditions** include physical characteristics of the landscape that may pose risks or limitations for development, such as watersheds, steep slopes, scarps, floodplains, hydric soils, and areas of high erosion potential.
- **Designations** include areas that are formally recognized by public entities for conservation or ecological value, such as the Homer Airport Critical Habitat Area.

The Environmental Constraints Overlay accompanies the Future Land Use Map's base designations for the Plan. It provides a general illustration of environmental constraints that may affect development, based on approximate data. **It is not intended to serve as a definitive guide for site-specific decisions.** Detailed technical analysis should be conducted as part of any proposed site development to fully assess conditions. Additionally, users are encouraged to consult the original source data for each mapped constraint; citations for these sources are provided below.

Figure 5: Environmental Constraints Overlay

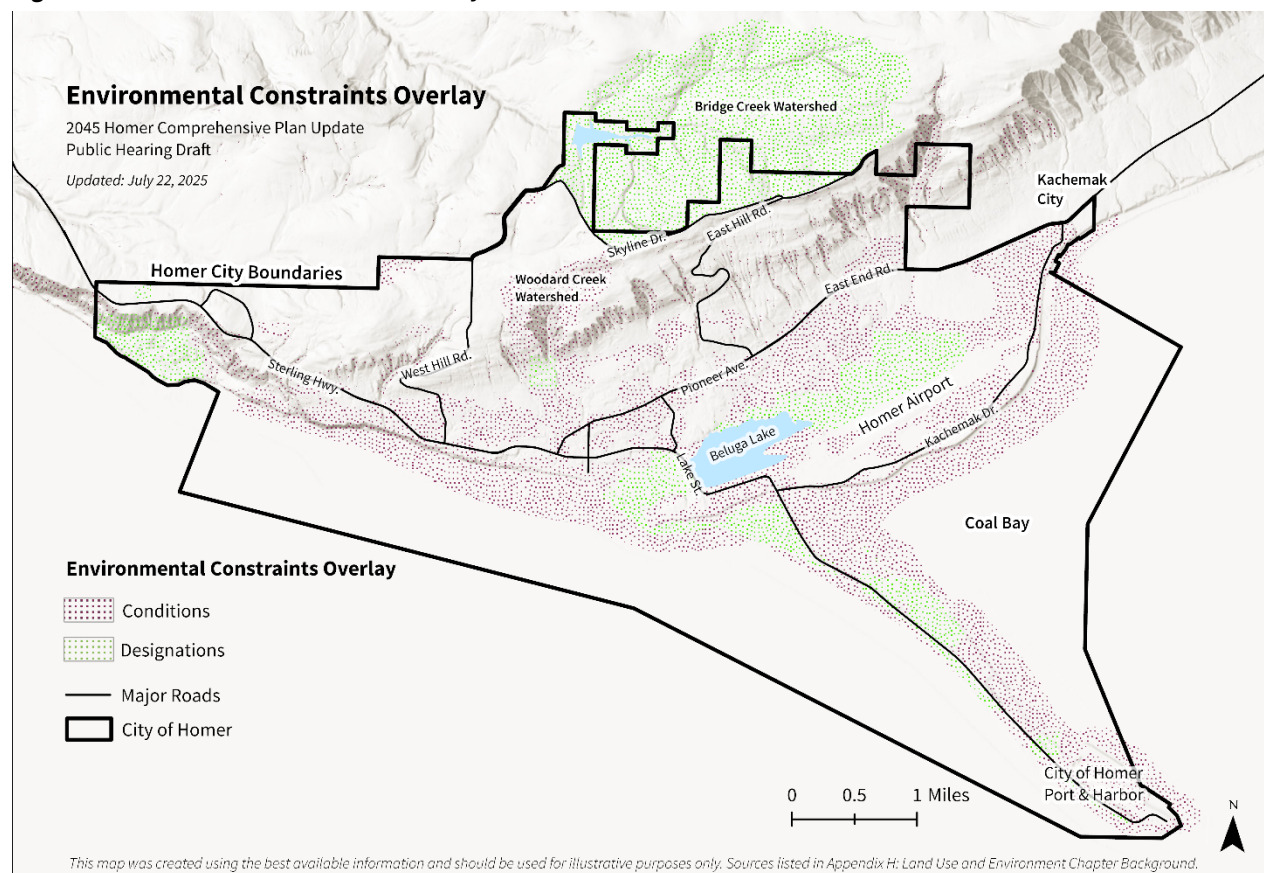


Figure 6: Environmental Constraints Overlay: Conditions

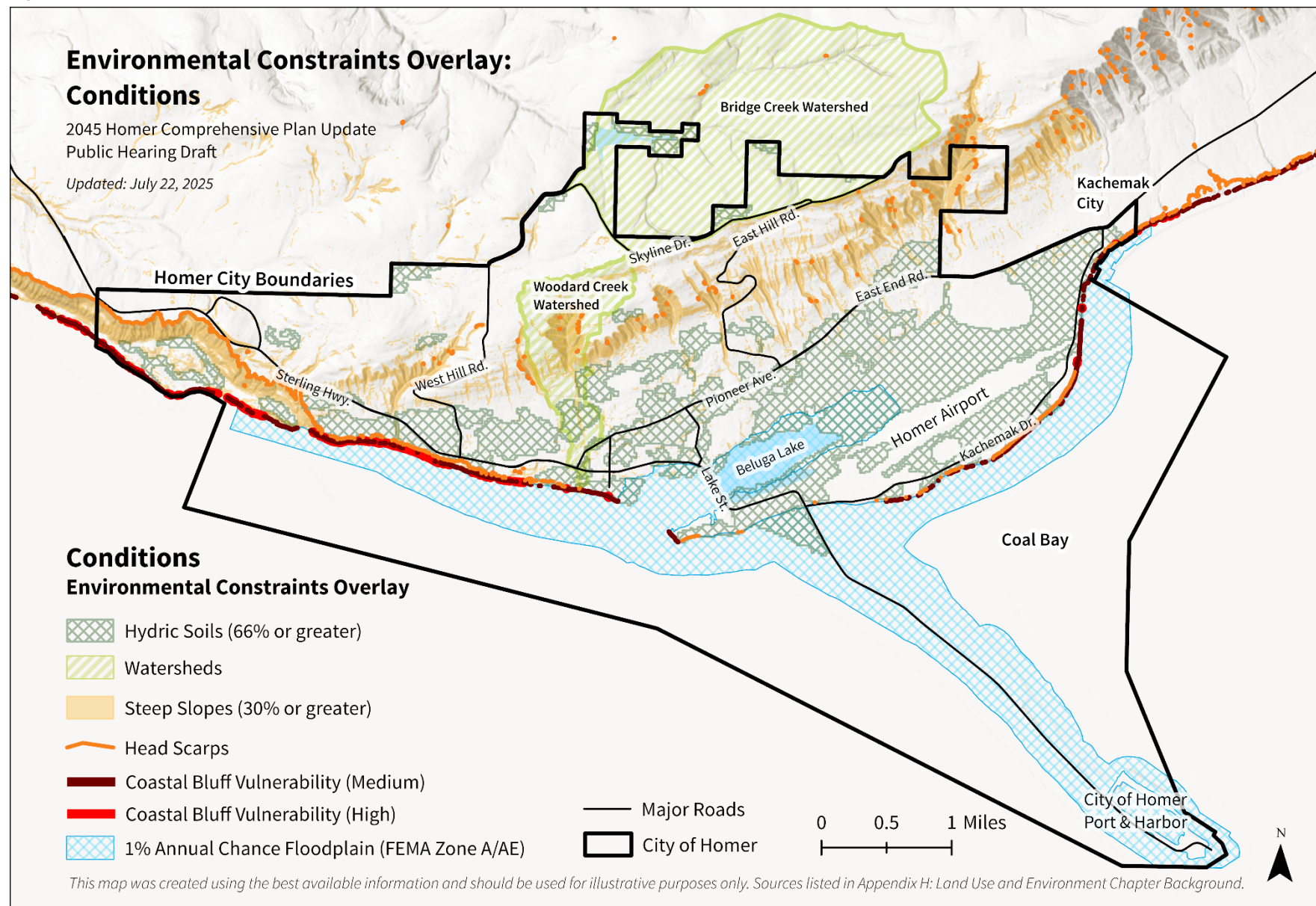
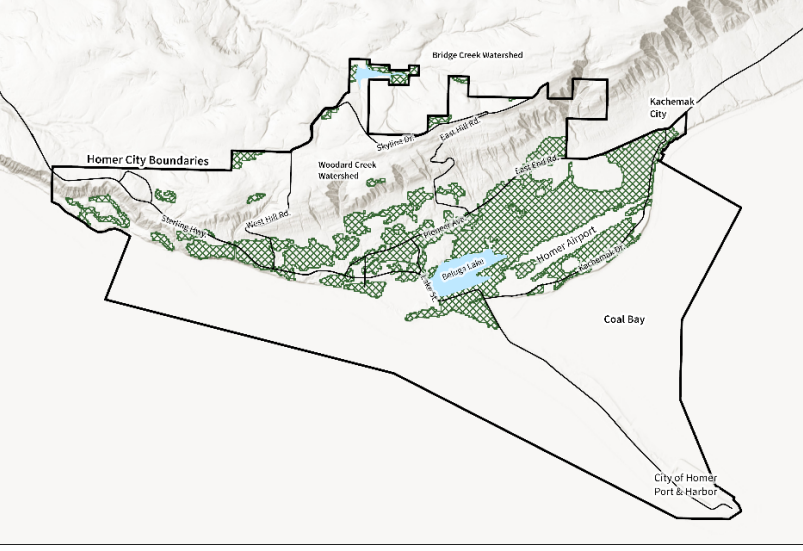
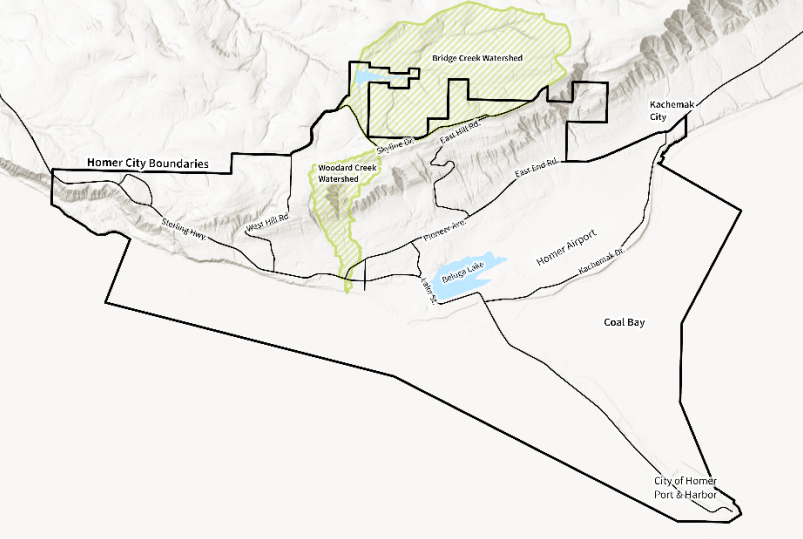
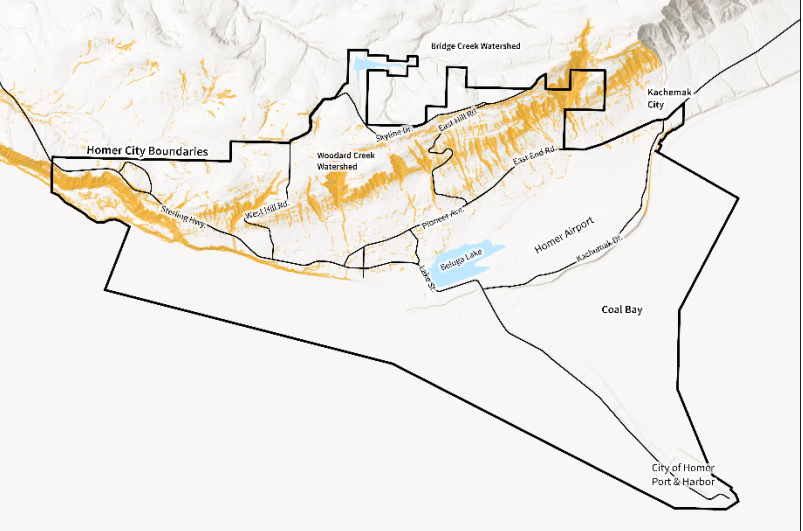
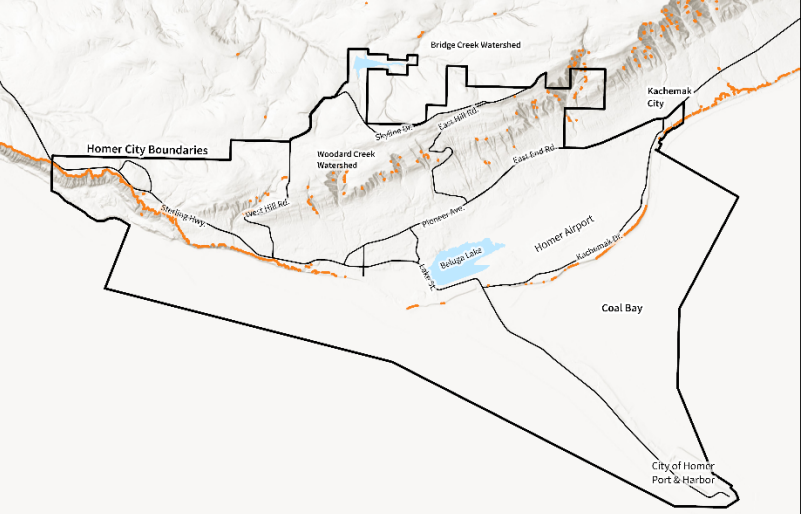


