

## 9770.1 – Aleutians Community Profiles

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## 9770.1 – Aleutians Community Profiles

The following presents **regional organizational information** for the Aleutians Geographic Zone:

### Boroughs

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Aleutians East Borough	3380 C Street, Suite 205 Anchorage, AK 99503	274-7555	276-7569	www.aleutianseast.org admin@aleutianseast.org

### Regional Native Corporation

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Aleut Corporation	4000 Old Seward Hwy, #300 Anchorage, AK 99503	576-4300		www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com

### School Districts

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Aleutian Region School District	PO Box 92230 Anchorage, AK 99509	277-2648	277-2649	www.aleutregion.org aleutreg@aleutregion.org
Aleutians East School District	PO Box 429 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-5222	383-3496	www.aebisd.org sgundersen@aebisd.org
Unalaska City School District	PO Box 570 Unalaska, AK 99685	581-3151	581-3152	www.ucsd.net dsanborn@ucsd.net

### Regional Development

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380	562-0438	info@swamc.org

### Housing Authority

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Aleutian Housing Authority	4000 Old Seward Hwy #202 Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146	563-3105	www.aleutian-housing.com dand@aleutian-housing.com

### Regional Health Corporation

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association	201 East 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue Anchorage, AK 99501	276-2700	279-4351	www.apiai.com apiai@apiai.org
Eastern Aleutian Tribes	3380 C Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-1440		www.easternaleutiantribes.com

9770.1.1 – Aleutians East Borough Community Profile

**ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	2,643 (2005 State Demographer est.)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Aleutians East Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class Borough
<b>Native Entities</b>	N/A

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Aleutians East Borough</b>	3380 C Street, Suite 205 Anchorage, AK 99503	383-2699 276-7569 (fax)	www.aleutianseast.org abailey@aeboro.org

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Based in Sand Point, the Borough comprises the westernmost portion of the Alaska Peninsula, and a number of Aleutian Islands. There are five incorporated cities and two unincorporated villages within the boundaries of the borough, which lies at approximately 57°N/162°W. The Aleutians East Borough is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District. The area encompasses 6,988.1 sq. miles of land and 8,023.5 sq. miles of water. The Borough lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from -9° to 76°F. Annual precipitation is 33 inches and annual snowfall is 52 inches.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	According to archaeological evidence, the area has been inhabited by the Unanga since the last ice age. Early contact was with Russian fur traders who sought sea otters in these islands. Whaling, fishing and cannery operations brought an influx of Scandinavian and European fishermen in the early 1900s. During World War II the area was a strategic military site for the Aleutian Campaign, and many locals were evacuated to Ketchikan. The area's rich resources have cultivated an extremely diverse population of non-Natives, Natives and Asians. The Unanga were called "Aleut" by Russian traders. "Unangas" speak the western dialect, and "Unangan" speak the eastern dialect.
<b>Economy</b>	The Borough's economy is cash-based. Commercial fishing and fish processing dominate and occur almost year-round. 222 borough residents hold commercial fishing permits. Sand Point is home to the largest fishing fleet in the Aleutian Chain. Salmon and pacific cod processing occur at Peter Pan Seafoods (Port Moller and King Cove), Trident Seafoods (Sand Point and Akutan), and Bering Pacific (False Pass). The Peter Pan cannery in King Cove is one of the largest operations under one roof in Alaska. Transportation and other services provide year-round employment.

9770.111 – Adak Community Profile

**ADAK COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	326 (2010DCCED Certified Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Aleut Corporation

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>Police</b>	City Police Department (593-3323)
<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the King Salmon Post (592-3848)
<b>Fire</b>	Adak Fire Department (592-0680)

**Medical**

Adak Medical Clinic (592-8383)

<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>Aleut Corporation</b>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<b>Aleutian Regional School District City of Adak</b>	PO Box 92230 Anchorage, AK 99509	277-2648 277-2649 (fax)	www.aleutregion.org jbeckford@aleutregion.org
<b>Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Incorporated Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</b>	PO Box 2011 Adak, AK 99546	592-4500 592-4262 (fax)	www.adak-ak.us clerk@adak-ak.gov
<b>TDX Adak Generating LLC</b>	3380 C Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-1440 977-1446 (fax)	www.eatribes.org
	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org
	1082 Hillside Blvd Adak, AK 99546	592-2490	

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Adak is located on Kuluk Bay on Adak Island in the Aleutian Island Chain, approximately 1,300 miles southwest of Anchorage and 350 miles west of Unalaska. Flight time to Anchorage is three hours. Adak is the southern-most community in Alaska, on the latitude of Vancouver Island in Canada, at approximately 51.872°N/176.628610°W. (Sec. 10, T096S, R195W, Seward Meridian) Adak lies in the maritime climate zone, characterized by persistently overcast skies, high winds, and frequent cyclonic storms. Winter squalls produce wind gusts in excess of 100 knots. During the summer, extensive fog forms over the Bering Sea and North Pacific. Average temperatures range from 20° to 60°F, but wind chill factors can be severe. Total precipitation is 64 inches annually, with an average accumulated snowfall of 100 inches, primarily in the mountains.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The Aleutian Islands were historically occupied by the Unangas. The once heavily-populated island was eventually abandoned in the early 1800s as the Aleutian Islands hunters followed the Russian fur trade eastward and famine set in on the Andreanof Island group. Yet, they continued to actively hunt and fish around the island over the years, until World War II broke out. Adak Army installations allowed U.S. forces to mount a successful offensive against the Japanese-held islands of Kiska and Attu. After the war, Adak was developed as a Naval Air Station, playing an important role during the Cold War as a submarine surveillance center. Large earthquakes rocked the Island in 1957, 1964 and 1977. At its peak, the station housed 6,000 naval personnel and their families. In 1994, severe military cut-backs occurred, closing family housing and schools. The station officially closed on March 31, 1997 and currently houses civilians. The Aleut Corporation acquired Adak's facilities under a land transfer agreement with the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Navy/Department of Defense. Properties are currently under lease. About 30 families with children relocated to Adak in September 1998, most of them Aleut Corp. shareholders, and the school has reopened. Aleut Corp. is currently developing Adak as a commercial and fishing center. The community formed a Second Class City government in April 2001.  The population of the community consists of 37% Alaska Native or part Native. Since World War II, the U.S. Navy developed outstanding facilities and recreation

**Economy**

opportunities at Adak, including an \$18-million hospital built in 1990, a movie theater, roller skating rink, swimming pools, ski lodge, bowling alleys, skeet range, auto hobby shop, photo lab, racquetball and tennis courts; the Aleut Corporation now owns the facilities, but all currently remain closed. A land exchange between Aleut Corp., the U.S. Navy, and the Department of the Interior has transferred most of the naval facilities to the Aleut Corp. A portion of the island remains within the National Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, managed by U.S. Fish & Wildlife. Contractors are performing an environmental cleanup. Adak currently provides a fueling port and crew transfer facility for foreign fishing fleets -- an airport, docks, housing facilities, restaurant, grocery and ship supply store are available. Icicle Seafood's operates an onshore processing facility for Pacific cod, pollock, mackerel, halibut, albacore and brown king crab. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for groundfish. Wildlife viewing (seals, otters, caribou), hunting, fishing, hiking, and WWII military installation facilities draws visitors.

**TRANSPORTATION**

**Accessibility**

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

**Airport Facilities**

Adak Airport has a control tower (not used) and two asphalt paved runways, both at an elevation of 19': one measures 7,790' long by 200' wide; the other runway measures 7,605' by 200' wide. The city operates the airport terminal.

**Airline Services**

Alaska Airlines operates passenger service. Grant Aviation provides charter service as requested (from Unalaska).

**Freight**

Alaska Airlines operates cargo jet service.

**Vessel Support:**

There are three deep water docks and fueling facilities; Adak Marine Services, (subsidiary of Aleut Enterprises) operates the port, Adak Petroleum (subsidiary of Aleut Enterprises) runs the fuel pier. The city has expanded the Sweeper Cove small boat harbor, and seeks further dock expansion, new moorage floats and breakwaters.

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

**Telephone**

**Adak Telephone Utility:** (1-888-328-4222); **AT&T:**(1-800-288-2020); **GCI:** (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)

**Wireless and Internet**

**Windy City Broadband:** (1-888-328-4222)

**TV Stations**

ARCS

**Radio Stations**

None

**Cable Provider**

Adak Cablevision

**Teleconferencing**

Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity**

TDX Adak Generating

**Fuel**

Diesel, unleaded gasoline and Jet A

**Fuel Storage**

Aleut Enterprises (22,000,000 gallons)

**Housing**

Aleut Real Estate (592-2325), Little Michael Lodges (592-9864)

**Water & Sewage**

Water is derived from Lake Bonnie Rose and Lake De Marie, stored in 4 water tanks throughout the community, and piped to facilities and housing units. The wastewater treatment system discharges through a marine outfall line to Kuluk Bay.

**Miscellaneous**

One school is located in the community, attended by 20 students. There is a permitted landfill; Roberts Landfill is a Class 3.

COMMUNICATIONS

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

***Potential Command Posts***  
***Potential Staging Areas***  
***Local Spill Response***  
***Equipment***

None identified  
None identified  
None identified

9770.1.2 – Akutan Community Profile

**AKUTAN COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	1027 (2010 U.S. Census)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Aleutians East Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Aleut Corporation <b>Village</b> Native Village of Akutan (Federally Recognized Tribe) <b>Non-Profit</b> Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated <b>Profit</b> Akutan Corporation

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>Police</b>	City Police Department (698-2227)
<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Dillingham Post (842-5641)
<b>VPSO</b>	State VPSO (698-2315)
<b>Fire</b>	Akutan Fire Department (698-2227); Akutan First Responders (698-2208 or 698-2315)
<b>Medical</b>	Anesia Kudrin Memorial Clinic (698-2208)

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Akutan Corporation</b>	PO Box 8 Akutan, AK 99553	698-2206 698-2207 (fax)	
<b>Aleut Corporation</b>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<b>Aleutian Housing Authority</b>	520 E 32 <sup>nd</sup> Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
<b>Aleutian Pribilof Island Association</b>	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
<b>City of Akutan</b>	PO Box 109 Akutan, AK 99553	698-2228 698-2202 (fax)	
<b>Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Incorporated</b>	3380 C Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-1440 977-1446 (fax)	www.eatribes.org
<b>Native Village of Akutan</b>	PO Box 89 Akutan, AK 99553	698-2300 698-2301 (fax)	akutanaleuttribe@hotmail.com
<b>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</b>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Akutan is located on Akutan Island in the eastern Aleutians, one of the Krenitzin Islands of the Fox Island group, approximately 35 miles east of Unalaska and 766 air miles southwest of Anchorage, at approximately 54.136°N/165.773°W. (Sec. 11, T070S, R112W, Seward Meridian.) Akutan lies in the maritime climate zone, with mild winters and cool summers. Mean temperatures range from 22° to 55°F. Precipitation averages 28 inches per year. High winds and storms are frequent in the winter, and fog is common in the summer.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Akutan began in 1878 as a fur storage and trading port for the Western Fur & Trading Company; the company's agent established a commercial cod fishing and processing business that quickly attracted nearby Unangan to the community. In 1878, a Russian Orthodox Church and a school were built; the Alexander Nevsky

Chapel replaced the original chapel in 1918. The Pacific Whaling Company built a whale processing station across the bay from Akutan in 1912; it was the only whaling station in the Aleutians and operated until 1939. After the Japanese attacked Unalaska in June 1942, the U.S. government evacuated Akutan residents to the Ketchikan area. The village was re-established in 1944, although many villagers chose not to return. This exposure to the outside world brought many changes to the traditional lifestyle and attitudes of the community. The city incorporated in 1979.

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

**Economy**

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

**Accessibility**

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

**Airport Facilities**

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

**Airline Services**

Daily air service is provided from nearby Unalaska.

**Freight**

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

**Vessel Support:**

A 200 ft. dock and a small boat mooring basin are available. A new boat harbor will open in 2015 and will provide moorage for 58 vessels ranging up to 165 feet in length.

**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**

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

**TV Stations**

ARCS

**Radio Stations**

None

**Cable Provider**

City of Akutan

**Teleconferencing**

Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity**

Akutan Electric Utility

**Fuel**

Diesel, and unleaded gasoline

**Fuel Storage**

Trident Seafood (1,786,590 gallons); City of Akutan (80,000 gallons); Aleutian East Schools (1,100 gallons)

**Housing**

Bayview Plaza Hotel (698-2206); Salmon Berry Inn (698-2206)

**Water & Sewage**

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

**COMMUNICATIONS**



city recycles aluminum. Trident Seafoods operates its own water, sewer and electric facilities.

**Miscellaneous**

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Tribal Offices Capacity of 20, Internet service (698-2300); City of Akutan Office –Capacity of 15, Internet service (698-2228); Trident Seafood – Capacity of 100, Internet service (698-2211)
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	City Dock – Capacity of 10 (698-2228); Hovercraft Pad – Capacity of 20 (698-2228); Trident Seafood – Capacity of 100 (698-2211)
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	The City of Akutan (698-2228) maintains spill response equipment including: 500 feet of containment boom, 240 feet of sorbent boom, sorbent pads, a backhoe and skiff with outboard.

9770.1.3 – Atka Community Profile

**ATKA COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	61 (DCCED Certified Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Aleut Corporation <b>Village</b> Native Village of Atka (Federally Recognized Tribe) <b>Non-Profit</b> Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated; <b>Profit</b> Atxam Corporation

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Dillingham Post (842-5641)
<b>VPSO</b>	State VPSO (839-2258)
<b>Fire</b>	City of Atka Volunteer Fire Department (839-2214)
<b>Medical</b>	Atka Village Clinic (839-2232)

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Aleut Corporation</b>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<b>Aleutian Housing Authority</b>	520 E 32 <sup>nd</sup> Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
<b>Aleutian Pribilof Island Association</b>	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
<b>Atxam Corporation</b>	PO Box 47001 Atka, AK 99547	839-2237 839-2217 (fax)	
<b>City of Atka</b>	PO Box 47070 Atka, AK 99547	839-2233 839-2234 (fax)	
<b>Native Village of Atka</b>	PO Box 47030 Atka, AK 99547	839-2229 839-2269 (fax)	atkaira@gci.net
<b>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</b>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Atka is located on Atka Island, 1,200 air miles southwest from Anchorage and 350 miles west of Unalaska, at approximately 52.196°N/174.201°W. (Sec. 22, T092S, R176W, Seward Meridian.) Atka lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from 20° to 60°F. Precipitation averages 60 inches per year and snowfall averages 61 inches per year. There are frequent winds and severe storms in the winter and calm, foggy weather in summer.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The island has been occupied by Unangas for at least 2,000 years. Unangas speak the western dialect, known since the Russian era as "Aleuts." Recent archaeological evidence indicates that the present village site may have had human use since prehistoric times. The first contact with Russians occurred in 1747, and Atka became an important trade site and safe harbor for Russians. In 1787 a number of hunters were enslaved and relocated to the Pribilofs to work in the fur seal harvest. The townsite was settled in the 1860s. After the end of the sea otter hunting era in the late 1800s, Atka had no viable cash economy. Reindeer were introduced to the island in 1914, and during the 1920s, Atka

became relatively affluent due to fox farming. After the Japanese attacked Unalaska and seized Attu and Kiska in June 1942, the U.S. Government evacuated Atka residents to the Ketchikan area. Atka was burned to the ground to prevent Japanese forces from using it and advancing. The community was rebuilt by the U.S. Navy after the War and residents were allowed to return. Many Attu villagers, released from imprisonment in Japan in 1945, relocated to Atka. This exposure to the outside world brought many changes in the traditional culture and attitudes in the community. The city incorporated in 1988.

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

**Economy**

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	Accessible by air or sea
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Atka has a State-owned 4,500' long by 100' wide asphalt, lighted runway.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Scheduled aircraft from Unalaska and chartered flights from Cold Bay or Unalaska.
<b>Freight</b>	Coastal Transportation provides freight service from May to October.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	A new dock and port facility, operated by the City, were recently completed 5 miles from town.

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

<b>Telephone</b>	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	<b>COMMUNICATIO NS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	None	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	Atxam Village Corporation	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	Andreanof Electric Corporation	
<b>Fuel</b>	Unknown	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	City of Atka (200,000 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	The city of Atka has 2 rooms with kitchen facilities for rent. The Atka Village Council has a 3-bedroom bed & breakfast for rent with kitchen and laundry facilities. Nazan Bay Inn, owned by APICDA Joint Venture, has 4 bedrooms with kitchen, laundry facilities and sauna.	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	The community system was constructed in 1978 and expanded in 1982 to a new housing area. A stream and wooden reservoir dam northwest of the city supplies water, which is stored in two 30,000-gallon water tanks before distribution. All 50 homes are plumbed and connected to the piped water and sewer system. Sewage is piped to a central septic system; wastewater flows untreated through outfall lines into Nazan Bay. Garbage is collected twice a week. In 2007/2008	

**Miscellaneous**

major water and sanitation projects will be completed. The Hydroelectric plant at Chuniisax Creek generates Atka's electrical needs..  
The community has one school, attended by 25 students. Fishing/hunting licenses available, although there are no guide or repair 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

9770.1.4 – Cold Bay Community Profile

**COLD BAY COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	108 (2010 DCCED Certified Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Aleutians East Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Aleut Corporation

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Dillingham Post (842-5641)
<b>EMS</b>	City of Cold Bay (532-2585 or 522-2772)
<b>Fire</b>	City of Cold Bay Volunteer Fire Department (532-5000)
<b>Medical</b>	Livingston Memorial Clinic (532-2000); Peter Pan Seafoods' Port Moller Medical Clinic- seasonal (987-2207)

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Aleut Corporation</b>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<b>City of Cold Bay</b>	PO Box 10 Cold Bay, AK 99571	532-2401 532-2671 (fax)	coldbayak@arctic.net
<b>Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Incorporated</b>	3380 C Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-1440 977-1446 (fax)	www.eatribes.org
<b>G&amp;K, Incorporated</b>	PO Box 117 Cold Bay, AK 99571	532-2407 532-2513 (fax)	
<b>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</b>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Cold Bay is located in the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge at the western end of the Alaska Peninsula, 634 miles southwest of Anchorage and 180 miles northeast of Unalaska. It lies at approximately 55.185°N/162.721°W. (Sec. 01, T058S, R089W, Seward Meridian.) The city has a maritime climate, and temperatures generally range from 25° to 60°F. The average annual rainfall is 36 inches, and average annual snowfall is 55 inches. Wind speeds of 30 mph are common for Cold Bay.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Archaeological sites dating to the last ice age indicate the area around Cold Bay was once inhabited by a large Native population and was used by European hunters and trappers throughout the 19th century. Nearby Izembeck Lagoon was named in 1827 by Count Feodor Kutke, after Karl Izembeck, a surgeon aboard the sloop "Moller." During World War II, Cold Bay was the site of the strategic air base Fort Randall, and its newly constructed runway was the largest in the state, at that time and for many years. The city incorporated in 1982.  The population of the community consists of 17% Alaska Native or part Native. Subsistence and recreational fishing and hunting are a part of the local culture. Up to 70,000 Canada geese migrate through Cold Bay in the fall. Izembeck Lagoon offers the world's largest eelgrass beds, feeding grounds for more than 100,000 brant during their spring and fall migrations.
<b>Economy</b>	Cold Bay services the fishing industry and houses a number of federal offices with services focused on Aleutian transportation and wildlife protection. State and

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	Cold Bay is a regional transportation center and provides scheduled flights to surrounding communities.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A State-owned 10,415' long by 150' wide paved and lighted runway with a 5,126' long by 150' wide paved crosswind runway, an FAA Flight Service Station, and a seaplane base are available.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Scheduled and charter service from Anchorage and local area.
<b>Freight</b>	Marine cargo services are available monthly from Seattle, but not from Anchorage.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	The community has a dock, but wants to develop a breakwater, boat harbor and boat launch. The State Ferry operates bi-monthly from Kodiak between May and October.

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Interior Telephone Co:</b> (1-800-478-3127); <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>GCI:</b> (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KDLG-AM; KSDP-AM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office	
<b>Electricity</b>	G&K, Incorporated	
<b>Fuel</b>	White gas, kerosene, diesel and unleaded gasoline.	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	Aleut Enterprises Corp (557,800 gals.); G&K Electric (13,400); AK DOT (23,819); FAA (2,000); Aleutians East Schools (2,790); City (3,300); U.S. Fish & Wildlife (25,000); Peninsula Air (15,300); U.S. Air Force (4,800); AT&T Alascom (500) Frosty Fuel (553,728)	
<b>Housing</b>	Bear Foot Inn Alaska (532-2327), operates a hotel, restaurant, bar and store. Lodging is also available at Cold Bay Lodge (532-2767); Bay View Inn (532-2022) and R&R Guide Service (532-2797)	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Water is supplied by one well and stored in a 213,000-gallon tank. Most residents are connected to the piped water and sewer system; a few homes have individual wells and septic systems. The sewage treatment plant can process up to 45,000 gallons a day. In 1999, construction of two new wells, a water treatment building, new water distribution lines, and sewer collection lines was completed. A new city shop was also constructed. Residents transport their own refuse to the landfill, located 1.5 miles north of the City. A feasibility study will determine whether to clean up or replace the old landfill. The ADOT provides firefighting and rescue services.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The community has one school, attended by 10 students. Cold Bay is used to visitors and welcomes tourists, fishermen and others coming through this isolated community.	

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

**Potential Command Posts**

Community Center – Capacity of 150 (532-2401); Library – Capacity of 30, Internet Service (532-2401); ASI – Capacity of 100, Internet service(9532-2407); School Gym – Capacity of 200 (532-2409)

**Potential Staging Areas**

G&K ASI (532-2407)

**Local Spill Response**

Frosty Fuel (532-2467) maintains some local response equipment.

**Equipment**

9770.1.5 – False Pass Community Profile

**FALSE PASS COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	108 (2010 DCCED Certified Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Aleutians East Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Aleut Corporation <b>Non-Profit</b> Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated <b>Profit</b> Isanotski Corporation <b>Village</b> Native Village of False Pass (Federally Recognized Tribe)

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Dillingham Post (842-5641)
<b>VP SO</b>	State VSPO (548-2223)
<b>Fire</b>	False Pass Volunteer Fire Department (548-2319)
<b>Medical</b>	Anne Hoblet Memorial Clinic (548-2241)

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Aleut Corporation</b>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<b>Aleutian Housing Authority</b>	520 E 32 <sup>nd</sup> Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
<b>Aleutian Pribilof Island Association</b>	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
<b>City of False Pass</b>	PO Box 50 False Pass, AK 99583	548-2214 548-2214 (fax)	
<b>Isanotski Corporation</b>	PO Box 9 False Pass, AK 99583	548-2217 548-2317 (fax)	www.isanotski.alaska.com
<b>Native Village of False Pass</b>	PO Box 29 False Pass, AK 99583	548-2227 548-2256 (fax)	falsepasstribegmail.com
<b>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</b>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	False Pass is located on the eastern shore of Unimak Island on a strait connecting the Pacific Gulf of Alaska to the Bering Sea, 646 air miles southwest of Anchorage. The city owns approximately 66 square miles of land and water. False Pass lies at approximately 54.853°N/163.408°W. (Sec. 34, T061S, R094W, Seward Meridian.) The town is in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures generally range from 11° to 55°F. Snowfall averages 56 inches, with total annual precipitation of 33 inches. Prevailing southeast winds are constant and often strong during winter. Fog is common during summer months.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The name False Pass is derived from the fact that what appears as a pass from the Pacific Ocean to the Bering Sea is not practical since the Bering side of the strait is extremely shallow and cannot accommodate large vessels. In the early 1900s, a homesteader originally settled the area, which grew with the establishment of a cannery in 1917. Natives emigrated from Morzhovoi, Sanak Island and Ikatan when the cannery was built. The cannery operated continuously, except for 1973 - 1976, when two hard winters depleted the fish



resources; Peter Pan Seafoods subsequently purchased the cannery, but it was destroyed by fire in March 1981 and not rebuilt. A post office was established in 1921; the city incorporated in 1990.

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

**Economy**

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

**Accessibility**

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

**Airport Facilities**

A State-owned 2,150' long by 60' wide gravel airstrip and a seaplane base are available.

**Airline Services**

Mail and passenger flights arrive three times weekly.

**Freight**

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

**Vessel Support:**

Construction of a new small boat harbor was completed in 2009.

**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**

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

**TV Stations**

ARCS

**Radio Stations**

KDLG-AM

**Cable Provider**

None

**Teleconferencing**

Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity**

False Pass Electric Association

**Fuel**

Marine gas, diesel, propane, and unleaded gasoline.

**Fuel Storage**

Peter Pan Seafoods (321,700 gallons); City of False Pass (34,000 gallons); Aleutians East Schools (968 gallons)

**Housing**

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

**Water & Sewage**

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

**Miscellaneous**

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

COMMUNICATIONS

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

**Potential Command Posts**  
**Potential Staging Areas**  
**Local Spill Response**  
**Equipment**

None identified  
None identified  
None identified

9770.1.6 – King Cove Community Profile

**KING COVE COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	938 (2010 DCCED Certified Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Aleutians East Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Class City
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Aleut Corporation <b>Non-Profit</b> Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated <b>Profit</b> The King Cove Corporation <b>Village</b> Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove (Federally Recognized Tribe)

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Dillingham Post (842-5641)
<b>VPSO</b>	State VPSO (497-2555)
<b>Police</b>	City of King Cove Police (497-2210)
<b>Fire</b>	King Cove Volunteer Fire & Rescue (497-2210)
<b>Medical</b>	King Cove Medical Clinic (497-2311)

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove</b>	PO Box 249 King Cove, AK 99612	497-2648 497-2803	ettakuzakin@yahoo.com
<b>Aleut Corporation</b>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<b>Aleutian Pribilof Island Association</b>	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
<b>City of King Cove</b>	PO Box 37 King Cove, AK 99612	497-2340 497-2594 (fax)	www.cityofkingcove.com kccityclerk@gmail.com
<b>Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Incorporated</b>	3380 C Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-1440 977-1446 (fax)	www.eatribes.org
<b>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</b>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org
<b>The King Cove Corporation</b>	PO Box 38 King Cove, AK 99612	497-2312 497-2444 (fax)	www.kingcovecorporation.com

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	King Cove is located on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula, on a sand spit fronting Deer Passage and Deer Island. It is 18 miles southeast of Cold Bay, 625 miles southwest of Anchorage, and lies at approximately 55.061°N/162.310°W. (Sec. 22, T059S, R086W, Seward Meridian.) King Cove is in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures average 25° to 55°F, with extremes from -9° to 76°F. Snowfall averages 52 inches, and total annual precipitation is 33 inches. Fog during summer and high winds during winter can limit accessibility.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	King Cove was founded in 1911 when Pacific American Fisheries built a salmon cannery. Early settlers were Scandinavian, European and Unangan fishermen. Of the first ten founding families, five consisted of a European father and an Aleut mother. The city incorporated in 1949. The cannery operated continuously between 1911 and 1976, when it was partially destroyed by fire, but the adoption of the 200-mile fisheries limit spurred rebuilding. King Cove remains tied to fishing and fish processing.

**Economy**

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

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

**Accessibility**

King Cove is accessible only by air and sea.

**Airport Facilities**

A State-owned 3,500' long by 100' wide gravel runway is available, but unattended, no fuel, no airport facilities, and runway conditions not monitored – visual inspection recommended prior to using.

**Airline Services**

Scheduled or chartered aircraft from Cold Bay or Sand Point.

**Freight**

Air and marine cargo capabilities available.

**Vessel Support:**

The ferry and marine cargo services use one of three docks owned by Peter Pan Seafoods. The city operates a deep water dock. The North Harbor provides moorage for 90 boats and is ice-free all year. The Corps of Engineers and Aleutians East Borough constructed the new Babe Newman Harbor and breakwater; the harbor, operated by the city, provides additional moorage for 60' to 150' fishing vessels.

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

**Telephone**

**Interior Telephone Co:** (1-800-478-3127); **AT&T:**(1-800-288-2020)

**Wireless and Internet**

**GCI:** (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net); **Arctic Net/TelAlaska, Inc.** (www.arctic.net)

**TV Stations**

ARCS

**Radio Stations**

KSDP-AM

**Cable Provider**

Dish

**Teleconferencing**

Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office

**Electricity**

A hydroelectric power project has recently been completed at Delta Creek. Peter Pan Seafoods operates its own electric system.

**Fuel**

Unknown.

**Fuel Storage**

City of King Cove (127,800 gallons); Aleutians East Schools (5,300 gallons); King Cove Corp. (5,000 gallons); Peter Pan Seafoods (707,448 gallons); Gould & Sons (2,800 gallons)

**Housing**

Fleets Inn (497-2312)

**Water & Sewage**

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

**Miscellaneous**

The community has one school, attended by 110 students.

COMMUNICATIONS

**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

9770.1.7 – Nelson Lagoon Community Profile

**NELSON LAGOON COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	52 (2010 Estimated Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Aleutians East Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Aleut Corporation <b>Non-Profit</b> Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated <b>Profit</b> Nelson Lagoon Corporation <b>Village</b> Native Village of Nelson Lagoon (Federally Recognized Tribe)

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the King Salmon Post (246-3464)
<b>VPSO</b>	State VPSO (989-2232)
<b>Fire</b>	Nelson Lagoon Volunteer Fire Department (989-2232)
<b>Medical</b>	Nelson Lagoon Clinic (989-2202); Nelson Lagoon First Responders (989-2202)

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Aleut Corporation</b>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<b>Aleutian Housing Authority</b>	520 E 32 <sup>nd</sup> Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
<b>Aleutian Pribilof Island Association</b>	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
<b>Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Incorporated</b>	3380 C Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-1440 977-1446 (fax)	www.eatribes.org
<b>Native Village of Nelson Lagoon</b>	PO Box 913 Nelson Lagoon, AK 99571	989-2204 989-2233 (fax)	jgunde1125@aol.com
<b>Nelson Lagoon Corporation</b>	PO Box 913 Nelson Lagoon, AK 99571	989-2204 989-2233 (fax)	
<b>Nelson Lagoon Electrical Cooperative</b>	PO Box 913 Nelson Lagoon, AK 99571	989-2204 989-2233 (fax)	
<b>Nelson Lagoon Enterprises</b>	PO Box 913 Nelson Lagoon, AK 99571		
<b>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</b>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Nelson Lagoon is located on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, on a narrow sand spit that separates the lagoon from the Bering Sea. It is 580 miles southwest of Anchorage and lies at approximately 56.001°N/161.202°W. (Sec. 25, T048S, R077W, Seward Meridian.) Nelson Lagoon is in the maritime climate zone, with a constant prevailing wind of 20 to 25 mph. Frequent and dramatic weather changes can occur. Temperatures average 25° to 50°F, with a range from -15° to 75°F. Snowfall averages 56 inches, with a total annual precipitation of 33 inches.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Nelson Lagoon has been used historically as a Unangan summer fish camp. The resources of the lagoon and nearby Bear River are excellent. The lagoon was named in 1882 for Edward William Nelson of the U.S. Signal Corps, an explorer in the Yukon Delta region between 1877 and 1920. A salmon saltery operated from

1906 to 1917, which attracted Scandinavian fishermen, but there has been no cannery since then. Year-round occupation of the community began in 1965 when a school was built.

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

**Economy**

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	Nelson Lagoon is accessible only by air and sea.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A State-owned 4,000' long by 75' wide gravel runway serves regularly-scheduled flights. Large seabirds feed on the beach adjacent to runway.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Air charters from Cold Bay.
<b>Freight</b>	Freight arrives by ship or barge at the Peter Pan Seafoods dock, 30 miles away, at Port Moller.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Facilities include a dock, boat ramp, harbormaster's office and warehouse.

**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>GCI:</b> (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KDLG-AM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	Nelson Lagoon Electric Cooperative.	
<b>Fuel</b>	None.	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	Nelson Lagoon Fuel Enterprise (140,000 gallons.); Aleutians East Schools (1,500 gallons); Harold Thompson (3,000 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	Tides Inn & Cafe; The Bering Inn	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Water comes from a lake about 10 miles from Nelson Lagoon and is treated; water storage capacity is 600,000 gallons. All homes are connected to the piped water system. Individual septic systems enable households to have complete plumbing. The water system needs major improvements, including repair of the distribution system and a new storage tank.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The community has one school, attended by 18 students. There are no garbage collection services, but a landfill is available.	

**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





9770.1.8 – Nikolski Community Profile

**NIKOLSKI COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	18 (2010 Estimated Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<p><b>Regional:</b> Aleut Corporation</p> <p><b>Non-Profit</b> Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated</p> <p><b>Profit</b> Chaluka Corporation</p> <p><b>Village</b> Native Village of Nikolski (Federally Recognized Tribe)</p>

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Dutch Harbor Post (581-1432)
<b>Fire</b>	Nikolski Volunteer Fire Department (576-2225)
<b>Medical</b>	Nikolski Health Clinic (576-2204)

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Aleut Corporation</b>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<b>Aleutian Housing Authority</b>	520 E 32 <sup>nd</sup> Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
<b>Aleutian Pribilof Island Association</b>	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
<b>Chaluka Corporation</b>	PO Box 104 Nikolski, AK 99638	576-2215	
<b>Native Village of Nikolski</b>	PO Box 105 Nikolski, AK 99638	576-2225 576-2205 (fax)	nvnikolski@hotmail.com
<b>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</b>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Nikolski is located on Nikolski Bay, off the southwest end of Umnak Island, one of the Fox Islands. It lies 116 air miles west of Unalaska, 900 air miles from Anchorage, at approximately 52.938°N/168.867°W. (Sec. 04, T084S, R136W, Seward Meridian.) Nikolski is in a maritime climate zone. Temperatures generally range from 11° to 65°F. Snowfall averages 41 inches; total precipitation is 21 inches. Strong winds are frequent during the winter and fog during the summer, which limits accessibility.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Nikolski is reputed by some to be the oldest continuously occupied community in the world. Archaeological evidence from Ananiuliak Island, on the north side of Nikolski Bay, dates as far back as 8,500 years ago. The Chaluka archaeological site in the village of Nikolski indicates 4,000 years of virtually continuous occupation. People were living in Nikolski before the pyramids were built, the Mayan calendar was invented, or the Chinese language was written. In 1834, it was the site of sea otter hunting, and was recorded by the Russians as "Recheshnoe," which means "river." In 1920, a boom in fox farming occurred. The local Unangan became affluent enough to purchase a relatively large boat, the "Umnak Native," though it met shipwreck in 1933. The Aleutian Livestock Company established a sheep ranch in 1926. In June 1942, after the Japanese attacked Unalaska and seized Attu

and Kiska, residents were evacuated to the Ketchikan area. Locals were allowed to return in 1944, but the exposure to the outside world brought about many changes in the traditional lifestyle and community attitudes. In the 1950s, the Air Force constructed a White Alice radar communication site here, which provided some jobs, but it was abandoned in 1977.

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

**Economy**

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	By air or sea only.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Nikolski has a 3,500' unlighted gravel runway owned by Chaluka Corporation.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Passenger, mail and cargo service available thru scheduled or charter flights from Dutch Harbor. Rain and wind often close the gravel airstrip.
<b>Freight</b>	There are no landings, piers or port facilities for ships.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Barges deliver cargo once or twice a year; goods and passengers are lightered three miles to the beach.

**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: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	None	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	Nikolski IRA Council	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	Umnak Power Company	
<b>Fuel</b>	May be available at the Nikolski Native Store.	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	Nikolski Native Store (23,000 gallons); Umnak Power Co. (23,000 gallons); Aleutian Region Schools (9,500 gallons); Chaluka Corp. Ranch (6,300 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	Housing available through the Nikolski IRA Council (576-2225)	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	The twelve occupied homes in Nikolski are connected to a piped water system and individual septic tanks. All homes are fully plumbed. The Council provides septic pumping services	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The community has one school, attended by 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

**Local Spill Response  
Equipment**

None identified

9770.1.9 – Saint George Community Profile

**SAINT GEORGE COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	102 (2010 DCCED Certified Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Aleut Corporation <b>Non-Profit</b> Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated <b>Profit</b> Saint George Tanaq Corporation <b>Village</b> Saint George Island (Federally Recognized Tribe)

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Dillingham Post (842-5641)
<b>VPSO</b>	State VSPO (859-2403)
<b>Fire</b>	Saint George EMS/First Responders (859-2225)
<b>Medical</b>	Saint George Clinic (859-2254)

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Aleut Corporation</b>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<b>Aleutian Housing Authority</b>	520 E 32 <sup>nd</sup> Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
<b>Aleutian Pribilof Island Association</b>	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
<b>City of Saint George</b>	PO Box 940 Saint George, AK 99591	859-2236 859-2242 (fax)	
<b>Saint George Island</b>	PO Box 940 Saint George, AK 99591	859-2205 859-2242 (fax)	chris_merculief@yahoo.com
<b>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</b>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org
<b>Saint George Tanaq Corporation</b>	4141 B Street, Suite 301 Anchorage, AK 99503	272-9886 272-9855 (fax)	www.stgeorgetanaq.com

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	St. George is located on the northeast shore of St. George Island, the southern-most of five islands in the Pribilofs, 47 miles south of St. Paul Island, 750 air miles west of Anchorage and 250 miles northwest of Unalaska. It lies at approximately 56.600°N/169.542°W. (Sec. 29, T041S, R129W, Seward Meridian.) Over 210 species of birds nest on the cliffs of St. George Island. The climate of St. George is controlled by the cold waters of the Bering Sea. The maritime location results in cool weather year round and a narrow range of mean temperatures varying from 24° to 52°F. Average precipitation is 23 inches, with 57 inches of snowfall. Cloudy, foggy weather is common during summer months.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	St. George was discovered in 1786 by Gavril Pribilof of the Russian Lebedov Lastochkin Co. while looking for the famed northern fur seal breeding grounds. The island was named Sveti Georgiy, and its larger neighbor to the north was originally called St. Peter and St. Paul Island. The Russian American Company enslaved Aleut hunters from Siberia, Unalaska and Atka and relocated them to St. George and St. Paul to harvest the fur seal. Between 1870 and 1910, the U.S.

Government leased the Pribilof Islands to private companies, who provided housing, food and medical care to the Aleuts in exchange for work in the fur seal plant. In 1910, the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries took control of the islands, but poverty conditions ensued due to over-harvesting of the seals. During World War II, residents were moved to Funter Bay in Southeast Alaska as part of the area-wide evacuation; unlike Natives evacuated to other areas, they were confined to an abandoned cannery and mine camp. In 1979, the Pribilof Aleuts received \$8.5 million in partial compensation for the unfair and unjust treatment they were subjected to under federal administration between 1870 and 1946. In 1983, with the end of the commercial seal harvest and ensuing withdrawal from the islands, the U.S. government provided \$8 million for St. George and \$12 million for St. Paul to help develop and diversify the local economy. Today, residents are working to develop commercial fisheries and tourism. The city incorporated in 1983.

A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the St. George Island Traditional Council. Predominantly Aleut and Eskimo, the population of the community consists of 92% Alaska Native or part Native. The Pribilof Islands seal population and the community's dependence on it has been a major influence on the local culture; more than a million fur seals congregate on the islands every summer, though the numbers have been declining inexplicably in recent years. Until terminated in 1983, the federally controlled fur seal industry dominated the economy of the Pribilof communities of St. Paul and St. George; the two communities remain closely tied today. Currently, government positions and commercial fishing provide most employment. Puffin Seafoods and Snopac Products operate in St. George. The St. George Aquaculture Assoc. has salmon and shellfish programs. Eleven residents hold commercial fishing permits. Villagers harvest 500 fur seals each year for subsistence purposes. Halibut, reindeer, marine invertebrates, plants and berries also contribute to the local diet.

**Economy**

**TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	St. George is accessible only by air and sea
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	There are two airstrips, one owned by the city and a State-owned airport with a 4982' long by 150' wide gravel runway.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Scheduled flights are provided to St. Paul and the mainland.
<b>Freight</b>	Most freight and supplies are delivered by ship from Anchorage on a monthly or bimonthly schedule; cargo from Seattle arrives five or six times a year.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	There are three docks; one operated by the village corporation, and an inner harbor and dock in Zapadni Bay, 5 miles from town.

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

<b>Telephone</b>	<b>ACS:</b> (1-800-808-8083); <b>AT&amp;T:</b> (1-800-288-2020)	<b>COMMUNICATIO NC</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	None	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KUHB-FM; KNOM-AM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	Saint George Traditional Council	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	Saint George Municipal Electric Utility	
<b>Fuel</b>	Marine gas, diesel, propane, and unleaded gasoline.	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	Saint George Delta Fuel Co. (1,050,200 gallons); City of Saint George (4,000 gallons); Peninsula Airways (2,000 gallons); Pribilof Island Schools (1,000 gallons); St. George Tanaq Corp. (5,200 gallons)	

<b>Housing</b>	Saint George Hotel
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	NOAA constructed a piped water and sewer system during the 1950s. Four wells provide water for the community and the harbor, with 250,000 gallons of storage. Funds have been requested to replace the failing 45-year-old water storage tank and distribution mains. All 60 residences are plumbed and connected to the system. Sewage outfall discharges into the harbor.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The community has one school, attended by 23 students. The city provides refuse collection services. NOAA is completing a federal hazardous waste clean-up on the island and will close the existing landfill.

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

*(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

9770.1.10 – Saint Paul Community Profile

**SAINT PAUL COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	479 (2010 DCCED Certified Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Aleut Corporation <b>Non-Profit</b> Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated <b>Profit</b> Tanadgusix Corporation <b>Village</b> Saint Paul Island (Federally Recognized Tribe)

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Dillingham Post (842-5641)
<b>Police</b>	Saint Paul Department of Public Safety (546-3130)
<b>Fire</b>	Saint Paul EMS Rescue Squad (546-2311 ext. 123); Saint Paul Volunteer Fire Department (VHF Channel 16)
<b>Medical</b>	Saint Paul Health Clinic (546-8300)

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Aleut Corporation</b>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<b>Aleutian Housing Authority</b>	520 E 32 <sup>nd</sup> Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
<b>Aleutian Pribilof Island Association</b>	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
<b>Central Bering Sea Fishermen’s Assoc. City of Saint Paul</b>	PO Box 288 Saint Paul, AK 99660 PO Box 901 Saint Paul, AK 99660	546-2597 546-2450 (fax) 546-2331	www.cbsfa.com
<b>Pribilof School District</b>	PO Box 905 Saint Paul, AK 99660	546-3337 546-2327 (fax)	www.pribilofschools.org newmanc@psd-k12.org
<b>Saint Paul Island</b>	PO Box 86 Saint Paul, AK 99660	546-3200 546-3253 (fax)	president@aleut.com
<b>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</b>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org
<b>Tanadgusix Corporation</b>	4300 B Street, Suite 209 Anchorage, AK 99503	272-2312 272-2350 (fax)	

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	St. Paul is located on a narrow peninsula on the southern tip of St. Paul Island, the largest of five islands in the Pribilof’s. It lies 47 miles north of St. George Island, 240 miles north of the Aleutian Islands, and 750 air miles west of Anchorage, at approximately 57.122°N/170.275°W. (Sec. 25, T035S, R132W, Seward Meridian.) The climate of St. Paul is arctic maritime with cool weather year-round and a narrow range of mean temperatures, varying from 19° to 51°F. Average precipitation is 25 inches, with snowfall of 56 inches.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The Pribilof’s were discovered in 1786 by Russian fur traders. They landed first on St. George, then named the larger island to the north St. Peter and St. Paul Island. In 1788, the Russian American Company enslaved and relocated Aleuts from

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

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

**Economy**

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	Saint Paul is accessible by sea and air.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	The State-owned gravel runway is 6,500' long by 150' wide in length, and is undergoing major improvements.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Regularly scheduled flights are provided, under Visual Flight Rule conditions. Penn Air is the primary air service provider.
<b>Freight</b>	Most supplies and freight arrive by ship. ACE fly's freight on a charter basis.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	There is a breakwater, 700' of dock space, and a barge off-loading area. Construction of a small boat harbor was completed in 2010.

**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>GCI:</b> (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net); <b>TDX Corp.;</b> <b>HughsNet</b>	



<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KUHB-FM
<b>Cable Provider</b>	TDX Corp.; Dish Network
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office
<b>Electricity</b>	Saint Paul Municipal Electric Utility
<b>Fuel</b>	Diesel, propane, and unleaded gasoline.
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	TDX Corp. (1,573,200 gallons); City of Saint Paul (1,849,890 gallons); Pribilof Island Schools (3,000 gallons); Pribilof Island Processors (1,900 gallons); City Electric (12,100 gallons); Reeve Aleutian Airways (10,200 gallons); Trident Seafoods (12,300 gallons); USCG (300,800 gallons)
<b>Housing</b>	King Eider Hotel (546-2477) with laundry and shower facilities for guests.
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Water is supplied by wells and an aquifer and is then treated; there are two new wooden tanks; one 500,000 gallon and one 300,000 gallon. All 167 homes and facilities are fully plumbed and connected to the piped water and sewer system. An ocean outfall line handles seafood processing waste.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The community has one school, attended by 100 students. The city collects refuse; the village tribe operates a recycling program, which is currently on hold. A landfill, incinerator, sludge and oil disposal site has recently been completed. A \$3 million power plant came online in 2000. A small wind turbine provides power and hot water to the village office, but it is not connected to the power grid; the village corporation has three turbines and more are planned. The community library has wireless.

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Saint Paul recreation hall holds approximately 250 people. POC: Phyllis @ 546-3152.
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

9770.1.11 – Sand Point Community Profile

**SAND POINT COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	976 (2010 DCCED Certified Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Aleutians East Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Class City
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Aleut Corporation <b>Non-Profit</b> Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated <b>Profit</b> Shumagin Corporation <b>Village</b> Native Village of Unga (Federally Recognized Tribe); Pauloff Harbor Village (Federally Recognized Tribe); Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Dutch Harbor (581-1432) and King Salmon Post (246-3464)
<b>Police</b>	Sand Point Police Department (383-3700)
<b>Fire</b>	Sand Point EMS (383-3700)
<b>Medical</b>	Sand Point Community Health Clinic (383-3151)

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Aleut Corporation</b>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<b>Aleutian Housing Authority</b>	520 E 32 <sup>nd</sup> Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
<b>Aleutian Pribilof Island Association</b>	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
<b>Aleutians East Borough School District</b>	PO Box 429 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-5222 383-3496 (fax)	www.aebbsd.org
<b>City of Sand Point</b>	PO Box 249 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-2696 383-2698 (fax)	www.ci.sandpoint.ak.us sptcity@arctic.net
<b>Native Village of Unga</b>	PO Box 508 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-2415 383-5553 (fax)	www.ungatribe.org
<b>Pauloff Harbor Village</b>	PO Box 97 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-6075 383-6094 (fax)	www.pauloffharbortribe.org pauloff@arctic.net
<b>Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point</b>	PO Box 447 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-5616 383-5814 (fax)	www.qttribe.org qttadmin@arctic.net
<b>Shumagin Corporation</b>	PO Box 189 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-3525 383-5356 (fax)	www.shumagin.com
<b>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</b>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Sand Point is located on Humboldt Harbor on Popof Island, off the Alaska Peninsula, 570 air miles from Anchorage. It lies at approximately 55.340°N/160.497°W. (Sec. 08, T056S, R073W, Seward Meridian.) Sand Point is in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from -9° to 76°F. Snowfall averages 52 inches, with total annual precipitation at 33 inches.
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**History, Culture, & Demographics**

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

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

**Economy**

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

**Accessibility**

Direct flights to Anchorage are available.

**Airport Facilities**

Sand Point offers a State-owned airport with a 5,213' long by 150' wide paved runway. Runway expansion and airport road paving is planned. CAUTION: an 80 – 120 ft. cliff on east side of runway.

**Airline Services**

PenAir

**Freight**

Regular barge services supply the community.

**Vessel Support:**

Marine facilities include a 25-acre boat harbor with four docks, 134 boat slips, a harbormaster office, barge off-loading area, and a 150-ton lift. The Robert E. Galovin small boat harbor encompasses 25 acres of waterfront with four docks and approximately 130 boat slips. The State Ferry operates bi-monthly between May and October.

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

**Telephone**

**Interior Telephone Co:** (1-800-478-3127); **AT&T:**(1-800-288-2020); **GCI:** (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)

**Wireless and Internet**

**GCI:** (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net); **Arctic Net/TelAlaska, Inc:** (www.arctic.net)

**TV Stations**

ARCS

**Radio Stations**

KSDP-AM

**Cable Provider**

None

**Teleconferencing**

Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity**

TDX Power

**Fuel**

Diesel, and unleaded gasoline.

**Fuel Storage**

Trident Seafoods (841,932 gallons); Shumagin Distributors (1,000 gallons); City of Sand Point (1,000 gallons); Peter Pan Seafoods (1,000 gallons); Reeve Aleutian Airways (1,500 gallons); Aleutian Commercial (2,350 gallons); Sand Point Electric (40,000 gallons)

**Housing**

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

**Water & Sewage**

Water is derived from Humbolt Creek and treated. The city operates a piped water and sewer system serving 170 households and 22 businesses; all are fully

COMMUNICATIONS

**Miscellaneous**

plumbed. Trident Seafoods has first water rights; the city has requested funds to develop a new groundwater source.  
The community has one school, attended by 119 students. Trident Seafoods operates its own power generation facility.

**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

9770.1.12 – Shemya Station Community Profile

**SHEMYA STATION COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	27 (2007 DCCED Certified Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	N/A

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

Emergency services provided by the military.

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

There are not local organization or contacts for this community.

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Eareckson Air Force Station, or Shemya Station, is located on Shemya Island on the western end of the Aleutian Chain, at approximately 52.724°N/174.112°E. (Sec. 14, T086S, R257W, Seward Meridian.) Shemya Station is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District. Shemya Station is in a maritime climate zone. Average temperatures range from 11° to 65°F. Snowfall averages 41 inches; total annual precipitation is 21 inches.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The entire group of islands was called Semichi by the Russians. Shemya Island is likely the same island called St. Abraham by Vitus Bering in 1741. The air station was developed during World War II as an Army Air base, and later became an Air Force intelligence site. At its peak, Shemya Station housed over 1,100 personnel; by 1980, the workforce had been reduced to 600. Shemya Station was closed in 1995; there is currently a small group of caretakers residing on the base
<b>Economy</b>	Eareckson Air Force Station is closed. Residents are employed under contract as caretakers of the facility.

**TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	Shemya Station is a military base with access strictly controlled by the U.S. Air Force and is restricted to military craft or emergency landings. Visitors must be on official military business to go to Shemya Station.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Military permitted only for runway use. Eareckson Air Force Station once maintained a seaplane landing facility; it is restricted to military craft or emergency landings.

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

No community wide facilities or utilities, except for electricity generation by USAF generator, which is operated by USAF and privately.

