

Valdez Socioeconomic Baseline Indicators EXECUTIVE SUMMARY December 2015



Thompson Pass, fall 2015

prepared for
City of Valdez
Economic Diversification Commission

by
Sheinberg Associates
and McDowell Group

Cover photograph of Thompson Pass, fall 2015 courtesy Matthew S. Brown
www.PhotosonTheWildSide.com

Valdez Economic Sector icons created by graphic illustrator Averyl Veliz
www.averylveliz.blogspot.com/

Executive Summary – Table of Contents

Common Data Sources and Geography	i
Introduction, Purpose, and Methods	1
Demographics	2
Community & Individual Income	3
School Performance	4
Crime	4
Cost of Living	5
Housing	6
Overall Workforce and Earnings, Top Economic Activities	8
Oil Industry	10
Government Service	11
Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing	13
Valdez Ports and Harbors	15
Health Care and Social Assistance	17
Visitor Industry	18
United States Coast Guard	20
Sources	21

Acronyms

AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
ACS	American Community Survey
ADEED or DEED	Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ADOLWD or DOLWD	Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development
ADOR	Alaska Department of Revenue
ADOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
AHFC	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
AMHS	Alaska Marine Highway System
BEA	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
BLS	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
BTS	U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics
CFEC	Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
DCCED	Alaska Department of Commerce and Community Economic Development
DCRA	Alaska DCCED, Division of Community and Regional Affairs
IFQ	Individual Fishing Quota
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PFD	Permanent Fund Dividend
PK-12	Preschool through 12 th Grade
PWS	Prince William Sound
QCEW	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
USCG or Coast Guard	United States Coast Guard

Common Data Sources and Geography

NAICS

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) two to six digit codes are the primary way that businesses are classified for economic data reporting and analysis. NAICS are used for Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOLWD) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), categorizing and reporting IRS/US Census Nonemployer Business establishments and income, and by the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) for its economic and industry analyses.

Businesses self-identify and report their NAICS classifications, and counts on this report's dashboards reflect this for both state and city business license purposes. Periodically ADOLWD recognize that a business has misclassified itself and will correct this for its reporting purposes.

QCEW

QCEW is the ADOLWD Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The program originated in the 1930s, and was known as the ES-202 program until 2003 when the current QCEW title was adopted. The primary economic product is the tabulation of employment and wages of establishments which report to

the Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs of the United States. Employment covered by these UI programs represents about 97% of all wage and salary civilian employment in the country.

QCEW is the most commonly used and reported employment data in Alaska. The QCEW data set counts the number of jobs by place of work. It does not include business owners, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, or private household workers. It counts all full-time and part-time jobs – so, if a person holds two wage and salaried jobs, total industry employment will report both jobs. QCEW employment data are released quarterly (with a time lag of about six months) for Alaska as a whole and for all of the Alaska’s boroughs and census areas. QCEW data includes the number of jobs in an area held by commuters who live outside the area (non-residents) as well as local residents.

To support the Valdez Socioeconomic Indicators study, the ADOLWD segregated Valdez QCEW data from the Valdez-Cordova Census Area.

Nonemployer Statistics

Nonemployer businesses are those that either have no paid employees or they are self-employed sole-proprietor businesses. Data on their income comes from annual or quarterly business income tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service. In this report, nonemployer businesses are sometimes referred to as Self-Employed or Sole Proprietor Businesses. The income of nonemployer business owners is not included in QCEW data or other data sets that report on employee income, as this is income of business owners, not employees.

The smallest geography that nonemployer data is usually available is the borough, however to support this report the U.S. Census separated zip code 99686 (City of Valdez) data and prepared an analysis for Valdez. Nonemployer business data availability lags one-year behind QCEW employment data. It is common to combine 2014 QCEW data and 2013 Nonemployer data to better understand the whole work-related economy. Annual analyses prepared the same way allow accurate year-to-year comparison of indicators and trends.

To support Valdez Socioeconomic Indicators study, the US Census segregated Valdez Nonemployer Statistics data from the Valdez-Cordova Census Area.

American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is the largest household survey in the United States. The ACS is conducted by the US Census Bureau and has replaced the former long-form sample questionnaire. One-year and 5-year ACS survey data is prepared, depending on the size of the place. For the City of Valdez, only 5-year data is available; the most recent is the 2009-2013 5-year survey release. The 5-year estimates from the ACS are "period" estimates that represent data collected over a period of time (as opposed to "point-in-time" estimates, such as the decennial census). The 5-year estimate includes data collected over a 60-month period. The primary advantage of using multiyear estimates is the increased statistical reliability of the data for less populated areas and small population subgroups due to a larger sample size. However, it is less current than one-year data. The 5-year estimate is not calculated as an average of

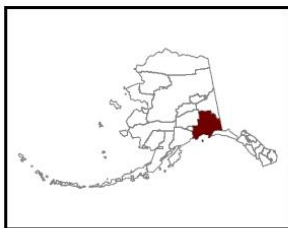
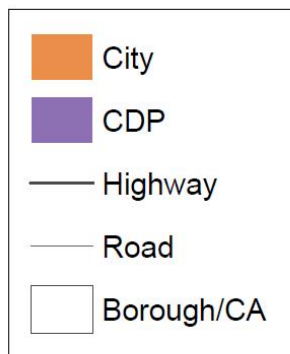
60 monthly values; nor is it the average of 5 single-year estimates. Rather, the ACS collects survey information continuously nearly every day of the year and then aggregates the results over 5 years. The data collection is spread evenly across the entire period represented so as not to over-represent any particular month or year within the period.

For simplicity, in this Executive Summary the 5 year ACS Estimates are referred to (and table columns labeled) by the last year of the estimate. For example, the 2009-2013 ACS Estimate is labeled and referred to as “2013.”

The City of Valdez, Valdez-Cordova Census Area, and Gulf Coast Economic Region

Valdez is a Home Rule City, incorporated in 1901. It is within the Valdez-Cordova Census Area, which is not part of any organized borough. The Valdez-Cordova Census Area has 25 communities within it, including the cities of Valdez, Cordova, and Whittier (see map next page).

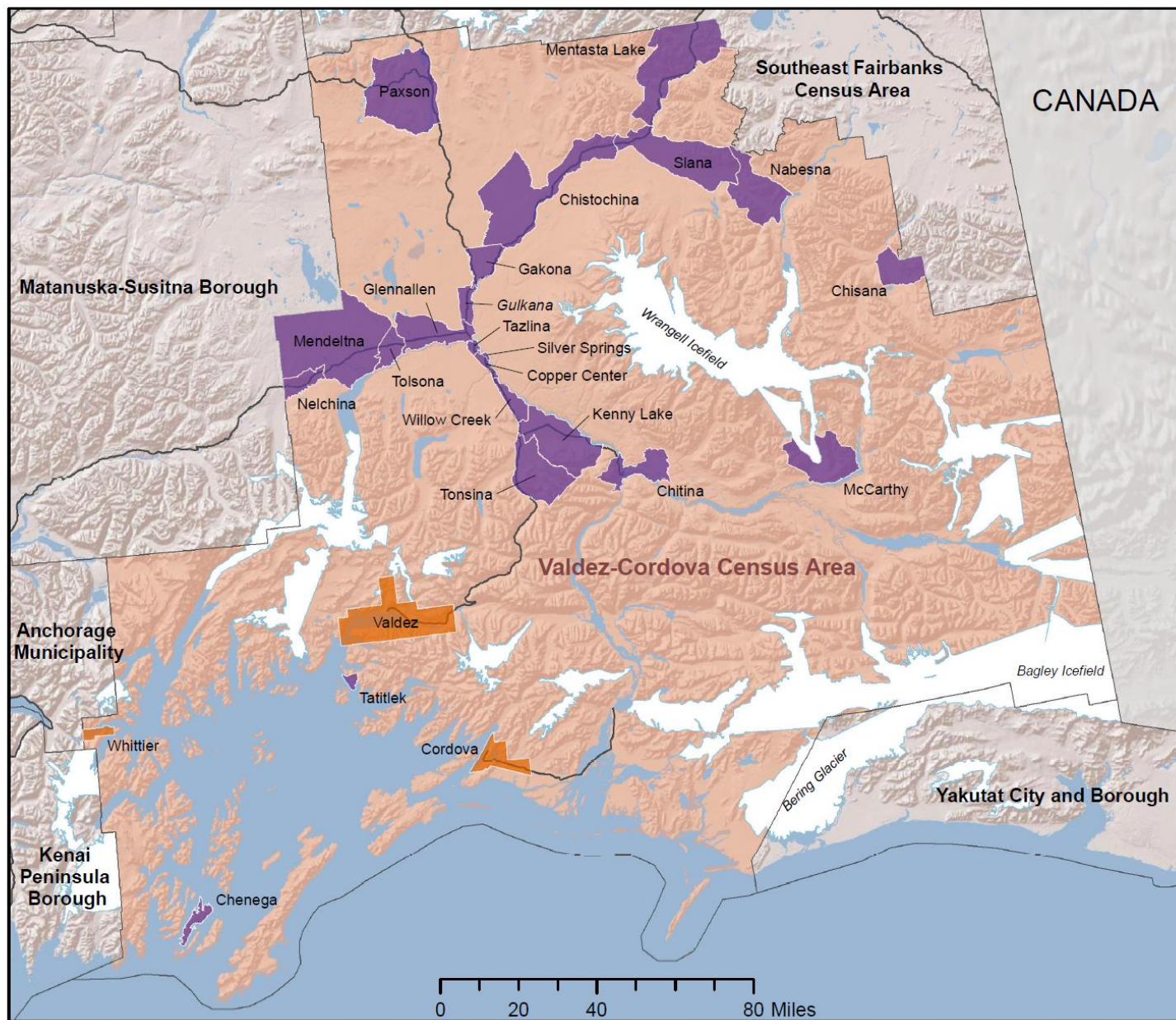
Map of the Valdez-Cordova Census Area



Prepared by:
Alaska Department of Labor
& Workforce Development

September 2011

Source: US Census
2010 TIGERline



Introduction, Purpose, and Methods

Valdez faces much the same fiscal uncertainties as the State of Alaska thanks to a high dependency on the oil industry. Property tax on oil-related infrastructure generates 80-85% of the Valdez annual city government operating revenue and the industry directly or indirectly creates much of the community's employment base. In response to expected oil industry decline, the Valdez City Council determined in February 2014 that economic diversification must be the community's number one priority. Shortly thereafter, Valdez formed an Economic Diversification Commission to provide economic development leadership.

