



Alaska Department of  
Environmental Conservation



U.S. EPA (Region X)  
Alaska Operations Office

## LETTER OF PROMULGATION

The Interior Alaska Subarea Contingency Plan is the guideline for establishing operation in the event of a major response effort to and oil spill or hazardous material release. This volume supplements the *Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (Unified Plan)*.

Information contained herein will be disseminated to agencies and personnel involved in various spill response and cleanup activities.

The Interior Alaska Subarea Contingency Plan is the result of a joint planning effort. Members of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, U.S. Department of Interior, and numerous other federal, State, local, Native and industry participants contributed to this document.

We solicit comments and recommendation to improve this plan. Please forward your comments to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Prevention and Emergency Response Program (555 Cordova St, Anchorage, AK 99501; [dec.areaplans@alaska.gov](mailto:dec.areaplans@alaska.gov)) or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region X Alaska Operations Office (227 W 7<sup>th</sup> Ave, #19, Anchorage, AK 99513; [knowles.nicholas@epa.gov](mailto:knowles.nicholas@epa.gov)).

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# INTERIOR ALASKA SUBAREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

LETTER OF PROMULGATION .....	I
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	II
UNIFIED PLAN & SUBAREA CONTINGENCY PLAN DESCRIPTIONS.....	V
UNIFIED PLAN SYNOPSIS.....	VIII
SUBAREA PLAN SYNOPSIS.....	IX
RECORD OF CHANGES .....	IX

### RESPONSE SECTION

<b>RESPONSE: PART ONE – EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION.....</b>	<b>A-1</b>
A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION .....	A-1
B. FEDERAL AGENCY CONTACTS .....	A-1
C. ALASKA STATE AGENCY CONTACTS .....	A-2
D. LOCAL CONTACTS.....	A-3
E. OTHER POINTS OF CONTACT .....	A-8
<b>RESPONSE: PART TWO – EMERGENCY RESPONSE.....</b>	<b>A-10</b>
A. UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE AND ICS .....	A-10
B. RSC ROLES OF THE OSCS, RP, PRAC/OSRO, AND RSC .....	A-10
<b>RESPONSE: PART THREE – RESPONSE PROCEDURES .....</b>	<b>A-13</b>
A. RESPONSE OBJECTIVES .....	A-13
B. SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES .....	A-13
C. RAMP UP PROCEDURES .....	A-14
D. ADDITIONAL RESPONSE POLICIES .....	A-17
1. Health and Safety.....	A-17
2. In Situ Burning, Dispersants and Other Chemical Countermeasures .....	A-17
3. Waste Removal and Disposal.....	A-18
4. Cost Recovery/Documentation.....	A-18
5. Public Affairs .....	A-18

### RESOURCES SECTION

<b>RESOURCES: PART ONE – COMMUNITY PROFILES .....</b>	<b>B-1</b>
A. REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS .....	B-1
B. COMMUNITY PROFILES.....	B-3
<b>RESOURCES: PART TWO – EQUIPMENT .....</b>	<b>B-113</b>
A. COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT .....	B-115
B. NON-COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT .....	B-117
C. INDUSTRY/SPILL COOPERATIVE EQUIPMENT .....	B-119
<b>RESOURCES: PART THREE – INFORMATION DIRECTORY.....</b>	<b>B-120</b>
A. AIRPORT AND AIR SERVICES .....	B-120
B. BIRD AND OTHER WILDLIFE RESPONSE .....	B-123
C. CONTRACTORS: BOA AND TERM .....	B-124

D.	HISTORIC PROPERTIES PROTECTION.....	B-124
E.	EMERGENCY SERVICES/MANAGERS .....	B-125
F.	FISHING FLEETS AND ORGANIZATIONS.....	B-125
G.	GOVERNMENT CONTACTS AND INFORMATION .....	B-125
H.	HOSPITALS.....	B-126
I.	INTAKE WATER USE FACILITIES .....	B-126
J.	NOT USED.....	B-126
K.	NOT USED.....	B-126
L.	LABRATORIES .....	B-126
M.	MEDIA .....	B-126
N.	ALASKA NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED TRIBES .....	B-128
O.	ORGANIZATIONS: ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND VOLUNTEER .....	B-130
P.	PORT AUTHORITIES, HARBOR MASTERS, AND MARINE PILOTS .....	B-130
Q.	NOT USED.....	B-130
R.	RESPONSE AGREEMENTS.....	B-130
S.	SALVAGE AND TOWING COMPANIES (MARINE & RIVER OPERATIONS).....	B-131
T.	FEDERAL & STATE NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEE EMERGENCY CONTACTS.....	B-131
U.	NOT USED.....	B-131
V.	VEHICLES .....	B-132
W.	WEATHER SERVICE.....	B-133
	<b>RESOURCES: PART FOUR – LOGISTICS .....</b>	<b>B-136</b>
A.	EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS .....	B-136
B.	PERSONNEL CONSIDERATIONS .....	B-138
C.	COMMUNICATIONS .....	B-139
D.	COMMAND POSTS .....	B-141
E.	STORAGE/DISPOSAL.....	B-142

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SECTION**

	<b>HAZMAT: PART ONE – HAZMAT RESPONSE.....</b>	<b>C-1</b>
A.	INITIAL NOTIFICATION OF RESPONSE AGENCIES .....	C-1
B.	RECOGNITION .....	C-1
C.	EVALUATION .....	C-3
D.	EVACUATION.....	C-5
E.	DIRECTION AND SITE/ENTRY CONTROL.....	C-5
F.	COMMAND AND CONTROL.....	C-6
G.	COMMUNITCATIONS .....	C-6
H.	WARNING SYSTEMS & EMERGENCY PUBLIC NOTIFICATION .....	C-6
I.	HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES .....	C-6
	<b>HAZMAT: PART TWO – RESPONSIBLE PARTY HAZMAT ACTION.....</b>	<b>C-7</b>
A.	DISCOVERY AND NOTIFICATION .....	C-7
B.	REMOVAL ACTION .....	C-7
	<b>HAZMAT: PART THREE – STATE HAZMAT ACTION.....</b>	<b>C-8</b>
A.	AUTHORITY .....	C-8
B.	RESPONSE POLICY .....	C-8
C.	STATE RESPONSE CAPABILITIES .....	C-8
D.	RESPONSIBILITIES.....	C-8
	<b>HAZMAT: PART FOUR – FEDERAL HAZMAT ACTION.....</b>	<b>C-10</b>
A.	AUTHORITY .....	C-10

B.	JURISDICTION.....	C-10
C.	RESPONSE POLICY.....	C-10
<b>HAZMAT: PART FIVE – SUBAREA HAZMAT RISK ASSESSMENT.....</b>		<b>C-12</b>
A.	GENERAL.....	C-12
B.	FACILITIES.....	C-14
C.	TRANSPORTATION.....	C-14
D.	REFERENCES.....	C-22
<b>HAZMAT: PART SIX – RADIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ISSUES.....</b>		<b>C-23</b>

**SENSITIVE AREAS SECTION**

<b>SENSITIVE AREAS: INTRODUCTION.....</b>		<b>D-1</b>
<b>SENSITIVE AREAS: PART ONE – INFORMATION SOURCES.....</b>		<b>D-3</b>
<b>SENSITIVE AREAS: PART TWO – AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN.....</b>		<b>D-5</b>
A.	BACKGROUND/CRITERIA.....	D-5
B.	AREAS OF MAJOR CONCERN.....	D-5
C.	AREAS OF MODERATE CONCERN.....	D-6
D.	AREAS OF LESSER CONCERN.....	D-6
E.	AREAS OF LOCAL CONCERN.....	D-6
<b>SENSITIVE AREAS: PART THREE – RESOURCE SENSITIVITY.....</b>		<b>D-8</b>
<b>SENSITIVE AREAS: PART FOUR – BIOLOGICAL AND HUMAN USE RESOURCES.....</b>		<b>D-11</b>
A.	INTRODUCTION.....	D-11
B.	HABITAT TYPES.....	D-11
	1. Shoreline Habitats.....	D-11
	2. Upland Habitats.....	D-13
C.	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.....	D-15
	1. Threatened and Endangered Species.....	D-15
	2. Fish and Wildlife.....	D-15
	3. Vegetation.....	D-24
D.	HUMAN USE RESOURCES.....	D-26
	1. Fish Hatcheries and Associated Ocean Net Pens.....	D-26
	2. Aquaculture Sites.....	D-26
	3. Cultural Resources.....	D-27
	4. Subsistence and Personal Use Harvests.....	D-27
	5. Commercial Fishing.....	D-29
	6. Sport Fishing and Hunting.....	D-29
	7. Recreational Sites and Facilities.....	D-31
	8. Commercial Tourism.....	D-31
	9. Marinas and Ports.....	D-32
	10. Fish Processing.....	D-32
	11. Logging Facilities.....	D-32
	12. Water Intake and Use.....	D-32
<b>SENSITIVE AREAS: PART FIVE – LAND MANAGEMENT.....</b>		<b>D-45</b>
A.	LAND MANAGEMENT DESIGNATIONS.....	D-45
B.	LAND MANAGEMENT MAPS.....	D-49

## **BACKGROUND SECTION**

<b>BACKGROUND: PART ONE – SUPPORT INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>E-1</b>
A. SUBAREA PLAN.....	E-1
B. SUBAREA DESCRIPTION .....	E-1
C. AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY.....	E-2
D. REGIONAL STAKEHOLDER COMMITTEE .....	E-6
E. SUBAREA COMMITTEE.....	E-7
<b>BACKGROUND: PART TWO – RESPONSE POLICY &amp; STRATEGIES .....</b>	<b>E-9</b>
A. FEDERAL RESPONSE ACTION PRIORITIES/STRATEGIES .....	E-9
B. STATE OF ALASKA RESPONSE PRIORITIES .....	E-10
<b>BACKGROUND: PART THREE – AREA SPILL HISTORY &amp; OIL FATE.....</b>	<b>E-12</b>
A. NAVIGABLE WATER SPILL HISTORY.....	E-12
B. INLAND SPILL HISTORY.....	E-12
C. HAZMAT RELEASE HISTORY .....	E-14
D. OIL FATE AND GENERAL RISK ASSESSMENT.....	E-29
<b>BACKGROUND: PART FOUR – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....</b>	<b>E-31</b>

## **SCENARIOS SECTION**

<b>SCENARIOS: PART ONE – PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>F-1</b>
A. WORST CASE SCENARIO.....	F-1
B. MAXIMUM MOST PROBABLE SCENARIO .....	F-6
C. AVERAGE MOST PROBABLE SCENARIO.....	F-7
<b>SCENARIOS: PART TWO – HAZMAT .....</b>	<b>F-8</b>

## **GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE STRATEGIES SECTION**

<b>GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE STRATEGIES: PART ONE – INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>G-2</b>
A. PURPOSE AND SCOPE .....	G-2
B. HOW TO USE THESE GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE STRATEGIES .....	G-2
C. WHO TO CONTACT FOR INPUT .....	G-3
<b>GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE STRATEGIES: PART TWO – CHENA RIVER VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT AND GRS.....</b>	<b>G-5</b>

## **UNIFIED PLAN & SUBAREA CONTINGENCY PLAN DESCRIPTIONS**

Congress passed the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 in the wake of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, which occurred in March of 1989. The law requires oil storage facilities and vessels to submit to the federal government spill prevent and response plans detailing how they will respond to product discharges and take responsibility to clean up any spill that may occur. OPA streamlined and strengthened the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) ability to prevent and respond to catastrophic oil spills. OPA amended the Clean Water Act and, in conjunction with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), it mandates a “National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)” to provide the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and released of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. OPA called for the establishment of

Regional Response Teams to oversee spill response planning and protocols and Regional Citizens Advisory Councils to monitor the oil industry. OPA requires USCG and EPA to prepare oil spill response plans for the State of Alaska, which is designated as an entire planning “region” under the federal guidelines.

Alaska statutes, also passed as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, requires the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) to prepare a state-wide master plan addressing oil and hazardous substance discharges. In late 1993, the State Emergency Response Commission and the federally-led Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT) approved the concept of combining state and federal planning requirements and developing joint plans. The *Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases*, more commonly known as the *Unified Plan*, meets these federal (NCP and OPA) requirements for regional and area planning, as well as state planning requirements. The *Unified Plan* along with the supplementary Subarea Contingency Plans, represents a coordinated and cooperative effort by government agencies and was written jointly by USCG, EPA and ADEC.

Alaska statute divides the state into ten regions for oil and hazardous substance spill planning and preparedness. USCG and EPA joined with ADEC to use these ten regions for area planning instead of the federal planning divisions since this would facilitate unified planning for the State of Alaska and prove more practical. Because the State of Alaska is called a planning “region” under federal planning guidelines and to avoid confusion with the other federal term, “area contingency plans,” these ten subordinate planning regions of the state are called “subareas” in the context of the *Unified Plan*.

The *Unified Plan* contains information applicable to pollution response within the entire State of Alaska and meets the pollution response contingency planning requirements applicable to the federal and state governments. The plan provides broad policy guidance and describes the strategy for a coordinated federal, state, and local response to a discharge, or substantial threat of discharge, of oil and/or a release of a hazardous substance within the boundaries of Alaska and its surrounding waters.

Under both federal and state law, the responsible party of an oil or hazardous substance incident is required to report the incident and mount a response effort to contain and cleanup the release. The federal and state governments mandate response plans for oil tank vessel and facilities that have stringent spill requirements. If the responsible party fails to respond adequately or if not responsible party can be identified, then the federal and state governments will mount a response and will rely upon the *Unified Plan* and the appropriate Subarea Contingency Plan (SCP) for response protocols and guidance.

Whereas the *Unified Plan* contains general information for response efforts taking place anywhere in the State of Alaska, the SCP concentrates on issues and provisions specific to its particular subarea. The SCP provides information precise to the area, including emergency response contact information, available response equipment and other resources, specific response guidelines and information on sensitive areas protected and hazardous substance presence.

Alaska state statute mandates a public review of all new plans, an annual ADEC review of these plans, and another public review whenever the plans are significantly revised. The federal government does not require public review for its plans, though USCG and EPA, as part of the Alaska unified planning process, do cooperate with the State of Alaska and participate in the public review process.

The *Unified Plan* and the SCPs are presented to the Alaska State Emergency Response Commission and the ARRT for review and comment. The *Unified Plan* approval process can be found in Annex D of the plan. For SCPs, the plan approval occurs with the signing of the plan's letter of promulgation by the plan holders.

Brief synopses of the Unified Plan and the Subarea Contingency Plans follow:

## UNIFIED PLAN SYNOPSIS

- Annex A** Provides the purpose and objectives; existing government contingency planning requirements; federal and state authorities; geographic planning and response boundaries; and the response systems and policies.
- Annex B** Explains the unified response organization and gives information on the Incident Command System, the federal and State roles during oversight of an incident or when the government leads the response; and emergency declarations and spills of national significance.
- Annex C** Outlines the operational administration of federal and State laws and statutes, including permits required for oil spill response.
- Annex D** Gives plan review/update-procedures and schedule and addresses drills and exercises.
- Annex E** Offers a summary of area resources, including response equipment; tribal governments and Native organizations; environmental and volunteer groups; state term contracts; laboratories; communications; and waste management and disposal information.
- Annex F** Presents chemical countermeasures, dispersants, and other spill mitigating substances, devices and technology. Specific guidelines for dispersant use and *in situ* burning are included.
- Annex G** Contains the Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska.
- Annex H** Provides a standard site safety plan and training guidelines.
- Annex I** Deals with public affairs and has general rules for community relations and media interaction, contacts and checklists.
- Annex J** Addresses radiological response procedures.
- Annex K** Contains the applicable Memorandums of Understanding/Agreement that have been entered into by federal, state and local agencies.
- Annex L** Addresses hazardous materials by providing an overview of chemical hazards, a chemical profile of Alaska, the extremely hazardous substances at facilities, the chemical risks, and the response capability within Alaska.
- Annex M** Provides the historical properties protection guidelines for the federal on-scene coordinator.
- Annex N** Gives a listing of available shoreline cleanup and assessment guidelines.
- Annex O** Presents the ARRT-approval for Potential Places of Refuge Guidelines. Several of the SCPs that address coastal areas now include a Potential Places of Refuge Section.
- Annex P** Offers guidelines for marine firefighting, salvage and lightering.
- Annex Z** Provides definitions and a listing of the abbreviations and acronyms that appear in the plan.
- Annex Q, R, S, T, U, W, X, & Y** Are reserved for future use.

The Unified Plan is available on the State of Alaska ADEC website at:  
[www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/plan.htm](http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/plan.htm)

## SUBAREA PLAN SYNOPSIS

<b>Response Section</b>	Lists the essential and most immediate federal and state emergency contact numbers on the first page. Emergency contact numbers for other federal and state agencies, plus those for communities within the subarea, follow. Additionally, information on the spill response command structure, procedures and protocols is included.
<b>Resources Section</b>	Provides profiles on each of the communities in the subarea; a listing of commercially and non-commercially available equipment; an information directory, offering contact numbers to a variety of resources and companies; and an explanation of logistical considerations, assets, and other supplemental logistics information.
<b>Hazardous Material Section</b>	Lists response protocols and the state and federal authorities, policies, responsibilities, and response capabilities. The section also provides a general risk assessment of hazardous substances found within the subarea.
<b>Sensitive Areas Section</b>	Gives profiles on the biological resources and human use resources that could be adversely affected by a spill. The section includes: graphs depicting the sensitivity of resources; priority ratings from “lesser” to “major” for areas of environmental concern; land management designations and maps; most environmentally sensitive areas maps; and areas of local concern.
<b>Background Section</b>	Explains legal requirements and boundaries and provides a description of the plan, area of responsibility, the development process and players, and the physical attributes of the subarea, including maps and tidal current flow charts, when available. This section lists the state and federal response priorities, significant historical spills, and abbreviations contained in the plan.
<b>Scenarios Section</b>	Depending upon the subarea, will usually offer scenarios for the worst case, maximum most probable case, and average most probable case for spills in coastal and inland habitats. These scenarios depict how a response to an incident might unfold. When appropriate, inland and vessel hazmat scenarios may also be presented.

All subarea plans are available on the State of Alaska ADEC website at:  
[www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/plan.htm](http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/plan.htm)





**National  
Response  
Center**



**Report Spills to the NRC at:  
1-800-424-8802**

**or Via the NRC Online Reporting Tool at  
<http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/nrchp.html>**



*The National Response Center is the SOLE national point of contact for reporting Oil, Chemical, Radiological, Biological, and Etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States and its territories.*

# IT'S THE LAW!

AS 46.03.755 and 18 AAC 75.300

## REPORT OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILLS

### During Normal Business Hours

call the nearest response team office:

**Central Alaska:** (907) 269-3063  
Anchorage Fax: (907) 269-7648

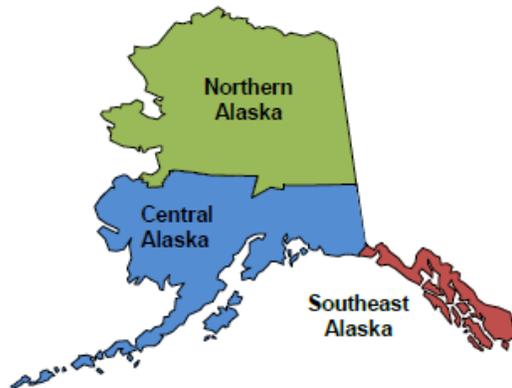
**Northern Alaska:** (907) 451-2121  
Fairbanks Fax: (907) 451-2362

**Southeast Alaska:** (907) 465-5340  
Juneau Fax: (907) 465-2237

### Outside Normal Business Hours

**Toll Free** 1-800-478-9300

**International** 1-907-428-7200



Alaska Department of  
Environmental Conservation  
Division of Spill Prevention and Response  
[www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/spillreport.htm](http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/spillreport.htm)

### Hazardous Substance

Any hazardous substance spill, other than oil, must be reported immediately.

### Oil – Petroleum Products

#### To Water

Any amount spilled to water must be reported immediately.

#### To Land

- Spills in excess of 55 gallons must be reported immediately.
- Spills in excess of 10 gallons, but 55 gallons or less, must be reported within 48 hours after the person has knowledge of the spill.
- Spills of 1 to 10 gallons must be recorded in a spill reporting log submitted to ADEC each month.

#### To Impermeable Secondary Containment Areas

- Any spills in excess of 55 gallons must be reported within 48 hours.

### Additional Requirements for Regulated Underground Storage Tank Facilities

Regulated Underground Storage Tank (UST) facilities are defined at 18 AAC 78.005 and do not include heating oil tanks.

If your release detection system indicates a possible discharge, or if you notice unusual operating conditions that might indicate a release, you must notify the ADEC UST Program within 7 days.

UST Program: (907) 269-3055 or 269-7679

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# INTERIOR ALASKA SUBAREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

## RESPONSE SECTION

<b>RESPONSE: PART ONE – EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION .....</b>	<b>A-1</b>
A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION.....	A-1
B. FEDERAL AGENCY CONTACTS .....	A-1
C. ALASKA STATE AGENCY CONTACTS.....	A-2
D. LOCAL CONTACTS .....	A-3
E. OTHER POINTS OF CONTACT.....	A-8
<b>RESPONSE: PART TWO – EMERGENCY RESPONSE .....</b>	<b>A-10</b>
A. UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE AND ICS .....	A-10
B. RSC ROLES OF THE OSCs, RP, PRAC/OSRO, AND RSC .....	A-10
<b>RESPONSE: PART THREE – RESPONSE PROCEDURES .....</b>	<b>A-13</b>
A. RESPONSE OBJECTIVES .....	A-13
B. SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES .....	A-13
C. RAMP UP PROCEDURES .....	A-14
D. ADDITIONAL RESPONSE POLICIES .....	A-17
1. <i>Health and Safety</i> .....	A-17
2. <i>In Situ Burning, Dispersants and Other Chemical Countermeasures</i> .....	A-17
3. <i>Waste Removal and Disposal</i> .....	A-18
4. <i>Cost Recovery/Documentation</i> .....	A-18
5. <i>Public Affairs</i> .....	A-18

## RESPONSE: PART ONE – EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION

### A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION

In the case of a *reportable* oil or hazardous substance spill (as defined in State and federal regulations), the Responsible Party (RP) or initial responder to the spill incident will immediately notify the following agencies. Once these initial notifications have been made, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) and Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC) respectively, will be responsible for the notification of appropriate federal, state, and local agencies and organizations according to the contact lists contained on the following pages.

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

#### Initial Emergency Contact Checklist

<b>Federal</b>	
National Response Center (24 hr)	1-800-424-8802
FOSC – EPA, Region X Alaska Operation – Anchorage Office	271-5083/271-3424 (fax)
FOSC Carr (cell)	227-9936
FOSC Whittier (cell)	830-7236
Seattle Office (24 hr)	206-553-1263
<b>State</b>	
SOSC – ADEC, Northern Alaska Response Team (business hours)	451-2121/451-2362 (fax)
After Hours Spill Number	1-800-478-9300
<b>Local</b>	
Fairbanks North Star Borough, Emergency Operations	459-1481

### B. FEDERAL AGENCY CONTACTS

It is the responsibility of the FOSC to initiate contact, as appropriate, with the following agencies, organizations, and entities once emergency notifications have been made. This is not an exhaustive list of federal contacts, and the FOSC may notify additional parties. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance, and contacts will be made at the discretion of the FOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g., POLREPs or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible. Additional federal agency contacts are listed in the *Resources Section* of this plan.

**FOSC Historic Properties Specialists:** During an incident response, contact the FOSC. For BOA contractor information, contact U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Sector Anchorage, Response Department at 271-6700.

#### Threatened and Endangered Species Consultation Contacts

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Phone (business hour)</b>	<b>Emergency (24-hr) Contact</b>	<b>Fax</b>
Department of Interior	271-5011	227-3783 / 227-3781	271-4102
Department of Commerce	586-7235 / 271-5006	586-7639 / 248-4211	586-7012 / 271-3030

Federal Agency	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
National Response Center	800-424-8802	202-267-2675	202-267-2165
National Pollution Funds Center	202-493-6700		202-493-4900
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – Anchorage	271-5083		271-3424
Seattle (24 hr)	206-553-1263		
USCG District 17 Command Center	463-2000		463-2340
USCG – Sector Anchorage	428-4200		428-4218
U.S. Department of the Interior	271-5011		271-4102
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin. - SSC	428-4143		
U.S. Forest Service	586-7876	586-8806	586-7892
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Security Office)	753-2515		753-2513
U.S. Navy SUPSALV	384-2968		384-2969
Federal Aviation Administration (Ops Center)	271-5936		276-7261
National Marine Fisheries	586-7235	271-5006	586-7012
National Weather Service	271-3886	271-5088	266-5105

**Native Organizations and Federally-Recognized Tribes:** See *Section D. Local Contacts* below for the federally-recognized tribes' contact information, listed by community. See the *Resources Section, Part Three, Subsection N* for a complete listing and contact information.

Native Groups/Corporations	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
Doyon Ltd.	459-2000	459-2030	459-2060
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.	452-8251		459-3850

### C. ALASKA STATE AGENCY CONTACTS

It is the responsibility of the SOSC to initiate contact with the following agencies and organizations once emergency notifications have been made. This is not an exhaustive list of state contacts, and the SOSC may notify additional parties as well as those listed below. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance, and contacts will be made at the discretion of the SOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (i.e. Sitrep or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible. Refer to the *Resources Section* for additional State agency contact information and Internet websites.

State Agency	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
Department of Environmental Conservation, Fairbanks	451-2121		451-2362
After Hour Spill Number	1-800-478-9300		
Department of Fish and Game	459-7363	267-2300	456-2259
Department of Military & Veteran Affairs	428-7000		428-7009
Division of Emergency Services (24 hr)	1-800-478-2337		
Department of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health	1-800-770-4940	269-4940	465-6012
Department of Law	269-5100	269-5274	276-3697
Department of Natural Resources	269-8815	269-5274	269-8913
Division of Oil and Gas	762-2580	269-8815	269-8938
Division of Mining, Land and Water	451-2740	451-2678	451-2751
State Historic Preservation Office	269-8721	269-8723	269-8908
Department of Public Safety – Dispatch	428-7200		428-7204
Department of Transportation & Public Facilities	269-0770		248-1573
Department of Health and Social Services	465-3027	561-4406	465-4101

State Agency	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
TAPS Pipeline	271-4346	346-2131	
University of Alaska	486-1500		486-3850

Additional listings of Alaska State agencies are provided in the *Unified Plan, Annex A*.

#### D. LOCAL CONTACTS

It is the responsibility of the LOSC to initiate contact with the appropriate local government agencies and organizations once initial emergency notifications have been made. Local plans may designate who will serve as the LOSC, who has responsibility for making any necessary contacts, and who should be contacted. Each distinct town, village, or community within larger jurisdictions, such as boroughs, may have their own emergency response plan, and all applicable local plans should be consulted during an emergency situation.

This list of local contacts is not exhaustive, and the LOSC may notify additional parties. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance and contacts will be made at the discretion of the LOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g., sitreps or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible. The *Resources Section, Part One* contains additional information and contacts for specific locales.

#### Local Emergency Planning Committees

Committee	Phone	Fax	Email
Fairbanks Area LEPC	450-6602	450-6666	llhoward@ci.fairbanks.ak.us
Denali Borough LEPC	683-1399	683-1340	steven_eddington@denaliborough.com

#### Boroughs

Borough	Organization	Phone
Fairbanks North Star Borough (FNSB)	Borough Office	459-1000
	FNSB Emergency Operations	459-1481
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Police (City of Fairbanks)	459-6500
	Fire (FNSB/Contact Emergency Operations)	459-1481
	Fire (City of Fairbanks)	459-6600
	Fire (University Fire Dispatch Center)	474-7721 (24 hr)
	Hospital (Fairbanks Memorial)	452-8181
Denali Borough	Borough Office	683-1330
	State Troopers (Cantwell)	768-2202
	State Troopers (Healy)	683-2232
	Fire (Tri-Valley)	683-2223
	Clinic (Interior Community Health Clinic)	683-2211

#### Communities

City/Village	Organization	Phone
Alatna	Tribal Government/Village Council	968-2261
	Village Corporation	452-8119
	Clinic	968-2314
	State Troopers (Bethel)	543-2294

City/Village	Organization	Phone
Allakaket and New Allakaket	City Offices (City of Alakaket)	968-2424
	Tribal Government/Village Council	968-2237
	Village Corporation	452-8119
	Clinic (Allakaket)	968-2248
	State Troopers (Bethel)	543-2294
	VPSO (Allakaket)	968-8001
Anderson	City Offices	582-2500
	Clinic	585-6414
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (Anderson VFD)	582-2500
	Fire/EMS (Clear Air Station Fire)	585-6432
Arctic Village	Tribal Government/Village Council	587-5523
	Clinic	587-5229
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	587-5328
Beaver	Tribal Government/Village Council	628-6126
	Village Corporation	456-1640
	Clinic	628-6228
	VPSO	628-6126
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	628-6126
Bettles	City Offices	692-5191
	Clinic	692-5035
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	692-5191
Big Delta	Clinic	895-5100
	State Troopers (Delta Junction)	895-4800
	Fire/EMS (Rural Deltana VFD)	895-5036
Birch Creek	Tribal Government/Village Council	221-2211
	Village Corporation	455-8484
	Clinic	221-2537
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	221-2314
Cantwell (See Denali Borough)	Tribal Government/Village Council	768-2591
	Village Corporation	868-8250
	Clinic	768-2122
	State Troopers (Cantwell)	768-2202
	Fire/EMS (Cantwell VFD)	768-2162
Central	Fire/EMS (Central Rescue Squad)	520-5330
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Chalkyitsik	Tribal Government/Village Council	848-8117
	Village Corporation	848-8112
	Clinic	848-8215
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	848-8117
Chicken	Clinic	883-5855
	State Troopers (Tok)	883-5111
Circle	Tribal Government/Village Council	773-2822
	Village Corporation	455-8484

City/Village	Organization	Phone
	Clinic	773-7425
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (Circle VFD)	773-8776
	Fire/EMS (Central Rescue Squad)	520-5451
Coldfoot	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
College ( <i>Fairbanks North Star Borough</i> )	Chena-Goldstream Fire & Rescue	479-5672
Delta Junction	City Offices	895-4656
	Clinic	895-5100
	State Troopers (Delta Junction)	895-4800
	City Public Safety Office	895-4356
	Fire/EMS (Rural Deltana VFD)	895-5036
Dot Lake	Clinic	882-2737
	State Troopers (Tok)	883-5111
Dot Lake Village	Tribal Government/Village Council	882-2695
	Village Corporation	347-1251
	Clinic	882-2737
	State Troopers (Tok)	883-5111
Dry Creek	Clinic (in Delta Junction)	895-5100
	State Troopers (Delta Junction)	895-4800
Eagle	City Offices	547-2282
	State Troopers (Northway)	778-2245
	Fire/EMS (City of Eagle VFD)	547-2282
	Clinic	547-2243
	VPSO	547-2356
	Fire/EMS (Eagle EMS)	547-2243
Eagle Village	Tribal Government/Village Council	547-2281
	Village Corporation	778-2231
	Clinic	547-2243
	VPSO	547-2356
	Fire/EMS (Eagle EMS)	547-2243
Eielson AFB	Clinic	399-5235
	Fire/EMS (Eielson AFB Fire Dept.)	377-2216
Ester ( <i>Fairbanks North Star Borough</i> )	Clinic	451-1611
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (Ester VFD)	479-6858
Evansville	Tribal Government/Village Council	692-5005
	Village Corporation	374-7084
	Clinic	692-5035
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Fairbanks ( <i>Fairbanks North Star Borough</i> )	City Office	459-6715
	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital	452-8181
	City Police Dept.	450-6500
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (Fairbanks Fire Dept.)	459-6600
Ferry ( <i>Denali Borough</i> )	Clinic	683-2211
	State Troopers (Healy)	683-2232
	Fire/EMS (Tri-Valley VFD)	683-2223
Fort Greely (U.S. Army Alaska)	Clinic (in Delta Junction)	895-5100
	Fort Greely Fire/EMS	873-3473

<b>City/Village</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Phone</b>
Fort Wainwright (U.S. Army Alaska)	Environmental Division	353-9686
	Bassett Army Community Hospital	353-5172
	Fire/EMS	353-6548
Fort Yukon	City Office	662-2479
	Tribal Government/Village Council	662-2581
	Village Corporation	662-2933
	Clinic	221-2537
	Police	662-2311
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	662-2717
	Fire/EMS (EMS & Rescue Squad)	662-2460
Fox ( <i>Fairbanks North Star Borough</i> )	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Galena	City Offices	656-1301
	Tribal Government/Village Council	656-1711
	Village Corporation	569-9599
	Clinic	656-1366
	Police	656-2177
	State Trooper (Galena)	656-1233
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	656-1301
Harding-Birch Lakes ( <i>Fairbanks North Star Borough</i> )	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Healy ( <i>Denali Borough</i> )	Clinic	683-2211
	State Troopers (Healy)	683-2232
	Fire/EMS (Tri-Valley VFD)	683-2223
Healy Lake	Tribal Government/Village Council	479-0638
	Village Corporation	452-3094
	Clinic	876-5036
	State Troopers (Delta Junction)	895-4800
Hughes	City Offices	889-2206
	Tribal Government/Village Council	889-2239
	Village Corporation	452-8119
	Clinic	889-2211
	State Troopers (Bethel)	543-2294
Huslia	City Offices	829-2266
	Tribal Government/Village Council	829-2294
	Village Corporation	452-8119
	Clinic	829-2281
	VPSO	829-2286
	State Trooper (Galena)	656-1233
	Fire/EMS (Huslia VFD)	829-2267
Kaltag	City Offices	534-2301
	Tribal Government/Village Council	534-2224
	Village Corporation	569-9599
	Clinic	534-2209
	State Trooper (Galena)	656-1233
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	534-2322
	Fire/EMS (Kaltag Rescue)	534-2224
Koyukuk	City Offices	927-2215
	Tribal Government/Village Council	927-2253

City/Village	Organization	Phone
	Village Corporation	569-9599
	Clinic	927-2221
	State Trooper (Galena)	656-1233
Livengood	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Manley Hot Springs	Tribal Government/Village Council	672-3177
	Village Corporation	458-2176
	Clinic	672-3333
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
McKinley Park ( <i>Denali Borough</i> )	Clinic	683-2211
	State Troopers (Healy)	683-2232
	Fire/EMS (Denali NPS; summer only)	683-2294
Minto	Tribal Government/Village Council	798-7112
	Village Corporation	798-7181
	Clinic	798-7412
	VPSO	798-7446
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Moose Creek ( <i>Fairbanks North Star Borough</i> )	Fire/EMS (North Star VFD)	488-3400
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Nenana	City Offices	832-5441
	Tribal Government/Village Council	832-5461
	Village Corporation	832-5832
	Clinic	832-5247
	State Troopers (Nenana)	832-5554
North Pole ( <i>Fairbanks North Star Borough</i> )	Fire/EMS	832-5632
	City Offices	488-8583
	City Police Dept.	488-6902
	Fire/Ems (North Pole Fire Dept.)	488-0444
	Fire/EMS (North Star VFD)	488-3400
Nulato	City Offices	898-2205
	Tribal Government/Village Council	898-2339
	Village Corporation	569-9599
	Clinic	898-2209
	VPSO	898-2290
	State Trooper (Galena)	656-1233
	Fire/EMS	898-2209
Pleasant Valley ( <i>Fairbanks North Star Borough</i> )	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS	459-1481
Rampart	Tribal Government/Village Council	358-3312
	Village Corporation	456-6259
	Clinic	358-3129
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Ruby	City Office	468-4401
	Tribal Government/Village Council	468-4479
	Village Corporation	468-4405
	Clinic	468-4433
	VPSO	468-4603
	State Trooper (Galena)	656-1233
Salcha ( <i>Fairbanks North Star Borough</i> )	Fire/EMS	468-4433
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100

City/Village	Organization	Phone
	Fire/EMS (Salcha Rescue Inc)	488-5274
Stevens Village	Tribal Government/Village Council	478-7228
	Village Corporation	452-5063
	Clinic	478-7215
	Village Council Public Safety	478-7911
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS	478-7228
Tanana	City Office	366-7159
	Tribal Government/Village Council	366-7160
	Village Corporation	366-7255
	Clinic	366-7222
	VPSO	366-7158
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (Tanana Tribal EMS)	366-7170
Two Rivers ( <i>Fairbanks North Star Borough</i> )	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (Two Rivers Rescue)	488-6094
Venetie	Tribal Government/Village Council	849-8165
	Clinic	849-8712
Wiseman	Clinic	796-9001
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100

**E. OTHER POINTS OF CONTACT**

**Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT)**

Organization	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
U.S. Coast Guard, District 17	463-2226	463-2000	463-2216
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10	553-1674	553-1263	553-0175
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	269-7604	262-5210	269-7687
Alaska Department of Defense, Alaskan Command	522-7235	552-3013	522-8136
General Services Administration	271-5028		271-3086
Department of the Interior	271-5011	227-3783	271-4102
Department of Commerce – NOAA	526-6949	271-3886	526-6329
Department of Homeland Security – FEMA	271-4301	271-4303	
Department of Health & Human Services	271-4073		271-4073
Department of Justice	271-3456		271-5827
Department of Agriculture – US Forest Service	586-8789	586-8882	586-7555
Department of Labor – OSHA	271-5152	271-3593	
Department of Energy	376-8519	376-8519	376-1272
Department of Transportation	271-5230	271-5149	271-5230

**Federal and State Natural Resource Trustees Contacts:** A complete listing of the Natural Resource Trustees contact information, including e-mail, is available through a link at the ARRT website: [www.alaskarrt.org/](http://www.alaskarrt.org/), under “Members and Contacts.” A listing of agency trustees appears in the *Resources Section, Part Three, Subsection T*.

**Cultural Resources Advisors**

State Historic Preservation Office (ADNR)	269-8721
FOSC Historic Properties Specialists	Contact the FOSC for appropriate BOA contractor
Regional Environmental Officer (USDOI)	271-5011

**Hatcheries/Aquaculture Sites:** Refer to the *Sensitive Areas Section* of this plan

**Industry/Spill Response Organizations**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Alt. Phone</b>	<b>Fax</b>
Alaska Clean Seas	659-3207	659-3249	
Alyeska Pipeline Services Company For Pipeline Emergency: 835-4709	278-1611	787-8777 (24 Hrs)	
Inland Petroservice, Inc. (Fairbanks)	451-1905		451-1906

**Regional Citizens Advisory Councils**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Alt. Phone</b>	<b>Fax</b>
Cook Inlet RCAC	283-7222	1-800-652-7222	283-6102
Prince William Sound RCAC	277-7222	1-800-478-7221	277-4523

**CHEMTREC:** 1-800-424-9300 (24 hr) Hazardous substances information provided by the Chemical Manufacturers Association

## RESPONSE: PART TWO – EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### A. UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE AND ICS

The oil and hazardous substance discharge response Incident Command System (ICS) as described in the *Unified Plan, Annex B* will be used during a spill response in the Interior Subarea. In the event of an actual or potential oil or hazardous materials release, an ICS response will be activated. The ICS is based on the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which was developed to coordinate multiple agency actions and provide a command structure for use during emergency response events. In the State of Alaska, the Unified Command (UC) application of the ICS is used for response to oil and hazardous material spills. This system of ICS differs somewhat from the standard NIMS ICS format.

ICS allows for federal, state, and local governments to participate in the spill response both in an oversight capacity and as participants in the containment, control, and cleanup of the spill. The ICS is organized around five major functions: Command, Planning, Operations, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The basic ICS structure remains the same in all incidents, but the magnitude and complexity of the spill emergency will dictate which functional areas will be activated and to what level. The ICS can be expanded or contracted to suit the size and scale of the spill.

ICS is led by the UC, which directs all aspects of incident response (including oversight, monitoring, cleanup, etc.), and includes an Incident Commander (IC), who is in command of the control, containment, removal, and disposal of the spill. For the Interior Subarea, the UC is typically comprised of the FOSC, the SOSC, the LOSC [when applicable], and the Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator (RPOSC). The UC is implemented in situations where more than one agency has jurisdiction. When the RP is identified, the RPOSC, usually a senior representative of the RP, is the IC. When there is no RP, or the RP is unable to satisfactorily respond to a spill, the spill response will be directed by an IC designated by the agency with jurisdictional authority (federal, state, or local.)

Below the command level, positions within the ICS can be filled by employees of the RP or its independent contractors. The exact size and composition of an ICS will vary according to the needs of the response and the experience level of the personnel involved. Government agency personnel may supplement ICS staffing as necessary.

By integrating response management early in the response, consensus, and mobilization can be more quickly achieved and limited resources combined to reduce duplication of effort and enhance response effectiveness.

### B. RSC ROLES OF THE OSCS, RP, PRAC/OSRO, AND RSC

**Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC):** In the Interior Subarea, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall serve as the FOSC in the UC. (Although the Yukon River and many of its tributaries are navigable rivers and under USCG jurisdiction for vessel safety and enforcement, EPA is the lead agency for oil and other hazmat spills affecting inland waters, defined as those lands and waters 1000 yards and more inland from the tide land). All areas within the Interior Subarea are classified as inland.

**State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC):** Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) is the lead agency for the State of Alaska in oil and hazardous materials spill response. ADEC serves as the SOSC in the UC. The Statewide Oil and Hazardous Substance Incident Management System Workgroup

(consisting of ADEC, industry, spill cooperatives, and federal agencies) has published the Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) for Oil & Hazardous Substance Response. The AIMS Guide provides ADEC personnel and other response personnel with the detailed guidance necessary to properly respond to a major spill incident.

**Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC):** In the event of an oil spill or hazardous substance release in the Interior Subarea, a senior, qualified member of the local community with jurisdiction, unless otherwise specified by local plans, will serve as the LOSC in the UC. For all spills in the Interior Subarea in which the ICS is implemented, the LOSC will sit in the UC with the FOSC, SOSC, and RPOSC, sharing decision-making and oversight responsibilities with the other OSCs. For spills that affect or threaten to affect multiple jurisdictions in the Interior Subarea, or outside of the subarea, appropriate officials from the affected communities will integrate into the command structure either through a LOSC liaison representing the affected communities or through a Regional Stakeholder Committee (see below).

As long as there is an immediate threat to public safety, a LOSC serves as the ultimate command authority if the FOSC or SOSC does not assume the lead role for the response, or the LOSC requests a higher authority to assume that responsibility. (See the *Unified Plan, Annex B.*)

**Responsible Party (RP):** Under federal and State law, the RP is responsible to contain, control, and clean up any oil or hazardous substance spilled. The RP must notify the federal, state, and local authorities of the spill incident and initiate an effective response. The RP is expected to respond to an incident using their own resources and securing additional contractual expertise and equipment when necessary. The FOSC and SOSC have the authority to oversee the RP's activities, and both are authorized to take over or supplement the RP's response activities if they determine those activities to be inadequate. During a RP-driven response, if the vessel or facility has a contingency plan (C-plan), it will serve as the primary guidance document for the spill response, and the RP will designate the IC. If there is no RP, or if the RP does not have a government-approved contingency plan, the *Unified Plan* and the Interior Subarea Contingency Plan will become the guiding documents during the spill response.

**Primary Response Actions Contractors (PRAC) and Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSRO):** Primary Response Action Contractors (RAC) and Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs) may play an important role in a spill response. PRACs and OSROs are organizations that may enter into a contractual agreement with a RP (vessel or facility owner/operator), assisting the RP in spill cleanup operations. PRACs/OSROs can provide equipment, trained personnel, and additional resources. The Operations/Technical Manuals maintained by the PRACs/OSROs may be referenced in vessel or facility contingency plans and serve as supplementary reference documents during a response. OSROs generally have access to large inventories of spill equipment and personnel resources. The FOSC or SOSC may contract these assets for use. Select equipment located within the Interior Subarea is referenced in the *Resources Section* of this plan. Complete equipment inventories are listed in the respective Operations or Technical Manuals of the PRACs and OSROs.

Under State of Alaska statute a non-tank vessel is a self-propelled watercraft of more than 400 gross registered tons. Examples include: commercial fishing vessels, commercial fish processing vessels, passenger vessels and cargo vessels, but does not include a tank vessel, oil barge or public vessel. Owners of regulated non-tank vessels are required to submit to ADEC an oil discharge prevention and contingency plan covering all applicable non-tank vessels. A non-tank vessel PRAC is an organization registered with the State of Alaska that is obligated under a contractual relationship with a contingency plan holder to provide personnel and/or equipment to contain, control, or clean up oil spills for the plan

holder; a PRAC may be under contract to multiple plan holders. A non-tank vessel cleanup contractor means an oil spill primary response action contractor who is, or intends to be, obligated under contract or membership agreement to provide resources or equipment to contain, control, and perform cleanup of an oil discharge under an approved non-tank vessel plan. A non-tank vessel incident management team means an oil spill primary response action contractor who is, or intends to be, obligated under contract to provide incident management services under an approved non-tank vessel plan. A response planning facilitator is an oil spill PRAC who provides services to the holder of an approved non-tank vessel plan and act as an intermediary between the plan holder and one or more non-tank vessel cleanup contractors and one or more non-tank vessel incident management teams in order to facilitate the submission of a non-tank vessel streamlined plan.

**Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC):** A Regional Stakeholder Committee will be activated for significant incidents to advise the UC on incident objectives and community concerns. The RSC will not play a direct role in setting incident priorities or allocating resources, however the RSC can provide the UC (usually through the Liaison Officer) with recommendations or comments on incident priorities, objectives, and the incident action plan. The RSC is not directly involved in tactical operations, though some of its members may be. Each RSC will be facilitated by a chairperson elected by the RSC members. RSC composition may vary from incident-to-incident and may include community emergency coordinators, local or tribal government representatives, local or private landowners and leaseholders, Native organizations, non-profit and volunteer organizations, and other stakeholder groups affected by the spill.

## **RESPONSE: PART THREE – RESPONSE PROCEDURES**

This part identifies the initial response objectives and actions that shall be taken for an oil or hazardous substance spill in the Interior Subarea, including the “ramp up” procedures and processes necessary to address an emerging incident.

**NOTE:** “General Emergency Response Procedures,” which are applicable throughout the State, are contained in the Introductory Section of the *Unified Plan*.

### **A. RESPONSE OBJECTIVES**

Regardless of the nature or location of a spill, the following objectives shall guide all response actions:

1. Ensure safety of responders and the public.
2. Stop the source of the spill.
3. Deploy equipment to contain and recover the spilled product.
4. Protect sensitive areas (environmental, historic properties, and human use).
5. Track the extent of the spill and identify affected areas.
6. Cleanup contaminated areas and properly dispose of wastes.
7. Notify and update the public. Provide avenues for community involvement where appropriate.

The first and primary phase of a response is to contain and remove the oil (or other spilled product) at the scene of the spill or while it is still on the open water, thereby reducing or eliminating impact on shorelines or sensitive habitats. If some of the spilled oil escapes this tactic, the second phase, which is no less important, is to intercept, contain and remove the oil in the nearshore area. The intent of phase two is the same as phase one: remove the spilled oil before it affects sensitive environments. If phases one and two are not fully successful, phase three is to protect sensitive areas in the path of the oil. The purpose of phase three is to shield the selected sensitive areas from the threats of a spill or to minimize any impact to the maximum extent practical. Phase four involves cleanup activities.

### **B. SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES**

This list assists the IC, either government or RP, and staff in completing the initial response actions associated with a medium to large-sized oil spill. This list is not exhaustive and should be used at the discretion of the IC and the UC.

1. Define Nature of Incident
  - a. Determine facts of spill.
    - Responsible Party (name and phone #)
    - Location and time of incident
    - Type of incident (explosion, grounding, operational, etc.)
    - Type of product
    - Movement of spilled product
    - Environmental resources, sensitive areas, and historic properties at risk
  - b. Determine whether RP is willing/able to respond.
  - c. Classify size of spill.
  - d. Notify natural resource trustees
  - e. The FOSC (or authorized representative) needs to perform the following:

- i. Consult with natural resource trustees on resources at risk;
  - ii. Conduct Endangered Species Act consultation (contact DOI and DOC to determine the presence of, and potential impacts to, threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat); and
  - iii. Determine whether incident is categorically excluded under the Programmatic Agreement to protect historic properties and, if not, activate an FOSC Historic Properties Specialist.
- 2. Evaluate Hazards to Human Health/Safety
  - a. Determine threat to public health.
  - b. Assess fire/explosion hazard.
  - c. Assess personnel safety based on potential/existing hazards.
  - d. Determine appropriate level of personnel protective equipment for responders.
- 3. Evaluate Severity of Incident and the Need for Additional Resources
  - a. Estimate amount of spilled product and total potential amount.
  - b. Estimate duration of spill response efforts.
  - c. Assess weather/sea conditions.
- 4. Initiate Response Strategy
  - a. Protect responders and the public.
  - b. Secure or isolate the source of spill.
  - c. Protect sensitive areas:
    - i. Consult with natural resource trustees on the protection of sensitive areas and resources and on potential response options to be taken;
    - ii. Develop priorities consistent with environmental sensitivity and protection priorities identified in *Sensitive Areas Section* of this plan.
  - d. Initiate containment and recovery of spilled product.
  - e. Initiate spill tracking.
- 5. Inform Local Residents, Communities, & Stakeholders
  - a. Prepare Press Statement.
    - Report the extent that USCG, EPA, ADEC, RP and local emergency response personnel are responding to discharge event.
    - Give brief details of the discharge.
    - Describe actions taken by the UC.
    - Announce that formal press release will be issued as more information is received.
  - b. Contact Local Media. (Local radio, newspaper and television contact information available in the *Resources Section, Part Three, Subsection M*)
  - c. Be forthcoming, and provide as much information as quickly as possible. If no information is available, say so but ensure that information is provided to the media as soon as it is available.
  - d. Conduct appropriate briefings via the ICS Liaison Officer.

**C. RAMP UP PROCEDURES**

A spill response progresses through a series of steps where the number of personnel and amount of equipment is increased (or decreased) as necessary to meet the demands of the situation. This increase of resources to address response needs is called a “ramp up.” The USCG and EPA will rely on their respective agency’s Incident Management Handbooks and State of Alaska personnel will employ the Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide, as well as the Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual, to direct their staffing of emergency response teams.

The ramp up begins when the spill is first reported and progresses with the sequential and prioritized activation of the response resources of the RP and the local, state and federal responders. Each spill response will differ according to spill size and severity, location, season, and a variety of other factors. Personnel needs will vary accordingly.

The ramp up procedures and personnel requirements presented below are provided as guidance for the UC during the initial staffing of the ICS. The ICS can expand and contract to meet the needs of an emergency response without any loss of effectiveness or control. The goal for any major spill is to have the personnel in place to staff a complete ICS within the first 96 hours of a response. In addition to federal and State responders, trained personnel available to help staff an ICS may be found with local agencies or commercial enterprises. Contact the local emergency management organizations listed in Part One of this section to recruit local, trained personnel to assist in the response effort.

The ramp up to a full oil spill response generally moves through three staffing levels. The **Initial Response Team** (Hours 0-6) will consist primarily of first responders who will carry out initial response actions. The **Transitional Response Team** (Hours 6-96) will form as additional personnel arrive on-scene and ICS functions are added. The **Full Response Team** (by Hour 96) will be complete when full ICS staffing levels have been reached. Qualified personnel within the ICS will identify resources and equipment necessary for an effective response.

This ramp up guidance outlines the response of federal and State personnel. RP personnel will initiate a concurrent ramp up according to the procedures described in their contingency plan. In those incidents where there is imminent threat to life and property, the appropriate local Fire Chief, State Trooper, or Emergency Manager will be the IC. The LOSC will follow the guidance of their local emergency response plan.

#### **Hour 0-6: Initial Response Team**

The Initial Response Team will consist primarily of the FOSC and SOSC response officers, natural resource trustees (if available), and local emergency response and RP personnel. The Initial Response Team will carry out initial response efforts, which include notification and equipment mobilization. Depending on the size of the spill, a UC may begin to form as the Initial Response Team carries out these response actions.

Notifications: The RP is ultimately responsible for making notifications to local, state and federal agencies. Notifications will include local officials, police, and fire departments. USCG or EPA will notify the appropriate federal agencies listed as agency contacts on page A-2 and other points of contact, as necessary. The FOSC will notify appropriate natural resource trustees to begin the consultation process on resources at risk (including threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats), response actions that may affect trust resources, and response actions to protect or reduce the injury of trust resources. ADEC will notify the appropriate State agencies as noted on the contact list on page A-2. Each agency will activate appropriate staff and equipment to respond to an event in the Interior Subarea.