**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

9770.1.13 – Unalaska/Dutch Harbor Community Profile

**UNALASKA/DUTCH HARBOR COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<b>Population</b>	4376 (2010 DCCED Certified Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Class City
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Aleut Corporation <b>Non-Profit</b> Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated <b>Profit</b> Ounalashka Corporation <b>Village</b> Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska (Federally Recognized Tribe)

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>State Troopers</b>	Dutch Harbor Post (581-1432)
<b>Police</b>	Unalaska Police Department (581-1233)
<b>Fire</b>	Unalaska Volunteer Fire/EMS (581-1233); Unalaska Search & Rescue Divers (581-1233)
<b>Medical</b>	Iliuliuk Family & Health Services, Inc. (581-1202); Oonalashka Clinic (581-2742)

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Aleut Corporation</b>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<b>Aleutian Housing Authority</b>	520 E 32 <sup>nd</sup> Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
<b>Aleutian Pribilof Island Association</b>	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
<b>City of Unalaska</b>	PO Box 610 Unalaska, AK 99685	581-1251 581-1417 (fax)	www.ci.unalaska.ak.us cityclerk@ci.unalaska.ak.us
<b>Dutch Harbor Fisherman</b>	550 W International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	770-0820 770-0822 (fax)	www.thedutchharborfisherman.com
<b>Ounalashka Corporation</b>	PO Box 149 Unalaska, AK 99685	581-1276 581-1496 (fax)	www.ounalashka.com
<b>Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska</b>	PO Box 334 Unalaska, AK 99685	581-2920 581-3644 (fax)	robin.qawalangin@gmail.com
<b>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</b>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Unalaska overlooks Iliuliuk Bay and Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island in the Aleutian Chain. It lies 800 air miles from Anchorage, and 1,700 miles northwest of Seattle. The name Dutch Harbor is often applied to the portion of the city on Amaknak Island, which is connected to Unalaska Island by bridge; Dutch Harbor is actually within the boundaries of the City of Unalaska, which lies at approximately 53.874°N/166.537°W. (Sec. 11, T073S, R118W, Seward Meridian.) An arctic maritime climate dominates the area and generates strong winds throughout much of the year. Winter temperatures generally range from 15° to 35°F and summers from 43° to 63°F. Average snowfall is 89 inches, with total annual precipitation of 58 inches.
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**History, Culture, & Demographics**

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

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

**Economy**

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Accessibility</b>	Daily scheduled flights serve the community. The State Ferry operates bi-monthly from Kodiak between April and October.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	State-owned 4100' long by 100' wide paved runway; a seaplane base is also available.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Scheduled and charter airline from Anchorage.
<b>Freight</b>	There are ten major docks in Unalaska; three are operated by the city.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	A refurbished World War II submarine dock offers ship repair services. The International Port of Dutch Harbor serves fishing and shipping vessels, with 5,200 feet of moorage and 1,232 feet of floating dock. The small boat harbor provides 238 moorage slips. The Carl E. Moses Boat Harbor has 52 slips available for vessels up to 150 feet. .

**FACILITIES & UTILITIES**

<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Interior Telephone Co:</b> (1-800-478-3127); <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>GCI:</b> (1-800-880-4800 /www.gci.net); <b>Arctic Net/TelAlaska, Inc:</b> (www.arctic.net)	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS; KIAL; K081W-LPTV	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KIAL-AM; KSKA-FM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	Eyecom Inc./TelAlaska	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	Unalaska Electric Utility	
<b>Fuel</b>	Diesel, propane, Jet A, and unleaded gasoline.	
<b>Fuel Storage (Total Capacity)</b>	Delta Western (6,462,492 gallons); North Pacific Fuel (2,445,492 gallons); Westward Seafood (1,023,876 gallons); Capt. Bay (2,520,000 gallons); Resoff (2,661,036 gallons); Offshore Systems 3,287 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	The Grand Aleutian and UniSea Inn (581-7307or 581-3844); Carl's Hotel (581-1230)	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	A new reservoir at Icy Creek and a dam at Pyramid and Unalaska Creeks supply water, which is chlorinated and stored in a tank. The city seeks to construct a 2-million-gallon back-up storage tank above Ballyhoo Road. All homes and on-shore fish processors are served by the city's piped water system. Piped sewage receives primary treatment before discharge into Unalaska Bay. Nearly all households have plumbing; a few homes use septic tanks or privies.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The community has two schools, attended by 389 students. The city has a new Class-1 lined 6-acre landfill and baler; recycling and hazardous waste disposal is provided. All on-shore processors generate their own electrical power.	

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	The <b>Grand Aleutian Hotel</b> has a large ballroom and several small conference spaces suitable for a type 2 incident command post. Communications to include telephone and wifi are minimal, external resources will need to be brought in for any major response. Contact the Grand Aleutian at (907) 581-3844. www.grandaleutian.com . The <b>City of Unalaska Public Safety Building</b> is serves as the city's emergency operations center and is another potential incident command post. This facility has eight dedicated laptops, four phone lines and both wired and wireless internet. For use, contact city manager Jamie Sunderland at (907) 581-1233.
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified



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## 9770.2 – Bristol Bay

The following presents regional organizational information for the Bristol Bay Geographic Zone:

(The area code for all phone and fax numbers is 907, unless otherwise indicated)

Borough:

**Bristol Bay Borough**, P.O. Box 189, Naknek, AK 99633

Phone: 246-4224 ; Fax: 246-6633;

Web: <http://www.theborough.com>

**Lake and Peninsula Borough**, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon, AK 99613

Phone: 246-3421; Fax: 246-6602;

Web: <http://www.lakeandpen.com>

Regional Native Corporation:

**Bristol Bay Native Corporation**, 111 W 16th Ave, Suite 400, Anchorage, AK 99501-6299

Phone: 278-3602; Fax: 276-3924;

Web: <http://www.bbnc.net>

School District:

**Bristol Bay Borough Schools**, P.O. Box 169, Naknek, AK 99633-0169

Phone: 246-4225; Fax: 246-6857 ;

Web: <http://www.bbbsd.net>

**Lake and Peninsula Borough Schools**, P.O. Box 498, King Salmon, AK 99613

Phone: 246-4280; Fax: 246-3055;

Web: <http://www.lpsd.com>

**Southwest Region Schools**, P.O. Box 90, Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 842-5287; Fax: 842-5428;

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

Regional Development:

**Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference**, 3300 Arctic Blvd, Anchorage, AK 99503

Phone: 562-7380; Fax (888) 356-1206

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

Housing Authority:

**Bristol Bay Housing Authority**, P.O. Box 50, Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 842-5956; Fax: 842-2784;

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

Regional Health Corporation:

**Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation**, P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 842-5201; Fax: 842-9251;

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

Regional Native Non-Profit:

**Bristol Bay Native Association**, P.O. Box 310, Dillingham, AK 99576  
Phone: 842-5257; Fax: 842-5932 ;  
Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Regional Community Development Quota Program:**

**Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation**, P.O. Box 1464, Dillingham, AK 99576-1464  
Phone: 842-4370; Fax: 842-4336;  
E-mail: [sockeye1@nushtel.net](mailto:sockeye1@nushtel.net) Web: <http://www.bbedc.com>

## 9770.2.1 – Bristol Bay Borough

### **BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH**

**Population:** 1,035 (2011 DCCED Certified Estimate)

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Borough

**Borough Located In:** Bristol Bay Borough

**School District:** Bristol Bay Borough Schools

**Regional Native Corp:** Not Applicable

**Communities in Borough:** King Salmon, Naknek, South Naknek

#### **Emergency Services**

Borough Police: 246-4222 State Troopers: King Salmon Post, 246-3464

Fire Department: 246-4224, ext. 309

Bristol Bay Borough Emergency Services: 246-4224 or 246-4222

Medical: King Salmon Health Clinic, 246-3322; Camai Clinic (Naknek), 246-6155

Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC) 842-5201; [www.bbahc.org](http://www.bbahc.org)

#### **Organizations with Local Offices**

**Offices:** Bristol Bay Borough; P.O. Box 189 Naknek, AK 99633;

Phone: 246-4224

Fax: 246-6633

Email: [bbmgt@bristolbay.com](mailto:bbmgt@bristolbay.com)

Web: <http://www.theborough.com>

#### **Regional Native Corporation:**

Bristol Bay Native Corporation; 111 W. 16<sup>th</sup> Ave, Ste 400, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: 278-3602; (800) 426-3602

Fax: 276-3924

Web: <http://www.bbnc.net>

#### **Regional Native Non-Profit:**

Bristol Bay Native Association; P.O. Box 310 Dillingham, AK 99576;

Phone: 842-5257

Fax: 842-5932

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

#### **Housing Authority:**

Bristol Bay Housing Authority; P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 842-5956

Fax: 842-2784

Email: [bbha@alaska.net](mailto:bbha@alaska.net)

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

#### **Regional Development:**

Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference; 3300 Arctic Blvd, Anchorage, AK 99503

Phone: 562-7380

Fax: (888) 356-1206

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

**School District:**

Bristol Bay School District; P.O. Box 169, Naknek, AK 99633-0169

Phone: 246-4225

Fax: 246-6857

**Harbormaster: 439-7678**

**Location and Climate**

Approximately 500 square miles in area, the Bristol Bay Borough is located in Southwest Alaska, at the upper eastern end of Bristol Bay. The Katmai National Park is adjacent to the borough. It lies at approximately 58.720000 North Latitude and -157.000000 West Longitude. Bristol Bay Borough is located in the Kvichak Recording District. The area encompasses 504.9 sq. miles of land and 382.8 sq. miles of water.

Bristol Bay Borough's climate is mainly maritime, characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Fog is common during summer months. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 63 °F. Average winter temperatures range from 29 to 44 °F. Extremes have been recorded, ranging from a low of -46 to a high of 88 °F. Each year, total precipitation averages 20 inches and snowfall averages 45 inches.

**Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Naknek, South Naknek and King Salmon are accessible by air and water via Bristol Bay and the Naknek River. King Salmon is the hub for the area with scheduled and charter flights available from Anchorage. Barge service is available into Naknek and is delivered by a 15.5-mile road connecting to King Salmon. Goods are flown or lightered to South Naknek. During winter, an ice road provides access to South Naknek. Vehicles are the primary means of local transportation; skiffs are used during summer.

**Airport Facilities:** King Salmon is the hub for the area. There are scheduled and charter flights available from Anchorage. There is a 8,901 foot long by 150 foot wide paved, lighted runway and a 4,018' long by 100' wide asphalt/gravel crosswind runway. Smaller airports are located in Naknek and South Naknek. Stretches of the Naknek River are designated for use by float planes. A seaplane base is also located at Lake Brooks, within the Katmai National Park to the east.

**Airline Services:** Alaska Air and Penn Air serve the area (into King Salmon) with several daily flights. From King Salmon, a number of air taxi services provide flights to other communities on the region.

**Freight:** Barge service is available into Naknek and is delivered by a 15.5-mile road connecting to King Salmon. Goods are flown or lightered to South Naknek.

**Vessel Support:** The borough operates the cargo dock at Naknek, which is the port of Bristol Bay. It has 800' of berthing space, a concrete surface, and a couple of cranes. No commercial

docking facilities are available at the canneries. Additional docks are operated by the National Park Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife, Alaska State Troopers

**Facilities & Utilities**

*This information is available on a community basis. Communities located within the borough include King Salmon, Naknek, and South Naknek.*

**Grocery Store:** (Open All Season) 246-4420

**Housing Support:** Bristol Bay Borough School: Available all season, Capacity: 1000. 246-4225

**Restaurants:** (Open All Season) 246-4430

**Bank/ATM:** (Open All Season) 246-3306

**Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* GCI, Bristol Bay Phone.

*Long-Distance Phone:* GCI, Bristol Bay Phone.

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI, Bristol Bay Phone.

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Nushagak Electric Cooperative

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel, gasoline, AVGs

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>			
Potential Command Posts, Operations Centers or Meeting Facilities			
Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Capacity/ Size	Internet
Borough	246-4224	50	Yes
School	246-4225	1,000	Yes
Potential Staging Areas			
Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Capacity/ Size	
Port	439-7678	1,000	
Local Spill Response Equipment			
Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Quantity	
Containment boom for oil spill in water			
Sorbent "sausage" or "pom-pom" boom			
Anchors for securing boom			
Sorbent pads			
Backhoe	City 749-2280	1	
Bulldozer	City 749-2280	1	

Dump truck or similar	City 749-2280	3
Skiff with outboard		50
Trained Spill Responders in Community		Yes

**Spill Response Limitations:** Limited sewer capabilities (June/July).

**Top Two Sensitive Areas to Protect:** River/Naknek River Mouth (salmon habitat); Bristol Bay (fish/wildlife habitat).

**Economy**

Commercial fishing, processing, government jobs, and transportation services are the mainstays of the economy. Naknek and South Naknek are dependent on fishing and processing, while many King Salmon residents work for the government and air taxi operations. In 2010, 163 borough residents held commercial fishing permits.

**History, Culture & Demographics**

The region was first settled by Athabascan Indians, Central Yup'ik Eskimos, and Sugpiaq (Aleut-Russian) Eskimos. Hunting and fishing camps along the Naknek River date from 3,000 to 4,000 B.C. In 1818 the first Russian traders arrived. Two years later, the first Russian settlement was established, and in 1841 the Russian Orthodox mission was built at Nushagak. The Russians explored and maintained dominance of the area until the U.S. purchase of Alaska in 1867. U.S. interests were directed primarily at the fur and fishery potential of the region. In 1883, the first salmon cannery in Bristol Bay was opened. In 1890, the first cannery on the Naknek River was opened, and commercial salmon fishing remains the region's primary industry. During World War II, King Salmon Air Force Base was developed. The Bristol Bay Borough was incorporated as the state's first borough in 1962.

Due to the outstanding commercial fishing opportunities, the borough population increases by several thousand during the red salmon season. King Salmon is a departure point for Katmai National Park and Preserve, Brooks Camp, and various fishing and hunting sites.

Borough-wide, the population is 56% native. The Native population is a mixture of Aleuts, Alutiiqs, Yup'ik Eskimos, and Athabascans. South Naknek is a traditional Sugpiaq village. Federally recognized tribes are located in King Salmon and South Naknek.

9770.2.2 – Lake and Peninsula Borough

**LAKE AND PENINSULA BOROUGH**

**Population:** 1,710 (2011 DCCED Certified Estimate)

**Incorporation Type:** Borough

**Communities in Borough:**

- Port Alsworth
- Nondalton
- Pedro Bay
- Iliamna
- Newhalen
- Kokhanok
- Igiugig
- Levelock
- Egegik
- Pilot Point
- Ugashik
- Port Heiden
- Chignik
- Chignik Lagoon
- Chignik Lake
- Perryville
- Ivanof Bay

**Regional Organizations:**

**Borough:** Lake & Peninsula Borough, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon, AK 99613

Phone: 246-3421

Fax: 246-6602,

E-mail: [lpboro@bristolbay.com](mailto:lpboro@bristolbay.com)

Web: <http://www.bristolbay.com/~lpboro>

**School District:** Lake & Peninsula Borough School District, Box 498, King Salmon, AK 99613

Phone: 246-4280

Fax: 246-3055

Web: <http://www.lpsd.com>

**Regional Development:** Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference, 3300 Arctic Blvd. #203, Anchorage, AK 99503

Phone: 562-7380

Fax: 562-0438

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

**Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 50, Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 842-5956

Fax: 842-2784,



E-mail: [bbha@alaska.net](mailto:bbha@alaska.net)

Web: <http://www.alaska.net/~bbha>

**Regional Health Corporation:** Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 842-5201

Fax: 842-9354

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

**Regional Native Non-Profit:** Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 842-5257

Fax: 842-5932

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

### **Location and Climate**

The Lake & Peninsula Borough is located on the Alaska Peninsula, southwest of Anchorage. It is comprised of 17 communities, including 6 incorporated cities. It is bordered on the west by Bristol Bay and on the east by the Gulf of Alaska. It lies at approximately 60 North Latitude and 155 West Longitude. Lake and Peninsula Borough is located in the Kvichak, Aleutian Islands Recording District.

The borough Extends 400 miles from Lake Clark in the north to Ivanof Bay in the south, it contains three National Parks (Lake Clark Nat'l Park & Preserve, Katmai Nat'l Park & Preserve, and Aniakchak Nat'l Monument & Preserve); two National Wildlife Refuges (Becharof Nat'l Wildlife Refuge and Alaska Peninsula Nat'l Wildlife Refuge); and numerous designated Wild and Scenic Rivers and State Critical Habitat Areas.

The Lake and Peninsula Borough is geographically and ecologically diverse. It is bordered on the west by Bristol Bay and on the east by the Pacific Ocean. The Bristol Bay coast is comprised of low lying wetlands and the rugged Pacific coast is dominated by numerous volcanoes of the Aleutian Range, which runs the length of the Borough from Lake Clark to Ivanof Bay. Iliamna Lake, located in the north, is the largest fresh water lake in Alaska and the second largest in the United States. Iliamna Lake is home to one of only two colonies of freshwater seals in the world. These lakes provide nurseries to the largest red salmon runs in the world.

The area experiences a transitional climate. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 62 degrees fahrenheit; winter temperatures range from 6 to 30 degrees fahrenheit. Annual precipitation is 24 inches, with 50 inches of snow. (*Information from the borough website*)

### **Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Road: There are two regional roads located in the borough: the Iliamna - Newhalen Road and the Williamsport - Pile Bay Road. The Iliamna-Newhalen Road connects the two communities. The Williamsport - Pile Bay Road provides access from the Pacific side of the borough to the Iliamna Lake communities (via vessel traffic on Lake Iliamna). Air: Scheduled air service provides transportation of passengers to the region's hubs in Iliamna and King Salmon from Anchorage. Air taxi and charter service transport passengers from the hubs to local communities.

**Airport Facilities:** Regional hub at King Salmon

**Airline Services:** All communities are served by local airports/runways. Alaska Airlines serves King Salmon.

**Freight:** Heavy cargo and durable goods are transported to borough communities by ship, barge, or ferry. Chignik is the only community served by the Alaska Marine Highway System, which calls on the community about six times per year, beginning in April and ending in October. Barge services are available via the Kvichak River to Lake Iliamna.

**Vessel Support:**

### **Economy**

Commercial fishing and fish processing are the most significant sectors of the economy within the Borough, which contains three of the State's most important salmon fishing districts: Egegik and Ugashik on Bristol Bay, and Chignik on the Pacific coast. The majority of Borough residents rely upon commercial fishing as a primary source of cash income. Seven shore-based processors and numerous floating processors operate within Borough boundaries, generally importing their workforce.

Tourism and recreational activities are the second most important industries in the Borough, and are rapidly increasing in economic importance. The Borough contains over 60 hunting and fishing lodges. Approximately 100 professional guides are registered to operate within Borough boundaries.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

The majority of the borough's year-round residents are Aleuts, with a mixture of Eskimos and Athabascans. During the peak commercial fishing season, the borough population increases sharply.

The Lake and Peninsula Borough region has been inhabited almost continuously for the past 9,000 years. The area is rich in cultural resources and diversity. Yup'ik Eskimos, Aleuts, Athabaskan Indians, and Inupiaq people have jointly occupied the area for the past 6,000 years. Russian explorers came to the region during the late 1700's. The late 1800's brought the first influx of non-native fishermen and cannery operations. A flu epidemic in 1918 was tragic to the Native population. Reindeer were introduced to assist the survivors, but the experiment eventually failed. In the 1930's, additional disease epidemics further decimated villages. After the Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor during World War II, numerous military facilities were constructed on the Alaska Peninsula including Fort Marrow at Port Heiden.

## 9770.2.3 – Aleknagik

**ALEKNAGIK** - (Pronunciation: uh-LECK-nuh-gik)

**Population:** 227 (2011 DCCED Certified Estimate, June 15, 2012)

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Unorganized

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

### Emergency Services

**Police/VPSO:** 842-2189

**State Troopers:** Dillingham (842-5641)

**Fire:** City of Aleknagik VFD (842-2189);

**EMS/ Medical:** Aleknagik First Responders Group (842-2085)

**Clinic:** Aleknagik North Shore Health Clinic, and Aleknagik South Shore Health Clinic 842-2185

### Organizations with Local Offices

	Name	Phone	Fax
<b>City</b>	City of Aleknagik	842-5953	842-2107
	Primary Contact: City Clerk or Administrator		
<b>Village/Tribal Council</b>	Native Village of Aleknagik	842-2080	842-2081
	Primary Contact: Administrator		
	Environmental Coordinator:	842-4407	
<b>School</b>	Aleknagik School	842-5681/842-4564	842-1094
<b>Village Corporation</b>	Aleknagik Natives Limited	842-2385	842-1662
<b>Electric Utility</b>	Nushagak Electric Cooperative	842-5251	842-2799

### Location and Climate

Aleknagik is located at the head of Wood River on the southeast end of Lake Aleknagik, 16 miles northwest of Dillingham. Aleknagik is located in the Bristol Bay Recording District. The community is located on both the north and south shore of the Wood River. The south shore is connected by year-round road to Dillingham, 25 miles to the south.

59.273 North Latitude and -158.617 West Longitude.

Sec. 31, T010S, R055W, Seward Meridian

Aleknagik is in a transitional climate zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate does affect the weather here. Average summer temperatures range from 30 to 66 °F. Average winter temperatures range from 4 to 30 °F. Average annual precipitation is 20 to 35 inches, and average annual snowfall is 93 inches. Fog and low clouds are common during July and August and may preclude access. The lake and river are ice-free from June through mid-November.

### Transportation

The north shore of the lake is not road accessible; residents use skiffs to travel to town on the south shore. Vehicles, skiffs, ATVs, and snowmachines are the most frequent means of local transportation.

**Accessibility:** Air service from Dillingham. Aleknagik is the only regional village with a road link to Dillingham. The road link a 25-mile road that connects the south shore.

**Airport Facilities:** There are 4 runways in Aleknagik. One airport is a state-owned 2,040' long by 80' wide gravel airstrip located on the north shore, and regular flights are scheduled through Dillingham. Moody's Aleknagik Seaplane Base, also on the north shore, accommodates float planes. The two additional airstrips are private runways; one is a 1,200' by 25' gravel dirt runway, located 2 miles southeast of Aleknagik, and the other is a 1,150' by 35' gravel runway.

**Airline Services:** Scheduled or charter air service from Grant Aviation

**Freight:** Barge (sporadic service) or airplane.

**Vessel Support:** Barge services are sporadic. A breakwater and boat launch are available, but the existing dock is a temporary structure.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Nushagak Telephone Co-op, Inc.

*Long-Distance Phone:* GCI

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KDLG-AM 670 AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Nushagak Electric Cooperative

**Fuel Availability:** Barge/ sporadic

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Moody's Marina & Sea Lighterage (44,700 gals.)
- City (10,300)
- Mission Lodge (18,000)
- Aleknagik North Shore School (20,000 gals)

**Housing:** Aleknagik B&B; Jenny Lane Miracle Ridge B&B

#### **Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** Water sources in Aleknagik include individual wells, a community well source at the school from which residents can haul water, and surface water. Water is filtered and chlorinated. There is no piped water system in Aleknagik. The majority of residents (49 homes) have household plumbing, and most use individual wells. Aleknagik has primarily individual septic tanks, a community septic tank, sewage pumper, sewage lagoon, and outhouses. There is no piped sewer system on the south shore of Lake Aleknagik.

### **Spill Response Support**

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

#### **Economy:**

Many residents participate in commercial and subsistence activities on the Bristol Bay coast during the summer. In 2010, 22 residents held commercial fishing permits. Trapping is also an important means of income. Most families depend to some extent on subsistence activities to

supplement their livelihoods. Salmon, freshwater fish, moose, caribou, and berries are harvested.

**Culture & Demographics:**

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Aleknagik. It is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo area, with historical influences from the Seventh-Day Adventists, Russian Orthodox, and Moravians. Fishing and subsistence activities are practiced.

## 9770.2.4 - Chignik

**CHIGNIK** - (Pronunciation: CHIG-nick)

**Population: 102** (2011 AK Dept of Labor Estimate)

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Far West, Incorporated

### Emergency Services

**Police/VPSO:** 749-2273

**State Troopers:** 246-3464 (King Salmon)

**Fire:** Chignik Bay Fire and Rescue: 749-2207/749-2273

**Medical:** Chignik Bay Sub Regional Clinic 749-2282

### Organizations with Local Offices

**City Offices:** City of Chignik; P.O. Box 110 Chignik, AK 99564-0110

Phone: 749-2280

Fax: 749-2300

E-mail: clerk.chignik@yahoo.com; [cityofchignik@yahoo.com](mailto:cityofchignik@yahoo.com)

**Village Council:** Chignik Bay Tribal Council; P.O. Box 50 Chignik Bay, AK 99564

Phone: 749-2445

Fax: 749-2423

E-mail: [cbaytc@aol.com](mailto:cbaytc@aol.com)

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Village Corporation:** Far West, Incorporated; P.O. Box 124 Chignik, AK 99603

Phone: 276-2580, 733-2266 (Winter)

Fax: 272-2581

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority; P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 842-5956

Fax: 842-2784

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

**School District:** Lake and Peninsula Borough School District;

Phone: 246-4280

Fax: 246-4473

### Location and Climate

The City of Chignik is located on Anchorage Bay on the south shore of the Alaska Peninsula. It lies 450 miles southwest of Anchorage and 260 miles southwest of Kodiak. The community lies at approximately 56.295280° North Latitude and -158.402220° West Longitude. (Sec. 07, T045S, R058W, Seward Meridian.) Chignik is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District. The area encompasses 11.7 sq. miles of land and 4.2 sq. miles of water. Chignik has a maritime climate characterized by cool summers and warm, rainy winters. Cloud cover and heavy winds

are prevalent during winter months. Summer temperatures range from 39 to 60 °F. Winter temperatures average 20 °F. Annual precipitation averages 127 inches, with an average snowfall of 58 inches.

**Transportation**

ATVs and skiffs are the primary means of local transportation.

**Accessibility:** Air service from King Salmon and Port Heiden, or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** state-owned 2,600' long by 60' wide gravel runway and a seaplane base.

**Airline Services:** Regular flights run from King Salmon and Port Heiden.

**Freight:** The state ferry operates bi-monthly from Kodiak between May and October. A 600' privately-owned dock and boat haul-out are available. A breakwater, 110-slip small boat harbor, and public dock are under development.

**Vessel Support:** The state ferry operates bi-monthly from Kodiak between May and October. A breakwater, 110-slip small boat harbor, and public dock are under development.

**Facilities & Utilities**

**Communications:**

- In-State Phone:* GCI
- Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T; GCI
- Internet Service Provider:* GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))
- Cable Provider:* City of Chignik
- TV Stations:* ARCS; KUAC; KYAC
- Radio Stations:* KMXT-FM
- Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Chignik Electric

**Fuel Availability:** Marine gas, diesel, propane, regular gasoline, AvGas.

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):** Aleutian Dragon Fisheries (191,500 gals.); Village Council (43,000); Lake & Peninsula Schools (5,400); Village Power Plant (5,000)

**Housing:** None.

**Water & Sewage:** All homes in the community are served by water service from Indian Creek. Approximately 45 of the homes in the community are served by sewer service with the remaining households using individual septic tanks.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT			
Potential Command Posts, Operations Centers or Meeting Facilities			
Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Capacity/ Size	Internet
City Office	749-2280		Yes
Potential Staging Areas			
Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Capacity/ Size	
By ANTHC Bldg	749-2280		

<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>		
<b>Facility Name or Location</b>	<b>Contact (organization &amp; phone)</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Containment boom for oil spill in water	City 749-2280 Trident 749-2277	500 feet
Sorbent "sausage" or "pom-pom" boom	City 749-2280 Trident 749-2277	150 feet
Anchors for securing boom	City 749-2280 Trident 749-2277	6
Sorbent pads	City 749-2280 Trident 749-2277	1,000
Backhoe	City 749-2280	2
Bulldozer	City 749-2280	2
Dump truck or similar	City 749-2280	2
Skiff with outboard	VHF Channel 6 City 749-2280 Trident 749-2277	50
Trained Spill Responders in Community		None

### **Economy**

As is typical of villages in the region, commercial fishing and subsistence activities are the mainstays of the economy. In 2009, 9 residents held commercial fishing permits. Two fish processing plants operate in Chignik: Norquest Adak and Trident Seafoods. Salmon, herring roe, halibut, cod, and crab are processed here; between 600 and 800 people come to Chignik to fish or work in the plants each summer. Residents depend on subsistence foods, including salmon, trout, crab, clams, caribou, and moose.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

A village called "Kalwak" was originally located here; it was destroyed during the Russian fur boom in the late 1700s. Chignik, meaning "big wind," was established in the late 1800s as a fishing village and cannery. A four-masted sailing ship called the "Star of Alaska" transported workers and supplies between Chignik and San Francisco. Chinese crews from San Francisco traveled to Chignik in early spring to make tin cans for the cannery. Japanese workers followed in mid-June to begin processing. A post office was established in 1901. Coal mining occurred from 1899 to 1915. Chignik became an incorporated city in 1983. Today, two of the historical canneries are still in operation. The community is presently a mixture of non-Natives and Alutiiq. Subsistence on fish and caribou is important to residents' livelihoods.



## 9770.2.5 – Chignik Lagoon

**CHIGNIK LAGOON** - (Pronunciation: CHIG-nick)

**Population:** 77 (2011 AK Dept of Labor estimate)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

### Emergency Services

**Police/VPSO:** None

**State Troopers:** 246-3464 (King Salmon)

**Fire:** Chignik Lagoon First Responder Group, 840-2248

Chignik Lagoon Rescue Squad, 840-2218

**Medical:** Chignik Lagoon Clinic, 842-5201

### Organizations with Local Offices

**City Offices:** N/A

**Village Council:** Native Village of Chignik Lagoon, P.O. Box 9 Chignik Lagoon, AK 99565

Phone: 840-2281

Fax: 840-2217

E-mail: [clagoon@gci.net](mailto:clagoon@gci.net)

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Village Corporation:** Chignik Lagoon Native Corporation; P.O. Box 169 Chignik Lagoon, AK 99565

Phone: 840-2225

Fax: 840-2270

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority; P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 842-5956

Fax: 842-2784

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

**School District:** Lake and Peninsula Borough School District

Phone: 246-4280

Fax: 246-4473

### Location and Climate

Chignik Lagoon is located on the south shore of the Alaska Peninsula, 450 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies 180 air miles south of King Salmon, 8.5 miles west of Chignik, and 16 miles east of Chignik Lake. The community lies at approximately 56.309950° North Latitude and - 158.531420° West Longitude. (Sec. 23, T044S, R059W, Seward Meridian.) Chignik Lagoon is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District.

The community experiences a maritime climate, characterized by cool summers and relatively warm, wet winters. Thick cloud cover and heavy winds are prevalent during winter months.

Summer temperatures range from 39 to 60 °F. Winter temperatures range from 21 to 36 °F. Precipitation averages 127 inches annually, with an average annual snowfall of 58 inches.

### **Transportation**

ATVs and skiffs are the primary means of local transportation.

**Accessibility:** Air service from King Salmon, or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** State-maintained 1,810' by 60' wide gravel airstrip and a seaplane base

**Airline Services:** Regular and charter flights are available from King Salmon.

**Freight:** A cargo ship brings supplies annually.

**Vessel Support:** A cargo ship brings supplies annually, and goods are lightered to shore. Boat haul-outs are available.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom; GCI

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KMXT-FM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Chignik Lagoon Power Utility

#### **Fuel Availability:**

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):** (Number of tanks / Total capacity):

- Lake & Pen Schools (30,000)
- Village Council (75,000)
- Village Electric (1,500)
- Village Incinerator (2,000)
- Village Council-Old Clinic (3,000)
- Al Anderson (16,850)
- Jeff Moore (3,700)
- Viola Grunette (1,600)
- Alfred Aboud (2,500)

**Housing:** None.

**Services:** Car rentals available.

**Water & Sewage:** Most homes have water service from a surface source. Households without water service have individual wells. No homes have sewer service. Sewage disposal is done by individual septic tanks.

#### **Miscellaneous:**

### **Spill Response Support**

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

### **Economy**

Fishing is the mainstay of the economy in Chignik Lagoon, and the area serves as a regional fishing center. The economy is dependent on the success of the salmon fleet. In 2010, 22

residents held commercial fishing permits. The primary year-round employers are the village council, electric plant, and school. Subsistence activities contribute to food sources. Salmon, other fish, crab, clams, caribou, moose, ducks, and berries are utilized.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

Chignik Lagoon experiences an influx of fishermen during the summer months. The population swells by 200 during the fishing season.

Chignik Lagoon took its name from its location and proximity to Chignik"(big wind"). The people of this area have always been sea-dependent, living on otter, sea lion, porpoise, and whale. During the Russian fur boom from 1767 to 1783, the sea otter population was decimated. This, in addition to disease and warfare, reduced the Native population to less than half its former size. It has developed as a fishing village.

9770.2.6 – Chignik Lake

**CHIGNIK LAKE** - (Pronunciation: CHIG-nick)

**Population:** 69 (2011AK Dept of Labor Estimate)  
**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated  
**Borough Located In:** Lake and Peninsula Borough  
**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

**Police/VPSO:** None  
**State Troopers:** King Salmon (246-3464)  
**Fire:** None  
**Medical:** Chignik Lake Clinic 845-2236

**Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** N/A

**Village Council:** Chignik Lake Village; P.O. Box 33 Chignik Lake, AK 99548  
Phone: 845-2212  
Fax: 845-2217  
E-mail: [chigniklakecouncil@yahoo.com](mailto:chigniklakecouncil@yahoo.com)

**Village Corporation:** Chignik River Limited; P.O. Box 48008 Chignik Lake, AK 99548  
Phone: 845-2212  
Fax: 845-2217

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority; P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576  
Phone: 842-5956  
Fax: 842-2784  
E-mail: [dmcclore@bbha.org](mailto:dmcclore@bbha.org)  
Web: <http://www.bbha.org>

**School District:** Lake and Peninsula Borough School District  
Phone: 246-4280  
Fax: 246-4473

**Environmental Staff (IGAP):** 845-2888

**Location and Climate**

Chignik Lake is located on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula next to the body of water of the same name. It lies 13 miles from Chignik, 265 miles southwest of Kodiak, and 474 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 56.255370° North Latitude and - 158.761750° West Longitude. (Sec. 25, T045S, R061W, Seward Meridian.) Chignik Lake is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District.

The maritime climate of Chignik Lake is characterized by cool summers and relatively warm, rainy winters. Summer temperatures range from 39 to 60 °F. Winter temperatures range from 21 to 50 °F. Extreme temperatures, ranging from a low of -12 to a high of 76 °F, have been recorded. Precipitation averages 127 inches annually, with an average annual snowfall of 58 inches.

**Transportation**

Skiffs and ATVs are the primary means of local transportation.

**Accessibility:** Regularly-scheduled and charter flights. The state ferry provides service to Chignik Lagoon four times per year.

**Airport Facilities:** State-owned 2,800' long by 60' wide gravel airstrip; seaplanes may land at Chignik Lagoon.

**Airline Services:** Regularly-scheduled and charter.

**Freight:** Goods are lightered, weekly during the summer and monthly during winter, to the lake via Chignik Lagoon and are then transported over land.

**Vessel Support:** There is no harbor, dock, barge access, or boat haul-outs.

**Facilities & Utilities**

**Communications:**

- In-State Phone:* GCI
- Long-Distance Phone:* GCI
- Internet Service Provider:* GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))
- Cable Provider:* None
- TV Stations:* ARCS
- Radio Stations:* KMXT-FM
- Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Chignik Lake Electric Utility, Inc

**Fuel Availability:** #1 diesel, gasoline

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Village Council (42,300 gals.)
- Lake & Peninsula Schools (45,400)
- Tide Mark Co. (16,500)

**Housing:** Hotel.

**Grocery Store:** Open all year (845-4109)

**Services:** No restaurant; no hardware store; no washeteria; no banking services.

**Water & Sewage:** All homes have water service piped to them from a well. 15 homes have sewer service that is treated by a waste pump and lagoon. The remaining homes have individual septic systems.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT			
Potential Command Posts, Operations Centers or Meeting Facilities			
Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Capacity/ Size	Internet
Chignik Lake Office	845-2217	25+	Yes
Potential Staging Areas			

Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Capacity/ Size
Chignik Lake Office	845-2217	25+
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>		
Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Quantity
Containment boom for oil spill in water	On order	
Sorbent "sausage" or "pom-pom" boom	On order	
Anchors for securing boom	On order	
Sorbent pads		Some
Backhoe	512-7465	1
Bulldozer	512-7465	1
Dump truck or similar	512-7465	1
Skiff with outboard	512-7465	1
Trained Spill Responders in Community		None

**Sensitive Areas to Protect in the Event of a Spill:** Chignik Lake and Chignik River (salmon spawning areas).

**Economy**

Fishing is the mainstay of Chignik Lake's economy. Some residents leave the community during summer months to commercial fish, crew, or work at the fish processors at Chignik. In 2009, six residents held commercial fishing permits. The people depend on subsistence hunting and fishing and utilize salmon, other fish, caribou, moose, and seal.

The 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated 32 residents as employed. The local unemployment rate was 13.5%. The percentage of workers not in labor force was 38.3%.

**History, Culture & Demographics**

The present population traces its roots from the Alutiiq near Illnik and the old village of Kanatag near Becharof Lake. The community was the winter residence of a single family in 1903. Other families moved from surrounding communities in the early 1950s when a school was built.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Chignik Lake Village. The population of the community consists of 87.6% Alaska Native or part Native. Chignik Lake is a predominantly Alutiiq fishing village.

## 9770.2.7 – Clark’s Point

### **CLARK’S POINT**

**Population:** 60 (2011 DCCED Certified Population)

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Unorganized

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Association

#### **Emergency Services**

**Police/VPSO:** 236-1221

**State Troopers:** 842-5641 (Dillingham)

**Fire:** Clark’s Point Volunteer Fire Dept. 236-1221

Clark’s Point first Responders 236-1294

**Medical:** Clark’s Point Clinic 236-1232

#### **Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** City of Clark's Point; P.O. Box 110 Clark's Point, AK 99569

Phone: 236-1221

Fax: 236-1412

E-mail: [cityofclarkspoint@gci.net](mailto:cityofclarkspoint@gci.net)

**Village Council:** Village of Clarks Point; P.O. Box 90 Clarks Point, AK 99569-0090

Phone: 236-1435

Fax: 236-1428

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Village Corporation:** Saguyak, Incorporated; P.O. Box 4 Clarks Point, AK 99569

Phone: 236-1235

Fax: 236-1287

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority; P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 842-5956

Fax: 842-2784

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

#### **Location and Climate**

Clark’s Point is located on a spit on the northeastern shore of Nushagak Bay, 15 miles from Dillingham and 337 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 58.844170° North Latitude and -158.550830° West Longitude. (Sec. 25, T015S, R056W, Seward Meridian.) Clark’s Point is located in the Bristol Bay Recording District. The area encompasses 3.1 sq. miles of land and 0.9 sq. miles of water.

Clark’s Point is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary climatic influence is maritime, although the arctic climate also affects the region. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66 °F. Average winter temperatures range from 4 to 30 °F. Average annual precipitation is 20 to 26 inches, and annual snowfall averages 82 inches. Fog and low clouds are common during winter months. The Nushagak Bay is ice-free from June through mid-November.

## **Transportation**

ATVs and snowmachines are the primary means of local transportation.

**Accessibility:** Air service from Dillingham, or float plane.

**Airport Facilities:** state-owned 3,200' long by 60' wide gravel runway. Float planes land on Nushagak River.

**Airline Services:** Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham.

**Freight:** Freight is brought by barge to Dillingham and then flown or lightered to the community.

**Vessel Support:** The only boat moorage is an undeveloped spit dock owned by the city; boats land on the beach. Trident Seafoods owns a private dock for fish processing.

## **Facilities & Utilities**

### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Nushagak Telephone Co-op, Inc.

*Long-Distance Phone:* GCI; Nushagak Telephone

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KAKN-FM; KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Clark's Point Electric Utility 236-1221

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Trident Seafoods (76,600 gals.)
- Southwest Region Schools (9,900)
- City (56,200 gals.)
- City Power Plant (10,200)

**Housing:** None.

### **Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** 80% of residents have water service from a spring fed well; the remainder use individual wells. 40% of homes and the school have sewer service. The other households use septic tanks or pit privies for sewage treatment.

### **Miscellaneous:**

#### **Spill Response Support**

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

#### **Economy**

The economic base in Clark's Point is primarily commercial fishing. Trident Seafoods operates an on-shore facility. In 2009, 11 residents held commercial fishing permits. Everyone depends on subsistence to some extent and travels over a great area, if necessary. Salmon, smelt, moose, bear, rabbit, ptarmigan, duck, and geese are utilized. Exchange relationships exist between



nearby communities; for example, whitefish from Ekwok, New Stuyahok, and Bethel are traded for smelt, and ling cod from Manokotak are traded for moose.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

The community was founded on fishing operations of non-Native settlers, although presently it is predominantly Yup'ik Eskimo. The population increases by about 300 in summer months due to the commercial fishery.

The point originally had an Eskimo name, "Saguyak," yet there is no evidence of a settlement at the site prior to the Nushagak Packing Company cannery, established in 1888. The community was named for John Clark, who was the manager of the Alaska Commercial Company store at Nushagak. Clark is reputed to have operated a saltery prior to the establishment of the cannery. In 1893 the cannery became a member of the Alaska Packers Association. In 1901 a two-line cannery was built. During World War II, the canning operation ceased, and only salting was done at Clark's Point. The plant was shut down permanently by 1952, and the Alaska Packers Association used the facility as the headquarters for its fishing fleet. In 1929, a major flood occurred. The city was incorporated in 1971. The village has been plagued by severe erosion. A housing project in 1982 was constructed on high and safe ground on the bluff.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community. The population of the community consists of 92% Alaska Native or part Native. The community was founded on fishing operations of non-Native settlers, although presently it is predominantly Yup'ik Eskimo. The population increases by about 300 in summer months due to the commercial fishery.

9770.2.8 - Dillingham

**DILLINGHAM** - (Pronunciation: DILL-eeng-ham, Aka: Curyung; Kanakanak)

**Population:** 2,264 (2009 DCCED Certified Population)

**Incorporation Type:** 1st Class City

**Borough Located In:** Unorganized

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

**Police/VPSO:** 842-5172

**State Troopers:** 842-5641

**Fire:** 842-2288/5354

**Medical:** 907-842-5201

**Nearest Hospital:** Kanakanak Hospital Public Health Services

**Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** City of Dillingham; P.O. Box 889 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-842-5211

Fax: 907-842-5691

E-mail: [manager@dillinghamak.us](mailto:manager@dillinghamak.us)

Web: <http://www.ci.dillingham.ak.us>

**Village Council:** Curyung Tribal Council; P.O. Box 216 Dillingham, AK 99736

Phone: 907-842-2384

Fax: 907-842-4510

E-mail: [dorothy@curyungtribe.com](mailto:dorothy@curyungtribe.com)

Web: <http://www.curyungtribe.com>

**Village Corporation:** Chuggiung Limited; P.O. Box 330 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-842-5218

Fax: 907-842-5462

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority; P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-842-5956

Fax: 907-842-2784

E-mail: [dmcclure@bbha.org](mailto:dmcclure@bbha.org)

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

**Bristol Bay Native Association;** P.O. Box 310 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-342-5257

Fax: 907-842-5932

Web: [www.bbna.com](http://www.bbna.com)

**Location and Climate**

Dillingham is located at the extreme northern end of Nushagak Bay in northern Bristol Bay, at the confluence of the Wood and Nushagak Rivers. It lies 327 miles southwest of Anchorage and is a 6 hour flight from Seattle. The community lies at approximately 59.039720° North Latitude

and -158.457500° West Longitude. (Sec. 21, T013S, R055W, Seward Meridian.) Dillingham is located in the Bristol Bay Recording District. The area encompasses 33.6 sq. miles of land and 2.1 sq. miles of water. The primary climatic influence is maritime; however, the arctic climate of the Interior also affects the Bristol Bay coast. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66 °F. Average winter temperatures range from 4 to 30 °F. Annual precipitation averages 26 inches, and annual snowfall averages 65 inches. Heavy fog is common in July and August. Winds of up to 60-70 mph may occur between December and March. The Nushagak River is ice-free from June through November.

### **Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Air service from Anchorage, or boat. There is a 23-mile DOT-maintained gravel road to Aleknagik; it was first constructed in 1960.

**Airport Facilities:** state-owned airport provides a 6,400' long by 150' wide paved runway and regular jet flights are available from Anchorage. A seaplane base is available 3 miles west at Shannon's Pond; it is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Division of Lands. A heliport is available at Kakanak Hospital.

**Airline Services:** regular jet flights are available from Anchorage.

**Freight:** Barge (sporadic service) or airplane.

**Vessel Support:** There is a city-operated small boat harbor with 320 slips, a dock, barge landing, boat launch, and boat haul-out facilities. It is a tidal harbor and only for seasonal use. Two barge lines make scheduled trips from Seattle.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Nushagak Telephone Co-op, Inc.

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom; GCI; Nushagak Telephone

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net)); Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc. ([www.nushtel.com](http://www.nushtel.com))

*Cable Provider:* Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc.

*TV Stations:* ARCS; KUAC; KYAC      *Radio Stations:* KDLG-AM; KRUP-FM; KAKN-FM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Information Office

**Electricity:** Nushagak Electric Cooperative

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Delta Western Fuel
- Peter Pan Seafoods (44,000 gals.)
- Nushagak Electric (1,850,000 gals.)
- Bristol Fuels

**Housing:** Bristol Inn (842-2240 [www.alaskaoutdoors.com/bristolinn](http://www.alaskaoutdoors.com/bristolinn) - 30 guest rooms); Beaver Creek B&B (842-5366 [www.alaskaone.com/beaverck](http://www.alaskaone.com/beaverck)); Bristol Bay Lodge (842-2500); Coho B&B (842-2335); Aleknagik Schoolhouse Inn (842-1630).

**Services:** D&J Car Rentals; Nushagak Cab; Girl's Taxi and; Beaver Creek B&B Car Rentals

**Water & Sewage:** 40% of homes are served by the city's piped water system from three deep wells; the remaining 60% use individual wells. 25% of homes, those in the core townsite, have sewer service. The remaining 75% of homes have individual septic systems.

**Miscellaneous:**

### **Spill Response Support**

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

**Local Spill Response Equipment:** ADEC has an equipment conex and a Community Spill Response Agreement with the community of Dillingham. In addition, Chadux maintains spill response equipment in Dillingham.

### **Economy**

Dillingham is the economic, transportation, and public service center for western Bristol Bay. Commercial fishing, fish processing, cold storage, and support of the fishing industry are the primary activities. Icicle and Peter Pan operate fish processing plants in Dillingham. In 2009, 227 residents held commercial fishing permits. During spring and summer, the population doubles. The city's role as the regional center for government and services helps to stabilize seasonal employment. Many residents depend on subsistence activities, and trapping beaver, otter, mink, lynx, and fox provides cash income. Salmon, grayling, pike, moose, bear, caribou, and berries are harvested.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

The area around Dillingham was inhabited by both Eskimos and Athabascans and became a trade center when Russians erected the Alexandrovski Redoubt Post in 1818. Local Native groups and Natives from the Kuskokwim Region, the Alaska Peninsula, and Cook Inlet mixed together as they came to visit or live at the post. The community was known as Nushagak by 1837, when a Russian Orthodox mission was established. In 1881 the U.S. Signal Corps established a meteorological station at Nushagak. In 1884 the first salmon cannery in the Bristol Bay region was constructed by Arctic Packing Co., east of the site of modern-day Dillingham. Ten more were established within the next seventeen years. The post office at Snag Point and town were named after U.S. Senator Paul Dillingham in 1904, who had toured Alaska extensively with his Senate subcommittee during 1903. The 1918-19 influenza epidemic struck the region, and left no more than 500 survivors. A hospital and orphanage were established in Kakanak after the epidemic, 6 miles from the present-day city center. The Dillingham townsite was first surveyed in 1947. The city was incorporated in 1963.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Curyung Tribal Council. The population of the community consists of 60.9% Alaska Native or part Native. Traditionally a Yup'ik Eskimo area with Russian influences, Dillingham is now a highly mixed population of non-Natives and Natives. The outstanding commercial fishing opportunities in the Bristol Bay area are the focus of the local culture.

9770.2.9 – Ekuk

**EKUK** - (Pronunciation: EE-kuck)

**Population:** 0 (2009 Estimated Population (not Certified))

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Unorganized

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

#### Emergency Services

**Police/VPSO:** N/A

**State Troopers:** 842-5641

**Fire:** None

**Medical:** 907-236-1232

**Nearest Hospital:** Clark's Point Health Clinic

#### Organizations with Local Offices

**City Offices:** None

**Village Council:** Native Village of Ekuk; P.O. Box 530 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-842-3842

Fax: 907-842-3843

E-mail: [eva@ekukvc.net](mailto:eva@ekukvc.net) or [helen@ekukvc.net](mailto:helen@ekukvc.net)

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Village Corporation:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation; 111 W 16th Ave, Suite 400 Anchorage, AK 99501-6299

Phone: 907-278-3602

Fax: 907-276-3924

E-mail: [jasonmetrokin@bbnc.net](mailto:jasonmetrokin@bbnc.net)

Web: <http://www.bbnc.net>

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority; P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-842-5956

Fax: 907-842-2784

E-mail: [dmcclure@bbha.org](mailto:dmcclure@bbha.org)

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

#### Location and Climate

Ekuk is located on the east coast of Nushagak Bay, 17 miles south of Dillingham. It is spread out for about 2 miles along a narrow gravel spit that extends from the Ekuk Bluffs in the shape of a hook. The community lies at approximately 58.814986° North Latitude and -158.557684° West Longitude. (Sec. 12, T016S, R056W, Seward Meridian.) Ekuk is located in the Bristol Bay Recording District. Ekuk is in a climatic transition zone. The primary climatic influence is maritime, although the arctic climate also affects the region. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66 °F; winter temperatures range from 4 to 30 °F. Annual precipitation

averages 20 to 26 inches. Fog and high winds are common during winter months. The Bay is ice-free from June through mid-November.

### **Transportation**

Clark's Point, two miles north, can be reached by snow machine during winter.

**Accessibility:** Air service from Dillingham, or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** Ekuk Village Council owns a 1,200' long by 40' wide dirt/gravel airstrip.

**Airline Services:** Scheduled and charter flights are available from Dillingham during the summer months.

**Freight:** Boat.

**Vessel Support:** The village has a small dock on the south side. Other private docks are in use.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Nushagak Telephone Co-op, Inc.

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom; GCI

*Internet Service Provider:* None

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* None

**Electricity:** Individual Generators

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):** Columbia Ward Fisheries (190,600 gals.)

**Housing:** None.

**Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** No water or sewer service. Ward's Cannery has it's own water and sewer system to serve it's plant. One resident has a well.

**Miscellaneous:**

### **Spill Response Support**

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

### **Economy**

The Wards Cove Packing Company closed in 2002. During its peak, it employed 200 workers each summer, providing a market for about 80 commercial fishing boats and over 160 beach set net sites.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

The word Ekuk means "the last village down," reflecting that Ekuk is the farthest village south on the Nushagak Bay. The village is mentioned in Russian accounts of 1824 and 1828 as Village Ekouk and Seleniye Ikuk. It is thought that Ekuk was a major Eskimo village at one time. Russians employed Natives as guides for their boats as they navigated up Nushagak Bay to the trading post at Aleksandrovska after 1818. Before the North Alaska Salmon Company opened a cannery at Ekuk in 1903, many residents had moved to the Moravian Mission at Carmel. In addition, numerous canneries sprang up during 1888 and 1889 on the east and west sides of the bay,

which drew many residents away from the village. Ekuk had a school from 1958 to 1974. Today, the cannery watchman's family is the only year-round residents. In the summer, the village comes alive with cannery crews, commercial fishing, and subsistence activities.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Ekuk. The population of the community consists of 0% Alaska Native or part Native. Historically a Yup'ik Eskimo village, Ekuk is now used only as a summer commercial cannery and subsistence-use site. Many families have set net sites in Ekuk.

