

INTERIOR ALASKA SUBAREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

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RESOURCES: PART ONE – COMMUNITY PROFILES

The following information was extracted from the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED) Community Database Online and *The Alaska Wilderness Guide* (9th Edition, 2006). It is provided as a quick reference to some types of available services. For complete and current information on specific communities within the subarea, visit the DCCED, Community Database Online at: www.commerce.alaska.gov/cra/DCRAExternal/

The area code for all phone and fax numbers is **907**, unless otherwise indicated.



A. REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The following regional organizational information is provided for communities in the Interior Subarea:

Borough

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Fairbanks North Star Borough	PO Box 71267 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-1000	459-1102	www.co.fairbanks.ak.us clerks@fnsb.us
Denali Borough	PO Box 480 Healy, AK 99743	683-1330	683-1340	www.denaliborough.govoffice.com dbgovt@mtaonline.net

Regional Native Corporations

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Ahtna, Incorporated	PO Box 649 Glennallen, AK 99588	822-3476	822-3495	www.ahtna-inc.com manderson@ahtna.net
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000	459-2060	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com

Regional Native Organizations/Consortiums

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments	PO Box 30 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2460	662-6254	www.catg.org
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251	459-3850	www.tananachiefs.org info@tanachiefs.org

School Districts

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Alaska Gateway School District	PO Box 226 Tok, AK 99780	883-5161	883-5165	www.agsd.us/schools/tokschool jroslansky@agsd.us
Delta/Greely School District	PO Box 527 Delta Junction, AK 99737	895-4657	895-4246	www.dgsd.k12.ak.us dware@dgsd.k12.ak.us
Denali Borough School District	PO Box 280 Healy, AK 99743	683-2278	683-2514	www.dbsd.org conniemattila@dbsd.org
Fairbanks North Star Borough School District	520 Fifth Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-2000	451-6160	www.k12northstar.org superintendent@k12northstar.org

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Galena City School District	PO Box 299 Galena, AK 99741	656-1205	656-2238	www.galenalaska.org chris.reitan@galenanet.com
Nenana City School District	PO Box 10 Nenana, AK 99760	832-5464	832-5625	www.nenanalynx.org
Tanana City School Districts	PO Box 89 Tanana, AK 99777	366-7203	366-7201	www.wolfpride.tanana.net tashton@aktcsd.org
Yukon Flats School District	PO Box 350 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2515	662-3094	www.yukonflats.net lbowie@yukonflats.net
Yukon/Koyukuk School District	4672 Old Airport Way Fairbanks, AK 99709	374-9417	374-9440	www.yksd.com csimon@yksd.com

Housing Authorities

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828 27 th Avenue Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315	456-8941	www.irha.org housing@irha.org
Copper River Basin Regional Housing Authority	PO Box 89 Glennallen, AK 99588	822-3633	822-3662	www.crbrha.org info@crbrha.org

Regional Health Corporation

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251	459-3850	www.tananachiefs.org infor@tanachiefs.org
Copper River Native Association	Drawer H Copper Center, AK 99573	822-5241	822-8803	www.crnative.org

Regional Development Organizations

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Copper Valley Economic Development Council	PO Box 9 Glennallen, AK 99588	822-5001	822-5009	cvedc@alaska.net

B. COMMUNITY PROFILES

The information included in the following profiles is meant to assist responders by providing the most vital contacts and useful facts available for a community. Efforts have been made to provide the most current information, but things change. Also, information is still being sought for some categories (note the blank spaces), especially those concerning a town or village's chosen priority locations for protection in case of a spill. The plan holders welcome any inputs that might make this a more useful and instructive document.

Be advised that most of the smaller villages have no organized fire department, volunteer or otherwise. Law enforcement varies from village to village. Some may have a city government-backed police department, though it may only consist of a chief and one officer. Some Native villages have a Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO), a position that generally receives funding through both a Native corporation and the state's Department of Public Safety, from which they also receive training.

To update information in these community profiles, please submit your information to the following subarea committee staff contacts:



**Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Prevention and Emergency Response Program**
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: 269-7683 Fax: 269-7648
Email: dec.areaplans@alaska.gov



**Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10
Alaska Operations Office (Attn: Nick Knowles)**
222 W 7th Avenue, #19
Anchorage, AK 99513
Phone: 271-3914 Fax: 271-3424
Email: knowles.nicholas@epa.gov

The Subarea Committee distributed to all of the communities in the subarea requesting pertinent information about the community, such as housing possibilities, spill response equipment and possible command center locations or staging area. Included was request for the community to list the top five priority locations or sensitive areas that the community deemed most important for protection if a spill should occur. All completed lists returned by the communities have been included in the respective village's community profile and in the *Sensitive Area Section*.

Additional details, including historical and cultural information, are provided in the Community Profiles available on the internet at the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development website: www.commerce.alaska.gov/cra/DCRAExternal/

ALATNA COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	37 (2010 U.S. Census)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	Regional: Doyon, Limited Village: Alatna Village (Federally Recognized Tribe) Non-Profit: Tanana Chiefs Conference Profit: K'oyitl'ots'isa, Limited

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Galena Post (656-1233)
VPSO	Allakaket VPSO (968-8001)
Medical	Alatna Clinic (968-2314)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Alaska Power and Telephone Comp	PO Box 3222 Port Townsend, WA 98368	1-800-982-0136 360-385-5177 (fax)	www.aptalaska.com
Alatna Village	PO Box 70 Alatna, AK 99720	968-2261 968-2305 (fax)	alatnatribes@yahoo.com
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
K'oyitl'ots'ina, Limited	1603 College Road Fairbanks, AK 99709	452-8119 452-8148 (fax)	www.koyitlotsina.com
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Alatna is on the north bank of the Koyukuk River, southwest of its junction with the Alatna River, approximately 190 air miles northwest of Fairbanks and 57 miles upriver from Hughes. Alatna lies across the river, west and two miles downstream of the municipal boundaries of the City of Allakaket, at approximately 66.566°N/152.666°W (Sec. 33, T021N, R024W, Fairbanks Meridian). The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences: the average high temperature during July is 70°F; average low during January well below zero, and extended periods of -40°F are common. Average annual precipitation is 13 inches and average annual snowfall is 72 inches. The Koyukuk River is ice-free from June through October.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Several Native groups have lived in the area, including Koyukon Athabascans and Kobuk, Selawik, and Nunamiut Eskimos from the north and northwest. The Koyukon lived in several camps throughout the year, moving as the seasons changed, following the wild game and fish. The various bands established joint settlements after 1851. The old site of Alatna was a traditional trading center for Athabascans and Eskimos. The first mission on the Koyukuk River, St. John's-in-the-Wilderness Episcopal Mission, was established in 1906, and a post office opened in 1925. The first public school was established in 1957. A flood caused by ice jamming inundated 85% of the community in the Spring of 1964. In 1975, the community incorporated as a city, including both settlements of Allakaket and Alatna. A clinic and airport were built in 1978, and a new school and community roads built a year later. In September 1994, flood waters destroyed and swept away nearly all of the community's buildings, homes, and food caches for the winter. Residents have rebuilt near the old city site, but Alatna is no longer within the incorporated city boundaries; Allakaket has most facilities, including the school. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Alatna Village. The population of the community consists of 97% Alaska Native or part Native, and is comprised largely of descendants of Kobuk Eskimos, while Athabascans predominantly live in nearby Allakaket. Subsistence activities are prevalent.
Economy	The economy is seasonal and subsistence-based; salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, small game and berries provide most food sources, and caribou are taken when available. A few earn income

from trapping or traditional native handicrafts. Construction and BLM emergency firefighting provide some summer jobs.

TRANSPORTATION	
Accessibility	Alatna has no road link, but winter trails connect it with Hughes, Bettles and Tanana. The river serves as an important transportation corridor for 4-wheelers and personal boats in the summer and snowmachines when frozen in the winter. There is no access to the air strip in Allakaket during spring and fall when river conditions are bad. During summer and winter, tribal members may be available for hire to move supplies or personnel on their personal vehicles: Alatna Village, Dena Sam, 968-2261; Allakaket Tribal Office, Elisa Bergman, 968-2237.
Airport Facilities	A state-owned 3,500' lighted runway is accessible year-round in nearby Allakaket (~4 miles away).
Airline Services	
Freight	
Vessel Support:	There is no barge service due to shallow water.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		COMMUNICATIONS
Telephone	AP&T: (1-800-982-0136); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	
Wireless and Internet	None	
TV Stations	None	
Radio Stations	None	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	None	
Electricity	Allakaket Power and Telephone Company	
Fuel	Diesel, white gas, and unleaded gasoline	
Fuel Storage	Alaska Power and Telephone (10,500 gallons)	
Housing	None	
Water & Sewage	Alatna residents haul water and use honeybuckets or outhouses. None of the 12 occupied homes has plumbing. Major improvements are underway. A new water source, water treatment plant, washeteria and sewage lagoon have been built.	
Miscellaneous	Residents use the Allakaket clinic, washeteria, landfill and school. The community has no state-operated schools. As of December 2014, Alatna is undergoing a feasibility study for local landfill. Historically they have utilized the landfill in Allakaket but due to unsafe river conditions, a small landfill has been developed in Alatna. They are working with ANTHC to complete the study and design a landfill in accordance with state regulations. The current location is approximately 50 feet in diameter and is unpermitted. They are using the trench and fill design and are primarily burying ash.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

ALLAKAKET COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	106 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	Regional: Doyon, Limited Village Allakaket Village (Federally Recognized Tribe) Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference Profit K'oyitl'ots'ina, Limited

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Galena Post (656-1233)
VPSO	Allakaket VPSO (968-8001)
Medical	Allakaket Health Clinic (968-2248)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Alaska Power and Telephone Company	PO Box 3222 Port Townsend, WA 98368	1-800-982-0136 360-385-5177 (fax)	www.aptalaska.com
Allakaket Village	PO Box 50 Allakaket, AK 99720	968-2237 968-2233 (fax)	allakaketepa@yahoo.com
City of Allakaket	PO Box 30 Allakaket, AK 99720	968-2424 968-2241 (fax)	aet99720@gmail.com
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
K'oyitl'ots'ina, Limited	1603 College Road Fairbanks, AK 99709	452-8119 452-8148 (fax)	www.koyitlotsina.com
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	<p>Allakaket is on the south bank of the Koyukuk River, southwest of its junction with the Alatna River, approximately 190 air miles northwest of Fairbanks and 57 miles upriver from Hughes. The village of Alatna is located directly across the river. The village lies at approximately 66.562°N/152.647°W (Sec. 14, T020N, R024W, Fairbanks Meridian). The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences: the average high temperature during July is 70°F; the average low temperature during January is well below zero and extended periods of -40°F are common. The highest temperature ever recorded was 94°F and the lowest was -75°F. Average precipitation is 13 inches and annual snowfall is 72 inches. The Koyukuk River is ice-free from June through October.</p>
History, Culture, & Demographics	<p>Several Native groups have lived in the area, including Koyukon Athabascans and Kobuk, Selawik, and Nunamiut Eskimos from the north and northwest. The Koyukon lived in several camps throughout the year, moving as the seasons changed, following the wild game and fish. The various bands established joint settlements after 1851. The old site of Alatna was a traditional trading center for Athabascans and Eskimos. The first mission on the Koyukuk River, St. John's-in-the-Wilderness Episcopal Mission, was established in 1906. A post office opened in 1925. In 1938, the name of the community was changed to Allakaket (the old name for the mission), and the name Alatna was assumed by the small Eskimo community across the river. The first public school was established in 1957. A flood caused by ice jamming inundated 85% of the community in the spring of 1964. In 1975, the community incorporated as a city; but today New Allakaket and Alatna are located outside of the city limits. A clinic and airport were built in 1978, and a new school and community roads a year later. In September 1994, flood waters destroyed and swept away nearly all of the community's buildings, homes, and food caches for the winter. Residents rebuilt near the old city site, but some new homes and facilities are now located outside of the incorporated city boundaries. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the</p>

Economy

community -- the Allakaket Village. The population consists of 96% Alaska Native or part Native. Allakaket is mainly an Athabascan community, Kobuk Eskimos live across the river in Alatna, and two separate village councils exist. Traditional potlatches, dances and foot races attract visitors from area villages. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food sources. Sale, importation, and possession of alcohol are banned in the village.

Most cash jobs are part-time or seasonal. The primary year-round employers are the school, city, Tribe and village corporation store. Construction and BLM emergency firefighting provide summer jobs. A few earn income from trapping or selling traditional Native handicrafts. Subsistence is the focus of the local economy; salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, small game and berries provide most food sources, and caribou are taken when available.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Allakaket has no road link, but winter trails connect it with Hughes, Bettles and Tanana. The river serves as an important transportation corridor in the summer and when frozen in the winter.
Airport Facilities	A State-owned 4,000' long by 100' wide gravel runway is accessible year-round. Visual inspection (for children and animals) recommended before landing.
Airline Services	Arctic Circle Air Service, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures, and Wright Air Service offer passenger flight service.
Freight	
Vessel Support:	No commercial barge access due to shallow water.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	AP&T: (1-800-982-0136); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	None	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Allakaket Power and Telephone Company; Golden Valley Electric Association	
Fuel	Diesel, white gas, and unleaded gasoline	
Fuel Storage	City of Allakaket (12,000 gallons); Yukon/Koyukuk Schools (11,000 gallons); Allakaket Co-op Store (9,252 gallons); Brice Construction (10,000 gallons)	
Housing	Lodging can be made available at the Tribal Office and Clinic. The Tribal Office does not have running water, however, a key is given to the renters for the Washeteria next door. Arrangement can be made to sleep on the school floor. Possibilities exist for the rental of local residents' homes.	
Water & Sewage	Most public facilities were severely damaged in the 1994 Koyukuk River flood. Major components have been replaced, including a new washeteria, well and treatment plant, water storage tank, sewage lagoon, and force main. The lagoon is connected to the washeteria and school. Residents carry treated water and haul honeybuckets or use pit privies; no households have plumbing. Infrastructure improvements to provide a flush/haul system are continuing, and a feasibility study is planned to examine costs of alternative household services. Allakaket Traditional Council operates community water system. The City owns the landfill and the tribe operates the landfill in a Memorandum of Agreement.	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 52 students. The landfill is a permitted landfill and is operated and maintained. A new cell was constructed during 2014, and Cell 1 is being closed.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

ANDERSON COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	240 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Denali Borough
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	City of Anderson Fire Department/EMS (582-2500 or 582-0911); Clear Air Station Fire/Ambulance (585-6432)
Medical	Anderson Health Clinic; Clear Medical Clinic (585-6414)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
City of Anderson	PO Box 3100 Anderson, AK 99744	582-2500 582-2496 (fax)	www.anderson.govoffice.com coacleark@mtaonline.net

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Anderson sits on a spur road that runs 6 miles west off the George Parks Highway, 76 miles southwest of Fairbanks and 285 miles north of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 64.344°N/149.186°W (Sec. 05, T007S, R008W, Fairbanks Meridian). Clear Air Force Station is located within the city boundaries. Anderson has a cold, continental climate with maritime influences in the summer: the average high temperature range during July is from 66° to 70°F; average low temperature range during January is -6 to -24°F. Average annual precipitation is 12.7 inches and average annual snowfall is 49.3 inches.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The city is named for Arthur Anderson, one of several homesteaders who originally settled in the area in the late 1950s. In 1959, Mr. Anderson subdivided his 80-acre homestead into 1/4 acre lots for sale. Most of these lots were purchased by civilian workers from Clear Air Force Station, a ballistic missile early warning site, completed in 1961. An elementary school was established in the community in 1961, and Anderson incorporated as a city in 1962. A road was completed between Anderson and Nenana, which allowed easy access to Fairbanks. Vehicles were ferried across the Tanana River at Nenana until 1968, when a \$6 million steel bridge was completed. In 1971 construction of the George Parks Highway enabled road access to Anchorage. The population of the community consists of 7% Alaska Native or part Native. Most of Anderson's residents are non-Native military personnel or civilian employees of Clear Air Force Station and their families. Nearly one-third of all residents live in Clear AFS group quarters.
Economy	Clear Air Force Station, the school, city, and other government positions employ most of the residents. A \$106 million intercontinental ballistic missile radar warning system, meant to identify and warn of missiles launched from Asia and Europe, is under construction at Clear AFS. The Clear Fish Hatchery provides small stocks of game fish to area streams and lakes, and is the only commercial hatchery to rear shellfish. Residents often travel to Fairbanks to purchase goods and services.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The George Parks Highway provides access to Anchorage and Fairbanks. The Alaska Railroad serves Anderson and Clear.
Airport Facilities	A State-owned 4,000' lighted asphalt runway is located at Clear Airport, 4 miles south of town along the access road.
Airline Services	Charters and private aircraft serve the airstrip. A private 2,500' dirt strip is located at Clear Sky Lodge.
Freight	Lost Slough, a large slough of the Nenana River is located less than a mile west of town. It is used for fishing, but the river is too shallow for cargo transportation
Vessel Support:	Not applicable.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
Telephone	Matanuska Telephone Association: (1-800-478-3211)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	MTA Online: (www.mtaonline.com); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	KTVF; KUAC; KYAC	
Radio Stations	KIAM-AM; KJNP-AM	
Cable Provider	City of Anderson	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Golden Vally Electric Association	
Fuel	None	
Fuel Storage	None	
Housing	Clear Sky Lodge (582-2251); Homefire Country Inn (209-1895); Riverside Park (582-2500); City-operated campground; Dew Drop Inn	
Water & Sewage	Individual wells. Piped sewers and individual septic tanks.	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 80 students. Anderson operates two sewage solids monofills, one of which includes an active septage facility. Anderson residents dispose of waste at the Denali Borough Landfill.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

ARCTIC VILLAGE COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	178 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	Village Arctic Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)
	Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference

EMERGENCY SERVICES	
State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Arctic Village Volunteer Fire Department (587-5328)
Medical	Arctic Village Clinic (587-5229)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Arctic Village	PO Box 22069	587-5523	av_council@hotmail.com
	Arctic Village, AK 99722	587-5128 (fax)	
Arctic Village Electric Cooperative	Arctic Village, AK 99722	587-5523	
		587-5128 (fax)	
Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments	PO Box 309	662-2460	www.catg.org
	Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-6254 (fax)	
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave	452-8315	www.irha.org
	Fairbanks, AK 99701	456-8941 (fax)	
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600	452-8251	www.tananachiefs.org
	Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-3851 (fax)	

GENERAL	
Location and Climate	Arctic Village is on the east fork of the Chandalar River, 100 miles north of Fort Yukon and 290 miles north of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 68.126°N/145.537°W (Sec. 24, T015S, R028E, Umiat Meridian). Arctic Village has a continental subarctic climate: winters are long and harsh, and summers short but warm. The average high temperature range during July is 65° to 72°F; the average low temperature during January is well below zero and extended periods of -50° to -60°F are common. Precipitation averages 9 inches and snowfall averages 52.8 inches.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Until the 1950s, the Neets'aai Gwich'in ("residents of the north side") lived a highly nomadic life. They traditionally used seasonal camps and semi-permanent settlements, such as Arctic Village, Christian, Venetie and Sheenjak, in pursuit of fish and game. They traded with Inupiat Eskimos on the Arctic coast. There is archaeological evidence that the Arctic Village area was populated as early as 4,500 BC. In 1863, Archdeacon McDonald of Fort Yukon observed that the Chandalar Kutchin were important providers of caribou meat for the residents of Ft. Yukon. Reverend Albert Tritt, a Neets'aai Gwich'in born in 1880, wrote that his people led a nomadic life, traveling to the Arctic coast, Rampart, Old Crow, the Coleen River and Fort Yukon in the 1880s and 1890s. With the advent of firearms in the early 1900s, family groups began to gather more permanently at several locations since there was no longer a need to disperse into small groups to hunt caribou. The first permanent resident at the present village site was Chief Christian in 1909. In 1943, the Venetie Indian Reservation was established, due to the efforts of several area villagers to protect their land for subsistence use. The first school was built in 1959. When the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was passed in 1971, Venetie and Arctic Village opted for title to the 1.8 million acres of land in the former Reservation. Residents continue to use the community as a base of operations from which they pursue seasonal subsistence activities. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Arctic Village Traditional Council. The population consists of 92% Alaska Native or part Native. The Neets'aai Gwich'in of Arctic Village led a subsistence-based lifestyle.
Economy	The economy of Arctic Village is subsistence-based: locals hunt caribou, moose, sheep, porcupine, rabbit and ptarmigan for meat, plus freshwater fish, waterfowl and berries are harvested. The school, clinic, village council and stores are the primary employers. Seasonal employment includes construction, firefighting, guiding and conducting wildlife surveys for the

USFWS. Some residents trap or sell firewood for income. The Tribe operates the washeteria and clinic.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Air transportation provides the only year-round access to Arctic Village. Ice fog frequently interferes with air service in winter months. Local transportation is by 4-wheeler and snow machine. Five residents maintain dog teams.
Airport Facilities	The 4,500' long by 75' wide gravel airstrip is owned and managed by the Tribal Government.
Airline Services	
Freight	
Vessel Support:	Not applicable.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	United Utilities Inc.: (561-1674); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	None	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Arctic Village Electric Cooperative	
Fuel	Diesel and unleaded gasoline.	
Fuel Storage	Yukon Flat Schools (48,000 gallons); Village Electric (12,000 gallons); Village Office (5,455 gallons); Village Fuel Sales (2,100 gallons); U.S. Fish & Wildlife (4,105 gallons)	
Housing	Community Lodge (5 rooms)	
Water & Sewage	Water System Operator: Village Council; Individuals. Honey buckets, Sewage Lagoon, and outhouses for sewage. Water is drawn from the Chandalar River, is treated and hauled from the washeteria. None of the homes are plumbed. The village provides water to two school tanks, 17,000 gallons and 7,000 gallons. The clinic hauls its own water. Honeybuckets are disposed of by residents or outhouses are used. Feasibility studies are underway to examine alternatives for a safer water source, washeteria upgrades and landfill relocation. The washeteria is the only facility with running water and uses a small solar power system to provide some electricity.	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 47 students. A new permitted landfill is in the final stages of completion.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

BEAVER COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	84 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	Regional: Doyon, Limited Village Beaver Village (Federally Recognized Tribe) Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference Profit Beaver Kwit'chin Corporation

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Beaver Volunteer Fire Department (628-6126)
Medical	Beaver Clinic (628-6228)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Beaver Kwit'chin Corporation	PO Box 24090 Beaver, AK 99724	456-1640	
Beaver Village	PO Box 24029 Beaver, AK 99724	628-6126 628-6815 (fax)	fsrdp1@hotmail.com
Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments	PO Box 309 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2460 662-6254 (fax)	www.catg.org
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Beaver is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, approximately 60 air miles southwest of Fort Yukon and 110 miles north of Fairbanks. It lies in the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, at approximately 66.359°N/147.396°W (Sec. 30, T018N, R002E, Fairbanks Meridian). Beaver has a continental subarctic climate characterized by seasonal extreme temperatures. The average high temperature during July ranges from 65° to 72° F; the average low temperature during January is well below zero, and extended periods of -50° to -60° F are common. Precipitation averages 6.5 inches; average annual snowfall is 43.4 inches. The Yukon river is ice-free from mid-June to mid-October.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Gold discoveries in the Chandalar region in 1907 led to the founding of Beaver. It was established as the Yukon River terminus for miners heading north to the gold fields. The Alaska Road Commission built a trail from Beaver north to Caro on the Chandalar River around 1907. In 1910, Thomas Carter and H.E. Ashelby established a store at Beaver, and three freight companies operated on the trail, commonly known as Government Road. In 1911, about the time the gold rush was over, Frank Yasuda, a Japanese who had traded at Point Barrow and prospected in the Brooks Range, arrived with a group of Eskimos and became a partner in the trading post. They served the remaining mines in the region, supplied riverboats with firewood, and traded with Eskimo and Indian fur trappers. A post office was established in 1913, and a second trading post opened in the early 1920s. The first Beaver school opened in 1928, and an airstrip was built in the 1930s. Beaver's population remained stable from 1950 through the 1970s. In 1974, the village council purchased the local store and set it up as a cooperative, with villagers holding shares of stock. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Beaver Village Council. The population consists of 95% Alaska Native or part Native, predominantly a mix of Gwich'in/Koyukuk Athabascan and Inupiat Eskimo. Subsistence is an important source of food items.
Economy	Almost all Beaver residents are involved in subsistence activities; moose, salmon, freshwater fish, bear and waterfowl supply meat. Poor fish returns since 1998 have significantly affected the community. Gardening and berry-picking are popular activities. The school, post office, clinic and

village council provide most wage employment. Seasonal wages are earned through BLM firefighting, construction jobs, trapping, producing handicrafts or selling cut firewood.

TRANSPORTATION	
Accessibility	Trucks and ATVs are used by many residents. Snow machines and dog teams are used during winter.
Airport Facilities	The State-owned 3,934' long by 75' wide lighted gravel airstrip provides daily air service.
Airline Services	Everts Air Alaska, Larry's Flying Service, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures
Freight	Fuel, store goods and supplies are shipped to Beaver via air cargo or barge during the summers.
Vessel Support:	Not applicable.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES	
Telephone	United Utilities Inc.: (561-1674); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net) – School Only
TV Stations	ARCS
Radio Stations	KCBF-AM; KJNP-AM
Cable Provider	None
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network
Electricity	Beaver Joint Utilities
Fuel	Diesel and unleaded gasoline.
Fuel Storage	Yukon Flat Schools (57,000 gallons); Village Council Electric (32,000 gallons); Village Council Inuit Store/Airport (2,000 gallons)
Housing	There are no hotels, but possible lodging may be arranged thru the Beaver Tribal Office (628-6126).
Water & Sewage	A new well and pump house were constructed in 1997; residents haul treated water from this point. Honeybuckets are used for sewage disposal in all homes; a village-operated vehicle is used to haul the wastes. Villagers rely on the washeteria for bathing and laundry. The washeteria and school use individual septic systems. The water tank, water treatment system and washeteria were renovated and a water & sewer master plan is underway (May 2003) to develop a piped water and sewer system.
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 20 students. A new permitted landfill was recently completed.

COMMUNICATIONS

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

BETTLES COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	15 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	City of Bettles Volunteer Fire Department (692-5191)
Medical	Frank Tobuk Sr. Health Clinic (692-5036); NPS EMTs at Kanuti Wildlife Refuge HQ (692-5494)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Alaska Power and Telephone Company	PO Box 3222 Port Townsend, WA 98368	1-800-982-0136 360-385-5177 (fax)	www.aptalaska.com
City of Bettles	PO Box 26023 Bettles, AK 99726	692-5191 692-5021 (fax)	www.cityofbettles.blogspot.com dalelynn@hotmail.com

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Bettles is located about 180 air miles and 250 road miles northwest of Fairbanks, adjacent to Evansville and just north of the Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge. Bettles is located on the southeast bank of the Koyukuk River at approximately 66.9178°N/151.515°W (Sec. 16, T024N, R019W, Fairbanks Meridian). The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences: the average high temperature during July is 70°F; the average low during January well below zero, and extended periods of -40°F are common. Average precipitation is 13.4 inches and average annual snowfall is 77 inches.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Several Native groups have lived in the area, including Koyukon Athabascans and Kobuk, Selawik, and Nunamiut Eskimos from the north and northwest. The Koyukon lived in several camps throughout the year, moving as the seasons changed, following the wild game and fish. "Old Bettles," located 6 miles from the present community, was named for Gordon Bettles, who opened a trading post during the 1899 gold rush. Old Bettles was the northern terminal of the Koyukuk River barge line, and a post office operated there from 1901 to 1956. Today, the new site of Bettles is also known as Bettles Field. The FAA constructed an airfield and communications installation during 1948, and the U.S. Navy used these facilities as a support base for exploring National Petroleum Reserve 4. Work opportunities at Bettles Field attracted both Natives and whites to the new airfield. Wilford Evans, Sr. opened a sawmill at the present site of Evansville and built the Bettles Lodge and General Store. A post office was established at the Bettles Lodge in 1950. A school was constructed in 1956. A health clinic opened in 1980. Bettles incorporated as a city during 1985; the city boundaries do not include the village of Evansville. The population of the community consists of 23% Alaska Native or part Native. The school closed in 2002 due to low enrollment.
Economy	The economy is linked to air transportation, visitor services and government. 100% of the heads of household are employed, most full-time, which is unique for a rural community. The community is accessible by road during winter months, which dramatically reduces the cost of goods and supplies. The FAA, National Park Service, Tribe, city, general store and lodging facilities provide year-round employment. During the summer, tourist-oriented businesses and guides for the Brooks Range provide seasonal employment. Subsistence activities, which include the harvesting of salmon, moose, bear, caribou and sheep, are important to the Native residents; subsistence use by the non-Natives is substantially lower.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	During four months of the year the Bettles Winter Road, a 30-mile winter trail, gives residents access to the Dalton Highway, which leads to Fairbanks. Trucks, cars, snowmachines, ATVs, and boats are used (seasonally) for local transportation.
Airport Facilities	The State-owned airport is classified as a transport center, with a manned FAA contract weather station, a 5,200' long by 150' wide gravel runway, plus a float plane pond. The Koyukuk River is used by float planes in the summer.

Airline Services	Fuel available at airport and river from Koyukuk, Inc. (692-5088) of Bettles Lodge (692-5111). Aircraft repair available. Bettles Air Service (479-7018).
Freight	By air or winter ice road.
Vessel Support:	None; no commercial barge service available.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	AP&T: (1-800-982-0136); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	None	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KIAM-FM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Alaska Power and Telephone Company	
Fuel	Diesel, propane, aviation fuel, motor oil and unleaded gasoline.	
Fuel Storage	Alaska Power & Telephone (85,000 gallons); Ace Supply Store (13,600 gallons); Bettles Lodge (10,000 gallons); Evansville Tribal Council (5,000 gallons); Brooks Range Aviation (6,100 gallons); City of Bettles (10,000 gallons)	
Housing	Sourdough Outfitters (692-5252); Bettles Lodge (692-5111, info@bettleslodge.com); Arctic Roost B&B; Ace B&B	
Water & Sewage	The majority of homes have individual water wells, septic tanks and complete plumbing.	
Miscellaneous	A new permitted landfill was recently constructed at Evansville, and is operated by the Native Village of Evansville. The community has no state operated schools.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230; Bettles Lodge (692-5111, info@bettleslodge.com); Evansville Tribal Council (692-5005); City of Bettles/Bettles Volunteer Fire Department Fire Hall (692-5191)
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

BIG DELTA COMMUNITY PROFILE

<i>Population</i>	591 (2010 U.S. Census)
<i>Borough Located In</i>	Unorganized
<i>Incorporation Type</i>	Unincorporated
<i>Native Entities</i>	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES	
<i>State Troopers</i>	Serviced through the Delta Junction Post (895-4800)
<i>Fire</i>	Rural Deltana Volunteer Fire (895-5036)
<i>Medical</i>	Delta Junction Family Medical Center (895-5100)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<i>Deltana Community Corporation</i>	PO Box 1024	895-4150	
	Delta Junction, AK 99737	895-5190 (fax)	

GENERAL	
<i>Location and Climate</i>	Big Delta is located at the junction of the Delta and Tanana Rivers, 73 miles southeast of Fairbanks on the Richardson Highway. It lies at approximately 64.152°N/145.842°W (Sec. 08, T009S, R010E, Fairbanks Meridian). This area of Interior Alaska experiences seasonal extremes: the average low temperature in January is -11°F; the average high temperature during July is 69°F. The average annual liquid equivalent precipitation is 11 inches, which includes an average annual snowfall of 37 inches.
<i>History, Culture, & Demographics</i>	<p>Oral history and a substantial inventory of native place names suggest that Tanana Athabascan Indians occupied the site throughout most of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The Big Delta Indians began leaving their ancestral homeland shortly after the peak of the Alaska gold rush between 1898 and 1903. In 1899 the Army sent parties to investigate the Susitna, Matanuska, and Copper River valleys to find the best route for a trail north from Valdez, through the Copper River valley. By 1901, the Army had completed the Trans-Alaska Military Road, which extended from Valdez to Eagle City. In 1902, gold was discovered in the Tanana Valley and, shortly after, a spur trail was created from Gulkana on the Valdez-Eagle route to the new mining camp in Fairbanks. This trail became the Valdez-Fairbanks Trail. During 1903, Lt. Billy Mitchell of the U.S. Army Signal Corps supervised the construction of a telegraph line from Eagle to the mouth of the Goodpaster River. The Goodpaster telegraph station was part of the Washington/Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System (WAMCATS). During the winter of 1904-05, the Goodpaster station was destroyed by fire and relocated to Big Delta. In April 1904, a prospector named Ben Bennett staked out 80 acres and built a trading post at Big Delta on the left bank of the Tanana River. In April 1905, Bennett sold his trading post to Daniel G. McCarty. Although Bennett owned the trading post and surrounding acreage, he was grubstaked for all of the merchandise by his partner, E.T. Barnette, the wealthy founder of the city of Fairbanks. Thus, when Bennett decided to sell out to McCarty, all of the goods at the trading post still belonged to Barnette. However, in the early 1900s, the trading post and roadhouse built by Bennett was commonly known as McCarty's or McCarty Station. Another prospector named Alonzo Maxey, along with a friend, set up Bradley's Roadhouse in the hope of diverting travelers from McCarty's. By 1907, McCarty's passed into the hands of Maxey and then to John Hajdukovich sometime after 1912, who built a new and bigger roadhouse, but continued to use the old trading post to store his gear. In 1917 Hajdukovich hired a Swedish immigrant named Rika Wallen to operate the roadhouse, and in 1923 Wallen acquired the roadhouse from Hajdukovich, presumably in lieu of wages. Today, Rika's Roadhouse is part of Big Delta's State Historical Park. A work camp was established at Big Delta in 1919 during construction of the Richardson Highway, which connected Valdez with Fairbanks. The Big Delta Post Office operated from 1925 to 1959, from which the community received its present name. Development came to the area through a series of events: the construction of the Alaska Highway in 1942-43; local homesteading; the construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline from 1974 to 1977; and state-funded agricultural projects. The population consists of 2% Alaska Native or part Native. Many residents are members of "Whitestone Farms" (Church of the Living Word, Inc.), who collectively pool individual assets and income for the good of the community. A school, YMCA, and visitor center are among the available facilities.</p>

Economy	Big Delta's location along the Richardson Highway provides the opportunity to serve summer tourist traffic. Whitestone Farms, Inc. operates Rika's Roadhouse in the Big Delta State Historical Park. Agriculture, small business, and State and federal highway maintenance jobs have provided sources of employment. Pogo Mine became operational in 2006 in pursuit of a world-class gold deposit located in the upper Goodpaster River valley, 85 miles east-southeast of Fairbanks and 38 miles northeast of Delta Junction. Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. operates the mine, which operates 24 hours per day, 365 days per year and employs approximately 300 workers.
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TRANSPORTATION	
Accessibility	Big Delta is located along the Richardson Highway.
Airport Facilities	An airstrip is available nearby at Delta Junction for chartered or private aircraft.
Airline Services	
Freight	By road.
Vessel Support:	Boat landing.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES	
Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)
Wireless and Internet	None
TV Stations	KATN; KTVG; KUAC; KYAC
Radio Stations	KJNP-AM; KUAC-FM; AFRTS
Cable Provider	None
Teleconferencing	None
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association
Fuel	Diesel, and unleaded gasoline.
Fuel Storage	None
Housing	Rika's Roadhouse in the Big Delta State Historical Park
Water & Sewage	The majority of residences have individual water wells, septic tanks and plumbing.
Miscellaneous	Refuse is disposed of at the Delta Junction landfill. The community has no state-operated schools.