Initial Response Action: Following these notifications, the initial responders will assess the chemical characteristics of the spilled material and establish a safe level of Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) prior to dispatching a response team to the scene. Upon arrival, the response team will conduct a site characterization to evaluate environmental hazards. Upon ensuring a safe operating environment, they will attempt to determine the source of the spill, identify the RP, secure the source of discharge, and begin to gather data for the ICS to use to formulate a response strategy or validate the RP's strategies. This initial response team will normally have no containment or product removal means with them at this time, unless

provided by the RP. If local authorities or federal/state responders identify an immediate threat to public health and safety, appropriate action shall be initiated. If the situation warrants, an evacuation may be implemented according to the procedures described in the local emergency response plan.

The response team will contact the FOSC and/or SOSC, report the details of the spill, and initiate a preliminary investigation into the cause of the spill. The FOSC/SOSC or other response team personnel will advise the RP regarding the legal requirement to initiate containment and recovery actions. The FOSC will be advised of the severity of the spill and will activate the ICS. The FOSC and/or SOSC will brief the federal, state and local government agencies regarding the spill status and ramp up procedures. The FOSC will continue to consult with natural resource trustees on actions to be taken that may affect trust resources. The FOSC will activate an FOSC Historic Properties Specialist unless the FOSC determines that the incident is categorically excluded from the National Programmatic Agreement to protect historic properties.

ADEC will select any available State resource agency personnel to serve as a local contact until ADEC responders arrive on-scene. ADEC will request that Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) and Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) identify environmental priorities for protection. ADNR and ADF&G will use the environmental sensitivities information in this plan as a primary source for this information. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration may also be contacted for initial environmental sensitivity and wildlife concentration information. ADEC will forward these priorities to the IC and the UC.

The RP is responsible for deploying appropriate privately-owned pollution response equipment as quickly as possible, regardless of whether federal/state equipment has been deployed in the interim. The FOSC/SOSC may assist the RP and arrange for initial delivery of pollution response gear via the most expedient mode of transportation.

Command Center Establishment: A field command post will be assembled to coordinate efforts until the FOSC, SOSC, LOSC and RP can establish the command center. The location of this field command post will depend upon the location and severity of spill, time of year, weather, and other considerations. Details on potential field command post locations, staging areas and potential command center locations throughout the Interior Subarea are included in the *Resources Section* of this plan.

State, federal, and local personnel arriving on-scene should realize that workspace, telephone lines, and other office resources may be quite limited during the initial response. Individuals are encouraged to bring satellite phones and cellular phones to communicate with their respective home offices (realizing that cellular phone capabilities also may be severely limited or non-existent at the incident location).

Staging Areas: In community profiles contained in the *Resources Section* of this plan, potential staging areas may be identified for a specific community.

#### **Hour 6-96: Transitional Response Team**

The Transitional Response Team forms as additional federal, state and local response personnel arrive on-scene. After the initial response, the scope and size of the spill can be gauged, and the UC will convene and ICS staffing will increase. In a government-led spill response, the UC will designate an IC. In a RP-led response, the IC will be a representative of the RP. The IC will designate appropriately trained personnel as Section Chiefs for the Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections of the ICS. As the response develops, appropriate ICS functions will be added until a full response team is in place.

## **Hour 96: Full Response Team**

A full ICS response team should be assembled by Hour 96 of the spill response. Staffing-depths and positions-filled will vary with the response, as will the order in which these positions are filled. The Full Response Team will follow the command structure described in the AIMS Guide and/or the USCG Incident Management Handbook. Response personnel may include federal, state and local agency personnel, employees of the RP, and independent contractors, or other organizations' personnel, as appropriate.

## **D. ADDITIONAL RESPONSE POLICIES**

### **1. Health and Safety**

For most spills, a Safety Officer will be designated by the IC. The Safety Officer will be responsible for ensuring that the spill site is properly characterized, the hazards identified, and personnel properly equipped and adequately briefed prior to allowing entry into the spill area. The Safety Officer will also be responsible for ensuring site security and establishing emergency procedures for decontamination and evacuation in the event of injury or change in conditions. The Safety Officer answers directly to the IC and will have the authority to suspend any operation deemed unsafe or in violation of safety regulations.

The *Unified Plan, Annex H, Appendix I* provides a Standard Site Safety Plan for Emergency/Post-Emergency Phase Coastal Oil Spills developed by the USCG. The plan is generic in nature and must be expanded to provide specific safety procedures for each incident. *Unified Plan, Annex H, Appendix II* provides the Training Guidelines for Local Emergency Planning Committees for Planners/Responders/Managers of Responses to Hazardous Materials Emergencies.

Once the emergency response is under way, the Safety Officer will develop a Site Specific Health and Safety Plan that will address all the required elements in OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Regulations (29 CFR 1910.120), including but not limited to:

- Organizational Structure
- Training Requirements
- Risk and hazard analysis for each planned cleanup activity
- Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Site Security and Control
- Air Monitoring, Medical Surveillance
- Decontamination
- Emergency Response Plan
- Emergency Communications
- Sanitation and Lighting

### **2. *In Situ* Burning, Dispersants and Other Chemical Countermeasures**

Any decision regarding the use of in situ burning in the Interior Subarea will be made by the FOSC and SOSC in consultation with the Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT) according to the guidelines presented in the *Unified Plan, Annex F*. The use of chemical dispersants is not appropriate for the inland, freshwater conditions of Interior Alaska.

According to the ARRT-approved guidelines and from an operational perspective, these non-mechanical response options are usually considered at an early stage in a spill response operation. These tactics are

most effective when applied to oil that has not been heavily emulsified. Therefore, the operational window for considering these tactics is somewhat restricted by time. If either or both of these options are to be considered, the UC should direct an early and immediate assessment of the feasibility for employing these non-mechanical options, and make a timely decision to approve/disapprove the use of these tactics.

While there are no legal obligations for the ARRT to include local officials from the Interior Subarea in the decision-making process regarding local use of dispersants and/or *in situ* burning, their use may be an issue of primary concern to local residents. To the extent practicable, local officials should be involved in the decision-making process. The sensitive areas and resource concentrations identified in the *Sensitive Areas Section* of this plan should also be considered by the ARRT in determining where and when dispersant use and/or *in situ* burning is appropriate in the Interior Subarea.

Other chemical countermeasures may also be considered to enhance the response and cleanup operation such as the use of herding agents or bioremediation agents.

### **3. Waste Removal and Disposal**

The ICS Planning Section Chief will be responsible for developing a waste removal and disposal plan that provides the necessary logistical and procedural information to ensure a fast and efficient transfer of wastes to disposal facilities. The disposal plan must be in compliance with existing laws and regulations.

Oversight of the waste disposal plan will normally be the responsibility of the State of Alaska. Alaska law (18 AAC 75.319 & 18 AAC 75.327) requires that cleanup and waste disposal plans for hazardous substances, including oil, be approved by ADEC. For information and guidelines on procedures for transporting, storage, and disposal of wastes and a listing of disposal related permits, refer to the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix VI*.

**Note:** *Within the Interior Subarea there are limitations on the amount of temporary storage available for waste products and recovered product resulting from an oil spill.*

### **4. Cost Recovery/Documentation**

Refer to the *Unified Plan, Annex C, Appendix I* (Federal Spill Funding Procedures), and *Appendix III* (State Administrative Guidelines).

### **5. Public Affairs**

The IC/UC will direct all media inquiries to the Public Information Officer(s). The Public Information Officer position may be filled jointly by regulatory agency and RP representatives. A Joint Information Center may be established. For local media contacts, consult the *Resources Section, Part Three* of this plan. Refer to the *Unified Plan, Annex I* for statewide guidance on public affairs inquiries.

# INTERIOR ALASKA SUBAREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

## RESOURCES SECTION

<b>RESOURCES: PART ONE – COMMUNITY PROFILES</b> .....	<b>B-1</b>
A. REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.....	B-1
B. COMMUNITY PROFILES.....	B-3
<b>RESOURCES: PART TWO – EQUIPMENT</b> .....	<b>B-113</b>
A. COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT.....	B-115
B. NON-COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT.....	B-117
C. INDUSTRY/SPILL COOPERATIVE EQUIPMENT.....	B-119
<b>RESOURCES: PART THREE – INFORMATION DIRECTORY</b> .....	<b>B-120</b>
A. AIRPORT AND AIR SERVICES.....	B-120
B. BIRD AND OTHER WILDLIFE RESPONSE.....	B-123
C. CONTRACTORS: BOA AND TERM.....	B-124
D. HISTORIC PROPERTIES PROTECTION.....	B-124
E. EMERGENCY SERVICES/MANAGERS.....	B-125
F. FISHING FLEETS AND ORGANIZATIONS.....	B-125
G. GOVERNMENT CONTACTS AND INFORMATION.....	B-125
H. HOSPITALS.....	B-126
I. INTAKE WATER USE FACILITIES.....	B-126
J. NOT USED.....	B-126
K. NOT USED.....	B-126
L. LABRATORIES.....	B-126
M. MEDIA.....	B-126
N. ALASKA NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED TRIBES.....	B-128
O. ORGANIZATIONS: ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND VOLUNTEER.....	B-130
P. PORT AUTHORITIES, HARBOR MASTERS, AND MARINE PILOTS.....	B-130
Q. NOT USED.....	B-130
R. RESPONSE AGREEMENTS.....	B-130
S. SALVAGE AND TOWING COMPANIES ( <i>MARINE &amp; RIVER OPERATIONS</i> ).....	B-131
T. FEDERAL & STATE NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEE EMERGENCY CONTACTS.....	B-131
U. NOT USED.....	B-131
V. VEHICLES.....	B-132
W. WEATHER SERVICE.....	B-133
<b>RESOURCES: PART FOUR – LOGISTICS</b> .....	<b>B-136</b>
A. EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS.....	B-136
B. PERSONNEL CONSIDERATIONS.....	B-138
C. COMMUNICATIONS.....	B-139
D. COMMAND POSTS.....	B-141
E. STORAGE/DISPOSAL.....	B-142

## RESOURCES: PART ONE – COMMUNITY PROFILES

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

### A. REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

#### Borough

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

#### Regional Native Corporations

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

#### Regional Native Organizations/Consortiums

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

#### School Districts

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Alaska Gateway School District	PO Box 226 Tok, AK 99780	883-5161	883-5165	<a href="http://www.agsd.us/schools/tokschool">www.agsd.us/schools/tokschool</a> jroslansky@agsd.us
Delta/Greely School District	PO Box 527 Delta Junction, AK 99737	895-4657	895-4246	<a href="http://www.dgsd.k12.ak.us">www.dgsd.k12.ak.us</a> dware@dgsd.k12.ak.us
Denali Borough School District	PO Box 280 Healy, AK 99743	683-2278	683-2514	<a href="http://www.dbsd.org">www.dbsd.org</a> conniemattila@dbsd.org
Fairbanks North Star Borough School District	520 Fifth Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-2000	451-6160	<a href="http://www.k12northstar.org">www.k12northstar.org</a> superintendent@k12northstar.org
Galena City School District	PO Box 299 Galena, AK 99741	656-1205	656-2238	<a href="http://www.galenalaska.org">www.galenalaska.org</a> chris.reitan@galenanet.com

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Nenana City School District	PO Box 10 Nenana, AK 99760	832-5464	832-5625	<a href="http://www.nenanalynx.org">www.nenanalynx.org</a>
Tanana City School Districts	PO Box 89 Tanana, AK 99777	366-7203	366-7201	<a href="http://www.wolfpride.tanana.net">www.wolfpride.tanana.net</a> tashton@aktcsd.org
Yukon Flats School District	PO Box 350 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2515	662-3094	<a href="http://www.yukonflats.net">www.yukonflats.net</a> lbowie@yukonflats.net
Yukon/Koyukuk School District	4672 Old Airport Way Fairbanks, AK 99709	374-9417	374-9440	<a href="http://www.yksd.com">www.yksd.com</a> csimon@yksd.com

#### Housing Authorities

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

#### Regional Health Corporation

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

#### Regional Development Organizations

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

**B. COMMUNITY PROFILES**

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

## ALATNA COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

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

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Alatna has no road link, but winter trails connect it with Hughes, Bettles and Tanana. The river serves as an important transportation corridor in the summer and when frozen in the winter.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A state-owned 3,500' lighted runway is accessible year-round in nearby Allakaket.
<b>Airline Services</b>	
<b>Freight</b>	
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	There is no barge service due to shallow water.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b>Telephone</b>	AP&T: (1-800-982-0136); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	None	
<b>TV Stations</b>	None	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	None	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	None	
<b>Electricity</b>	Allakaket Power and Telephone Company	
<b>Fuel</b>	Diesel, white gas, and unleaded gasoline	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	Alaska Power and Telephone (10,500 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	None	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Alatna residents haul water and use honeybuckets or outhouses. None of the 12 occupied homes has plumbing. Major improvements are underway. A new water source, water treatment plant, washeteria and sewage lagoon have been built.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Residents use the Allakaket clinic, washeteria, landfill and school. The community has no state-operated schools.	

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

## ALLAKAKET COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

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

**Economy**

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	Allakaket has no road link, but winter trails connect it with Hughes, Bettles and Tanana. The river serves as an important transportation corridor in the summer and when frozen in the winter.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A State-owned 4,000' long by 100' wide gravel runway is accessible year-round. A \$6 million airport improvement began construction in 1997. Visual inspection (for children and animals) recommended before landing.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Arctic Circle Air Service, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures, and Wright Air Service offer passenger flight service.
<b>Freight Vessel Support:</b>	No commercial barge access due to shallow water.

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

<b>Telephone</b>	<b>AP&amp;T:</b> (1-800-982-0136); <b>AT&amp;T:</b> (1-800-288-2020)	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	<b>GCI:</b> (1-800-880-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> ) – School Only	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	None	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	Allakaket Power and Telephone Company	
<b>Fuel</b>	Diesel, white gas, and unleaded gasoline	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	City of Allakaket (12,000 gallons); Yukon/Koyukuk Schools (11,000 gallons); Allakakna Co-op Store (9,252 gallons); Brice Construction (10,000 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	No commercial accommodations available but arrangement can be made to sleep on the school floor. Possibilities exist for the rental of local residents' homes.	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Most public facilities were severely damaged in the 1994 Koyukuk River flood. Major components have been replaced, including a new washeteria, well and treatment plant, water storage tank, sewage lagoon, and force main. The lagoon is connected to the washeteria and school. Residents carry treated water and haul honeybuckets or use pit privies; no households have plumbing. Infrastructure improvements to provide a flush/haul system are continuing, and a feasibility study is planned to examine costs of alternative household services. Allakaket Traditional Council operates community water system. The City owns the landfill and the tribe operates the landfill in a Memorandum of Agreement.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The community has one school, attended by 52 students. A new landfill and access road are also under construction.	

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## ANDERSON COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>City of Anderson</b>	PO Box 3100	582-2500	<a href="http://www.anderson.govoffice.com">www.anderson.govoffice.com</a>
	Anderson, AK 99744	582-2496 (fax)	coacleark@mtaonline.net

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

FACILITIES & UTILITIES	
<b>Telephone</b>	Matanuska Telephone Association:(1-800-478-3211)
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	MTA Online: ( <a href="http://www.mtaonline.com">www.mtaonline.com</a> ); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> ) – School Only
<b>TV Stations</b>	KTVF; KUAC; KYAC
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KIAM-AM; KJNP-AM
<b>Cable Provider</b>	City of Anderson
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network
<b>Electricity</b>	Golden Vally Electric Association
<b>Fuel</b>	None
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	None
<b>Housing</b>	Clear Sky Lodge (582-2251); Homefire Country Inn (209-1895); Riverside Park (582-2500); City-operated campground; Dew Drop Inn
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Individual wells. Piped sewers and individual septic tanks.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The community has one school, attended by 80 students. Annual Bluegrass & Country Music Festival held in the July/August.

COMMUNICATIONS

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

## ARCTIC VILLAGE COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
<b>Fire</b>	Arctic Village Volunteer Fire Department (587-5328)
<b>Medical</b>	Arctic Village Clinic (587-5229)

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Arctic Village</b>	PO Box 22069 Arctic Village, AK 99722	587-5523 587-5128 (fax)	av_council@hotmail.com
<b>Arctic Village Electric Cooperative</b>	Arctic Village, AK 99722	587-5523 587-5128 (fax)	
<b>Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments</b>	PO Box 309 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2460 662-6254 (fax)	<a href="http://www.catg.org">www.catg.org</a>
<b>Interior Regional Housing Authority</b>	828-27 <sup>th</sup> Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	<a href="http://www.irha.org">www.irha.org</a>
<b>Tanana Chiefs Conference</b>	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	<a href="http://www.tananachiefs.org">www.tananachiefs.org</a>

### GENERAL

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

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

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b>Telephone</b>	<b>United Utilities Inc.:</b> (561-1674); <b>AT&amp;T:</b> (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	<b>GCI:</b> (1-800-880-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> ) – School Only	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	None	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	Arctic Village Electric Cooperative	
<b>Fuel</b>	Diesel and unleaded gasoline.	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	Yukon Flat Schools (48,000 gallons); Village Electric (12,000 gallons); Village Office (5,455 gallons); Village Fuel Sales (2,100 gallons); U.S. Fish & Wildlife (4,105 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	Community Lodge (5 rooms)	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Water System Operator: Village Council; Individuals. Honey buckets, Sewage Lagoon, and outhouses for sewage. Water is drawn from the Chandalar River, is treated and hauled from the washeteria. None of the homes are plumbed. The village provides water to two school tanks, 17,000 gallons and 7,000 gallons. The clinic hauls its own water. Honeybuckets are disposed of by residents or outhouses are used. Feasibility studies are underway to examine alternatives for a safer water source, washeteria upgrades and landfill relocation. The washeteria is the only facility with running water and uses a small solar power system to provide some electricity.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The community has one school, attended by 47 students. The landfill is not permitted and needs to be relocated away from the airport.	

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

## BEAVER COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

## **BETTLES COMMUNITY PROFILE**

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

### **EMERGENCY SERVICES**

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

### **LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES**

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

### **GENERAL**

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

### **TRANSPORTATION**

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

	used by float planes in the summer.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Fuel available at airport and river from Koyukuk, Inc. (692-5088) of Bettles Lodge (692-5111). Aircraft repair available.
<b>Freight</b>	By air or winter ice road.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	None; no commercial barge service available.

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

COMMUNICATIONS

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

## **BIG DELTA COMMUNITY PROFILE**

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

### **EMERGENCY SERVICES**

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

### **LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES**

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE</b>	<b>WEBSITE/EMAIL</b>
<b>Deltana Community Corporation</b>	PO Box 1024 Delta Junction, AK 99737	895-4150 895-5190 (fax)	

### **GENERAL**

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

**Economy** | Big Delta's location along the Richardson Highway provides the opportunity to serve summer tourist traffic. Whitestone Farms, Inc. operates Rika's Roadhouse in the Big Delta State Historical Park. Agriculture, small business, and State and federal highway maintenance jobs have provided sources of employment. It is anticipated that new jobs will be created with the development of the Pogo mine, which is expected to be operational by mid-2006 in pursuit of a world-class gold deposit located in the upper Goodpaster River valley, 85 miles east-southeast of Fairbanks and 38 miles northeast of Delta Junction. Teck-Pogo Inc. will construct and operate the mine, which will operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. During construction of the mine and access road, scheduled to take 25 to 33 months, the work force will number about 700; during operation, Pogo will employ about 300 workers.

**TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	Big Delta is located along the Richardson Highway.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	An airstrip is available nearby at Delta Junction for chartered or private aircraft.
<b>Airline Services</b>	
<b>Freight</b>	By road.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Boat landing.

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

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

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## **BIRCH CREEK COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	33 (2010 U.S. Census)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Doyon, Limited <b>Village</b> Birch Creek Tribe (Federally Recognized Tribe) <b>Non-Profit</b> Tanana Chiefs Conference <b>Profit</b> Tihtee't'aii Incorporated

### **EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
<b>Fire</b>	Volunteer Fire Department (221-2314)
<b>Medical</b>	Birch Creek Clinic (221-2537)

### **LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES**

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Birch Creek Tribe</b>	PO Box 71372 Fort Yukon, AK 99701	221-2211 221-2312 (fax)	<a href="mailto:angela@arcticrg.com">angela@arcticrg.com</a>
<b>Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments</b>	PO Box 309 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2460 662-6254 (fax)	<a href="http://www.catg.org">www.catg.org</a>
<b>Doyon, Limited</b>	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	<a href="http://www.doyon.com">www.doyon.com</a> <a href="mailto:info@doyon.com">info@doyon.com</a>
<b>Interior Regional Housing Authority</b>	828-27 <sup>th</sup> Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	<a href="http://www.irha.org">www.irha.org</a>
<b>Tanana Chiefs Conference</b>	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	<a href="http://www.tananachiefs.org">www.tananachiefs.org</a>
<b>Tihtee't'aii, Incorporated</b>	PO Box 71372 Fairbanks, AK 99701	455-8484 455-8486 (fax)	

### **GENERAL**

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

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

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

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b>Telephone</b>	None	COMMUNICATIONS
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	None	
<b>TV Stations</b>	None	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	None	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	None	
<b>Electricity</b>	Birch Creek Tribe Electric	
<b>Fuel</b>	None	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	Yukon Flat Schools (31,800 gallons); Dendu Gwich'in Village (30,800 gallons); ADOT (1,000 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	None	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	A new well and pump house were constructed in 1997; residents haul treated water from this Water is derived from Birch Creek and a slant well, is treated and stored in a 80,000-gal. tank. Residents haul water from the water plant. Honeybuckets are disposed of in the sewage lagoon or outhouses are used. No homes are plumbed. A new water intake, water treatment improvements, washeteria renovation, and sewage lagoon were recently completed. Funds are needed to repair the water tank and foundation, built in 1979.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The landfill is nearing capacity, and a site has been selected to develop a new one. The community has no state-operated schools.	

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

## CANTWELL COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Cantwell Post (768-2202)
<b>Fire</b>	Cantwell Volunteer Fire Department (768-2162 or 768-2982)
<b>Medical</b>	Cantwell Clinic (768-2122)

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Ahtna, Incorporated</b>	PO Box 649	822-3476	<a href="http://www.ahtna-inc.com">www.ahtna-inc.com</a>
	Glennallen, AK 99588	822-3495 (fax)	
<b>Community of Cantwell</b>	Cantwell, AK		
<b>Copper River Basin</b>	PO Box 89	822-3633	<a href="http://www.crbrrha.org">www.crbrrha.org</a>
<b>Regional Housing</b>	Glennallen, AK 99588	822-3662 (fax)	
<b>Copper River Native Association</b>	PO Box H	822-5241	<a href="http://www.crnative.org">www.crnative.org</a>
	Copper Center, AK 99573	822-8803 (fax)	
<b>Native Village of Cantwell</b>	PO Box 94	768-2591	hallvc@mtaonline.net
	Cantwell, AK 99729	768-1111 (fax)	

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

<b>Telephone</b>	Matanuska Telephone Association:( 1-800-478-3211); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> ) – School Only	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KIAK-FM; KIAM-AM; KFQD-AM; KWHL-FM; KCBF-AM; KYAK-AM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	Golden Valley Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	Diesel, unleaded gasoline, and motor oil	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	Unknown	
<b>Housing</b>	Adventures Unlimited Lodge; Cantwell Lodge/RV Park; Backwoods Lodge/RV Park; Reindeer Mountain Lodge; Gracious House; Lazy J Cabins	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	The majority of homes and the school have individual water wells and septic systems. Over 50% of households have complete plumbing.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Refuse is deposited in a borough transfer station, and then hauled to the new regional landfill just south of Anderson, operated by the Denali Borough. The community has one school, attended by 22 students.	

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## CENTRAL COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

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

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

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

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

**Vessel Support:** the Department of Transportation enabled goods to be delivered on a regular schedule by truck.  
None

FACILITIES & UTILITIES	
<b>Telephone</b>	<b>United Utilities:</b> (561-1674); <b>AT&amp;T:</b> (1-800-288-2020)
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	<b>GCI:</b> (1-800-880-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> ) – School Only
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KUAC-FM; KCBF-AM; KXXR-FM
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network
<b>Electricity</b>	Gold Country Energy
<b>Fuel</b>	Diesel and unleaded gasoline
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	Central Power Co. (63,500 gallons); Arctic Mining Corp. (11,000 gallons)
<b>Housing</b>	Arctic Circle Hot Springs Resort; Crabb's Corner Motel/Campground and Cafe/Bar/Grocery; Central Park RV/Campground; Central Motor Inn
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Approximately 25% of homes here are occupied year-round. These typically have individual wells, septic systems and complete plumbing. The majority of summer-use homes haul water from local creeks or watering points at the local hotels, and use outhouses.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The landfill is located on DNR land at mile 124.6 of the Steese Highway. The community has one school, attended by 13 students.

COMMUNICATIONS

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

## CHALKYITSIK COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

relatively stable source of food.

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

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

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

## CHICKEN COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

<b>Telephone</b>	None	COMMUNICATIONS
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	None	
<b>TV Stations</b>	None	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	None	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	None	

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

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## CIRCLE COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Circle is located on the south bank of the Yukon River at the edge of the Yukon Flats, 160 miles northeast of Fairbanks, at the eastern end of the Steese Highway . It lies at approximately 65.825°N/144.060°W (Sec. 31, T012N, R018E, Fairbanks Meridian). Circle has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes in temperature: winters are long and harsh, and summers are warm and short. Summer temperatures range from 65° to 72°F; winter temperatures can range from -71° to 0°F. Rainfall averages 6.5 inches, and snowfall averages 43.4 inches. The Yukon River is ice-free from mid-June through mid-October.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Circle (also known as Circle City) was established in 1893 as a supply point for goods shipped up the Yukon River and then overland to the gold mining camps. Early miners believed the town was located on the Arctic Circle, and named it Circle. By 1896, before the Klondike gold rush, Circle was the largest mining town on the Yukon, with a population of 700. It boasted an Alaska Commercial Company store, eight or ten dance halls, an opera house, a library, a school, a hospital, and an Episcopal Church. It had its own newspaper, the Yukon Press, and a number of resident U.S. government officials, including a commissioner, marshal, customs inspector, tax collector and postmaster. The town was virtually emptied after gold discoveries in the Klondike (1897) and Nome (1899). A few hearty miners stayed on in the Birch Creek area, and Circle became a small, stable community that provided supplies to miners in nearby Mastodon, Mammoth, Deadwood and Circle Creeks. Mining activity continues to this day. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Circle Native Community. The population of the community consists of 85% Alaska Native or part Native. The population of Circle is predominantly Athabaskan, but there are several non-Native families. The Circle Civic Community Association was formed in 1967. It cooperates with the traditional council in maintaining the sign area and public boat launch, and in preserving historic sites.
<b>Economy</b>	The community depends upon summer visitors for their livelihood, from May to September.

Recreation attracts visitors to Circle seasonally. Circle Hot Springs closed in October 2002. Some inhabitants live in the community only during summer months. Major employers include the school, clinic, village corporation, trading post, and post office. A 25-room hotel is under construction. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. Almost all residents are involved in subsistence. Salmon, freshwater fish, moose and bear are the major sources of meat. Trapping and making of handicrafts contribute to family incomes.

**TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	Circle has direct road access to Fairbanks by way of the Steese Highway. Residents use ATVs, snowmobiles and dog sleds for recreation and subsistence activities. Float planes land on the river.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A new State-owned 3,000' long by 60' wide, lighted gravel airstrip is available.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Servant Air, Warbelow's Air Ventures
<b>Freight</b>	Barges deliver goods by the Yukon River during summer.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	None

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

<b>Telephone</b>	Circle Telephone Co.; AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> ) – School Only	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KUAC-FM; KCBF-AM; KXLR-FM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	Circle Electric Utility	
<b>Fuel</b>	Unleaded gasoline and diesel	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	Circle Utilities (13,000 gallons); Yukon Flats Schools (110,000 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	Circle Lodge; Yukon Trading Post Campground	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Most homes haul treated well water from the washeteria/fire station or the school. Outhouses and honeybuckets are used for sewage disposal. All homes lack plumbing facilities. A feasibility study and master plan is underway to examine infrastructure alternatives.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The landfill, operated by Circle Native Community, is located at mi. 156.5 Steese Hwy. The community has one school, attended by 20 students.	

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## COLLEGE COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

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

## DELTA JUNCTION COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

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

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Delta Junction is accessible by the Alaska and Richardson Highways. Charter flight services are available. Snowmobiles are used for recreation.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	The city airport offers a 2,400' long by 60' wide gravel airstrip with a 1,600' long by 60' wide dirt crosswind strip. There are five other privately-owned airstrips in the vicinity. Plans are underway for joint use of the Allen Airfield on Fort Greely.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Charter flight services available.
<b>Freight</b>	By truck.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Not Applicable

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b>Telephone</b>	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> )	COMMUNICATIONS
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	Knix.Net: ( <a href="http://www.knix.net">www.knix.net</a> )	
<b>TV Stations</b>	KATN; KUAC; KTVF; KYAC; ARCS	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KJNP-AM; ADRTS; KUAC-FM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	Hytec Communications Inc	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Information Office	
<b>Electricity</b>	Golden Valley Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	Diesel, unleaded gasoline, and propane	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	Delta Fuels Inc. (40,000 gallons); ADOT (12,000 gallons.)	
<b>Housing</b>	Households have individual wells, ranging from 150 to 350 feet deep and septic systems; businesses and residences are dispersed over a large area, so a community system is not practical. Some residents use rain catchments. The Delta School has its own well water system. Almost all homes are fully plumbed. The city owns a sewage pit.	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>		
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Refuse is collected by a private firm and is deposited in the city-owned permitted landfill. Delta Sanitation leases the landfill from the city. The community has four schools, attended by 1,051 students.	

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

## **DENALI BOROUGH COMMUNITY PROFILE**

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

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

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

## **DOT LAKE & DOT LAKE VILLAGE COMMUNITY PROFILE**

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

### **EMERGENCY SERVICES**

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

### **LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES**

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

### **GENERAL**

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

one-acre lots. In 1994 and 1996, nine additional Indian Housing Authority homes were built. Several local Natives worked on the road project Dot Lake Village, located two-tenths of a mile southeast of the highway, is a traditional Upper Tanana Athabaskan village with 75% of the population Alaska Native or part Native. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Village of Dot Lake.

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

#### TRANSPORTATION

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

#### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

#### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## DRY CREEK COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	104 (2013 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	None

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Delta Junction Post (895-4800)
<b>Medical</b>	Delta Junction Medical Center (895-5100)

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Dry Creek Community Incorporated</b>	HC 62 Box 5220 Delta Junction, AK 99737	323-4192 323-5025 (fax)	

### GENERAL

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Dry Creek lies west of Dot Lake, on the Alaska Highway, southeast of Fairbanks and south of the Tanana River, at the foot of Horn Mountain. It lies at approximately 63.619°N/144.611°W (Sec. 23, T014S, R016E, Fairbanks Meridian). The area lies in the continental climate zone, with cold winters and warm summers. In the winter, ice fog and smoky conditions are common. Average temperatures range from -32° to 72°F.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The area was originally settled by highway construction and maintenance crews and their families. Many of the current residents are members of the Living Word Ministry, Inc., a non-denominational Christian community. Living Word Ministry was established in 1973. Whitestone Farms, located 8 miles west of Delta Junction, was established about 10 years later, and is not directly affiliated with the Living Word Ministry community. Members of the Living Word Ministry community reside on privately owned land acquired as Open to Entry parcels between 1971 and 1973. Due to the cooperative nature of the Living Word Ministry community, employment and census data may not accurately reflect the conditions in Dry Creek.
<b>Economy</b>	Six local, privately-owned businesses and the school provide the majority of employment. The businesses are: Alaska Blacksmithing, Dry Creek Construction, Finished Work (Construction), Logging and Milling Assoc., MaComb Piano, and S&K Farms. Agricultural activities are also part of the local economy.

### TRANSPORTATION

<b>Accessibility</b>	Dry Creek lies on the Alaska Highway, which provides access to the statewide road system.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	The nearest airstrips are at Delta Junction and Tok. Dry Creek Community has a 3,000 ft gravel airstrip.
<b>Airline Services</b>	None
<b>Freight</b>	Via Alaska Highway.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	None

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

<b>Telephone</b>	AP&T: (1-800-982-0136); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	None	
<b>TV Stations</b>	KUAC; KTVF	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	None	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	None	
<b>Electricity</b>	Individual generators	
<b>Fuel</b>	None	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	None	
<b>Housing</b>	None	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	All residents derive water from a central safe water point. As of 2004, 19 homes have septic systems. One home, the church building and both school buildings have complete plumbing systems	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There is a central electrical system. The community operates a private Christian school, grades K	

through 12. Dry Creek Community, Inc., a community non-profit, operates the Class III landfill.

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## EAGLE COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	93 (2013 DCCED Certified Population)						
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized						
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City						
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Native Village of Eagle (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Native Village of Eagle (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited						
<b>Village</b>	Native Village of Eagle (Federally Recognized Tribe)						
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference						

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

	for upriver trips to Dawson City, Canada.
<b>Airline Services</b>	40 Mile Air, Arctic Circle Air Service, Ever Air Alaska, Servant Air
<b>Freight</b>	
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	There is no dock, but a public boat landing is available. During the summer, the Holland America Tour Boat is available between Dawson City and Eagle on the Yukon River.

#### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

#### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## ***EAGLE VILLAGE COMMUNITY PROFILE***

<b>Population</b>	53 (2013 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)				
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized				
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated				
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Native Village of Eagle (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>Hungwitchin Corporation</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Village</b>	Native Village of Eagle (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Profit</b>	Hungwitchin Corporation
<b>Village</b>	Native Village of Eagle (Federally Recognized Tribe)				
<b>Profit</b>	Hungwitchin Corporation				

### **EMERGENCY SERVICES**

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

### **LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES**

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

### **GENERAL**

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

### **TRANSPORTATION**

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

### **FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

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

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

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## **EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE COMMUNITY PROFILE**

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

### **EMERGENCY SERVICES**

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

### **LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES**

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

### **GENERAL**

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

### **TRANSPORTATION**

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

### **FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

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

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

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

## ESTER COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

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

## EVANSVILLE COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	5 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Evansville Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>Evansville, Incorporated</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Evansville Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference	<b>Profit</b>	Evansville, Incorporated
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited								
<b>Village</b>	Evansville Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)								
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference								
<b>Profit</b>	Evansville, Incorporated								

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

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

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

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

## **FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH COMMUNITY PROFILE**

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

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

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

## FAIRBANKS COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	32,070 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)				
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Fairbanks North Star Borough				
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Home Rule City				
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Denakkanaaga' Incorporated; Fairbanks Native Association; Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Denakkanaaga' Incorporated; Fairbanks Native Association; Tanana Chiefs Conference
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited				
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Denakkanaaga' Incorporated; Fairbanks Native Association; Tanana Chiefs Conference				

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

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

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

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

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

**Airline Services** Arctic Air, Alaska Air, Arctic Circle Air Service, Era Aviation, Evert Air Alaska, Frontier Airlines (seasonal), Warbelow's Air Venture, Wright's Air Service

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

**Vessel Support:**

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

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

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

**TV Stations** KATN; KJNP; KFXF; KUAC; KTVF; K13XD

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

**Cable Provider** GCI Cable, Inc

**Teleconferencing** Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Fairbanks Legislative Information Office

**Electricity** Golden Valley Electric Association

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

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

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

**Water & Sewage** City water, sewer and electric systems are operated by a private company.

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

COMMUNICATIONS

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

**Potential Command Posts** Fairbanks City Hall – Capacity >100 (459-6793)

**Potential Staging Areas** Fairbanks Public Works – Capacity >20,000 sq. ft. of equipment, warm storage space; >20 acres outside space

**Local Spill Response Equipment** ADEC response conex in Fairbanks

## FERRY COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## FORT GREELY MILITARY RESEVATION COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

<b>Telephone</b>	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net )	COMMUNICATIONS
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	Knix.Net ( <a href="http://www.knix.net">www.knix.net</a> )	
<b>TV Stations</b>	KATN; KTVF; KUAC; KYAC	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KIAK-FM; KCBF-AM; KFAR-AM; KUAC-FM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	GCI Cable, Inc.	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	

<b>Electricity</b>	Golden Valley Electric
<b>Fuel</b>	Not applicable – military base.
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	
<b>Housing</b>	Base housing/lodging may be available
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Water is derived from wells and is treated. Fort Greely operates a piped water and sewer system. All homes and group quarters are plumbed.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Fort Greely maintains roads, waste disposal, police, and fire protection. In addition to basic facilities, recreation, housing, dining, transportation, and education programs are provided.

#### **SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

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

## FORT WAINWRIGHT COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

<b>Economy</b>	location for conducting military training. Fort Wainwright is one of the Army's largest training areas, with an emphasis on cold-weather training. A significant numbers of active duty soldiers and civilian employees are stationed at the base.
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TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Fort Wainwright accessible by the Richardson Hwy. and George Parks Hwy., from the south, connecting it to Anchorage, Canada and the lower 48 states. The Alaska Railroad provides rail service from Fairbanks to Anchorage.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	In addition to Fairbanks air fields, Fort Wainwright is served by Wainwright AAF.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Not applicable – military base
<b>Freight</b>	Not applicable – military base
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Not applicable – military base

FACILITIES & UTILITIES – See Fairbanks Profile for Local Information	
<b>Telephone</b>	
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	
<b>TV Stations</b>	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	
<b>Electricity</b>	
<b>Fuel</b>	Not applicable – military base.
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	
<b>Housing</b>	Base housing/lodging may be available.
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	

COMMUNICATIONS

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

## FORT YUKON COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	586 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Native Village of Fort Yukon (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>Gwitchyaa Zhee Corporation</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Native Village of Fort Yukon (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference	<b>Profit</b>	Gwitchyaa Zhee Corporation
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited								
<b>Village</b>	Native Village of Fort Yukon (Federally Recognized Tribe)								
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference								
<b>Profit</b>	Gwitchyaa Zhee Corporation								

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

homes in Fort Yukon. During the 1950s, a White Alice radar site and an air force station were established, and Fort Yukon incorporated as a city in 1959. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community – the Native Village of Fort Yukon; plus, the Canyon Village Traditional Council (not recognized), and the population of the community consists of 89% Alaska Native or part Native. Most Fort Yukon residents are descendants of the Yukon Flats, Chandalar River, Birch Creek, Black River and Porcupine River Gwich'in Athabascan tribes. Subsistence is an important component of the local culture.

**Economy**

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	Fort Yukon is accessible by air and barge during the summer months. Riverboats and skiffs are used for recreation, hunting, fishing and other subsistence activities. There are 17 miles of local roads and over 100 automobiles and trucks. The City Transit Bus system provides transport throughout the town. Locals use snow machines and dog sleds on area trails or the frozen river, which becomes an ice road to area villages during winter.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A State-owned 5,810' long by 150' wide lighted gravel airstrip is available; Hospital Lake, adjacent to the airport, is used by float planes.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Arctic Circle Air Service, Evert Air Alaska, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Servant Air, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures, Wright Air Service.
<b>Freight</b>	Heavy cargo is brought in by barge from the end of May through mid-September.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	There is a barge off-loading area, but no dock. Boat moorage on riverbank.

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

<b>Telephone</b>	TelAlaska:(1-888-797-5200); GCI: (1-800-880-4800/www.gci.net ); <b>Star Band</b>	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net ); <b>Star Band</b>	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KJNP-FM; KZPA-AM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	City of Fort Yukon	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Tok Legislative Information Office	
<b>Electricity</b>	Gwitchyaa Zhee Utilities	
<b>Fuel</b>	Diesel and unleaded gasoline.	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	Yukon Fuel Co./Yutana Barge (73,800 gallons); Yukon Flats Schools (47,000 gallons); BLM Fire Service (35,000 gallons); Gwitchyaa Zhee Corp. (24,000 gallons); USAF/White Alice (19,000 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	Sourdough Hotel; Midnight Sun Lodge; Schools; Marilyn's B&B; Anna's B&B; Joyce's B&B; cabins thru Alaska-Yukon Tours (662-2727); Tribal Hall (662-2581); Arctic/LRR (662-2986)	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Water, derived from two wells, is treated and stored in a 110,000-gallon tank. A combination of piped water, water delivery and individual wells serve households. A flush/haul system, septic tanks, honeybuckets and outhouses are used for sewage disposal. Approximately half of all homes are plumbed.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Fort Yukon School – Capacity 30-50 & Internet; Tribal Hall – Capacity 50-70 & Internet; Vocation Ed Building – Capacity 25-30 & Internet; UAF/Interior –Aleutians Campus – Capacity 25-30 & Internet
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	Barge Landing (662-2479); Old City Hangar (662-2581); Arc Tec/LRR (662-2986)
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	Containment Boom (500 feet); Boom anchors (6), Sorbent pads (20); Backhoe & Excavator (3); Bulldozer (4); Dump truck (4); Front Loader (3); Skiffs/Boats (10+)

## FOX COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

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

## GALENA COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	484 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)						
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized						
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Class City						
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Galena Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>Gana-A'Yoo, Limited</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Galena Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Profit</b>	Gana-A'Yoo, Limited
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited						
<b>Village</b>	Galena Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)						
<b>Profit</b>	Gana-A'Yoo, Limited						

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Galena is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, 45 miles east of Nulato, 270 air miles west of Fairbanks, and northeast of the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. It lies at approximately 64.733°N/156.927°W (Sec. 06, T009S, R010E, Kateel River Meridian). The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences: the average daily high temperature during July is in the low 70s; the average daily low temperature during January ranges from 10° F. to below zero, and sustained temperatures of -40°F are common during winter. Annual precipitation is 12.7 inches, with 60 inches of snowfall. The Yukon River is locally ice-free from mid-May through mid-October.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The area's Koyukon Athabascans maintained multiple seasonal hunting camps in the areas, moving as the wild game migrated. In the summer many families would float rafts on the Yukon River to fish for salmon; at one time, there were 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. Galena was established in 1918 near an old Athabaskan fish camp called Henry's Point. It became a supply and trans-shipment point for nearby lead ore mines. In 1920, Athabascans living 14 miles upriver at Louden began moving to Galena to sell wood to steamboats and to work hauling freight for the mines. A school was established in the mid-1920s, and a post office opened in 1932. The Galena Air Field was constructed in World War II. In 1945, the community suffered a major flood. During the 1950s, growth of the military facilities at the Galena and Campion Air Force Stations and airport and road developments sparked growth in the community. Due to another severe flood in 1971, a new community site was developed at Alexander Lake, about 1.5 miles east of the original townsite. A city government was formed, and city offices, the health clinic, schools, washeteria, store, and more than 150 homes were constructed at "New Town." The Air Force Station closed in 1993, and the Galena School District now uses the facilities as a boarding school; the base facilities are maintained under contract by the Chugach Development Corp. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Louden Tribal Council --and the community consists of 68% Alaska Native or part Native. The

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

#### TRANSPORTATION

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

#### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

#### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

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

## **HARDING-BIRCH LAKES COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	293 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Fairbanks North Star Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	None

### **EMERGENCY SERVICES**

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

### **LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES**

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

### **GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Harding-Birch Lakes is located four miles southeast of the junction of the Salcha and Tanana Rivers, 38 miles northwest of Big Delta, on the Richardson Highway between Harding Lake and Birch Lake. It lies at approximately 64.369°N/146.599°W (Sec. 15, T006S, R004E, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: average January temperatures range from -19° to -2°F; average July temperatures range from 49° to 71°F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The town was originally reported by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1909 as "Salchaket Lake," but the lake was later renamed for President Warren Harding, who visited Alaska just before his death. The population of the community consists of 3% Alaska Native or part Native. Harding-Birch Lakes is a summer recreation site for Fairbanks residents. There are a large number of occasional-use homes and only a few year-round residents, all non-Native.
<b>Economy</b>	Recreational water skiing, fishing and boating occur during summer months. Construction or other part-time seasonal work provides the only employment opportunities.

### **TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	The Richardson Highway provides access to Fairbanks and Anchorage, as well as the lower 48 states.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A privately-owned airstrip is located at mile 46 on the Richardson Highway.
<b>Airline Services</b>	None
<b>Freight</b>	None
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	None.

### **FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

<b>Telephone</b>	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>		
<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>		
<b>Teleconferencing</b>		
<b>Electricity</b>	Golden Valley Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	None	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>		
<b>Housing</b>	None	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Approximately one-third of the homes in the area are fully plumbed with individual water wells and septic tanks; other residents haul water and use outhouses. Most of the homes are used only seasonally.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Refuse is collected from dumpsters and transported to the borough landfill. There are no state operated schools located in the community.	

### **SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified.

## HEALY COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Denali Chamber of Commerce</b>	PO Box 437 Healy, AK 99743	683-4636	<a href="http://www.denalichamber.com">www.denalichamber.com</a>
<b>Tri-Valley Community Center</b>	PO Box 246 Healy, AK 99743	683-221 683-2112 (fax)	

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

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

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified.

## HEALY LAKE COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	13 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Healy Lake Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>Mendas Cha-ag Native Corporation</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Healy Lake Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference	<b>Profit</b>	Mendas Cha-ag Native Corporation
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited								
<b>Village</b>	Healy Lake Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)								
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference								
<b>Profit</b>	Mendas Cha-ag Native Corporation								

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

<b>Telephone</b>	AP&T: (1-800-982-0136); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	GCI: ( <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> ) – School Only	
<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>		
<b>Teleconferencing</b>		
<b>Electricity</b>	Alaska Power and Telephone Company	

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

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified.

## HUGHES COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	87 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Hughes Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>K'oyit'ots'ina, Limited</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Hughes Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference	<b>Profit</b>	K'oyit'ots'ina, Limited
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited								
<b>Village</b>	Hughes Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)								
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference								
<b>Profit</b>	K'oyit'ots'ina, Limited								

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

## HUSLIA COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	315 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Huslia Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>K'oyit'ots'ina, Limited</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Huslia Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference	<b>Profit</b>	K'oyit'ots'ina, Limited
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited								
<b>Village</b>	Huslia Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)								
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference								
<b>Profit</b>	K'oyit'ots'ina, Limited								

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Huslia is located on the north bank of the Koyukuk River, about 170 river miles northwest of Galena and 290 air miles west of Fairbanks. It lies within the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge at approximately 65.698°N/156.399°W (Sec. 33, T004N, R012E, Kateel River Meridian). The area has a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences: the average daily maximum temperature is 72°F during July; the average minimum is below zero during January. The annual precipitation averages 13 inches, with 70 inches of snowfall. The Koyukuk River is ice-free from May through September.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The Koyukon Athabascans lived between the south fork of the Koyukuk River and the Kateel River. They had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps and moved as the wild game migrated. In the summer, many families would float on a raft to the Yukon River to fish for salmon. The Koyukon often traded with the Kobuk River Eskimos. By 1843, Russian explorers had made contact with Athabascans approximately 50 miles downriver from the current site. The Western Union Telegraph Company explored the river around 1867, and missionary activity increased after 1870. Cutoff Trading Post (also called Old Town) was established in the 1920s about 4 miles overland, or 16 river miles, from modern Huslia. In 1949, the community moved to the present site because Cutoff flooded frequently and the ground was swampy. Huslia, originally spelled Huslee and named after a local stream, had been used as a burial site since 1886, but by the time of the move, most of the old cemetery had been destroyed by erosion. In 1950, the first school was established, followed by a post office, airport and road construction over the next two years. At this time, families began to live year-round at Huslia. In 1960, a health clinic was constructed. In 1963, 29 individual hand-pumped water wells were installed; running water and indoor plumbing arrived in 1974. The city government was incorporated in 1969. Recently, a new clinic was constructed and a new water plant is under construction (as of Spring 2007). A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Huslia Village. The population of the community consists of 95% Alaska

<b>Economy</b>	Native or part Native. Huslia is an Athabascan village, and most residents are related by birth or marriage. Subsistence is central to the local economy, salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, caribou, small game, waterfowl and berries provide most food sources. The city, Tribe, school, clinic and stores provide the only full-time employment. During summer months, BLM fire fighting and construction jobs outside of the village supplement income. Two residents hold a commercial fishing permit. Local hunting guides have "six-pack" licenses and guide statewide.
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**TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	River transportation is used extensively in the summer. Snowmachines, ATVs and skiffs are used for local transportation. Huslia has a network of winter trails, and the frozen river is used as an "ice road" to neighboring villages.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	The State-owned 4,000' long by 75' wide lighted gravel airstrip provides year-round access.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Arctic Circle Air, Frontier Flying Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures, Wright's Flying Service
<b>Freight</b>	Cargo arrives by barge twice each year and via plane.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

<b>Telephone</b>	<b>ACS:</b> (1-800-808-8083); <b>AT&amp;T:</b> (1-800-288-2020)	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	<b>GCI:</b> ( <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> ) – School Only	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KIYU-AM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	Personal Satellite Receivers	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	AVEC	
<b>Fuel</b>	Diesel, unleaded gasoline, and propane	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	AVEC (67,174 gallons); Yukon-Koyukuk Schools (39,874 gallons); City/Huslia Gas & Oil (60,559 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	Arrangements can be made to stay in the school or private homes.	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Huslia has had piped water and sewers since 1974. Water is derived from a well and is treated. Twenty-five new HUD homes and 11 others are connected to the water and sewer system.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Funds have been requested to replace the water storage tank, water treatment building, and washeteria. A new airstrip site was constructed and the landfill relocated in the summer of 2000. One school is located in the community, attended by 68 students.	

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

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

## KALTAG COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	186 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Village of Kaltag (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>Gana-A'Yoo, Limited</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Village of Kaltag (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference	<b>Profit</b>	Gana-A'Yoo, Limited
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited								
<b>Village</b>	Village of Kaltag (Federally Recognized Tribe)								
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference								
<b>Profit</b>	Gana-A'Yoo, Limited								

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

	The population of the community consists of 95% Alaska Native or part Native, and Huslia is an Athabascan village, with most residents related by birth or marriage. The Stick Dance Festival, a one-week festival of potlatches sponsored by relatives of the recently deceased in appreciation of those who helped during their time of mourning, draws visitors from many neighboring villages. The sale of alcohol is banned in the community; importation or possession is allowed.
<b>Economy</b>	Subsistence is an important part of the local economy; salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, waterfowl and berries are harvested. Most cash jobs are with the tribe, school, local government, BLM fire fighting, commercial fishing or fish processing. Eighteen residents hold commercial fishing permits.

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Snowmachines, ATVs and riverboats are used for local transportation. The frozen river, local trails and the 90-mile Old Mail Trail to Unalakleet are used during the winter for woodcutting and trap lines.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	The State-owned 3,900' long by 100' wide lighted gravel airstrip provides Kaltag with year-round air service.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Arctic Circle Air Service, Evert Air Alaska, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures.
<b>Freight</b>	Barges typically deliver heavy cargo three times a year.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		COMMUNICATIONS
<b>Telephone</b>	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	GCI: ( <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> ) – School Only	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KIYU-AM; KICY-AM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	AVEC	
<b>Fuel</b>	Diesel, unleaded gasoline, propane, marine gas, and kerosene.	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	AVEC (91,000 gallons); Kaltag Cooperative Industries (108,000 gallons); Yukon-Koyukuk Schools (33,200 gallons); City (19,300 gallons); Catholic Church (9,000 gals.); ADOT/Airport (1,000 gallons); Army National Guard (3,000 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	Accommodations possibly may be arranged at the city fire hall..	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	A piped circulating water and gravity sewage system has existed since 1982 in Kaltag; water is derived from a well and treated. The majority of households are fully plumbed; a new 13-unit HUD subdivision was recently connected to the system, and an extension to 6th Avenue is under construction.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	A new washeteria was completed in January 1998. One school is located in the community, attended by 28 students.	