9770.2.10 - Ekwok

**EKWOK** - (Pronunciation: ECK-wock)

**Population:** 115 (2011 DCCED Certified Estimate)  
**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City  
**Borough Located In:** Unorganized  
**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

**Police/VPSO:** 464-3326  
**State Troopers (Dillingham):** 842-5641  
**Fire:** Ekwok Fire 7 EMS 464-3326  
**EMS:** Ekwok First Responders 464-3322  
**Clinic:** Ekwok Clinic 464-3322

**Organizations with Local Offices**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Fax</b>
<b>City</b>	City of Ekwok	464-3311	464-3328
	Primary Contact: City Clerk or Administrator		
<b>Village/Tribal Council</b>	Ekwok Village Council	464-3336	464-3378
	Primary Contact: Administrator or Admin Assistant		
<b>School</b>	William "Sonny" Nelson School	464-3344	464-3318
<b>School District</b>	Southwest Region School District	842-5287	
<b>Village Corporation</b>	Ekwok Natives Limited	464-3336	464-3378
<b>Regional Native Corporation</b>	Bristol Bay Native Corporation	278-3602/ 800-426-3602	

**Location and Climate**

Ekwok is located along the Nushagak River, 43 miles northeast of Dillingham and 285 miles southwest of Anchorage.

59.349 North Latitude and -157.475 West Longitude  
Sec. 35, T009S, R049W, Seward Meridian

Ekwok is in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate also affects the weather. Average summer temperatures range from 30 to 66 °F; winter temperatures average from 4 to 30 °F. Precipitation averages 20 to 35 inches each year. Extremely strong winds are common during winter months. Fog is prevalent during summer months. The river is ice-free from June through mid-November.

**Transportation**

No outside road access. Skiffs, ATVs, and snow machines are used for local transportation to other villages.

**Accessibility:** Air service from Dillingham, or boat.



**Airport Facilities:** State-owned 3,300' long by 75' wide gravel runway. Float planes land on the Nushagak River.

**Airline Services:** Scheduled and charter flights available. Grant Aviation (daily scheduled flights may not be available)

**Freight:** Coastal Marine Transport barge from Dillingham (during ice-free months, June-November)

**Vessel Support:** There are no docking facilities, but a barge off-loading area exists.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Bristol Bay Telephone Co-op Inc.

*Long-Distance Phone:* GCI; Bristol Bay Telephone

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KAKN-FM; KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** City of Ekwok

**Fuel Availability:** diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Southwest Region Schools (45,990 gals.)
- Ekwok Natives Ltd. (29,330)
- Alaska Power Systems (60,000)

**Lodging & Accommodations:** Ekwok Lodge and Maalug's Lodge.

#### **Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** No water service. Most homes have individual wells. Sewer service is available and serves 16 houses. The remaining house use septic systems or a flush/haul system. A washeteria is not available.

**Miscellaneous:** General Store: Uncle Freddie's General Store (464-3733)

### **Spill Response Support**

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

### **Economy:**

A few residents trap. The entire population depends on subsistence activities for various food sources. Salmon, pike, moose, caribou, duck, and berries are harvested. Summer gardens are also popular, because families do not leave the village to fish for subsistence purposes. Most residents are not interested in participating in a cash economy. In 2010, 3 residents held commercial fishing permits in Ekwok. The village corporation owns a fishing lodge two miles downriver. Gravel is mined near the community.

### **Culture & Demographics:**

Ekwok means "end of the bluff" and is the oldest continuously-occupied Yup'ik Eskimo village on the river. Many of the earliest homes in Ekwok were located in a low flat area near the

riverbank. After a severe flood in the early 1960s, villagers relocated to the current location on higher ground.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Ekwok Village. Ekwok is a Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle (90% of the population is Alaska Native).

9770.2.11 - Igiugig

**IGIUGIG** - (Pronunciation: ig-ee-UH-gig)

**Population:** 59 (2011 Estimated Population)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

**VPSO:** 533-3240

**Alaska State Troopers, King Salmon:** 246-3464

**Fire:** Igiugig Village Response Team 533-3207

**EMS:** Igiugig Village Response Team 533-3207

**Clinic:** Igiugig Village Health Clinic 533-3211

**Organizations with Local Offices**

	Name	Phone	Fax
<b>Village/Tribal Council</b>	Igiugig Village Council	533-3211	533-3217
	Primary Contact: Administrator		
<b>School</b>	Igiugig School	533-3220	
<b>Village Corporation</b>	Igiugig Native Corporation (Igiugig Electric Company)	533-3211	533-3217

**Location and Climate**

Igiugig is located on the Alaska Peninsula on the south shore of the Kvichak River, which flows from Iliamna Lake. It is 50 air miles northeast of King Salmon and 48 miles southwest of Iliamna.

59.328° North Latitude and -155.895° West Longitude

Sec. 08, T010S, R039W, Seward Meridian

Igiugig lies within the transitional climatic zone. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 62 °F; winter temperatures average 6 to 30 °F. The record high is 91 °F, and the record low is -47 °F. Precipitation averages 26 inches annually, with 64 inches of snow.

**Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Air service from Iliamna and King Salmon or by boat. ATVs/Snowmachines and boats are used connect to nearby villages

**Airport Facilities:** The state owns and maintains a 3,000' long by 75' wide gravel runway.

**Airline Services:** Charter flights only are available from Iliamna and King Salmon.

**Freight:** Barges deliver goods from Naknek or Dillingham in the fall.

**Vessel Support:** A small public dock is available. Igiugig Corporation operates a barge system on Lake Iliamna.

**Facilities & Utilities**

**Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Bristol Bay Telephone Co-op Inc.

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI – available only through school; public computer lab available.

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office

**Electricity:** Igiugig Electric Company

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Village Council (63,900 gals.)
- Lake & Peninsula Schools (5,000)

**Lodging & Accommodations:**

- Alaska's Clearwater Lodge at Bristol Bay (733-7743)
- Kvichak Cabin (533-3227)
- Igiugig Boarding House (533-3200)

**Services:** A washeteria is available in the community.

**Water & Sewage:** Water and sewer service are connect to 12 homes with 2 additional homes only being connected to the sewer service. The water is from the Kvichak River.

**Miscellaneous:** Sayak's Lavguq (General/Grocery Store ; 533-3219)

### **Spill Response Support**

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

### **Economy**

As is typical for the region, salmon fishing is the mainstay of Igiugig's economy. In 2009, four residents held commercial fishing permits. Many travel to Naknek each summer to fish or work in the canneries. Subsistence is an important part of the residents' lifestyle. Salmon, trout, whitefish, moose, caribou, and rabbit are utilized. Some trapping occurs. Lake Iliamna is the eighth largest lake in the U.S. and the largest lake in Alaska. Trophy rainbow trout attract sport fishermen. There are seven commercial lodges that serve sports fishermen and hunters seasonally in Igiugig.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

Kiatagmuit Eskimos originally lived on the north bank of the Kvichak River in the village of Kaskanak and used Igiugig as a summer fish camp. At the turn of the century, these people moved upriver to the present site of Igiugig. People from Branch also moved to Igiugig as it began to develop. Today, about one-third of residents can trace their roots back to the Branch River village. A post office was established in 1934 but was discontinued in 1954. Commercial and subsistence fishing sustain the community.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Igiugig Village Council. The population of the community consists of 83% Alaska Native or part Native. Historically an Eskimo village, the population is now primarily Alutiiq and depends upon commercial fishing and a subsistence lifestyle. During the 2000 U.S. Census, total housing units numbered 20, and vacant housing units numbered 4. Vacant housing units used only seasonally numbered 4.



9770.2.12 - Iliamna

**ILIAMNA** - (Pronunciation: ill-ee-AM-nuh; a.k.a. Nilavena)

**Population:** 110 (2011 Alaska Dept of Labor estimate )

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Location and Climate:**

Iliamna is located on the northwest side of Iliamna Lake, 225 miles southwest of Anchorage. It is near the Lake Clark Park and Preserve. It lies at approximately 59.754720 North Latitude and - 154.906110 West Longitude. (Sec. 12, T005S, R033W, Seward Meridian.) Iliamna is located in the Iliamna Recording District.

Iliamna lies in the transitional climatic zone with strong maritime influences. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 62 °F; winter temperatures average 6 to 30 °F. Annual precipitation averages 26 inches, with 64 inches of snowfall.

EMERGENCY SERVICES			
<b>VPSO/Police:</b> State Troopers Post	571-7074/1692 571-1871	<b>Fire:</b> Iliamna Volunteer FD	571-7120 571-1246/1241
<b>Clinic:</b> Iliamna Clinic/ Nilavena Subregional Clinic Iliamna/Newhalen Rescue Squad	571-1818/1383 571-1248/1631	<b>Tank Farm Owner/Operator (IDC)</b>	571-7122
<b>Power Plant Operator (INNEC)</b>	571-1259	<b>School Plant Operator</b>	571-1211

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS			
	Name	Phone	Fax
<b>Borough</b>	Lake and Peninsula Borough P.O. Box 189 Naknek, AK 99613 Web <a href="http://www.theborough.com">http://www.theborough.com</a>	246- 4224	246- 6633
<b>School District</b>	Lake and Peninsula Borough School District	246- 4280	246- 4473
<b>Regional Native Corporation</b>	Bristol Bay Native Corporation Web: <a href="http://www.bbnc.net">http://www.bbnc.net</a>	278- 3602	276- 3924
<b>Village of Iliamna</b>	President P.O. Box 286 Iliamna, AK 99606 Email: <a href="mailto:ilivc@aol.com">ilivc@aol.com</a> Web: <a href="http://www.bbna.com">http://www.bbna.com</a>	571- 1246	571- 1256

<b>Iliamna Natives Limited</b>	President 3201 C Street, Suite 406 Anchorage, AK 99606	571-1246	571-1256
<b>I-N-N Electric Cooperative</b>	P.O. Box 70 Naknek, AK 99633 Email: <a href="mailto:innoffice@nea.coop">innoffice@nea.coop</a> Web: <a href="http://www.arctic.net/~newhalen/Tazfolder/Tazimina.html">http://www.arctic.net/~newhalen/Tazfolder/Tazimina.html</a>	246-4325	246-6242

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>		
<b>ROAD:</b>		An 8-mile gravel road connects Iliamna to Newhalen.
<b>AIR:</b>	Airline service available	There are two state-owned gravel airstrips; one measures 5,086' long by 100' wide, and the other is 4,800' long by 100' wide. The airstrips are located between Iliamna and Newhalen. Additional facilities include: float plane facilities at Slop Lake, East Bay, and Pike Lake, a private airstrip at the Iliamna Roadhouse, and private float plane access at Summit Lake.
<b>WATER:</b>	Accessible by boat	Yes. Barge services are available via the Kvichak River. A breakwater, boat harbor, and dock are available.
<b>Local Transportation and Services</b>		
Local Transportation:		Vehicles, ATV & Snow machines
Vehicle Rental:		No information available
Airline Services:		Iliamna Air Taxi

<b>LOCAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES</b>			
<b>Lodging &amp; Food</b>			
<b>Housing Facility</b>	<b>Point of Contact</b>	<b>Phone</b>	
Newhalen School	Principal	571-1211	
Rainbow King Lodge		571-1277	
Roadhouse Inn		571-6485	
McDowell's on Lake Iliamna		229-9801	
Iliamna Lake Lodge		571-1525	
<b>Food Service &amp; Groceries</b>			
<b>Name/Facility</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Season</b>	<b>Phone</b>
Groceries and supplies available		All Season	571-2031
<b>Supplies &amp; Other Services</b>			
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone</b>	
General Store	IDC Store - All Season	571-2031	
Hardware Store	Iliamna Trading (Partially)	571-1225	
Washeteria	Iliamna Village Council - All Season	571-1246	

Bank or ATM	IDC Store - All Season Iliamna Trading	571-2031 571-1225
<b>Fuel</b>		
<b>Fuel Stations</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Fuel Available</b>
Yes		Diesel, gas, AvGas, Jet A
<b>Tank Farm</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Fuel Available</b>
<b>Capacity</b>		
Moody's Fuel		86,000
Village Council Clinic		2,000
Roadhouse Inn		2,000
John Swenko		7,000
Iliamna Air		10,000
Telarik Creek Lodge		5,000
Iliamna Airport Hotel		2,500
Iliaska Lodge		10,900
Iliamna Air Taxi		1,000
AK DOT/Airport		5,000
U.S. Postal Service		2,000
Rainbow King Lodge		19,000
Thomas Hedlund		4,700
Aero Maintenance		2,500
Iliamna Trading General Store		11,855
Village Council		3,000
Baptist Church		2,500
Royal AK Lodges		2,000
Iliamna Lake Lodge		3,300
FAA		3,000
<b>Communications and Utilities</b>		
	<b>Name/Service Provider</b>	
Telephone (Landline)	AST&T, Alascom	
Telephone (Cellular)	GCI	
Internet Service Provider	TelAlaska and GCI	
Electricity Provider	I-N-N Electric Cooperative	
Primary Water Supply System:	Individual water wells; 85% of homes are fully plumbed.	
Primary Sewage System:	Septic Systems; 85% of homes are fully plumbed.	

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT:</b> ADEC has an equipment conex and a Community Spill Response Agreement with the community of Iliamna.			
<b>Potential Command Posts, Operations Centers or Meeting Facilities</b>			
<b>Facility Name or Location</b>	<b>Contact (organization &amp; phone)</b>	<b>Capacity/ Size</b>	<b>Internet</b>
Iliamna Village Council	President		Yes
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>			



Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Capacity/ Size
Iliamna Village Council	Tim Anelon - 571-7120	
Iliamna Development Corp.	Lorene Anelon - 571-1597	
Local Spill Response Equipment		
Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Quantity
Containment boom for oil spill in water	IDC - 571-7122	
Sorbent "sausage" or "pom-pom" boom	IDC - 571-7122	
Anchors for securing boom	IDC - 571-7122	
Sorbent pads	IDC - 571-7122	
Backhoe	Iliamna Village, IDC	2
Bulldozer	Iliamna Village, IDC	2
Dump truck or similar	Iliamna Village, IDC	2
Skiff with outboard	IDC - 571-7122	1
Top two sensitive areas ( <i>environmental or cultural</i> ) to be protected in case of an oil spill.		
Location	Latitude & Longitude	Reason for protection
Iliamna Lake		Salmon spawning area
Roadhouse Creek		Drains into Lake Iliamna

**Economy:**

Commercial fishing, sport fishing, and tourism are the major sources of income for the community. In 2011, 12 residents held commercial fishing permits. Many workers depart each summer to fish in Bristol Bay. Lake Iliamna is the eighth largest lake in the U.S., and tourism is increasing. However, most lodge employees are not local workers. Most residents participate in subsistence hunting and fishing activities. Salmon, trout, grayling, moose, caribou, bear, seal, porcupine, and rabbits are utilized. Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. is exploring the gold, copper, and molybdenum potential of Pebble Mine, 15 miles from Iliamna, but development of the mine remains controversial, due to environmental concerns.

**Culture and Demographics:**

In recent years, Iliamna has become a recreational and tourist attraction due to the excellent fishing at Iliamna Lake. The population is mixed, with non-Natives, Tanaina Athabascans, and Alutiiq and Yup'ik Eskimos. The sale of alcohol is prohibited in the community; importation or possession are allowed.

Prior to 1935, "Old Iliamna" was located near the mouth of the Iliamna River, a traditional Athabaskan village. A post office was established there in 1901. Around 1935, villagers moved to the present location, approximately 40 miles from the old site. The post office followed. Iliamna's current size and character can be attributed to the development of fishing and hunting

lodges. The first lodge opened in the 1930s. A second lodge was built in the 1950s. During the 1970s and 80s, lots were made available by the Baptist church, and additional lodges were constructed.

## 9770.2.13 – Ivanof Bay

**IVANOF BAY** - (Pronunciation: EYE-van-off)

**Population:** 0 (2009 Estimated Population (not Certified))

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

### Emergency Services

**Police/VPSO:** None

**State Troopers:** None

**Fire:** 669-2207

**Medical:** 907-669-2213 Ivanof Bay Clinic

**Nearest Hospital:** Ivanof Bay Clinic

### Organizations with Local Offices

**City Offices:** N/A

**Village Council:** Ivanof Bay Village; 7926 Old Seward Highway, Suite B-5 Anchorage, AK 99518

Phone: 907-522-2263

Fax: 907-522-2363

E-mail: [info@ivanofbaytribe.org](mailto:info@ivanofbaytribe.org)

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

**Village Corporation:** Bay View Incorporated; P.O. Box 233407 Anchorage, AK 99523-3407

Phone: 907-561-6493

Fax: 907-345-9017

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority; P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-842-5956

Fax: 907-842-2784

E-mail: [dmcclure@bbha.org](mailto:dmcclure@bbha.org)

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

### Location and Climate

Ivanof Bay is located on the northeast end of the Kupreanof Peninsula, 500 miles southwest of Anchorage and 250 miles southeast of Dillingham. The community lies at approximately 55.911230° North Latitude and -159.486120° West Longitude. (Sec. 33, T049S, R066W, Seward Meridian.) Ivanof Bay is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District. Ivanof Bay has a maritime climate characterized by cool summers, warm winters, and rainy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 39 to 60 °F; winter temperatures range from 21 to 50 °F. Precipitation averages 125 inches per year, with 58 inches of snow.

### Transportation

ATVs and skiffs are the primary modes of local transportation.

**Accessibility:** Air service from King Salmon, or boat. Flights from King Salmon average one per week in the winter and two per week in the summer, weather permitting.

**Airport Facilities:** Bay View, Inc., owns a private 1,500' gravel airstrip. Ivanof Bay is accessible by float plane.

**Airline Services:** Flights from King Salmon average one per week in the winter and two per week in the summer, weather permitting.

**Freight:** Barge or airplane.

**Vessel Support:** There is no public dock or harbor. ATVs and skiffs are the primary modes of local transportation.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom

*Internet Service Provider:* School Only - GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* NONE

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KSDP-AM; KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Ivanof Bay Village

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):** Lake & Peninsula Schools (21,000 gals.); Village Council (22,600); PTI Communications (4,500); A&L Fuel Sales

**Housing:** None.

#### **Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** All facilities and homes are connected to the community water system supplied by a well and surface water. Individual septic tanks are used for sewage treatment.

#### **Miscellaneous:**

#### **Spill Response Support**

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

#### **Economy**

Many residents trap in the winter. The people depend upon subsistence hunting and fishing and use salmon, trout, crab, clams, moose, caribou, bear, porcupine, and seals.

#### **History, Culture & Demographics**

The bay was named by Lt. Dall of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1880. A salmon cannery operated at this site from the 1930s to the early 1950s. A post office operated from 1952 to 1954. Several families moved from Perryville to Ivanof Bay in 1965 in search of better water sources and hunting grounds and to pursue a peaceful lifestyle with religious freedom. The school closed in the 2000-2001 year, due to insufficient enrollment.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Ivanof Bay Village. The population of the community consists of 95.5% Alaska Native or part Native. Ivanof Bay has traditional

Alutiiq influences and practices a subsistence lifestyle. In summer, most residents leave the community to live and fish near Chignik.

## 9770.2.14 – King Salmon

**KING SALMON** - (Pronunciation: a.k.a. Sovonoski)

**Population:** 383 (2009 Estimated Population (not Certified))

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Bristol Bay Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Association

### Emergency Services

**Police/VPSO:** 246-4222

**State Troopers:** 246-3464

**Fire:** 246-4224/4222

**Medical:** 907-246-3322 King Salmon Health Clinic

### Organizations with Local Offices

**City Offices:** N/A

**Village Council:** King Salmon Tribe; P.O. Box 68 King Salmon, AK 99613-0068

Phone: 246-3553

Fax: 246-3449

E-mail: [kstvc@starband.net](mailto:kstvc@starband.net)

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Village Corporation:** None

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority; P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 842-5956

Fax: 842-2784

Email: [bbha@alaska.net](mailto:bbha@alaska.net)

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

### Location and Climate

King Salmon is located on the north bank of the Naknek River on the Alaska Peninsula, about 15 miles upriver from Naknek. It is 284 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 58.688330° North Latitude and -156.661390° West Longitude. (Sec. 23, T017S, R045W, Seward Meridian.) King Salmon is located in the Kvichak Recording District.

The climate is mainly maritime, characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 63 °F; average winter temperatures range from 29 to 44 °F. Extremes from -46 to 88 °F have been recorded. Total precipitation averages 20 inches annually, with 45 inches of snowfall. Fog is common during summer months.

### Transportation

Vehicles are the primary means of local transportation; skiffs are used during summer.

**Accessibility:** Air service from Anchorage, or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** State-owned airport has an 8,901' long by 150' wide paved, lighted runway and a 4,018' long by 100' wide asphalt/gravel crosswind runway. A 4,000' stretch of the Naknek

River is designated for float planes. A seaplane base is also located at Lake Brooks, within the Katmai National Park to the east

**Airline Services:** King Salmon is a transportation hub for Bristol Bay, There are scheduled jet flights and charter services to and from Anchorage.

**Freight:** Cargo goods are delivered to Naknek by barge and trucked upriver to King Salmon via a 15-mile connecting road. During winter, an ice road provides access to South Naknek..

**Vessel Support:** Four docks are available on the Naknek River -- owned by the U.S. Park Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife, Alaska State Troopers, and the Bristol Bay Borough.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom; GCI; Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative

*Internet Service Provider:* Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc. ([www.bristolbay.com](http://www.bristolbay.com)); GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KAKN-FM; KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Naknek Electric Association

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

#### **Housing:**

- Ponderosa Inn (246-3444)
- Rainbow Bend Cabin & Boat Rental (888-575-4249)
- Quinnat Landing Hotel
- Alaska Enchanted Lake Lodge
- Reel-M-Inn
- No See Um Lodge
- Up the Creek B&B.

#### **Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** 80% of households have individual wells. The borough operates a piped sewage system that serves most residents with the remaining residents using individual septic tanks.

#### **Miscellaneous:**

#### **Spill Response Support**

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

#### **Economy**

Government jobs, transportation, and fishing-related employment are the mainstays of the King Salmon economy. In 2009, 32 residents held commercial fishing permits. Air services employ a

large portion of the community, as King Salmon is a major air transportation point for Bristol Bay salmon. The Bristol Bay red salmon fishery is the largest in the world, although there have been relatively poor seasons, such as in the early 1970s, 1982, and 1997. Salmon prices have declined in recent years. King Salmon is also a departure point for the Katmai National Park and Preserve, which includes the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary, Brooks Camp, and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Fishing for all five species of salmon and rainbow trout are one of this area's top attractions. King Salmon Airport is the summer hub for wilderness and fishing adventures in the area. The Air Force base has been closed, although it is maintained under contract by Chugach Development Corporation.

### **Culture and Demographics**

The Native population is a mixture of Aleuts, Indians, and Eskimos. Although King Salmon was not included in the 1972 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), the King Salmon Tribe became a federally recognized entity as of December 29, 2000. There are 24 active Native allotment claims and 2 patented claims near King Salmon. Students attend school in Naknek, 15 miles away.

Present-day tribal members are descendents of a group that was forced to relocate to King Salmon due to the eruption of Mount Katmai, on the east coast of the peninsula. In the 1930s, an air navigation silo was built at King Salmon. At the beginning of World War II, the U.S. built an Air Force base. It was maintained by the Federal Aviation Administration throughout the war. In 1949, a post office was established, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed a road to Naknek. Other government quarters, such as National Park Service, Fish & Game, and the weather bureau, were developed. The King Salmon Inn opened in 1956. The community has grown as a government, transportation, and service center for the commercial red salmon and recreational visitor industries. In 1993, the Air Force station went into a caretaker status. It is being maintained and operated under contract for the Air Force by the Chugach Development Corporation and supports daily military activities, including Air Force, Army, Marine, and North American Air Defense (NORAD) missions and US Coast Guard law enforcement and search and rescue missions. As well, the Bristol Bay Borough and the State of Alaska are using several buildings on the base.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the King Salmon Tribe. The population of the community consists of 30% Alaska Native or part Native. The Native population is a mixture of Aleuts, Indians, and Eskimos. Although King Salmon was not included in the 1972 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), the King Salmon Tribe became a federally recognized entity as of December 29, 2000. There are 24 active Native allotment claims and 2 patented claims near King Salmon. Students attend school in Naknek, 15 miles away.



9770.2.15 - Kokhanok

**KOKHANOK** - (Pronunciation: KOCK-hone-ack)

**Population:** 179 (2011 Estimate)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

#### Emergency Services

<b>VPSO</b>	282-2202	<b>Fire:</b> Volunteer Fire Dept.	282-2214
<b>Alaska State Troopers:</b> Iliamna Post	571-1871	<b>EMS:</b> Kokhanok First Responders	282-2207/ 282-2203
		<b>Clinic:</b> Kokhanok Clinic	282-2203

#### Organizations with Local Offices

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Fax</b>
<b>Village/Tribal Council</b>	Kokhanok Village	282-2202	282-2264
<b>School</b>	Kokhanok School	282-2218	

#### Location and Climate

Kokhanok is located on the south shore of Iliamna Lake, 22 miles south of Iliamna and 88 miles northeast of King Salmon. The community lies at approximately 59.441600° North Latitude and -154.755140° West Longitude. (Sec. 32, T008S, R032W, Seward Meridian.) Kokhanok is located in the Iliamna Recording District.

59.442° North Latitude and -154.755° West Longitude

Sec. 32, T008S, R032W, Seward Meridian

Kokhanok lies in the transitional climatic zone. Average summer temperatures range from 40 to 64 °F; winter temperatures average 3 to 30 °F. The record high is 84 °F and the record low -47 °F. Precipitation averages 32 inches annually, with 89 inches of snowfall. Wind storms and ice fog are common during winter.

#### Transportation

Skiffs, ATVs, and trucks are common forms of local transportation.

**Accessibility:** Air service from Anchorage, Iliamna, and King Salmon, or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** State-owned 3,300 long by 75' wide gravel airstrip and a seaplane base **Airline**

**Services:** Scheduled and charter air services from Anchorage, Iliamna, and King Salmon. Iliamna Air Taxi (daily scheduled flights may not be available)

**Freight:** Supplies delivered by barge via the Kvichak River must be lightered to shore.

**Vessel Support:** There are no docking facilities.

#### Facilities & Utilities

##### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom

*Internet Service Provider:* School Only - GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* None  
*TV Stations:* ARCS  
*Radio Stations:* KGTL-AM; KBBI-AM; KDLG-AM  
*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Kokhanok Village generates power only during the summer months; in winter, electricity is purchased from the school district.

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Village Council (58,900 gals.)
- Roehl's Ent. (3,800)
- Lake & Peninsula Schools (3,600)

**Housing:** Lake Crest B&B (282-2262)

**Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** The village operates a piped water and sewer system that serves 35 households. The school operates its own well and water treatment facility.

**Spill Response Support**

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

**Economy:**

The school is the largest employer in Kokhanok. Commercial fishing has declined since several limited entry permits were sold. Some residents travel to the Bristol Bay area each summer to fish. In 2010, 9 persons held commercial fishing permits. People heavily rely on subsistence activities; many families have a summer fish camp near the Gibraltar River. Salmon, trout, grayling, moose, bear, rabbit, porcupine, and seal are utilized.

**Culture & Demographics:**

This fishing village was first listed in the U.S. Census in 1890 by A.B. Schanz. The community was relocated to higher ground a few years ago when the rising level of Iliamna Lake threatened several community buildings.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Kokhanok Village. The village has a mixed Native population, primarily Alutiiq and Yup'ik. Subsistence activities are the focal point of the culture and lifestyle. The sale of alcohol is banned in the village.

9770.2.16 - Koliganek

**KOLIGANEK** - (Pronunciation: koh-LIG-uh-neck)

**Population:** 226 (2011 Estimate)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Unorganized

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

<b>VPSO</b>	596-3418	<b>Fire:</b> Volunteer Fire Dept./ Koliganek First Responders	596-3434/596-3490
<b>Alaska State Troopers:</b> Dillingham Post	842-5641	<b>EMS:</b> Koliganek First Responders	596-3434/596-3490
		<b>Clinic:</b> Koliganek Clinic	596-3431

**Organizations with Local Offices**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Fax</b>
<b>Village/Tribal Council</b>	New Koliganek Village Council	596-3434	596-3462
<b>School</b>	Koliganek School	596-3444	596-3484
<b>Village Corporation</b>	Koliganek Natives Limited	596-3440	596-3462

**Location and Climate**

Koliganek is located on the left bank of the Nushagak River and lies 65 miles northeast of Dillingham. The village hopes to get its own zip code, although it currently shares one with Dillingham.

59.729° North Latitude and -157.284° West Longitude  
Sec. 21, T005S, R047W, Seward Meridian

The area is in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate affects the weather. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66 °F; winter temperatures range from 4 to 30 °F.

**Transportation**

Boats and ATVs are used in the summer and snow machines in the winter. Locals travel to New Stuyahok frequently.

**Accessibility:** Air service from New Stuyahok, or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** A state-owned 3,000' long by 75' wide runway is available

**Airline Services:** Scheduled and charter flights available. Primary service provider is Grant Aviation (scheduled daily flights may not be available)

**Freight:** Goods are lightered from Dillingham.

**Vessel Support:** There are no docking facilities.

**Facilities & Utilities**

**Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Bristol Bay Telephone Co-op Inc  
*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom; GCI; Bristol Bay Telephone  
*Internet Service Provider:* GCI (www.gci.net)  
*Cable Provider:* None  
*TV Stations:* ARCS  
*Radio Stations:* KAKN-FM; KDLG-AM  
*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** New Koliganek Village Council, 596-3462 (Koliganek also purchases power from the school district)

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Southwest Region Schools (60,000 gals.)
- Village Council (20,000)
- Electric Utility (60,000)

**Lodging & Accommodations:** Bobby's B&B (596-3455)

#### **Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** Water and sewer service are connected to 33 homes. The water is from a central well and the sewage is treated at a community septic tank. 8 homes have individual wells and septic systems. 15 homes haul water and use honeybuckets.

#### **Miscellaneous:**

##### **Spill Response Support**

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

##### **Economy:**

The school and village organization provide most year-round employment. Many residents trap, and subsistence activities are an important part of the economy. Residents are employed in sales, clerical, management, professional, production, transportation, and service occupations. The town center contains the school, health clinic, two general stores, fuel storage, power generation building, and the village council building. The IGAP program operates a recycling center.

##### **Culture & Demographics:**

It is an Eskimo village first listed in the 1880 Census as "Kalignak." The name is local, recorded by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1930. Since that time, the village has moved four miles downstream from the original site.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the New Koliganek Village Council. Koliganek is a Yup'ik Eskimo village with Russian Orthodox practices. Subsistence activities are an important part of the lifestyle.

9770.2.17 - Levelock

**LEVELOCK** - (Pronunciation: LEEV-lock)

**Population:** 88 (2009 Estimated Population, not Certified)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

#### Emergency Services

**Police/VPSO:** 287-3087

**State Troopers:** 246-3464

**Fire:** 287-3030

**Medical:** Levelock Clinic 907-287-3011

**Nearest Hospital:** Levelock Clinic

#### Organizations with Local Offices

**City Offices:** N/A

**Village Council:** Levelock Village; P.O. Box 70 Levelock, AK 99625

Phone: 907-287-3030

Fax: 907-287-3032

E-mail: [levelock@starband.net](mailto:levelock@starband.net)

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Village Corporation:** Levelock Natives Limited; P.O. Box 109 Levelock, AK 99625

Phone: 907-287-3040

Fax: 907-287-3022

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority; P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-842-5956

Fax: 907-842-2784

E-mail: [dmcclure@bbha.org](mailto:dmcclure@bbha.org)

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

#### Location and Climate

Levelock is located on the west bank of the Kvichak River, 10 miles inland from Kvichak Bay. It lies 40 miles north of Naknek and 278 air miles southwest of Anchorage. It is located near the Alagnak Wild and Scenic River Corridor. The community lies at approximately 59.115000° North Latitude and -156.856670° West Longitude. (Sec. 28, T012S, R045W, Seward Meridian.) Levelock is located in the Kvichak Recording District. Levelock is in a climatic transition zone; it is primarily maritime, although the continental climate also affects the weather. Average summer temperatures range from 30 to 66 °F; winter temperatures average from 4 to 30 °F. Annual rainfall averages 26 inches, with 70 inches of snow. Fog and low clouds are common during the summer. The river is ice-free from June through mid-November.

#### Transportation

Alaska Inland ACP  
9770: Bristol Bay Geographic Zone

Bristol Bay-53

Version 1  
DRAFT, June 2018

**Accessibility:** Air service or boat. In the winter, trails to surrounding villages are used.

**Airport Facilities:** The state owns a 3,281' long by 59' wide lighted gravel runway

**Airline Services:** Scheduled and charter flights are available.

**Freight:** Bulk goods are delivered by barge.

**Vessel Support:** A 110' dock and beach unloading area are available.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Bristol Bay Telephone Co-op Inc.

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom; GCI; Bristol Bay Telephone

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KAKN-FM; KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Levelock Electric Cooperative

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Village Council (156,800 gals.)
- Lake & Peninsula Schools (31,500)

**Housing:** Levelock Natives, Ltd. Lodging

**Services:** A washeteria is available.

**Water & Sewage:** No water or sewer service. Water is supplied from individual wells and sewage is treated in individual septic systems.

**Miscellaneous:**

### **Spill Response Support**

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

### **Economy**

In 2009, seven residents held commercial fishing permits. Most travel to Naknek to fish or work in the canneries during the summer season. Several seasonal lodges operate in the area. The community relies upon subsistence activities for a large portion of its diet. Salmon, trout, moose, caribou, and berries are harvested.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

Early Russian explorers reported the presence of Levelock, which they called "Kvichak." The smallpox epidemic of 1837 killed more than half of the residents of the Bristol Bay region and left entire villages abandoned. Kvichak was mentioned during the 1890 census, although the population was not measured. A measles epidemic hit the region in 1900. A 1908 survey of Russian missions identified "Lovelock's Mission" at this site. The worldwide influenza epidemic in 1918-19 again devastated area villages. Koggiung Packers operated a cannery at Levelock in 1925-26. A large fire, attributed to a cannery worker's careless cigarette, threatened the entire village in 1926, but residents dug fire lines that saved their homes. The fire depleted the scarce

wood resources used to heat homes. A second cannery operated from 1928-29. In 1930 the first school was built, and a post office was established in 1939. By this time, families had converted their homes to oil heat. Moose first appeared in the area in the 1930s. During the early 1950s, another cannery was in operation.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Levelock Village. The population of the community consists of 95.1% Alaska Native or part Native. Levelock is a mixed Alutiiq and Yup'ik village. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities are the focus of the community. Sharing is a way of life in this village; no one goes hungry for lack of ability to hunt or fish.

MANOKOTAK  
(Pronunciation: man-noh-KOH-tuck)

**Population:** 450 (2011 DCCED Certified Estimate)  
**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Unorganized

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

<b>VPSO</b>	289-2008	<b>Fire,</b> Volunteer Fire Dept.	289-1025
<b>Alaska State Troopers,</b> Dillingham Post	842-5641	<b>EMS,</b> Manokotak First Responders	289-1077
		<b>Clinic,</b> Manokotak Village Clinic	289-1077

**Organizations with Local Offices**

<b>City</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Fax</b>
	City of Manokotak Primary Contact: Administrator	289-1027	289-1082
<b>Village/Tribal Council School</b>	Manokotak Village	289-2067	289-1235
<b>Village Corporation</b>	Manokotak Natives, Limited	289-1062	289-1007

**Location and Climate**

Manokotak is located 25 miles southwest of Dillingham on the Igushik River. It lies 347 miles southwest of Anchorage.

58.981° North Latitude and -159.058° West Longitude.

Sec. 12, T014S, R059W, Seward Meridian

Manokotak is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although the arctic climate affects the region. Average summer temperatures range from 40 to 70 °F; winter temperatures average from 4 to 30 °F. Annual precipitation averages 20 to 26 inches. Fog and high winds exist periodically through the year. The river is ice-free from June through mid-November.

**Transportation**

ATVs, snowmachines, and some automobiles are used for local travel. The Manokotak trail to Dillingham is used by snowmachines during winter to haul fuel.

**Accessibility:** Air service from Dillingham, or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** state-owned 3,300' long by 75' wide lighted gravel airstrip one mile to the north and a designated seaplane base.

**Airline Services:** Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham.

**Freight:** Lighterage services deliver cargo in summer but must pull up to the mud beach.

**Vessel Support:** No docking facilities exist on the Igushik River.



## Facilities & Utilities

### **Communications:**

**In-State Phone:** Nushagak Telephone Co-op, Inc **Long-Distance Phone:** AT&T Alascom; GCI; Nushagak Telephone

**Internet Service Provider:** GCI (www.gci.net) **Cable Provider:** Manokotak Cable Company

**TV Stations:** ARCS **Radio Stations:** KDLG-AM

**Teleconferencing:** Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Manokotak Power Company

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners** (Capacity/gallons): Southwest Region Schools (20,000 gals.); Manokotak Natives Ltd. (91,100); Manokotak Power Co. (21,400); Army National Guard (1,500); Moravian Church (2,700); Manukutaag Trading Co. (1,459)

**Housing:** Lomack Rental (289-2019).

**Services:** Manukutaag Trading Co. (General Store/Grocery Store)

**Water & Sewage:** Water is derived from two wells and is stored in a 150,000-gallon water storage tank. A piped water and sewer system serves 99 households and the school's plumbing. The community has a few individual wells. Manokotak Heights, located four miles to the south, is served by a well system, but water shortages have occurred.

### **Miscellaneous:**

### **Spill Response Support**

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

### **Economy:**

In 2010, 84 residents held commercial fishing permits for salmon and herring fisheries. Many residents also trap fox, beaver, mink, and otter. Most villagers leave Manokotak during the fishing season. Everyone depends heavily on fishing and subsistence activities and usually moves to Igushik or Ekuk each summer. Salmon, herring, sea lion, beluga whale, trout, ptarmigan, ducks, and berries are harvested. Sharing relationships exist with several area villages, especially Togiak and Twin Hills. The government provides the majority of the employment in the area.

### **Culture & Demographics:**

Manokotak is one of the newer villages in the Bristol Bay region. It became a permanent settlement in 1946-47 with the consolidation of the villages of Igushik and Tuklung. People also migrated from Kulukak, Togiak, and Aleknagik. Igushik is now used as a summer fish camp by many of the residents of Manokotak. School was conducted in a church constructed in 1949 until a school was built in 1958-59. A post office was established in 1960. Trapping has been an attractive lure to the area, although it has declined since the 1960s. The city was incorporated in 1970. Manokotak is the fourth most populated village in the Dillingham census area.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Manokotak Village. Manokotak is a Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing, trapping, and subsistence lifestyle. The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol is banned in the village.

9770.2.18 - Naknek

**NAKNEK** - (Pronunciation: NACK-neck)

**Population:** 516 (2009 Estimated Population (not Certified))

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Bristol Bay Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

#### Emergency Services

**Police/VPSO:** 246-4222

**State Troopers:** 246-3464

**Fire:** 246-4224/246-4222

**Medical: Camai Community Health Center** 246-4214

**Nearest Hospital:** Camai Community Health Center

#### Organizations with Local Offices

**City Offices:** N/A

**Village Council:** Naknek Native Village P.O. Box 106 Naknek, AK 99633-0106

Phone: 907-246-4210

Fax: 907-246-3563

E-mail: [nnvacak@bristolbay.com](mailto:nnvacak@bristolbay.com)

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Village Corporation:** Paug-Vik Incorporated, Limited P.O. Box 61 Naknek, AK 99633

Phone: 907-246-4277

Fax: 907-246-4419

E-mail: [admin@pvil.com](mailto:admin@pvil.com)

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority; P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-842-5956

Fax: 907-842-2784

E-mail: [dmcclure@bbha.org](mailto:dmcclure@bbha.org)

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

#### Location and Climate

Naknek is located on the north bank of the Naknek River, at the northeastern end of Bristol Bay. It is 297 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 58.728330° North Latitude and -157.013890° West Longitude. (Sec. 03, T017S, R047W, Seward Meridian.) Naknek is located in the Kvichak Recording District. The climate is mainly maritime, characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 63 °F; average winter temperatures range from 29 to 44 °F. Extremes from -46 to 88 ° F have been recorded. Total precipitation averages 20 inches annually, with 45 inches of snowfall. Fog is common during summer months.

#### Transportation

Alaska Inland ACP  
9770: Bristol Bay Geographic Zone

Bristol Bay-58

Version 1  
DRAFT, June 2018

Pickup trucks and cars are common.

**Accessibility:** Air service from King Salmon, boat, or a 15.5-mile road via King Salmon.

**Airport Facilities:** The Tibbetts Airport has a lighted 1,700' long by 60' wide gravel runway. The state-owned Naknek Airport is located one mile north of Naknek. It has a 1,950' long by 50' wide lighted gravel runway, a 1,850' long and 45' wide gravel runway, and 2,000' float plane landing area.

**Airline Services:** Scheduled or charter air service from King Salmon

**Freight:** The borough operates the cargo dock at Naknek, which is the port of Bristol Bay.

**Vessel Support:** It has 800' of berthing space, a concrete surface, and a couple of cranes. No commercial docking facilities are available at the canneries.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative

*Long-Distance Phone:* GCI; Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative

*Internet Service Provider:* Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc. ([www.bristolbay.com](http://www.bristolbay.com)); GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KAKN-FM; KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office

**Electricity:** Naknek Electric Association

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Naknek Electric Assoc (1,660,000 gals.)
- Naknek Engine Sales & Service (2,500)
- Trident Seafoods (31,000)
- Peninsula Auto (4,000)
- Nelbro Packing Co. (24,200)
- Paug-Vik Inc. (5,200)
- Southwestern AK Construction (6,000)
- Bristol Bay Borough (48,500)

**Housing:**

- Cottonwood Lodge
- Naknek Hotel/D&D Restaurant (246-4430)

**Services:** Taxis are available.

**Water & Sewage:** No water service. The majority of households have individual wells. Sewer service is available and serves most homes. The homes not served by the community sewer system have individual septic tanks.

**Miscellaneous:**

#### **Spill Response Support**

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

### **Economy**

The economy is based on government employment, salmon fishing, and processing. Naknek has a seasonal economy as a service center for the huge red salmon fishery in Bristol Bay. In 2009, 105 residents held commercial fishing permits, and several thousand people typically flood the area during the fishing season. Millions of pounds of salmon are trucked over the Naknek to King Salmon road each summer, where jets transport the fish to the lower 48. Trident Seafoods, North Pacific Processors, Ocean Beauty, and other fish processors operate facilities in Naknek. Naknek is also the seat of the Bristol Bay Borough.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

This region was first settled over 6,000 years ago by Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabaskan Indians. In 1821, the original Eskimo village of "Naugeik" was noted by Capt. Lt. Vasiliev. By 1880, the village was called Kinuyak. It was later spelled Naknek by the Russian Navy. The Russians built a fort near the village and fur trappers inhabited the area for some time prior to the U.S. purchase of Alaska. The first salmon cannery opened on the Naknek River in 1890. By 1900, there were approximately 12 canneries in Bristol Bay. The Homestead Act enabled canneries to acquire land for their plants and also made land available to other institutions and individuals. The parcel owned by the Russian Orthodox Church on the north bank of the River was the first land recorded in Naknek. Squatters built shelters on the church property and were eventually sold lots in what became the center of Naknek. A post office was established in 1907. Naknek has developed over the years as a major fishery center.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Naknek Village. The population of the community consists of 47.1% Alaska Native or part Native. Naknek is a fishing community, with a mixed population of non-Natives, Yup'ik Eskimos, Alutiiq, and Athabascans.

9770.2.19 – New Stuyahok

**NEW STUYAHOK** - (Pronunciation: STEW-yuh-hawk)

**Population:** 501 (2011 DCCED Certified Estimate)

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Unorganized

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

<b>VPSO</b>	693-3170	<b>Fire:</b> Volunteer Fire Dept.	693-3173
<b>Alaska State Troopers:</b> Dillingham Post	842-5641	<b>EMS:</b> New Stuyahok First Responders	693-3173
		<b>Clinic:</b> New Stuyahok Clinic	693-3131

**Organizations with Local Offices**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Fax</b>
<b>City</b>	City of New Stuyahok	693-3171	693-3176
	Primary Contact:	Administrator or City Clerk	
<b>Village/Tribal Council</b>	New Stuyahok Village	693-3173	693-3179
<b>School</b>	"Chief" Ivan Blunka School	693-3144	693-3163
<b>Village Corporation</b>	Stuyahok Limited	693-3122	693-3148

**Location and Climate**

New Stuyahok is located on the Nushagak River, about 12 miles upriver from Ekwok and 52 miles northeast of Dillingham. The village has been constructed at two elevations -- one 25 feet above river level and one about 40 feet above river level.

59.452° North Latitude and -157.312° West Longitude.

Sec. 29, T008S, R047W, Seward Meridian.

New Stuyahok is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate affects the weather. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66 °F; winter temperatures average 4 to 30 °F. Annual precipitation ranges from 20 to 35 inches. Fog and low clouds are common during the summer; strong winds often preclude access during the winter. The river is ice-free from June through mid-November.

**Transportation**

Skiffs, ATVs, and snowmachines are the prevalent forms of local transportation.

**Accessibility:** Air service from Dillingham, or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** State-owned gravel airstrip is 3,281' long by 98' wide. Note: The airstrip is located on a hilltop and windy conditions often preclude landing.

**Airline Services:** Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham.

**Freight:** Goods are lightered on a regular basis during the summer.

**Vessel Support:** N/A.

**Facilities & Utilities**

**Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Bristol Bay Telephone Co-op Inc.

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom; GCI; Bristol Bay Telephone

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KAKN-FM; KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office

**Electricity:** AVEC

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- AVEC (84,400 gals.)
- Southwest Region Schools (57,850)
- Stuyahok, Ltd. (41,000)

**Lodging & Accommodations:** Lodging may be available at/through the following facilities.

- New Stuyahok Clinic (693-3131)
- City Office (693-3171); School (693-3144)
- Head Start (693-3023)
- The Traditional Council (693-3173)
- 

**Services:** Panorqukuk Store (General Store/Grocery Store)

**Water & Sewage:** Water is derived from a well and treated. The majority of housing and facilities, as well as the school, have complete plumbing and are connected to a piped water and sewer system.

**Miscellaneous:****Spill Response Support**

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

**Economy:**

The primary economic base in New Stuyahok is the salmon fishery; in 2010, 24 residents held commercial fishing permits. Many trap as well. The entire community relies upon subsistence foods. Subsistence items are often traded between communities. Salmon, moose, caribou, rabbit, ptarmigan, duck, and geese are the primary sources of meat.

**Culture & Demographics:**

The present location is the third site that villagers can remember. The village moved downriver to the Mulchatna area from the "Old Village" in 1918. During the 1920s and 30s, the village was engaged in herding reindeer for the U.S. government. However, by 1942, the herd had dwindled to nothing, the village had been subjected to flooding, and the site was too far inland to receive barge service. So, in 1942, the village moved downriver again to its present location. Stuyahok appropriately means "going downriver place." The first school was built in 1961. A post office

was also established that year. An airstrip was built soon thereafter, and the 1960s saw a 40% increase in the village population. The city was incorporated in 1972.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the New Stuyahok Village. New Stuyahok is a southern Yup'ik Eskimo village with Russian Orthodox influences. Residents practice a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

9770.2.20 - Newhalen

**NEWHALEN** - (Pronunciation: NOO-hale-en)

**Population:** 189 (2011 DCCED Certified Population)

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

VPSO	571-3139	Fire: Iliamna/Newhalen Rescue Squad	571-1248/ 571-1631
Alaska State Troopers: Iliamna Post	571-1871	EMS: Iliamna/Newhalen Rescue Squad	571-1248/ 571-1631
Clinic: Newhalen Clinic	571-1231	Clinic: Iliamna Clinic Nilavena Subregional Clinic	571-1383/ 571-1818

**Organizations with Local Offices**

	Name	Phone	Fax
City	City of Newhalen	571-1226	571-1540
	Primary Contact:	Administrator or City Clerk	
Village/Tribal Council	Newhalen Village	571-1410	571-1535
School	Newhalen School	571-1211	

**Location and Climate**

Newhalen is located on the north shore of Iliamna Lake, at the mouth of Newhalen River, 5 miles south of Iliamna and 320 miles southwest of Anchorage. An 8-mile gravel road connects Iliamna to Newhalen.

59.720° North Latitude and -154.897° West Longitude.

Sec. 28, T005S, R033W, Seward Meridian.

Newhalen lies in the transitional climatic zone. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 62 °F; winter temperatures average 6 to 30 °F. The record high is 91 °F, and the record low is -47 °F. Annual precipitation averages 26 inches, with 64 inches of snow.

**Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Air service or boat. An 8-mile road connects Newhalen with Iliamna.

**Airport Facilities:** There are two state-owned gravel airstrips. One measures 5,080' long by 100' wide, and the other is 4,800' long by 150' wide; these are located between Iliamna and Newhalen.

**Airline Services:** Scheduled and charter air services are available. Iliamna Air Taxi (daily scheduled flights may not be available); Northern Air Cargo

**Freight:** Barges on the Kvichak River deliver bulk goods.

**Vessel Support:** N/A.

**Vehicle Rental:** Gram's B&B (car rental); Wilderness Cab Riverside Cab (taxi)



## **Facilities & Utilities**

### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Interior Telephone Co./TelAlaska

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KBBI-AM; KGTL-AM; KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office

**Electricity:** I-N-N Electric Cooperative

**Fuel Availability:** Hydro; Diesel back-up

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- City Clinic (3,500 gals.)
- Nondalton Village Corp. (165,000)
- Lake & Peninsula Schools (5,000)
- City (191,700)

**Housing:**

- Gram's B&B (571-1232)
- Roadhouse Inn (571-6485)
- Airport Hotel
- Iliamna Lake Lodge (571-1525).

**Services:** The village council operates a washeteria. There are car rentals available at Gram's B&B. Taxi service is provided by Wilderness Cab and Riverside Cab.

**Water & Sewage:** Water is derived from a well and is treated at the washeteria. A piped water system serves all 40 homes. Most residences are fully plumbed, with individual septic systems for sewer. The city provides septic pumping services.

**Miscellaneous:**

### **Spill Response Support**

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

### **Economy**

Most of the employment is seasonal; many work in Bristol Bay fisheries or in Iliamna. Thousands of sport fishermen visit the area each summer for trophy rainbow trout fishing on the lake. Residents rely heavily on subsistence activities, and most families travel to fish camps during the summer. Salmon, trout, grayling, moose, caribou, rabbit, porcupine, and seal are utilized.

### **Culture & Demographics**

The 1890 census listed the Eskimo village of "Noghelingamiut," meaning "people of Noghelin," at this location, with 16 residents. The present name is an Anglicized version of the original. The village was established in the late 1800s due to the bountiful fish and game in the immediate area. Newhalen incorporated as a city in 1971.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Newhalen Village. Newhalen includes Yup'ik Eskimos, Alutiiqs, and Athabascans. Most practice a subsistence and fishing lifestyle. Newhalen and Iliamna share a post office and school.