Figure 7: Table of Descriptions in Environmental Constraints Overlay: Conditions

Name, Description, and Source	Map Element
<p>Hydric Soils (66% or greater)</p> <p>The constraints map shows partially (66-90%) and predominantly (more than 90%) hydric soils. Hydric soils are defined as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part of the soil profile. They often signal the presence of wetlands or other areas with limited development potential due to poor drainage, seasonal inundation, or regulatory protections. They also help identify important ecological areas that provide natural water filtration, habitat, and flood mitigation functions.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2024). Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) [Data set]. https://sdmdataaccess.sc.egov.usda.gov</p>	
<p>Watersheds</p> <p>A watershed is an area of land where all the water – whether from rain, snowmelt, or streams – drains into a common outlet, such as a bay or river. In Homer, key watersheds include Bridge Creek, which supplies the city's drinking water, and Woodard Creek, which flows through downtown and into Kachemak Bay. These watersheds are vital for maintaining water quality, managing stormwater, and supporting fish habitats.</p> <p>Source: City of Homer. (2024). <i>Watershed Boundaries</i> [GIS data]. City of Homer GIS Department. Retrieved from https://www.cityofhomer-ak.gov</p>	

Name, Description, and Source	Map Element
<p>Steep Slopes (30% or greater)</p> <p>This layer highlights areas where the land surface rises sharply – slopes of 30 percent or more. Steep slopes can signal places where development may be more difficult due to poor soil stability, erosion potential, and increased costs. They can also indicate areas at higher risk of landslides. For more detailed landslide information in Homer – including mapped debris flows and slope failure zones – see the <i>2024 Landslide Hazard Susceptibility Mapping in Homer, Alaska</i> report. <i>Note that the study focuses on smaller-scale landslides and does not assess large landforms like the Bear Creek alluvial fan, which may also present risks.</i></p> <p>Source: Developed from: Esri. (n.d.). <i>Terrain - Slope Percent</i> [Data set]. ArcGIS Living Atlas. Retrieved [insert retrieval date], from https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=304e82c39ca14273b41c26f07e692e93</p>	
<p>Head Scarps</p> <p>This layer shows the mapped upper edges of past landslides – known as head scarps – identified through high-resolution lidar analysis by the Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys. These features mark the original failure points of slope movements and may indicate areas of ongoing or future instability, even when no landslide deposits are visible on the surface. In Homer, head scarps are often found in steep upland areas and coastal bluffs, where they help identify terrain that may not be suitable for development without further geotechnical study.</p> <p>Source: Salisbury, J. B. (2024). <i>Landslide hazard susceptibility mapping in Homer, Alaska</i> (Report of Investigation 2024-3). Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys. Retrieved from https://dggs.alaska.gov/pubs/id/31155</p>	