A Community Strategic Plan adopted in 2014 identified three initial tasks for the new Economic Diversification Commission to accomplish:

1. Conduct a Year Round Mountain Recreation Site Feasibility Analysis
2. Collect Socioeconomic Baseline Indicator Data
3. Collect local Visitors Statistics Data

Through a competitive process, the City selected the Sheinberg Associates/McDowell Group Team to prepare the Socioeconomic Baseline Indicators Study, called for in the Community Strategic Plan. Information in this report establishes a 2014 baseline against which to measure economic diversification and other economic and community efforts. In addition to 2014 baseline data, five to ten years of previous data if offered for most indicators to allow consideration of current position and trends. Three reports comprise this Valdez Socioeconomic Baseline Indicator study:

1. Socioeconomic Baseline Indicators Study (*full report with all indicator and socioeconomic data*)
2. Executive Summary - Socioeconomic Baseline Indicators Study (*focuses on key indicators and trends*)
3. Business Survey Report (*results of September 2015 online business owner survey that 133 Valdez business owners or non-profit managers completed*)

The project team completed the following steps to prepare this report:

1. Gather and analyze data from about 100 sources;
2. Request and obtain City of Valdez/zip code 99686-only data from Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOLWD) for Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) and from the US Census for Nonemployer Business Statistics;
3. Receive assistance from City of Valdez for Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and analysis of property, zoning, and development;
4. Interview dozens of industry leaders to seek deeper understanding of local concerns and trends as well as obtain data;
5. Conduct an online Business Survey that was completed by 133 Valdez business owners and non-profit managers;
6. Review initial data with the Valdez Economic Diversification Commission on August 4, 2015; and
7. Discuss data from the draft Executive Summary with the Valdez City Council and Economic Diversification Commission at a joint meeting on October 20, 2015.

Demographics

Looking back 25 years, the hallmark of Valdez's population is its stability – it rises or shrinks each year, but in the longer term has been steady at about 4,000 people. The population in 1990 was 4,068, and in 2014 it was 4,032. During this period, the number of residents peaked at 4,305 (1995) and dropped as low as 3,819 (2009). Alaska's population during this 25 year period increased 140%.



While stability is the long term trend, between 2012 and 2014 the city's population has dropped both years, declining by a total of 2.5%. The number of Valdez Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) applicants declined from 2000-2010, then rose 4% between 2011 and 2013, but in 2014 dropped almost 5%.

School enrollment has also been declining for 10 years, dropping almost 12% over the last five years (a trend seen in many Alaska communities). The number of school age youth (under age 19) has not declined as rapidly. This difference is partially due to enrollment in home schools. Youth enrolled in the Valdez Home School (about 23 in FY 16) are included in Valdez School District totals, but the approximately 35 enrolled at Chugach School District FOCUS Home School are not included. There are reported to be other private homeschools in Valdez as well.

The percent of Valdez's population that is older than 65 has increased 29% over the past five years. State projections for the Valdez-Cordova Census Area expect that compared to today, the percent of residents age 65 or older will double by 2022. And in the census area, the percentage of the population that is age 85 or older, a group typically with more intensive needs, is expected to double, increasing from 66 people in 2014, to 125 in 2022. By 2032, this demographic will more than triple, reaching 195 people.

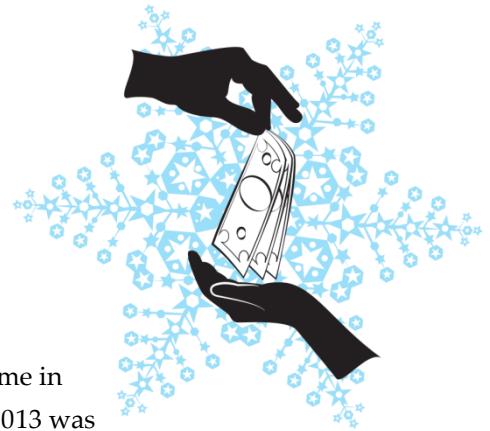
Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) records show that the majority of Valdez residents (over 3,000) stay in place from year to year. Between 2013 and 2014, a net 36 PFD applicants left Valdez. The majority of new PFD applicants in Valdez in 2014 (315 or 72%) were new to the PFD program, meaning they either were born in Valdez that year or moved there from out of state. Of those leaving Valdez, the majority (273 or 58%) left the PFD program altogether, implying they left Alaska or died. The remainder (199 or 42%) moved somewhere else in the state.

DEMOGRAPHICS - Key Indicators	2010	2013	2014	5 year change	1 year change
Population	3,976	4,097	4,032	1.4%	-1.6%
Median Age	36.7	36.3	36.0	-0.7 yr	-0.3 yr
Number < age 5	279	317	309	10.8%	-2.5%
Number < age 19	1,110	1,145	1,110	0.0%	-3.1%
Number > age 64	220	279	283	28.6%	1.4%
Number of PFDs	3,480	3,619	3,444	-1.0%	-4.8%
PK-12 Valdez School District Enrollment	688	614	608	-11.6%	-1.0%

Sources: Alaska DOLWD, DOR, DEED

Community & Individual Income

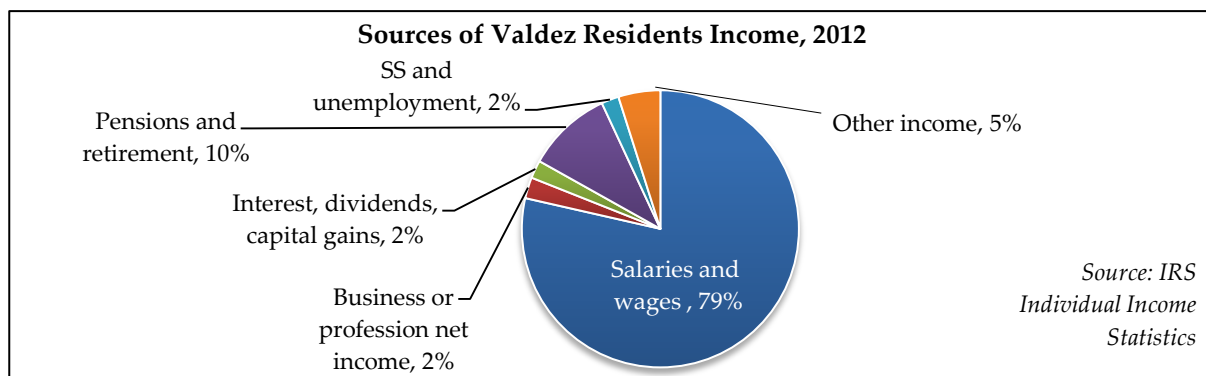
Valdez remains among Alaska's top communities in terms of median household income, at \$93,625. Valdez was well above the Alaska median of \$70,760 and above nearly all other municipalities in Alaska (2009-2013 ACS estimate).



However, measured in inflation-adjusted dollars, median household income in Valdez has been flat over the past 15 years. Median income of \$93,625 in 2013 was equal to the 2000 median of \$93,810 (as measured in 2013 dollars, or \$66,532 in 2000 dollars).

The percentage of individuals living under the poverty line has increased over the last several years, from 4.7% in 2010 to an estimated 7.8% in 2013, though this change is within the margin of error.

Total adjusted gross income for all Valdez residents combined, as reported on individual income tax returns, increased 33% from 2004 to 2012. However, it has declined since 2010.

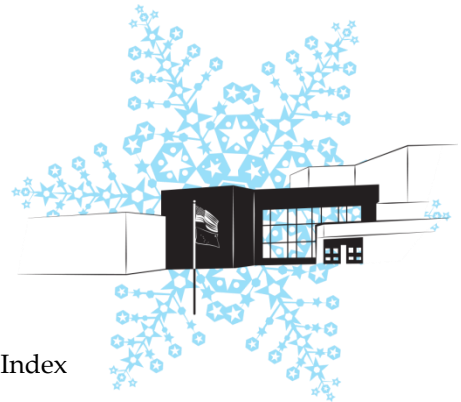


INCOME –Key Indicators (Valdez data unless noted)	2010	2012	2013	4 year change	1 year change
Valdez Per Capita Income ¹	\$34,822	\$36,609	\$35,243	1.2%	-3.7%
Alaska Per Capita Income ¹	\$30,726	\$32,537	\$32,651	6.3%	0.4%
Median Family Income ¹	\$81,458	\$96,862	\$95,734	17.5%	-1.2%
Median Household Income ¹	\$69,536	\$80,476	\$93,625	34.6%	16.3%
Alaska Median Household Income ¹	\$66,521	\$69,917	\$70,760	6.4%	1.2%
Total Adjusted Gross Income (\$000s) ²	\$156,132	\$149,900 (2011)	\$148,985 (2012)	-4.6% (3 yr)	-0.1%
% from pensions, retirement, investments, SS, other ²	28%	26% (2011)	21% (2012)	-7.0% (3 yr)	-4.0%
Families Below Poverty Level ^{1 **}	3.8%	3.1%	4.4%	+0.6%	+1.3%
Individuals Below Poverty Level ^{1**}	4.7%	5.5%	7.8%	+3.1%	+2.3%
Free & Reduced Lunch Eligibility (% of all students) ³	25.5%	25.7% (2013)	28.4% (2014)	+2.9% (5 yr)	+2.7%
Sources: 1 - US Census Bureau 5-year ACS Estimates; 2 - IRS Individual Income Tax Returns; 3 - Alaska DEED. ** The margin of error for these estimates is sizable. For 2014 for individuals below poverty it is +/- 3.5% and for families +/- 4.6%					

School Performance

The Valdez City School District is very high performing and is an asset to the Valdez economy.