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

## KOYUKUK COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	95 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Koyukuk Native Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>Gana-A'Yoo, Limited</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Koyukuk Native Village	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference	<b>Profit</b>	Gana-A'Yoo, Limited
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited								
<b>Village</b>	Koyukuk Native Village								
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference								
<b>Profit</b>	Gana-A'Yoo, Limited								

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Galena Post (656-1233)
<b>Fire</b>	City of Koyukuk Volunteer Fire
<b>Medical</b>	Koyukuk Health Clinic (927-2221)

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

<b>Economy</b>	There are few full-time jobs in the community; the city, tribe, clinic, school and store provide the only year-round employment. BLM firefighting, construction work, and other seasonal jobs are sometimes available but often conflict with subsistence opportunities. Subsistence foods include salmon, whitefish, moose, waterfowl and berries. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. Trapping and beadwork supplement incomes.
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#### TRANSPORTATION

<b>Accessibility</b>	The river is heavily traveled when ice-free. Residents use numerous local trails and winter trails to Chance and Nulato. Snowmachines, ATVs and riverboats are used for local transportation.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	The State-owned 2,645' long by 60' wide lighted gravel runway provides year-round access.
<b>Airline Services</b>	
<b>Freight</b>	Cargo is delivered by barge about four times each summer.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	

#### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

#### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

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

## LIVENGOOD COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## **MANLEY HOT SPRINGS COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	116 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Manley Hot Springs Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>Bean Ridge Corporation</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Manley Hot Springs Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference	<b>Profit</b>	Bean Ridge Corporation
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited								
<b>Village</b>	Manley Hot Springs Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)								
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference								
<b>Profit</b>	Bean Ridge Corporation								

### **EMERGENCY SERVICES**

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

### **LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES**

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

### **GENERAL**

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

<b>Economy</b>	Village Council. The population consists of 24% Alaska Native or part Native, and most Native residents are Athabascan. The local economy is based on a wide variety of small businesses, with many residents having 3 or 4 means of income. The Tribe operates the clinic. The Manley Roadhouse is open during summer months. A barter system thrives between residents. Government employment accounts for about one quarter of the total. Nine residents hold commercial fishing permits. Gardening, hunting and fishing provide food sources; salmon and moose provide the primary meat sources.
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**TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	The Elliott Highway is the primary means of accessing Manley Hot Springs. The highway continues from Manley to the Tanana River landing, three miles southwest, which is used to launch boats for fishing or transportation.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	The State-owned 2,875' long by 30' wide gravel runway is available year-round.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Tanana Air Service (3 days a week, mail plane)
<b>Freight</b>	Goods and fuel are typically delivered by truck. Barge services are sometimes provided during summer months but there is no docking facility due to severe erosion.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Not applicable.

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

<b>Telephone</b>	<b>United Utilities:</b> ( 561-1674); <b>AT&amp;T:</b> (1-800-288-2020)	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	<b>GCI:</b> ( <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> ) – School Only	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS; KUAC; KJNP	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	All Fairbanks stations; KIAM-AM; KUAC-FM; KJNP-AM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	TDX Manley Generating, LLC	
<b>Fuel</b>	Diesel and unleaded gasoline	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>		
<b>Housing</b>	Manley Roadhouse (672-3161); Manley Hot Springs Lodge public campground (672-3161)	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Most residents haul water from the well house one mile east along the Elliott Hwy. Public businesses and facilities use individual wells. Water from a few of these wells can be warm or hot. Individual septic systems or outhouses are used for sewage disposal; fifteen homes have complete plumbing.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The community has one school, attended by 15 students. The Manley Village Council operates a clinic and washeteria one mile east of town. The landfill is at mile 158 of the Elliott Highway, operated by the Manley Community Association.	

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## MCKINLEY PARK COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

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

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Alaska Railroad Train Depot; National Park Service facilities, i.e. Park Headquarters.
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	Alaska Railroad Train Depot; National Park Service facilities, i.e. Park Headquarters.
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## MINTO COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	223 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Native Village of Minto (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>Seth-De-Ya-Ah Corporation</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Native Village of Minto (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference	<b>Profit</b>	Seth-De-Ya-Ah Corporation
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited								
<b>Village</b>	Native Village of Minto (Federally Recognized Tribe)								
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference								
<b>Profit</b>	Seth-De-Ya-Ah Corporation								

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

waterfowl and berries are utilized.

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Minto is accessible via the Elliott Highway; it's a 118-mile drive to Fairbanks. The Tolovana River allows boat access to the Tanana and Nenana Rivers. Trucks, cars, snowmachines, ATVs and riverboats are used for transportation, recreation and subsistence purposes.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A new State-owned 2,000' long by 65' wide gravel airstrip is available. It is a local priority to extend the runway length in order to accommodate loaded Twin Otters.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Arctic Circle Air Service, Tanana Air Service
<b>Freight</b>	No barge service is available because the river is too shallow.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b>Telephone</b>	<b>United Utilities:</b> ( 561-1674); <b>AT&amp;T:</b> (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	<b>GCI:</b> ( <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> ) – School Only	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS; KUAC; KYAC	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KIAM-AM; KJNP-AM/FM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	AVEC	
<b>Fuel</b>		
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	AVEC (42,000 gallons); Yukon Koyukuk Schools (15,000 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	Minto Lakeview Lodge (798-7448)	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Water is derived from two wells, treated, and distributed in a heated circulating water line. Wastes are piped to a sewage lagoon. The system was completed in 1986, after two systems constructed in the 1970s had failed. The water main froze during the winter of 1999/2000, and the lack of water and heat subsequently caused the sewage system to freeze. Major improvements and repairs are needed. Currently, 52 homes have complete plumbing and are connected to the piped water and sewer system, while 38 households haul their own water and use honeybuckets. There is no washeteria available in the village.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The community has one school, attended by 60 students. Funds are needed to develop facilities at the Old Minto Family Recovery Camp, a 35-day inpatient facility for substance abuse, located at the old village site. A landfill relocation study is underway.	

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

## MOOSE CREEK COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

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

## NENANA COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	428 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Home Rule City								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Nenana Native Association (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>Toghotthele Corporation</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Nenana Native Association (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference	<b>Profit</b>	Toghotthele Corporation
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited								
<b>Village</b>	Nenana Native Association (Federally Recognized Tribe)								
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference								
<b>Profit</b>	Toghotthele Corporation								

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

north toward Fairbanks required a ferry to cross the Tanana River. In 1967 the community was devastated by one of the largest floods ever recorded in the valley; the following year, a \$6 million bridge was completed across the Tanana River, which gave the city a road link to Fairbanks and replaced the river ferry. The George Parks Highway was completed in 1971, which provided a shorter, direct route to Anchorage. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Nenana Native Association. The population consists of 47% Alaska Native or part Native, most are Athabascans. The majority of residents participate in subsistence activities. Several Iditarod sled dog race competitors and former champions are residents of Nenana.

**Economy** Over 40% of the year-round jobs are government-funded, including those of the city, Tribe, School District, and DOT highway maintenance. Nenana has a strong seasonal private sector economy as the center of rail-to-river barge transportation for the Interior. Crowley Marine Services is the major private employer in Nenana, supplying villages along the Tanana and Yukon Rivers each summer with cargo and fuel. The city also attracts independent travelers with fuel and supplies, the Alaska Railroad Museum, the Golden Railroad Spike Historic Park and Interpretive Center, the historical Episcopal Church, Iditarod dog kennels, and a replica of a sternwheeler. The Nenana Ice Classic administration provides short-term employment for nearly 100 locals. Twenty-seven residents hold commercial fishing permits. The majority of Native households rely on subsistence foods, such as salmon, moose, caribou (by permit), bear, waterfowl and berries.

**TRANSPORTATION**

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

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

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

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

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

## NEW ALLAKAKET COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

<b>Accessibility</b>	Neither Allakaket or New Allakaket have road links, but winter trails connect it with Hughes, Bettles and Tanana. The river serves as an important transportation corridor in the summer and when frozen in the winter.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A State-owned 4,000' long by 100' wide gravel runway in Allakaket is accessible year-round. A \$6 million airport improvement began construction in 1997.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Arctic Circle Air Service, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Servant Air, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures, and Wright Air Service offer passenger flight service.
<b>Freight Vessel Support:</b>	No commercial barge access due to shallow water.

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

COMMUNICATIONS

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

## NORTH POLE COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

<b>Location and Climate</b>	North Pole is located 14 miles southeast of Fairbanks on the Richardson Highway, 386 miles north of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 64.751°N/147.349°W. (Sec. 09, T002S, R002E, Fairbanks Meridian.) Moderate rainfall, dry air, and long hours of daylight during the summer characterize North Pole. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: average January temperatures range from -19°F to -2°F; average July temperatures range from 49°F to 71°F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	In 1944, Bon Davis homesteaded this area. Dahl and Gaske Development Company later bought the Davis homestead, subdivided it, and named it North Pole, hoping to attract a toy manufacturer who would advertise products as being made in North Pole. The Santa Claus House was subsequently developed by Con Miller and his family. North Pole is renowned as the "home of Santa Claus;" letters from children all over the world are mailed to North Pole at Christmas each year. The Santa Claus House is a year-round attraction. The city incorporated in 1953. Growth from Fairbanks and the nearby Eielson Air Force Base has increased development over the years. The population of the community consists of 7% Alaska Native or part Native.
<b>Economy</b>	Many residents commute to work in the Fairbanks area where employment opportunities are extremely diverse, including government, military, retail, medical, and other services. North Pole has two refineries: the Flint Hills oil refinery produces jet fuel, heating oil, gasoline and diesel from North Slope crude oil, and fuel trains deliver 90% of the jet fuel produced at the plant to the international airport in Anchorage; Petro Star also operates a small fuel distillery. Nine residents hold commercial fishing permits. Every Christmas season, "Santa's helpers" are hired to respond to the thousands of letters mailed to the North Pole.

### TRANSPORTATION

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

FACILITIES & UTILITIES	
<b>Telephone</b>	ACS:( 1-800-808-8083); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> )
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	ACS Internet: ( <a href="http://www.acsalaska.net">www.acsalaska.net</a> ); MosquitoNet: ( <a href="http://www.mosquitonet.com">www.mosquitonet.com</a> )
<b>TV Stations</b>	KJNP; KATN; KFXF; KUAC; KTVF; K13XD
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KJNP-AM/FM; All Fairbanks stations
<b>Cable Provider</b>	Alaska Wireless Cable, Inc.
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network
<b>Electricity</b>	Golden Valley Electric Association
<b>Fuel</b>	Diesel, propane, and unleaded gasoline
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	
<b>Housing</b>	Hotel North Pole (488-4800); Santaland RV Park & Campground (488-9123); Beaver Lake Resort Motel (488-9600); Jolly Acres Motel (488-9339); multiple B&Bs.
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Wells supply the community's needs, and the water receives secondary treatment before piped distribution. Piped sewage collection is disposed of in an aerated lagoon. Nearly all homes are fully plumbed. Funds have been requested to extend the piped systems to subdivisions that currently use individual wells and leach fields.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The community has six schools, attended by 3,137 students. Refuse is collected in a transfer station for disposal in the Fairbanks North Star Borough landfill in Fairbanks. Multiple tourist attractions exist, including the Santa Claus House, Chena Lakes Recreation Area, and the North Pole Visitor Information Center.

COMMUNICATIONS

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

## NULATO COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	271 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Nulato Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>Gana-A'Yoo, Limited</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Nulato Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference	<b>Profit</b>	Gana-A'Yoo, Limited
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited								
<b>Village</b>	Nulato Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)								
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference								
<b>Profit</b>	Gana-A'Yoo, Limited								

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

began at a new townsite on the hills north of the city, about 2 miles from the old townsite. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Nulato Village Council. The population of the community consists of 94% Alaska Native or part Native. Nulato residents are predominantly Koyukon Athabascans, with a trapping and subsistence lifestyle. Virtually all of the residents are Catholic.

**Economy** Most of the full-time employment in Nulato is with the city, Tribe, school, and clinic. During the summer, BLM fire-fighting positions, construction work and fish processing provide important cash-producing jobs. Twelve residents hold commercial fishing permits. Trapping provides an income source in winter. Subsistence foods, including salmon, moose, bear, small game and berries, are a major portion of the diet, and many families travel to fish camp each summer.

**TRANSPORTATION**

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

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

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

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

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

## PLEASANT VALLEY COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

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

## RAMPART COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	29 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Rampart Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>Baan O Yeel Kon Corporation</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Rampart Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference	<b>Profit</b>	Baan O Yeel Kon Corporation
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited								
<b>Village</b>	Rampart Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)								
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference								
<b>Profit</b>	Baan O Yeel Kon Corporation								

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
<b>Fire</b>	Volunteer Fire Department
<b>Medical</b>	Rampart Village Clinic (358-3129)

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

waterfowl and small game provide meat sources. Gardening and berry-picking are also popular. Employment opportunities are part-time or seasonal through the clinic, village council, commercial fishing, or firefighting. Six residents hold commercial fishing permits.

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

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

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

## **RUBY COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	185 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)						
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized						
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City						
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Native Village of Ruby (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Native Village of Ruby (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited						
<b>Village</b>	Native Village of Ruby (Federally Recognized Tribe)						
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference						

### **EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>VPSO</b>	State VPSO (468-4402)
<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Galena Post (656-1233)
<b>Fire</b>	City Volunteer Fire, Rescue & Ambulance (468-4433)
<b>Medical</b>	Ruby Health Clinic (468-4433)

### **LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES**

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>City of Ruby</b>	PO Box 90 Ruby, AK 99768	468-4443 468-4443 (fax)	
<b>Doyon, Limited</b>	1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-2000 459-2060 (fax)	<a href="http://www.doyon.com">www.doyon.com</a> info@doyon.com
<b>Interior Regional Housing Authority</b>	828-27 <sup>th</sup> Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8315 456-8941 (fax)	<a href="http://www.irha.org">www.irha.org</a>
<b>Native Village of Ruby</b>	PO Box 68210 Ruby, AK 99768	468-4479 468-4474 (fax)	rubynativecouncil@hotmail.com
<b>Tanana Chiefs Conference</b>	122 First Ave, Suite 600 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-8251 459-3851 (fax)	<a href="http://www.tanachiefs.org">www.tanachiefs.org</a>

### **GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Ruby is located on the south bank of the Yukon River, in the Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains. It is about 50 air miles east of Galena and 230 air miles west of Fairbanks. Ruby lies adjacent to the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge. It lies at approximately 64.739°N/155.486°W. (Sec. 04, T009S, R017E, Kateel River Meridian.) The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences: the average daily high temperature during July is 70°F, the average daily low temperature during January from 10°F. to below zero, and sustained temperatures of -40°F are common during winter. Annual precipitation is 17 inches, with 66 inches of snowfall annually. The Yukon River is ice-free from mid-May through mid-October.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Ruby's current residents are Koyukon Athabascans of the Nowitna-Koyukuk band, a nomadic group who followed game with the changing seasons; at one time, 12 summer fish camps lay on the banks of the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. A gold strike at Ruby Creek in 1907 and another at Long Creek in 1911 attracted hundreds of prospectors to the area. Ruby, named after the red-colored stones found on the riverbank that were thought by prospectors to be rubies, developed as a supply point for gold prospectors. At one time, over 1,000 miners lived in Ruby and along nearby creeks. A post office was established in 1912, and Ruby incorporated as a city a year later. After the gold rush, the population declined rapidly, and by 1939, there were only 139 residents. During World War II, mining operations shut down and most of the non-Native residents left. After the war, the remaining residents of nearby Kokrines relocated to Ruby, and the population began to increase. Ruby incorporated as a second class city in 1973 and constructed a clinic, watering point and school in the 1970s. During the 1980s, telephone and television services were provided. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Ruby. The population consists of 86% Alaska Native or part Native. Traditional Athabascan culture and subsistence practices are the focal point of village life.
<b>Economy</b>	The city, Tribe, school, tribal council, Dineega Corporation and clinic are the largest employers. Ruby also has a number of small, family-operated businesses. BLM firefighting, construction work, Native handicrafts and trapping provide seasonal or part-time cash sources. Subsistence activities provide some food sources, including salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, ptarmigan, waterfowl, and berries. Eight residents hold commercial fishing permits.

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

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

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

## SALCHA COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

| dumpsters and transported to the borough landfill.

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## STEVENS VILLAGE COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	67 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Native Village of Stevens (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>Dinyea Corporation</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Native Village of Stevens (Federally Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference	<b>Profit</b>	Dinyea Corporation
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited								
<b>Village</b>	Native Village of Stevens (Federally Recognized Tribe)								
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference								
<b>Profit</b>	Dinyea Corporation								

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

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

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

COMMUNICATIONS

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

## TANANA COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	233 (2012 DCCED Certified Population)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Class City								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Regional</b></td> <td>Doyon, Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village</b></td> <td>Native Village of Tanana (Federal Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Non-Profit</b></td> <td>Tanana Chiefs Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit</b></td> <td>Tozitna, Limited</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited	<b>Village</b>	Native Village of Tanana (Federal Recognized Tribe)	<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference	<b>Profit</b>	Tozitna, Limited
<b>Regional</b>	Doyon, Limited								
<b>Village</b>	Native Village of Tanana (Federal Recognized Tribe)								
<b>Non-Profit</b>	Tanana Chiefs Conference								
<b>Profit</b>	Tozitna, Limited								

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

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

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

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

**Accessibility** Tanana is accessible only by air and river transportation. The city maintains 32 miles of local roads; cars, trucks, snowmachines, ATVs and riverboats are used for local transportation.

**Airport Facilities** The State owns and operates the Ralph M. Calhoun Memorial Airport with a 4,400' long by 150' wide lighted gravel runway. Float planes land on the Yukon River.

**Airline Services** Arctic Circle Air Service, Evert Air Alaska, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures

**Freight** Via cargo plane and barge

**Vessel Support:** The city operates a dock on the Tanana River. Barged goods offloaded at a staging and storage area.

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

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

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## TWO RIVERS COMMUNITY PROFILE

<b>Population</b>	744 (2012 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Fairbanks North Star Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	None

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Fairbanks Post (451-5100)
<b>Fire</b>	Two Rivers Rescue(488-7171)
<b>Medical</b>	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (452-8181)

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Two Rivers is a dispersed community from mile 13 to mile 25 of Chena Hot Springs Road. It lies between the Chena and the Little Chena Rivers, in the Fairbanks North Star Borough at approximately 64.872°N/147.038°W. (Sec. 36, T001N, R003E, Fairbanks Meridian.) Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: average January temperatures range from -19° to -2°F.; average July temperatures from 49° to 71°F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Originally the site of a territorial school, the community lies on the banks of the upper Chena River, near the Little Chena River. Expansion of the greater Fairbanks area since the 1970s has led to growth and development in Two Rivers. The population consists of nearly 4% Alaska Native or part Native. Two Rivers has several community organizations, including churches, the PTA, the Ski Club, 4-H, and scouts. A recreational complex is available at Pleasant Valley, which supports baseball, basketball, tennis, ice skating and hockey, and dog mushing.
<b>Economy</b>	There are numerous local businesses in Two Rivers, including three general stores, four restaurants, a post office, a laundromat, the UCLA HIPAS observatory, agricultural enterprises, an RV park, and other small businesses. Additionally, many residents commute to the Fairbanks area for employment. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. Several residents are involved in dog mushing or raising horses, taking advantage of the excellent trails in the area.

### TRANSPORTATION

<b>Accessibility</b>	Highway access to Fairbanks transportation facilities provides airport, railway and highway connections.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	None
<b>Airline Services</b>	None
<b>Freight</b>	None
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Not applicable

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

<b>Telephone</b>	<b>ACS:</b> (1-800-808-8083); <b>AT&amp;T:</b> (1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>		
<b>TV Stations</b>	KATN; KJNP; KFXF; KUAC; KTVF; K13XD	
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>		
<b>Teleconferencing</b>		
<b>Electricity</b>	Golden Valley Electric Association.	
<b>Fuel</b>	Unleaded gasoline.	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>		
<b>Housing</b>	None	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Homes have individual wells or have water delivered, use septic tanks, and are fully plumbed. Nearly one-fourth of homes in this area are used only seasonally.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Refuse is collected from dumpsters and transported to the borough landfill. The community has	

| one school, attended by 89 students.

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

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

## VENETIE COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

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

### GENERAL

<b>Location and Climate</b>	<p>Venetie is located on the north side of the Chandalar River, 45 miles northwest of Fort Yukon. It lies at approximately 67.013°N/146.418°W. (Sec. 10, T025N, R006E, Fairbanks Meridian.) The winters are long and harsh and the summers are short but warm. Daily minimum temperatures between November and March are usually below 0°F. Extended periods of -50° to -60°F are common. Summer high temperatures run 65° to 72°F; a high of 97°F has been recorded. Total annual precipitation averages 6.58 inches, with 43.4 inches of snowfall. The Chandalar River is ice-free from the end of May through mid-September.</p>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>Known to early explorers as Old Robert's Village or Chandalar Village, Venetie was founded in 1895 by a man named Old Robert who chose the location because of its plentiful fish and game. In 1899, the U.S. Geological Survey tallied about 50 Natives living on the Chandalar River; some in small settlements of cabins about 7 miles above the mouth of the river, but most in the mountainous part of the country beyond the Yukon Flats. The Natives spent only the coldest winter months in cabins and the remainder of the year traveling for various food sources. In 1905, Venetie was a settlement of a half a dozen cabins and 25 or 30 residents, but that expanded with the gold rush to the Chandalar region in 1906-07. A mining camp of nearly 40 cabins and attendant services was established at Caro, upriver from Venetie, and another store was located near the mouth of the East Fork. But by 1910, the Chandalar gold fields were largely played out and Caro almost completely abandoned. In 1943, the combined efforts of the residents of Venetie, Arctic Village, Christian Village and Robert's Fish Camp, working together to protect their land for subsistence, established the Venetie Indian Reservation. At about this same time, a school was established at Venetie, encouraging additional families to settle in the village, and eventually an airstrip, post office and store were built. During the 1950s and 1960s, the use of seasonal camps declined, but the advent of the snowmachine enabled Venetie residents to renew use of areas that traditionally and seasonally had been occupied. When the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was passed in 1971, Venetie and Arctic Village opted for title to the 1.8 million acres of land in the former reservation, which they own as tenants in common through the Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government -- as well as the Venetie Village Council, which is combined with Arctic</p>

	Village, but is not recognized as an ANCSA traditional council. The population consists of 97% Alaska Native or part Native. Subsistence activities are an important part of the local culture. Venetie is comprised largely of descendants of the Neets'ai Gwich'in, and to a lesser extent the Gwichyaa and Dihaii Gwich'in.
<b>Economy</b>	Venetie is heavily dependent on subsistence; salmon, whitefish, moose, caribou, bear, waterfowl and small game provide meat sources. The school, clinic, post office, store and village council provide most employment. The National Guard has used Venetie as a cold weather survival training school. BLM employs residents as fire fighters seasonally. The village is interested in tourism promotion, developing arts and crafts and cultural activities and creating a museum. The village would like to develop a small mill to process local lumber for housing and other projects; cabins manufactured from local logs could house visitors.

#### TRANSPORTATION

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

#### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

#### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## WISEMAN COMMUNITY PROFILE

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

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

### LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Wiseman Community Association</b>	General Delevery Wiseman, AK 99790		

### GENERAL

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

### TRANSPORTATION

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

### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

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

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

## RESOURCES: PART TWO – EQUIPMENT

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

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

### Contacts for Response Equipment

#### 1. U.S. Government

U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage (NAVSUPSALV): NAVSUPSALV has a large oil spill response and salvage cache located and geared at offshore response. Spill Response Equipment requests for NAVSUPSALV support should be made through the Alaska RRT at 384-2968. Refer to the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix 1* for losing of NAVSUPSALV equipment. Website: [www.supsalv.org/00C25\\_equipment.asp?destPage=00c25&pageId=25.1](http://www.supsalv.org/00C25_equipment.asp?destPage=00c25&pageId=25.1)

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

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

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

## 2. Industry and Spill Cooperatives

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

**A. COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT**

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

**Vessel Operators**

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

**2. Equipment:**

**Boom Inventory**

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

**Skimmer Inventory**

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

**Specialty Equipment**

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

**B. NON-COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT**

**1. Federal Spill Response Equipment**

USCG-Maintained Spill Response Equipment

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

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

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

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

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

**2. State Spill Response Equipment**

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

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

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

ADEC Conex Contact Information		
Conex Location	Contact Title	Phone
Fairbanks (610 University Ave)	ADEC NART on-duty staff	451-2121
Fairbanks (DOTPF Yard)	ADEC NART on-duty staff	451-2121
Fairbanks (Response Warehouse)	ADEC NART on-duty staff	451-2121
Galena	<a href="#">Galena Airport Manager</a>	656-1236
Pump Station 5	<a href="#">Alyeska Pipeline Service Company</a>	450-5598

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

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

**C. INDUSTRY/SPILL COOPERATIVE EQUIPMENT**

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

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

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

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

## RESOURCES: PART THREE – INFORMATION DIRECTORY

### A. AIRPORT AND AIR SERVICES

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

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

The airnav.com website offers information and useful details on various airport aspects and services availability: [www.airnav.com/airports/](http://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/](http://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](http://www.dot.state.ak.us/stwdav/index.shtml)

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

**Airports/Landing Strips within Interior Subarea**

Location	Runway Length (feet)	Runway Composition; Lighting	Emergency Fuel	Attendance/Phone
Allakaket	4,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Anderson/Clear	4,000	Asphalt	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Anderson/Clear ( <i>Clear Sky Lodge</i> ) – Privately owned	2,500	Turf-Dirt-P	No	Unattended; 582-2251
Arctic Village	4,500	Gravel	No	Unattended; 587-5523
Beaver	3,934	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Bettles	5,190	Turf-Gravel; Lights	Yes	Unattended; 451-5230
Birch Creek	4,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Black Rapids	2,250	Turf-Gravel	No	Unattended; 883-3217
Boundary	2,325	Gravel	No	Unattended; 883-5128
Cantwell	2,080	Turf-Dirt-P	Yes	Unattended; 768-2143
Cantwell ( <i>Golden North Airfield</i> ) Privately owned	2,095	Gravel	Yes	Unattended; 768-2162
Central	2,782	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5276
Chalkyitsik	4,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Chandalar Camp ( <i>Chandalar Shelf</i> )	2,529	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-2207
Chandalar Lake	3,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-2207

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

Location	Runway Length (feet)	Runway Composition; Lighting	Emergency Fuel	Attendance/Phone
Fairbanks ( <i>Tolovana Hot Springs</i> ) - Private	1,500	Dirt	No	Unattended; 455-6706
Fort Greely ( <i>Allen AAF</i> ) – Military Use (3 runways)	4,077 6,115 9,000	Asphalt; Lights	No	Attended (M-F 1715-0900); 873-4171
Fort Wainwright ( <i>Wainwright AS</i> ) – Military Use	3,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 552-4400
Fort Wainwright ( <i>Blair Lake</i> ) – Military Use	1,530	Turf	No	Unattended; 353-6320
Fort Wainwright ( <i>Clear Creek</i> ) – Military Use	3,988	Turf	No	Unattended; 353-6320
Fort Yukon	5,000	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Galena ( <i>Edward G. Pitka Sr.</i> )	7,249 2,786	Asphalt; Lights Gravel	Yes	Attended (M-F 0800-1700); 656-1236
Healy ( <i>Healy River</i> )	2,912	Asphalt	No	Unattended; 451-5280
Healy ( <i>ERA Denali</i> ) - Heli-Port - Private	20 x 20	Wood	No	Attended (May-Sept 0800-1800); 550-8600
Hughes	3,380	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Huslia	4,000	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Kaltag	3,986	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Kantishna ( <i>Stampede</i> ) Denali NPS	1,960	Turf	No	Unattended; 683-9581
Kantishna - ADOTPF	1,950	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5280
Koyukuk	4,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Manley Hot Springs	2,850	Turf-Dirt	Yes	Unattended; 451-2207
McKinley Park ( <i>McKinley National Park</i> ) - Private	3,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 683-9581
McKinley Park (Denali) - Private	4,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 748-2800
Minto ( <i>Minto Al Wright</i> )	3,400	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-2207
Nenana	4,600 2,520	Asphalt Turf	No	Attended (M-F 0800-1700); 832-5501
North Pole ( <i>Bradley Sky Ranch</i> ) - Private	4,100	Gravel	No	Attended (daylight hours); 488-9792
North Pole ( <i>Scotts</i> ) – Private	1,050	Turf	No	Unattended; 488-5352
North Pole ( <i>Lakewood</i> ) – Private	1,600	Turf	No	Unattended; 488-7336
North Pole ( <i>Howards</i> ) - Private	1,800	Dirt	No	Unattended; 488-6869
North Pole ( <i>Timber Trails</i> ) - Private	2,450	Turf	No	Unattended; 488-5698
North Pole ( <i>Airway</i> ) - Private	2,550	Gravel	No	Unattended; 488-6822
North Pole ( <i>Greg’N Sage</i> ) – Private	1,800	Turf	No	Irregularly attended; 488-1593
Nulato	4,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Rampart	3,520	Gravel; Lights	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Ruby	4,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5217
Stevens Village	4,000	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5230
Summit	3,840	Gravel	No	Unattended; 451-5280
Tanana ( <i>Ralph Calhoun Memorial</i> )	4,400	Gravel; Lights	Yes	Unattended; 451-5230
Tanana ( <i>Art Z</i> ) - Private	2,000	Turf	No	Unattended; 479-6152

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

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

[www.commerce.alaska.gov/cra/DCRAExternal/](http://www.commerce.alaska.gov/cra/DCRAExternal/)

#### Air Service Companies

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

#### **B. BIRD AND OTHER WILDLIFE RESPONSE**

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

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

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

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

Alaska Department of Fish and Game.....267-2342

**C. CONTRACTORS: BOA AND TERM**

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

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

**D. HISTORIC PROPERTIES PROTECTION**

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

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

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

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

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

**E. EMERGENCY SERVICES/MANAGERS**

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

**Borough Emergency Management**

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

**Alaska State Troopers**

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

**F. FISHING FLEETS AND ORGANIZATIONS**

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

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

**G. GOVERNMENT CONTACTS AND INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**H. HOSPITALS**

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

**Hospitals within the Interior Subarea**

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

**I. INTAKE WATER USE FACILITIES**

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

**J. NOT USED**

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**K. NOT USED**

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**L. LABRATORIES**

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

**M. MEDIA**

Outlet	Address	Phone	Fax
<b>Wire Services</b>			
Associated Press	750 W 2nd Ave, Suite 102 Anchorage, AK 99501	272-7549	274-2189
Reuters	3400 Purdue Street Anchorage, AK 99508	349-4588	349-4589
<b>Newspapers</b>			
Anchorage Daily News	1001 Northway Drive Anchorage, AK 99508	257-4200 257-4305	258-2157

<b>Outlet</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Fax</b>
Delta Wind	P.O. Box 986 Delta Junction, AK 99737	895-5115	895-5116
Eielson Goldpanner	427 E 5th Avenue North Pole AK 99705	377-3107	
The Ester Republic	P.O. Box 24 Ester, AK 99725	451-0636	
Fairbanks Daily News Miner	200 N Cushman Street Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-7572	452-7917
Mukluk News	90 Midnight Sun Drive Tok, AK 99780	883-2571	
North Pole Sentinel	427 E 5th Avenue North Pole AK 99705		
UAF Sun Star	P.O. Box 756640 Fairbanks, AK 99775-6640	474-5078	
Valley News	128 Aspen Anderson AK 99744		
<b>Television- Fairbanks &amp; Interior Stations</b>			
KATN TV (Channel 2; ABC)	516 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue, Suite 400 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-2125	
KFXF-TV (Channel 7; FOX)	3650 Braddock St., Suite 1 Fairbanks, AK 99508	452-3697	456-3428
KJNP- TV (Channel 4; Independent)	P.O. Box 56359 North Pole, AK 99705-1359	488-2216	488-5246
KTVF-TV (Channel 11; NBC)	3530 International Street Fairbanks, AK 99701	458-1800 452-5123	452-5120 452-5124
KUAC-TV (Channel 9; PBS)	312 Tanana Drive, Suite 202 Fairbanks, AK 99775	474-7491	474-5064
<b>Radio- Fairbanks &amp; Interior Stations</b>			
Clear Channel Radio Broadcasting (KAKQ-FM, KIAK-AM/FM, & KKED-FM)	546 9 <sup>th</sup> Ave, Suite 200 Fairbanks, AK 99701	450-1000	450-1092
Gwandack Radio	1993 E. 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-8255	
KIAM- 630 AM	409 E 1 <sup>st</sup> Nenana, AK 99760	832-5426	
KIYU 910 AM/97.1 FM	Galena, AK	656-1488	656-1734
KJNP	P.O. Box 56359 North Pole, AK 99705	488-2216	488-5246
KSUA-FM 91.5	UAF, Fairbanks, AK	474-7054	474-6314
KUAC-FM 89.9	P.O. Box 755620 Fairbanks, AK 99775-5620	474-7491	474-5064
Last Frontier Mediactive (KXLR-FM, KWLF-FM, KUWL-FM, KFAR-AM, & KCBR-AM)	819 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue, Suite A Fairbanks, AK 99701	451-5910	451-5999
<b>Military Publications</b>			
Alaska Post (newspaper; serving all AK military)	1060 Gaffney Road, #5900, Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-5900	353-6780	

**N. ALASKA NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND FEDERALLY-RECOGNIZED TRIBES**

**Regional Native Corporation**

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

**Regional Tribal Organizations/Consortiums**

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

**Other Regional Native Organizations**

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Denakkanaag, Inc.	299 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue Fairbanks, AK 99701	451-4820	451-17976	<a href="http://www.denakkanaaga.com">www.denakkanaaga.com</a> anakanga@polarnet.com
Fairbanks Native Association	605 Hughes Ave, Suite 100 Fairbanks, AK 99701	452-1648	456-4148	<a href="http://www.fairbanksnative.org">www.fairbanksnative.org</a>

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

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

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

For additional tribal information, visit the following websites:

EPA Region 10 Tribal Program: [www.yosemite.epa.gov/r10/tribal.NSF](http://www.yosemite.epa.gov/r10/tribal.NSF)

Bureau of Indian Affairs: [www.bia.gov/index.htm](http://www.bia.gov/index.htm)

Tribes	Address	Phone	Fax
Alatna Village	P.O. Box 70 Alatna, AK 99720	968-2261	968-2305
Allakaket Village	P.O. Box 50 Allakaket, AK 99720	968-2237	968-2233
Village of Arctic Village	P.O. Box 22069 Arctic Village, AK 99722	587-5523	587-5128
Beaver Village	P.O. Box 24029 Beaver, AK 99724	628-6126	628-6815
Birch Creek Tribe	P.O. Box 71372 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	221-2211	221-2312

Tribe	Address	Phone	Fax
Native Village of Cantwell	P.O. Box 94 Cantwell, AK 99729	768-2591	768-1111
Chalkyitsik Village	P.O. Box 57 Chalkyitsik, AK 99788	848-8117	848-8986
Circle Native Community	P.O. Box 89 Circle, AK 99733	773-2822	773-2823
Village of Dot Lake	P.O. Box 2279 Dot Lake, AK 99737-2279	882-2695	882-5558
Native Village of Eagle	P.O. Box 19 Eagle, AK 99738	547-2281	547-2318
Evansville Tribal Council	P.O. Box 26087 Bettles Field, AK 99726	692-5005	692-5006
Native Village of Fort Yukon	P.O. Box 126 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2581	662-2222
Galena Village (Louden Tribal Council)	P100 Tiger Highway Galena, AK 99741	656-1711	656-1716
Mendas Cha'ag Tribe (Healy Lake)	P.O. Box 73158 Fairbanks, AK 99707	876-5018	479-0639
Hut'odleekkaakk'et Tribe (Hughes Village Council)	P.O. Box 45029 Hughes, AK 99745	889-2239	889-2252
Huslia Tribal Council	P.O. Box 70 Huslia, AK 99746	829-2294	829-2214
Village of Kaltag	P.O. Box 129 Kaltag, AK 99748	534-2224	534-2299
Koyukuk Tribal Council	P.O. Box 109 Koyukuk, AK 99754	927-2253	927-2220
Manley Village Council	P.O. Box 105 Manley, AK 99756	672-3177	672-3200
Native Village of Minto	P.O. Box 58026 Minto, AK 99758	798-7112	798-7627
Nenana Native Association	P.O. Box 356 Nenana, AK 99760	832-5461	832-1077
Nulato Tribal Council	P.O. Box 65049 Nulato, AK 99765-0049	898-2339	898-2207
Rampart Village Council	P.O. Box 29 Rampart, AK 99767	358-3312	358-3115
Native Village of Ruby	P.O. Box 210 Ruby, AK 99768	468-4479	468-4474
Stevens Village IRA Council	P.O. Box 74012 Stevens Village, AK 99774	478-7228	478-7229
Native Village of Tanana	P.O. Box 77130 Tanana, AK 99777	366-7160	366-7195
Venetie Tribal Government	P.O. Box 81080 Venetie, AK 99781	849-8165	849-8097

**O. ORGANIZATIONS: ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND VOLUNTEER**

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

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

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

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

**P. PORT AUTHORITIES, HARBOR MASTERS, AND MARINE PILOTS**

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

Location	Contact	Phone
Nenana	Port Authority	832-5441

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

**Q. NOT USED**

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**R. RESPONSE AGREEMENTS**

**State and Local**

Community Spill Response Agreements (CSRA): ADEC has CSRAs with has over forty boroughs and municipalities across Alaska. The CSRA allow ADEC to reimburse local governments for spill response activities undertaken at the request of the SOS. (ADEC can activate a “generic” agreement in emergency response situations to allow for the reimbursement of communities that lack a signed CSRA.) In the Interior Subarea, ADEC has signed agreements with the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

Local Spill Response Equipment Containers: ADEC has identified over forty strategic locations throughout Alaska for the pre-placement of spill response equipment caches and has worked with local communities to position them. In the Interior Subarea, ADEC has placed an equipment container in Fairbanks, Galena and at Pump Station 5 of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. A listing of equipment

typically contained in a conex is available above in *Part Two – Equipment, Non-Commercially Available Equipment*.

Hazardous Materials Response: Since few communities have the financial or personnel resources to maintain a Level A/Level B hazardous materials response team, ADEC has entered into agreements with the Municipality of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, City of Kodiak, City of Ketchikan and City & Borough of Juneau to have their hazmat teams respond to incidents outside of their jurisdiction when practicable. Further information on these agreements in the *Hazmat Section* of this plan.

**State and Federal**

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

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

Salvage & Diving: Currently, there are no salvage companies or divers listed for the Interior Subarea. The following companies may be mobilized from other regions of the state to provide diving and salvage services:

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

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

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

**T. FEDERAL & STATE NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEE EMERGENCY CONTACTS**

A current list of State and Federal natural Resource Trustees is available on the ARRT web site at [www.alaskarrt.org](http://www.alaskarrt.org) under “Members and Contacts.”

**U. NOT USED**

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**V. VEHICLES**

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

**Trucking Companies Operating in the Interior Subarea**

<b>Company</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Equipment Capabilities</b>
A-1 Recovery	452-4940	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Airland Transport	456-2496	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Alaska West Express	452-4355	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling, Motor Freight & Liquid/Dry Bulk
Avis Ren-A- Car	474-0900	Fairbanks	General Renting
Becker Trucking	457-2961	Fairbanks	Dump & Contract Hauling
Big State Logistics	452-8600	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling, Motor Freight & Liquid/Dry Bulk
Black Gold Express	490-3222	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Carlile Transportation Systems	451-7155	Fairbanks	Motor Freight & Liquid/Dry Bulk
CJ Dew It	488-3861	North Pole	Dump
Consolidated Freightways	474-0701	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
CSX Lines of Alaska	456-7704	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Four Star Terminals Inc	474-9050	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Goldstream Valley Construction	455-6250	Fairbanks	Dump
Great North Pilot Car Service	488-5006	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Hertz Rent-A-Car	452-4444	Fairbanks	General Renting
Husky Haulers	458-8600	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
J K Trucking	588-6390	Fairbanks	Contract Hauling
Jazper Enterprises Ltd	452-1251	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Johnson Trucking Inc	479-2642	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling & Liquid/Dry Bulk
Lynden Transport Inc	456-5535	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling & Motor Freight
McKinley Motors	451-4488	Fairbanks	General Renting
Midnight Sun Enterprises	452-2619	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling & Motor Freight
Midnight Sun Transportation	474-9225	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Northstar Trucking Inc	374-5075	Fairbanks	Contract Hauling & Dump
Pacific Alaska Freightways	452-7971	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Payless Car Rental Inc	474-0177	Fairbanks	General Renting
Rainer Equipment	457-2000	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Roadrunner Expediting	457-2182	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Rocha Transport Inc	452-5090	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Sourdough Express Inc	452-1181	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Sterling Western Star of Alaska	479-0834	North Pole	Motor Freight
Totem Ocean Trailer Express	452-1022	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
U-Haul Co	459-0374 488-5551	Fairbanks North Pole	General Renting
Viking Freight Systems Inc	456-1847	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Weaver Brothers Inc	456-7704	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
WTW Trucking	452-5905	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling

## W. WEATHER SERVICE

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

<b>National Weather Service for Interior Alaska</b>	
Alaska Weather Information Line	800-472-0391 (Statewide); 458-3745
Fairbanks Forecast Office	458-3708 (Open 24 hours)
River Forecast Center (Anchorage)	266-5160

<b>NOAA/National Weather Service Web Pages</b>	
National Weather Service, Alaska Region	<a href="http://www.arh.noaa.gov">www.arh.noaa.gov</a>
National Weather Service, Fairbanks Weather Forecast Office	<a href="http://www.pafig.arh.noaa.gov">www.pafig.arh.noaa.gov</a>
Alaska Aviation Weather Unit	<a href="http://www.aawu.arh.noaa.gov">www.aawu.arh.noaa.gov</a>
Alaska-Pacific River Forecast Center	<a href="http://www.aprfc.arh.noaa.gov">www.aprfc.arh.noaa.gov</a>
National Ice Center	<a href="http://www.natice.noaa.gov">www.natice.noaa.gov</a>

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

### **VHF Continuous Weather Broadcast**

Location	Station	Frequency
Fairbanks	WXJ81	162.55
Nenana	KPS504	162.40

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

### **Commercial Broadcast Radio Stations that Broadcast FWS Forecast & Warning**

Location	Station	Frequency
Fairbanks	KFBX	AM 970
Fairbanks	KUAC	FM 89.9

**WWW. USEFUL WEBSITES**

ADEC	<a href="http://www.dec.alaska.gov/">www.dec.alaska.gov/</a>
ADEC – PERP (spill updates, response links)	<a href="http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/index.htm">www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/index.htm</a>
ADF&G	<a href="http://www.adfg.alaska.gov">www.adfg.alaska.gov</a>
ADMVA – DHSEM	<a href="http://www.ak-prepared.com/">www.ak-prepared.com/</a>
ADNR	<a href="http://www.dnr.alaska.gov/">www.dnr.alaska.gov/</a>
ADNR – SHPO (archaeologists)	<a href="http://www.dnr.alaska.gov/parks/oha/index.htm">www.dnr.alaska.gov/parks/oha/index.htm</a>
ADPS – State Trooper Posts	<a href="http://www.dps.alaska.gov/AST/detachments.aspx">www.dps.alaska.gov/AST/detachments.aspx</a>
Alaska Chadux Corp.	<a href="http://www.chadux.com/">www.chadux.com/</a>
Alaska Community Database (ADCED)	<a href="http://www.commerce.alaska.gov/cra/DCRAExternal/">www.commerce.alaska.gov/cra/DCRAExternal/</a>
Alaska State Legislature	<a href="http://www.w3.legis.state.ak.us/">www.w3.legis.state.ak.us/</a>
Alaska Geographic Response Strategies (home)	<a href="http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/grs/home.htm">www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/grs/home.htm</a>
Alaska Regional Response Team	<a href="http://www.alaskarrt.org/">www.alaskarrt.org/</a>
Alaska Response Plans – Unified and Subarea	<a href="http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/plan.htm">www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/plan.htm</a>
Alaska Response Maps – ESI, GRS, MESA	<a href="http://www.asgdc.alaska.gov/maps/cplans/subareas.html">www.asgdc.alaska.gov/maps/cplans/subareas.html</a>
Alaska Resource Library	<a href="http://www.arlis.org/">www.arlis.org/</a>
Alaska State Library	<a href="http://www.library.alaska.gov/">www.library.alaska.gov/</a>
Alaska State Geo-spatial Data Clearinghouse	<a href="http://www.asgdc.alaska.gov/">www.asgdc.alaska.gov/</a>
Alaska State – home website	<a href="http://www.alaska.gov/">www.alaska.gov/</a>
Alaska State Statutes	<a href="http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/folio.asp">www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/folio.asp</a>
Bureau of Land Management	<a href="http://www.blm.gov/ak/st/en.html">www.blm.gov/ak/st/en.html</a>
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	<a href="http://www.boem.gov">www.boem.gov</a>
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	<a href="http://www.bsee.gov">www.bsee.gov</a>
Daylight hours - sunrise/sunset information	<a href="http://www.aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/RS_OneDay.php">www.aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/RS_OneDay.php</a>
EPA – Region 10	<a href="http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-10-pacific-northwest">www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-10-pacific-northwest</a>
EPA – Solid Waste and Emergency Response	<a href="http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-solid-waste-and-emergency-response-oswer">www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-solid-waste-and-emergency-response-oswer</a>
National Response Center	<a href="http://www.cgmix.uscg.mil/NRC/">www.cgmix.uscg.mil/NRC/</a>
NMFS Alaska Region (NOAA Fisheries)	<a href="http://www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/">www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/</a>
NMFS Essential Fish Habitat, Info & Maps	<a href="http://www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/habitat/efh.htm">www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/habitat/efh.htm</a>
NMFS Marine Mammal Info	<a href="http://www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/protectedresources/default.htm">www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/protectedresources/default.htm</a>
NOAA	<a href="http://www.noaa.gov/">www.noaa.gov/</a>
NOAA Office of Response & Restoration	<a href="http://www.response.restoration.noaa.gov">www.response.restoration.noaa.gov</a>
NOAA Weather (NWS Alaska Region)	<a href="http://www.arh.noaa.gov/">www.arh.noaa.gov/</a>
SERC & LEPCs	<a href="http://www.ak-prepared.com/serc/">www.ak-prepared.com/serc/</a>
State Regulations – Title 18 AAC Index	<a href="http://www.dec.alaska.gov/commish/regulations/index.htm">www.dec.alaska.gov/commish/regulations/index.htm</a>
US DOT – Hazmat Safety	<a href="http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat">www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat</a>
US DOT – Emergency Response Guidebook	<a href="http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg">www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg</a>
USCG, District 17	<a href="http://www.uscg.mil/d17/">www.uscg.mil/d17/</a>
USCG – Sector Anchorage	<a href="http://www.homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/portDirectory.do?tabId=1&amp;cotpld=16">www.homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/portDirectory.do?tabId=1&amp;cotpld=16</a>
USCG – Marine Environmental Protection	<a href="http://www.uscg.mil/top/missions/marineenvironmentalprotection.asp">www.uscg.mil/top/missions/marineenvironmentalprotection.asp</a>
USCG – Certificate of Financial Responsibility	<a href="http://www.uscg.mil/ccs/npfc/COFRs/default.asp">www.uscg.mil/ccs/npfc/COFRs/default.asp</a>
USCG – Port State Information Exchange (PSIX)	<a href="http://www.cgmix.uscg.mil/psix/">www.cgmix.uscg.mil/psix/</a>
USCG – Vessel Response Plans (VRP) & Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plans (SOPEP)	<a href="http://www.homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/channelView.do?channelId=-30095&amp;channelPage=%252Fep%252Fchannel%252Fdefault.jsp&amp;pageTypeId=13489">www.homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/channelView.do?channelId=-30095&amp;channelPage=%252Fep%252Fchannel%252Fdefault.jsp&amp;pageTypeId=13489</a>
US Code of Federal Regulations	<a href="http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR">www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR</a>

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

## RESOURCES: PART FOUR – LOGISTICS

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

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

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

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

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

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

### A. EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

**5. Portable Restrooms:** Extended operations in remote areas or small villages will likely necessitate the use of portable toilets by personnel working on the response. To meet the demands of larger events, portable toilets may have to be brought in from Fairbanks or Anchorage. Pump/vacuum trucks will be needed to empty portable toilets on a regular basis. For communities off the road system, alternatives include offloading into a pump truck mounted on a barge, pumping directly into a sewage barge, or airlifting waste by helicopter to a receiving site. USCG approved marine sanitation devices aboard vessels or designated sewage barges are other options that may be used in remote sites. Land-based outhouses will need State and resource trustee approval. Additionally, approval from the property owner will be required if portable facilities are staged on private property.

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

## **B. PERSONNEL CONSIDERATIONS**

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

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

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

**4. Clothing:** Response personnel should be equipped to operate in the harsh Alaska arctic/subarctic environment. Personnel must travel and arrive on-scene with adequate clothing to begin working immediately. This may include a complete set of heavy-duty rain gear or Arctic gear (insulated parka, coveralls), appropriate steel-toed boots and felt soles, insulated overboots, ice-cleats, gloves and liners, hard-hat liners, warm socks, and warm (preferably no cotton) under garment layers. Employers will be responsible for supplying their employees with necessary clothing.

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

### C. COMMUNICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

**Comment [LS1]:** Only lists Division of Forestry. Does Unified Plan have a broader list of frequencies?

**Comment [cds2]:** It has been recommended by the ADEC comms expert to remove these tables because some of the info is impossible to be kept up to date.

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

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

**4. Cellular and Satellite Communications:** Presently, cellular telephone coverage is limited in the Interior Alaska region. Companies currently offering cell phone service include ACS (1-800-808-8083 /297-3000), AT&T (1-800-333-6651), GCI (1-800-800-4800 /265-5400), and Verizon. These companies provide by voice and data service. [Verizon roll-out of service to Fairbanks expected by end of 2014]. Coverage areas are available on the company websites. Generally, coverage in communities off of the road system is available only through ACS or GCI.

**Comment [LS3]:** Rollout may be complete by time of final plan. Strike sentence if appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

#### **D. COMMAND POSTS**

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

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

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

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

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

**E. STORAGE/DISPOSAL**

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

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

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

# INTERIOR ALASKA SUBAREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SECTION

<b>HAZMAT: PART ONE – HAZMAT RESPONSE .....</b>	<b>C-1</b>
A. INITIAL NOTIFICATION OF RESPONSE AGENCIES .....	C-1
B. RECOGNITION .....	C-1
C. EVALUATION .....	C-3
D. EVACUATION .....	C-5
E. DIRECTION AND SITE/ENTRY CONTROL .....	C-5
F. COMMAND AND CONTROL .....	C-6
G. COMMUNITCATIONS .....	C-6
H. WARNING SYSTEMS & EMERGENCY PUBLIC NOTIFICATION .....	C-6
I. HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES .....	C-6
<b>HAZMAT: PART TWO – RESPONSIBLE PARTY HAZMAT ACTION .....</b>	<b>C-7</b>
A. DISCOVERY AND NOTIFICATION .....	C-7
B. REMOVAL ACTION .....	C-7
<b>HAZMAT: PART THREE – STATE HAZMAT ACTION .....</b>	<b>C-8</b>
A. AUTHORITY .....	C-8
B. RESPONSE POLICY .....	C-8
C. STATE RESPONSE CAPABILITIES .....	C-8
D. RESPONSIBILITIES .....	C-8
<b>HAZMAT: PART FOUR – FEDERAL HAZMAT ACTION .....</b>	<b>C-10</b>
A. AUTHORITY .....	C-10
B. JURISDICTION .....	C-10
C. RESPONSE POLICY .....	C-10
<b>HAZMAT: PART FIVE – SUBAREA HAZMAT RISK ASSESSMENT .....</b>	<b>C-12</b>
A. GENERAL .....	C-12
B. FACILITIES .....	C-14
C. TRANSPORTATION .....	C-14
D. REFERENCES .....	C-22
<b>HAZMAT: PART SIX – RADIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ISSUES .....</b>	<b>C-23</b>

# HAZMAT: PART ONE – HAZMAT RESPONSE

## A. INITIAL NOTIFICATION OF RESPONSE AGENCIES

All hazardous material (hazmat) releases in excess of the reportable quantity (RQ) must be reported by the responsible party (RP) to the National Response Center. [The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established the RQs for all of the roughly 800 Superfund law (CERCLA) substances.] Any hazmat release, regardless of the amount, is required to be reported to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). Upon notification of a release, the NRC shall promptly notify the appropriate Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). The FOSC shall also contact the ADEC. If the State receives notification first, the State shall notify the FOSC promptly. An emergency notification list is provided at the front of the *Response Section* to this plan. The FOSC and the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) will relay the notification to local communities, resource agencies, medical facilities, and others as necessary and begin coordination with a Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC) if the incident poses an immediate threat to public health and safety.