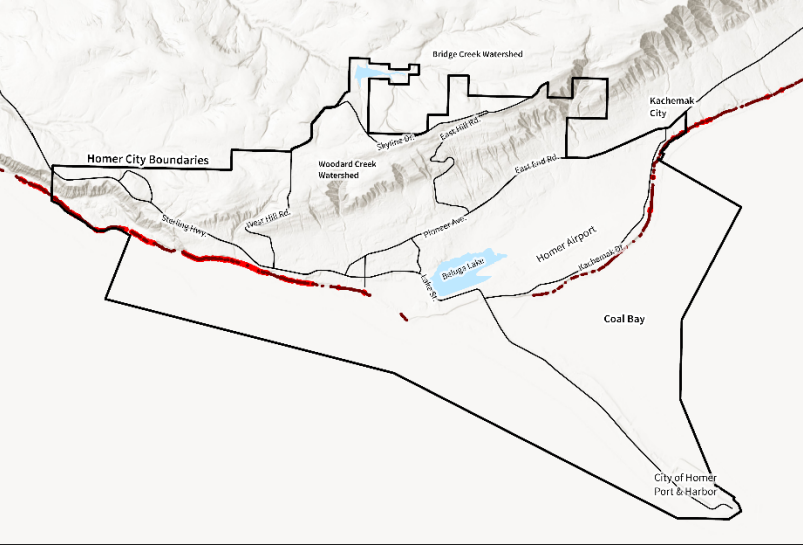
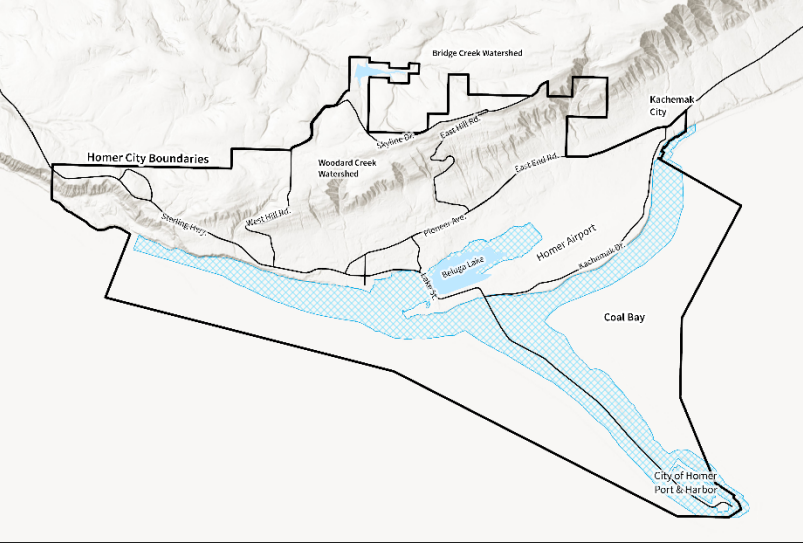
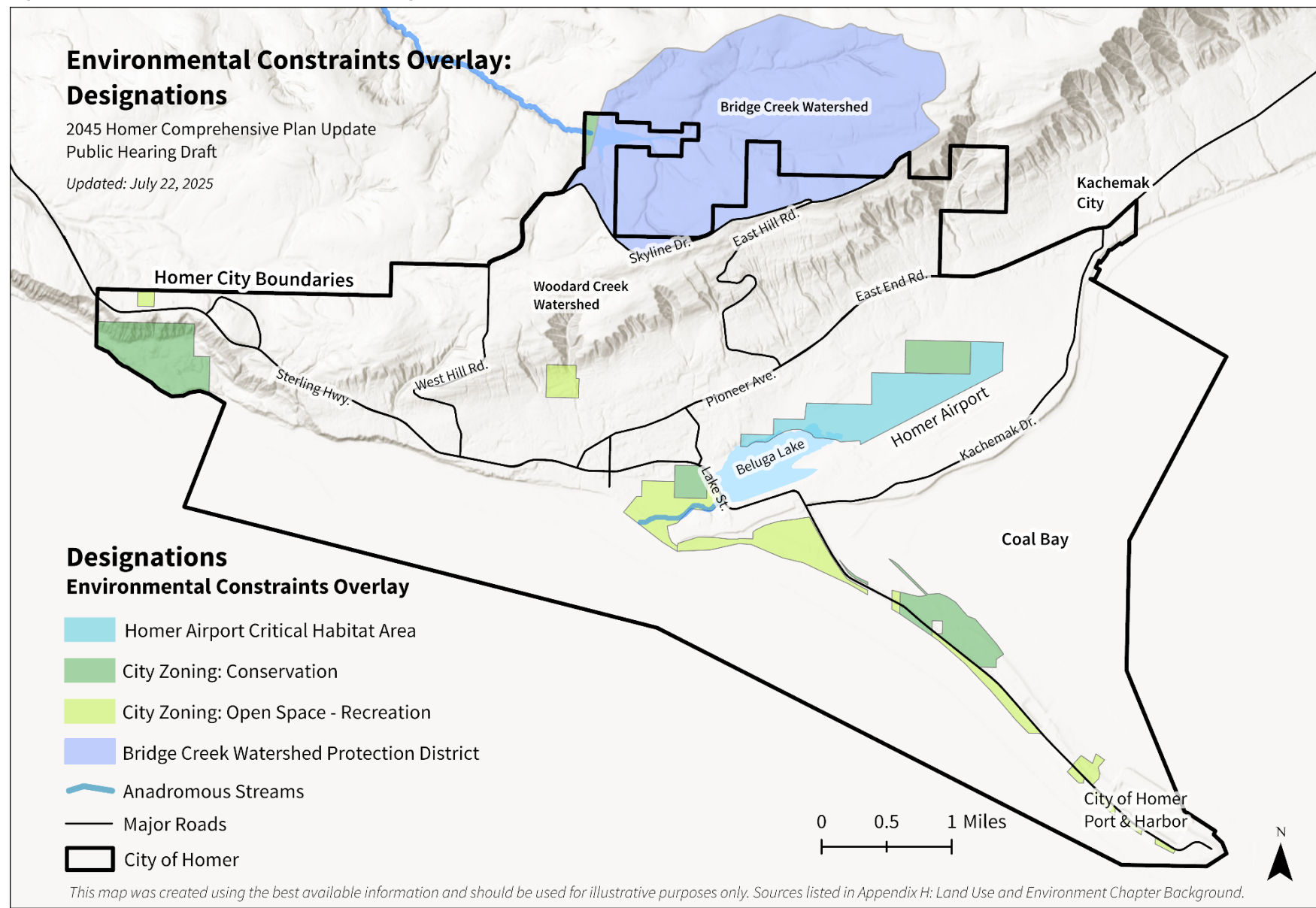
Name, Description, and Source	Map Element
<p>Coastal Bluff Vulnerability</p> <p>This layer shows areas along Homer’s coastline classified as having medium or high vulnerability to bluff instability, based on the 2022 <i>Coastal Bluff Stability Assessment for Homer, Alaska</i> by the Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys. These classifications are based on historical erosion rates, bluff height, slope, and the likelihood of future retreat. High vulnerability zones indicate areas where coastal erosion and slope failure are more likely to occur and may pose risks to nearby infrastructure or development. Including these areas on the constraints map helps inform decisions about shoreline development, safe access points, and hazard mitigation.</p> <p>Source: Buzard, R.M., & Overbeck, J.R. (2022). <i>Coastal bluff stability assessment for Homer, Alaska</i>. https://dggs.alaska.gov/pubs/id/30908</p>	
<p>1% Annual Chance Floodplain (FEMA Zone A/AE)</p> <p>This layer identifies areas within Homer that have a 1% annual chance of flooding—commonly known as the “100-year floodplain”—as defined by FEMA’s Zone A and AE designations. These zones represent the highest flood risk areas mapped by FEMA and are often subject to stricter building and insurance requirements. Other FEMA flood zones, such as areas of minimal or undetermined flood risk, are not included here to maintain clarity and emphasize the most critical flood hazard zones for planning purposes.</p> <p>Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency. (n.d.). <i>Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map Database, City of Homer, Alaska, USA</i>. Retrieved from https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/digital-flood-insurance-rate-map-database-city-of-homer-alaska-usa</p>	

Figure 8: Environmental Constraints Overlay: Designations



Appendix I: Actions for Partner Strategies

Key to Icons in the Plan

⚡: **PRIORITY.** Emerging priority for implementation.

✂: **CAPITAL.** This action features a potential capital project (including those in planning and feasibility stages).

*: **CODE.** This action recommends a specific code revision.

◆: **2018.** This action is adapted/carried over from the 2018 comprehensive plan.

Land Use & Environment Potential Partner-Led Strategies

6. **Collaborate with public and private partners to enhance community spaces and recreational infrastructure.** ◆
 - a. Promote public-private partnerships for the maintenance and improvement of parks, trails, and green spaces.
 - b. Expand the adopt-a-park program to engage local businesses, service organizations, and youth groups in caring for public spaces.
 - c. Explore the creation of a park endowment fund to support long-term maintenance and upgrades of outdoor recreation areas.
 - d. Partner with local organizations and private property owners to complete sidewalks, install landscaping, improve building façades, and integrate green infrastructure in commercial areas.
 - e. Encourage joint use agreements and shared investment in parking, access, and public amenities that support compact, walkable development.
7. **Coordinate with regional and state agencies to align land use policies with environmental stewardship and shared planning goals.**
 - a. Work with regional land use partners to ensure development codes reflect adopted plans and evolving land management goals.
 - b. Incorporate shared hazard mitigation, watershed protection, and climate adaptation priorities into local land use planning through ongoing interagency collaboration. ◆

Public Facilities and Services Potential Partner-Led Strategies

7. Identify and address the deficiencies of the Homer Airport (updated master plan, more reliable year-round service, etc.).

- a) Collaborate with the Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities (DOT&PF) in the development of a new airport master plan for Homer Airport.
- b) Collaborate with air carriers to provide more reliable year-round service to and from Homer Airport.

8. Ensure people of all ages and abilities can live, work, and play in the community, including encouraging businesses and organizations to create accessible, ADA-compliant facilities.

- a) Include accessible crossings in all future road projects. ✖
- b) Ensure community hubs (schools, university campus, stores, services, parks) are accessible and connected for all ages and abilities. ✖

9. Collaborate with Borough, state, and federal partners to ensure year-round access to community facilities for recreational, educational, social, and cultural activities.

- a) Support the efficient use of existing community facilities. Partner with organizations to keep city facilities operating beyond normal hours. ♦
- b) Continue to collaborate with the Kenai Peninsula Borough (KPB) to use school facilities for recreational, educational, social, and cultural activities to the entire community after school hours and in the summer. ♦

Housing Potential Partner-Led Strategies

3. Develop incentives and public-private partnerships for affordable and long-term housing development.

- a. Conduct targeted borough land disposition for housing with specific objectives in mind: manufactured housing, smaller lots for more affordable ownership and rental products, duplexes, and triplexes. Note: The strategic approach to land disposition could occur through targeted negotiations/partnerships with local organizations, such as Tribes and Kenai Peninsula Housing Initiatives, Inc. In addition, the RFP process could be used to select developers/contractors and associated homebuyers for selected borough owned lots with specific housing objectives.
- b. Explore the creation of a local housing fund and implement targeted incentives to encourage affordable housing development over luxury and short-term rental projects.
- c. Address the scarcity of affordable land by exploring Community Land Trust models (example: Sitka, AK) and other strategies to lower land acquisition costs.
- c) Explore ways to incentivize private property owners to place existing vacant parcels into residential use.
- d. Build public-private partnerships with organizations that influence housing development, such as contractors, nonprofits, Tribal housing authorities, and lending agencies.
- e. Explore possibilities for City land acquisition with the intent to develop attainable housing through a request for proposal (RFP) process.
- d) Explore partnerships and solutions that could reduce the cost of shipping for building materials and manufactured homes to Homer.
- e) Engage with lenders, insurance providers, utility companies, and housing advocates to identify barriers and potential solutions for financing, insuring, and connecting non-traditional housing types (e.g., yurts, tiny homes, manufactured housing).