For the last two years, the elementary, middle, and high schools in Valdez have received 4 out of 5 stars from the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development (DEED) Alaska School Performance Index (ASPI).



The Valdez City School District was rated the 3rd top school district in Alaska for 2014-2015 and top ranked for 2013-2014 by SchoolDigger.com

Across all grades and all subjects, Valdez students consistently outperformed their Alaska peers in terms of the percentage of tested students proficient at a given subject on State Based Assessment (SBA) tests.

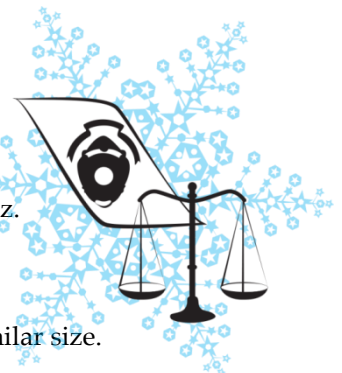
Respondents to the 2015 online Business Survey ranked the quality of local education as one of the greatest advantages to doing business in Valdez.

SCHOOLS - Key Indicators	2010	2013	2014	5 year change	1 year change
Dropout Rate ¹	0.9% (09/10)	1.8% (12/13)	0.4% (13/14)	-0.5%	-1.4%
ACT Test Scores English, Valdez/Alaska ²	21.4 / 20.3	21.8 / 20.1	22.2 /	+0.8 (Vz)	+0.4 (Vz)
ACT Test Scores Math, Valdez/Alaska ²	21.3 / 21.2	21.7 / 21.1	22.9 /	+1.6 (Vz)	+1.2 (Vz)
SBA Assessments, % students proficient - English, Valdez/Alaska ²	93.1% / 81.9%	89.8% / 78.2%	91.6% / 80.1%	-1.5% (Vz)	+1.8% (Vz)
SBA Assessments, % students, proficient - Math, Valdez/Alaska ²	85.0% / 71.1%	84.2% / 69.4%	87.0% / 68.4%	+2.0% (Vz)	+2.8% (Vz)
Prince William Sound - Annual Credit Hours ³	8,524	7,177	7,315	-1,209 hr	138 hr

Sources: 1 - Valdez School District; 2 - Alaska DEED; 3 - Prince William Sound Community College

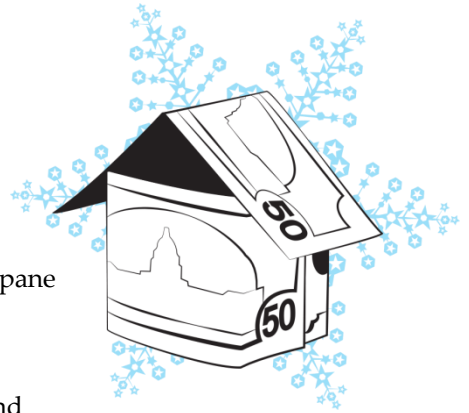
Crime

Nearly one-third of respondents to the 2015 online Business Survey indicated that low crime and a feeling of safety are a significant advantage to doing business in Valdez. Valdez has a lower average overall crime, violent crime, and property crime rate per 1,000 people than other Southcentral communities, including Seward, Homer, and Soldotna. Only Cordova's crime rate is lower, among Southcentral communities of similar size.



Cost of Living

The cost of rent, food, and gasoline ranks Valdez at or near the most expensive compared to five other southcentral Alaska communities. However, compared to these same places, heating oil, electricity, and propane are relatively more affordable.



A large proportion of Valdez's housing stock is older and less efficient, and over a quarter of the city's housing stock is in mobile homes. This combined with the harsh climate result in Valdez residents spending an average of 13% of their income on household energy, more than comparison Southcentral communities, according to AHFC 2014 Housing Assessments.

COST OF LIVING – Key Indicators	Valdez	Anchorage	Cordova	Homer	Kenai	Mat-Su Borough
Week of Food for a Family of Four w/Children (June 2014)	\$288	\$207	\$333	\$264	\$234	\$223
% of Anchorage	139	100	161	127	113	108
Median Rent (2009-2013, ACS)	\$1,205	\$1,142	\$777	\$892	\$885	\$1,026
Electricity-Residential \$/1000 kWh (Oct 2015)	\$171.70	\$170.93	\$168.77**	\$243.62	\$243.62	\$197.79
Heating Oil (\$/gal) (Aug 2014)	\$4.13	\$3.71	\$4.62	\$3.66	\$3.88	\$4.54
Gasoline (\$/gal) (June 2014)	\$4.76	\$3.85	\$4.66	\$4.28	\$4.41	\$3.85
Propane (\$/gal) (Aug or June 2014)	\$4.50	\$4.58	\$4.98	\$4.43	\$4.79	N/A
Per Capita Income (2009-2013, ACS)	\$35,243	\$36,214	\$37,992	\$32,046	\$31,710	\$29,534

*Note: ** Cordova is the only community in this sample that receives Power Cost Equalization from the state; if it did not, its Oct 2015 rate for 1000/kwh would be \$278.27*

Sources: Food and Gasoline Prices: University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska Food Cost Survey, June 2014. Propane and Heating Fuel #1 Prices: Alaska Housing Finance Corporation Fuel Price Survey, August 2014; except Mat-Su Borough Heating Fuel, UAF Alaska Food Cost Survey. Electricity Rates: October 2015 Residential Rates from Homer Electric Association, Matanuska Electric Association, Chugach Electric Corporation, Cordova Electric Cooperative. Per Capita Income: 2009-2013 ACS Survey. Median Rent: includes all housing costs for renters such as utilities, source is 2009-2013 ACS Survey

Housing

There are an estimated 1,750 dwelling units in Valdez today, including 107 in group quarters.

Several factors combine to result in a tight Valdez housing market and reduced available housing choice:



- Median rent, at \$1,205 for the Census Area, is very high. The 2015 Alaska Housing Finance Corporation survey of landlords for Alaska census areas and boroughs estimates that rents in the Valdez-Cordova Census Area are exceeded in Alaska only by those in Kodiak and Juneau.
- The number of dwelling units being constructed per year in Valdez has declined sharply over the last 15 years; from an average of 29 per year during 2000-2002, to 11 per year in 2003-2011, to 4 constructed per year during 2012-2014. The decrease in new construction creates an aging housing stock and limits housing options for buyers and renters.
- Over the last five years, the average household size for both owner and renter-occupied housing has increased.
- Compared to the state average, median home prices are rising faster in Valdez.
- Over one-quarter (28%) of the Valdez housing stock are mobile homes. This is a higher rate than in Alaska (5%) or the rural US (7%). This leaves a large proportion of the population vulnerable to energy inefficient aging structures and, if they reside in a mobile home park, a lack equity in real property. An immediate housing crisis facing the city is the pending August 2016 closure of the 60-unit Aleutian Village Trailer Park, leaving park residents with few alternatives for affordable housing.
- Realtors report that high property tax rates discourage home purchases by retirees looking for summer homes and first time home buyers.
- As the senior population doubles between now and 2022, so too will grow the need for a range of senior housing including independent living, assisted living, and nursing home care.

HOUSING - Key Indicators (all Valdez unless noted otherwise)	2010	2012	2013	4 year change	1 year change
Cost of Homes					
Median value, Owner occupied homes	\$159,000	\$172,100	\$177,900	12%	3%
Alaska median value, Owner occupied homes	\$229,100	\$237,900	\$241,800	6%	2%
Median monthly housing costs (includes rent, utilities etc)					
Median monthly rent	\$1,082	\$1,111	\$1,205	11%	8%
Alaska, median monthly rent	\$972	\$1,065	\$1,098	13%	3%
Median monthly housing costs for owners with mortgage	\$1,406	\$1,550	\$1,660	18%	7%
Median monthly housing costs for owners without a mortgage	\$516	\$514	\$527	2%	3%
Percent cost-burdened, by type					
Renters paying >30% income for housing**	46.1%	32.9%	27.5%	-19%	-5%
Homeowners with mortgage paying >30% income for housing**	19.5%	16.7%	19.3%	-0.2%	3%
Homeowners without mortgage paying >30% income for housing**	12.3%	3.9%	4.3%	-8%	0.4%
Other Indicators					
Average household size: owner-occupied / renter-occupied	2.47 / 2.07	2.64 / 2.40	2.76 / 3.03		
Number of dwelling units built	13	6 (2013)	3 (2014)		
Construction, employment (avg. ann.)	38	51 (2013)	59 (2014)	55.3% (5 yr)	15.7%
Construction, total wages	\$1,954,014	\$3,847,617 (2013)	\$4,524,095 (2014)	131.5% (5 yr)	17.6%
Est. sales of rentals for stays under six months (seasonal housing)	\$475,200 (2010)	\$507,067 (2013)	\$548,150 (2014)	15.4% (5 yr)	8.1%
Valuation, residential building permits (\$000s)	\$4,968	\$1,971	\$1,435	-71.1%	-27.2%