9770.2.21 - Nondalton

**NONDALTON** - (Pronunciation: non-DOLL-tun)

**Population:** 178 (2011 DCCED Estimate)

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

<b>Police</b>	294-2235	<b>Fire</b> Nondalton First Responders	294-2238/ 294-2215
<b>Alaska State Troopers</b> Iliamna Post	571-1871	<b>EMS</b> Nondalton First Responders	294-2238/ 294-2215
		<b>Clinic</b> Nondalton Clinic	294-2238

**Organizations with Local Offices**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Fax</b>
<b>City</b>	City of Nondalton	294-2235	294-2235
	Primary Contact: Administrator or City Clerk		
<b>Village/Tribal Council</b>	Nondalton Village	294-2257	294-2234
<b>School</b>	Nondalton School	294-2210	
<b>Village Corporation</b>	Kijik Corporation (formerly Nondalton Native Corp.)	561-4487	

**Location and Climate**

Nondalton is located on the west shore of Six Mile Lake, between Lake Clark and Iliamna Lake, 190 miles southwest of Anchorage.

59.972° North Latitude and -154.848° West Longitude.

Sec. 30, T002S, R032W, Seward Meridian

Nondalton lies in the transitional climatic zone. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 62 °F; winter temperatures average 6 to 30 °F. The record high is 91 °F, and the record low is -47 °F. Annual average rainfall is 26 inches, with 64 inches of snowfall.

**Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Air service or boat. Skiffs and barges are used to transport people and goods from Nondalton to Fish Camp, which connects to Iliamna via a cat road.

**Airport Facilities:** State-owned 2,800' long by 75' wide gravel runway services the community.

**Airline Services:** Scheduled and charter air services are available. Iliamna Air Taxi (daily scheduled flights may not be available)

**Freight:** Bulk goods are received in Iliamna then taken by a cat-trail to Fish Camp, located across from Nondalton on the east side of the lake, where they are ferried by skiff or barge to the west side.

**Vessel Support:** There are no docking facilities.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom; GCI

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KGTL-AM; KBBI-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office

**Electricity:** I-N-N Electric Cooperative

**Fuel Availability:** Hydro; Diesel back-up

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- City (26,000 gals.)
- Village Council (1,000)
- Newhalen Lodge (10,000)
- Mulchatna Lodge (2,000)
- Lake & Peninsula Schools (17,900)
- Mission Statement Lodge (3,000)

**Lodging & Accommodations:** Tazimna Lodging (294-2214)

**Services:** Taxi service to and from the airport.

**Water & Sewage:** An infiltration gallery at Six Mile Lake supplies the community with treated water. There are 88,000 gallons of storage capacity. Most residences are connected to the piped water and sewer system and are fully plumbed.

**Miscellaneous:**

#### **Spill Response Support**

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

#### **Economy:**

Fishing in Bristol Bay is an important source of income in Nondalton. One source of summer employment is firefighting. The community relies heavily on subsistence hunting and fishing. Many families travel to fish camp each summer. Salmon, trout, grayling, moose, caribou, bear, dall sheep, rabbit, and porcupine are utilized.

#### **Culture & Demographics:**

Nondalton is a Tanaina Indian name first recorded in 1909 by the U.S. Geological Survey. The village was originally located on the north shore of Six Mile Lake, but in 1940 growing mudflats and wood depletion in the surrounding area caused the village to move to its present location on the west shore. The post office, established in 1938, relocated with the villagers. Nondalton formed an incorporated city government in 1971.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Nondalton Village. It is a Tanaina Indian (Athabascan and Iliamna) village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The sale of alcohol is prohibited in the community, although importation and possession are allowed.

9770.2.22 – Pedro Bay

**PEDRO BAY** - (Pronunciation: P-droh)

**Population:** 47 (2011 AK Dept of Labor Estimate)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

**Police/VPSO:** None

**State Troopers:** None

**Fire:** Pedro Bay Frist Responders 850-2225/2229

**Medical: Pedro Bay Clinic** 907-850-2229

**Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** N/A

**Village Council:** Pedro Bay Village

P.O. Box 4720 Pedro Bay, AK 99647-0020

Phone: 850-2225

Fax: 850-2221

E-mail: [villagecouncil@pedrobay.com](mailto:villagecouncil@pedrobay.com)

Web: <http://www.pedrobay.com>

**Village Corporation:** Pedro Bay Native Corporation

1500 West 33rd Avenue, Suite 3220 Anchorage, AK 99503

Phone: 277-1500

Fax: 277-1501

Email: [info@pedrobaycorp.com](mailto:info@pedrobaycorp.com)

Web: <http://www.pedrobaycorp.com>

**Native Housing Authority:** N/A

**School District:** Lake and Peninsula Borough School District

Phone: 246-4280

Fax: 246-4473

**Harbormaster:** 850-2225

**Environmental Staff (IGAP):** 850-2342

**Location and Climate**

Pedro Bay is located on the Alaska Peninsula, at the head of Pedro Bay and the east end of Iliamna Lake, 176 air miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 59.787220° North Latitude and -154.106110° West Longitude. (Sec. 33, T004S, R028W, Seward Meridian.) Pedro Bay is located in the Iliamna Recording District.

Pedro Bay lies in a transitional climatic zone with strong maritime influences. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 62 °F; winter temperatures range from 6 to 30 °F. Annual rainfall averages 26 inches, with 64 inches of snowfall.

**Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Air service or boat. Barge service is available from Naknek via Kvichak River.  
**Airport Facilities:** state-owned 3,000' long by 60' wide gravel airstrip.  
**Airline Services:** Scheduled and charter air services are available.  
**Freight:** Goods are sent by barge from Homer to Iliamna Bay on the Cook Inlet side and portaged over a 14-mile road to Pile Bay, 10 miles to the east.  
**Vessel Support:** A dock is available.

**Facilities & Utilities**

**Communications:**

- In-State Phone:* GCI
- Long-Distance Phone:* GCI
- Internet Service Provider:* GCI
- Cable Provider:* NONE
- TV Stations:* ARCS
- Radio Stations:* KGTL-AM; KBBI-AM; KDLG-AM
- Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office

**Electricity:** Pedro Bay Village Council (PBVC)

**Fuel Availability:** Gas, Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Village Council (29,500 gals.)
- Lake & Peninsula Schools (28,200)

**Housing:**

- PBVC Community Bldg Open all year, capacity unknown) - 850-2225
- Vacant School Building (Lake and Peninsula School District , 246-4280)

**Services:** A washeteria is available. No grocery store, restaurant, hardware store, or bank.

**Water & Sewage:** No water or sewer service. Water supply is from individual wells or from Iliamna Lake. Sewage disposal is through individual septic systems and honeybuckets.

**Miscellaneous:**

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT			
Potential Command Posts, Operations Centers or Meeting Facilities			
Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Capacity/ Size	Internet
Community Building	PBVC 850-2225	Unknown	Yes
Potential Staging Areas			
Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Capacity/ Size	
Community Shop	PBVC 850-2225		

Transfer Facility (Landfill)	PBVC 850-2225	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>		
<b>Facility Name or Location</b>	<b>Contact (organization &amp; phone)</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Containment boom for oil spill in water	PBVC 850-2225	200 feet
Sorbent "sausage" or "pom-pom" boom		0 feet
Anchors for securing boom		0
Sorbent pads	Shop	2 boxes
Backhoe	PBVC 850-2225	2
Bulldozer	PBVC 850-2225	1
Dump truck or similar	PBVC 850-2225	4
Skiff with outboard	Personal boats Pedro Bay Voluntary Fire Dept	PBVC 850-2225
Trained Spill Responders in Community (1 individual)		Yes

**Limiting Factors for Spill Response:** Food Supply (air freight from Anchorage); limited lodging

**Top Two Sensitive Areas to Protect in the event of a Spill:** Salmon spawning ponds, Pedro Creek, and Iliamna Lake.

**Economy**

Most residents obtain summer employment in the Bristol Bay fishery or in Iliamna Lake tourism services. Several wilderness lodges operate in Pedro Bay. In 2009, three area residents held commercial fishing permits. Most families depend heavily on subsistence activities, utilizing salmon, trout, moose, bear, rabbit, and seal.

**Culture and Demographics**

Pedro Bay is a Dena'ina Indian village with a subsistence lifestyle. The Dena'ina Indians have occupied this area historically. The Dena'ina warred with Russian fur traders over trade practices in the early 1800s. The community was named for a man known as "Old Pedro," who lived in this area in the early 1900s. A post office was established in the village in 1936.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Pedro Bay Village. The population of the community consists of 64% Alaska Native or part Native. Pedro Bay is a Dena'ina Indian village with a subsistence lifestyle.



9770.2.23 - Perryville

## **PERRYVILLE**

**Population:** 122 (2009 Estimated Population-not Certified)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

### **Emergency Services**

**Police/VPSO:** 246-3464

**State Troopers:** 246-3464

**Fire:** 853-2202

**Medical: Emillin Health Clinic (Perryville)** 907-853-2202

**Nearest Hospital: Emillin Health Clinic (Perryville)**

### **Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** N/A

**Village Council:** Native Village of Perryville

P.O. Box 89 Perryville, AK 99648

Phone: 907-853-2203

Fax: 907-853-2230

E-mail: [nvroads@hotmail.com](mailto:nvroads@hotmail.com)

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Village Corporation:** Oceanside Native Corp.

P.O. Box 84 Perryville, AK 99648

Phone: 907-853-2300

Fax: 907-853-2301

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority

P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-842-5956

Fax: 907-842-2784

E-mail: [dmcclure@bbha.org](mailto:dmcclure@bbha.org)

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

### **Location and Climate**

Perryville is located on the south coast of the Alaska Peninsula, 275 miles southwest of Kodiak and 500 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 55.912780° North Latitude and -159.145560° West Longitude. (Sec. 27, T049S, R064W, Seward Meridian.) Perryville is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District. Perryville's maritime climate is characterized by cool summers, warm winters, and rainy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 39 to 60 °F; winter temperatures average 21 to 50 °F. Low clouds, rain squalls, fog, and snow showers frequently limit visibility. Average annual precipitation is 127 inches, with 58 inches of snow.

## **Transportation**

ATVs and skiffs are the primary means of local transportation.

**Accessibility:** Air service from King Salmon, or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** -owned 3,300' long by 75' wide gravel runway and seaplane base.

**Airline Services:** Scheduled and charter flights are available from King Salmon.

**Freight:** Cargo barges deliver fuel and supplies each spring.

**Vessel Support:** Cargo barges deliver fuel and supplies each spring.

## **Facilities & Utilities**

### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom; GCI

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* NONE

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KSDP-AM; KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Native Village of Perryville

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Lake & Peninsula Schools (21,900 gals.)
- Village Council (72,500)

**Housing:**

**Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** 30 homes have water service supplied from a nearby stream. There is no sewer service. Sewage disposal is mostly done by individual septic tanks.

**Miscellaneous:**

### **Spill Response Support**

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

## **Economy**

In 2009, seven residents held commercial fishing permits for the Chignik salmon fishery. During the summer, the majority of residents leave Perryville to fish in Chignik or Chignik Lagoon. Only a few year-round jobs are available. Some trap during the winter, and all rely heavily on subsistence food sources. Salmon, trout, marine fish, crab, clams, moose, caribou, bear, porcupine, and seal are harvested.

## **History, Culture & Demographics**

The community was founded in 1912 as a refuge for Alutiiq people driven away from their villages by the eruption of Mt. Katmai. Many villagers from Douglas and Katmai survived the eruption because they were out fishing at the time. Captain Perry of the ship "Manning" transported people from the Katmai area to Ivanof Bay and later to the new village site. The village was originally called "Perry," but the "ville" was added to conform to the post office name, established in 1930.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Perryville. The population of the community consists of 98.1% Alaska Native or part Native. The village

maintains an Alutiiq culture and a subsistence lifestyle. Commercial fishing provides cash income.

9770.2.24 – Pilot Point

## **PILOT POINT**

**Population:** 66 (2009 DCCED Certified Population)

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

### **Emergency Services**

**Police/VPSO:** 797-2275

**State Troopers:** 592-3848

**Fire:** 797-2200/797-2273

**Medical: Pilot Point Clinic;** 907-797-2212

**Nearest Hospital:** Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation - BBAHC (907-842-5201)

### **Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** City of Pilot Point

P.O. Box 430 Pilot Point, AK 99649

Phone: 907-797-2200

Fax: 907-797-2211

E-mail: [cityofpilotpoint@yahoo.com](mailto:cityofpilotpoint@yahoo.com)

**Village Council:** Native Village of Pilot Point

P.O. Box 449 Pilot Point, AK 99649

Phone: 907-797-2208; Fax 907-797-2258

E-mail: [ak\\_diva01@yahoo.com](mailto:ak_diva01@yahoo.com)

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Village Corporation:** Pilot Point Native Corporation

2950 Telequana Wasilla, AK 99654

Phone: 907-376-0658

Fax: 907-797-2228

**Native Housing Authority:** N/A

### **Location and Climate**

Pilot Point is located on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, on the east shore of Ugashik Bay. The community lies 84 air miles south of King Salmon and 368 air miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 57.564170° North Latitude and -157.579170° West Longitude. (Sec. 29, T030S, R051W, Seward Meridian.) Pilot Point is located in the Kvichak Recording District. The area encompasses 25.4 sq. miles of land and 115.1 sq. miles of water. Pilot Point's maritime climate is characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 41 to 60 °F; average winter temperatures range from 20 to 37 °F. Low cloud cover and fog frequently limit travel. Precipitation averages 19 inches per year, with 38 inches of snowfall.

## **Transportation**

Modes of local transport include ATVs, snowmachines, skiffs, and trucks.

**Accessibility:** Air service from King Salmon or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** state-owned 3,280' long by 75' wide gravel airstrip is available. There is a second 5,280' long by 125' wide gravel airstrip, owned by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located 10 miles southeast at Ugashik.

**Airline Services:** Air taxis provide regular flights six days a week out of King Salmon as part of the mail service.

**Freight:** Barge service is provided from Seattle in the spring and fall and is chartered from Naknek.

**Vessel Support:** Dago Creek serves as a natural harbor; a dock is available.

## **Facilities & Utilities**

### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom; GCI

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net)); School Only - Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc. ([www.bristolbay.com](http://www.bristolbay.com))

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Pilot Point Electrical Utility

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Lake & Peninsula Schools (7,000 gals.)
- City (128,900)

**Housing:** Caribou Lookout Lodge.

### **Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** No water or sewer service. Water supply is from individual wells or cisterns. Sewage disposal is served by individual septic tanks and outhouses.

### **Miscellaneous:**

## **Spill Response Support**

ADEC has an equipment conex and a Community Spill Response Agreement with the community of Pilot Point.

## **Economy**

The residents of Pilot Point depend upon commercial fishing for the majority of their cash income. In 2009, 13 residents held commercial fishing permits. Up to 700 commercial boats fish in the district. Subsistence is an important part of the community lifestyle, and trapping is a source of income during the off-season. Salmon, caribou, moose, geese, and porcupine are harvested.

## **History, Culture & Demographics**

This mixed Aleut and Eskimo community developed around a fish salting plant established by C.A. Johnson in 1889. At that time, it was called "Pilot Station," after the river pilots stationed here to guide boats upriver to a large cannery at Ugashik. In 1892, Charles Nelson opened a

saltery, which was sold to the Alaska Packer's Association in 1895. The saltery continued to expand and by 1918 had developed into a three-line cannery. Many immigrants came to work in the canneries - Italians, Chinese, and northern Europeans. Reindeer-herding experiments at Ugashik helped to repopulate the area after the devastating 1918 flu epidemic, although the herding eventually failed. A Russian Orthodox church and a Seventh Day Adventist church were built in the village. A post office was established in 1933, and the name was changed to Pilot Point at that time. The deterioration of the harbor forced the cannery to close in 1958. Pilot Point incorporated as a city in 1992.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Pilot Point. The population of the community consists of 86% Alaska Native or part Native. There is a history of ethnic diversity in Pilot Point. The community is primarily of Alutiiq and Yup'ik ancestry. Inhabitants practice a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

9770.2.25 – Port Alsworth

**PORT ALSWORTH** - Other Names: aka Tanalian

**Population:** 156 (2011 AK Dept of Labor Estimate)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Cook Inlet Region, Inc.

#### Emergency Services

**Police/VPSO:** N/A

**State Troopers:** 571-1871 (Iliamna)

**Fire:** Port Alsworth First Responder, 850-2225

**Medical:** Port Alsworth First Responders, 850-2225

**Nearest Hospital:** N/A

#### Organizations with Local Offices

**City Offices:** N/A

**Village Council:** N/A

**Village Corporation:** Tanalian Incorporated

2425 Merrill Field Dr. Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: 907-333-1228

**Native Housing Authority:** N/A

**School District:** Lake and Peninsula Borough School District

Phone: 246-4280

Fax: 246-4473

#### Location and Climate

Port Alsworth is on the east shore of Lake Clark at Hardenburg Bay, 22 miles northeast of Nondalton. It lies in the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. The community lies at approximately 60.202500° North Latitude and -154.312780° West Longitude. (Sec. 04, T001N, R029W, Seward Meridian.) Port Alsworth is located in the Iliamna Recording District. It lies in the transitional climatic zone. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 62 °F; winter temperatures range from 6 to 30 °F. Annual rainfall averages 26 inches, with 70 inches of snowfall.

#### Transportation

**Accessibility:** Air service.

**Airport Facilities:** There are two privately-owned and -operated airstrips in the area: a 4,200' and 100' wide gravel airstrip and a 3,000' long by 100' wide dirt/gravel airstrip operated by Glen Alsworth

**Airline Services:** Privately owned and operated airstrips.

**Freight:** N/A.

**Vessel Support:** N/A

**Facilities & Utilities**

**Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom

*Internet Service Provider:* School Only - GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS    *Radio Stations:*N/A

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Tanalian Electric Cooperative

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Lake & Peninsula Air (5,500 gals.)
- Lake Clark National Park (20,955)
- Lake & Peninsula Schools (15,000)
- Lake Clark Air (8,000)
- Alaska Wilderness Lodge (6,000)
- Alaska Lake Clark Air/Lodge (6,000)
- Fishing Unltd. (4,300)

**Housing:**

- Island Lodge (349-3195)
- Alaska's Clark Inn (781-2224)
- The Wilder House B&B
- Alaska's Homestead Inn (781-2261)

**Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** No water or sewer service. Water supply is from either individual wells or hauled to home from a nearby source. Sewage disposal is served by individual septic systems and outhouses.

**Miscellaneous:**

**Spill Response Support**

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

**Economy**

Port Alsworth offers several lodges and outfitters/guides for summer recreational enthusiasts. In 2009, two residents held commercial fishing permits. The 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated 48 residents as employed. The public sector employed 29.2% of all workers.

**Culture and Demographics**

Port Alsworth's population is primarily non-Native. Originally a native village, a post office was established in 1950. The population of the community consists of 22.1% Alaska Native or part Native. Port Alsworth's population is primarily non-Native.





9770.2.26 – Port Heiden

**PORT HEIDEN** - (Pronunciation: HIGH-dun; a.k.a. Meshik)

**Population:** 98

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

**State Troopers:** 842-5641

**Fire:** 837-2209/2222

**Medical:** Port Heiden Clinic; 907-837-2208

**Nearest Hospital:** Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation - BBAHC (907-842-5201)]

**Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** City of Port Heiden

P.O. Box 49050 Port Heiden, AK 99549

Phone: 907-837-2209

Fax: 907-837-2248

E-mail: [city.porthaiden@gmail.com](mailto:city.porthaiden@gmail.com)

**Village Council:** Native Village of Port Heiden

P.O. Box 49007 Port Heiden, AK 99549

Phone: 907-837-2296

Fax: 907-837-2297

E-mail: [icarlson79@starband.net](mailto:icarlson79@starband.net)

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Village Corporation:** N/A

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority

P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-842-5956

Fax: 907-842-2784

E-mail: [dmcclure@bbha.org](mailto:dmcclure@bbha.org)

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

**Location and Climate**

Port Heiden is 424 miles southwest of Anchorage, at the mouth of the Meshik River, on the north side of the Alaska Peninsula. It lies near the Aniakchak National Preserve and Monument. The community lies at approximately 56.948390° North Latitude and -158.629020° West Longitude. (Sec. 27, T037S, R059W, Seward Meridian.) Port Heiden is located in the Kvichak Recording District. The area encompasses 50.7 sq. miles of land and 0.7 sq. miles of water. Port Heiden has a maritime climate, with cool summers, relatively warm winters, and rain. Snowfall averages 58 inches per year. January temperatures average 25 °F, and July temperatures average 50 °F.

## **Transportation**

Autos, ATVs, and snowmachines are the local means of transportation.

**Accessibility:** Air service.

**Airport Facilities:** State-owned airport consists of a lit gravel 5,000' long by 100' wide runway and a 4,000' long by 100' wide lighted gravel crosswind runway.

**Airline Services:** N/A

**Freight:** A boat haul-out, a beach off-loading area, and marine storage facilities are available. Cargo from Seattle is delivered twice yearly by a BIA-chartered barge and is lightered and offloaded on the beach.

**Vessel Support:** There is a natural boat harbor but no dock. A boat haul-out, a beach off-loading area, and marine storage facilities are available.

## **Facilities & Utilities**

### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* GCI

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Port Heiden Utilities

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

### **Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Lake & Peninsula Schools (15,000)
- City (467,500)
- Village Council (55,000)
- AK DOT (5,000)
- Airport (10,000)

### **Housing:**

- Firehall
- Johnny Christiansen's Bunkhouse
- Carol's B&B
- K&B Lodge
- Carlson's Lodge.

### **Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** No water or sewer service. Most households use individual wells and septic tank systems.

### **Miscellaneous:**

## **Spill Response Support**

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

## **Economy**

Commercial fishing and government jobs provide the majority of cash income. In 2009, 12 residents held commercial fishing permits. Subsistence harvests of salmon, other fish, and

marine mammals average 109 pounds per person. Game, birds, plants, and berries are also an important part of villagers' diets.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

The old village of Meshik was located at the current site of Port Heiden. Influenza epidemics during the early 1900s forced residents to relocate to other villages. During World War II, Fort Morrow was built nearby and 5,000 personnel were stationed at the base. The fort was closed after the war. A school was established in the early 1950s, which attracted people from surrounding villages. Port Heiden incorporated as a city in 1972. The community relocated inland, because storm waves had eroded much of the old townsite and threatened to destroy community buildings.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Port Heiden. The population of the community consists of 78.2% Alaska Native or part Native. Port Heiden is a traditional Alutiiq community, with a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

9770.2.27 – Portage Creek

**PORTAGE CREEK** - (a.k.a. Ohgsenakale)

**Population:**7 (2009 Estimated Population (not Certified))

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Unorganized

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

**Police/VPSO:**N/A

**State Troopers:** 842-5641

**Fire:** N/A

**Medical:** N/A

**Nearest Hospital:** N/A

**Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** N/A

**Village Council:** Portage Creek Village (aka: Ohgsenakale)

1327 E. 72nd, Unit B Anchorage, AK 99518

Phone: 907-277-1105

Fax: 907-277-1104

E-mail: [ciugtaq@yahoo.com](mailto:ciugtaq@yahoo.com)

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Village Corporation:** N/A

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority

P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-842-5956

Fax: 907-842-2784

E-mail: [dmcclure@bbha.org](mailto:dmcclure@bbha.org)

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

**Location and Climate**

Portage Creek is located at the mouth of Portage Creek, a tributary of the Nushagak River, 29 miles southeast of Dillingham. The community lies at approximately 58.900160° North Latitude and -157.661530° West Longitude. (Sec. 01, T015S, R051W, Seward Meridian.) Portage Creek is located in the Bristol Bay Recording District. Portage Creek is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate affects the weather. Average summer temperatures range from 30 to 66 °F; winter temperatures range from well below 0 to 30 °F. Annual precipitation ranges from 20 to 35 inches. Fog and low clouds are common during the summer. The river is ice-free from June through mid-November.

**Transportation**

Snowmachines are used for winter travel.

**Accessibility:** Chartered air transport and skiffs.

**Airport Facilities:** State-owned 1,470' long by 60' wide gravel airstrip, maintained only during summer months, and seaplanes may land on the Nushagak River.

**Airline Services:** charter air service

**Freight:** Cargo goods are lightered to the beach.

**Vessel Support:** there are no docking facilities.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Nushagak Telephone Co-op, Inc.

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom

*Internet Service Provider:* School Only - GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KYMG-FM; KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* N/A

**Electricity:** Individual Generators

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):** N/A

**Housing:**

**Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** No water or sewer service. A central well exists but it is rusty so water is hauled from downriver by residents. Honeybuckets are used for sewage disposal.

**Miscellaneous:**

### **Spill Response Support**

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

### **Economy**

Everyone depends to some extent on subsistence activities for various food sources. Most families have fish camps at Ekuk or Lewis Point. Salmon, moose, caribou, duck, geese, and berries are harvested. An exchange relationship exists between Portage Creek and the coastal communities; walrus seal, and herring roe are sought. The Portage Creek General Store and Lodge operates during the summer months.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

This site was used by the Yup'ik Eskimos as an overnight summer camp. Portage Creek was so named because it was used to portage boats from the Nushagak River to the Kvichak River. In this way, travelers could avoid the open waters of Bristol Bay and the long trip around Etolin Point. The village was permanently settled in 1961 by some families from Koliganek and other villages up the Nushagak River. A BIA school was established in 1963, and, during the winter of 1964-65, 11 families lived in Portage Creek. In 1965 the village was served by a local, scheduled air carrier. Through the mid-1980s, Portage Creek was an active community, but the population has since declined.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Portage Creek Village (aka Ohgsenakale). The population of the community consists of 86.1% Alaska Native or part Native.

The village is a popular recreational fishing and camping site from May through July and a hunting location for Yup'ik residents.

9770.2.28 – South Naknek

**SOUTH NAKNEK** - (Pronunciation: NACK-neck; a.k.a. Qinuyang)

**Population:** 68 (2009 Estimated Population (not Certified))

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Bristol Bay Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

**Police/VPSO:** 246-4222

**State Troopers:** 246-3464

**Fire:** 246-4224/246-4222

**Medical: South Naknek Health Clinic;** 907-246-6546

**Nearest Hospital: South Naknek Health Clinic;** 907-246-6546

**Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** N/A

**Village Council:** South Naknek Village

P.O. Box 70029 South Naknek, AK 99670

Phone: 907-246-8614

Fax: 907-246-8613

E-mail: [snvc@starband.net](mailto:snvc@starband.net)

Web: <http://www.bbna.com/>

**Village Corporation:** Alaska Peninsula Corporation

111 West 16th Ave. Suite 101; Anchorage, AK 99501-5109

Phone: 907-274-2433

Fax: 907-274-8694

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority

P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-842-5956

Fax: 907-842-2784

E-mail: [dmcclore@bbha.org](mailto:dmcclore@bbha.org)

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

**Location and Climate**

South Naknek is located on the south bank of the Naknek River on the Alaska Peninsula, 297 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies just west of the Katmai National Park and Preserve. The community lies at approximately 58.715560° North Latitude and -156.998060° West Longitude. (Sec. 11, T017S, R047W, Seward Meridian.) South Naknek is located in the Kvichak Recording District. The climate is mainly maritime and is characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 63 °F; average winter temperatures range from 29 to 44 °F. Extremes from -46 to 88 °F have been recorded. Total precipitation averages 20 inches annually, with 45 inches of snowfall. Fog is common during summer months.



## **Transportation**

Trucks, cars, ATVs, snowmachines, and boats are used for local travel.

**Accessibility:** Air service or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** There are two state-owned lighted gravel runways. One is 2,264' long by 60' wide, and the other is 3,314' long by 60' wide. The PAF Cannery airport lies three miles to the southeast. It has a 750' long by 30' wide dirt strip and a 650' long by 75' wide crosswind strip.

**Airline Services:** Scheduled and charter flight services are available. A 3,000' designated stretch of the Naknek River is used by float planes.

**Freight:** The frozen river provides an ice road to Naknek and King Salmon in winter. There is an unmaintained dirt road to New Savonoski. The borough operates a mid- and high-tide cargo dock at South Naknek with 200' of berth space to accommodate barges.

**Vessel Support:** The borough operates a mid- and high-tide cargo dock at South Naknek with 200' of berth space to accommodate barges.

## **Facilities & Utilities**

### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Bristol Bay Telephone Co-op Inc.

*Long-Distance Phone:* GCI; AT&T

*Internet Service Provider:* Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc. ([www.bristolbay.com](http://www.bristolbay.com)); GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net))

*Cable Provider:* Not Available

*TV Stations:* N/A

*Radio Stations:* KAKN-FM; KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* N/A

**Electricity:** Naknek Electric Association

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

### **Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Kodiak Ventures (150,100 gals.)
- Bristol Bay Schools (24,000)
- Trident Seafoods (78,000)
- Peter Pan Seafoods (15,000)

**Housing:** Nielsen Enterprises (907-246-6552).

### **Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** Water and sewer service are available however, the majority of homes use individual wells and septic systems.

### **Miscellaneous:**

## **Spill Response Support**

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

## **Economy**

Commercial fishing and salmon processing are the mainstays of South Naknek's economy. In 2009, 28 residents held commercial fishing permits. Trident Seafoods operates in South Naknek. A second processing facility, owned by Wards Cove Packing, closed in 2002. Most other employment is in public services. A few people trap, and most residents depend on subsistence hunting and fishing. Salmon, trout, caribou, rabbit, porcupine, and seal are utilized.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

This area was first settled over 6,000 years ago and was historically Sugpiaq Aleut territory. The Sugpiaqs traveled between Katmai and the Naknek River, pursuing seasonal food sources. South Naknek was settled permanently after the turn of the century as a result of salmon cannery development. Some villagers relocated from New and Old Savonoski, near the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes." This is one of the many villages along the coast where Laplanders were brought in to herd reindeer. The herds were purchased in the 1930s by the BIA for the local Native economy.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the South Naknek Village. The population of the community consists of 83.9% Alaska Native or part Native. South Naknek is a traditional Sugpiaq village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

9770.2.29 – Togiak

**TOGIAK** - (Pronunciation: TOAG-ee-ack)

**Population:** 820 (2009 DCCED Certified Population)

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Unorganized

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

**Police/VPSO:** 493-5212

**State Troopers:** 842-5641

**Fire:** 493-5212 or 911

**Medical:** Togiak Sub-Regional Health Clinic 907-493-5511

**Nearest Hospital:** Togiak Sub-Regional Health Clinic 907-493-5511

**Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** City of Togiak

P.O. Box 190 Togiak, AK 99678

Phone: 907-493-5820

Fax: 907-493-5932

E-mail: [ctyoftog@unicom-alaska.com](mailto:ctyoftog@unicom-alaska.com)

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

**Village Council:** Traditional Village of Togiak

P.O. Box 310 Togiak, AK 99678-0310

Phone: 907-493-5003

Fax: 907-493-5005

E-mail: [tuyuryaq14@gmail.com](mailto:tuyuryaq14@gmail.com) OR

[togiakadmin@bbna.com](mailto:togiakadmin@bbna.com)

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Village Corporation:** Togiak Natives Corporation

P.O. Box 150 Togiak, AK 99678

Phone: 907-493-5520

Fax: 907-493-5554

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority

P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-842-5956

Fax: 907-842-2784

E-mail: [dmcclure@bbha.org](mailto:dmcclure@bbha.org)

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

**Location and Climate**

Togiak is located at the head of Togiak Bay, 67 miles west of Dillingham. It lies in Togiak National Wildlife Refuge and is the gateway to Walrus Island Game Sanctuary. The community lies at

approximately 59.061940° North Latitude and -160.376390° West Longitude. (Sec. 12, T013S, R067W, Seward Meridian.) Togiak is located in the Bristol Bay Recording District. The area encompasses 45.2 sq. miles of land and 183.3 sq. miles of water. Togiak is located in a climatic transition zone; however, the arctic climate also affects this region. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66 °F; winter temperatures average 4 to 30 °F. Precipitation averages 20 to 26 inches annually. Fog and high winds are prevalent during the winter. The bay is ice-free from June through mid-November.

### **Transportation**

Skiffs, autos, ATVs, and snowmachines are used for local transportation.

**Accessibility:** Air service from Dillingham, or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** state-owned 4,400' long by 75' wide lighted gravel airstrip with a 981' long by 59' wide crosswind airstrip is available.

**Airline Services:** Scheduled and chartered flights are dispatched from Dillingham.

**Freight:** Freight is brought in by air or barge and lightered to shore.

**Vessel Support:** There are no docking facilities.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* United Utilities, Inc.

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom; United Utilities, Inc.; Nushagak

*Internet Service Provider:* United Utilities, Inc.

*Cable Provider:* Frontier Cable, Inc.

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office

**Electricity:** AVEC

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- City (239,900 gals.)
- AVEC (135,700)
- Southwest Region Schools (59,400)
- Village Council (1,000)
- Alaska Commercial Co. Store (2,000)
- Army National Guard (2,000)
- Moravian Church (1,900)
- Togiak Lumber (1,700)
- BBNA Head Start Bldg. (1,000)

**Housing:**

- Haul-Out Inn (Bruce Foerch)
- Togiak River Lodge (493-5464)
- City
- School

**Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** Water and sewer service is available. Water is derived from a well. A small number of homes are not connected to water or sewer service. Those homes use individual wells and septic tanks.

**Miscellaneous:**

**Spill Response Support**

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

**Economy**

Togiak's economic base is primarily commercial salmon, herring, and herring roe-on-kelp fisheries. In 2009, 224 residents held commercial fishing permits; fishermen use flat-bottom boats for the shallow waters of Togiak Bay. There is one on-shore fish processor and several floating processing facilities near Togiak. The entire community depends heavily on subsistence activities. Salmon, herring, seal, sea lion, whale, and walrus are among the species harvested. A few residents trap.

**History, Culture & Demographics**

In 1880 "Old Togiak" or "Togiagamute" was located across the bay and had a population of 276. Heavy winter snowfalls made wood-gathering difficult at Old Togiak, so gradually people settled at a new site on the opposite shore, where the task was easier. Many residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim region migrated south to the Togiak area after the devastating influenza epidemic in 1918-19. A school was established in an old church in 1950. A school building and a National Guard armory were constructed in 1959. Togiak was flooded in 1964, and many fish racks and stores of gas, fuel oil, and stove oil were destroyed. Three or four households left Togiak after the flood and developed the village of Twin Hills upriver. The city government was incorporated in 1969.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Togiak Traditional Council. The population of the community consists of 92.7% Alaska Native or part Native. Togiak is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol are banned in the village.

9770.2.30 – Twin Hills

## **TWIN HILLS**

**Population:** 79 (2011 AK Dept of Labor Estimate)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Unorganized

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

### **Emergency Services**

**Police/VPSO:** 525-4821

**State Troopers:** N/A

**Fire:** Code Red; Twin Hills First Responder Group 525-4821

**Medical:** Julius Pleasant Health Center (Twin Hills); 525-4326

### **Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** N/A

**Village Council:** Twin Hills Village

P.O. Box TWA Twin Hills, AK 99576-8996

Phone: 525-4821

Fax: 9525-4822

E-mail: [lil\\_angels03@yahoo.com](mailto:lil_angels03@yahoo.com)

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Village Corporation:** Twin Hills Native Corporation

P.O. Box TWA Twin Hills, AK 99576-8996

Phone: 525-4327

Fax: 525-4820

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority

P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 842-5956

Fax: 842-2784

E-mail: [dmclure@bbha.org](mailto:dmclure@bbha.org)

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

**School District:** Southwest Region School District

Phone: 842-5287

Fax: 842-5428

**Regional Native Corporation:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

Phone: 278-3602

Fax: 276-3924.

Web: <http://www.bbnc.net>

### **Location and Climate**

Alaska Inland ACP

9770: Bristol Bay Geographic Zone

Bristol Bay-94

Version 1  
DRAFT, June 2018

Twin Hills is located near the mouth of the Twin Hills River, a tributary of the Togiak River, 386 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 59.079170° North Latitude and -160.275000° West Longitude. (Sec. 03, T013S, R066W, Seward Meridian.) Twin Hills is located in the Bristol Bay Recording District.

The area experiences a transitional climate that is primarily maritime, although the arctic climate also affects this region. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66 °F; winter temperatures average 4 to 30 °F. Annual precipitation ranges from 20 to 26 inches. Fog and high winds are prevalent during winter months. The Togiak River is ice-free from June through mid-November.

### **Transportation**

Cars, ATVs, and snowmachines are used for local transportation. Residents drive along the beach to access the Togiak Fisheries cannery. A winter trail for snowmachines connects Twin Hills with Togiak.

**Accessibility:** Air service from Dillingham or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** state-owned 3,000' long by 60' wide lighted gravel runway on a ridge east of the village.

**Airline Services:** Scheduled or charter air service from Dillingham

**Freight:** Most cargo is delivered by air.

**Vessel Support:** There is a boat landing area but no docking facilities; bulk goods must be lightered to shore.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* United Utilities, Inc.

*Long-Distance Phone:* United Utilities, Inc.

*Internet Service Provider:* United Utilities, Inc.

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KDLG-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Twin Hills Village Council

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

#### **Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Village Council (29,400 gals.)
- Southwest Region Schools (31,300)
- Togiak Fisheries Inc. (127,500)

#### **Housing:**

**Services:** A coin-operated washeteria is available.

**Water & Sewage:** Water and sewer service is available. Water supply is from a submersible pump and sewage treatment is a disposal lagoon on the far west side of town. Some homes use individual wells and septic tanks.

### **SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

*The following facilities may be available to support a spill response. Contact local communities for additional information.*

<b>No trained responders in the community.</b>			
<b>3 Hazwoper certified staff (generator operator, fuel delivery operator)</b>			
<b>Potential Command Posts, Operations Centers or Meeting Facilities</b>			
<b>Facility Name or Location</b>	<b>Contact (organization &amp; phone)</b>	<b>Capacity/ Size</b>	<b>Internet</b>
Twin Hills Council Office	525-4821		Yes
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>			
<b>Facility Name or Location</b>	<b>Contact (organization &amp; phone)</b>	<b>Capacity/ Size</b>	
None			
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>			
<b>Facility Name or Location</b>	<b>Contact (organization &amp; phone)</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	
Containment boom for oil spill in water		None	
Sorbent "sausage" or "pom-pom" boom		None	
Anchors for securing boom		None	
Sorbent pads	525-4821	Yes	
Backhoe	525-4821	1	
Bulldozer	525-4821	1	
Dump truck or similar		2	
Skiff with outboard	525-4821	1	
<b>Are there any limiting factors in the community for supporting a large spill response effort? Examples are restricted food supply, seasonal water rationing, lack of lodging, waste-water restrictions, etc. All of the above.</b>			
<b>Top two sensitive areas (<i>environmental or cultural</i>) to be protected in case of an oil spill.</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>Latitude &amp; Longitude</b>	<b>Reason for protection</b>	
General marine vicinity SW of Twin Hills		Fish, waterfowl, geese	
<b>River and Bay</b>		Sea mammals	

### **Economy**

Steady employment is limited to those working for the village council and post office. In 2009, seven residents held commercial fishing permits, primarily for salmon, herring, herring roe on kelp, or sac roe. Fishermen use special flat-bottomed boats for the shallow waters of Togiak Bay. Togiak Fisheries and other cash buyers provide a market for fishermen. The community depends heavily on subsistence activities for various food sources. Seal, sea lion, walrus, whale, salmon, clams, geese, and ducks are harvested. An exchange relationship exists between Twin Hills, Togiak, and Manokotak. Seal oil is exchanged for blackfish. Handicrafts also supplement incomes.

### **Culture and Demographics:**



Twin Hills is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol is banned in the village.

The village was established in 1965 by families who moved from Togiak to avoid the recurrent flooding there. Some residents migrated from Quinhagak on Kuskokwim Bay. The people have strong cultural ties to the Yukon-Kuskokwim region, because many of their ancestors migrated to Togiak following the 1918-19 influenza epidemic. School was first conducted in the church during 1967-68. A school building was constructed in 1972, but it burned in 1976. A new school was built in 1978. A post office was established around 1977, although there have been some interruptions of service.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Twin Hills Village. The population of the community consists of 94.2% Alaska Native or part Native. Twin Hills is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol is banned in the village.

9770.2.31 - Ugashik

**UGASHIK** - (Pronunciation: yoo-GASH-ick)

**Population:** 12 (2011 AK Dept of Labor Estimate)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Lake & Peninsula Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

**Emergency Services**

**Police/VPSO:** None

**State Troopers:** None

**Fire:** Volunteer Fire Truck Village Equipment Building 338-7611

**Medical:** None

**Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** N/A

**Village Council:** Ugashik Village; 2525 Blueberry Rd, Suite 205, Anchorage, AK 99503

Phone: 907-338-7611

Fax: 907-338-7659

E-mail: [ugashikoffice4@alaska.net](mailto:ugashikoffice4@alaska.net)

Web: <http://www.bbna.com>

**Village Corporation:** N/A

**Native Housing Authority:** Bristol Bay Housing Authority; P.O. Box 50 Dillingham, AK 99576

Phone: 907-842-5956

Fax: 907-842-2784

E-mail: [dmclure@bbha.org](mailto:dmclure@bbha.org)

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

**Borough:** Lake and Peninsula Borough, P.O. Box 189, Naknek, AK 99613

Phone: 246-4224

Fax: 246-6633

Web: <http://www.theborough.com>

**School District:** Lake and Peninsula Borough School District

Phone: 246-4280

Fax: 246-4473

**Regional Native Corporation:** Bristol Bay Native Corporation

Phone: 278-3602

Fax: 276-3924.

Web: <http://www.bbnc.net>

**Location and Climate**

Alaska Inland ACP  
9770: Bristol Bay Geographic Zone

Bristol Bay-98

Version 1  
DRAFT, June 2018

Ugashik is located on the northwest coast of the Alaska Peninsula, 16 miles up the Ugashik River. The community lies at approximately 57.513060° North Latitude and -157.397500° West Longitude. (Sec. 09, T031S, R050W, Seward Meridian.) Ugashik is located in the Kvichak Recording District.

Ugashik's maritime climate is characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. The average summer temperatures range from 41 to 60 °F; winter temperatures average 12 to 37 °F. Annual precipitation averages 19 inches, 38 inches of snow.

**Transportation**

ATVs and skiffs are the primary means of local transportation.

**Accessibility:** Air service or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** 5,280' gravel airstrip at Ugashik Bay, owned by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Division of Lands. It is approximately 12 miles from the village of Ugashik. There is a 3,200' gravel airstrip in the village. There is also a state-owned 3,100' long by 60' wide gravel runway available.

**Airline Services:** N/A

**Freight:** Barged freight is brought in from Naknek.

**Vessel Support:** There is also a barge landing.

**Facilities & Utilities**

**Communications:**

- In-State Phone:* ACS Radio telephone
- Long-Distance Phone:* ACS Radio telephone
- Internet Service Provider:* HughesNet
- Cable Provider:* None - Satellite Dish
- TV Stations:* ARCS
- Radio Stations:* KDLG-AM
- Teleconferencing:* N/A

**Electricity:** Individual Generators

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):** Briggs Way Cannery (17,000 gals.)

**Housing:**

- Ugashik Community Center; 338-7611 (Anchorage); 797-2331 (Local); Open all year, Capacity: 3
- Ugashik Narrows Resort, 797-2266.

**Services:**

**Water & Sewage:** No water or sewer service. Water supply is from individual wells and sewage disposal is served by septic tanks.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT		
<i>The following facilities may be available to support a spill response. Contact local communities for additional information.</i>		
<b>No trained responders in the community</b>		
Potential Command Posts, Operations Centers or Meeting Facilities		

Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Capacity/ Size	Internet
Ugashik Community Center	797-2331 (Local)		Yes
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>			
Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Capacity/ Size	
Equipment Bldg next to Community Center	797-2331 (Local)		
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>			
Facility Name or Location	Contact (organization & phone)	Quantity	
Containment boom for oil spill in water	797-2331	300 feet	
Sorbent "sausage" or "pom-pom" boom		0 feet	
Anchors for securing boom		2	
Sorbent pads		4-5 bags	
Backhoe		1	
Bulldozer		1	
Dump truck or similar		2	
Skiff with outboard		11	
<b>Are there any limiting factors in the community for supporting a large spill response effort? Examples are restricted food supply, seasonal water rationing, lack of lodging, waste-water restrictions, etc.</b>			
<b>Limited Food Supply, Lack of Lodging</b>			
<b>What are the <u>top two</u> sensitive areas (<i>environmental or cultural</i>) to be protected in case of an oil spill?</b>			
Location	Latitude & Longitude	Reason for protection	
Ugashik River		Valuable Local Resource	

### **Economy**

In 2009, four residents held commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities provide food sources, including salmon, trout, grayling, moose, caribou, and bear.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

It is a traditional site of the Alutiiq; however very few people now live in Ugashik year-round. Some of the village's people live in nearby Pilot Point on the coast. Tribal members live throughout Alaska, California, and Washington. Commercial fishing, fish processing, and subsistence activities sustain residents of the area.

Yup'ik Eskimos and Aleuts jointly occupied the area historically. This Aleut village was first recorded in 1880 as "Oogashik." In the 1890s, the Red Salmon Company developed a cannery,

and Ugashik became one of the largest villages in the region. The 1919 flu epidemic decimated the population. The cannery has continued to operate under various owners. The Briggs Way Cannery opened in 1963. The village has a small year-round population.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Ugashik Traditional Council. The population of the community consists of 81.8% Alaska Native or part Native. It is a traditional site of the Alutiiq; however very few people now live in Ugashik year-round. Some of the village's people live in nearby Pilot Point on the coast. Tribal members live throughout Alaska, California, and Washington. Commercial fishing, fish processing, and subsistence activities sustain residents of the area.

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## 9770.3 – Cook Inlet

The Cook Inlet Geographic Zone encompasses the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Municipality of Anchorage, and the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Regional organizations exist for all three political subdivisions. Most major organizations are listed below.

### Boroughs

Borough	Organization	Phone
Municipality of Anchorage Borough	Municipal Clerk	343-4311
	Emergency Management	343-1401
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Borough Office	262-4441
	Emergency Management	262-4910
Matanuska / Susitna Borough	Borough Office	861-7801
	Department of Emergency Services	861-8000

### Regional Native Corporations

CORPORATIONS	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	WEBSITE
Chugach Alaska Corporation <i>Region includes southern Kenai Peninsula</i>	3800 Centerpoint Drive, Suite 1200 Anchorage, Alaska 99503	563-8866	563-8402	<a href="http://www.chugach.com">http://www.chugach.com</a>
Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) <i>Region includes remainder of Cook Inlet Subarea</i>	725 E. Fireweed Lane, Suite 800, Anchorage, AK 99503	274-8638	274-8836	<a href="http://www.ciri.com/">http://www.ciri.com/</a>

### School Districts

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	WEBSITE
Anchorage School District	5530 East Northern Lights Blvd, Anchorage, AK 99504	742-4000	742-4318	<a href="http://www.asd.k12.ak.us">http://www.asd.k12.ak.us</a>
Chugach Schools (Whittier School)	9312 Vanguard Dr., #100, Anchorage, AK 99507	522-7400	522-3399	<a href="http://www.chugachschoools.com/">http://www.chugachschoools.com/</a>
Kenai Peninsula School District	148 N. Binkley St., Soldotna, AK 99669	714-8888	262-9645	<a href="http://www.kpbsd.k12.ak.us">http://www.kpbsd.k12.ak.us</a>
Matanuska-Susitna School District	501 N Gulkana St Palmer, AK 99645	746-9255	761-4076	<a href="http://www.matsuk12.us">http://www.matsuk12.us</a>



### Regional Economic Development

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Anchorage Convention & Visitors Bureau	524 West 4th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501	276-4118	278-5559	<a href="http://www.anchorage.net">http://www.anchorage.net</a>
Anchorage Economic Development Corporation	510 L Street, Suite 603 Anchorage, AK 99501	258-3700	258-6646	<a href="http://aedcweb.com">http://aedcweb.com</a>
Kenai Peninsula Economic Development District	14896 Kenai Spur Hwy, Kenai, AK 99611	283-3335	283-3913	<a href="http://www.kpedd.org">http://www.kpedd.org</a>
Kenai Peninsula Tourism Marketing Council	35571 Kenai Spur Hwy. Soldotna, AK 99669	262-5229	262-5212	<a href="http://www.kenaipeninsula.org">http://www.kenaipeninsula.org</a>
Mat-Su Convention & Visitors Bureau	7744 E. Visitors View Court Palmer, AK 99645	746-5000		<a href="http://www.alaskavisit.com">http://www.alaskavisit.com</a>
Mat-Su Resource Conservation & Development	991 N Hermon Rd Ste 250 Wasilla, Alaska 99654	373-1016	373-1013	<a href="mailto:info@matsudevelopment.org">info@matsudevelopment.org</a> <a href="http://matsudevelopment.org/">http://matsudevelopment.org/</a>

### Housing Authorities

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	WEBSITE
Alaska Finance Housing Corp.	4300 Boniface Parkway, Anchorage, AK 99504	330-8452	338-9218	<a href="http://www.ahfc.us">www.ahfc.us</a>
Association of Alaska Housing Authorities	4300 Boniface Parkway, Anchorage, AK 99504	338-3970	338-4904	<a href="mailto:cdushkin@aahaak.org">cdushkin@aahaak.org</a> <a href="http://www.aahaak.org">www.aahaak.org</a>
Cook Inlet Housing Authority	3510 Spenard Rd., # 201 Anchorage, AK 99503	793-3000	793-3075	<a href="mailto:cgore@cookinlethousing.org">cgore@cookinlethousing.org</a> <a href="http://www.cookinlethousing.org">www.cookinlethousing.org</a>
North Pacific Rim Housing Authority	8300 King Street, Anchorage, AK 99518	562-1444	562-1445	<a href="mailto:olen@nprha.com">olen@nprha.com</a> <a href="http://www.nprha.com">www.nprha.com</a>

**Regional Health Corporations**

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE</b>	<b>FAX</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
Alaska Native Health Board	4000 Ambassador Drive, Suite 101, Anchorage, AK 99508	562-6006	563-2001	<a href="http://www.anhb.org">http://www.anhb.org</a>
Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium	4000 Ambassador Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508	563-2662		<a href="http://www.anthctoday.org/">http://www.anthctoday.org/</a>
Chugachmiut	1840 Bragaw Street, Suite 110, Anchorage, AK 99508	562-4155	563-2891	<a href="http://www.chugachmiut.org/">http://www.chugachmiut.org/</a>
Southcentral Foundation	4501 Diplomacy, Anchorage, AK 99508	729-4955	729-5000	<a href="http://www.southcentralfoundation.org/">http://www.southcentralfoundation.org/</a>

9770.3.1 – Alexander Creek

<b>ALEXANDER CREEK</b>									
<b>Location and Climate</b>	<p>Alexander is located on the Susitna River Delta, which flows into Cook Inlet, near the mouth of Alexander Creek, 27 miles northwest of Anchorage across Cook Inlet. It lies at approximately Latitude 61.4218 Longitude -150.5999</p> <p>Alexander Creek falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.</p> <p><i>*Alexander Creek is a remote location with few year-round residents, with access primarily by air (no road access). Goods and services can be obtained in Anchorage and transported to this location as necessary.</i></p>								
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>Alexander Creek, with the Native name Tuqentnu (originally translated as Taguntna Creek), empties into the Susitna River just a few miles from its mouth in Cook Inlet. The historical Alexander Creek Village, known as Tuqen Kaq by its original Alaska Native inhabitants, is located just over 27 miles northwest of Anchorage, Alaska. The community was first noted as a small Indian village in 1898 by the U.S. Geological Survey. Tuqen Kaq was a large village with abundant resources. But the whooping cough, measles and influenza epidemics in the early 1900's decimated the Native population and after the influenza epidemic of 1918, the few survivors of the Alexander Creek Village moved to Tyonek. By 1939 the Alexander Creek site had been re-occupied by Native families. The village of Alexander Creek became a popular location for sport fishing during and after World War II because of its easy accessibility from Anchorage.</p> <p>The residential population is mostly Alaska Native; there is an increasing population of recreational-use cabin owners who are not native. Census information is not tracked for this community.</p> <p>Population fluctuates seasonally (summer and winter residents). Members of Alexander Creek have been working on becoming a federally-recognized tribe; however, they are recognized under ANCSA.</p>								
<b>Economy</b>									
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources, particularly for members of the Alexander Creek, Inc. who have land allotments in the area.								
<b>Population</b>	None available, few (if any) year-round residents.								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Matanuska-Susitna Borough								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"><b>Regional:</b></td> <td>Cook Inlet Regional, Inc. (Anchorage)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit:</b></td> <td>Alexander Creek, Incorporated</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Nonprofit:</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tribe:</b></td> <td>(Alexander Creek is not a federally recognized tribe)</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional:</b>	Cook Inlet Regional, Inc. (Anchorage)	<b>Profit:</b>	Alexander Creek, Incorporated	<b>Nonprofit:</b>		<b>Tribe:</b>	(Alexander Creek is not a federally recognized tribe)
<b>Regional:</b>	Cook Inlet Regional, Inc. (Anchorage)								
<b>Profit:</b>	Alexander Creek, Incorporated								
<b>Nonprofit:</b>									
<b>Tribe:</b>	(Alexander Creek is not a federally recognized tribe)								

EMERGENCY SERVICES	
<b>State Troopers</b>	Palmer Trooper Post: 745-2131
<b>Fire</b>	None
<b>Medical</b>	None

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Cook Inlet Regional, Inc. (CIRI)</b>	725 E. Fireweed Lane, Suite 800, Anchorage, AK 99503	274-8638 297-8836 (fax)	<a href="http://www.chugach-ak.com">www.chugach-ak.com</a> <a href="mailto:info@ciri.com">info@ciri.com</a>
<b>Alexander Creek, Incorporated</b>	8128 Cranberry Street Anchorage, AK 99502	242-0263	

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Alexander Creek is an isolated community accessible only by air or water. Primary access is via floatplane.

#### FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Alexander Creek is an isolated location, comprised primarily of recreational cabins and few year-round residents. There are no known facilities or utilities at this location. Contact Alexander Creek, Inc. for information on available facilities or equipment in the area.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Contact Alexander Creek, Inc. to identify any potential facilities (cabins) that may be available for use in the area.
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified.
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None identified

9770.3.2 – Anchor Point

<b>ANCHOR POINT</b>									
<b>Location and Climate</b>	<p>Anchor Point is located on the Kenai Peninsula at the junction of the Anchor River and its north fork, 14 miles northwest of Homer. It lies at mile 156 of the Sterling Highway. Latitude 59.7767 Longitude -151.8314</p> <p>Anchor Point falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.</p> <p><i>*Anchor Point relies on Homer for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Homer community profile for facilities and services.</i></p>								
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>In the summer of 1778, Captain James Cook and crews of the Resolution and Discovery sailed into the Inlet looking for a Northwest Passage and gave Anchor Point its name after losing a kedge anchor to the awesome tidal currents. A post office was established in 1949.</p> <p>Anchor Point has a visitor's center, a chamber of commerce, the Two Rivers Coalition (an organization formed to examine the watershed).</p>								
<b>Economy</b>									
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.								
<b>Population</b>	2,059 (2014 Department of Labor Estimate)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Regional:</b></td> <td>Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Profit:</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Nonprofit:</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Tribe:</b></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional:</b>	Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)	<b>Profit:</b>		<b>Nonprofit:</b>		<b>Tribe:</b>	
<b>Regional:</b>	Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)								
<b>Profit:</b>									
<b>Nonprofit:</b>									
<b>Tribe:</b>									

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>State Troopers</b>	Anchor Point Trooper Post, 235-8239
<b>Fire</b>	Anchor Point Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue, 235-6700
<b>Medical</b>	<p>Anchor Point Health Center, 226-2238</p> <p>Nearest Hospital in Homer: South Peninsula Hospital, 235-8101</p>

<b>LOCAL CONTACTS &amp; REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES</b>			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Anchor Point Chamber of Commerce</b>	P.O. Box 610 Anchor Point, AK 99556	235-2600	<a href="http://www.anchorpointchamber.org/">http://www.anchorpointchamber.org/</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	<p>The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage. A boat launch/retrieval service is available at the mouth of Anchor River; however, the boat launch is seasonal, but small boats may be launched in the river. Additional information can be found in the following website: <a href="http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/anchoriv.htm">http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/anchoriv.htm</a>. Nearby</p>

	Homer offers an airport, state ferry access, and docking and boat launching facilities (See the Homer Community Profile).
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<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications and GCI.
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service available from Alaska Communications and GCI. Wi-Fi available at Anchor Point Library.
<b>TV Stations</b>	See Part III, M. Media
<b>Radio Stations</b>	See Part III, M. Media
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Anchor Point Library
<b>Electricity</b>	Homer Electric Association
<b>Fuel</b>	Local gas stations with gasoline, diesel and propane.
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	
<b>Housing</b>	Anchor River Inn. Multiple hotels and accommodations available in Homer, AK.
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Anchor Point Water Treatment System
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Landfill and Refuse: Soldotna KPB Central Landfill School: Chapman School K-8

**COMMUNICATIONS**

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Contact Chamber of Commerce for potential facilities. Anchor Point Public Library
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Kenai and Homer.

9770.3.3 – Anchorage/Municipality of Anchorage

<b>ANCHORAGE/ MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	<p>Anchorage, the most populated municipality in Alaska, is located in southcentral Alaska at the head of Cook Inlet. It is 3 hours' flight time from Seattle. Latitude 61.2181 Longitude -149.9003</p> <p>Anchorage falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.</p> <p>*The municipality of Anchorage includes the communities of Chugiak, Eagle River, Eklutna, Girdwood, Indian, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Peters Creek and Portage. See the community profiles for these locations for additional information specific to these communities.</p>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>Construction began in 1914 on a federal railroad from the port of Seward, 126 miles south of Anchorage, through the coalfields of Interior Alaska, to the gold claims near Fairbanks, 358 miles to the north. The midpoint construction headquarters was Anchorage, and, by July of 1915, thousands of job seekers and opportunists had poured into the area, living in a tent city on the banks of Ship Creek near the edge of the present downtown. City of Anchorage was incorporated in 1920. From 1939 to 1957, major military impacts and government construction of roads, airports, and harbors throughout Alaska contributed to the growth of Anchorage. The port was completed by the early 1960s. The Greater Anchorage Area Borough was formed in 1964. The Good Friday earthquake in 1964 destroyed a large part of the city. During the 1970s, the development of the Prudhoe Bay oilfields and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline brought rapid growth to Anchorage; population, office space, and housing tripled within a ten-year period. On Sept. 15, 1975, the city and borough governments were unified, along with the cities of Girdwood and Glen Alps.</p> <p>Anchorage has a history of cultural diversity. Many residents participate in nearby recreational and subsistence activities. Anchorage has over 162 parks, including 10 large reserves. Recreation activities include downhill and cross-country skiing, ice hockey, fishing, golf, swimming, hiking, biking, and camping. The George Sullivan Sports Arena, Alaska Performing Arts Center, Egan Convention Center, and many other facilities host cultural and entertainment events.</p>
<b>Economy</b>	Anchorage is the commercial and transportation hub for the state.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting fishing (including clamming) are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	300,549 (2014 DCCED Commissioner Certified Figure)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Municipality of Anchorage
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unified Home Rule Borough
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)

	<b>Profit:</b>	Eklutna, Inc.
	<b>Nonprofit:</b>	Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Incorporated (Regional Non-profit)
	<b>Village:</b>	

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police</b>	Anchorage Police Department, 786-8900
<b>Fire</b>	Anchorage Fire Department, 267-4936
<b>Medical</b>	Multiple medical clinics are located in Anchorage Nearest Hospitals in Anchorage: Alaska Regional Hospital (276-1131); Providence Hospital (562-2211); Alaska Native Medical Center (563-2662)

<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><i>Alaska Native Health Board, Incorporated (Community Non-profit)</i></b>	1840 Bragaw Street, Suite 220, Anchorage, AK 99508	562-6006/ 563-2001 (fax)	<a href="http://www.anhb.org">http://www.anhb.org</a>
<b><i>Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium</i></b>	4000 Ambassador Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508	729-1900/ 729-1901 (fax)	<a href="http://www.anthctoday.org">http://www.anthctoday.org</a>
<b><i>Anchorage Chamber of Commerce</i></b>	1016 West Sixth Avenue, Suite 303, Anchorage, AK 99501	272-2401/ 272-4117 (fax)	<a href="http://www.anchoragechamber.org">http://www.anchoragechamber.org</a>
<b><i>Anchorage Convention and Visitors Bureau</i></b>	524 West 4th Ave., Anchorage, AK 995012-122	276-4118/ 278-5559 (fax)	
<b><i>Anchorage Economic Development Corporation</i></b>	510 L Street, Suite 603, Anchorage, AK 99501	258-3700/ 258-6646 (fax)	<a href="http://www.aedcweb.com">http://www.aedcweb.com</a>
<b><i>Cook Inlet Housing Authority</i></b>	3510 Spenard Rd, Suite 201, Anchorage, AK 99503	793-3000/ 793-3075 (fax)	<a href="http://www.cookinlethousing.org">http://www.cookinlethousing.org</a> <a href="mailto:cgore@cookinlethousing.org">cgore@cookinlethousing.org</a>
<b><i>Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated (ANCSA Regional Corporation)</i></b>	P.O. Box 93330, Anchorage, AK 99509-3330	274-8638/ 279-8836 (fax)	<a href="http://www.ciri.com">http://www.ciri.com</a> <a href="mailto:info@ciri.com">info@ciri.com</a>
<b><i>Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Incorporated (Regional Native Non-profit)</i></b>	3600 San Jeronimo Dr, Anchorage, AK 99508	793-3600/ 793-3422 (fax)	<a href="http://www.citci.com">http://www.citci.com</a> <a href="mailto:info@citci.org">info@citci.org</a>
<b><i>Eklutna, Inc. (ANCSA Village Corporation/</i></b>	16515 Centerfield Dr #201	696-2828	<a href="http://www.eklutnainc.com">www.eklutnainc.com</a>



LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<i>major landowner)</i>	Eagle River, AK 99577		
<b>Municipality of Anchorage (City Hall)</b>	PO Box 196650, Anchorage, AK 99501	343-4311/ 343-4313 (fax)	<a href="http://www.muni.org">http://www.muni.org</a> <a href="mailto:wwmasmc@muni.org">wwmasmc@muni.org</a>

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Anchorage is the transportation hub of Alaska. The Glenn and Seward Highways connect Anchorage to the North, East and South. The Alaska Railroad has a large Anchorage Terminal. The Anchorage International Airport has extensive passenger and cargo service. The Port of Anchorage is the major port for Alaska.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Anchorage International Airport and multiple small plane airports
<b>Airline Services</b>	Major passenger and cargo providers, charter and scheduled flights.
<b>Freight</b>	Air, rail, vessel and truck.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Port of Anchorage <a href="http://www.portofalaska.com">www.portofalaska.com</a>

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications and GCI	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service available from Alaska Communications and GCI.	
<b>TV Stations</b>	See Part III, M. Media	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	See Part III, M. Media	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>		
<b>Electricity</b>	Municipal Light and Power, Chugach Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	Multiple fuel service providers	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>		
<b>Housing</b>	Hundreds of hotel rooms available, however, at peak tourist season (June-August) availability may be limited. Non-traditional lodging options may need to be explored, including university dormitories, military housing, or vacation rental homes.	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Alaska Water and Wastewater Utility	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	ADEC and EPA have local facilities capable of supporting a small-moderate sized command. Hotel conference rooms may be available. Conference rooms are also available at the Denaina Center, Egan Center, University of Alaska and Loussac Library. Additional facilities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anchorage Emergency Operations Center (343-1400)</li> </ul>

	○ State Emergency Coordination Center (428-7000)
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	Multiple locations. Potential sites include: EPA Response Warehouse, ADEC Response Warehouse, Alaska DOT/State Trooper facility at Tudor and Boniface; facilities on JBER, Anchorage International Airport.
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Containers; Navy SUPSALV. CISPRI and Chadux have equipment warehouses in Anchorage.

9770.3.4 – Big Lake

<b>BIG LAKE</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	<p>Big Lake is a community on the shore of Big Lake, 13 miles southwest of Wasilla, in the Chugach Mountains. It lies adjacent to Houston and Knik-Fairview. Latitude 61.5256 Longitude -149.9415</p> <p>Big Lake falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.</p> <p><i>*Big Lake relies on Wasilla for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Wasilla community profile for facilities and services.</i></p>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>Early inhabitants were the Athabascan Dena'ina Natives. Around 1899, the Boston and Klondike Company made the first sled trail north into the Talkeetna Mountains from Knik via Big Lake. Homesteaders in 1929 and after World War II settled Big Lake. Materials were transported from Pittman Railroad Station over eleven miles of rough trail. By 1959, a number of lodges and several children's camps were operating on the lake, and at least 300 cottages and camps were owned by individuals. Lake-front lots became accessible in the 1960s and 1970s, with the expansion of roads and power. In June 1996, the "Miller's Reach" wildfire destroyed more than 37,500 acres in the Big Lake and Houston area, including 433 buildings and homes valued at \$8.9 million. Low housing costs, the semi-rural lifestyle, and a 45-minute commute to Anchorage have supported growth in the Mat-Su Valley.</p> <p>Boating and fishing are extremely popular on the lake during the summer months. High school students attend Houston Middle and High Schools.</p>
<b>Economy</b>	
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	3,575 ( 2014 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Troopers</b>	Palmer/Mat-Su West Alaska State Trooper Post (745-2131)
<b>Fire</b>	Big Lake Volunteer Fire Department (892-7750) West Lakes Fire Department (861-8081)
<b>Medical</b>	<i>See Wasilla Community Profile for nearest medical clinics</i> Nearest Hospital in Wasilla: Mat-Su Regional Medical Center (861-6000)

<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>Big Lake Chamber of Commerce</b>	P.O. Box 520067 Big Lake, AK 99652	892-6109 892-6189 (fax)	<a href="http://www.biglakechamber.org">http://www.biglakechamber.org</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Big Lake Road is accessible from mile 52 of the George Parks Highway. State-owned gravel airstrip and float plane docks are available. Several boat launches and a marina support recreational watercraft.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Big Lake Airport: 2,450-foot gravel runway. Beaver Lake Seaplane Base (5000-foot, water)
<b>Airline Services</b>	None identified
<b>Freight</b>	None identified
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Big Lake South boat launch facility, State Recreational Site that is managed and maintained by State Parks. It is located at mile 5.2 South Big Lake Road.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Telephone</b>	GCI and Matanuska Telephone Association (MTA)	
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, MTA, and Verizon. Internet service available from GCI and MTA. Wi-Fi available at Big Lake Public Library.	
<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Big Lake Public Library	
<b>Electricity</b>	Matanuska Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	Multiple fuel service providers	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>		
<b>Housing</b>	Lodging available in Palmer or Wasilla; additional hotels in Anchorage and Eagle River.	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>		
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Palmer MSB Central Landfill Big Lake Elementary (PK-5 <sup>th</sup> )	

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Contact Big Lake Chamber of Commerce or Mat-Su Borough for available facilities.
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None Identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex location in Wasilla.

9770.3.5 – Butte

<b>BUTTE</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	<p>Butte is located south of Palmer in the Mat-Su Borough, between mile 9 and mile 16 of the Old Glenn Highway. It lies at the foot of Bodenberg Butte, east of a Matanuska River, 42 miles north of Anchorage. Latitude 61.5422 Longitude -149.0333.</p> <p>Butte falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.</p> <p><i>*Butte relies on palmer for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Palmer community profile for facilities and services.</i></p>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>Athabascan Dena'ina Natives traveled through the Butte area on a winter trail from Eklutna up the Knik River to the Copper River. A large Dena'ina village called Hutnaynut'l, or "burnt over," existed in the Bodenburg area. The first farm was homesteaded in 1917 by John Bodenburg. In 1935, 25 tracts were settled in the Butte area by the Matanuska Colonists, around "Camp 10" along Bodenburg Loop Road. More land was settled after World War II. Several saw mills operated between 1940 and 1970. Low housing costs, the semi-rural lifestyle, and a reasonable commute to Anchorage have supported growth in the Mat-Su Valley.</p> <p>'The Butte' is a large suburban settlement. Students are bused to Palmer for middle and high school.</p>
<b>Economy</b>	
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	3,418 ( 2014 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Troopers</b>	Palmer/Mat-Su West Alaska State Trooper Post (745-2131)
<b>Fire</b>	Butte Volunteer Fire Department (745-4221)
<b>Medical</b>	Refer to Palmer Community Profile for nearest clinic Nearest Hospital in Wasilla: Mat-Su Regional Medical Center (861-6000)

<b>LOCAL CONTACTS &amp; REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES</b>			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Butte Community Council</b>	P.O. Box 3713 Palmer, AK 99645	745-1672	<a href="http://buttecc.org/">http://buttecc.org/</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Butte lies along the Old Glenn Highway. A public airstrip, owned and operated by the Butte Airman's Association, is available. The railroad and other means of transportation are also accessible in Palmer and Anchorage.

<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Butte Municipal Airport (1,806-gravel runway); larger and better condition airport facilities located in Palmer, Chugiak and Anchorage.
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<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	GCI and Matanuska Telephone Association (MTA)
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, MTA, and Verizon. Internet service available from GCI and MTA.
<b>TV Stations</b>	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	
<b>Electricity</b>	Matanuska Electric Association
<b>Fuel</b>	Multiple fuel service providers
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	
<b>Housing</b>	Lodging available in Palmer or Wasilla; additional hotels in Anchorage and Eagle River.
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	School: Butte Elementary, PK thru 5

**COMMUNICATIONS**

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex location in Wasilla.

<b>CHICKALOON</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	<p>The unincorporated community of Chickaloon is located within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, northeast of the community of Sutton. Its western boundary is in the vicinity of the Kings River and its eastern boundary is in the vicinity of Purinton Creek (Between Mile 66 and 90 of the Glenn Highway). The Talkeetna Mountains lie to the northwest, and the Chugach Mountains and Matanuska River lie to the southeast. The Chickaloon River and the Kings River are the two major tributaries to the Matanuska River. There are several lakes within the area: Fish Lake, Drill Lake, Bonnie Lake, Harrison Lake, and Long Lake. Latitude 61.7967 Longitude -148.4628.</p> <p>Chickaloon falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.</p> <p><i>*Chickaloon relies on Palmer for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Palmer community profile for facilities and services.</i></p>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>Traditionally, Chickaloon territory was a center of trade for copper, sheep, and goats from the north and salmon, beluga, and fur seals from the south. The Ahtna, and formerly the Dena'ina, Athabascans of Chickaloon traveled extensively within the Copper River and Cook Inlet areas. The Chickaloon River was named after Chief Chiklu, the last Denai'ina chief in this area. What is now the community of Chickaloon was once a primary fishing camp of Chickaloon Village. Nay'dini'aa Na' is the Ahtna name for the original settlement of Chickaloon Village on the north bank above the mouth of the Chickaloon River. An 1898 army exploration party located a vein of high-quality coal near the Chickaloon River. The deposits were hard to reach, and there was little interest in them until a railroad was built to Interior Alaska. During the winter of 1913-1914, an Alaskan freighter named Jack Dalton used the frozen Matanuska River to haul the first test coal from the Chickaloon coal deposits. When construction of the Alaska Railroad was approved in 1914, the plan included a spur line to the Chickaloon coal field. From 1915 to 1922, the U.S. Navy sponsored a coal mining boom in Chickaloon drainage, which had a negative impact on Chickaloon Village, especially with respect to their once-valued fishing camp. At the same time, it provided an opportunity for jobs and the development of Chickaloon. Coal mining also took place in the area around Sutton, at the Wishbone Hill Naval Coal Reserve, Coal Creek, and Carbon Creek. Like so many other Alaska mining towns, Chickaloon grew quickly and almost as quickly declined. By 1925, the navy had halted coal development in Chickaloon, and the land reverted to public domain and was opened to homesteaders by 1958. Today, local businesses provide employment for community residents and serve the needs of residents and visitors alike. Today, local businesses provide employment for community residents and serve the needs of residents and visitors alike. Many Chickaloon Village Tribal members remain in Chickaloon, and others live in Sutton and surrounding communities.</p>

	The tribally-owned and -operated Ya Ne Dah Ah ('Ancient Teachings') School, located in Moose Creek, serves tribal members living in Chickaloon and surrounding communities. The indigenous language is Ahtna.
<b>Economy</b>	Local retail businesses and government provide the majority of employment - some positions are in the Palmer/Wasilla area, while others travel to the North Slope. Subsistence is an important activity for both native and non-native residents. There is high local interest in agricultural activities. Several guides cater to a variety of recreational activities.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Fishing, hunting, gathering, and trading are important activities for both Athabascan and non-Native residents.
<b>Population</b>	232 ( 2014 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)
	<b>Profit:</b> Chickaloon-Moose Creek Native Association, Incorporated
	<b>Village:</b> Chickaloon Native Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)

#### EMERGENCY SERVICES

<b>State Troopers</b>	Palmer/Mat-Su West Trooper Post: 745-2131
<b>Fire</b>	Chickaloon Fire Service, Inc.: 351-2360
<b>Medical</b>	Nearest Hospital in Wasilla: Mat-Su Regional Medical Center (861-6000)

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Chickaloon Community Council, Incorporated</b>	P.O. Box 1145 Chickaloon, AK 99674	745-3480	<a href="http://www.chickalooncommunitycouncil.org">http://www.chickalooncommunitycouncil.org</a>
<b>Chickaloon Native Village</b>	P.O. Box 1105 Chickaloon, AK 99674	745-0749 745-0709 (fax)	<a href="http://www.chickaloon.org">http://www.chickaloon.org</a> <a href="mailto:cadmin@chickaloon.org">cadmin@chickaloon.org</a>
<b>Chickaloon-Moose Creek Native Association, Incorporated</b>	P.O. Box 875046 Wasilla, AK 99687	373-1145 373-1183 (fax)	<a href="http://www.chickaloon.org">http://www.chickaloon.org</a>

#### TRANSPORTATION

<b>Accessibility</b>	Chickaloon is accessible by the statewide highway system, on the Glenn Highway
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Castle Mountain Airstrip, private turf airstrip
<b>Freight</b>	Freight is brought in via highway from Anchorage or Palmer.



<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	GCI and Matanuska Telephone Association (MTA)	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, MTA, and Verizon. Internet service available from GCI and MTA. Wi-Fi available at Sutton Public Library.	
<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Sutton Public Library	
<b>Electricity</b>	Matanuska Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	Nearest gas stations in Sutton.	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>		
<b>Housing</b>	Lodging available in Palmer or Wasilla; additional hotels in Anchorage and Eagle River.	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>		
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Contact Chickaloon Native Village for information on available facilities.
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex location in Wasilla.

9770.3.7 – Chugiak

<b>CHUGIAK</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Chugiak is located 21 miles north of Anchorage, along the Glenn Highway between miles and . It is located between Eagle River to the south, and Eklutna to the north, and between Knik Arm to the west and the Chugach Mountains to the east. It is currently one of the main sites of suburban expansion near Anchorage, and often included as part of the Chugiak-Eagle River area. To the north are the smaller unincorporated communities of Birchwood, Peters Creek and Eklutna which are often referred to by name, but are served by the Chugiak Post Office, with Chugiak addresses. Latitude 61.3889 Longitude -149.4819 Chugiak falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers. <i>*Chugiak relies on Anchorage for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Anchorage community profile for facilities and services.</i>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The name "Chugiak" comes from a Dena'ina word meaning "place of many places". Chugiak was first heavily settled in the 1950s, primarily by former military personnel who had served in Alaska during World War II and homesteaded here. It is part of the Municipality of Anchorage.
<b>Economy</b>	The majority of residents commute to Anchorage or Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources, although most of these activities in the vicinity of Chugiak, occur in Chugach State Park or on Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson.
<b>Population</b>	5,463 (Alaska Population Estimates by Census Tract, July 2013 Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Municipality of Anchorage
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) <b>Profit:</b> Eklutna, Inc.

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police</b>	Anchorage Police Department, 786-8900
<b>Fire</b>	Chugiak Volunteer Fire Department, 688-2686
<b>Medical</b>	Multiple medical clinics are located in Eagle River Nearest Hospitals in Anchorage: Alaska Regional Hospital (276-1131); Providence Hospital (562-2211); Alaska native Medical Center (563-2662)

<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>Chugiak-Eagle River Chamber of Commerce</b>	PO Box 770353 Eagle River, AK 99577	694-4702 694-1205 (fax)	<a href="http://cer.org/index.php">http://cer.org/index.php</a>

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b><i>Eklutna, Inc.</i></b> <i>(major landowner)</i>	16515 Centerfield Dr #201 Eagle River, AK 99577	696-2828	<a href="http://www.eklutnainc.com">www.eklutnainc.com</a>

TRANSPORTATION	
<b><i>Accessibility</i></b>	Chugiak is located approximately 21 miles northeast of Anchorage on the Glenn Highway. The Alaska Railroad corridor runs the community near
<b><i>Airport Facilities</i></b>	Birchwood Airport, public airport, 4010' asphalt
<b><i>Airline Services</i></b>	None identified.
<b><i>Freight</i></b>	Freight is available via the highway from Anchorage.
<b><i>Vessel Support:</i></b>	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b><i>Telephone</i></b>	GCI and Matanuska Telephone Association (MTA)	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b><i>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</i></b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, MTA, and Verizon. Internet service available from Alaska Communications, GCI and MTA.	
<b><i>TV Stations</i></b>	Multiple location stations produced in Anchorage, AK.	
<b><i>Radio Stations</i></b>	Multiple location stations produced in Anchorage, AK.	
<b><i>Cable Provider</i></b>	GCI.	
<b><i>Teleconferencing</i></b>	Chugiak-Eagle River Library	
<b><i>Electricity</i></b>	Chugach Electric Association and Matanuska Electric Association	
<b><i>Fuel</i></b>	Multiple gas stations providing gasoline, diesel, and propane. Heating fuel also available via multiple vendors.	
<b><i>Fuel Storage</i></b>		
<b><i>Housing</i></b>	Multiple housing options available in Eagle River and Anchorage, AK.	
<b><i>Water &amp; Sewage</i></b>	Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility; many locations are served by well and septic systems.	
<b><i>Miscellaneous</i></b>	The area is served by 2 elementary schools, 1 middle school and 1 high school. Additional public schools are located in Eagle River and Anchorage.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b><i>Potential Command Posts</i></b>	Command Posts would likely be located in Anchorage, AK. Local facilities may be available; contact the Chamber of Commerce (694-4702), Eagle River/Chugiak Parks and Recreation (343-1500), Municipality of Anchorage and Anchorage School District (742-4000).
<b><i>Potential Staging Areas</i></b>	
<b><i>Local Spill Response Equipment</i></b>	ADEC Spill Response equipment is located in Anchorage.

9770.3.8 – Clam Gulch

<b>CLAM GULCH</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	<p>Located on the Kenai Peninsula, Clam Gulch lies on the Sterling Highway 24 miles south of the City of Kenai. Latitude 60.2311 Longitude - 151.3936. Clam Gulch falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.</p> <p><i>*Clam Gulch relies on Soldotna and Kenai for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Soldotna and City of Kenai community profile for facilities and services.</i></p>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>Reported in 1947 by Barnes and Cobb of the U.S. Geological Survey, it was named after the Clam Gulch Ravine. A post office was established in 1950. Clam Gulch is best characterized as a roadside development with a primarily non-Native population.</p>
<b>Economy</b>	<p>A post office is in Clam Gulch. The Kenai area economy provides a variety of employment opportunities. Recreational activities and tourism are an important to the local economy. Clam Gulch is visited by tourists who participate in clam digging on the beach during low tides. There is a State Recreation Area with a large campground and access to the clamming beaches. In the winter there are many 'poker runs' by snow-machine enthusiasts and in the past Clam Gulch has been the half-way point for the Tustumena 200 Sled Dog Race.</p>
<b>Subsistence</b>	<p>Hunting fishing (including clamming) are important local activities and food sources.</p>
<b>Population</b>	<p>232 (2014 Department of Labor Estimate)</p>
<b>Borough Located In</b>	<p>Kenai Peninsula Borough</p>
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	<p>Unincorporated</p>
<b>Native Entities</b>	<p><b>Regional:</b> Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)</p>

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>State Troopers</b>	<p>Ninilchik Trooper Post, 567-3660</p>
<b>Fire</b>	<p>Central Emergency Services, 262-4792</p>
<b>Medical</b>	<p>Nearest Hospital in Soldotna: Central Peninsula Hospital (714-4404)</p>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	<p>The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond. Nearby Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities. Hackney Landing Seaplane Base is a private seaplane landing 4 miles north of Clam Gulch but is located on State land/water.</p>

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	<p>Alaska Communications and GCI.</p>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	<p>Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&amp;T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service available from Alaska Communications and GCI. Wi-Fi available at Kasilof Public Library.</p>

**COMMUNICATIONS**

<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Kasilof Public Library	
<b>Electricity</b>	Homer Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	Local gas stations with gasoline, diesel and propane in Kasilof and Soldotna.	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>		
<b>Housing</b>	Clam Gulch Lodge (260 – 3778). Multiple hotels and other accommodations in Soldotna. Many small businesses offer rental cabins and B&Bs nearer Clam Gulch.	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>		
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Nearest schools are located in Kasilof to the North and Ninilchik to the south.	

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>		
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>		
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>		
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>		
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Kenai and Homer.	

9770.3.9 – Cohoe

<b>COHOE</b> <i>Pronunciation koh' hoe</i>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Cohoe is located on the Kenai Peninsula on the west bank of the Kasilof River, 13 miles south of the City of Kenai on the Sterling Highway. Latitude 60.3680 Longitude -151.3086 Cohoe falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers. <i>*Cohoe relies on Soldotna and Kenai for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Soldotna and City of Kenai community profile for facilities and services.</i>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Victor Holm constructed a cabin in Cohoe in 1890. Holm sailed from Finland to Alaska to make his home. The cabin and many of Holm's handmade items still remain; the cabin is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Cohoe was originally an agricultural settlement where a post office was established in 1950. Cohoe is best characterized as a roadside development.
<b>Economy</b>	
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	1,394 (2014 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>State Troopers</b>	Soldotna Trooper Post (262-4453)
<b>Fire</b>	Central Emergency Services (262-4792)
<b>Medical</b>	Nearest Hospital in Soldotna: Central Peninsula Hospital (714-4404)

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage. Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications and GCI.
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service available from Alaska Communications and GCI. Wi-Fi available at Kasilof Public Library.
<b>Fuel</b>	Local gas stations with gasoline, diesel and propane in Kasilof and Soldotna.
<b>Housing</b>	Multiple hotels and other accommodations in Soldotna. Many small businesses offer rental cabins and B&Bs nearer Cohoe.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b> <i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b><i>Potential Command Posts</i></b>	
<b><i>Potential Staging Areas</i></b>	
<b><i>Local Spill Response Equipment</i></b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Kenai and Homer.

9770.3.10 – Cooper Landing

<b>COOPER LANDING</b>					
<b>Location and Climate</b>	<p>Cooper Landing is at the west end of Kenai Lake on a stretch of the Sterling Highway (Milepost 45-53), 30 miles northwest of Seward in the Chugach Mountains (Latitude 60.4900 Longitude -149.8342) Cooper Landing falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.</p> <p><i>*Cooper Landing relies on Soldotna for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Soldotna community profile for facilities and services.</i></p>				
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>Between 1848 and 1851, Russian engineer P. Doroshin found gold in the area. Cooper Landing was named for Joseph Cooper, a miner who discovered gold here in 1884. Cooper Creek was first recorded in 1898 by the U.S. Geological Survey. In 1900, the census found 21 miners and 1 wife living at Cooper Creek. The Riddiford Post Office began operations in 1924, and the Riddiford School opened in 1928. In 1938, a road was constructed to Seward. In 1948, a road to Kenai was opened, and by 1951 residents could drive to Anchorage. The Cooper Landing Community Club was first formed in 1949. The Cooper Lake Hydroelectric Facility was constructed in 1959-60. The Cooper Landing Community Club is the community's civic organization. The population of the area nearly doubles each summer to support tourism businesses and activities.</p> <p>K'Beq' Interpretive Site, cultural site, located at milepost 52.6 of the Sterling Highway, Cooper Landing, Alaska, directly across from the entrance to the Russian River Campground. Jointly managed by Chugach National Forest and Kenaitze Indian Tribe</p>				
<b>Economy</b>	The economy of the area is diverse. Tourism-related employment and seasonal businesses provide the majority of employment. The 86-room Kenai Princess Lodge accommodates Princess cruise ship passengers and other tourists. Chugach Electric Association and the School District are significant employers.				
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.				
<b>Population</b>	295 (2014 Department of Labor Estimate)				
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough				
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated				
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>Regional:</b></td> <td>Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>Village:</b></td> <td>Kenaitze Indian Tribe</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional:</b>	Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)	<b>Village:</b>	Kenaitze Indian Tribe
<b>Regional:</b>	Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)				
<b>Village:</b>	Kenaitze Indian Tribe				

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>State Troopers</b>	Cooper Landing Trooper Post (595-1233)
<b>Fire</b>	Cooper Landing Volunteer Fire Department (595-1800)
<b>Medical</b>	Nearest Hospital in Soldotna: Central Peninsula Hospital (714-4404)



LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Cooper Landing Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Bureau</b>	P.O. Box 809 Cooper Landing, AK 99572	595-8888 595-8888 (fax)	<a href="http://www.cooperlandingchamber.com">http://www.cooperlandingchamber.com</a>
<b>Cooper Landing Community Club</b>	P.O. Box 508 Cooper Landing, AK 99572	595-3094	
<b>Cooper Landing Community Library</b>	Mile .8 Bean Creek Road Cooper Landing, AK 99572	595-1241	

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond. Kenai offers air transportation and docking facilities. There is a state-owned and a privately-owned boat launch available. The state-owned Quartz Creek Airport provides a gravel runway, and float planes may land at Cooper Lake.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Quartz Creek Airport, 2,200 ft. x 60 ft. gravel runway
<b>Freight</b>	Via Highway

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications and GCI.	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service available from Alaska Communications and GCI. Wi-Fi available at Cooper Landing Public Library.	
<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Cooper Landing Public Library	
<b>Electricity</b>	Chugach Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	Local gas stations with gasoline, diesel and propane.	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>		
<b>Housing</b>	Multiple small B&B and cabin rentals and larger Kenai Princess Lodge located in Cooper Landing, many are open seasonally.	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>		
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Cooper Landing Community Library
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	

<b><i>Local Spill Response Equipment</i></b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Seward and Kenai.
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9770.3.11 – Crown Point

<b>CROWN POINT</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Crown Point is on the Kenai Peninsula on the Seward Highway and at mile 24.5 of the Alaska Railroad. It lies between Kenai Lake and Lower Trail Lake, 22 miles north of Seward in the Chugach Mountains (Latitude 60.4222 Longitude -149.3667). Crown Point falls within the gulf coast maritime climate zone, characterized by a rainy atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers. <i>*Crown Point relies on Seward for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Seward community profile for facilities and services.</i>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	U.S. Geological Survey agents reported a railroad station called "Trail Lake Station" at this site in 1912. Crown Point includes approximately 40 homes near Kenai Lake.
<b>Economy</b>	
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	71 (2014 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>State Troopers</b>	Crown Point Trooper Post (288-3346)
<b>Fire</b>	Moose Pass Volunteer Fire and EMS Crown Point Unit (288-3666)
<b>Medical</b>	Nearest Hospital in Seward: Providence Seward Medical and Care Center (224-5205)

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The Seward and Sterling Highways provide access to Anchorage and beyond. The Lawing Airport serves Crown Point, in addition to the nearby Kenai and Seward airport and docking facilities.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Lawing Airport
<b>Freight</b>	Freight service available via highway or railroad.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<i>Please see the Seward Community Profile for information on facilities, services and utilities.</i>	
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications and GCI.
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service available from Alaska Communications and GCI.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	

<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex located in Seward.

9770.3.12 – Curry

<b>CURRY</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Curry is an unincorporated area north of Talkeetna, and along the Alaska Railroad corridor. It is not road accessible, and the majority of lands are owned by the State or Borough. <i>*Curry relies on Talkeetna for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Palmer community profile for facilities and services.</i>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	
<b>Economy</b>	Chase residents are devoted to self-sufficiency, living a subsistence lifestyle supplemented by public assistance payments.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Yes, see above.
<b>Population</b>	( 2014 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Troopers</b>	Palmer/Mat-Su West Trooper Post: 745-2131
<b>Fire</b>	No local service.
<b>Medical</b>	Nearest Hospital in Wasilla: Mat-Su Regional Medical Center (861-6000)

<b>LOCAL CONTACTS &amp; REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES</b>			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Chase is accessible via the Alaska Railroad or via air, although no airstrips are identified.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
	<i>There are no local facilities or utilities.</i>

9770.3.13 – Eagle River

<b>EAGLE RIVER</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Eagle River is located within the Municipality of Anchorage, between Fort Richardson and the Chugach State Park. The area north of Fort Richardson to the municipal boundary includes Eagle River, Chugiak, Birchwood, Peters Creek, Thunderbird Falls, and Eklutna (Latitude 61.3222 Longitude -149.5667). Eagle River falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers. <i>*Eagle River relies on Anchorage for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Anchorage community profile for facilities and services.</i>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The name Eagle River was first reported in 1939 by the U.S. Geological Survey. The Eagle River/Chugiak area was settled by homesteaders and prospered on agricultural activities. The Eagle River Post Office was established in 1961. In spite of local opposition, Chugiak and Eagle River became annexed to the Municipality of Anchorage, when the City of Anchorage and the Greater Anchorage Area Borough were unified in 1975.  Many residents participate in nearby recreational and subsistence activities.
<b>Economy</b>	Eagle River is the shopping hub between Anchorage, Palmer, and Wasilla. Major stores are Wal-Mart, Fred Meyer and Carrs Safeway. Many residents commute to Anchorage or Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources, although most of these activities in the vicinity of Eagle River, occur in Chugach State Park or on Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson.
<b>Population</b>	6,062 (Alaska Population Estimates by Census Tract, July 2013 Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Municipality of Anchorage
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)
	<b>Profit:</b> Eklutna, Inc.
	<b>Nonprofit:</b> Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Incorporated (Regional Non-profit)

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police</b>	Anchorage Police Department, 786-8900
<b>Fire</b>	Anchorage Fire Department, 267-4936 Chugiak Volunteer Fire Department, 688-2686 South Fork (Eagle River) Volunteer Fire Department, 696-8414
<b>Medical</b>	Multiple medical clinics are located in Eagle River Nearest Hospitals in Anchorage: Alaska Regional Hospital (276-1131); Providence Hospital (562-2211); Alaska native Medical Center (563-2662)

<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><i>Alaska Star (Newspaper)</i></b>	16941 N. Eagle River Loop Eagle River, AK 99577	694-2727 694-1545 (fax)	<a href="http://www.alaskastar.com">http://www.alaskastar.com</a>
<b><i>Chugiak-Eagle River Chamber of Commerce</i></b>	PO Box 770353 Eagle River, AK 99577	694-4702 694-1205 (fax)	<a href="http://cer.org/index.php">http://cer.org/index.php</a>
<b><i>Eagle River Valley Community Council</i></b>	P.O. Box 772812 Eagle River, AK 99577	694-2426	<a href="http://www.communitycouncils.org/servlet/content/11.html">http://www.communitycouncils.org/servlet/content/11.html</a>
<b><i>Eklutna, Inc. (major landowner)</i></b>	16515 Centerfield Dr #201 Eagle River, AK 99577	696-2828	<a href="http://www.eklutnainc.com">www.eklutnainc.com</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b><i>Accessibility</i></b>	Eagle River is located approximately 21 miles northeast of Anchorage on the Glenn Highway with access to the same transportation infrastructure as Anchorage.
<b><i>Airport Facilities</i></b>	Nearest facilities at Anchorage International Airport (Anchorage) and Birchwood Airport (Chugiak)
<b><i>Airline Services</i></b>	None identified.
<b><i>Freight</i></b>	Freight is available via the highway from Anchorage.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b><i>Telephone</i></b>	Alaska Communications, GCI and Matanuska Telephone Association (MTA)
<b><i>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</i></b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, MTA, and Verizon. Internet service available from Alaska Communications, GCI and MTA.
<b><i>TV Stations</i></b>	Multiple location stations produced in Anchorage, AK.
<b><i>Radio Stations</i></b>	Multiple location stations produced in Anchorage, AK.
<b><i>Cable Provider</i></b>	GCI.
<b><i>Teleconferencing</i></b>	Chugiak-Eagle River Public Library
<b><i>Electricity</i></b>	Chugach Electric Association and Matanuska Electric Association
<b><i>Fuel</i></b>	Multiple gas stations providing gasoline, diesel, and propane. Heating fuel also available via multiple vendors.
<b><i>Fuel Storage</i></b>	
<b><i>Housing</i></b>	Multiple housing options available in Eagle River and Anchorage, AK.
<b><i>Water &amp; Sewage</i></b>	Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility; many locations are served by well and septic systems.
<b><i>Miscellaneous</i></b>	Eagle River has numerous public, parochial and charter school programs available for K-12 grades. The public school district is the Anchorage School District (ASD).

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b><i>Potential Command Posts</i></b>	Command Posts would likely be located in Anchorage, AK. Local facilities may be available; contact the Chamber of Commerce (694-4702), Eagle River/Chugiak Parks and Recreation (343-1500), Municipality of Anchorage and Anchorage School District (742-4000).
<b><i>Potential Staging Areas</i></b>	
<b><i>Local Spill Response Equipment</i></b>	ADEC Spill Response equipment is located in Anchorage.



<b>EKLUTNA</b> <i>Pronunciation ee klood' nuh</i>									
<b>Location and Climate</b>	<p>Eklutna is located at the head of the Knik Arm of Cook Inlet, at the mouth of the Eklutna River, 25 miles northeast of Anchorage. It is within the boundaries of the Municipality of Anchorage.</p> <p>In addition to the Native Village of Eklutna, west of the Glenn Highway, there are residential areas up Eklutna Lake Road and near Thunderbird Falls (Latitude 61.4545/Longitude -149.3545).</p> <p>Eklutna falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.</p> <p><i>*Eklutna relies on Anchorage for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Anchorage community profile for facilities and services.</i></p>								
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>The Eklutna area was the site of many Athabascan villages as little as 800 years ago. Today's residents are descendants of the Danaina tribe. Russian Orthodox missionaries arrived in the 1840s. A railroad station was built in 1918. The Eklutna Power House supplies hydroelectric power to Anchorage.</p> <p>Eklutna is 2 communities: an Athabascan village and a primarily non-native community located off of Thunderbird Falls and Eklutna Lake Road. Eklutna Village has approximately 65 residents. Village residents practice a subsistence lifestyle and the Russian Orthodox religion is prevalent. The indigenous language is Dena'ina, although English is the primary language of residents. A federally recognized tribe is located at Eklutna: Eklutna Native Village. Eklutna, Incorporated is the ANCSA village/urban Corporation, and in a major landowner in the area.</p>								
<b>Economy</b>	The Matanuska Electric Association Eklutna Power House (hydroelectric) and Eklutna Generation Station (natural gas) supplies hydroelectric power to Anchorage and the Mat-Su. Local residents are most likely to find employment in the urban area of nearby Eagle River or Anchorage.								
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.								
<b>Population</b>	54 (ANVSA July 2013 estimate)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Regional:</b></td> <td>Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Profit:</b></td> <td>Eklutna, Inc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Nonprofit:</b></td> <td>Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Incorporated (Regional Non-profit)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Village:</b></td> <td>Native Village of Eklutna</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional:</b>	Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)	<b>Profit:</b>	Eklutna, Inc.	<b>Nonprofit:</b>	Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Incorporated (Regional Non-profit)	<b>Village:</b>	Native Village of Eklutna
<b>Regional:</b>	Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)								
<b>Profit:</b>	Eklutna, Inc.								
<b>Nonprofit:</b>	Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Incorporated (Regional Non-profit)								
<b>Village:</b>	Native Village of Eklutna								
<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>									
<b>Police</b>	Anchorage Police Department, 786-8900								
<b>Fire</b>	Chugiak Volunteer Fire Department, 688-2686								

<b>Medical</b>	Eklutna Village Clinic (688-6031); Multiple medical clinics are located in Eagle River Nearest Hospitals in Anchorage: Alaska Regional Hospital (276-1131); Providence Hospital (562-2211); Alaska native Medical Center (563-2662)
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LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Eklutna Native Village</b>	26339 Eklutna Village Road Chugiak, AK 99567	688-6020 688-6021 (fax)	<a href="http://www.eklutna-nsn.gov">http://www.eklutna-nsn.gov</a> <a href="mailto:nve@eklutna-nsn.gov">nve@eklutna-nsn.gov</a>
<b>Eklutna, Incorporated</b>	16515 Centerfield Dr. #201 Eagle River, AK 99577	696-2828 696-2845 (fax)	<a href="http://www.eklutnainc.com">http://www.eklutnainc.com</a>

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The village lies on the highway between Anchorage and Palmer and therefore has ready access to a variety of transportation services in those communities. Two privately-owned airstrips, as well as the Alaska Railroad system, are located in the area.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications, GCI and Matanuska Telephone Association (MTA)	<b>COMMUNICATION</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, MTA, and Verizon. Internet service available from Alaska Communications, GCI and MTA.	
<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>	GCI.	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Chugiak-Eagle River Public Library	
<b>Electricity</b>	Chugach Electric Association and Matanuska Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	Gasoline stations in Chugiak and Eagle River.	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>		
<b>Housing</b>	Multiple hotels and accommodations available in Eagle River and Anchorage, AK.	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Well and septic systems	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Command Posts would likely be located in Anchorage, AK. Local facilities may be available; contact the Chamber of Commerce (694-4702), Eagle River/Chugiak Parks and Recreation (343-1500), Municipality of Anchorage and Anchorage School District (742-4000).

<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response equipment is located in Anchorage.

9770.3.15 – Fox River

<b>FOX RIVER</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Fox River is located on the north shore of Kachemak Bay, 24 miles northeast of Homer at the end of East End Road (Latitude 59.8616/Longitude -151.0197). Fox River falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers. <i>*Fox River relies on Homer for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Homer community profile for facilities and services.</i>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Fox River was reported by Dall of the U.S. Geological Survey in 1895 and may have been named for Theodore Fox, Vice President of North Pacific Mining and Transportation Company, which operated in Kachemak Bay in 1894. The population of Fox River frequently commutes to Homer for supplies and services.
<b>Economy</b>	The school provides employment, and many residents commute to Homer for jobs.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	644 (2014 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>State Troopers</b>	Anchor Point Trooper Post, 235-8239
<b>Fire</b>	
<b>Medical</b>	Nearest Hospital in Homer: South Peninsula Hospital, 235-8101

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	East End Road provides access to Homer, which is 17 miles away. The Sterling Highway in Homer provides access to Anchorage and beyond. Homer offers an airport, harbor and docking facilities, and a state ferry landing.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<i>Please see the Homer Community Profile for information on facilities, services and utilities.</i>	
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications and GCI.
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service available from Alaska Communications and GCI.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Voznesenka School is a public school in Fox River, Alaska. It has 108 students in grades PK and K-12. (235-8549)

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	

<b><i>Potential Command Posts</i></b>	
<b><i>Potential Staging Areas</i></b>	
<b><i>Local Spill Response Equipment</i></b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex located in Homer.

9770.3.16 – Fritz Creek

<b>FRITZ CREEK</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Location Fritz Creek is located 7 miles northeast of Homer, on the north shore of Kachemak Bay, off of East End Road. It lies at the foot of Bald Mountain (Latitude 59.7484/Longitude -151.2778). Fritz Creek falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers. <i>*Fritz Creek relies on Homer for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Homer community profile for facilities and services.</i>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The local name was first reported in 1904 by R.W. Stone of the U.S. Geological Survey. Fritz Creek residents rely on Homer for most supplies and services.
<b>Economy</b>	Nearby Homer offers fishing, fish processing and a relatively diverse economy.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	2,024 (2014 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>State Troopers</b>	Anchor Point Trooper Post, 235-8239
<b>Fire</b>	Kachemak Emergency Service, 235-9811
<b>Medical</b>	Nearest Hospital in Homer: South Peninsula Hospital, 235-8101

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	East End Road provides access to Homer, which is 7 miles away. The Sterling Highway in Homer provides access to Anchorage and beyond. Homer offers an airport, harbor and docking facilities, and a state ferry landing.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<i>Please see the Homer Community Profile for information on facilities, services and utilities.</i>	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available.

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex located in Homer.

9770.3.17 – Funny River

<b>FUNNY RIVER</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Funny River is located on the Kenai Peninsula, approximately 15 miles east of Soldotna along the Kenai River, from River mile 29 to 45, off of Funny River Road (Latitude 60.4827/Longitude -150.8463). Funny River falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers. <i>*Funny River relies on Soldotna for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Soldotna community profile for facilities and services.</i>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Funny River is the local name of a nearby stream, first published in 1904 by the U.S. Geological Survey. Homesteading and farming expanded to the Funny River area during the late 1950s and early 1960s. Funny River Road originated as a bulldozed trail from Soldotna to the homesteads. A paved road now connects Funny River with Soldotna. The community is primarily non-Native; however, a large portion of the land in this area is owned by Alaska Native corporations (primarily Cook Inlet Region, Inc.)
<b>Economy</b>	Most Funny River residents who are employed commute to Soldotna, Kenai and Nikiski, where they work in retail businesses or service operations associated with the oil or tourism industries. There are several farms in the area with cattle or pack horses, and one alpaca ranch. Sport fishing is the major attraction in this area of the peninsula.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	877 (2014 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>State Troopers</b>	Ninilchik Trooper Post, 567-3660
<b>Fire</b>	Central Emergency Services, 262-4792
<b>Medical</b>	Nearest Hospital in Soldotna: Central Peninsula Hospital (714-4404)

<b>LOCAL CONTACTS &amp; REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES</b>			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Funny River Chamber of Commerce and Community</b>	35850 Pioneer Access Road Soldotna, AK 99669		

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The Soldotna and Kenai airports serve local air traffic. The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and other destinations.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>
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<i>Please see the Soldotna Community Profile for information on facilities, services and utilities.</i>	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available.

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b> <i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex located in Kenai.



