

ALEUTIANS 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 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 Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Database at:

http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm



A. REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The following presents regional organizational information for the Aleutians Subarea:
(The area code for all phone and fax numbers is 907, unless otherwise indicated)

Borough:

Aleutians East Borough

(Representing Akutan, Cold Bay, False Bay, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon & Sand Point)

3380 C Street, Suite 205, Anchorage, AK 99503;

Phone: 274-7555; Fax: 276-7569;

E-mail: developmentdirector@aleutianseast.org or admin@aleutianseast.org;

Web: <http://www.aleutianseast.org>

Regional Native Corporation:

Aleut Corporation

4000 Old Seward Highway, Suite 300; Anchorage, AK 99503

Phone: 576-4300; Fax:

E-mail: receptionist@aleutcorp.com; *Web:* www.aleutcorp.com

School District:

Aleutian Region School District

(Serving Western Aleutian Islands - Nikolski, Atka and Adak)

P.O. Box 92230; Anchorage, AK 99509

Phone: 277-2648; Fax: 277-2649

E-Mail: aleutreg@aleutregion.org; *Web:* www.aleutregion.org /

Aleutians East School District

(Serving Akutan, Cold Bay, False Bay, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon & Sand Point)

P.O. Box 429; Sand Point, AK 99661-0429

Phone: 383-5222; Fax: 383-3496

E-Mail: sgundersen@aebds.org; Web: www.aebds.org

Unalaska City School District

P.O. Box 570; Unalaska, AK 99685

Phone: 581-3151; Fax: 581-3152

E-Mail: dsanborn@ucsd.net; Website: www.ucsd.net

Regional Development:**Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference**

3300 Arctic Boulevard, Suite 203; Anchorage, AK 99503

Phone: 562-7380; Fax: 562-0438

E-Mail: info@swamc.org; Web: www.swamc.org

Housing Authority:**Aleutian Housing Authority**

Aleut Plaza 4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 202; Anchorage, AK 99503

Phone: 563-2146; Fax: 563-3105;

E-mail: Dand@aleutian-housing.com; Web: www.aleutian-housing.com

Regional Health Corporation:**Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.**

(Serving Western Aleutian & Pribilof Islands)

201 East 3rd Avenue; Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: 276-2700; Fax: 279-4351

E-Mail: apiai@apiai.org; Web: www.apiai.com

Eastern Aleutian Tribes

(Serving Eastern Aleutian Islands)

3380 'C' Street Suite 100; Anchorage AK 99503

Phone: 277-1440;

Web: www.easternaleutiantribes.com/

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 aware that many 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 or 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:

ADEC Preparedness Section (Attn: Larry Iwamoto)
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
Email: larry.iwamoto@alaska.gov
Phone: (907) 269-7683 *Fax:* (907) 269-7648

EPA Region 10, Alaska Operations Office
222 W 7th Avenue, #19
Anchorage, AK 99513
Phone: (907) 271-3414 *Fax:* (907) 271-3424

Please note that additional details, including village or city photos for many communities, are provided in the Community Profiles available on the Internet at the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development's Community Database website:

http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm

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ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH

(Pronunciation: uh-LOO-shuns)

Population: 2,643 (2005 State Demographer est.)

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class Borough

Borough Located In: Aleutians East Borough

Regional Native Corp: N/A

Organizations with Local Offices

Borough: Aleutians East Borough, 3380 C Street, Suite 205, Anchorage, AK 99503;

Ph: 274-7555; Fx: 276-7569;

E-Mail: developmentdirector@aleutianseast.org or admin@aleutianseast.org;

Web: <http://www.aleutianseast.org>

Location and Climate

Based in Sand Point, the Borough comprises the westernmost portion of the Alaska Peninsula, and a number of Aleutian Islands. There are five incorporated cities and two unincorporated villages within the boundaries of the borough, which lies at approximately 57° North Latitude and 162° West Longitude. The Aleutians East Borough is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District. The area encompasses 6,988.1 sq. miles of land and 8,023.5 sq. miles of water. The Borough lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from -9 to 76 degrees Fahrenheit. Annual precipitation is 33 inches and annual snowfall is 52 inches.

Transportation

Accessibility: Several airports are available in the borough, and float planes can land in many communities. Marine cargo vessels provide transportation. The State Ferry operates during the summer months. Local transportation is primarily by fishing boats or skiffs since there are no roads.

Facilities & Utilities

This information is available on a community-specific basis in each of the profiles before.

Spill Response Support *(To be completed at a later date.)*

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, School, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

The Borough's economy is cash-based. Commercial fishing and fish processing dominate and occur almost year-round. 222 borough residents hold commercial fishing permits. Sand Point is home to the largest fishing fleet in the Aleutian Chain. Salmon and pacific cod processing occur at Peter Pan Seafoods (Port Moller and King Cove), Trident Seafoods (Sand Point and Akutan), and Bering Pacific (False Pass). The Peter Pan cannery in King Cove is one of the largest operations under one roof in Alaska. Transportation and other services provide year-round employment.

History, Culture & Demographics

According to archaeological evidence, the area has been inhabited by the Unanga since the last ice age. Early contact was with Russian fur traders who sought sea otters in these islands. Whaling, fishing and cannery operations brought an influx of Scandinavian and European fishermen in the early 1900s. During World War II the area was a strategic military site for the Aleutian Campaign, and many locals were evacuated to Ketchikan. The area's rich resources have cultivated an extremely diverse population of non-Natives, Natives and Asians. The Unanga were called "Aleut" by Russian traders. "Unangas" speak the western dialect, and "Unangan" speak the eastern dialect.

ADAK

(Pronunciation: A-dack)

Population: 136 (2007 DCCED Certified Population) **Incorporation Type:** 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Unorganized **Regional Native Corp:** Aleut Corporation

Emergency Services

State Troopers: King Salmon Post, 592-3848 **Police:** 593-2203
Fire: VFD/ EMS, 592-4145
Medical: Adak Medical Clinic, 592-8383 **Nearest Hospital:** Anchorage

Organizations with Local Offices

City Offices: City of Adak, POB 2011, Adak, AK 99546; Ph: 592-4513; Fx: 592-4262;
Email: adakcity@corecom.net
Village Corporation: Aleut Enterprises, Ph: 562-5444

Location and Climate

Adak is located on Kuluk Bay on Adak Island in the Aleutian Island Chain, approximately 1,300 miles southwest of Anchorage and 350 miles west of Unalaska/Dutch Harbor. Flight time to Anchorage is three hours. Adak is the southern-most community in Alaska, on the latitude of Vancouver Island in Canada, at approximately 51.872500° North Latitude and -176.628610° West Longitude. (Sec. 10, T096S, R195W, Seward Meridian.) Adak lies in the maritime climate zone, characterized by persistently overcast skies, high winds, and frequent cyclonic storms. Winter squalls produce wind gusts in excess of 100 knots. During the summer, extensive fog forms over the Bering Sea and North Pacific. Average temperatures range from 20 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, but wind chill factors can be severe. Total precipitation is 64 inches annually, with an average accumulated snowfall of 100 inches, primarily in the mountains.

Transportation

Accessibility: Located 1,200 miles southwest of Anchorage. There are approximately 16 miles of paved roads, and other gravel and dirt roads.

Airport Facilities: Adak Airport has a control tower and two asphalt paved runways, both at an elevation of 19': one measures 7,790' long by 200' wide; the other runway measures 7,605' by 200' wide. The city operates the airport terminal.

Airline Services: Alaska Airlines operates passenger service.

Freight: Alaska Airlines operates cargo jet service.

Vessel Support: There are three deep water docks and fueling facilities; the Aleut Enterprise operates the port, Adak Petroleum runs the fuel pier. The city has expanded the Sweeper Cove small boat harbor, and seeks further dock expansion, new moorage floats and breakwaters.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Adak Telephone Company **Long-Distance Phone:** Adak Telephone Company

Internet Service Provider: Core Communications (www.corecom.net)

TV Stations: ARCS **Radio Stations:** None **Cable Provider:** Adak Cablevision

Electricity: City of Adak

Fuel Availability: Diesel, unleaded gasoline, Jet A

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners: Aleut Corporation (9 tanks with a combined capacity of 22,000,000 gals.)

Housing: Aleut Enterprise Corporation; Hotel Adak; Phone 562-5444 regarding visitation to Adak.

Services: Adak General Store. Car rentals from Aleut Enterprise Corporation and Adak Car Rentals.

The high school serves all grade levels and contains a community room, swimming pool, clinic, and the post office.

Water & Sewage: Water is derived from Lake Bonnie Rose, Lake De Marie and Nurses Creek, stored in any 7 water tanks throughout the community, and piped to facilities and housing units. The wastewater treatment system discharges through a marine outfall line to Kuluk Bay.

Miscellaneous: One school is located in the community, attended by 11 students. There is a permitted landfill; Roberts Landfill is a Class 2 with balefill.

Spill Response Support *(To be completed at a later date.)*

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: community hall, school, WWII military facilities, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: airport, National Guard Armory, other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

A land exchange between Aleut Corp., the U.S. Navy, and the Department of the Interior has transferred most of the naval facilities to the Aleut Corp. A portion of the island remains within the National Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, managed by U.S. Fish & Wildlife. Contractors are performing an environmental cleanup. Adak currently provides a fueling port and crew transfer facility for foreign fishing fleets -- an airport, docks, housing facilities, restaurant, grocery and ship supply store are available. Adak Fisheries operates an onshore processing facility for Pacific cod, pollock, mackerel, halibut, albacore and brown king crab. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for groundfish. Wildlife viewing (seals, otters, caribou), hunting, fishing, hiking, and WWII military installation facilities draws visitors.

History, Culture & Demographics

The Aleutian Islands were historically occupied by the Unangas. The once heavily-populated island was eventually abandoned in the early 1800s as the Aleutian Islands hunters followed the Russian fur trade eastward and famine set in on the Andreanof Island group. Yet, they continued to actively hunt and fish around the island over the years, until World War II broke out. Adak Army installations allowed U.S. forces to mount a successful offensive against the Japanese-held islands of Kiska and Attu. After the war, Adak was developed as a Naval Air Station, playing an important role during the Cold War as a submarine surveillance center. Large earthquakes rocked the Island in 1957, 1964 and 1977. At its peak, the station housed 6,000 naval personnel and their families. In 1994, severe military cut-backs occurred, closing family housing and schools. The station officially closed on March 31, 1997 and currently houses civilians. The Aleut Corporation acquired Adak's facilities under a land transfer agreement with the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Navy/Department of Defense. Properties are currently under lease. About 30 families with children relocated to Adak in September 1998, most of them Aleut Corp. shareholders, and a school has reopened. Aleut Corp. is currently developing Adak as a commercial and fishing center. The community formed a Second Class City government in April 2001.

The population of the community consists of 37% Alaska Native or part Native. Since World War II, the U.S. Navy developed outstanding facilities and recreation opportunities at Adak, including an \$18-million hospital built in 1990, a movie theater, roller skating rink, swimming pools, ski lodge, bowling alleys, skeet range, auto hobby shop, photo lab, racquetball and tennis courts; the Aleut Corporation now owns the facilities, but all currently remain closed.

AKUTAN

(Pronunciation: ACK-oo-tan)

Population: 859 (2007 DCCED Certified Population) **Incorporation Type:** 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Aleutians East Borough **Regional Native Corp:** Aleut Corporation

Emergency Services

City Police: 698-2227 **State Troopers:** Dillingham Post, 842-5641
State VPSO: 698-2315
Fire: City VFD: 698-2227; Akutan First Responders, 698-2208/2315
Medical: Anesia Kudrin Memorial Clinic, 698-2208 **Nearest Hospital:** Anchorage

Organizations with Local Offices

City Offices: City of Akutan,
P.O. Box 109, Akutan, AK 99553; Ph: 698-2228; Fx: 698-2202; Email: akutanadmin@gci.net
Village Corporation: Akutan Corporation,
P.O. Box 8, Akutan, AK 99553; Ph: 698-2206; Fx: 698-2207; E-Mail: akutanadmin@gci.net
Village Council: Native Village of Akutan:
P.O. Box 89, Akutan, AK 99553-0089; Ph: 698-2300; Fx: 698-2301; E-Mail: akutanaleuttribe@gci.net

Location and Climate

Akutan is located on Akutan Island in the eastern Aleutians, one of the Krenitzin Islands of the Fox Island group, approximately 35 miles east of Unalaska and 766 air miles southwest of Anchorage, at approximately 54.136° North Latitude and 165.773° West Longitude. (Sec. 11, T070S, R112W, Seward Meridian.) Akutan lies in the maritime climate zone, with mild winters and cool summers. Mean temperatures range from 22 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Precipitation averages 28 inches per year. High winds and storms are frequent in the winter, and fog is common in the summer.

Transportation

Accessibility: Boats and amphibious aircraft are the only means of transportation into Akutan. High waves may limit accessibility during winter months. The State Ferry arrives from Kodiak bi-monthly between May and October.

Airport Facilities: Akutan has no airstrip due to the steep terrain, however, a seaplane base is available and open to the public.

Airline Services: Daily air service is provided from nearby Unalaska.

Freight: Cargo is delivered weekly by freighter from Seattle; the city owns and operates a landing craft, the M/V Akutan.

Vessel Support: A 200 ft. dock and a small boat mooring basin are available. Construction is underway to develop a large boat harbor.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Internet Service Provider: GCI (www.gci.net)

TV Stations: ARCS

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; GCI

Radio Stations:

Cable Provider: City of Akutan

Electricity: Akutan Electric Utility

Fuel Availability: diesel and regular gasoline

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners: Trident Seafoods (1,786,590 gals.); City (80,000); Aleutians East Schools (1,100)

Housing: Bayview Plaza Hotel 698-2206

Services: Meals at Grab-A-Dab Café, 698-2260. Laundromat, groceries, clothing, first-aid supplies, hardware, camera film and sporting goods at Native Dockside Store, 698-2226. No fishing/hunting licenses or guide service available.

Water & Sewage: Water is supplied by a local stream and dam, originally constructed in 1927. Water is treated and piped into all homes. Funds have been requested to develop two new water catchment dams, and construct a new 125,000-gal. water storage tank and treatment plant. Sewage is piped to a community septic tank, with effluent discharge through an ocean outfall. Refuse is collected three times a week; a new landfill site and incinerator were recently completed. The city recycles aluminum. Trident Seafoods operates its own water, sewer and electric facilities.

Spill Response Support *(To be completed at a later date.)*

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

City multi-purpose bldg, school, city library

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

Commercial fish processing dominates Akutan's cash-based economy, and many locals are seasonally employed. Trident Seafoods operates a large processing plant west of the City for cod, crab, pollock and fish meal. The population of Akutan can double during processing months. Seven residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for halibut and other groundfish. Subsistence foods include seal, salmon, herring, halibut, clams, wild cattle, and game birds.

History, Culture & Demographics

Akutan began in 1878 as a fur storage and trading port for the Western Fur & Trading Company; the company's agent established a commercial cod fishing and processing business that quickly attracted nearby Unangan to the community. In 1878, Russian Orthodox church and a school were built; the Alexander Nevsky Chapel replaced the original chapel in 1918. The Pacific Whaling Company built a whale processing station across the bay from Akutan in 1912; it was the only whaling station in the Aleutians and operated until 1939. After the Japanese attacked Unalaska in June 1942, the U.S. government evacuated Akutan residents to the Ketchikan area. The village was re-established in 1944, although many villagers chose not to return. This exposure to the outside world brought many changes to the traditional lifestyle and attitudes of the community. The city incorporated in 1979.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Akutan. The population of the community consists of 16% Alaska Native or part Native. Akutan is a fishing community, and is the site of a traditional Unangan village. Approximately 75 persons are year-round residents; the majority of the population are transient fish processing workers that live in group quarters.

ATKA

(Pronunciation: AT-ka)

Population: 74 (2007 DCCED Certified Population) **Incorporation Type:** 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Unorganized **Regional Native Corp:** Aleut Corporation

Emergency Services

VPSO: State VPSO, 839-2214

State Troopers: Dillingham Post, 842-5641

Fire: City of Atka VFD, 839-2214

Medical: Atka Village Clinic, 839-2232

Nearest Hospital: Anchorage

Organizations with Local Offices

City Offices: City of Atka, P.O. Box 47070, Atka, AK 99547; Ph: 839-2233; Fx: 839-2234;
Email: atkacity@gci.net

Village Council: Atka IRA Council, P.O. Box 47030, Atka, AK 99547, Ph: 839-2229, Email:
atka@aitc.org

Village Corporation: Atxam Corporation, P.O. Box 47001, Atka, AK 99547; Ph: 839-2237

Location and Climate

Atka is located on Atka Island, 1,200 air miles southwest from Anchorage and 350 miles west of Unalaska, at approximately 52.196° North Latitude and 174.201° West Longitude. (Sec. 22, T092S, R176W, Seward Meridian.) Atka lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from 20 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Precipitation averages 60 inches per year and snowfall averages 61 inches per year. There are frequent winds and severe storms in the winter and calm, foggy weather in summer.