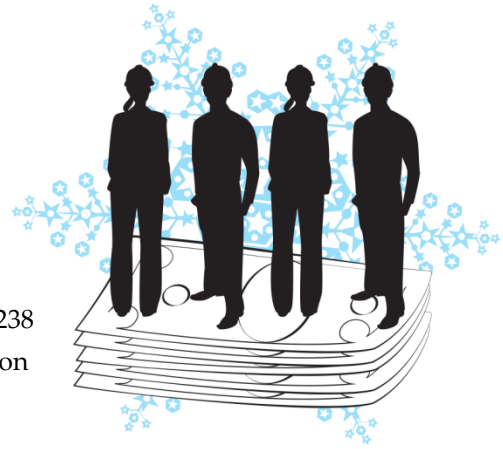
Sources: City of Valdez - # Housing Units, building valuation; Est. rental sales for stays under 6 months -Sheinberg Associates estimates based on bed tax collected; All other data - Sequential 5-year American Community Survey Estimates (ACS) from 2006-2010, 2008-2012, and 2009-2013

** ACS - The margin of error for these estimates is sizable. For those paying >30% for housing in 2013, the error margin for renters it is +/- 23.5%, for owners with a mortgage it is +/- 17%, and for owners without a mortgage it is +/- 10.9%.

Overall Workforce and Earnings, Top Economic Activities

Total annual work-related earnings in the City of Valdez are \$139 million (including local business owners and all USCG), generated by¹:

- 182 firms or agencies that in 2014 collectively employed 2,238 people (average annual), whose wages totaled \$123.5 million (89% of all work related earnings).
- 336 nonemployer businesses (self-employed and business sole proprietors) in 2013 whose income was \$15.5 million (11% of all work related earnings).



Between 2004 and 2014, total employment wages increased from \$94.9 million to \$119.9 million (26%)². However, measured in inflation-adjusted dollars, total employment wages in Valdez are slightly below the level needed to have kept pace with inflation over the last decade. Total wages of \$119.9 million in 2014 are about equal to 2004 wages of \$122.8 million (in 2014 dollars).

Over the last 10 years the total number of employees (resident and nonresident) in Valdez has been relatively flat, similar to population trends. Looking more closely at annual data, employment was lowest in 2008, coincident with the national recession. From 2008, total employment grew by 200 workers to a 2014 high point of 1,604 total employees. Growth in private sector jobs has fueled increased employment since 2008; federal civilian jobs declined during this period.

For the Valdez-Cordova Census Area, 40% of all workers³ (3,048) in 2013 were nonresidents and 19% of total worker wages (\$42.2 million) in the census area went to nonresidents. Over 20% of the nonresident workers in the following four job areas lived in the Valdez-Cordova Census Area for four quarters (9-12 months) in 2013:

- Information (NAICS 51)
- Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (NAICS 54)
- Others Services (NAICS 81)
- Public Administration (NAICS 92)

¹ Nonemployer statistics lag one-year behind QCEW employment data. It is common to combine 2014 QCEW data and 2013 Nonemployer data to better understand the complete work-related economy. Annual analyses prepared the same way allow accurate year-to-year comparison of indicators and trends.

² The 2004-2014 comparison does not include self-employed/sole proprietor business owners and only includes federal civilian employees. These employment wages are reported by ADOLWD QCEW.

³ Worker counts for resident/nonresident data are different from employment estimates. Employment estimates (ADOLWD QCEW) are the number of filled positions, and worker counts are the cumulative number of people who worked in an occupation over the course of a year. Because a single position can be filled by more than one person over a period of time due to turnover, worker counts are almost always higher than employment estimates. Also, residency worker counts do not include federal employees, the military, or self-employed business owners.

WORKFORCE & EARNINGS - Key Indicators	2010	2013	2014	5 or 4 year change	1 year change
Employment					
Number of Employees (avg. ann.)	2,005	2,131	2,145	7.0%	0.7%
Private Sector	1,459	1,583	1,604	9.9%	1.3%
Government (civilian only)	546	548	541	-0.9%	-1.3%
Total Employment Wages	\$103,733,167	\$117,443,926	\$119,991,534	15.7%	2.2%
Private Sector	\$78,986,256	\$91,102,866	\$93,924,133	18.9%	3.1%
Government (civilian only)	\$24,746,911	\$26,341,060	\$26,067,401	5.3%	-1.0%
Nonemployer Business Owners (self-employed and sole proprietors)					
Number of Nonemployer Businesses (self-employed and sole proprietors)	328	308 (2012)	336 (2013)	8 (4 yrs)	28 (2012-2013)
Total Earnings, Nonemployer Businesses	\$13,655,000	\$12,591,000 (2012)	\$15,491,000 (2013)	13.4% (4 yrs)	23% (2012-2013)
TOTALS (employees + nonemployer businesses)					
Workforce (avg. ann.)	2,333	2,439	2,481	6.3%	1.7%
Work Earnings	\$117,388,167	\$130,034,926	\$135,482,534	15.4%	4.2%
Other					
2015 USCG (civilian +enlisted)			100 jobs \$4,097,200 wages		
Annual Unemployment Rate (V-C Census Area)	9.4%	9.8%	9.5%	1.1%	-3.1%

Sources: ADOLWD 2014 QCEW, US Census 2013 Nonemployer Statistics, USCG

Top Valdez Economic Activities

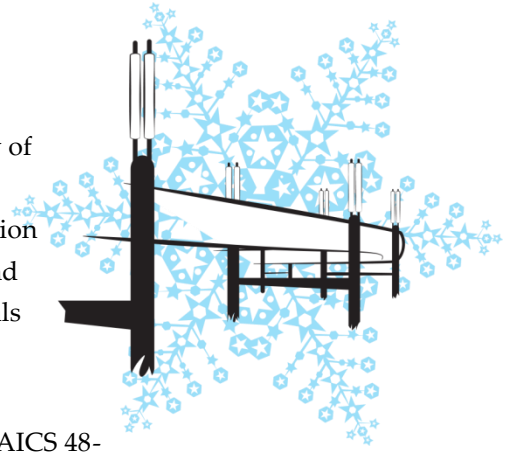
The top economic activities in Valdez are:

- Oil industry (pipeline, marine and land oil shipment, refining, safety)
- Local government (city, school, and tribally provided services, facilities, and maintenance)
- Commercial fishing, seafood processing, and hatchery business and shipping
- Health care and social assistance services
- Visitor industry services and businesses
- US Coast Guard services

These sectors are Valdez's primary economic drivers and supporting industries. In order to make informed decisions about economic diversification, it is critical to understand the role these sectors play in the city's present economy. What follows are findings and indicators for each sector. The Socioeconomic Baseline Indicators Study provides much greater detail for each, and additional offers industry information as well.

Oil Industry

Oil movement and shipping, storage, refinement, and ensuring the safety of these activities, is the lead economic driver in Valdez and the primary component of Valdez's basic economy. A 2014 Alaska Oil & Gas Association report⁴ estimated that in Valdez the oil industry contributed 700 direct and indirect jobs and \$65 million in accompanying wages annually. This equals 28% of the workforce and 48% of work earnings in Valdez in 2014.



Average annual wages in the Transportation and Warehousing sector (NAICS 48-49), which is predominantly oil-related, are the highest in town at \$100,750⁵. However, since 2004, Valdez wages in this sector have lost ground to inflation. Measured in inflation-adjusted dollars, the Transportation and Warehousing sector's average annual wage of \$100,750 in 2014 is about equal to the 2004 wage of \$130,800 (in 2014 dollars). Since this is the community's largest sector, this affects the community overall purchasing power.

Declining Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) oil throughput and transshipment has significant negative implications for City of Valdez revenue, local employment, and the overall economy. Annual throughput declined 17% over the past five years and dropped almost 4% just last year. Reduced throughput also means decreased oil export from the Valdez Marine Terminal, which has declined steadily over the last decade, from 800,000-900,000 bbl/day in 2002 to 400,000-550,000 bbl/day in 2014⁶. On the bright side, Petro Star employment approximately doubled in 2009-2010 when it expanded to include refining of ultra-low sulfur diesel.

OIL INDUSTRY- Key Indicators	2010	2013	2014	5 year change	1 year change
TAPS throughput, annual barrels	226,174,050	195,085,253	187,406,088	-17.1%	-3.9%
Transportation & Warehousing: # Employees (avg. annual) Total Wages	392 \$40,562,749	358 \$38,227,476	385 \$38,781,877	-1.8% -4.4%	7.5% 1.5%
Oil related property tax to City	\$43,816,134	\$53,531,774	\$43,380,273	-1.0%	-19.0%

Sources: Alyeska Pipeline Company, City of Valdez, ADOLWD

⁴ McDowell Group, "The Role of the Oil and Gas Industry in Alaska's Economy," 2014

⁵ The Transportation and Warehousing sector includes industries providing transportation of oil, other goods and cargo, and people; warehousing and storage for goods; scenic and sightseeing transportation; and support activities related to transportation. Valdez businesses include most Alyeska Pipeline Service Company employment and the Valdez Marine Terminal, trucking companies, Crowley Maritime Corporation, some Petro Star Inc. employment (most in NAICS 31-32), air and marine sightseeing and charter businesses, marine cargo and oil transshipment tugs, tankers and vessels, aviation businesses, taxis, and more.