COMMUNICATIONS

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

BIRCH CREEK COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	33 (2010 U.S. Census)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	Regional: Doyon, Limited Village Birch Creek Tribe (Federally Recognized Tribe) Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference Profit Tihteet'aii Incorporated

EMERGENCY SERVICES	
State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Volunteer Fire Department (221-2314)
Medical	

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Birch Creek Tribe	PO Box 71372 Fort Yukon, AK 99701	221-2211 221-2312 (fax)	angela@arcticrg.com
Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments	PO Box 309 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2460 662-6254 (fax)	www.catg.org
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org
Tihteet'aii, Incorporated	PO Box 71372 Fairbanks, AK 99701	455-8484 455-8486 (fax)	

GENERAL	
Location and Climate	The village is located along Birch Creek, approximately 26 miles southwest of Fort Yukon. It lies at approximately 66.256°N/145.849°W (Sec. 28, T017N, R009E, Fairbanks Meridian). Birch Creek has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes of temperature: winters are long and harsh, and summers are warm and short. The average high temperature during July ranges from 65° to 72°F; the average low temperature during January is well below zero; and extended periods of -50° to -60°F are common. Precipitation averages 6.5 inches and snowfall averages 43.4 inches. Birch Creek is ice-free from mid-June to mid-October.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The Dendu Gwich'in traditionally occupied much of the Yukon Flats south of the Yukon River, including portions of the Crazy and White Mountains. Semi-permanent camps existed near the present village. The first written reference to a settlement in the Birch Creek area was in 1862 by a Fort Yukon clergyman who visited a camp established to provide fish for the Hudson's Bay Company in Fort Yukon. Some anthropologists believe that this band was annihilated by scarlet fever in the 1880s, but there are ethnographic accounts of the use of this area from 1867 onwards. Birch Creek Jimmy was the founder of Birch Creek and was Great Chief among the Chiefs in his days. He built a cabin in 1898 at the site of the Hudson's Bay fish camp. Several years later, he was joined by other extended family members. In about 1916, the group moved three miles upstream to the site of the present village, which was used as a seasonal base for harvest activities until the early 1950s, when the establishment of a school encouraged village residents to adopt a less nomadic way of life. The first airstrip was constructed in 1973. The school was closed for the 1999-2000 school year due to insufficient students. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Dendu Gwich'in Tribal Council. The population consists of 100% Alaska Native or part Native. Local residents are Dendu Gwich'in Athabascans, who are active in subsistence practices. Possession of alcohol is banned in the village.
Economy	Birch Creek's economy is heavily dependent upon subsistence. Salmon, whitefish, moose, black bear, waterfowl and berries provide most food sources. Wage income opportunities are extremely limited. BLM firefighting, construction, the school, and the village council provide

employment. The community is conducting planning activities to expand the economy to include tourism and merchandising. The Tribe operates the washeteria and electrical service.

TRANSPORTATION	
Accessibility	ATVs, motor bikes, snow machines and skiffs are used for fishing, hunting and recreation. The village was once served by barge during high water, but no longer. There is a 26-mile winter trail to Ft. Yukon.
Airport Facilities	Access to Birch Creek is primarily by the 4,000' long by 75' wide gravel, lighted State-owned airstrip. A new cross-wind airstrip is under construction.
Airline Services	Arctic Circle Air Service, Wright Air Service
Freight	Via air.
Vessel Support:	Not applicable.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		COMMUNICATIONS
Telephone	GCI	
Wireless and Internet	GCI	
TV Stations	None	
Radio Stations	None	
Cable Provider	GCI	
Teleconferencing	None	
Electricity	Birch Creek Tribe Electric	
Fuel	None	
Fuel Storage	Yukon Flat Schools (31,800 gallons); Dendú Gwich'in Village (30,800 gallons); ADOT&PF (1,000 gallons)	
Housing	Privately owned and coordinated through Tribal Government.	
Water & Sewage	Residential water is not available in the community. Honeybuckets are disposed of in the sewage lagoon or outhouses are used. No homes are plumbed. A new water intake, water treatment improvements, washeteria renovation, and sewage lagoon were recently completed. Funds are needed to repair the water tank and foundation, built in 1979.	
Miscellaneous	The landfill is nearing capacity, and a site has been selected to develop a new one. The community has no state-operated schools.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

CANTWELL COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	219 (2010 U.S. Census)
Borough Located In	Denali Borough
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	Regional: Ahtna, Incorporated Village Native Village of Cantwell (Federally Recognized Tribe) Non-Profit Copper River Native Association

EMERGENCY SERVICES	
State Troopers	Serviced through the Cantwell Post (768-2202)
Fire	Cantwell Volunteer Fire Department (768-2162 or 768-2982)
Medical	Cantwell Clinic (768-2122)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Ahtna, Incorporated	PO Box 649 Glennallen, AK 99588	822-3476 822-3495 (fax)	www.ahtna-inc.com
Community of Cantwell	Cantwell, AK		
Copper River Basin	PO Box 89	822-3633	www.crbrrha.org
Regional Housing	Glennallen, AK 99588	822-3662 (fax)	
Copper River Native Association	PO Box H Copper Center, AK 99573	822-5241 822-8803 (fax)	www.crnative.org
Native Village of Cantwell	PO Box 94 Cantwell, AK 99729	768-2591 768-1111 (fax)	hallvc@mtaonline.net

GENERAL	
Location and Climate	Cantwell is located on the George Parks Highway at the west end of the Denali Highway, 211 miles north of Anchorage and 28 miles south of Denali (Mount McKinley) National Park. Part of the community is located on the Alaska Railroad. The areas known as Kantishna and Carlo Creek are nearby. It lies at approximately 63.391°N/148.950°W (Sec. 31, T017S, R007W, Fairbanks Meridian). The climate in Cantwell is continental, characterized by long, cold winters and relatively warm summers. Total annual precipitation averages 15 inches and annual snowfall averages 78 inches. Extreme temperatures ranging from -54° to 89°F have been recorded.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The Cantwell River was the former name of the Nenana River. The earliest inhabitants of the area were nomadic Indians who trapped, hunted and fished throughout Interior Alaska. Cantwell began as a flag stop on the Alaska Railroad. Oley Nicklie was the first Indian to settle here. When fur prices dropped, he and his two brothers sought work with the railroad. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Cantwell. The population of the community consists of 27% Alaska Native or part Native. Alaska Natives in the Cantwell area are primarily Athabascan Indians.
Economy	Cantwell's economy is based on highway tourism and transportation. Part-time seasonal construction jobs also provide income. Most Native residents also depend on subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit.

TRANSPORTATION	
Accessibility	Cantwell is accessible by road, rail and air. The George Parks Highway connects to Fairbanks and Anchorage. The Denali Highway links the Parks Hwy with the Richardson Highway during summer months only.
Airport Facilities	There are two privately-owned airstrips; Cantwell Heights Property Owners operate a 2,080' long by 70' wide gravel airstrip for public use. A privately-owned helipad is also available at the Igloo store.
Airline Services	None
Freight	Freight service is provided by the Alaska Railroad and truck.
Vessel Support:	None

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
Telephone	Matanuska Telephone Association: (1-800-478-3211); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KIAK-FM; KIAM-AM; KFQD-AM; KWHL-FM; KCBF-AM; KYAK-AM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association	
Fuel	Two commercial fuel stations provide diesel, unleaded gasoline, and motor oil.	
Fuel Storage	ADOT&PF has a 6000 gallon capacity tank.	
Housing	Adventures Unlimited Lodge; Cantwell Lodge/RV Park; Backwoods Lodge/RV Park; Reindeer Mountain Lodge; Gracious House; Lazy J Cabins	
Water & Sewage	The majority of homes and the school have individual water wells and septic systems. Over 50% of households have complete plumbing.	
Miscellaneous	Refuse is deposited in a borough transfer station, and then hauled to the new regional landfill just south of Anderson, operated by the Denali Borough. The community has one school, attended by 22 students.	
SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT		
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>		
Potential Command Posts	None identified	
Potential Staging Areas	ADOT Facilities – Tom Williams ph. 451-5280	
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified	

CENTRAL COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	96 (2010 U.S. Census)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference

EMERGENCY SERVICES	
State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Central Rescue Squad (520-5300 or 520-5228)
Medical	Central Rescue Squad (520-5300 or 520-5228)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Circle District Historical Society	PO Box 30189 Central, AK 99730	520-1893	www.cdhs.us
Gold Country Energy	PO Box 30114 Central, AK 99730	520-5681	
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL	
Location and Climate	Central is located on the Steese Highway about 125 miles northeast of Fairbanks and 28 miles southwest of Circle. Circle Hot Springs is located nearby. It lies at approximately 65.572°N/144.803°W (Sec. 27, T009N, R014E, Fairbanks Meridian). Central has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes of temperature: winters are long and harsh, and summers warm and short. The average high temperature during July ranges from 65° to 72°F; the average low temperature during January is well below zero, and extended periods of -50° to -60°F are common. Annual precipitation averages 6.5 inches and annual snowfall averages 43.4 inches.
History, Culture, & Demographics	After discovery of gold in the Circle Mining District in the 1890s, a centrally-located roadhouse was needed between Circle, a supply point on the Yukon, and the mining operations at Mammoth, Mastodon, Preacher and Birch Creeks. Central House, originally built around 1894, was located at the supply trail's crossing of Crooked Creek and became the center of a small community of miners who settled there, providing food and shelter to travelers and support services to nearby miners. In 1906, the Alaska Road Commission began construction of a wagon road to replace the primitive pack trail from Circle to Birch Creek mining operations. The original roadhouse burned to the ground and was rebuilt in the mid-1920s. A post office was established in 1925, and in 1927, the road link to Fairbanks was completed. The road was named the Steese Highway in honor of General James Steese, former president of the Road Commission. Mining continued until the beginning of World War II. After the war, a few miners returned to Central, but mining declined through the 1950s and 60s. Activity increased again in the mid-1970s with the rise in gold prices, and by 1978, the Circle Mining District was the most active in Alaska, with 65 gold mining operations employing over 200 people. The population of the community consists of 10% Alaska Native or part Native. Central provides services to area residents, including Circle Hot Springs.
Economy	Central has a cash economy based on providing seasonal support for mining operations in the area. The Circle District Museum attracts seasonal visitors, although Circle Hot Springs closed in October 2002. A number of individuals live in the area only seasonally. Subsistence and recreational activities provide food sources for the year-round residents. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit.

TRANSPORTATION	
Accessibility	The community is on the Steese Highway, by which residents can reach Fairbanks. Boats are used for recreation and fishing. Snowmachines and dog sleds are also used.
Airport Facilities	A State-owned 2,700' long by 60' wide gravel airstrip is available.
Airline Services	Servant Air, Warbelow's Air Ventures.

Freight	The community is on the Steese Highway, which accesses Fairbanks. Year-round maintenance by the Department of Transportation enabled goods to be delivered on a regular schedule by truck.
Vessel Support:	None

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
Telephone	United Utilities: (561-1674); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KUAC-FM; KCBF-AM; KXXR-FM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Gold Country Energy	
Fuel	Diesel and unleaded gasoline	
Fuel Storage	Central Power Co. (63,500 gallons); Arctic Mining Corp. (11,000 gallons)	
Housing	Central Road House Motel/Campground and Cafe/Bar/Grocery; The Yacht Club.	
Water & Sewage	Approximately 25% of homes here are occupied year-round. These typically have individual wells, septic systems and complete plumbing. The majority of summer-use homes haul water from local creeks or watering points at the local hotels, and use outhouses.	
Miscellaneous	The landfill is located on DNR land at mile 124.6 of the Steese Highway.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	
Potential Staging Areas	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

CHALKYITSIK COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	72 (2013 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	Regional: Doyon, Limited Village Chalkyitsik Village (Federally Recognized Tribe) Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference Profit Chalkyitsik Native Corporation

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Police	City Police (848-8117)
Fire	Volunteer Fire Department (848-8117 or 848-8212)
Medical	Chalkyitsik Village Clinic (848-8215)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Chalkyitsik Native Corporation	PO Box 53 Chalkyitsik, AK 99788	848-8112 848-8114 (fax)	
Chalkyitsik Village	PO Box 57 Chalkyitsik, AK 99788	848-8117 848-8986 (fax)	ta_cvc@hotmail.com
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Chalkyitsik is located on the Black River about 50 miles east of Fort Yukon. It lies at approximately 66.654°N/143.722°W (Sec. 12, T021N, R018E, Fairbanks Meridian). Chalkyitsik has a continental arctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes of temperature: winters are long and harsh, and summers warm and short. The average high temperature during July ranges from 65° to 72°F, the average low temperature during January is well below zero and extended periods of -50° to -60°F are common. Annual precipitation averages 6.5 inches and annual snowfall averages 43.4 inches. The Black River is ice-free from mid-June to mid-October.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Chalkyitsik means "fish hooking place," and has traditionally been an important seasonal fishing site for the Gwich'in. Archaeological excavations in the area reveal use and occupancy of the region as early as 10,000 B.C. Village elders remember a highly nomadic way of life, living at the headwaters of the Black River from autumn to spring, and then floating downriver to fish in summer. Early explorers of the region refer briefly to the Black River Gwich'in Natives. Archdeacon MacDonald encountered them on the Black and Porcupine Rivers, as well as trading and socializing in Fort Yukon and Rampart, on a number of occasions from 1863 to 1868. Around the turn of the century, the Black River band began to settle in Salmon Village, about 70 miles upriver from the present site. The first permanent structure was built there by William Salmon, a Canadian Indian who married a Black River woman. In the late 1930s, a boat bound for Salmon Village with construction materials for a school had to unload at Chalkyitsik because of low water. Although the site was used as a seasonal fishing camp and only four cabins existed at that time, the decision was made to build the school there, and the Black River people began to settle around the school. By 1969, there were 26 houses, a store, two churches and a community hall in Chalkyitsik. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Chalkyitsik Village Council. The population consists of 98% Alaska Native or part Native. Chalkyitsik is a traditional Gwich'in Athabascan village, with a subsistence lifestyle. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.
Economy	Wage opportunities are limited and primarily part-time with the school district, village council, clinic, or state and federal agencies. Fire firefighting for the BLM, making sleds and snowshoes, trapping and handicrafts provide some cash income and seasonal work. Subsistence plays an

important role in the village economy; moose, caribou, sheep, salmon and whitefish provide a relatively stable source of food.

TRANSPORTATION	
Accessibility	Access is primarily by air. Residents own ATVs, snowmachines and skiffs for fishing, hunting and recreation. No roads connect Chalkyitsik with other villages, although there is a winter trail to Fort Yukon. The village is accessible by small riverboat.
Airport Facilities	There is a State-owned 4,000' long by 90' wide gravel runway.
Airline Services	Arctic Circle Air Service; Larry's Flying Service; Servant Air; Tanana Air Service; Warbelow's Air Ventures
Freight	Chalkyitsik received cargo by barge at one time, but the service is no longer provided; cargo plane only.
Vessel Support:	None

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		COMMUNICATIONS
Telephone	United Utilities: (561-1674); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KJNP; KZPA	
Cable Provider	Dish Network	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Chalkyitsik Village Energy System	
Fuel	Unleaded gasoline and propane	
Fuel Storage	Yukon Flats Schools/Village Council Electric (63,425 gallons); ADOT (1,000 gallons); Native Corp. Store (5,500 gallons); Native Corp. Airport (5,200 gallons); Village Council Clinic (1,000 gallons)	
Housing	Lodging available at local school for moderate charge (848-8113; summer: 662-2515). The local Tribal Council may also offer housing.	
Water & Sewage	Water is derived from a well under the Black River, treated and stored in a 100,000-gallon tank. Residents haul water from the new water treatment plant/washeteria/clinic building, and use honeybuckets or outhouses for sewage disposal. No homes are plumbed. The village provides water to the school. Water is often inadequate; a second well has been funded. A feasibility study to serve piped water and sewer system to the school and 10 homes on the west side was completed. Chalkyitsik Village is the water and landfill operator.	
Miscellaneous	A new landfill site has been selected and approved by ADEC. The community has one school, attended by 21 students.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

CHICKEN COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	7 (2013 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Tok Post (883-5111)
Fire	Volunteer Fire Department (883-8888)
Medical	Tok Community Clinic (848-8215)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
There are no local organizations or contacts for this community.			

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Chicken is located at mile 66 of the Taylor Highway, 58 miles southwest of Eagle, and sits on the right bank of Chicken Creek, one mile north of Mosquito Fork, in the Fortymile River Basin. It lies at approximately 64.073°N/141.936°W (Sec. 31, T001S, R033E, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: January temperatures average -22° to -2°F, but temperatures as low as -60°F have been recorded; July temperatures range from 50° to 72°F. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The area has been the historical home to Han Kutchin Indians. Mining began in the area with the discovery of gold on Franklin Gulch, in 1886. In 1896, Bob Mathieson found a major prospect on Upper Chicken Creek, staked his claim and built a cabin. Chicken (a common name for Ptarmigan) grew as a hub of activity for the southern portion of the Fortymile Mining District, and 700 miners were thought to be working the area between 1896 and 1898. Although many miners left during the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898, Chicken remained a viable community. A post office was established in 1903 when the population was around 400. In 1906, Harvey Van Hook built the two-story Chicken Creek Hotel. In 1925, Ann "Tisha" Purdy taught school in the building. From 1946-1953, Molly and Bob McComb used the building as a roadhouse, store and bunkhouse. In 1953, the F.E. Company bought the grounds and turned it into a mess hall and bunkhouse for their employees. The 14 buildings in historical downtown Chicken are listed on the National Register of Historical Places. The Chicken Creek Saloon, originally a hotel built in 1975, today is an old-west style saloon, liquor store, restaurant, gas station and gift shop. Residents enjoy the quiet and isolation of Chicken. Children are home-schooled. Currently, no Alaska Natives or part Natives live in Chicken.
Economy	The community depends upon summer visitors for their livelihood, from May to September. The Chicken Creek Saloon, the Original Chicken Gold Camp cafe, Chicken Outpost and Chicken Center serve local residents and visitors. Tours are available through historic Chicken by The Goldpanner. The Original Chicken Gold Camp also provides access to the historic Pedro Dredge.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Chicken is accessible by road only during summer months, from Tok via the Taylor Highway, or from Dawson City in the Yukon Territory via the Top of the World Highway.
Airport Facilities	A State-owned gravel airstrip measuring 2,500' long by 60' wide is available. Aviation fuel available.
Airline Services	40 Mile Air.
Freight	None
Vessel Support:	None

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	None	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	None	
TV Stations	None	
Radio Stations	None	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	None	

Electricity	Individual Generators
Fuel	Unleaded gasoline and diesel
Fuel Storage	None
Housing	Chicken Creek Saloon; The Original Chicken Gold Camp RV campground (permitted)
Water & Sewage	There is no central water or sewer system in Chicken. Homes use individual wells, septic tanks and outhouses.
Miscellaneous	Historic tours of National Register of Historic Places are offered in Chicken. The community has no state-operated schools.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	ADOT Facilities – Dennis Bishop Ph. 883-5128 or John Burns Ph. 883-5128.
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

CIRCLE COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	107 (2013 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	Regional: Doyon, Limited Village Circle Native Community (Federally Recognized Tribe) Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference Profit Danzhit Hanlaih Corporation

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Circle Volunteer Fire Department (773-8776); Central Rescue Squad (520-5451 or 520-5228)
Medical	Circle Health Clinic (773-7425)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Circle Civil Community Association	PO Box 1 Circle, AK 99733	773-1222	
Circle Electric Utility	PO Box 3 Circle, AK 99753	773-3474 773-1200 (fax)	
Circle Native Community	PO Box 89 Circle, AK 99733	773-2822 773-2823 (fax)	angela@arcticrg.com
Danzhit Hanlaih Corporation	PO Box 71372 Fairbanks, AK 99701	455-8484	
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Circle is located on the south bank of the Yukon River at the edge of the Yukon Flats, 160 miles northeast of Fairbanks, at the eastern end of the Steese Highway . It lies at approximately 65.8255°N/144.060°W (Sec. 31, T012N, R018E, Fairbanks Meridian). Circle has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes in temperature: winters are long and harsh, and summers are warm and short. Summer temperatures range from 65° to 72°F; winter temperatures can range from -71° to 0°F. Rainfall averages 6.5 inches, and snowfall averages 43.4 inches. The Yukon River is ice-free from mid-June through mid-October.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Circle (also known as Circle City) was established in 1893 as a supply point for goods shipped up the Yukon River and then overland to the gold mining camps. Early miners believed the town was located on the Arctic Circle, and named it Circle. By 1896, before the Klondike gold rush, Circle was the largest mining town on the Yukon, with a population of 700. It boasted an Alaska Commercial Company store, eight or ten dance halls, an opera house, a library, a school, a hospital, and an Episcopal Church. It had its own newspaper, the Yukon Press, and a number of resident U.S. government officials, including a commissioner, marshal, customs inspector, tax collector and postmaster. The town was virtually emptied after gold discoveries in the Klondike (1897) and Nome (1899). A few hearty miners stayed on in the Birch Creek area, and Circle became a small, stable community that provided supplies to miners in nearby Mastodon, Mammoth, Deadwood and Circle Creeks. Mining activity continues to this day. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Circle Native Community. The population of the community consists of 85% Alaska Native or part Native. The population of Circle is predominantly Athabascan, but there are several non-Native families. The Circle Civic Community Association was formed in 1967. It cooperates with the traditional council in maintaining the sign area and public boat launch, and in preserving historic sites.
Economy	The community depends upon summer visitors for their livelihood, from May to September. Recreation attracts visitors to Circle seasonally. Circle Hot Springs closed in October 2002. Some

inhabitants live in the community only during summer months. Major employers include the school, clinic, village corporation, trading post, and post office. A 25-room hotel is under construction. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. Almost all residents are involved in subsistence. Salmon, freshwater fish, moose and bear are the major sources of meat. Trapping and making of handicrafts contribute to family incomes.

TRANSPORTATION	
Accessibility	Circle has direct road access to Fairbanks by way of the Steese Highway. Residents use ATVs, snowmobiles and dog sleds for recreation and subsistence activities. Float planes land on the river.
Airport Facilities	A new State-owned 3,000' long by 60' wide, lighted gravel airstrip is available.
Airline Services	Servant Air, Warbelow's Air Ventures
Freight	Barges deliver goods by the Yukon River during summer.
Vessel Support:	None
FACILITIES & UTILITIES	
Telephone	Circle Telephone Co.; AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net) – School Only
TV Stations	ARCS
Radio Stations	KUAC-FM; KCBF-AM; KXLR-FM
Cable Provider	None
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network
Electricity	Circle Electric Utility
Fuel	Unleaded gasoline and diesel
Fuel Storage	Circle Utilities (13,000 gallons); Yukon Flats Schools (110,000 gallons)
Housing	Circle Lodge; Yukon Trading Post Campground
Water & Sewage	Most homes haul treated well water from the washeteria/fire station or the school. Outhouses and honeybuckets are used for sewage disposal. All homes lack plumbing facilities. A feasibility study and master plan is underway to examine infrastructure alternatives.
Miscellaneous	The landfill is a permitted facility, operated by Circle Native Community, and is located at mi. 156.5 Steese Hwy. The community has one school, attended by 20 students.
SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

COLLEGE COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	13,230 (2013 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Fairbanks North Star Borough
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Fairbanks North Star Borough/Chena-Goldstream Fire & Rescue
Medical	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (452-8181)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
FNSB Economic Development	PO Box 71267 Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-1351 459-1102 (fax)	

GENERAL

Location and Climate	College is located 3 miles northwest of Fairbanks at mile 467.1 of the Alaska Railroad, at approximately 64.856°N/147.802°W (Sec. 5, T001S, R001W, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: average January temperatures range from -19° to -2°F; average July temperatures range from 49° to 71°F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, and annual snowfall is 67.8 inches. During the winter months, if the temperature drops below -20°F, ice fog can occur.
History, Culture, & Demographics	College was so named because it is the location of the University of Alaska at Fairbanks, established in 1915. College is a large suburban area of the city of Fairbanks. Many residents are employed by or attend the nearby University of Alaska at Fairbanks.
Economy	College residents are employed in a variety of positions in the greater Fairbanks area. Many work for the University of Alaska. Unemployment is relatively low.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Fairbanks provides jet service, railroad, and connection to the George Parks and Richardson Highways.
Airport Facilities	The privately-owned Goldstream airstrip lies in College. The Fairbanks International Airport is nearby.
Airline Services	Via Fairbanks
Freight	Via Fairbanks
Vessel Support:	Not Applicable

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	Various providers	
TV Stations	KATN; KJNP; KFXF; KUAC; KTVF; K13XD	
Radio Stations	All Fairbanks stations	
Cable Provider	GCI Cable, Inc	
Teleconferencing	GCI; ACS	
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association	
Fuel	All types available	
Fuel Storage	Not applicable	
Housing	Multiple offerings	
Water & Sewage	College Utilities Corporation operates a water treatment facility; water is derived from a deep well. Approximately two-thirds of residents are connected to piped water and sewer. The remaining third have individual wells and septic systems. Almost all homes are completely plumbed.	
Miscellaneous	Refuse is collected and transported to the borough landfill. The community has one school, attended by 511 students.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	ADEC response conex located in Fairbanks.

DELTA JUNCTION COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	1,101 (2013 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Delta Junction Post (895-4800)
Fire	Rural Deltana Volunteer Fire (895-5036)
Medical	Delta Junction Family Medical Center (895-5100); Public Health Nursing (895-4292)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
City of Delta Junction	PO Box 229	895-4656	www.ci.delta-junction.ak.us
	Delta Junction, AK 99737	895-4375 (fax)	city@delta-junction.ak.us
Delta Junction Chamber of Commerce	PO Box 987	895-5068	www.delta.chamber.org
	Delta Junction, AK 99737	895-5141 (fax)	
Delta-Greely School District	PO Box 527	895-4657	www.dgsd.us
	Delta Junction, AK 99737	895-4246 (fax)	dware@dgsd.us

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Delta Junction is located at the convergence of the Richardson and Alaska Highways, approximately 95 miles southeast of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 64.037°N/145.732°W. (Sec. 23, T010S, R010E, Fairbanks Meridian.) This area of Interior Alaska experiences seasonal extremes: the average low temperature in January is -11°F; the average high during July is 69°F. Average annual liquid equivalent precipitation is 12 inches, which includes an average annual snowfall of 37 inches.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Tanana Athabascan Indians occupied this site throughout most of the 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1899 the Army sent parties to investigate the Susitna, Matanuska, and Copper River valleys to find the best route for a trail north from Valdez, through the Copper River Valley. By 1901, the Army had completed the Trans-Alaska Military Road from Valdez to Eagle City. After gold was discovered in the Tanana Valley in 1902, a spur trail was created from Gulkana on the Valdez-Eagle route to the new mining camp in Fairbanks. John and Florence Sullivan built the Sullivan Roadhouse in 1905 on a part of this Valdez-Fairbanks Trail. Ongoing mining activity just north of Delta Junction in the Tenderfoot area and the Chisana Gold Strike of 1913 brought many prospectors and other travelers through the area. In the 1920s, American bison were transplanted the Delta Junction area from the National Bison Range in Montana. The military constructed Fort Greely five miles south of Delta Junction in 1942 as part of the Al-Can Highway construction project. In 1946, a dairy farm was established, and seven years later, homesteaders began raising beef cattle. Delta Junction was incorporated as a second-class city in 1960. Construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline between 1974 and 1977 brought a dramatic upswing to the population and economy. In August 1978, the state initiated the Delta Agricultural Project I, a 60,000-acre demonstration agricultural project, which included a lottey sale of twenty-two parcels, averaging 2,700 acres in size. Delta Agricultural Project II, an additional land release of 15 parcels totaling 25,000 acres, took place in early 1982. Success of the Delta Agricultural Projects has been highly variable. In 1980, the 70,000-acre Delta Bison Range was created to confine the bison and keep them out of the barley fields. About 6,000-11,000 people apply each year for an average of 40 permits to hunt Delta bison. The population of the community consists of 6% Alaska Native or part Native. Delta Junction is strategically located to provide services to summer tourist traffic. Schools and a visitor center are available.
Economy	The city developed along the east bank of the Delta River, south of its junction with the Tanana River, and offers spectacular views of the Alaska Range. In 2004, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed construction of the Missile Defense Testbed at Fort Greely. Delta Junction has received almost \$20 million in federal funds related to the missile defense project, including money to build a new school now located at Greely. It is anticipated that new jobs will be created with the development of the Pogo mine at a world-class gold deposit located in the upper Goodpaster River valley 85 miles east-southeast of Fairbanks and 38 miles northeast of

Delta Junction. The mine is expected to produce an average of 400,000 ounces of gold per annum over a 10-year mine life operating 24 hours per day, 365 days per year with approximately 300 workers. Other major employers include the Delta/Greely School District and Alyeska Pipeline Services. Several state and federal highway maintenance staff are located in Delta. Delta's location at the junction of two major highways has also brought development based on services to travelers, and there are also a number of small businesses providing a variety of services. Nearly 40,000 acres are farmed in the Delta area, producing barley, other grains and forage, potatoes, dairy products, cattle and hogs. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits. Moose, caribou, bear, sheep and waterfowl are hunted in the area, bison by lottery only.

TRANSPORTATION	
Accessibility	Delta Junction is accessible by the Alaska and Richardson Highways. Charter flight services are available. Snowmobiles are used for recreation.
Airport Facilities	The city airport offers a 2,400' long by 60' wide gravel airstrip with a 1,600' long by 60' wide dirt crosswind strip. There are five other privately-owned airstrips in the vicinity. Plans are underway for joint use of the Allen Airfield on Fort Greely.
Airline Services	Charter flight services available.
Freight	By truck.
Vessel Support:	Not Applicable
FACILITIES & UTILITIES	
Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)
Wireless and Internet	Knix.Net: (www.knix.net)
TV Stations	KATN; KUAC; KTVF; KYAC; ARCS
Radio Stations	KJNP-AM; ADRTS; KUAC-FM
Cable Provider	Hytec Communications Inc
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Information Office
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association
Fuel	Diesel, unleaded gasoline, and propane
Fuel Storage	Delta Fuels Inc. (40,000 gallons); ADOT (12,000 gallons.)
Housing	
Water & Sewage	Households have individual wells, ranging from 150 to 350 feet deep and septic systems; businesses and residences are dispersed over a large area, so a community system is not practical. Some residents use rain catchments. The Delta School has its own well water system. Almost all homes are fully plumbed. The city owns a septage disposal facility.
Miscellaneous	Refuse is collected by a private firm and is deposited in the city-owned permitted landfill. The city operates the landfill. The community has four schools, attended by 1,051 students.
SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	ADOT Facilities – Dennis Bishop Ph. 883-5128 or John Burns Ph. 883-5128.
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

DENALI BOROUGH COMMUNITY PROFILE

<i>Population</i>	1,793 (2013 DCCED Certified Population)
<i>Borough Located In</i>	Denali Borough
<i>Incorporation Type</i>	Non-Unified Home Rule Borough
<i>Native Entities</i>	N/A

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<i>Denali Borough</i>	PO Box 480 Healy, AK 99743	683-1330 683-1340 (fax)	www.denaliborough.govoffice.com
<i>Denali Borough School District</i>	PO Box 280 Healy, AK 99743	683-2278 683-2514 (fax)	www.dbsd.org jimelliott@dbsd.org

GENERAL	
<i>Location and Climate</i>	Denali Borough lies in Interior Alaska, between the Fairbanks North Star and Mat-Su Boroughs, about 110 miles south of the city of Fairbanks on both sides of the Parks Highway. Approximately 70% of the borough is in Denali National Park, home to Mount McKinley, the highest mountain in North America, at 20,320'. The borough experiences a cold, continental climate. Temperatures range from -3° to 70°F. The average annual precipitation is 12.7 inches, and average annual snowfall is 49.3 inches
<i>History, Culture, & Demographics</i>	The earliest inhabitants were nomadic Indians who fished, trapped and hunted throughout the area. The first non-Native settlers were miners, who established a camp at Hoseanna Creek near Healy (later known as Lignite Creek) prior to 1902. Formation of the Denali National Park in 1917 and construction of the Alaska Railroad brought additional settlers to the area in the early 1920s. Coal mining began in the area in 1922. Clear Air Force Base, the Usibelli Coal Mine and tourism at the Denali Park have brought growth and development. The borough was incorporated in December, 1990. The total borough population of the community consists of 9% Alaska Native or part Native. Nearly all residents live along the Parks Highway
<i>Economy</i>	The Usibelli Coal Mine, Clear Air Force Station, Golden Valley Electric Association, the Denali Borough School District, the National Park Service, and tourism-related industries and road services provide the majority of employment in the Denali Borough. Denali National Park is a major visitor attraction; over 350,000 visitors use the Park for recreation annually. Hotels, cabins, RV campgrounds, rafting guides, sightseeing, restaurants and gift shops serve visitors. Nearly 40% of the summer employees in the area come from outside Alaska, and another 42% from outside the borough. One borough resident holds a commercial fishing permit.

DOT LAKE & DOT LAKE VILLAGE COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	69 (2013 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	Regional: Doyon, Limited Village Village of Dot Lake Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference Profit Dot Lake Native Corporation

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Tok Post (883-5111)
Fire	Volunteer Fire
Medical	Dot Lake Village Clinic (882-2737); Tok Community Clinic (883-5855)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Alaska Power and Telephone Company	PO Box 3222 Port Townsend, WA 98368	1-800-982-0136 360-385-5177 (fax)	www.aptalaska.com
Dot Lake Services Corporation	PO Box 2259 Dot Lake, AK 99737	882-2664 882-2736	
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org
Dot Lake Native Corporation	3500 Wolf Run Fairbanks, AK 99709	347-1251 474-1632 (fax)	
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Village of Dot Lake	PO Box 2279 Dot Lake, AK 99737	882-2695 882-5558 (fax)	karla.champagne@tananachiefs.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Dot Lake and the Native Village of Dot Lake are located along the Alaska Highway, south of the Tanana River, 50 miles northwest of Tok and 155 road miles southeast of Fairbanks. The area is divided into two separate communities: the Native Village of Dot Lake and the highway community of Dot Lake. They lie at approximately 63.658°N/144.014°W (Sec. 21, T022N, R007E, Copper River Meridian). The communities are in the continental climatic zone, where winters are cold and summers are warm. In winter, cool air settles in the valley and ice fog and smoky conditions are common. The average low temperature during December, January and February is -22°F; the average high temperature during June, July and August is 65°F. Average annual precipitation is 9 inches and average annual snowfall is 27 inches.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Archaeological evidence at nearby Healy Lake revealed more than 10,000 years of human habitation. Dot Lake was used as a seasonal hunting camp for Athabascans from George Lake and Tanacross. An Indian freight trail ran north to the Yukon River, through Northway, Tetlin, Tanacross and Dot Lake. During construction of the Alaska Highway in 1942-43, a work camp called Sears City occupied Dot Lake's present location. <u>Dot Lake</u> – Fred and Jackie Vogle were the first settlers in the area. They received a home site and by 1949 had constructed a lodge, post office, school, and the Dot Lake Community Chapel. Over the years, additional families homesteaded an area that covers over 300 acres. A licensed children's home was built by the Vogles in 1967, and the present-day Dot Lake Lodge was constructed in 1973. The North Star Children's Home closed in the mid-1990s. This community, located along the highway, is primarily non-Native, with 5% Alaska Native or part Native. <u>Dot Lake Village</u> – The Native village was settled by Doris Charles and her family in 1946. Between 1946 and 1950, other families moved permanently to Dot Lake from George Lake, Sam Lake and the Tanacross area, obtaining homes sites or native allotments. Some of the old work camp structures were converted into homes. In 1971, seven new homes were constructed along the lake. The Dot Lake Native Corporation developed a shareholder's subdivision, consisting of 53 one-acre lots. In 1994 and

Economy

1996, nine additional Indian Housing Authority homes were built. Several local Natives worked on the road project Dot Lake Village, located two-tenths of a mile southeast of the highway, is a traditional Upper Tanana Athabascan village with 75% of the population Alaska Native or part Native. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Village of Dot Lake.