**As long as there is an immediate threat to public safety, the LOSC serves as the ultimate command authority if the FOSC or SOSC does not assume the lead role for the response or the LOSC request a higher authority to assume that responsibility.**

The LOSC can at any time request higher authority to assume command and control of an incident. Local emergency plans should be consulted for any specific directions or guidelines. The local fire department and/or the Local Emergency Planning Committee should have the most current records on local storage of hazardous materials that are in quantities that meet federal reporting requirements.

## B. RECOGNITION

The recognition of the chemical or physical hazards is essential to dealing with a release safely. Chemical and physical hazards may be encountered by emergency response personnel when responding to a hazardous material incident. Chemical hazards include biological, radioactive, toxic, flammable, and reactive hazards. Physical hazards include slips, trips and falls, compressed gases, materials handling, thermal, electrical and noise hazards, and confined spaces.

Once a hazardous material has been identified, it is important to determine the hazards and properties. Thousands of substances exhibit one or more characteristic of flammability, radioactivity, corrosiveness, toxicity, or other properties which classify them as hazardous. For any particular hazardous category, the degree of hazard varies depending on the substance.

The degree of hazard is a relative measure of how hazardous a substance may be. For example, the Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) concentration of butyl acetate in air is 10,000 parts per million (ppm); the IDLH for tetrachloroethane is 150 ppm. Therefore, tetrachloroethane is far more toxic (has a higher degree of hazard) when inhaled in low concentration than butyl acetate. Vapors from butyl acetate, however, have a higher degree of explosive hazard than tetrachloroethane vapors, which are not explosive.

After the substance(s) has been identified, the hazardous properties and degree of hazard can be determined using reference materials. Chemical properties and the health hazards associated with the

various materials transported in the Interior Subarea can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) CHRIS Manual, the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (current edition), and CAMEO (Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations) computer programs. Industry experts can be consulted, as well. The Chemical Manufacturers Association supports an excellent resource, the CHEMTREC 24-hour information number, 1-800-424-9300. Additional references are provided below.

Although appropriate references give information about a substance's environmental behavior, additional field data will likely be required. Most frequently, air monitoring and sampling are needed to verify and identify the presence of hazardous materials, to calculate concentrations, and to confirm dispersion patterns.

Available references (including several websites) for HAZMAT and response organization information:

- The *Unified Plan*, which addresses the Unified Command (UC) Structure in Annex B, Appendix II, and also provides statewide Hazmat response guidance in Annex L: [www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/plans/uc.htm](http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/plans/uc.htm)
- National Contingency Plan (40 CFR part 300)
- The Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide (November 2002 Revision 1) [www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/docs/AIMS\\_Guide-Complete\(Nov02\).pdf](http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/docs/AIMS_Guide-Complete(Nov02).pdf)
- USCG CHRIS Manual
- DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (current edition) [www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg](http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg)
- CHEMTREC, Chemical/Hazardous Substance information, 1-800-424-9300
- Sax's Dangerous Properties of Hazardous Materials
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Codes
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) [www.hazard.com/msds/index.php](http://www.hazard.com/msds/index.php)
- NFPA Fire Protection Guide On Hazardous Materials
- NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities. Also, the NIOSH/OSHA Pocket Guide Book: [www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html)
- HartCrowser, Inc., 1999. 1998 Statewide Hazardous Material Inventory. Prepared for ADEC, Division of Spill Prevention and Response.
- HartCrowser, Inc., 1999. Alaska Level A and B Hazardous Material Response Resources. Prepared for ADEC, Division of Spill Prevention and Response.
- HartCrowser, 2000. Evaluation of Chemical Threats to the Alaska Public. Prepared for ADEC, Division of Spill Prevention and Response.
- State of Alaska Tier Two Summary Report (available through ADEC). The tier two data can be reviewed using the CAMEO program. The basic report is available at: [www.ak-prepared.com/serc/](http://www.ak-prepared.com/serc/)
- Statewide Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study, Nuka Research and Planning Group, 2010. Prepared for ADEC and ADMVA. The basic report is available at: [www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/hazmat/study.html](http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/hazmat/study.html)
- Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual, April 2006. Describes the various levels of protection (Levels A, B, C, and D for hazardous materials response) [www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/star/docs.htm](http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/star/docs.htm)

**Many of the publications/ programs listed here can also be found at ADEC offices and with the local fire departments.**

## C. EVALUATION

To properly evaluate a hazmat release, the incident must be characterized. Incident characterization is the process of positively identifying the substance(s) involved and evaluating the actual or potential public health and environmental impacts. Characterizing a hazardous substance incident is generally a two-phase process, an initial characterization followed by a more comprehensive characterization.

**1. Initial Characterization:** The initial characterization is based on information that is readily available or can be obtained fairly rapidly to determine what hazards exist and if immediate protective measures are necessary. During this initial phase, a number of key decisions must be made regarding:

- Imminent or potential threat to public health.
- Imminent or potential threat to the environment.
- Immediate need for protective actions to prevent or reduce the impact.
- Protection of the health and safety of response personnel.

If the incident is not immediately dangerous to human life or sensitive environments, more time is available to evaluate the hazards, to design plans for cleanup, and to establish safety requirements for response personnel. Information for characterizing the hazards can be obtained from on-scene intelligence (records, placards, eye witnesses, etc.), direct-reading of instruments, and sampling. Depending on the nature of the incident and the amount of time available, various combinations of this information gathering process are used. The following outline describes an approach to collecting data needed to evaluate the impact of a hazardous materials incident.

- An attempt should be made to gather as much information as possible, such as:
  - Description and exact location of the incident.
  - Date and time of occurrence.
  - Hazardous materials involved and their physical/chemical properties.
  - Present status of incident.
  - Potential pathways of dispersion.
  - Habitation - population at risk.
  - Environmentally sensitive areas - endangered species, delicate ecosystems.
  - Economically sensitive areas - industrial, agricultural.
  - Accessibility by air, roads and waterways.
  - Current weather and forecast (next 24 to 48 hours).
  - Aerial photographs/video when possible.
  - A general layout and mapping of the site.
  - Available communications.
- Off-site reconnaissance (that can be conducted in Level D) should be the primary inspection for initial site characterization when the hazards are largely unknown or there is no urgent need to go on-site. Off-site reconnaissance consists of visual observations and monitoring for atmospheric hazards near the site. Collecting of off-site samples may identify substance migration or indicate on-site conditions. Off-site reconnaissance would include:
  - Monitoring ambient air with direct-reading instruments for:
    - Organic and inorganic vapors, gases, and particulates
    - Oxygen deficiency
    - Specific materials, if known

- Combustible gases and radiation
  - Identifying placards, labels, or markings on containers or vehicles.
  - Noting the configuration of containers and trailers.
  - Noting the types and numbers of containers, trailers, buildings, and impoundments.
  - Identifying any leachate or runoff.
  - Looking for biological indicators - dead vegetation, animals, insects or fish.
  - Noting any unusual odors or conditions.
  - Observing any vapors, clouds, or suspicious substances.
  - Taking off-site samples of air, surface water, ground water (wells), drinking water, site runoff, and soil.
  - Reviewing the Dangerous Cargo Manifest.
  - Conducting interviews with workers, witnesses, observers, or inhabitants.
- An on-site survey (conducted in a minimum of Level B protection until hazards can be determined) may be necessary if a more thorough evaluation of hazards is required. On-site surveys require personnel to enter the restricted or hot zone of the site. Prior to any personnel conducting an on-site survey, an entry plan addressing what will be initially accomplished and prescribing the procedures to protect the health and safety of response personnel will be developed. On-site inspection and information gathering would include:
  - Monitoring ambient air with direct-reading instruments for:
    - Organic and inorganic vapors, gases, and particulates
    - Oxygen deficiency
    - Specific materials, if known
    - Combustible gases and radiation
  - Observing containers, impoundments, or other storage systems and noting:
    - Numbers, types, and quantities of materials.
    - Condition of storage systems (state of repair, deterioration, etc.)
    - Container configuration
    - Labels, marking, identification tags, or other indicators of material
    - Leaks or discharges from containers, tanks, ponds, vehicles, etc.
  - Noting physical condition of material:
    - Solids, liquids, gases
    - Color
    - Behavior (foaming, vaporizing, corroding, etc.)
  - Determining potential pathways of dispersion - air, surface water, ground water, land surface, biological routes
  - Taking on-site samples of storage containers, air, surface water, ground water (wells), drinking water, site runoff, and soil.

**2. Comprehensive Characterization:** Comprehensive characterization is the second phase, a phase which may not be needed in all responses. It is a more methodical investigation to enhance, refine, and enlarge the information base obtained during the initial characterization. This phase provides more complete information for characterizing the hazards associated with an incident. As a continuously operating program, the second phase also reflects environmental changes resulting from any response activities.

Information obtained off-site and during the initial site entries can be sufficient to thoroughly identify and assess the human and environmental effects of an incident. But if it is not, an environmental

surveillance program needs to be implemented. Most of the same type of information collected during the preliminary inspection is needed, but more detailed and extensive. Instead of one or two groundwater samples being collected, for instance, a broad and intensive groundwater survey may be needed over a long period of time.

Results from preliminary inspections provide a screening mechanism for a more complete environmental surveillance program to determine the full extent of contamination. Since mitigation and remedial measures may cause changes in the original conditions, a continual surveillance program can be used to identify and track fluctuations or ramifications.

#### **D. EVACUATION**

Federal agency personnel do not have the authority to order an evacuation of facilities or communities in the event of a release; this authority lies with local or state entities. However, evacuation should be strongly recommended to local civil authorities (police, fire departments, etc.) whenever a hazardous release poses a threat to surrounding personnel. With a release of hazardous materials, the area should be isolated for at least 100 meters in all directions until the material is identified. Only trained and properly equipped personnel should be allowed access.

Quick evacuation tables are located in the back of the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook. Evacuation should always begin with people in downwind and in low-lying areas. Continual reassessment is necessary to account for changes in weather wind, rate of release, etc. CAMEO can provide an air plume trajectory model for downwind toxic plume distances, and should be used to provide regular situation reassessments.

Issues concerning disaster assistance should be referred to Alaska DMVA's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

#### **E. DIRECTION AND SITE/ENTRY CONTROL**

The purpose of site control is to minimize potential contamination of emergency response personnel, protect the public from any hazards, and prevent unlawful entry onto the site which may result in an additional release of material, destruction of evidence, or prolong the cleanup effort. The degree of site control necessary depends on site characteristics, site size, and the surrounding community.

Several site control procedures should be implemented to reduce potential exposure and to ensure that an effective, rapid cleanup is conducted:

- Secure site, and establish entry control points.
- Compile a site map.
- Prepare the site for subsequent activities.
- Establish work zones.
- Use the buddy system when entering.
- Establish and strictly enforce decontamination procedures.
- Establish site security measures.
- Set up communications networks.
- Enforce safe work practices.

For complete guidance on Direction and Site Entry/Control, refer to the NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA Occupational Safety & Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities (Publication No. 85-115).

#### **F. COMMAND AND CONTROL**

**As long as there is an immediate threat to public safety, the LOSC serves as the ultimate command authority if the FOSC or SOSC does not assume the lead role for the response or the LOSC request a higher authority to assume that responsibility.**

The LOSC can at any time request higher authority to assume command and control of an incident. All applicable local emergency plans should be consulted. After the LOSC has determined that public safety is not at risk, then the UC response organization will assume command and control of the incident.

Government response organization in the State of Alaska is based on the UC structure of the Incident Command System (ICS), which is outlined in the Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide. The UC brings together the FOSC, the SOSC, and the RP's Incident Commander (IC) (along with the LOSC if participation is warranted and available) into one governing unit. The ICS and the UC structure are discussed in further detail in the *Unified Plan, Annex B*, and in the *AIMS Guide*. The organizational structure and Hazmat team member duties and responsibilities for Hazmat response are also described in the *AIMS Guide, Appendix B*.

#### **G. COMMUNICATIONS**

A communications plan for all sections of the ICS will be established by the IC.

At this time, a pre-established generic communications plan accounting for the various police, fire, federal, state, and local frequencies has not been established. State and federal communications resources are listed in the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix V* and in the *Resources Section* of this plan.

#### **H. WARNING SYSTEMS & EMERGENCY PUBLIC NOTIFICATION**

Three separate systems for broadcast of emergency messages are available to the Alaska Regional Response Team, FOSC, and SOSC. These include the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio System, the State of Alaska Emergency Alert System, and the National Warning Systems. For details on how to access these systems are provide in the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix III, Tab V*. The LOSC or the local emergency services should activate any system they have available through their community (e.g. community alert system). To broadcast an emergency public notice to a specific Interior community refer to the *Resources Section* of this plan for radio, newspaper, and television contacts.

#### **I. HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES**

In the *Resources Section, Part One-Community Profiles* identifies the local clinics available in a community and *Part Three, H. Hospitals* lists major hospitals in the subarea.

## HAZMAT: PART TWO – RESPONSIBLE PARTY HAZMAT ACTION

### A. DISCOVERY AND NOTIFICATION

Any person in charge of a vessel or a facility shall report releases of hazardous materials in excess of the reportable quantity as defined in Table 1 of 49 CFR 172.101 to the National Response Center (NRC) 24-hour telephone number, 1-800-424-8802, in accordance with the National Contingency Plan. Any release regardless of the amount is required to be reported to the State of Alaska. Notification of the State can be done by contacting the ADEC either thru the Northern Alaska Response Team at 451-2121 or through the 24-hour telephone number, 1-800-478-9300.

If direct reporting to the NRC is not immediately practicable, reports will be made to the EPA's pre-designated FOSC who may be contacted through the regional 24-hour response telephone number (206-553-1263). All such reports shall be promptly relayed to the NRC.

**In any event, the person in charge of the vessel, vehicle, or facility involved in a hazardous material release shall notify the NRC and the State of Alaska as soon as possible.**

As much information as possible shall be reported. This will include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Location of the release
- Type(s) of material(s) released, including any pertinent SDS data
- An estimate of the quantity of material released
- Possible source of the release
- Date and time of the release
- Population and/or environment at risk.

### B. REMOVAL ACTION

The RP shall, to the fullest extent possible, perform promptly the necessary removal action to the satisfaction of the pre-designated FOSC, SOSC and LOSC or local emergency services.

Regardless of whether or not a cleanup will be conducted, the RP shall cooperate fully with all federal, state, and local agencies to ensure that the incident is handled in a safe, proper manner.

## HAZMAT: PART THREE – STATE HAZMAT ACTION

### A. AUTHORITY

ADEC is mandated by statute to respond promptly to a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance (AS 46.80.130). Additionally, ADEC may contract with a professional emergency contractor or municipality in order to meet response requirements, and/or establish and maintain a containment and cleanup capability (i.e., personnel, equipment, and supplies) (AS 46.09.040).

### B. RESPONSE POLICY

ADEC is currently operating in accordance with an August 1992 policy decision, which precludes ADEC personnel from responding to situations which require Level A/B protection. ADEC personnel are prohibited from responding with or using personal protective equipment beyond the Level C protection category (as defined in EPA standards).

For additional information regarding the State's general response policy, refer to the *Unified Plan, Annex A, Appendix VI, Tab C*.

### C. STATE RESPONSE CAPABILITIES

ADEC has entered into local response agreements with the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Municipality of Anchorage, the City and Borough of Juneau, the City of Ketchikan, and the City of Kodiak. These teams (along with the 103<sup>rd</sup> Civil Support Team (CST), the EPA team, and other teams in the State) comprise the Statewide Hazmat Response Team. In the event of a hazmat release requiring immediate response, the ADEC pre-designated SOSOC may request support from any of the Hazmat Response Teams. These teams maintain a Level A entry capability and can respond beyond their jurisdictional boundaries at the request of the SOSOC. The teams are to be used strictly for emergency response operations. Once the immediate hazard is addressed, the teams will be released to return to their home station. Post-response recovery operations will be handled by the RP (if known) or through ADEC response term contractors or federal contractors.

Another asset in the State is the 103<sup>rd</sup> CST, based at Kulis Alaska National Guard Base, Alaska. The 103<sup>rd</sup> CST can be requested through ADEC or DMVA's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC: 428-7100 or 1-888-462-7100). The primary focus of the team is weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including chemical and biological warfare agents and toxic industrial chemicals. The 103<sup>rd</sup> CST maintains Level A entry capability and a wide variety of detection instruments and support equipment. The 103<sup>rd</sup> CST can be utilized in an advisory role for hazard modeling or medical assessment and in an assist mode to perform entries alone or in conjunction with other first responders.

### D. RESPONSIBILITIES

State agency roles and responsibilities are clearly defined in the *Unified Plan, Annex A*. During a hazmat incident, the SOSOC's anticipated and prioritized response objectives are as indicated below:

- Safety: Ensure the safety of persons involved, responding or exposed from the immediate effects of the incident.

- Public Health: Ensure protection of public health and welfare from the direct or indirect effects of contamination on drinking water, air and food.
- Source Mitigation: Ensure actions are taken to stop or reduce the release at the source to reduce/eliminate further danger to public health and the environment.
- Environment: Ensure protection of the environment, natural and cultural resources, and biota from the direct or indirect effects of contamination.
- Cleanup: Ensure adequate containment, control, cleanup and disposal by the RP or take over when cleanup is inadequate.
- Restoration: Ensure assessment of contamination and damage and restoration of property, natural resources and the environment.
- Cost Recovery: Ensure recovery of costs and penalties to the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund for response containment, removal, remedial actions, or damage.

## HAZMAT: PART FOUR – FEDERAL HAZMAT ACTION

### A. AUTHORITY

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 and Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act are the principal authorities for federal response to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances. The procedures and standards for conducting responses are contained in the NCP (40 CFR 300). Under the NCP and the *Unified Plan*, the EPA representative for the inland zones coordinate federal activities on-scene as either the pre-designated FOSC or as the first federal official in the absence of the pre-designated FOSC. The FOSC objective is to ensure rapid, efficient mitigation of actual or threatened pollution releases or discharges.

### B. JURISDICTION

The NCP identifies the EPA (Region 10 Alaska Operations Office) as the pre-designated FOSC for the inland zone. The FOSC will respond to hazardous substance releases, or threats of release, occurring in the inland zone and not involving DOD vessels or DOD facilities, which originate from:

- Vessels and vehicles (as well as other modes of transportation, e.g., railroad)
- Facilities, other than hazardous waste management facilities, when the release requires immediate action to prevent risk of harm to human life, health, or the environment.
- Hazardous waste management facilities, or illegal disposal areas, when the FOSC determines emergency containment or other immediate removal actions are necessary prior to the arrival of the EPA OSC.

**As long as there is an immediate threat to public safety, the LOSC serves as the ultimate command authority if the FOSC or SOSOC does not assume the lead role for the response or the LOSC request a higher authority to assume that responsibility.**

### C. RESPONSE POLICY

EPA, Region 10 maintains a Level A capability through their START Contractor and EPA response staff stationed in Alaska. USCG maintains the Pacific Strike Team located in Novato, California. A description of Strike Team capabilities is provided in the *Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix IV*.

Additionally, EPA may call upon the Department of Defense's Alaskan Command (as a member of the Alaska Regional Response Team) to provide hazmat response resources (teams and equipment) from U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force facilities, if capabilities exist.

Federal personnel, with the exception of specialized teams (e.g., the National Strike Force and the Pacific Strike Team, or the EPA START Team), will not enter a hazardous environment. Federal agencies in Alaska will maintain a "conservative" Level D response capability level. "Conservative" response consists of recommending evacuating the affected area and maintaining a safe perimeter while attempting to positively identify the pollutant and outlining a clear course of action. This response posture is appropriate due to insufficient numbers of trained or equipped personnel to allow a safe and proper entry into a hazardous environment and the low risk of a chemical release in the area.

In situations requiring an entry into a hazardous environment, federal agencies will rely on the capabilities of the EPA Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Teams (START), USCG Pacific Strike Team, state and local hazmat response teams, if available, and industry or commercial resources. The EPA may call upon the Department of Defense's Alaskan Command (as a member of the Alaska Regional Response Team) to provide hazmat response resources (teams and equipment) from U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force facilities, if capabilities exist. Refer to the *Unified Plan* for a description of the National Strike Force and other special forces.

**Level D protection is primarily work uniform/coveralls, safety boots, safety goggles and a hard hat. This provides minimal protection. Level D must not be worn for "entry" into any hazardous materials situation. It does NOT provide protection from chemicals. Level D protection strictly applies to non-hazardous environments (e.g. Command Post, Cold Zone, etc.).**

In implementing this conservative response posture, the EPA FOSC will carry out all the functions not requiring entry of unit personnel into a hazardous environment. These functions include:

- Conducting preliminary assessment of the incident.
- Carrying out FOSC measures such as restricting access to affected areas, establishing safety zones, notifying affected agencies, coordinating with state and local agencies, and assisting as resources permit.
- Conducting local contingency planning.
- Identifying responsible parties, and informing them of their liability for removal costs.
- Carrying out "first aid" mitigation if the situation warrants and capability exists.
- Monitoring cleanup activities.

CAMEO computer programs will be an important part of any chemical release incident. The CAMEO chemical database with Codebreaker and Response Information Data Sheets modules provide a rapid means of identifying chemicals and their associated hazards. The ALOHA air modeling program (part of CAMEO) provides a rapid means of developing a downwind hazard evaluation. The deployed Hazmat Teams and/or the NOAA SSC will be responsible for operating the CAMEO programs during a hazardous chemical release for the FOSC. Local fire departments and EPA also maintain CAMEO to assist in their response efforts. Programs for the ALOHA model need to be frequently updated to account for changing wind and weather conditions, source strength, and other variable conditions.

# HAZMAT: PART FIVE – SUBAREA HAZMAT RISK ASSESSMENT

## A. GENERAL

The Interior Subarea encompasses the vast central area of Alaska. The region includes four Local Emergency Planning Districts (LEPD) with active Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC): Fairbanks Area LEPC, the Denali Borough LEPC, the Yukon-Koyukuk LEPC, and the Delta Greely LEPC. The remaining locations within the subarea are considered part of the unorganized LEPD for the State. These include Interior Alaska and the northern portion of Southeast Interior (See the *Background Section* of this plan for a complete description of the subarea).

Under the requirements of Title III of the Superfund Reauthorization Act (SARA), the local fire department, as well as any Local Emergency Planning Committee, maintains records of reportable quantities of hazardous chemicals stored in the community, including their safety data sheets as reportable under the Tier II requirements of the SARA.

The City of Fairbanks is the largest community in the region and serves as a regional service and transportation hub, as well as a trans-shipment point for movement of materials into and out of the area, including the oil industry at Prudhoe Bay. Small communities are scattered along interior river systems and road corridors. Several major military facilities are located in the region. The Alaska Railroad and the George Parks Highway connect Fairbanks with Anchorage and together represent a major transportation corridor. Industrial activity is comprised largely of a refinery near Fairbanks and gold mining throughout the region.

This part of the *Hazmat Section* provides a brief overview of the risk assessment (hazardous materials used or transported in the Interior Subarea), the hazmat response capabilities, and a hazards analysis summary for the subarea. For a detailed discussion and description of the extremely hazardous substances and other hazardous substances used within the Interior Subarea, consult the references at the end of *Part Five*.

**1. Chemical Inventory:** Based on Tier Two reports, the most prevalent extremely hazardous substances in the region are:

- Sodium cyanide
- Sulfuric acid
- Ethylenediamine
- Chlorine
- Cyclohexanamine and Cyclohexalymine

Extremely hazardous substances are generally transported into the subarea from southern ports via rail or by truck over the road systems.

**2. Chemical Risks:** This subsection identifies the hazards associated with the most common extremely hazardous substances present within the subarea in amounts greater than the federally-mandated threshold planning quantities. The properties of each substance and how they affect humans are discussed below.

*Sodium Cyanide* is principally used by the mining industry to extract gold from gold bearing ore using the carbon-in-leach and carbon-in-pulp processes. These processes enable commercial recovery of gold at

very low concentrations. It is normally shipped and stored as a white solid, and is readily soluble in water and other solvents including alcohol. The chemical is not combustible but forms flammable gas on contact with water or damp air, and emits irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. The chemical can cause eye irritation, and can be absorbed through the skin. It also presents an inhalation and ingestion hazard.

*Sulfuric acid* is a dense, colorless, oily liquid. It is highly reactive with a large number of other substances and is readily soluble in water with release of heat. Fumes are released from the liquid through evaporation, and heat as a result of fire or other chemical reaction can significantly increase emissions. Both the liquid and its solutions will cause burns if allowed to come in contact with skin or eyes. Fumes are highly toxic, and reaction of the acid with a variety of substances can produce other toxic gases.

*Chlorine* is a greenish-yellow gas with a characteristic odor. It is neither explosive nor flammable, but is a strong oxidizing agent and will support combustion. It is only slightly soluble in water. At about two and one-half times the density of air, it will spread as a dense gas flowing downhill under the influence of gravity. The chemical has a strong affinity for many substances and will usually produce heat on reacting. While dry chlorine is non-corrosive at ordinary temperatures, it becomes extremely corrosive in the presence of moisture. Chlorine gas is primarily a respiratory toxicant. In sufficient concentrations, the gas affects the mucous membranes, the respiratory system and the skin. In high concentrations it can permanently damage the lungs and can cause death by suffocation. Liquid chlorine will cause burns if it comes in contact with skin or eyes.

*Ethylenediamine* is a colorless liquid with an ammonia-like odor. It is used as a solvent and in the production of dyes, waxes, pesticides, and antifreeze solutions. Ethylenediamine can present a hazard through inhalation or absorption through the skin. It is a corrosive chemical and can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat, and can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Higher exposures can cause a build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency, with severe shortness of breath. Ethylenediamine may cause a skin allergy, and also an asthma-like allergy. Exposure may result in damage to the liver and kidneys.

*Cyclohexanamine* and *Cyclohexylamine* is a colorless to yellow liquid with a pungent odor. Its primary use is as an additive to treat boiler water and inhibit corrosion for oil production use as well. The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic and corrosive fumes including nitrogen oxides. The substance is a strong base, it reacts violently with acid and is corrosive. It also reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire hazard. It attacks aluminum, copper, zinc. The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion. Hazardous concentrations in the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C. The substance is corrosive to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. It also corrosive on ingestion. The substance may cause negative effects on the central nervous system.

**3. Response Capability:** The Fairbanks North Star Borough has equipped and trained a Hazmat Response Team for response to chemical releases and spills. In the event of a hazardous substance release outside of the borough's jurisdiction, the ADEC can request support from the Fairbanks Hazmat Response Team through their agreement with the Fairbanks North Star Borough. This valuable agreement allows ADEC to request the Level A Hazmat team to respond to an event anywhere in the state, as long as the Fairbanks North Star Borough can spare the services of the equipment and trained personnel. (Similar agreements are in place with other hazmat teams in the state.)

In addition, several of the larger industrial facilities within the subarea are required to have Risk Management Plans (RMPs) for chemicals exceeding threshold quantities under 40 CFR Part 68 regulations. The RMPs contain emergency response plans for mitigating facility releases. Large bulk fuel production and storage facilities within the subarea also are required to maintain Facility Response Plans and specific levels of response equipment to mitigate oil releases in accordance 40 CFR Part 112.20 regulations.

Local communities in the subarea have developed and maintain local emergency management plans, or all-hazard plans, to respond to a variety of emergencies, including hazardous substance releases.

**B. FACILITIES**

The table below identifies the number of facilities that store and utilize hazardous substances. Local emergency responders receive copies of Tier Two inventory reports for local facilities annually. If other emergency responders are deployed to the area, they should contact the local fire department to determine specific chemical hazards at a facility.

**Number of Facilities with Hazardous Substances**

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Max Amount (lb)</b>	<b>Number of Facilities</b>
Ammonia	2,883	2
Arsine	30	1
Cyclohexylamine	1,967	2
Ethylenediamine	88,966	1
Hydrazine	5,044	1
Nitric Acid	2,803	1
Sodium Cyanide	804,000	2
Sulfuric Acid	339,724	85

1. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 categorizes certain dangerous chemicals as EHS.
2. The above table summarizes EHS present above the associated threshold quantities as reported by facilities in the Interior Subarea on 2011 Tier Two forms. Facilities in other communities within the subarea may have these and other extremely hazardous substances at quantities below the EHS threshold quantities.
3. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 required facilities to report the presence of any chemical that has a Safety Data Sheet as administered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and is stored in amounts above certain threshold levels. In certain cases involving mining operations, facilities may be exempt from report under Mining Safety and Health Administration provisions.

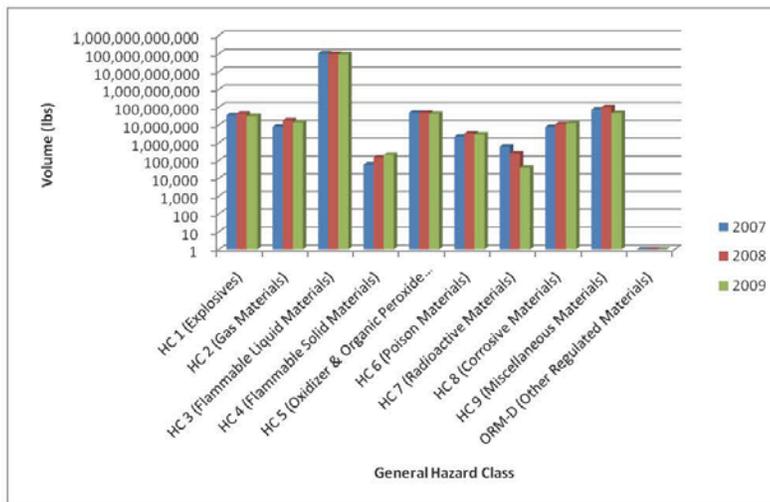
**C. TRANSPORTATION**

The following pages contain information from the Statewide Hazmat Commodity Flow Study conducted in 2010. The information provided is specific to the Interior Subarea. The complete report is available on the ADEC website at: [www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/hazmat/study.html](http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/hazmat/study.html)

5.10 Interior Alaska

The transportation of hazardous materials through the Interior Alaska Subarea (INT) includes all modes of transportation: air, highway, marine, pipeline and rail. The pipeline and rail modes dominate the volumes shipped as noted previously for the Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet Subareas. Similar to the Cook Inlet Subarea, the transportation infrastructure and central location as a receiver or transshipment point results in large volumes reported across the spectrum of hazard class commodities. The breakdown of hazardous materials volumes from year to year by Hazard Class is depicted in Figure 5-46 below.

Figure 5-46. Volumes of Hazardous Materials Shipped into INT presented on a log scale



In general, HC 3 commodities (Flammable Liquid Materials), specifically Crude Oil dominates the volume of hazardous materials shipped within the INT Subarea by nearly three (3) orders of magnitude. This observation is aligned with the fact that the Trans-Alaska Pipeline passes through this Subarea on its way from the North Slope to Valdez. As this hazard class makes up 99.8% of the total volume shipped, the breakdown of volumes of hazard class shipments within this subarea (inclusive of all hazard classes) in a percentage of subarea-wide volume does not provide any meaningful insight. However, excluding this hazard class provides a general breakdown of the other hazard classes by percentage of the total remaining volume. Figures 5-47, 5-48 and 5-49 depict the breakdown of hazardous material shipments within the INT Subarea by a percentage of total remaining volume shipped. HC 9 (Miscellaneous Materials), HC 5 (Oxidizer & Organic Peroxide Materials) and HC 1 (Explosives) consistently dominate the volume of hazardous materials shipped from year to year.

Figure 5-47. INT Hazardous Materials Percentage of Total Volume by Hazard Class for 2007

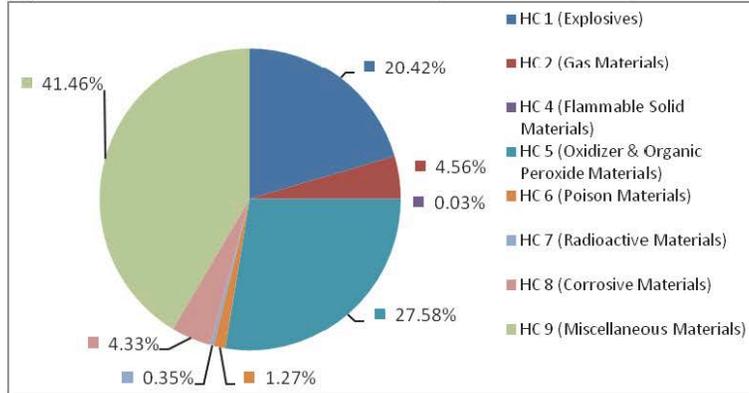


Figure 5-48. INT Hazardous Materials Percentage of Total Volume by Hazard Class for 2008

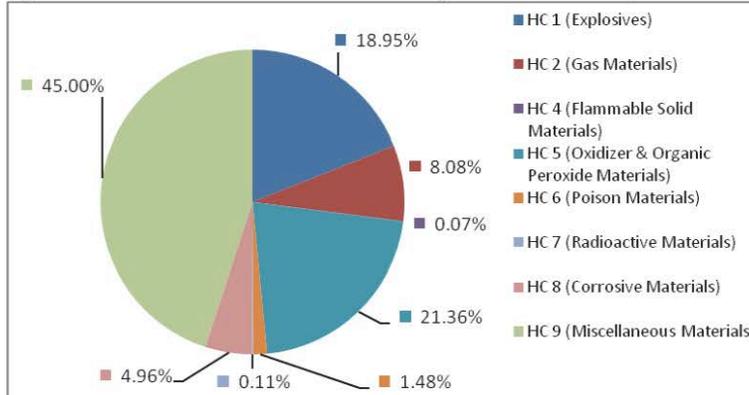


Figure 5-49. INT Hazardous Materials Percentage of Total Volume by Hazard Class for 2009

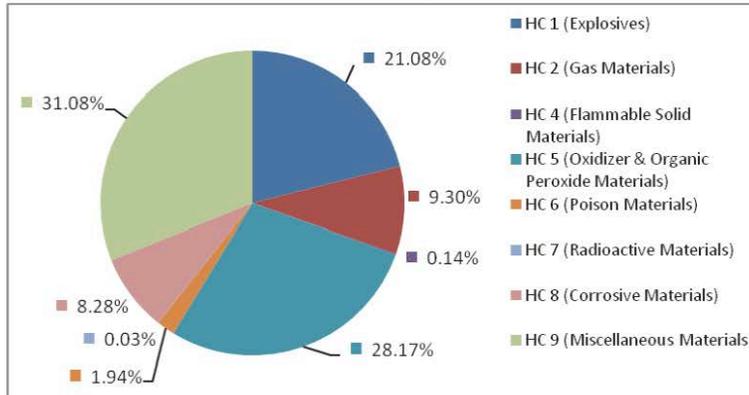


Table 5-73 lists the volume of hazardous materials shipped within the Interior Alaska Subarea by hazard class for each calendar year evaluated for this study.

**Table 5-73. Volumes of Hazard Class Transported within INT Subarea by Calendar Year**

Hazard Class	2007 [Total Volume in lbs]	2008 [Total Volume in lbs]	2009 [Total Volume in lbs]
HC 1 (Explosives)	35,250,447	42,337,916	31,490,549
HC 2 (Gas Materials)	7,871,310	18,040,563	13,888,474
HC 3 (Flammable Liquid Materials)	104,499,279,833	98,453,107,755	93,374,633,231
HC 4 (Flammable Solid Materials)	59,869	147,672	207,369
HC 5 (Oxidizer & Organic Peroxide Materials)	47,626,734	47,718,173	42,083,109
HC 6 (Poison Materials)	2,193,319	3,300,200	2,895,225
HC 7 (Radioactive Materials)	598,743	247,119	39,171
HC 8 (Corrosive Materials)	7,479,104	11,079,032	12,365,945
HC 9 (Miscellaneous Materials)	71,588,225	100,514,011	46,438,170
ORM-D (Other Regulated Materials)	-	-	-

A more detailed evaluation for each hazard class is provided below. The commodity shipment threshold was established at 500,000 lbs due to the variety and high volumes/shipment of hazmat commodities shipped in this region.

HC 1 Explosives: The explosives transported in the Interior Alaska Subarea covered HCs 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5. Volumes of each HC remained relatively consistent from year to year with the biggest change seen for HC 1.5 where it nearly doubled in volume between 2007 and 2008, and then decreased by half between 2008 and 2009. Table 5-74 lists the primary HC 1 commodities shipped within the Interior Alaska Subarea.

**Table 5-74. Primary Hazard Class 1 Commodities Shipped within the INT Subarea**

Hazard Class	Hazardous Material Description (Greater than 500,000 lbs Shipped)	UN ID Number
1.1	Explosive Materials (Military Shipments)	Unspecified
	Explosive, Blasting, Type E	0241
	Explosive, Blasting, Type A	0081
	Boosters	0042
	Cord Detonating	0065
1.2	Explosive Materials (Military Shipments)	Unspecified
1.3	Explosive Materials (Military Shipments)	Unspecified
1.4	Explosive Materials (Military Shipments)	Unspecified
	Detonator Assemblies, Non-Electric	0361
	Detonators, Non-Electric	0267
1.5	Explosive, Blasting, Type E or Agent Blasting, Type E	0332
	Explosive, Blasting, Type B or Agent Blasting, Type B	0331
	Ammonium Nitrate-Fuel Oil Mixture	0331

**HC 2 Gas Materials:** HCs 2.0, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 were transported in the Interior Alaska Subarea. The HC 2.0 commodities represent materials that were transported via Alaska Railroad on the Anchorage-Fairbanks rail segment. HC 2.1 saw an approximate 80% increase in volume shipped between 2007 and 2008, and then an approximate 67% decrease between 2008 and 2009. HC 2.2 increased consistently from year to year. HC 2.3 increased approximately 75% in 2008 and then decreased approximately 80% in 2009. Table 5-75 lists the primary HC 2 commodities shipped within the Interior Alaska Subarea.

**Table 5-75. Primary Hazard Class 2 Commodities Shipped within the INT Subarea**

Hazard Class	Hazardous Material Description (Greater than 500,000 lbs Shipped)	UN ID Number
2.0	Gases	Unspecified
2.1	Methane, Refrigerated Liquid or Natural Gas, Refrigerated Liquid	1972
	Propane Cylinders	1978
	Acetylene, Dissolved	1001
2.2	Nitrogen, Compressed	1066
	Oxygen, Compressed	1072

**HC 3 Flammable Liquid Materials:** The Interior Alaska Subarea displays the greatest volume of HC 3.0 transported within the State. The primary source of this commodity is crude oil that is transported via the Trans-Alaska Pipeline from the North Slope to Valdez. Table 5-76 lists the primary HC 3 commodities shipped within the Interior Alaska Subarea.

**Table 5-76. Primary Hazard Class 3 Commodities Shipped within the INT Subarea**

Hazard Class	Hazardous Material Description (Greater than 500,000 lbs Shipped)	UN ID Number
3.0	Petroleum Crude Oil	1267
	Flammable Liquids, N.O.S.	1993
	Paint	1263
	Gasoline	1203
	Adhesives	1133
	Combustible Liquid, N.O.S.	1993
	Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S. or Petroleum Products, N.O.S.	1268
	Flammable Liquids	Unspecified

**HC 4 Flammable Solid Materials:** HC varied between 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 from year to year for this grouping of commodities. Volumes also varied and displayed no visible trend

other than potentially industrial demands. There were no HC 4.0 commodities shipped in a volume that exceeded 500,000 lbs.

HC 5 Oxidizer and Organic Peroxide Materials: HC 5.1 and 5.2 were transported within the Interior Alaska Subarea each year. The volume of HC 5.1 shipped within the Interior Alaska represented the second highest volume of HC 5.1 transported statewide. HC 5.1 decreased and increased slightly from year to year. Similar to Cook Inlet, HC 5.2 increased by approximately 35% between 2007 and 2008 and then by another 90% between 2008 and 2009. Table 5-77 lists the primary HC 5 commodities shipped within the Interior Alaska Subarea.

**Table 5-77. Primary Hazard Class 5 Commodities Shipped within the INT Subarea**

Hazard Class	Hazardous Material Description (Greater than 500,000 lbs Shipped)	UN ID Number
5.1	Ammonium Nitrate	3375
	Ammonium Nitrate	1942
	Sodium Nitrate	1498

Within HC 5.2, there were no commodities shipped in a volume that exceeded 500,000 lbs.

HC 6 Poisons: HC 6.1 and 6.2 were transported in the Interior Alaska Subarea. Sodium Cyanide, HC 6.1, was the largest volume commodity transported via the Alaska Railroad each year and any changes in volume follow the increases or decreases noted in the Alaska Railroad data. HC 6.2 commodities were primarily regulated medical waste products. Table 5-78 lists the primary HC 6 commodities shipped within the Interior Alaska Subarea.

**Table 5-78. Primary Hazard Class 6 Commodities Shipped within the INT Subarea**

Hazard Class	Hazardous Material Description (Greater than 500,000 lbs Shipped)	UN ID Number
6.1	Sodium Cyanide	1689

HC 7 Radioactive Materials: HC 7.0 shipped within the Interior Alaska Subarea decreased significantly from year to year dropping by half in 2008 and then by another 85% in 2009. There were no HC 7.0 commodities shipped in volumes that exceeded 500,000 lbs.

HC 8 Corrosive Materials: The volume of HC 8.0 shipped within the Interior Alaska Subarea consistently increased from year to year. Between 2007 and 2008 the volume increased by approximately 35%, and between 2008 and 2009 the volume increased by approximately 10%. Table 5-79 lists the primary HC 8 commodities shipped within the Interior Alaska Subarea.

**Table 5-79. Primary Hazard Class 8 Commodities Shipped within the INT Subarea**

Hazard Class	Hazardous Material Description (Greater than 500,000 lbs Shipped)	UN ID Number
8.0	Corrosives	Unspecified
	Batteries, Wet, Filled with Acid	2794
	Bisulfites, Aqueous Solutions, N.O.S.	2693
	Amines, Liquid, Corrosive, N.O.S. or Polyamines, Liquid, Corrosive, N.O.S.	2735
	Corrosive Cleaning Supplies	1760

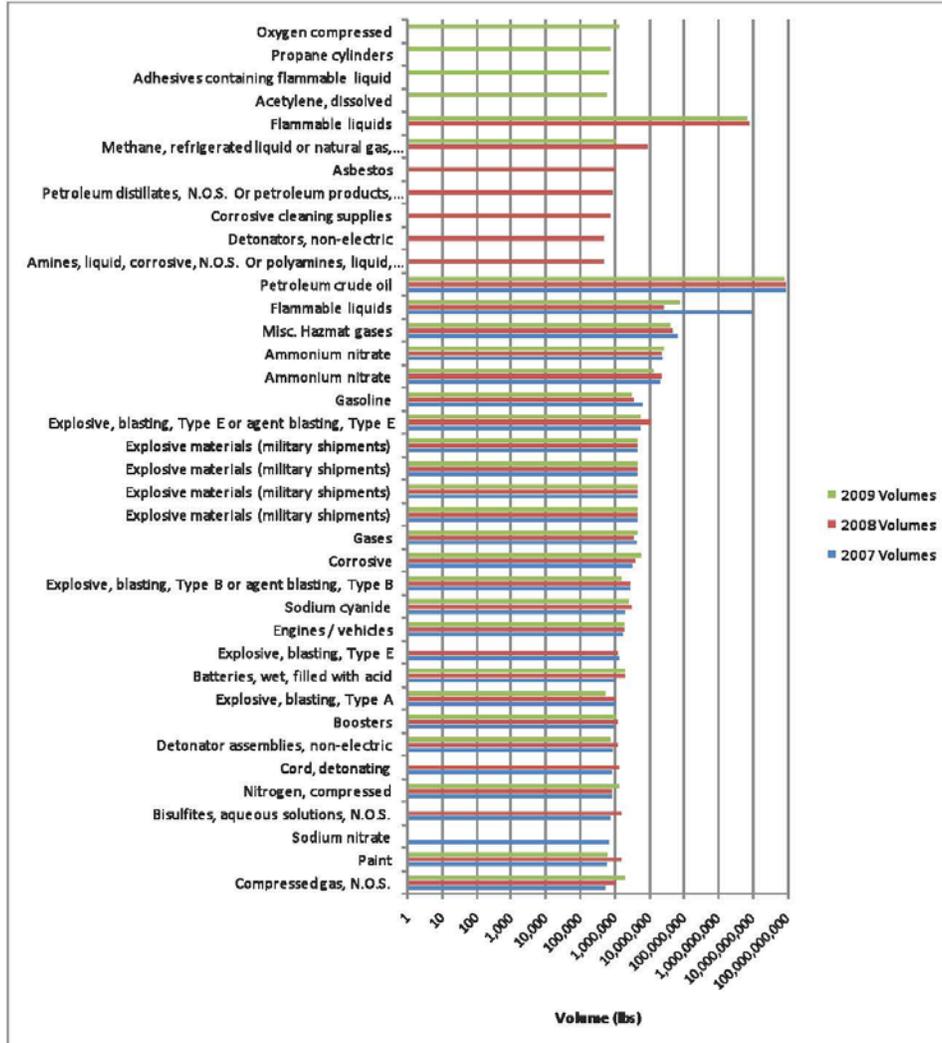
**HC 9 Miscellaneous Materials:** The volume of HC 9.0 commodities shipped within the Interior Alaska Subarea saw a dramatic increase between 2007 and 2008 and then dropped below 2007 levels in 2009. The sharp increase in 2008 could be attributable to the increase in the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend checks during this timeframe. Table 5-80 lists the primary HC 9 commodities shipped within the Interior Alaska Subarea.

**Table 5-80. Primary Hazard Class 9 Commodities Shipped within the INT Subarea**

Hazard Class	Hazardous Material Description (Greater than 500,000 lbs Shipped)	UN ID Number
9.0	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material Gases	Unspecified
	Engines / Vehicles	3166
	Asbestos	2212

Figure 5-50 depicts the volume of hazardous materials shipped each year within the Interior Alaska Subarea by Hazardous Material Name for volumes exceeding 500,000 pounds.

Figure 5-50. Hazardous Material Commodities by Hazardous Material Name (Greater than 500,000 lbs) for the Interior Alaska Subarea, for 2007 through 2009, presented on a log scale.



**D.     REFERENCES**

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Evaluation of Chemical Threats to the Alaska Public, HartCrowser, 2000. Prepared for Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Spill Prevention and Response.

Alaska Statewide Oil and Hazardous Substance Inventory for Tier Two Reporting Year 2011, Ecology and Environment. Prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10.

Statewide Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study, Nuka Research and Planning Group, 2010. Prepared for the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs. The basic report is available at:  
[www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/hazmat/study.html](http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/hazmat/study.html)

## **HAZMAT: PART SIX – RADIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ISSUES**

Procedures for radiological response are included in the *Unified Plan, Annex J*.

Presently, a biological response is not addressed and procedures are not under development for biological issues.

# INTERIOR ALASKA SUBAREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

## SENSITIVE AREAS SECTION

<b>SENSITIVE AREAS: INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>D-1</b>
<b>SENSITIVE AREAS: PART ONE – INFORMATION SOURCES.....</b>	<b>D-3</b>
<b>SENSITIVE AREAS: PART TWO – AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN.....</b>	<b>D-5</b>
A. BACKGROUND/CRITERIA .....	D-5
B. AREAS OF MAJOR CONCERN .....	D-5
C. AREAS OF MODERATE CONCERN .....	D-6
D. AREAS OF LESSER CONCERN.....	D-6
E. AREAS OF LOCAL CONCERN .....	D-6
<b>SENSITIVE AREAS: PART THREE – RESOURCE SENSITIVITY.....</b>	<b>D-8</b>
<b>SENSITIVE AREAS: PART FOUR – BIOLOGICAL AND HUMAN USE RESOURCES .....</b>	<b>D-11</b>
A. INTRODUCTION .....	D-11
B. HABITAT TYPES .....	D-11
1. <i>Shoreline Habitats</i> .....	D-11
2. <i>Upland Habitats</i> .....	D-13
C. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES .....	D-15
1. <i>Threatened and Endangered Species</i> .....	D-15
2. <i>Fish and Wildlife</i> .....	D-15
3. <i>Vegetation</i> .....	D-24
D. HUMAN USE RESOURCES .....	D-26
1. <i>Fish Hatcheries and Associated Ocean Net Pens</i> .....	D-26
2. <i>Aquaculture Sites</i> .....	D-26
3. <i>Cultural Resources</i> .....	D-27
4. <i>Subsistence and Personal Use Harvests</i> .....	D-27
5. <i>Commercial Fishing</i> .....	D-29
6. <i>Sport Fishing and Hunting</i> .....	D-29
7. <i>Recreational Sites and Facilities</i> .....	D-31
8. <i>Commercial Tourism</i> .....	D-31
9. <i>Marinas and Ports</i> .....	D-32
10. <i>Fish Processing</i> .....	D-32
11. <i>Logging Facilities</i> .....	D-32
12. <i>Water Intake and Use</i> .....	D-32
<b>SENSITIVE AREAS: PART FIVE – LAND MANAGEMENT.....</b>	<b>D-45</b>
A. LAND MANAGEMENT DESIGNATIONS .....	D-45
B. LAND MANAGEMENT MAPS .....	D-49

## SENSITIVE AREAS: INTRODUCTION

This section is intended for use by the On-Scene Coordinators (OSC) during the initial phase of a spill event to assist in ascertaining the location and presence of spill-sensitive biological and cultural resources, services and users in the Interior Subarea. This information is specific to this subarea. No attempt has been made to duplicate information contained in easily accessible existing documents. This section, therefore, must be used in conjunction with the referenced materials and informational contacts identified herein. More detailed and current data should be available from on-scene resource experts when they become engaged in the response. This information is geared toward early response. If appropriate, natural resources trustees may be conducting natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) activities in conjunction with response activities. Information regarding NRDA activities should be directed to the natural resources trustees or to their appointed NRDA Liaison.

Often, the most detailed, up-to-date biological and resource use information will come from people who live and work in the impacted area. People from the local community are often knowledgeable sources for information related to fishing, hunting, non-consumptive outdoor sports, and subsistence use. They may also have a good idea of which spill response techniques (especially exclusion and diversion booming) are practicable under prevailing weather and current conditions.

The Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT) has adopted several documents (see the *Alaska Federal/State Contingency Plan for Response to Oil & Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (Unified Plan)*) that address decision-making to help protect sensitive areas and resources. These documents (and their location) include:

- *ARRT Oil Dispersant Guidelines for Alaska (see Unified Plan, Annex F, Appendix 1)*
- *In Situ Burning Guidelines for Alaska (see Unified Plan, Annex F, Appendix 2)*
- *Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska (see Unified Plan, Annex G, Appendix 1)*
- *Alaska Implementation Guidelines for Federal OSCs for the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan Protection of Historic Properties (see Unified Plan, Annex M)*

In addition, Federal OSCs in Alaska are working in cooperation with the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to ensure response activities are conducted meet Endangered Species Act requirements, in accordance with the 2001 *Inter-Agency Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (see Unified Plan, Annex K)*.

In addition, the *Unified Plan, Annex N* includes *Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Guidelines*, which provide helpful information on cleanup options by shoreline type.

This section and the guidelines in the *Unified Plan* are also intended for use by facility/vessel operators in developing industry oil spill prevention and contingency plans. For an operator's facility or area of operation, industry contingency plans describe: (a) environmentally sensitive areas and areas of public concern; (b) how sensitive areas would be prioritized during a spill event; and (c) response strategies to protect sensitive areas at risk. The information in industry plans should be consistent with subarea contingency plans.

The definition of sensitive resources and their geographic locations requires use of field observations and data available from published and non-published materials or through additional field work. Identifying relative priorities among resources and resource uses takes considerable coordination and discussion among resource management agencies. With the limited time and funds available for subarea contingency plan development (there are ten such plans covering the state of Alaska), not all the detailed information about every possible resource at risk is included. Future updates to this document will continue to add information relevant to response activities.