9770.3.18 – Girdwood

<b>GIRDWOOD</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Girdwood is located on Turnagain Arm in the Municipality of Anchorage, 35 miles southeast of downtown Anchorage off of the Seward Highway. The area is accessed by the Seward Highway. Girdwood is bordered on three sides by the Chugach State Park and Chugach National Forest ( Latitude 60.9417/Longitude -149.1667). Girdwood falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers. <i>*Girdwood relies on Anchorage for many supplies and services. Please refer to the Anchorage community profile for facilities and services.</i>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The community was named for James E. Girdwood, who staked a claim at Crow Creek in 1896. The Girdwood post office was established in 1907. In 1951, the Seward Highway was completed, linking Anchorage to the Kenai Peninsula. The City of Girdwood was formed during the 1960s, but the community was unified with the City of Anchorage and the Greater Anchorage Area Borough in 1975. Residents enjoy the rural lifestyle of Girdwood. Girdwood is home to the Alyeska Ski Resort. It is frequented by Anchorage and Kenai residents during winter months and tourists during summer months.
<b>Economy</b>	Local employment includes the school, business, and leisure and hospitality services, including the Alyeska Resort. It is Alaska's most popular ski resort area. Several artists live in the area. Some residents commute to Anchorage. There are many seasonal-use homes in Girdwood.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	2,694 (Alaska Population Estimates by Census Tract, July 2013 Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Municipality of Anchorage
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>State Troopers</b>	Girdwood Trooper Post, 783-0972 (scheduled for closure in 2016) Anchorage Police Department, 786-8900
<b>Fire</b>	Girdwood Volunteer Fire & Rescue, 783-2511
<b>Medical</b>	Girdwood Medical Clinic, (783-1355) 131 Lindblad Avenue, Girdwood, Alaska, 99587 Nearest Hospitals in Anchorage: Alaska Regional Hospital (276-1131); Providence Hospital (562-2211); Alaska native Medical Center (563-2662)

<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>Girdwood Chamber of Commerce</b>	P.O. Box 1313 Girdwood, AK 99587		<a href="http://www.girdwoodchamber.com/">http://www.girdwoodchamber.com/</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><i>Girdwood Community Council</i></b>	P.O. Box 870390 Girdwood, AK 99587	272-8401 274-3698 (fax)	
<b><i>Scott and Wesley Gerrish Neighborhood Library</i></b>	250 Egloff Drive Girdwood, AK 99587	343-4024	
<b><i>Turnagain Times (newspaper)</i></b>	P.O. Box 1044 Girdwood, AK 99587	783-1135 783-1136 (fax)	

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b><i>Accessibility</i></b>	Nearby Anchorage provides a number of transportation options. Girdwood is 38 miles on the Seward highway from Anchorage. Girdwood has a gravel airstrip.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b><i>Telephone</i></b>	Alaska Communications, GCI
<b><i>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</i></b>	Cellular phone service coverage is limited in some developed areas of the valley. Service available from AT&T, GCI, Verizon. Internet service available from Alaska Communications and GCI.
<b><i>TV Stations</i></b>	See Part III, M. Media
<b><i>Radio Stations</i></b>	Glacier City Radio, KEUL 88.9 FM, 754 2489
<b><i>Cable Provider</i></b>	GCI
<b><i>Teleconferencing</i></b>	Girdwood Public Library
<b><i>Electricity</i></b>	Chugach Electric Association
<b><i>Fuel</i></b>	Fuel is available at the Tesoro gas station located at the intersection of the Seward and Alyeska Highways.
<b><i>Fuel Storage</i></b>	
<b><i>Housing</i></b>	Alyeska Resort and Hotel
<b><i>Water &amp; Sewage</i></b>	Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility
<b><i>Miscellaneous</i></b>	Girdwood Elementary School

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b><i>Potential Command Posts</i></b>	
<b><i>Potential Staging Areas</i></b>	
<b><i>Local Spill Response Equipment</i></b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex located in Anchorage.

9770.3.19 – Halibut Cove

<b>HALIBUT COVE</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Halibut Cove is in the Kachemak Bay State Park on the Kenai Peninsula. It lies on the south shore of Kachemak Bay, 12 miles across the inlet from the Homer Pit (Latitude 59.5977/Longitude -151.2238). Halibut Cove is located in the Homer Recording District. Halibut Cove falls within the gulf coast maritime climate zone, characterized by a rainy atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The Cove was named by W.H. Dall of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1880. Between 1911 and 1928, Halibut Cove had 42 herring salteries and a population of over 1,000, according to one resident. From 1928 to 1975, the population stayed around 40, mostly fishermen.  The contemporary community of Halibut Cove is primarily an artist colony. Several artists live and work in Halibut Cove, attracting visitors and apprentices to their galleries and studios.
<b>Economy</b>	Seasonal, businesses rely heavily on tourism and many residents are self-employed. In 2010, 13 residents held commercial fishing permits
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	76 (2010 U.S. Census)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Unorganized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Alaska State Troopers</b>	Ninilchik Post (567-2046), Anchor Point Trooper Post (235-8239)
<b>Fire</b>	
<b>Medical</b>	Nearest Hospital: South Peninsula Hospital (235-8586, Homer)

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Halibut cove is an isolated community accessible only by water (boat or float plane). A private ferry service provides the majority of the transportation.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	None identified.
<b>Airline Services</b>	None identified.
<b>Freight</b>	None identified.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Halibut Cove has a small boat harbor and dock

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications and GCI	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service available from Alaska Communications and GCI.	
<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		

<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Electricity</b>	Homer Electric Association, Inc., Gerry Willard Generation Plant (Seldovia)	
<b>Fuel</b>		
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	<b>Tank Owner: / Number of Tanks: / Tank Capacity:</b>	
<b>Housing</b>	Several lodges, B&Bs, and rental cabins	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Halibut Cove residents derive water from a central water source or have water delivered. In addition, 20% of homes have individual wells. Half of the residences in Halibut Cove are fully plumbed and have individual septic systems, while the other half use outhouses (NOAA, 2011)	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The community does not have a landfill, or a refuse collection service established. No public schools identified.	

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<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.

9770.3.20 – Happy Valley

<b>HAPPY VALLEY</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Happy Valley lies on the west coast of the Kenai Peninsula on the Sterling Highway, 22 miles northwest of Homer (Latitude 59.9358/Longitude -151.7372). Happy Valley is located in the Homer Recording District. Happy Valley falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The local name was reported and published by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1950.
<b>Economy</b>	Happy Valley is characterized as a “roadhouse economy.” Many of its residents work in larger southern Kenai Peninsula communities or commute to Alaska's oil regions, and seasonal construction jobs.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	566 (2014, Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Alaska State Troopers</b>	Ninilchik Post (567-2046), Anchor Point Trooper Post (235-8239)
<b>Fire</b>	Anchor Point Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue (235-6700)
<b>Medical</b>	Anchor Point Health Center (226-2238) Nearest Hospital in Homer: South Peninsula Hospital (235-8101)

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage. A boat launch/retrieval service is available at the mouth of Anchor River. Nearby Homer offers an airport, state ferry access, and docking and boat launching facilities (See the Homer Community Profile).
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	None identified.
<b>Airline Services</b>	None identified.
<b>Freight</b>	None identified.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	None identified.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications and GCI.	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service available from Alaska Communications and GCI. Wi-Fi available at Anchor Point Library.	
<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>	Dish, GCI	

<b>Electricity</b>	Homer Electric Association, Inc.	
<b>Fuel</b>	Local Gas stations with gasoline, diesel and propane (See Ninilchik and Anchor Point)	
<b>Housing</b>	Several lodges in area. Multiple hotels and accommodations available in surrounding communities (See Ninilchik, Anchor Point, and Homer.)	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	The majority of homes use individual water wells and septic tank systems. The remainder of residences haul or have water delivered, and use privies. 60% of homes are fully plumbed. Many homes in this area are only used seasonally.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Refuse hauled to the Borough-operated Central Landfill, a class I landfill (ADEC # SW1A006-16) in Soldotna. The borough also operates a Transfer Station in Homer, which accepts Hazardous wastes, and recycling.  No schools located in the community.	

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<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 Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Kenai and Homer.

<b>CITY OF HOMER</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Homer is located on the north shore of Kachemak Bay on the southwestern Kenai Peninsula. The Homer Spit, a 4.5-mile long bar of gravel, extends from the Homer shoreline. It is 227 road miles south of Anchorage, at the southern-most point of the Sterling Highway (Latitude 59.6434/Longitude -151.5555). Homer falls within the gulf coast maritime climate zone, characterized by a rainy atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers. This area lacks prolonged periods of freezing weather at low altitudes and is characterized by cloudiness and frequent fog. The combination of heavy precipitation and low temperatures at high altitudes in the coastal mountains of southern Alaska accounts for the numerous mountain glaciers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The Homer area has been home to Kenaitze Indians for thousands of years. In 1895 the U.S. Geological Survey arrived to study coal and gold resources. Prospectors bound for Hope and Sunrise disembarked at the Homer Spit. The community was named for Homer Pennock, a gold mining company promoter, who arrived in 1896, built living quarters for his crew of 50 on the Spit and mined the beach sands along Cook Inlet, from Homer to Ninilchik. The Homer post office opened shortly thereafter. In 1899, Cook Inlet Coal Fields Company built a town and dock on the Spit, a coal mine at Homer's Bluff Point, and a 7-mile-long railroad which carried the coal to the end of Homer Spit. Various coal mining operations continued until World War I, and settlers continued to trickle into the area, some to homestead in the 1930s and 40s, others to work in the canneries built to process Cook Inlet fish. Coal provided fuel for homes, and there is still an estimated 400 million tons of coal deposits in the vicinity of Homer. The City government was incorporated in March 1964. After the Good Friday earthquake in 1964, the Homer Spit sunk approximately 4 to 6 feet, and several buildings had to be relocated. While commercial and sport fishing are the center of the economic activity, Homer has a large community of artists.
<b>Economy</b>	Homer is primarily a fishing, fish processing, trade and service center, and enjoys a considerable seasonal tourist industry. Approximately 10 cruise ships dock in Homer each summer. Sport fishing for halibut and salmon contributes significantly to the economy. In 2014, 1266 area residents held commercial fishing permits. The fish dock is equipped with cold storage facilities, ice manufacturing, and a vacuum fish-loading system. The Alaska Islands and Ocean Visitor Center is popular for tourism and also serves as the headquarters for the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge and Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. The National Park Service maintains a regional office. Government and health care are major employers. During summer months, the population swells with tourists, as well as students and others seeking fishery employment.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	5,003 (2010 U.S. Census)

<b><i>Borough Located In</i></b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b><i>Incorporation Type</i></b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Class City

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b><i>Police Department</i></b>	235-3150
<b><i>Alaska State Troopers</i></b>	Anchor Point Post (235-8239)
<b><i>Fire</i></b>	Homer Volunteer Fire Department (235-3155); Kachemak Emergency Services (235-9811)
<b><i>Medical</i></b>	Multiple health clinics in community. Nearest Hospital: South Peninsula Hospital (235-8586, Homer)

<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><i>City of Homer</i></b>	491 East Pioneer Ave. Homer AK 99603	235-8121 235-3143 (fax)	<a href="http://www.cityofhomer-ak.gov/">http://www.cityofhomer-ak.gov/</a>
<b><i>Chamber of Commerce</i></b>	201 Sterling Hwy Homer, AK 99603	235-7740 235-8766 (fax)	<a href="http://www.homerakaska.org/">http://www.homerakaska.org/</a>
<b><i>Port Of Homer</i></b>	4311 Freight Dock Rd. Homer, AK 99603	907-235-3160 235-3152 (fax)	<a href="http://www.cityofhomer-ak.gov/port">http://www.cityofhomer-ak.gov/port</a>
<b><i>Kachemak Bay Research Reserve</i></b>	95 Sterling Hwy, Ste. 2 Homer, AK 99603	235-6377/4799 235-4794 (fax)	<a href="http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=kbr.home">http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=kbr.home</a>
<b><i>Homer Electric Association</i></b>	3977 Lake Street Homer, AK 99603	235-8551 235-3313 (fax)	<a href="http://www.homerelctric.com/">http://www.homerelctric.com/</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b><i>Accessibility</i></b>	Homer is accessible by the Sterling Highway to Anchorage, Fairbanks, Canada and the lower 48 states. It is often referred to as "The End of the Road," because it lies at the terminus of the Sterling Highway.
<b><i>Airport Facilities</i></b>	The State owns and operates the Homer Airport, with a 6,700- foot asphalt runway and float plane basin, and a seaplane base at Beluga Lake. There are four additional private landing strips in the vicinity.
<b><i>Airline Services</i></b>	Numerous air services, including, but not limited to: Ravn Alaska; Kachemak Air Service; Bald Mountain Air; Beluga Lake Float Plane Service;; Maritime Helicopters; Stellar Air; Smokey Bay Air; Emerald Air Service
<b><i>Freight</i></b>	Air, vessel, truck



<b>Vessel Support:</b>	The deep-water dock can accommodate 30-foot drafts, and 340-foot vessels. There is a boat harbor with moorage for 750 vessels, and a 5-lane boat launch ramp. The Alaska Marine Highway and local ferry services provide water transportation.
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<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications, and GCI
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service from Alaska communications and GCI
<b>TV Stations</b>	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	
<b>Electricity</b>	Provided by Homer Electric Association. Homer Electric Assoc. operates the Bradley Lake Hydroelectric Plant and is part owner of the Alaska Electric Generation & Transmission Cooperative, which operates a gas turbine plant in Soldotna. It also purchases electricity from Chugach Electric.
<b>Fuel</b>	Local Gas stations with gasoline, diesel and propane
<b>Housing</b>	Numerous hotels, lodges, B&B's, and rental properties. Locations include, but are not limited to: Land's End Resort; Best Western Bidarka Inn; Driftwood Inn & RV Park; Alaska's Pioneer Inn; Bay View Inn; Heritage Hotel-Lodge; Tutka Bay Lodge; Seaside Farms; Ocean Shores Motel; Billikin; numerous B&Bs; Homer Spit Campground/RV Park; Land's End RV Park; Ocean View RV park; Island Watch B&B
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Over 90% of homes are fully plumbed. Water is supplied by a dam and 35-acre reservoir at Bridge Creek, is treated, stored in a five 100,000-gallon tank, and piped to the majority of homes in the City. The system provides 2 million gallons per day. Others residents use individual wells or have water delivered to home tanks. City sewage is piped to a deep shaft sewer treatment plant; capacity is 1.4 million gallons per day.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Refuse is collected by Alaska Waste, a private firm, and hauled to the Borough-operated Central Landfill, a class I landfill (ADEC # SW1A006-16). The borough also operates a Transfer Station in Homer, which accepts Hazardous wastes, and recycling.  Eight schools are located in the community, attended by approximately 1,383 students.

**COMMUNICATIONS**

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Contact City of Homer for available facilities
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	Airport, and other government facilities.
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Kenai and Homer

	CISPRI maintains a response equipment depot in Homer and a sea otter rehabilitation facility in Seldovia. Add- Seldovia to the ADEC connex locations. Seldovia maintains a volunteer oil spill response organization with trained responders and equipment.
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9770.3.22 – Hope

<b>HOPE</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Hope lies on the northern end of the Kenai Peninsula, on the south shore of the Turnagain Arm of Cook Inlet. The community lies on the 17-mile Hope Highway, northwest of the Sterling Highway, near the mouth of Resurrection Creek (Latitude 60.916/Longitude -149.633) Hope is located in the Seward Recording District. Hope falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	"Hope City" was a mining camp for Resurrection Creek, established in 1896; the Hope post office began operating in 1897. Portions of the town were destroyed in the 1964 earthquake. There are two community associations. Many of the homes are vacation or weekend get-a-ways for Anchorage and Kenai residents. Tourism peaks in the summer.
<b>Economy</b>	The school and local retail businesses provide the only employment in Hope. Some mining activities continue today. A small sawmill is used by the community.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	196 (2014 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Alaska State Troopers</b>	Cooper Landing Post (595-1233)
<b>Fire</b>	Hope/ Sunrise Volunteer Fire Department (782-3436)
<b>Medical</b>	Nearest Hospitals: Central Peninsula Hospital (714-4404, Soldotna); Providence Seward Medical and Care Center (224-5205, Seward)

<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>Post Office</b>	19059 Logman Ln Hope AK, 99605	782-3352 782-3747 (fax)	
<b>Hope Community Library</b>	18487 A Avenue Hope, AK 99605	782-3121 235-8766 (fax)	

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Hope is accessible by a 16-mile road off the Sterling highway. Nearby Anchorage and the Kenai area offer a variety of transportation services.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A state-owned 2,000-foot long by 90-foot wide gravel airstrip is available.
<b>Airline Services</b>	None identified.
<b>Freight</b>	Truck

<b>Vessel Support:</b>	None identified.
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<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications, and GCI
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI.
<b>TV Stations</b>	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None.
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	
<b>Electricity</b>	Chugach Electric Association
<b>Fuel</b>	Gas stations in nearby communities with gasoline, diesel and propane (See Cooper Landing and Girdwood).
<b>Housing</b>	Several privately-owned campgrounds, lodges, and B&Bs
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Approximately one-fourth of homes use individual water wells and septic tank systems, and are fully plumbed. The school operates its own well water system. Many homes in this area are used only seasonally.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Refuse hauled to the Borough-operated Central Landfill, a class I landfill (ADEC # SW1A006-16). The borough operates a transfer site in Hope, which accepts household wastes, and recycling.  One school in the community, attended by approximately 22 students.

COMMUNICATIONS

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None-Identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	Contact privately-owned campgrounds.
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Kenai, Seward, and Anchorage

<b>HOUSTON</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Houston is located north of Wasilla in the Mat-Su Borough, 29 miles north of Anchorage. It lies on the George Parks Highway, at mile 174.9 of the Alaska Railroad (Latitude 61.633/Longitude -149.833). Houston is located in the Palmer Recording District. Houston falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers. Winds are frequently lower than the Palmer/Wasilla area, with daily averages ranging from 0 to 6 mph.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Herning Trail (now Willow Creek Sled Trail) was used for freighting supplies to the Willow Creek Mining District. "Houston Siding" was first listed on a blueprint map of the Alaska Railroad in 1917. A railroad spur was constructed to the Janios & Athens coal mine, which supplied coal to Anchorage and the LaTouche Mining Co. in Prince William Sound. In the mid-1920s, the Heaven brothers operated a mink farm at mile 60. In 1953-54, gravels roads and power lines were extended west of Wasilla, and Houston was quickly settled. In 1966, Houston became an incorporated city. In June 1996, the "Miller's Reach" wildfire destroyed more than 37,500 acres in the Houston and Big Lake area, including 433 buildings and homes valued at \$8.9 million. Houston is home to a number of popular recreation sites, including Bonnie Lake, Finger Lake and Long Lake. There are several community organizations, such as Mid-Valley Seniors and the Homesteaders Community Center.
<b>Economy</b>	Residents are employed in the nearby Wasilla/Palmer area, and some commute to Anchorage. In 2009, one resident held a commercial fishing permit. Houston is a popular fishing center for anglers on the Little Susitna River and area lakes, and there are businesses that perform hospitality services
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	1,965 (2014 DCCED Commissioner Certified Figure)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2nd Class City

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Alaska State Troopers</b>	
<b>Fire</b>	Houston Volunteer Fire Department (892-6457); Mat-Su Borough Emergency Services, Ambulance (861-8123, Willow)
<b>Medical</b>	Nearest Hospitals: Mat-Su Regional Medical Center (861-6620, Palmer), Providence Alaska Medical Center (212.3111, Anchorage), Alaska Regional Hospital (276-1131, Anchorage)

<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>City of Houston</b>	P.O. Box 940027 Houston AK, 99694	892-6869 892-7677 (fax)	<a href="http://www.houston-ak.gov/">http://www.houston-ak.gov/</a>

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<i>Chamber of Commerce</i>	P.O. Box 356 Houston, AK 99603	892-6812 892-6813 (fax)	<a href="http://www.houstonakchamber.com">http://www.houstonakchamber.com</a>
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>			
<i>Accessibility</i>	Houston is accessible by the Parks Highway to Anchorage and beyond		
<i>Airport Facilities</i>	A privately-owned turf airstrip		
<i>Airline Services</i>	None identified.		
<i>Freight</i>	Truck		
<i>Vessel Support:</i>	None identified.		

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<i>Telephone</i>	Alaska Communications, and GCI	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<i>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</i>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service from Alaska communications and GCI	
<i>TV Stations</i>		
<i>Radio Stations</i>		
<i>Cable Provider</i>	DISH, GCI	
<i>Teleconferencing</i>		
<i>Electricity</i>	Matanuska Electric Association	
<i>Fuel</i>	Local Gas stations with gasoline, diesel and propane	
<i>Housing</i>	Several privately-owned campgrounds, lodges, and B&Bs	
<i>Water &amp; Sewage</i>	60% of residents have individual wells, septic tanks, and complete plumbing. The school uses its own well water system. The remainder haul water and use outhouses. A number of homes in this area are used only seasonally.	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<p>Refuse hauled to the Borough-operated Central Landfill, a class I landfill (ADEC # SW1A007-20) in Palmer. The borough also operates a Transfer Station in Willow which accepts Hazardous wastes, and recycling.</p> <p>Two schools in the community, attended by approximately 117 students.</p>	

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

9770.3.24 – Jakolof Bay

<b>JAKOLOF BAY</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Jakolof Bay is on the Kenai Peninsula, in the Kachemak Bay State Park, 6.5 miles northeast of Seldovia (Latitude 59.4659/Longitude - 151.5378). Jakolof Bay is located in the Seldovia Recording District. Jakolof Bay falls within the gulf coast maritime climate zone, characterized by a rainy atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The local name was first reported in 1915 by the U.S. Geological Survey. Jakolof Bay is connected by road with Seldovia but neither community is otherwise accessible by road to the outside world.
<b>Economy</b>	Local businesses and timber provide the majority of employment. Oyster farming occurs in the area. A university research center is located nearby as well.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	40 (2000 census)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police Department</b>	None.
<b>Alaska State Troopers</b>	Ninilchik Post (567-3660)
<b>Fire</b>	Homer Volunteer Fire Department (235-3155); Kachemak Emergency Services (235-9811)
<b>Medical</b>	Nearest hospitals: South Peninsula Hospital (235-8586, Homer); Central Peninsula Hospital (714-4404, Soldotna)

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Limited access by air or sea (See Seldovia)
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	An 1,000- feet long by 35-foot wide public gravel airstrip along beach (tidal affected)
<b>Airline Services</b>	None-identified
<b>Freight</b>	Various water taxi services to and from Homer and Seldovia
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Small dock

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications, and GCI	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI.	
<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None.	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>		
<b>Electricity</b>	Homer Electric Association	

<b><i>Fuel</i></b>	See Seldovia
<b><i>Housing</i></b>	Several privately-owned campgrounds, lodges, and B&Bs. See Seldovia.
<b><i>Water &amp; Sewage</i></b>	The majority of homes haul water and use privies. A few residents have individual wells and septic systems. One-third of homes are fully plumbed. Many homes in this area are used only seasonally.
<b><i>Miscellaneous</i></b>	No waste or refuse services (See Seldovia). No state - operated schools reported

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b><i>Potential Command Posts</i></b>	None identified
<b><i>Potential Staging Areas</i></b>	None identified.
<b><i>Local Spill Response Equipment</i></b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Homer, Kenai, and Seldovia



9770.3.25 – Kachemak

<b>KACHEMAK</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Kachemak is on the East Road, adjacent to Homer, on the Kenai Peninsula. It is on the northern shore of Kachemak Bay (Latitude 59.6771/Longitude -151.4199). Kachemak is located in the Homer Recording District. Kachemak falls within the gulf coast maritime climate zone, characterized by a rainy atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	According to W.H. Dall of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, "Ka" means water, "chek" means cliff, and "mak" is a suffix meaning high, great or large. It is a Native name, first published in 1847 on a Russian Hydrological chart. The city was incorporated in 1961.
<b>Economy</b>	Nearby Homer offers a variety of employment opportunities. There are few businesses within the city boundaries; supplies and services are provided by Homer.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	483
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police Department</b>	235-3150 (contract)
<b>Alaska State Troopers</b>	Anchor Point Post (235 8239)
<b>Fire</b>	Homer Volunteer Fire Department (235-3155, contract); Kachemak Emergency Services (235-9811)
<b>Medical</b>	Nearest hospitals: South Peninsula Hospital (235-8586, Homer); Central Peninsula Hospital (714-4404, Soldotna)

<b>LOCAL CONTACTS &amp; REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES</b>			
<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE</b>	<b>WEBSITE/EMAIL</b>
<i>City of Kachemak</i>	P.O. Box 958 Homer AK 99603	253-8897 235-8854	kachemak@xyz.net

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond. Nearby, Homer offers an airport, harbor/dock, and State Ferry access.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	See Homer
<b>Airline Services</b>	See Homer
<b>Freight</b>	Air, vessel, truck
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	See Homer

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications, and GCI

<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service from Alaska communications and GCI
<b>TV Stations</b>	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Communications, and GCI
<b>Electricity</b>	Homer Electric Association
<b>Fuel</b>	Local Gas stations with gasoline, diesel and propane
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	See Homer.
<b>Housing</b>	Several lodges and B&Bs (See Homer).
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Residents haul water, have water delivered to home storage tanks, or have individual wells and/or cisterns. The City of Homer provides some homes with piped sewer, and the remainder use individual septic tank systems or privies. Approximately 75% of households are fully plumbed. Some homes in this area are used only seasonally.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<p>Refuse is collected by Alaska Waste, a private firm, and hauled to the Borough-operated Central Landfill, a class I landfill (ADEC # SW1A006-16) in Soldotna. The borough also operates a Transfer Station in Homer, which accepts Hazardous wastes, and recycling.</p> <p>Two schools in the community, attended by approximately 527 students.</p>

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	See Homer
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	See Homer
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Homer, Kenai, and Seldovia

9770.3.26 – Kalifornsky

<b>KALIFORNISKY</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Kalifornsky is located on the Kenai Peninsula on the east shore of Cook Inlet. This area lies on Kalifornsky Beach Road, and is not locally considered a community. It lies off the Sterling Highway, 10 miles south of the City of Kenai (Latitude 60.4866/ Longitude -151.1426). Kalifornsky is located in the Kenai Recording District. Kalifornsky falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The village of Kalifornsky was first noted in 1916 by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. The family name "Kalifornsky" is attributed to a Dena'ina Indian who worked at the Fort Ross colony in California between 1812 and the 1820s; "Kali" means fishermen. Peter Kalifornsky, now deceased, was born in the village and was the last fluent speaker of the Lower Cook Inlet dialect of the Dena'ina language.
<b>Economy</b>	Nearby Kenai and Soldotna offer a variety of employment opportunities. Kalifornsky Beach Road is well-traveled by Kenai River sport fishing enthusiasts. The economy of the area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	8,534 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	CDP

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police Department</b>	
<b>Alaska State Troopers</b>	Soldotna Post (262-4453)
<b>Fire</b>	Borough Central Emergency Services (CES) (262-4792/4453)
<b>Medical</b>	Nearest Hospital: Central Peninsula Hospital (714-4404, Soldotna)

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	See Kenai and Soldotna
<b>Airline Services</b>	See Kenai and Soldotna
<b>Freight</b>	Air, vessel, truck
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	See Kenai and Soldotna

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications, and GCI	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service from Alaska communications and GCI	
<b>TV Stations</b>		

<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Communications, and GCI	
<b>Electricity</b>	Homer Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	Local Gas stations with gasoline, diesel and propane	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	See Kenai and Soldotna	
<b>Housing</b>	Several lodges and B&Bs (See Kenai and Soldotna).	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	All homes are connected to individual water wells and septic tank systems and are fully plumbed. The schools also have well systems. Many houses in this area are used only seasonally.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<p>Refuse is collected by Alaska Waste, a private firm, and hauled to the Borough-operated Central Landfill, a class I landfill (ADEC # SW1A006-16). The landfill also accepts Hazardous wastes, and recycling.</p> <p>One school in the community, attended by approximately 390 students.</p>	

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	See Kenai or Soldotna
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	See Kenai or Soldotna
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Homer, Kenai, and Seldovia

9770.3.27 – Kasilof

<b>KASILOF</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Kasilof is located on the east shore of Cook Inlet on the Kenai Peninsula. It lies on the Sterling Highway, 12 miles south of the City of Kenai (Latitude 60.3249/Longitude -151.2568). Kasilof is located in the Kenai Recording District. Kasilof falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Kasilof was an agricultural settlement of Kenaitze Indians, which grew around a stockade built by the Russian Kolomin of the Lebedef-Lastochkin Company. A partial excavation of the area in 1937 found 31 well-preserved houses. Kasilof is a geographic location on the Kenai Peninsula, rather than a community. Most residents now are non-Native.
<b>Economy</b>	The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment. In 2009, 122 Kasilof residents held commercial fishing permits.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	560 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	CDP

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police Department</b>	None.
<b>Alaska State Troopers</b>	Soldotna Post (262-4453)
<b>Fire</b>	Borough Central Emergency Services (CES) Fire/Rescue/EMT (262-4792/4453)
<b>Medical</b>	Multiple clinics in nearby communities (See Kenai, Soldotna, Homer) Nearest Hospital: Central Peninsula Hospital (714-4404, Soldotna)

<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>Cohoe/Kasilof Community Council, Inc.</b>	P.O. Box 592 Kasilof AK 99610		
<b>Public Library</b>	PO Box 176 Kasilof, AK 99610	260-3959	<a href="http://kasilofpubliclibrary.org/">http://kasilofpubliclibrary.org/</a>
<b>Post Office</b>	23758 Kalifornsky Beach Rd Kasilof, AK 99610	262-7458	<a href="http://www.uspspostoffices.com/ak/kasilof/kasilof">http://www.uspspostoffices.com/ak/kasilof/kasilof</a>
<b>Kasilof Regional Historic Association</b>	P.O. Box 3 Kasilof, AK 99610	262-2999	<a href="http://www.kasilofhistoricalsociety.org/">http://www.kasilofhistoricalsociety.org/</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><i>Tustamena 200</i></b>	P.O. Box 220 Kasilof, AK 99610	394-1318	<a href="http://tustumena200.com/">http://tustumena200.com/</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b><i>Accessibility</i></b>	The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond.
<b><i>Airport Facilities</i></b>	The State owns and operates the 2,165-foot gravel airstrip, and there are three additional private airstrips in the vicinity. See Kenai and Soldotna
<b><i>Airline Services</i></b>	See Kenai and Soldotna
<b><i>Freight</i></b>	Air, truck
<b><i>Vessel Support:</i></b>	There is a boat launch at the Kasilof River. See Kenai, Soldotna, and Homer

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b><i>Telephone</i></b>	Alaska Communications, and GCI	<b>COMMUNICATION</b>
<b><i>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</i></b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service from Alaska communications and GCI	
<b><i>TV Stations</i></b>		
<b><i>Radio Stations</i></b>		
<b><i>Cable Provider</i></b>	DISH, GCI	
<b><i>Teleconferencing</i></b>	Alaska Communications, and GCI	
<b><i>Electricity</i></b>	Homer Electric Association	
<b><i>Fuel</i></b>	Local Gas stations with gasoline, diesel and propane	
<b><i>Fuel Storage</i></b>	See Kenai, Soldotna, and Homer	
<b><i>Housing</i></b>	Several lodges and B&Bs (See Kenai, Soldotna, Homer).	
<b><i>Water &amp; Sewage</i></b>	The majority of homes use individual water wells and septic tanks and are fully plumbed. The school operated its own well water and treatment system.	
<b><i>Miscellaneous</i></b>	Borough-operated Central Landfill, a class I landfill (ADEC # SW1A006-16) in Soldotna. The borough also operates a refuse transfer site is available at mile 110.4 Sterling Highway in Kasilof. The landfill also accepts Hazardous wastes, and recycling  There is one school located in the community, attended by 181 students	

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b><i>Potential Command Posts</i></b>	See Kenai and Soldotna
<b><i>Potential Staging Areas</i></b>	See Kenai and Soldotna
<b><i>Local Spill Response Equipment</i></b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Homer and Kenai

<b>CITY OF KENAI</b>	
<b><i>Location and Climate</i></b>	<p>Kenai is located on the Kenai Spur Highway along the western coast of the Kenai Peninsula, fronting Cook Inlet, and on the western boundary of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. It is approximately 65 air miles and 155 highway miles southwest of Anchorage via the Sterling Highway (Latitude 60.5537/Longitude -151.2546).</p> <p>Kenai falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.</p>
<b><i>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</i></b>	<p>Prior to Russian settlement, Kenai was a Dena'ina Athabascan Indian village. Russian fur traders first arrived in 1741, at which time, about 1,000 Dena'ina lived in the village of Shk'ituk't, near the River, and the traders called the people "Kenaitze," or "Kenai people." In 1791, a fortified Russian trading post, Fort St. Nicholas, was constructed for fur and fish trading, the second permanent Russian settlement in Alaska. In 1849, the Holy Assumption Russian Orthodox Church was established. A post office was established in 1899. Through the 1920s, commercial fishing was the primary activity. In 1940, homesteading enabled the area to develop. The first dirt road from Anchorage was constructed in 1951. In 1957, oil was discovered at Swanson River, 20 miles northeast of Kenai - the first major Alaska oil strike. The city was incorporated in 1960. In 1965, offshore oil discoveries in Cook Inlet fueled a period of rapid growth. Kenai has been a growing center for oil exploration, production and services since that time. Alaska Natives represent 12% of the population; a federally recognized tribe is located in the community – the Kenaitze Indian Tribe.</p>
<b><i>Economy</i></b>	<p>In 1965, offshore oil discoveries in Cook Inlet fueled a period of rapid growth. Kenai has been a growing center for the oil and gas industry since that time, providing services and supplies for Cook Inlet's oil and natural gas drilling and exploration. Tesoro Alaska's oil refining operations and the now-closed Unocal urea plant are located in north Kenai. Both in-state and out-of-state visitors, especially for sport fishing along the Kenai River, provide a significant tourism industry. Other important economic sectors include sport, subsistence and commercial fishing, fish processing, timber and lumber harvesting, agriculture, transportation services, construction and retail trade. Approximately 222 area residents hold commercial fishing permits. The largest employers are the borough school district, Peak Oilfield Services, Tesoro Alaska, the borough, and Central Peninsula General Hospital. Logging of spruce bark beetle-killed timber is a growing industry in the area.</p>
<b><i>Subsistence</i></b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b><i>Population</i></b>	7,229 (2015 DCCED Commissioner Certified Figure)
<b><i>Borough Located In</i></b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b><i>Incorporation Type</i></b>	Home Rule City

<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b>	Cook Inlet Region, Inc.
	<b>Profit:</b>	CIRI Inc.
	<b>Village:</b>	Kenai Natives Association

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police Department</b>	City Police Department (283-7879)
<b>Alaska State Troopers</b>	Soldotna Detachment (283-8590)
<b>Fire</b>	City Fire Department (283-7666); Kachemak Emergency Services (235-9811) Civil Air Patrol; Borough Central Emergency Services (CES) Fire/Rescue/EMT (262-4792/4453)
<b>Medical</b>	Multiple clinics within community Nearest Hospital: Central Peninsula Hospital (714-4404, Soldotna)

<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>City of Kenai</b>	210 Fidalgo Ave, # 200 Kenai AK, 99611	283-7535 283-3014 (fax)	<a href="http://www.ci.kenai.ak.us">www.ci.kenai.ak.us</a>
<b>Chamber of Commerce</b>	402 Overland Kenai AK 99611	283-7978 283-2230 (fax)	<a href="mailto:info@kenaichamber.org">info@kenaichamber.org</a> <a href="http://www.kenaichamber.org">www.kenaichamber.org</a>
<b>Visitor and Convention Bureau</b>	11471 Kenai Spur Hwy., Kenai AK, 99611	283-1991 283-2230 (fax)	<a href="http://www.visitkenai.com/">www.visitkenai.com/</a>
<b>Kenai Natives Association</b>	215 Fidalgo Ave, #203 Kenai AK 99611	283-4851 283-4854 (fax)	
<b>Kenaitze Indian Tribe</b>	P.O.Box 988 Kenai AK, 99611	283-3633 283-3052 (fax)	<a href="http://www.kenaitze.org/">www.kenaitze.org/</a>
<b>Peninsula Clarion (newspaper)</b>	P.O. Box 3009 Kenai AK 99611	283-3633 283-3052 (fax)	<a href="http://www.peninsulaclarion.com">www.peninsulaclarion.com</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Homer is accessible by the Sterling Highway to Anchorage and beyond.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	The City-owned Kenai Municipal Airport provides a 7,575' asphalt runway, a 1,000' turf strip, a float plane strip, and helicopter service. A Flight Service Station is available. Float plane facilities are also available at Island Lake and Arness Lake. There are five additional privately-owned airstrips in the vicinity.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Numerous air services, including, but not limited to: Ravn Alaska; Grant Aviation; Southcentral Air (freight); Alaska West Air; Justin Tyme Air Service; Kenai Air Alaska; Kenai Aviation; White's Air Service; 4W Air
<b>Freight</b>	Air, truck



<b>Vessel Support:</b>	The Kenai City Dock and boat ramp are located near the mouth of the Kenai River. There are also a number of private commercial fish processing docks, but no boat moorage.
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<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications, and GCI
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service from Alaska communications and GCI
<b>TV Stations</b>	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Kenai Peninsula Legislative Information Office
<b>Electricity</b>	Provided by Homer Electric Association.
<b>Fuel</b>	Gasoline and diesel
<b>Housing</b>	Numerous hotels, Lodges, and B&Bs. Including, but not limited to: Katmai Hotel; Kenai King's Inn; Uptown Motel; Kenai Merit Inn; Harborside Cottages; Alicia's Eagle Rock Lodge; Daniels Lake Lodge; Tanglewood B&B; Summit Lake Lodge; Overland RV Park; Betty's RV Park; Beluga Lookout RV Park
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Water is supplied by three artesian wells, is treated and piped to 75% of households. A fourth well is under construction. Sewage is piped and receives secondary treatment. The remaining 25% of households use individual water wells and septic systems.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<p>Refuse is collected by Alaska Waste, a private firm, and hauled to the Borough-operated Central Landfill, a class I landfill (ADEC # SW1A006-16) in Soldotna. The borough also operates a Transfer Station, which accepts Hazardous wastes, and recycling.</p> <p>There are 5 schools located in the community, attended by approximately 1,963 students.</p> <p>Natural gas from Enstar is primarily used for home heating purposes</p>

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Contact City of Kenai for available facilities
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	Airport, and other government facilities.
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Kenai and Homer

9770.3.29 – Kenai Peninsula Borough

<b><i>KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH</i></b>	
<b><i>Location and Climate</i></b>	<p>The Kenai Peninsula Borough is comprised of the Kenai Peninsula, Cook Inlet, and a large unpopulated area northeast of the Alaska Peninsula. The borough includes portions of the Chugach National Forest, Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords National Park, and portions of the Lake Clark and Katmai National Park. The twin cities of Kenai and Soldotna are the population centers of the borough, approximately 65 air miles south of Anchorage.</p> <p>The Kenai Peninsula Borough is split between the transitional and maritime climate zones. The region experiences cold winters and a drier, transitional climate toward the western end, and a strong maritime influence on its eastern end.</p>
<b><i>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</i></b>	<p>The Kenaitze Indians (Dena'ina) have occupied the Peninsula historically. The City of Kenai was founded in 1791 as a Russian fur trading post. In the early 1900s cannery operations and construction of the railroad spurred development. The Kenai Peninsula was the site of the first major Alaska oil strike, in 1957, and has been a center for exploration and production since that time. The borough was incorporated as a second-class borough in 1964. The Kenai River is a major sport fishing location for both state residents and tourists. The river is world renowned for trophy king and silver salmon, so the Peninsula is well-traveled by sportsmen during summer months.</p>
<b><i>Economy</i></b>	<p>The borough economy is diverse. Off-shore oil and gas production in Cook Inlet and downstream production primarily take place north of Kenai. In-state, out-of-state, and overseas travelers visit the Kenai Peninsula for sport fishing and other recreational activities. Other important economic sectors include commercial fishing and fish processing. In 2009, 1,407 borough residents held commercial fishing permits, which allow fishing for salmon, cod, halibut, and other species. Retail centers have developed in the Soldotna, Kenai, Homer, and Seward areas.</p>
<b><i>Subsistence</i></b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b><i>Population</i></b>	57,763 (2015 DCCED Commissioner Certified Figure)
<b><i>Borough Located In</i></b>	N/A
<b><i>Incorporation Type</i></b>	Second Class Borough
<b><i>Native Entities</i></b>	See individual communities for Native Entities

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b><i>Police Department</i></b>	Some local communities (Kenai, Soldotna, etc.) have local police departments, all other areas of the borough are covered by the Department of Public Safety via several AST posts.
<b><i>Alaska State Troopers</i></b>	Soldotna Detachment (262-4453)

<b>Fire</b>	Borough Central Emergency Services (CES) Fire/Rescue/EMT (262-4792) See individual communities within the borough for additional information
<b>Medical</b>	Multiple clinics within community as well as hospitals located in Homer, Seward, and Soldotna. See additional information listed under these communities for additional information.

<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>Kenai Peninsula Borough</b>	144 N. Binkley Street Soldotna AK, 99669	262-4441 262-1892 (fax)	<a href="mailto:jblankenship@kpb.us">jblankenship@kpb.us</a>
<b>Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly</b>	144 N. Binkley Street Soldotna AK, 99669	714-2160 714-2388 (fax)	<a href="http://www.kpb.us/assembly-clerk">http://www.kpb.us/assembly-clerk</a> <a href="mailto:jblankenship@kpb.us">jblankenship@kpb.us</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Most communities within the borough are accessible by the Sterling Highway to Anchorage and points beyond. These same communities and most others are also accessible by air and/or water through numerous airports harbors and other private docks.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	See individual communities for airport information
<b>Airline Services</b>	Scheduled and charter small plane, airlines, and helicopter services are available.
<b>Freight</b>	Air, truck, water
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	The State Ferry serves Homer

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	Numerous hard lined and cellular companies provide service across the borough.	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T and GCI among others.	
<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Kenai Peninsula Legislative Information Office	
<b>Electricity</b>	Provided by Homer Electric Association, Chugach Electric Association, and others including private generation.	
<b>Fuel</b>	Gasoline, diesel, propane	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	The borough has small fuel tanks servicing buildings and schools in areas where natural gas is not available. See individual communities for additional information.	
<b>Housing</b>	Numerous hotels, lodges, campgrounds, and B&Bs. See individual communities for additional information.	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Public and/or private water supplies and sewage are available across most of the borough.	

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<p>The borough operates the Central Peninsula Landfill, a class I landfill (ADEC # SW1A006-16) near Soldotna. The borough also operates several transfer station. The Central Peninsula Borough Landfill accepts Hazardous wastes on specified days, and also provides for recycling wastes.</p> <p>There are 43 schools located in the community, attended by approximately 9,150 students.</p> <p>Natural gas provided to portions of the borough is a primary source of heat in areas where available.</p>

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Contact Kenai Peninsula Borough or local communities for available facilities.
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	Airport, and other government facilities.
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	Emergency response equipment owned by CISPRI is located at and nearby their office in Nikiski. Additional spill response resources are held by several companies and cities within the borough. ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations are in Seward, Homer, and near Soldotna.

<b>KNIK-FAIRVIEW</b>	
<b>Formerly Knik, and not to be confused with Knik River</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Knik-Fairview is on the northwest bank of the Knik Arm of Cook Inlet, 37 road miles northwest of Anchorage in the Mat-Su Borough. It lies south of Wasilla, Big Lake and Meadow Lakes, off of Knik-Goose Bay Road and Fairview Loop Road (Latitude 61.5169/Longitude -149.59373). Knik-Fairview falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Knik is a Dena'ina (Tanaina) Athabascan Indian name meaning "fire," which originally applied to several villages at the head of Cook Inlet. A Russian Orthodox mission was in Knik as early as 1835. The primary village was listed as "Kinik" in the 1880 U.S. Census. Gold found in Interior Alaska in 1908 brought prospectors and supplies to disembark at Knik. Construction of the Iditarod Trail brought mail from Knik to Nome and shipments of gold by dog team to meet the boat at Knik. At its peak between 1913 and 1915, the town was home to 500 people during the summer and 1,000 during the winter. For a while, more Dena'ina lived in Knik than did white settlers and miners. When the Alaska Railroad bypassed Knik in 1915, most residents relocated to Anchorage and Wasilla. Camp 13 of the Matanuska Colony, with 6 farms, was established along Fairview Road in 1935. Land was also homesteaded by veterans after World War II and the Korean War. Most of the historic docks and commercial district were destroyed in the 1960s when Knik-Goose Bay Road was constructed. This community is relatively large, with 6,146 total housing units as of July 1, 2015. Knik, a check-point for the Iditarod Sled Dog Race, is called the "Dog Mushing Center of the World." High-school students are bused to Wasilla. Low housing costs, the semi-rural lifestyle, and a tolerable commute to Anchorage have supported new growth in this portion of the Mat-Su Valley.
<b>Economy</b>	59% of residents (6,683) employed in 2014. 84% employed in private sector, 9% local government.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	17,617 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated (Census Designated Place)
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> None

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>State Troopers</b>	Palmer/Mat-Su West Alaska State Trooper Post (745-2131)
<b>Fire</b>	Borough Fire Department
<b>Medical</b>	Auxiliary health care provided by Valley Hospital clinic in Wasilla (352-2888) or hospital in Palmer (746-8600) or Anchorage Hospitals. Local emergency service is provided by volunteers.

<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><i>Knikatnu, Incorporated (Village Corporation)</i></b>	P.O. Box 872130, Wasilla, AK 99687	376-2845 376-2847 (fax)	knikcorp@gci.net
<b><i>Knik Tribal Council (Village Council)</i></b>	P.O. Box 877885, Wasilla, AK 99687	373-7991 373-2161 (fax)	kniktribe@matonline.net
<b><i>Friends of Old Knik</i></b>	HC 30 Box 5480-B, Knik, AK 99654	373-2161	
<b><i>Knik-Fairview Community Council (Non-Profit Corporation)</i></b>	P.O. Box 877291, Wasilla, AK 99687-7476	376-7056 (William Johnson)	KFCC@pobox.mtaonline.net

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b><i>Accessibility</i></b>	The George Parks Highway, Glenn Highway, and other local roads connect the area to Anchorage, the remainder of the state, and Canada. The Alaska Railroad serves the Fairbanks to Seward route. The Wasilla and Palmer airports provide scheduled commuter and air taxi services. Float planes land at Wasilla Lake, Jacobsen Lake, and Lake Lucille. There are ten additional private airstrips in the vicinity. Commercial jet flights are operated out of Anchorage International Airport.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b><i>Telephone</i></b>	Matanuska Telephone Association	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b><i>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</i></b>	Available	
<b><i>TV Stations</i></b>	KAKM, KTUU, KIMO, KTVA, KYES, K25FM, K27FJ, K50EP, K39EP, K43EY, K44EQ, K46EN, K49EE, K52FI, K53FN, K63FT, K64FA, K65GM, K67GT, K68FF	
<b><i>Radio Stations</i></b>	<b>AM Stations:</b> KENI, KFQD, KBYR, KTZN, KUDO, KHAR, KSLD, KCHU, KJNP, KSRM, KBBI, KGTL, KIAM <b>FM Stations:</b> KFAT, KRPM, KNIK, KGOT, KASH, KQEZ, KNBA, KSKA, KEAG, KDBZ, KWHL, KYMG, KRUA, KATB, KAFC	
<b><i>Cable Provider</i></b>		
<b><i>Teleconferencing</i></b>		
<b><i>Electricity</i></b>	Matanuska Electric Association	
<b><i>Fuel</i></b>	None identified.	
<b><i>Fuel Storage</i></b>	None identified.	
<b><i>Housing</i></b>	Unknown	
<b><i>Water &amp; Sewage</i></b>	Unknown	
<b><i>Miscellaneous</i></b>	The borough operates the Palmer Matanuska-Susitna Borough Central Landfill, a class I landfill (ADEC # SW1A001-16). The borough also	

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
	operates several transfer station. The borough landfill accepts hazardous wastes.  There are 2 schools located in the community, attended by approximately 914 students.

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b> <i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	

9770.3.31 – Lazy Mountain

<b>LAZY MOUNTAIN</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	<p>The community lies at the base of 3,720-foot Lazy Mountain, 3 miles east of Palmer in the Mat-Su Borough. It lies east of the Matanuska River, off the Old Glenn Highway. It is approximately 45 miles from Anchorage (Latitude 61.6283/Longitude -149.0460). Lazy Mountain is located in the Palmer Recording District.</p> <p>Lazy Mountain falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.</p>
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>Around 1900, "Palmer's Upper House," a boat-accessible trading post, was located on the east side of the Matanuska River, just upriver from today's Matanuska River Bridge on the Old Glenn Highway. George Palmer's store catered to Dena'ina Athabascans who traded with the Ahtna from Copper River. The area was homesteaded as early as 1915, when the railroad brought employment. Lazy Mountain Children's Home operated from 1947 until the early 1960s. At one time, the Mat-Su Borough established a ski lift and warm-up hut at the Lazy Mountain recreation area. It has since been dismantled.</p> <p>Lazy Mountain is a large developed area outside of Palmer. Most residents are non-Native. Students are bused to schools in Butte or Palmer. As of July 1, 2015 there were 677 total housing units (Alaska Gazetteer).</p>
<b>Economy</b>	51% of population (582) employed in 2014. 75% employed in private sector, 14% local government, 10% state government (2014)
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	1,578 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Organized
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated (Census Designated Place)
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> None

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>State Troopers</b>	Palmer/Mat-Su West Alaska State Trooper Post, 453 South Valley Way, Palmer, AK 99645 Phone: 745-2131; Fax: 269-5465
<b>Fire</b>	Mat-Su Borough Emergency Services (861-8000)
<b>Medical</b>	Lazy Mountain Public Health Nursing - Mat-Su Itinerant Nursing; 3223 East Parks Hwy, Suite3, Wasilla, AK 99654 Phone: 352-6600 Fax: 376-3096

<b>LOCAL CONTACTS &amp; REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES</b>			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<i>Lazy Mountain Community Council</i>	16005A E. Shawn Sr Palmer, AK 99645	775-0223	

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>
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<b>Accessibility</b>	The George Parks Highway, Glenn Highway, and other local roads connect the area to Anchorage, the remainder of the state, and Canada. The Alaska Railroad serves the Fairbanks to Seward route. The Wasilla and Palmer airports provide scheduled commuter and air taxi services. Float planes land at Wasilla Lake, Jacobsen Lake, and Lake Lucille. There are ten additional private airstrips in the vicinity. Commercial jet flights are operated out of Anchorage International Airport.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	The Lazy Mountain Area is served by numerous private airports.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Scheduled and charter small plane, airlines, and helicopter services are available.
<b>Freight</b>	Air, truck, water
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	The State Ferry serves Homer

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	GCI and Matanuska Telephone Association (MTA)
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, MTA, and Verizon. Internet service available from GCI and MTA.
<b>TV Stations</b>	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	
<b>Electricity</b>	Matanuska Electric Association
<b>Fuel</b>	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	
<b>Housing</b>	Unknown
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Unknown
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The borough operates the Palmer Matanuska-Susitna Borough Central Landfill, a class I landfill (ADEC # SW1A001-16). The borough also operates several transfer station. The borough landfill accepts hazardous wastes.  There are 3 schools located in the community, attended by approximately 1,688 students.