Employment in the area is limited to the Dot Lake Village Council and Dot Lake Lodge and Dot Lake School. In the summer, the BLM hires firefighting crews. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. Dot Lake lies along the Alaska highway. Supplies are brought in by truck or bus. Regular bus services to Fairbanks and Delta Junction are available. The nearest public airstrips are at Delta Junction and Tok; a privately-owned strip in Dot Lake was converted to a helicopter landing pad. Cars, trucks, snowmachines and ATVs are used for local transportation. Dot Lake is not accessible by water, since the Tanana River is over 2 miles away. A few residents own riverboats, which they use for fishing and hunting. Dot Lake Village – Employment in the area is limited to the Dot Lake Village Council. Parkas, moccasins, beadwork and other handicrafts are sold by local residents. Subsistence activities are particularly important -- moose, ducks, geese, ptarmigan, porcupines, caribou, whitefish, and other freshwater fish are utilized. Salmon are primarily obtained from the Copper River area, where a number of residents have extended families.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The Alaska Highway serves the area. Regular bus service to Fairbanks and Delta Junction is available. Cars, trucks, snow machines and ATVs are used for local transportation. Dot Lake is not directly accessible by water (the Tanana River is over 2 miles away.) A few residents own riverboats, which they use for fishing and hunting.
Airport Facilities	The nearest public airstrips are at Delta Junction and Tok; a privately-owned strip in Dot Lake was converted to a helicopter landing pad.
Airline Services	Charter flight services available.
Freight	Supplies are brought in by truck or bus.
Vessel Support:	Dot Lake is not accessible by water.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	AP&T: (1-800-982-0136); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	KUAC; KYAC; ARCS; KJNP	
Radio Stations	KJNP-AM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Information Office	
Electricity	Alaska Power and Telephone Company	
Fuel	Diesel, unleaded gasoline, and propane	
Fuel Storage	Village Council Utility Building (10,000 gallons)	
Housing	Dot Lake Lodge (882-2691)	
Water & Sewage	<u>Dot Lake Village</u> - A piped water system operated by Dot Lake Utility serves 8 homes. A new utility building was constructed in 1994 and consists of a well, washeteria, showers, water storage, community septic system, and an underground utilidor with a circulating heat loop providing home heating. Eleven homes and the school have individual wells and septic tanks. Only two homes are not connected to a piped water or septic system. <u>Dot Lake</u> - Many residents have individual wells, others haul water. Most homes use individual septic systems for sewage disposal; some use privies or honeybuckets	
Miscellaneous	The community of Dot Lake has one school, attended by approximately 10 students. There is a permitted class III landfill.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

DRY CREEK COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	104 (2013 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)		
Borough Located In	Unorganized		
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated		
Native Entities	None		
EMERGENCY SERVICES			
State Troopers	Serviced through the Delta Junction Post (895-4800)		
Medical	Delta Junction Medical Center (895-5100)		
LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Dry Creek Community	HC 62 Box 5220	323-4192	
Incorporated	Delta Junction, AK 99737	323-5025 (fax)	
GENERAL			
Location and Climate	Dry Creek lies west of Dot Lake, on the Alaska Highway, southeast of Fairbanks and south of the Tanana River, at the foot of Horn Mountain. It lies at approximately 63.619°N/144.611°W (Sec. 23, T014S, R016E, Fairbanks Meridian). The area lies in the continental climate zone, with cold winters and warm summers. In the winter, ice fog and smoky conditions are common. Average temperatures range from -32° to 72°F.		
History, Culture, & Demographics	The area was originally settled by highway construction and maintenance crews and their families. Many of the current residents are members of the Living Word Ministry, Inc., a non-denominational Christian community. Living Word Ministry was established in 1973. Whitestone Farms, located 8 miles west of Delta Junction, was established about 10 years later, and is not directly affiliated with the Living Word Ministry community. Members of the Living Word Ministry community reside on privately owned land acquired as Open to Entry parcels between 1971 and 1973. Due to the cooperative nature of the Living Word Ministry community, employment and census data may not accurately reflect the conditions in Dry Creek.		
Economy	Six local, privately-owned businesses and the school provide the majority of employment. The businesses are: Alaska Blacksmithing, Dry Creek Construction, Finished Work (Construction), Logging and Milling Assoc., MaComb Piano, and S&K Farms. Agricultural activities are also part of the local economy.		
TRANSPORTATION			
Accessibility	Dry Creek lies on the Alaska Highway, which provides access to the statewide road system.		
Airport Facilities	The nearest airstrips are at Delta Junction and Tok. Dry Creek Community has a 3,000 ft gravel airstrip.		
Airline Services	None		
Freight	Via Alaska Highway.		
Vessel Support:	None		
FACILITIES & UTILITIES			
Telephone	AP&T: (1-800-982-0136); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)		
Wireless and Internet	None		
TV Stations	KUAC; KTVF		
Radio Stations	None		
Cable Provider	None		
Teleconferencing	None		
Electricity	Individual generators		
Fuel	None		
Fuel Storage	None		
Housing	None		
Water & Sewage	All residents derive water from a central safe water point. As of 2004, 19 homes have septic systems. One home, the church building and both school buildings have complete plumbing systems		
Miscellaneous	There is a central electrical system. The community operates a private Christian school, grades K through 12. Dry Creek Community operates the Class III landfill Ph. 323-4000.		

COMMUNICATIONS

COMMUNICATIONS

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

EAGLE COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	93 (2013 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	Regional Doyon, Limited Village Native Village of Eagle (Federally Recognized Tribe) Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference

EMERGENCY SERVICES

VPSO	State VPSO (547-2356)
State Troopers	Serviced through the Norhtway Post (778-2245)
Fire	City of Eagle Volunteer Fire Department (547-2282)
Medical	Eagle EMS (547-2243 or 547-2256); Eagle Village Clinic (547-2243)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Alaska Power and Telephone Company City of Eagle	PO Box 3222	1-800-982-0136	www.aptalaska.com
	Port Townsend, WA 98368	360-385-5177 (fax)	
	PO Box 1901	547-2282	eaglelecty@aptalaska.net
	Eagle, AK 99738	547-2338 (fax)	
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300	459-2000	www.doyon.com
	Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2060 (fax)	info@doyon.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority Native Village of Eagle	828-27 th Ave	452-8315	www.irha.org
	Fairbanks, AK 99701	456-8941 (fax)	
	PO Box 19	547-2281	eagle.village@yahoo.com
	Eagle, AK 99738	547-2318 (fax)	
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600	452-8251	www.tananachiefs.org
	Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-3851 (fax)	

GENERAL

Location and Climate	The City of Eagle (and the adjacent Eagle Village) is located on the Taylor Highway, 6 miles west of the Alaska-Canadian border, on the left bank of the Yukon River at the mouth of Mission Creek. The Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve is northwest of the area. The town lies at approximately 64.788°N/141.2°W (Sec. 31, T001S, R033E, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: January temperatures average -22° to -2°F, but can range as low as -60°F; July temperatures average 50° to 72°F. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog occurs during long cold spells.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The area has been the historical home to Han Kutchin Indians. Established as a log house trading station called "Belle Isle" around 1874, the place operated intermittently as a supply and trading center for miners working the upper Yukon and its tributaries. Eagle City was founded in 1897, named after the nesting eagles on nearby Eagle Bluff, and by 1898 the population had grown to over 1,700. Eagle was the first incorporated city in the Interior, in January 1901. A U.S. Army established a camp in 1899 and completed Fort Egbert in 1900. The Valdez-Eagle Telegraph line was completed in 1903. By 1910, gold prospects in Fairbanks and Nome had lured away many, and the population declined to 178. Fort Egbert was abandoned in 1911. The population of the community consists of 7% Alaska Native or part Native. (The adjacent Eagle Village is home to about 25 Natives.) Subsistence activities are a part of the lifestyle.
Economy	Retail businesses, the school, mining and seasonal employment, such as tourism and BLM fire-fighting, provide the majority of employment. Year-round earning opportunities are limited. Subsistence activities provide some food sources.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Eagle has access to the Alaska road system and Canada only during summer months via the Taylor and Top of the World Highways.
Airport Facilities	A State-owned 3,600' long by 75' wide gravel airstrip is available; flights originate from Fairbanks and Tok. During the summer, float planes can land on the Yukon River, and a tour boat is available for upriver trips to Dawson City, Canada.

Airline Services	40 Mile Air, Arctic Circle Air Service, Everts Air Alaska, Servant Air
Freight	
Vessel Support:	There is no dock, but a public boat landing is available. During the summer, the Holland America Tour Boat is available between Dawson City and Eagle on the Yukon River.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
Telephone	AP&T: (1-800-982-0136); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	AP&T: (www.aptalaska.net); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	None	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Tok Legislative Information Office	
Electricity	Alaska Power and Telephone Company	
Fuel	Diesel and unleaded gasoline	
Fuel Storage	Alaska Power and Telephone Co. (38,000 gallons)	
Housing	Eagle Trading Co. (547-2220); Falcon Inn B&B (547-2254); Eagle BLM campground (474-2200)	
Water & Sewage	Most residents (about 70%) haul water from the community well, dug by hand in 1909. About 30% (21 occupied homes) have complete plumbing with individual wells and septic tanks; outhouses are used by the remaining residents. The school uses its own well and septic system.	
Miscellaneous	City residents use the landfill in Eagle Village; however, a permitted septage disposal site is available. The community has one state-operate school, attended by 20 students.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	ADOT Facilities – Dennis Bishop Ph. 883-5128 or John Burns Ph. 883-5128.
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

EAGLE VILLAGE COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	53 (2013 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	Village Native Village of Eagle (Federally Recognized Tribe) Profit Hungwitchin Corporation

EMERGENCY SERVICES

VPSO	State VPSO (547-2356)
State Troopers	Serviced through the Northway Post (778-2245)
Fire	City of Eagle Volunteer Fire Department (547-2282)
Medical	Eagle EMS (547-2243 or 547-2256); Eagle Village Clinic (547-2243)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Alaska Power and Telephone Company	PO Box 3222 Port Townsend, WA 98368	1-800-982-0136 360-385-5177 (fax)	www.aptalaska.com
Hungwitchin Corporation	PO Box 84594 Fairbanks, AK 99708	778-2231	
Native Village of Eagle	PO Box 19 Eagle, AK 99738	547-2281 547-2318 (fax)	eagle.village@yahoo.com

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Eagle Village is on the left bank of the Yukon River, 3 miles east of the City of Eagle, on the Taylor Highway, southeast of the Yukon Charley Rivers National Preserve. The village lies at approximately 64.780°N/141.113°W (Sec. 33, T001S, R033E, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. January temperatures range from -22° to -2°F; July temperatures range from 50° to 72°F. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Eagle is a Han Kutchin Indian village. The early village was called "Johnny's" by non-Natives because its chief was known as John. A mining camp was established at the nearby City of Eagle. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Village of Eagle. The population of the community consists of 44% Alaska Native or part Native. Eagle Village is a traditional Athabascan community. Subsistence is an important part of the local culture.
Economy	Nearly all employment in Eagle Village is seasonal. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food items.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The village has access to the Alaska road system and Canada only during summer months via the Taylor and Klondike Highways. During the summer, float planes can land on the Yukon River, and a tour boat is available for upriver trips to Dawson City, Canada.
Airport Facilities	An airport is available at the City of Eagle.
Airline Services	None
Freight	None
Vessel Support:	None

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	AP&T: (1-800-982-0136); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	None	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	None	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Tok Legislative Information Office	
Electricity	Alaska Power and Telephone Company	
Fuel	None	
Fuel Storage	None	
Housing	None	

Water & Sewage	Residents haul water from a new central well and use outdoor privies; only about 20% have complete plumbing. The septic system was replaced with a sewage lagoon in the 1990s. A new site above Eagle Village has five new homes, completed in 1998, with water and sewer. A feasibility study and master plan will study potential water sources and other options to develop a new community site and sanitation system.
Miscellaneous	Funds have been requested to construct a local washeteria; residents currently use a privately-owned washeteria 3 miles away. The Eagle landfill is a permitted Class III landfill. The community has no state-operate schools.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	2,593 (2013 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Fairbanks North Star Borough
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Police	Military Police (377-5130)
State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Eielson Air Force Base Fire Department (377-4156)
Medical	Eielson Air Force Base Clinic (377-1847)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
FNSB Economic Development Base Operator	PO Box 71267 Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-1351 459-1102 (fax) 337-1110	

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Eielson Air Force Base is 26 miles south of Fairbanks, off of the Richardson Highway, east of the Tanana River, near the City of North Pole. It lies at approximately 64.664°N/147.099°W (Sec. 10, T003S, R003E, Fairbanks Meridian). The area encompasses 52.0 sq. miles of land and 1.5 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: average January temperatures range from -19° to -2°F; average July temperatures range from 49° to 71°F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.
History, Culture, & Demographics	This site was developed as a military base. The population of the community consists of 2% Alaska Native or part Native. Most Air Force members and their families actually live on the base. Some have chosen to live in nearby North Pole. The base is self-contained.
Economy	Eielson is a military base. Family members gain employment in a variety of positions in the greater Fairbanks area.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The Richardson Hwy and other area highways provide statewide road connection.
Airport Facilities	The base has an airstrip for military craft.
Airline Services	Nearby Fairbanks offers jet service and railroad connection.
Freight	Not applicable – military base.
Vessel Support:	Not applicable – military base.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet		
TV Stations	KATN; KJNP; KFXF; KUAC	
Radio Stations	All Fairbanks stations	
Cable Provider	GCI Cable, Inc.	
Teleconferencing		
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association	
Fuel		
Fuel Storage	EAFB has numerous fuel tanks that may be used for storage	
Housing	Base housing/lodging may be available	
Water & Sewage	Water is derived from a well and is treated. Eielson operates a piped water and wastewater treatment facility, and all homes are fully plumbed.	
Miscellaneous	Refuse is collected at a transfer station and then transported to the Fairbanks North Star Borough landfill. There are three schools located on the base, attended by approximately 995 students.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	Multiple sites may exist on base; contact base command for availability (377-1110, Base Operator).
Potential Staging Areas	Multiple sites may exist on base; contact base command for availability (377-1110, Base Operator).
Local Spill Response Equipment	Base maintains spill response equipment on site; contact base command for availability (377-1110, Base Operator).

ESTER COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	2,621 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Fairbanks North Star Borough
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Ester Volunteer Fire Department (479-6858)
Medical	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (452-8181)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Ester Community Association	PO Box 14 Ester, AK 99725		
FNSB Economic Development	PO Box 71267 Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-1351 459-1102 (fax)	

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Ester is located 8.5 miles west of Fairbanks on the George Parks Highway. It lies at approximately 64.847°N/148.014°W (Sec. 07, T001S, R002W, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. Average January temperatures range from -19° to -2°F; average July temperatures range from 49° to 71°F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Ester was originally a mining camp established prior to 1905 near Ester Creek. The Ester Gold Camp was established in 1936, and the community has grown as a result of Borough land lotteries. The population of the community consists of 8% Alaska Native or part Native. Ester residents have an active community association and volunteer fire department.
Economy	Tourism related to the mining history of the area contributes to the economy. Local placer mining occurs in the region and provides support to the local economy. Fairbanks provides the majority of employment opportunities.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Ester has access to the state highway system and to all Fairbanks transportation facilities.
Airport Facilities	Nearest airport is Fairbanks International Airport.
Airline Services	See Fairbanks listing.
Freight	
Vessel Support:	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet		
TV Stations		
Radio Stations	All Fairbanks stations	
Cable Provider		
Teleconferencing	None	
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association	
Fuel	Unleaded gasoline, diesel	
Fuel Storage	Wigger Mine (20,000 gallons)	
Housing	Ester Gold Camp Hotel (479-2500); RV Camping	
Water & Sewage	The majority of residents have individual wells and septic systems; the remainder hauls water from a central water source in Ester. Over 80% of homes are fully plumbed.	
Miscellaneous	Refuse is collected at a transfer site and transported to the Fairbanks North Star Borough landfill. The community has no state-operated schools.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

<i>Potential Command Posts</i>	None identified
<i>Potential Staging Areas</i>	None identified
<i>Local Spill Response Equipment</i>	ADEC response conex in Fairbanks.

EVANSVILLE COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	5 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	<p>Regional Doyon, Limited</p> <p>Village Evansville Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</p> <p>Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference</p> <p>Profit Evansville, Incorporated</p>

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	City of Bettles Volunteer Fire Department (692-5191)
Medical	Frank Tobuk Sr. Health Clinic (692-5035)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Alaska Power and Telephone Company	PO Box 3222 Port Townsend, WA 98368	1-800-982-0136 360-385-5177 (fax)	www.aptalaska.com
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Evansville Village	PO Box 26087 Bettles Field, AK 99726	692-5005 692-5006 (fax)	evansvillealaska@gmail.com
Evansville, Incorporated	PO Box 60670 Fairbanks, AK 99706	374-7084 374-7085 (fax)	www.kazwork.net
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Evansville is located about 180 air miles and 250 road miles northwest of Fairbanks, adjacent to Bettles. It lies at approximately 66.924°N/151.506°W (Sec. 08, T024N, R018W, Fairbanks Meridian). The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences: the average high temperature during July is 70°F; the average low during January is well below zero, and extended periods of -40°F are common. Average precipitation is 13.4 inches, with 77 inches of snowfall annually.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Several Native groups have lived in the area, including Koyukon Athabascans and Kobuk, Selawik, and Nunamiut Eskimos from the north and northwest. The Koyukon lived in several camps throughout the year, moving as the seasons changed, following the wild game and fish. Wilford Evans, Sr., who owned a trading post and river barge business in Allakaket, opened a sawmill at the present site of Evansville and built the Bettles Lodge and General Store. In 1948, the FAA constructed an airfield and communications installation at Bettles Field, adjacent to Evansville; the U.S. Navy used these facilities as a support base for exploring the National Petroleum Reserve 4. Work opportunities at Bettles Field attracted both Natives and whites to the new airfield. A post office was established at the Bettles Lodge in 1950, a school constructed in 1956, and a health clinic opened in 1980. The school is presently closed due to low enrollment. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Evansville Tribal Council. The population of the community consists of 54% Alaska Native or part Native. The population of Evansville is a mixture of Athabascans and Inupiat Eskimos. Residents of nearby Bettles are primarily non-Native.
Economy	The economy is linked to air transportation, visitor services and government, and 90% of the heads of household are employed, most full-time, which is unique for a rural community. The community is accessible by road during winter months, which dramatically reduces the cost of goods and supplies. The FAA, National Park Service, and city provide year-round employment. Guiding services for the Brooks Range provide seasonal employment. Subsistence activities (salmon, moose, bear, caribou and sheep) are important to the Native residents, but subsistence use by the non-Natives is substantially lower, though urban hunters, who drive up the Dalton

Highway, also compete for local game. The Tribe provides a tribal office and operates a clinic and landfill.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	During four months of the year the Hickel Trail, a 28.6-mile winter road, gives the residents access to the Dalton Highway, which leads to Fairbanks. The Koyukuk River is used in the summer. Trucks, cars, snow machines and ATVs are used for local transportation.
Airport Facilities	A State-owned airport is available in Bettles; it is classified as a transport center, with a Flight Service Station and a float pond.
Airline Services	
Freight	No commercial barge is available
Vessel Support:	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	AP&T: (1-800-982-0136); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	None	
TV Stations		
Radio Stations		
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	None	
Electricity	Alaska Power and Telephone Company	
Fuel	None	
Fuel Storage		
Housing	No visitor accommodations. See Bettles community profile.	
Water & Sewage	A majority of the homes have individual water wells, septic tanks, systems and complete plumbing. Recently new well and septic systems have been installed for the new clinic site and additional housing. A septic pumper routinely pumps the septic systems on an annual basis. Less than half of the homes have individual water wells, septic tanks and complete plumbing. Funds were recently provided to install individual systems for several homes that are without indoor plumbing.	
Miscellaneous	A new landfill, operated by the City of Bettles, was recently completed in Evansville. The new landfill has an incinerator, drum crusher, and glass crusher. The community has no state-operated schools.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH COMMUNITY PROFILE

<i>Population</i>	100,343 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
<i>Borough Located In</i>	Fairbanks North Star Borough
<i>Incorporation Type</i>	2 nd Class Borough
<i>Native Entities</i>	None

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<i>Fairbanks North Star Borough</i>	PO Box 71267 Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-1401 459-1224 (fax)	www.co.fairbanks.ak.us clerks@fnsb.us
<i>FNSB Economic Development</i>	PO Box 71267 Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-1351 459-1102 (fax)	
<i>FNSB School District</i>	520 Fifth Avenue Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-2000 451-0541 (fax)	www.k12northstar.org

GENERAL	
<i>Location and Climate</i>	The Fairbanks North Star Borough is located in the heart of Interior Alaska and is the second-largest population center in the state. The area encompasses 7,361.0 sq. miles of land and 77.8 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: January temperatures range from -66° to 50°F, July temperatures from 30 °to 99°F. During the winter months, if the temperature drops below -20°F, ice fog can occur. Annual precipitation is approximately 10 to 11 inches, with 68 inches of snowfall, though these amounts vary across the borough.
<i>History, Culture, & Demographics</i>	Koyukon Athabascans have lived in this area for thousands of years. Fairbanks developed when the Chena steamboat landing brought many non-Natives to Fairbanks during the Pedro Dome gold rush. The population of the area continued to increase after construction of the Alcan Highway and the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline, making the Fairbanks area the second largest settlement in Alaska. The population of the community consists of 10% Alaska Native or part Native.
<i>Economy</i>	The city, borough, State and federal government agencies, including the military, provide over one-third of the employment in the borough. The borough school district and the University of Alaska Fairbanks are the primary public employers. Approximately 6,000 residents are military. Retail services, gold mining, tourism, transportation, medical, and other services are the primary private sector activities. The Fort Knox Hardrock gold mine produces 1,200 ounces daily with 360 permanent year-round employees. Currently, 142 borough residents hold commercial fishing permits.

FAIRBANKS COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	32,070 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Fairbanks North Star Borough
Incorporation Type	Home Rule City
Native Entities	Regional Doyon, Limited Non-Profit Denakkanaaga' Incorporated; Fairbanks Native Association; Tanana Chiefs Conference

EMERGENCY SERVICES	
Police	City of Fairbanks Police Department (450-6500)
State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	City of Fairbanks Fire & EMS (450-6600); FSNB Fire & EMS (459-1481); University Fire Department (474-7721); Ft. Wainwright Fire & EMS (353-7470)
Medical	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (452-8181); Interior Community Health Center (455-4567); Chief Andrew Isaac Health Center (451-6682); Ft. Wainwright Bassett Army Community Hospital (361-5172)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
City of Fairbanks	800 Cushman Street Fairbanks, AK 99701	469-6702 459-6710 (fax)	www.fairbanksalaska.us
Denakkanaaga' Incorporated	299 First Avenue Fairbanks, AK 99701	456-5827 452-6641 (fax)	
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Fairbanks Native Association	605 Hughes Ave, Suite 100 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-1648 452-4148 (fax)	www.fairbanksnative.org
FNSB Economic Development	PO Box 71267 Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-1351 459-1102 (fax)	
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org
Yukon-Koyukuk School District	4762 Old Airport Way Fairbanks, AK 99709	374-9415 374-9440 (fax)	www.yksd.com kboyd@yksd.com

GENERAL	
Location and Climate	Fairbanks is located in the heart of Alaska's Interior, on the banks of the Chena River in the Tanana Valley, 358 road miles north of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 64.837°N/147.716°W (Sec. 10, T001S, R001W, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: average January temperatures range from a negative 19° to -2°F.; average July temperatures from 53° to 72°F. During the winter months, if the temperature drops below -20°F, ice fog can occur. Fairbanks is known for its lingering summer days: when the solstice arrives, there is more than 22 hours of daylight; of course, the opposite is true in the winter. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Koyukon Athabascans have lived in this area for thousands of years. In 1901, Capt. E.T. Barnette established a trading post on the Chena River - "Barnette's Cache." A year later, gold was discovered 16 miles north of the post. The town grew as the Chena steamboat landing brought many prospectors during the Pedro Dome gold rush. Fairbanks was named in 1902 after Indiana Senator Charles Fairbanks, who became Vice President of the U.S. from 1905-1909. In 1903, Judge Wickersham moved the seat of the Third Judicial District from Eagle to Fairbanks. The population of the area continued to increase as Fairbanks became the hub of the Interior with the addition of the court, government offices, a jail, a post office, and the Northern Commercial Company. Barnette, elected the first mayor of the City of Fairbanks in 1903, established Telephone service, fire protection, sanitation ordinances, electricity and steam heat and founded the Washington-Alaska Bank. By 1910, the official population had grown to 3,541, although more than 6,000 miners lived and worked their claims on creeks north of town. The University of Alaska Fairbanks was established in 1917. Ladd Field (now Fort Wainwright) was constructed in

Economy

1938. Construction of the Alcan Highway in the 1940s and the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline in the 1970s fueled growth and development. The population of the community consists of 13% Alaska Native or part Native.

The city is part of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the third-largest population settlement in Alaska. As the regional service and supply center for Interior Alaska, Fairbanks offers a diverse economy, including city, borough, state and federal government services, transportation, communication, manufacturing, financial, and regional medical services. Tourism and mining also comprise a significant part of the economy. Including Eielson Air Force Base and Fort Wainwright personnel, over one-third of local employment is in government services. The University of Alaska Fairbanks is also a major employer. Approximately 325,000 tourists visit Fairbanks each summer. The Fort Knox hard rock gold mine produces 1,200 ounces daily with 360 permanent year-round employees. Currently, 126 city residents hold commercial fishing permits.

TRANSPORTATION**Accessibility**

Fairbanks is at the confluence of the Richardson Hwy, George Parks Hwy, Steese Hwy, and Elliott Hwy, connecting the interior of Alaska to Anchorage, Canada and the lower 48 states. The Dalton Highway to Prudhoe Bay begins about 75 miles north of town.

Airport Facilities

An 11,800' asphalt runway, heliport and seaplane landing strip available at the Fairbanks International Airport. A public seaplane base is also located on the Chena River. In addition, there are several privately-owned airstrips and heliports in the vicinity.

Airline Services

Arctic Air, Alaska Air, Arctic Circle Air Service, Everts Air Alaska, Ravn Alaska (formerly ERA), Warbelow's Air Venture, Wright's Air Service

Freight

Goods are transported to Fairbanks by truck, air, and the Alaska Railroad. Regularly-scheduled jet flights are available at the State-owned Fairbanks International Airport.

Vessel Support:**FACILITIES & UTILITIES****Telephone
Wireless and Internet**

ACS: (1-800-808-8083); **AT&T:**(1-800-288-2020); **GCI:** (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)
ACS: (1-800-808-8083); **AT&T:**(1-800-288-2020); **GCI:** (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net),
Verizon Wireless (1-800-256-4646)

TV Stations

KATN; KJNP; KFXF; KUAC; KTVF; K13XD

Radio Stations

KAKQ-FM; KCBF-AM; KFAR-AM; KIAK-AM/FM; KKED-FM; KSUA-FM; KUAC-FM; KUWL-FM; KWLF-FM; KXLR-FM

Cable Provider

GCI Cable, Inc

Teleconferencing

Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Fairbanks Legislative Information Office; GCI.

Electricity

Golden Valley Electric Association

Fuel

Diesel, unleaded gasoline, propane, motor oil, white gas, and other petroleum products

Fuel Storage

FBX Municipal Utilities (180,000 gallons); Ben Lomond Inc. (82,000 gallons); Golden Valley Electric (238,400 gallons); Petroleum Sales (510,600 gallons); UAF Power Plant (200,000 gallons); Farmers Loop Market (25,000 gallons); FBX Int'l Hydrant Fueling (100,000 gallons); ADOT/Peger Road (38,000 gallons); PetroStar Inc./North Pole Refinery (123,000 gallons).

Housing

Multiple local hotels. Availability may be limited during peak tourist season (June-August).

Water & Sewage

City water, sewer and electric systems are operated by a private company.

Miscellaneous

Being the third largest city in the state, most any service is available locally. The Fairbanks North Star Borough has a Class 1 landfill on South Cushman Road; Fort Wainwright operates its own landfill.

COMMUNICATIONS**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts

Fairbanks City Hall – Capacity >100 (459-6793); ADEC PERP Fairbanks Offices (451-2124); FNSB Emergency Operations (David Gibbs, Director 459-1481; Craig Malloy, Emergency Manager 459-1219).

Potential Staging Areas

Fairbanks Public Works – Capacity >20,000 sq. ft. of equipment, warm storage space; >20 acres outside space; ADEC PERP Fairbanks parking lot (451-2124).

Local Spill Response Equipment

ADEC response conex in Fairbanks

FERRY COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	33 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Denali Borough
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Healy Post (683-2232)
Fire	Tri-Valley Volunteer Fire & EMS (683-2223)
Medical	Interior Community Health Center (455-4567); Canyon Clinic (683-4433)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
There are no local organizations or contacts for this community.			

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Ferry lies on both shores of the Nenana River, 39 miles south of Nenana in the Denali Borough. It is located at mile 371.2 of the Alaska Railroad, at approximately 64.037°N/148.944°W (Sec. 28, T010S, R008W, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: January temperatures range from -22° to -2°F.; July temperatures range from 50° to 72°F. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The name was originally published as a railroad station in 1922, and the railroad work camp at Ferry brought settlers. No Alaska Natives or part Natives currently reside in Ferry.
Economy	Due to the very limited accessibility, no commercial or government concerns have located in Ferry, thus there is no local employment. Many residents commute to the Healy area for employment.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Road access is available only via university land (off the George Parks Highway) or by privately-owned railroad. Most residents park their cars on a private lot and walk into Ferry, across a railroad bridge and catwalk. Students are taken by ATV across the river to the school bus stop on the Parks Hwy.
Airport Facilities	None
Airline Services	None
Freight	None
Vessel Support:	None

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	Matanuska Telephone Association: (1-800-478-3211); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet		
TV Stations		
Radio Stations		
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing		
Electricity	Individual Generators	
Fuel	None	
Fuel Storage		
Housing	None	
Water & Sewage	Approximately 75% of households haul water and use outhouses or leach fields; the remainder have individual water wells and septic tanks, and 30% of homes are plumbed.	
Miscellaneous	Refuse is hauled to the Denali Borough regional landfill in Anderson. The community has no state-operated schools.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
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Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

FORT GREELY MILITARY RESERVATION COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	529 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Military Reservation
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Police	Military Police (873-9134)
State Troopers	Serviced through the Delta Junction Post (895-4800)
Fire	Fort Greely Fire & EMS (873-3641)
Medical	Delta Junction Family Medical Center (895-5100)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Garrison Commander		873-7380	
Emergency Services		873-3680	
Environmental		873-3105	

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Fort Greely Military Reservation is approximately 100 miles southeast of Fairbanks, 5 miles south of Delta Junction on the Richardson Highway, east of the Delta River. Fort Greely consists of Allen Army Airfield and the GMD missile defense complex. The area is bordered by the Donnelly Training Area, which is under the control of Fort Wainwright. It lies at approximately 63.856°N/145.852°W (Sec. 15, T012S, R010E, Fairbanks Meridian). The area encompasses 169.4 sq. miles of land and 0.4 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: January temperatures range from -22° to -2°F; July temperatures range from 50° to 72°F. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.
History, Culture, & Demographics	In 1904, the U.S. Army Signal Corps constructed the McCarthy Telegraph Station in this area. In 1942, in concert with the construction of the Alaska Highway, airfields were built as part of the lend/lease program with the Soviet Union. This program involved ferrying American-built fighter planes to Russia via a number of airfields in Canada and Alaska; one of these airfields later became Fort Greely. In 1948, Fort Greely became the Northern Warfare Training Center and the Cold Regions Test Center for the U.S. Army. The population of the community consists of 2% Alaska Native or part Native.
Economy	Fort Greely was once scheduled for closure in July 1997, and reductions were phased in through 2001. But creation of the missile interceptor facility project stopped full closure but changed the focus away from an army base, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed the missile interceptor facility. To help Delta Junction provide additional services, the Department of Defense is providing \$18 to \$20 million in federal impact funds to the city. Fort Greely's military and civilian payroll was estimated at close to \$20 million for the fiscal year ending in September 2005 (FY05). Military construction for FY05 has been estimated at over \$45 million. Civilian employment is available in the area.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The Richardson Highway provides access to Fairbanks and the statewide road system.
Airport Facilities	The Allen Airfield has a 7,500' asphalt runway, but is restricted to military aircraft.
Airline Services	Not applicable – military base
Freight	Not applicable – military base
Vessel Support:	Not applicable – military base

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	Knix.Net (www.knix.net)	
TV Stations	KATN; KTVF; KUAC; KYAC	
Radio Stations	KIAK-FM; KCBF-AM; KFAR-AM; KUAC-FM	
Cable Provider	GCI Cable, Inc.	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association	

Fuel	Not applicable – military base.
Fuel Storage	
Housing	Base housing/lodging may be available
Water & Sewage	Water is derived from wells and is treated. Fort Greely operates a piped water and sewer system. All homes and group quarters are plumbed.
Miscellaneous	Fort Greely maintains roads, waste disposal, police, and fire protection. In addition to basic facilities, recreation, housing, dining, transportation, and education programs are provided. Fort Greely has a permitted inert waste monofill and a class II landfill.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	Multiple sites may exist on base, contact base command for availability.
Potential Staging Areas	Multiple sites may exist on base, contact base command for availability.
Local Spill Response Equipment	Base maintains spill response equipment on site, contact base command for availability.