Many of the maps presented in this section are available online at:  
[www.asgdc.alaska.gov/maps/cplans/subareas.html](http://www.asgdc.alaska.gov/maps/cplans/subareas.html)

Suggestions, comments, and more current information are requested. Please contact either:



U.S. Department of the Interior  
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance  
1689 C Street, Room 119  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Phone: 271-5011  
Fax: 271-4102



Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Division of Habitat  
1300 College Road  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
Phone: 459-7289  
Fax: 459-7303

## SENSITIVE AREAS: PART ONE – INFORMATION SOURCES

AGENCY	RESOURCES	POINT OF CONTACT
<b>Fish and Wildlife and Habitat Resources</b>		
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Fish, birds, terrestrial mammals	Division of Habitat Fairbanks - 459-7280
U.S. Department of the Interior	Migratory birds, endangered species, anadromous fish in freshwater, bald eagles, wetlands	Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance Anchorage - 271-5011
University of Alaska	Rare and endangered plants	Alaska Natural Heritage Program Anchorage - 257-2785
<b>Cultural and Archaeological Sites</b>		
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	Historic sites, archaeological sites, national register sites	Alaska Office of History and Archaeology Anchorage - 269-8721
U.S. Department of the Interior	Archaeological/historical sites in park and wildlife refuge system units, public lands, Native allotments/trust lands; sunken vessels	Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance Anchorage - 271-5011
<b>Shoreline Types</b>		
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	Shoreline types, environmental sensitivity index maps	Scientific Support Coordinator Anchorage - 428-4143
<b>Land Ownership and Classifications/Designations</b>		
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	State lands, state parks and recreation areas, state forests, tidelands	Division of Mining, Land, and Water Anchorage - 269-8565
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	State game refuges and critical habitats	Division of Habitat Fairbanks - 459-7280
U.S. Department of the Interior	National parks and preserves, national historic sites, national monuments, national wildlife refuges, public lands, national recreation areas, wild and scenic rivers, wilderness areas, Native trust lands	Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance Anchorage - 271-5011
U.S. Department of Defense	Military installations and reservations	Alaska Command Anchorage - 552-3944
Local Governments: – Fairbanks Northstar Borough – Denali Borough	Municipal and private lands, and rights-of-way	For the current local government contact information, go to <i>Resources Section, Part One Community Profiles</i>  For the current tribal contact information, go to <i>Resources Section, Part Three Information Directory, Native Organizations and Federally Recognized Tribes</i>

AGENCY	RESOURCES	POINT OF CONTACT
<b>Commercial Harvest</b>		
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Commercial, subsistence and personal use seasons/schedules	Division of Commercial Fisheries Fairbanks - 459-7387
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	Tideland leases	Division of Mining, Land, and Water Anchorage - 269-8565
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	Seafood processing	Division of Environmental Health Juneau - 269-7644
U.S. Department of Commerce National Marine Fisheries Service	Fishing permits, seasons	Protected Resources Division Anchorage - 271-5006
<b>Subsistence, Personal, and Sport Uses</b>		
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Subsistence, personal uses, navigable waters, sport hunting and fishing	Information Desk Fairbanks - 459-7206
U.S. Department of the Interior	Subsistence uses on Federal lands and reserved waters; subsistence uses of: sea otters and migratory birds	Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance Anchorage - 271-5011
<b>Recreation and Tourism Uses</b>		
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	State parks and recreation areas, anchorages, boat launches, campgrounds, State public lands	Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation Fairbanks - 451-2695
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Sport hunting and fishing	Information Desk Fairbanks 907-459-7206
Alaska Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development	Seasonal events and activities, travel, outdoor activities, local visitor bureaus, tourism industries	Alaska Office of Tourism Development Juneau 907-465-5478
U.S. Department of the Interior	Recreation uses in park and wildlife refuge system units and Federal public lands	Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance Anchorage - 271-5011
<b>Water Intake and Use Facilities</b>		
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	Public drinking water wells, treatment, and storage, fish processing facilities	Division of Water Anchorage - 269-7601
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Hatcheries	Division of Sport Fish Fairbanks - 459-7228
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	Tidelands leases, aquaculture sites, private logging camps and log transfer facilities	Division of Mining, Land, and Water Juneau - 465-3400
U.S. Coast Guard	Marinas and docks, mooring buoys	Sector Anchorage Anchorage - 271-6700

# SENSITIVE AREAS: PART TWO – AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

## A. BACKGROUND/CRITERIA

The following relative priority listing was developed by the Sensitive Areas Workgroup, with representatives from state and federal agencies and the private sector. The list identifies priorities for resources by designations of major, moderate, and lesser concern. Resources are not prioritized within each designation. These designations are for consideration in initial spill response activities, they are not applicable to extended clean-up activities. This prioritization scheme must be used in conjunction with spill-specific information (e.g., size and location of spill, type of product, trajectory) to determine the actual protection priorities for that discharge. Specific guidance to OSCs for protecting cultural resources is contained in the *Unified Plan, Annex M*.

The following criteria were developed as a tool to establish levels of concern. These criteria are not listed in a priority order.

### Criteria for Relative Priority Rating

- Human economic disruption -- economic/social value; human food source disruption
- Mortality -- wildlife, fish, other organisms (number potentially killed in relation to abundance)
- Animal displacement and sensitivity to displacement
- Aesthetic degradation
- Habitat availability and rarity
- Sublethal effects, including sensitivity to physical or toxic effects of oil or hazardous substances and long-term affects to habitat, species, or both
- Threatened and endangered species, and/or other legal designation
- Persistent concentration of oil or hazardous substances
- Reproduction rate or recolonizing potential
- Relative importance to ecosystem
- Potential for physical contact with spill--pathway of oil or hazardous substances
- Resource sensitivity to response countermeasure

## B. AREAS OF MAJOR CONCERN

- Threatened or Endangered Species Habitat
- Waterfowl Molting and Spring Concentration Areas
- Eagle Nest Sites
- Anadromous Fish Habitat (spawning and rearing streams, overwintering fish habitat, migratory corridors)
- Caribou Insect Relief and Calving Areas
- Land Management Designations:
  - Federal:
    - Wilderness
    - Wild and Scenic Rivers
    - National Natural Landmarks
  - State:
    - Refuges
- Cultural Resources/Archaeological Sites:

- National Historic Landmarks
- Burial Sites
- National Register Eligible Village Sites
- Subsistence Harvest Areas
- High Use Commercial Salmon Harvest Areas
- High Recreational Use Areas

**C. AREAS OF MODERATE CONCERN**

- Waterfowl Nesting and Fall Concentration Areas
- Resident Fish Habitat (spawning and rearing streams, migratory corridors, overwintering fish habitat)
- Moose Calving Concentration Areas
- Bear Concentration Areas (berries; salmon)
- Land Management Designations:
  - Federal:
    - National Parks
    - National Wildlife Refuges
  - State:
    - Ranges and Areas Designated Primarily For Wildlife Habitat
- Cultural Resources/Archaeological Sites:
  - National Register Eligible Sites (other than village sites)
  - Sites Adjacent to Shorelines
- Commercial Salmon Harvest Areas
- Recreational Use Areas

**D. AREAS OF LESSER CONCERN**

- General Freshwater Fish Habitat
- Waterfowl General Distribution
- Land Management Designations:
  - Federal:
    - Public Lands
    - National Preserves
  - State:
    - General Public Lands

**E. AREAS OF LOCAL CONCERN**

Goldstream Creek/Chatanika River: Harvest of pike is significant at the confluence of Goldstream Creek and Chatanika River from February through March during aggregation of larger females. This area is an identified special harvest area for pike which requires an Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) subsistence use permit with harvest restrictions; there are very few other such locations in the State with this level of pike management interest. This is a congregating area for large pre-spawning female pike which will later disperse throughout the Minto Lakes area. Fairbanks residents know about the area and at times, intensively target the fishing opportunity. Minto residents have subsistence fish camps that target pike near that area. Goldstream Creek is the drainage for Borough residential, mining and

includes the rail corridor which all could source an oil spill. The Chatanika River has the highway crossing, TAPs, and Fort Knox as potential sources for a spill.

## SENSITIVE AREAS: PART THREE – RESOURCE SENSITIVITY

The following sensitivity tables were developed by the State and Federal Natural Resources Trustees with legislative responsibility for management and protection of these resources. This includes the following agencies: NMFS, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), ADF&G, and Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR). This information is a summary derived from recent field studies, research reports, long-term monitoring, stakeholder input, and local knowledge. Periods and/or conditions when resources are of varying levels of concern (low, medium, high) with respect to affects from an oil spill are noted in the following tables. Susceptibility for each group of animals is year round unless otherwise noted in the Seasonal Sensitivity row that is added for the appropriate animal group.

### Geomorphology

Category	Low	Medium	High
Lake and River Habitat Types	Rocky cliffs, bedrock, sandy beaches	Gravel beaches, exposed flats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marshes</li> <li>• Vegetated low banks</li> <li>• Flowing fish-bearing Freshwater</li> <li>• Riparian habitats</li> </ul>
Upland Habitat Types			Riparian habitats

### Brown Bear/Black Bear

Category	Low	Medium	High
Seasonal Sensitivity <sup>1</sup>	Nov 1 - April 30	May 1 - Oct 31	
Human Harvest	Jun 1 - Aug 30 (brown bear) Oct 31 - Mar 31 (brown & black bears)		April 1 - May 31 Sept 1 - Oct 30 (brown bear) April 1 - Oct 30 (black bear)

1. - Some bears may emerge from their dens in April. All non-denning bears are of moderate concern, but for practical reasons, protection measures will likely focus on concentration areas.

### Brown Bear/Black Bear Critical Life Periods

Denning	Nov – May
Berry Area Concentrations	June – Sept
Salmon Stream Concentrations	July - Oct

### Caribou

Category	Low	Medium	High
Abundance <sup>2</sup>			
Seasonal Sensitivity	Sept 1 – May 20		May 20 – Sept 30
Human Harvest	Oct 1 – Aug 10		Aug 10 – Sept 30

<sup>2</sup> - There are thirteen caribou herds that utilize various portions of this region. Depending on the herd, abundance may vary widely. As a result, specific abundance figures have not been established for use in prioritizing protection sites.

### Caribou Critical Life Periods

Calving	June
Insect Relief Habitat	July - Sept

### Moose

Category	Low	Medium	High
Abundance			
Seasonal Sensitivity	Nov 1 – May 15	June 16 – Oct 31	May 16 – June 15
Human Harvest	Oct 1 – Feb 28		Aug 15 – Sept 30

### Moose Critical Life Periods

Calving	May - June
Wintering Areas	Oct - April

### Waterfowl

Category	Low	Medium	High
Abundance	Oct 15 – Apr 1	May 15 – Oct 15	Apr 2 – June 14
Seasonal Sensitivity	Oct 15 – Apr 1	May 15 – Oct 15	Apr 16 – August 31
Human Harvest	Nov 1 – Apr 1	July 15 – Aug 31	Apr 2 – Jun 14 Sept 1 – Oct 15

### Waterfowl Critical Life Periods

Arrival/Nesting/Broodrearing	April - Aug
Molting Concentrations	July - Aug
Spring Migration	March - May
Fall Migration	Aug - Oct

### Bald Eagle/Peregrine Falcon

Category	Low	Medium	High
Abundance			
Seasonal Sensitivity	Oct 1 – Mar 31		Apr 1 - Sept 30 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> - The period of high susceptibility for bald eagles includes not only the nesting period but also: 1) the month preceding when birds concentrate in limited areas of open water; and 2) the month following the nesting/rearing period when the young of the year are on their own for the first time and somewhat inexperienced.

### Bald Eagle/ Peregrine Falcon Critical Life Periods

Nesting/Rearing	May - Aug
Present in the Area <sup>4</sup>	March - Oct

<sup>4</sup> A few eagles are known to stay in the area at selected open water sites throughout the year.

### Freshwater Resident Fish

Category	Low	Medium	High
Seasonal Sensitivity		May 1 - Oct 31	Nov 1 – Apr 30
Human Harvest		Dec 1 - May 31	June 1 – Sept 30

### Freshwater Resident Fish

Spawning	May-June Sept - Nov
Overwintering	Nov - May

### Salmon (Chum, Chinook, Coho)

Category	Low	Medium	High
Abundance <sup>5</sup>			
Seasonal Sensitivity			Jan 1 – Dec 31
Human Harvest	Oct 21 – May 31		June 1 – Oct 20

<sup>5</sup> - Limited abundance information is available for streams located within the Interior Alaska Region. Additionally, because spilled oil will spread downstream in a predictable manner, abundance information will probably not be used in prioritizing protection sites.

### Salmon Critical Life Periods

<b>Egg/Fry/Smolt/Overwintering</b>	Year Round
<b>Chinook &amp; Coho Rearing</b>	Year Round
<b>Chinook Spawning</b>	June - Aug
<b>Summer Chum Spawning</b>	June - Sept
<b>Fall Chum Spawning</b>	Sept - Nov
<b>Coho Spawning</b>	Sept - Dec

### Anadromous Sheefish

Category	Low	Medium	High
Abundance	June 1 – July 30		Aug 1 - May 31
Seasonal Sensitivity	May 1 – July 30		Aug 1 - Apr 30
Human Harvest		Jun 1 - Jun 30	Jul 1 - Sep 30

### Anadromous Sheefish Critical Life Periods

<b>Spawning</b>	Aug - Nov
<b>Overwintering (Eggs/Fry)</b>	Oct - June
<b>Fall Migration</b>	Aug - Oct

### Legislatively Designated Land Status

Category	Low	Medium	High
Federal Lands (including military lands)	Public Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recreational Areas</li> <li>• National Park</li> <li>• Wildlife Refuges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wild &amp; Scenic Rivers</li> <li>• Critical Habitats</li> <li>• Wilderness Areas</li> </ul>
State Lands	Public Land <sup>6</sup>	Recreation Areas	Critical Habitats/ Refuges

<sup>6</sup> Includes navigable waterways

### Cultural Resources/Archaeological Sites

Category	Low	Medium	High
Cultural and Archaeological Sites	Cultural Resources that do not meet National Register criteria	National Register eligible sites (excluding villages sites); Sites adjacent to shorelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Historical Landmarks</li> <li>• National Natural Landmarks</li> <li>• Burial sites</li> <li>• National Register eligible village sites</li> </ul>

# SENSITIVE AREAS: PART FOUR – BIOLOGICAL AND HUMAN USE RESOURCES

## A. INTRODUCTION

The background information contained in this section is a mixture of references to readily available documents, knowledgeable contacts, and data not readily available elsewhere. Industry or local government-generated references, such as those listed below, that have had agency input and review are incorporated by reference.

See the *Environmental Atlas of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System* (1993), by Alyeska Pipeline Service Company.

The Alyeska Atlas consists of 25 maps covering the length of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) and brief narratives about mammals, birds and fish found along the TAPS corridor. Each map has an overlay with the following types of information identified:

1. Recreation Sites/Areas
2. Scenic Areas
3. Special Areas
4. Subsistence Use Areas
5. Wildlife Areas (bears, bison, caribou, sheep, fox, wolf, grouse, moose, otter, raptor, swan, waterfowl, whale)
6. Fish Hatchery
7. Fish Stream (Anadromous, Non-anadromous, Overwinter)
8. Site, Den or Nest
9. Direction of View, Migration, Movement or Distribution
10. Oil Spill Containment Site

## B. HABITAT TYPES

Shoreline habitats have been defined and ranked according to Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) standards produced by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in *Environmental Sensitivity Index Guidelines* (October 1997). Updated ESI information can be found on the internet at: [www.response.restoration.noaa.gov/maps-and-spatial-data/environmental-sensitivity-index-esi-maps.html](http://www.response.restoration.noaa.gov/maps-and-spatial-data/environmental-sensitivity-index-esi-maps.html) Note: There are no ESI maps for this subarea.

### 1. **Shoreline Habitats**

Habitats (estuarine, large lacustrine and riverine) ranked from least to most sensitive (see the following table) are described below:

ESI #1--Exposed impermeable vertical substrates: exposure to high wave energy or tidal currents on a regular basis, strong wave-reflection patterns common, substrate is impermeable with no potential for subsurface penetration, slope of intertidal zone is 30 degrees or greater, attached organisms are hardy and accustomed to high hydraulic impacts.

ESI #2--Exposed impermeable substrates, non-vertical: exposure to high wave energy or tidal currents on a regular basis, strong wave-reflection patterns regular, substrate is impermeable with no potential

for subsurface penetration over most of intertidal zone, slope of intertidal zone is less than 30 degrees, there can be accumulated but mobile sediments at the base of cliff, attached organisms are hardy and accustomed to high hydraulic impacts.

ESI #3--Semi-permeable substrate: substrate is semi-permeable with oil penetration less than 10 cm, sediments are sorted and compacted, slope is less than 5 degrees, sediment and potential for rapid burial mobility is low, surface sediments are subject to regular reworking by waves, there are relatively low densities of infauna.

ESI #4--Medium permeability substrate: substrate is permeable with oil penetration up to 25 cm, slope is between 5 and 15 degrees, rate of sediment mobility is high with accumulation of up to 20 cm of sediments in a single tidal cycle, sediments are soft with low traffic ability, low densities of infauna.

ESI #5--Medium to high permeability substrate: substrate of medium to high permeability which allows oil penetration up to 50 cm, spatial variations in distribution of grain sizes with finer ones at high tide line and coarser ones in the storm berm and at toe of beach, 20 percent gravel, slope between 8 to 15 degrees, sediment mobility is high during storms, sediments are soft with low traffic ability, low populations infauna and epifauna except at lowest intertidal levels.

ESI #6--High permeability substrates: substrate is highly permeable with oil penetration up to 100 cm, slope is 10 to 20 degrees, rapid burial and erosion of shallow oil can occur during storms, high annual variability in degree of exposure and frequency of wave mobilization, sediments have lowest traffic ability of all beaches, natural replenishment rate is the lowest of all beaches, low populations of infauna and epifauna except at lowest intertidal levels.

ESI #7--Exposed flat permeable substrate: flat (less than 3 degrees) accumulations of sediment, highly permeable substrate dominated by sand, sediments are well saturated so oil penetration is limited, exposure to wave or tidal-current energy is evidenced in ripples or scour marks or sand ridges, width can vary from a few meters to one kilometer, sediments are soft with low traffic ability, high infaunal densities.

ESI #8--Sheltered impermeable substrate: sheltered from wave energy and strong tidal currents, substrate of bedrock or rocky rubble, variable in oil permeability, slope greater than 15 degrees with a narrow intertidal zone, high coverage of attached algae and organisms.

ESI #9--Sheltered flat semi-permeable substrate: sheltered from wave energy and strong tidal currents, substrate is flat (less than 3 degrees) and dominated by mud, sediments are water-saturated so permeability is low, width varies from a few meters to one kilometer, sediments are soft with low traffic ability, infaunal densities are high.

ESI #10--Vegetated wetlands: marshes and swamps with various types of emergent herbaceous grasses and woody vegetation over the substrate.

**ESI Habitat Ranking**

<b>ESI</b>	<b>Estuarine (Marine)</b>	<b>Lacustrine (Lake)</b>	<b>Riverine (Large Rivers)</b>
1 A	Exposed rocky shores	Exposed rocky shores	Exposed rocky banks
1 B	Exposed, solid man-made structures	Exposed, solid man-made structures	Exposed, solid man-made structures

ESI	Estuarine (Marine)	Lacustrine (Lake)	Riverine (Large Rivers)
1C	Exposed rocky cliffs with boulder talus base	Exposed rocky cliffs with boulder talus base	Exposed rocky cliffs with boulder talus base
2A	Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay	Shelving bedrock shores	Rock shoals; bedrock ledges
2B	Exposed scarps and steep slopes in clay		
3A	Fine to medium-grained sand beaches		
3B	Scarps and steep slopes in sand	Eroding scarps in unconsolidated sediments	Exposed, eroding banks in unconsolidated sediments
3C	Tundra cliffs		
4	Course-grained sand beaches	Sand beaches	Sandy bars and gently sloping banks
5	Mixed sand and gravel beaches	Mixed sand and gravel beaches	Mixed sand and gravel bars and gently sloping banks
6A	Gravel beaches	Gravel beaches	Gravel bars and gently sloping banks
6B	Riprap	Riprap	Riprap
7	Exposed tidal flats	Exposed flats	
8A	Sheltered scarps in bedrock, mud, or clay; Sheltered rocky shores (impermeable)*	Sheltered scarps in bedrock, mud, or clay	
8B	Sheltered, solid man-made structures; Sheltered rocky shores (permeable)*	Sheltered, solid man-made structures	Sheltered, solid man-made structures
8C	Sheltered riprap	Sheltered riprap	Sheltered riprap
8D	Sheltered rocky rubble shores		
8E	Peat shorelines		
8F			Vegetated, steeply-sloping bluffs
9A	Sheltered tidal flats	Sheltered sand/mud flats	
9B	Vegetated low banks	Vegetated low banks	Vegetated low banks
9	Hypersaline tidal flats		
10A	Salt- and brackish-water marshes		
10B	Freshwater marshes	Freshwater marshes	Freshwater marshes
10C	Swamps	Swamps	Swamps
10D	Scrub-shrub wetlands; Mangroves	Scrub-shrub wetlands	Scrub-shrub wetlands
10E	Inundated low-lying tundra		

\* A category or definition that applies on in Southeast Alaska.

Table from [www.response.restoration.noaa.gov/maps-and-spatial-data/shoreline-sensitivity-rankings-list.html](http://www.response.restoration.noaa.gov/maps-and-spatial-data/shoreline-sensitivity-rankings-list.html).

## 2. Upland Habitats

At this time, no uplands or wetlands classifications directly related to sensitivity to oil spills has been identified. A general wetlands classification has been developed by the USFWS, National Wetlands Inventory, in Anchorage. Considerable mapping of wetlands has been completed, some of which are available in a GIS database (see the following figure). Updated map data is being placed on the National Wetlands Inventory Internet web site at: [www.fws.gov/wetlands/](http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/).

The Wetlands Status map may be viewed at the USFWS Wetlands Data Mapper Service.

<http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/mapper.html>

## C. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

### 1. Threatened and Endangered Species

Federally listed threatened and endangered species are protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). If response strategies are proposed in locations where migratory birds and/or marine mammals listed as threatened and/or endangered are (or may be) present, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) will need to immediately consult with the USFWS and/or the NMFS (as appropriate) regarding the proposed strategies, in accordance with the Endangered Species Act Memorandum of Understanding (see the *Unified Plan, Annex K*). Currently there are no threatened or endangered species present in the subarea.

For updated information on the Internet:

USFWS National Threatened and Endangered Species web site: [www.fws.gov/endangered/](http://www.fws.gov/endangered/)

USFWS Regional Threatened and Endangered Species web site:  
[www.fws.gov/alaska/fisheries/endangered/](http://www.fws.gov/alaska/fisheries/endangered/)

ADF&G Threatened and Endangered Species web site:  
[www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=specialstatus.akendangered](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=specialstatus.akendangered)

### 2. Fish and Wildlife

#### (a) FISH

##### ***Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)***

In 1996 Congress added new habitat provisions to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the federal law that governs U.S. marine fisheries management. Under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, each fishery management plan must describe and identify EFH for the fishery, minimize to the extent practicable the adverse effects of fishing on EFH, and identify other actions to encourage the conservation and enhancement of EFH. Federal agencies must consult with the NMFS on any action they authorize, fund, or undertake that may adversely affect EFH, and the NMFS must provide conservation recommendations to federal and state agencies regarding any action that would adversely affect EFH. Reference information for EFH in the subarea as identified by the NMFS, can be found on their internet site at: <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/habitat/efh.htm> .

An additional EFH resource is their interactive mapping internet site:  
<http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/protection/efh/efhmapper/>

Almost all of the Interior Subarea is drained by the Yukon River and its tributaries. A few small headwater tributaries of the Kuskokwim River also occur within this region. Most of the flowing waters and many of the lakes support populations of anadromous or resident species of fish. Shallow lakes, oxbows, and seasonally-flooded wetlands connected to streams or rivers may support fish during the summer but may freeze to the bottom in winter. Deep lakes and rivers, and spring-fed stream systems serve as overwintering areas. ADF&G regularly stocks selected lakes and gravel pits along the road system (and a few remote lakes southeast and west of Fairbanks) with arctic grayling, coho salmon, rainbow trout, and arctic char for increased public fishing opportunities.

The most common resident fish found in rivers and lakes in the Interior Subarea include arctic grayling, northern pike, burbot, and whitefishes. Whitefish species include sheefish, humpback, round, and broad whitefish; and least and Bering cisco. Other species that occur in the region include lake trout, slimy sculpin, resident Dolly Varden, longnose sucker, Alaska blackfish, and arctic lamprey.

### ***Resident Fish***

*Arctic Grayling* are distributed widely in most clearwater streams and some of the deeper lakes in the subarea. They spawn in May and June over substrates ranging from silt to gravel in small streams or in lakes. Arctic grayling often feed in shallow streams throughout the summer that may freeze solid in winter. Arctic grayling winter in deep, large rivers or lakes, or in smaller streams if adequate water quality and flow exists throughout the winter.

*Whitefish*: Broad and humpback whitefish, and least cisco are found commonly in summer in slow-moving waters of sloughs, and interconnected lakes (e.g., Minto, Yukon, and Dulbi Flats), and the lower reaches of large rivers. Round whitefish are found more commonly in streams or lakes. Bering cisco are found in the Yukon River. These five species of whitefish spawn in late September and early October over sand and gravel bottoms of streams and lakes. They generally overwinter in deep, large rivers or lakes.

*Sheefish*: Populations of resident (non-anadromous) sheefish occur in the Nowitna and Tanana Rivers, and in rivers of the Yukon River drainage upstream of the Dalton Highway to the Alaska-Canada border. Nonanadromous sheefish may occur with anadromous sheefish in the Middle Yukon River or at the mouths of some of its tributaries. Sheefish feed in summer in slow-moving waters of sloughs and interconnected lakes (e.g., Minto Flats), and in the lower reaches of larger rivers. Resident sheefish spawn in late September and early October.

*Northern Pike* are found commonly in summer in slow-moving waters of sloughs, and interconnected lakes (e.g., Minto, Yukon, and Dulbi Flats), and the lower reaches of large rivers. Northern pike spawn in the spring shortly after breakup in shallow water with emergent vegetation and little current. They overwinter in deep, large rivers or lakes, or in smaller tributary streams, if adequate water quality and flow exists.

*Dolly Varden*: Stream-resident Dolly Varden occur at isolated locations in small mountain streams within the Yukon, Koyukuk, and Tanana River drainages. They spawn in late September or October.

*Burbot* are found throughout the subarea, in both clearwater and turbid streams, and in deep lakes. They also are found in summer in interconnected lakes and sloughs in lowland areas such as the Yukon and Minto Flats. Burbot overwinter in deep, large rivers or lakes, or in smaller tributary streams, if adequate water quality and flow exists.

*Lake Trout* are found in the large deep lakes of the Brooks and Alaska mountain ranges. They spawn in September.

*Alaska Blackfish* are found in the Yukon-Tanana River drainage as far upstream as Fairbanks. Blackfish occur in ponds, sloughs, and lakes with abundant vegetation. This species tolerates water with low concentrations of oxygen and often occur where no other fish species overwinter.

### ***Longnose sucker***

### *Slimy sculpin*

**Anadromous Fish:** The ADF&G Anadromous Waters Catalog Fish Resource Monitor and Maps may be found at the following web sites: [www.extra.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FishResourceMonitor/](http://www.extra.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FishResourceMonitor/) and [www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/SARR/AWC/index.cfm?adfg=maps.maps](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/SARR/AWC/index.cfm?adfg=maps.maps)

Additional information on Anadromous fishes may be found at:  
[www.gis.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/flexmaps/fishresourcemonitor.html](http://www.gis.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/flexmaps/fishresourcemonitor.html)

**Sheefish:** The Yukon River supports a population of anadromous sheefish that spawn in the Koyukuk, Alatna, and Yukon Rivers. They overwinter in the lower Yukon River and nearby brackish water. Fish that will spawn in the current year migrate upstream from the lower Yukon River during breakup. Sheefish enter the Koyukuk River in August and early September and spawn in the Koyukuk River near Hughes and about 55 miles up the Alatna River in late September/early October. Rearing sheefish have not been found in the Koyukuk River, which indicates rearing and overwintering occur in the Yukon River. A portion of the Yukon River anadromous sheefish population spawns in the Yukon Flats, upstream of the Dalton Highway bridge.

**Salmon** Chinook (king), coho (silver), and chum (dog) salmon occur within the Interior Subarea. Chinooks spawn from early July to mid August in the Koyukuk, Yukon, and Tanana River drainages. \*Many Chinook salmon populations are experiencing low production and/or escapement rates. Chum salmon are the most abundant species of salmon and arrive in distinct summer and fall spawning runs. Summer chums spawn from early July through late August in the middle portion of the Yukon River drainage and some tributaries of the Koyukuk and Tanana Rivers. Fall chums spawn from early September through mid November, primarily in spring-fed upwelling areas of the Chandalar, Porcupine and Tanana River drainages. Coho salmon spawn from late September through early December in the Tanana and Upper Yukon River drainages. Known coho salmon spawning areas are located in tributaries of the Upper Tanana River drainage (including the Kantishna, Toklat, Nenana, Delta, and mouth of the Delta Clearwater Rivers). Salmon eggs incubate in the stream gravels over the winter and hatch in late winter. Chum fry migrate to sea following breakup in early May to late June. Chinook and coho fry may remain in fresh water for one or two years before migrating to sea.

### *Bering cisco*

### *Arctic lamprey*

(b) **BIRDS:** The Interior Subarea provides some of North America's most important wetland areas for nesting waterfowl (ducks, geese, and swans) (see the following figure) and other birds, and serves as an important spring and fall staging area and migratory route for those birds headed to and returning from more northerly or westerly feeding and nesting areas. The Tanana River valley serves as an important migratory pathway for ducks, geese, tundra and trumpeter swans, sandhill cranes and other birds that spend the summer in the Interior and for those that continue flying to other areas. The upper Yukon River valley also serves as a migration route for waterfowl. Major wetland areas used by waterfowl and other birds in the subarea include Minto Flats, Yukon Flats, Koyukuk Flats, Dulbi Flats, Nowitna Flats, Kanuti Flats, Kaiyuh Flats, and small wetland areas along the major rivers. The state's largest concentration of breeding and nesting canvasbacks can be found each summer on small lakes with the Yukon Flats. Waterfowl are concentrated on areas of open water along the major rivers in spring before

wetland areas thaw. Islands in the major rivers provide important nesting habitat for geese. Small, isolated springs that remain ice-free year-round may support concentrations of ducks throughout the winter (e.g., 500-600 mallards may winter at Toklat River Springs). In addition to important wetland areas for waterfowl, the Interior Subarea supplies important nesting habitat for passerine birds, and waterbird species, such the wandering tattler, surfbird, spotted sandpiper, and new, herring, and bonaparte's gulls.

*Ducks* begin arriving in the subarea in early April and continue to arrive through the end of May, although most ducks have arrived by mid May. Nesting begins in mid May, with most eggs hatching from mid June through mid July. Most ducks nest along ponds and lakes that have emergent vegetation. Some ducks (bufflehead, goldeneye, and mergansers) nest in cavities in trees and therefore nest in areas with large trees next to wetlands or streams. Broods are reared on lakes, ponds, flooded wetlands, and rivers. Some ducks begin molting in mid June, most during July, and a few are still in molt condition in late August. Some ducks begin their fall migration in mid July, although most leave from mid August through mid September. Some ducks remain until mid October before leaving at freeze-up.

*Geese:* Canada and white-fronted geese nest and rear young along lakes, wetlands, and rivers within the subarea. Both Canada and white-fronted geese nest on vegetated river bars. Canada geese also nest in damp meadows. White-fronted geese may nest along the wooded banks of rivers. Both species rear broods along rivers and make extensive use of sedge-lined lakes, exposed mudflats, and river oxbows. Geese begin nesting in mid-to-late May, and most eggs hatch by early July. Molting is from early July through mid August. Most geese leave by late September.

*Swans:* Both tundra and trumpeter swans occur in the subarea. Concentration areas used by swans include the Tanana Flats, Minto Flats, Yukon Flats, Nowitna Flats, and the Koyukuk Flats. Trumpeter swans generally occupy the central portions of the Interior Subarea (the Minto Flats-Kantishna River area, Yukon Flats), whereas tundra swans occur most commonly in the western Interior (the Koyukuk Flats). Swans nesting in the Kanuti and Nowitna Flats are roughly an equal mixture of tundra and trumpeter swans. Trumpeter swans currently are expanding their breeding range into the Yukon Flats. Swans begin nesting around mid May, and eggs hatch from mid-to-late June. Molting occurs in July and August. Young swans are unable to fly until mid or late September. Swans leave the subarea from late September to mid October.

For more information on waterfowl in Alaska, see the USFWS website at:  
[www.alaska.fws.gov/mbsp/mbm/waterfowl/waterfowl.htm](http://www.alaska.fws.gov/mbsp/mbm/waterfowl/waterfowl.htm)

*Other Waterbirds:* Shorebirds, gulls, terns loons, and grebes also nest in wetland areas throughout the subarea.

*Grouse and Ptarmigan* are year-round residents and are found in habitats ranging from mountains to lowlands. They nest from late May through June.

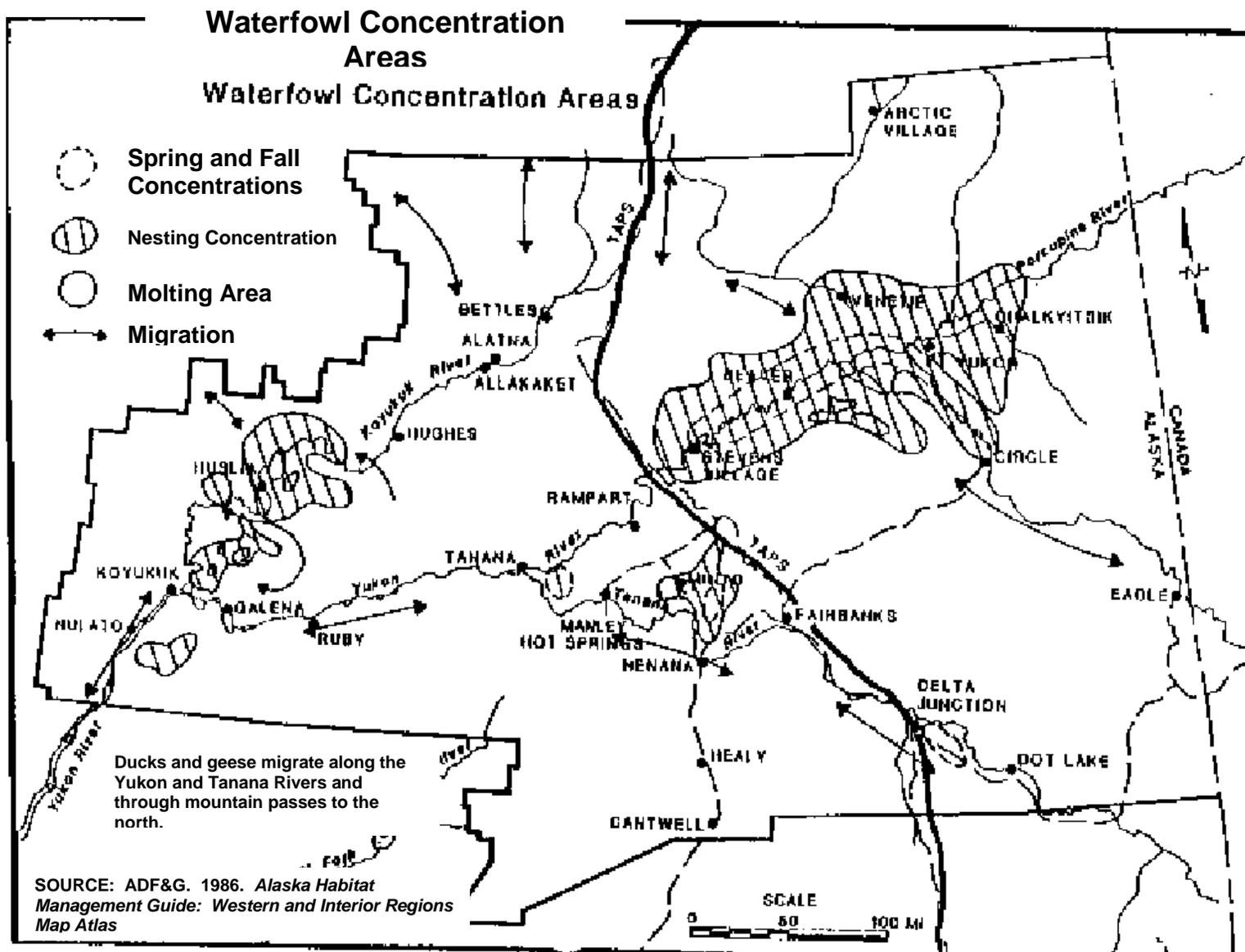
*Raptors* commonly occurring in the subarea include golden and bald eagles; osprey; gyrfalcons; peregrine and other falcons; goshawks and other hawks; and owls. Golden eagles, peregrine falcons, gyrfalcons, and rough-legged hawks nest on cliffs, bluffs, or other steep terrain. Hawks and owls commonly use woodlands, forests, and forested wetland areas for nesting areas. Feeding areas used by raptors include most habitats found in the Interior Subarea. Both resident and migratory raptors are found in the subarea.

Bald eagles are regularly distributed along the Tanana River and breeding pairs are found at scattered locations along the middle Yukon River, particularly at the mouths of major tributary rivers. A few bald eagles are year-round residents in the Tanana River drainage near Delta, the Delta Clearwater River, and near Harding Lake. Non-resident bald eagles begin arriving in the Interior Subarea in mid March. Nesting begins in late April or early May. Non-resident bald eagles generally leave the subarea from September through November.

Peregrine falcons begin arriving in the subarea in mid-April and remain in the region through September. About 40 pairs nest on cliffs and bluffs along the Yukon River from the Canada-Alaska border to Circle. About 20 pairs nest along the Yukon River from the Fort Hamlin Hills to Tanana. Peregrine falcons also are found at suitable nest sites along the Yukon River downstream of Ruby. The Tanana River has nesting or the potential for nesting peregrine falcons at any bluff or steep slope along its course. Peregrine falcons may be found nesting along other rivers and other locations that have suitable nesting and feeding areas. Prime feeding areas include wetlands containing waterfowl, shorebirds, and other small birds.

Ospreys nest in wetland areas in the Tanana drainage, primarily near Tetlin, but pairs are known to nest north of Tetlin at George Lake and at Shaw Creek Flats.

For more information on landbirds and raptors, see the USFWS web site at:  
[www.alaska.fws.gov/mbsp/mbm/landbirds/landbirds.htm](http://www.alaska.fws.gov/mbsp/mbm/landbirds/landbirds.htm)



(c) MARINE MAMMALS

The Interior Subarea is not bordered by marine ecosystems, however, beluga whales have occasionally traveled up the Yukon River many hundreds of miles from the mouth.

(d) TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

*Bison*: An introduced herd of bison occur in the Delta area and Copper River valley. The main bison late winter range, summer range and calving grounds are along the Delta River southwest of Donnelly Dome. The fall-early winter range (September through January) is mainly on the east side of the Delta River on the Delta Bison Range, on Fort Greely and in the agricultural areas near Delta. From mid February until mid September, bison occur near or on the Delta River. Calving begins in mid April, peaking from late May through early June. Some bison may calve as late as August.

*Caribou* are distributed widely in the Interior Subarea. Some herds occur as relatively small, discrete herds occupying a limited area. Other larger herds undertake significant seasonal migrations that may take them out of the region. Calving occurs in late May and early June for the herds that use the subarea. During the peak insect harassment season (mid June to late August), caribou seek insect relief along gravel bars, snow and aufeis fields, glaciers, and on windy mountain slopes and ridges. Summer habitat includes primarily treeless uplands where heath tundra, alpine tundra, and sedge wetlands predominate. Winter habitat includes spruce forests and bog wetlands, ridges, and high plateaus.

The Fortymile Caribou Herd occupies the Tanana-Yukon Uplands between the Yukon and Tanana Rivers during summer and winter, and may range into the Yukon Territory during winter. Calving occurs in the headwater regions of the Charley, Salcha, Goodpaster, and Fortymile Rivers.

The Delta Caribou Herd occupies the mountains and foothills of the north side of the Alaska Range between the Delta and Nenana Rivers. The traditional calving area of this herd lies between the East Fork of the Little Delta River and the Delta River, and calving occurs in the Yanert River valley. Summer range includes mountain and foothill areas; winter range includes these areas plus spruce wetlands of the Tanana Flats.

The Porcupine Caribou Herd is found in northeastern Alaska. Portions of this herd may occur within the Interior Subarea during mid-to-late summer and during winter. In July and August, portions of this herd may be found on the southern slopes of the Brooks Range between Chandalar and the Alaska-Canada border. A portion of the herd may winter on the southern slopes of the Brooks Range in the vicinity of Arctic Village.

The Central Arctic Herd is found in northcentral Alaska. During some winters, a portion of this herd may winter on the south side of the Brooks Range in the vicinity of Chandalar.

The Western Arctic Herd ranges throughout northwestern Alaska. Portions of this herd may winter in some of the major river valleys on the south side of the western and central Brooks Range. Some caribou from this herd occasionally may winter in the Koyukuk River drainage.

Several smaller caribou herds also occur within the Interior Subarea. The Yanert Herd occupies the Yanert River drainage and adjacent headwaters of the Wood River. The Macomb Herd occupies the northern slopes of the Alaska Range between the Delta and Robertson Rivers. The Denali caribou herd occupies the north side of the Alaska Range in the vicinity of Denali National Park. The Sunshine Mountain Herd occupies an area at the headwaters of the Nowitna and Susulatna Rivers and the Nixon

Fork Flats. The White Mountains Herd occupies habitat primarily within the Beaver and Victoria Creek drainages in the White Mountains northeast of Fairbanks. North of the Yukon River, the Ray Mountains Herd inhabits the upper Tozitna and Kanuti Rivers in the Ray Mountains between Rampart and Tanana. The Galena Mountain and Wolf Mountain Herds inhabit portions of the Melozitna and Dulbi Rivers, and the lower Koyukuk Flats.

*Black Bear* are most common in forested river floodplains and lowlands in the Yukon, Tanana, and Koyukuk River drainages, although black bears occasionally may occur in alpine areas. Important summer habitats include sedge meadows, and areas of shrubs and forest containing berries. They also may feed at salmon spawning areas and in moose calving areas. Black bears begin entering dens for the winter in late September and emerge from dens in the spring from mid April through mid May.

*Brown Bear* (grizzly bears) primarily occur in upland and mountainous areas of the Interior Subarea, but may occur in lowland areas. Salmon spawning areas (e.g., Toklat River springs, Sheenjek River) and moose calving areas are important feeding areas for some bears. Brown bears enter dens from mid October through November and emerge from early April through late May.

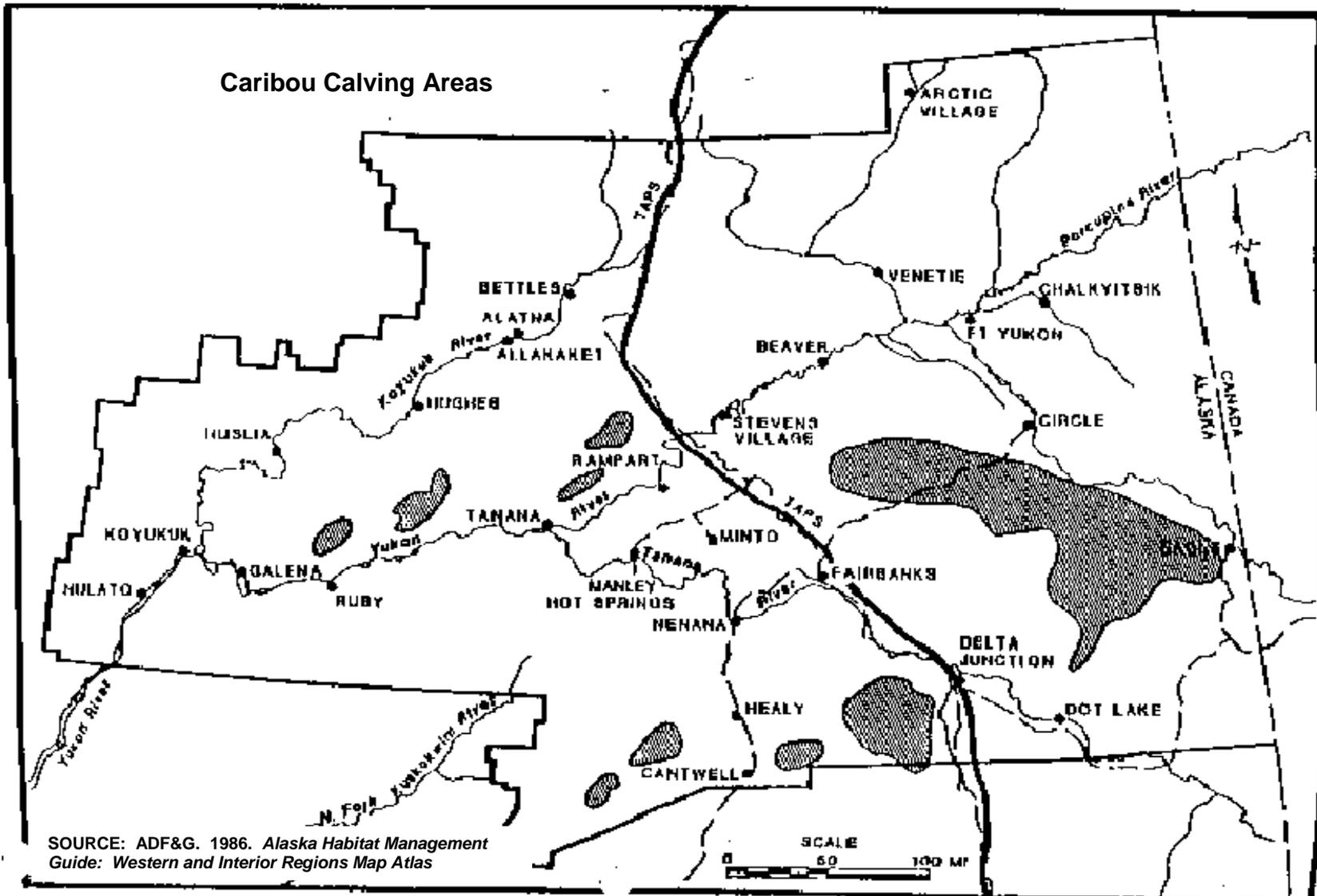
*Moose* occur in habitats throughout the subarea, ranging from aquatic and riparian floodplain areas to sub-alpine willow-dominated areas. Sedge meadows, ponds and lakes with extensive aquatic vegetation, riparian and subalpine willow stands, and forested areas provide important summer habitat for moose. Important winter habitat includes shrub-dominated uplands and riparian areas, and forested areas. Riparian areas along the major rivers and tributary streams are particularly important during winter. Areas recently burned (11-30 years old: Maier et al., 2005) also provide important feeding areas throughout the year. Calving occurs in late May and early June.

*Dall Sheep* are found throughout the southern slopes of the eastern and central Brooks Range, and the northern slopes of the eastern and central Alaska Range. Small populations of sheep are present in the Ogilvie Mountains and in limited, discontinuous alpine habitat in the White Mountains and Tanana-Yukon Uplands. Sheep often are concentrated during winter on windblown slopes and ridges along major river valleys where shallow snow cover allows feeding on low-growing plants. During summer, sheep disperse to smaller valleys, mountain peaks, and other areas inaccessible to them during winter. Mineral licks are important habitat that sheep use primarily from late May through mid July, although sheep may be seen at these sites from April through October. Lambing occurs from mid May through mid June.

*Wolves and Foxes* (red foxes) are found throughout the Interior Subarea. Wolves and foxes select den sites where unfrozen, well-drained soils occur (e.g., dunes, river banks, moraines, hillsides). Wolves generally initiate den construction in early-to-mid May. Pups are born from mid May through early June, and generally leave the den by mid July, although dens may be occupied until August. Red foxes have a reproductive pattern similar to that of wolves.

*Aquatic Furbearers:* Beaver, mink, muskrat and river otter are common inhabitants of aquatic and riparian floodplain and wetland areas, including marshes, ponds, lakes, streams, and rivers. Females and young are in dens during spring, generally from mid April through June, depending on the species and location.

For more information on terrestrial mammals, see the ADF&G web site at:  
<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=animals.listmammals>



### 3. Vegetation

Rare plant species are identified below. The following map identifies general locations of rare plants. For further information, contact the Alaska Natural Heritage Program.

**Rare Plants Known in the Interior Subarea**

Global Rank	State Rank	Scientific Name	Common Name
G1	SP	<i>Claytonia ogilviensis</i>	
G1Q	S1	<i>Cryptantha shackletteana</i>	Shacklettes' catseye
G2	S2	<i>Douglasia beringensis</i>	
G2	S2	<i>Draba murrayi</i>	Murray's whitlow-grass
G2	S2	<i>Draba ogilviensis</i>	
G2	S1	<i>Podistera yukonensis</i>	Yukon podistera
G2G3	S2	<i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	
G2G3	S2S3	<i>Phacelia mollis</i>	Macbride phacelia
G2G3Q	S2S3	<i>Oxytropis tananensis</i>	
G2G3Q	S1	<i>Ranunculus turneri</i>	Turner's butter-cup
G3	S1S2	<i>Antennaria densifolia</i>	
G3	S3	<i>Aphragmus eschscholtzianus</i>	
G3	S3	<i>Claytoniella bostockii</i>	Bostock's miner's-lettuce
G3	S3	<i>Douglasia alaskana</i>	Alaska rock-jasmine
G3	S2S3	<i>Douglasia arctica</i>	Mackenzie river douglasia
G3	S3	<i>Draba ruaxes</i>	Rainier whitlow-grass
G3	S2	<i>Lupinus kuschei</i>	Yukon lupine
G3	S2S3	<i>Oxytropis huddelsonii</i>	
G3	S3	<i>Oxytropis kokrinensis</i>	Kokrines oxytrope
G3	S2	<i>Poa porsildii</i>	
G3	S3	<i>Stellaria alaskana</i>	Alaska starwort
G3	S3	<i>Symphyotrichum yukonense</i>	Yukon aster
G3	S3	<i>Symphyotrichum yukonense</i>	Yukon aster
G3	S3	<i>Thlaspi arcticum</i>	Arctic pennycress
G3G4	S1S2	<i>Draba porsildii</i>	Porsild's whitlow-grass
G3G4	S3S4	<i>Draba stenopetala</i>	Anadyr whitlow-grass
G3G4	S2S3	<i>Elymus calderi</i>	
G3G4	S1S2	<i>Lesquerella calderi</i>	Calder's bladder-pod
G3G4	S3	<i>Papaver alboroseum</i>	Pale poppy
G3G4Q	S3S4	<i>Castilleja annua</i>	Annual indian-paintbrush
G3G4T2?Q	S2?	<i>Corispermum ochotense var alaskanum</i>	
G3Q	S3	<i>Arenaria longipedunculata</i>	Low sandwort
G3Q	S1	<i>Artemisia laciniatiformis</i>	
G3Q	S3	<i>Taraxacum carneocoloratum</i>	Pink-flower dandelion
G4	S1S2	<i>Arnica lonchophylla</i>	Northern arnica
G4	S2S3	<i>Carex heleonastes</i>	Hudson bay sedge
G4	S1	<i>Carex sychnocephala</i>	Many-headed sedge
G4	S3	<i>Douglasia gormanii</i>	Gorman's douglasia
G4G5	S1S2	<i>Aster commutatus</i>	White prairie aster
G4G5	S3S4	<i>Carex peckii</i>	White-tinged sedge
G4G5	S1	<i>Carex sartwellii</i>	Sartwell's sedge
G4G5	S2S3	<i>Ranunculus kamchaticus</i>	
G4G5Q	S2	<i>Carex lapponica</i>	
G4G5T4T5	S1	<i>Carex sartwellii var sartwellii</i>	Sartwell's sedge

Global Rank	State Rank	Scientific Name	Common Name
G4T2T3Q	S2?	<i>Phlox richardsonii</i> ssp <i>richardsonii</i>	Richardson's phlox
G4T3T4	S2	<i>Ranunculus glacialis</i> var <i>chamissonis</i>	
G5	S1	<i>Carex bebbii</i>	Bebb sedge
G5	S3	<i>Carex crawfordii</i>	Crawford sedge
G5	S1S2	<i>Carex deflexa</i>	Short-stemmed sedge
G5	S2?	<i>Carex deweyana</i>	Short-scale sedge
G5	S3	<i>Carex eburnea</i>	Ivory sedge
G5	S1	<i>Carex praegracilis</i>	Clustered field sedge
G5	S1	<i>Carex sabulosa</i>	Sand sedge
G5	S1	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Common hornwort
G5	S1	<i>Chenopodium salinum</i>	
G5	S1S2	<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	
G5	S2S3	<i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i>	Slender cliff-brake
G5	S2S3	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>	Small yellow ladyslipper
G5	S1S2	<i>Draba paysonii</i>	Payson's whitlow-grass
G5	S1S2	<i>Erigeron ochroleucus</i>	
G5	S2	<i>Juncus nodosus</i>	Knotted rush
G5	S2S3	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender rush
G5	SE	<i>Lactuca tatarica</i>	Tartarian lettuce
G5	S3S4	<i>Minuartia biflora</i>	
G5	S2	<i>Phacelia sericea</i>	Silky scorpion-weed
G5	S3	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary grass
G5	S1	<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	A smartweed
G5	S1	<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>	Flatleaf pondweed
G5	S2	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	
G5	S1	<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>	
G5	S1	<i>Scolochloa festucacea</i>	Sprangle-top
G5	S1	<i>Sphenopholis intermedia</i>	
G5	S4	<i>Tanacetum bipinnatum</i>	Lake huron tansy
G5	S1	<i>Townsendia hookeri</i>	Hooker townsendia
G5?	S1	<i>Carex sprengeii</i>	
G5?	S3	<i>Viola selkirkii</i>	Selkirk violet
G5T2	S2	<i>Eriogonum flavum</i> var <i>aquelinum</i>	Yukon wild-buckwheat
G5T2	S1S2	<i>Erysimum asperum</i> var <i>angustatum</i>	A wallflower
G5T3	S3	<i>Mertensia eastwoodiae</i>	
G5T3T4	S2	<i>Saxifraga nelsoniana</i> ssp <i>porsildiana</i>	Heart-leaf saxifrage
G5T4Q	S2	<i>Trisetum sibiricum</i> ssp <i>litorale</i>	Siberian false-oats
G5T4T5	S1S2	<i>Symphotrichum falcatum</i> var <i>falcatum</i>	White prairie aster
G5T5Q	S2	<i>Glyceria striata</i> var <i>stricta</i>	

Global Rankings

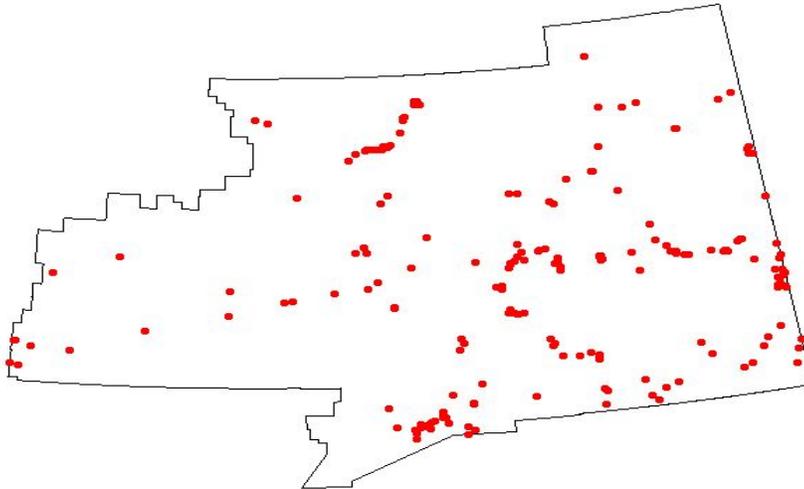
- G1: Critically imperiled globally. (Typically 5 or fewer occurrences)
- G2: Imperiled globally. (6-20 occurrences)
- G3: Rare or uncommon globally. (21-100 occurrences)
- G4: Apparently secure globally, but cause for long-term concern. (Usually more than 100 occurrences)
- G5: Demonstrably secure globally.
- G#G#: Rank of species uncertain, best described as a range between the two ranks.
- G#Q: Taxonomically questionable.
- G#T#: Global rank of species and global rank of the described variety or subspecies of the species.