Transportation

Accessibility: Accessible by air or sea.

Airport Facilities: Atka has a State-owned 3,287' long by 84' wide asphalt, lighted runway.

Airline Services: Scheduled aircraft from Unalaska and chartered flights from Cold Bay or Unalaska.

Freight: Coastal Transportation provides freight service from May to October.

Vessel Support: A new dock and port facility, operated by the City, were recently completed 5 miles from town.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: GCI

Radio Stations: None

TV Stations: ARCS

Cable Provider: Atxam Village Corp

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network

Electricity: Andreanof Electric Corporation

Fuel Availability:

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners: City of Atka total gross capacity is 200,000 gallons.

Housing: The city of Atka has 2 rooms with kitchen facilities for rent. The Atka Village Council has a 3-bedroom bed & breakfast for rent with kitchen and laundry facilities. Nazan Bay Inn, owned by APICDA Joint Venture, has 4 bedrooms with kitchen, laundry facilities and sauna.

Services: Groceries, first-aid supplies, hardware and film are available for purchase at the Atka Native Store. There is a local snack bar, post office, and a processing plant.

Water & Sewage: The community system was constructed in 1978 and expanded in 1982 to a new housing area. A stream and wooden reservoir dam northwest of the city supplies water, which is stored in two 30,000-gallon water tanks before distribution. All 50 homes are plumbed and connected to the piped

water and sewer system. Sewage is piped to a central septic system; wastewater flows untreated through outfall lines into Nazan Bay. Garbage is collected twice a week. In 2007/2008 major water and sanitation projects will be completed. Hydroelectric at Chunisax Creek has been partially constructed. **Miscellaneous:** The community has one school, attended by 25 students. Fishing/hunting licenses available, although there are no guide or repair services.

Spill Response Support *(To be completed at a later date.)*

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, school, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

The economy is based on subsistence living and wages earned from the halibut fishery. A small local fish processing plant, Atka Pride Seafoods, operates seasonally to serve the local fleet; they currently process halibut and black cod. Nine residents hold commercial fishing permits. A number of offshore fish processors carry out crew changes through Atka. Year-round income opportunities in the village are limited to education- and government-related work. A reindeer herd of over 2,500 head provides a source of meat.

History, Culture & Demographics

The island has been occupied by Unangas for at least 2,000 years. Unangas speak the western dialect, known since the Russian era as "Aleuts." Recent archaeological evidence indicates that the present village site may have had human use since prehistoric times. The first contact with Russians occurred in 1747, and Atka became an important trade site and safe harbor for Russians. In 1787 a number of hunters were enslaved and relocated to the Pribilofs to work in the fur seal harvest. The townsite was settled in the 1860s. After the end of the sea otter hunting era in the late 1800s, Atka had no viable cash economy. Reindeer were introduced to the island in 1914, and during the 1920s, Atka became relatively affluent due to fox farming. After the Japanese attacked Unalaska and seized Attu and Kiska in June 1942, the U.S. Government evacuated Atka residents to the Ketchikan area. Atka was burned to the ground to prevent Japanese forces from using it and advancing. The community was rebuilt by the U.S. Navy after the War and residents were allowed to return. Many Attu villagers, released from imprisonment in Japan in 1945, relocated to Atka. This exposure to the outside world brought many changes in the traditional culture and attitudes in the community. The city incorporated in 1988.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Atka IRA. The population of the community consists of 91% Alaska Native or part Native. A traditional Unangas settlement, exposure to the outside world has brought changes to the traditional lifestyle, yet the Aleut language is still spoken in one-fourth of homes. The St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church is a central part of village life. Sea lions and other sea mammals are an important part of the subsistence lifestyle, and meat is shared village-wide on an informal basis.

ATTU STATION
(Pronunciation: at-TOO;
a.k.a.: Chichagof)

Population: 15 (2007 Population Estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp: n/a

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO: None

Fire: U.S.C.G. staff

Medical: U.S.C.G. emergency medical staff

State Troopers: Dutch Harbor, 581-1432

Village Police Officer (contract): None

Nearest Hospital:

Organizations with Local Offices

Attu Station is an U.S. Coast Guard LORAN station. No traditional community organizations are present. Contact the USCG for any resources or information required.

Location and Climate

This Coast Guard station is located on the northeast coast of Attu Island, in the Near Islands group, on the far western end of the Aleutian Chain. It lies at approximately 52.938° North Latitude and 173.238° East Longitude. Attu lies in the maritime climate zone, characterized by persistently overcast skies, high winds, and frequent cyclonic storms. Winter squalls produce wind gusts in excess of 100 knots. During the summer, extensive fog forms over the Bering Sea and North Pacific. Average temperatures range from 20 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, but wind chill factors can be severe. Total precipitation is 64 inches annually, with an average accumulated snowfall of 100 inches, primarily in the mountains.

Transportation

Accessibility: Accessible via air or sea.

Airport Facilities: The Casco Cove Airport is a 5,800' paved runway, maintained by the Coast Guard.

Airline Services: The airstrip is authorized for public use only in an emergency; all others must obtain permission from the U.S. Coast Guard 17th District, located in Juneau at 392-3315.

Freight: U.S.C.G. supplied.

Vessel Support:

Facilities & Utilities *(U.S.C.G. provides all utilities)*

Electricity: U.S.C.G. generator

Fuel Availability: Only under emergency circumstances.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners: U.S.C.G.

Housing: No visitor accommodations; camping only.

Services: None.

Water & Sewage: All services needed for staff in this facility are available. A permitted landfill is available.

Miscellaneous: The entire island is part of Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, administered by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Sea otters, whales and a variety of North American and Asiatic birds can be seen at the island.

Spill Response Support *(To be completed at a later date.)*

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, school, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:**Economy**

Attu is a U.S. Coast Guard Station.

History, Culture & Demographics

The Aleutian Islands were historically occupied by the Unangas. Attu was called "Saint Theodore" by Capt. A.I. Chirikov in 1742; the first Russian landing on the island appears to have been in 1745. The Aleut name was early transcribed by the Russians as "Ostrov Attu," spelled "Atakou" by Capt. Cook in 1785. Attu was listed in the 1880 Census with 107 people; 101 in 1890; 29 in 1930; and 44 in 1940. Attu and Kiska Islands were occupied by Japanese forces during World War II. Attu was virtually destroyed in 1943 when the U.S. Army mounted a successful offensive from Adak against the occupiers of the island; it was known as "Chichagof" by the armed forces. Residents of Attu Station are Coast Guard employees or those supporting the Coast Guard operation; Coast Guard personnel live in a group quarters facility. No families are stationed at Attu.

BELKOFSKI

(Pronunciation: bell-KOFF-ski)

Population: Unoccupied/subsistence-use area

Borough Located In: Aleutians East Borough

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated

Regional Native Corp: Aleut Corporation

Emergency Services

Abandoned town site. No local services available at this location.

Organizations with Local Offices

Village Council: Native Village of Belkofski, P.O. Box 57, King Cove, AK 99612, Ph: 497-3122

Village Corporation: Belkofski Corporation, P.O. Box 46, King Cove, AK 99612, Ph: 497-3122

Location and Climate

Belkofski is a ghost town located on a point at the eastern end of the Alaska Peninsula, twelve miles southeast of King Cove, at approximately 55.098° North Latitude and 162.035° West Longitude. (Sec. 09, T059S, T084W, Seward Meridian.) Belkofski lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures can range from -13 to 78 degrees Fahrenheit. Snowfall averages 56 inches, and overall precipitation is 33 inches per year.

Transportation

Accessibility: Belkofski is accessible by boat or seaplane. It has no harbor, dock, boat-landing facilities, airstrip, roads or vehicles.

Facilities & Utilities

No local services/utilities available at this location. Abandoned town site.

Four unoccupied homes are located in Belkofski. Two have individual wells and septic systems with plumbing. There is no community-wide electrical generation system.

Spill Response Support *(To be completed at a later date.)*

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, School, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, Other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

There are no stores or businesses in the village.

History, Culture & Demographics

In 1823 Russians forced natives of nearby islands to settle at Belkofski to harvest the large concentration of sea otters inhabiting the area's reefs. At the height of this exploitation, Belkofski was one of the most affluent villages in the area. In the 1880s, there were three stores, and residents imported building materials and furniture from San Francisco. The Holy Resurrection Russian Orthodox Church was built

during this period. When the otter industry diminished at the turn of the century, so did the population of Belkofski. Remaining residents turned to subsistence trapping. Cash employment in the Pribilofs, King Cove or Sand Point lured residents away from the village. When the last of the Belkofski residents moved to King Cove in the early 1980s, they took the church's bell and icons with them and built a new Orthodox church at King Cove. Belkofski is a summer fishing camp used by King Cove residents and other area Unanga.

COLD BAY

Population: 72 (2007 DCCED Certified Population) **Incorporation Type:** 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Aleutians East Borough **Regional Native Corp:** N/A

Emergency Services

State Troopers: Sand Point Post, 532-2652

Fire: VFD, 532-2416; EMS, 532-2585 or 522-2772

Medical: Livingston Memorail Clinic, 532-2000;

Peter Pan Seafoods' Port Moller Medical Clinic, 987-2207 (seasonal)

Nearest Hospital: Anchorage

Organizations with Local Offices

City Offices: City of Cold Bay, P.O. Box 10, Cold Bay, AK 99571, Ph: 532-2401,

Email: coldbayak@arctic.net

Location and Climate

Cold Bay is located in the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge at the western end of the Alaska Peninsula,. 634 miles southwest of Anchorage and 180 miles northeast of Unalaska. It lies at approximately 55.185° North Latitude and 162.721° West Longitude. (Sec. 01, T058S, R089W, Seward Meridian.) The city has a maritime climate, and temperatures generally range from 25 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The average annual rainfall is 36 inches, and average annual snowfall is 55 inches. Wind speeds of 30 mph are common for Cold Bay.

Transportation

Accessibility: Cold Bay is a regional transportation center and provides scheduled flights to surrounding communities.

Airport Facilities: A State-owned 10,415' long by 150' wide paved and lighted runway with a 5,126' long by 150' wide paved crosswind runway, an FAA Flight Service Station, and a seaplane base are available.

Airline Services: Scheduled and charter service from Anchorage and local area.

Freight: Marine cargo services are available monthly from Seattle, but not from Anchorage.

Vessel Support: The community has a dock, but wants to develop a breakwater, boat harbor and boat launch. The State Ferry operates bi-monthly from Kodiak between May and October.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Interior Telephone Co. /TelAlaska **Long-Distance Phone:** AT&T Alascom; GCI; Interior Telephone/TelAlaska

Internet Service Provider: GCI (www.gci.net) **Radio Stations:** KDLG-AM; KSDP-AM

TV Stations: ARCS **Cable Provider:** None

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office

Electricity: G&K, Inc.

Fuel Availability: White gas, kerosene, diesel and regular gasoline.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners: Aleut Enterprises Corp (557,800 gals.); G&K Electric (13,400); AK DOT (23,819); FAA (2,000); Aleutians East Schools (2,790); City (3,300); U.S. Fish & Wildlife (25,000); Peninsula Air (15,300); U.S. Air Force (4,800); AT&T Alascom (500)

Housing: Bear Foot Inn Alaska, 532-2327, operates a hotel, restaurant, bar and store. Lodging is also available at Cold Bay Lodge, 532-2757.

Services: There is a laundromat. No banking. No moorage facilities. No fishing or hunting licenses available. Truck rental from Cold Bay Truck Rental, 532-2404.

Water & Sewage: Water is supplied by one well and stored in a 213,000-gallon tank. Most residents are connected to the piped water and sewer system; a few homes have individual wells and septic systems. The sewage treatment plant can process up to 45,000 gallons a day. In 1999, construction of two new wells, a water treatment building, new water distribution lines, and sewer collection lines was completed. A new city shop was also constructed. Residents transport their own refuse to the landfill, located 1.5 miles north of the City. A feasibility study will determine whether to clean up or replace the old landfill. The ADOT provides firefighting and rescue services.

Miscellaneous: The community has one school, attended by 10 students. Cold Bay is used to visitors and welcomes tourists, fishermen and others coming through this isolated community

Spill Response Support *(To be completed at a later date.)*

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, school, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

Cold Bay services the fishing industry and houses a number of federal offices with services focused on Aleutian transportation and wildlife protection. State and federal government and airline support services provide the majority of local employment, and Cold Bay provides services and fuel for the fishing industry. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. Because of its central location and modern airport with a 10,000' runway, Cold Bay serves as the regional center for air transportation on the Alaska Peninsula and as an international hub for private aircraft.

History, Culture & Demographics

Archaeological sites dating to the last ice age indicate the area around Cold Bay was once inhabited by a large Native population and was used by European hunters and trappers throughout the 19th century. Nearby Izembeck Lagoon was named in 1827 by Count Feodor Kutke, after Karl Izembeck, a surgeon aboard the sloop "Moller." During World War II, Cold Bay was the site of the strategic air base Fort Randall, and its newly constructed runway was the largest in the state, at that time and for many years. The city incorporated in 1982.

The population of the community consists of 17% Alaska Native or part Native. Subsistence and recreational fishing and hunting are a part of the local culture. Up to 70,000 Canada geese migrate through Cold Bay in the fall. Izembeck Lagoon offers the world's largest eelgrass beds, feeding grounds for more than 100,000 brant during their spring and fall migrations.

FALSE PASS

Population: 46 (2007 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In: Aleutians East Borough

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Regional Native Corp: Aleut Corporation

Emergency Services

VPSO: State VPSO, 548-2345

State Troopers: Dillingham Post, 842-5641

Fire: False Pass VFD, 548-2319

Medical: False Pass Health Clinic, 548-2742

Nearest Hospital: Anchorage

Organizations with Local Offices

City Offices: City of False Pass, P.O. Box 50, False Pass, AK 99583;

Ph: 548-2319; Email: cityoffalsepass@ak.net

Village Council: False Pass Tribal Council, P.O. Box 29, False Pass, AK 99583;

Ph: 548-2227; Email: falsepass@aitc.org

Village Corporation: Isanotski Corporation, 101 Isanotski Drive, False Pass, AK 99583; Ph: 548-2217

Location and Climate

False Pass is located on the eastern shore of Unimak Island on a strait connecting the Pacific Gulf of Alaska to the Bering Sea, 646 air miles southwest of Anchorage. The city owns approximately 66 square miles of land and water. False Pass lies at approximately 54.853° North Latitude and 163.408° West Longitude. (Sec. 34, T061S, R094W, Seward Meridian.) The town is in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures generally range from 11 to 55°F. Snowfall averages 56 inches, with total annual precipitation of 33 inches. Prevailing southeast winds are constant and often strong during winter. Fog is common during summer months.

Transportation

Accessibility: Boats and aircraft provide the only means of transportation into False Pass.

Airport Facilities: A State-owned 2,100' long by 80' wide gravel airstrip and a seaplane base are available.

Airline Services: Mail and passenger flights arrive three times weekly.

Freight: Cargo barges are available from Seattle. No local taxi or delivery services exist in False Pass. The State Ferry operates once a month between May and October from Kodiak.

Vessel Support: Construction on a new a \$13 million small boat harbor is scheduled for completion by the summer of 2009.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom, GCI

Internet Service Provider: GCI (www.gci.net)

Radio Stations: KDLG-AM

TV Stations: ARCS

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network

Electricity: False Pass Electric Association

Fuel Availability: Marine gas, diesel, propane and regular gas.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners: Peter Pan Seafoods (321,700 gals.); Electric Assoc./city-owned tank farm (34,000); Aleutians East Schools (968)

Housing: Accommodations are limited: there is one bed and breakfast; bunkhouse rooms may be available seasonally at Bering Pacific or Peter Pan fish processors.

Services: Groceries and supplies may be obtained at the Peter Pan Seafoods store year-round. Rental transportation includes boats, charter aircraft from Cold Bay. Fishing/hunting licenses are available, but no guide service.

Water & Sewage: Water is derived from a nearby spring and reservoir, treated and stored in a 60,000-gallon tank; most homes are connected to the piped water system. All homes are fully plumbed. Residents use individual septic tanks for sewage disposal; the city operates a septic sludge tanker and sludge disposal site. Wastewater from seafood processing flows directly into an outfall line. Recent water system improvements include an enlarged dam and a second 60,000-gallon water tank

Miscellaneous: The community has one school, attended by 5 students. . The city collects refuse twice a week.