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	

9770.3.32 – Matanuska-Susitna Borough

<b>MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	The borough is comprised of the lush farmlands of the Matanuska and Susitna Valleys, approximately 40 miles northeast of Anchorage (Latitude 61.6811/Longitude -149.0913) The area encompasses 24681.50 sq. miles of land and 578.30 sq. miles of water. Matanuska-Susitna Borough falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	By 1920, gold, coal mining, and construction of the Alaska railroad sustained the local population. The Matanuska Valley was settled by homesteaders who led an agricultural lifestyle in the 1930s. Construction of the statewide road system and the rich farmlands fueled population growth. Today, Borough residents enjoy a more rural lifestyle close to metropolitan Anchorage. Low housing costs, the rural lifestyle, and a reasonable commute to Anchorage for employment and services has made the Mat-Su Borough one of the fastest growing areas of Alaska in recent years.
<b>Economy</b>	The economy is diverse, and residents are employed in a variety of retail, professional, and government occupations. Top employers are Mat-Su schools, Valley Hospital, Wal-Mart, Carrs/Safeway, and Fred Meyer. About one-third of the borough's labor force commutes to Anchorage for employment.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	100,178 (2015 DCCED Commissioner Certified Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Second Class Borough
<b>Native Entities</b>	See individual communities for Native Entities

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police Department</b>	Wasilla Police Department (352-5401)
<b>State Troopers</b>	Palmer/Mat-Su West Alaska State Trooper Post, 453 South Valley Way, Palmer, AK 99645 Phone: 745-2131; Fax: 269-5465
<b>Fire</b>	Mat-Su Borough Emergency Services (861-8000)
<b>Medical</b>	Mat-Su Regional Medical Center (861-6000)

<b>LOCAL CONTACTS &amp; REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES</b>			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Matanuska-Susitna Borough</b>	350 East Dahlia Ave. Palmer, AK 99645	861-7801	<a href="http://www.matsugov.us/">http://www.matsugov.us/</a>
<b>Mat-Su Convention and Visitors Bureau, Incorporated</b>	501 N. Gulkana St Palmer, AK 99645	746-5000	<a href="http://www.matsugov.us/">http://www.matsugov.us/</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The Matanuska-Susitna Borough can be accessed via the Glenn Highway, George Parks Highway, and Denali Highway. There are four public transit providers operating throughout the borough and connecting to Anchorage. Ocean access is provided through Port MacKenzie, at the head of Cook Inlet along the Knik Arm. The port includes a 1250' trestle dock with -60 feet of water at low tide, and a 500 foot bulkhead barge dock with -20 feet of water at low tide. The docks are configured to handle bulk commodities. A 32-mile rail extension is being completed to connect the port to the Alaska Railroad mainline. The Alaska Railroad bisects the Matanuska-Susitna Borough on its way from Anchorage to Fairbanks. There are over 180-miles of rail within the borough along which passengers can board or disembark at "whistle stops".
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	The borough has the highest concentration of public and private airports in the nation. With 10 public airports and over 200 private airports, over 1,000 aircraft, more pilots per capita than most of the rest of Alaska and the nation, and millions of dollars of economic impacts to the region's economy, aviation is vitally important to the economy of the region and lifestyle of its residents. The borough contains over 200 airports concentrated primarily along the road system. The largest concentration of airports occurs between the Cities of Wasilla and Palmer, but the Willow and Talkeetna areas also have a significant number of airports. Most of the airports are privately owned and operated and used for travel, sightseeing, and recreation. There are also public airports at Palmer, Wasilla, and Talkeetna. The borough has many active floatplane lake and some of these lakes have been registered with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Virtually all lakes large enough are used for floatplane operations at some time during the year. There are over 2,000 miles of hiking, snowshoeing, skiing, snowmobiling, and ATV trails throughout the borough.
<b>Freight</b>	Air, truck, railroad
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	None

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	GCI and Matanuska Telephone Association (MTA)	<b>COMMUNICATION</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, MTA, and Verizon. Internet service available from GCI and MTA. See specific communities for internet service provider.	
<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	See individual communities for more information.	

<b>Electricity</b>	Matanuska Electric Association
<b>Fuel</b>	Local Gas stations with gasoline, diesel and propane
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	
<b>Housing</b>	See individual communities for more information.
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	See individual communities for more information.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The borough operates the Palmer Matanuska-Susitna Borough Central Landfill, a class I landfill (ADEC # SW1A001-16). The borough also operates several transfer station. The borough landfill accepts hazardous wastes.  There are 45 schools located in the borough.

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	See individual communities for more information.
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	See individual communities for more information.
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Wasilla, Sutton, and Talkeetna.

9770.3.33 – Meadow Lakes

<b>MEADOW LAKES</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Meadow Lakes lies between the Little Susitna River and the Alaska Railroad, off of the George Parks Highway. It is west of Wasilla, continuing east and northeast of Houston. It is accessed by Pittman Road, Church Road, and Schrock Road. It is approximately 45 miles from Anchorage (Latitude 61.6243/Longitude -149.6036). Meadow Lakes falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The area has served as a transportation corridor since around 1906, when the first of the trails leading out of Knik to the Gold Mines in the Willow Creek Mining District, the Carle Wagon Road, was constructed. This is now the Wasilla-Fishhook Road. In 1917, Pittman was established on the Alaska Railroad at Mile 166.5, and a water station was added in 1920. Homesteaders settled the area after World War II, and the area continued to develop after a Department of Natural Resources land disposal during the mid-1960s. Low housing costs, the semi-rural lifestyle, and employment in Palmer, Wasilla and Anchorage have supported growth in the Mat-Su Valley.
<b>Economy</b>	The Wasilla/Palmer area and Anchorage employ individuals in a wide variety of federal, state, local and private sector jobs.
<b>Subsistence</b>	
<b>Population</b>	8,381 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> None

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>State Troopers</b>	Palmer/Mat-Su West Alaska State Trooper Post, 453 South Valley Way, Palmer, AK 99645 Phone: 745-2131; Fax: 269-5465
<b>Fire</b>	Mat-Su Borough Emergency Services (861-8000)
<b>Medical</b>	Mat-Su Regional Medical Center (861-6000); Meadow Lakes Public Health Nursing – Mat-Su Itinerant Nursing (352-6600)

<b>LOCAL CONTACTS &amp; REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES</b>			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Meadow Lakes Community Council Incorporated</b>	1210 N. Kim Drive, Ste. B Wasilla, AK 99645	352-3737	
<b>Meadow Lakes Public Health Nursing – Mat-Su Itinerant Nursing</b>	3223 East Parks Highway, Suite 3 Wasilla, AK 99654	352-6600	

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>
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<b>Accessibility</b>	The area is connected to the statewide highway system via the George Parks Highway. Nearby Palmer, Wasilla, and Anchorage offer air services. A turf runway can be used in the summer time only.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A 1300' by 200' turf runway can be used in the summer time only. Nearby Palmer and Wasilla offer air service. Float planes can access Meadow Lake.
<b>Airline Services</b>	
<b>Freight</b>	
<b>Vessel Support</b>	

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Matanuska Telephone Association (In-State):</b> <b>AT&amp;T (Long Distance):</b> 1-800-288-2020 / <a href="http://www.att.com">www.att.com</a>	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>		
<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>		
<b>Teleconferencing</b>		
<b>Electricity</b>	Provided by Matanuska Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>		
<b>Fuel Storage</b>		
<b>Housing</b>		
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Approximately 80% of homes use individual water wells, septic systems, and are fully plumbed; the remainder haul water from a safe source and use outhouses. A large number of homes in the area are for seasonal use.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There are 3 schools located in the community, attended by 839 students. Refuse is collected by a private firm or hauled to the borough landfill in Palmer.	

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	

9770.3.34 – Moose Pass

<b>MOOSE PASS</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Moose Pass is located 26 miles north of Seward on the Kenai Peninsula. It is on the southwest shore of Upper Trail Lake, off the Seward Highway, at mile 29.3 of the Alaska Railroad (Latitude 61.4864/Longitude -149.3683). Moose Pass falls within the gulf coast maritime climate zone, characterized by a rainy atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers. This zone lacks prolonged periods of freezing weather at low altitudes and is characterized by cloudiness and frequent fog. The combination of heavy precipitation and low temperatures at high altitudes in the coastal mountains of southern Alaska accounts for the numerous mountain glaciers. There is little to no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, occasional high winds, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The community was first named in 1912 as a station on the Alaska Railroad. The name is reportedly derived from a mail carrier's team of dogs that in 1903 had considerable trouble gaining the right-of-way from a moose. A post office was established in 1928.
<b>Economy</b>	The State Division of Forestry and local businesses provide most employment. The community is not within an easy commute of either Seward or Kenai. In 2009, two residents held commercial fishing permits.
<b>Subsistence</b>	None
<b>Population</b>	226 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> None

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Closest Police</b>	Seward Police Department 224-3338
<b>Closest State Troopers</b>	Cooper Landing 595-1233
<b>Fire</b>	Borough/Moose Pass Vol. Fire/EMS (288-3666/8665); Moose Pass Fire Hall
<b>Medical</b>	Auxiliary health care is provided by Moose Pass Volunteer Fire/EMS (288-3666/8665); Seward General Hospital (224-5205) or Central Peninsula Hospital (262-4404) in Soldotna.

<b>LOCAL CONTACTS &amp; REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES</b>			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
	None listed		

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The Seward and Sterling Highways provide access to Anchorage.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Nearby Seward offers an airport. Seaplanes land at Summit Lake.

<b>Airline Services</b>	Scenic Mountain Air
<b>Freight</b>	Nearby Seward offers a railroad, harbor/dock facilities.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Nearby Seward offers a, harbor/dock facilities and State Ferry access.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	<b>In-State:</b> Interior Telephone Co./TelAlaska <b>Long Distance:</b> AT&T Alascom; GCI
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Seward Internet Services (www.seward.net)
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KSWD-AM; KYAK-AM; KFQD-AM
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network
<b>Electricity</b>	Provided by Chugach Electric Association.
<b>Fuel</b>	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	
<b>Housing</b>	Moose Pass RV Park; Trail Lodge; Summit Lake Lodge
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	The majority of homes use individual water wells and septic tank systems; over 50% of households are fully plumbed. The school operates its own water system. The remainder of residences haul or have water delivered, and use privies. Many homes in this area are used only seasonally.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There is one school located at 31810 Eepot Rd Moose Pass, AK attended by 11 students.

**COMMUNICATIONS**

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	



9770.3.35 – Nanwalek

<b>NANWALEK</b> <i>(nan-WAH-leck); formerly English Bay</i>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Nanwalek is located at the southern tip of the Kenai Peninsula, southwest of Seldovia and east of Port Graham (Latitude 59.3544/Longitude -151.9202). Nanwalek falls within the gulf coast maritime climate zone, characterized by a rainy atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Originally the site of a Russian Trading Post called Alexandrovsk, the village was later called "Odinochka," meaning "a person living in solitude." A Russian Orthodox Church was built in the community in 1870. In 1930, a replacement Church was constructed, and it is a designated national historic site. In 1991, locals changed the community name of English Bay to Nanwalek, meaning "place by lagoon." Many of the current residents are of mixed Russian and Sugpiaq (Alutiiq) lineage. Villagers speak Sugtestun, a dialect of Eskimo similar to Yup'ik. Subsistence activities are a large part of the culture.
<b>Economy</b>	The school, subsistence activities, and summer employment at the Port Graham cannery provide income. Six residents hold commercial fishing permits. The community is working on a project to reestablish the local sockeye run, which has been very low in recent years.
<b>Subsistence</b>	
<b>Population</b>	294 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	U1
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Chugach Alaska Corporation
	<b>Profit:</b> English Bay Corporation (Homer)
	<b>Village:</b> Native Village of Nanwalek (Federally Recognized Tribe)

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>State Trooper</b>	Ninilchik Alaska State Trooper Post (567-3660)
<b>VPSO</b>	Charles Harselle (281-2206 or vpsohartzell@hotmail.com)
<b>Fire</b>	Nanwalek Volunteer Fire Department (281-2274)
<b>Medical</b>	Local hospitals or health clinics include Nanwalek Health Clinic (281-2250/2251). Auxiliary health care is provided by Nanwalek First Responders & Clinic (281-2250).

<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>English Bay Corporation</b>	1637 Stanton Avenue Anchorage, AK 99508	562-4703 281-2220 (fax)	
<b>Native Village of Nanwalek</b>	P.O. Box 8028 Nanwalek, AK 99603-6628	281-2274 281-2252 (fax)	nanwalek@yahoo.com

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Nanwalek is not accessible by road. Boats are the primary means of transportation locally.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A State-owned 1,850' gravel airstrip is available.
<b>Airline Services</b>	N/A
<b>Freight</b>	
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	The State ferry provides service to nearby Seldovia.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>		<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	None	
<b>TV Stations</b>	See Part III, M. Media	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	See Part III, M. Media	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	Provided by Homer Electric Association.	
<b>Fuel</b>		
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	<b>Tank Owners</b> (27,016 gallon oil storage tank 12,409 gallon gas storage tank) 5,000 gallon containment tank for overflow	
<b>Housing</b>		
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Water is derived from a surface stream and is treated; a new surface water source is under development. Nanwalek has a piped water and sewer system which serves all homes in the village; most are completely plumbed. The village needs a larger water storage tank, water treatment, new water and sewer mains, new fire hydrants, and a landfill expansion.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The <b>Nanwalek School</b> is located in the community at 63550 Alexandrovsky St Nanwalek, AK 99603-9999, <b>Phone:</b> (907) 281-2210 attended by 78 (2015) students.	

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Seldovia and Homer.

<b>NIKISKI</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Nikiski is located on the Kenai Peninsula, 9 miles north of the City of Kenai, off of the Sterling Highway. It is also known as Port Nikiski and Nikishka (Latitude 60.7346/Longitude -151.2969). Nikiski falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Traditionally a Kenaitze Indian territory, the area was homesteaded in the 1940s, and grew with the discovery of oil on the Kenai Peninsula in 1957. By 1964, oil-related industries located here included Unocal, Phillips 66, Chevron and Tesoro.
<b>Economy</b>	Nikiski is the site of a Tesoro Alaska oil refinery, where Cook Inlet and some North Slope crude oil is processed into mainly jet fuel, gasoline, and diesel. Agrium, Inc. ceased operations several years ago after once employing approximately 500 residents at its fertilizer plant, producing 1 million tons of urea and 600,000 tons of ammonia annually. Timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses, and tourism-related services also provide employment.
<b>Subsistence</b>	Hunting and fishing are important local activities and food sources.
<b>Population</b>	4,553 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	CDP
<b>Native Entities</b>	Kenai Natives Association Kenaitze Indian Tribe Salmantof Native Association

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Alaska State Troopers</b>	Soldotna Detachment (262-4453)
<b>Fire</b>	Borough/Nikiski Fire Dept./EMS/Rescue (776-6401-Station1, 776-6402-Station2)
<b>Medical</b>	Multiple clinics within community Nearest Hospital: Central Peninsula Hospital (714-4404, Soldotna)

<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>Kenai Peninsula Borough</b>	144 N. Binkley Street Soldotna AK, 99669	262-4441 262-1892 (fax)	<a href="mailto:jblankenship@kpb.us">jblankenship@kpb.us</a>
<b>Kenai Natives Association</b>	215 Fidalgo Ave,#203 Kenai AK 99611	283-4851 283-4854 (fax)	
<b>Kenaitze Indian Tribe</b>	P.O. Box 988 Kenai AK, 99611	283-3633 283-3052 (fax)	<a href="http://www.kenaitze.org/">www.kenaitze.org/</a>
<b>Salmantof Native Association</b>	230 Main Street Loop Kenai, AK 99611	283-7864	<a href="mailto:info@salamatof.com">info@salamatof.com</a>

### TRANSPORTATION

<b>Accessibility</b>	Nikiski is accessible by the Sterling Highway to Anchorage and points beyond. Also accessible by air and water through numerous airports and harbors.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	In addition to private runways and helipads, an airport at nearby Kenai provides airport facilities.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Scheduled and charter small plane, airlines, and helicopter services are locally available.
<b>Freight</b>	Air, truck, water
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Two docks exist in Nikiski, and the area is supported by additional docks in Kenai, Homer, and Seward.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	Numerous hard lined and cellular companies provide service.	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T and GCI among others.	
<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Kenai Peninsula Legislative Information Office	
<b>Electricity</b>	Provided by Homer Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	Gasoline, diesel, and propane	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	No community fuel tanks	
<b>Housing</b>	Numerous hotels, Lodges, Campgrounds, and B&Bs available in Nikiski and nearby communities (Kenai and Soldotna).	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Mainly private water supplies and septic systems are utilized throughout Nikiski.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<p>There are 2 schools located in the community, attended by 783 students.</p> <p>The borough operates the Central Peninsula Landfill, a class I landfill (ADEC # SW1A006-16) near Soldotna. The borough also operates a transfer facility is located in Nikiski on Poolside Avenue. The Central Peninsula Borough Landfill accepts Hazardous wastes on specified days, and also provides for recycling.</p> <p>Natural gas provided to portions of the community is a primary source of heat in areas where available.</p>	

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Numerous potential command posts exist in Nikiski and the nearby area including CISPRI, local schools, and other public and private offices and buildings.
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	Numerous lay down yards, private lots, and docks are available.
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	Emergency response equipment owned by CISPRI is located at and nearby their office in Nikiski. Additional spill response resources

	are held by companies including Hilcorp, Tesoro, and ASRC in the Nikiski area. An ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex is nearby between Soldotna and Kenai.
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<b>NIKOLAEVSK</b>	
<b><i>Location and Climate</i></b>	Nikolaevsk is located on the Kenai Peninsula, inland near Anchor Point. It lies on a road leading from North Fork Road and the Sterling Highway. It was named to honor St. Nicholas, the patron saint of the town's church (Latitude 59.8119/Longitude -151.6106). Nikolaevsk falls within the gulf coast maritime climate zone, characterized by a rainy atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b><i>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</i></b>	Nikolaevsk is the location of a settlement of "Russian Old Believers," whose ancestors settled in Woodburn, Oregon after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 forced them out of Russia. The first Old Believer settlers on the Kenai Peninsula received a grant from the Tolstoy Foundation in New York and purchased land there in 1967. The community includes Russian Orthodox, Russian Old Believers (Old Right Believers) and some non-Russian people, living in three distinct settlements. The Old Believers in this area lead a family-oriented, self-sufficient, separatist lifestyle. They use modern utilities, and food sources are from gardening, fishing, hunting, and cattle. The first school opened in 1972 and until 1980, students attended classes through the ninth grade, then began their adult lives; many students now go on to complete their education. Families are typically very large (8 to 12 children.) Traditional clothing is worn, Russian is the first language, and the church dictates that males do not shave. Boys typically marry at age 15 or 16, while girls are married at 13 or 14. As growth occurred during the 1980s and 1990s, additional settlements have developed in the area.
<b><i>Economy</i></b>	Many residents are employed in the Anchor Point and Homer areas , primarily in fishing and construction. The Fefelov Mercantile, a general store and post office, is the only year-round business and provides groceries, fabric, and other items.
<b><i>Subsistence</i></b>	None
<b><i>Population</i></b>	276 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b><i>Borough Located In</i></b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b><i>Incorporation Type</i></b>	CDP
<b><i>Native Entities</i></b>	<b>Regional:</b> None

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b><i>State Troopers</i></b>	Ninilchik Alaska State Trooper Post (567-3660)
<b><i>Fire</i></b>	Certified Community Volunteers & Fire Truck; Borough Rescue/EMT
<b><i>Medical</i></b>	Auxiliary health care is provided by Anchor Point Fire/EMS (235-6700/2427); South Peninsula Hospital (235-8101) in Homer.

<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><i>Nikolaevsk Community Council, Inc.</i></b>	P.O. Box 5062 Nikolaevsk, AK 99556	235-2731 235-2941 (fax)	ncws@alaska.net
<b><i>Nikolaevsk Public Health Nursing – Homer Itinerant Nursing</i></b>	195 east Bunnell Ave., Suite C Homer, AK 99603	235-8857 235-7090 (fax)	<a href="http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/nursing/">www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/nursing/</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b><i>Accessibility</i></b>	The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage.
<b><i>Airport Facilities</i></b>	Nearby Homer offers an airport.
<b><i>Airline Services</i></b>	
<b><i>Freight</i></b>	
<b><i>Vessel Support:</i></b>	Nearby Homer offers harbor/docking facilities and a State Ferry landing.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b><i>Telephone</i></b>	<b>In-State Phone:</b> ACS of the Northland <b>Long-Distance Phone:</b> AT&T Alascom; United Utilities	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b><i>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</i></b>	Alaska Communications	
<b><i>TV Stations</i></b>		
<b><i>Radio Stations</i></b>		
<b><i>Cable Provider</i></b>	None	
<b><i>Teleconferencing</i></b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b><i>Electricity</i></b>	Provided by Homer Electric Association.	
<b><i>Fuel</i></b>		
<b><i>Fuel Storage</i></b>		
<b><i>Housing</i></b>		
<b><i>Water &amp; Sewage</i></b>	A new water treatment building, water mains and household water service lines were installed in 1997. The majority of homes are fully plumbed - 49 residents, the school and community-wide fire hydrants are connected to the water system. 80% of households use septic tanks for sewage disposal. Two subdivisions (Nahodka and Kluchevaya) are located outside of the main hub of Nikolaevsk. They have an independent water system that taps two local springs; they do not want to be connected to the new water system. The community has asked for funding to remedy failing individual septic tanks.	
<b><i>Miscellaneous</i></b>	There is one school located in the community, attended by 64 students.	

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

<b><i>Potential Command Posts</i></b>	
<b><i>Potential Staging Areas</i></b>	
<b><i>Local Spill Response Equipment</i></b>	



<b>NINILCHIK</b>									
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Ninilchik lies on the west coast of the Kenai Peninsula on the Sterling Highway, 38 miles southwest of the City of Kenai and 188 road miles from Anchorage. The community lies between mileposts 119 and 144 of the Sterling Highway; a business center has developed between Ninilchik River and Deep Creek (Latitude 60.0432/Longitude -151.6758). Ninilchik falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.								
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>The Kenai Peninsula was historically used by Dena'ina Indians for fur-farming and fishing. The Dena'ina word "Niqnilchint" means "lodge by the river." In the 1820s, the Russian American Fur Company, burdened by a number of elderly, disabled and sick employees who could not safely return to Russia, established self-sustaining retirement settlements in Alaska. The Transfiguration of Our Lord Russian Orthodox Church was constructed in 1846. In 1896, a Russian village school was built, and a post office established in 1925. The 1940s brought homesteaders to the area and in 1949 the Berman Packing Company began fish canning operations. The Sterling Highway reached Ninilchik a year later, and the current Ninilchik school built the next year.</p> <p>Alaska Natives represent 17% of the population; the Village Ninilchik, a federally recognized tribe, is a traditional Athabascan Native village, although the majority of the population is non-Native. The village association is actively involved in local issues.</p>								
<b>Economy</b>	Fishing, retail businesses, tourism, timber, and oil and gas comprise the majority of private sector activities in Ninilchik. Declining fish prices, fish processing, and timber harvesting have affected income opportunities. King Salmon fishing on Deep Creek and Ninilchik River lure thousands of sport fishermen to Ninilchik between late May and late June. Both saltwater and freshwater sport fishing occur seasonally in the area.								
<b>Subsistence</b>	Residents of Ninilchik hunt, fish and gather for the following food sources in and around Ninilchik: salmon, halibut, waterfowl, bear, clams and berries.								
<b>Population</b>	849 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	CDP								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Regional:</b></td> <td>Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Nonprofit:</b></td> <td>Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Incorporated</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Profit:</b></td> <td>Ninilchik Natives Association, Incorporated</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Village:</b></td> <td>Ninilchik Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Regional:</b>	Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated	<b>Nonprofit:</b>	Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Incorporated	<b>Profit:</b>	Ninilchik Natives Association, Incorporated	<b>Village:</b>	Ninilchik Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)
<b>Regional:</b>	Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated								
<b>Nonprofit:</b>	Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Incorporated								
<b>Profit:</b>	Ninilchik Natives Association, Incorporated								
<b>Village:</b>	Ninilchik Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)								

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>State Troopers</b>	Ninilchik Alaska State Trooper Post (567-3660)
<b>Fire</b>	Ninilchik Emergency Services (567-3342)
<b>Medical</b>	Ninilchik Emergency Services (567-3342) Ninilchik Community Clinic (567-3970)

<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>Chamber of Commerce</b>	P.O. Box 39164 Ninilchik, AK 99639	567-3571 (fax)	<a href="mailto:ninilchikchamber@gmail.com">ninilchikchamber@gmail.com</a>
<b>Ninilchik Native Association</b>	P.O. Box 39130 Ninilchik, AK 99639	567-3866 567-3867 (fax)	<a href="http://www.nnai.net">http://www.nnai.net</a>
<b>Ninilchik Traditional Council</b>	P.O. Box 39070 Ninilchik, AK 99639	567-3313 567-3308 (fax)	<a href="mailto:ntc@ninilchiktribe-nsn.gov">ntc@ninilchiktribe-nsn.gov</a>
<b>Cook Inlet Tribal Council</b>	3600 San Jeronimo Dr Anchorage, AK 99508	793-3600 793-3422 (fax)	<a href="mailto:info@citci.org">info@citci.org</a> <a href="http://www.citci.com/">http://www.citci.com/</a>
<b>Cook Inlet Region</b>	P.O. Box 93330 Anchorage, AK 99509	274-8638 279-8836 (fax)	<a href="mailto:info@ciri.com">info@ciri.com</a> <a href="http://www.ciri.com/">http://www.ciri.com/</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A State-owned 2,400' dirt/gravel airstrip is located in Ninilchik. Homer also offers an airport.
<b>Airline Services</b>	None identified
<b>Freight</b>	None identified
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Boat launching from this location occurs during the summer months. Launching from this location is not possible without assistance by tractor and is weather and surf dependent. Nearby Homer also offers harbor/docking facilities and State Ferry access. Boats are launched from Deep Creek beach.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	Alaska Communications and GCI.	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	Broadband internet and cell phone service is available. Cellular service available from AT&T, GCI, and Verizon. Internet service available from Alaska Communications and GCI.	
<b>TV Stations</b>		
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
<b>Cable Provider</b>	DISH, GCI, DirecTV	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Communications and GCI	
<b>Electricity</b>	Homer Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	Gasoline and diesel	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>		
<b>Housing</b>	Multiple hotels and other accommodations in Soldotna and Homer. Many small businesses offer rental cabins and B&Bs in Ninilchik.	

<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	The majority of homes use individual water wells or have water delivered. Two-thirds of all residences have individual septic systems and full plumbing; others use outhouses. The school operates its own well and water treatment facility. Many homes in this area are used only seasonally. The village has requested funding to construct a piped sewer system for homes in the Old Ninilchik Subdivision. Lots are too small for both individual wells and septic systems.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There is one school located in the community, attended by 164 students. A borough refuse transfer site is located in Ninilchik, at mile 138.5 Sterling Highway. Soldotna Kenai Peninsula Borough Central Landfill is nearest landfill

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	See Homer
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	See Homer
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC Spill Response Equipment Conex locations in Homer, Kenai, and Seldovia

<b>PALMER</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Palmer is located in the center of the lush farmlands of the Matanuska Valley, 42 miles northeast of Anchorage on the Glenn Highway (Latitude 61.5934/Longitude -149.1093). Palmer falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Two groups of Athabascans -- the Ahtna and Dena'ina -- have lived in this region for centuries. George Palmer, a trader who came to Knik in 1875, established a trading post on the Matanuska River around 1890. A railway siding was constructed in Palmer in 1916. In 1935, Palmer became the site of one of the most unusual experiments in US history: the Matanuska Valley Colony. A New Deal relief agency planned an agricultural colony in Alaska and 203 families, mostly from the upper MiddleWest, were invited to join the Colony, arriving in Palmer in the early summer of 1935. Although the failure rate was high, many descendants still live in the Mat-Su Valley today. The City of Palmer was formed in 1951. Construction of the statewide road system, and rapid development of Anchorage, has fueled growth in the Mat-Su valley.
<b>Economy</b>	Many residents commute to Anchorage for employment. Palmer's economy is based on a diversity of retail and other services and city, borough, state, and federal government. Some light manufacturing occurs. In 2009, 74 residents held commercial fishing permits. Palmer is home to 200 musk ox whose underwool (qiviut) is knitted into garments by Alaska Native women from several rural villages. Between 2,500 and 3,500 garments are created each year by these women and sold by an Anchorage cooperative. The 75-acre musk ox farm is also a tourist attraction. The university has an Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station Office and a district Cooperative Extension Service office here. The university's Matanuska Research Farm is also located in Palmer. The valley is renowned for the annual Alaska State Fair, where local farmers produce award-winning vegetables.
<b>Subsistence</b>	
<b>Population</b>	6,135 (2015 DCCED Commissioner Certified Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Home Rule City

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police State Troopers</b>	City Police Dept. (within city limits) (745-4811) State Troopers Post (745-2131)
<b>Fire</b>	City Fire Dept (745-3271); Borough Ambulance; Borough Public Safety Bldg
<b>Medical</b>	Local hospitals or health clinics include Valley Hospital (746-8600). Auxiliary health care is provided by Palmer Ambulance Service (373-8800/745-4811); Mat-Su Borough Dive Rescue Team (373-8800); Valley Transport Service (373-8800).

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Chamber of Commerce</b>	550 S. Alaska St, Suite 101 PO Box 45 Palmer, AK 99645	745-2880 - office 354-2886 - cell 746-4164 - fax	<a href="mailto:director@palmerchamber.org">director@palmerchamber.org</a> <a href="http://www.palmerchamber.org">http://www.palmerchamber.org</a>
<b>City of Palmer</b>	231 W. Evergreen Ave., Palmer, AK 99645	745-3271 745-0930 (fax)	<a href="mailto:citymgr@alaska.net">citymgr@alaska.net</a> <a href="mailto:jbower@palmerak.org">jbower@palmerak.org</a>

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Palmer lies on the Glenn Highway.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Two paved airstrips, one at 6,009' long by 100' wide and the other at 3,617' long by 75' wide. There are seven additional privately-owned airstrips in the vicinity. Float planes may land at nearby Finger Lake or Wolf Lake.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Commercial airlines serve the Anchorage International Airport, but the Palmer Municipal Airport supports private and chartered services and air cargo.
<b>Freight</b>	The Alaska Railroad connects Palmer to Whittier, Seward or Anchorage for ocean freight delivery.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b>Telephone</b>	AT&T (Long Distance): 1-800-288-2020 / <a href="http://www.att.com">www.att.com</a>	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	ACS Internet ( <a href="http://www.acsalaska.net">www.acsalaska.net</a> ); Arctic.Net/TelAlaska, Inc. ( <a href="http://www.arctic.net">www.arctic.net</a> ); AT&T WorldNet ( <a href="http://www.worldnet.att.net">www.worldnet.att.net</a> ); Chugach.Net ( <a href="http://www.chugach.net">www.chugach.net</a> ); Core Communications ( <a href="http://www.corecom.net">www.corecom.net</a> ); Custom CPU ( <a href="http://www.customcpu.com">www.customcpu.com</a> ); GCI ( <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> ); MTA Online ( <a href="http://www.mtaonline.com">www.mtaonline.com</a> ); Sinbad Network Communications ( <a href="http://www.sinbad.net">www.sinbad.net</a> )	
<b>TV Stations</b>	KAKM; KIMO; KTBY; KTUU; KTVA; KYES	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KCHU Public Radio: 835-4665 (office) / 835-4671 (news) / <a href="mailto:news@kchu.org">news@kchu.org</a> / <a href="http://www.kchu.org">www.kchu.org</a>	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	KSKA-FM; KATB-FM	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electric Utility</b>	Matanuska Electric Association, P.O. Box 2929, Palmer, AK 99645, Phone 745-3231, Fax 745-9328; E-mail <a href="mailto:meacontact@mea.coop">meacontact@mea.coop</a> ; Web <a href="http://mea.coop">http://mea.coop</a>	
<b>Fuel</b>	Gasoline and diesel	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	(Number of Tanks and Capacity): Service Oil & Gas (6 @ 45,000 gals.)	
<b>Housing</b>	Valley Hotel, Pioneer Motel and Apartments; Gold Miner's Hotel; Colony Inn; Fairview Motel; Majestic Valley Wilderness Lodge; Sheep Mountain Lodge; Motherlode Lodge; Mountain View RV Park; Town &	

	Country RV; Homestead RV Park; Matanuska River Park; Tara Dells B&B; Pollen's B&B; Iditarod House B&B; Prickley Rose Garden Inn B&B
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	A surface water collection system with a dam, treatment, and storage capacity of 50,000 gallons, allows for piped distribution most homes. Approximately 80 % of the resident's homes are fully plumbed. Sewage is piped to a 20,000-gallon community septic tank; some homes use individual septic tanks; some homes use individual septic tanks.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There are 7 schools located in the community, attended by 2,699 students. The Mat-Su Borough operates the landfill outside the city limits of Palmer. A sludge disposal site is also available.

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Contact IRA council for available facilities (573-5131)
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	

9770.3.40 – Port Graham

<b>PORT GRAHAM</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	The community is located at the southern end of the Kenai Peninsula on the shore of Port Graham. It is adjacent to Nanwalek, 7.5 miles southwest of Seldovia, and 28 air miles from Homer (Latitude 59.3515/Longitude - 151.8322). Port Graham falls within the gulf coast maritime climate zone, characterized by a rainy atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The earliest known settlers were Russians from the nearby trading post at Nanwalek. In 1850, the Russian-American Co. established a coal mine at Port Graham, but it was not economical and lasted only a few years. Port Graham became the site of a cannery and wharf and, in 1911, Aleuts from Nanwalek moved to the community many to work at the cannery. A post office operated between 1938 and 1961. The cannery burned in 1960, but rebuilt in 1968 and later sold to the village corporation in 1983. A pink salmon hatchery began operations in 1991, but in 1998, the hatchery and salmon processing plant were destroyed by fire. The hatchery and processing plant were rebuilt and re-opened in June 1999. The cannery continues to be the main economic activity in the community, employing residents of Nanwalek as well. A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Port Graham. Alaska Natives represent 88% of the population. Port Graham is a traditional Sugpiaq village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.
<b>Economy</b>	A \$4.5 million fish cannery opened on June 19, 1999; the former plant and salmon hatchery were destroyed by fire in January 1998. Locals organized funding to rebuild the facilities; insurance covered only part of the loss. The cannery provides seasonal employment for 70 Port Graham and Nanwalek residents. Red salmon fry are raised for area lakes, and pink salmon are raised for the cannery. Approximately 13 residents hold commercial fishing permits.
<b>Subsistence</b>	
<b>Population</b>	177 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b> Chugach Alaska Corp
	<b>Profit:</b> Port Graham Corporation
	<b>Village:</b> Village of Port Graham

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police State Troopers</b>	State VPSO (235-0577)
<b>Fire</b>	Port Graham Volunteer Fire/EMS (284-2224)

<b>Medical</b>	Local hospitals or health clinics include Port Graham Health Clinic (284-2241). Auxiliary health care is provided by Port Graham EMS (284-2227/2262); flight to South Peninsula Hospital (235-8101) in Homer.
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<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>Village of Port Graham</b>	P.O. Box 5510, Port Graham, AK 99603	Phone 284-2227, Fax 284-2222	<a href="mailto:pnorman@starband.net">pnorman@starband.net</a> <a href="mailto:PortGraham@smtp.ak.bia.gov">PortGraham@smtp.ak.bia.gov</a>
<b>Port Graham Corporation</b>	P.O. Box 5569, Port Graham, AK 99603,	Phone 284-2212, Fax 284-2219	

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Port Graham is not accessible by road. There is a 4-mile trail to Nanwalek.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A state-owned 1,975' long by 45' wide dirt/gravel airstrip is available.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Commercial airlines serve the Anchorage International Airport, but the Palmer Municipal Airport supports private and chartered services and air cargo.
<b>Freight</b>	
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Community offers docking facilities.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	ACS	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	ACS, GCI WorldNet (www.worldnet.att.net); Chugach.Net (www.chugach.net); Core Communications (www.corecom.net); Custom CPU (www.customcpu.com); GCI (www.gci.net); MTA Online (www.mtaonline.com); Sinbad Network Communications (www.sinbad.net)	
<b>TV Stations</b>	KAKM; KIMO; KTBV; KTUU; KTVA; KYES	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KSRM-AM; KWHQ-FM; KBBI-AM; KGTL-AM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electric Utility</b>	Homer Electric Association.	
<b>Fuel</b>	Gasoline and diesel	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	(Number of Tanks and Capacity): Petro Marine (10 @ 70,000 gals.)	
<b>Housing</b>	Bunk house owned by Port Graham Corporation; J&L Scenic Wilderness Adventures 284-2327	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Water is derived from a surface source, is treated and stored in a 50,000-gal. redwood tank. Port Graham has a piped water system and sewage disposal in a community septic tank. A sludge lagoon was recently completed. 66 homes and facilities are served by the system; almost 90% of households are fully plumbed. Port Graham Corporation operates the washeteria.	



<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There is one school located in the community, attended by 15 students.
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<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b> <i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	<p>USCG DRAT Container  <a href="http://www.uscg.mil/d17/D17%20Divisions/drm/DRAT/DRATpage.asp">http://www.uscg.mil/d17/D17%20Divisions/drm/DRAT/DRATpage.asp</a></p> <p>ADEC maintains a spill response connex in Seldovia. Seldovia maintains a volunteer oil spill response organization with trained responders and equipment.</p>

9770.3.41 - Primrose

<b>PRIMROSE</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Primrose is on Kenai Lake, off of the Seward Highway, at mile 18.4 of the Alaska Railroad. It lies 15 miles north of Seward (Latitude 60.3576/Longitude -149.3526). Primrose falls within the gulf coast maritime climate zone, characterized by a rainy atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Primrose was first listed as a flag stop on the Alaska Railroad in 1919.
<b>Economy</b>	The Seward area provides employment in the transportation industry, service sector, and state government.
<b>Subsistence</b>	
<b>Population</b>	66 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police</b>	None
<b>State Troopers</b>	Seward AKST Post
<b>Fire</b>	Moose Pass Volunteer Fire and EMS
<b>Medical</b>	Seward General Hospital (224-5205).

<b>LOCAL CONTACTS &amp; REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES</b>			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<i>None</i>			

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The Seward and Sterling Highways provide access to Anchorage and the statewide highway system. Nearby Seward offers an airport, railroad, and docking facilities
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	
<b>Airline Services</b>	
<b>Freight</b>	
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	<b>AT&amp;T</b> (Long Distance): 1-800-288-2020 / <a href="http://www.att.com">www.att.com</a>
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	65% of homes use individual water wells and septic tank systems and are fully plumbed. The remainder of residences haul or have water delivered, and use privies. Many homes in this area are used only seasonally.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There are no state operated schools located in the community.

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	

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

9770.3.42 - Ridgeway

<b>RIDGEWAY</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Ridgeway is located on the Sterling Highway on the Kenai Peninsula, between the cities of Kenai, Soldotna, and Sterling (Latitude 60.5313/Longitude -151.0811). Ridgeway falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The area has historically been the home of Kenaitze Indians, although it was developed by non-Natives for the rich resources of the Kenai Peninsula. Alaska Natives represent 8% of the population. Ridgeway is a geographic area between two very large cities on the peninsula and most residents are non-Native.
<b>Economy</b>	The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment.
<b>Subsistence</b>	
<b>Population</b>	2,205 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police State Troopers</b>	None Soldotna AKST Post 907-262-4453
<b>Fire</b>	Borough Central Emergency Services (CES) Fire/Rescue/EMT (262-4792/4453)
<b>Medical</b>	Auxiliary health care is provided by Central Emergency Services (262-4792/4453) and Central Peninsula Hospital in Soldotna.

<b>LOCAL CONTACTS &amp; REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES</b>			
<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE</b>	<b>WEBSITE/EMAIL</b>
<i>None</i>			

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	There is access to the Sterling Highway that connects to the Alaska road system. Transportation facilities include a dock and airport.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	<b>MacKey's Lake is in the area to serve floatplanes.</b>

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	<b>AT&amp;T</b> (Long Distance): 1-800-288-2020 / <a href="http://www.att.com">www.att.com</a> ; GCI
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	GCI; AT&T
<b>Electric Utility</b>	Provided by Homer Electric Association.
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Approximately 90% of homes use individual water wells and septic tank systems, and are fully plumbed.

<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There are no state operated schools located in the community.
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<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None listed
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None listed
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	None listed

9770.3.43 - Salamatof

<b>SALAMATOF</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Salamatof is on the Kenai Peninsula, on the east shore of Cook Inlet at the mouth of Salamatof Creek, 5.5 miles northwest of the City of Kenai (Latitude 60.6177/Longitude -151.3334). Salamatof falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Salamatof was first reported in 1911 by the U.S. Geological Survey as a Dena'ina Indian village. A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Village of Salamatof. Alaska Natives, mostly Athabascan, represent 22% of the population.
<b>Economy</b>	Salamatof is attempting to develop a lake-resort area. The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment.
<b>Population</b>	1,163 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b>
	<b>Profit:</b> Salamatof Native Assoc., Inc., P.O. Box 2682, Kenai, AK 99611, Phone 283-3745, Fax 283-6470; Web: <a href="http://www.salamatof.com/">www.salamatof.com/</a>
	<b>Nonprofit:</b>
	<b>Village:</b> Village of Salamatof, P.O. Box 2682, Kenai, AK 99611, Phone 283-7864, Fax 283-6470 E-mail <a href="mailto:snainc@alaska.com">snainc@alaska.com</a>

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>State Trooper</b>	Soldotna AKST 262-4453
<b>Fire</b>	Borough Central Emergency Services (CES) Fire/Rescue/EMT (262-4792/4453)
<b>Medical</b>	Auxiliary health care is provided by Central Emergency Services (262-4792/4453) and Central Peninsula Hospital (262-4404) in Soldotna.

<b>LOCAL CONTACTS &amp; REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES</b>			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<i>None</i>			

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Float planes can land at Arness Lake and Lower Salamatof. Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities.
<b>Airline Services</b>	None identified
<b>Freight</b>	None identified
<b>Vessel Support</b>	None identified

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	AT&T (Long Distance): 1-800-288-2020 / <a href="http://www.att.com">www.att.com</a>	<b>COMMUNICAT</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	GCI: 1-800-800-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a>	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	GCI	
<b>Electricity</b>	Homer Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	Gasoline and diesel	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	The majority of homes use individual water wells and septic tanks, and the remainder are connected to Kenai's piped water and sewer system. Almost all households are fully plumbed. Many homes in this area are used only seasonally.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There are no state operated schools located in the community.	

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<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

9770.3.44 - Seldovia

<b>SELDOVIA</b>							
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Seldovia is on the Kenai Peninsula on the south shore of Kachemak Bay, a 15-minute flight across from Homer. Flight time to Anchorage is 45 minutes (Latitude 59.4387/Longitude -151.7150). Seldovia falls within the gulf coast maritime climate zone, characterized by a rainy atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.						
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>Native residents are mixed Dena'ina Indian, Aleut and Sugpiaq Eskimo (also known as Alutiiq). The name Seldovia is derived from "Seldevoy," a Russian word meaning "herring bay." Between 1869 and 1882, a trading post was located here, and a post office established in 1898. The village developed around commercial fishing and fish processing. The City of Seldovia incorporated in 1945.</p> <p>Seldovia is an Alutiiq village. Alaska Natives represent 23% of the population and a federally recognized tribe is located in the community. Commercial fishing and subsistence are an integral part of the local culture.</p>						
<b>Economy</b>	Seldovia is a commercial fishing center; shellfish farming also occurs. In 2015, 40 residents held commercial fishing permits. Tourism is increasing.						
<b>Population</b>	226 (2015 DCCED Commissioner Certified Population)						
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Borough						
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	First Class City						
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; width: 15%;"><b>Regional:</b></th> <td></td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><b>Profit:</b></td> <td>Seldovia Native Association, Inc., P.O. Drawer L, Seldovia, AK 99663, Phone 234-7625, Fax 234-7637 E-mail <a href="mailto:snai@snai.com">snai@snai.com</a> Web <a href="http://www.snai.com">http://www.snai.com</a></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><b>Village:</b></td> <td>Village Tribe, P.O. Drawer L, Seldovia, AK 99663, Phone 234-7898, Fax 234-7637, E-mail <a href="mailto:svt@svt.org">svt@svt.org</a> Web <a href="http://www.svt.org/">http://www.svt.org/</a></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Regional:</b>		<b>Profit:</b>	Seldovia Native Association, Inc., P.O. Drawer L, Seldovia, AK 99663, Phone 234-7625, Fax 234-7637 E-mail <a href="mailto:snai@snai.com">snai@snai.com</a> Web <a href="http://www.snai.com">http://www.snai.com</a>	<b>Village:</b>	Village Tribe, P.O. Drawer L, Seldovia, AK 99663, Phone 234-7898, Fax 234-7637, E-mail <a href="mailto:svt@svt.org">svt@svt.org</a> Web <a href="http://www.svt.org/">http://www.svt.org/</a>
<b>Regional:</b>							
<b>Profit:</b>	Seldovia Native Association, Inc., P.O. Drawer L, Seldovia, AK 99663, Phone 234-7625, Fax 234-7637 E-mail <a href="mailto:snai@snai.com">snai@snai.com</a> Web <a href="http://www.snai.com">http://www.snai.com</a>						
<b>Village:</b>	Village Tribe, P.O. Drawer L, Seldovia, AK 99663, Phone 234-7898, Fax 234-7637, E-mail <a href="mailto:svt@svt.org">svt@svt.org</a> Web <a href="http://www.svt.org/">http://www.svt.org/</a>						

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>VPSO</b>	none
<b>Fire</b>	City Volunteer Fire/Rescue/Ambulance - 234-7812 SVT Barabara Heights Fire Department 435-7875
<b>Medical</b>	Local hospitals or health clinics include Seldovia Health Clinic (2347825). Auxiliary health care is provided by Seldovia Volunteer Fire & Rescue (234-7812/235-3150); flight to South Peninsula Hospital in Homer.



LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Chamber of Commerce</b>	Seldovia Chamber of Commerce	234-7612	Email <a href="mailto:president@seldoviachamber.org">president@seldoviachamber.org</a> Web <a href="http://www.seldoviachamber.org">www.seldoviachamber.org</a>
<b>City</b>	City of Seldovia	234-7643	Email <a href="mailto:info@cityofseldovia.com">info@cityofseldovia.com</a> Web <a href="http://www.cityofseldovia.com">http://www.cityofseldovia.com</a>

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Isolated community accessible only by air or water. The State Ferry System connects to Homer, where the Sterling Highway enables road access. Seldovia Bay Ferry makes two trips per day Thursday through Monday from Homer during the summer season. Alaska Marine Highway Ferry System provides weekly ferry service
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	State-owned 1,845' gravel airstrip and seaplane base are available.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Smokey Bay Air;
<b>Freight</b>	None identified
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	A harbor and boat haul-out facilities are available.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		COMMUNICATIONS
<b>Telephone</b>	AT&T (Long Distance): 1-800-288-2020 / <a href="http://www.att.com">www.att.com</a>	
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	GCI: 1-800-800-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a>	
<b>TV Stations</b>	KAKM; KTBY; KTUU; KTVA	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KPEN-FM; KWVV-FM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Valdez Legislative Information Office	
<b>Electricity</b>	Homer Electric Association (800-478-8551)	
<b>Fuel</b>	Gasoline and heating oil	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	<b>Tank Owner:</b> Seldovia Fuels, Delta Western / <b>Number of Tanks:</b> 3 / <b>Tank Capacity:</b> 384,000 gals.	
<b>Housing</b>	Central Suites of Seldovia , Coal House Bungalow, Harbor's Edge Vacation Rental, Laid Back Inn...Seldovia, Sea Parrot Inn, Seldovia Fishing Adventures B&B, The Seldovia Harbor Inn, Seldovia Rowing Club, Bridge Keepers Inn	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Water is derived from the Fish Creek Reservoir, is treated, stored in a tank, and distributed via water mains. Sewage is piped to a community septic tank for primary treatment, then discharges to an ocean outfall. Approximately 175 homes and facilities are served by the system; all homes are completely plumbed. Individual wells have been unable to produce potable water. \$4.2 million in grants were provided to construct a water storage tank and water treatment plant in Seldovia.	

<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There is one school located in the community, attended by 47 students. A borough-operated landfill is available.
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<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Multi-purpose Room (capacity 100, Internet), 234-7643
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	State Ferry dock, 234-7643 Cannery property, 234-7643 Caravan staging area, 234-7802
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	Approximately 26 Hazwoper-qualified individuals. Contact SOS, Spill Response Organization (234-7400) for availability of containment boom (over 2000'), Sorbent boom (150 bags), anchors (4 systems), and sorbent pads (5 bales) ADEC Response Container <a href="https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/local_resp.htm">https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/local_resp.htm</a>

<b>SEWARD</b>									
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Seward is situated on Resurrection Bay on the east coast of the Kenai Peninsula, 125 highway miles south of Anchorage. It lies at the foot of Mount Marathon and is the gateway to the Kenai Fjords National Park. Bear Creek and Lowell Point are adjacent to Seward (Latitude 60.1300/Longitude -149.4433). Seward falls within the gulf coast maritime climate zone, characterized by a rainy atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers. This zone lacks prolonged periods of freezing weather at low altitudes and is characterized by cloudiness and frequent fog. The combination of heavy precipitation and low temperatures at high altitudes in the coastal mountains of southern Alaska accounts for the numerous mountain glaciers.								
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	While sailing from Kodiak to Yakutat, Russian fur trader and explorer Alexander Baranof found unexpected shelter from a storm in Resurrection Bay and named it for the Russian feast day. The first settlers came in the 1890's, and in 1903 work began on construction of a railroad. Seward became an incorporated city in 1912. By 1960, Seward was the largest community on the Peninsula. Tsunamis from the 1964 earthquake destroyed the railroad terminal and killed several residents. Alaska Natives represent 21% of the population; Seward is primarily a non-Native community, although the Qutekcak Tribe is very active within the community.								
<b>Economy</b>	As an ice-free harbor and as the southern terminus for the Alaska Railroad and road link to Anchorage and the Interior, Seward has long been a transportation center. The economy has diversified with tourism, commercial fishing, ship services and repairs, oil and gas development, a coal export facility for Usibelli Mine, a State Prison, and the University of Alaska's Institute of Marine Sciences. Seward has become an important supply center for Interior Alaska. Tourist facilities include the new \$52 million Alaska SeaLife Center, the Kenai Fjords National Park visitor center, and the Chugach Heritage Center, which is housed in the historic train depot downtown. In 2002, 81 residents held commercial fishing permits. Over 320,000 cruise ship passengers visit Seward annually. Seward's annual Fourth of July celebration and its grueling Mount Marathon race attracts participants and visitors worldwide.								
<b>Population</b>	2,740 (2015 DCCED Commissioner Certified Population)								
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula								
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Home Rule City								
<b>Native Entities</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"><b>Regional:</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit:</b></td> <td>Grouse Creek Corporation, P.O. Box 723, Seward, AK 99664, Phone 224-5902</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Nonprofit:</b></td> <td>Mount Marathon Native Assoc., P.O. Box 995, Seward, AK 99664, Ph 224-3118, Fax 224-5874</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Village:</b></td> <td>Qutekcak Native Tribe, P.O. Box 1467, Seward, AK 99664,</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Regional:</b>		<b>Profit:</b>	Grouse Creek Corporation, P.O. Box 723, Seward, AK 99664, Phone 224-5902	<b>Nonprofit:</b>	Mount Marathon Native Assoc., P.O. Box 995, Seward, AK 99664, Ph 224-3118, Fax 224-5874	<b>Village:</b>	Qutekcak Native Tribe, P.O. Box 1467, Seward, AK 99664,
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<b>Nonprofit:</b>	Mount Marathon Native Assoc., P.O. Box 995, Seward, AK 99664, Ph 224-3118, Fax 224-5874								
<b>Village:</b>	Qutekcak Native Tribe, P.O. Box 1467, Seward, AK 99664,								

	Ph 224-3118, Fax 224-5874; E-mail <a href="mailto:tribaladmin@qutekcak.net">tribaladmin@qutekcak.net</a> Web <a href="http://www.qutekcak.net">http://www.qutekcak.net</a>
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EMERGENCY SERVICES	
<b>Police VPSO</b>	City Police Dept. (within city limits) (224-3338); City
<b>Fire</b>	City Volunteer Fire/EMS/Ambulance (224-3345/3338); Bear Creek Fire Hall
<b>Medical</b>	Providence Seward Medical Center (224-5205/3490). Auxiliary health care provided by Bear Creek Volunteer Fire & Rescue, Inc. (224-3345/3338); Seward Volunteer Ambulance Corps (224-3987).