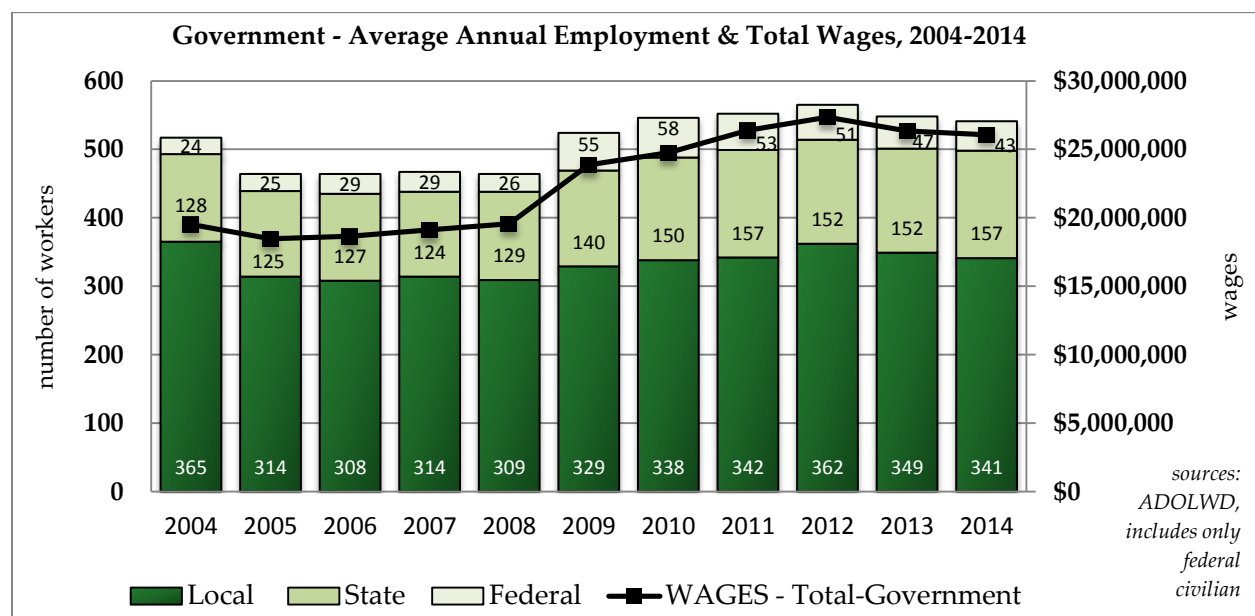
⁶ Prince William Sound Regional Citizen's Advisory Council, "Statistics for Valdez Marine Terminal, VMT Monthly Loading Statistics, 2002-2014" <http://www.pwsrccac.org/resources/statistics-for-valdez-marine-terminal>

Government Service

Government jobs typically are year-round family-wage paying work that provides economic stability in smaller communities. Valdez is no exception. Just under one-quarter of all Valdez resident employees (average annual) were federal, state, or local government workers in 2014⁷. Local government is a lead component of Valdez's support economy.



Local government provides more jobs and total wages in Valdez than any other sector except Transportation and Warehousing. Local government employers include the City of Valdez, Valdez School District, and the Valdez Native Tribe.



State and local government wages have not kept pace with inflation over the last decade, while federal civilian wages, some of the highest in the town, have risen at a pace that exceeds inflation.

GOVERNMENT WAGES (Average Annual) AND INFLATION	2014 Average Annual Wages	2004 Average Annual Wage inflation-adjusted to 2014 dollars	2004 Average Annual Wage (actual)
Federal government (civilian only)	\$70,223	\$60,522	\$46,751
State government	\$46,886	\$48,843	\$37,729
Local government	\$46,090	\$48,065	\$37,128

Sources: ADOLWD, Anchorage Consumer Price Index by US BLS

⁷ Federal includes civilian and enlisted personnel.

The City of Valdez provides and maintains city infrastructure and municipal services as well as contributing a significant share of local school funding. Regular (formula-driven) local tax, state, and federal government revenue to the City of Valdez has varied from \$43 million to \$63 million during the last six years. This large \$20 million variance is primarily due to the changing valuation of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) and Valdez Marine Terminal (VMT) and resultant property tax to the city.

Trans Alaska Pipeline System Assessed Value		
Year	TAPS Property Value	Value as set by
2015	\$9.6 billion	State Assessment Review Board (SARB) certified
2014	\$10.2 billion	SARB certified
2013	\$11.8 billion	SARB certified
2012	\$8.2 billion	stipulated value to which parties agreed

Source: Alaska Department of Revenue, Petroleum Assessor

Valdez is highly dependent on a single declining source of revenue. Each of the last six years, 80-85% of annual city operating revenue has come from local property tax levied on the assessed value of the TAPS within city boundaries. The current property tax rate is 20-mills (property value x 0.020). Because property taxes must be applied equally to all, local residential, commercial, and industrial property is also subject to this levy and tax. Property tax revenue collected from local non-oil and gas assets accounts for 8-11% of regular city revenue.

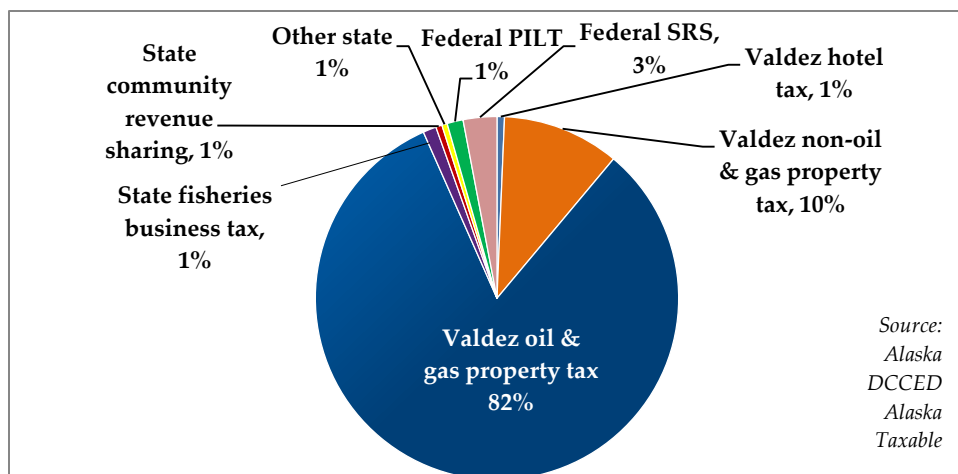
About 4-6% of annual city operating revenue each year comes from the federal government's Payment-In-Lieu of-Taxes (PILT) or Secure Rural Schools/National Forest Receipt (SRS/NFR) sources. Both have been reauthorized by

Congress for only for 1-2 years at a time for the last decade and thus these revenue contributions are continually uncertain.

Of the 10 largest Valdez property tax payers in 2015, four are associated with the oil industry (Alyeska

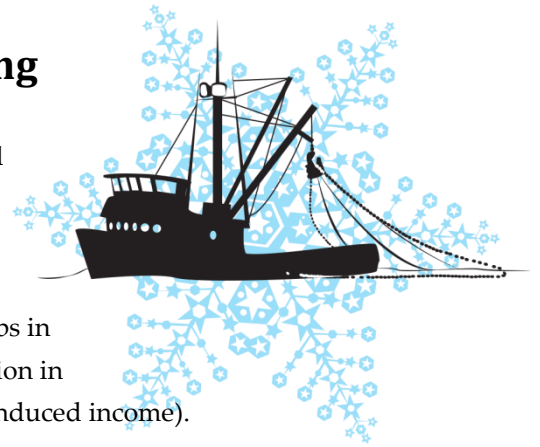
Pipeline Service Company, Petro Star Inc., Crowley Marine Services Inc., Valdez Properties LLC), three are linked to the visitor industry (Kae Soung Hotel Enterprises, Totem Inn, Johnson Inn Valdez Inc.), one to seafood processing (Peter Pan Seafoods), and the other two include a housing developer (North Pacific Rim Housing Authority) and the grocery store (CFG Properties). Approximately 89% of the total gross taxable value of all property in Valdez is Alyeska Pipeline Service Company's Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS), storage tanks, marine terminal, barges, other facilities, and associated land.

**2014 Valdez Regular (formula-driven)
General Fund Revenue, by Source**



Commercial Fishing and Seafood Processing

The most recent assessment of the full economic impact of the seafood industry found that commercial fishing and seafood processing together employed just over 700 workers in Valdez, including local fishermen, processing workers, hatchery employees and government workers engaged in fisheries management. This work creates other jobs in the support sector. In total, seafood generated an estimated \$16.7 million in local labor income in Valdez in 2013⁸ (including direct, indirect, and induced income).



In 2014, the Valdez commercial fishing industry included 23 local resident active permit holders, 69 crew members, and 57 commercial fishing vessels licensed in town. Many local boats are seiners that also participate in longline Individual Fishing Quota fisheries for black cod and halibut. The commercial fleet includes 20 longline, pot, and jig boats homeported in Valdez in addition to three tenders and two other small support vessels. Numerous additional seiners that are homeported elsewhere also deliver fish to processors in Valdez.

The vast majority (82% in 2014) of earnings from commercial fishing activities by Valdez residents were the result of participation in the Prince William Sound (PWS) seine fishery. The pink salmon runs on which this fishery is based can fluctuate significantly from year to year. The 2014 PWS seine harvest totaled 131 million pounds with an ex-vessel value of \$40 million. The value of that harvest was less than half the 2013 value. In 2014, Valdez fishermen harvested approximately 5% of the volume and earned 5% of total gross earnings generated by the PWS seine fishery.