State Rankings

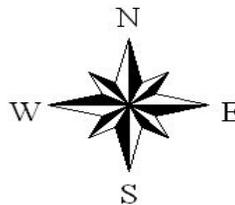
- S1: Critically imperiled in state. (Usually 5 or fewer occurrences)
- S2: Imperiled in state.(6-20 occurrences)

- S3: Rare or uncommon in state. (21-100 occurrences)  
S4: Apparently secure in state, but with cause for long-term concern (usually more than 100 occurrences)  
S5: Demonstrably secure in state.  
S#S#: State rank of species uncertain, best described as a range between the two ranks

## Known Rare Plant Locations for the Interior Subarea Contingency Plan



Data provided by the Rare Plant Database,  
Alaska Natural Heritage Program, University  
of Alaska, Anchorage



This map may be viewed at: [www.asgdc.state.ak.us/maps/cplans/subareas.html#interior](http://www.asgdc.state.ak.us/maps/cplans/subareas.html#interior)

### **D. HUMAN USE RESOURCES**

#### **1. Fish Hatcheries and Associated Ocean Net Pens**

There is a hatchery in Fairbanks and Paxon on the Gulkana River.

#### **2. Aquaculture Sites**

There are no known aquaculture sites located in the Interior Subarea.

### **3. Cultural Resources**

The Interior Subarea contains a multitude of known and unidentified archaeological and historic sites. Oil spills and hazardous substance releases may result in direct and/or indirect impacts to those cultural resources. These sites are not identified here, in order to protect them from scavenging. Oil spills and hazardous substance releases may result in direct and/or indirect impacts to those sites. FOSCs are responsible for ensuring that response actions take the protection of cultural resources into account and that the statutory requirements for protecting cultural resources are met. The *Unified Plan, Annex M* outlines FOSC responsibilities for protecting cultural resources and provides an expedited process for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act during the emergency phase of a response.

### **4. Subsistence and Personal Use Harvests**

Subsistence-related uses of natural resources play an important role in the economy and culture of many communities in the Interior Subarea. A subsistence economy may be defined as follows:

...an economy in which the customary and traditional uses of fish, wildlife and plant resources contribute substantially to the social, cultural and economic welfare of families in the form of food, clothing, transportation and handicrafts. Sharing of resources, kinship-based production, small scale technology and the dissemination of information about subsistence across generational lines are additional characteristics.

Before 1990, the State of Alaska and the Alaska Boards of Fisheries and Game made all decisions regarding the management of subsistence resources and harvest rights. In 1990, however, the federal government became responsible for assuring a federal subsistence priority on federal public lands, and in 1999 on federal reserved waters. The Federal Subsistence Board adopts subsistence regulations that are administered by the various federal agencies on federal public lands. State regulations still apply to state and private lands and for non-subsistence harvests on all lands. As a consequence, the number of agencies involved in managing subsistence resources and uses has increased. Therefore, in the event of a spill, extensive coordination will be required in order to address subsistence resources. Regulations regarding subsistence harvest can also be expected to undergo regular modification. Current information on harvest regulations can be obtained from ADF&G, Subsistence Division in Anchorage; or USFWS, Office of Subsistence Management in Anchorage.

There are numerous communities in the Interior Subarea which engage in subsistence harvest activities. Generally, the harvest area used by each community includes the land and waters within a fifty mile or more radius of the community during summer. In winter, the harvest area may expand considerably as travel conditions improve. Rivers and streams within this area are fully utilized. More specific information, including maps of subsistence use areas, can be obtained from subsistence resource managers.

Communities near the major river systems rely heavily on salmon, whitefish and sheefish as subsistence food sources. Salmon are commonly harvested with gillnets or fishwheels. The timing of subsistence fishing seasons on the Yukon and Tanana Rivers and the fisheries management districts may vary. Fishing seasons are set by the Board of Fisheries and are subject to change. ADF&G may also close seasons by emergency order. For the latest information on all subsistence activities, contact the ADF&G, the USFWS, and/or the following Native/subsistence organizations:

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Phone</b>
Doyon Limited	452-4755
Koyukon Development Corp. Inc.	243-4189
Tanana Chiefs Conference	452-8251
Gwitcha-Gwitchen-Ginkhye	662-2415
Baan-O-Yeel Kon Corp. (Rampart)	456-6259
Bean Ridge Corp. (Manley Hot Springs)	672-3177
Beaver Kwit'Chin Corp.	456-2464
Chalkyitsik Native Corp.	662-2563
Danzhit Hanlaih Corp. Circle	773-1280
Deloycheet Inc. (Holy Cross)	476-7177
Dineega Corp. (Ruby)	468-4405
Dinyea Corp. (Stevens Village)	474-8224
Dot Lake Native Corp.	882-2695
Evansville Inc.	451-8008
Gana-a 'Yoo Ltd. (Galena)	656-1609
Gwitchyaa Zhee Corp. (Fort Yukon)	662-2322
Hee-Yea-Lindge Corp. (Grayling)	453-5133
Hungwitchin Corp. (Eagle)	479-2619
K'Oyitl'Ots'Ina Ltd. (Hughes)	452-8110
Ingalilk Inc. (Anvik)	663-6312
MTNT Ltd. (McGrath, Telida, Nikoli, Takotna)	524-3391
Mendas Chaag Native Corp. (Healy Lake)	452-3094
Northway Natives Inc.	778-2297
Seth-De-Ya-Ah Corp. (Minto)	456-8174
Tanacross Inc.	883-4129
Tihtet'aii Inc. (Birch Creek)	221-9113
Toghotthele Corp. (Nenana)	832-5461
Tozitna Ltd. (Tanana)	366-7255
Zho-Tse Inc. (Shageluk)	473-8229
Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments	662-2587
Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association	279-6519

### **Subsistence Fisheries Timing for the Interior Subarea**

<b>Lower Yukon (Districts 1,2, and 3)</b>	
Chinook Salmon	Early June thru End of August
Chum Salmon	Early June thru Late August
Coho Salmon	Mid-July thru Mid-September
Sheefish & Whitefish	Early June thru Early September
<b>Upper Yukon (District 4 &amp; 5)</b>	
Chinook Salmon	Late June thru Mid- August
Chum Salmon	Late June thru Early October
Coho Salmon	Late July thru Mid-September
Sheefish & Whitefish	Early June thru Late October
<b>Tanana River Drainage (District 6)</b>	
Chinook Salmon	Early July thru Mid-August
Chum Salmon	Early July thru Mid-October
Coho Salmon	Late August thru Late October
Sheefish & Whitefish	Early July thru Late October

## 5. Commercial Fishing

Commercial salmon fisheries occur along 1,200 miles of the mainstem Yukon River and the lower 200 miles of the Tanana River. The following depicts the timing of these fisheries, as established by the Board of Fisheries. These seasons are subject to change and may also be closed by emergency order of ADF&G. For the latest information on commercial fishing regulations, contact ADF&G. The Interior Subarea fisheries management areas and information may be found at the following web site:

[www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishingCommercialByArea.interior](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishingCommercialByArea.interior)

Only districts 4, 5 and 6 (Upper Yukon) are located within the region covered by this contingency plan, although downstream areas may be impacted by spills into the river.

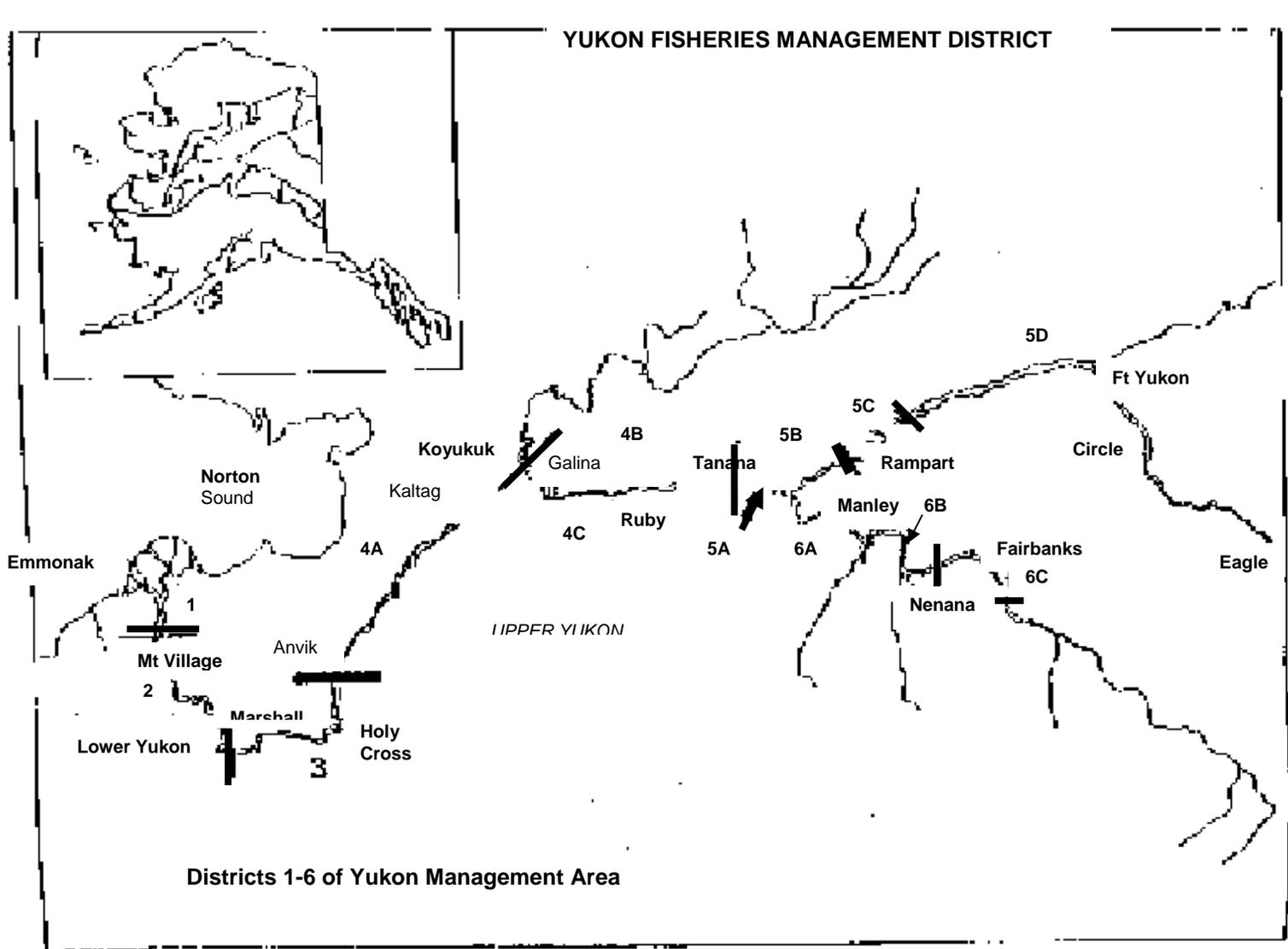
Upper Yukon and Tanana commercial fisheries may harvest salmon by using set gillnets or fishwheels. Lower Yukon fisheries are conducted with set and drift gillnets. Chum salmon are the most abundant species and are harvested during distinct summer and fall runs. Chinook salmon are the next most abundant species harvested. Chinooks are harvested concurrently with chum salmon in the summer fishery. Small numbers of coho salmon are caught during the fall chum fishery.

### Commercial Fisheries Timing Interior Region

<b>Lower Yukon (Districts 1,2, and 3)</b>	
Chinook Salmon	Early June thru Late August
Chum Salmon	Early June thru Late August
Coho Salmon	Mid-July thru late August
<b>Upper Yukon (District 4 &amp; 5)</b>	
Chinook Salmon	Late June thru End of July
Chum Salmon	Late June thru Early September
Coho Salmon	Late August thru Early September
<b>Tanana River Drainage (District 6)</b>	
Chinook Salmon	Early July thru Mid-August
Chum Salmon	Early July thru Late September
Coho Salmon	Early thru Late September

## 6. Sport Fishing and Hunting

ADF&G Game Management Units (GMU) located in the Interior Subarea are: GMU 20 A,B,C,D,E,& F; GMU 21 B,C,D, and a small part of A; GMU 24; and GMU 25 A,B,C, and D. The sport fishing areas located in the subarea are the Arctic Yukon Kuskokwim area and the Tanana River Drainage areas. The fishing and hunting seasons may vary in duration, may be restricted in certain locations and are subject to closure. Due to the overlapping of sport, commercial and subsistence hunting and fishing, these activities take place year round. Hunting and Sport Fishing information may be found at the following web sites: [www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=SportByAreaInterior.main](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=SportByAreaInterior.main) and [www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=hunting.main](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=hunting.main)



## 7. Recreational Sites and Facilities

Recreation Site	Location
<b>State of Alaska Recreation Sites and Areas</b>	
Big Delta State Historical Park	Mile 274.5, Richardson Highway
Birch Lake State Recreation Site	Mile 305.2, Richardson Highway
Chena River State Recreation Site	3530 Geraghty Ave, Fairbanks
Chena River State Recreation Area	Mile 26.6 to 50.5, Chena Hot Springs Road
Clearwater State Recreation Site	Clearwater Road
Delta State Recreation Site	Mile 267, Richardson Highway
Donnelly Creek State Recreation Area	Mile 238, Richardson Highway
Eagle Trail State Recreation Site	Mil 109.5, Tok Cut-Off Highway
Fielding Lake State Recreation Area	Mile 200.5, Richardson Highway
Harding Lake State Recreation Area	Mile 323, Richardson Highway
Lower Chatanika State Recreation Area	Mile 11, Elliott Highway
Moon Lake State Recreation Site	Mile 1332, Alaska Highway
Quartz Lake State Recreation Area	Mile 277.8, Richardson Highway
Salcha River State Recreation Site	Mile 323.3, Richardson Highway
Tok River State Recreation Site	Mile 1309, Alaska Highway
Upper Chatanika River State Recreation Area	Mile 39, Steese Highway
<b>Bureau of Land Management</b>	
Coldfoot Interagency Visitor Center	Mile 175, Dalton Highway
Marion Creek Campground	Mile 180, Dalton Highway
Arctic Circle Campground	Mile 115, Dalton Highway
Yukon River Visitor Contact Point	Mile 60, Dalton Highway
Cripple Creek Campground	Mile 60, Steese Highway
Eagle Campground	Mile 160, Taylor Highway
Walker Fork Campground	Mile 82, Taylor Highway
West Fork Campground	Mile 49, Taylor Highway
<b>National Park Service</b>	
Riley Creek Campground	Denali National Park
Visitor Access Center	Denali National Park
Denali Hotel, Train Depot & Visitor Center	Denali National Park
Savage River Campground	Denali National Park
Sanctuary Campground	Denali National Park
Teklanika Campground	Denali National Park
Igloo Creek Campground	Denali National Park
Polychrome Pass Wayside	Denali National Park
Stony Hill Wayside	Denali National Park
Eielson Visitor Center	Denali National Park
Wonder Lake Campground	Denali National Park
Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve	Bettles
Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Center	Bettles

## 8. Commercial Tourism

The travel to the Interior Subarea is dictated by seasonal changes most tourism occurs in the summer months. For additional information contact:

Alaska Office of Tourism Development.....465-2012

Alaska State Chamber of Commerce.....586-2323

Alaska Native Tourism Council.....274-5400

Alaska Wilderness Recreation & Tourism Assoc.....	463-3038
Alaska Public Lands Information Center.....	883-5667
Alaska Railroad Corporation.....	265-2300 or 456-4155
City of Nenana.....	832-5441
Delta Junction Chamber of Commerce.....	895-5068
Fairbanks Convention and Visitors Bureau.....	327-5774
Healy Chamber of Commerce.....	683-4636

**9. Marinas and Ports**

(See the *Resources Section*)

**10. Fish Processing**

There are fish processing facilities in the communities of Kaltag, Galena, Manley Hot Springs, Nenana, Fairbanks, and Circle. Contact ADF&G for more information.

**11. Logging Facilities**

There are a variety of logging activities which take place in the Interior Subarea. These activities vary from season to season. More detailed information can be obtained from the ADNR, Division of Forestry at the following web site: [www.forestry.alaska.gov/index.htm](http://www.forestry.alaska.gov/index.htm)

**12. Water Intake and Use**

The following table was generated by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), Division of Environmental Health – Drinking Water Program. The table includes all regulated sources as well as community systems:

- Community & Non-Transient/Non-Community (Formerly referred to as Class A Water Systems)
- Transient/Non-Community (Formerly referred to as Class B Water Systems)
- Non-Public (Formerly referred to as Class C Water Systems)

This list is best used when combined with the internet web application [www.dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/DWP/protection\\_areas\\_map.html](http://www.dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/DWP/protection_areas_map.html)

Table key:

- GW = Groundwater
- GWP = Purchased Groundwater
- SWP = Purchased Surface Water
- GU = Groundwater Under the District Influence of Surface Water

System No.	Water System Name	Location	Source
<a href="#">AK2391265</a>	A - FRAME SERVICE	Yukon - Koyukuk	
<a href="#">AK2391655</a>	ALASKA BASICS	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2312643</a>	ALASKA PANACHE	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300816</a>	ALLAKAKET PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2280171</a>	ANVIK WATER SYSTEM	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300222</a>	ARCTIC VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM	Yukon - Koyukuk	SW
<a href="#">AK2360230</a>	BEAVER WATER SYSTEM	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300581</a>	BETTLES LODGE	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300468</a>	BIRCH CREEK VILLAGE	Yukon - Koyukuk	SW
<a href="#">AK2334255</a>	BLM ARCTIC INTERAGENCY VISITOR CENTER	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW

System No.	Water System Name	Location	Source
<a href="#">AK2300719</a>	BROOKS RANGE WILDERNESS TRIP	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300345</a>	CENTRAL CORNER	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300183</a>	CHALKYITSIK VILLAGE WATER	Yukon - Koyukuk	SW
<a href="#">AK2300109</a>	CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS RESORT	Yukon - Koyukuk	
<a href="#">AK2391613</a>	CLEAR AIR STATION - BLDG 106	Yukon - Koyukuk	
<a href="#">AK2391710</a>	CLEAR AIR STATION - BLDG 800	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2390756</a>	CLEAR AIR STATION - MAIN	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2390510</a>	CLEAR TRAILER COURT	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360735</a>	DAINTY ISLAND FISHERIES	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300612</a>	EVANSVILLE CLINIC / COMM. HALL	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2390489</a>	FIREWEED 288 ROADHOUSE	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360256</a>	FT. YUKON PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM	Yukon - Koyukuk	GU
<a href="#">AK2360272</a>	GALENA WATER SYSTEM WTP-1	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360638</a>	GANNA-A YOO APARTMENTS	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2311003</a>	GEORGE HALL	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2280066</a>	GRAYLING WATER SYSTEM	Yukon - Koyukuk	SW
<a href="#">AK2300620</a>	H.C. COMPANY STORE	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360565</a>	HAROLDS AIR SERVICE/GALENA	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300890</a>	HOLLY HOLLOW CABINS	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2280074</a>	HOLY CROSS WATER SYSTEM	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2280090</a>	IASD BLACKWELL SCHOOL	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2280058</a>	IASD INNOKO RIVER SCH SHAGELUK	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2270053</a>	IASD LIME VILLAGE SCHOOL	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2280260</a>	IASD TELIDA SCHOOL	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2280016</a>	IASD TOP OF KUSKOKWIM NIKOLAI	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360751</a>	INTERIOR TRADING COMPANY	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360214</a>	KOYUKUK SAFEWATER FACILITY	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300484</a>	MANLEY COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300010</a>	MANLEY HANGER - DRINKING	Yukon - Koyukuk	SWP
<a href="#">AK2300028</a>	MANLEY HOT SPRINGS (OLD)	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300060</a>	MANLEY HOT SPRINGS ROADHOUSE	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300913</a>	MANLEY VILLAGE	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2370715</a>	MARION CREEK RANGER STATION	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2280155</a>	MCGRATH WATER SYSTEM	Yukon - Koyukuk	SW
<a href="#">AK2300159</a>	MINTO COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2390706</a>	NENANA / OLD AKRR BLDG	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2390065</a>	NENANA MUNICIPAL WATER	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2280236</a>	NIKOLAI - WASHETERIA	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2280286</a>	NIKOLAI BUNKHOUSE	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300557</a>	NPS - HOUSING / CHIEFS HOUSE	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300515</a>	NPS - VISITOR CENTER	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300785</a>	NPS - WELLHOUSE / NPS HOUSING	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2390112</a>	PETERSON APARTMENTS	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360816</a>	RAMPART WASHETERIA	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360345</a>	RIVERSIDE INN	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360654</a>	RUBY HEADSTART SCHOOL	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360484</a>	RUBY MUNICIPAL BUILDING	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360329</a>	RUBY ROADHOUSE	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2280040</a>	SHAGELUK WATER SYSTEM	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW

<b>System No.</b>	<b>Water System Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Source</b>
<a href="#">AK2390243</a>	SKINNY DICKS HALFWAY INN	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300701</a>	SOURDOUGH OUTFITTERS	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2391184</a>	STEVENS FISHERIES	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360442</a>	STEVENS VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2280163</a>	TAKOTNA WATER SYSTEM	Yukon - Koyukuk	SW
<a href="#">AK2360395</a>	TANANA TRIBAL COUNCIL	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2391461</a>	TATLANIKA TRADING / RV PK.	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360109</a>	TOO'GHA INC - IN TANANA	Yukon - Koyukuk	SW
<a href="#">AK2280105</a>	USAF TATALINA	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300248</a>	VENETIE WATER SYSTEM	Yukon - Koyukuk	GU
<a href="#">AK2310609</a>	WOODLAND PARK APARTMENTS	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300442</a>	YFSD - FAR NORTH SCHOOL	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2300206</a>	YKSD - ALLAKAKET SCHOOL	Yukon - Koyukuk	GU
<a href="#">AK2300044</a>	YKSD - MANLEY H.S. SCH.	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360248</a>	YKSD - MERRELINE KANGAS / RUBY	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2360468</a>	YUKON RIVER RESTAURANT	Yukon - Koyukuk	GW
<a href="#">AK2381333</a>	AK DIV OF FORESTRY / FIRE WELL	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381325</a>	AK DIV OF FORESTRY / OFFICE	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372499</a>	AK DIV PARKS - BIRCH LAKE	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372017</a>	AK DIV PARKS - RIKAS PAVILION	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380191</a>	AK GATEWAY SD - DOT LAKE SCH.	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380303</a>	AK GATEWAY SD - NORTHWAY SCH	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380913</a>	AK GATEWAY SD - TOK SCHOOL FLD	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380785</a>	AK POWER & TELEPHONE/WELL #1	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381456</a>	AK POWER & TELEPHONE/WELL #2	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381846</a>	AK POWER & TELEPHONE/WELL #3	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2370594</a>	ALASKAN STEAKHOUSE & MOTEL	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381985</a>	ALASKAN STOVES CAMPGROUND	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381650</a>	BEAVER FEVER CAFE	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2370057</a>	BIG D BAR	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381024</a>	BLM - CHICKEN FIELD FACILITY	Southeast Fairbanks	
<a href="#">AK2360418</a>	BLM - EAGLE CAMPGROUND	Southeast Fairbanks	
<a href="#">AK2381919</a>	BLM - TOK FIELD STATION	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381317</a>	BLM - WALKER FK CMPG - TRAILER	Southeast Fairbanks	
<a href="#">AK2381252</a>	BLM - WEST FORK CMPG	Southeast Fairbanks	GWP
<a href="#">AK2371702</a>	BUFFALO CENTER DRIVE-IN	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381244</a>	BULLSHOOTER RV PARK	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381529</a>	BURNHAM SHOP BLDG	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381642</a>	CHISANA VIEW LOUNGE	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380044</a>	CONRAD WATER SYSTEM	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381163</a>	CROZIER BUS BARN	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2371590</a>	DELTA CITY HALL & LIBRARY	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2371037</a>	DELTA COMM. CENTER / SENIORS	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372693</a>	DELTA COMMUNITY LIBRARY	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372669</a>	DELTA INDUSTRIAL SERV WELL B	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372790</a>	DELTA INDUSTRIAL SERVICES WELL A	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372758</a>	DELTA INDUSTRIAL SERVICES WELL C	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372839</a>	DELTA JUNCTION ICE RINK	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372716</a>	DELTA JUNCTION IGA	Southeast Fairbanks	GW

System No.	Water System Name	Location	Source
<a href="#">AK2371299</a>	DELTA VISITORS CENTER	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2371689</a>	DELTA/CLEARWATER MOOSE LDG 911	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372677</a>	DGSD - DELTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2370146</a>	DGSD - DELTA SCHOOL	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372261</a>	DGSD - DELTA SCHOOL/VOC ED	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372897</a>	DIAMOND WILLOW INN	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380620</a>	DOT & PF TOK COMBINED FACILITY	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380866</a>	DOT LAKE COMMUNITY HALL	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380604</a>	DOT LAKE WATER UTILITY	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380688</a>	DOWNTOWN CHICKEN	Southeast Fairbanks	SW
<a href="#">AK2360599</a>	EAGLE TRADING COMPANY	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372279</a>	EAGLES RIDGE / CHURCH BLDG.	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381260</a>	FAST EDDYS RESTAURANT	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372588</a>	FLUOR OFFICE COMPLEX / FT. GREELY	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2300000</a>	FORT GREELY - INTERIM STAGING BASE (ISB)	Southeast Fairbanks	
<a href="#">AK2372855</a>	FT WAINWRIGHT / DU - BAX	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2370667</a>	FT WAINWRIGHT / DU - BLACK RAPIDS	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372025</a>	FT WAINWRIGHT / DU - BOLIO LK	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372863</a>	FT WAINWRIGHT / DU - ISB	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2370780</a>	FT. GREELY - MAIN POST	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372805</a>	FT. GREELY - VEHICLE INSPEC./GATE ENTRY	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2370798</a>	FT. GREELY / DU - ALLEN ARMY AIRFIELD	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380963</a>	GOLDEN BEAR CAMPER PARK	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380028</a>	GOLDEN BEAR MOTEL	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381278</a>	GRIZZLY AUTO REPAIR	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372782</a>	HARD WOK CAFE	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381032</a>	HOFFMAN OFFICE COMPLEX	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381448</a>	INTERIOR VIDEO	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2370251</a>	KELLYS COUNTRY INN	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2370879</a>	LARRYS APARTMENTS	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381406</a>	LDS CHURCH / DELTA	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380329</a>	LIVING WORD MINISTRY	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381202</a>	MAINSTREAM MOTEL	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381040</a>	MENTASTA VILLAGE CLINIC	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2371435</a>	MT HAYES COMMERCIAL COMPLEX	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381139</a>	MUKLUK LAND	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381016</a>	NAABIA NIIGN NORTHWAY	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380272</a>	NORTH STAR CHILDRENS HOME INC	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381561</a>	NORTHERN ENERGY CORP.	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380793</a>	NORTHSTAR C.H.COUNSELOR TRLRS.	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380735</a>	NORTHWAY COMMUNITY HALL	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380719</a>	NORTHWAY NAABIA NIIGN APT.	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380264</a>	NORTHWAY NATIVE CORP. BLDG.	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381422</a>	NORTHWAY WASHETERIA/CLINIC	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2360581</a>	NPS - YUKON CHARLY RIVERS N.P.	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381391</a>	PAMS CUTS AND CURLS	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2371540</a>	PIZZA BELLA	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372685</a>	POGO PERMANENT CAMP	Southeast Fairbanks	GU
<a href="#">AK2372952</a>	QUALITY CARE CENTER OF DELTA ALH	Southeast Fairbanks	GW

<b>System No.</b>	<b>Water System Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Source</b>
<a href="#">AK2381309</a>	RAMPONI HANGER	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381870</a>	ROASTED ROOSTER	Southeast Fairbanks	SW
<a href="#">AK2371087</a>	SAWMILL CREEK LODGE	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381707</a>	SCOTTY CREEK RV PARK	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381715</a>	SEVENTH DAY ADV. CH./SCHOOL	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380858</a>	SHEN BIBLE CAMP	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2370829</a>	SMITHS GREEN ACRES MH PARK	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380599</a>	SNOWSHOE MOTEL/GIFT	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380387</a>	SOURDOUGH CAMPGROUND / RV PARK	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380531</a>	TANACROSS WATER SYSTEM	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372148</a>	TANANA TRADING POST	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372887</a>	TASTE OF EUROPE	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2382004</a>	TETLIN NWR - LAKEVIEW CAMPGROUND	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380638</a>	TETLIN UTILITY SYSTEM	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2371605</a>	THE CHURCH AT DELTA	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381943</a>	THE GOLDFANNER	Southeast Fairbanks	SW
<a href="#">AK2381082</a>	THREE BEARS #10	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372936</a>	TIMBERCREST DENTAL CLINIC	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381430</a>	TOK BAPTIST CHURCH	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381668</a>	TOK CIVIC CENTER	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381189</a>	TOK COMMUNITY CLINIC	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380662</a>	TOK COURT HOUSE	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380921</a>	TOK DNR FIRE FACILITY	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380743</a>	TOK DOG MUSHERS ASSOC.	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380890</a>	TOK FIRE STATION	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380824</a>	TOK GENERAL STORE	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381147</a>	TOK LIQUOR & MINI MART	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380882</a>	TOK LODGE MOTEL	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380939</a>	TOK POST OFFICE (NEW)	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381105</a>	TOK R.V. VILLAGE	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2370471</a>	TROPHY LODGE	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381008</a>	TUNDRA LODGE - LAUNDROMAT/RV	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381066</a>	U S CUSTOMS - POKER CREEK	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380646</a>	UAF TOK CENTER	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381634</a>	USCG - TOK LORAN / 4 PLEX	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381626</a>	USCG - TOK LORAN / DUPLEX	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380565</a>	USCG - TOK LORAN C STATION	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381862</a>	USF&W TETLIN SUMMER HOUSING	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2381341</a>	USF&W TETLIN VISITOR CTR.	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380078</a>	UTDC BUILDING	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380751</a>	VFW POST 9889	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372075</a>	WF / LIVING WORD TABERNACLE	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2372198</a>	WF / LIVING WORD TRAINING CTR	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2380183</a>	YOUNGS HOTEL/SHAMROCK HARDWARE	Southeast Fairbanks	GW
<a href="#">AK2313704</a>	11 MILE GROCERY	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314124</a>	12 MILE ROADHOUSE	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2311998</a>	2490 MISSION / FAITH LANE LLC	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311980</a>	3152 WYATT / FAITH LANE, LLC	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314344</a>	A TASTE OF ALASKA LODGE	Fairbanks North Star	GW

System No.	Water System Name	Location	Source
<a href="#">AK2313136</a>	AK DIV PARKS - ANGEL ROCK SRA	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370112</a>	AK DIV PARKS - CLEARWATER SRS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313128</a>	AK DIV PARKS - COLO CRK TRAIL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370120</a>	AK DIV PARKS - DELTA SRS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371508</a>	AK DIV PARKS - DONELLY CK SRS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2380167</a>	AK DIV PARKS - EAGLE TRAIL SRS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310332</a>	AK DIV PARKS - HARDING LK CG	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313092</a>	AK DIV PARKS - HARDING SRA ENT	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311875</a>	AK DIV PARKS - L. CHENA DOME	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2372131</a>	AK DIV PARKS - LOST LAKE WELL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313893</a>	AK DIV PARKS - MAINT. COMPOUND	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2381058</a>	AK DIV PARKS - MOON LAKE SRS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2372033</a>	AK DIV PARKS - QUARTZ LK NEW	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311215</a>	AK DIV PARKS - RED SQUIRREL CG	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371516</a>	AK DIV PARKS - RIKAS ROADHOUSE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310293</a>	AK DIV PARKS - ROSEHIP CG.	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370382</a>	AK DIV PARKS - SALCHA R. SRS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2380484</a>	AK DIV PARKS - TOK RIVER SRS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311558</a>	AK DIV PARKS - TORS CMGR.	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311689</a>	AK DIV PARKS - TWIN BEARS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310112</a>	AK DIV PARKS - UP CHATANIKA R	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311427</a>	AK FISH & GAME - CREAMERS FLD	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314679</a>	AK RIVERWAYS / CHENA VILLAGE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371134</a>	ALASCOM	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310586</a>	ALASKA DOG MUSHERS ASSOCIATION	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313039</a>	ALASKA FISH & FARM PRODUCTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312368</a>	ALASKA GOLD CO.- FAIRBANKS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312546</a>	ALTROAL CONTROLS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2333788</a>	ALYESKA 5 MILE WELL/SPRING	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2320751</a>	ALYESKA MCCF #2 CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312863</a>	ALYESKA NORDALE YARD	Fairbanks North Star	
<a href="#">AK2293008</a>	ALYESKA PIPELINE PS #11	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2320036</a>	ALYESKA PS 4 PERM	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2350023</a>	ALYESKA PS 5 PERM	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2360727</a>	ALYESKA PS 6 FLY CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2360036</a>	ALYESKA PS 6 PERM	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2300303</a>	ALYESKA PS 7 PERM	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370691</a>	ALYESKA PS 9 PERMANENT	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310015</a>	ANGEL CREEK TRADING POST	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310023</a>	ARCTIC ACRES TRAILER COURT	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2300599</a>	ARCTIC CIRCLE TRADING POST	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314645</a>	AURORA BOREALIS CHALETs	Fairbanks North Star	
<a href="#">AK2314970</a>	AUSTIN SD BLK A LOTS 17 & 18	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314851</a>	AUSTIN SUBDIVISION, BLOCK 1, LOTS 6 - 9	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314843</a>	AUSTIN SUBDIVISION, BLOCK B LOTS 6&7	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313241</a>	AVIS CAR RENTAL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311184</a>	BADGER DEN	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314221</a>	BADGER GAS / STORE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310641</a>	BADGER MOBILE HOME PARK	Fairbanks North Star	GW

<b>System No.</b>	<b>Water System Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Source</b>
<a href="#">AK2313013</a>	BADGER RD. DELI / GEORGEOS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315146</a>	BADGER ROAD BAPTIST CHURCH	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312994</a>	BADGER ROAD DELI	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310049</a>	BANANA BELT WATER WORKS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310057</a>	BARNETT APARTMENTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314580</a>	BEAR RUN APARTMENTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312457</a>	BEAVER LK RESORT / 2521 OUTSIDE BLVD.	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312504</a>	BEAVER LK. RESORT 2545/2555 MISSION	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311574</a>	BEN LOMAND CONST. (EAST WELL)	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312554</a>	BEN LOMAND CONST. (WEST WELL)	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310099</a>	BINGLE MEMORIAL CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310837</a>	BIRCHVIEW PROPERTIES	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2300662</a>	BLM - CENTRAL FIELD STATION	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313021</a>	BLM - CRIPPLE CREEK CG	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2334263</a>	BLM - MARION CREEK CAMPGROUND	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314263</a>	BLM - OPHIR CRK CG / E.WELL #2	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314255</a>	BLM - OPHIR CRK CG / W.WELL #1	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312384</a>	BLOOM ENTERPRISES	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315308</a>	BOATNER, SANDRA L	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370586</a>	BOON DOX BAR & LIQUOR STORE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2380311</a>	BOUNDARY LODGE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311922</a>	BOWERS OFFICE SUPPLY - OLD	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313754</a>	BRADWAY APARTMENTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314603</a>	BUETOW DENTAL CLINIC	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310950</a>	CALLCRAFT APARTMENTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310976</a>	CAMP LI - WA	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310081</a>	CHATANIKA GOLD CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310146</a>	CHENA HOT SPRINGS RESORT	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371817</a>	CHENA LAKES / WELL #1	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371922</a>	CHENA LAKES / WELL #12	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371930</a>	CHENA LAKES / WELL #13	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371948</a>	CHENA LAKES / WELL #14	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371956</a>	CHENA LAKES / WELL #15	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371841</a>	CHENA LAKES / WELL #4	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371867</a>	CHENA LAKES / WELL #6	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371883</a>	CHENA LAKES / WELL #8	Fairbanks North Star	
<a href="#">AK2371891</a>	CHENA LAKES / WELL #9	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2372847</a>	CHENA LAKES RA SHOWERS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314433</a>	CHENA MARINA II	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313291</a>	CHENA MARINA RV PARK	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311435</a>	CHENA RIVER FLOOD CONTROL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315227</a>	COLD CLIMATE HOUSING CENTER	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2310900</a>	COLLEGE UTILITIES CORPORATION	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2311639</a>	COLONIAL PLAZA	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314475</a>	CROSS ROADS BAPTIST CHURCH	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311833</a>	CURRYS CORNER	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312245</a>	DALE BRIMMER DUPLEX	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370900</a>	DELTA JCT. COMB. FACILITY	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312601</a>	DOOR OF HOPE CHURCH	Fairbanks North Star	GWP

System No.	Water System Name	Location	Source
<a href="#">AK2311150</a>	DOOR OF HOPE TRAINING CENTER	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2371728</a>	DOT & PF BIRCH LAKE CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2391045</a>	DOT & PF CANTWELL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2300743</a>	DOT & PF CENTRAL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370837</a>	DOT & PF DELTA JCT. HWY CMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2300329</a>	DOT & PF ELLIOT SPRING MP31	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310277</a>	DOT & PF FOX WATERING POINT	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2300361</a>	DOT & PF LIVENGOOD MAINT CMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2300086</a>	DOT & PF MANLEY HOT SPRINGS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2300751</a>	DOT & PF MONTANA CREEK	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370942</a>	DOT & PF PAXSON EMP. HOUSING	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2380769</a>	DOT & PF SLANA MAINT. CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312350</a>	DOT & PF SPRING BEFORE EAGLE	Fairbanks North Star	SW
<a href="#">AK2371566</a>	DOT & PF SPRING MP195 RICH.	Fairbanks North Star	SW
<a href="#">AK2380612</a>	DOT & PF TOK HWY MAINT CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371176</a>	DOT & PF TRIMMS CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2360303</a>	DOTPF 7 MILE CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2350112</a>	DOTPF CHANDALAR	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2350065</a>	DOTPF COLDFOOT	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2300280</a>	DOTPF JIM RIVER CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2350138</a>	DOTPF SAG RIVER CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	SW
<a href="#">AK2372766</a>	EAFB VISITORS CENTER/PASS ID FACILITY	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2372245</a>	EIELSON - BIRCH LAKE RECREATION AREA	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2372596</a>	EIELSON - ENG. HILL - LOWER	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2371231</a>	EIELSON - ENGINEER HILL	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2371184</a>	EIELSON - SKI LODGE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311613</a>	EL DORADO GOLD MINE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370031</a>	ELFS DEN	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313932</a>	ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS, INC.	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2334047</a>	ERA HELICOPTER, INC.	Fairbanks North Star	SWP
<a href="#">AK2310201</a>	ESTER WELL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2391427</a>	FAA - LAKE MINCHUMINA	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2220333</a>	FAA BIG LAKE FACILITY	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2291546</a>	FAA CAPE YAKATAGA	Fairbanks North Star	SW
<a href="#">AK2291839</a>	FAA CORDOVA BACKUP WELL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2299074</a>	FAA CORDOVA FSS WELL	Fairbanks North Star	
<a href="#">AK2298929</a>	FAA HINCHINBROOK IS./STRAWBERR	Fairbanks North Star	GU
<a href="#">AK2291936</a>	FAA HINCHINBROOK ISLAND JOHNS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2291928</a>	FAA MIDDLETON ISLAND	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2220325</a>	FAA TALKETNA FSS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311451</a>	FAIRBANKS AIRPORT CAMPGROUND	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314378</a>	FAIRBANKS CHRISTIAN CENTER	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2313788</a>	FAIRBANKS GOLF COURSE	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2312693</a>	FAIRHILL COMMUNITY CHURCH	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313005</a>	FARMERS LOOP MARKET	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314352</a>	FBKS NATURAL GAS / DONALD AVE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312067</a>	FNA - TRANSITIONAL LIVING	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313851</a>	FNA / THE HEALING PLACE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315049</a>	FNSB BIRCH HILL SKI LODGE	Fairbanks North Star	GW

System No.	Water System Name	Location	Source
<a href="#">AK2312164</a>	FNSB BIRCH HILL WARMUP BUILDING	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371265</a>	FNSB SD - BADGER RD ELEM	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2311419</a>	FNSB SD - PEARL CREEK SCHOOL	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2370374</a>	FNSB SD - SALCHA ELEM. SCHOOL	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2310578</a>	FNSB SD - TWO RIVERS ELEM.	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2310251</a>	FNSB SD - WELLER ELEMENTARY	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2314093</a>	FORT KNOX MINE	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2312083</a>	FOX GENERAL STORE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310269</a>	FOX ROADHOUSE - HAULED WATER	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314815</a>	FOX ROADHOUSE - WELL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310918</a>	FT WAINWRIGHT - MAIN POST	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311095</a>	FT WAINWRIGHT / DU - GOLF CLUB WELL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314750</a>	FT WAINWRIGHT / GOLF MAINT. SHOP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311087</a>	FT WAINWRIGHT / SKI LODGE	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2334132</a>	GG5-480	Fairbanks North Star	SW
<a href="#">AK2312782</a>	GHEMM CO.	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313908</a>	GILMORE APARTMENTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314877</a>	GOLD COUNTRY ESTATES I	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311786</a>	GOLD DREDGE #8	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2310471</a>	GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310730</a>	GOLDEN HEART UTILITIES	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315099</a>	GOLDHILL STORE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314946</a>	GOLDSTREAM STORE / LAUNDRY	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312986</a>	GOLDSTREAM VALLEY MONTESSORI	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315235</a>	GOLDSTREAM WATER	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2315400</a>	GRAF RHEENEERHAAJII	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314598</a>	GREAT WESTERN CHEMICAL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311867</a>	GREER TANK & WELDING	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314360</a>	GRIZZLY LODGE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371671</a>	GVEA - DELTA JUNCTION	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2391134</a>	GVEA - HEALY POWER PLANT	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312318</a>	GVEA - NORTH POLE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314653</a>	H2O-2U / WATER WAGON	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2390992</a>	HEALY LAKE COMMUNITY SYSTEM	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315382</a>	HEZ RAY SPORTS COMPLEX	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315366</a>	HOT SPRINGS GAS AND CONVENIENCE STORE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310366</a>	HOWLING DOG SALOON	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2312952</a>	INDOOR PARK PROPERTIES	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2312106</a>	INDUSTRIAL MACHINE INC.	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311540</a>	INTERIOR ENERGY/MAIN OFF. BLDG	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314394</a>	INTO THE WOODS BOOKSHOP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310374</a>	IVORY JACKS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311134</a>	KANTOLA PARK AND APARTMENTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2372229</a>	KELLYS KITCHEN	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312889</a>	KIMI APARTMENTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312774</a>	KING CAB	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371760</a>	KNOTTY SHOP LLC	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314166</a>	KNOX RETREAT CENTER	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310390</a>	LAKEVIEW TERRACE TRAILER CRT.	Fairbanks North Star	GW

System No.	Water System Name	Location	Source
<a href="#">AK2372740</a>	LAZY MOOSE RV PARK	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2391736</a>	LDS / DENALI CHAPEL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2372407</a>	LDS / SALCHA CHAPEL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312253</a>	LDS / STEESE CHAPEL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315316</a>	LET US CARE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313924</a>	LIONS YOUTH CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315251</a>	LITTLE RICHARDS FAMILY DINER	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2360337</a>	LONG CREEK RV/SNACK SHACK	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370277</a>	LOST LAKE BOY SCOUT CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314742</a>	MAHLER - WEST COMMUNITY WELL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371621</a>	MAMA CS MOOSE CREEK KITCHEN	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2312300</a>	MAPCO -TRUCK RACK CONTROL BLDG	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314217</a>	MAPCO CRUDE III OFFICE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310748</a>	MCGRATH RD BAPTIST CHURCH	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2311281</a>	MIRACLE MILE LODGE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312708</a>	MOBAT TIRE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314108</a>	MOCHA DANS	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2370552</a>	MOOSE CREEK APARTMENTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371312</a>	MOOSE CREEK FIRE STATION	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370308</a>	MOOSE CREEK LODGE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313869</a>	MOOSE MOUNTAIN	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314491</a>	MT. AURORA FBKS. CRK. CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2372813</a>	NEW HOPE CHURCH / NP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311493</a>	NEWBY APARTMENTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310421</a>	NOAA / NESDIS CDA STATION	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314726</a>	NOAA DATA STATION	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313186</a>	NOAA/VLB WELL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315332</a>	NORTH POLE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	Fairbanks North Star	
<a href="#">AK2312334</a>	NORTH POLE GRANGE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310447</a>	NORTH POLE SPEEDWAY INN	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310675</a>	NORTH POLE UTILITIES	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313063</a>	NORTH STAR ALLIANCE CHURCH	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313796</a>	NORTH STAR GOLF CLUB	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2372908</a>	NORTHERN RAIL EXTENSION DAY CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311037</a>	NORTHLAND WOOD PRODUCTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310942</a>	NORTHSTAR CENTER	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311142</a>	ODAY TRAILER COURT	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2300735</a>	PATTY APARTMENTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310633</a>	PEACEFUL MEADOWS MHP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315269</a>	PHH BIAS HOUSE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315277</a>	PHH CHENA HOT SPRINGS RD FARM	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315285</a>	PHH NORDIN HOUSE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315293</a>	PHH SILVERBERRY HOUSE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310714</a>	PIONEER WELLS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312156</a>	PIONEER WELLS AT FOX	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314302</a>	POKER FLATS-POKER INN/RED HS.	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314310</a>	POKER FLATS-TELEMETRY ANNEX	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310405</a>	POLAR ICE CENTER	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310934</a>	PTARMIGAN HEIGHTS UTILITIES	Fairbanks North Star	GW

System No.	Water System Name	Location	Source
<a href="#">AK2310984</a>	PUMP HOUSE RESTAURANT	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314409</a>	QUICKIE PIZZA	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314297</a>	RAVENS RIDGE BREWING CO.	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2315421</a>	RI-DON APARTMENTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311972</a>	RICHARDSON APARTMENTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313306</a>	RIVERVIEW RV PARK	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312415</a>	SALCHA COMMUNITY WATERING POINT	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2372473</a>	SALCHA RIVER GUEST HOUSE	Fairbanks North Star	
<a href="#">AK2371150</a>	SALCHA SENIOR CENTER	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2372342</a>	SALCHA STORE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370235</a>	SALCHAKET ROADHOUSE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312376</a>	SCOTT FULTON	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313843</a>	SECLUDED ACRES UTILITIES, INC.	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313102</a>	SERVICE MASTER BLDG.	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312960</a>	SEVEN GABLES	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312211</a>	SHANNON PARK BAPTIST CHURCH	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2313720</a>	SKILAND	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2314090</a>	SLED DOG RV PARK	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2370439</a>	SNO SHU INN	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370332</a>	SOUTHRIM APARTMENTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311744</a>	SPENARD BUILDING SUPPLY	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312732</a>	STOP SHOP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312724</a>	SUNSHINE RAE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313047</a>	SYDOULOS LUTHERAN CHURCH	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2320939</a>	TAIGA VENTURES / CAMP #1	Fairbanks North Star	SW
<a href="#">AK2313152</a>	TAIGA WAREHOUSE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314116</a>	TAIGA WOODLANDS SUBDIVISION	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2314328</a>	TAMARACK WOODS 5-PLEX	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2371582</a>	TEST THE WATERS ADVENTURE SPORTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2372481</a>	THE CHURCH AT NORTH POLE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2320037</a>	THE HOT SPOT	Fairbanks North Star	
<a href="#">AK2310324</a>	THE VALLATA	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312261</a>	TIVI KENNELS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310895</a>	TOWN & COUNTRY TRAILER COURT	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312009</a>	TRI CON MINING	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310780</a>	TURTLE CLUB	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312813</a>	TWIN SPRINGS WATER	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2311605</a>	TWO RIVERS GRANGE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310756</a>	TWO RIVERS LODGE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312512</a>	TYCO ACOUSTICS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312596</a>	U.S. POST OFFICE, ESTER	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2350146</a>	UAF/IAB TOOLIK FIELD STATION	Fairbanks North Star	SW
<a href="#">AK2320117</a>	UMIAT ENTERPRISES INC.	Fairbanks North Star	SW
<a href="#">AK2310683</a>	UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA - FAIRBANKS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2314835</a>	VALLEY CENTER STORE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312871</a>	VALLEY VIEW CENTER	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310926</a>	VALLEY WATER COMPANY	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370497</a>	VFW #10029 N. POLE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310803</a>	VILLAGE MOBILE HOME PARK	Fairbanks North Star	GW

<b>System No.</b>	<b>Water System Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Source</b>
<a href="#">AK2314661</a>	WATER MAN	Fairbanks North Star	GWP
<a href="#">AK2370536</a>	WESCOTT GARDENS II	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310209</a>	WGM ANGEL CAMP	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313233</a>	WHITE BIRCH APARTMENTS	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313283</a>	WILD INTERIOR KITCHEN & CRAFT	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2310853</a>	WILDWOOD MOBILE HOME PARK	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2370510</a>	WOODLAND ACRES MH PARL	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2313738</a>	YKSD - DISTRICT OFFICE	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2312465</a>	YOUNGS APARTMENT	Fairbanks North Star	GW
<a href="#">AK2391922</a>	229 PARKS HIGHWAY RESTAURANT	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2392009</a>	ALPINE CREEK LODGE	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390455</a>	ANDERSON ADMIN BLDG/DAY CARE	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391053</a>	ANDERSON CLINIC	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391477</a>	ANDERSON RIVERSIDE RV DUMP	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391639</a>	BACKWOODS LODGE	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391728</a>	BLACK DIAMOND GOLF COURSE	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391671</a>	BLUESBERRY INN	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390162</a>	CAMP DENALI	Denali	SW
<a href="#">AK2391532</a>	CANTWELL CAFE	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391516</a>	CANTWELL HEALTH CLINIC	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390196</a>	CARLO CREEK LODGE	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390748</a>	CARLO CREEK SPRING	Denali	SW
<a href="#">AK2390609</a>	DENALI - EIELSON VISITOR CTR.	Denali	SW
<a href="#">AK2391215</a>	DENALI - HOTEL-WINTER/VAC	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390594</a>	DENALI - MAIN / FRONT COUNTRY	Denali	SW
<a href="#">AK2390586</a>	DENALI - ROCK CREEK HQ.	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390641</a>	DENALI - SAVAGE RIVER CMPGRND.	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390633</a>	DENALI - TEKLANIKA CMPGRND.	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390625</a>	DENALI - TOKLAT ROAD CAMP	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390617</a>	DENALI - WONDER LAKE CMPGRND.	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391142</a>	DENALI - WONDER LAKE RNGR STA	Denali	SW
<a href="#">AK2391249</a>	DENALI BACKCOUNTRY LODGE	Denali	SW
<a href="#">AK2390015</a>	DENALI BOROUGH SD - ANDERSON SCHOOL	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390146</a>	DENALI BOROUGH SD - CANTWELL	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390285</a>	DENALI BOROUGH SD - TRI-VALLEY	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390358</a>	DENALI CABINS, SO./MILE 229	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390918</a>	DENALI CROWS NEST	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391312</a>	DENALI EDUCATION CENTER	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390544</a>	DENALI GRIZZLY BEAR / CAMPGROUND/CABINS	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391980</a>	DENALI GRIZZLY BEAR CEDAR HOTEL	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391061</a>	DENALI PRESCHOOL & LEARNING CENTER	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391079</a>	DENALI PRINCESS WILDERNESS LODGE	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390390</a>	DENALI RIVER CABINS/MILE 231	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391443</a>	DENALI RV PARK & MOTEL	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391451</a>	DENALI SUITES	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390528</a>	DEW DROP INN	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391401</a>	ERA HELICOPTER / DENALI PARK	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391964</a>	GRACIOUS HOUSE	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391794</a>	GRANDE DENALI / DENALI BLUFFS	Denali	SW

<b>System No.</b>	<b>Water System Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Source</b>
<a href="#">AK2391948</a>	HOLLAND AMERICA DENALI RESORT	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2220943</a>	IGLOO SERVICE STATION	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391875</a>	IN HIS SHADOW MINISTRIES	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390803</a>	KANTISHNA ROADHOUSE	Denali	SW
<a href="#">AK2390447</a>	MCKINLEY CREEKSIDE CABINS	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391930</a>	MCKINLEY CREEKSIDE CABINS EMPLOYEE HOUSI	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391786</a>	MCKINLEY RV & CAMPGROUND	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390293</a>	MCKINLEY VILLAGE LODGE	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390887</a>	MCKINLEY/DENALI SALMON BAKE	Denali	GWP
<a href="#">AK2390536</a>	MINERS MARKET	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391508</a>	MOTEL NORD HAVEN	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390968</a>	MT. VIEW LIQUOR AND GRO.	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390324</a>	NORTH FACE LODGE	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391168</a>	OTTO LAKE RV PARK	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391524</a>	PRINCESS HOMESTEAD	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391362</a>	REINDEER MT. LODGE	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391540</a>	RIDGETOP CABINS	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390764</a>	RIVERSIDE COMFORT STATION	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390811</a>	ROCHESTER LODGE	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391891</a>	ROSE & DAVES CAFE INC.	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390502</a>	STICKLES FOSTER HOME	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391231</a>	THE PERCH RESTAURANT	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2390439</a>	TOTEM INN	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391621</a>	WHITE MOOSE LODGE	Denali	GW
<a href="#">AK2391702</a>	WHITE RAVEN LLC	Denali	GW

## SENSITIVE AREAS: PART FIVE – LAND MANAGEMENT

### A. LAND MANGEMENT DESIGNATIONS

**1. Access to Lands:** Land ownership must be determined and landowners contacted to evaluate incident-specific protection priorities, obtain land-use permitting requirements, and obtain permission to access lands. Native corporation lands, as well as local, State, and Federal government lands often require special use permits. If an incident affects private lands or Native Allotments, permission to enter lands should be sought from the landowner. The local Borough government is often the best source of private land ownership records.