Spill Response Support *(To be completed at a later date.)*

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, school, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

Commercial salmon fishing and fishing services drive the local economy. False Pass is an important refueling stop for Bristol Bay and Bering Sea fishing fleets. Bering Pacific and Peter Pan Seafoods process the commercial catch. Eleven residents hold commercial fishing permits. Cash income is supplemented by subsistence hunting and fishing; salmon, halibut, geese, caribou, seals and wild cattle on Sanak Island are utilized.

History, Culture & Demographics

The name False Pass is derived from the fact that what appears as a pass from the pacific Ocean to the Bering Sea is not practical since the Bering side of the strait is extremely shallow and cannot accommodate large vessels. In the early 1900s, a homesteader originally settled the area, which grew with the establishment of a cannery in 1917. Natives emigrated from Morzhovoi, Sanak Island and Ikatan when the cannery was built. The cannery operated continuously, except for 1973 - 1976, when two hard winters depleted the fish resources; Peter Pan Seafoods subsequently purchased the cannery, but it was destroyed by fire in March 1981 and not rebuilt. A post office was established in 1921; the city incorporated in 1990.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the False Pass Tribal Council. The population of the community consists of 66% Alaska Native or part Native. The community is primarily Unangan. Fishing, fish processing and subsistence activities are the mainstays of the lifestyle. The sale of alcohol is restricted to the package store.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners: City electric (127,800 gals.); Aleutians East Schools (5,300); King Cove Corp. (5,000); Peter Pan Seafoods (522,515); Gould & Sons (2,800)

Housing: Accommodations at Fleets Inn, 497-2312.

Services: There are two restaurants: Fleets Inn and Dobsons Pizza, 497-2292. A laundromat is available at the hotel for guests. No banking services available. Groceries, clothing, first-aid supplies, hardware, camera film and sporting goods may be purchased at Peter Pan Seafoods, 497-2234, or John Gould & Sons, 497-2212. Fishing/hunting licenses are available, but no guide services.

Water & Sewage: Water is supplied by Ram Creek with a sheetpile dam that stores about 980,000 gallons of unfiltered water. A well field and storage tank is located at Delta Creek. All residents are connected to the piped water system and homes are fully plumbed. A piped sewage collection system connects all homes and facilities to central septic tanks. Two lift stations and tanks provide primary (20,000 gallons) and secondary treatment (84,000 gallons) of waste, with discharge through an outfall line. **Miscellaneous:** The community has one school, attended by 105 students.

Spill Response Support (To be completed at a later date.)

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, School, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, Other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

King Cove's economy depends almost completely on the year-round commercial fishing and seafood processing industries. The Peter Pan Seafoods facility is one of the largest cannery operations under one roof in Alaska. Up to 500 non-residents are brought in to work the cannery as needed. Sixty-two residents hold commercial fishing permits. Income is supplemented by subsistence activities; salmon, caribou, geese and ptarmigan provide food sources.

History, Culture & Demographics

King Cove was founded in 1911 when Pacific American Fisheries built a salmon cannery. Early settlers were Scandinavian, European and Unangan fishermen. Of the first ten founding families, five consisted of a European father and an Aleut mother. The city incorporated in 1949. The cannery operated continuously between 1911 and 1976, when it was partially destroyed by fire, but the adoption of the 200-mile fisheries limit spurred rebuilding. King Cove remains tied to fishing and fish processing.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove. The population of the community consists of 48% Alaska Native or part Native. King Cove is a mixed non-Native and Unangan community. Scandinavians have historically had a large influence on the cultural, economic and social structures.

NELSON LAGOON
(Including Port Moller Area)

Population: 69 (2007 Estimated Population)
Borough Located In: Aleutians East Borough

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp: Aleut Corporation

Emergency Services

VPSO: 989-2232

State Troopers: King Salmon Post, 246-3464

Fire: VFD, 989-2232

Medical: Nelson Lagoon Clinic, 989-2207; Nelson Lagoon First Responders, 989-2202

Nearest Hospital: Anchorage

Organizations with Local Offices

Village Council: Native Village of Nelson Lagoon, P.O. Box 13-N.L.G., Nelson Lagoon, AK 99571,
Phone: 989-2204, Email: nelsonlagoon@aitc.org

Village Corporation: Nelson Lagoon Corporation, Ph: 989-2204, Fx: 989-2233

Location and Climate

Nelson Lagoon is located on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, on a narrow sand spit that separates the lagoon from the Bering Sea. It is 580 miles southwest of Anchorage and lies at approximately 56.001° North Latitude and 161.202° West Longitude. (Sec. 25, T048S, R077W, Seward Meridian.) Nelson Lagoon is in the maritime climate zone, with a constant prevailing wind of 20 to 25 MPH. Frequent and dramatic weather changes can occur. Temperatures average 25 to 50, with a range from -15 to 75. Snowfall averages 56 inches, with a total annual precipitation of 33 inches.

Transportation

Accessibility: Nelson Lagoon is accessible only by air and sea.

Airport Facilities: A State-owned 4,000' long by 75' wide gravel runway serves regularly-scheduled flights. Large seabirds feed along beach adjacent to runway.

Airline Services: Air charters from Cold Bay.

Freight: Freight arrives by ship or barge at the Peter Pan Seafoods dock, 30 miles away, at Port Moller.

Vessel Support: Facilities include a dock, boat ramp, harbormaster's office and warehouse.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom & GCI

Internet Service Provider: GCI (www.gci.net)

Radio Stations: KDLG-AM

TV Stations: ARCS

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network

Electricity: Nelson Lagoon Electric Cooperative

Fuel Availability: None

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners: Nelson Lagoon Fuel Enterprise (140,000 gals.); Aleutians East Schools (1,500); Harold Thompson (3,000)

Housing: Tides Inn & Cafe; The Bering Inn.

Services: No restaurants or stores. A washeteria, completed in 1999, is available.

Water & Sewage: Water comes from a lake about 10 miles from Nelson Lagoon and is treated; water storage capacity is 600,000 gallons. All homes are connected to the piped water system. Individual septic systems enable households to have complete plumbing. . The water system needs major improvements, including repair of the distribution system and a new storage tank.

Miscellaneous: The community has one school, attended by 18 students. There are no garbage collection services, but a landfill is available.

Spill Response Support *(To be completed at a later date.)*

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, school, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

Nelson Lagoon is situated in the middle of a rich and productive salmon fisheries area; 24 residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily salmon gillnet. Subsistence activities balance the seasonal nature of the fishery. Some trapping occurs. Residents are interested in developing a small seafood processing and cold storage facility.

History, Culture & Demographics

Nelson Lagoon has been used historically as an Unangan summer fish camp. The resources of the lagoon and nearby Bear River are excellent. The lagoon was named in 1882 for Edward William Nelson of the U.S. Signal Corps, an explorer in the Yukon Delta region between 1877 and 1920. A salmon saltery operated from 1906 to 1917, which attracted Scandinavian fishermen, but there has been no cannery since then. Year-round occupation of the community began in 1965 when a school was built.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Nelson Lagoon. The population of the community consists of 82% Alaska Native or part Native. The culture is focused on commercial fishing and subsistence activities. There is a strong community pride and loyalty among the residents, with a desire to maintain their lifestyle with slow, monitored growth and development that can be well managed by the residents.

NIKOLSKI

(Pronunciation: nih-COAL-skee)

Population: 33 (2007 Estimated Population)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp: Aleut Corporation

Emergency Services

State Troopers: Dutch Harbor Post, 581-1432

Fire: Nikolski VFD, 576-2223

Medical: Nikolski Health Clinic, 576-2204

Nearest Hospital: Anchorage

Organizations with Local Offices

Village Council: Nikolski IRA Council, PO Box 105, Nikolski, AK 99638; Ph: 576-2225;

Email: ikotribeadmin@ak.net

Village Corporation: Chaluka Corporation, PO Box 104, Nikolski, AK 99638; Ph: 576-2216/547-2215;

Email: danddclan@aol.com. Also, 8630 Ange St., Anchorage, AK 99515; Ph: 344-7871

Location and Climate

Nikolski is located on Nikolski Bay, off the southwest end of Umnak Island, one of the Fox Islands. It lies 116 air miles west of Unalaska, 900 air miles from Anchorage, at approximately 52.938° North Latitude and 168.867° West Longitude. (Sec. 04, T084S, R136W, Seward Meridian.) Nikolski is in a maritime climate zone. Temperatures generally range from 11 to 65. Snowfall averages 41 inches; total precipitation is 21 inches. Strong winds are frequent during the winter and fog during the summer, which limits accessibility.

Transportation

Accessibility: By air or sea only.

Airport Facilities: Nikolski has a 3,500' unlighted gravel runway owned by the U.S. Air Force.

Airline Services: Passenger, mail and cargo service available thru scheduled or charter flights from Dutch Harbor. Rain and wind often close the gravel airstrip.

Freight: There are no landings, piers or port facilities for ships.

Vessel Support: Barges deliver cargo once or twice a year; goods and passengers are lightered three miles to the beach.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: GCI (www.gci.com)

Radio Stations: None

TV Stations: ARCS, CBS, NBC, ABC, Fox, plus multiple cable stations

Cable Provider: Nikolski IRA Council

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network

Electricity: Umnak Power Company

Fuel: may be available at the Nikolski Native Store

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners: Nikolski Native Store (23,000 gals.); Umnak Power Co. (23,000); Aleutian Region Schools (9500); Chaluka Corp. Ranch (6,300)

Housing: Lodge, Chaluka trailer

Services: Food and some necessities available at the Nikolski Native Store.

Water & Sewage: The twelve occupied homes in Nikolski are connected to a piped water system and individual septic tanks. All homes are fully plumbed. The Council provides septic pumping services.

Miscellaneous: The community has one school, attended by 10 students.

Spill Response Support *(To be completed at a later date.)*

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, school, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

Most residents support themselves by working outside the village at crab canneries and on processing ships. The lack of a harbor and dock has limited fisheries-related activities. The village is interested in developing a small value-added fish processing plant and a sport fishing lodge to attract new and former residents, who left Nikolski for economic reasons. The Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association recently purchased a sport-fishing charter boat. Sheep, cattle and horses graze over much of the island. Income is supplemented by subsistence activities, which provide a substantial part of the villagers' diets; salmon, halibut, seals and ducks are utilized.

History, Culture & Demographics

Nikolski is reputed by some to be the oldest continuously-occupied community in the world.

Archaeological evidence from Ananiuliak Island, on the north side of Nikolski Bay, dates as far back as 8,500 years ago. The Chaluka archaeological site in the village of Nikolski indicates 4,000 years of virtually continuous occupation. People were living in Nikolski before the pyramids were built, the Mayan calendar was invented, or the Chinese language was written. In 1834, it was the site of sea otter hunting, and was recorded by the Russians as "Recheshnoe," which means "river." In 1920, a boom in fox farming occurred. The local Unangan became affluent enough to purchase a relatively large boat, the "Umnak Native," though it met shipwreck in 1933. The Aleutian Livestock Company established a sheep ranch in 1926. In June 1942, after the Japanese attacked Unalaska and seized Attu and Kiska, residents were evacuated to the Ketchikan area. Locals were allowed to return in 1944, but the exposure to the outside world brought about many changes in the traditional lifestyle and community attitudes. In the 1950s, the Air Force constructed a White Alice radar communication site here, which provided some jobs, but it was abandoned in 1977.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Nikolski. The population of the community consists of 69% Alaska Native or part Native. Residents are known as Unangan, and Aleut is spoken in three-quarters of all homes. Subsistence activities, sheep and cattle raising, and fishing-related employment sustain the community.

PAULOFF HARBOR
(Pronunciation: PALL-off)

Population: Unoccupied
Borough Located In: Aleutians East Borough

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp: Aleut Corporation

Emergency Services

None

Organizations with Local Offices

The community is unoccupied. Most of the former residents and their descendents now live in Sand Point.

Village Council: Pauloff Harbor Tribe, P.O. Box 97; Sand Point, AK 99661; Ph: 383-6075; Fx: 383-6094;

E-Mail: Pauloff@arctic.net

Village Corporation: Sanak Corporation, P.O. Box 194; Sand Point, AK 99661;
Ph: 383-6075; Fx: 383-6074; E-Mail: Pauloff@arctic.net

Location and Climate

Pauloff Harbor is located in the Aleutian Island Chain on the northern coast of Sanak Island, 50 miles southeast of False Pass. It lies at approximately 54.459° North Latitude and 162.700° West Longitude. (Sec. 16, T066S, R090W, Seward Meridian.) The area is in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures can range from -9 to 76. Snowfall averages 52 inches, with total annual precipitation of 33 inches.

Transportation

Accessibility: Float planes or personal boats from False Pass or King Cove are the primary means of transportation.

Airport Facilities: None

Airline Services: None

Freight: None

Vessel Support: None

Facilities & Utilities

None, the island is now unoccupied.

Spill Response Support *(To be completed at a later date.)*

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. –

School –

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

There is no employment in Pauloff Harbor.

History, Culture & Demographics

The community name differs from the harbor on which it is located, Pavlov Harbor. A post office was established here in 1949, but the island is now unoccupied. Most of the shareholders now live in Sand Point.

SAINT GEORGE

Population: 114 (2007 DCCED Certified Population) **Incorporation Type:** 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Unorganized **Regional Native Corp:** Aleut Corporation

Emergency Services

VPSO: State VPSO, 859-2415 **State Troopers:** Dillingham, 842-5641
Fire: St. George EMS/First Responders, 859-2255/2204/2232
Medical: St. George Clinic, 859-2254 **Nearest Hospital:** Anchorage

Organizations with Local Offices

City Offices: City of Saint George, P.O. Box 929, St. George Island, AK 99591;
Ph: 859-2263; Fx: 859-2212
Village Council: *Combined with St. Paul to form the Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul and St. George Islands.* St. George Traditional Council, P.O. Box 940, St. George Island, AK 99591;
Phone: 859-2205, Fx: 859-2242; Email: stgcouncil@starband.net
Village Corporation: St. George Tanaq Corporation
St. George Office: General Delivery, St. George, AK 99591; Ph: 859-2224; Fx: 859-2230
Headquarters/ Anchorage Office: St. George Tanaq Corporation, 4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 104,
Anchorage, AK 99503; Phone: 272-9886, Fx: 272-9855; Email: lriddle@alaska.net

Location and Climate

St. George is located on the northeast shore of St. George Island, the southern-most of five islands in the Pribilofs, 47 miles south of St. Paul Island, 750 air miles west of Anchorage and 250 miles northwest of Unalaska. It lies at approximately 56.600° North Latitude and -169.542° West Longitude. (Sec. 29, T041S, R129W, Seward Meridian.). Over 210 species of birds nest on the cliffs of St. George Island. The climate of St. George is controlled by the cold waters of the Bering Sea. The maritime location results in cool weather year round and a narrow range of mean temperatures varying from 24 to 52. Average precipitation is 23 inches, with 57 inches of snowfall. Cloudy, foggy weather is common during summer months.

Transportation

Accessibility: St. George is accessible only by air and sea.
Airport Facilities: There are two airstrips, one owned by the city and a newly-constructed State-owned airport with a 5,000' long by 150' wide gravel runway
Airline Services: Scheduled flights are provided to St. Paul and the mainland.
Freight: Most freight and supplies are delivered by ship from Anchorage on a monthly or bimonthly schedule; cargo from Seattle arrives five or six times a year.
Vessel Support: There are three docks; one operated by the village corporation, and an inner harbor and dock in Zapadni Bay, 5 miles from town.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland	Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom
Internet Service Provider: None	Radio Stations: KUHB-FM, KNOM-AM
TV Stations: ARCS	Cable Provider: St. George Traditional Council
Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network	

Electricity: St. George Municipal Electric Utility

Fuel Availability: Marine gas, diesel, propane and unleaded gasoline.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners: St. George Delta Fuel Co. (1,066,200 gals.); City (4,000); Peninsula Airways (2,000); Pribilof Island Schools (1,000); St. George Tanaq Corp. (5,200)

Housing: St. George Hotel.

Services: The hotel offers meals as well as cooking facilities. Groceries, clothing, first-aid supplies, hardware and film are available at St. George Canteen. Repair service for marine engines, boats and autos available. No banking services. Fishing/hunting licenses are not available.

Water & Sewage: NOAA constructed a piped water and sewer system during the 1950s. Four wells provide water for the community and the harbor, with 250,000 gallons of storage. Funds have been requested to replace the failing 45-year-old water storage tank and distribution mains. All 60 residences are plumbed and connected to the system. Sewage outfall discharges into the harbor.

Miscellaneous: The community has one school, attended by 23 students. The city provides refuse collection services. NOAA is completing a federal hazardous waste clean-up on the island and will close the existing landfill.