Prince William Sound Seine Fishery - Harvests and Values Overall and by Valdez Residents, 2004-2014

Year	Total Pounds (millions)	Total Earnings (\$millions)	Valdez Resident Pounds (millions)	Valdez Resident Earnings (\$millions)	% of Fishery Total Pounds Harvested by Valdez Residents	% of Fishery Total Earnings to Valdez Residents
2004	50,119,249	\$5,898,622	4,601,760	\$533,806	9%	9%
2005	169,469,215	\$19,390,127	16,798,345	\$2,261,372	10%	12%
2006	53,508,763	\$11,413,062	4,568,369	\$959,515	9%	8%
2007	184,276,696	\$35,955,115	13,194,954	\$2,523,593	7%	7%
2008	131,286,913	\$52,047,970	9,501,575	\$3,718,392	7%	7%
2009	35,491,202	\$10,451,033	1,626,131	\$453,037	5%	4%
2010	224,827,560	\$82,212,884	12,533,242	\$4,549,880	6%	6%
2011	81,189,278	\$37,692,355	6,136,437	\$2,853,960	8%	8%
2012	95,492,231	\$48,550,233	5,558,728	\$2,754,181	6%	6%
2013	243,840,524	\$100,114,897	12,160,514	\$4,952,499	5%	5%
2014	130,783,156	\$39,955,927	6,711,292	\$2,010,038	5%	5%

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), fishery statistics for S01E and Valdez residents

⁸ McDowell Group. 2015. "Economic Impact of the Seafood Industry in Southcentral Alaska."

Published data is not available on seafood processing employment in Valdez, due to confidentiality restrictions. Seafood processing employment data for the Valdez-Cordova Census Area provides an indication of the scale and seasonal nature of processing employment in the region. In 2014, seafood processing employment averaged 443 jobs in the Census Area. However, monthly employment ranged from a low of 58 in January to a peak of 1,161 in August. The total number of workers in the sector was 1,658. Using pounds landed as a proxy for the split of work within the Census Area, Valdez hosted about one-third of the seafood processing employment in the Census Area in 2013, or about 600 individual workers.

In 2013, 88% of workers employed in seafood processing in the Valdez-Cordova Census Area were not Alaska residents. Resident workers made an average of \$26,573 in wages, while non-residents made \$12,760.

Valdez's seafood industry is a growing economic driver in the town. Recent expansions by two local processors are driven by strong pink runs, increased production at the two local hatcheries, and successful marketing of salmon by-products. Expansion at the Peter Pan Seafoods plant involves a joint venture with Trident Seafoods to produce high quality salmon oil from salmon heads and other parts. Silver Bay Seafoods is in the process of building a new 70,000 square foot facility and expects to roughly double the company's processing capacity, utility usage, and workforce.

SEAFOOD PROCESSING & COMMERCIAL FISHING - Key Indicators	2010	2013	2014	5 year change	1 year change
Seafood Landings in Valdez, pounds	72,811,388	28,906,190 (2012)	68,213,215 (2013)	-6.3% (4 yr)	136.0%
Seafood Landings in Valdez, ex-vessel value	\$31,532,402	\$21,710,232 (2012)	\$34,398,840 (2013)	9.1% (4 yr)	58.4%
State Fisheries Tax shared with City	\$127,685	\$354,769	\$621,634	386.8%	75.2%
Pounds landed by Valdez Residents in PWS Seine Fishery	12,533,242	12,160,514	6,711,292	-46.5%	-44.8%
Pounds landed by Valdez Residents for all Fisheries in Alaska	12,892,892	12,440,587	6,909,090	-46.4%	-44.5%
Valdez Commercial Fishermen Gross Earnings	\$5,284,731	\$5,377,764	\$2,445,521	-53.7%	-54.5%
Valdez Permit Owners Fishing	32	28	23	-28.1%	-17.9%
Valdez Resident Crew Members	73	74	69	-5.5%	-6.8%
Total Valdez Resident Commercial Fishermen	105	99	92	-2.9%	-9.8%
Valdez Seafood Processing, 2013		Number of Workers	FTE Employment	Labor Income (\$millions)	
Seafood Processing		610	180	\$8.8	
VFDA Hatchery and ADF&G		30	20	\$0.9	

Sources: CFEC, Alaska Dept. of Revenue, McDowell Group 2015 "Economic Impact of the Seafood Industry in Southcentral Alaska."

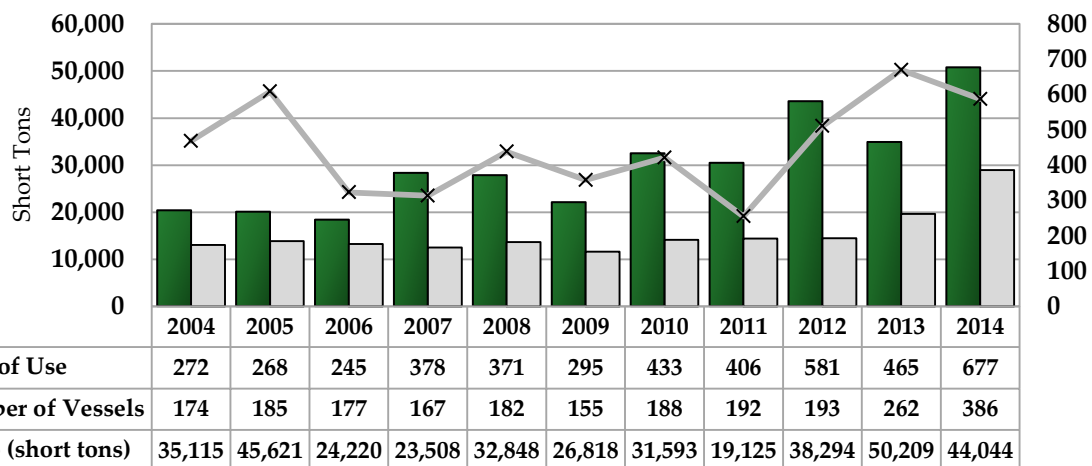
Valdez Ports and Harbors

The total number of vessels using Port of Valdez marine facilities has increased substantially in recent years. Twice as many vessels used the port in 2014 as in 2012. In addition, days of use of the port have steadily increased over the last ten years, from 272 in 2004 to 677 in 2014, an increase of 150%. Reasons for the increases include growth in the pink salmon harvest in Prince William Sound, expanded fish processing operations in Valdez leading to increased shipping, and training activities conducted by Shell Oil.



Recent withdrawal of Shell Oil from Alaskan waters will likely cause a short term decline in port use. However, a 2015 McDowell Group study, “Competitive Market Analysis and Long Range Planning for the Port of Valdez” suggests opportunities for the port to capture increased freight activity and shipping linked to the seafood industry; related to Valdez’s proximity to North Slope oil and gas activity, Interior mines, and military bases; and for capture of a larger portion of oversized or hazardous cargo loads from shippers that want to avoid the more congested port and streets of Anchorage.

Valdez Port Annual Cargo, Days of Use, and Total Number of Vessels



Source: Valdez Port

At the small boat harbor, a multi-year, phased expansion is underway. This project is in response to several factors including:

- Opportunities to support for increased commercial fishing and seafood processing activity;
- Long wait list for slips;
- Demand from Interior Alaskans who consider Valdez their “local” harbor;
- Demand for larger vessel moorage; and
- Strong national economy that favors tourism growth.

VALDEZ PORT & HARBOR – Key Indicators					
Port	2010	2013	2014	5 yr change	1 yr change
Marine Cargo (short tons)	31,593	50,209	44,044	40%	-12%
No. of Vessels Served at Port	188	262	386	105%	47%
Days of Use	433	465	677	56%	46%
Small Boat Harbor		2007	2015	After Harbor Expansion	
Slip Length	# Slips	# Wait Listed	# Wait Listed	Slip Total	
20'	109	13	0	109	
24'	107	63	16	107	
30'	173	95	92	173	
36'	-	-	9	17	
40'	66	48	46	117	
50'	49	24	46	101	
60'	-	-	15	11	
100'	6	-	2	10	
Total	510	243	226	645	
Transient/Parallel Moorage (lineal feet)			1,893 LF	2,549 LF	

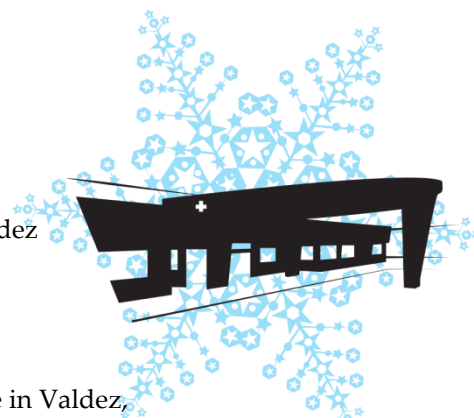
Source: City of Valdez Harbor Department

VALDEZ HARBOR TENANTS, BY RESIDENCE	Total, 2007	Total, 2015
Outside Alaska	6%	6%
Valdez	37%	40%
Other Alaskan Communities	57%	54%
Fairbanks/North Pole/Eagle	35%	32%
Palmer/Wasilla/Big Lake/ Sutton	5%	6%
Eielson AFB, Ft Wainwright/Central/ Salcha	3%	3%
Anchorage/Whittier	3%	3%
Chugiak	3%	1%
Delta Junction/Tok/Slana	3%	4%
Ester/Nenana/Healy/Denali Park	2%	3%
Copper Center/Glennallen/Gakona	2%	1%
Kenai/Soldotna/Homer/Nikiski/Cordova/Tatitlek	1%	1%

Source: City of Valdez Harbor Department

Health Care and Social Assistance

Health Care and Social Assistance businesses comprised the 4th largest employment sector in Valdez and ranked 4th for total wages paid to Valdez residents. Employment is split between health care (54%) and social assistance (46%) work. This is also a top growing sector statewide.