FORT WAINWRIGHT COMMUNITY PROFILE

<i>Population</i>	Unknown
<i>Borough Located In</i>	Unorganized
<i>Incorporation Type</i>	Military Reservation
<i>Native Entities</i>	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

<i>Police</i>	Military Police (353-7535)
<i>State Troopers</i>	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
<i>Fire</i>	Fort Wainwright Fire & EMS (353-6548 or 353-7470)
<i>Medical</i>	Fort Wainwright Bassett Army Community Hospital (361-5172); Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (452-8181)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<i>Command</i>		353-7660	
<i>Environmental Division</i>		353-9686	

GENERAL

<i>Location and Climate</i>	<p>Fort Wainwright is the home of the United States Army Garrison and units of the United States Army Alaska (USARAK) including the 1st Stryker Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division, also known as the 1-25th SBCT; the 16th Combat Aviation Brigade (Alaska) and the Medical Department Activity-Alaska. Fort Wainwright is adjacent to Fairbanks, southeast of the city center. Fort Wainwright Army Base is separated into two parts by the Tanana River – the smaller parcel, north of the river is the primary developed portion of the base. A large parcel of land south of the Tanana River is mostly undeveloped and utilized for training and other activities. The major unit at Fort Wainwright today is the 1st Brigade, 6th Infantry Division (Light). It lies ~350 road miles north of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 64.82°N/147.64°W (Sec. 10, T001S, R001W, Fairbanks Meridian). The area encompasses 31.9 sq. miles of land and 0.8 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. Average January temperatures range from -19° to -2°; average July temperatures range from 53° to 72°F. During the winter months, if the temperature drops below -20°F, ice fog can occur. Fairbanks is known for its lingering summer days. When the solstice arrives, there is more than 22 hours of daylight. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.</p>
<i>History, Culture, & Demographics</i>	<p>With the threat of World War II, an Army Air Corps cold weather experimental station was constructed near Fairbanks in 1939. The men stationed at the new base, called Ladd Field, tested clothing and equipment during the bitter cold winters until World War II, at which time Ladd Field took on a bigger role. With the outbreak of war with Japan, Ladd Field became a critical link in the Alaska-Siberia Lend Lease route. From 1942 through 1945, American crews delivered almost 8,000 aircraft to Soviet aircrews for their war effort. U.S. pilots flew the planes from Great Falls, Mont., through Canada to Fairbanks, following the Northwest Staging Route. The planes were transferred to the Russians at Ladd Field, then flown to Siberia via Galena and Nome, to be used in the Soviet war effort against Germany. In 1947, the Joint Chiefs of Staff established the Alaskan Command, which opened the way for the Army, Navy and Air Force elements in Alaska to work together toward successful completion of their missions. Although ALCOM was in overall control, Army elements also fell under a subordinate command, U.S. Army Alaska, and each branch reported to its respective headquarters in Washington, D.C. By the 1950s, military personnel in Alaska settled into a peacetime training routine with troops from all over the Lower 48 and Canada participating in large-scale winter exercises staged out of Fort Wainwright. The Army assumed control of Ladd Air Force Base in January 1961 and renamed the post after Jonathan M. Wainwright. Since then Fort Wainwright has been home to several units, including the 171st Infantry Brigade (Mechanized); a Nike-Hercules battalion; the 172nd Infantry Brigade and the 6th Infantry Division (Light). The 6th ID (L) was inactivated in July 1994 and replaced by the U. S. Army, Alaska, with headquarters moving to Fort Richardson. The Arctic Support Command, headquartered at Fort Wainwright, also has units at Fort Richardson. Fort Wainwright is home to Medical Activity-Alaska and Dental Activity-Alaska and to Bassett Army Community Hospital. The varied terrain, extreme seasonal climates, and over 870,000 acres of available training land make Fort Wainwright an ideal location for conducting military training.</p>

Economy	Fort Wainwright is one of the Army's largest training areas, with an emphasis on cold-weather training. A significant numbers of active duty soldiers and civilian employees are stationed at the base.
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TRANSPORTATION	
Accessibility	Fort Wainwright accessible by the Richardson Hwy. and George Parks Hwy., from the south, connecting it to Anchorage, Canada and the lower 48 states. The Alaska Railroad provides rail service from Fairbanks to Anchorage.
Airport Facilities	In addition to Fairbanks air fields, Fort Wainwright is served by Wainwright AAF.
Airline Services	Not applicable – military base
Freight	Not applicable – military base
Vessel Support:	Not applicable – military base
FACILITIES & UTILITIES – See Fairbanks Profile for Local Information	
Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)
Wireless and Internet	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net), Verizon Wireless (1-800-256-4646)
TV Stations	KATN; KJNP; KFXF; KUAC; KTVF; K13XD
Radio Stations	KAKQ-FM; KCBF-AM; KFAR-AM; KIAK-AM/FM; KKED-FM; KSUA-FM; KUAC-FM; KUWL-FM; KWLF-FM; KXLR-FM
Cable Provider	GCI Cable, Inc
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Fairbanks Legislative Information Office; GCI.
Electricity	Doyon Utilities
Fuel	Two commercial gas stations on base provide gasoline and diesel.
Fuel Storage	
Housing	Base housing/lodging may be available.
Water & Sewage	
Miscellaneous	Fort Wainwright operates a class I landfill.
SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)	
Potential Command Posts	Multiple sites may exist on base, contact base command for availability.
Potential Staging Areas	Multiple sites may exist on base, contact base command for availability.
Local Spill Response Equipment	Base maintains spill response equipment on site, contact base command for availability.

COMMUNICATIONS

FORT YUKON COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	586 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	Regional Doyon, Limited Village Native Village of Fort Yukon (Federally Recognized Tribe) Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference Profit Gwitchyaa Zhee Corporation

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Police	City Police (662-2311)
State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	City of Fort Yukon Volunteer Fire (662-2311); Fort Yukon EMS & Rescue Squad (662-2460 or 662-2461)
Medical	Yukon Flats Health Center (662-2460); Fort Yukon Public Health Office (662-2889)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
City of Fort Yukon	PO Box 269 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2479 662-2717 (fax)	cityclerk@gci.net
Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments	PO Box 309 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2460 662-6254 (fax)	www.catg.org
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Gwitchyaa Zhee Corporation	PO Box 329 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2933 662-3056 (fax)	www.gzcorporation.org gzcorporation@yahoo.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Native Village of Fort Yukon	PO Box 126 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2581 662-2222 (fax)	www.fortyukon.org
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org
Yukon Flats Resource Conservation	PO Box 283 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2667	
Yukon Flats School District	PO Box 350 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2515 662-3094 (fax)	www.yukonflats.net lance.bowie@yukonflats.net

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Fort Yukon is located at the confluence of the Yukon River and the Porcupine River, about 145 air miles northeast of Fairbanks, at approximately 66.564°N/145.273°W (Sec. 18, T020N, R012E, Fairbanks Meridian). The winters are long and harsh and the summers short but warm. After freeze-up, the regional plateau is a source of cold, continental arctic air: daily minimum temperatures between November and March are usually below 0°F; extended periods of -50° to -60°F are common. Summer high temperatures run 65° to 72°F; a record high of 97°F has been recorded. Total annual precipitation averages 6.58 inches, with 43.4 inches of snowfall. The Yukon River is ice-free from the end of May through mid-September.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Fort Yukon was founded in 1847 as a Canadian outpost in Russian Territory. It became an important trade center for the Gwich'in Indians, who inhabited the vast lowlands of the Yukon Flats and River valleys. The Hudson Bay Company, a British trading company, operated at Fort Yukon from 1846 until 1869. In 1862, a mission school was established. In 1867, the U.S. purchased Alaska from Russia, and two years later it was determined that Fort Yukon was on American soil. A trader with the Alaska Commercial Company took over operation of the Fort Yukon trading post, and later a post office was established in 1898. The fur trade of the 1800s, the whaling boom down-river on the Arctic coast (1889-1904), and the Klondike gold rush spurred economic activity and provided some opportunities for Natives; however, major epidemics of introduced diseases struck the Fort Yukon population from the 1860s until the 1920s, decimating the Native population. In 1949, a major flood damaged or destroyed many homes in Fort Yukon. During the 1950s, a White Alice radar site and an air force station were

Economy

established, and Fort Yukon incorporated as a city in 1959. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community – the Native Village of Fort Yukon; plus, the Canyon Village Traditional Council (not recognized), and the population of the community consists of 89% Alaska Native or part Native. Most Fort Yukon residents are descendants of the Yukon Flats, Chandalar River, Birch Creek, Black River and Porcupine River Gwich'in Athabascan tribes. Subsistence is an important component of the local culture.

City, state, federal agencies and the native corporation are the primary employers in Fort Yukon, with the school district as the largest employer. Winter tourism is becoming increasingly popular — Fort Yukon experiences spectacular northern lights. The BLM operates an emergency firefighting base at the airport, and the US Air Force has a white Alice radar station in Fort Yukon. Trapping and native handicrafts offer income opportunities for many. Residents rely on subsistence foods —salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, caribou, and waterfowl provide most meat sources. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit.

TRANSPORTATION**Accessibility**

Fort Yukon is accessible by air and barge during the summer months. Riverboats and skiffs are used for recreation, hunting, fishing and other subsistence activities. There are 17 miles of local roads and over 100 automobiles and trucks. The City Transit Bus system provides transport throughout the town. Locals use snow machines and dog sleds on area trails or the frozen river, which becomes an ice road to area villages during winter.

Airport Facilities

A State-owned 5,810' long by 150' wide lighted gravel airstrip is available; Hospital Lake, adjacent to the airport, is used by float planes.

Airline Services

Arctic Circle Air Service, Evert Air Alaska, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Servant Air, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures, Wright Air Service.

Freight

Heavy cargo is brought in by barge from the end of May through mid-September.

Vessel Support:

There is a barge off-loading area, but no dock. Boat moorage on riverbank.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES**Telephone**

TelAlaska:(1-888-797-5200); **GCI:** (1-800-880-4800/www.gci.net); **Star Band**

Wireless and Internet

GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net); **Star Band**

TV Stations

ARCS

Radio Stations

KJNP-FM; KZPA-AM

Cable Provider

City of Fort Yukon

Teleconferencing

Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Tok Legislative Information Office

Electricity

Gwitchyaa Zhee Utilities

Fuel

Diesel and unleaded gasoline.

Fuel Storage

Yukon Fuel Co./Yutana Barge (73,800 gallons); Yukon Flats Schools (47,000 gallons); BLM Fire Service (35,000 gallons); Gwitchyaa Zhee Corp. (24,000 gallons); USAF/White Alice (19,000 gallons)

Housing

Sourdough Hotel; Midnight Sun Lodge; Schools; Marilyn's B&B; Anna's B&B; Joyce's B&B; cabins thru Alaska-Yukon Tours (662-2727); Tribal Hall (662-2581); Arctic/LRR (662-2986)

Water & Sewage

Water, derived from two wells, is treated and stored in a 110,000-gallon tank. A combination of piped water, water delivery and individual wells serve households. A flush/haul system, septic tanks, honeybuckets and outhouses are used for sewage disposal. Approximately half of all homes are plumbed.

Miscellaneous

A new permitted landfill is expected to be completed in 2015.

COMMUNICATIONS
SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts

Fort Yukon School – Capacity 30-50 & Internet; Tribal Hall – Capacity 50-70 & Internet; Vocation Ed Building – Capacity 25-30 & Internet; UAF/Interior –Aleutians Campus – Capacity 25-30 & Internet.

ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230

Potential Staging Areas

Barge Landing (662-2479); Old City Hangar (662-2581); Arc Tec/LRR (662-2986)

Local Spill Response Equipment

Containment Boom (500 feet); Boom anchors (6), Sorbent pads (20); Backhoe & Excavator (3); Bulldozer (4); Dump truck (4); Front Loader (3); Skiffs/Boats (10+)

FOX COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	435 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Fairbanks North Star Borough
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	FBNS Fire & EMS (459-1481)
Medical	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (452-8181)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
FNSB Economic Development	PO Box 71267 Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-1351 459-1102 (fax)	

GENERAL

Location and Climate	The community lies on the right bank of Fox Creek as it enters Goldstream Creek Valley, 10 miles northeast of Fairbanks, at the junction of the Steese and Dalton Highways. It lies at approximately 64.958°N/147.618°W (Sec. 31, T002N, R001E, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: average January temperatures range from -19° to -2°F; average July temperatures range from 49° to 71°F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Fox was established as a mining camp prior to 1905. The Fox Post Office operated from 1908 through 1947. The population of the community consists of 10% Alaska Native or part Alaska Native.
Economy	A roadhouse and restaurant and a few local services provide some employment. Many residents are employed in Fairbanks

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The area's highways provide access to Fairbanks and the statewide road system.
Airport Facilities	Nearby Fairbanks offers jet and railway services.
Airline Services	See Fairbanks offerings.
Freight	See Fairbanks offerings.
Vessel Support:	Not applicable.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet		
TV Stations		
Radio Stations		
Cable Provider		
Teleconferencing		
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association	
Fuel	Diesel and unleaded gasoline.	
Fuel Storage		
Housing	A roadhouse is located in Fox. Refer to Fairbanks for additional services.	
Water & Sewage	Approximately 75% of households are fully plumbed, using individual water wells or water delivery and septic tanks. A central water source, owned by the State, is available at 1/2 mile Elliott Highway.	
Miscellaneous	Refuse is taken to a local transfer station then transported to the Fairbanks North Star Borough landfill. The community has no state-operated schools.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
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Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	ADEC response conex in Fairbanks.

GALENA COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	484 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)		
Borough Located In	Unorganized		
Incorporation Type	1 st Class City		
Native Entities	Regional	Doyon, Limited	
	Village	Galena Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)	
	Profit	Gana-A'Yoo, Limited	

EMERGENCY SERVICES			
Police	City Police (656-2177)		
State Troopers	Serviced through the Galena Post (656-1233)		
Fire	City of Galena Volunteer Fire Department & Ambulance (656-1301)		
Medical	Edgar Nollner Health Center (656-1366); Galena Public Health Office (656-1200)		

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
City of Galena	PO Box 149 Galena, AK 99741	656-1301 656-1769 (fax)	www.ci.galena.ak.us gmoyer@ci.galena.ak.us
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Galena City School District	PO Box 299 Galena, AK 99741	656-1205 656-2238 (fax)	www.galenaalaska.org chris.reitan@galenanet.com
Galena Village	100 Tiger Highway Galena, AK 99741	656-1711 656-1716 (fax)	estherwarner@hotmail.com sharilyn.notti@yahoo.com
Gana-A'Yoo, Limited	6927 Old Seward Suite 101 Anchorage, AK 99518	569-9599 569-9699 (fax)	www.ganaayo.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL	
Location and Climate	Galena is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, 45 miles east of Nulato, 270 air miles west of Fairbanks, and northeast of the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. It lies at approximately 64.733°N/156.927°W (Sec. 06, T009S, R010E, Kateel River Meridian). The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences: the average daily high temperature during July is in the low 70s; the average daily low temperature during January ranges from 10° F. to below zero, and sustained temperatures of -40°F are common during winter. Annual precipitation is 12.7 inches, with 60 inches of snowfall. The Yukon River is locally ice-free from mid-May through mid-October.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The area's Koyukon Athabascans maintained multiple seasonal hunting camps in the areas, moving as the wild game migrated. In the summer many families would float rafts on the Yukon River to fish for salmon; at one time, there were 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. Galena was established in 1918 near an old Athabaskan fish camp called Henry's Point. It became a supply and trans-shipment point for nearby lead ore mines. In 1920, Athabascans living 14 miles upriver at Louden began moving to Galena to sell wood to steamboats and to work hauling freight for the mines. A school was established in the mid-1920s, and a post office opened in 1932. The Galena Air Field was constructed in World War II. In 1945, the community suffered a major flood. During the 1950s, growth of the military facilities at the Galena and Campion Air Force Stations and airport and road developments sparked growth in the community. Due to another severe flood in 1971, a new community site was developed at Alexander Lake, about 1.5 miles east of the original townsite. A city government was formed, and city offices, the health clinic, schools, washeteria, store, and more than 150 homes were constructed at "New Town." The Air Force Station closed in 1993, and the Galena School District now uses the facilities as a boarding school; the base facilities are maintained under contract by the Chugach Development Corp. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Louden Tribal Council --and the community

	consists of 68% Alaska Native or part Native. The population is mixed Athabascan and non-Native, and traditional festivals attract visitors from other river villages.
Economy	Galena serves as the transportation, government and commercial center for the western Interior. State, federal, city, school and village government jobs dominate the employment market, but Galena has many other jobs in air transportation and retail businesses. Currently, 31 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence food sources include salmon, whitefish, moose and berries. Other seasonal employment, such as construction work and BLM fire fighting, provide income for some. The Illinois Creek gold mine, 50 miles southwest of Galena, is currently closed.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Galena serves as a regional transport center for surrounding villages. Pickups, cars, snowmachines, skiffs and ATVs are used for local travel. During winter, the frozen rivers provide travel routes to Ruby, Koyukuk, Kaltag and Nulato. A winter trail is available to Huslia.
Airport Facilities	The State-owned Edward G. Pitka Sr. Airport provides year-round access with a paved, lighted 7,254' long by 150' wide runway; a 2,786' long by 80' wide gravel ski strip runs adjacent to the main runway. Aviation fuel available. Taxi service offered from the airport.
Airline Services	Arctic Circle Air Service, Everts Air Alaska, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures.
Freight	Air cargo and cargo barges (Inland Barge Service and Yutana Barge Lines), which can reach the town from mid-May through mid-October.
Vessel Support:	A boat launch was recently completed.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	Interior Telephone: (1-888-797-5200)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	Arctic.Net/TelAlaska, Inc.: (www.arctic.net); GCI: (www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KIYU-AM	
Cable Provider	Eyecom Cable Company/TelAlaska, Inc.	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Tok Legislative Information Office	
Electricity	City of Galena	
Fuel	Diesel, unleaded gasoline, and other petroleum products.	
Fuel Storage	JBX/Galena Airport (100,000 gallons); Warbelow's Air Service (37,000 gallons); Frontier Flying (30,000 gallons); Yukon Fuel Co. (1,297,750 gallons); city power plant (630,000 gallons); city schools (60,500 gallons)	
Housing	Huntington's Venture (656-1312); G&R Enterprises (656-1298); Yukon Cactus B&B (656-1728); Dancing Bear B&B (656-2201). Additional lodging may be available thru Gana-A'Yoo, Ltd./Khotal Services (656-1606)	
Water & Sewage	Water is derived from wells and is treated: 28 residences and the school are connected to a piped water and sewer system; 110 households now use a flush/haul system; 20 households use honeybuckets; and others have individual septic tanks. Construction of a new well, water treatment system, storage tank and washeteria are underway. Additional homes are being added to the piped water system.	
Miscellaneous	The community has four schools located in the community, attended by 3,846 students. Refuse collection and a landfill are provided by the city, which began operating the landfill, located on the former Campion Air Force Station grounds, in 1997; improvements are needed. Galena has a permitted class III landfill.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
Local Spill Response Equipment	ADEC response conex in Galena.

HARDING-BIRCH LAKES COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	293 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)		
Borough Located In	Fairbanks North Star Borough		
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated		
Native Entities	None		
EMERGENCY SERVICES			
State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)		
Fire	FBNS Fire & EMS (459-1481)		
Medical	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (452-8181)		
LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
FNSB Economic Development	PO Box 71267 Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-1351 459-1102 (fax)	
GENERAL			
Location and Climate	Harding-Birch Lakes is located four miles southeast of the junction of the Salcha and Tanana Rivers, 38 miles northwest of Big Delta, on the Richardson Highway between Harding Lake and Birch Lake. It lies at approximately 64.369°N/146.599°W (Sec. 15, T006S, R004E, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: average January temperatures range from -19° to -2°F; average July temperatures range from 49° to 71°F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.		
History, Culture, & Demographics	The town was originally reported by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1909 as “Salchaket Lake,” but the lake was later renamed for President Warren Harding, who visited Alaska just before his death. The population of the community consists of 3% Alaska Native or part Native. Harding-Birch Lakes is a summer recreation site for Fairbanks residents. There are a large number of occasional-use homes and only a few year-round residents, all non-Native.		
Economy	Recreational water skiing, fishing and boating occur during summer months. Construction or other part-time seasonal work provides the only employment opportunities.		
TRANSPORTATION			
Accessibility	The Richardson Highway provides access to Fairbanks and Anchorage, as well as the lower 48 states.		
Airport Facilities	A privately-owned airstrip is located at mile 46 on the Richardson Highway.		
Airline Services	None		
Freight	None		
Vessel Support:	None.		
FACILITIES & UTILITIES			
Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)		
Wireless and Internet			
TV Stations			
Radio Stations			
Cable Provider			
Teleconferencing			
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association		
Fuel	None		
Fuel Storage			
Housing	None		
Water & Sewage	Approximately one-third of the homes in the area are fully plumbed with individual water wells and septic tanks; other residents haul water and use outhouses. Most of the homes are used only seasonally.		
Miscellaneous	Harding-Birch Lake refuse is taken to a local transfer station and then transported to the Fairbanks North Star Borough landfill. There are no state operated schools located in the community.		

COMMUNICATIONS

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified.
Potential Staging Areas	None identified.
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified.

HEALY COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	(2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Denali Borough
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Healy Post (683-2232)
Fire	Tri-Valley Volunteer Fire & EMS(683-2223)
Medical	Interior Community Health Center (683-2211)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Denali Chamber of Commerce	PO Box 437 Healy, AK 99743	683-4636	www.denalichamber.com
Tri-Valley Community Center	PO Box 246 Healy, AK 99743	683-221 683-2112 (fax)	

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Healy lies at the mouth of Healy Creek on the Nenana River, 78 miles southwest of Fairbanks, on a 2.5-mile spur road off the George Parks Highway, north of the entrance to the Denali National Park and Preserve. It lies at approximately 63.856°N/148.966°W (Sec. 20, T012S, R007W, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: January temperatures range from -22° to -2° F.; July temperatures range from 50° to 72°F. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Healy was established in 1904 as a coal mining town, which over the years has grown into an economically-diverse community. Tourism significantly affects the local economy during summer months. The population of the community consists of 5% Alaska Native or part Native.
Economy	The Usibelli Coal Mine, currently Alaska's only operating coal mine, has dominated the economy of Healy for over 60 years and employs 95 positions. Of the 1.3 million tons of coal the mine produces annually, 400,000 tons are exported for delivery to South Korea and Chile and 900,000 tons remain in Alaska for domestic use. Golden Valley Electric Association and the Railbelt School District are also major employers in Healy. Tourism at nearby Denali National Park supports local RV campgrounds, guided rafting trips, helicopter tours and other businesses. The \$274 million Healy Clean Coal Power Plant, owned by the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, an independent State corporation, was completed in November 1997, but has sat idle since 2000; to be economically viable, the plant needs to lower the costs per kilowatt hour, which requires retrofits and modifications costing another \$50 to \$80 million.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The Parks Highway and the Alaska Railroad provide access.
Airport Facilities	The State-owned Healy River Airport provides a 2,920' long by 60' wide asphalt runway.
Airline Services	Local services provide helicopter or air tours of Denali National Park. Companies based in Anchorage and Fairbanks also provide bus tours to the Park.
Freight	Cargo is delivered by rail or truck.
Vessel Support:	Not applicable

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	Matanuska Telephone Association: (1-800-478-3211); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (www.gci.net); Microcom: (www.starband.com); MTA Online: (www.mtaonline.com)	
TV Stations	ARCS; KUAC; KYAC; KTVF; KATN	
Radio Stations	KCBF-AM; KUAC-FM; KIAM-AM; KAYY-FM; KXLR-FM; KIAK-FM; KFAR-AM	
Cable Provider	GCI Cable, Inc.	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association	
Fuel	Diesel and unleaded gasoline.	

Fuel Storage	Usibelli Mine (58,000 gallons); Golden Valley Electric (23,100 gallons); Healy Chevron (25,000 gallons)
Housing	Denali Suites; Denali Lakeview Inn (683-4035); Denali North Star Inn (683-1560); Historical Healy Hotel; Totem Inn (683-6500); Denali RV Park & Motel (683-1800, www.denaliparkhotel.com); Dome Home B&B (683-1239) McKinley Village Lodge (683-8900); Denali Sourdough Cabins (683-2773); White Moose Lodge (800-481-1232); Stampede Lodge (683-6150); Motel Nord Haven (683-4500); Mercer Ranch; EarthSong Lodge (683-2863); Beaver View B&B (683-2585); The Perch (683-2523); Homestead B&B (683-2575); Valley Vista B&B (683-2842); Touch of Wilderness B&B (683-2459); see also McKinley Park accommodations.
Water & Sewage	The majority of homes use individual wells and septic systems, and over 80% are fully plumbed. The Usibelli Mine and the Healy Clean Coal Project have individual water well systems.
Miscellaneous	There is one school located in the community, attended by 190 students. Refuse is hauled to the new borough regional landfill located just south of Anderson.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified.

HEALY LAKE COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	13 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	<div>Regional Doyon, Limited</div> <div>Village Healy Lake Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</div> <div>Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference</div> <div>Profit Mendas Cha-ag Native Corporation</div>

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Delta Junction Post (895-4800)
Medical	Healy Lake Clinic (876-5018)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Alaska Power and Telephone Company	PO Box 3222 Port Townsend, WA 98368	1-800-982-0136 360-385-5177 (fax)	www.aptalaska.com
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Healy Lake Village	PO Box 74090 Fairbanks, AK 99706	479-0638 479-0639 (fax)	jpolstonhltc@live.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Mendas Cha-ag Native Corporation	457 Cindy Drive Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-3094	
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	The town of Healy Lake sits on five-mile long Healy Lake, which lies on the course of the Healy River, 29 miles east of Delta Junction, at approximately 64.026°N/144.661°W (Sec. 23, T011S, R015E, Fairbanks Meridian). The area lies within the continental climatic zone, with cold winters and warm summers. Average temperatures range from -32° to 72°F.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The local name was reported in 1914 by the U.S. Geological Survey. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Healy Lake Village Council. The population of the community consists of 73% Alaska Native or part Native. Healy Lake is a mixed Athabascan and non-Native community.
Economy	Some private sector and government employment is available. Recreational use of the lake occurs during summer months, attracting Fairbanks residents.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The Tanana River provides boat access to Healy Lake at Big Delta. The lake is east of the Richardson Highway, but there is no direct road access. During the winter, residents fly in by ski plane or drive in by ice road.
Airport Facilities	None
Airline Services	None
Freight	None
Vessel Support:	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	AP&T: (1-800-982-0136); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations		
Radio Stations		
Cable Provider		
Teleconferencing		
Electricity	Alaska Power and Telephone Company	
Fuel	Diesel	

Fuel Storage	
Housing	None.
Water & Sewage	Healy Lake has a new washeteria, water treatment plant and watering point. Only 4 of the 11 year-round households in Healy Lake have complete plumbing. A study is underway to examine an alternative waste disposal site.
Miscellaneous	Due to declining enrollment, the school was closed in 1999.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified.

HUGHES COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	87 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	<div>Regional Doyon, Limited</div> <div>Village Hughes Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</div> <div>Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference</div> <div>Profit K'oyit'ots'ina, Limited</div>

EMERGENCY SERVICES

VSPO	State VSPO (889-2206)
State Troopers	Serviced through the Galena (656-1233) and Coldfoot Post (678-5211)
Fire	City Volunteer Fire
Medical	Hughes Health Clinic (889-2211)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
City of Hughes	PO Box 45010 Hughes, AK 99745	889-2206 889-2252 (fax)	thelma.nicholia@tananachiefs.org
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Hughes Village	PO Box 45029 Hughes, AK 99745	889-2239 889-2252 (fax)	janet.bifelt@tananachiefs.org
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
K'oyit'ots'ina, Limited	1603 College Road Fairbanks, AK 99709	452-8119 452-8148 (fax)	www.koyitlotsina.com
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Hughes is located on a 500-foot bluff on the east bank of the Koyukuk River, about 115 air miles northeast of Galena and 210 air miles northwest of Fairbanks, at approximately 66.048°N/154.255°W (Sec. 33, T008N, R022E, Kateel River Meridian). The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences: the average high temperature during July is 70°F.; the average low during January is well below zero and extended periods of -40°F are common. Average precipitation is 13 inches, with 30 inches of snowfall. The Koyukuk River is ice-free from June through October.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Several Native groups have lived in the area, including Koyukon Athabascans and Kobuk, Selawik, and Nunamiut Eskimos from the north and northwest. The Koyukon lived in several camps throughout the year, moving as the seasons changed, following the wild game and fish. Hughes was used as a trade center between Athabascans and Eskimos. Roy (Frederick) Hughes prospected an area two miles upstream in 1884, but according to the U.S. Geological Survey, the community was named in 1910 after New York Gov. Charles Hughes. It served as a riverboat landing and supply port for the Indian River gold fields until 1915, when the local mining industry declined. The local Natives stayed on, however, and a post office was established in 1942. An airstrip was built in the 1950s, a school in 1956, and a clinic in 1968. The city was incorporated in 1973, local roads built a year later, and a community-wide electric system developed in 1981. In September 1994, flood waters destroyed and swept away nearly all of the community's buildings, homes, and food caches for the winter; residents have since rebuilt homes and facilities. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Hughes Village (a.k.a. Hut'odleekkaakk'et Tribe). The population of the community consists of 80% Alaska Native or part Native. Hughes is a Koyukon Athabascan village; traditional ways of life persist -- potlatches and dog races attract visitors from surrounding river villages.
Economy	Subsistence is the focus of the local economy; salmon, freshwater fish, moose, black bear, rabbits, waterfowl and berries are utilized, and caribou sought when available. Most cash is earned from part-time jobs with the city, school, tribal clinic or local store. BLM emergency

firefighting, construction work, skin sewing, beadwork, sled building, and trapping also provide seasonal income.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	River transportation is very important to Hughes. Snowmachines, ATVs and skiffs are used for local transportation. The frozen river serves as an ice road during winter, and residents regularly visit area villages.
Airport Facilities	A lighted, gravel 3,400' long by 100' wide runway is maintained and owned by the State.
Airline Services	Arctic Circle Air Service, Everts Air Alaska, Servant Air, Warbelow's Air Ventures; Wright Air
Freight	Most fuel and heavy freight is brought in by air; barge service is not reliable due to shallow water.
Vessel Support:	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KIYU-AM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Hughes Power & Light	
Fuel		
Fuel Storage	City Electric (20,000 gallons); Yukon-Koyukuk Schools (28,000 gallons)	
Housing	Clinic Apartment; City Office Building; School	
Water & Sewage	In 1968, a community water distribution system and individual household septic tanks were constructed. Initially the system worked well and was expanded in 1973, but the system froze in 1983, leaving only a few facilities operational; thirty outhouses were constructed in 1984 to replace the frozen septic systems. Many Hughes residents currently haul treated water from the central watering point. Eleven houses are served with piped water, plus the school, teachers' apartments, clinic, and city and Tribal offices; the community facilities are connected to septic tanks. No homes have complete plumbing; most use honeybuckets and outhouses. A feasibility study has been completed to identify sanitation improvements	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 17 students. The city maintains a new landfill.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

HUSLIA COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	315 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	Regional Doyon, Limited Village Huslia Village (Federally Recognized Tribe) Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference Profit K'oyitl'ots'ina, Limited

EMERGENCY SERVICES

VSPO	State VSPO (829-2286)
State Troopers	Serviced through the Galena Post (656-1233)
Fire	City of Huslia Volunteer Fire (829-2266)
Medical	Huslia Health Clinic (829-2253)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	4831 Eagle St Anchorage, AK 99503	561-1818 562-4086 (fax)	
City of Huslia	PO Box 10 Huslia, AK 99746	829-2266 829-2224 (fax)	elsiesv@gci.net
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Huslia Village	PO Box 70 Huslia, AK 99746	829-2294 829-2214 (fax)	husliatribe@gmail.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
K'oyitl'ots'ina, Limited	1603 College Road Fairbanks, AK 99709	452-8119 452-8148 (fax)	www.koyitlotsina.com
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Huslia is located on the north bank of the Koyukuk River, about 170 river miles northwest of Galena and 290 air miles west of Fairbanks. It lies within the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge at approximately 65.698°N/156.399°W (Sec. 33, T004N, R012E, Kateel River Meridian). The area has a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences: the average daily maximum temperature is 72°F during July; the average minimum is below zero during January. The annual precipitation averages 13 inches, with 70 inches of snowfall. The Koyukuk River is ice-free from May through September.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The Koyukon Athabascans lived between the south fork of the Koyukuk River and the Kateel River. They had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps and moved as the wild game migrated. In the summer, many families would float on a raft to the Yukon River to fish for salmon. The Koyukon often traded with the Kobuk River Eskimos. By 1843, Russian explorers had made contact with Athabascans approximately 50 miles downriver from the current site. The Western Union Telegraph Company explored the river around 1867, and missionary activity increased after 1870. Cutoff Trading Post (also called Old Town) was established in the 1920s about 4 miles overland, or 16 river miles, from modern Huslia. In 1949, the community moved to the present site because Cutoff flooded frequently and the ground was swampy. Huslia, originally spelled Huslee and named after a local stream, had been used as a burial site since 1886, but by the time of the move, most of the old cemetery had been destroyed by erosion. In 1950, the first school was established, followed by a post office, airport and road construction over the next two years. At this time, families began to live year-round at Huslia. In 1960, a health clinic was constructed. In 1963, 29 individual hand-pumped water wells were installed; running water and indoor plumbing arrived in 1974. The city government was incorporated in 1969. Recently, a new clinic was constructed and a new water plant is under construction (as of Spring 2007). A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Huslia Village. The population of the

Economy

community consists of 95% Alaska Native or part Native. Huslia is an Athabascan village, and most residents are related by birth or marriage.

Subsistence is central to the local economy, salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, caribou, small game, waterfowl and berries provide most food sources. The city, Tribe, school, clinic and stores provide the only full-time employment. During summer months, BLM fire fighting and construction jobs outside of the village supplement income. Two residents hold a commercial fishing permit. Local hunting guides have "six-pack" licenses and guide statewide.

TRANSPORTATION**Accessibility**

River transportation is used extensively in the summer. Snowmachines, ATVs and skiffs are used for local transportation. Huslia has a network of winter trails, and the frozen river is used as an "ice road" to neighboring villages.

Airport Facilities

The State-owned 4,000' long by 75' wide lighted gravel airstrip provides year-round access.

Airline Services

Arctic Circle Air, Frontier Flying Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures, Wright's Flying Service

Freight

Cargo arrives by barge twice each year and via plane.

Vessel Support:**FACILITIES & UTILITIES****Telephone**

ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)

Wireless and Internet

GCI: (www.gci.net) – School Only

TV Stations

ARCS

Radio Stations

KIYU-AM

Cable Provider

Personal Satellite Receivers

Teleconferencing

Alaska Teleconferencing Network

Electricity

AVEC

Fuel

Diesel, unleaded gasoline, and propane

Fuel Storage

AVEC (67,174 gallons); Yukon-Koyukuk Schools (39,874 gallons); City/Huslia Gas & Oil (60,559 gallons)

Housing

Arrangements can be made to stay in the school or private homes.

Water & Sewage

Huslia has had piped water and sewers since 1974. Water is derived from a well and is treated. Twenty-five new HUD homes and 11 others are connected to the water and sewer system.

Miscellaneous

Funds have been requested to replace the water storage tank, water treatment building, and washeteria. A new airstrip site was constructed and the landfill relocated in the summer of 2000. One school is located in the community, attended by 68 students. Huslia Landfill is a permitted facility.

COMMUNICATIONS
SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts

None identified.