Economic Development Potential Partner-Led Strategies

- 4. Support Homer's youngest residents and their families by making sure they have what they need to grow and thrive, including access to child care. ⚡**
 - a. Ensure quality childcare is accessible and affordable, with parents and caregivers easily able to connect with available childcare resources and programs.
 - b. Promote a healthy lifestyle by increasing activities available for youth.
 - c. Promote volunteer and education opportunities for youth to become involved in civic life and contribute to improving the community.
- 5. Expand vocational training resources, particularly in trades, marine trades (including mariculture and shipping industries), and healthcare industries, to retain young residents and provide year-round employment. ⚡**
 - a. Enhance health care opportunities and adjacent industries to strengthen local services and employment. ♦
 - b. Create co-working spaces and incubator hubs for small-scale manufacturers and entrepreneurs. (The Commons in Ketchikan is a good case study <https://www.tongassfcu.com/business/business-services/the-commons-at-tfcu/>.)
 - c. Encourage the retention of existing and the relocation of new Federal and State Government jobs and training programs to Homer. Promote Homer as a place to expand and attract government operations. ♦
 - d. Continue and increase support for the Alaska Small Business Development Center business advisor located in Homer to foster local business growth.
- 6. Support access to quality, affordable health care. ⚡**
- 7. Promote fishing and maritime services as viable career options in Homer and demonstrate long-term support for and commitment to the industry.**
 - a. Develop programs to attract seafood buyers and retailers to Homer, increasing competition and driving better prices for local fishermen.
 - b. Expand hands-on training and apprenticeships to promote fishing as a viable career option.
 - c. Offer grant programs, financial assistance, and legal services to support new entrants to the fishing industry.
 - d. Promote sustainable, science-based fisheries management.
- 8. Promote food security.**
 - a. Identify supply chain vulnerabilities.
- 9. Address barriers to workforce recruitment and retention (e.g., housing, child care).**
- 10. Pursue moderate, sustainable growth in tourism, focusing on activities that benefit small businesses and minimize negative impacts on community character. ♦**
- 11. Develop regenerative tourism strategies to balance visitor growth with environmental and community preservation.**

- b. Promote recreation, the arts, and non-governmental organizations as a complement to tourism and as an export industry. ♦

11. Support Homer’s seniors, including the ability to remain in the community as they age.

12. Support high-quality K-12 and higher education in Homer, support teachers, and sustain lifelong learning opportunities for all residents.

- a. Develop regenerative tourism strategies to balance visitor growth with environmental and community preservation.
- b. Promote recreation, the arts, and non-governmental organizations as a complement to tourism and as an export industry. ♦

Transportation Potential Partner-Led Strategies

- 3. Ensure continued operation of safe airport and ferry operations to support the movement of people and goods to and from the community and maintain Homer's status as a regional hub.**
- 4. Explore public transit options, particularly in the Homer Spit area, to alleviate traffic congestion and improve accessibility for seasonal workers, residents, and visitors.**
- 5. Install benches, trash cans, bike racks and create drop-off and pick-up locations for buses, taxis and visitors, in alignment with the Homer Wayfinding and Streetscape Plan.**

Governance Potential Partner-Led Strategies

5. **Identify opportunities to coordinate with organizations including Tribal organizations, Alaska Native Corporations, and local and regional non-profits to leverage resources and provide services more cost-effectively.**
 - a. Build a coalition of public-private partnerships to support improvements to the commercial streetscape of Pioneer and Old Town.
6. **Work with the Kenai Peninsula Borough to advocate for and implement policies that fiscally benefit borough communities.**

Potential Kenai Peninsula Borough Policies that Could Benefit Homer

Potential Borough Policy	Description	Benefit(s) for Homer
Revenue-Sharing Based on Population Growth	Borough level policy that adjusts revenue-sharing allocations based on population growth.	As Homer grows, the policy would provide additional funds to support expanded public services, infrastructure, and public safety without burdening local taxpayers.
Capital Improvement Fund for Growing Municipalities	Establish a dedicated borough capital improvement fund to provide grants and low interest loans to cities experiencing growth.	Would help Homer to handle the infrastructure costs of population growth without taking on significant debt, reducing the burden on Homer's operating budget and freeing up funds for other critical needs.
Population-Weighted Grant Distribution	Borough level grant distribution system that prioritizes municipalities with a higher growth rate for specific needs, such as public safety or health funding. Grants could be allocated based on metrics such as population increase, infrastructure needs, and public safety demands.	Homer's infrastructure needs are expected to rise with additional population. These targeted grants would help ensure that the city can afford any necessary expansions without relying heavily on local taxes.
Borough-Wide Infrastructure Bonds	Issue borough-wide bonds for large-scale infrastructure projects that benefit growing cities like Homer, with repayment shared across the borough rather than being the sole responsibility of individual cities.	Large infrastructure projects are very costly for a single city. A shared bond would allow Homer to access necessary funds without incurring unsustainable debt.
Tourism and Recreation Investment	Implement borough-level strategies to boost tourism and recreational activities in cities experiencing growth. This could include building and maintaining parks, trails, and tourist attractions that drive additional sales tax revenue.	Boosting tourism-related investments could help offset the costs of population growth while generating additional revenue for the city's budget.

Sustainability and Resilience Potential Partner-Led Strategies

4. **Leverage Partnerships to Advance Community-Wide Sustainability and Resilience.** ⚡

Advance Renewable Energy and Infrastructure Innovation

- a. Support the expansion of electric vehicle charging infrastructure across the community to reduce transportation-related emissions and improve access for residents and visitors.
- b. Collaborate with partners to advocate for and invest in renewable energy sources, including hydroelectric, solar, wind, and tidal.
- c. Coordinate with utilities to pilot and plan for future microgrid networks that improve local energy resilience and distribution.

Strengthen Land and Watershed Stewardship Through Collaborative Planning

- d. Partner with conservation organizations and regional land managers to restore, enhance, and manage wetlands and habitat systems that support resilience and watershed health.
- e. Develop a wetlands inventory and management plan to guide long-term land use decisions based on the function and value of wetland areas.
- f. Develop and consider adoption of an updated, science-based wildlife corridor map that integrates updated habitat data, climate resilience considerations, and land use patterns to inform protection of critical habitats.
- g. Enhance stream corridors with constructed ponds, restored wetlands, and other ecological features that provide habitat, manage runoff, and improve recreational access.

Improve Mapping and Data to Support Resilient Land Use Decisions

- h. Develop technical mapping tools, including stormwater drainage basins and flow paths, to guide City-led infrastructure decisions and support watershed-based planning.
- i. Inventory land with geographic information systems (GIS) to identify priority sites for open space acquisition and hazard mitigation.

Promote Waste Reduction and Resource Recovery

- j. Coordinate with the Kenai Peninsula Borough to support community recycling and resource recovery programs and explore opportunities for improved waste management.

Appendix J: Implementation Plan

Each chapter of the Core Plan includes a set of policies (goals, strategies, and actions) to guide the City, residents, and partners with achieving the community's vision. The following proposed implementation plan includes priority strategies that would be City-led. In the Core Plan, these are the strategies identified with the priority icon (⚡). Priorities were selected based on community input, feedback from City staff, leadership, boards, and commissions, review of the 2008 and 2018 Comprehensive Plans and other relevant plans, reports, and City actions (e.g., City Council-adopted Capital Improvement Project list). Proposed action plans have varying specificity based on available data; for example, the cost of implementation is not available for all actions. These details will be revisited as the plan is implemented.

The following action plans provide broad guidance to support implementation of the comprehensive plan and should be considered working drafts subject to change. For example, many cost estimates are drawn from the City's FY26 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and reflect priorities at the time of adoption. The CIP is updated annually, and project costs and priorities may shift over time. Any proposed actions that require budget commitments or code changes will be further considered by the City Council for formal action and/or approval. As such, this implementation plan and proposed actions should not be considered a formal mandate to fully implement and/or fund all proposed City-led strategies and/or actions. To support implementation, City staff, boards, and commissions will collaboratively prepare annual work plans based on the action plans. Annual work plans will consider existing and anticipated resources and will provide potential direction to City leadership and staff. As part of this annual work planning process, City departments will present on Comprehensive Plan accomplishments and proposed priorities to the City Council each year. The Community Development Department will create a website with tracking information for annual reporting of implementation progress.

Key to Icons in the Plan

⚡: **CAPITAL.** This action features a potential capital project (including those in planning and feasibility stages).

*: **CODE.** This action recommends a specific code revision.

♦: **2018.** This action is adapted/carried over from the 2018 comprehensive plan.

Action Plan Tables

How are the action plans organized?

Strategy: Priority strategy; these are found in all chapters.

Actions:

Near-term steps the City and can take to move a strategy forward.

Who:

Staff, committees, and partners who will lead and support implementation, in alphabetical order. Most actions will require collaboration to be successful.

Estimated Costs:

Projected costs to implement the action over the next twenty years, when known.

Potential Resources:

Potential funding sources to support implementation. The back of this appendix includes a reference list of lettered funding sources.

Target Timeframe: Approximate timeframe to complete the action, based on adoption date:

- Ongoing = no end date
- Short = 1-2 years
- Medium = 3-5 years
- Long = more than 5 years

Land Use and Environment Action Plan

See Appendix A for a list of acronyms.

Funding Land Use and Environment Priorities: To support implementation of strategies and actions in this section, see potential funding opportunities A, B, C, F, G, K, S, X, Z.

Icon Key: ✖ Capital Project | * Code Revision | ♦ Action Carried Over from 2018 Comprehensive Plan

Strategy 1. Implement a Future Land Use Map that guides decisions about land use and growth.

Note: Actions associated with this strategy are encompassed in Land Use and Environment Strategy 2.