Spill Response Support *(To be completed at a later date.)*

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, school, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

Until terminated in 1983, the federally-controlled fur seal industry dominated the economy of the Pribilof communities of St. Paul and St. George; the two communities remain closely tied today. Currently, government positions and commercial fishing provide most employment. Puffin Seafoods and Snopac Products operate in St. George. The St. George Aquaculture Assoc. has begun salmon and shellfish programs. Eleven residents hold commercial fishing permits. Villagers harvest 500 fur seals each year for subsistence purposes. Halibut, reindeer, marine invertebrates, plants and berries also contribute to the local diet.

History, Culture & Demographics

St. George was discovered in 1786 by Gavrill Pribilof of the Russian Lebedov Lastochkin Co. while looking for the famed northern fur seal breeding grounds. The island was named Sveti Georgiy, and its larger neighbor to the north was originally called St. Peter and St. Paul Island. The Russian American Company enslaved Aleut hunters from Siberia, Unalaska and Atka and relocated them to St. George and St. Paul to harvest the fur seal. Between 1870 and 1910, the U.S. Government leased the Pribilof Islands to private companies, who provided housing, food and medical care to the Aleuts in exchange for work in the fur seal plant. In 1910, the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries took control of the islands, but poverty conditions ensued due to over-harvesting of the seals. During World War II, residents were moved to Funter Bay in Southeast Alaska as part of the area-wide evacuation; unlike Natives evacuated to other areas, they were confined to an abandoned cannery and mine camp. In 1979, the Pribilof Aleuts received \$8.5 million in partial compensation for the unfair and unjust treatment they were subjected to under federal administration between 1870 and 1946. In 1983, with the end of the commercial seal harvest and ensuing withdrawal from the islands, the U.S. government provided \$8 million for St. George and \$12 million for St. Paul to help develop and diversify the local economy. Today, residents are working to develop commercial fisheries and tourism. The city incorporated in 1983.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the St. George Island Traditional Council. Predominantly Aleut and Eskimo, the population of the community consists of 92% Alaska Native or part Native. The Pribilof Islands seal population and the community's dependence on it has been a major influence on the local culture; more than a million fur seals congregate on the islands every summer, though the numbers have been declining inexplicably in recent years.

SAINT PAUL

Population: 447 (2007 DCCED Certified Population) **Incorporation Type:** 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Unorganized **Regional Native Corp:** Aleut Corporation

Emergency Services

Police & VPSO: 546-3132 **State Troopers:** Dillingham, 842-5641
Fire: St. Paul EMS Rescue Squad 546-2311, X123; Volunteer Fire Dept. VHF Channel 16.
Medical: St. Paul Health Clinic 546-2310 **Nearest Hospital:** Anchorage

Organizations with Local Offices

City Offices: City of Saint Paul, PO Box 901, St. Paul, AK 99660-9999; Phone: 546-2331,
Fax: 546-3188; Email: stpaulak@hotmail.com

Village Council: Tribal Government of St. Paul Island; P.O. Box 86; St. Paul Island, AK 99660; Ph: 546-2211; Fx: 546-2407 (*Combined with St. George to form Pribilof Aleut Communities of St. George & St. Paul Islands*)

Village Corporation: Tanadgusix Corporation, PO Box 88, St. Paul, AK 99660; Ph: 546-2312; Fx: 546-2366.
Anchorage Office: 4300 "B" Street, Suite 402; Anchorage, AK 99503; Ph: 278-2312; Fx: 278-2316;
Email: ronp@tdxnet.com

Fishing Association: Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association; P.O. Box 288; St. Paul, AK 99660-0288;
Ph: 546-2597; Fx: 546-2450; E-Mail: plestenkof@cbsfa.com; (CDQ Group Saint Paul (pollock), a.k.a. CBSFA)

School District: Pribilof School District, P.O. Box 905, St. Paul Island, AK 99660

Phone: 546-2411; Fx: 546-2327; E-Mail: malcolm@ak.net; Web: www.pribilofs.k12.ak.us

Location and Climate

St. Paul is located on a narrow peninsula on the southern tip of St. Paul Island, the largest of five islands in the Pribilofs. It lies 47 miles north of St. George Island, 240 miles north of the Aleutian Islands, 300 miles west of the Alaska mainland, and 750 air miles west of Anchorage, at approximately 57.122° North Latitude and 170.275° West Longitude. (Sec. 25, T035S, R132W, Seward Meridian.) The climate of St. Paul is arctic maritime. The Bering Sea location results in cool weather year-round and a narrow range of mean temperatures, varying from 19° to 51°F. Average precipitation is 25 inches, with snowfall of 56 inches. Heavy fog is common during summer months.

Transportation

Accessibility: St. Paul is accessible by sea and air.

Airport Facilities: The State-owned gravel runway is 6,500' long by 150' wide in length, and is undergoing major improvements.

Airline Services: Regularly-scheduled flights are provided, under Visual Flight Rule conditions

Freight: Most supplies and freight arrive by ship.

Vessel Support: There is a breakwater, 700' of dock space, and a barge off-loading area. A small boat harbor was under construction through 2005 by the Corps of Engineers.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; GCI

Internet Service Provider: TDX Corp, Starband, GCI

Radio Stations: KUHB-FM

TV Stations: ARCS

Cable Provider: TDX Corp. (Village Corp.), Dish Network

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network, Dillingham Legislative Information Office

Electricity: St. Paul Municipal Electric Utility

Fuel Availability: Diesel, propane and unleaded gas.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners: TDX Corp. (1,573,200 gals.); City (1,854,600); Pribilof Island Schools (3,000); Pribilof Island Processors (1,900); City Electric (12,100); Reeve Aleutian Airways (10,200); Trident Seafoods (12,300); U.S. Coast Guard (300,800)

Housing: King Eider Hotel, 546-2477, with laundry and shower facilities for guests.

Services: Groceries, clothing, first-aid supplies, hardware, film, limited sporting goods, and an ATM available. Vehicles available for rent, as well as guide services.

Water & Sewage: Water is supplied by wells and an aquifer and is then treated; there are two new wooden tanks; one 500,000 gallon and one 300,000 gallon. All 167 homes and facilities are fully plumbed and connected to the piped water and sewer system. An ocean outfall line handles seafood processing waste.

Miscellaneous: The community has one school, attended by 100 students. The city collects refuse; the village tribe operates a recycling program, which is currently on hold. A landfill, incinerator, sludge and oil disposal site has recently been completed. A \$3 million power plant came online in 2000. A small wind turbine provides power and hot water to the village office, but it is not connected to the power grid; the village corporation has three turbines and more are planned.

Spill Response Support (To be completed at a later date.)

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, school, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

The federally-controlled fur seal industry dominated the economy of the Pribilofs until 1983. St. Paul is a port for the Central Bering Sea fishing fleet, and major harbor improvements have fueled economic growth. Trident Seafoods and Icicle Seafoods process cod, crab, halibut and other seafood in St. Paul; the community is seeking funds to develop a halibut processing facility. Several offshore processors are serviced out of St. Paul. Thirty residents hold commercial fishing permit. Fur seal rookeries and more than 210 species of nesting sea birds attract almost 700 tourists annually. There is a reindeer herd on the island from a previous commercial venture. Residents subsist on halibut, fur seals (1,645 may be taken each year), reindeer, marine invertebrates, plants and berries.

History, Culture & Demographics

The Pribilofs were discovered in 1786 by Russian fur traders. They landed first on St. George, then named the larger island to the north St. Peter and St. Paul Island. In 1788, the Russian American Company enslaved and relocated Aleuts from Siberia, Atka and Unalaska to the Pribilofs to hunt fur seals; their descendants live on the two islands today. In 1870, the Alaska Commercial Company was awarded a 20-year sealing lease by the U.S. Government to provide housing, food and medical care to the Aleuts in exchange for seal harvesting. In 1890, a second 20-year lease was awarded to the North American Commercial Company, however, fur seals had been severely over-harvested and poverty ensued. The 1910 Fur Seal Act ended private leasing on the islands and placed the community and fur seals under the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Food and clothing were scarce, social and racial segregation were practiced, and working conditions were poor. During World War II, Pribilof Aleuts were moved to Funtler Bay in Southeast Alaska as part of the area-wide evacuation; unlike Natives evacuated to other areas, they were confined to an abandoned cannery and mine camp. In 1979, the Aleut Islanders received \$8.5 million in partial compensation for the unfair and unjust treatment they were subject to under federal administration between 1870 and 1946. In 1983, Congress passed the Fur Seal Act Amendments, which ended government control of the commercial seal harvest and the federal presence on the island. Responsibility for providing community services and management of the fur seals was left to local entities; the U.S. government provided \$8 million for St. George and \$12 million for St. Paul to help develop and diversify the local economy. Commercial harvesting on St. Paul ceased in 1985; ownership of fur seal pelts is now prohibited, except for subsistence purposes.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island. The population consists of 87% Alaska Native or part Native, predominantly Aleut and Eskimo. Although subsistence has not historically been the focus of the local culture, today halibut and seal are shared and exchanged with relatives living in other communities for salmon and reindeer. The Russian Orthodox Church plays a strong role in community cohesiveness.

SAND POINT

Population: 992 (2007 DCCED Certified Population) **Incorporation Type:** 1st Class City
Borough Located In: Aleutians East Borough **Regional Native Corp:** Aleut Corporation

Emergency Services

Police: City Police Dept., 383-3700 **State Troopers:** Cold Bay Post, 532-2724
Medical: Sand Point EMS, 383-3700; Sand Point Community Health Clinic, 383-3151.
Nearest Hospital: Anchorage

Organizations with Local Offices

City Offices: City of Sand Point, PO Box 249, Sand Point, AK 99661; Ph: 383-2696, Fx: 383-2698;
Email: sptcity@arctic.net
Anchorage Office: 3380 C Street, Suite 205, Anchorage, AK 99503; Ph: 274-7561, Fx: 274-3540;
Email daypar72@gci.net

Village Councils:

Pauloff Harbor Village Council, PO Box 194, Sand Point, AK 99661; Ph: 383-6075; Fx: 383-6094
(BIA-Recognized Traditional Council)

Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point, PO Box 447, Sand Point, AK 99661; Ph: 383-5616; Fx: 383-5814 (Village Council – BIA-Recognized Traditional Council.

Unga Tribe, P.O. Box 508, Sand Point, AK 99661; Ph: 383-5215; Fx: 383-5215

Village Corporations:

Shumagin Corporation, PO Box 189, Sand Point, AK 99661; Ph: 383-3525, Fx: 383-5356; Email:
slaughty@arctic.net

Sanak Corp., P.O. Box 194, Sand Point, AK 99661; Ph: 383-6075; Fx: 383-5233

Unga Corp., P.O. Box 130, Sand Point, AK 99661; Ph: 383-3681; Fx: 383-5215

Electric Utility: TDX Power, 4300 B Street, Suite 402; Anchorage, AK 99503-5946;
Ph: 278-2312; Fx: 278-2316; E-Mail: ngoodness@tdxpower.com

Location and Climate

Sand Point is located on Humboldt Harbor on Popof Island, off the Alaska Peninsula, 570 air miles from Anchorage. It lies at approximately 55.340° North Latitude and 160.497° West Longitude. (Sec. 08, T056S, R073W, Seward Meridian.) Sand Point is in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from -9 to 76. Snowfall averages 52 inches, with total annual precipitation at 33 inches.

Transportation:

Accessibility: Direct flights to Anchorage are available.

Airport Facilities: Sand Point offers a State-owned airport with a 4,000' long by 150' wide paved runway. Runway expansion and airport road paving is planned. CAUTION: an 80 – 120 ft. cliff on east side of runway.

Airline Services: Arctic Circle Air Service, Hageland Aviation, Penn Air.

Freight: Regular barge services supply the community.

Vessel Support: Marine facilities include a 25-acre boat harbor with four docks, 134 boat slips, a harbormaster office, barge off-loading area, and a 150-ton lift. A new boat harbor is scheduled to be constructed at Black Point by the Corps of Engineers. The State Ferry operates bi-monthly between May and October.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Interior Telephone Co. /TelAlaska **Long-Distance Phone:** AT&T Alascom, GCI

Internet Service Provider: Arctic.Net/TelAlaska, Inc. (www.arctic.net); GCI (www.gci.net)

TV Stations: ARCS **Radio Stations:** KSDP-AM **Cable Provider:** None

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office

Electricity: TDX Power

Fuel Availability: Diesel and gasoline

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners: Trident Seafoods (642,000 gals.); Shumagin Distributors (1,000); City (1,000); Peter Pan Seafoods (1,000); Reeve Aleutian Airways (1,500); Aleutian Commercial (2,350); Sand Point Electric (40,000)

Housing: Anchor Inn Motel; Trident Seafoods Inc.; Hodges B&B

Services: Several stores offer a variety of supplies. There are three restaurants, two bars and a laundry facility. Also available: cab service; moorage facilities; shower facilities, two gyms, a teen center and an indoor swimming pool.

Water & Sewage: Water is derived from Humbolt Creek and treated. The city operates a piped water and sewer system serving 170 households and 22 businesses; all are fully plumbed. Trident Seafoods has first water rights; the city has requested funds to develop a new groundwater source.

Miscellaneous: The community has one school, attended by 119 students. The landfill has recently been relocated. Trident Seafoods operates its own power generation facility.

Spill Response Support (To be completed at a later date.)

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, school, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

Sand Point is home to the largest fishing fleet in the Aleutian Chain. The State provides regional services through public safety, fish and game, and the court system. Trident Seafoods operates a major bottom fish, pollock, salmon and fish meal plant and provides fuel and other services. Peter Pan Seafoods owns a storage and transfer station. Locals participate in subsistence consumption, including fish and caribou, and 116 residents hold commercial fishing permits.

History, Culture & Demographics

A San Francisco fishing company founded Sand Point in 1898 as a trading post and cod fishing station. Aleuts from surrounding villages and Scandinavian fishermen were the first residents. Sand Point served as a repair and supply center for gold mining during the early 1900s, but fish processing became the dominant activity in the 1930s. The St. Nicholas Chapel, a Russian Orthodox church built in 1933, is now on the National Register of Historical Places. Aleutian Cold Storage built a halibut plant in 1946. The city incorporated in 1966.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Qagan Tayagungin Tribe. The population of the community consists of 44% Alaska Native or part Native, primarily of Aleut decent. Sand Point is characterized as self-sufficient and progressive, with commercial fishing activities at the heart of the local culture. There is a large transient population for fishing and cannery work. Many of the shareholders of Pauloff Harbor and Unga now live in Sand Point.

SHEMYA STATION

(Pronunciation: SHEM-yah; a.k.a. Eareckson Air Force Station)

Population: 27 (2007 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp: Not Applicable

Emergency Services

Emergency service is provided by the military.

Nearest Hospital: Anchorage

Organizations with Local Offices

There are no local organizations or contacts for this community.

Location and Climate

Eareckson Air Force Station, or Shemya Station, is located on Shemya Island on the western end of the Aleutian Chain, at approximately 52.724580° North Latitude and 174.112050° East Longitude. (Sec. 14, T086S, R257W, Seward Meridian.) Shemya Station is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District.

Shemya Station is in a maritime climate zone. Average temperatures range from 11 to 65. Snowfall averages 41 inches; total annual precipitation is 21 inches.

Transportation:

Accessibility: Shemya Station is a military base with access strictly controlled by the U.S. Air Force and is restricted to military craft or emergency landings. Visitors must be on official military business to go to Shemya Station.

Airport Facilities: Military permitted only for runway use. Eareckson Air Force Station once maintained a seaplane landing facility; it is restricted to military craft or emergency landings.

Airline Services:

Freight:

Vessel Support:

Facilities & Utilities:

No community wide facilities or utilities, except for electricity generation by the U.S.A.F. generator, which is operated by the air force and privately.

Fuel Availability: None

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners:

Housing: None, visitors must be on official military business to go to Shemya.

Services: None for public use. The maintenance crew lives in the group quarter's facility, and all services are available.

Water & Sewage:

Miscellaneous: The contact point for visit requests is AAC/LGX, Elmendorf AFB, AK 99506, Ph: 552-5202. There are no state operated schools located in the community. A permitted landfill exists.

Spill Response Support *(To be completed at a later date.)*

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, School, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, Other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

Eareckson Air Force Station is closed. Residents are employed under contract as caretakers of the facility.

History, Culture & Demographics

The entire group of islands was called Semichi by the Russians. Shemya Island is likely the same island called St. Abraham by Vitus Bering in 1741. The air station was developed during World War II as an Army Air base, and later became an Air Force intelligence site. At its peak, Shemya Station housed over 1,100 personnel; by 1980, the workforce had been reduced to 600. Shemya Station was closed in 1995; there is currently a small group of caretakers residing on the base.