Potential Staging Areas

ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230

Local Spill Response Equipment

ADEC response conex in Galena

KALTAG COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	186 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	Regional Doyon, Limited Village Village of Kaltag (Federally Recognized Tribe) Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference Profit Gana-A'Yoo, Limited

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Galena Post (656-1233)
Fire	City of Kaltag Volunteer Fire (534-2322)
Medical	Kaltag Health Clinic (534-2209); Kaltag Rescue (534-2224)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	4831 Eagle St Anchorage, AK 99503	561-1818 562-4086 (fax)	
City of Kaltag	PO Box 9 Kaltag, AK 99748	534-2301 534-2236 (fax)	jdsnicholas@hotmail.com
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Gana-A'Yoo, Limited	6927 Old Seward Suite 101 Anchorage, AK 99518	569-9599 569-9699 (fax)	www.ganaayo.com
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org
Village of Kaltag	PO Box 129 Kaltag, AK 99748	534-2224 534-2299 (fax)	esmailka32@hotmail.com

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Kaltag is located on the west bank of the Yukon River, 75 miles west of Galena and 335 miles west of Fairbanks, and is situated on a 35-foot bluff at the base of the Nulato Hills, west of the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. It lies at approximately 64.327°N/158.721°W (Sec. 29, T013S, R001E, Kateel River Meridian). The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences: the average daily high temperature during July is in the low 70s; the average daily low temperature during January ranges from 10°F to below zero, and sustained temperatures of -40°F are common during winter. Annual precipitation is 16 inches, with 74 inches of snowfall annually. The river is ice-free from mid-May through mid-October.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Kaltag, located in Koyukon Athabaskan territory, is on an old portage trail that led east through the mountains to Unalakleet. Surrounding villages used the Kaltag location as a cemetery. The Athabascans had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps and moved as the wild game migrated. There were 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. Russians named the village for the Yukon Indian named Kaltaga. A smallpox epidemic, the first of several major epidemics, struck the Koyukon area in 1839. A military telegraph line was constructed along the north side of the Yukon around 1867. Missionary activity was intense along the Yukon, and a Roman Catholic Mission and school opened upriver in Nulato in 1887. Steamboats on the Yukon, which supplied gold prospectors, peaked in 1900 with 46 in operation, a year when food shortages and a measles epidemic struck down one-third of the Native population. The village of Kaltag was established shortly thereafter, when survivors from three nearby seasonal villages moved to the area to regroup. A post office opened in 1903, but closed a year later. Gold seekers left the mid-Yukon River area after 1906, but other mining activities, such as the Galena lead mines, began operation in 1919. As a downriver village on a major transportation route, Kaltag witnessed rapid economic change. The post office reopened in 1909 and operated until 1920. Kaltag's first school opened in 1925, and the post office reopened again in 1933. The old cemetery, which was located on Front Street, caved into the river around 1937. A watering point, airport and clinic were constructed during the 1960s. The city government was incorporated in 1969. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Huslia Village. The population of the community consists of 95% Alaska Native

Economy

or part Native, and Huslia is an Athabascan village, with most residents related by birth or marriage. The Stick Dance Festival, a one-week festival of potlatches sponsored by relatives of the recently deceased in appreciation of those who helped during their time of mourning, draws visitors from many neighboring villages. The sale of alcohol is banned in the community; importation or possession is allowed.

Subsistence is an important part of the local economy; salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, waterfowl and berries are harvested. Most cash jobs are with the tribe, school, local government, BLM fire fighting, commercial fishing or fish processing. Eighteen residents hold commercial fishing permits.

TRANSPORTATION**Accessibility**

Snowmachines, ATVs and riverboats are used for local transportation. The frozen river, local trails and the 90-mile Old Mail Trail to Unalakleet are used during the winter for woodcutting and trap lines.

Airport Facilities

The State-owned 3,900' long by 100' wide lighted gravel airstrip provides Kaltag with year-round air service.

Airline Services

Arctic Circle Air Service, Everts Air Alaska, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures.

Freight

Barges typically deliver heavy cargo three times a year.

Vessel Support:**FACILITIES & UTILITIES****Telephone**

ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)

Wireless and Internet

GCI: (www.gci.net) – School Only

TV Stations

ARCS

Radio Stations

KIYU-AM; KICY-AM

Cable Provider

None

Teleconferencing

Alaska Teleconferencing Network

Electricity

AVEC

Fuel

Diesel, unleaded gasoline, propane, marine gas, and kerosene.

Fuel Storage

AVEC (91,000 gallons); Kaltag Cooperative Industries (108,000 gallons); Yukon-Koyukuk Schools (33,200 gallons); City (19,300 gallons); Catholic Church (9,000 gals.); ADOT/Airport (1,000 gallons); Army National Guard (3,000 gallons)

Housing

Accommodations possibly may be arranged at the city fire hall..

Water & Sewage

A piped circulating water and gravity sewage system has existed since 1982 in Kaltag; water is derived from a well and treated. The majority of households are fully plumbed; a new 13-unit HUD subdivision was recently connected to the system, and an extension to 6th Avenue is under construction.

Miscellaneous

A new washeteria was completed in January 1998. One school is located in the community, attended by 28 students. Kaltag has a Class III landfill.

COMMUNICATIONS

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts

None identified

Potential Staging Areas

ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230

Local Spill Response Equipment

ADEC response conex in Galena

KOYUKUK COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	95 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	Regional Doyon, Limited Village Koyukuk Native Village Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference Profit Gana-A'Yoo, Limited

EMERGENCY SERVICES	
State Troopers	Serviced through the Galena Post (656-1233)
Fire	City of Koyukuk Volunteer Fire
Medical	Koyukuk Health Clinic (927-2221)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
City of Koyukuk	PO Box 49 Koyukuk, AK 99754	927-2215 927-2230 (fax)	
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Gana-A'Yoo, Limited	6927 Old Seward Suite 101 Anchorage, AK 99518	569-9599 569-9699 (fax)	www.ganaayo.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Koyukuk Native Village	PO Box 109 Koyukuk, AK 99754	927-2253 927-2220 (fax)	cynthia.pilot@tananachiefs.org
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL	
Location and Climate	Koyukuk is located on the Yukon River near the mouth of the Koyukuk River, 30 miles west of Galena and 290 air miles west of Fairbanks. It lies adjacent to the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge and the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge at approximately 64.880°N/157.701°W (Sec. 17, T007S, R006E, Kateel River Meridian). The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences: the average daily high temperature during July is in the low 70s; the average daily low temperature during January ranges from 10°F to below zero, and sustained temperatures of -40°F are common during winter. Annual precipitation is 13 inches, with 60 inches of snowfall annually. The river is ice-free from mid-May through mid-October.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The Koyukon Athabascans traditionally had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps, and moved as the wild game migrated. There were 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. Friendships and trading between the Koyukon and Inupiat Eskimos of the Kobuk area has occurred for generations. A Russian trading post was established at nearby Nulato in 1838. A smallpox epidemic, the first of several major epidemics, struck the Koyukon area in 1839. A military telegraph line was constructed along the north side of the Yukon River around 1867, and Koyukuk became the site of a telegraph station. A trading post opened around 1880, just before the gold rush of 1884-85. The population of Koyukuk at this time was approximately 150. Missionary activity was intense along the Yukon, and a Roman Catholic Mission and school opened downriver in Nulato in 1887. A post office operated from 1898 to 1900. Steamboats on the Yukon, which supplied gold prospectors, peaked in 1900 with 46 boats in operation, the same year a measles epidemic and food shortages tragically reduced the Native population by one-third. Gold seekers left the Yukon after 1906, but other mining activities, such as the Galena lead mines, began operating in 1919. The first school was constructed in 1939, and after the school was built, families began to live at Koyukuk year-round. The city was incorporated in 1973. The community has experienced severe flooding from both the Yukon and Koyukuk Rivers, and many residents want to relocate. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community – the Koyukuk Native Village. The population of the community consists of 91% Alaska Native or part Native. Residents are primarily Koyukon Athabascans with a subsistence lifestyle.

Economy	There are few full-time jobs in the community; the city, tribe, clinic, school and store provide the only year-round employment. BLM firefighting, construction work, and other seasonal jobs are sometimes available but often conflict with subsistence opportunities. Subsistence foods include salmon, whitefish, moose, waterfowl and berries. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. Trapping and beadwork supplement incomes.
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TRANSPORTATION	
Accessibility	The river is heavily traveled when ice-free. Residents use numerous local trails and winter trails to Chance and Nulato. Snowmachines, ATVs and riverboats are used for local transportation.
Airport Facilities	The State-owned 2,645' long by 60' wide lighted gravel runway provides year-round access.
Airline Services	
Freight	Cargo is delivered by barge about four times each summer.
Vessel Support:	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		COMMUNICATIONS
Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KIYU-AM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	City of Koyukuk	
Fuel	Unleaded gasoline and propane	
Fuel Storage	Yukon Koyukuk Schools (10,800 gallons); City lease from YKSD (63,800 gallons); ADOT (1,000 gallons); Army National Guard (3,000 gallons); City Fuel Depot (20,400 gallons)	
Housing	Accommodations may be possible at the school or in private homes (656-2210)	
Water & Sewage	The city provides treated well water at the washeteria. Households are not plumbed, and residents use honeybuckets. The school and washeteria use city water, with sewage disposal into a lagoon. As of May 2003, seven households are on the flush/haul system.	
Miscellaneous	The landfill is newly completed. The community has one school, attended by 15 students. Koyukuk has a Class III landfill.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
Local Spill Response Equipment	ADEC response conex in Galena

LIVENGOOD COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	12 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
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LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
There are no local organizations or contacts for this community.			

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Livengood lies 50 miles northwest of Fairbanks on the Elliott Highway near its junction with the Dalton Highway. It lies at approximately 65.524°N/148.544°W (Sec. 15, T008N, R005W, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: January temperatures range from -22° to -2°F; July temperatures range from 50° to 72°F. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Gold was discovered on July 24, 1914, on Livengood Creek by N.R. Hudson and Jay Livengood. The town was founded near their claim as a mining camp during the winter of 1914-15, when hundreds of people came into the district. A post office was established in 1915 but discontinued in 1957. The population consists of 14% Alaska Native or part Native. A large number of the 31 homes in Livengood are seasonally-occupied.
Economy	Year-round employment is limited. Some residents are retired. The highway provides some roadside service opportunities.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The Dalton Highway provides year-round access to Fairbanks and beyond.
Airport Facilities	A State-owned, 1,415' long by 50' wide, gravel runway is available.
Airline Services	Arctic Circle Air Service
Freight	Via Highway.
Vessel Support:	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone		COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet		
TV Stations		
Radio Stations		
Cable Provider		
Teleconferencing		
Electricity	Individual generators, most diesel powered, no community utility.	
Fuel		
Fuel Storage		
Housing	None	
Water & Sewage	About two-thirds of homes are completely plumbed, with individual wells and septic tanks.	
Miscellaneous	The Livengood landfill at mile 73 of the Elliot Hwy has been closed. The community has no state operated schools.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	ADOT Airport Facilities – Jeff Russell ph. 451-2207 or Josh Fischer ph. 451-5235.
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

MANLEY HOT SPRINGS COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	116 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	<p>Regional Doyon, Limited</p> <p>Village Manley Hot Springs Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</p> <p>Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference</p> <p>Profit Bean Ridge Corporation</p>

EMERGENCY SERVICES

VPSO	State VPSO (672-3302)
State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Volunteer Fire (672-3003)
Medical	Manley Health Clinic (672-3333)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Bean Ridge Corporation	PO Box 82062 Fairbanks, AK 99708	458-2176	
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Manley Hot Springs Community Association	PO Box 107 Manley Hot Springs, AK 99756	672-3003	
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org
TDX Manley Generating LLC	4300 B Street, Suite 402 Anchorage, AK 99503	278-2312	

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Manley Hot Springs is located about 5 miles north of the Tanana River on Hot Springs Slough at the end of the Elliott Highway, 160 road miles west of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 65.001°N/150.633°W (Sec. 17, T002N, R015W, Fairbanks Meridian). Manley Hot Springs has a cold, continental climate. The average daily maximum is in the upper 50s in summer, minimum temperatures during winter range from -6° to -21°F. Average annual precipitation is 15 inches, with snowfall of 59.3 inches.
History, Culture, & Demographics	In 1902 John Karshner, a mining prospector, claimed several hot springs and began a homestead and vegetable farm on 278 acres. At the same time, a U.S. Army telegraph station and trading post were built nearby, and the area became a service and supply point for miners in the Eureka and Tofty Mining Districts. In 1903, Sam's Rooms and Meals, now called the Manley Roadhouse, opened in the community. Ambitious farming and livestock operations in the area produced fresh meat, poultry and produce for sale. In 1907, miner Frank Manley built the Hot Springs Resort Hotel, a large four-story building with 45 guest rooms, steam heat, electric lights, hot baths, bar, restaurant, billiard room, bowling alley, barber shop and an Olympic-size indoor swimming pool, which used heated water from the hot springs. During the summer, the hotel's private launch transported guests from steamboats on the Tanana River; in the winter, an overland stagecoach trip from Fairbanks took two days. Due to the resort and area mining, the town of "Hot Springs" prospered with the addition of an Alaska Commercial Company store, a local newspaper, bakery, clothing stores and other businesses. A local estimate of the area's population in 1910 was more than 500, but in 1913, the thriving resort burned to the ground. Mining was also declining, and by 1920 only 29 residents lived in Hot Springs. The name was renamed Manley Hot Springs in 1957 and a small school re-opened the following year. In 1959, completion of the Elliott Highway gave Manley a road link with Fairbanks during the summer, and in 1982, the state began maintaining the highway for year-round use. A new resort with a small swimming pool opened in 1985, but closed in 1997. The worst flood in the history of the community occurred in May 1956. Other floods struck in 1961, 1962 and 1982. A federally-

Economy

recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Manley Village Council. The population consists of 24% Alaska Native or part Native, and most Native residents are Athabascan.

The local economy is based on a wide variety of small businesses, with many residents having 3 or 4 means of income. The Tribe operates the clinic. The Manley Roadhouse is open during summer months. A barter system thrives between residents. Government employment accounts for about one quarter of the total. Nine residents hold commercial fishing permits. Gardening, hunting and fishing provide food sources; salmon and moose provide the primary meat sources.

TRANSPORTATION**Accessibility**

The Elliott Highway is the primary means of accessing Manley Hot Springs. The highway continues from Manley to the Tanana River landing, three miles southwest, which is used to launch boats for fishing or transportation.

Airport Facilities

The State-owned 2,875' long by 30' wide gravel runway is available year-round.

Airline Services

Tanana Air Service (3 days a week, mail plane)

Freight

Goods and fuel are typically delivered by truck. Barge services are sometimes provided during summer months but there is no docking facility due to severe erosion.

Vessel Support:

Not applicable.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES**Telephone**

United Utilities: (561-1674); **AT&T:**(1-800-288-2020)

Wireless and Internet

GCI: (www.gci.net) – School Only

TV Stations

ARCS; KUAC; KJNP

Radio Stations

All Fairbanks stations; KIAM-AM; KUAC-FM; KJNP-AM

Cable Provider

None

Teleconferencing

Alaska Teleconferencing Network

Electricity

TDX Manley Generating, LLC

Fuel

Diesel and unleaded gasoline

Fuel Storage**Housing**

Manley Roadhouse (672-3161); Manley Hot Springs Lodge public campground (672-3161)

Water & Sewage

Most residents haul water from the well house one mile east along the Elliott Hwy. Public businesses and facilities use individual wells. Water from a few of these wells can be warm or hot. Individual septic systems or outhouses are used for sewage disposal; fifteen homes have complete plumbing.

Miscellaneous

The community has one school, attended by 15 students. The Manley Village Council operates a clinic and washeteria one mile east of town. The Manly Hot Springs permitted landfill is at mile 158 of the Elliott Highway.

COMMUNICATIONS
SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts

None identified

Potential Staging Areas

ADOT Airport Facilities – Jeff Russell ph. 451-2207 or Josh Fischer ph. 451-5235

Local Spill Response Equipment

None identified

MCKINLEY PARK COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	188 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Denali Borough
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Healy Post (683-2232)
Fire	Denali Borough/McKinley Volunteer Fire
Medical	Healy Health Clinic (683-2211)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
McKinley Park Community Club	PO Box 26 Denali Park, AK 99755		

GENERAL

Location and Climate	McKinley Park lies along the George Parks Highway approximately one mile north of the entrance to Denali National Park, at approximately 63.732°N/148.914°W (Sec. 09, T014S, R007W, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: January temperatures range from -22° to -2°F.; July temperatures range from 50 °to 72°F. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The community has developed around service employment for the national park and tourism-related facilities. Denali National Park is home to Mount McKinley, or, as it known by Alaskans, "Denali," which means "the high one" in Athabascan. At 20,320 feet, it is the highest mountain on the North American continent. (In 1896 the mountain was named for William McKinley of Ohio, who was the Republican candidate for president. In 1975 the State of Alaska officially renamed the mountain Denali, and the state Geographic Names Board also claims the proper name for the mountain is Denali. However, the federal Board of Geographic Names still recognizes the name Mount McKinley.) The population of the community consists of 4% Alaska Native or part Native. McKinley Park is primarily a seasonal community. During the summer the population booms to serve tourists, although a few live there year-round. Denali National Park is open year-round, although the bus service within the park operates only from late May to mid-September. The hotel and most visitor services at McKinley Park are closed during winter months. The town has a community association and a fire hall.
Economy	The Denali National Park Headquarters, Toklat Ranger Station, bus services, hotels, lodges, restaurants, guided rafting tours and other seasonal tourist-related employment provide multiple opportunities for employment. The nearby Usibelli Coal Mine outside Healy, the Golden Valley Electric Association, and the school district provide year-round employment.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The area has access to Anchorage and Fairbanks via the George Parks Highway. Chartered bus tours are available from Anchorage and Fairbanks, and shuttle buses provide tours into Denali National Park.
Airport Facilities	There are three airstrips within Denali Park and the National Park Service owns and operates the primary 3,000' long by 100' wide gravel airstrip.
Airline Services	Air and helicopter tours are available locally. Tours/Charters: Denali Air; Denali Wings; Doug Geeting Aviation; Era Helicopters; K2 Aviation; Talkeetna Air Taxi
Freight	Via truck.
Vessel Support:	Not applicable.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	Matanuska Telephone Association: (1-800-478-3211); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet		
TV Stations	KUAC; KYAC; KTVF; KATN	
Radio Stations	KCBF-AM; KUAC-FM; KIAM-AM; KAYY-FM; KXLR-FM; KIAK-FM; KFAR-AM	
Cable Provider		

Teleconferencing	None
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association
Fuel	Diesel and unleaded gasoline
Fuel Storage	
Housing	Multiple tourist lodgings, generally open during summer season only with limited vacancy. See Healy, AK for nearest alternative accommodations
Water & Sewage	The majority of residents haul water, use outhouses and do not have indoor plumbing. Individual water wells and septic systems serve the hotels and other tourist-related businesses. The population is highly seasonal.
Miscellaneous	Refuse is hauled to the new borough regional landfill located just south of Anderson. The town has no state-operated schools.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	Alaska Railroad Train Depot; National Park Service facilities, i.e. Park Headquarters.
Potential Staging Areas	Alaska Railroad Train Depot; National Park Service facilities, i.e. Park Headquarters. ADOT Airport Facilities – Jeff Russell ph. 451-2207 or Josh Fischer ph. 451-5235.
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

MINTO COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	223 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	<p>Regional Doyon, Limited</p> <p>Village Native Village of Minto (Federally Recognized Tribe)</p> <p>Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference</p> <p>Profit Seth-De-Ya-Ah Corporation</p>

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Volunteer Fire Department (798-7112); Search and Rescue Truck
Medical	Minto Health Clinic (798-7412)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	4831 Eagle St Anchorage, AK 99503	561-1818 562-4086 (fax)	
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Native Village of Minto	PO Box 58026 Minto, AK 99758	798-7112 798-7627 (fax)	mintovillagecouncil@hotmail.com
Seth-De-Ya-Ah Corporation	PO Box 56 Minto, AK 99758	798-7181 798-7556	
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Minto is located on the west bank of the Tolovana River, 55 miles northwest of Fairbanks, at the end of an 11-mile spur road off of the Elliott Highway. It lies at approximately 65.153°N/149.336°W (Sec. 23, T004N, R009W, Fairbanks Meridian). The climate is cold and continental with extreme temperature differences: average daily maximum during July is 70°F; the average daily minimum during January is well below zero. Extended periods of -40°F with very strong wind chill factors are common during the winter. Average annual precipitation is 12 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Minto is in the western-most portion of traditional Tanana Athabascan territory. During the late 1800s, some members of the Minto band traveled to Tanana, Rampart and Fort Yukon to trade furs for manufactured goods, tea and flour. With the discovery of gold north of Fairbanks in 1902, steamboats began to navigate the Tanana River, bringing goods and new residents into the area. Old Minto became a permanent settlement when some members of the Minto band built log cabins there on the bank of the Tanana River. Other families lived in tents on a seasonal basis. The BIA established a school in 1937, but most families still did not live in Minto year-round until the 1950s. The Minto band was eventually joined by families from Nenana, Toklat, Crossjacket and Chena. Due to repeated flooding and erosion, the village was relocated to its present location, 40 miles north of the old site, in 1969. The present site had been used as a fall and winter camp since the early 1900s. New housing and a new school were completed by 1971. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Minto. The population consists of 92% Alaska Native or part Native; Minto residents are mainly Tanana Athabascans. Several families have seasonal fishing/hunting camps and trapping areas on the Tanana River and Goldstream Creek. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.
Economy	Most of the year-round employment is with the school, lodge, and clinic or village council. Many residents work during the summer fire fighting for the BLM. Some residents trap or work in the arts and crafts center, making birch-bark baskets and beaded skin and fur items. Subsistence is an important part of the local economy. Most families travel to fish camp each summer. Minto Flats is one of the most popular duck hunting spots in Alaska. Salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, small game, waterfowl and berries are utilized.

TRANSPORTATION	
Accessibility	Minto is accessible via the Elliott Highway, 118 road miles from Fairbanks. The Tolovana River allows boat access to the Tanana and Nenana Rivers. Trucks, cars, snowmachines, ATVs and riverboats are used for transportation, recreation and subsistence purposes.
Airport Facilities	A new State-owned 2,000' long by 65' wide gravel airstrip is available. It is a local priority to extend the runway length in order to accommodate loaded Twin Otters.
Airline Services	Arctic Circle Air Service, Tanana Air Service
Freight	No barge service is available because the river is too shallow.
Vessel Support:	
FACILITIES & UTILITIES	
Telephone	United Utilities: (561-1674); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (www.gci.net) – School Only
TV Stations	ARCS; KUAC; KYAC
Radio Stations	KIAM-AM; KJNP-AM/FM
Cable Provider	None
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network
Electricity	AVEC
Fuel	
Fuel Storage	AVEC (42,000 gallons); Yukon Koyukuk Schools (15,000 gallons)
Housing	Minto Lakeview Lodge (798-7448)
Water & Sewage	Water is derived from two wells, treated, and distributed in a heated circulating water line. Wastes are piped to a sewage lagoon. The system was completed in 1986, after two systems constructed in the 1970s had failed. The water main froze during the winter of 1999/2000, and the lack of water and heat subsequently caused the sewage system to freeze. Major improvements and repairs are needed. Currently, 52 homes have complete plumbing and are connected to the piped water and sewer system, while 38 households haul their own water and use honeybuckets. There is no washeteria available in the village.
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 60 students. Funds are needed to develop facilities at the Old Minto Family Recovery Camp, a 35-day inpatient facility for substance abuse, located at the old village site. Minto has a permitted landfill.
SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

COMMUNICATIONS

MOOSE CREEK COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	223 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Fairbanks North Star Borough
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	North Star Volunteer Fire Department (483-340)
Medical	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (452-8181)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
There are not local organization or contacts for this community.			

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Moose Creek lies along the Richardson Highway, 6 miles south of the City of North Pole, 20 miles southeast of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 64.71° N/147.143°W (Sec. 36, T005N, R001W, Seward Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: average January temperatures range from -19° to -2°F; average July temperatures range from 49° to 71°F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Eielson Air Force Base and the growth of the town of North Pole prompted settlement and population growth in Moose Creek. Moose Creek is a suburb of the greater Fairbanks area, and is better characterized as a geographic location rather than a community. The population consists of 4% Alaska Native or part Native.
Economy	Local businesses include a gas station/convenience store, a restaurant and a tavern. Most residents are employed at Eielson Air Force Base, Fort Wainwright, North Pole or Fairbanks in a variety of positions.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The area has access to the transportation services of Fairbanks, as well as connection to the statewide highway system.
Airport Facilities	None
Airline Services	None
Freight	The area is connected to the statewide highway system and can take advantage of the resources in nearby Fairbanks.
Vessel Support:	None

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	ACS Internet: (www.acsalaska.net); MosquitoNet: (www.mosquitonet.com)	
TV Stations	KATN; KJNP; KFXF; KUAC; KTVF; K13XD	
Radio Stations	All Fairbanks stations.	
Cable Provider		
Teleconferencing		
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association	
Fuel	Gasoline	
Fuel Storage		
Housing	None	
Water & Sewage	All Moose Creek homes are fully plumbed; the majority has individual wells and septic systems. A piped water and sewer system serves the Moose Creek Apartment Complex	
Miscellaneous	There are no schools located in Moose Creek. Moose Creek refuse is taken to a local transfer station and then transported to the Fairbanks North Star Borough landfill.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	None identified

Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	ADEC response conex in Fairbanks.

NENANA COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	428 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Home Rule City
Native Entities	<div>Regional Doyon, Limited</div> <div>Village Nenana Native Association (Federally Recognized Tribe)</div> <div>Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference</div> <div>Profit Toghotthele Corporation</div>

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Nenana Post (832-5554)
Fire	Nenana Volunteer Fire & EMS (832-5632)
Medical	Nenana Native Clinic (832-5247)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
City of Nenana	PO Box 70 Nenana, AK 99760	832-5441 892-5503 (fax)	www.nenana.org nenana1@nenana.net
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Nenana City School District	PO Box 10 Nenana, AK 99760	832-5464 832-5625 (fax)	www.nenanalynx.org supt@nenanalynx.org
Nenana Native Association	PO Box 369 Nenana, AK 99760	832-5461 832-1077 (fax)	nenananativecouncil@gmail.com
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org
Toghotthele Corporation	PO Box 249 Nenana, AK 99760	832-5832 832-5834 (fax)	www.toghotthele.com

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Nenana is located on the George Parks Highway on the south bank of the Tanana River, just east of the mouth of the Nenana River, 55 road miles southwest of Fairbanks, and 304 road miles northeast of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 64.563°N/149.093°W (Sec. 14, T004S, R008W, Fairbanks Meridian). Nenana has a cold, continental climate with an extreme temperature range: average daily maximum during summer months is 65° - 70°F.; the daily minimum during winter is below zero. Average precipitation is 11.4 inches, with 48.9 inches of snowfall annually. The Tanana River is ice-free from mid-May to mid-October.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Nenana, originally known as Tortella, an interpretation of the Indian word "Toghotthele," which means "mountain that parallels the river," is in the western-most portion of Tanana Athabascan Indian territory. Early explorers first entered the Tanana Valley in 1875 and 1885. The Tanana people already were accustomed to contact with Europeans, due to trading journeys to the Village of Tanana, where Russians bartered European goods for furs. The discovery of gold in Fairbanks in 1902 brought intense activity to the region. A trading post/roadhouse was constructed in 1903 to supply river travelers and for trade with Natives. St. Mark's Episcopal mission and school was built upriver in 1905, and a post office opened in 1908. Native children from other communities, such as Minto, attended school in Nenana. In 1915, construction of the Alaska Railroad doubled Nenana's population. The Nenana Ice Classic, a popular competition to guess the date and time of the Tanana River ice break-up each spring, originated among surveyors for the Alaska Railroad in 1917. The community incorporated as a city in 1921, and the railroad depot was completed in 1923, when President Warren Harding drove the golden spike at the north end of the 700-foot steel bridge over the Tanana River. Nenana was now a key stop on the rail link between Fairbanks and Seward. According to local records, 5,000 residents lived in Nenana at that time. However, an economic slump followed completion of the railroad, and by 1930 the population had dropped to 291. In 1961, Clear Air Force Station was constructed 21 miles southwest, and many civilian contractors commuted from Nenana on a road that was constructed to Clear. Vehicles traveling north toward Fairbanks required a ferry to cross the

	Tanana River. In 1967 the community was devastated by one of the largest floods ever recorded in the valley; the following year, a \$6 million bridge was completed across the Tanana River, which gave the city a road link to Fairbanks and replaced the river ferry. The George Parks Highway was completed in 1971, which provided a shorter, direct route to Anchorage. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Nenana Native Association. The population consists of 47% Alaska Native or part Native, most are Athabascans. The majority of residents participate in subsistence activities. Several Iditarod sled dog race competitors and former champions are residents of Nenana.
Economy	Over 40% of the year-round jobs are government-funded, including those of the city, Tribe, School District, and DOT highway maintenance. Nenana has a strong seasonal private sector economy as the center of rail-to-river barge transportation for the Interior. Crowley Marine Services is the major private employer in Nenana, supplying villages along the Tanana and Yukon Rivers each summer with cargo and fuel. The city also attracts independent travelers with fuel and supplies, the Alaska Railroad Museum, the Golden Railroad Spike Historic Park and Interpretive Center, the historical Episcopal Church, Iditarod dog kennels, and a replica of a sternwheeler. The Nenana Ice Classic administration provides short-term employment for nearly 100 locals. Twenty-seven residents hold commercial fishing permits. The majority of Native households rely on subsistence foods, such as salmon, moose, caribou (by permit), bear, waterfowl and berries.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Nenana has excellent air, river, road and railroad access. The George Parks Highway provides road connections to Fairbanks and Anchorage.
Airport Facilities	The Nenana Municipal Airport offers a 5,000' long by 100' wide asphalt, lighted runway, in addition to a turf, 2,520' long by 80' wide air strip. The airport also has float plane and ski plane landing areas.
Airline Services	
Freight	The railroad provides daily freight service.
Vessel Support:	The Nenana Port Authority operates the dry cargo loading and unloading facilities, dock, bulkhead, and warehouse. The Tanana River is shallow, with a maximum draft for loaded river barges of 4.5 feet.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	MTA Online: (www.mtaonline.com); GCI: (www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	ARCS; KUAC	
Radio Stations	KIAM-AM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Tok Legislative Information Office	
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association	
Fuel	Diesel, unleaded gasoline and propane	
Fuel Storage	Nenana Heating Service Inc. (84,000 gallons); US DOT/FAA (16,000 gallons); Yutana Barge Lines (600,000 gallons)	
Housing	Roughwoods Inn (832-5299); Bed&Maybe Brkfst B&B (832-5272); Nenana Valley RV Park & Campground (832-5230)	
Water & Sewage	Water is derived from two wells, is treated and distributed via circulating loops. A piped gravity system collects sewage, which is treated at a secondary treatment plant. Most of the city is connected to the piped water and sewer system, serving 215 homes and the school. The remaining homes have individual wells and septic systems.	
Miscellaneous	The community has two schools, attended by 1,027 students. Nenana uses the Denali Borough regional landfill (new), located south of Anderson.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	Community hall (832-5441); School (832-5464)
Potential Staging Areas	Airport (832-5586)
Local Spill Response Equipment	Crowley Marine Service (832-5505)

NEW ALLAKAKET COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	67 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Galena Post (656-1233)
VPSO	Allakaket VPSO (968-8001)
Medical	Allakaket Health Clinic (968-2248)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
There are no local organizations or contacts for this community.			

GENERAL

Location and Climate	New Allakaket is on the south bank of the Koyukuk River, adjacent to and south of the City of Allakaket; the village of Alatna is located directly across the river. It lies approximately 190 air miles northwest of Fairbanks and 57 miles upriver from Hughes at approximately 66.542°N/152.647°W (Sec. 23, T020N, R024W, Fairbanks Meridian). The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences: the average high temperature during July is 70°F; the average low during January is well below zero, and extended periods of -40° are common. Average precipitation is 13 inches, with 72 inches of snowfall. The Koyukuk River is ice-free from June through October.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Several Native groups have lived in the area, including Koyukon Athabascans and Kobuk, Selawik, and Nunamiut Eskimos from the north and northwest. The Koyukon lived in several camps throughout the year, moving as the seasons changed, following the wild game and fish. The various bands established joint settlements after 1851. The old site of Alatna was a traditional trading center for Athabascans and Eskimos. The first mission on the Koyukuk River, St. John's-in-the-Wilderness Episcopal Mission, was established in 1906. A post office opened in 1925. In 1938, the name of the community was changed to Allakaket (the old name for the mission), and the name Alatna was assumed by the small Eskimo community across the river. A flood caused by ice jamming inundated 85% of the community in the spring of 1964. In 1975, Allakaket incorporated as a city, but New Allakaket is located outside of the city limits. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Allakaket Village. The population consists of 96% Alaska Native or part Native. Allakaket is mainly an Athabascan community, Kobuk Eskimos live across the river in Alatna, and two separate village councils exist. Traditional potlatches, dances and foot races attract visitors from area villages. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food sources. Sale, importation, and possession of alcohol are banned in the village.
Economy	Subsistence is the focus of the local economy. Salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, small game and berries provide most food sources. Caribou are taken when available. Most cash jobs are part-time or seasonal. The primary employers are the school, City and village corporation store. A few earn income from trapping or selling traditional Native handicrafts. Construction and BLM firefighting provide summer jobs.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Neither Allakaket nor New Allakaket have road links, but winter trails connect it with Hughes, Bettles and Tanana. The river serves as an important transportation corridor in the summer and when frozen in the winter.
Airport Facilities	A State-owned 4,000' long by 100' wide gravel runway in Allakaket is accessible year-round. A \$6 million airport improvement began construction in 1997.
Airline Services	Arctic Circle Air Service, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Servant Air, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures, and Wright Air Service offer passenger flight service.
Freight Vessel Support:	No commercial barge access due to shallow water.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	AP&T: (1-800-982-0136); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	None	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Allakaket Power and Telephone Company	
Fuel	Diesel, white gas, and unleaded gasoline	
Fuel Storage	City of Allakaket (12,000 gallons); Yukon/Koyukuk Schools (11,000 gallons); Allakaketna Co-op Store (9,252 gallons); Brice Construction (10,000 gallons)	
Housing	No commercial accommodations available but arrangement can be made to sleep on the school floor. Possibilities exist for the rental of local residents' homes.	
Water & Sewage	Most public facilities in Allakaket and New Allakaket were severely damaged in the 1994 Koyukuk River flood. Major components have been replaced in Allakaket, including a new washeteria, well and treatment plant, water storage tank, sewage lagoon, and force main. The lagoon is connected to the washeteria and school. Residents carry treated water and haul honeybuckets or use pit privies. A feasibility study is planned to examine costs of alternative household services.	
Miscellaneous	Residents of New Allakaket use the Allakaket clinic, washeteria, landfill and school. The community has no state-operated schools. A new landfill and access road are under development.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

NORTH POLE COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	2,162 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Fairbanks North Star Borough
Incorporation Type	Home Rule City
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Police	City Police Department (488-6902)
State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	North Pole Fire Department & Ambulance (488-0444 or 488-2232); North Star Volunteer Fire Department (488-3400 or 488-6902)
Medical	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (452-8181)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
City of North Pole	125 Snowman Lane North Pole, AK 99705	488-8583 488-3002 (fax)	www.northpolealaska.com kathy.weber@northpolealaska.org
FNSB Economic Development	PO Box 71267 Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-1351 459-1102 (fax)	
North Pole Community Chamber of Commerce	PO Box 55071 North Pole, AK 99705	488-2248 488-3002 (fax)	www.northpolechamber.us

GENERAL

Location and Climate	North Pole is located 14 miles southeast of Fairbanks on the Richardson Highway, 386 miles north of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 64.751°N/147.349°W (Sec. 09, T002S, R002E, Fairbanks Meridian). Moderate rainfall, dry air, and long hours of daylight during the summer characterize North Pole. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: average January temperatures range from -19°F to -2°F; average July temperatures range from 49°F to 71°F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.
History, Culture, & Demographics	In 1944, Bon Davis homesteaded this area. Dahl and Gaske Development Company later bought the Davis homestead, subdivided it, and named it North Pole, hoping to attract a toy manufacturer who would advertise products as being made in North Pole. The Santa Claus House was subsequently developed by Con Miller and his family. North Pole is renowned as the "home of Santa Claus"; letters from children all over the world are mailed to North Pole at Christmas each year. The Santa Claus House is a year-round attraction. The city incorporated in 1953. Growth from Fairbanks and the nearby Eielson Air Force Base has increased development over the years. The population of the community consists of 7% Alaska Native or part Native.
Economy	Many residents commute to work in the Fairbanks area where employment opportunities are extremely diverse, including government, military, retail, medical, and other services. Petro Star refinery operates a small fuel distillery. As of 2014 Flint Hills has closed its refinery and is converting to a distribution terminal where it will distribute gasoline, heating fuel, and ultra-low sulfur diesel. Nine residents hold commercial fishing permits. Every Christmas season, "Santa's helpers" are hired to respond to the thousands of letters mailed to the North Pole.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The Alaska Railroad runs through the city center. The town is on the Richardson Highway, providing access to Anchorage, Canada, and the lower 48 states.
Airport Facilities	Bradley Sky Ranch offers public access to its 3,400' long by 80' wide treated gravel runway. There are four additional privately-owned airstrips in North Pole. Fairbanks International Airport is less than 20 miles away.
Airline Services	See Fairbanks profile.
Freight	Via highway or railroad.
Vessel Support:	None.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
Telephone	ACS:: (1-800-808-8083); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	ACS Internet: (www.acsalaska.net); MosquitoNet: (www.mosquitonet.com)	
TV Stations	KJNP; KATN; KFXF; KUAC; KTVF; K13XD	
Radio Stations	KJNP-AM/FM; All Fairbanks stations	
Cable Provider	Alaska Wireless Cable, Inc.	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association	
Fuel	Diesel, propane, and unleaded gasoline	
Fuel Storage		
Housing	Hotel North Pole (488-4800); Santaland RV Park & Campground (488-9123); Beaver Lake Resort Motel (488-9600); Jolly Acres Motel (488-9339); multiple B&Bs.	
Water & Sewage	Wells supply the community's needs, and the water receives secondary treatment before piped distribution. Piped sewage collection is disposed of in an aerated lagoon. Nearly all homes are fully plumbed. Funds have been requested to extend the piped systems to subdivisions that currently use individual wells and leach fields.	
Miscellaneous	The community has six schools, attended by 3,137 students. Refuse is collected in a transfer station for disposal in the Fairbanks North Star Borough landfill in Fairbanks. Multiple tourist attractions exist, including the Santa Claus House, Chena Lakes Recreation Area, and the North Pole Visitor Information Center.	
SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT		
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>		
Potential Command Posts	None identified	
Potential Staging Areas	None identified	
Local Spill Response Equipment	ADEC response conex in Fairbanks.	