Strategy 2. Implement zoning reforms to support sustainable growth and attainable housing development.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Prioritize zoning reforms that expand housing choice, including support for higher-density and mixed-use development, infill, and housing types such as ADUs, townhomes, and modular homes. *	City Administration, Community Development Department, Planning Commission	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)
b. Create zoning tools like form-based codes and flexible use standards that accommodate evolving land uses and building types. *	City Administration, Community Development Department, Planning Commission	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)
c. Create consistent design and infrastructure standards that reflect neighborhood character and support multi-modal access. * ♦	City Administration, Community Development Department, Planning Commission	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)
d. Align development regulations with community service availability, promoting growth in areas already served by schools, utilities, and other key services. *	City Administration, Community Development Department, Planning Commission	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)
e. Simplify and clarify the development approval process and related staff procedures. * ♦	City Administration, Community Development Department, Planning Commission	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)
f. Improve enforcement and reporting procedures to address development-related health and safety issues, within scope of zoning and permitting authority. *	City Administration, Community Development Department, Planning Commission	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
g. Gauge community and stakeholder support for zoning and policy tools that expand housing options, such as density bonuses, parking requirement adjustments, and other potential incentives for affordable and long-term housing development.	City Administration, Community Development Department, Planning Commission	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)
h. Modify zoning and permitting tools to support small business growth and economic resilience, including consideration for locally owned and emerging industries. *	City Administration, Community Development Department, Planning Commission	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)

Strategy 3. Strategically align development regulations with natural hazard risks and land suitability to support safe, resilient, and responsible growth.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Use the City of Homer Hazard Mitigation Plan to inform updates to zoning and development codes, ensuring land use decisions reflect the latest risk assessments. *	City Administration, Community Development Department, Planning Commission	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
b. Clarify zoning procedures and criteria for rezoning reviews to ensure consistency with the comprehensive plan and hazard mitigation goals. *	City Administration, Community Development Department, Planning Commission	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)
c. Update development standards for steep slopes, drainageways, and sensitive sites to manage grading, erosion, runoff, and vegetation clearing. Encourage the use of green infrastructure and site-responsive design solutions to improve drainage and reduce hazard exposure. * ◆	City Administration, Community Development Department, Planning Commission, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)
d. Strengthen stormwater and erosion control provisions in City code, incorporating green infrastructure techniques—such as vegetated buffers and infiltration features—to reduce coastal bluff erosion and other site-based hazards. *◆	City Administration, Community Development Department, Planning Commission, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)
e. Improve coordination between subdivision design standards and site-level review to ensure hazard mitigation measures carry through from platting to construction. *	City Administration, Community Development Department, Planning Commission, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)
f. Consider expanding the range of conditions that may be applied to Conditional Use Permits to address riparian protection, soil stability, wetland preservation, and related site concerns. *	City Administration, Community Development Department, Planning Commission, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)

Strategy 4. Protect and enhance green space in Homer to support habitat connectivity, recreational access, and community well-being.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Complete priority upgrades to existing City parks, including Karen Hornaday Park, Bayview Park, and Jack Gist Park. ✖	Parks, Art, Recreation and Culture Advisory Commission, Public Works Department, City Council	Karen Hornaday: \$1.1M Jack Gist: \$840k Bayview: \$190k (all from FY26 CIP)	Medium (3-5 years)
b. Continue to improve existing trails and public access points to meet the needs of families, seniors, and residents and visitors with limited mobility. ✖	Parks, Art, Recreation and Culture Advisory Commission, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Ongoing
c. Enhance or improve safe public access to beaches at designated public access points as feasible. ✖	Parks, Art, Recreation and Culture Advisory Commission, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Ongoing
d. Develop and implement a Master Park and Recreation Plan to proactively guide park maintenance, upgrades, and future facility needs. ✖ ♦	City Administration, Parks, Art, Recreation and Culture Advisory Commission, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)

Public Facilities and Services Action Plan

See Appendix A for a list of acronyms.

Funding Public Facilities and Services Priorities: To support implementation of strategies and actions in this section, see potential funding opportunities B, G, I, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, V, Y, Z.

Icon Key: ✖ Capital Project | ✱ Code Revision | ♦ Action Carried Over from 2018 Comprehensive Plan

Strategy 1. Provide safe, year-round public facilities for residents of all ages and abilities.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Maintain the library as a thriving community space for learning and connecting, including assessing the library's anticipated need for growth and improvements over the next decade and planning for upgrades. ✖	Library Advisory Board, Library Department, Information Technology Department	Remodel engineering study: \$75k (FY26 CIP)	Ongoing
b. Implement the 2023 City of Homer Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Transition Plan for Parks, Play Areas and Campgrounds and the Transition Plan for City Facilities to correct deficiencies and implement policies that increase accessibility of Homer's public facilities and recreation spaces. Priority sites for upgrades include City Hall, Karen Hornaday Park, the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon Accessible Ramp and Fishing Platform, and removing parking and pavement barriers at City facilities. ✖	ADA Advisory Board, Administration Department, Public Works Department, Port and Harbor Department	City Hall: \$1.1M Fishing Lagoon Ramp & Platform: \$770k Parking Barrier Removal: \$386k (all from FY26 CIP)	Medium (3-5 years)
c. Plan for and construct a new, multi-purpose community center in Homer's downtown to serve the social, recreation, cultural, and educational needs of the Homer community. Preferred features include a general-purpose gymnasium, multi-purpose space for instructional programs, safe walking/running, dedicated space for youth, and possible emergency shelter. ✖	Administration Department, Parks, Art, Recreation and Culture Advisory Commission, City Council	~\$16.05M (FY26 CIP)	Medium (3-5 years)
d. Demolish the Homer Education and Recreation Complex (HERC) and identify opportunities for remediation of the site. ✖	Administration Department, City Council	Undetermined	Long (more than 5 years)
e. Consider and evaluate changing the City's organizational structure to provide park facilities and recreation services by establishing a dedicated Parks and Recreation Department.	Administration Department, Finance Department, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
f. Ensure that City facilities are sufficient to support events that draw visitors such as festivals and activities (e.g., clean restrooms on the Spit, RV dump stations, adequate trash collection, etc.). ✖	Administration Department, Parks, Art, Recreation and Culture Advisory Commission, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Ongoing
g. Update the Homer Airport Terminal to address deferred maintenance and improve accessibility. ✖	Public Works Department, Administration Department, City Council	\$1.3 M for initial repairs and renovations (FY26 CIP)	Medium (3-5 years)

Strategy 2. Continue to provide high-quality water and sewer services within the City to meet current and anticipated demands.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Update the 2006 Water and Sewer Master Plan.	Administration Department, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
b. Continue to build, upgrade, and replace water and wastewater infrastructure to meet industry standards, changing regulatory requirements, and replace aging systems. ♦ ✖	Public Works Department	\$707k for wastewater treatment plant improvements \$10.4 M for water storage and distribution improvements (FY26 CIP)	Ongoing
c. Maintain the water and sewer Capital Asset Repair and Maintenance Allowance (CARMA) funds for repair and replacement of facilities that serve existing customers.	Finance Department, Public Works Department, City Council	Undetermined	Ongoing
d. Use the Homer Accelerated Water and Sewer Program (HAWSP) to fund the design and construction of facilities that support new and existing customers.	Finance Department, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Ongoing
e. Continue to limit and manage development in the Bridge Creek Watershed Protection District to maintain its suitability as a drinking water source.	Community Development Department, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Ongoing

Strategy 3. Maintain and improve Port and Harbor infrastructure.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Develop a long-range Port and Harbor Management Plan that considers the environmental and economic significance of the Spit, the impacts of climate change, and natural hazards like earthquakes, tsunamis, and erosion.	Port and Harbor Advisory Commission, Port and Harbor Department	Erosion Mitigation: \$4M (FY26 CIP)	Medium (3-5 years)
b. Maintain infrastructure to maximize longevity and ensure safety of users. ✖	Port and Harbor Advisory Commission, Port and Harbor Department	Undetermined	Ongoing
c. Maintain and promote Homer's status as a "working waterfront" by being a partner for the Alaska Marine Highway System, the U.S. Coast Guard, commercial operations, and other state and federal partners.	Port and Harbor Advisory Commission, Port and Harbor Department	Undetermined	Ongoing
d. Plan for and construct a large vessel haul out facility. ✖	Port and Harbor Advisory Commission, Port and Harbor Department	\$5.3 M (from FY26 CIP)	Long (more than 5 years)
e. Consider opportunities to integrate complementary marine industrial and tourism uses, for example by constructing walking paths and viewing platforms that would allow visitors to observe aspects of the marine trades that they may not be able to see elsewhere. ✖	Port and Harbor Advisory Commission, Port and Harbor Department	Undetermined	Ongoing

Strategy 4. Develop new facilities to support access and safety on the Homer Spit.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Support the harbor expansion and related infrastructure, including environmental review, geotechnical studies, and funding strategies to align with public safety, traffic, and parking objectives on the Spit. ✖	Port and Harbor Department, Community Development Department, Port and Harbor Advisory Commission, City Administration, City Council	\$278 mil (FY26 CIP)	Long (5+ years)

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
b. Develop new non-motorized infrastructure providing safe access to the harbor and improve the accessibility of existing infrastructure, including ADA improvements at the Fishing Hole. ✖	ADA Advisory Board, Port and Harbor Advisory Commission, Port and Harbor Department	Undetermined	Ongoing
c. Further develop parking at the base of the Spit, designate formal parking areas to minimize parking in unsuitable areas, and consider free seasonal shuttles and pay-to-park options in congested areas to reduce traffic. ✖	Port and Harbor Advisory Commission, Port and Harbor Department, City Council	Undetermined	Long (5+ years)
d. Evaluate the need for a new parking structure on the Spit that could also serve as a shelter-in-place location during tsunamis. ✖	Port and Harbor Advisory Commission, Port and Harbor Department	Undetermined	Long (5+ years)
e. Improve viewpoints for wildlife observation. ✖	Port and Harbor Advisory Commission, Port and Harbor Department, Public Works Department, Planning Commission, Parks, Art, Recreation and Culture Advisory Commission	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)
f. Evaluate the uses of City-owned property on the Spit and ensure uses align with the needs and aesthetics of the area.	Port and Harbor Advisory Commission, Port and Harbor Department, Community Development Department, Planning Commission	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)

Housing Action Plan

See Appendix A for a list of acronyms.

Funding Housing Priorities: To support implementation of strategies and actions in this section, see potential funding opportunities B, G, L, U.

Icon Key: ✂ Capital Project | ✱ Code Revision | ♦ Action Carried Over from 2018 Comprehensive Plan

Strategy 1. Implement zoning reforms to encourage attainable housing development for young people, families, seniors, and seasonal workers.

Note: Actions associated with this strategy are encompassed in Land Use and Environment Strategy 2.