Average annual employment in this sector doubled over the last decade in Valdez, growing from 130 jobs in 2004 to 255 jobs in 2014 (+ 19 self-employed businesses). Total wages grew from \$2.6 million in 2004 to \$10.4 million in 2014 (+ \$0.47 million proprietor income).

Since 2004, annual pay to workers in this sector has significantly outpaced inflation. Measured in inflation- adjusted dollars, health care/social assistance average annual wages of \$40,595 in 2014 are well above 2004 wages of \$25,688 (as measured in 2014 dollars, or \$19,843 in 2004 dollars).

There are 11 employers and 19 nonemployer businesses in this sector. Providence Valdez, with its Medical Center, Counseling Center, and Long Term Care wing, is the sector's largest employer and one of the community's top employers overall. Data excerpted from its 2014 reports shows:

- Patients in a survey rate themselves as highly satisfied with service.
- Medical Center usage is decreasing, Long Term Care census is steady, Counseling Center visits are increasing.
- Bad Debt/Charity Care is steadily increasing.
- Medical Center net income declined in 2014 due to an absence of one-time cash infusions that added to previous year totals (state settlement of reimbursement rates, federal incentives to switch to electronic medical records, etc.).

A Robert Wood Johnson Foundation study⁹ shows that the Valdez-Cordova Census Area ranks in the top half of the state in all health categories, including health outcomes, health behaviors, clinical care, physical environment, and social and economic environment.

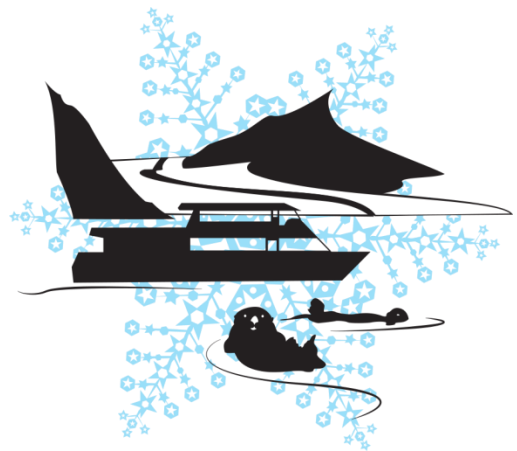
HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE - Key Indicators	2010	2013	2014	5 year change	1 year change
Health Care Employment (avg. ann.)	125	141	137	9.6%	-2.8%
Social Assistance Employment (avg. ann.)	115	141	118	2.6%	-16.3%
Total Wages (all)	\$8,619,098	\$10,526,314	\$10,368,701	20.3%	-1.5%
Providence Valdez (PV) Acute Ave. Daily Patient Census	3.61	2.64	2.59	-28.3%	-1.9%
PV Long Term Care Ave. Daily Resident Census	9.92	9.58	9.47	-4.5%	-1.1%
PV Charity Care/Bad (Patient) Debt	\$850,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,600,000	88.2%	60.0%
PV Counseling Center Client Visits	2,537	2,386	2,595	2.3%	8.8%

Sources: ADOLWD, Providence Valdez

⁹ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, "County Health Rankings & Roadmaps", 2015

Visitor Industry

Businesses and jobs related to the visitor industry continue to be forecast for statewide growth due in part to the robust national economy and current inexpensive gasoline prices. The visitor industry could be a source of increased economic activity in Valdez by better leveraging the area's natural resources into more jobs, wages, and business activity.



Valdez's most significant assets for drawing visitors are scenic attractions (including glaciers, waterfalls, mountains, and Prince William Sound) and sport fishing. Guided and unguided sport fishing are particularly important components of the visitor industry in Valdez. In addition, day cruises are popular, showcasing the Sound's marine life and glaciers. Other common visitor activities include kayaking, hiking, camping, and visiting museums.

Valdez's tourism industry is heavily seasonal, with most nonresident traffic concentrated between Memorial Day weekend and Labor Day weekend. Snow sports, particularly skiing and snowboarding, bring visitors in March and April.

Traditional data sources do not include comprehensive measures of visitor industry employment. Visitor industry employment is spread across the transportation, retail, and "leisure and hospitality" sectors. In the absence of better data, the Leisure and Hospitality sector (NAICS 71, 72) serves as a proxy for employment trends in the visitor industry.

Employment in the Leisure and Hospitality sector has been generally trending up over the past decade; in 2014 it was the 3rd largest employer in Valdez. However, in terms of total wages it was closer to the low end, ranking 8th out of 13 sectors. As is typical, in June, July, and August 2014, tourism-related employment was more than double (382 employees) the level in January (168). Employment begins its annual climb in late winter due to snows sport-related visitation (279 employees in March 2014).



Bed tax receipts provide an important indicator of trends in the visitor industry in Valdez. Adjusting for inflation, public accommodation tax receipts stayed roughly consistent from 2005-2014, and an average of \$383,242 collected per year in 2014 dollars.

Sportfishing, both guided and unguided, is a popular activity for visitors to Valdez and locals alike. The primary species targeted is coho salmon, but halibut, rockfish, king salmon, pink salmon, and shrimp are also caught in large numbers. However, the recent decline in charter and sportfishing activity is a source of concern.

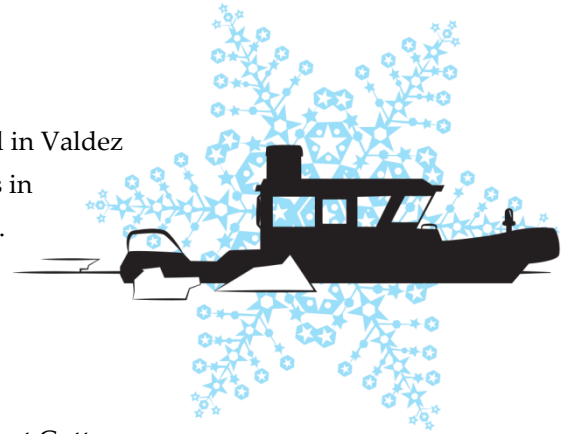
All sportfishing types near Valdez saw declines in the number of days fished and number of anglers fishing between 2004 and 2013. The size of the Valdez charter fishing industry has declined by just under 50% over the decade, from 53 vessels operating in 2004 to 28 vessels in 2013. The vast majority of anglers in recent years (69% in 2013) fished from either private boats or chartered vessels. This steady decline in fishing activity and the number of charter businesses operating in Valdez can be partly attributed to federal regulations related to charter halibut fishing, increased fuel costs, variations in salmon runs, and other factors outside of the city's control.

VISITOR INDUSTRY - Key Indicators	2010	2013	2014	5 year change	1 year change
Employment and Wages					
Average Annual Employment - Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	29	31	31	6.9%	0.0%
Average Annual Employment - Accommodations	118	125	137	16.1%	9.6%
Average Annual Employment - Food and Drinking Places	88	101	103	17.0%	2.0%
Total Wages, Leisure & Hospitality (all of above)	\$4,495,157	\$5,633,295	\$6,226,577	38.5%	10.5%
Traffic Numbers (includes residents and non-residents)					
Total (scheduled) Air Passengers (in + out)	31,034	26,886	29,269	-5.7%	8.9%
Average (Annual) Daily Traffic @ Mile Post 62 Richardson Hwy	444	422		-5% (4 yr)	
# of AMHS Passengers (total embark + disembark)	22,241	22,658	22,249	0.0%	-1.8%
# of AMHS RVs (total embark + disembark)	824	777	947	14.9%	21.9%
Convention & Civic Center - # events /# functions			201 / 630		
Convention & Civic Center Attendance			26,897		
Whitney Museum, # Visits	5,353	6,344	6,591	23.1%	3.9%
Valdez Museum, # Visits	10,597	13,496	15,034	41.9%	11.4%
Bed Tax Revenue to City, Total	\$438,272	\$396,317	\$425,189	-3.0%	7.3%
Bed Tax Revenue, Rentals 6-Mon. or Less	\$28,512	\$30,424	\$32,889	15.4%	8.1%
Sportfishing and Other Indicators					
Total Sportfishing Anglers (salt+fresh+shore)	22,697 (2009)	17,830 (2012)	18,683 (2013)	-17.1%	4.8%
Total Sportfishing Days Fished (salt+fresh+shore)	65,050 (2009)	48,839 (2012)	57,157 (2013)	-12.1%	17.0%
# Charter Fishing Vessels Homeported in Valdez	38	28		-10 (4 yr)	
Snowfall, Thompson Pass (inches, by winter)	435	335	349		

Sources: US Bureau Transportation Statistics, AMHS, Alaska DOT&PF, City of Valdez, Valdez Convention and Civic Center, ADF&G, Valdez Avalanche Center

United States Coast Guard

There were 100 active duty and civilian Coast Guard personnel in Valdez in October 2015, making the USCG one of the larger employers in town¹⁰. These job numbers have been steady since at least 2007. Total wages were approximately \$4.1 million, which is all income entering the local economy from outside sources. The average length of tour in Valdez is three years.