NULATO COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	271 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	Regional Doyon, Limited Village Nulato Village (Federally Recognized Tribe) Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference Profit Gana-A'Yoo, Limited

EMERGENCY SERVICES

VRSO	State VPSO (898-2230)
State Troopers	Serviced through the Galena Post (656-1233)
Fire	Volunteer Fire Department (898-2230)
Medical	Nulato Health Clinic & EMS (898-2209)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative	4831 Eagle St Anchorage, AK 99503	561-1818 562-4086 (fax)	
City of Nulato	PO Box 65009 Nulato, AK 99765	898-2205 898-2203 (fax)	nulatocleark@gmail.c
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Gana-A'Yoo, Limited	6927 Old Seward Suite 101 Anchorage, AK 99518	569-9599 569-9699 (fax)	www.ganaayo.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Nulato Village	PO Box 65049 Nulato, AK 99765	898-2339 898-2207 (fax)	www.nulatotribe.org nulatotribe@yahoo.com
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Nulato is located on the west bank of the Yukon River, 35 miles west of Galena and 310 air miles west of Fairbanks. It lies in the Nulato Hills, across the river from the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge at approximately 64.719°N/158.103°W (Sec. 08, T009S, R004E, Kateel River Meridian). The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature difference: the average daily maximum during July is 70°F; the average daily minimum during January is well below zero, and several consecutive days of -40°F degrees is common each winter. Average precipitation is 15.6 inches, with 74 inches of snowfall annually. The Yukon River is ice-free from mid-May through mid-October.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The Koyukon Athabascans traditionally had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps, and moved as the wild game migrated. There were 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. Nulato served as a trading site between Athabascans and Inupiat Eskimos from the Kobuk area. Western contact increased rapidly after the 1830s, and the Russians established a trading post at Nulato in 1839. A small pox epidemic, the first of several major epidemics, struck the region in 1839. Koyukuk River Natives decimated a large portion of the Nulato Native population in 1851, a massacre likely due to disputes over local trade. The Western Union Telegraph Company explored the area around 1867. Nulato was a center of missionary activity, and many area Natives moved to the village after a Roman Catholic mission and school, Our Lady of Snows Mission, was completed in 1887. Epidemics took heavy tolls on Native lives after the onset of the Yukon and Koyukuk gold rush in 1884; food shortages and a measles epidemic combined to kill as much as one-third of the Nulato population during 1900. Through the turn of the century, two steamers a day would stop at Nulato to purchase firewood. A post office was opened in 1897. Gold seekers left the Yukon after 1906. Lead mining began in the Galena area in 1919. Nulato incorporated as a city in 1963. A clinic, water supply, new school, Telephone and television services were developed through the 1970s. In 1981, large-scale housing development began at a new townsite on the hills north of

	the city, about 2 miles from the old townsite. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Nulato Village Council. The population of the community consists of 94% Alaska Native or part Native. Nulato residents are predominantly Koyukon Athabascans, with a trapping and subsistence lifestyle. Virtually all of the residents are Catholic.
Economy	Most of the full-time employment in Nulato is with the city, Tribe, school, and clinic. During the summer, BLM fire-fighting positions, construction work and fish processing provide important cash-producing jobs. Twelve residents hold commercial fishing permits. Trapping provides an income source in winter. Subsistence foods, including salmon, moose, bear, small game and berries, are a major portion of the diet, and many families travel to fish camp each summer.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The Yukon River is the primary mode of local transportation: boats ply the waters in the summer and the river becomes an ice road during winter for vehicles and snowmachines. Residents use cars, trucks, snowmachines, ATVs and skiffs for local transportation. Numerous trails are used for trapping and woodcutting.
Airport Facilities	The State-owned 4,000' long by 100' wide, lighted airstrip provides year-round access; the airport has recently undergone major improvements.
Airline Services	Arctic Circle Air Service, Everts Air Alaska, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Servant Air, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures.
Freight	
Vessel Support:	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KIYU-AM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	AVEC	
Fuel	Diesel, propane, and unleaded gasoline	
Fuel Storage	AVEC (114,800 gallons); Yukon Koyukuk Schools (88,700 gallons); City Fuel Depot (116,900 gallons); City Old Town Water (45,500 gallons); City New Town Washeteria (5,800 gallons); H&H Ent.; (12,600 gallons); Mountain General Store (9,500 gallons); Army National Guard (6,000 gallons); City Office (1,500 gallons)	
Housing	Small rustic lodge, one must haul own water, may be available (898-2205)	
Water & Sewage	Water is pumped from wells and treated. A piped water and sewer system, offering bathroom and kitchen plumbing, was completed in 1996 for 53 homes in the Nulato new (upper) townsite, but 34 residences in the lower townsite haul water from the Blackberry Well or the church and use honeybuckets or outhouses. The washeteria recently underwent major renovations. A new sewage lagoon is under construction in the lower townsite area.	
Miscellaneous	Nulato has a permitted Class III landfill. The community has one school, attended by 41 students	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
Local Spill Response Equipment	ADEC response conex in Galena.

PLEASANT VALLEY COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	746 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	FNSB Fire & EMS (459-1481)
Medical	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (452-8181)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
FNSB Economic Development	PO Box 71267 Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-1351 459-1102 (fax)	
Pleasant Valley Community Association	PO Box 16110 Two Rivers, AK 99716		

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Pleasant Valley is in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, east of Fox and Two Rivers, on Chena Hot Springs Road. It lies at approximately 64.890°N/146.887°W (Sec. 25, T001N, R004E, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: average January temperatures range from -19°F to -2°F; average July temperatures range from 49° to 71°F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The area is a recent development that has occurred as a result of population growth in the greater Fairbanks area. Pleasant Valley is best characterized as a geographic location, rather than a community. Most residents are non-Native; the population consists of approximately 4% Alaska Native or part Native.
Economy	Most locals are employed in the Fairbanks area. A small animal park provides a local tourist attraction.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Chena Hot Springs Rd. connects to the statewide highway system and provides access to all the transportation options in Fairbanks.
Airport Facilities	None
Airline Services	None
Freight	Via truck.
Vessel Support:	Not applicable.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet		
TV Stations		
Radio Stations		
Cable Provider		
Teleconferencing		
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association	
Fuel	Diesel	
Fuel Storage		
Housing	None	
Water & Sewage	All homes use individual water wells, and the majority have septic systems and complete plumbing.	
Miscellaneous	The community has no state-operated schools. Refuse is collected from dumpsters and transported to the borough landfill.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

<i>Potential Command Posts</i>	None identified
<i>Potential Staging Areas</i>	None identified
<i>Local Spill Response Equipment</i>	ADEC response conex in Fairbanks

RAMPART COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	29 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	<p>Regional Doyon, Limited</p> <p>Village Rampart Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</p> <p>Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference</p> <p>Profit Baan O Yeel Kon Corporation</p>

EMERGENCY SERVICES	
State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Volunteer Fire Department
Medical	Rampart Village Clinic (358-3129)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Baan O Yeel Kon Corporation Doyon, Limited	PO Box 74558	456-6259	
	Fairbanks, AK 99707	456-4486 (fax)	
	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300	459-2000	www.doyon.com
	Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2060 (fax)	info@doyon.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority Rampart Village	828-27 th Ave	452-8315	www.irha.org
	Fairbanks, AK 99701	456-8941 (fax)	
	PO Box 29	358-3312	ibredeman@gmail.com
Tanana Chiefs Conference	Rampart, AK 99767	358-3115 (fax)	
	122 First Ave, Suite 600	452-8251	www.tananachiefs.org
	Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-3851 (fax)	

GENERAL	
Location and Climate	Rampart is located on the south bank of the Yukon River, approximately 75 miles upstream from its junction with the Tanana River, 100 miles northwest of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 65.505°N/150.17°W (Sec. 23, T008N, R013W, Fairbanks Meridian). The winters are long and harsh and the summers are short but warm. After freeze-up the plateau is a source of cold, continental arctic air; daily minimum temperatures between November and March are usually below 0°F, and extended periods of -50 to -60 are common. Summer high temperatures run 65° to 72°F.; a high of 97°F have been recorded. Total annual precipitation averages 6.5 inches, with 43.4 inches of snowfall. The Yukon River is ice-free from the end of May through mid-September.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The name Rampart refers to the range of low mountains through which the Yukon passes in this region and which forms the "ramparts" of the Upper Yukon. Rampart City was established in 1897 as a river supply point for gold placer mines in the hills and creek valleys south of the Yukon. News of several gold strikes, all within 30 miles of Rampart, triggered a rush to the community in 1898 and swelled the population to as high as 10,000 by some estimates. During its heyday, Rampart had a newspaper, hotels, saloons, library, fire department, hospital, and a host of stores and businesses that were typical of the mining towns of that time. The boom was short-lived, and new strikes in the Upper Koyukuk River, Anvil Creek, Nome and Fairbanks rapidly depleted the population. By 1903, only a tiny Native community remained among the abandoned homes and businesses. Over time, the population gradually increased as people migrated from nearby areas and villages, yet by 1917, only about 30 Natives and 30 whites were living in Rampart. An agricultural experiment station was established by the University of Alaska across the river from Rampart in 1900 to cross-breed grains and legumes and test vegetables, strawberries, flowers and field crops, and by 1920, more than 90 acres were under cultivation, but the farm closed in 1925. The Alaska Road Commission constructed an airstrip in 1939. A salmon cannery was established in the 1940s, and a sawmill and logging operation followed in the 1950s. Residents continued to work in nearby gold mines and the local store served as supply point for area operations. The school closed in 1999 due to insufficient students. Consequently, a number of families have moved from the village. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Rampart Village Council. The population consists of 91% Alaska Native or part Native and is predominantly Koyukon Athabaskan.

Economy	Rampart is heavily dependent upon subsistence activities. Salmon, whitefish, moose, caribou, waterfowl and small game provide meat sources. Gardening and berry-picking are also popular. Employment opportunities are part-time or seasonal through the clinic, village council, commercial fishing, or firefighting. Six residents hold commercial fishing permits.
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TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Air transportation provides the only year-round access. A 30-mile winter trail exists from the Elliott Highway north to Rampart; approximately half the trail is of road quality, and the community wants the State to complete the road connection from Rampart to the Elliott Highway. Skiffs and snowmachines are used for local transportation, subsistence hunting and fishing.
Airport Facilities	A State-owned 3,500' long by 75' wide lighted gravel airstrip is available.
Airline Services	Arctic Circle Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures
Freight	Fuel and other goods are delivered by barge two or three times each summer.
Vessel Support:	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	United Utilities: (561-1674); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet		
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KIAK-AM; KJNP-AM; KCBF-AM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Rampart Village Council	
Fuel	Diesel, unleaded gasoline, propane and marine gas.	
Fuel Storage	Yukon Flats Schools (47,500 gallons)	
Housing	None	
Water & Sewage	Most residents haul their own treated water. A new washeteria, well, watering point, water treatment plant, and 35,000-gallon storage tank were recently completed. Honeybuckets or outhouses are used for sewage disposal, and no homes are plumbed.	
Miscellaneous	The landfill is not permitted and needs to be relocated away from the airport. The Rampart landfill is a permitted facility. The community has no state-operated schools.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

RUBY COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	185 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)		
Borough Located In	Unorganized		
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City		
Native Entities	Regional	Doyon, Limited	
	Village	Native Village of Ruby (Federally Recognized Tribe)	
	Non-Profit	Tanana Chiefs Conference	
EMERGENCY SERVICES			
VPSO	State VPSO (468-4402)		
State Troopers	Serviced through the Galena Post (656-1233)		
Fire	City Volunteer Fire, Rescue & Ambulance (468-4433)		
Medical	Ruby Health Clinic (468-4433); A new clinic is expected to be constructed		
LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
City of Ruby	PO Box 90 Ruby, AK 99768	468-4401 468-4443 (fax)	
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Native Village of Ruby	PO Box 68210 Ruby, AK 99768	468-4479 468-4474 (fax)	rubynativecouncil@hotmail.com
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org
GENERAL			
Location and Climate	Ruby is located on the south bank of the Yukon River, in the Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains. It is about 50 air miles east of Galena and 230 air miles west of Fairbanks. Ruby lies adjacent to the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge. It lies at approximately 64.739°N/155.486°W (Sec. 04, T009S, R017E, Kateel River Meridian). The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences: the average daily high temperature during July is 70°F, the average daily low temperature during January from 10°F to below zero, and sustained temperatures of -40°F are common during winter. Annual precipitation is 17 inches, with 66 inches of snowfall annually. The Yukon River is ice-free from mid-May through mid-October.		
History, Culture, & Demographics	Ruby's current residents are Koyukon Athabascans of the Nowitna-Koyukuk band, a nomadic group who followed game with the changing seasons; at one time, 12 summer fish camps lay on the banks of the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. A gold strike at Ruby Creek in 1907 and another at Long Creek in 1911 attracted hundreds of prospectors to the area. Ruby, named after the red-colored stones found on the riverbank that were thought by prospectors to be rubies, developed as a supply point for gold prospectors. At one time, over 1,000 miners lived in Ruby and along nearby creeks. A post office was established in 1912, and Ruby incorporated as a city a year later. After the gold rush, the population declined rapidly, and by 1939, there were only 139 residents. During World War II, mining operations shut down and most of the non-Native residents left. After the war, the remaining residents of nearby Kokrines relocated to Ruby, and the population began to increase. Ruby incorporated as a second class city in 1973 and constructed a clinic, watering point and school in the 1970s. During the 1980s, telephone and television services were provided. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Ruby. The population consists of 86% Alaska Native or part Native. Traditional Athabascan culture and subsistence practices are the focal point of village life.		
Economy	The city, Tribe, school, tribal council, Dineega Corporation and clinic are the largest employers. Ruby also has a number of small, family-operated businesses. BLM firefighting, construction work, Native handicrafts and trapping provide seasonal or part-time cash sources. Subsistence activities provide some food sources, including salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, ptarmigan, waterfowl, and berries. Eight residents hold commercial fishing permits.		
TRANSPORTATION			

Accessibility	Ruby is accessible by air and water. Trucks, snowmachines, ATVs and riverboats are used for local transportation. Numerous trails and the 35-mile road to Long Creek Mine to the south are used for subsistence activities and wood cutting.
Airport Facilities	A State-owned 4,000' long by 100' wide lighted gravel airstrip is available. Float planes can land on the Yukon River.
Airline Services	Everts Air Alaska, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Tanana Air Service
Freight	By cargo plane and via barges, which make several deliveries each summer.
Vessel Support:	There are no docking facilities, but a boat launch and barge off-loading area are available.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	Yukon Telephone Co.: (1-800-478-2556); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KIAK-AM; KIYU-AM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	City of Ruby	
Fuel	Diesel, unleaded gasoline, propane and marine gas.	
Fuel Storage	Dineega Fuel Co. (194,800 gallons); Yukon Koyukuk Schools (65,610 gallons); City (12,000 gallons); ADOT (4,000 gallons)	
Housing	Moose Camp B&B (468-4489); Wild Iris B&B (468-4610); River's Edge B&B (468-1008); possibly at school.	
Water & Sewage	Approximately 65% of residents haul water from the washeteria and use outhouses. Individual wells and septic systems are also used. A new washeteria was constructed in 2012. The school operates its own well.	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 33 students. Ruby has a permitted Class III landfill.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
Local Spill Response Equipment	ADEC response conex in Galena

SALCHA COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	1,101 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Fairbanks North Star Borough
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Salcha Fire & Rescue Inc (488-5274 or 488-6902)
Medical	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (452-8181)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
FNSB Economic Development	PO Box 71267 Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-1351 459-1102 (fax)	
Salcha Community Council Assoc.	7665 Balch Way Salcha, AK 99714		

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Salcha is located at the mouth of the Salcha River at the Tanana River, 33 miles southeast of Fairbanks on the Richardson Highway, near what was once the Aurora Lodge. It lies at approximately 64.529°N/146.864°W (Sec. 22, T005S, R004E, Fairbanks Meridian). Salcha sits within the continental climatic zone, with cold winters and warm summers. Average January temperatures range from -19° to -2°F; average July temperatures range from 49° to 71°F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The U.S. Geological Survey first noted the village in 1898 as "Salchaket," an Indian name meaning "mouth of the Salcha," but later reports in 1904 provided the name "Saltshatsheg." There are a number of competitive dog mushers in the community. The population of the community consists of 6% Alaska Native or part Native. Salcha includes many occasional-use homes for Fairbanks residents.
Economy	The University of Alaska Fairbanks, federal forestry positions and part-time construction work provide income opportunities. Many commute to the greater Fairbanks area for employment. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	The Richardson Highway provides access to nearby Fairbanks and the variety of other transportation services offered there.
Airport Facilities	
Airline Services	
Freight	
Vessel Support:	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	MosquitoNet: (www.mosquitonet.com)	
TV Stations	KATN; KTVF; KUAC	
Radio Stations	KUAC-FM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing		
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association	
Fuel	Diesel and unleaded gasoline.	
Fuel Storage		
Housing	Midway Lodge; Salcha River Lodge & RV Park (488-2233); Salcha River State Recreation Site	
Water & Sewage	Approximately 65% of Salcha households use individual water wells and septic systems and are fully plumbed; the remainder hauls water and use outhouses. The school operates its own well and treatment system. One-third of the homes are used only seasonally.	
Miscellaneous	The community has one elementary school, attended by 84 students. Salcha refuse is taken to a local transfer station and then transported to the Fairbanks North Star Borough landfill	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

STEVENS VILLAGE COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	67 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	<p>Regional Doyon, Limited</p> <p>Village Native Village of Stevens (Federally Recognized Tribe)</p> <p>Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference</p> <p>Profit Dinyea Corporation</p>

EMERGENCY SERVICES

VPSO	Village Council Public Safety (478-7911)
State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Volunteer Fire Department (478-7228)
Medical	Stevens Village Clinic (478-7215)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Dinyea Corporation	PO Box 71372 Fairbanks, AK 99707	452-5063 474-8224 (fax)	
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Native Village of Stevens	PO Box 74016 Stevens Village, AK 99774	478-7228 478-7229 (fax)	haroldsimon907@gmail.com
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Stevens Village is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, 17 miles upstream of the Dalton Highway bridge crossing, and 90 air miles northwest of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 66.006°N/149.090°W (Sec. 30, T014N, R007W, Fairbanks Meridian). The winters are long and harsh and the summers are short but warm. After freeze-up the plateau is a source of cold, continental arctic air. Daily minimum temperatures between November and March are usually below 0°F, and extended periods of -50° to -60°F are common. Summer high temperatures run 65° to 72°F; a high of 97°F has been recorded. Total annual precipitation averages 6.58 inches, with 43.4 inches of snowfall. The Yukon River is ice-free from the end of May through mid-September.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Three Athabascan Indian brothers from the Koyukon region – Old Jacob, Gochonayeeya, and Old Steven – founded the original settlement, then called Dinyea (meaning "mouth of the canyon"); the village was named for Old Steven when he was elected Chief in 1902. During the gold rush, residents cut wood for mining operations and to fuel steamboats plying the Yukon River. A trading post was established in the early 1900s, and the first school opened in 1907. A post office began operations in 1936, and scheduled air service was initiated in 1939. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Stevens Village IRA Council. The population consists of 95% Alaska Native or part Native. The Native population is predominantly Kutchin Indians, who depend upon subsistence. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.
Economy	Stevens Village is heavily dependent upon subsistence activities, including gardening and berry-picking; salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, waterfowl and small game are the primary sources of meat. There is some seasonal and part-time employment at the school, clinic, village council, stores, or with BLM fire-fighting crews and construction work. Three residents hold commercial fishing permits.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Access to Stevens Village is primarily via the State-owned airstrip. Residents use skiffs, ATVs, snowmachines and dog teams for recreation and subsistence fishing and hunting.
Airport Facilities	The airport has a 4,000' long by 75' wide lighted gravel runway.

Airline Services	Larry's Flying Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures.
Freight	Fuel and other goods are shipped by barge at least three times each summer and offloaded at the barge landing. Freight also arrives by cargo plane.
Vessel Support:	Barge landing

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
Telephone	United Utilities: (561-1674); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KJNP-AM; KCBF-AM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Native Village of Stevens	
Fuel	Marine gas and unleaded gasoline.	
Fuel Storage	Yukon Flats Schools (47,500 gallons)	
Housing	Possible lodging at school, arranged thru the Village Council Office (478-7228).	
Water & Sewage	Treated river water is hauled from a central tap; some households use surface sources. Honeybuckets and outhouses are used by residents for sewage disposal, and no homes are plumbed. A sanitation Master Plan is underway, and washeteria improvements are under construction.	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 13 students. The Class III landfill site is owned and operated by the village of Stevens and is located 1.5 miles northwest of the new airport.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

TANANA COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	233 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	1 st Class City
Native Entities	<div>Regional Doyon, Limited</div> <div>Village Native Village of Tanana (Federal Recognized Tribe)</div> <div>Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference</div> <div>Profit Tozitna, Limited</div>

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Police	City Police (366-7158)
State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Tanana Volunteer Fire Department (366-7258); Tanana EMS (366-7170)
Medical	Tanana Health Center (366-7222)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
City of Tanana	PO Box 249 Tanana, AK 99777	366-7159 366-7169 (fax)	beartanana@gci.net
Doyon, Limited	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Native Village of Tanana	PO Box 130 Tanana, AK 99777	366-7160 366-7195 (fax)	tananatribalcouncil@hotmail.com
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org
Tanana City School District	PO Box 89 Tanana, AK 99777	366-7203 366-7201 (fax)	www.wolfpride.tanana.net tashton@aktcsd.org
Tanana Power Company Incorporated	6270 East Beechcraft Road Wasilla, AK 99654	745-5363 373-5599 (fax)	
Too-gha, Incorporated	PO Box 190 Tanana, AK 99777	366-7177 366-7227 (fax)	
Tozitna, Limited	PO Box 129 Tanana, AK 99777	366-7255 366-7122 (fax)	

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Tanana is located two miles west of the junction of the Tanana and Yukon Rivers, 130 air miles west of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 65.171°N/152.078°W (Sec. 17, T004N, R022W, Fairbanks Meridian). Tanana experiences a cold, continental climate with temperature extremes: daily maximum temperatures during July range from 64° to 70°F.; daily minimum temperatures during January are -14° to -48°F, and extremes have been measured from -71° to 94°F. Average annual precipitation is 13 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall. The Tanana River is generally ice-free from mid-May through mid-October.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Due to its location at the confluence of the Tanana and Yukon Rivers, Tanana was a traditional trading settlement for Koyukon and Tanana Athabascans long before European contact. In 1880, the Alaska Commercial Company Trading Post established Harper's Station 13 miles downriver from the present site. In 1881, Church of England missionaries from Canada built a mission 8 miles downriver. Between 1887 and 1900, an elaborate school and hospital complex, the St. James Mission, was constructed, becoming an important source of services and social change along both rivers. In 1898, Fort Gibbon was founded at Tanana to maintain the telegraph line between Fairbanks and Nome, and subsequently a post office and several other trading posts were established. Gold seekers left the area in the years after 1906 and Ft. Gibbon was abandoned in 1923. The St. James Hospital was transferred to the BIA administration in the 1920s. During World War II, an air base was established near Tanana as a refueling stop for the lend-lease aircraft program. New hospital facilities were built in 1949; and during the 1950s, hospital administration was transferred to the U.S. Public Health Service. The hospital complex was a major employer, with 54 personnel and a payroll of \$1.6 million, but closed in 1982.

Economy

Tanana incorporated as a city in 1961, and as a First Class City in 1982 in order to assume control of the local school system. The hospital facilities were remodeled for use as a health clinic, counseling center, tribal office, and Regional Elders Residence. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Tanana. The population consists of 82% Alaska Native or part Native. Traditional Athabascan ways of life persist: subsistence, potlatches, dances and foot races are part of the culture.

Two-thirds of the full-time jobs in Tanana are with the city, school district or native council. There are a number of positions with local businesses and services. BLM firefighting, trapping, construction work and commercial fishing are important seasonal cash sources. Seventeen residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence foods include salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, ptarmigan, waterfowl and berries.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Tanana is accessible only by air and river transportation. The city maintains 32 miles of local roads; cars, trucks, snowmachines, ATVs and riverboats are used for local transportation.
Airport Facilities	The State owns and operates the Ralph M. Calhoun Memorial Airport with a 4,400' long by 150' wide lighted gravel runway. Float planes land on the Yukon River.
Airline Services	Arctic Circle Air Service, Everts Air Alaska, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures
Freight	Via cargo plane and barge
Vessel Support:	The city operates a dock on the Tanana River. Barged goods offloaded at a staging and storage area.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	Yukon Telephone Co.: (1-800-478-2556); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (www.gci.net) – School Only; Supervisions Cable ISP; Yukon Telephone: (www.yukontelephone.com)	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KIAM-AM	
Cable Provider	Supervisions Cable TV	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Tanana Power Company (uses diesel and wind turbines); in November 2007, two wood-burning boilers were installed and in 2010, the boilers were retrofitted to provide heat for the washeteria, the water treatment facility, and to heat the treated water prior to distribution. Solar panel were installed on the roof of the washeteria to provide a supplemental source of electrical power.	
Fuel	Diesel, propane, and unleaded gasoline.	
Fuel Storage	Village Council (191,100 gallons); ADOT (2,000 gallons); City Washeteria (10,000 gallons); Power Plant (46,500 gallons); School (25,000 gallons); City (25,000 gallons)	
Housing	Tanana Lodge (366-7165);Yukon Starr B&B (366-7251); Tanakon B&B (366-7108)	
Water & Sewage	Water and sewer utilities are operated by Too'gha, Inc. (377-7160), a non-profit utility board. Water is derived from three wells near the Yukon River, and four watering points are available. In 1970, 55 individual wells were drilled, but due to permafrost and poor water quality, the project essentially failed. Nearly all residents now haul their own water from the washeteria and use privies and honeybuckets. In 1976, a piped water and sewer system was constructed to serve the Tanana Hospital, clinic, Regional Elders Residence, and the Tribal council building. A new washeteria and water treatment plant were completed in 2001 and opened to the public in 2002. Piped water/wastewater service available to 58 customers, including the school, four public facilities, several commercial units, and residential customers.	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 49 students. The Tanana landfill is permitted and does not use an incinerator. The landfill utilizes a Tok Burn unit to decrease the volume of their refuse. The facility is owned and operated by the City of Tanana.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

TWO RIVERS COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	744 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)		
Borough Located In	Fairbanks North Star Borough		
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated		
Native Entities	None		
EMERGENCY SERVICES			
State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)		
Fire	Two Rivers Rescue(488-7171)		
Medical	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (452-8181)		
LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
FNSB Economic Development	PO Box 71267	459-1351	
	Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-1102 (fax)	
GENERAL			
Location and Climate	Two Rivers is a dispersed community from mile 13 to mile 25 of Chena Hot Springs Road. It lies between the Chena and the Little Chena Rivers, in the Fairbanks North Star Borough at approximately 64.872°N/147.038°W (Sec. 36, T001N, R003E, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: average January temperatures range from -19° to -2°F.; average July temperatures from 49° to 71°F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.		
History, Culture, & Demographics	Originally the site of a territorial school, the community lies on the banks of the upper Chena River, near the Little Chena River. Expansion of the greater Fairbanks area since the 1970s has led to growth and development in Two Rivers. The population consists of nearly 4% Alaska Native or part Native. Two Rivers has several community organizations, including churches, the PTA, the Ski Club, 4-H, and scouts. A recreational complex is available at Pleasant Valley, which supports baseball, basketball, tennis, ice skating and hockey, and dog mushing.		
Economy	There are numerous local businesses in Two Rivers, including three general stores, four restaurants, a post office, a laundromat, the UCLA HIPAS observatory, agricultural enterprises, an RV park, and other small businesses. Additionally, many residents commute to the Fairbanks area for employment. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. Several residents are involved in dog mushing or raising horses, taking advantage of the excellent trails in the area.		
TRANSPORTATION			
Accessibility	Highway access to Fairbanks transportation facilities provides airport, railway and highway connections.		
Airport Facilities	None		
Airline Services	None		
Freight	None		
Vessel Support:	Not applicable		
FACILITIES & UTILITIES			
Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)		
Wireless and Internet			
TV Stations	KATN; KJNP; KFXF; KUAC; KTVF; K13XD		
Radio Stations			
Cable Provider			
Teleconferencing			
Electricity	Golden Valley Electric Association.		
Fuel	Unleaded gasoline.		
Fuel Storage			
Housing	None		
Water & Sewage	Homes have individual wells or have water delivered, use septic tanks, and are fully plumbed. Nearly one-fourth of homes in this area are used only seasonally.		
Miscellaneous	Refuse is collected from dumpsters and transported to the borough landfill. The community has one school, attended by 89 students.		

COMMUNICATIONS

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	ADEC response conex in Fairbanks.