Strategy 2. Assess Homer's housing needs and maintain data collection.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Conduct a Housing Needs Assessment to identify current and future housing needs, including types and numbers of units required to serve projected population growth and affordability ranges as well as support economic growth and industries.	Administration Department, Community Development Department, City Council	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)Long (5+ years)
b. Complete a housing stock report and buildable lands inventory.	Administration Department, Community Development Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
c. Evaluate the City's land portfolio to identify any feasible opportunities for strategic dispositions.	Administration Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
d. Update housing indicators annually to track housing issues, constraints, needs, and opportunities.	Administration Department, Community Development Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
e. Monitor short-term rentals and their impact on the housing market.	Administration Department, Community Development Department, City Council	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)

Economic Development Action Plan

See Appendix A for a list of acronyms.

Funding Economic Development Priorities: To support implementation of strategies and actions in this section, see potential funding opportunities A, B, D, E, G, I, M, N, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W, Y.

Icon Key: ✂ Capital Project | ✱ Code Revision | ♦ Action Carried Over from 2018 Comprehensive Plan

Strategy 1. Invest in infrastructure that supports economic growth in key sectors.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Incentivize growth of the marine trades in Homer to expand services offered locally, create jobs, support fishing, increase the City's taxbase, and reduce the need to travel to other areas of Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. ✂ ✱	Community Development Department, Planning Commission, Economic Development Commission, Port and Harbor Advisory Commission, Port and Harbor Department	Undetermined	Ongoing
b. Continue to develop the Homer Spit (the Spit) in a fiscally and environmentally responsible manner to provide opportunities for marine trades and tourism. ✂	Community Development Department, Planning Commission, Parks, Art, Recreation and Culture Advisory Commission, Economic Development Commission, Port and Harbor Advisory Commission, Port and Harbor Department	Undetermined	Ongoing

Strategy 2. Celebrate Homer’s status as a vibrant hub for arts, culture, and community engagement.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Update the Parks, Art, Recreation, and Culture Needs Assessment, and continue to expand City partnerships with other organizations and entities to implement recommendations.	Parks, Art, Recreation and Culture Advisory Commission Administration Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
b. Support arts and culture installations and spaces in the community, including Homer’s museums and galleries and on the Spit. ✂	Economic Development Commission, Parks, Art, Recreation and Culture Advisory Commission,	Undetermined	Ongoing
c. Collaborate with citizen groups and nonprofit organizations to address community needs by providing limited technical assistance and the option to use City land or facilities at reduced rates. ♦	City Administration, City Council	Undetermined	Ongoing
d. Increase the presence of Alaska Native art, signage, and history around Homer.	Parks, Art, Recreation and Culture Advisory Commission, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Ongoing

Transportation Action Plan

See Appendix A for a list of acronyms.

Funding Transportation Priorities: To support implementation of strategies and actions in this section, see potential funding opportunities A, B, C, F, G, K, S, X, Z.

Icon Key: ✖ Capital Project | ✱ Code Revision | ♦ Action Carried Over from 2018 Comprehensive Plan

Strategy 1. Build or improve safe roadway and pathway access and connections to key locations.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Improve non-motorized connections to schools. ✖	Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities, Community Development Department, Public Works Department, Kenai Peninsula Borough, Kenai Peninsula Borough School District	Undetermined	Varies
b. Implement recommendations in the Homer Wayfinding and Streetscape Plan. ✖ ♦	Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities, Community Development Department, Public Works Department	\$278k (FY26 CIP)	Long (5+ years)

Note: See the 2024 Homer Transportation Plan for related policies on the following topics: e-bike legislation, complete streets/all ages and abilities policy, traffic calming, bicycle safety campaign, parking study, neighborhood connectivity to schools, extension of the Homer All Ages and Abilities Pedestrian Pathway (HAPP) Loop, walking and biking infrastructure priorities, complete East-West connections.

Governance Action Plan

See Appendix A for a list of acronyms.

Funding Governance Priorities: The below policies are all internal and no funding sources have been identified to support implementation.

Icon Key: ✖ Capital Project | ✱ Code Revision | ♦ Action Carried Over from 2018 Comprehensive Plan

Strategy 1. Develop a long-term fiscal plan that is proactive, sustainable, and responsive to short-term challenges and opportunities.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Establish a six-year budget framework to improve financial foresight and stability.	Administration Department, Finance Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
b. Ensure the Capital Improvement Plan is tied to the six-year budget.	Administration Department, Finance Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)

Strategy 2. Diversify revenue streams to reduce dependence on sales and property taxes.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Increase financial reserves to mitigate risks from economic downturns or unexpected expenditures.	Administration Department, City Council, Finance Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
b. Leverage City-owned land for development that aligns with economic and housing goals.	City Council, Community Development Department, Planning Commission	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
c. Explore the feasibility of taxation options.	Administration Department, City Council, Finance Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
d. Use tools such as bonds, tax increment financing (TIF), Business Improvement District (BID) assessments, and other mechanisms to finance	Administration Department, City Council, Community	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
infrastructure improvements and public amenities in designated redevelopment areas.	Development Department, Finance Department		
e. Offer property tax abatements (City-wide or targeted) to developers to incentivize investment in higher-density projects.	City Council, Community Development Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
f. Expand fees for City services, such as permitting and recreational activities, to align costs with service use.	Administration Department, City Council, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
g. Support small business growth through targeted incentives to expand the local tax base.	City Council, Administration Department, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)

Sustainability and Resilience Action Plan

See Appendix A for a list of acronyms.

Funding Sustainability and Resilience Priorities: To support implementation of strategies and actions in this section, see potential funding opportunities A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, Q, X.

Icon Key: ✂ Capital Project | * Code Revision | ♦ Action Carried Over from 2018 Comprehensive Plan

Strategy 1. Modernize City operations for long-term efficiency and resilience.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Incorporate sustainability (long-term resource stewardship) and resilience (ability to adapt and recover from disruptions) into the design and evaluation of all City plans, policies, and capital projects. *	All City boards, commissions, departments	Undetermined	Ongoing
b. Conduct energy audits of City facilities and operations on a 10-year basis to identify cost-saving opportunities and inform capital upgrades. ✂	Administration Department, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
c. Transition City facilities and assets to more efficient and lower-emission energy sources where feasible. ✂	Administration Department, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
d. Continue to seek grant funding and technical assistance for projects that restore ecological functions, reduce flood risk, or enhance long-term resilience.	Administration Department, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Ongoing
e. Explore the use of local or alternative building materials to reduce building costs and improve resilience.	Administration Department, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)

Strategy 2. Reduce risk from natural hazards through proactive siting and planning.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Relocate municipal buildings out of tsunami inundation zones where feasible and continue to consider hazard-prone or unsuitable areas in future development projects. ✂	Administration Department, Community Development Department, Public Works Department	\$11.4 M for Public Works facility (FY26 CIP)	Ongoing
b. Provide information and signage to educate residents and visitors about tsunami evacuation routes. ✂	Administration Department, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Ongoing

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
c. Incorporate landslide risk analysis into City planning using tools such as LiDAR mapping and geotechnical field assessments, with an emphasis on bluff areas most vulnerable to development and climate impacts. ✖	Community Development Department, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
d. Continue to implement the Homer Beach Policy and Management Plan, including enforcement of existing regulations, establishment of future regulations, and public education to ensure Homer's beaches are maintained, preserved, protected, and enjoyed. ♦	Community Development Department, Planning Commission, Public Works Department, Parks, Art, Recreation and Culture Advisory Committee, Police Department, City Administration	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years)
e. Evaluate current bluff stability best practices in City infrastructure design standards, including guidance for street extensions, trails, utilities, and ROW projects near coastal or inland bluffs. Incorporate if needed.	Public Works Department	Undetermined	Long (5+ years)

Strategy 3. Enhance natural drainage systems.

Action	Who	Estimated Costs	Target Timeframe
a. Update and adopt the City's Low-Impact Development Plan (also referred to as the Green Infrastructure – Stormwater Master Plan) to incorporate current data on erosion, water quality, and flooding. The updated plan should identify strategic opportunities for wetland preservation and enhancement as a form of natural stormwater management.	Community Development Department, Planning Commission, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
b. Continue to incorporate green infrastructure approaches (e.g., rain gardens, vegetated buffers, permeable surfaces) into City-led projects.	Public Works Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years)
c. Continue to integrate wetlands, riparian areas, and other natural drainage features into the City's capital planning, permitting review, and long-term infrastructure decisions.	Community Development Department, Planning Commission, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Short (1-2 years), Ongoing
d. Explore incentives, recognition programs, or voluntary guidelines that encourage sustainable development practices on private land.	Community Development Department, Planning Commission, Public Works Department	Undetermined	Medium (3-5 years) long

Funding Opportunities to Support Implementation (alphabetically by name)

Below are potential funding opportunities to support implementation of the priorities in the comprehensive plan. The funding opportunities are referenced by letter in the “Potential Resources” columns in the action plan tables above. This list is intended to offer broad guidance for implementation. Details for each funding opportunity are likely to change over time, and some funding opportunities may not be renewed. At the time of plan development, the federal funding landscape is rapidly evolving, and these opportunities may no longer be available in the future. The list below was compiled prior to July 2025.

Each funding opportunity is summarized using the categories below:

- **Name:** The name of the funding opportunity, with a hyperlink to more information. Each funding opportunity was given a unique letter to use for reference in the action plan tables above.
- **Funder:** The agency or organization who funds the opportunity
- **Relevant Chapters:** The chapter(s) that are most relevant to the funding opportunity; when a chapter name is listed here, the funding opportunity is connected to one or more actions in the tables above.
- **Award Information:** Details regarding funding availability, minimum and maximum award amounts, estimated number of awards made annually, and other helpful insights. These numbers are subject to change and are based on most recent information; not all opportunities will have this level of detail.
- **Eligibility:** A description of who is eligible to apply for the grant (note: other entities not listed may also be eligible, check opportunity for further eligibility questions).
- **Description:** A summary of the purpose of the opportunity, including what types of projects/activities are eligible.
- **Due Date/Frequency:** The deadline for the funding opportunity and the typical frequency to apply based on past grant cycles.

A. Alaska State Capital Project Submission and Information System (CAPSIS)

Funder: Alaska State Legislature; Must contact Alaska State Representatives to begin the process.