**2. State:** The Alaska State Legislature has classified certain areas as being essential to wildlife and fisheries resources and intended to preserve the natural habitat. These State Wildlife Areas are designated as refuges, critical habitat areas, sanctuaries, or state range areas. In addition to the wildlife areas, other legislatively designated lands include parks and recreation areas, state forest areas and multiple use areas. Management of these essential areas is the joint responsibility of the ADF&G and the ADNR. Legislation pertaining to these lands may be found in Alaska Statutes Title 16, Chapter 20. Legal descriptions of area boundaries can be found in the ADF&G publication, State of Alaska Game Refuges, Critical Habitat Areas and Game Sanctuaries (1991). See also [www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=lands.main](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=lands.main) and “Recreational Sites and Facilities” for State Parks and recreation areas information [www.dnr.alaska.gov/parks/](http://www.dnr.alaska.gov/parks/).

Minto Flats State Game Refuge was established in 1988 and is located about 35 miles west of Fairbanks, between Minto and Nenana. It encompasses the lower reaches of the Tolovana and Chatanika Rivers and borders the Tanana River. Minto Flats is a low-lying wetland area and is dotted with numerous lakes, oxbows and potholes. The refuge was specifically established to ensure the protection and enhancement of habitat; the conservation of fish and wildlife; and to guarantee the continuation of hunting, fishing, trapping and other compatible public uses. Minto Flats is one of the highest quality waterfowl habitats in Alaska, supporting high density duck and swan nesting as well as spring and fall staging. Fish, furbearer, and big game populations are also important. The flats provide good sport and subsistence hunting and fishing, and is one of the most popular waterfowl hunting areas in the state. See also: [www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=mintoflats.main](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=mintoflats.main).

Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge was established in 1979 and expanded in 1991. It is located north of the city of Fairbanks and encompasses undeveloped shrub, bog, lake, field and forest environments. The refuge was established specifically to protect and enhance migratory bird habitat with a special emphasis on waterfowl. The refuge is best known for its spring concentrations of ducks, geese, and cranes that use the area as a migratory stopover. Over 150 species of birds have been documented on the refuge. Moose, bear and a variety of furbearers also use the area. The refuge is also managed to provide opportunities for viewing, photography, nature studies and other public uses.

Tanana Valley State Forest was first designated in 1983 and currently contains 1,822,100 acres. Its area extends from north of Fairbanks to north of Tetlin Junction and closely follows the Tanana River on the north. The Forest's area encompasses or is adjacent to many bodies of water including the Tanana, Healy and Robertson Rivers; Lakes George and Mansfield; Fish, Sand Healy and Wolf Lakes; and George, Sand, Mansfield, Fortymile and Billy Creeks.

Delta Junction Bison Range: In 1979, the Alaska Legislature established the 90,000-acre Range. The range is cultivated with bison forage crops that are intended to draw bison away from nearby private agricultural lands. Since farming began in the mid 1980s, use of private lands by the free-roaming bison herd has decreased, diminishing conflicts between bison and agriculture.

### **3. Federal:**

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve: About 250 miles northwest of Fairbanks, the Gates of the Arctic was established in 1980 and encompasses approximately 7,952,000 acres. The area is managed to protect its wild and undeveloped character, for mountaineering and wilderness recreation, and to protect habitat and wildlife. Subsistence uses are permitted for local residents. Caribou, moose, Dall sheep, grizzly bear, wolves and raptors are in abundance. The Tinayguk/North Fork, John, upper Alatna, upper Kobuk, and Noatak rivers are nationally designated Wild and Scenic Rivers.

[www.nps.gov/gaar/index.htm](http://www.nps.gov/gaar/index.htm)

Denali National Park and Preserve: Approximately 120 miles southwest of Fairbanks, the 6,000,000 acre Park and Preserve is a major tourist attraction during the summer months. Dall Sheep, caribou, grizzly bear, moose, wolves, and furbearers are abundant. Controlled road access for wildlife and wilderness viewing, backcountry use, and mountaineering are main activities. The original Park was established in 1917 and enlarged in 1980. The Park straddles the Alaska Range and includes Mount McKinley, the highest point in North America. [www.nps.gov/dena/index.htm](http://www.nps.gov/dena/index.htm)

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve: Established in 1980 and about 100 miles east of Fairbanks, the Preserve contains approximately 1,713,000 acres. It is to be managed in its undeveloped natural condition for its habitat, wildlife and natural and man-made history. The area contains peregrine falcon, caribou, moose, Dall sheep, grizzly bear and wolves. The Charley River (including Bonanza Creek, Crescent Creek, Flat Creek) is a nationally designated Wild and Scenic River. This unit straddles the upper part of the Yukon River within the United States. [www.nps.gov/yuch/index.htm](http://www.nps.gov/yuch/index.htm)

Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge: The 1,560,000 acre Nowitna Refuge is about 200 miles west of Fairbanks in the central Yukon River Valley. The refuge encompasses forested lowlands, hills, lakes, marshes, ponds, and streams. The Nowitna River is a nationally designated Wild and Scenic River which provides spawning grounds for northern pike and sheefish. The Refuge was established in 1980 and its primary purpose is to protect waterfowl and their habitat. Wetlands within the refuge complex support large waterfowl populations. The most common breeding duck species include American wigeon, northern pintail, mallard, green-winged teal, northern shoveler, surf scoter, white-winged scoter, common and Barrow's goldeneye, bufflehead, and lesser scaup. Canada geese, greater white-fronted geese, trumpeter swans, and tundra swans are found on the refuge in moderate numbers. The greatest concentrations of waterfowl occur during spring and fall migrations on large, shallow floodplain waterbodies. Moose are the largest herbivores in the refuge complex, and play a key role in the boreal forest ecosystem. They are also one of the most important subsistence resources for local residents, as well as popular for sport harvest. These factors make the species a primary focus of wildlife management at the complex. The Refuge also supports black bear, marten, mink, wolverine, beaver, muskrat, and other wildlife. [www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=75621](http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=75621)

Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge: About 250 miles northwest of Fairbanks, the Koyukuk Refuge was established in 1980 and covers 3,550,000 acres and contains 14 rivers, hundreds of creeks, and over 15,000 lakes. The topography includes extensive floodplain surrounded by rolling hills covered with boreal forest. The 10,000-acre Nogahabara Dunes are within the Refuge. The Koyukuk National Wildlife

Refuge is home to a wide variety of birds, mammals and fish of the boreal forest. Thousands of waterfowl, primarily wigeon, northern pintail, greater and lesser scaup, greater white-fronted geese and Canada geese are joined by both trumpeter and tundra swans on the Koyukuk's lush breeding grounds each spring. Refuge streams and lakes also sustain large fish populations that support subsistence, commercial and sport fisheries. Chinook, coho, and chum salmon migrate up the waters of the Yukon River and its tributaries including the Koyukuk River. Resident fish, such as the predatory northern pike, spend their entire lives in refuge waters. The refuge's mosaic of forests, woodlands, tundra, and grasslands are home to many northern mammals, from moose to shrews and voles. More than 140 bird species, 30 mammal species, and 14 fish species occur on refuge lands and waters.

[www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=75615](http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=75615)

**Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge:** Established in 1980, the Kanuti Refuge (1,430,000 acres) straddles the Arctic Circle about 150 miles northwest of Fairbanks. A basin of rolling plains of the Kanuti and Koyukuk rivers, the area is interspersed with lakes and ponds. The refuge provides nesting habitat for numerous species of waterfowl including Canada geese (primarily from the Pacific Flyway) and greater white-fronted geese (mainly Central Flyway birds). Ducks, representing all the major flyways in North America, can be found on the refuge, including greater and lesser scaup, American wigeon, northern pintail, surf scoter, northern shoveler, green-winged teal, mallard, bufflehead, canvasback, Barrow's and common goldeneye, ring-necked duck, gadwall, long-tailed duck, and harlequin duck. With the loss of wetlands due to drought and human activities along these flyways south of Alaska, the importance of the Kanuti Refuge as a nesting area for waterfowl increases. The refuge supports 16 species of fish including several species of whitefish, northern pike, grayling, and salmon. Other wildlife includes moose, caribou, black bear, brown bear, beaver, wolf, and wolverine. [www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=75610](http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=75610)

**Innoko National Wildlife Refuge:** The northern unit of the Innoko Refuge is located in the Interior Subarea, while the larger, southern unit is located in the Western Alaska Subarea. The Refuge covers 3,850,000 acres and is about 300 miles northwest of Anchorage in the central Yukon River Valley. It was established to protect nesting and breeding habitat of waterfowl. One of the primary reasons the Innoko Refuge was created was its importance as a waterfowl area in Interior Alaska. The Innoko Refuge provides a vast area of wetlands crucial for waterfowl nesting, resting, staging, and molting. More than 130 bird species are found on the refuge. The extensive wetlands provide habitat for more than 300,000 nesting waterfowl and shorebirds. Innoko is an important nesting area for greater white-fronted and lesser Canada geese, northern pintail, wigeon, shovelers, red-necked grebes, lesser yellowlegs, and Hudsonian godwits. Frequent flooding of Innoko's many rivers and streams helps fertilize surrounding soils and maintain the rich willow sandbar habitat that provides winter food for the refuge's moose population, as well as for the beaver that are common along virtually all of Innoko's waterways. Barren ground caribou from the Beaver Mountain herd winter on Innoko when deep snows move them down from the uplands, while both black and grizzly bear and wolves are present year around. Other fur-bearers include marten, lynx, red fox, river otter, and wolverine.

[www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=75605](http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=75605)

**Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge:** The approximately 8,630,000 acre Refuge is about 100 miles north of Fairbanks and was established in 1980. Millions of migrating birds converge on the vast Yukon River floodplain in the spring. The 20,000 nutrient-rich, shallow lakes and ponds support one of the highest densities of nesting waterfowl in North America and contribute to more than 2 million ducks and geese to the North American flyway. In the summer, the Yukon Flats has the highest number of breeding canvasback ducks in the State of Alaska. Ohtig Lake, approximately five miles south of Chalkyitsik, is an important fall staging area for migratory waterfowl. Salmon spawn in the streams of the Refuge. One of

the few known sheefish spawning areas in Alaska is on a stretch of the Yukon River between Fort Yukon and Circle. Common mammals on the Refuge include moose, caribou, wolves, black and grizzly bears, lynx, fox, and marten. Rare plants are known to occur on the Refuge and have been documented in the White Mountains and lowland wetland areas. The White-Crazy Mountains area, in the southern portion of the Refuge, provides habitat for a population of Dall's sheep, and the area was recognized by the USFWS in Alaska as a potential wilderness area. Beaver Creek Wild River flows through this area.

[www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=75635](http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=75635)

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge: The 19,049,236 acre Refuge extends from the Brooks Range north to the Arctic coastal plain and east to the Canadian border, and includes the range of the Porcupine caribou herd (about 169,000 animals in 2010). The Refuge also supports musk ox, Dall sheep, wolves, wolverines, grizzly and polar bears, and over 200 migratory and resident bird species. Snow blankets the ground 9 months of the year and permafrost is near the surface of the ground. The upper Sheenjek and Wind Rivers are nationally designated Wild and Scenic Rivers. Float trips, sport fishing, backpacking, hunting, wildlife viewing, and subsistence are primary Refuge activities.

[www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=75600](http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=75600)

White Mountain National Recreation Area: The 1 million-acre national recreation area is located about 50 miles north of Fairbanks. The language of the Alaska National Interest Conservation Lands Act directs BLM to manage the area to provide for public outdoor recreational use and for the conservation of scenic, historic, cultural and wildlife values; and for other uses if they are compatible or do not significantly impair the previously mentioned values. The recreation area includes a major portion of the Beaver Creek component of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

[www.blm.gov/pgdata/content/ak/en/prog/nlcs/white\\_mtns.html](http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/content/ak/en/prog/nlcs/white_mtns.html)

Steese National Conservation Area: The 1.2 million area national conservation area lies northeast of Fairbanks. It consists of two units: the northern unit lies north of the Steese Highway and east of the White Mountains National Recreational Area; the southern unit lies south-east of the Steese Highway and encompasses most of the upper Birch Creek drainage. The conservation areas are managed to provide for multiple uses and maintenance of environmental quality. Special values include the Birch Creek component of the national wild and scenic rivers system and caribou habitat.

[www.blm.gov/ak/st/en/prog/nlcs/steese\\_conserv.html](http://www.blm.gov/ak/st/en/prog/nlcs/steese_conserv.html)

Fortymile National Wild, Scenic and Recreational River: Nearly 400 miles of stream in the Fortymile River drainage in the eastern interior of Alaska are designated as the Fortymile component of the national wild and scenic rivers system. There are 179 stream miles which are designated as Wild, 200 as Scenic, and 13 as Recreational. These streams and the federal lands along their banks are managed to preserve and enhance the values associated with their free-flowing and unpolluted waters. Wild segments represent vestiges of primitive America. Scenic segments are largely primitive, but accessible in places by roads. Recreational segments are readily accessible by road and may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

[www.blm.gov/pgdata/content/ak/en/prog/nlcs/fortymile\\_nwsr.html](http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/content/ak/en/prog/nlcs/fortymile_nwsr.html)

Lower Sheenjek Wild and Scenic River Study Area: On January 19, 2001, the President of the United States recommended designation of the entire lower Sheenjek River as a national wild river. The intent of the designation would be to "preserve the free-flowing condition of the river and to protect the outstandingly remarkable cultural (subsistence), wildlife, scenic, and recreational values associated with the river, its water quality, and the adjacent lands." If acted upon by the U.S. Congress, the entire

Sheenjek River—from its headwaters in the Arctic Refuge to its mouth on the Yukon Flats Refuge—would be protected as a national wild river. This legislative action would facilitate consistent management and protect the free-flowing nature of the Sheenjek in perpetuity.

[www.rivers.gov/rivers/sheenjek.php](http://www.rivers.gov/rivers/sheenjek.php)

Trans-Alaskan Pipeline System Corridor (TAPS): That portion of the TAPS Utility Corridor north of Fairbanks managed by BLM is approximately 4.45 million acres in area and is covered by the Utility Corridor Management Plan. This plan identifies the resource values along the Utility Corridor from the Yukon River north, including wildlife, fisheries, threatened and endangered species, cultural resources, and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. The Corridor Management Plan can be used as a reference for threatened or endangered species, caribou, moose, grizzly bear, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, salmonids and freshwater fish in the Interior Subarea. See the web page at:

[www.blm.gov/ak/st/en/prog/pipeline\\_monitoring.html](http://www.blm.gov/ak/st/en/prog/pipeline_monitoring.html)

Snowden Mountain Area of Critical Environmental Concern: This 28,000-acre area provides lambing habitat and mineral licks for Dall Sheep. The mountain also contains excellent exposures of Devonian and Lower Paleozoic rocks, Devonian corals and Cambrian trilobites.

Sukakpak Mountain Area of Critical Environmental Concern: This 3,500 acre area is an excellent area for public viewing of the geology of the Brooks Range including geologic formations and erosional processes. A rare plant species (*Orthotrichum diminutivum*) is found on the slopes of the mountains. Sukakpak Mountain offers one of the more outstanding scenic views along the Dalton Highway.

Nugget Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern: This is a 3,300-acre area with important mineral licks and a lambing area for Dall sheep.

Poss Mountain Area of Critical Environmental Concern: This is an 8,000 acre area with important licks and a lambing area for Dall Sheep.

Jim River Area of Critical Environmental Concern: This is a 200,000 acre area that contains the watershed of important spawning, over wintering and rearing habitat for chum and king salmon and resident species. This area also has several raptor habitats, and scenic, recreation, and cultural values.

Vulnerable Areas Downstream from TAPS Utility Corridor: See attachment one for rivers, creeks and significant bodies of water in geographical order along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System utility corridor from north to south within the Interior Subarea.

## **B. LAND MANAGEMENT MAPS**

ADNR, under agreement with ADEC, produced digital base and land management maps for each of the subareas using their ARC-INFO based GIS. The following land management maps provide an index to the Public Land Record and should not be viewed as legal documents. These maps are available on the internet at: [www.asgdc.alaska.gov/maps/cplans/subareas.html](http://www.asgdc.alaska.gov/maps/cplans/subareas.html)

For more current detailed information on land status, go to BLM's Spatial Data Management System web site at: [www.sdms.ak.blm.gov/isdms/imf.jsp?site=sdms](http://www.sdms.ak.blm.gov/isdms/imf.jsp?site=sdms) and click on the Generalized Land Status layer.

Insert land management designation maps – Legend Page

<http://www.asgdc.alaska.gov/maps/cplans/base/LegendPage.pdf>

Insert land management designation maps – 1 of 11 pages

<http://www.asgdc.alaska.gov/maps/cplans/interior/InteriorMap1of11.pdf>

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<http://www.asgdc.alaska.gov/maps/cplans/interior/InteriorMap2of11.pdf>

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<http://www.asgdc.alaska.gov/maps/cplans/interior/InteriorMap11of11.pdf>

# INTERIOR ALASKA SUBAREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

## BACKGROUND SECTION

<b>BACKGROUND: PART ONE – SUPPORT INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>E-1</b>
A. SUBAREA PLAN .....	E-1
B. SUBAREA DESCRIPTION .....	E-1
C. AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY.....	E-2
D. REGIONAL STAKEHOLDER COMMITTEE .....	E-6
E. SUBAREA COMMITTEE.....	E-7
<b>BACKGROUND: PART TWO – RESPONSE POLICY &amp; STRATEGIES .....</b>	<b>E-9</b>
A. FEDERAL RESPONSE ACTION PRIORITIES/STRATEGIES .....	E-9
B. STATE OF ALASKA RESPONSE PRIORITIES.....	E-10
<b>BACKGROUND: PART THREE – AREA SPILL HISTORY &amp; OIL FATE .....</b>	<b>E-12</b>
A. NAVIGABLE WATER SPILL HISTORY .....	E-12
B. INLAND SPILL HISTORY.....	E-12
C. HAZMAT RELEASE HISTORY .....	E-14
D. OIL FATE AND GENERAL RISK ASSESSMENT .....	E-29
<b>BACKGROUND: PART FOUR – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....</b>	<b>E-31</b>

## **BACKGROUND: PART ONE – SUPPORT INFORMATION**

### **A. SUBAREA PLAN**

This Subarea Contingency Plan (SCP) supplements the *Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (Unified Plan)*. The SCP in conjunction with the *Unified Plan* describes the strategy for a coordinated federal, state, and local response to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or a release of a hazardous substance from a vessel, vehicle, railcar, or facility operating within the boundaries of the Interior Subarea. For its planning process, the federal government has designated the entire state of Alaska as a planning “region” and the western half of the state as a planning “area.” The State of Alaska has divided the state into ten planning regions of which one is the Interior Alaska Region. As part of the *Unified Plan*, this SCP addresses this Interior Alaska Region or, to avoid confusion with federal terms, Subarea.

This plan shall be used as a framework for response mechanisms and as a pre-incident guide to identify weaknesses and to evaluate shortfalls in the response structure before an incident. The plan also offers parameters for vessel and facility response plans under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Any review for consistency between government and industry plans should address the recognition of economically and environmentally sensitive areas and the related protection strategies, as well as a look at the response personnel and equipment (quantity and type) available within the area (including federal, state, and local government and industry) in comparison to probable need during a response.

### **B. SUBAREA DESCRIPTION**

As defined by Alaska regulations, the Interior Subarea is the area of the State not included in the other nine subareas. Specifically, this is the area that is bordered by the North Slope Borough boundary to the north, the Northwest Arctic Borough boundary to the northwest, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and Regional Educational Attendance Area (REAA) 11 to the south and southwest, including the area north of the 63°30' North Latitude line extending from the Canadian border to the northeastern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The Interior Subarea includes the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Denali Borough, REAAs 12, 13, and 15, and part of REAA 16.

Larger than the State of Montana (the fourth largest state in the U.S.), the subarea is bordered on the south by the Alaska Range and on the north by the Brooks Range. Between these mountains, the Yukon River and its drainages arc across the State from the Canadian border to the Bering Sea. Additional mountain ranges within the subarea include the Ray, White, and Crazy Mountains, and the southern slopes of the Endicott and Philip Smith Mountains (eastern Brooks Range). The topography of the Interior Subarea is dominated by the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and the region is characterized by extensive upland areas in addition to broad alluvial lowlands such as Yukon and Minto Flats. Permafrost is discontinuous throughout the region.

The subarea is in the Arctic/continental climatic zone and temperatures are generally extreme during both summer and winter, while precipitation and wind are normally light. Temperatures can reach 95° F in summer, and occasionally plunge to -60° F and colder in winter.

Many human activities in the Interior Subarea revolve around the subsistence, recreational, and commercial uses of fish and wildlife. Commercial fishing, trapping, reindeer herding, guide hunting and

fishing trips, and fur tanning and sewing are important segments of the local economy. Service-related businesses and government provide the primary sources of wage employment in the region.

Fairbanks, the State's second largest city, is central to the region and serves as the principal employment center for the area. Fairbanks provides the northern terminus of the Alaska Railroad, where logistical support to the North Slope is moved overland via the Dalton Highway. The Parks, Richardson, and Steese Highways also traverse the subarea. Aside from these principal highways and the railroad, most travel within the region is by plane (scheduled and charter), private boat, or snow machine, depending upon the season. The city of Nenana also serves as a major transportation point for shipping due to its strategic location along the Tanana and Nenana Rivers, which is not far from the juncture with the Yukon River.

Delivery of non-crude oil is made to the remote villages in this area primarily by small barges (normally 300,000 gallon capacity). Deliveries are ice-dependent and do not occur when ice forms. The Trans Alaska Pipeline System transits the subarea enroute to the terminus at Valdez.

There are a total of 57 communities in the region (including the two boroughs), of which thirty-one are predominately Native Alaskan and twenty-six predominately non-Native.

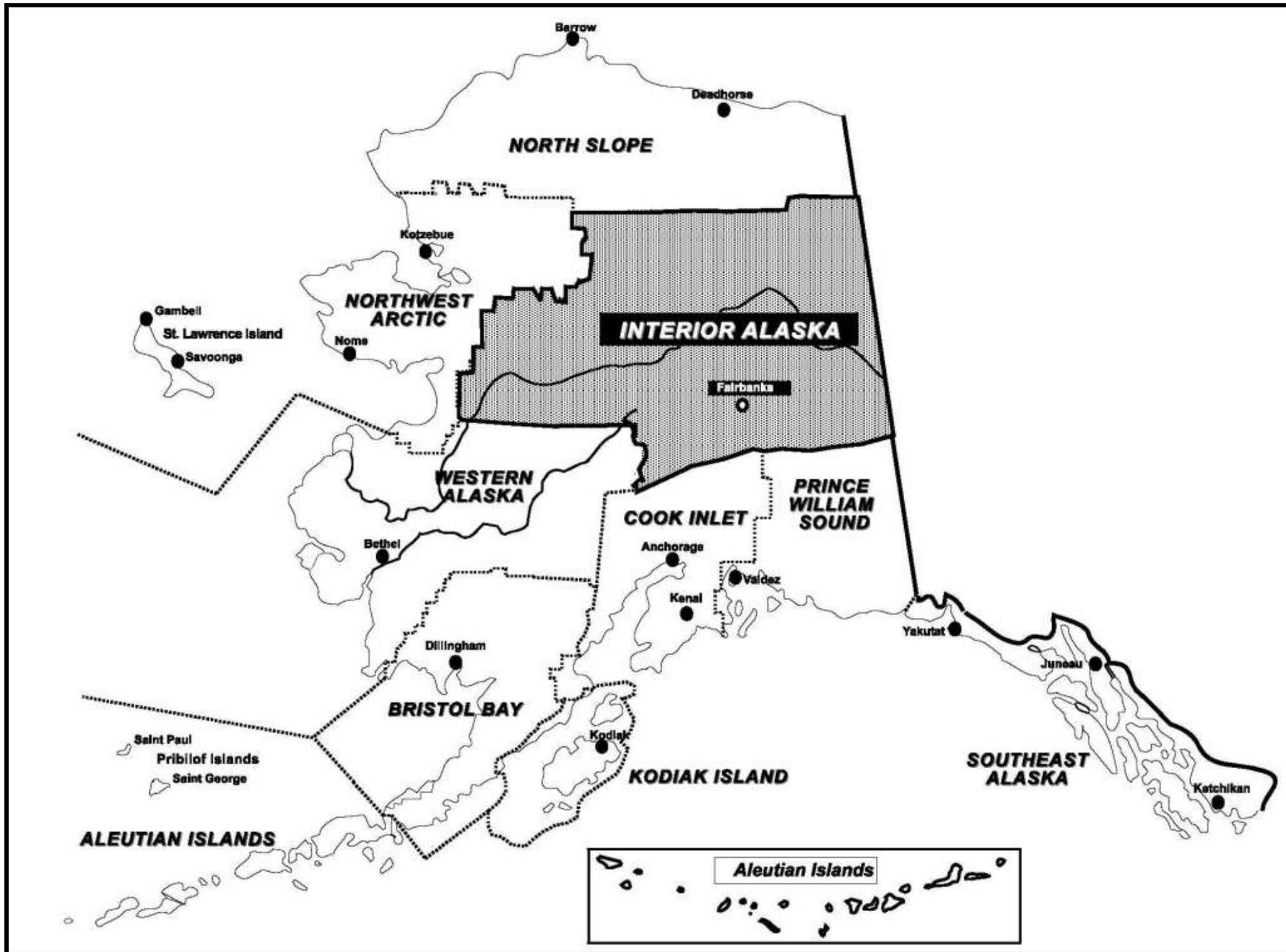
Spills in the Arctic environment require careful preplanning to overcome the effects imposed by the environment. Resources at risk during the summer months are much greater in species and number than those in the winter months. Summer daylight increases the available work hours to allow almost continuous operations. The extended daylight does not, however, increase the number of hours a particular individual can safely perform his task. The severe stresses imposed by operating in winter conditions in periods of darkness will seriously reduce individual efficiency over a given period. The severe weather does not always produce a negative effect, but can produce a positive effect at times. Ice and snow can act effectively as barriers to impede the spread of oil and can be used effectively to hold and contain oil. Techniques for organizing spill response in arctic environments have been developed and numerous reference documents detail these procedures.

### **C. AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY**

This subarea contingency plan covers the region outlined above in subpart A. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for oil spills and chemical releases in the Inland Zone which encompasses all lands, rivers, streams, and drainages within the Interior Subarea. These zones are clearly defined in the *Unified Plan*. The State of Alaska places jurisdiction of spill response for the Interior Subarea under the Northern Alaska Response Team (NART) of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). The State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for the NART is the pre-designated SOSC for the entire Interior Subarea.

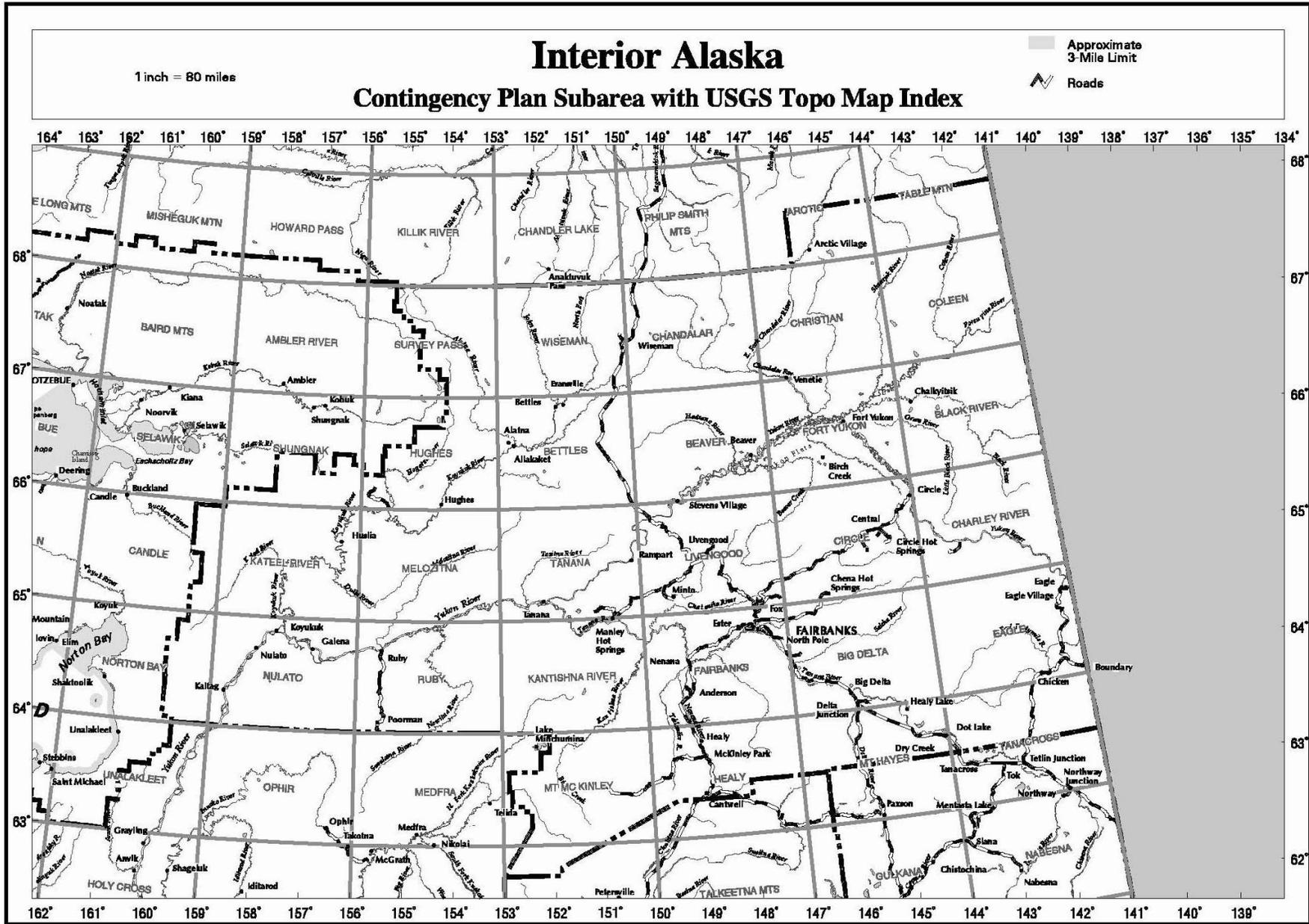
Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) or Memoranda of Agreement (MOA), both of which delineate agency and OSC responsibilities, exist between the EPA and the ADEC, as well as between both agencies and the U.S. Coast Guard. The *Unified Plan, Annex K* includes copies of these MOUs/MOAs.

Interior Alaska Subarea





Subarea USGS Topo Map Index



Date Printed: September 25, 2000

Produced by: Alaska Department of Natural Resources

From: [www.asgdc.state.ak.us/maps/cplans/int/int5squad.pdf](http://www.asgdc.state.ak.us/maps/cplans/int/int5squad.pdf)

**D. REGIONAL STAKEHOLDER COMMITTEE**

A Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC) will normally be activated for significant incidents. The RSC was previously referred to as the Multi-Agency Coordination Committee (MAC). Unlike the MAC defined in the Incident Command System (ICS) of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the RSC for a spill response does not play a direct role in setting incident priorities or allocating resources. The RSC can advise the Unified Command (UC) (under the guidance of the Community Liaison Officer) and provide comments and recommendations on incident priorities, objectives, and action plans.

The figure below provides the general location of the RSC in relation to the UC organizational structure and suggested/potential membership of the RSC. Membership on the RSC is dependent upon the location of the incident and the interests or jurisdiction of the affected communities, landowners, and special interest groups. Government agencies will not normally use the RSC to provide input to the UC. Federal agency personnel will participate within the ICS structure under the leadership of the FOSC; state personnel will do so under the guidance of the SOSC. During an incident in which no FOSC is taking part, federal agencies with jurisdictional responsibilities for resources at risk could participate as a member of the RSC, thus retaining a channel for input on containment, oversight, and cleanup. The preferred approach is to include these agencies as part of the overall ICS structure.



\* As long as there is an immediate threat to public safety, the Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC) will serve as the ultimate command authority if the FOSC or SOSC does not assume the lead role for response, or the LOSC requests a higher authority to assume that responsibility.

**Suggested Membership:**

- Representatives or Community Emergency Coordinators from affected communities. These may include:
 

Fairbanks North Star Borough	Denali Borough		
Allakaket	Anderson	Beaver	Bettles
Cantwell	Central	Chalkyistsik	Circle
Delta Junction	Dot Lake	Dry Creek	Eagle
Ester	Evansville	Fairbanks	Ferry
Fox	Galena	Harding Lake	Healy
Huslia	Kaltag	Koyukuk	McKinley Park
Nenana	North Pole	Nulato	Pleasant Valley
Salcha	Stevens Village	Tancross	Tanana
Venetie	Wiseman	Manley Hot Springs	
- Federal/state/local or private landowners and leaseholders (e.g., National Parks Service, Alaska Department of Natural Resources)
- Native corporations, organizations and communities
- Special interest groups affected by the incident

As indicated above, the RSC is not directly involved in tactical operations, though some of its members may be. The RSC's role is to convey to the UC information relating to the authority, concerns, and expertise of its members. RSC members recommends to the UC overall objectives and priorities and reviews the Incident Action Plans developed by the UC.

RSC activities will be coordinated by the Community Liaison Officer. RSC discussions will be documented, and recommendations and dissenting opinions expressed outside of the RSC meetings with the UC will be communicated to the UC through the Liaison Officer. The RSC will be chaired initially by the Community Liaison Officer. After convening, the RSC will then elect its own chair.

#### **E. SUBAREA COMMITTEE**

The primary role of the Subarea Committee is to act as a preparedness and planning body for the subarea. The primary membership of the Subarea Committee is composed of the pre-designated FOSCs from EPA for the subarea, and the pre-designated SOSOC from ADEC. Depending upon the event or the issues to be addressed, representatives from one of the boroughs or local or tribal government may also serve as members of the Interior Subarea Committee. Each member is empowered by their own agency to make decisions on behalf of the agency and to commit the agency to carrying out roles and responsibilities as described in this plan and the *Unified Plan*. The pre-designated EPA FOSCs for the area and the SOSOC will serve as chairpersons of the committee.

**1. Subarea Committee Members:** The Interior Subarea Committee is comprised of representatives from the following federal, state, and local agencies:

- Environmental Protection Agency
- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
- Local government/ community representatives when applicable

The Interior Subarea Committee also seeks advice and expertise concerning environmental and economic issues from international, federal, state, and local agencies and private industries, such as the following:

- Local borough, city, and tribal governments
- Federally-recognized tribes
- Regional/local businesses, especially petroleum-related, such as Flint Hills Petroleum & APSC
- Local Emergency Planning Committees
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- Alaska Department of Natural Resources
- Alaska Department of Military and Veteran Affairs
- National Marine Fisheries Service
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- U.S. Department of the Interior-Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
  - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
  - National Park Service
  - Bureau of Land Management
- Canada (Yukon Territory)

**2. Subarea Work Groups:** The Subarea Committee seeks to solicit advice, guidance, or expertise from all appropriate sources and establish work groups as necessary to accomplish the preparedness and planning tasks. The Subarea Committee will select the work group members and provide general direction and guidance for the work groups. In addition to federal, state and local agency representatives, work group participants may include facility owners/operators, shipping company representatives, cleanup contractors, emergency response officials, marine pilot associations, academia, environmental groups, consultants, and response organizations.

The Interior Subarea Committee has formed the following work groups:

The Sensitive Areas Work Group is chaired by the Department of the Interior-Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance representative. This work group coordinates the preparation of the necessary information for each separate subarea and will ensure that the information is submitted in a common format. Participation by local community staff is vital to acquire local input and validate existing information. The Interior Subarea-specific sensitive areas information has been prepared and incorporated into the *Sensitive Areas Section* of this plan.

The Logistics Work Group is co-chaired by representatives from EPA and ADEC. This work group is responsible for preparing the *Resources Section* of this plan.

The Operations Work Group is co-chaired by representatives from EPA and ADEC. This work group is responsible for scenario development and the refinement/expansion of the Emergency Notification Lists located in the *Response Section* of this plan.

## BACKGROUND: PART TWO – RESPONSE POLICY & STRATEGIES

The strategy for responding to a specific spill or hazmat incident depends upon numerous factors. The strategy can change as the situation changes. As a general rule, the strategies listed below should be used as a guide in developing an effective response. Consider all factors that may affect the particular situation and revise/modify/expand these priorities as the situation dictates. The *Response Section* of this plan contains some specific information on response procedures and ramp-up timelines. Additional information can be found in the *Unified Plan*.

### A. FEDERAL RESPONSE ACTION PRIORITIES/STRATEGIES

The following priorities are general guidelines for response to a pollution incident within the EPA Inland Zone. They are based on the premise that the safety of life is of paramount importance in any pollution incident, with the protection of property and the environment, although important, being secondary. Nothing in this part is meant to indicate that higher priority items must be completed before performing a lower priority task. They may be carried out simultaneously or in the most logical sequence for each individual incident.

- Priority One: Safety of Life – For all incidents which may occur, the safety of personnel, including response personnel, must be given absolute priority. No personnel are to be sent into an affected area without first determining the hazards involved and that adequate precautions have been taken to protect personnel.
- Priority Two: Safety of Facility/Vessel and Cargo – The facility and/or vessel and its cargo shall become the second priority, behind the Safety of Life.
- Priority Three: Protection of the Environment by elimination of the pollution source – Containment and recovery of oil must be effected expeditiously to preclude sustained impacts to the inland waters of the U.S. Due to remote locations and restricted accessibility, it is extremely difficult to protect these locations through diversion or exclusion methods. Therefore, securing the source and rapid containment and recovery is especially critical and should normally be the first line of defense to protect the environment. Likewise, spills which occur on land or in upland water courses will be dammed, boomed, diked, etc., as feasible to prevent the spread of the pollutant downstream. NOTE: *In situ* burning (see below) of a vessel and its pollutant may be an alternative considered by the OSC which places environmental protection priorities above saving the vessel and its cargo.
- Priority Four: Protection of the Environment by diversion/exclusion, dispersion, or *in situ* burning – In the event that the location of a spill or the weather conditions do not permit rapid recovery, protection of the inland waters of the U.S. becomes paramount, especially areas of greatest sensitivity. It may not be possible to protect some areas entirely or even in part. The OSC may consider *in situ* burning as a response option; refer to the *Unified Plan, Annex F, Appendix II* for an *in situ* burning checklist. The use of dispersants must be considered early in the response phase while the oil is in the open water. Subpart J of the NCP and the *Unified Plan, Annex F* address in detail the responsibilities of the OSC in the use of chemicals.
- Priority Five: Protection of the Environment by beach cleanup - It may not be possible to protect the inland waters adjoining shoreline from oil. In fact, it may be allowed purposely to come ashore in some areas as an alternative to damaging others. Selection of the proper shoreline cleanup technique depends on many different factors including the following:
  - Type of substrate

- Amount of oil on the shoreline
- Depth of oil in the sediment
- Type of oil (tar balls, pooled oil, viscous coating, etc.)
- Trafficability of equipment on the shoreline
- Environmental or cultural sensitivity of the oil shoreline
- Prevailing oceanographic and meteorological conditions

The best way to minimize debate over the most appropriate response is to involve all interested government and private agencies. The shoreline assessment groups shall attempt to agree on the amount and character of the oil that is on the shorelines, anticipate interactions between the stranded oil and the environment, and the geological and ecological environment of the involved shorelines. Once a consensus is met, a process is necessary to determine the proper treatment required.

Shoreline cleanup options may include the use of physical and/or chemical processes. Chemical shoreline cleanup products may increase the efficiency of water-washing during the cleanup of contaminated shorelines. However, the product must be listed on the EPA National Contingency Plan Product Schedule and authorization must be obtained from the ARRT and the government on-scene coordinator at the spill. Physical shoreline cleaning methods include techniques such as: natural recovery, manual sorbent application, manual removal of oiled materials, low pressure flushing (ambient temperature), vacuum trucks, warm water washing, high pressure flushing, manual scraping, mechanical removal using heavy equipment. Bioremediation is also considered as a shoreline cleaning method. Bioremediation is the application of nutrients to the shoreline to accelerate the natural biodegradation of oil.

**Traffic Patterns:** The majority of petroleum products are transported through the Interior Subarea either by the Trans Alaska Pipeline, railcar or fuel truck. Primary routes consist of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System, the Parks, Dalton and Richardson Highways, and the railcar corridor between Anchorage and Fairbanks. Chemicals are also transported by truck and railcar. Large amounts of Fuel or chemicals can be flown to cities and villages.

**Occurrence Probability:** Most pollution incidents in the Interior Subarea can be expected to be minor in nature involving spills of diesel oil, lube oil, or crude oil. The probability of a hazardous substance discharge is low. The occurrence of a medium or major oil spill will most likely occur from a truck laden with fuel or an incident along the Trans Alaska Pipeline System, with an incident involving the TAPS having the most potential to be catastrophic.

Determining response strategies in the Interior Subarea is difficult due to the presence of seasonal daylight and weather conditions, remote geography, and environmentally sensitive flora and fauna. Limited accessibility to the remote areas of the Interior Subarea may place an unwarranted time-delay on response equipment.

## **B. STATE OF ALASKA RESPONSE PRIORITIES**

- **Safety:** Ensure the safety of persons involved, responding, or exposed to the immediate effects of the incident.
- **Public Health:** Ensure protection of public health and welfare from the direct or indirect effects of contamination of drinking water, air, and food.

- Environment: Ensure protection of the environment, natural and cultural resources, and biota from the direct or indirect effects of contamination.
- Cleanup: Ensure adequate containment, control, cleanup and disposal by the responsible party or supplement or take over when cleanup is inadequate.
- Restoration: Ensure assessment of contamination and damage and restoration of property, natural resources and the environment.
- Cost Recovery: Ensure recovery of costs and penalties to the Response Fund for response, containment, removal, remedial actions, or damage.

## BACKGROUND: PART THREE – AREA SPILL HISTORY & OIL FATE

The following spill history was obtained from ADEC records. This partial listing draws only from those spills of 1,000 gallons or more. This abbreviated spill history dates to the start of a spills database maintained by ADEC and is provided to give an overall view of the vast array of transportation-related accidents that can occur. The Interior Subarea supports a wide variety of fixed and mobile hazardous material sources including everything from the smallest pleasure craft to fuel barges to the Trans Alaska Pipeline. Over 8,000 spill incidents of all sizes for the entire Interior Subarea region are listed in the database.

All cities and villages in the Interior Subarea are not immune to oil discharges or hazardous material releases. The number of fuel transfers that take place in these areas is staggering, thus the opportunity for a spill is greatly increased.

The most notable spill in the Interior Subarea was the TAPS 400 Bullet-Hole incident that occurred on October 4, 2001. An individual vandalized TAPS by shooting it causing a spill of approximately 285,600 gallons of crude

### A. NAVIGABLE WATER SPILL HISTORY

The Interior Subarea experiences a limited amount of vessel traffic, primarily resupply barges and fuel barges. The probability of a major oil spill exists due to the volume of oil product transported in the region. Response to major spills in this subarea is further compounded by the relatively short ice-free periods on the open rivers.

Listed below is a brief synopsis of the significant releases to navigable waters in the subarea. This information was collected from the ADEC spill database; a complete listing of all spill events is available through ADEC.

Date	Location	Quantity (gal)	Substance
07/18/83	Tanana River (8-10 miles upriver)	2,000	Diesel
12/12/89	Nulato on Yukon River (200 mi west of Fairbanks)	34,000	Fuel Oil
06/22/95	Tanana River, 20 miles from Manley, 50 miles south of village of Tanana	1,000	Diesel

### B. INLAND SPILL HISTORY

The Interior Alaska planning region has a limited railroad and highway system, with many communities accessible only by air or river. With limited access by air, water and road, a major spill in the region would present severe logistical problems for spill responders.

A fair number of releases occur in this region due to the highway and rail traffic and fuel resupply operations in the remote villages. Listed below is a brief synopsis of the significant releases of petroleum products in the subarea. This information was collected from the ADEC spill database; a complete listing of all spill events is available through ADEC.