VENETIE COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	181 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	<p>Village Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (Federally Recognized Tribe); Village of Venetie (Federally Recognized Tribe)</p> <p>Non-Profit Tanana Chiefs Conference</p>

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
Fire	Venetie Volunteer Fire Department (849-8165)
Medical	Myra Roberts Clinic (849-8712)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments	PO Box 309 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2460 662-6254 (fax)	www.catg.org
Interior Regional Housing Authority	828-27 th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	www.irha.org
Native Village of Venetie	PO Box 81080 Venetie, AK 99781	849-8165 849-8097 (fax)	venetietribal@yahoo.com
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	www.tananachiefs.org
Venetie Village Electric	PO Box 8119 Venetie, AK 99781	849-8212 849-8097 (fax)	
Village of Venetie	PO Box 81119 Venetie, AK 99781	849-8212 849-8149 (fax)	venetievillagecouncil@yahoo.com

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Venetie is located on the north side of the Chandalar River, 45 miles northwest of Fort Yukon. It lies at approximately 67.013°N/146.418°W (Sec. 10, T025N, R006E, Fairbanks Meridian). The winters are long and harsh and the summers are short but warm. Daily minimum temperatures between November and March are usually below 0°F. Extended periods of -50° to -60°F are common. Summer high temperatures run 65° to 72°F; a high of 97°F has been recorded. Total annual precipitation averages 6.58 inches, with 43.4 inches of snowfall. The Chandalar River is ice-free from the end of May through mid-September.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Known to early explorers as Old Robert's Village or Chandalar Village, Venetie was founded in 1895 by a man named Old Robert who chose the location because of its plentiful fish and game. In 1899, the U.S. Geological Survey tallied about 50 Natives living on the Chandalar River; some in small settlements of cabins about 7 miles above the mouth of the river, but most in the mountainous part of the country beyond the Yukon Flats. The Natives spent only the coldest winter months in cabins and the remainder of the year traveling for various food sources. In 1905, Venetie was a settlement of a half a dozen cabins and 25 or 30 residents, but that expanded with the gold rush to the Chandalar region in 1906-07. A mining camp of nearly 40 cabins and attendant services was established at Caro, upriver from Venetie, and another store was located near the mouth of the East Fork. But by 1910, the Chandalar gold fields were largely played out and Caro almost completely abandoned. In 1943, the combined efforts of the residents of Venetie, Arctic Village, Christian Village and Robert's Fish Camp, working together to protect their land for subsistence, established the Venetie Indian Reservation. At about this same time, a school was established at Venetie, encouraging additional families to settle in the village, and eventually an airstrip, post office and store were built. During the 1950s and 1960s, the use of seasonal camps declined, but the advent of the snowmachine enabled Venetie residents to renew use of areas that traditionally and seasonally had been occupied. When the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was passed in 1971, Venetie and Arctic Village opted for title to the 1.8 million acres of land in the former reservation, which they own as tenants in common through the Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government -- as well as the Venetie Village Council, which is combined with Arctic Village, but is not

	recognized as an ANCSA traditional council. The population consists of 97% Alaska Native or part Native. Subsistence activities are an important part of the local culture. Venetie is comprised largely of descendants of the Neets'ai Gwich'in, and to a lesser extent the Gwichyaa and Dihaii Gwich'in.
Economy	Venetie is heavily dependent on subsistence; salmon, whitefish, moose, caribou, bear, waterfowl and small game provide meat sources. The school, clinic, post office, store and village council provide most employment. The National Guard has used Venetie as a cold weather survival training school. BLM employs residents as fire fighters seasonally. The village is interested in tourism promotion, developing arts and crafts and cultural activities and creating a museum. The village would like to develop a small mill to process local lumber for housing and other projects; cabins manufactured from local logs could house visitors.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Access to Venetie is almost exclusively by air. The Chandalar River provides access by boat from May to October. Motor bikes, 4-wheelers, snowmachines and dog teams are used for local travel.
Airport Facilities	The Venetie Tribal Council owns and operates the 4,100' long by 65' wide dirt/gravel airstrip.
Airline Services	Arctic Circle Air Service, Everts AirAlaska, Larry's Flying Service, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures, Wright Air Service
Freight	There is no barge service due to shallow water.
Vessel Support:	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	United Utilities: (561-1674); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (www.gci.net) – School Only	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KZPA-AM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Venetie Village Electric (849-8212)	
Fuel	None	
Fuel Storage	Yukon Flats Schools (48,900 gallons); Village Council (2,000 gallons); Village Council Electric (13,000 gallons)	
Housing	None	
Water & Sewage	Water is derived from a well near the Chandalar River and treated and stored in a tank. Residents haul water and honeybuckets. A circulating water utilidor system serving 49 households was constructed in 1980, but the east loop froze in 1981 and the west loop in 1982. That same year, 29 individual household septic tanks were installed, but they froze during their first winter of operation. Currently, only eight homes have functioning plumbing. A flush/haul system is under construction, and four homes are currently served. The Stanley Frank Washeteria and Water Treatment Plant were recently completed, and a small solar power system provides some electricity.	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 59 students. The landfill is a permitted facility. The landfill underwent extensive improvements in 2014. The facility is preparing to undergo a vertical expansion to increase the lifespan of the landfill.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

WISEMAN COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	14 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Coldfoot Post (678-5211)
Medical	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (452-8181)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Wiseman Community Association	General Delevry Wiseman, AK 99790		

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Wiseman is located on the middle fork of the Koyukuk River, at the junction of Wiseman Creek with the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk River in the Brooks Range. The town sits at 1,180 ft. elevation in a valley on a spur road 3 miles off the Dalton Highway (Haul Road), approximately 260 miles northwest of Fairbanks, 13 miles north of Coldfoot and 75 miles north of the Arctic Circle. It lies at approximately 67.41°N/150.107°W (Sec. 24, T030N, R012W, Fairbanks Meridian). The climate of the area is strongly continental: winter temperatures can be extremely cold, -50° to -70°F at times in January and February. There is a total loss of sunlight between December 5 and January 9. In the summer, high temperatures occasionally reach 90°F. Precipitation averages 12-15 inches, and snowfall 36 inches per year. The Aurora Borealis can be especially vivid over this portion of the Brooks Range and visible from September through March.
History, Culture, & Demographics	In response to increased mining on the Nolan Creek and the Hammond River in the early 1900s, many residents of Coldfoot, 13 miles to the south, moved into the area. Supplies were brought up the Koyukuk River to Wiseman Creek by horse-drawn barge, where a new town developed in 1907. It was first called "Wrights," then "Nolan," and finally Wiseman in 1923. A log post office operated from about 1909 to 1956, with mail and supplies freighted or flown in. A territorial school operated from 1934 to 1941. By 1974, the 414-mile pipeline "haul road" was constructed, which passes near Wiseman. Travel was restricted for the general public until December 1994. The road is now known as the Dalton Highway, named for James William Dalton, an arctic engineer. In 1979, Florence Jonas (or Kalhabuk), the last full Eskimo resident, passed away in Wiseman at the age of 82; a nearby mountain and the chapel were named in her honor. The town school closed in 2002 because it was unable to meet the State's minimum enrollment; local children are now home-schooled. The population consists of approximately 6% Alaska Native or part Native. There are 30 original cabins from the 1920s still in use; most only used seasonally. Subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping sustain year-round residents.
Economy	Wiseman is classified as an isolated village. Roadside services and transportation of materials for the North Slope Borough and oil production facilities provide a few positions in Wiseman. Seasonal visitor service jobs, seasonal highway maintenance jobs, and the National Park Service provide some employment opportunities, as well. Several residents sell handcrafted items and furs.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	An access road connects Wiseman to the partially-paved Dalton Highway, which runs from Fairbanks to Deadhorse on the North Slope.
Airport Facilities	A State-owned 2,000' long by 30' wide gravel airstrip is available, but is not consistently maintained; ski plane operations only in winter; no snow removal.
Airline Services	
Freight	
Vessel Support:	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	Summit Telephone Company; AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	None	
TV Stations	None	
Radio Stations	None	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	None	
Electricity	Individual Generators	
Fuel		
Fuel Storage		
Housing	Local campground; Arctic Getaway Rental Cabins and Breakfast (678-4456); Boreal Lodging (678-4566); Wiseman Gold Camp B&B (678-3213 or 479-3213)	
Water & Sewage	Several homes have individual wells and septic tanks; others haul water and use outhouses. Individual generators are used for power; some residents use propane lights. The community has requested funds to develop a cooperative electric plant.	
Miscellaneous	Approximately 70% of the cabins in Wiseman are used only seasonally. The community has no state-operated schools. In 2002, the school, which operated in the community center, was closed because it could no longer meet the state's minimum enrollment. Resident children are home schooled.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

RESOURCES: PART TWO – EQUIPMENT

This part highlights the major resources and quantities of response-related equipment that may be available for the Interior Subarea. Summary information such as this will be valuable during spill response planning and especially during actual spill responses. The listing provides information on both local resources and those resources that may be available from outside the immediate area since a significant spill event would most likely require resources from other locations. For more detailed equipment inventories for the other regions of the state, consult the appropriate subarea contingency plan for the particular region. Also, see the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix I: Equipment*, for general information on Alaska.

Actual availability of equipment will depend upon contractual arrangements and agreements between the party owning the equipment and the party desiring to purchase or use the equipment. No prior permission or arrangement for the use of this equipment is implied or granted by the inclusion of any organization's equipment, whether federal, State, local, or privately-owned.

Contacts for Response Equipment

1. U.S. Government

U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage (NAVSUPSALV): NAVSUPSALV has a large oil spill response and salvage cache located and geared at offshore response. Spill Response Equipment requests for NAVSUPSALV support should be made through the Alaska RRT at 384-2968. Refer to the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix 1* for losing of NAVSUPSALV equipment. Website: www.supsalv.org/00C25_equipment.asp?destPage=00c25&pageId=25.1

Other Department of Defense (DOD) Spill Response Equipment: All requests for DOD assets shall be made through the FOSC. The FOSC will forward the request to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) D17 Command Center, who will liaison with ALCOM. Funding for all DOD assets will be provided through the OSLTF. If DOD assets are employed in a response, representatives from DOD shall be included in the incident command structure. Actual availability of equipment will depend on contractual arrangements and agreements between the party owning the equipment and the party desiring to purchase or use the equipment. No prior permission or arrangement for the use of this equipment is implied or granted by the inclusion of any organization's equipment, whether federal, state, local, or privately owned.

USCG-Maintained Spill Response Equipment: USCG owns and maintains several conex containers equipped with spill response equipment. Standard USCG equipment available for spill response is located in Anchorage, Homer, Dutch Harbor, as well as through other USCG Marine Safety Detachments. Equipment types and inventory at these locations are similar to the types and amount listed throughout the *Resources Section*. The equipment is intended as a "first-aid" emergency response measure, and is not intended to compete with commercial sources. Request for use of USCG pre-positioned emergency response equipment should be made to the contact listed in the below table (primary) or the USCG Seventeenth District Response Advisory Team (DRAT) (secondary) at 463-2807. Current inventories can be found on D-17 DRAT website: www.uscg.mil/d17/D17%20Divisions/drm/DRAT/DRATpage.asp

Coast Guard Contacts

Organization	Address	Phone
Sector Anchorage	PO Box 5800 JBER, AK 99505	428-4200
MSD Homer	104 E Pioneer Ave #2 Homer, AK 99603	235-3292
MSD Kodiak	326 Center Ave, Suite 107 Kodiak, AK 99615	486-5918
MSDS Unalaska	2387 Airport Beach Rd, Suite 102 Unalaska, AK 99685	581-3466

2. Industry and Spill Cooperatives

Industry and Spill Cooperatives Contacts

Organization	Addresss	Phone	Website
Alaska Chadux Corporation (ACC)	2347 Azurite Court Anchorage, AK 99507	348-2365	www.chadux.com
Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response Inc. (CISPRI)	PO Box 7314 Nikiski, AK 99635	776-5129	www.cispri.com
Alyeska Pipeline Service Company/Ship Escort Response Vessel System (APSC/SERVS)	PO Box 109 Valdez, AK 99686	834-6902	www.alyeska-pipe.com
Alaska Clean Seas	4720 Buisness Park Blvd #42 Anchorage, AK 99503	659-2405	www.alaskacleanseas.org
Southeast Alaska Petroleum Resource Organization	540 Water Street, Suite 201 Ketchikan, AK 99901	225-7002	www.seapro.org

A. COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT

1. VESSELS

A partial listing of towing companies within the state is provided below. The home ports of vessels are provided, but at anytime vessels maybe on contract at distant locations. Due to the relatively low number of in-region tug operators, it may be necessary to mobilize vessels from outside the subarea. USCG at Sector Anchorage (271-6700) can provide additional information regarding companies capable of providing river-towing resources. Subarea plans for other Alaskan regions may provide additional references.

Vessel Operators

Company	Types of Vessels	Home Port(s)	Coverage Area	Phone	Comments	Transport HazMat?
Inland Barge Service	Tug & Barge	Nenana, AK	Yukon River and its tributaries	832-5645		Unknown
Crowley Alaska, Inc.	Tugs, Barges, CATCOs	Anchorage, AK	Coastal Alaska – Prince William Sound to North Slope. Interior Alaska – along the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers.	278-4978	www.crowley.com/ Subsidiaries: Yukon Fuel Co., Northland Fuel, LLC, and Yutana Barge Lines, LLC	Yes
Northland Services	Tug & Barge	Anchorage, AK; Seattle, WA (HQ)	Central Alaska Anchorage Via Alaska Marine Lines on Tanana River to Fairbanks. Western Alaska to Dutch Harbor and north from Naknek, Bethel and Dillingham to Kotzebue. Southeast Alaska including Metlakatla, Prince of Wales Island, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Sitka and Juneau.	276-4030; 800-426-3113	www.northlandservicesinc.com	Yes
Yutana Barge Line	Tug & Barge	Nenana, AK and St. Michael, AK	Yukon and Tanana Rivers	832-5505; 923-3271	Subsidiary of Crowley Alaska, Inc. (see above)	Yes

2. BOOM EQUIPMENT

Boom Inventory

Owner	Location	Type/Size	Length (ft)	Lbs/ft est.*	Design Use	Contact
Commercial vessels operating on the Yukon River and tributaries should have adequate boom to contain spills originating from their vessels. Additional commercially available boom will be supplied by the responsible party or will need to be contracted from vendors in other regions of the state.						

3. SKIMMERS

Skimmer Inventory

Owner	Location	Contact	Type	Qty	Capacity bbl/hr	20% Capacity Derated	12 hr rRecovery Derated bbls	24 hr Recovery Derated bbls

4. MISCELLANEOUS

Specialty Equipment

Category	Vendor	Description	Location	Contact
Ore Containers	Lynden Inc.	12 ft & 18 ft	Anchorage	
Camp/Lodging Equipment	Bering Marine	ATCO Units (for lodging, offices, storage, kitchen/diner, lavatory/shower etc.)	Anchorage	
Sorbents	Arctic Fire & Safety		Fairbanks	452-7806
Liners	Alaska Tent & Tarp		Fairbanks	456-6328 / 456-5501
Vacuum Trucks	Inland Petroservice		Fairbanks	451-1905 / 456-1919
Level B Personnel	Inland Petroservice		Fairbanks	451-1905 / 456-1919

B. NON-COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT

1. USCG MAINTAINED SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the predesignated FOSC for oil spills and chemical releases in the Inland Zone which encompasses all lands, rivers, streams, and drainages within Alaska's Interior Subarea. However, USCG is better trained and equipped for responses on water. The EPA and USCG have a Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) that delineates agency and FOSC responsibilities and allows for the EPA to request resources (personnel and equipment) from the USCG for spill response in the Interior Subarea. USCG resources would be particularly valuable to a response to a spill in the waters of the Yukon River and its tributaries. Annex K of the *Unified Plan* includes a copy of the referenced MOU.

Neither the USCG nor the EPA have spill response equipment pre-staged in the Interior Subarea. Equipment would be mobilized from Anchorage (for USCG or EPA) or other locations in Alaska. Current equipment inventory information can be obtained by contacting the Sector Anchorage Response Department at 271-6700 or District Seventeen DRAT at 463-2807.

Standard USCG equipment that may be available for spill response includes the following:

- Anchoring systems
- Generators
- Pumps
- Containment boom
- Sorbent material
- Portable storage containers
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Vessels (various design)

Contact the offices listed above for specific equipment availability and mobilization options. Generally, government transportation is not available, and commercial vendors will need to be contracted for equipment transport.

2. STATE MAINTAINED SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Community Spill Response Agreements (CSRA): The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) has entered into formal agreements with communities in Alaska whereby the community may be requested to take initial response actions for a spill in the local area. ADEC will reimburse the community for costs incurred in responding to the spill, including containment and recovery actions, except when the community is responsible for the spill. These local response agreements are intended to maximize the use of existing local resources, provide proper reimbursement, and, where appropriate, provide training in the use of response equipment. In the Interior Subarea, Fairbanks is the only community with a signed CSRA.

CSRA Communities

Community with CSRA	Community Contact	
	Title	Phone
Fairbanks North Star Borough	Emergency Manager	459-1219

Spill Response Containers: ADEC, as the State of Alaska’s lead agency for responses to oil and hazardous substance spills, has developed a network of response equipment packages positioned in at-risk areas throughout the state. Many Alaskan communities are isolated from the larger population centers and the spill response equipment that is likely to be available there. This is especially true in Interior Alaska where many communities are widely separated and reached only by vessel or airplane. To enhance the State’s response capability and to assist these remote communities, ADEC has pre-staged across the state packages of spill response materials and equipment stored in steel containers of the “conex” type, which are air transportable. In the Interior Subarea, ADEC positioned spill response containers in Fairbanks, Galena and at Pump Station 5 of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. These local equipment response packages provide an immediate on-site response capability that can be accessed by trained personnel in a timely manner. Most of the packages are designed to assist in the initial response and cleanup of nonpersistent oil spills in harbor areas. The tables below provide a listing conex contacts and a list of materials and gear typically stored within a conex.

ADEC Conex Contact Information		
Conex Location	Contact Title	Phone
Fairbanks (610 University Ave)	ADEC NART on-duty staff	451-2121
Fairbanks (DOTPF Yard)	ADEC NART on-duty staff	451-2121
Coldfoot	ADEC NART on-duty staff	451-2121
Delta Junction	ADEC NART on-duty staff	451-2121
Galena	Galena Airport Manager	656-1236
Pump Station 5	Alyeska Pipeline Service Company	450-5598

Spill Response Container Inventory <i>(listed are the typical contents stored within a conex, but the inventory of each conex may vary)</i>	
Description	Quantity
Containment Boom (with towing bridle assembly)	1 25-ft section; 2-50ft sections
Boom Support Equipment (anchors, chains, rope, snap hooks)	assorted
85-gallon overpack drums	2
85 gallon drum liners	30
Standard drum plug wrench (min. 15” in length)	1
100’ x 100’ 20 mil plastic liner	1
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	assorted
Static resistant sorbent pads	2 bundles
Oil sorbent sheets (bundles)	10 bundles
Oil sorbent boom (bundles)	4 bundles
Loose absorbent material	2 bags
Sorbent pad hand wringer - rustproof, steel frame	1
500 gallon storage tank, poethylene, skid mounted	1
Tools (shovels, sledge hammer, rebar)	assorted

Additional ADEC Conex Contents:	
ADEC conex at DOTPF yard (Fairbanks):	
100’ x 100’ 20 mil plastic liners	7
22 mil liners (60’ x 60’)	2
500-gallon storage tanks, polyethylene, skid-mounted	5
ADEC Conexes (2) at Fairbanks Response Warehouse:	
5” boom	10 bundles
Sorbent pads	20 bundles
85-gallon overpack containers	
Assorted response equipment	

C. INDUSTRY/SPILL COOPERATIVE EQUIPMENT

There is not an organized spill response cooperative in the Alaska Interior Subarea.

In the event of a significant spill, spill response cooperative/organizations from nearby regions may be able to provide equipment and/or personnel.

Equipment may also be available from large industry operators in the Interior Subarea (e.g. Alyeska Pipeline Service, Alaska Railroad). In addition, all “Facility Response Plan” (FRP) -required facilities will have access to spill response equipment. The large highway and river transportation companies will have access to response equipment for use in the event of a spill for which they are responsible.

The above mentioned industries/companies may serve as effective resources for either supplying equipment or recommending equipment suppliers/vendors.

RESOURCES: PART THREE – INFORMATION DIRECTORY

A. AIRPORT AND AIR SERVICES

The first table below provides a brief information listing of airports and landing strips in the Interior Subarea. The websites listed below can offer a much wider array of information and airport details, including diagrams and aerial photos, in some cases. The second table below offers a listing of aircraft companies operating in the Interior Subarea. For current runway status, refer to the latest edition of the AK Supplement to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) flight information publication. Additional local information may be available by checking specific community information located in *Part One- Community Profiles* of this section, or by contacting the local community directly.

Websites Providing Aviation/Airport Information: At the Air Line Data for the Well Informed website, by Data Base Products, information and links (often to www.airnav.com) are provided for airports, including seaplane landing spaces, throughout the State of Alaska: www.airlinedata.com

The airnav.com website offers information and useful details on various airport aspects and services availability: www.airnav.com/airports/

The GCR & Associates, inc. website provides unedited information with data derived from the National Flight Data Center FAA Airport Master Record (Form 5010): www.gcr1.com/5010web/

The Alaska DOT provides rural airport information, including a link to diagrams and aerial photos of selected airports: www.dot.state.ak.us/stwdav/index.shtml

The Federal Aviation Administration Alaska Region website offers airport diagrams and aerial photographs: www.faa.gov/airports/alaskan/

Airports/Landing Strips within Interior Subarea

Location	Runway Length (feet)	Runway Composition; Lighting	Emergency Fuel	Attendance/Phone
Allakaket	4,000	Gravel, Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Anderson/Clear	4,000	Asphalt	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Anderson/Clear (<i>Clear Sky Lodge</i>) – Privately owned	2,500	Turf-Dirt-P	No	Unattended; 582-2251
Arctic Village	4,500	Gravel	No	Unattended; 587-5523
Beaver	3,950	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Bettles	5,190	Gravel; Lights	Yes	Unattended; 451-5230
Birch Creek	4,000	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Black Rapids	2,250	Turf-Grave	No	Unattended; 883-3217
Boundary	2,530	Gravel	No	Unattended; 883-5128
Cantwell	2,080	Turf-Dirt	Yes	Unattended; 768-2143
Cantwell (<i>Golden North Airfield</i>) Privately owned	2,095	Gravel	Yes	Unattended; 768-2162
Central	2,700	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5276
Chalkyitsik	4,000	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Chandalar Camp (<i>Chandalar Shelf</i>)	2,600	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-2207
Chandalar Lake	3,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-2207

Location	Runway Length (feet)	Runway Composition; Lighting	Emergency Fuel	Attendance/Phone
Chena Hot Springs	3,669	Gravel	Yes	Attended; 451-8104
Chicken	2,050	Gravel-Dirt	No	Unattended; 883-5128
Circle	2,979	Gravel	Yes	Unattended; 451-5230
Circle Hot Springs	3,650	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5276
Coldfoot	4,001	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-2207
Delta Junction (<i>Delta Airmotive</i>) - Private	2,400	Gravel	No	Unattended
Delta Junction(<i>Delta Junction</i>)	2,500	Gravel	No	Unattended; 895-4876
Delta Junction (<i>Delta Dave's</i>) - Private	2,350	Turf	No	895-4887
Delta Junction (<i>Remington Field</i>) - Private	1,800	Turf	No	Unattended
Delta Junction (<i>Cherokee</i>) - Private	2,600	Turf	No	Unattended; 895-5160
Delta Junction (<i>Wingsong Estates</i>) - Private	2,380	Turf	No	Unattended; 895-1962
Delta Junction (<i>Arctic Angel</i>) - Private	2,800	Gravel	No	Attended (Dawn-2100); 895-1005
Delta Junction (<i>Buffalo Row Heli-Port</i>) - Private	300 x 300	Gravel	No	Unattended; 895-4663
Delta Junction (<i>Trophy Lodge Heli-Port</i>) - Private	300 x 300	Gravel	No	Unattended; 895-4663
Delta Junction (<i>All West</i>) - Private	5,500	Turf	No	Unattended; 895-9800
Delta Junction (<i>Pogo Mine Airstrip</i>) - Private	3,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 895-2685
Eagle	3,600	Gravel	No	Unattended; 883-5128
Eielson Air Force Base – Military Use	14,530	Concrete; Lights	Yes	Attended; 377-3201
Fairbanks International (<i>4 runways</i>)	11,800 6,501 2,900 5,400	Asphalt; Lights Asphalt; Lights Gravel Water	Yes	Attended; 474-2500
Fairbanks (<i>Chena River</i>) - Private	3,000	Water	No	Unattended
Fairbanks (<i>Chena Marina</i>) - Private	4,000 4,700	Water Gravel	No	Attended (0800-1900); 479-2141
Fairbanks (<i>Tundra Copter Heli- port</i>) - Private	150 x 100	Asphalt	No	Attended; 474-0394
Fairbanks (<i>Lakloey Air Park</i>) - Private	4,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 488-1724
Fairbanks (<i>Hardrock Field</i>) - Private	1,600 1,410	Turf Turf	No	Unattended; 455-6472
Fairbanks (<i>Metro Field</i>) - Private	4,600	Asphalt/Gravel	No	Unattended; 452-5191
Fairbanks (<i>Dalrymple's</i>) - Private	2,400	Turf	No	Unattended; 488-7
Fairbanks (<i>Moen's Ranch</i>) - Private	1,320	Turf	No	Unattended; 488-4236
Fairbanks (<i>Gold King Creek</i>) - Private	2,558	Gravel-Dirt	No	Unattended; 451-5250

Location	Runway Length (feet)	Runway Composition; Lighting	Emergency Fuel	Attendance/Phone
Fairbanks (<i>Tolovana Hot Springs</i>) - Private	1,500	Dirt	No	Unattended; 455-6706
Fort Greely (<i>Allen AAF</i>) – Military Use (<i>3 runways</i>)	4,077 6,115 9,000	Asphalt; Lights	No	Attended (M-F 1715-0900); 873-4171
Fort Wainwright (<i>Wainwright AS</i>) – <i>Military Use</i>	3,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 552-4400
Fort Wainwright (<i>Blair Lake</i>) – Military Use	1,530	Turf	No	Unattended; 353-6320
Fort Wainwright (<i>Clear Creek</i>) – Military Use	3,988	Turf	No	Unattended; 353-6320
Fort Yukon	5,000	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Galena (<i>Edward G. Pitka Sr.</i>)	7,254 2,786	Asphalt; Lights Gravel; Lights	Yes	Attended (M-F 0800-1700); 656-1236
Healy (<i>Healy River</i>)	2,912	Asphalt	No	Unattended; 451-5280
Healy (<i>ERA Denali</i>) - Heli-Port - Private	20 x 20	Wood	No	Attended (May-Sept 0800-1800); 550-8600
Hughes	3,400	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Huslia	4,000	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Kaltag	3,900	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Kantishna (<i>Stampede</i>) Denali NPS	1,960	Turf	No	Unattended; 683-9581
Kantishna - ADOTPF	1,950	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5280
Koyukuk	4,000	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Manley Hot Springs	3,400	Turf-Dirt; Lights	Yes	Unattended; 451-2207
McKinley Park (<i>McKinley National Park</i>) - Private	3,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 683-9581
McKinley Park (Denali) - Private	4,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 748-2800
Minto (<i>Minto Al Wright</i>)	2,400	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-2207
Nenana	4,600 2,520	Asphalt Turf	No	Attended (M-F 0800-1700); 832-5501
North Pole (<i>Bradley Sky Ranch</i>) - Private	4,100	Gravel	No	Attended (daylight hours); 488-9792
North Pole (<i>Scotts</i>) – Private	1,050	Turf	No	Unattended; 488-5352
North Pole (<i>Lakewood</i>) – Private	1,600	Turf	No	Unattended; 488-7336
North Pole (<i>Howards</i>) - Private	1,800	Dirt	No	Unattended; 488-6869
North Pole (<i>Timber Trails</i>) - Private	2,450	Turf	No	Unattended; 488-5698
North Pole (<i>Airway</i>) - Private	2,550	Gravel	No	Unattended; 488-6822
North Pole (<i>Greg’N Sage</i>) – Private	1,800	Turf	No	Irregularly attended; 488-1593
Nulato	4,000	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Rampart	3,500	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Ruby	4,000	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5217
Stevens Village	4,000	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Summit	3,840	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5280
Tanana(<i>Ralph Calhoun Memorial</i>)	4,400	Gravel; Lights	Yes	Unattended; 451-5230
Tanana (<i>Art Z</i>) - Private	2,000	Turf	No	Unattended; 479-6152

Location	Runway Length (feet)	Runway Composition; Lighting	Emergency Fuel	Attendance/Phone
Venetie	4,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 849-8165
Wiseman	2,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-2207

Air Service Companies Available For Transportation: A listing of air service companies providing service to a specific community is located in the profile of each community, which is presented in *Part One – Community Profiles* at the beginning of this section. This information is extracted from the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Database: www.commerce.alaska.gov/cra/DCRAExternal/

Air Service Companies

Company	Service Areas	Phone	Capabilities
40-Mile Air	Fairbanks & Delta Junction	883-5191	Passenger Service
ACE Air Cargo	Fairbanks & Galena	334-5100	Cargo Service
Air Arctic	Galena	1-877-474-3550	Passenger Service
Air North	Fairbanks	1-800-661-0407	Charter & Cargo Service
Alaska Airlines	Fairbanks	1-800-252-7522	Passenger Service
Condor Airlines	Fairbanks	1-866-960-7915	Passenger Service (seasonal)
Delta Air Lines	Fairbanks	1-800-221-1212	Passenger Service (seasonal)
Ravn Air (Formerly ERA)	Fairbanks	248-4422	Passenger Service
Everts Air Alaska	Fairbanks & Galena	243-0009	Passenger & Cargo Service
Golden Eagle Outfitters	Delta Junction	388-5968	Charter Service
Japan Airlines	Fairbanks	1-800-525-3663	Passenger Service (seasonal)
Korean Air	Fairbanks		Passenger Service (seasonal)
Lufthansa Cargo	Fairbanks	1-800-542-2746	Cargo Service
Northern Air Cargo	Fairbanks & Galena	1-800-727-2141	Cargo Service
Security Aviation	Galena	248-2677	Cargo Service
Tanana Air Service	Fairbanks & Galena	524-3330	Cargo Service
Tundra Copters	Fairbanks	474-0429	Charter Service
United Airlines	Fairbanks	1-800-864-8331	Passenger Service (seasonal)
Warbelow's Air Ventures	Fairbanks & Galena	474-0518	Charter Service
Wright Air Service	Fairbanks	474-0502	Charter Service

B. OILED OR POTENTIALLY OILED WILDLIFE

Guidance for determining how to deal with oiled or potentially-oiled wildlife is found in the *Unified Plan, Annex G, Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska* (Guidelines). For example, the Guidelines include contact information for wildlife resource agencies by wildlife species (Appendix 26); information on factors that need to be considered when determining when to begin and end a wildlife capture and treatment program (Appendix 1); permits and/or authorization required for wildlife response activities (Appendix 16); entities in Alaska with equipment and materials stockpiled for wildlife response activities (Appendix 21); and checklists for requesting authorization to conduct wildlife deterrence and/or wildlife capture, stabilization, transportation and treatment (Appendices 24 & 25).

Questions regarding oiled or potentially-oiled wildlife preparedness and response activities should be directed to:

U.S. Department of the Interior.....271-5011
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance

U.S. Department of Commerce.....271-5006
National Marine Fisheries Service

Alaska Department of Fish and Game.....267-2342
 Tony Hollis (Fairbanks area).....459-7256
 Don Young (Fairbanks area).....459-7233

C. CONTRACTORS: BOA AND TERM

1. FEDERAL BASIC ORDERING AGREEMENT (BOA) CONTRACTORS

EPA and USCG maintain Basic Ordering Agreements (BOAs) with contractors for providing services, supplies, and equipment to contain, cleanup, and/or mitigate the harmful effects of spilled petroleum products and hazardous substances during emergencies. Only authorized Contracting Officers or the FOSC may issue Delivery Orders under a BOA. Requests for information regarding BOAs should be made through the FOSC.

2. STATE TERM CONTRACTORS

ADEC maintains “term” contracts with several companies and consulting firms for providing needed expertise and assistance during responses to oils spills and hazardous substance releases. These contracts can be activated by the issuance of a Notice To Proceed by the ADEC Contract Manager or the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC). Refer to the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix III, Tab X* for a listing of the companies holding a term contract with the State of Alaska.

D. HISTORIC PROPERTIES PROTECTION

Guidance for ensuring that preparedness and emergency response activities account for historic properties protection is provided in the *Alaska Implementation Guidelines for Federal On-Scene Coordinators for the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan*. This document is available on the Alaska RRT website at www.alaskarrt.org/files/AK_Implementation_Guidelines.pdf. For example, Attachment 5 of the guidelines outlines the procedure for Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC) to determine when to activate a Historic Properties Specialist following an oil discharge or hazardous substance release.

Questions about historic properties preparedness and response activities should be directed to:

Alaska Department of Natural Resources.....269-8721
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

U.S. Department of the Interior.....271-5011

Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance

Refer to the *Unified Plan, Annex M* for historical and cultural resource information.

E. EMERGENCY SERVICES/MANAGERS

Emergency phone numbers for police, fire, and medical for each town and village in the Interior Subarea are listed together in the *Response Section* and individually by village/city at the beginning of this section in *Part One – Community Profiles*. A statewide listing of emergency manager is available in the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix II, Tab T*.

Borough Emergency Management

Fairbanks North Star Borough, Emergency Operations Department.....459-1481
Denali Borough (*no assigned office*)..... 683-1399

Alaska State Troopers

Cantwell.....768-2202; 768-2203 (fax)
Delta Junction.....895-4800; 895-4026 (fax)
Fairbanks.....451-5100; 451-3002 (fax)
Galena.....656-1233; 656-1530 (fax)
Healy.....683-2232; 683-2231 (fax)
Nenana.....832-5554; 832-5425 (fax)

F. FISHING FLEETS AND ORGANIZATIONS

The Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association is the only formal organized fishing fleet/organization in the Interior Subarea.

Fisheries Associations

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax
Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association	725 Christensen Drive Suite 3-B Anchorage, AK 99501	272-3141 1-877-999-8566	272-3142

G. GOVERNMENT CONTACTS AND INFORMATION

Federal

All pertinent emergency response contact information for U.S. government offices is provided at the beginning of this plan in the *Response Section*. For questions specifically concerning this plan and federal involvement, contact the following:

Environmental Protection Agency.....271-3414; 271-1274 (fax)
USCG Sector Anchorage.....428-4200; 428-4218 (fax)

State

All pertinent emergency response contact information for State of Alaska government offices is provided at the beginning of this plan in the *Response Section*. For questions specifically concerning this plan and State involvement, contact the following:

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.....269-7682; 269-7648 (fax)

Local

Local government information can be found by consulting *Part One – Community Profiles* of this section.

Information on Native organizations and Tribal governments can be found in the community profiles as well as in this part at subpart *N. Native Organizations and Federally-Recognized Tribes*.

For general information concerning the development of this plan and specific government involvement, please refer to the *Background Section* of this plan.

H. HOSPITALS

There are multiple smaller clinics and medical facilities in Fairbanks and North Pole. In addition, many communities have local clinics; see *Part One – Community Profiles*, above, for medical resources available in each community. For oil or chemically contaminated victims, check immediately with hospital for any pre-decontamination requirements.

Hospitals within the Interior Subarea

Facility	Location	Capacity	Phone
Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (Banner Health)	Fairbanks	152 beds. Major hospital – Can treat most emergencies, but will transfer to Anchorage or Seattle as needed. The facility has the capacity to decontaminate up to 250 patients in three hours during a hazardous contamination event.	452-8181
Bassett Army Hospital	Fort Wainwright	42 beds. Military hospital.	353-5418

I. INTAKE WATER USE FACILITIES

Refer to the *Sensitive Areas Section* of this plan for specific water intake and use facilities.

J. NOT USED

K. NOT USED

L. LABORATORIES

For a statewide listing of laboratories, refer to the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix III, Tab K*.