UNALASKA & DUTCH HARBOR

(Pronunciation: (un-uh-LASS-kuh))

Population: 3,678 (2007 DCCED Certified Population) **Incorporation Type:** 1st Class City
Borough Located In: Unorganized **Regional Native Corp:**

Emergency Services

Police: City Police Dept., 581-1233 **State Troopers:** Dutch Harbor Post, 581-1432
Fire: Unalaska Volunteer Fire/EMS, 581-1233; Unalaska Search & Rescue Divers, 581-1233
Medical: Iliuliuk Family & Health Services, Inc., 581-1202; Oonalashka Clinic, 581-2742
Nearest Hospital: Anchorage

Organizations with Local Offices

City Offices: City of Unalaska, P.O. Box 610, Unalaska, AK 99685; Ph: 581-1251
Fx: 581-1417; Email: dmack@ci.unalaska.ak.us; Web: www.unalaska-ak.us
Village Council: Qawalangin Tribal Council, P.O. Box 334, Unalaska, AK 99685; Ph: 581-2920;
Fx: 581-3644 (BIA-Recognized Traditional Council)
Village Corporation: Ounalaska Corporation, P.O. Box 149, Unalaska, AK 99685; Ph 581-1276;
Fx: 581-1496; Web: www.ounalashka.com
School District: Unalaska City School District, P.O. Box 570, Unalaska, AK 99685;
Ph: 581-315; Fx: 581-3152; E-Mail: dsanborn@ucsd.net; Web: www.ucsd.net
Economic Development Organization: Unalaska/Dutch Harbor Convention & Visitors Bureau
P.O. Box 545, Unalaska, AK 99685; Ph: 581-2612; E-Mail: updhcvb@arctic.net;
Web: <http://www.arctic.net/~updhcvb>
Media: Dutch Harbor Fisherman
P.O. Box 920472, Unalaska, AK 99692; Ph: 581-2092; Fx: 581-2090; Email: fisherman@arctic.net;
Web: <http://www.alaskanewspapers.com> (Weekly news for Unalaska, Aleutians and Pribilof Islands)

Location and Climate

Unalaska overlooks Iliuliuk Bay and Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island in the Aleutian Chain. It lies 800 air miles from Anchorage, a two- to three-hour flight, and 1,700 miles northwest of Seattle. The name Dutch Harbor is often applied to the portion of the city on Amaknak Island, which is connected to Unalaska Island by bridge; Dutch Harbor is actually within the boundaries of the City of Unalaska, which lies at approximately 53.874° North Latitude and 166.537° West Longitude. (Sec. 11, T073S, R118W, Seward Meridian.) An arctic maritime climate dominates the area and generates strong winds throughout much of the year. January temperatures generally range from 15° to 35°Fahrenheit and summers from 43° to 63°F. Average snowfall is 89 inches, with total annual precipitation of 58 inches. The mean wind speed is 17 MPH.

Transportation

Accessibility: Daily scheduled flights serve the community. The State Ferry operates bi-monthly from Kodiak between April and October.
Airport Facilities: State-owned 3,900' long by 100' wide paved runway; a seaplane base is also available.
Airline Services: Scheduled and charter airline from Anchorage.
Freight: There are ten major docks in Unalaska; three are operated by the city.
Vessel Support: A refurbished World War II submarine dock offers ship repair services. The International Port of Dutch Harbor serves fishing and shipping vessels, with 5,200 feet of moorage and 1,232 feet of floating dock. The small boat harbor provides 238 moorage slips. The Corps of Engineers plan to make harbor improvements and to develop a second small boat harbor in the South Channel of Iliuliuk Bay, often called "Little South America" due to the number of workers who arrive from this area to labor for the seafood processors.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications

In-State Phone: Interior Telephone Co./TelAlaska

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom, GCI, Interior Telephone/TelAlaska, Alaska Wireless

Internet Service Provider: Arctic.Net/TelAlaska, Inc. (www.arctic.net); GCI (www.gei.net)

TV Stations: ARCS, KIAL, K081W-LPTV

Radio Stations: KIAL-AM; KSKA-FM

Cable Provider: Eyecom, Inc./TelAlaska

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing

Electricity: Unalaska Electric Utility

Fuel Availability: Propane, unleaded gas, diesel, Jet A

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners: Delta Western; North Pacific; Offshore Systems

Housing: The Grand Aleutian and UniSea Inn, 581-7307/3844; Carl's Hotel, 581-1230

Services: Groceries, clothing, first-aid supplies, hardware, film and sporting goods available at Eagle (581-4040), Carl's (581-2275), Alaska Commercial (581-1245), Alaska Ship Supply (581-1284), Little Manilla (581-5503), Petro Mart (581-2151), and Western Pioneer (581-1284). Vehicle and boat rentals, as well as banking, repair, and many other services available. Eight restaurants, two laundromats and five taxi companies serve the area.

Water & Sewage: A new reservoir at Icy Creek and a dam at Pyramid and Unalaska Creeks supply water, which is chlorinated and stored in a tank. The city seeks to construct a 2-million-gallon back-up storage tank above Ballyhoo Road. All homes and on-shore fish processors are served by the city's piped water system. Piped sewage receives primary treatment before discharge into Unalaska Bay. Nearly all households have plumbing; a few homes use septic tanks or privies.

Miscellaneous: The community has two schools, attended by 389 students. The city has a new Class-1 lined 6-acre landfill and baler; recycling and hazardous waste disposal is provided. All on-shore processors generate their own electrical power.

Spill Response Support (To be completed at a later date.)

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, school, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

Unalaska's economy is based on commercial fishing, fish processing, and fleet services, such as fuel, repairs and maintenance, trade and transportation. The community enjoys a strategic position as the center of a rich fishing area and as a way-station for transshipment of cargo between Pacific Rim trading partners. The Great Circle shipping route from major west coast ports to the Pacific Rim passes within 50 miles of Unalaska, and Dutch Harbor provides natural protection for fishing vessels and others seeking refuge from foul weather. Onshore and offshore processors provide some local employment, but a significant number of non-resident workers are brought in during the peak season. Westward Seafoods, UniSea, Alyeska, Icicle, Trident and Harbor Crown Seafoods process the commercial catch. Fifty residents hold commercial fishing permits. Unalaska has a budding tourist industry and a new convention and visitors bureau. The city boasts two new and highly-praised facilities, the Museum of the Aleutians and the Aleutian WWII Visitors Center, which is part of the Aleutian World War II National Historical Park.

History, Culture & Demographics

More than 3,000 Unangan (known since the Russian era as "Aleuts") lived in 24 settlements on Unalaska and Amaknak Islands when first visited by the Russians in 1759. Unalaska became a Russian trading port for the fur seal industry in 1768. In 1787, many hunters and their families were enslaved and relocated by the Russian American Company to the Pribilof Islands to work in the fur seal harvest. In 1825, the Russian Orthodox Church of the Holy Ascension of Christ was constructed; the founding priest, Ivan Veniaminov, composed the first Aleut writing system with local assistance and translated scripture into Aleut. Since Aleuts were not forced to give up their language or culture by the Russian Orthodox priests, the church remained strong in the community. By this time, however, between 1830 and 1840, only 200 to 400 Aleuts lived in Unalaska. In 1880, the Methodist Church opened a school, clinic and the Jesse Lee Home for orphans. The City of Unalaska incorporated in March 1942. On June 3, 1942, Unalaska was attacked by the Japanese; in response the US government interned almost all of the Aleuts from the island in Southeast Alaska for the duration of World War II. The Russian Orthodox Church, nearly destroyed by evacuating U.S. Army troops, is the oldest Russian Orthodox cruciform-style church in North America.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska. The population of the community consists of 9.3% Alaska Native or part Native. Subsistence activities remain important to the Unangan community and many long-term non-Native residents as well. Unalaska has seen rapid growth over the past couple of decades and is now a very culturally-diverse community.

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UNGA
(Pronunciation: UN-guh)

Population: Unpopulated / seasonal-use area
Borough Located In: Aleutians East Borough

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp: Aleut Corporation

Emergency Services

Unpopulated community; seasonal-use area. No local services available.

State Troopers: Cold Bay Post 532-2724

Nearest Hospital: Anchorage

Organizations Representing Area

There are no local organization in the unpopulated community of Unga.

Village Council: Unga Tribal Council, PO Box 508, Sand Point, AK 99661; Phone 383-5215;

Fax: 383-5553; Email: information@ungatribe.org

Village Corporation: Unga Corporation, PO Box 130, Sand Point, AK 99661; Phone 383-5215,

Fax: 383-5215; Email: ungapcorp@arctic.net

Location and Climate

Unga lies on the southeast coast of Unga Island, the largest of the Shumagin Islands of the Aleutian Chain. The abandoned village is a little more than ten miles south of the community of Sand Point, at approximately 55.183° North Latitude and 160.506° West Longitude. (Sec. 03, T058S, R074W, Seward Meridian.) Unga is in a maritime climate zone. Temperatures can range from -9° to 76°F. Snowfall averages 52 inches, with total annual precipitation of 33 inches.

Transportation

Accessibility: Float planes or boats are the only means of transportation to Unga.

Airport Facilities:

Airline Services:

Freight:

Vessel Support:

Facilities & Utilities:

There are no public facilities at Unga.

Spill Response Support *(To be completed at a later date.)*

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

(Sites to consider: Community hall, school, etc.)

Potential Staging Areas:

(Sites to consider: Airport, National Guard Armory, Other government facilities)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

Economy

The area is a subsistence-use site.

History, Culture & Demographics

Unga Island was formerly named Grekodelierovskoe (Greek Delarov) for Captain Delarov who explored the area in the late 18th century on behalf of the Russian-American Company. Unga was an Aleut village first

reported as "Delarov" in 1833, with a population of 116, and then as "Ougnagok" in 1836. The "Ounga" post office was established in 1888 and changed its name to Unga in 1894; the post office closed in 1958. The last family to leave Unga Village left in 1969; Unga is no longer occupied year-round. Most of the shareholders now live in Sand Point. There has been an interest in revitalizing the village, as evidenced by the erection of a new building in 2002. The area of the island near the old cannery, the mink farm and the house that still has a porch is privately owned. Visitors to the island may stop by to ask questions if people are present, but they may not camp on that part of the island nor use the home's firewood.

RESOURCES: PART TWO – EQUIPMENT

This section highlights the major resources and quantities of response-related equipment that may be available for the Aleutians 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.

Equipment listings are as follows:

A. Commercially Available Equipment

1. Vessels
2. Boom
3. Skimmers
4. Miscellaneous

B. Non-Commercially Available Equipment

1. Federal Spill Response Equipment
2. State Spill Response Equipment

C. Industry Spill Cooperative Equipment: Alaska Chadux Corporation

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A. COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT

1. Vessels

The following table provides a list of towing companies within the subarea. Due to the relatively low number of in-region tug operators, it may be necessary to mobilize vessels from outside the subarea. There are numerous towing vessels that operate transiently in/out and around the Aleutians at any given time throughout the year. Subarea plans for other Alaskan regions may provide additional references.

TUG INVENTORY					
Location	Name	Operator	Phone	Horse-power	L/B/D (FT)
Unalaska	James Dunlap (Emergency Tow-gear stored on-board)	Dunlap Towing www.dunlaptowing.com	581-2733	4300	101/36/19.5
Unalaska	Saratoga	Dunlap Towing www.dunlaptowing.com	581-2733	950	59.5/18/8
Unalaska	Undaunted	Dunlap Towing www.dunlaptowing.com	581-2733	730	51/14/6
Unalaska	UTB Redeemer (Stern Ramp & Crane)	Magone Marine Services www.magonemarine.com	581-1400	1550	132/30/12.7
Unalaska	Gyrfalcon	Pacific Coast Marine www.harleymarine.com	581-1664	4000	100.5/34/17
Aleutians Route	Noatak	Delta Western www.deltawestern.com	276-2688	900	76.4/21.2/8.8
Aleutians Route	Tug Chukchi Sea	K-Sea Transportation www.k-sea.com	206-443-9418	2250	96/26/8.6
Aleutians Route	Tug Paragon	K-Sea Transportation www.k-sea.com	206-443-9418	3000	105/32/15.3
Aleutians Route	Tug Pacific Raven	K-Sea Transportation www.k-sea.com	206-443-9418	3000	120/31/13.6
Aleutians Route	Tug Na Hoku	K-Sea Transportation www.k-sea.com	206-443-9418	4000	105/30/13.9
Aleutians Route	Tug Pacific Challenger	K-Sea Transportation www.k-sea.com	206-443-9418	3000	117.6/34.2/16.2

BARGE INVENTORY						
Location	Barge Name	Operator	Phone	Barge Type	L/B/D (FT)	Remarks
Unalaska	Kashega	Magone Marine Services www.magonemarine.com	581-1400	Ramp Barge	200/51.9/15	Non self-propelled – Excellent for shallow & close-quarter situations.
Unalaska	Small Barge	Magone Marine Services www.magonemarine.com	581-1400	Deck Barge	60/24/7	
Aleutians Route	OB-6	Delta Western www.deltawestern.com	276-2688	T/B	175.3/44/7.33	Capacity: 7600Bbls
Aleutians Route	SCT 180	K-Sea Transportation www.k-sea.com	206-443-9418	T/B	180/54/12.6	Capacity: 14,548Bbls (98%)
Aleutians Route	344	K-Sea Transportation www.k-sea.com	206-443-9418	T/B	330/86/20.9	Capacity: 73,700Bbls (98%)
Aleutians Route	340	K-Sea Transportation www.k-sea.com	206-443-9418	T/B	330/86/20.9	Capacity: 68,279Bbls (95%)
Aleutians Route	Noho Hele	K-Sea Transportation www.k-sea.com	206-443-9418	T/B	325/78/19	Capacity: 67,880Bbls (98%)
Aleutians Route	SCT 282	K-Sea Transportation www.k-sea.com	206-443-9418	T/B	282/78/18.3	Capacity: 49,209Bbls (98%)
Adak	8503	Aleut Enterprise Corp		T/B		Dedicated spill response/recovery

WORKBOAT INVENTORY						
Location	Vessel Name	Operator	Phone	Vessel Type	L/B/D (FT)	Remarks
Unalaska	Makushin	Magone Marine Services www.magonemarine.com	581-1400	Ex-F/V	130/33/9.5	1200hp – Open deck w/crane
Unalaska	Western Viking	Magone Marine Services www.magonemarine.com	581-1400	Ex-F/V – Similar to Makushin		????hp – Open deck w/crane.
Unalaska	Joshua	Magone Marine Services www.magonemarine.com	581-1400	Landing Craft (LCM)	68/20/5.5	780hp – No crane

2. Containment Boom

BOOM INVENTORY								
Owner	Location	Type/Size	Length (Ft)	Lbs/Ft Est.*	Design Use	Contact	Work #	24-Hr #
Trident Seafood	Sand Point		2240					
Peter Pan/USCG	King Cove		500					
Frosty Fuels	Cold Bay		1500					
Peter Pan S-foods	Port Moller		320					
Peter Pan S-foods	False Pass		300					
Trident Seafood	Akutan		1000					
Industry/AK/USCG	Unalaska	1000ft Harbor Boom 300ft Offshore Boom	14500					
Aleut Corporation	Adak		12000					
USCG	Attu		1000					
Delta Western/USCG	St. George		1150					
Industry/USCG	St. Paul		4000					

3. Skimmers

SKIMMER INVENTORY								
Owner	Location	Contact	Type	Qty	Nameplate Cap Bbl/Hr	20% Cap De-rated	12 Hr Recovery De-rated Bbbs	24 Hr Recovery De-rated Bbbs
Trident Seafood	Sand Point			1				
Frosty Fuels	Cold Bay			1				
Industry/AK/USCG	Unalaska			5				
Aleut Corporation	Adak			3				
Delta Western/USCG	St, George			1				
Industry/USCG	St. Paul			2				
USCG	Attu		Skim Pack 4200	1				

4. Miscellaneous

SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT				
Category	Vendor	Description	Location	Contact
*Aleutian Islands Emergency Towing System		1 Large (>50,000DWT) & 1 Small (<50,000DWT) Unitized Emergency Towing Systems available for rapid deployment via vessel or helicopter.	Dutch Harbor	Harbor Master 581-1251
Dry Dock/Haul-out Barge	Magone Marine Services www.magonemarine.com	Only dry haul-out available in Aleutians. Capacities:	Dutch Harbor	581-1400
Recovered Oil Storage	Industry/AK/USCG	Capacity: 14400 gals	Unalaska	
Recovered Oil Storage	Aleut Corporation	Capacity: 168000 gals	Adak	
Recovered Oil Storage	USCG	Capacity: 9500 gals – 2” Diesel pump	Attu	
Recovered Oil Storage	Industry/USCG	Capacity: 1140 gals	St. Paul	

* **Emergency Towing System (ETS):** - Complete Procedures Manual: components inventory, storage locations, step by step activation and mobilization procedures, along with decon, maintenance and training requirements. Access Manual at:
<http://www.dec.state.ak.us/SPAR/perp/aiets/home.htm>

Following several incidents in the Unalaska Island vicinity, The Mayor of Unalaska, in cooperation with DEC, the Coast Guard, the marine pilots association, and other organizations launched an initiative in 2007 to pre-position ETS at Dutch Harbor. The ETS consists of a towline capable of towing a distressed vessel, a messenger line to assist in deploying the towline, a line-launcher, a buoy, and chaffing gear. The ETS may be deployed to a disabled ship from the stern of a tugboat or airdropped to the deck of the ship via helicopter. Two ETS have been purchased to cover most vessels found in the Aleutian Islands. The City of Unalaska has purchased a system suitable for vessels up to 50,000 DWT and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation has purchased a system capable of towing vessels greater than 50,000 DWT. Additional ETS packages are being considered for other locations in Alaska.