Relevant Chapters: Land Use and Environment, Public Facilities & Services, Housing, Economic Development, Transportation, Sustainability and Resilience

Award Information: Amounts range. Recent trail and recreation projects have received between \$1 and \$6 million.

Eligibility: State, locality, or Congressional district

Description: The Alaska State Capital Project Submission and Information System (CAPSIS) is the system that allows organizations to submit funding requests for capital projects to their legislators for consideration and approval.

Due Date/Frequency: Annual; Contact Homer State Representatives in the fall to begin process.

B. Coastal Program FY25

Relevant Chapters: Land Use and Environment, Sustainability and Resilience

Funder: U.S. Dept. of the Interior (DOI), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

Eligibility: City governments, Native American tribal governments & organizations, nonprofits

Award Information: Total Funding: \$6M; Award Ceiling: \$500K.

Description: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) Coastal Program is a community-based program that helps coastal areas with technical and financial support to address complex conservation challenges of priority coastal ecosystems. This support is mainly provided through cooperative agreements with conservation partners and landowners, including state and Tribal agencies. The goal is to restore and protect fish and wildlife habitats on both public and private lands. Coastal Program staff work with partners, stakeholders, and other Service programs in important areas for conservation. They set goals and priorities for habitat conservation in these focus areas. The program has specific lists of priority species and focus areas for each U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service region. Applicants seeking technical or financial assistance from the Coastal Program are required to contact a local Program office BEFORE developing or submitting an application. You can find this information in the current strategic plan at this link or by contacting your local Coastal Program office at this link. Projects are developed collaboratively by partners and Service field staff. All Coastal Program projects must align with the missions of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Coastal Program. They are also based on sound biological principles and the best available science.

Due Date/Frequency: September 30, 2025.

C. Commercial Fishing Occupational Safety Training Project Grants

Funder: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - ERA

Relevant Chapters: Economic Development

Award Information: Max: \$975,000; Min: \$250,000; Estimated Total Program Funding: \$3M; Expected # of Awards: 20.

Eligibility: Native American tribal organization or government, City governments, Small businesses, Nonprofits

Description: The goal of the training grant program is to enhance the quality and availability of safety training for United States commercial fishermen. Availability includes the frequency, geographic considerations, channels or partners of dissemination, culturally and/or educational appropriate training material, and other characteristics of a successful training program. As a result, the Coast Guard and NIOSH invite applications to support the development and implementation of training and education programs that: develop and deliver training which addresses the needs of commercial fishermen in the United States, provide qualified marine safety instructors, or otherwise accepted by the National Maritime Center instructors and faculty to conduct the training, evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the training program on reducing injuries among fishermen, and coordinate with existing training programs and partnerships with industry fishermen.

Due Date/Frequency: January 31, 2028.

D. Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program, Alaska

Relevant Chapters: Economic Development, Sustainability and Resilience

Funder: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA), Rural Development (RD)

Award Information: Grants can be approved up to 75% of project; typical award range is up to \$150K

Description: Funds can be used to purchase, construct, and/or improve essential community facilities, to purchase equipment, and to pay related project expenses. Examples of essential community facilities include: 1) Healthcare facilities such as hospitals, medical clinics, dental clinics, nursing homes, or assisted living facilities; 2) Public facilities such as town halls, courthouses, airport hangars, or street improvements; 3) Community support services such as child care centers, community centers, fairgrounds, or transitional housing; 4) Public safety services such as fire departments, police stations, prisons, police vehicles, fire trucks, public works vehicles, or equipment; 5) Educational services such as museums, libraries, or private schools; and 6) Utility services such as telemedicine or distance learning equipment

Due Date/Frequency: Open Year Round.

E. Community Support for Marine Debris Removal

Relevant Chapters: Land Use and Environment, Sustainability and Resilience

Funder: NOAA and State of Alaska

Award Information: Total \$2M. Award Ceiling \$200K. # of awards: 10

Description: Projects may consist of onshore or boat-based activities to remove marine debris from coastal areas and waters, such as derelict fishing gear, beach litter, etc. Removal locations may include bays, marshes, and beaches as well as upstream sources such as coastal adjacent streams, rivers, ponds, and shorelines.

Due Date/Frequency: Anticipated release December 2025.

F. Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS)

Funder: United States Senate Committee on Appropriations; Need to contact senators for consideration (Sen. Murkowski / Sen. Sullivan)

Relevant Chapters: Land Use and Environment, Public Facilities & Services, Housing, Economic Development, Transportation, Sustainability and Resilience

Award Information: \$200,000 to \$14.4 million for selected infrastructure and community development projects. Average award amount for selected community development projects is \$2 million.

Eligibility: State, locality, or Congressional district

Description: This process allows Alaskans to identify and receive federal assistance for needs in the state. The CDS has funded a range of infrastructure, energy, and community development projects. In 2023 the CDS through Murkowski's office secured funding for approximately 24 projects with an average award of \$2 million ranging from \$200,000 to \$5.6 million.

Due Date/Frequency: Annual; FY26 requests were open from January 6, 2025, to March 31, 2025. Monitor in January 2026 for FY27 requests.

G. Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)

Relevant Chapters: Sustainability and Resilience

Funder: State of Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHS&EM)

Award Information: 2024 EMPG Program funds will only be used to support emergency management staff salaries for activities outlined in your application work plan. Requires 50% match.

Description: The 2024 EMPG continues FEMA's and the Alaska DHS&EM's efforts to sustain and enhance all-hazards emergency management capabilities. Emergency management must coordinate for natural and man-made hazards, as well as technological events, that threaten the security of the homeland and the safety and well-being of citizens.

Due Date/Frequency: Annual and typically published between April and July.

H. Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPF)

Relevant Chapters: Land Use and Environment, Public Facilities & Services, Economic Development, Sustainability and Resilience

Agency: National Park Service

Deadline: July 15, 2025

Award Information: Min: \$75,000; Max: \$15M; Est Total Program Funding: \$48M; Expected # of Awards: n/a.

Description: The National Park Service Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPF) program supports recovery, and related expenses, for historic and cultural resources in areas impacted by natural disasters occurring in calendar years 2023 and/or 2024 that have received a major disaster declaration pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act). Resources must be listed in or determined eligible by the applicable State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, equivalent Tribal register, or designated a National Historic Landmark, either individually or as contributing to a district. Unlisted resources must be listed in the National Register or equivalent Tribal register by the conclusion of the grant. Eligible resources must have incurred damage by a natural disaster with a major disaster declaration in calendar years 2023 and/or 2024.

I. Environmental Regulatory Enhancement

Relevant Chapters: Land Use and Environment, Sustainability and Resilience

Funder: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Native Americans (ANA)

Award Information: Total Funding \$2M; Award Floor \$100K; Award Ceiling \$900K; # of Awards: 4

Description: The ERE program enhances the ability of tribal governments to provide effective stewardship over the lands, water, and air that encompass their communities, following tribal cultural preservation and natural resource management priorities to achieve environmentally healthy and sustainable communities.

Due Date/Frequency: Anticipated release January 2026 / Annual.

J. First Nations Grant Programs

Relevant Chapters: Land Use and Environment, Sustainability and Resilience

Funder: First Nations Development Institute

Eligibility: Federal- and State-Recognized Tribal Governments, Native-controlled nonprofits, Native 7871 Organizations, Fiscally-sponsored Native community organizations.

Award Information: Depends on the program; recent program awards have ranged from \$1,000 (Native Agriculture & Food Systems Investments Scholarship) to \$50,000 (Advancing Tribal Conservation Easements Grant)

Description: Grants opportunities are available throughout the year to support tribal projects in the following program areas: Native Foods & Health, Native Youth, and Community Asset-Building.

Due Date/Frequency: Varies, grants tend to be one-time opportunities in specific subject areas. One recent grant opportunity included “Advancing Tribal Conservation Easements Grants.”

K. Homes Production Grant Program

Relevant Chapters: Housing

Funder: U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Award Information: Total Funding \$40M; Award Floor \$1M; Award Ceiling: \$2M; Est. # of Awards 20; Cost sharing/matching required

Description: The Healthy Homes Production Program (HHP), part of HUD’s broader Healthy Homes Initiative since 1999, aims to tackle multiple childhood diseases and injuries by addressing housing-related hazards comprehensively. Unlike programs targeting single hazards, HHP integrates efforts to control various environmental health and safety risks in housing units. Cost sharing/matching required. Key objectives include protecting vulnerable residents, such as children and elderly, from these hazards in low-income housing, promoting cost-effective healthy home practices, and building local capacity for sustainable hazard prevention. The program emphasizes collaboration between health and housing sectors, supports economic opportunities for low-income individuals, and ensures environmental justice and compliance with disability regulations. It aims to enhance housing quality while safeguarding public health through integrated, community-focused initiatives.

Due Date/Frequency: Last due September 3, 2024 / Annual.

L. Humanities in Place Grant Program

Funder: Mellon Foundation

Relevant Chapters: Economic Development, Public Facilities & Services

Award Information: Typical award range is \$250,000 - \$1 million.

Eligibility: Most grants are made to non-profit 501(c)(3) organizations. Proposals are accepted [by invitation](#).

Description: Humanities in Place supports a fuller, more complex telling of American histories and lived experiences by deepening the range of how and where

our stories are told and by bringing a wider variety of voices into the public dialogue. Working with media, heritage and public spaces, history museums and other institutions, and conveners of shared experiences—including the digital or ephemeral—we strive to expand the public expression of the histories that have made us and the values we hold. Our program works across and within diverse communities, encouraging bold, innovative rethinking of past practice, as well as visionary new approaches for how to collectively understand, uplift, and celebrate more complete stories about who we are. Through the program’s strategy of “Promote Greater Engagement and Understanding”, these grants support projects and programs with a place-based focus that promote greater access, interaction, and exchange of stories and experiences toward a fuller appreciation and understanding of a wider variety of our histories, narratives, and expression. This grant supports exhibitions and interpretive materials and supports public places and institutions.