M. MEDIA

Outlet	Address	Phone	Fax
Wire Services			
Associated Press	750 W 2nd Ave, Suite 102 Anchorage, AK 99501	272-7549	274-2189
Reuters	3400 Purdue Street Anchorage, AK 99508	349-4588	349-4589
Newspapers			
Alaska Dispatch News	300 W. 31 st Ave. Anchorage, AK 99503	257-4200 257-4305	
Delta Wind	P.O. Box 986 Delta Junction, AK 99737	895-5115	895-5116
Eielson Goldpanner	427 E 5th Avenue North Pole AK 99705	377-3107	
The Ester Republic	P.O. Box 24 Ester, AK 99725	451-0636	
Fairbanks Daily News Miner	200 N Cushman Street Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-7572	452-7917
Mukluk News	90 Midnight Sun Drive Tok, AK 99780	883-2571	
North Pole Sentinel	427 E 5th Avenue North Pole AK 99705		
UAF Sun Star	P.O. Box 756640 Fairbanks, AK 99775-6640	474-5078	
Valley News	128 Aspen Anderson AK 99744		
Television- Fairbanks & Interior Stations			
KATN TV (Channel 2, 18; ABC)	516 2 nd Avenue, Suite 400 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-2125	
KFXF- TV (Channel 7, 22; FOX)	3650 Braddock St., Suite 1 Fairbanks, AK 99508	452-3697	456-3428
KJNP- TV (Channel 4; Independent)	P.O. Box 56359 North Pole, AK 99705-1359	488-2216	488-5246
KTVF-TV (Channel 11; NBC)	3530 International Street Fairbanks, AK 99701	458-1800 452-5123	452-5120 452-5124
K13XD – TV Channel 13, CBS)	3650 Braddock St. Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-3697	
KUAC-TV (Alaska One) (Channel 9; PBS)	312 Tanana Drive, Suite 202 Fairbanks, AK 99775	474-7491	474-5064
Radio- Fairbanks & Interior Stations			
Gwandack Radio	1993 E. 3 rd Avenue Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-8255	
KIAM-AM	409 E 1 st Nenana, AK 99760	832-5426	
KIYU 910 AM/97.1 FM	Galena, AK	656-1488	656-1734
KJNP	P.O. Box 56359 North Pole, AK 99705	488-2216	488-5246
KSUA-FM	UAF Fairbanks, AK	474-7054	474-6314

Outlet	Address	Phone	Fax
KUAC-FM	P.O. Box 755620 Fairbanks, AK 99775-5620	474-7491	474-5064
KXLR-FM, KWLF-FM, KTDZ-FM, KWDD-FM, KUWL-FM, KFAR-AM, KCBF-AM	Last Frontier Mediactive 819 1 st Avenue, Suite A Fairbanks, AK 99701	451-5910	451-5999
K204GE-FM	Radio Nueva Vida Network		
KRFF-FM	Athabaskan Fiddlers Association 1010 College Rd, Fairbanks AK 99701	374-9777	374-9077
K220IV (KHRI)-FM, KZVV-FM	Educational Media Foundation		
KQHE – FM	Little Flower Ministries P.O. Box 81476 Fairbanks, AK 99708	451-4868	
KYSC-FM, KDJF-FM	Tanana Valley Radio LLC 3650 Braddock Street, Suite 2 Fairbanks, AK 99701	374-1504	
KJNP-FM, KJNP-AM	Evangelistic Alaska Missionary Fellowship P.O. Box 56359 North Pole, AK 99705-1359	488-2216	
KIAK-FM, KAKQ-FM, KKED-FM, KFBX-AM	iHeart Media 546 Ninth Ave. Fairbanks, AK 99701	450-1000	450-1092
KDFJ-FM	Hope Chapel, Inc. 3525 Industrial Ave. Fairbanks, AK 99701	457-2267	
KIAM-AM	Voice for Christ Ministries, Inc. P.O. Box 474 Nenana, AK 99760	832-5426	
Military Publications			
Alaska Post (newspaper; serving all AK military)	1060 Gaffney Road, #5900, Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-5900	353-6780	

N. NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Regional Native Corporation

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Ahtna, Incorporated	PO Box 649 Glennallen, AK 99588	822-3476	822-3495	www.ahtna-inc.com manderson@ahtna.net
Doyon, Limited	One Doyon Place #300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000	459-2060	www.doyon.com info@doyon.com

Regional Tribal Organizations/Consortiums

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments	PO Box 30 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2587	662-3333	www.catg.org
Tanana Chiefs Conference	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251	459-3850	www.tananachiefs.org info@tananachiefs.org

Other Regional Native Organizations

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Denakkanaaga, Inc.	299 1 st Avenue Fairbanks, AK 99701	451-4820	451-17976	www.denakkanaaga.com anakanga@polarnet.com
Fairbanks Native Association	605 Hughes Ave, Suite 100 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-1648	456-4148	www.fairbanksnative.org

Refer to the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Tab 1* for a complete listing of Native corporations in the state.

The Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development located in Anchorage (563-1073) maintains a complete listing of villages and village corporations associated with the Municipal Lands Trustee (MLT) Program.

FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED TRIBES IN THE INTERIOR SUBAREA:

The table below provides the names and contact information for the Federally-Recognized Tribes in the Interior Subarea. A list of all federally-recognized tribes in Alaska and their contact information is posted at the Alaska Regional Response Team website: www.alaskarrt.org

For additional tribal information, visit the following websites:

EPA Region 10 Tribal Program: www.yosemite.epa.gov/r10/tribal.NSF

Bureau of Indian Affairs: www.bia.gov/index.htm

Tribe	Address	Phone	Fax
Alatna Village	P.O. Box 70 Alatna, AK 99720	968-2261	968-2305
Allakaket Village	P.O. Box 50 Allakaket, AK 99720	968-2237	968-2233
Village of Arctic Village	P.O. Box 22069 Arctic Village, AK 99722	587-5523	587-5128
Beaver Village	P.O. Box 24029 Beaver, AK 99724	628-6126	628-6815
Birch Creek Tribe	P.O. Box 71372 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	221-2211	221-2312
Native Village of Cantwell	P.O. Box 94 Cantwell, AK 99729	768-2591	768-1111
Chalkyitsik Village	P.O. Box 57 Chalkyitsik, AK 99788	848-8117	848-8986
Circle Native Community	P.O. Box 89 Circle, AK 99733	773-2822	773-2823
Village of Dot Lake	P.O. Box 2279 Dot Lake, AK 99737-2279	882-2695	882-5558
Native Village of Eagle	P.O. Box 19 Eagle, AK 99738	547-2281	547-2318
Evansville Tribal Council	P.O. Box 26087 Bettles Field, AK 99726	692-5005	692-5006
Native Village of Fort Yukon	P.O. Box 126 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2581	662-2222
Galena Village (Louden Tribal Council)	P100 Tiger Highway Galena, AK 99741	656-1711	656-1716

Tribe	Address	Phone	Fax
Mendas Cha [~] ag Tribe (Healy Lake)	P.O. Box 73158 Fairbanks, AK 99707	876-5018	479-0639
Hut'odleekkaakk'et Tribe (Hughes Village Council)	P.O. Box 45029 Hughes, AK 99745	889-2239	889-2252
Huslia Tribal Council	P.O. Box 70 Huslia, AK 99746	829-2294	829-2214
Village of Kaltag	P.O. Box 129 Kaltag, AK 99748	534-2224	534-2299
Koyukuk Tribal Council	P.O. Box 109 Koyukuk, AK 99754	927-2253	927-2220
Manley Village Council	P.O. Box 105 Manley, AK 99756	672-3177	672-3200
Native Village of Minto	P.O. Box 58026 Minto, AK 99758	798-7112	798-7627
Nenana Native Association	P.O. Box 356 Nenana, AK 99760	832-5461	832-1077
Nulato Tribal Council	P.O. Box 65049 Nulato, AK 99765-0049	898-2339	898-2207
Rampart Village Council	P.O. Box 29 Rampart, AK 99767	358-3312	358-3115
Native Village of Ruby	P.O. Box 210 Ruby, AK 99768	468-4479	468-4474
Stevens Village IRA Council	P.O. Box 74012 Stevens Village, AK 99774	478-7228	478-7229
Native Village of Tanana	P.O. Box 77130 Tanana, AK 99777	366-7160	366-7195
Venetie Tribal Government	P.O. Box 81080 Venetie, AK 99781	849-8165	849-8097

O. ORGANIZATIONS: ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, AND VOLUNTEER

Environmental:

Refer to the Environmental Interest Groups (statewide) listing in *the Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix III, Tab M* for a statewide list with contact information of environmental organizations, including the following specific to Interior Alaska:

Interior Environmental Interest Groups

Name	Location	Phone	Fax
Interior Alaska Land Trust	Fairbanks, AK	451-0737	
Northern Alaska Environmental Center	Fairbanks, AK	452-5021	452-3100
Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council	Fairbanks, AK	451-2530	451-2534

Health:

Refer to the Environmental Interest Groups (statewide) listing in *the Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix III, Tab M* for a statewide list with contact information of health and healthcare organizations.

Volunteer:

Refer to the Volunteer Organizations listing in the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix III, Tab R* for a statewide listing of applicable organizations.

P. PORT AUTHORITIES, HARBOR MASTERS, AND MARINE PILOTS

Port Authorities & Harbor Masters: The Interior Subarea has only one community with a port authority, the city of Nenana. Many villages along the Yukon River have receiving facilities for barges delivering fuel and supplies. See Part 4 of this section for village points of contact for information regarding docking facilities.

Location	Contact	Phone
Nenana	Port Authority	832-5441

Marine Pilot Associations: There are no Marine Pilot Associations listed for the Interior Subarea. A statewide listing of marine pilot associations is available in the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix III, Tab F*.

Q. NOT USED

R. RESPONSE AGREEMENTS

STATE AND LOCAL

- **Community Spill Response Agreements (CSRA):** ADEC has CSRAs with has over forty boroughs and municipalities across Alaska. The CSRA allow ADEC to reimburse local governments for spill response activities undertaken at the request of the SOSC. (ADEC can activate a “generic” agreement in emergency response situations to allow for the reimbursement of communities that lack a signed CSRA.) In the Interior Subarea, ADEC has signed agreements with the Fairbanks North Star Borough.
- **Local Spill Response Equipment Containers:** ADEC has identified over forty strategic locations throughout Alaska for the pre-placement of spill response equipment caches and has worked with local communities to position them. In the Interior Subarea, ADEC has placed an equipment container in Fairbanks, Galena and at Pump Station 5 of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. A listing of equipment typically contained in a conex is available above in *Part Two – Equipment, Non-Commercially Available Equipment*.
- **Hazardous Materials Response:** Since few communities have the financial or personnel resources to maintain a Level A/Level B hazardous materials response team, ADEC has entered into agreements with the Municipality of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, City of Kodiak, City of Ketchikan and City & Borough of Juneau to have their hazmat teams respond to incidents outside of their jurisdiction when practicable. Further information on these agreements in the *Hazmat Section* of this plan.

STATE AND FEDERAL

State and federal agencies have signed agreements supporting the cooperative efforts they will take with each other during an emergency response to an oil spill or hazmat release. These agreements may establish jurisdictional boundaries, outline responsibilities, clarify roles, and/or specify conditions of support. Copies of these Memorandums of Understanding and Memorandums of Agreement can be found in the *Unified Plan, Annex K*.

S. SALVAGE AND TOWING COMPANIES (MARINE & RIVER OPERATIONS)

SALVAGE & DIVING

Currently, there is only one salvage company listed for the Interior Subarea. The following companies may be mobilized from other regions of the state to provide diving and salvage services:

Salvage & Diving Companies of Alaska

Company	Location	Phone	BOA?	Capabilities
Alaska Commercial Divers	Ketchikan	247-0771	Yes	Diving and salvage
Alaska Divers & Underwater Salvage	Anchorage	694-0515	No	Diving and salvage
PENCO (American Marine Corporation)	Anchorage	562-5420	Yes	Diving, construction, towing, and salvage
Inlet Offshore Divers	Anchorage	563-9060	Yes	Diving and salvage
Resolve-Magone Marine Services (Alaska), Inc.	Dutch Harbor	581-1400	Yes	Diving, salvage, towing, support vessels
R&R Diving	Valdez	835-2199	Yes	Diving and salvage
Test the Waters	North Pole	490-4444	No	Diving and salvage

TOWING

USCG maintains a list of companies capable of providing marine towing resources; contact USCG Sector at 428-4200 for the statewide list. The following companies operate in the Interior Subarea.

Interior Towing Companies

Towing Companies	Location	Phone
Inland Barge Service	Nenana	832-5645
Crowley Marine Services	Nenana	832-5505

T. FEDERAL & STATE NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEE EMERGENCY CONTACTS

A current list of State and Federal natural Resource Trustees is available on the ARRT web site at www.alaskarrrt.org under "Members and Contacts."

U. NOT USED

V. VEHICLES

See the local Phone Book/Yellow Pages for up-to-date listings of companies that commercially rent or lease trucks and automobiles. Also refer to *Part One: Community Profiles* for additional information that may be available for a specific town or village, including the possibility of local heavy equipment availability.

Trucking Companies Operating in the Interior Subarea

Company	Phone	Location	Equipment Capabilities
A-1 Recovery	452-4940	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Airland Transport	456-2496	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Alaska West Express	452-4355	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling, Motor Fright & Liquid/Dry Bulk
Avis Ren-A- Car	474-0900	Fairbanks	General Renting
Becker Trucking	457-2961	Fairbanks	Dump & Contract Hauling
Big State Logistics	452-8600	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling, Motor Freight & Liquid/Dry Bulk
Black Gold Express	490-3222	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Carlile Transportation Systems	451-7155	Fairbanks	Motor Freight & Liquid/Dry Bulk
CJ Dew It	488-3861	North Pole	Dump
Consolidated Freightways	474-0701	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
CSX Lines of Alaska	456-7704	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Four Star Terminals Inc	474-9050	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Goldstream Valley Construction	455-6250	Fairbanks	Dump
Great North Pilot Car Service	488-5006	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Hertz Rent-A-Car	452-4444	Fairbanks	General Renting
Husky Haulers	458-8600	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
J K Trucking	588-6390	Fairbanks	Contract Hauling
Jazper Enterprises Ltd	452-1251	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Johnson Trucking Inc	479-2642	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling & Liquid/Dry Bulk
Lynden Transport Inc	456-5535	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling & Motor Freight
McKinley Motors	451-4488	Fairbanks	General Renting
Midnight Sun Enterprises	452-2619	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling & Motor Freight
Midnight Sun Transportation	474-9225	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Northstar Trucking Inc	374-5075	Fairbanks	Contract Hauling & Dump
Pacific Alaska Freightways	452-7971	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Payless Car Rental Inc	474-0177	Fairbanks	General Renting
Rainer Equipment	457-2000	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Roadrunner Expediting	457-2182	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Rocha Transport Inc	452-5090	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Sourdough Express Inc	452-1181	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Sterling Western Star of Alaska	479-0834	North Pole	Motor Freight
Totem Ocean Trailer Express	452-1022	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
U-Haul Co	459-0374 488-5551	Fairbanks North Pole	General Renting
Viking Freight Systems Inc	456-1847	Fairbanks	Motor Freight

Company	Phone	Location	Equipment Capabilities
Weaver Brothers Inc	456-7704	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
WTW Trucking	452-5905	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling

W. WEATHER SERVICE

The National Weather Service (NWS), which is an agency of the NOAA, can provides current and forecast weather for the Alaska. In addition, river level forecasts are available for some rivers and streams.

National Weather Service for Interior Alaska

Agency	Phone
Alaska Weather Information Line	800-472-0391 (Statewide); 458-3745
Fairbanks Forecast Office	458-3708 (Open 24 hours)
River Forecast Center (Anchorage)	266-5160

NOAA/National Weather Service Web Pages

Agency	Website
National Weather Service, Alaska Region	www.arh.noaa.gov
National Weather Service, Fairbanks Weather Forecast Office	www.pafg.arh.noaa.gov
Alaska Aviation Weather Unit	www.aawu.arh.noaa.gov
Alaska-Pacific River Forecast Center	www.aprfc.arh.noaa.gov
National Ice Center	www.natice.noaa.gov

NOAA Weather Radio (NWR)

NOAA Weather Radio continuous voice broadcasts on 162.40 and 162.55 MHZ can usually be received 20-40 miles from the transmitting antenna site, depending on terrain and the quality of the receiver used. Where transmitting antennas are on high ground, the range is somewhat greater, reaching 60 miles or more. The VHF-FM frequencies used for these broadcasts require narrow-band FM receivers. The NWS recommends receivers having a sensitivity of one microvolt or less and a quieting factor of 20 decibels. Some receivers are equipped with a warning alert device that can be turned on by means of a tone signal controlled by the NWS office concerned. This signal is transmitted for 13 seconds preceding an announcement of a severe weather warning.

VHF Continuous Weather Broadcast

Location	Station	Frequency
Fairbanks	WXJ81	162.55
Nenana	KPS504	162.40

These VHF-FM radio stations are managed by the NWS. Forecasts are issued at scheduled times; broadcast tapes are updated as required. The broadcasts, in general, contain forecasts and warnings for the local area, special severe weather bulletins, and weather reports from selected weather stations.

Commercial Broadcast Radio Stations that Broadcast FWS Forecast & Warning

Location	Station	Frequency
Fairbanks	KFBX	AM 970
Fairbanks	KUAC	FM 89.9

X. USEFUL WEBSITES

Site Name	Website
ADEC	www.dec.alaska.gov/
ADEC – PERP (spill updates, response links)	www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/index.htm
ADF&G	www.adfg.alaska.gov
ADMVA – DHS&EM	http://ready.alaska.gov/
ADNR	www.dnr.alaska.gov/
ADNR – SHPO (archaeologists)	www.dnr.alaska.gov/parks/oha/index.htm
ADPS – State Trooper Posts	www.dps.alaska.gov/AST/detachments.aspx
Alaska Chadux Corp.	www.chadux.com/
Alaska Community Database (ADCED)	www.commerce.alaska.gov/cra/DCRAExternal/
Alaska State Legislature	www.w3.legis.state.ak.us/
Alaska Geographic Response Strategies (home)	www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp//grs/home.htm
Alaska Regional Response Team	www.alaskarrt.org/
Alaska Response Plans – Unified and Subarea	www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/plan.htm
Alaska Response Maps – ESI, GRS, MESA	www.asgdc.alaska.gov/maps/cplans/subareas.html
Alaska Resource Library	www.arlis.org/
Alaska State Library	www.library.alaska.gov/
Alaska State Geo-spatial Data Clearinghouse	www.asgdc.alaska.gov/
Alaska State – home website	www.alaska.gov/
Alaska State Statutes	www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/folio.asp
Bureau of Land Management	www.blm.gov/ak/st/en.html
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	www.boem.gov
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	www.bsee.gov
Daylight hours - sunrise/sunset information	www.aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/RS_OneDay.php
EPA – Region 10	www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-10-pacific-northwest
EPA – Solid Waste and Emergency Response	www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-solid-waste-and-emergency-response-oswer
National Response Center	www.cgmix.uscg.mil/NRC/
NMFS Alaska Region (NOAA Fisheries)	www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/
NMFS Essential Fish Habitat, Info & Maps	www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/habitat/efh.htm
NMFS Marine Mammal Info	www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/protectedresources/default.htm
NOAA	www.noaa.gov/
NOAA Office of Response & Restoration	www.response.restoration.noaa.gov
NOAA Weather (NWS Alaska Region)	www.arh.noaa.gov/
SERC & LEPCs	www.ak-prepared.com/serc/
State Regulations – Title 18 AAC Index	www.dec.alaska.gov/commish/regulations/index.htm
US DOT – Hazmat Safety	www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat
US DOT – Emergency Response Guidebook	www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg
USCG, District 17	www.uscg.mil/d17/
USCG – Sector Anchorage	www.homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/portDirectory.do?tabId=1&cotpld=16
USCG – Marine Environmental Protection	www.uscg.mil/top/missions/marineenvironmentalprotection.asp
USCG – Certificate of Financial Responsibility	www.uscg.mil/ccs/npsc/COFRs/default.asp
USCG – Port State Information Exchange (PSIX)	www.cgmix.uscg.mil/psix/
USCG – Vessel Response Plans (VRP) & Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plans (SOPEP)	www.homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/channelView.do?channelId=-

	30095&channelPage=%252Fep%252Fchannel%252Fdefault.jsp&pageTypeld=13489
US Code of Federal Regulations	www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR

Websites Specific to the Interior Subarea (also refer to <i>Part One: Community Profiles</i> of this section)	
Boroughs	
Denali Borough	www.denaliborough.govoffice.com
Fairbanks North Star Borough	www.co.fairbanks.ak.us
Cities	
City of Delta Junction	www.ci.delta-junction.ak.us
City of Fairbanks	www.fairbanksalaska.us/
City of North Pole	www.northpolealaska.com/

RESOURCES: PART FOUR – LOGISTICS

This part addresses primary logistics requirements and issues for a response in the Interior Subarea. In addition to consulting this part of the *Resources Section*, users should also seek information on community specific resources contained in *Part One: Community Profiles* for the individual communities affected by any spill. The publications “*The Milepost*” and “*Alaska Wilderness Guide*” also contain valuable information.

In general, support facilities and services will be limited in nearly all locations situated away from major towns or the highway system. The deployment of resources will be further dependent upon the time of year (some services and facilities do not operate during the winter months.)

Communities in the Interior Subarea rely heavily on the railroad, highway and river barge systems for logistical support and community resupply. The Alaska Railroad connects Fairbanks with southern stations by following the Nenana and Susitna River valleys, providing rail service from Eielson AFB south, with multiple stops on the way to Anchorage and the southern terminus at the port of Seward on the Kenai Peninsula. Coal mined near Healy is transported via the railroad to Seward.

The major highways head out of Fairbanks like spokes on a wheel: the Richardson Highway angles southeast to Delta Junction where it meets the Alaska Highway (aka AlCan), providing access to Canada, southeast Alaska, and the lower 48, or, by staying on the Richardson Highway, access to the Copper River Valley, Valdez or the Glenn highway; the George Parks Highway leads south through the Denali Borough to the Susitna Valley, the Mat-Su Borough and Anchorage; the Steese Highway heads northeast, terminating at the community of Circle on the Yukon River; and the Elliot Highway branches off the Steese to head west, providing access to the Dalton Highway (aka Haul Road) and the town of Minto before terminating at Manley Hot Springs on the Tanana River, due west of Fairbanks.

The Yukon River and its tributaries, especially the Koyukuk and Tanana Rivers, serve as the primary transportation routes for many of the villages in the Interior Subarea; barge service provides delivery of equipment, supplies and fuel to the river communities. Most communities do have airstrips, but they offer variable levels of freight service capabilities.

Rapid transport and staging of equipment and personnel resources in rural Interior Alaska communities will present a challenge to the logistics staff. Depending upon the significance and location of the event, resources existing within the region will be moved to a staging location by air, water or ground, and then deployed to the specific spill location using whatever transportation system available. Resources secured from locations outside the Interior Subarea initially are transported by air or road and then transferred to the staging locations by the most appropriate means available.

A. EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

1. **Staging Areas**

Any significant response effort will require large staging areas for equipment delivery, inventory, repair, and temporary storage. Staging locations are limited to existing airports, railroad sidings, highway-accessible rest stops/pull-offs, a few river docking facilities, and rural community facilities such as National Guard Armories, schools, and State DOTPF storage yards. Specific sites that may be available are possibly listed in *Part One: Community Profiles* of this section by community.

2. Air Service and Landing Sites

The *Part Three: Information Directory, Subpart A* of this section contains information on airports within the region, as well as aircraft charter services operating within the subarea. Additional and more specific information regarding airport facilities and services is contained in the Alaska Supplement, Flight Information Publication (FLIP) or at one of the websites listed in the above mentioned directory. Consult the current FLIP document or the websites to ascertain the availability of services and suitability of the runway to the type of aircraft. Also, consult with FAA Flight Service in Fairbanks (474-0388; Hours 8:00am-4:00pm). The *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix III* provides a listing of C-130 capable airfields throughout the State of Alaska. Since airport information is updated on a frequent basis, rather than list the airports and specific information on each airport, the following website is provided for specific information regarding airports that may be used to support an oil or hazardous substance spill response. www.dot.state.ak.us/stwdav/airports_public_central.shtml

Year-round scheduled jet service is available in the region from Alaska Airlines and Delta Airlines through Fairbanks International Airport. Smaller and rural communities are served by a variety of smaller aircraft operated by regular air service companies and charter operators that provide both scheduled and charter service. Response equipment can be dispatched to the scene by a combination of USCG, military, commercial and private charter aircraft. Air travel schedules are often affected by weather in Alaska. At all times of the year, but most predominantly in the winter, high winds and poor visibility may ground aircraft. Small aircraft accidents are not uncommon. For communities off the road system but along a river system, vessel transport may provide a viable option during ice-free months. In the winter, villagers use frozen rivers as routes for snowmachine travel and vehicles to neighboring communities

3. Fueling Sites

Fuel (automotive, vessel and aircraft) is available in many towns and villages from the usual sources, but in smaller communities, availability or quantities may be quite limited; particularly for aviation fuel. Therefore, response efforts in smaller communities and remote areas will require a fuel dispensing barge or portable device (bladder, fuel trailer) on-scene to replenish vessels, equipment, or aircraft. Refer to *Part Three, Information Directory, Subpart A* for the availability of aviation fuel at airports. In order to assure maximum flight times and loads, remote fueling depots may be required and can possibly be located at float plane landing areas and river docking facilities with State and resource trustee approval. Charter air services operating within the subarea can provide valuable information concerning any legal requirements.

4. Maintenance Facilities

A wide range of maintenance and repair facilities are available in the greater Fairbanks area. Extended operations not in the immediate vicinity of maintenance facilities may require the use of on-scene self-contained facilities. The responsible party (RP) may need to provide self-contained facilities for spill incidents located away from major highway and railroad systems.

5. Portable Restrooms

Extended operations in remote areas or small villages will likely necessitate the use of portable toilets by personnel working on the response. To meet the demands of larger events, portable toilets may have to be brought in from Fairbanks or Anchorage. Pump/vacuum trucks will be needed to empty portable toilets on a regular basis. For communities off the road system, alternatives include offloading into a

pump truck mounted on a barge, pumping directly into a sewage barge, or airlifting waste by helicopter to a receiving site. USCG approved marine sanitation devices aboard vessels or designated sewage barges are other options that may be used in remote sites. Land-based outhouses will need State and resource trustee approval. Additionally, approval from the property owner will be required if portable facilities are staged on private property.

6. Boat Ramps

Boat ramps are typically found in developed communities in the subarea. With the exception of Nenana, there are no harbormasters available in any of the Interior Alaska communities. Contact the village mayor or other community leader/coordinator for specific information and capabilities.

B. PERSONNEL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Lodging

Commercial lodging facilities are available in the major communities in the subarea, but may be quite limited or nonexistent in remote communities. During the summer tourist season, most lodging facilities are booked at capacity and availability may be limited. Some possible alternatives to traditional lodging include the use of RVs, mobile homes, portable work camps/shelters, National Guard Armories and Scout Readiness Centers, school gyms, etc. On-water berthing facilities for response personnel may be possible on the larger river systems. All berthing-type vessels must meet current USCG licensing requirements.

2. Transportation

The Interior Subarea's limited highway, railroad, water and air transportation capabilities restrict the ability to transport significant quantities of equipment and personnel to and from many, if not most, potential locations within the subarea. After arrival at existing airports, personnel may need to transfer to float planes or helicopters, trucks, ATVs, or snowmachines to their final destination. If weather prevents flying or if a large number of personnel are involved, then off-road or river transportation may be the only possible alternatives.

3. Food

A major response in the subarea will require significant quantities of food and equipment necessary for properly handling, storing, preparing and disposal of food. Catering services would require contract support from the local area or from a neighboring community. Food and other basic supplies will be purchased from stores most immediate to the incident; however, larger responses may require purchases from vendors throughout the region. Out-of-region support may be possible by delivery of pre-packaged food products that can be sent via aircraft. Another alternative for pre-packaged food delivery to on-scene personnel is by ATV (4-wheeler or tundra vehicle), snowmachine, high-speed river vessel transport or small aircraft.

4. Clothing

Response personnel should be equipped to operate in the harsh Alaska arctic/subarctic environment. Personnel must travel and arrive on-scene with adequate clothing to begin working immediately. This may include a complete set of heavy-duty rain gear or Arctic gear (insulated parka, coveralls),

appropriate steel-toed boots and felt soles, insulated overboots, ice-cleats, gloves and liners, hard-hat liners, warm socks, and warm (preferably no cotton) under garment layers. Employers will be responsible for supplying their employees with necessary clothing.

5. Training and Safety Equipment

All responders must be compliant with the minimum required OSHA standards and State hazardous response training and all required personal protective equipment (PPE). This equipment includes hard hat, safety goggles, hearing protection, gloves, personal flotation device, respirator with cartridges, and steel-toed boots. It will be the responsibility of the employer to provide and document the required training and to fully outfit and resupply their personnel with the necessary safety equipment. Availability of PPE will be confirmed by the Site Safety Officer. See the *Unified Plan, Annex H* for guidance on determining training and safety equipment requirements.

C. COMMUNICATIONS

Good, dependable communications between the command center and field operations is essential for an efficient spill response. For minor, short duration responses, a minimum of direct point to point communications will be needed and normally can be provided with two or more VHF marine portable radios or, possibly, with cell phones. For large, extended responses covering a wide area, a communications or “comms” center set up as close to the incident as possible, will be necessary. The comms center will require telephones, facsimile machines, and a single sideband/VHF-FM base station, along with additional portable radios. Satellite communications may be added as required. During prolonged spills, VHF repeaters, multi-frequency scanners, and continuous tape recorders may need to be installed. The distances involved may necessitate the installation of VHF repeater stations to allow communications at greater distances. Portable repeaters can increase the communication range, depending upon where the repeaters are placed.

Adequate communications equipment and a comprehensive communications plan are imperative to a coordinated response. All responses require either a simple communication schedule identifying when reports are to be transmitted and when field crews are to report; or a full-scale communications management plan that includes the assignment of frequencies, channels, and call signs for various operations. Contingency planners must seriously address their communications requirements in the event of a spill. Failure to properly command and control response resources will prove devastating to the response. The *Unified Plan, Annex E* contains information on State and federal communication assets.

1. Radios

VHF radio communications is the primary radio band used by the State of Alaska, EPA and USCG. However, many local emergency responders use the UHF band. The Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) Communications System is a digital, trunked WAN system shared between the Department of Defense (DOD), other Federal, non-DOD agencies, State of Alaska, and local government. The ALMR communications system currently covers the highway system along the Glenn, Parks, Richardson, and Alaska Highways. The ALMR system will allow for interoperable communication between agencies using separate bands and frequency ranges. During a Unified Command (UC) response, and especially in areas without ALMR coverage and ALMR compatible radios, response personnel may be using radios from multiple agencies and likely will need to monitor a range of frequencies used by the various parties.

ADEC Communications equipment is maintained by the logistics staff which can be reached at 465-5234 in Juneau or 344-7380 in Anchorage. Communications support is provided by the Department of Administration ETS branch at 296-5781 in Anchorage.

The Department of Defense has extensive communications that could conceivably be made available in the event of a significant spill. See the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix II* for specific procedures for accessing DOD equipment. The Alaska Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Services has a mobile emergency communications system that could be established during an emergency declared by the governor. In the initial stages of a response, this system might be available to the UC, but only until a separate communications system could be established. The State's system is intended for use by State agencies in emergency situations and not as a joint-use system for other response organizations. DHS&ES (through the Alaska National Guard) also maintains an Emergency Communications Response Team that may be mobilized to provide forward-communications support in the event of a major incident.

2. Telephones

Large-scale telephone support will have to be coordinated through the local telephone utility. Additional response telephone support may overload the capabilities of some of remote locations, resulting in breakdowns or delays in acquiring a suitable number of lines. Telephones and facsimile machines should be used to reduce radio traffic congestion. Direct "hot lines" to key officials may be required if normal landlines are continuously tied up. Long distance service may be severely limited during initial operations and a major response may surpass the local telephone system's capability to handle a large volume of long distance calls. This is especially true for a command post located in a small village. Smaller communities would require the addition of new trunk lines for anything greater than a 50% increase in volume, resulting in delays. In the Interior Subarea, long distance service is provided by AT&T, GCI, ACS, and Interior Telephone.

3. Telefax

Dedicated incoming and outgoing fax machines should be commercially leased from local office supply companies. The number of dedicated lines and machines will depend on the size of the response.

4. Portable Telephones

Presently, cellular telephone coverage is limited in the Interior Alaska region. Companies currently offering cell phone service include ACS (1-800-808-8083 /297-3000), AT&T (1-800-333-6651), GCI (1-800-800-4800 /265-5400), and Verizon. These companies provide voice and data service. Coverage areas are available on the company websites. Generally, coverage in communities off of the road system is available only through ACS or GCI.

The ADEC has portable satellite phone systems (Iridium). These systems are capable of placing and receiving calls from anywhere in the world, including remote locations. The DOD/Alaska National Guard may also have available portable satellite communications packages available.

5. Portable Radios

Response teams will generally need portable VHF radios with 1 to 5 watts power; usually these radios have approximately 55 channels. Backup batteries, chargers, and extra radios will be required for extended responses. The RP/response contractor must provide adequate radios for their personnel. ADEC has a number of portable VHF radios available for use throughout the state.

6. Portable Communications Trailers

Portable communications trailers are rare in Alaska. The major co-ops have the capability to establish portable “comm” centers, either in fly away kits or road transportable units. ADEC has added a “Command Trailer” to its arsenal of communications equipment, one with enough room to act as a small forward command post. This heated vehicle contains VHF radios capable of Air to Ground frequencies, conventional VHF, and Marine band frequencies, a cellular fax machine, fixed antennas for cellular phones, white boards, printer, and copier. Generators, either a 3 KW or 7 KW, provide off-grid power; also available are 2 KW and 1 KW watt portable generators that can be deployed to provide power for communications or other equipment. This trailer, located in Anchorage, can be positioned anywhere on the road system or, with special packaging, it is air deployable.

7. Copiers

Dependable, high volume copiers will be required in the command center. The size of the response will dictate the number of copiers required. Having more than one copier is advisable in the event that one machine breaks down from overuse.

8. Interpreters

Response staff may need the skills of a language interpreter to address Alaska Native elders and other non-English-speaking persons. Local hospitals and the State Troopers are the two most likely sources for the names of available interpreters.

D. COMMAND POSTS

1. Location

Regardless of the spill volume, the EPA FOSC and SOSC will initially operate from their normal offices. Likewise, the resource agency representatives will operate from their normal work areas until adequate space is arranged, if needed. For significant spills, these offices likely will prove inadequate and a joint command post will be required. The RP will normally establish such a command post; spills extending over a large area may require the establishment of a forward command post, as well. Potential command post locations, when noted, are listed by community in *Part One – Community Profiles* of this section.

In smaller communities, there likely will be a lack of space to support a large command post; only small field command centers will be able to function adequately in these locations. All items for support (food, berthing, communication, etc.) at the field command centers may have to be provided from outside the community. If nothing else is available, mobile homes, RVs, or trailers may have to be set up in locations that can provide electricity, water, and sewer connections.

2. Procedures for Establishment

For a privately-funded response, the RP will contract for the commercial command post facilities. For a federally-funded response, GSA and FOSC will be responsible for locating and contracting for a long-term command post.

3. Equipment

The amount of equipment to outfit the command post will be determined by the size of the response. In general, the following will be required equipment for every command post (any items not already available will be leased or purchased locally, or shipped in if not obtainable locally):

- Telephones and phone books
- Copy and Facsimile machines
- Desktop and portable computers with printers and fax/modem capability
- Internet and email access
- Office furniture
- Portable radios and Marine communications base station
- Cameras and Video recording/playback capability
- Office supplies: (pens, pencils, paper, etc.)
- Chart paper with easels and Status boards (dry-write)
- Overhead and computer-compatible projectors
- Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps
- Most Environmentally Sensitive Area (MESA) maps
- Copies of any applicable industry contingency plans
- Copies of any appropriate local emergency response plans
- Copies of the *Unified Plan* and appropriate Subarea Contingency Plans
- Copies of the Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide
- Copies of the USCG Incident Management Handbook (COMDTPUB P3120.17)
- Copies of the EPA Incident Management Handbook
- Copies of the Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual

E. STORAGE/DISPOSAL

The RP is responsible for developing a waste disposal plan that provides the necessary logistical and procedural information required to ensure fast and efficient transfer of wastes from response operations to disposal facilities in compliance with existing laws and regulations. Oversight of the waste disposal plan normally will be the responsibility of the State.

Currently, no approved hazardous waste disposal facilities exist in Alaska. Municipal landfills in Alaska either no longer accept oily wastes or accept only lightly oiled soils. Consult with ADEC on the landfill status. An ADEC solid waste permit is required. ADEC Fairbanks can provide current information on the adequacy of landfills in the Interior Subarea.

Additionally, refer to the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix VI*, for basic guidance on waste management and disposal procedures.