B. NON-COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT

1. Federal Equipment

USCG-Maintained Spill Response Equipment

The USCG owns and maintains several Conex containers equipped with spill response equipment, located throughout the Subarea. The equipment is intended as a “first-aid” emergency response measure, and is not intended to compete with commercial sources. Requests for use of USCG pre-positioned emergency response equipment should be made to the contact listed in the below table (primary) or USCG Seventeenth District Response Advisory Team (DRAT) (secondary) at **(907) 463-2807**. Equipment locations and general contents are listed below. **The most current inventory information can be found on the D-17 DRAT website at:** <http://www.uscg.mil/d17/D17Response/DRAT/DRATpage.asp>

Site	Location	Contents	Access Contact
King Cove	Harbormaster warehouse	PPE, containment boom, anchor, sorbents	Sector Anchorage, 907-271-6769
Unalaska	Coast Guard pier	PPE, containment boom, anchors, sorbents, generator, pumps, hoses, skimmers, temp storage	MSD Unalaska, 907-581-3466
Attu	Storage Warehouse	PPE, sorbents, containment boom, pumps, hoses, sorbents, temporary storage	LORSTA Attu, 907-392-3315
St George	Next to small boat harbor	PPE, sorbents	Sector Anchorage, 907-271-6700
St Paul	Near harbormaster, next to NOAA boxes	PPE, containment boom, anchor, sorbents, pumps, skimmer, temporary storage	Sector Anchorage, 907-271-6700

NAVSUPSALV Spill Response Equipment

Additional federal government equipment is available through the U.S. Navy, Supervisor of Salvage (NAVSUPSALV) in Anchorage. Requests for NAVSUPSALV support should be made through the FOSC: Refer to the **Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix 1** for NAVSUPSALV contact information.

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 USCGD17 Command Center, who will liaison with ALCOM. Funding for all DOD assets will be provided through the OSLTF, unless the DOD is the Responsible Party. If DOD assets are employed in a response, representatives from DOD shall be included in the incident command structure.

2. State 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 Aleutians Subarea, King Cove and Unalaska are the only communities with a CSRA.

Community with CSRA	Community Contact	
	Title	Phone
King Cove	Mayor	497-2309
Unalaska	Port Director	581-1251

Spill Response Containers

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 the Aleutian Islands 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, as the State of Alaska's lead agency for responses to oil and hazardous substance spills, 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 Aleutians Subarea, ADEC positioned a spill response container at King Cove and Unalaska. 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 non-persistent oil spills in harbor areas. The tables below provide the conex contacts and a list of materials and gear typically stored within a conex.

ADEC Conex Contact Information		
Conex Locations	Contact Title	Phone
King Cove	Mayor	497-2309
Unalaska	Port Director	581-1251
ADEC 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	
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, polyethylene, skid mounted	1	
Tools (shovels, sledge hammer, rebar)	assorted	

C. INDUSTRY/SPILL COOPERATIVE EQUIPMENT

The Alaska Chadux Corporation (ACC) maintains an equipment hub in Unalaska containing the equipment listed in the below table. Additional equipment is available at the ACC main warehouse in Anchorage, and at other hubs throughout the state. For equipment inventories and additional information, refer to <http://www.chadux.com/equipment.html> or contact the ACC 24-hour number at 348-2365.

 <p>ALASKA CHADUX CORPORATION</p>	<p>Unalaska INVENTORY OF OIL SPILL RESPONSE RESOURCES Point of Contact: Norm Bautista Operations Manager 907.581.1350 North Pacific Fuel</p>
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UNALASKA EQUIPMENT		
CONNEX-0023, 40 FT CONNEX ON CHASSIS		
Boom, 24 inch	1700 ft	
Anchor system	5	4 X 40#, 1 X 22#
PPE kit	2	6 man
Respirator kit (1/2 face APR)	1	
CONNEX-0022, 40 FT CONNEX ON CHASSIS (UNA-2)		
Viscous sweep	5 bags	50 ft per bag
Beach cleaning kit	1	
Decon kit, personnel	1	
Decon kit, equipment	1	
Pressure washer	1	
Skorboom, 8"X3"	50 ft	
Sweep, absorbent	26 bags	100 ft per bag
Boom, absorbent, 5 inch	1 bags	40 ft per bag
Sorbent rug	3	36" x 100'
Sorbent pads (17" x 19")	27 bundles	
Line kit	1	5000' of anchor line
Hazing kit	1	
Field hazing kit	1	
Containment berm	1	12' x 20'
Containment berm	2	12' x 21'
Containment berm	2	8 x 4
NTV absorbent package	1	
TRLVAN-0005, 28 FT VAN ON CHASSIS (UNA-3)		
Skimmer, Vikoma 12K	1	
Skimmer, weir, Skim Pak	2	
Bladders, 2500 gallon	2	
Bladder, 2500 gallon, Canflex, towable	2	
Hose kit, 3/25 ft suction, 3/50 discharge	1	
Pump, centrifugal Yanmar (3")	2	
Pump, diaphragm (3")	1	
Fast Tank, 2400 gallons	1	
Air compressor	1	
CONNEX-0021 40 FT CONNEX ON CHASSIS		
Boom, 24 inch	3900 ft	
YARD		
Boat, 18 ft (90 hp outboard)	1	Boat # 6

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RESOURCES: PART THREE – INFORMATION DIRECTORY

- A. Airports and Air Services
- B. Bird and Wildlife Response
- C. Contractors: BOA and Term
- D. Historic Properties Protection
- E. Emergency Services/Managers
- F. Fishing Fleets and Organizations
- G. Government Contacts and Information
- H. Hospitals
- I. Intake Water-Use Facilities
- J. *Not Used*
- K. *Not Used*
- L. Laboratories
- M. Media
- N. Native Organizations and Federally-Recognized Tribes
- O. Organizations: Environmental, Health, Volunteer
- P. Port Authorities, Harbor Masters, and Marine Pilots
- Q. *Not Used*
- R. Response Agreements
- S. Salvage and Towing Companies
- T. Federal and State Natural Resource Trustee Emergency Contacts
- U. *Not Used*
- V. Vehicles
- W. Weather Service
- WWW. Useful Websites

This Information Directory lists resources and organizations that might be contacted to facilitate appropriate communication, provide additional regionally specific information, or acquire additional equipment and resources. The listings below are not inclusive, and one is advised to consult additional resources for meeting one's needs. This listing of resources can be supplemented by referring to the Unified Plan, other subarea plans, the Yellow Pages and the Internet. The Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development's on-line Community Database at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm offers other useful information sources not necessarily cited below or in *Part One – Community Profiles*.

A. AIRPORTS AND AIR SERVICES

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

WEBSITES PROVIDING AVIATION/AIRPORTS 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.alaska.faa.gov/airports/alaskan_airports_5010_information.htm

A list of airport and landing strips in the Aleutians Subarea follows:

AIRPORTS/LANDING STRIPS WITHIN ALEUTIANS SUBAREA				
Location	Runway Length (feet)	Runway Composition; Lighting	Emergency Fuel	Attendance Remarks; Airport Manager Phone
Adak	Runway 5/23: 7790X200ft Runway 18/36: 7605X200ft	Runway 5/23: edge lights are high intensity Runway 18/36: edge lights are medium intensity	592-8330 After hrs: 592-2154	Duty Hours: 0800-1600 Unattended After Duty Hours 907-592-8026
Akutan	Runway E/W: 10000 x 1000 ft.	Surface: water, in excellent condition Runway end identifier lights: no		Unattended

AIRPORTS/LANDING STRIPS WITHIN ALEUTIANS SUBAREA

Location	Runway Length (feet)	Runway Composition; Lighting	Emergency Fuel	Attendance Remarks; Airport Manager Phone
Atka	Runway 15/33: 3287 x 84 ft.	Surface: Asphalt, in poor condition. RWY 33 has 200 ft paved safety area RWY 15 has 200 ft paved safety area Lighting: Runway edge lights - medium intensity		Unattended 907-581-1786
Attu Station	Runway 2/20: 5800 x 150 ft.	Surface: Asphalt, in fair condition Lighting: Runway end identifier lights		24/7 Attendance Manager: USCG LORSTA
Belkofski				
Cold Bay	Runway 14/32: 10415 x 150 ft. Runway 8/26: 4235 x 150 ft	Surface: Asphalt/grooved, in good condition Lights: 1800-0800 Runway 14/32: 1,400 foot medium intensity approach lighting system with runway alignment indicator lights Runway 8/26: high intensity	100 JET-A Service Charge after hours	0600-1800 907-532-5000
Cold Bay Heli				
False Pass	Runway 13/31: 2100 x 75 ft.	Surface: gravel, in good condition		Unattended 907-532-5000
King Cove	Runway 7/25: 3500 x 100 ft	Surface: gravel, in good condition Lighting: Runway edge lights, medium intensity		Unattended 907-532-5000
Mitchell Field	Runway 8/26: 4045 x 90 ft	Surface: turf/gravel, in poor condition		Unattended 907-524-3241
Nelson Lagoon	Runway 8/26: 4000 x 75 ft	Surface: gravel, in good condition Lighting: Runway edge lights, medium intensity	100LL	Unattended 907-532-5000
Nikolski	Runway 8/26: 3512 x 135 ft.	Surface: gravel		Unattended AAFFA-OL-D 314-263-8041
Pauloff Harbor	Runway N/S: 3000 x 500 ft.	Surface: Water Lighting: No runway end identifier lights.		Unattended Publicly-owned

AIRPORTS/LANDING STRIPS WITHIN ALEUTIANS SUBAREA				
Location	Runway Length (feet)	Runway Composition; Lighting	Emergency Fuel	Attendance Remarks; Airport Manager Phone
Saint George	Runway 11/29: 4980 x 150 ft.	Surface: asphalt/grooved, in good condition Lighting: Runway edge lights, high intensity; Approach lights: 1,400 foot medium intensity approach lighting system with sequenced flashers Runway end identifier lights: Yes Approach lights:		Unattended 907-859-2269
Saint Paul	Runway 18/36: 6500 x 150 ft.	Surface: asphalt/grooved, in good condition Lighting: Dusk-Dawn; Runway edge lights, high intensity; Approach lights: 1,400 foot medium intensity approach lighting system with sequenced flashers; 625 ft lighted tower one mile SW		Unattended 907-546-5000
Sand Point	Runway 13/31: 5213 x 150 ft.	Surface: asphalt/grooved, in good condition Lighting: Dusk-Dawn; Runway edge lights, medium intensity;	0800-2000 383-2026 \$40 Call-out Fee	Unattended 907-532-5000
Shemya, Eareckson AFB	Runway 10/28: 10000 x 150 ft	Surface: asphalt/grooved Lighting: Dusk-Dawn; Runway edge lights, high intensity; Approach lights: standard 2,400ft high intensity; approach lighting sys w/centerline sequenced flashers		Mon-Fri, 0800-1700 Closed weekends & holidays 907-552-7145
Sandy River				
Sapsuk River				
Umonak-Ft. Glenn				
Unalaska/ Dutch Harbor	Runway 14/32: 3500 x 100 ft	Surface: gravel		Unattended 907-552-3636
Unga				

Air Service Companies Available For Transportation

A listing of air service companies providing services to specific communities is located in *Part One – Community Profiles* at the beginning of this section, under each community. This information is extracted from the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development’s Community Database:

www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm

Below is a list of air service companies that provide service in the Aleutians Subarea hub communities.

AIR SERVICE COMPANIES PROVIDING SERVICE TO ALEUTIANS
PenAir - 243-2323 Website: http://www.penair.com/
Alaska Airlines – 800-252-7522 Website: http://www.alaskaair.com/contents.asp

B. BIRD AND OTHER WILDLIFE RESPONSE

The **Unified Plan, Annex G “The Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska”** is the primary reference for bird and wildlife response under this plan. *(This includes guidance for determining how to deal with oiled- or potentially-oiled wildlife.)*

A detailed table of contents is included at the beginning of the guidelines. Listed below are a few frequently referred to sections:

- Appendix 1 – Factors that Must Be Considered when Determining when to Begin and End a Wildlife Capture and Treatment Program
- Appendix 16 -- State and Federal Permits and/or Authorizations Required for Hazing, Collecting, or Holding Live Animals *(This includes permits required for wildlife response activities)*
- Appendix 21 -- Entities in Alaska with Equipment and Materials Stockpiled for Detering Unoiled Wildlife and Capturing and Treating Oiled Wildlife
- Appendix 24 – Oil Spill Response Checklist: Wildlife Hazing
- Appendix 25 – Oil Spill Response Checklist: Wildlife Capture, Transportation, Stabilization, and Treatment
- Appendix 26 – Contact Information for Wildlife Resource Agencies: Migratory Birds, Marine Mammals, and Terrestrial Mammals

Wildlife response activities must be authorized and permitted by appropriate federal and/or State wildlife resource agencies. As noted above, Appendix 26 of the Wildlife Protection Guidelines includes wildlife resource agency contact information by wildlife species. Federal and State wildlife resource agencies include the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Commerce - National Marine Fisheries Service, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

The Pribilofs Wildlife Protection Guidelines are also available and included as part of the Sensitive Areas Section of this plan.

All questions and requests for guidance should be directed to the primary resource agencies:

Alaska Dept of Fish and Game	459-7363 or 267-2300
National Marine Fisheries	586-7235, 271-5006
US Dept. of the Interior	271-5011
US Fish and Wildlife Service	Contact DOI, listed above

C. CONTRACTORS: BOA AND TERM

Federal Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) Contractors: The U.S. EPA and U.S. Coast Guard 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.

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 SOSOC.

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.akrrt.org/AK_IPG.pdf. For example, Attachment 5 of the guidelines outlines the procedure for Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) to determine when to activate a Historic Properties Specialist following an oil discharge or hazardous substance release. The list of companies with pre-identified individuals who are qualified to serve as an FOSC’s Historic Preservation Specialist is in the Section C of this Information Directory (Resources Section, Part III).

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

- Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of History and Archaeology,
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).....269-8721
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance271-5011

E. EMERGENCY SERVICES/MANAGERS

Emergency phone numbers for police, fire, and medical for each town and village in the Aleutians Subarea are listed together in the **Response Section** and individually by village/city at the beginning of this section in *Part One – Community Profiles*.

Borough Emergency Management

Aleutians East Borough, Community Development Director.....276-7569

Contact community VPSO or Police Chief, if available
(see community profiles of this section or the **Response Section** for contact information)

For events posing imminent threat to life or risk of fire

Police & Fire (24 hr) 911

Alaska State Troopers

Adak (King Salmon Post): 246-3464
Akutan (Dillingham Post): 842-5641
Atka (Dillingham Post): 842-5641
Attu (Unalaska/Dutch Harbor Post): 581-1432
Cold Bay/Sand Point Post: 532-2440
False Pass (Dillingham Post): 842-5641
King Cove (Dillingham Post): 842-5641
Nelson Lagoon/Port Moller (King Salmon Post): 246-3464
Nikolski (Dutch Harbor Post): 581-1432
Saint George/ Saint Paul (Dillingham Post): 842-5641
Unalaska/Dutch Harbor Post:..... 581-1432

A statewide listing of emergency managers is available in the **Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix III, Tab T**.

F. FISHING FLEETS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association
509 West 3rd Avenue, Suite 101, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone: 929-5273 , (800) 927-4232; Fax: 929-5275

Central Bering Sea Fisherman’s Association
P.O. Box 288 St. Paul Island, AK 99660;
Phone: 546-2597; Fax 546-2450

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:

EPA, Alaska Area Planner	<i>Phone: 271-3414; Fax: 271-1274</i>
USCG Sector Anchorage, Contingency Planner	<i>Phone: 271-6700; Fax: 271-6751</i>

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:

ADEC, Prevention & Emergency Response Program *Phone: 269-7682 or 269-7683 Fax: 269-7648*

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*.