Date	Location	Quantity (gal)	Substance
02/09/95	Sewage Treatment Plant	3,000	Other

Date	Location	Quantity (gal)	Substance
02/10/95	N. shore of Healy Lake, next to generator Bldg.	1,000	Diesel
02/13/95	Blair Lakes Range	1,500	Diesel
03/12/95	Building 1338, Mech. Room	1,175	Unknown
05/08/95	Tailings Impoundment	25,000	Other
05/24/95	Bldg. 3480, Fort Wainwright	1,000	E L Oil
08/03/95	F-15 Crash, Interior Yukon, Charley River Park	2,600	Aviation Fuel
10/10/95	A-10 Crash, Oklahoma Range	8,000	Aviation Fuel
10/20/95	Taylor Highway, Mile 61	9,000	Diesel
11/02/95	UAF Hess Village	2,000	Other
01/18/96	DOT/PF Jim River, MILE 137.8 Dalton	2,000	Diesel
03/11/96	Eielson AFB, OSCAR ROW	2,000	Aviation Fuel
04/29/96	Eielson AFB, Tank 560, E-11 Tank Farm	1,400	Aviation Fuel
06/27/96	North Pole Refinery	1,200	Crude Oil
07/24/96	Near Munson Fork, Chena Hot Springs	1,000	Aviation Fuel
11/18/96	Fort Wainwright Bldg. 3694	2,500	Aviation Fuel
04/04/97	Denali National Park, C Camp	1,500	Diesel
08/21/97	Richardson Hwy, Big State Logistics, MP 231	13,750	Diesel
09/05/97	FNSB, Madcap Lane, Off Ballaine Road	1,200	Diesel
10/09/98	Eielson AFB, Bldg 1321	1,964	Diesel
11/30/98	FNSB, MAPCO Refinery, Tank Farm Sump 922	1,500	Kerosene
03/10/99	Eielson AFB, F-18 Acft Crash	1,493	Diesel
03/13/99	Eielson AFB, E-2 Tank Farm, Bldg 6231	1,383	Diesel
04/06/99	ERA Aviation, Fairbanks Intl Airport	1,500	Other
04/09/99	PetroStar Refinery	1,000	Diesel
10/12/99	Richardson Hwy, Salcha	1,000	Diesel
01/18/00	Williams Refinery	2,400	Other
07/06/00	Summit Lake Truck Rollover	2,660	Diesel
10/21/00	Polar Fuel Spill	4,000	Diesel
03/07/01	Eielson AFB Jet Fuel Spill	3,760	Diesel
03/28/01	Eielson AFB	2,985	Diesel
06/21/01	Rampart Truck Rollover	1,500	Diesel
06/23/01	Delta Junction	9,700	Aviation Fuel
07/25/01	Yukon Charlie Reserve	1,200	Diesel
08/27/01	Richardson Hwy, Tanker Rollover	13,000	Diesel
09/22/01	TAPS Pump Station 5	2,237	Crude Oil
10/04/01	TAPS 400 Bullethole Incident	285,600	Crude Oil
11/16/01	Air France Jettisoned Fuel	13,055	Diesel
01/03/02	Williams Refinery Kerosene Spill	2,000	Kerosene
04/30/02	Petro Star Refinery	3,570	Crude Oil
06/18/02	Fort Knox Mine	12,800	Process water
06/23/02	West of Eielson AFB	100,000	Diesel
07/26/02	Big State Logistics (Coldfoot Release)	1,340	Diesel
08/08/02	Beaver School Release	1,250	Diesel
09/08/02	AT&T Repeater Site Spill	6,000	Diesel
09/16/02	Huslia Abandoned Drums	11,000	Diesel
11/03/02	Stevens Village (Earthquake)	2,000	Diesel
11/03/02	Village Communities (Earthquake)	1,200	Diesel
11/03/02	Chistochina Village (Earthquake)	1,200	Diesel
03/17/03	West Pit Rollover	3,500	Other

Date	Location	Quantity (gal)	Substance
04/25/03	Fort Knox Mine	4,200	Process water
06/02/03	Fort Knox Mine	10,500	Process water
06/11/03	Fort Knox Mine	24,092	Process water
07/06/03	Fort Knox Mine	2,000	Process water
07/15/03	Fort Knox Mine	2,500	Process water
11/12/03	H&H Contractors Spill	2,500	Gasoline
02/25/04	Eielson A-10 Crash	15,001	Aviation Fuel
03/03/04	Sourdough Fuel Bulk Plant	3,700	Gasoline
03/29/04	Fort Knox Mine	2,500	Process water
05/11/04	Fairbanks Intl Airport	16,000	Diesel
06/05/04	Galena City	1,000	Diesel
06/20/04	Interior Fuels Truck Rollover	1,600	Diesel
06/25/04	Fort Knox Mine	1,500	Process water
07/31/04	Flint Hills North Pole Refinery	1,071	Kerosene
10/07/04	Fort Knox Mine	1,300	Process water
11/04/04	Fort Knox Mine	1,500	Process water
12/06/04	Eielson AFB	35,000	Diesel
01/30/05	Flint Hills North Pole Refinery	1,500	Other
04/24/05	Sourdough Fuel Bulk Plant	12,248	Diesel
11/02/05	Fort Knox Mine	3,000	Process water
12/15/05	Eielson AFB	17,200	Diesel
12/16/05	Carille Fueltruck Accident-Tanana Bridge	3,110	Diesel
04/14/06	Flint Hills North Pole Refinery	1,100	Diesel
06/06/06	Service Oil & Gas Truck Rollover-Rich.Hwy	1,960	Diesel & Gasoline
10/29/06	Alaska West Tanker Rollover, Dalton Hwy	6,000	Diesel
02/06/07	Coldfoot Camp Generator Release	4,000	Diesel
03/22/07	Crowley Tok Bulk Plant Tank Overfill	1,600	Diesel
03/26/07	Eielson AFB Tank 5 Release	2,080	Diesel
06/11/07	F-15C Plane Crash – Yukon Range	2,500	Diesel
07/28/07	McCully Contract MP 32 Taylor Hwy Rollover	8,500	Diesel
12/30/08	Big State Logistics Pup Rollover	4,000	Diesel
07/10/10	Alaska Pacific Powder Company Fuel Transfer	2,340	Diesel
08/11/10	Flint Hills North Pole Refinery Blend Building Release	4,818	Kerosene
10/22/10	Petro Star Refinery ULSD Spill	2,000	Diesel
09/23/11	Contaminated Soil at Galena AFB	1,200	Diesel
10/19/11	Aerofuel Truck Rollover	2,551	Diesel
07/30/12	Nenana Heating & Oil	1,100	Diesel
03/15/13	Big State Logistic Rollover Richardson Hwy MP 235.8	2,000	Diesel
04/11/13	Rampart Tanker Spill	2,750	Diesel
5/27/13	Alaska Petroleum Dalton Hwy MP 82	3,000	Diesel
03/11/14	Flint Hills Sump 04-3 Failure	1,200	Kerosene

### C. HAZMAT RELEASE HISTORY

Listed below is a brief synopsis of significant releases (over 5 gallons) of extremely hazardous substances (EHS) in the region. This information was collected from the ADEC Spills database; a complete list is available through ADEC.

Date	Incident	Quantity (gal)	Substance
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Date	Incident	Quantity (gal)	Substance
05/28/83	Minnie St., Railroad Industrial Area (Fairbanks)	1,100	Acid
10/04/89	Healy Power Plant	10,000	Acid
05/16/95	Rampart Village CDP (Hoosier Creek)	30	Sulfuric Acid
09/26/97	Galena City (Illinois Creek Mine)	490	Sodium Cyanide
06/05/98	Eielson AFB, Bldg 3228	300	Chlorine
04/20/00	Clear AFS	32	Sulfuric Acid
07/30/00	Fairbanks Gold Mining	300	Sodium Cyanide
12/22/01	Fairbanks Gold Mining Co.	250	Sodium Cyanide
05/23/02	Clear AFS	20	Sulfuric Acid
07/22/02	Fairbanks Gold Mining Co.	10	Sodium Cyanide
08/18/04	Alaska Fire Service (Galena)	5	Sulfuric Acid
11/29/05	Intersection of Peger & Mitchell	5	Hydrochloric Acid
05/09/06	Flint Hills North Pole Refinery	10	Sulfuric Acid
06/06/06	Pogo Mine	5	Hydrogen Cyanide
09/18/06	Brenntag Chemical – North Star Borough	5	Hydrochloric Acid
09/19/06	Flint Hills H2O2	25	Hydrogen Peroxide
10/15/06	AT&T Buck Gravel Pit	10	Sulfuric Acid
01/21/07	Flint Hills Refinery	55	Hydrogen Peroxide
03/08/07	Pogo Mine Site	20	Sodium Cyanide
12/05/07	Brenntag Pacific Sulfuric Acid Spill	50	Sulfuric Acid
05/01/09	Fort Knox Gold Mine	7.5	Sodium Cyanide
10/24/09	Lynden Transport 5-gal HCl	5	Hydrochloric Acid
05/06/11	Brenntag	10	Hydrochloric Acid

# Interior Alaska Subarea

Total Spills: 4,179  
 Total Volume: 782,403  
 Average Spill Size: 187  
 Average Spills/Year: 418  
 Average Volume/Year: 78,240

## Top 5 Causes

Cause	Spills	Gallons
Sabotage/Vandalism	10	285,862
Equipment Failure	401	115,725
Rollover/Capsize	82	50,438
Overfill	406	38,290
Human Error	302	37,957

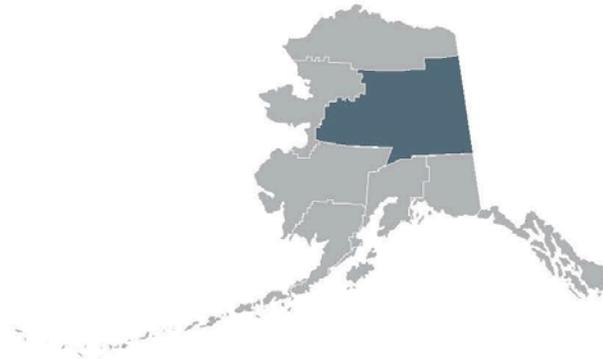
## Top 5 Products

Product	Spills	Gallons
Crude	44	293,901
Diesel	1,296	236,161
Process Water	40	72,217
Aviation Fuel	232	39,350
Ethylene Glycol	292	29,890

## Top 5 Facility Types

Facility Type	Spills	Gallons
Pipeline	235	302,947
Air Transportation	230	113,257
Mining Operation	444	87,588
Vehicle	1,100	81,922
Noncrude Terminal	577	54,670

NOTE: The data summary above excludes spills reported in pounds and potential spills.



Shoreline: n/a  
 Land Area: 96,600,000 acres or 150,900 square miles

Delivery of noncrude oil is made to the remote villages in this area primarily by small barges (normally 300,000 gallon capacity). Deliveries are ice-dependent and do not occur as ice forms. The Trans Alaska Pipeline System also transits through the area enroute to the terminus at Valdez. The Flint Hills oil refinery is located in North Pole, and the majority of petroleum products are shipped via the railroad.

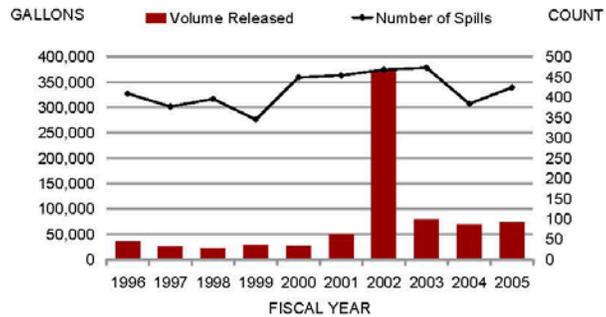
There are a total of 57 communities in the region (including the two boroughs), 31 Native and 26 non-Native.

## Discernible Trends

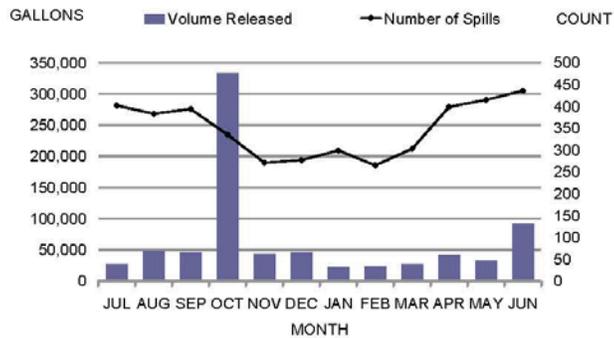
- There was no apparent trend in the average number of spills and average volume per year. The one anomaly was the TAPS 400 Bullet Hole incident in FY 2002 which resulted in a spill of 285,600 gallons of crude oil.
- There appears to be a seasonal trend in the average number of spills for the Interior Alaska subarea. There is a noticeable decrease in the number of spills from October thru April. This may be attributed to the onset of the winter season and the inability to detect spills due to ice and snow cover, plus the extreme cold temperatures. During Spring breakup, it can be speculated that a large number of spills appear and are subsequently reported to DEC.
- The number of spills greater than 1,000 gallons also appear to be on a decline since 2001.
- In terms of facility types relative to the number of spills, Storage (43%) and Transportation facilities (38%) were the main contributors, although Transportation facilities (including the Trans Alaska Pipeline System) accounted for 64% of the total volume spilled.
- Structural/Mechanical causes resulted in 62% of the reported spills. However, Human Factors (in this case, the TAPS 400 Bullet Hole incident) accounted for 51% of the total volume.
- Noncrude oil was the primary product spilled in 81% of the reported spills, and accounted for 43% of the total volume. Crude oil was next with 38% of the total volume, much of which can be attributed to the TAPS 400 Bullet Hole incident.

Summary Oil and Hazardous Substance Spills by Subarea, July 1, 1995-June 30, 2005

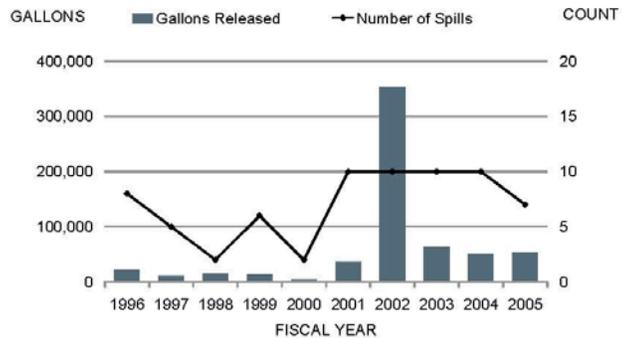
All Spills by Fiscal Year



All Spills by Month



Spills >1,000 gallons

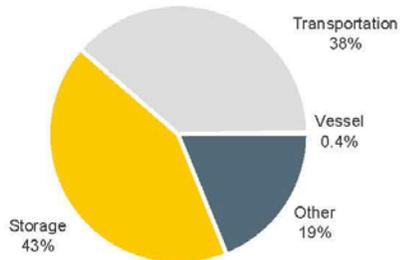


NOTE: Graphs do not include spills reported in pounds or potential spills.

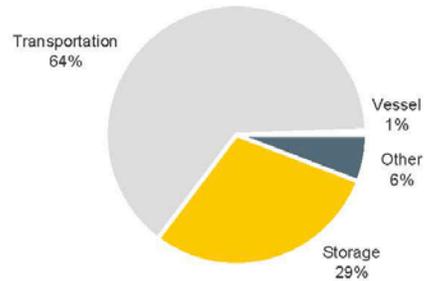
Summary Oil and Hazardous Substance Spills by Subarea, July 1, 1995-June 30, 2005

Interior Alaska Subarea Spills by Facility Type

Number of Spills

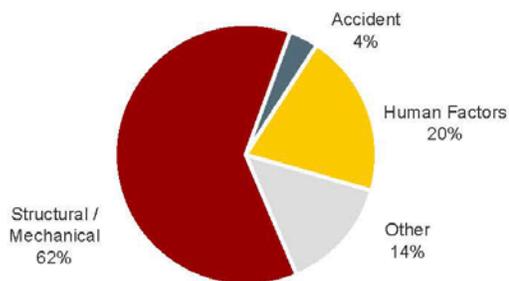


Gallons Released

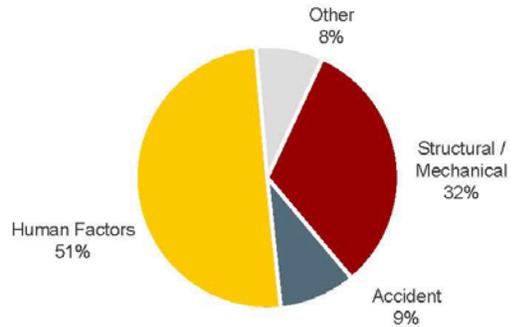


Interior Alaska Subarea Spills by Cause

Number of Spills

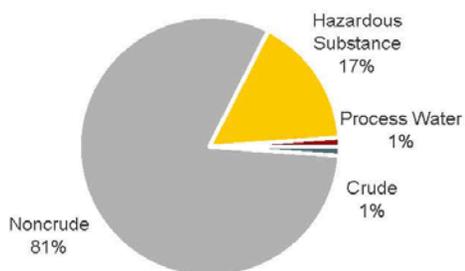


Gallons Released

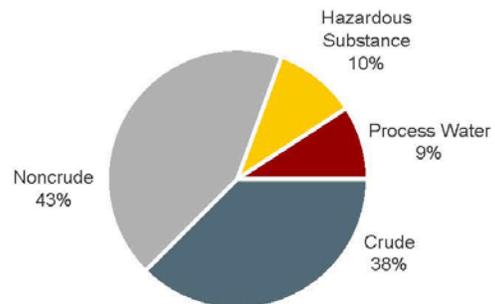


Interior Alaska Subarea Spills by Product

Number of Spills



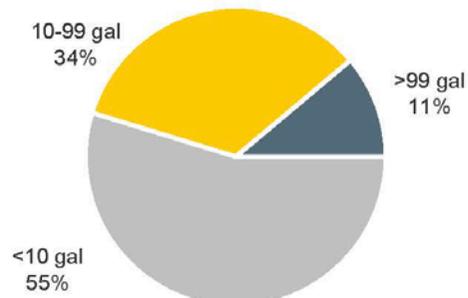
Gallons Released



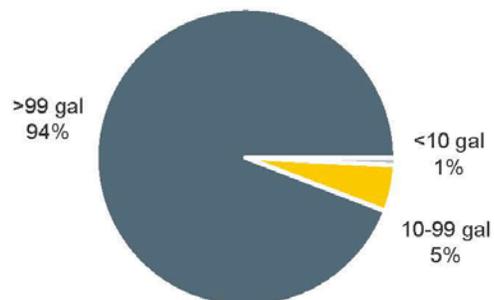
NOTE: Graphs do not include spills reported in pounds or potential spills.

### Interior Alaska Subarea Spills by Size Class

Number of Spills



Gallons Released



NOTE: Graphs do not include spills reported in pounds or potential spills.

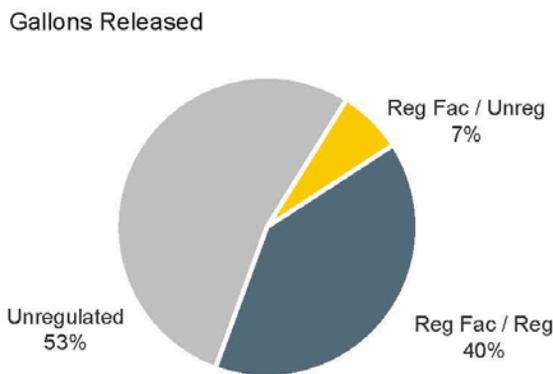
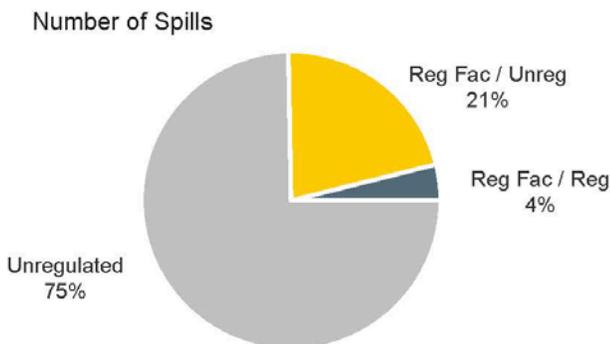
### Interior Alaska Subarea Spills at Regulated vs. Unregulated Facilities

Numerous oil facilities and vessels operating in Alaska are subject to Alaska's spill response planning and financial responsibility statutes. This section summarizes spills from:

- facilities and vessels required by statute to have an approved oil discharge prevention and contingency plan; and,
- non-tank vessels which are required to have an approved certificate of financial responsibility are also included.
- Spills from underground storage tanks are not included in this analysis.

Alaska's contingency planning requirements apply to specific aspects (components) of a facility's or vessel's operations. The analysis in this report distinguishes between spills from regulated versus unregulated components. Examples of spills from unregulated components include:

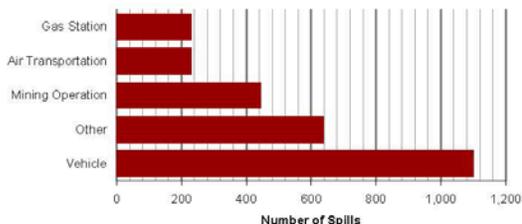
- a spill from a vehicle at a regulated facility;
- a spill from a fuel tank (below the regulatory threshold of 10,000 barrels) at a regulated facility
- certain piping at oil production facilities



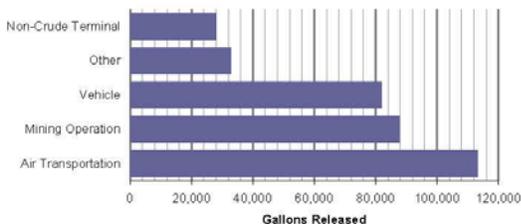
- Approximately three-quarters of the spills and more than half of the total volume released during the 10-year period were from unregulated facilities.
- Vehicles led unregulated facilities in total number of spills during the period whereas Air Transportation led in total volume released.

### Top Unregulated Facilities

**Number of Spills**



**Gallons Released**

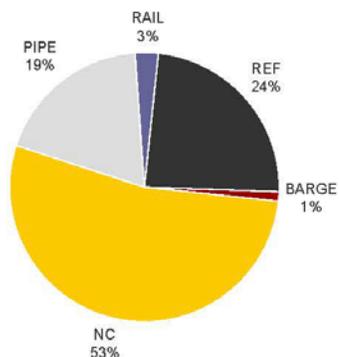


NOTE: Graphs do not include spills reported in pounds or potential spills.

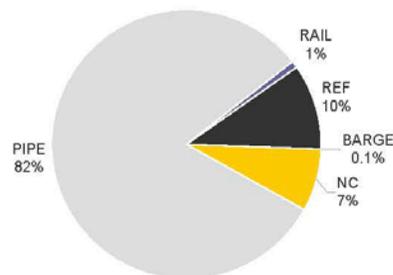
### Interior Alaska Subarea Spills by Regulated Facility Type

- A little more than half of the spills during the 10-year period were from regulated Non-Crude Terminal facilities.
- More than 80% of the total volume was from Transmission Pipelines.

Number of Spills



Gallons Released



NOTE: Graphs do not include process water spills, spills reported in pounds, or potential spills.

**Summary Oil and Hazardous Substance Spills by Subarea, July 1, 1995-June 30, 2005**

**Major Spills in the Interior Alaska Subarea**

Date	Spill Name	Product	Gallons
02/15/1978	TAPS MP 474, near Steele Creek	Crude Oil	672,000
02/09/1995	Clear AFS; State hatchery	Sodium Dichromate	462,000
10/04/2001	TAPS MP 400, TAPS Bullet Hole Release	Crude	285,600
05/28/1990	Mile 433 AK RR, 20-30 miles N. of Nenana	Diesel	100,000
01/01/1981	Check Valve 23	Crude Oil	84,000
10/16/1981	Fairbanks Petroleum Terminal Tank Farm	Diesel	84,000
09/23/1980	North Pole Refinery	JP 4	60,000
06/12/1982	Parker's Patch, Alaska Railroad	Jet-A	50,000
01/11/1982	Near POL facility-Fort Greely	Diesel	44,000
07/29/1993	Port Site Sacrificial Pit #2	Diesel	36,000
12/06/2004	Eielson AFB, Jettisoned fuel	Diesel	35,000
12/12/1989	Nulato on Yukon River (200 mi west of Fairbanks)	Fuel Oil	34,000
12/24/1981	Runway Aircraft Fueling point	AV Fuel	31,000
05/08/1995	Tailings Impoundment	Other	25,000
06/11/2003	Fort Knox Gold Mine, Spill to containment	Process Water	24,092
01/01/1987	North Pole Refinery	HAGO	20,000
12/15/2005	Eielson AFB, Jettisoned fuel	Diesel	17,200
03/23/1985	North Pole Refinery	JP 4	17,004
05/11/2004	Fairbanks, Jettisoned fuel	Diesel	16,000
02/25/2004	Eielson AFB, A-10 Jet Crash	Aviation Fuel	15,001
02/20/1985	Nulato	Gasoline	15,000
10/04/1988	Galena High School area	Diesel	15,000
01/25/1982	Bldg. T-2016, Fort Greely	Diesel	14,000
08/21/1997	Richardson Hwy, Big State Logistics, MP 231	Diesel	13,750
11/16/2001	Fairbanks, Jettisoned fuel	Diesel	13,055
08/27/2001	Richardson Hwy MP 215, Tanker Rollover	Diesel	13,000
06/18/2002	Fort Knox Gold Mine, NE of Mill Yard	Process Water	12,800
06/23/2002	Eielson AFB, Jettisoned fuel	Diesel	12,500
08/28/1994	Allakaket School	Diesel	12,400
04/24/2005	Fairbanks, Sourdough Fuel Bulk Plant	Diesel	12,248
02/02/1978	Tank 504, North Pole Refinery	JP 4	12,000
05/25/1991	Tank Farm, North Pole	Diesel	11,500
12/04/1989	ARCO Storage Yard, off Van Horn Road, Fbks	Methanol	11,125
09/16/2002	Huslia Abandoned Drums	Diesel	11,000
06/02/2003	Fort Knox Gold Mine, Process water release	Process Water	10,500
05/12/1980	Pump Station 10	Crude Oil	10,000
05/07/1981	5 Mi. TAPS Lost Creek	Diesel	10,000
12/04/1981	Tank # 509, North Pole Refinery	JP 4	10,000
07/22/1982	NP Power Plant - H&H Lane	Kerosene	10,000
09/20/1985	1 mi S. of Ft Greely main gate	Diesel	10,000
06/23/2001	Delta Junction, Jettisoned fuel	Aviation Fuel	9,700
10/10/1986	Murphy Dome AFS	Diesel	9,400
12/28/1980	Galena Gasoline Storage	Gasoline	9,200
06/26/1974	Mile 230, Richardson Highway	Diesel	9,000
10/20/1995	Taylor Highway, Mile 61	Diesel	9,000
12/03/1981	MP 273 Dalton/Haul Road, 0.2 mile N of creek	Diesel	8,900
03/04/1989	2 mi N. PS 3, 314 mi Dalton	Methanol	8,700

**Summary Oil and Hazardous Substance Spills by Subarea, July 1, 1995-June 30, 2005**

**Major Spills in the Interior Alaska Subarea** *(continued from previous page)*

Date	Spill Name	Product	Gallons
2/23/1989	South End of Eielson AFB	JP 4	8,500
1/2/1986	North Pole Refinery	Gasoline	8,400
8/29/1983	Mile Post 125, Dalton Hwy	Diesel	8,350
6/9/1981	Fairbanks International Airport	Diesel	8,000
6/9/1981	Murphy Dome/ACWS	Diesel	8,000
9/12/1985	Refinery Asphalt loading rack	Asphalt	8,000
4/5/1991	North Pole Refinery	Kerosene	8,000
10/12/2001	Fairbanks, Fairbanks International Airport	Ethylene Glycol	7,575
9/2/1981	2 miles north Black Rapids	Diesel	7,500
2/8/2006	Pogo Mine, Accidental release	Other	7,500
12/4/1985	Airport Facility, Fairbanks	Jet-A	7,386
10/8/2000	Fairbanks, Fairbanks International Airport	Ethylene Glycol	7,234
6/26/1974	Mile 88 Glenn Highway	Fuel Oil	7,200
6/26/1989	20,000 ft over Eielson North Dump Area	JP 4	7,150
5/19/1981	Rampart Eureka Trail area	Diesel	7,000
9/10/1981	Mile Post 239, Richardson Highway	Asphalt	7,000
8/14/1983	11.5 Mile Dalton Hwy	Diesel	7,000
11/18/1990	Mile 100.6 Dalton Hwy East side of road	Methanol	7,000
4/15/1991	Galena Power House, Galena, AK	Antifreeze	7,000
6/6/1983	Chevron USA/B. Collins	Diesel	6,787
12/23/1990	Eielson South Dump Area	AV Fuel	6,500
9/8/2002	McCallom Creek, McCallom Creek Repeater	Diesel	6,000
8/2/1990	24 miles Elliott Highway	Diesel	5,721
11/28/1986	20 miles north of Yukon River	Methanol	5,700
1/12/1986	46 Elliot Highway	Reformate	5,613
2/12/1980	Tank 501, North Pole Refinery	JP 4	5,600
9/30/1985	Arctic Lighterage Bulk Storage	Jet-A	5,546
10/10/1991	92.9 mile Taylor Highway	Diesel	5,400
6/7/1990	Arpt Fire Training Pit Area, Fairbanks Int'l Arpt	Diesel	5,020
7/8/1981	Kateel River, Sec 22 Meridian 132N, R20W, NF1/4	AV Fuel	5,000
12/29/1981	Tanana	Fuel Oil	5,000
1/17/1983	Clear Creek Area, 30 miles south Fairbanks	Other	5,000
2/2/1986	Mile 156 1/2 Dalton Highway	Diesel	5,000
7/15/1987	5.5 Mile Elliot	JP 4	5,000
4/13/1990	Milepost 44.5 Elliott Highway	Diesel	5,000
4/5/1994	Bldg. 2111, concrete casements around 50,000 UST	AV Fuel	5,000
8/30/1998	FNSB, MAPCO Refinery	Propylene glycol	5,000
11/11/1993	Truck loading rack	Fuel Oil	4,900
12/3/1981	Inside Building 2351, Eielson AFB	AV Fuel	4,800
4/7/1984	Rail loading station, North Pole Refinery	Fuel Oil #4	4,782
10/27/1981	Trooper Facility 7 mile camp	Fuel Oil	4,500
1/11/1983	Arctic Village	Fuel Oil	4,500
1/29/1983	7 Mile Camp.	Diesel	4,500
9/4/1992	Hoosier Creek, Claim #17	Diesel	4,500
4/25/2003	Fort Knox Gold Mine, Equipment failure	Process Water	4,200
4/1/1981	29 Mile Elliott Highway	Diesel	4,000
12/24/1981	Runway Aircraft Fueling Point, Ft Wainwright	AV Fuel	4,000

**Summary Oil and Hazardous Substance Spills by Subarea, July 1, 1995-June 30, 2005**

**Major Spills in the Interior Alaska Subarea** *(continued from previous page)*

Date	Spill Name	Product	Gallons
6/20/1988	Eielson AFB	JP 4	4,000
10/21/2000	Richardson Hwy, Polar Fuel truck rollover	Diesel	4,000
9/24/1986	4 miles from Eagle	Gasoline	3,800
3/7/2001	Eielson AFB, Ice damage to fuel storage tank	Diesel	3,760
3/3/2004	Fairbanks, Sourdough Fuel Bulk Plant	Gasoline	3,700
11/6/2003	Fairbanks, Fairbanks International Airport	Ethylene Glycol	3,692
4/30/2002	North Pole, Petro Star Refinery	Crude	3,570
9/15/1986	Manley Hot Springs	Fuel Oil #1	3,400
12/8/1979	Pump Station 8	AV Fuel	3,380
12/8/1985	Tank 317, Fort Wainwright	Gasoline	3,300
6/11/2001	Huslia Fuel Storage Facility	Diesel	3,300
12/16/2005	Richardson Hwy, Carlile Fuel Truck Accident	Diesel	3,110
5/27/1981	Khotol Mtn. area, 100 mi. south of Galena	AV Fuel	3,000
1/19/1983	PS 10	Diesel	3,000
10/14/1985	Richardson Highway MP 169.9	Turbine Fuel	3,000
3/3/1987	241.5 Dalton Highway	Gasoline	3,000
10/6/1987	Eielson AFB	JP 4	3,000
3/24/1994	221.4 Richardson Highway	Fuel Oil	3,000
2/9/1995	Sewage Treatment Plant	Other	3,000
11/2/2005	Fort Knox Gold Mine, Equipment failure	Process Water	3,000
3/28/2001	Eielson AFB, Jettisoned fuel	Diesel	2,985
8/28/1994	Hughes School	Diesel	2,833
7/6/1987	45 Mile Dalton Highway	Fuel Oil #2	2,828
1/20/1989	Galena Air Force Power Plant	Diesel	2,709
3/24/1992	MI 307.9 Dalton HWY	Gasoline	2,700
7/6/2000	Summit Lake, Rollover	Diesel	2,660
5/13/1986	Storage area	U (BA)	2,618
3/24/1992	Mile 306.5 Dalton Hwy	Gasoline	2,600
8/3/1995	Interior Yukon, Charley River Park	AV Fuel	2,600
1/29/1982	Hansen Road, Fairbanks	DRA	2,500
4/29/1986	North Pole Refinery	HA 60	2,500
6/19/1986	Tanana Valley Fairgrounds	CRS 2	2,500
8/12/1994	Fuel pit on Cargain Road, near Bldg. 1341	AV Fuel	2,500
11/18/1996	Fort Wainwright Bldg. 3694	AV Fuel	2,500
7/15/2003	Fort Knox Gold Mine, Process water release	Process Water	2,500
11/12/2003	Fairbanks, H&H Contractors Spill	Gasoline	2,500
3/29/2004	Fort Knox Gold Mine, Equipment failure	Process Water	2,500
7/5/1990	North Pole Refinery	AV Fuel	2,400
1/18/2000	North Pole, Williams Refinery	Other	2,400
10/7/1983	Mile 301 Haul Rd.	Antifreeze	2,300
9/4/1996	Pump Station 9	DRA	2,300
8/17/1987	212.7 Richardson Highway	Turbine Fuel	2,250
2/21/1991	Between Fairbanks Terminal and Pit C	AV Fuel	2,250
9/22/2001	Pump Station 5, Manifold building relief bay	Crude	2,237
4/24/2000	Pump Station 1, Booster pump	Halon	2,200
12/14/1979	North Pole Refinery	Fuel Oil #1	2,000
1/5/1981	Bldg. 1902, motor pool Bldg., Fort Greely	Fuel Oil	2,000

**Summary Oil and Hazardous Substance Spills by Subarea, July 1, 1995-June 30, 2005**

**Major Spills in the Interior Alaska Subarea** *(continued from previous page)*

Date	Spill Name	Product	Gallons
5/4/1981	Chandalar Area	Crude Oil	2,000
11/1/1981	Areas around tank 508 & 509, North Pole Refinery	JP 4	2,000
11/14/1981	Off Old Richardson Hwy 2 mile	Diesel	2,000
7/18/1983	Tanana River (8-10 miles upriver)	Diesel	2,000
9/3/1983	Corner Rich and 5th Ave., North Pole	Gasoline	2,000
5/16/1985	Ft Wainwright Commissary	Gasoline	2,000
5/6/1988	ADOTPF 7-Mile Camp	Diesel	2,000
10/14/1988	Mile 188.3 Dalton Hwy/Coldfoot	Fuel Oil #1	2,000
3/14/1989	Old Rich Hwy near K & K Recycling, North Pole	Fuel Oil #1	2,000
5/10/1990	34 mile Dalton Highway, 35 mi. north Livengood on Haul Road	Diesel	2,000
7/17/1990	By community washeteria, Rampart	Diesel	2,000
4/14/1992	Mill Park yard in Deadhorse	Antifreeze	2,000
4/1/1994	Bettles Light & Power	Diesel	2,000
11/2/1995	UAF Hess Village	Other	2,000
1/18/1996	DOT/PF Jim River, MILE 137.8 Dalton	Diesel	2,000
3/11/1996	Eielson AFB, OSCAR ROW	AV Fuel	2,000
1/3/2002	North Pole, Williams Refinery	Kerosene	2,000
11/3/2002	Stevens Village, Generator building	Diesel	2,000
7/6/2003	Fort Knox Gold Mine, SE Corner of Mill	Process Water	2,000
10/9/1998	Eielson AFB, Bldg 1321	Diesel	1,964
11/12/1981	Mile 218 two miles north of Cantwell	Other	1,800
4/8/1983	Mile 383 AK RR	Diesel	1,800
10/8/1994	Water treatment plant	Diesel	1,800
9/8/1999	Eielson AFB	P GLYCOL/Water	1,800
5/8/1986	Fuel facility near washeteria, City of Allakaket	Fuel Oil #1	1,755
12/13/1989	ARR yard, under overpass on Peger Road, Fbks	CI	1,716
3/27/1987	Milepost 203	DRA	1,700
6/24/1994	Mile 64- Tok Cutoff - Wolverine Gas & Fuel	Diesel	1,700
10/28/1996	FMUS Power Plant	E GLYCOL	1,600
6/20/2004	Fairbanks, Interior Fuels Truck Rollover	Diesel	1,600
4/24/1996	Birch Park Pub. Housing, 505 Stewart St.	P GLYCOL	1,540
12/4/1978	Fairbanks International Airport	JP 4	1,500
12/12/1981	Mile 206, Richardson Hwy	Gasoline	1,500
3/3/1983	Dalton Highway 24 miles N. of Yukon	Diesel	1,500
5/15/1986	Tank Farm at Huslia	Fuel Oil #2	1,500
9/13/1986	Pipeline Milepost 203	DRA	1,500
1/12/1988	Chandalar Shelf Camp	Fuel Oil #1	1,500
1/24/1989	8th Ave. & Cushman Street, Fairbanks	Gasoline	1,500
8/26/1989	Laurance Rd at Robin Rd in North Pole	AV Fuel	1,500
1/19/1990	Milepost 11.7 Dalton Highway	Methanol	1,500
2/13/1995	Blair Lakes Range	Diesel	1,500
4/4/1997	Denali National Park, C Camp	Diesel	1,500
11/30/1998	FNSB, MAPCO Refinery, Tank Farm Sump 922	Kerosene	1,500
4/6/1999	ERA Aviation, Fairbanks Intl Airport	Other	1,500
6/16/2001	North Pole, North Pole Refinery	Other	1,500
6/21/2001	Elliot Hwy, Truck Rollover	Diesel	1,500
6/25/2004	Fort Knox Gold Mine, Mill Yard	Process Water	1,500

**Summary Oil and Hazardous Substance Spills by Subarea, July 1, 1995-June 30, 2005**

**Major Spills in the Interior Alaska Subarea** *(continued from previous page)*

Date	Spill Name	Product	Gallons
11/4/2004	Fort Knox Gold Mine, Line Failure	Process Water	1,500
1/30/2005	North Pole, Flint Hills Refinery valve failure	Other	1,500
3/10/1999	Eielson AFB, F-18 Acft Crash	Diesel	1,493
3/19/1980	Fairbanks International Airport	AV Fuel	1,400
12/25/1980	Next to Bldg. 4365, Eielson AFB	AV Fuel	1,400
12/18/1981	Cold Region testing center, Fort Greely	Diesel	1,400
10/1/1991	MUS Power Plant 1204 1st Ave., Fairbanks	Diesel	1,400
1/21/1994	Alaska Railroad Corp. Yard - Fairbanks	Diesel	1,400
4/29/1996	Eielson AFB, Tank 560, E-11 Tank Farm	AV Fuel	1,400
5/19/2001	Fairbanks, Hose malfunction, deicing truck	Ethylene Glycol	1,400
10/6/2004	Eielson AFB, Heating system leak	Ethylene Glycol	1,400
3/13/1999	Eielson AFB, E-2 Tank Farm, Bldg 6231	Diesel	1,383
7/26/2002	Coldfoot, Big State Logistics	Diesel	1,340
6/7/1985	Bld 3562 PX gas station, Fort Wainwright	Unleaded gas	1,300
10/7/2004	Fort Knox Gold Mine, Sag mill overload	Process Water	1,300
9/25/1995	Pump Station 6	HALON	1,250
8/8/2002	Beaver, Beaver School	Diesel	1,250
7/21/1987	Refueling Pit #4, Eielson AFB	JP 4	1,200
8/30/1994	Asphalt rail loading rack; Mapco Refinery	Gasoline	1,200
6/27/1996	North Pole Refinery	Crude Oil	1,200
9/5/1997	FNSB, Madcap Lane, Off Ballaine Road	Diesel	1,200
7/25/2001	Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Military Jet crash	Diesel	1,200
11/3/2002	Mentasta, Earthquake Spills	Diesel	1,200
11/3/2002	Chistochina, Earthquake Spills	Diesel	1,200
3/12/1995	Building 1338, Mech. Room	Unknown	1,175
10/29/1978	Pipe rack area - skid #4, North Pole Refinery	Glycol	1,150
1/29/1989	Just past W bank-Chena River, Fairbanks	JP 4	1,150
1/10/1981	Tank 501, North Pole Refinery	JP 4	1,100
9/28/1987	Fox Fuels	Diesel	1,100
12/7/1990	Bldg. 300, Fort Greely	Diesel	1,100
4/14/2006	North Pole, Flint Hills Refinery	Diesel	1,100
7/31/2004	North Pole, Flint Hills Refinery	Kerosene	1,071
11/4/2000	Fairbanks, Railcar transfer spill	Bases	1,020
1/22/1985	MP 207.4 Dalton Hwy	Crude Oil	1,008
1/10/1978	At loading dock, North Pole Refinery	Diesel	1,000
6/13/1981	5 miles south of Dietrich Camp on Haul Road.	Diesel	1,000
1/8/1982	Loading Ramp area, Interior Energy yard	Fuel Oil	1,000
1/14/1982	East Fork DOT camp, 7 miles south Brood Pass on Parks	Diesel	1,000
11/11/1982	Rail loading station, North Pole Refinery	JP 4	1,000
5/5/1985	North Pole Refinery	Kerosene	1,000
9/16/1985	PS 6	Thermal #44	1,000
9/17/1985	24 Mile Elliot Highway	Glycol	1,000
5/23/1986	Fairbanks International Airport	AC 5	1,000
7/26/1990	Texas Range old generator Bldg. Ft. Greely	Diesel	1,000
7/31/1990	Generator Bldg. Texas Range, Fort Greely	Diesel	1,000
7/8/1991	Stevens Village tank farm	Fuel Oil	1,000
4/5/1994	Bldg.. 2111, 1,000 slop Tank, UST	AV Fuel	1,000

**Summary Oil and Hazardous Substance Spills by Subarea, July 1, 1995-June 30, 2005**

**Major Spills in the Interior Alaska Subarea** *(continued from previous page)*

Date	Spill Name	Product	Gallons
4/11/1994	Village of Venetie tank farm	Diesel	1,000
2/10/1995	N. shore of Healy Lake, next to generator Bldg.	Diesel	1,000
5/24/1995	Inside Bldg. 3480, majority down floor drain	WC	1,000
5/24/1995	Bldg. 3480, Fort Wainwright	E L Oil	1,000
6/22/1995	Tanana River, 20 miles from Manley, 50 miles south of village of Tanana	Diesel	1,000
2/22/1996	Fairbanks City, 900 Aurora Drive	DRA	1,000
7/24/1996	Near Munson Fork, Chena Hot Springs	AV Fuel	1,000
4/9/1999	PetroStar Refinery	Diesel	1,000

Data Sources:

Department of Environmental Conservation  
Interior Subarea Contingency Plan for Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases, June 2000

**Contingency Plan Facilities in the Interior Alaska Subarea**

Facility Name	Facility Type
Island Tug and Barge, Ltd. Barges <sup>(1)</sup>	Barge
Crowley Barges <sup>(1)</sup>	Barge
Sea Coast Transportation Barges <sup>(1)</sup>	Barge
Sirius Maritime Barges	Barge
Ruby Marine -- Melozi	Barge
Ruby Marine -- Novi	Barge
Alaska Railroad	Railroad
Flint Hills Res. - North Pole Refinery	Crude Terminal
Petro Star North Pole Refinery	Crude Terminal
City of Galena Power Plant Tank Farm	Noncrude Terminal
USAF - Eielson AFB	Noncrude Terminal
Flint Hills, Fbx Airport Fuel Facility	Noncrude Terminal
Fort Greely	Noncrude Terminal
Crowley Marine Services Ft. Yukon Tank Farm	Noncrude Terminal
Crowley Marine Services Galena Tank Farm	Noncrude Terminal
Crowley Marine Services Nenana Tank Farm	Noncrude Terminal
USAF Galena Airport	Noncrude Terminal

NOTES:

(1) Authorized to operate statewide

## Active Contaminated Sites in the Interior Alaska Subarea

This table summarizes the number of active contaminated site cleanup projects in the Interior Alaska subarea as of August 20, 2007.

Primary Contaminant	Sites	%
Petroleum	429	71%
Hazardous Substances	173	29%
Total	602	

## Interior Alaska Subarea Spill Preparedness and Response Initiatives

### Response Corps and Equipment Depots

Community	CRSA	Conex	Nearshore	Other Equipment
Fairbanks	■	●		
Galena		●		
PS 5		●		

### Interior Alaska Contingency Plan for Oil and Hazardous Substance Spills and Releases

The current plan is dated April 2007, and includes major revisions and updates to the plan. The plan can be accessed at the following website: [http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/plans/scp\\_int.htm](http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/plans/scp_int.htm)

## D. OIL FATE AND GENERAL RISK ASSESSMENT

### 1 Fate of Spilled Oil

Weathering is a combination of chemical and physical processes that change the physical properties and composition of spilled oil. These processes include evaporation, oxidation, biodegradation, emulsification, dispersion, dissolution, and sedimentation. Below are definitions of these processes and how they relate to oil spills.

- Evaporation occurs when substances are converted from liquid state to vapor. During an oil spill, lighter components can evaporate into the atmosphere, leaving behind heavier components. Evaporation rates depend on the composition of the oil and environmental factors like wind, waves, temperature, currents, etc. For example, lighter refined products, such as gasoline, tend to evaporate very quickly because they have a higher proportion of lighter compounds. Heavier oils, like bunker oil, contain relatively few light compounds and leave viscous residues, composed of heavier compounds.
- Oxidation is a chemical reaction between two substances, which results in loss of electrons from one of the substances. This chemical reaction can take place between spilled oil and oxygen in the air or water. This reaction can produce water soluble compounds that can dissolve or form persistent compounds call tars. Oxidation of oil is a very slow process but can be enhanced by sunlight.
- Biodegradation occurs when microorganisms, such as bacteria, fungi, and yeast, break down a substance by feeding on it. Seawater contains a range of microorganisms that can either partially or completely degrade oil. Nutrient levels, water temperature and oxygen availability can all affect biodegradation, which tends to be quicker in warmer environments.
- Emulsification is a process where small droplets of one liquid become suspended in another liquid. During a spill, emulsification takes place when strong currents or waves suspend water droplets in oil. Water-in-oil emulsions are frequently called "mousse" and are more persistent than the original oil.
- Dispersion is the break up and diffusion of substances from their original source. In an oil spill, turbulent seas can break oil into various sized droplets and mix them into the water column. Smaller droplets can stay suspended while larger droplets tend to resurface, creating a secondary slick. The amount of oil dispersed depends on the oil's chemical and physical properties and the sea state. For example, lower viscosity oils such as diesel, have higher dispersion rates in rough seas. Chemical dispersants may be used to enhance dispersion.
- Dissolution is the process of dissolving one substance in another. Many oils contain light aromatic hydrocarbons, like benzene and toluene, which are water soluble. During a spill, these compounds readily dissolve in water or evaporation into air, which is faster than dissolution.
- Sedimentation is a process where spilled oil chemically binds with, or adheres to, particulates in the water column, creating a density greater than the original oil. If the density of oil/particulate compounds becomes greater than water, particles will settle out of the water column. Sedimentation is much more common in shallow, nearshore areas because of the greater amount of suspended particulates.

**2. General Risk Assessment:** In the remote villages, where refined products are stored in tank farms, the highest probability of spills occurs during fuel transfer of refined products to the tank farm from another source, such as the fuel barge, or from feeder lines from the tank farm onto users. This is not to say that these spills are common.

Another threat for spills, especially chemical releases, comes from trucking accidents on anyone of the long and relatively remote highways in the regions, including the Dalton, the Parks, the Steese, and the Richardson Highways. Several large diesel fuel spills have resulted from vehicle accidents.

The various types of petroleum products respond quite differently when released into the environment. Spills of refined product that enter the water generally will disperse and experience significant evaporation, making recovery difficult. Crude oil will be affected by the same natural degradation factors but to a much lesser degree. Crude oil spills are “persistent” in nature and will require aggressive actions and innovative techniques to be successful in the harsh Arctic environment.

Spills in the Arctic/continental climatic zone require careful preplanning to overcome the effects imposed by the cold-weather environment. Machinery and people face significant challenges when operating in acute cold. The severe stresses imposed by operating in winter conditions with extreme temperatures and the extended darkness can seriously reduce individual efficiency over a given period. Cold weather conditions can prove beneficial, at times: ice and snow can act effectively as natural barriers, impeding the spread of oil, and can be used effectively to create berms for spill containment. Techniques for organizing and responding to spills in arctic environments have been developed and these documents should be consulted during an event.

The summer months expose many more species, both in diversity and numbers, to the negative effects of an oil spills. Whereas in winter, most species have left the regions and the snow and ice conditions may buffer the soil from the impact of release oil, during the warmer months the land, flora and fauna are all quite vulnerable to an oil spill. Though, summer daylight increases the available work hours to allow almost continuous operations, the extended light does not increase the number of hours response personnel can safely perform tasks.

## BACKGROUND: PART FOUR – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
ACA	Area Command Authority
ACFT	Aircraft
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
ACS	Alaska Clean Seas (North Slope industry cooperative)
ADCCED	Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ADMVA	Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
ADOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities, also as ADOTPF
AFB	Air Force Base
AIMS	Alaska Incident Management System Guide
AIR	Air Operations
AKNG	Alaska National Guard
ALCOM	Alaska Command
ALMR	Alaska Land Mobile Radio
AMHS	Alaska Marine Highway System (ADOT&PF)
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
ANS or ANSC	Alaska North Slope Crude oil
AOO	Alaska Operation Office (EPA)
AP	Associated Press
APSC	Alyeska Pipeline Service Company
ARRT	Alaska Regional Response Team
ATON	Aids to Navigation
AS	Alaska Statue, also Air Station (USAF)
ASAP	As soon as possible
AST	Alaska State TroopersBBLS                      Barrels
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
BOPD	Barrels of Oil per Day
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
CAMEO	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CART	Central Alaska Response Team (ADEC)
CCGD 17	Commander, Coast Guard District 17
CEC	Community Emergency Coordinator
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CISPRI	Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response Inc. (industry cooperative)
CMT	Crisis Management Team
COM	Communications equipment/capabilities
COMDTINST	Commandant Instruction (USCG)

COTP	Captain of the Port (USCG)
CP	Command Post
C-Plan	Contingency Plan
CTAG	Cultural Technical Advisory Group
CUL	Cultural Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
DAA	Documentation/Administrative Assistance
DHS	United States Department of Homeland Security
DHSEM	Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (division under ADMVA)
DOC	United States Department of Commerce
DOD	United States Department of Defense
DOE	United States Department of Energy
DOI	United States Department of the Interior
DRAT	District Response Advisory Team (USCG)
DRG	District Response Group (USCG)
DWT	Dead weight tonnage
ECRT	Emergency Communications Response Team (ADMVA)
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
ENV	Environmental Unit
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
ESI	Environmental Sensitivity Index
ETS	Emergency Towing System
F/V	Fishing Vessel
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FIN	Finance
FIR	Fire Protection/fire fighting
FLIP	Flight Information Publication
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FPN	Federal Pollution Number
FRP	Facility Response Plan
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRS	Geographic Response Strategies
GSA	General Services Administration
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HQ	Headquarters
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System

IDLH	Immediate Danger to Life and Health
IMH	Incident Management Handbook (USCG)
IMT	Incident Management Team
INMARSAT	International Maritime Satellite Organization
JPO	Joint Pipeline Office
LAT	Latitude
LEG	Legal
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LEPD	Local Emergency Planning District
LERP	Local Emergency Response Plan
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LO	Liaison Officer
LONG	Longitude
LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
LRRS	Long Range Radar Station
M/V	Motor Vessel
MAC	Multiagency Coordination Committee
MAP	Mapping
MAR CH	Marine Channel
MED	Medical Support/Health Care
MESA	Most Environmentally Sensitive Area
MLC	Maintenance and Logistics Command (USCG Pacific Area)
MLT	Municipal Lands Trustee Program
MOA	Memoranda of Agreement
MOU	Memoranda of Understanding
MSD	Marine Safety Detachment (USCG)
MSO	Marine Safety Office (USCG)
MSRC	Marine Spill Response Corp. (national industry cooperative)
NART	Northern Alaska Response Team (ADEC)
NAVSUPSALV	U.S. Navy Superintendent of Salvage
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOTAMS	Notice to All Mariners; also, Notice to Airmen
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NPFC	National Pollution Fund Center
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	National Response Center
NRT	National Response Team
NRDA	(Federal/State) Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NSF	National Strike Force
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordinating Center
NWR	NOAA Weather Radio; also National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS)
NWS	National Weather Service

OHMSETT	Oil and Hazardous Material Simulated Environment Test Tank
OOD	Duty Officer or Officer On Duty
OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OPCEN	Operations Center
OPS	General Response Operations
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Administration
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSRO	Oil Spill Response Office
O/S	On-Scene
PERP	Prevention and Emergency Response Program (ADEC)
PIAT	Public Information Assist Team
PIO	Public Information Officer
PLN	General Planning Operations
POLREP	Pollution Report (USCG)
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPOR	Potential Places of Refuge
PPP	Seafood Processor Protection Plans
RAC	Response Action Contractor
RCC	Rescue Coordination Center
RCAC	Regional Citizens Advisory Council
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1978
RMAC	Regional Multi-Agency Coordination Committee
RP	Responsible Party
RPOSC	Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator
RPD	Recovery, Protection and Decontamination
RQ	Reportable Quantity
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSC	Regional Stakeholder Committee
RV	Recreation Vehicle
SAR	Search and Rescue
SART	Southeast Alaska Response Team (ADEC)
SCAT	Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Teams
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SCP	Subarea Contingency Plan
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SEAPRO	Southeast Alaska Petroleum Resource Organization Inc.
SEC	Security
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer (ADNR)
SERVS	Ship Escort Response Vessel Service (Alyeska)
SITREP	Situation Report (ADEC)
SONS	Spill of National Significance
SOSC	State-On Scene Coordinator
SPAR	Spill Prevention and Response Division
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator (NOAA)
STORMS	Standard Oil Spill Response Management System
T/V	Tank Vessel
TA	Trajectory Analysis

TAPS	Trans Alaska Pipeline System
TPO	Tribal Police Officer
UC	Unified Command
USAF	United States Air Force
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VIRS	Visual Information Response System
VOSS	Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System
VPO	Village Police Officer
VSPO	Village Public Safety Officer
VTS	Vessel Traffic Separation System/Scheme
WRR	Wildlife Protection/Care/Rehabilitation/Recovery
WX	Weather