Personnel are part of five units: the Marine Safety Office, 110-foot Cutter *Long Island*, Station Valdez, an Electronic Support Office, and a Section Field Office. There is also a small boat station with two 45-foot response vessels and a 25-foot response boat.

Activities include year round search and rescue, maritime law enforcement, and ports, waterways and coastal security missions in Prince William Sound, including patrolling the port's security zones around transiting tankers and oil loading berths at the Valdez Marine Terminal. The Marine Safety Unit (MSU) conducts prevention, response, and preparedness activities to ensure the safety and security of Prince William Sound, including commercial vessel inspections, fishing vessel training and safety, pollution prevention and response, maritime law enforcement, and casualty investigations.

Valdez-based Coast Guard personnel have strong professional relationships with the city, state, and maritime operators in Valdez.

2014 USCG Valdez (civilian + enlisted)	
Total wages	\$4,097,178
Employees (Average Annual)	100

Sources: ADOLWD, USCG Valdez Station

¹⁰ There are additional reservists, but most live outside of Valdez and are in town only during periods of duty.

Sources

Publications and Data Sources

Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, Fishery Statistics, Participation and Earnings, <http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2014/261540.htm>

Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Alaska Taxable Reports, 2004 through 2015

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation:

- Alaska's Impaired Waters, 2010, <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/wqsar/Docs/2010impairedwaters.pdf>
- Alaska's Final 2010 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report

Alaska Department of Education and Early Development:

- Alaska School Performance Index: 2013-2014, Summary of School Ratings Sorted by District
- District Report Cards to the Public
- Alaska School District Enrollments

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan - 2014 Update: Injured Resources and Services, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research & Analysis Division:

- 2013 Nonresidents Working in Alaska, February 2015
- 2014 Population Estimates by Age and Sex, 2010-2014
- 2017-2042, Census Area and State: ADOLWD Population Projections, vintage 2012.
- Components of Population Change, 2010-2014, Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development
- Alaska Economic Trends – Juneau's Housing Market, June 2015
- Alaska Economic Trends – 2015 Employment Projections, July 2015
- Population Estimates 2000-2010, 2010-2014
- Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2004-2014
- Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2004-2014, special runs Sept 4, 2015 and October 6, 2015.

Alaska Department of Public Safety, Statewide Services Section, "Crime in Alaska" Reports, 2009-2013

Alaska Department of Revenue, State Shared Tax Reports, 2004 through 2014

Alaska Division of Elections:

- Alaska Voter History by Age Gender and Party http://www.elections.alaska.gov/vi_vrs-er.php
- Primary and General Election Results http://www.elections.alaska.gov/vi_vrs-er.php

Alaska Housing Finance Corporation:

- 2015 Construction Cost Survey
- 2014 Alaska Housing Assessment, Valdez-Cordova Census Area
- Fuel Price Survey, August 2014

Alaska State Library, Alaska Public Library Statistics

Alyeska Pipeline Service Company <http://www.alyeska-pipe.com/TAPS/PipelineOperations/Throughput>

Baring-Gould, M. and Bennett, M., "Social Impact of the Trans Alaska Pipeline Construction in Valdez, Alaska 1974-1975," University of Alaska Anchorage. 2000 – 2014

Berlin, Loren, "From Stigma to Housing Fix: The Evolution of Manufactured Homes", Lincoln Land Institute, July 2015 *Land Lines*

Chugach Electric Association, Residential Electricity Rates (October 2015),

<http://www.chugachelectric.com/customer-service/rate-information>

City and Borough of Sitka, Residential Electricity Rates (October 2015), 2015 Utility Customer Fact Sheets,

<http://www.cityofsitka.com/government/departments/finance/utilities.html>

Copper Valley Electric Association, Residential Electricity Rates (October 2015), <http://www.cvea.org/resources/pdfs/currentRates.pdf>

Cordova Electric Cooperative, Residential Electricity Rates (October 2015), <http://cordovaelectric.com/>

Erdman, Jon. Jan 7, 2015. "Six Snowiest Cities in America." The Weather Channel, <http://www.weather.com/>.

Harvard University, Joint Center for Housing Studies, Housing America's Older Adults: Meeting the Needs of An Aging Population

Homer Electric Association, Residential Electricity Rates (October 2015), <http://www.homerelectric.com/rates/>

Internal Revenue Service, Individual Income Statistics, <https://www.irs.gov/uac/SOI-Tax-Stats-Individual-Income-Tax-Return-Form-1040-Statistics>

Matanuska Electric Association, Residential Electricity Rates (October 2015), Member Information Bulletin, 4th Quarter 2015

McDowell Group:

- Alaska Visitor Statistics Program VI, prepared for the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development, Summer 2001
- The Role of the Oil and Gas Industry in Alaska's Economy, prepared for Alaska Oil and Gas Association, May 2014
- Valdez Community Gap/Market Analysis, prepared for City of Valdez, January 2008
- (draft) Competitive Market Analysis and Long Range Planning for the Port of Valdez, prepared for City of Valdez, August 2015
- Economic Impact of the Seafood Industry in Southcentral Alaska, 2015

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:

- Weather Station Annual Summaries
- Climate Normals, 1981-2010

National Health Expenditure data, CMS, <https://www.cms.gov/research-statistics-data-and-systems/statistics-trends-and-reports/nationalhealthexpenddata/nhe-fact-sheet.html>

NPR Health News Report, January 2015 <http://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2015/01/15/377271063/health-insurance-prices-highest-in-alaska-lowest-in-sun-belt>

National Marine Fisheries Service, <https://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/ifqreports.htm>

Prince William Sound Community College, Total Enrollment

Prince William Sound Regional Citizen's Advisory Council, "Statistics for Valdez Marine Terminal, VMT Monthly Loading Statistics, 2002-2014" <http://www.pwsrccac.org/resources/statistics-for-valdez-marine-terminal>

Providence Valdez Medical Center 2014 Year-End Operating Report

Providence Valdez Medical Center and Counseling Center, 2015 Budget presentation

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, "County Health Rankings & Roadmaps", 2015 <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/alaska/2015/overview>

SchoolDigger.com, Alaska District Rankings FY 2013-2014, and FY 2015-2015, www.schooldigger.com

University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska Food Cost Survey, June 2014

U.S. Census Bureau:

- A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data, October 2008
- 5-year American Community Surveys, 2006-2010, 2007-2011, 2008-2012, and 2009-2013
- Decennial Census, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010
- Intercensal Population Estimates, 1975, 1985, 1995
- Nonemployer Statistics, 2010-2013, special run for City of Valdez

Valdez City School District, VHS Year End Report 2013-2014

Personal Communications

Alice McDonald, Sound Realty, Owner Broker

Allie Hendrickson, City of Valdez, Deputy City Clerk
 AnnMarie Lain, City of Valdez, Senior GIS/Planning Technician
 April Skorski, Homer Electric Association, Member Services Representative
 BJ Williams, Prince William Sound Community College
 Brad Myr Stol, University of Alaska Anchorage, Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center, Director
 Brian Carlson, City of Valdez, Finance Director
 Brian Laurent, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
 Brittany Cabello, Valdez Museum and Archive, Communications Manager
 Connor Bell, Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Economist
 Carrie Holsclaw, Matanuska Electric Association, Electronic Processing Specialist
 Debbie Soto, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development, Education Program Assistant
 Denise Runge, Prince William Sound Community College, Associate Professor and Assistant Director of Instruction
 Diane Kinney, City of Valdez, Port and Harbor Director
 Diane Ujioka, Cordova Electric Cooperative, Lead Customer Service Representative
 Drew Grant, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Water, Environmental Program Specialist
 Eddie Hunsinger, Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, State Demographer
 Fred Millen, Alyeska Pipeline Company
 Jack Stickel, Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities, Transportation Planner
 Janet Schwartz, City and Borough of Sitka, Budget Treasury Officer
 Jennifer James, Valdez Convention and Civic Center Director
 Jenny Mahe, Chugach Electric Association, Meter Reading and Field/Credit Support
 Jeremy O'Neil, Providence Valdez, CEO
 Jim Greeley, Alaska Department of Revenue, State Petroleum Property Assessor
 Karinne Wiebold, Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Economist
 Keri Talbott, City of Valdez, Senior Office Assistant
 Laurine Regan, Valdez Convention and Visitors Bureau, Executive Director
 Lawrence Blood, Alaska Department of Commerce Community and Economic Development, Local Government Specialist V
 Lisa Puritan, Alaska Department of Public Safety, Statewide Services Section, UCR Program Coordinator
 Lisa Von Barga, City of Valdez, Community & Economic Development Director
 Mark Romick, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Director of Planning and Program Development
 Mary-Heather Kahklen, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
 Mauricio Ortiz, US BEA, Chief, Regional Income Division
 Meg Weaver, City of Valdez Finance Department, Accounts Receivable Manager
 Mollie Good, Valdez Consortium Library, Head Librarian
 Pamela Golden, AK DOT, Northern Region Traffic and Safety Engineer
 Peter Carter, Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities, Safety and Emergency Supplies Specialist
 Robert Corcoran, Valdez Petroleum Terminal Manager, Petro Star Inc.
 Ron Brown, Alaska Department of Commerce Community and Economic Development, Assistant State Assessor
 Sarah Von Barga, City of Valdez, Harbor Office Manager
 Scott Vockeroth, AK DOT, Northern Region Traffic Data Manager
 Tim Adamczak, Alyeska Pipeline Service Company
 Tracy Studer, City of Valdez, Accountant/ Property Tax
 Wendy Goldstein, Prince William Sound Community College, Whitney Museum Coordinator