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

H. HOSPITALS

Check individual towns and villages in *Part One - Community Profiles* to see what medical facilities may be available. For oil or chemically contaminated victims, check immediately with the hospital for any pre-decontamination requirements.

Below is a listing of the major hospitals and clinics within the subarea.

CLINICS WITHIN THE ALEUTIANS SUBAREA	
Location	Phone #
Adak - Adak Medical Clinic	592-8383
Akutan - Anesia Kudrin Memorial Clinic	698-2208
Atka - Atka Village Clinic	839-2232
Cold Bay - Livingston Memorial Clinic	532-2000
Cold Bay - Port Moller Medical Clinic (seasonal)	987-2207
False Pass - False Pass Health Clinic	548-2742
Nelson Lagoon - Nelson Lagoon Clinic	989-2207
Nikolski - Nikolski Health Clinic	576-2204
St. George - St. George Clinic	859-2254
St. Paul - St. Paul Health Clinic	546-2310
Sand Point - Sand Point Medical Clinic	383-3151
Dutch Harbor - Iliuliuk Family & Health Services, Inc.	581-1202
Unalaska - Oonalaska Clinic	581-2742

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**.

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 St, Anchorage, AK 99508	349-4588	349-4589
Pauloff Harbor-None, island unoccupied			
Belkofski-None, island unoccupied			
Shemya-None			
Unga-None			
Newspapers – Aleutians & Statewide Newspapers			
Anchorage Daily News	Box 149001 Anchorage, AK 99514	257-4200 257-4305	258-2157
Pauloff Harbor-None, island unoccupied			
Belkofski-None, island unoccupied			
Shemya-None			
Unga-None			
Television			
Adak cable-Adak Cablevision	2918 Ambergate Dr. Anchorage, AK 99504	258-9952	
Akutan cable provider-City of Akutan	P.O. Box 109 Akutan, AK 99553	698-2228	698-2202
Atka-Atxam Village Corp	P.O. Box 47001 Atka, AK 99547	839-2237	839-2234
Cold Bay-No provider			
False Pass-No provider			
King Cove-King Cove Corp	P.O. Box 38 King Cove, AK 99612	497-2312	497-2224
Nelson Lagoon-No provider			
Nikolski-Nikolski IRA Council	P.O. Box 105 Nikolski, AK 99638	576-2225	576-2205
Pauloff Harbor-None, island unoccupied			
Belkofski-None, island unoccupied			
St. George-St. George Traditional Council	1 Zapadni Rd. St. George, AK 99591	859-2205	
St. Paul-TDX Corporation, Dish Network	TDX P.O. Box 88 St. Paul, AK 99660	546-2312 888-356-8833	546-2366
Sand Point-No provider			

Outlet	Address	Phone	Fax
Shemya-None			
Dutch Harbor/Unalaska-Eyecom Inc., TelAlaska	TelAlaska King Cove, AK 99612	497-8638	
Unga-None			
Radio			
Adak-None			
Atka-None			
Cold Bay-KDLG, KSDP (AM)	KDLG Dillingham, AK 99576 KSDP P.O. Box 328 Sand Point, AK 99661	842-5281 383-5737	842-1670
False Pass-KDLG (AM)	KDLG Dillingham, AK 99576	842-5281	842-1670
King Cove-KDLG, KSDP (AM)	KDLG Dillingham, AK 99576 KSDP P.O. Box 328 Sand Point, AK 99661	842-5281 383-5737	842-1670
Nelson Lagoon-KDLG (AM)	KDLG Dillingham, AK 99576	842-5281	842-1670
Nikolski-None			
Pauloff Harbor-None, island unoccupied			
Belkofski-None, island unoccupied			
St. George-KUHB (FM), KNOM (AM)	KUHB P.O. Box 1 St. Paul, AK 99660 KNOM Nome, AK 99762	546-2254 443-5221	443-5757
St. Paul-KUHB (FM)	KUHB P.O. Box 1 St. Paul, AK 99660	546-2254	
Sand Point-KSDP (AM)	KSDP P.O. Box 328 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-5737	
Shemya-None			
Unalaska/Dutch Harbor-KIAL (AM), KSKA (FM)	KIAL Unalaska, AK 99685	581-6700	
Unga-None			

N. ALASKA NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Federally-Recognized Tribes in the Aleutians Subarea

The following table provides the names and contact information for the Federally-Recognized Native Tribes in the Aleutians Subarea as listed in the U.S. Federal Register, July 12, 2002. A list of all federally-recognized tribes in Alaska and their contact information is posted at the Alaska Regional Response Team website:

www.akrrt.org/AKTribes_August2008.pdf
(Future updates will be posted on www.akrrt.org)

Location and Tribe	Contact Information
Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove	P. O. Box 249 King Cove, Alaska 99612 Phone: 497-2648; Fax: 497-2803
Akutan Traditional Council	P. O. Box 89 Akutan, Alaska 99553 Phone: 698-2300; Fax: 698-2301
Native Village of Atka	P. O. Box 47030 Atka, Alaska 99547 Phone: 839-2229; Fax: 839-2269
Native Village of Belkofski	P. O. Box 57 King Cove, Alaska 99612 Phone: 497-3122; Fax: 497-3123
Native Village of False Pass	P. O. Box 29 False Pass, Alaska 99583 Phone: 548-2227; Fax: 548-2256
Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	P. O. Box 13-NLG Nelson Lagoon, Alaska 99571.0 Phone: 989-2204; Fax: 989-2233
Native Village of Nikolski	P. O. Box 105 Nikolski, Alaska 99638. Phone: 576-2225; Fax: 576-2205
Pauloff Harbor Village	P. O. Box 97 Sand Point, Alaska 99661 Phone: 383-6075; Fax: 383-6094
Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska	P. O. Box 334 Unalaska, Alaska 99685 Phone: 581-2920; Fax: 581-3644
Saint George Traditional Council	P. O. Box 940 St. George Island, Alaska 99591 Phone: 859-2205; Fax: 859-2242
Pribilof Islands Aleut Community of St. Paul Tribal Government	P. O. Box 86 St. Paul Island, Alaska 99660 Phone: 546-3200; Fax: 546-3254
Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village	100 Main St., Ste 3 Sand Point, Alaska 99661 Phone: 383-6968; Fax: 383-5814
Native Village of Unga	P. O. Box 508 Sand Point, Alaska 99661 Phone: 383-2415; Fax: 383-5553

Regional Native Corporations

The Aleut Corporation
 4000 Old Seward Highway Ste. 300, Anchorage, Alaska 99503
 Phone 561-4300; Fax 563-4328; Web: <http://www.aleutcorp.com>

Refer to the **Unified Plan, Annex E** 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.

Additional Information on Tribes and Native Organizations

Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association
1131 East International Airport Rd. Anchorage, Alaska 99518
Phone: (907) 276-2700; Fax: (907) 279-4351
E-mail: apiai@apiai.org

For additional tribal information, visit the following websites:

EPA Region 10 Tribal Program: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/tribal.NSF>
Bureau of Indian Affairs: <http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>
Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association: <http://www.apiai.com>

O. ORGANIZATIONS: ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, AND VOLUNTEER

Environmental

Refer to the ENVIRONMENTAL INTEREST GROUPS tab in the **Unified Plan, Annex E**.

Health

Refer to the ENVIRONMENTAL INTEREST GROUPS tab in the **Unified Plan, Annex E**.

Volunteer

Refer to the VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS section in the **Unified Plan, Annex E** for a statewide listing of applicable organizations.

P. PORT AUTHORITIES, HARBOR MASTERS, AND MARINE PILOTS

Port Authorities & Harbor Masters

PORT AUTHORITIES / HARBORMASTERS IN THE ALEUTIANS SUBAREA			
Name	Address	Phone	Fax
Port of Adak	P.O. Box 2071, Adak AK 99546	592-0185	592-0184
Akutan	PO Box 901 St. Paul AK 99660	546-3140	546-3186
Atka	PO Box 901 St. Paul AK 99660	546-3140	546-3186
Port of Cold Bay	P.O. Box 61, Cold Bay AK 99571	532-2478	532-2671
King Cove	PO Box 37 King Cove, Alaska 99612	497-2237	497-2649
Saint George	PO Box 929 St. George, AK 99591	859-2711	859-2212

Marine Pilot Associations

MARINE PILOT ASSOCIATIONS			
Name	Address	Phone	Fax
Alaska Marine Pilots Association	3425 Lakeshore Drive Anchorage, AK	248-2436	
Alaska Marine Pilots Service	176 Kashoga Drive Dutch Harbor, AK 99692	581-1240	

A statewide listing of marine pilot associations is available in the **Unified Plan, Annex E**.

Q. NOT USED

R. RESPONSE AGREEMENTS

State and Local

Community Spill Response Agreements: The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation has Community Spill Response Agreements (CSRA) with over 43 boroughs and municipalities across Alaska. The CSRA allow ADEC to reimburse local governments for spill response activities undertaken at the request of the SOSOC. (ADEC can activate a “generic” agreement in emergency response situations to allow for the reimbursement of communities that lack a signed CSRA.) In the Aleutians Subarea, ADEC has signed agreements with Dutch Harbor/Unalaska and King Cove.

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 Aleutians subarea, ADEC has placed an equipment container at Dutch Harbor and King Cove. Additionally, a nearshore equipment package is also located at Dutch Harbor. A listing of equipment contained in a typical conex is available in *Part Two – Equipment, B. 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, the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the City of Kodiak, and the City of Valdez to have their hazmat teams respond to incidents outside of their jurisdiction when practicable. Further information on these agreements and other Hazmat response assets can be found in the Hazmat Section of this plan. Other resources available for Statewide Hazmat response include the 103rd Civil Support Team (Alaska National Guard), the Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team, and the EPA Region 10, Alaska Operations Office.

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 can establish jurisdictional boundaries, outline responsibilities, clarify roles, and/or specify conditions of support. Copies of these Memoranda of Understanding and Memoranda of Agreement can be found in the Unified Plan, Annex K.

S. SALVAGE AND TOWING COMPANIES

The below table lists salvage and diving companies within the Aleutians Subarea. Companies may also be mobilized from other regions of the state to provide diving and salvage services:

Salvage & Diving Companies	Location	Contact Phone Number	BOA?	Capabilities
Magone Marine Services www.magonemarine.com	Dutch Harbor	(907) 581-1400	Yes	Diving, salvage, towing, support vessels

T. FEDERAL AND STATE NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEE EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Contact information for the following Federal and State Natural Resource Trustee agencies may be found at the following website: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/plan.htm>

Federal Trustee Agencies:

- U.S. Department of the Interior
- U.S. Department of Commerce
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Department of Defense

State Trustee Agencies:

- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- Alaska Department of Natural Resources
- Alaska Department of Law

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.

The listings below focus on industrial trucking contacts:

TRUCKING COMPANIES OPERATING IN ALEUTIANS SUBAREA			
Company	Phone	Location	Equipment Capabilities
Island Services	581/359-1538	Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	School buses/passenger services
Williwaw Services	581/359-1538	Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	Waste Disposal services
Horizon Lines	581-7900	Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	Container movement
Sea Land	581-1283	Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	Container movement
Peterkin Distributors Inc	581-3525	Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	Wholesale Food Distributor

** The Alaska National Guard or Alaska Dept of Transportation and Public Facilities may also be available to provide trucking resources.

W. WEATHER SERVICE

The National Weather Service (NWS), which is part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), can provide current and forecast weather for the marine environment, as well as the inland/coastal zones. In addition, ice reports and forecasts are available.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OFFICES, ALASKA	
Alaska Weather Line (Recorded Forecast)	800-472-0391 (Statewide); 907-458-3745
Alaska Region Headquarters	271-5088
General Forecasting	266-5105
Ice Forecast	266-5138
Transcribed Aviation Weather	276-8199

NOAA/NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE INTERNET/WEB PAGES	
National Weather Service, Alaska Region	www.arh.noaa.gov
Weather Station List	www.arh.noaa.gov/obs.php
Alaska Aviation Weather Unit	aawu.arh.noaa.gov
Alaska-Pacific River Forecast Center	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 National Weather Service 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 National Weather Service office concerned. This signal is transmitted for 13 seconds preceding an announcement of a severe weather warning.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE HF VOICE WEATHER BROADCASTS	
Location	Frequency
HF	4125 kHz
HF	6215 kHz
HF	8291 kHz
HF	12290 kHz

See <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/marcomms/cgcomms/call.htm> for more information

The U.S. Coast Guard broadcasts National Weather Service highseas forecasts and storm warnings from six high seas communication stations. These broadcasts are prepared cooperatively by the [Ocean Prediction Center](#), [Tropical Prediction Center](#) and [Honolulu Forecast Office](#). Offshore and coastal forecasts are available in areas such as Alaska. See table below for station locations and schedules. Transmission range is dependent upon operating frequency, time of day and atmospheric conditions and can vary from only short distances to several thousand miles. Best reception can be achieved by proper selection of frequency and an adequate antenna system.

[USCG to continue HF weather broadcasts via radiofax, voice, and SITOR](#)

Effective Jan 01, 2005 U.S. Coast Guard long range communications stations NMF, NMN, NMA, NMG, NMC, NMO, NOJ and NRV changed their single sideband voice radio guard to the following simplex frequencies: 4125, 6215, 8291, and 12290 kHz. These frequencies are intended for initial voice contact and distress alerts and working only. Follow-on working frequencies if necessary shall be by mutual agreement after initial contact. Previously the ship/shore guard duplex frequencies of 4134/4426, 6200/6501, 8240/8764, 12242/13089, and 16432/17314 kHz were routinely shared with the broadcasts of maritime safety information, including weather. These duplex frequency pairs may still be used, however, for traffic handling purposes after initial contact is established on the distress and initial contact frequencies. For further information including monitoring schedules and frequency details, see <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/marcomms/cgcomms/call.htm>

U.S. Coast Guard HF voice broadcasts are performed in the upper sideband mode using a synthesized voice known as "Iron Mike" ("Perfect Paul" retired in April 07). This voice is very distinctive and serves as in aid in identifying and copying these weather broadcasts. Click [here](#) to listen to a typical USCG HF voice broadcast by "Perfect Paul".

Visit the [U.S. Coast Guard Maritime Telecommunications Information webpage](#) (<http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/marcomms/>) for further information on U.S. Coast Guard telecommunications.

A [Listing of NWS Marine Products Broadcast via U.S. Coast Guard HF Voice](#) is available (<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/hfvprod.htm>).