Deadline: Rolling.

M. Museums for America

Funder: Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)

Relevant Chapters: Public Facilities & Services, Economic Development

Award Information: Total Program Funding \$21.7 million, Award Floor \$5,000, Award Ceiling \$250,000 with an average of \$180,825 per award . Est. # of Awards: 120

Eligibility: State, local, or tribal government or be a private, nonprofit organization, must qualify as a museum.

Description: This program supports museums of all sizes and disciplines in strategic, project-based efforts to serve the public through exhibitions, educational/interpretive programs, digital learning resources, professional development, community debate and dialogue, audience-focused studies, and/or collections management, curation, care, and conservation. This is a 1:1 cost-share funding opportunity.

Deadline: Forecasted for release with a November 14, 2025 deadline.

N. Port Infrastructure Development Program (PIDP)

Funder: U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration

Relevant Chapters: Economic Development, Public Facilities & Services

Award Information: Max: \$125M; Min: \$1M; Estimated Total Program Funding: \$500M; Expected # of Awards: 40.

Eligibility: Native American tribal government, City governments, County governments

Description: Eligible projects for FY 2025 PIDP grants shall be located either within the boundary of a port, or outside the boundary of a port and directly related to port operations or to an intermodal connection to a port. Grants may be made for capital projects that will be used to improve the safety, efficiency, or reliability of: (1) the loading and unloading of goods; (2) the movements of goods into, out of, around, or within a port, such as for highway or rail infrastructure, intermodal facilities, freight intelligent transportation systems, and digital infrastructure systems; (3) operational improvements; (4) environmental improvements, including projects to improve port resilience; and (5) port and port-related infrastructure that supports seafood and seafood-

related businesses, including the loading and unloading of commercially harvested fish and fish products, seafood processing, cold storage, and other related infrastructure.

Due Date/Frequency: September 10, 2025.

O. Public Humanities Projects

Funder: National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)

Relevant Chapters: Public Facilities & Services, Economic Development

Deadline: September 10, 2025

Award Information: Total Program Funding \$5.5 million (both deadlines combined), Award Ceiling \$400,000 (\$550,000 with staff position added). Est. # of Awards: 13

Eligibility: a nonprofit organization, an accredited institution of higher education (public or nonprofit), state or local government or one of their agencies, a federally recognized Native American Tribal government.

Description: This program supports projects in three categories: Exhibitions (permanent, temporary, or traveling); interpretive programs at Historic Places; and Humanities Discussions. Projects must engage humanities scholarship to analyze significant themes in disciplines such as history, literature, ethics, and art history. Awards support projects that are intended to reach broad and diverse public audiences in non-classroom settings in the United States. Projects should engage with ideas that are accessible to the general public and employ appealing interpretive formats. Public Humanities Projects supports projects in three categories (Exhibitions, Historic Places, and Humanities Discussions), and at two funding levels (Planning and Implementation).

P. Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance Programs

Funder: Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration (EDA)

Relevant Chapters: Public Facilities & Services, Economic Development, Sustainability and Resilience

Award Information: Min: \$100,000; Max: \$30M; Expected # of Awards: 3,000.

Eligibility: District Organization; Indian Tribe or Consortium; State, County, City or political subdivision of a State; Institution of higher education; public or private non-profit organizations

Description: EDA intends to advance general economic development in accordance with EDA's investment priorities, but also to pursue projects that, where practicable, incorporate specific priorities related to equity, workforce development, and climate change resiliency so that investments can benefit everyone for decades to come. Each project funded must be consistent with at least one of EDA's Investment Priorities: Equity; Recovery & Resilience; Workforce Development; Manufacturing; Technology-Based Economic Development; Environmentally-Sustainable Development; and Exports & Foreign Direct Investment. Each project must be consistent with the region's current Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). Funds may be awarded through EDA's primarily construction-oriented Public Works program or through the Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA) program, which provides investments to support a wide range of construction and non-construction activities. Applicants do not need to specify the program (Public Works or EAA) for which they are applying. EDA will consider the application under the most appropriate pool of funding.

Due Date/Frequency: There are no application submission deadlines. Applications will be accepted on an ongoing basis until the publication of a new PWEAA NOFO, cancellation of this PWEAA NOFO, or all available funds have been expended. EDA intends to review applications expeditiously upon receipt of the complete application.

Q. Rasmuson Foundation

Relevant Chapters: Public Facilities & Services, Economic Development

Deadline: Rolling

Award Information: Example project range, not a prediction of future amounts \$35,000 - \$1.5 million

Eligibility: Eligible organizations will either be an established 501(c)(3), or a local or Tribal government.

Description: Rasmuson Foundation offers a variety of grant programs to respond to community priorities, ranging from capital needs to programmatic or strategic projects. By not having restrictions on sectors or focus areas for our grantmaking, they look to their partners to identify what is most important to their communities. **Community Support Grants:** The Foundation anticipates awarding approximately 10 to 20 mid-sized grants annually, ranging from \$35,000 - \$250,000. **Legacy Grants:** The Foundation anticipates awarding approximately 10 to 15 grants over \$250,000 annually. Legacy grants are most applicable to the Homer Strategic Priorities. Recent examples of awards at this level include a new childcare facility, a small business development program, a new hub for business and community connection, and the creation of a quota bank to promote rural and indigenous access to fisheries.

R. Recreational Trails Program Grant

Relevant Chapters: Land Use and Environment

Funder: Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

Award Information: Award Floor: \$0. Award Ceiling: \$300,000 for Motorized/Motorized diversified projects and \$200,000 for Non-motorized/Non-motorized diversified projects.

Description: DPOR offers this competitive, reimbursable, matching trail grant for maintaining public recreational trails and related facilities, and for safety and educational projects.

Due Date/Frequency: September 30, 2025 / Annual.

S. Save America's Treasures

Funder: National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)

Relevant Chapters: Public Facilities & Services, Economic Development

Deadline: December 10, 2025 (forecasted)

Award Information: Total Program Funding \$26.5 million in FY24, Award Ceiling \$750,000 (FY24).

Eligibility: a nonprofit organization, an accredited institution of higher education (public or nonprofit), school districts, state or local government or one of their agencies, a federally recognized Native American Tribal government.

Description: This program provides preservation and/or conservation assistance to nationally significant historic properties and collections. Grants are awarded through a competitive process and require a dollar-for-dollar, non-Federal match, which can be cash or documented in-kind. The grant program is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) in partnership with the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), and the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS).

T. Small Surface Water and Groundwater Storage Projects (Small Storage Program)

Relevant Chapters: Public Facilities & Services, Economic Development, Sustainability and Resilience

Funder: U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

Award Information: Total Funding \$43.5M; Award Ceiling \$30M; # of Awards: 7

Description: This program's objective is to enhance water storage opportunities for future generations by funding small surface water and groundwater storage projects. The program funds up to a 25% Federal cost-share to plan, design, and construct surface and groundwater storage projects between 200 and 30,000 acre-feet that will increase water storage or move water to or from a storage project.

Due Date/Frequency: Apr 17, 2026

U. Social and Economic Development Strategies for Alaska

Relevant Chapters: Economic Development

Funder: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Native Americans (ANA)

Award Information: Total Funding \$2M; Award Floor \$100K; Award Ceiling \$900K; # of Awards: 3

Description: This program provides targeted support for community-based, Village-specific projects to improve and strengthen the administrative and management capacity of Alaska Native Village governments and governments that are central to social and economic self-sufficiency in Alaska. This announcement promotes economic and social self-sufficiency for Alaska Natives and is intended to respond to the unique governmental structures in Alaska at the Alaska Native Village level.

Due Date/Frequency: July 2025 / Annual.

V. Thriving Communities Grantmaking Program: Non-compete grants

Funder: Environmental Protection Agency / Philanthropy Northwest (administrator)

Relevant Chapters: Land Use and Environment, Sustainability and Resilience

Award Information: \$75,000 non-compete grant option

Eligibility: Eligible applicants include those serving areas with populations of 50,000 or fewer people.

Description: Over three years, Philanthropy Northwest will be distributing over \$40 million in grants to communities and tribal nations who have been negatively impacted by environmental changes in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Due Date/Frequency: August 1, 2025. Complete non-compete grant request [here](#).

W. United States Marine Highway Program (USMHP)

Funder: U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration

Relevant Chapters: Public Facilities & Services, Economic Development, Transportation

Award Information: Max: \$14,042,621; Expected Number of Awards: 25. Includes a 20% minimum match requirement.

Eligibility: Native American tribal organization or government, City governments, Small businesses, Nonprofits

Description: The United States Marine Highway Program (USMHP) statute authorizes the U.S. Department of Transportation (“Department” or “DOT”) to make grants to implement Projects or components of Projects that 1) provide a coordinated and capable alternative to landside transportation; mitigate or relieve landside congestion; promote Marine Highway Transportation; or use vessels documented under 46 U.S.C. chapter 121; and 2) develop, expand, or promote Marine Highway Transportation or shipper use of Marine Highway Transportation

Due Date/Frequency: July 15, 2025 / Annual

X. Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant Program in Alaska

Funder: USDA Rural Development

Relevant Chapters: Land Use and Environment, Public Facilities & Services

Award Information: Current loan interest rates effective 4/1/25: Poverty: 2.500%; Intermediate: 3.375%; Market: 4.250%.

Eligibility: Most state and local governmental entities, private nonprofits, federally-recognized tribes.

Description: This program provides funding, in the form of long-term low-interest loans, and grants (if funds are available) for clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and storm water drainage to households and businesses in eligible rural areas. Areas that may be served include: rural areas and towns with populations of 10,000 or less; Tribal lands in rural areas; and colonias. Funds may be used for drinking water sourcing, treatment, storage and distribution; sewer collection, transmission, treatment and disposal; solid waste collection, disposal and closure; and storm water collection, transmission and disposal.

Due Date/Frequency: Applications accepted on ongoing basis.