WWW. USEFUL WEBSITES

ADEC	http://www.state.ak.us/dec/spar/
ADEC – PERP (spill updates, response links)	http://www.state.ak.us/dec/spar/perp/
ADF&G	http://www.adfg.state.ak.us
ADMVA – DHSEM	http://www.ak-prepared.com/
ADNR	http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/
ADNR – SHPO (archaeologists)	http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/oha/shpo/shpo.htm
ADPS – State Trooper Posts	http://www.dps.state.ak.us/posts/asp/
Alaska Chadux Corp.	http://www.chadux.com/
Alaska Community Database (ADCED)	http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm
Alaska elected officials	http://www.gov.state.ak.us/ltgov/elections/distcom.htm
Alaska Geographic Response Strategies (home)	http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/grs/home.htm
Alaska GRS index map	http://www.akgrs.net/
Alaska links to Emergency Response Services	http://www.linkupalaska.com/ers/
Alaska Regional Response Team	http://www.akrrt.org/
Alaska Response Plans – Unified and Subarea	http://www.akrrt.org/plans.shtml
Alaska Response Maps – ESI, GRS, MESA	http://www.asgdc.state.ak.us/maps/cplans/subareas.html
Alaska Resource Library	http://www.arlis.org/
Alaska State Library	http://www.library.state.ak.us/
Alaska State Geo-spatial Data Clearinghouse	http://www.asgdc.state.ak.us/
Alaska State – home website	http://www.state.ak.us/
Alaska State Statutes	http://www.legis.state.ak.us/folhome.htm
Daylight hours - sunrise/sunset information	http://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/RS_OneDay.html
EPA – Region 10	http://www.epa.gov/region10/
EPA – Solid Waste and Emergency Response	http://www.epa.gov/swerrims
National Response Center	http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/index.htm
NMFS Alaska Region (NOAA Fisheries)	http://www.fakr.noaa.gov
NMFS Essential Fish Habitat, Info & Maps	http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/habitat/efh.htm
NMFS Marine Mammal Info	http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/default.htm
NOAA	http://www.noaa.gov/
NOAA Hazmat (Office of Response & Restoration)	http://response.restoration.noaa.gov
NOAA Weather (NWS Alaska Region)	http://www.arh.noaa.gov/
SERC & LEPCs	http://www.ak-prepared.com/serc/
State Regulations – Title 18 AAC Index	http://www.state.ak.us/dec/regulations/
Tidelands Mapper (ADEC/ADNR)	http://tidelands.landrecords.info
US DOT – Hazmat Safety	http://hazmat.dot.gov/
US DOT – Emergency Response Guidebook	http://hazmat.dot.gov/pubs/erg/gydebook.htm
USCG, District 17	http://www.uscg.mil/d17/
USCG – Sector Anchorage	http://homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/portDirectory.do?tabId=1&cotpId=16
USCG – Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection	http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/gmhome.htm
USCG – Certificate of Financial Responsibility	http://www.uscg.mil/hq/npfc/COFRs/index.htm
USCG – Port State Information Exchange (PSIX)	http://cgmix.uscg.mil/psix/
USCG – Vessel Response Plans (VRP) & Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plans (SOPEP)	http://www.uscg.mil/vrp/
US Code	http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/index.html
US Code of Federal Regulations	http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html
Yellow Pages	http://www.acsyellowpages.com/

Websites Specific to the Aleutians Subarea (also refer to <i>Part One: Community Profiles</i> of this section)	
Boroughs:	
Aleutians East Borough	www.aleutianseast.org
Cities:	
Sand Point	www.citytowninfo.com/places/alaska/sand-point
King Cove	www.cityofkingcove.com
Cold Bay	www.coldbayak.com
Port Moller	http://alaska.hometownlocator.com/AK/Aleutians-East/Port-Moller.cfm
False Pass	www.city-data.com/city/False-Pass-Alaska.html
Akutan	www.city-data.com/city/Akutan-Alaska.html
Dutch Harbor/Unalaska	http://unalaska-ak.us
Adak	adakstationak.com
Attu	www.city-data.com/city/Attu-Station-Alaska.html
St. George	www.city-data.com/city/St.-George-Alaska.html
St. Paul	www.beringsea.com/communities/Saint_Paul/cityofstpaul/directory.php
Other Organizations:	

RESOURCES: PART FOUR – LOGISTICS

Listings of logistical support facilities and services in communities within the region are included in the tables located at the end of this part. Additional useful information may be available by consulting *Part One: Community Profiles* and checking the appropriate individual communities. Generally, support facilities and services will be limited in nearly all locations. The deployment of these limited resources will be further dependent upon the season. For instance, the short open water periods for the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas (roughly a three-month period between the average breakup and freeze-up dates) place an additional demand on tactics and planning for responding to an on-water oil spill in this region. The *Milepost* and *Alaska Wilderness Guide* contain valuable information and may be resources to consult for more in-depth information.

Most communities in the region are inaccessible by road. This limits the rapid transport and staging of equipment and personnel resources to certain areas. Depending upon the significance and location of the event, resources existing within the region will be moved to the staging location by air or marine vessel and then transferred to vessels for deployment to the specific spill location. Resources secured from locations outside of the Aleutians region can be expected to arrive initially by air or sea and then transferred to the staging locations by the most appropriate means available.

The following tables and figures are included in Part Four:

Table B-1: VHF Repeaters

Table B-2: Marine VHF Frequencies

A. EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

1. Staging Areas

Any significant response effort will require large areas for equipment delivery, inventory, repair, and temporary storage. Staging locations are limited to existing docking facilities, and these are very dependent on the presence of the ice pack, airports, and rural community facilities such as National Guard armories, schools etc.

Specific sites that may be available are 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). 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.

<http://www.dot.state.ak.us/stwdav/AirportList.shtml#central>

Year-round scheduled service in the region is available from Alaska Airlines or Pen Air into Unalaska/Dutch Harbor, Adak, Atka, Cold Bay, False Pass, King Cove, Sand Point, and St. Paul and St. George Islands. Smaller communities are served by smaller aircraft and charter operators with provide both scheduled and charter air service. 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.

3. Fueling Sites

Fuel (automotive, marine and aircraft) is available in a few communities from the usual sources. In the smaller communities, fuel may be limited in quantity or not available. Aviation fuel is especially limited in the smaller communities. Therefore, response in the smaller communities and in remote areas will require a fuel dispensing barge or portable device (bladder, fuel trailer) on-scene to replenish vessels, equipment, and aircraft. Refer to *Part Three, Information Directory, Subpart A* of this for the availability of aviation fuel at airports. In order to assure maximum flight times and loads, remote fueling depots will be required and may be established at float plane landing areas and beaches with state and resource trustee approval. Charter air services operating within the region can provide valuable information relative to this requirement. For helicopters, deck barges can be outfitted for refueling.

4. Maintenance Facilities

Extensive maintenance and repair facilities do not exist in the Aleutians region. Extended operations not in the immediate vicinity of maintenance facilities will require that self-contained facilities be brought on scene. *Limited maintenance facilities may be available locally.* The responsible party will need to provide self-contained facilities aboard barges or other means.

5. Portable Restrooms

Portable restrooms (port-a-potties) for remote or extended operations must be provided since most locations within the subarea are undeveloped. Portable toilets may be located on-site for use by crews

working on the response. Portable restrooms in remote communities may have to be brought in from Fairbanks or Anchorage. While in service, the units would need to be offloaded into a pump truck mounted on a barge, pumped into a sewage barge, or airlifted by helicopter to a receiving site. Coast Guard 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. Approval from the property owner will be required if staged on private property.

6. Boat Ramps

Boat ramps are typically found in developed communities in the region. Contact the community coordinator for specific information and capabilities.

B. PERSONNEL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Lodging

Limited commercial lodging facilities are available in the major communities in the region. During the summer tourist season, most lodging facilities are booked at capacity and availability will be limited. Aside from the few major communities in the region, most communities have very limited lodging facilities or no facilities at all. Some possible alternatives to traditional lodging may be the use of RVs, mobile homes, portable work camps/shelters, National Guard Armories, school gyms, etc. On-water berthing facilities for response personnel may be required. Chartered passenger vessels, constructed “hotel” barges, or US Navy vessels might be utilized to provide berthing. All “berthing” type vessels must meet current Coast Guard licensing requirements.

2. Transportation

The Aleutians Region’s limited road, water and air transportation capability severely limits the ability to transport significant quantities of equipment and personnel to and from cities in the region. After transport to existing airports, equipment may need to be transferred to vessels for on-scene deployment. Small charter aircraft, both fixed wing and helicopters, will be the main method of rapidly transporting responders to the scene. If weather prevents flying or if a large number of personnel are involved, then in-region passenger vessels will be used. Workers brought in from outside the region will most likely arrive on scheduled Alaska Airlines, PenAir flights or via chartered aircraft. These workers can then be shuttled to the scene by a combination of aircraft and vessels.

Response equipment can be dispatched to the scene by a combination of USCG and private charter aircraft and vessel transport. a limited number of fishing/whaling vessels operate in the region and these vessels are extremely dependent on pack ice conditions.

For transportation via air and water, the following table provides distance from Anchorage to some of the Aleutians communities. Times assume favorable weather and do not take into account delays waiting for favorable tides. Distances are from tables found in the back of *U.S. Coast Pilot, Volume 9 -Pacific and Arctic coasts of Alaska from Cape Spencer to the Beaufort Sea*. (Available on the internet at chartmaker.ncd.noaa.gov/NSD/coastpilot.htm.)

APPROX DISTANCE & TRANSIT TIMES FOR COASTAL ALEUTIANS COMMUNITIES			
Location:	Distance:	Travel Time (Estimated in Hours)	
From City of Kodiak to:		Vessel (~10 kts):	Air (C-130):
Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	800 miles	96	1.9
From Anchorage to:			
Adak	1300 miles	108	3.3 Hours
Akutan	766 miles	64	1.8 Hours
Atka	1200 miles	100	2.9 Hours
Cold Bay	634 miles	53	1.3Hours
False Pass	646 miles	54	1.4 Hours
King Cove	625 miles	52	1.3 Hours
Nelson Lagoon	580 miles	48	1.1 Hours
Nikolski	900 miles	75	2.3 Hours
Saint George	750 miles	63	2.1 Hours
Saint Paul	750 miles	63	2.1 Hours
Sand Point	570 miles	48	1.1 Hours
Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	800 miles	67	1.9 Hours

3. Food

A major response in the region will require significant quantities of food and the associated equipment necessary for properly handling, storing, preparing and disposal. These tasks would require contract support from the local area as long as the requirements did not exceed local capability. Out-of-region support can be provided in air transportable “packages”.

Food and other basic supplies will be purchased from stores most immediate to the incident when possible. Larger responses will require purchases from vendors throughout the region. High-speed vessel transport or small aircraft can deliver food to on-scene personnel.

4. Clothing

Alaska’s environmental conditions dictate that response personnel be equipped to operate in the harsh arctic environment. Personnel must arrive on-scene with adequate clothing to begin working immediately. This includes a complete set of heavy-duty rain gear, steel-toed rubber boots, gloves, hard-hat liner, and warm (preferably no cotton) under garments. Depending on the season, winter outerwear will also be required. Employers will be responsible for resupplying their employees with necessary clothing.

5. Training and Safety Equipment

All responders must report with the minimum required OSHA 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, 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 can normally be provided with two or more VHF marine portable radios or, possibly, with telephones. For large, extended responses covering a wide area, a communications “comm” set up as close to the incident as possible will be necessary. The communications 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. Portable repeaters can increase the communication range several fold depending upon where the repeaters are placed, by supplementing the coverage provided by permanently installed repeaters.

All responses will 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.

Adequate communications equipment along with a well thought out communications plan are imperative to a coordinated response. For responses involving numerous vessels or operations distant from the command post, the communications center will have to be placed as close to the response location as feasible. The “comm” center will require telephones, facsimile machines, single side-band, and VHF-FM base station with additional portable radios. The distances involved may necessitate the installation of VHF repeater stations to allow communications at greater distances.

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. Radio Communications

Table B-1 lists the permanently installed repeaters for the Aleutians Subarea along with primary owners and operating frequencies.

VHF radio communications is the primary radio band used by the State of Alaska, EPA and USCG. However, many local emergency responders utilize the UHF band. The Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) System currently covers the highway system from Anchorage to Fairbanks – along the Glenn, Parks, Alaska and Richardson Highways, although at time of publication (2006), some areas along the highways lack coverage. The ALMR system will allow for interoperable communication between agencies using separate bands and frequency ranges. During a Unified Command response, and in areas without ALMR coverage and ALMR compatible radios, multiple agency/ government radios may need to be utilized and monitored due to the range of frequencies used by the various parties.

ADEC Communications equipment is maintained by the logistics staff which can be reached at 907-465-5234 in Juneau or 907-344-7380 in Anchorage. Communications support is provided by the Department of Administration ETS branch at 907-296-5781 in Anchorage.

Response on water will generally utilize the VHF marine radio frequencies. The USCG primarily operates on these frequencies. Marine communications at the command post and aboard vessels will generally require 25 watt VHF marine radios with high gain antennas. Vessels usually monitor channel

16 and switch to other working frequencies. When aircraft are used in conjunction with on-water activities, such as directing vessel movements, VHF marine frequency radios will be required for use by the aircraft. Table B-2 provides the marine VHF frequencies available for use by local, government, and industry responders. Due to aircraft noise, these radios should be equipped with headsets and boom mikes. Communications with aircraft from the command post will require standard VHF frequency capability.

Table B-1: VHF Repeaters				
Channel Designation	Location	Operating Frequencies		
		Transmit	PL	Receive
East Aleutians Borough – Permanently Installed VHF Repeaters				
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation - Portable VHF Repeaters				
Zone 1, Channel 3	DEC Portable Repeater 1 (out of region)	154.755	141.3	159.255
Zone 1, Channel 4	DEC Portable Repeater 2 (out of region)	154.815	141.3	159.285
Zone 1, Channel 5	DEC Portable Repeater 3 (out of region)	154.830	141.3	159.315

Table B-2: Marine VHF Radio Frequencies				
Channel Number	Channel Designation/Usage	Signal Type	Frequencies	
			XMIT	RCV
MM06	INTERSHIP ON SCENE	Analog (Non-ASTRO)	156.3000	156.3000
MM09	BOATER CALLING	Analog (Non-ASTRO)	156.4500	156.4500
MM12	PORT OPERATIONS	Analog (Non-ASTRO)	156.6000	156.6000
MM13	BRIDGE 2 BRIDGE NAVIGATION	Analog (Non-ASTRO)	156.6500	156.6500
MM14	PORT OPERATIONS	Analog (Non-ASTRO)	156.7000	156.7000
MM16	DISTRESS SAFETY & CALLING	Analog (Non-ASTRO)	156.8000	156.8000
MM17	STATE CONTROLLED	Analog (Non-ASTRO)	156.8500	156.8500
MM21A	CG WORKING (S)	Analog (Non-ASTRO)	157.0500	157.0500
MM22A	USCG/NON-GOV LIAISON BCSTS	Analog (Non-ASTRO)	157.1000	157.1000
MM23A	CG WORKING (S)	Analog (Non-ASTRO)	157.1500	157.1500
MM81A	CG WORKING (S)	Analog (Non-ASTRO)	157.0750	157.0750
MM82A	US GOV WORKING	Analog (Non-ASTRO)	157.1250	157.1250
MM83A	CG WORKING (S)	Analog (Non-ASTRO)	157.1750	157.1750

2. Telephones

Telephone support will have to be coordinated through the local telephone utility. The requirements for telephone support may overload the capability of some of the remote locations resulting in delays in acquiring a suitable number of lines. Long distance service may also be severely limited during initial operations.

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 is provided by AT&T ACS, GCI, and Interior Telephone/TelAlaska. 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 (several days delay).

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. Cellular and Satellite Communications

Presently, cellular telephone coverage is limited in the Aleutians region to small individual carriers that do not have roaming agreements with the larger carriers. Companies currently offering cell phone service include Alaska Wireless and Bristol Bay Cellular. Other cellular phones with “roam” capability may also work at certain locations. This capability is unpredictable and dependent on multiple factors that affect the capacity of cellular towers to handle additional carriers.

The ADEC has portable, briefcase-sized satellite terminals (INMARSAT-M) and the USCG’s Pacific Strike Team has available an INMARSAT TELESYSTEM (TCS-9200). These systems are capable of placing and receiving calls from anywhere in the world, including remote locations, and supporting fax and computer modem operations. The DOD/Alaska National Guard may also have available portable satellite communications packages available.

General information and area of coverage are provided below:

Company	Phone	Areas of Coverage
Alaska Wireless	581-5071	Unalaska/Dutch Harbor w/minimal roaming
Bristol Bay Cellular	581-4555	Roaming in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor

5. Portable Radios

Response teams, whether small boat crews or beach and land-based 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 responsible party/response contractor must provide adequate radios for their personnel. On the government side, ADEC has a number of portable VHF radios available for use throughout the state, and USCG Sector Anchorage has twelve handheld marine VHF radios, MSD Kenai has five, and MSD Kodiak has two. The USCG government vehicles (2) at Sector Anchorage also have VHF radios installed.

6. Portable Communications Trailers

Portable communications trailers are rare in Alaska. The major spill response coops have the capability to establish portable “comms” centers, either in fly away kits or road transportable units. 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.

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

With the growing influx of other cultures into Alaska, plus the possibility of foreign-flag vessels, language barriers may arise. Response staff may need the skills of an interpreter. Local hospitals and the State Troopers are the two most likely sources for the names of available interpreters.

D. COMMAND POSTS

1. Locations

Regardless of the spill volume, the USCG or EPA FOOSC and State SOSOC 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. Once a Unified Command is established, a joint incident command post will be required. For a response to a major oil spill in the area, the responsible party will normally establish a command post. Spills extending over a large area may require the establishment of other Incident Command System (ICS) facilities as well.

In most cases, all items for support (food, berthing, communication, etc.) at the field command centers will have to be provided from outside the community.

Potential command posts are listed by community under *Part One – Community Profiles* of this section.

2. Procedures for Establishment

For a privately-funded response, the responsible party will contract for the commercial command post facilities. For a federally-funded response, GSA and the FOOSC 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 necessary equipment for every command post (any items not already available will be leased or purchased 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 will be responsible for developing a waste disposal plan to provide the necessary logistical and procedural information required to ensure fast and efficient transfer of wastes from the response operations personnel to disposal facilities in compliance with existing laws and regulations. Oversight of the waste disposal plan will normally be the responsibility of the State.

Currently, no approved hazardous waste disposal sites 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 Anchorage can provide current information on the adequacy of landfills in the Aleutians subarea.

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

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