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Chamber of Commerce</b>	P.O. Box 749, Seward, AK 99664	224-8051 224-5353 (fax)	<a href="mailto:visitseward@seward.net">visitseward@seward.net</a> <a href="http://www.seward.com">http://www.seward.com</a>
<b>City</b>	P.O. Box 167, Seward, AK 99664	224-4038 224-3331 (fax)	<a href="mailto:clerk@cityofseward.net">clerk@cityofseward.net</a> <a href="http://www.cityofseward.net/">http://www.cityofseward.net/</a>
<b>Media, Seward Phoenix</b>	315 Fourth Ave, Seward, AK 99664	224-8070 224-3157 (fax)	<a href="mailto:rhowell@alaskanewspapers.com">rhowell@alaskanewspapers.com</a> <a href="http://www.alaskanewspapers.com">http://www.alaskanewspapers.com</a>

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Seward is connected to the Alaska Highway system by the Seward Highway.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Two paved runways are utilized, at 4,240 and 2,300 feet.
<b>Airline Services</b>	FS Air; Scenic Mountain Air; Kenai Air Alaska; Alaska Aerial Tours. Daily air services and charters are available at the State-owned airport.
<b>Freight</b>	The Alaska Railroad provides over 1.4 billion pounds of cargo transit each year, importing cargo for the Interior and exporting coal to the Pacific Rim. A railroad depot was completed in the fall of 1997.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	Port serves cruise ships, the State Ferry, cargo barges and ocean freighters from Seattle and overseas. The small boat harbor has moorage for 650 boats, and two boat launch ramps.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b>Telephone</b>	AT&T (Long Distance): 1-800-288-2020 / <a href="http://www.att.com">www.att.com</a>	83

<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	GCI: 1-800-800-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> ACS Internet ( <a href="http://www.acsalaska.net">www.acsalaska.net</a> ); GCI ( <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> ); Seward Internet Services ( <a href="http://www.seward.net">www.seward.net</a> )
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS; KUAC; KYAC
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KSKA-FM; KWVV-FM; KPEN-FM; KFSH-AM; KPFN-FM; KSWD-AM
<b>Cable Provider</b>	GCI Cable, Inc.
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network
<b>Electricity</b>	Provided by Seward Electric System. Seward Electric System purchases power from Chugach Electric, and owns five standby diesel generators.
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	<b>Tank Owners</b> (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Shoreside Petroleum (6 @ 120,000 gals.); City (40,000); Other (68,000)
<b>Housing</b>	Seward Best Western Hotel; Best Western Hotel Seward; Harborview Inn; Marina Motel; Breeze Inn Motel; Murphy's Motel; Van Gilder Hotel; Resurrection Roadhouse; Seward Windsong Lodge; Taroka Inn; Crown Point Lodge; Kenai Fjords Wilderness Lodge; over 30 Bed & Breakfast facilities; Bear Creek RV Park; A Creekside RV Park; City of Seward RV Park; Miller's Landing RV Park.
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Water is supplied by nine wells, and is treated and distributed throughout Seward. Sewage is collected via pipes to a secondary treatment lagoon. Almost all homes are fully plumbed.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There are 4 schools located in the community, attended by 295 students. The borough provides solid waste disposal. The borough refuse transfer facility is located on Hemlock Street in Seward.

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None listed
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None listed
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	<a href="https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/lra/Conex_Map.htm">https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/lra/Conex_Map.htm</a> \ <a href="http://www.uscg.mil/d17/D17%20Divisions/drm/DRAT/DRATpage.asp">http://www.uscg.mil/d17/D17%20Divisions/drm/DRAT/DRATpage.asp</a>

9770.3.46 - Skwentna

<b>SKWENTNA</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Skwentna lies on the south bank of the Skwentna River at its junction with Eight Mile Creek, 70 air miles northwest of Anchorage in the Mat-Su Borough. It lies in the Yentna River Valley (Latitude 61.9662/Longitude -151.1957). Skwentna falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>Dena'ina Athabascans have fished and hunted along the Skwentna and Yentna Rivers for centuries. In 1908, an Alaska Road Commission crew blazed a trail from Seward to Nome, going through Old Skwentna from the Susitna River to Rainy Pass. Many roadhouses were later constructed along the trail to the Innoko Mining District, including the Old Skwentna Roadhouse. Prospectors, trappers and Indians often used sled dogs to transport goods over the trail. A post office opened in 1937, an airstrip built after World War II, and in 1950, the U.S. Army established a radar station at Skwentna and a recreation camp at Shell Lake, 15 air miles from Skwentna. In the 1960s, State land disposals increased settlement.</p> <p>Alaska Natives represent 7% of the population. Skwentna residents are scattered over a large area of land. It has a number of seasonal-use homes owned by Anchorage residents. There is a small local store, and residents use snowmachines or aircraft to travel to the post office.</p>
<b>Economy</b>	Employment is provided through local lodges, the post office, and the airstrip
<b>Population</b>	36 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>VPSO</b>	State VPSO (573-2046)
<b>Fire</b>	State VPSO (573-2046)
<b>Medical</b>	Chenega Bay Health Clinic (573-5129). Auxiliary care provided by Chenega Bay EMS.

<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>Community Council</b>	Skwentna Community Council, P. O. Box 24, Skwentna, AK 99667		

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	There is no road access from the George Parks Highway – residents are dependent upon air travel.

<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A State-owned 3,400' gravel airstrip is available in Skwentna or at 8 Mile Strip. A private airstrip and float plane access are located at Alexander Lake.
<b>Airline Services</b>	None listed
<b>Freight</b>	None listed
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	None listed

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	MTA; AT&T (Long Distance): 1-800-288-2020 / <a href="http://www.att.com">www.att.com</a>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	GCI: 1-800-800-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a>
<b>TV Stations</b>	KAKM; KIMO; KTUU; KYES
<b>Radio Stations</b>	None listed
<b>Cable Provider</b>	satellite
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network
<b>Electricity</b>	Provided by individual generators.
<b>Fuel</b>	Gasoline and diesel
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	<b>Tank Owner:</b> Village Council / <b>Number of Tanks:</b> 4 / <b>Tank Capacity:</b> (2) 12,000 gals, (2) 3,000 gals
<b>Housing</b>	Northwoods Lodge; Barony Lodge (345-7291); Shell Lake Lodge (733-2817); Skwentna Roadhouse (733-2722)
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	A number of homes have individual water wells, but very few are fully plumbed. Outhouses are the primary means of sewage disposal. Nearly 90% of the homes in Skwentna are used only seasonally.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There is one school located in the community, attended by 11 students. There is no central electric system. Funds have been provided to purchase a community refuse incinerator, however, the community is undecided on a refuse solution. An unpermitted dump site near the airport is currently being used by several families, but most residents burn and bury their own refuse.

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

<b>SOLDOTNA</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Soldotna is on the Kenai Peninsula, 150 highway miles south of Anchorage, at the junction of the Sterling and Kenai Spur Highways. It lies 10 miles inland from Cook Inlet and borders the Kenai River (Latitude 60.4918/Longitude -151.0691). Soldotna falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The Peninsula has historically been the home to Kenaitze Indians, and was developed by non-Natives for its rich resources, including fish, timber and oil. Soldotna was named for a nearby stream: either from a Russian word meaning "soldier" or an Indian word meaning "stream fork." The first homesteaders were World War II veterans in 1947. That same year, the Sterling Highway right-of-way was constructed from Cooper Landing to Kenai and Soldotna was the site for the bridge crossing the Kenai River. A post office opened in 1949, with stores and a community center shortly thereafter, as development continued because of Soldotna's strategic location at the Sterling-Kenai Spur Highway junction. In 1957, oil was discovered in the Swanson River region, bringing new growth and development. Soldotna was incorporated as a city in 1960. Alaska Natives represent 7% of the population.
<b>Economy</b>	The area economy is highly diverse. Many Soldotna residents are employed in oil industry services for Cook Inlet oil drilling and exploration.. Oil refining operations occur north of Kenai in Nikiski. Tourism is estimated at a \$95 million per year industry on the Peninsula. The Kenai Convention and Visitors Bureau receives about 800 visitors a day during July. Other important economic sectors include sport, subsistence and commercial fishing, fish processing, government, timber and lumber, agriculture, transportation services, construction and retail trade. The Kenai River offers top trophy king salmon fishing during June and July. In 2009, 143 area residents held commercial fishing permits. Soldotna hosts the Central Peninsula General Hospital, the Kenai Peninsula Community College, the State Troopers' Headquarters, the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, and the borough and school district offices.
<b>Population</b>	4,319 (2015 DCCED Commissioner Certified Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	First Class City

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police</b>	City Police Dept. (within city limits) (262-4334)
<b>AKST</b>	State Troopers Post (262-4453)
<b>Fire</b>	Borough Central Emergency Services (CES) Fire/Rescue/EMT (262-4792/4453)



<b>Medical</b>	Central Peninsula General Hospital (262-4404) is a qualified Acute Care facility and provides Critical Care Air Ambulance Service. Auxiliary health care is provided by Central Emergency Services (262-4792/4453). Emergency Services have highway, airport, and floatplane access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service and paid EMS Service.
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LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Greater Soldotna Chamber of Commerce</b>	44790 Sterling Hwy., Soldotna, AK 99669	262-9814 262-3566 (fax)	<a href="mailto:info@soldotnachamber.com">info@soldotnachamber.com</a> ,
<b>City of Soldotna</b>	177 North Birch Street, Soldotna, AK 99669	262-9107 262-1245 (fax)	<a href="mailto:tfahning@ci.soldotna.ak.us">tfahning@ci.soldotna.ak.us</a> <a href="http://www.ci.soldotna.ak.us">http://www.ci.soldotna.ak.us</a>

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	<b>The Soldotna Municipal Airport provides facilities for charter services and local air traffic.</b> The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage, the George Parks and Alcan highways.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	The paved runway is 5,000' in length. The Kenai Municipal Airport, located 10 miles away, offers scheduled flights and float plane facilities. Seaplanes may also land at nearby Mackeys Lakes. There are four additional private landing strips in Soldotna, and a heliport for medical emergencies at Central Peninsula General Hospital.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Clearwater Air, Inc.; Natron Air; Rotor Air Alaska, Inc.; Talon Air Service; Mavrik Air; High Adventure Air
<b>Freight</b>	None listed
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	None listed

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b>Telephone</b>	ACS ; GCI; AT&T, Verizon (Long Distance): 1-800-288-2020 / <a href="http://www.att.com">www.att.com</a>	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	AT&T, Verizon, GCI: 1-800-800-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> HughesNet: 1-866-687-7094 / <a href="http://www.isatelliteinternet.com">www.isatelliteinternet.com</a>	
<b>TV Stations</b>	KAKM; KIMO; KTBY; KTUU; KTVA; KYES	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KWHQ-FM; KSRM-AM; KWVV-FM; KPEN-FM; KKIS-FM; KSLD-AM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	GCI	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network;	
<b>Electricity</b>	Provided by Homer Electric Association. Homer Electric Assoc. operates the Bradley Lake Hydroelectric Project and is part owner of the Alaska Electric Generation & Transmission Cooperative, which operates a gas	

	turbine plant in Soldotna. It also purchases electricity from Chugach Electric.
<b>Housing</b>	Best Western King Salmon Motel & RV Park; Soldotna Inn; Riverside House; Kenai River Lodge/Motor Inn; Soldotna B&B; Posey's Kenai River Hideaway; Orca Lodge; Kenai River Retreat; Across the River RV Park; River Quest RV Park; Big Eddy Campground
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	All homes are completely plumbed. Water is derived from four wells, is treated, stored, and piped throughout the community. A new million-gallon steel tank and a second 500,000-gal. tank, built in the 1970s, now provide sufficient capacity. Piped sewage receives secondary treatment with an activated sludge process; effluent discharges into the Kenai River. Individual wells and septic tanks are used by a few households outside of the core area.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There are 10 schools located in the community, attended by 3,542 students. The borough has a Class-1 regional landfill and baling facility at mile 98.5 Sterling Highway in Soldotna. Recycling and hazardous waste disposal are available. Natural gas from Enstar is primarily used by residents for home heating.

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

9770.3.48 - Sterling

<b>STERLING</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Sterling is located on the Sterling Highway at the junction of the Moose and Kenai Rivers, 18 miles east of the City of Kenai (Latitude 60.5370/Longitude -150.7970). Sterling falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The Kenai Peninsula has been the home of the Kenaitze Indians for hundreds of years. Sterling is a community that apparently had its name formalized in 1954 when a post office was established. An archaeological site, containing prehistoric house pits, has been discovered at the Isaac Walton Campground.
<b>Economy</b>	The community caters to the sport fishing industry and summer influx of recreational enthusiasts. The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, fishing, government, retail and tourism-related services provide employment. 20 residents hold commercial fishing permits.
<b>Population</b>	5,992 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>VPSO</b>	None listed
<b>Fire</b>	Borough Central Emergency Services (CES) Fire/Rescue/EMT (262-4792/4453)
<b>Medical</b>	Auxiliary health care is provided by Central Emergency Services (262-4792/4453); Central Peninsula Hospital in Soldotna.

<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>Sterling Community Club</b>	P.O. Box 15 Sterling, AK 99672	907-262-9811	<a href="mailto:merkes@ptialaska.net">merkes@ptialaska.net</a> <a href="#">t</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage. Nearby Kenai and Soldotna offer airports and docking facilities.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	There is a 2,500' private airstrip in Sterling, and a private seaplane base at Scout Lake.
<b>Airline Services</b>	None listed
<b>Freight</b>	None listed
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	There are two privately-operated boat launches.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>
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<b>Telephone</b>	ACS ; GCI; AT&T, Verizon (Long Distance): 1-800-288-2020 / <a href="http://www.att.com">www.att.com</a>	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	AT&T, Verizon, GCI: 1-800-800-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> HughesNet: 1-866-687-7094 / <a href="http://www.isatelliteinternet.com">www.isatelliteinternet.com</a>	
<b>TV Stations</b>	KAKM; KIMO; KTBV; KTUU; KTVA; KYES	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KWHQ-FM; KSRM-AM; KWVV-FM; KPEN-FM; KKIS-FM; KSLD-AM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	GCI	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network;	
<b>Electricity</b>	Provided by Homer Electric Association. Homer Electric Assoc. operates the Bradley Lake Hydroelectric Project and is part owner of the Alaska Electric Generation & Transmission Cooperative, which operates a gas turbine plant in Soldotna. It also purchases electricity from Chugach Electric.	
<b>Housing</b>	Bing Brown's Motel & RV Park; Sterling House B&B; Rivershore Fish Camp; Big Sky Charter & Fish Camp; Scout Lake Inn; Sterling Gifts & Campground; Angler's Lodge & Fish Camp; Cast Away Riverside RV Park & Cabins	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Occupied houses use individual water wells and septic tank systems, and are fully plumbed. The school operates its own well water system. Many homes in this area are used only seasonally.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There is one school located in the community, attended by 139 students. The borough provides a refuse transfer facility at mile 85 Sterling Highway.	

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

9770.3.49 – Sutton-Alpine

<b>SUTTON-ALPINE</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Sutton-Alpine is between miles 52 and 72 of the Glenn Highway, 11 miles northeast of Palmer in the Mat-Su Borough. The area is accessed by Chickaloon Way and Jonesville Road (Latitude 61.7159/Longitude - 148.8784). Sutton-Alpine falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Ahtna and Dena'ina Athabascan Indians have occupied this territory for centuries. Ahtna and Dena'ina Athabascan Indians have occupied this territory for centuries. During the Russian fur trading era, Ahtna transported pelts from the Dena'ina along the Matanuska River to Copper Fort in the east. Sutton was founded around 1918 as a station on the Matanuska Branch of the Alaska Railroad, for coal export purposes. The railroad went through Sutton to the Chickaloon Mine. The Sutton Coal Washery operated from 1920 to 1922. Sutton was the base camp for construction of the Glenn Highway from 1941 to 1945. The post office was established in 1948. Coal from the privately-owned Evan Jones mine, Jonesville and Eska mines fueled the Sutton and Palmer economies until 1968, when the military bases in Anchorage converted their power systems to oil and coal mining ceased. During the 1980s, several large tracts of land were subdivided, fueling growth. Approximately 26% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. Middle and high school students are bused to Palmer.
<b>Economy</b>	Alpine Historical Park, an open-air museum, features relics and historic buildings from the coal washery. The local stores, lodges, restaurant, library, post office, and school provide income. The Palmer/Wasilla area and Anchorage offer a variety of employment opportunities. In 2009, three residents held commercial fishing permits. The Palmer Correctional Center is located nearby.
<b>Population</b>	1,419 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>VPSO</b>	None listed
<b>Fire</b>	Borough/Sutton Volunteer Fire/EMS/Ambulance (373-8800/745-4811)
<b>Medical</b>	Auxiliary health care is provided by Sutton Volunteer Fire/EMS Dept. (373-8800/745-4811) and Valley Hospital in Palmer.

<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>Chamber of Commerce</b>	P.O. Box 24, Sutton, AK 99674	745-4527 746-6359 (Fax)	

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Alpine Civic Club &amp; Community Council</b>	P.O. Box 3444, Sutton, AK 99674	745-1006	<a href="mailto:gdr@mtaonline.net">gdr@mtaonline.net</a>

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Sutton accesses the state highway system from the Glenn Highway. Transportation facilities are also available nearby in Palmer.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	There is a 1,450' public gravel airstrip at the Jonesville Mine, owned by the Canadian Mine & Smelting Co., and two additional private strips in the area.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Glacier Air (Matanuska Glacier)
<b>Freight</b>	None listed

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b>Telephone</b>	MTA	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	At&T; GCI: 1-800-800-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a>	
<b>TV Stations</b>	KAKM; KIMO; KTUU; KYES	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KNBZ-FM; All Anchorage AM stations	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	Matanuska Electric Association	
<b>Housing</b>	Alaska Creative Adventures; River's Edge Recreation/RV Park	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Occupied homes have individual water wells and septic systems, and are fully plumbed. The school operates its own well water system.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There is one school located in the community, attended by 73 students.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None listed
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None listed
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	<a href="https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/lra/Conex_Map.htm">https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/lra/Conex_Map.htm</a>

9970.3.50 - Talkeetna

<b>TALKEETNA</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Located at the junction of the Talkeetna and Susitna Rivers, it lies 115 miles north of Anchorage at mile 226.7 of the Alaska Railroad. The paved Talkeetna Spur Road runs 14 miles east off the George Parks Highway at milepost 98.7 (Latitude 62.3176/Longitude -150.1081). Talkeetna falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	The Talkeetna and Chulitna Rivers join the Susitna River at Talkeetna, a Dena'ina (Tanaina) Indian word meaning "river of plenty." Talkeetna was settled as a mining town with an Alaska Commercial Co. trading post in 1896. A gold rush to the Susitna River brought prospectors to the area, and by 1910, Talkeetna was a riverboat steamer station, supplying miners and trappers in the Cache Creek, Iron Creek, and Broad Creek districts. In 1915, Talkeetna was chosen as the headquarters for the Alaska Engineering Commission building the Alaska Railroad, and the community population peaked near 1,000. World War I and completion of the railroad in 1919 dramatically decreased the population. Talkeetna has since developed as an aviation and supply base for Mount McKinley expeditions. Talkeetna is popular for its recreational fishing, hunting, boating, flightseeing, skiing and dog mushing. Local businesses provide services to Mount McKinley climbers. Several of its old log buildings are now historical landmarks, and Talkeetna was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in April 1993. State land disposals and homestead programs helped the community grow.
<b>Economy</b>	As the take-off point for fishing and flightseeing trips, and a staging area for Mount McKinley climbing expeditions, Talkeetna provides air taxi, helicopter, outfitters, and related services. In 2009, nine area residents held commercial fishing permits.
<b>Population</b>	859 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b>
	<b>Profit:</b> Gold Creek-Susitna 733-2329

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>VPSO</b>	None listed
<b>Fire</b>	Borough Fire & Ambulance
<b>Medical</b>	Local hospitals or health clinics include Sunshine Community Health Center. Auxiliary health care is provided by Talkeetna Ambulance Service (376-8800/745-4811); Valley Hospital (746-8600) in Palmer.

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Chamber of Commerce</b>	P.O. Box 334 Talkeetna, AK 99676	733-2330 7335051 (fax)	<a href="mailto:info@talkeetnachamber.org">info@talkeetnachamber.org</a> <a href="http://www.talkeetnachamber.org">http://www.talkeetnachamber.org</a>
<b>Talkeetna Community Council</b>	P.O. Box 608 Talkeetna, AK 99676	733-2566	<a href="mailto:tccsecretary@yahoo.com">tccsecretary@yahoo.com</a> <a href="http://www.tkacouncil.org/">http://www.tkacouncil.org/</a>

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Talkeetna is accessible by a road off the George Parks Highway
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	There are two state-owned runways: one is an asphalt paved and 3,500' long by 75' wide runway; the other is a 480' long by 85' wide gravel strip. Another airstrip in the vicinity is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Hudson Air Service; K2 Aviation; Talkeetna Air Taxi; Doug Geeting Aviation; ERA Helicopters; McKinley Air Service; Peak Dodger Flight Service
<b>Freight</b>	Alaska Railroad depot
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	None listed

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b>Telephone</b>	AT&T (Long Distance): 1-800-288-2020 / <a href="http://www.att.com">www.att.com</a>	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	AT&T , GCI: 1-800-800-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a> HughesNet: 1-866-687-7094 / <a href="http://www.isatelliteinternet.com">www.isatelliteinternet.com</a>	
<b>TV Stations</b>	Satellite	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KCHU Public Radio: 835-4665 (office) / 835-4671 (news) / <a href="mailto:news@kchu.org">news@kchu.org</a> / <a href="http://www.kchu.org">www.kchu.org</a>	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	Matanuska Electric Association.	
<b>Housing</b>	Mt. McKinley Princess Lodge; Talkeetna Motel; Talkeetna Alaskan Lodge; Talkeetna Roadhouse; Latitude 62 Lodge/Motel; Fairview Inn; Swiss-Alaska Inn; Paradise Lodge; Moose Dropping Inn B&B; Denali View B&B; H&H Lakeview Lodge/RV Park; Montana Creek Campgrounds; Talkeetna River Adventures RV Park	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	The majority of residents have individual wells, septic tanks, and complete plumbing. A piped water and sewer system is maintained by the Talkeetna Water & Wastewater Utility. The high school operates its own water system. Over 30% of homes are used only seasonally.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There is one school located in the community, attended by 90 students. Middle and high school students are bused to schools at milepost 98 in the Susitna Valley. A borough-operated refuse transfer station is	



	located at mile 11.5 Talkeetna Spur Road. A sludge disposal site is available locally.
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<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None listed
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None listed
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	<a href="https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/lra/Conex_Map.htm">https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/lra/Conex_Map.htm</a>

9970.3.51 – Trapper Creek

<b>TRAPPER CREEK</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Trapper Creek lies between mile 107 and 133 of the George Parks Highway, in the Mat-Su Borough. It lies about 17 miles north of the Talkeetna Spur Road and west of the junction of the Chulitna, Susitna, and Talkeetna Rivers (Latitude 62.3163/Longitude -150.2339). Trapper Creek falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	<p>The area is Dena'ina Athabascan Indian territory. Once gold was discovered on Cache Creek in 1906, prospectors traveled up the Susitna River to Susitna Station, and overland past Trapper Creek to Cache Creek. In 1920, the Alaska Road Commission started construction of a wagon road to Cache Creek from Talkeetna. Federal homesteading began here in 1948. In 1959, the "Fifty-Niners," a group of settlers from Detroit, Michigan, moved to Talkeetna and then on to Trapper Creek to find homesteads. They lived in trailers and tents before building log cabins. The Parks Highway opened as far as Trapper Creek in 1967, and was completed in 1971.</p> <p>Alaska Natives represent 11% of the population. Trapper Creek developed from homesteading through the 1960s, as well as some recent new subdivisions. Recreation, hunting, snow machining, and dog mushing are popular activities.</p>
<b>Economy</b>	Subsistence and sporting activities are an integral part of the lifestyle. Some residents are retired. Those who are employed work in a variety of industries, such as education, transportation, and construction. In 2009, five residents held commercial fishing permits. A variety of transportation means are available in Wasilla, Palmer, and Anchorage. ERA Aviation operates a private heliport in Trapper Creek.
<b>Population</b>	475 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>VPSO</b>	None listed
<b>Fire</b>	Borough Fire & Ambulance
<b>Medical</b>	Auxiliary health care is provided by Trapper Creek Ambulance Service (373-8800/745-4811) and Valley Hospital (746-8600) in Palmer.

<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>Trapper Creek Community Council</b>	P.O. Box 13021, Trapper Creek, AK 99683	733-6506	<a href="mailto:Trappercreek2010@gmail.com">Trappercreek2010@gmail.com</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Trapper Creek is accessible from the George Parks Highway. A variety of transportation means are available in Wasilla, Palmer and Anchorage.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Several private airstrips are in the vicinity.
<b>Airline Services</b>	None listed
<b>Freight</b>	None listed
<b>Vessel Support</b>	None listed

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	Matanuska Telephone Assoc.	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	AT&T, GCI: 1-800-800-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a>	
<b>TV Stations</b>	ARCS; KAKM; KIMO; KTUU; KYES	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KTNA-FM; KSKA-FM; KYAK-AM; KFQD-AM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	Matanuska Electric Association	
<b>Housing</b>	Trapper Creek Inn & General Store/RV Park; Trapper Creek Trading Post/Cabins; The Forks Roadhouse; Mary's McKinley View Lodge; McKinley Foothills B&B; North Country B&B; Denali View Chalets	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	The majority of occupied homes use individual wells and septic tanks. A large number of homes in this area are used only seasonally. The school operates its own permitted well water system.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There is one school located in the community, attended by 23 students. A borough refuse transfer station is located at mile 15.3 of the Parks Highway.	

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

<b>TYONEK</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Tyonek lies on a bluff on the northwest shore of Cook Inlet, 43 miles southwest of Anchorage. Tyonek is not located directly on the Kenai Peninsula (Latitude 61.0681/Longitude -151.1434). Tyonek falls within the gulf coast transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Tyonek is a Dena'ina (Tanaina) Athabascan Indian village. In 1778 Captain Cook observed that the Upper Cook Inlet Athabascans possessed iron knives and glass beads, likely from indirect trade with the Russians. Between 1836 and 1840, half of the region's Indians died from a smallpox epidemic. The Alaska Commercial Company had a major outpost in Tyonek by 1875 and by 1880, a total of 117 residents, including 109 Athabascans, 6 "creoles" and 2 whites. After gold was discovered at Resurrection Creek in the 1880s, Tyonek became a major disembarkment point for goods and people. A saltery was established in 1896 at the mouth of the Chuitna River north of Tyonek. In 1915, the Tyonek Reservation (also known as Moquawkie Indian Reservation) was established. The devastating influenza epidemic of 1918-19 left few survivors among the Athabascans. The village was moved to its present location atop a bluff when the old site near Tyonek Timber flooded in the early 1930s. The population declined when Anchorage was founded. In 1965, the federal court ruled that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) had no right to lease Tyonek Indian land for oil development without permission of the Indians themselves. The tribe subsequently sold rights to drill for oil and gas beneath the reservation to a group of oil companies for \$12.9 million. The reservation status was revoked with the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971. Beluga, a site near Tyonek, is owned by Chugach Electric Association and provides some electricity for Anchorage. Alaska Natives represent 95% of the population; a federally recognized tribe is located in the community. Tyonek is a Dena'ina Indian village practicing a subsistence lifestyle.
<b>Economy</b>	Subsistence activities provide salmon, moose, beluga whale, and waterfowl. In 2009, 16 residents held commercial fishing permits. Tyonek offers recreational fishing and hunting guide services. Some residents trap during winter. The North Foreland Port Facility at Tyonek is the preferred site for export of Beluga coal.
<b>Population</b>	175 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Kenai Peninsula Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b>
	<b>Profit:</b> Tyonek Native Corporation, (Anchorage)
	<b>Village:</b> Native Village of Tyonek (Federally Recognized Tribe)

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>VPSO</b>	State VPSO (235-0577)
<b>Fire</b>	Borough/Village Volunteer Fire; Fire Station
<b>Medical</b>	Local hospitals or health clinics include Tyonek Health Clinic (583-2461). Auxiliary health care is provided by Tyonek Volunteer Rescue Squad (583-2201/2271); flight to Anchorage hospitals.

<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>Village Corporation</b>	Tyonek Native Corporation, 1689 C Street #219, Anchorage, AK 99501	272-0707 274-7125 (fax)	<a href="mailto:bperatrovich@tyonek.com">bperatrovich@tyonek.com</a>
<b>Village Council</b>	Village of Tyonek, P.O. Box 82009, Tyonek, AK 99682	583-2271 583-2442 (fax)	<a href="mailto:tyonek@aitc.org">tyonek@aitc.org</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The village is not accessible by road. A local road connects to nearby Beluga. Barges deliver heavy goods to the village.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	Permission is required to land at the local 3,000' gravel airstrip, owned by the Village of Tyonek, although regularly-scheduled flights are available. A State-owned 4,100' gravel airstrip is available at Nikolai Creek, and a 2,400' gravel airstrip, owned by Arco Alaska, is located at Beluga.
<b>Airline Services</b>	None listed
<b>Freight</b>	None listed
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	None listed

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	Matanuska Telephone Assoc.	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	None listed	
<b>TV Stations</b>	KYES; KAKM	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	All Anchorage stations; KSRM-AM; KWHQ-FM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	None	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
<b>Electricity</b>	Chugach Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	None listed	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	<b>Tank Owner:</b> Village / <b>Number of Tanks:</b> 2 / <b>Tank Capacity:</b> (2) 4,000 gals	
<b>Housing</b>	Village guest house	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	A piped water and sewer system serves the entire community -- approximately 90 homes and facilities. Water is derived from Second Lake, is treated and stored in a 175,000-gal. tank. Back-up water	

	supplies are available from a lake near the airport. The community wants to develop a groundwater source. A small coin-operated washeteria, with one washer and dryer, is available.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There is one school located in the community, attended by 30 students.

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

9970.3.53 - Wasilla

<b>WASILLA</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Wasilla is located midway between the Matanuska and Susitna Valleys, on the George Parks Highway. It lies between Wasilla and Lucille Lakes, 43 miles north of Anchorage (Latitude 61.5845/Longitude -149.4339). Wasilla falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Wasilla was named after a respected local Dena'ina Indian chief. In the Dena'ina Athabascan Indian dialect, "Wasilla" is said to mean "breath of air." The townsite was established in 1917 at the intersection of the Carle Wagon Road (now Wasilla-Fishhook Road) and the newly-constructed Alaska Railroad. It was a supply base for gold and coal mining in the region through World War II. The Matanuska-Susitna valley was settled by many Colony homesteaders in the 1930s. Construction of the George Parks Highway through Wasilla in the early 1970s provided direct access to Anchorage, enabling families to live in Wasilla and commute to Anchorage for employment. The city incorporated in 1974. Alaska Natives represent 9% of the population.
<b>Economy</b>	Approximately 30% of the Wasilla workforce commutes to Anchorage. The local economy is diverse, and residents are employed in a variety of city, borough, state, federal government, retail, and professional service positions. Tourism, agriculture, wood products, steel and concrete products are part of the economy. In 2009, 164 area residents held commercial fishing permits. Wasilla is home to the Iditarod Trail Committee and Iron Dog (snowmachine) Race
<b>Population</b>	8,468 (2015 DCCED Commissioner Certified Population)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> class city

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	
<b>Police</b>	City Police Dept. (911/352-5401)
<b>AKST</b>	Anchorage Post: 248-1410
<b>Fire</b>	City Volunteer Fire Dept (373-8831); Trunk Road Fire Dept (745-2494); Borough Ambulance Lakes-Bogard Road Fire Dept (745-2228); Meadow Lakes Fire Dept (376-9790)
<b>Medical</b>	Local hospitals or health clinics include Matanuska Health Care and private medical practices. Auxiliary health care is provided by Glacier View First Responders (373-8800/745-4811); Valley Hospital (746-8600), located 10 miles away in Palmer; Mat-Su Borough Dive Rescue Team (373-8800); Valley Transport Service (373-8800); and Wasilla Ambulance Service (373-8800/745-4811).

<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>Chamber of Commerce</b>	East Railroad Avenue, Wasilla, AK 99654	376-1299 373-2560 (fax)	<a href="mailto:contact@wasillachamber.org">contact@wasillachamber.org</a>
<b>City</b>	290 East Herning Ave., Wasilla, AK 99654	583-2271 583-2442 (fax)	<a href="mailto:tyonek@aitc.org">tyonek@aitc.org</a>
<b>Media</b>	The Frontiersman 5751 East Mayflower Court Wasilla, AK 99654	376-5225	
<b>Regional Development</b>	351 West Parks Hwy. #100, Wasilla, AK 99654	373-1062 373-1064 (fax)	<a href="mailto:matsurcd@mtaonline.net">matsurcd@mtaonline.net</a>

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	The George parks highway, Glenn highway, and other local roads connect the city to anchorage, the remainder of the state and Canada. The Alaska railroad serves Wasilla on the Fairbanks to Seward route.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A city airport, with a paved 3,700' long by 75' wide airstrip, provides scheduled commuter and air taxi services. There are ten additional private airstrips in the vicinity.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Grasshopper Aviation; Bean Air. Scheduled commuter and air taxi services are available. Float planes land at Wasilla Lake, Jacobsen Lake and Lake Lucille. Commercial jet flights are operated out of Anchorage International Airport, approximately 50 miles away.
<b>Freight</b>	None listed
<b>Vessel Support</b>	None listed

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<b>Telephone</b>	Matanuska Telephone Assoc. GCI, AT&T	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	GCI, AT&T, Verizon	
<b>TV Stations</b>	KAKM; KIMO; KTBY; KTUU; KTVA; KYES	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KMBQ-FM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	Rogers Cable systems of Alaska	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network, Mat-Su Legislative Information Office	
<b>Electricity</b>	Matanuska Electric Assoc.	
<b>Housing</b>	Lake Lucille Inn; Mat-Su Resort; Alaska Kozey Cabins; Best View RV Park; Green Ridge Camper Park; The Wind Break Hotel/Cafe; Agate Inn;	



	Alaskan View Motel; Shady Acres B&B; Susitna Dog Tours & B&B; Valley Country Store & Motel
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	The majority of homes use individual water wells and septic systems, although the City operates a piped water and sewer system. Water is provided by a well at Spruce Avenue and two at Iditarod School, with a 2.3 million gallon storage capacity.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There are 15 schools located in the community, attended by 6,901 students. The borough landfill is located in Palmer. Piped natural gas is primarily used for home heating.

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None listed
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None listed
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	<a href="https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/lra/Conex_Map.htm">https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/lra/Conex_Map.htm</a>

<b>WHITTIER</b>	
<b><i>(Note: While Whittier is not included in the Cook Inlet Subarea but in the Prince William Sound Subarea, the town is immediately adjacent to the subarea perimeter. Therefore, emergency services are listed here in the event of an incident occurring near this location.)</i></b>	
<b><i>Location and Climate</i></b>	Whittier is on the northeast shore of the Kenai Peninsula, at the head of Passage Canal. It is on the west side of Prince William Sound, 60 miles southeast of Anchorage (Latitude 60.7744/Longitude -148.6883). Whittier falls within the gulf coast maritime climate zone, characterized by a rainy atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b><i>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</i></b>	<p>Passage Canal was once the quickest route from Prince William Sound to Cook Inlet. Chugach Indians would portage to Turnagain Arm in search of fish. Nearby Whittier Glacier was named for the American poet John Greenleaf Whittier, and was first published in 1915 by the U.S. Coast &amp; Geodetic Survey. A port and railroad terminus were constructed by the U.S. Army for transport of fuel and other supplies into Alaska during World War II. The railroad spur and two tunnels were completed in 1943, and the Whittier Port became the entrance for troops and dependents of the Alaska Command. The huge buildings that dominate Whittier began construction in 1948. The 14-story Hodge Building (now Begich Towers) was built for Army bachelors quarters and family housing, with 198 apartments. The Buckner Building, completed in 1953, had 1,000 apartments and was once the largest building in Alaska. It was called the "city under one roof," with a hospital, bowling alley, theater, gym, swimming pool and shops for Army personnel. Whittier Manor was built in the early 1950s by private developers as rental units for civilian employees. The Port remained an active Army facility until 1960; at that time, the population was 1,200. Whittier Manor was converted to condominiums in 1964; Begich Towers now houses the majority of residents, as the Buckner Building is no longer occupied. The City was incorporated in 1969. Residents enjoy sport-fishing, commercial fishing and subsistence activities.</p> <p>The 2010 U.S. Census data showed 5.45% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. The 2010 U.S. Census data also showed there were 280 total housing units, and 166 were vacant, of which 104 of these units are used only seasonally. The median household income was \$46,250, per capita income was \$31,624 and 13.96% of residents were living below the poverty level.</p>
<b><i>Economy</i></b>	The city, school, local services and summer tourism support Whittier. Tours, charters and sport fishing in Prince William Sound attract seasonal visitors. Ten residents hold commercial fishing permits.
<b><i>Subsistence</i></b>	A small portion of Whittier residents practice the subsistence lifestyle.
<b><i>Population</i></b>	253 (2015 DCCEC Commissioner Certified Population)
<b><i>Borough Located In</i></b>	Unorganized
<b><i>Incorporation Type</i></b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City

<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b>	Chugach Alaska Corporation
	<b>Nonprofit:</b>	Chugachmiut

EMERGENCY SERVICES	
<b>Police</b>	City Police (472-2340)
<b>Fire</b>	City Volunteer Fire Department (472-2340); City Fire Hall, City Ambulance
<b>Medical</b>	The City of Whittier Medical Clinic (472-2303) is a qualified Emergency Care Center. Auxiliary health care provided by Whittier Volunteer Ambulance Corps (Clinic 472-2303/472-2340).
<b>Harbormaster</b>	472-2375; Alyeska/SERVS (472-2473)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Chugach Alaska Corporation</b>	3800 Centerpoint Drive, Ste, 700 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-2668 562-5258 (fax)	<a href="http://www.chugach-ak.com">www.chugach-ak.com</a>
<b>City of Whittier</b>	P.O. Box 608 Whittier, AK 99693	472-2327 472-2404 (fax)	<a href="http://www.whittieralaska.gov">www.whittieralaska.gov</a> <a href="mailto:info@whittieralaska.gov">info@whittieralaska.gov</a>
<b>Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Incorporated</b>	3380 C Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-1440 277-1446 (fax)	<a href="http://www.eatribes.org">www.eatribes.org</a> (Native Health Care Provider)
<b>Greater Whittier Chamber of Commerce</b>	P.O. Box 607 Whittier, AK 99693	278-2493 278-2491 (fax)	<a href="http://www.whittieralaskachamber.org">www.whittieralaskachamber.org</a>
<b>Municipality of Anchorage</b>	6325 West 6 <sup>th</sup> Ave., Suite 250 Anchorage, AK 99501	343-4311 343-4313 (fax)	<a href="http://www.muni.org">www.muni.org</a> (Landfill Operator)
<b>PWS Economic Development District</b>	2207 Spenard Road, Suite 207 Anchorage, AK 99503	222-2440 222-2411 (fax)	<a href="http://www.pwsedd.org">www.pwsedd.org</a>

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Whittier is an ice-free port and is accessible by road, rail, ferry, boat and aircraft. To enter Whittier by vehicle, you must pass through the state maintained tunnel and pay a \$12.00 roundtrip toll to enter (1-877-611-2586 / <a href="http://dot.alaska.gov/creg/whittiertunnel/schedule.shtml">http://dot.alaska.gov/creg/whittiertunnel/schedule.shtml</a> ). Whittier has a 1480' by 58' gravel airstrip that accommodates charter aircraft and a city-owned seaplane dock available for passenger transfer.

<b>Airport Facilities</b>	The State-owned 1,480-foot gravel airstrip accommodates charter aircraft, and a City-owned seaplane dock is available for passenger transfer.
<b>Airline Services</b>	None listed
<b>Freight</b>	None listed
<b>Vessel Support</b>	None listed

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Local Service:</b> Yukon Telephone (472-2300 / <a href="http://www.yukontel.com">www.yukontel.com</a> ) <b>Long Distance:</b> GCI (1-800-800-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.com">www.gci.com</a> )
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	GCI (1-800-800-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.com">www.gci.com</a> )
<b>TV Stations</b>	None
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KCHU-AM
<b>Cable Provider</b>	Supervisions Cable TV
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Valdez Legislative Information Office
<b>Electricity</b>	Provided by Chugach Electric Association
<b>Fuel</b>	Gasoline, diesel, and propane.
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	Shoreside Petroleum Inc. (48,000 gals.); Department of Defense.
<b>Housing</b>	June's Whittier B&B Suites, Anchor INN; Sportsman's Inn; Tent/RV Park
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Water is derived from wells and a reservoir. Water storage capacity is 1.2 million gallons. The entire community is served by a piped water and sewer system, and over 95% of homes are fully plumbed. The older portions of the City sewer system need replacement.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Refuse is hauled out by a private contractor to Anchorage - the landfill has been closed. An oil and hazardous waste recycling center was completed in 1998.

**COMMUNICATIONS**

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Begich Towers Cullum Room; City Library; Whittier Historical & Fine Arts Museum; Whittier Community School
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	None identified
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	ADEC spill response conex (see page B-72 for an inventory of spill response assets). SERVS 14 emergency response equipment conexas are located behind Long Dock. Additional emergency response equipment is located near the HarborMaster's office and the USCG maintains equipment in the railroad yard. Shoreside Petroleum has their own cleanup equipment that they manage and maintain. Shoreside provides fuel for the City of Whittier, cruise ships, and fishing vessels in the small boat harbor. The Harbormaster and the Fishing Vessel Administrator are responsible for the deployment of the SERVS equipment in a crisis. Currently both positions are held by the same person.

9770.3.55 - Willow

<b>WILLOW</b>	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	Willow is located in the Mat-Su Borough, between mile 60 and 80.7 of the George Parks Highway, north of Houston. Its western boundary is the Susitna River (Latitude 61.7381/Longitude -150.0441). Willow falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by a semi-arid atmosphere, long, cold winters, and mild summers.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Dena'ina Athabascan Indians have occupied this area historically, living in semi-permanent villages. The permanent community got its start when gold was discovered on Willow Creek in 1897. Supplies and equipment were brought in by boat to Knik. From there, a 26-mile summer trail went northwest, up Cottonwood Creek, and across Bald Mountain to Willow Creek. The winter sled trail went north, crossing the present line of the Alaska Railroad at Houston, and up the west end of Bald Mountain for 30 miles. This trail, dubbed the "Double Ender Sled Trail," is still being used by skiers, hunters, backpackers and snowmobile enthusiasts. The sleds then followed a trail along Willow Creek in an easterly direction, now Hatcher Pass Road. The Talkeetna Trail also passed through Willow and was used by dog teams and pack horses. Cabins to accommodate freighters and mail carriers were located at Nancy Lake, Willow and other points north. This route was the forerunner of the Parks Highway. During construction of the Alaska Railroad, surveyors, construction crews, homesteaders and other settlers came to Willow. A Railroad station house was constructed in 1920. During World War II, a radar warning station and airfield were built. The Trail's End Lodge, built in 1947, subsequently became a post office in 1948. By 1954, Willow Creek was Alaska's largest gold mining district, with a total production approaching 18 million dollars. Land disposals, homestead subdivisions, and completion of the George Parks Highway in 1972 fueled growth in the area. In 1976, Alaskans selected Willow for their new State capital site. However, funding to enable the capital move was defeated in the November 1982 election.
<b>Economy</b>	Many Willow residents are self-employed in a variety of businesses, including lodging, guiding and charter services, and retail stores. There are two saw mills and one prefabricated wood-building manufacturer. Some residents are employed in Palmer, Wasilla, or Anchorage. In 2009, 19 residents held commercial fishing permits. Capitol Speedway attracts stockcar racing enthusiasts from the entire state.
<b>Population</b>	2,000 (2015 Department of Labor Estimate)
<b>Borough Located In</b>	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
<b>Incorporation Type</b>	Unincorporated
<b>Native Entities</b>	<b>Regional:</b>
	<b>Profit:</b> Montana Creek Native Assoc., HC 89, Box 520, Willow, AK 99688; 733-

EMERGENCY SERVICES	
<b>Police</b>	City Police Dept. (911/352-5401)
<b>AKST</b>	Anchorage Post: 248-1410
<b>Fire</b>	City Volunteer Fire Dept (373-8831); Trunk Road Fire Dept (745-2494); Borough Ambulance Lakes-Bogard Road Fire Dept (745-2228); Meadow Lakes Fire Dept (376-9790)
<b>Medical</b>	Local hospitals or health clinics include Matanuska Health Care and private medical practices. Auxiliary health care is provided by Glacier View First Responders (373-8800/745-4811); Valley Hospital (746-8600), located 10 miles away in Palmer; Mat-Su Borough Dive Rescue Team (373-8800); Valley Transport Service (373-8800); and Wasilla Ambulance Service (373-8800/745-4811).

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Chamber of Commerce</b>	P.O. Box 0183, Willow, AK 99688	495-6800 495-5858 (fax)	<a href="mailto:mail@willowchamber.org">mail@willowchamber.org</a> <a href="http://www.willowchamber.org">http://www.willowchamber.org</a>
<b>Community Non-Profit</b>	Willow Area Community Organization, P.O. Box 1027, Willow, AK 99688	495-6633	<a href="mailto:chair@waco-ak.org">chair@waco-ak.org</a> <a href="http://www.waco-ak.org/">http://www.waco-ak.org/</a>

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	From the George parks highway, the area has access to the statewide highway system and the transportation facilities of Wasilla, palmer and anchorage.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	There are two public airstrips: one is a state-owned 4,400' long by 75' wide gravel airstrip at mile 69.7 Parks Highway and the other is at Deshka Landing and owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. There are five additional private strips and a seaplane base at Kashwitna Lake.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Willow Air Service; Sustina Air Service
<b>Freight</b>	None listed
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	None listed

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		
<b>Telephone</b>	Matanuska Telephone	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet Service Provider</b>	GCI, AT&T, Verizon	
<b>TV Stations</b>	KAKM; KIMO; KTUU; KYES	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KTNA-FM; KNBZ-FM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>		
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	

<b>Electricity</b>	Matanuska Electric Assoc.
<b>Housing</b>	Willow Trading Post Lodge; Ruth Lake Lodge; Pioneer Lodge/RV Campground; Willow Island Resort/RV Park; Sheep Creek Lodge; Chandalar RV Park; Cline's Caswell Lake B&B; Camp Caswell RV Park; Susitna Landing & Campground; Alaskan Host B&B; Giggewood Lakeside Inn; Nancy Lake B&B; Willow Winter Park B&B
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Nearly all of the occupied homes in Willow use individual water wells and septic tanks, and are fully plumbed. Approximately 60% of the homes in this area are used only seasonally. The school operates its own water system.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	There are 2 schools located in the community, attended by 150 students. A borough refuse transfer site is available on Willow-Fishhook Road, about 2 miles off the Parks Highway.

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

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## 9770.4.1 Interior Regional Organizations

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

### 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 Athabascan 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
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> tashon@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@tananachiefs.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

**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>	<b>Regional:</b> Doyon, Limited <b>Village</b> Alatna Village (Federally Recognized Tribe) <b>Non-Profit</b> Tanana Chiefs Conference <b>Profit</b> K'oyitl'ots'isa, Limited

**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)	alatnatrib@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>	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.
<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, and a post office opened in 1925. The first public school was established in 1957. A flood caused by ice jamming inundated 85% of the community in the Spring of 1964. In 1975, the community incorporated as a city, including both settlements of Allakaket and Alatna. A clinic and airport were built in 1978, and a new school and community roads built a year later. In September 1994, flood waters destroyed and swept away nearly all of the community's buildings, homes, and food caches for the winter. Residents have rebuilt near the old city site, but Alatna is no longer within the incorporated city boundaries; Allakaket has most facilities, including the school. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Alatna Village. The population of the community consists of 97% Alaska Native or part Native, and is comprised largely of descendants of Kobuk Eskimos, while Athabascans predominantly live in nearby Allakaket. Subsistence activities are prevalent.

**Economy** | The economy is seasonal and subsistence-based; salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, small game and berries provide most food sources, and caribou are taken when available. A few earn income from trapping or traditional native handicrafts. Construction and BLM emergency firefighting provide some summer jobs.

TRANSPORTATION	
<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 for 4-wheelers and personal boats in the summer and snowmachines when frozen in the winter. There is no access to the air strip in Allakaket during spring and fall when river conditions are bad. During summer and winter, tribal members may be available for hire to move supplies or personnel on their personal vehicles: Alatna Village, Dena Sam, 968-2261; Allakaket Tribal Office, Elisa Bergman, 968-2237.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	A state-owned 3,500' lighted runway is accessible year-round in nearby Allakaket (~4 miles away).
<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. As of December 2014, Alatna is undergoing a feasibility study for local landfill. Historically they have utilized the landfill in Allakaket but due to unsafe river conditions, a small landfill has been developed in Alatna. They are working with ANTHC to complete the study and design a landfill in accordance with state regulations. The current location is approximately 50 feet in diameter and is unpermitted. They are using the trench and fill design and are primarily burying ash.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
<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'oyit'ots'ina, 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	1-800-982-0136	<a href="http://www.aptalaska.com">www.aptalaska.com</a>
	Port Townsend, WA 98368	360-385-5177 (fax)	
<b>Allakaket Village</b>	PO Box 50	968-2237	allakaketepa@yahoo.com
	Allakaket, AK 99720	968-2233 (fax)	
<b>City of Allakaket</b>	PO Box 30	968-2424	aet99720@gmail.com
	Allakaket, AK 99720	968-2241 (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>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>	<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</p>

	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 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>	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. 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</b>	
<b>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)	COMMUNICATIONS
<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; Golden Valley Electric Association	
<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); Allakaket Co-op Store (9,252 gallons); Brice Construction (10,000 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	Lodging can be made available at the Tribal Office and Clinic. The Tribal Office does not have running water, however, a key is given to the renters for the Washeteria next door. Arrangement can be made to sleep on the school floor. Possibilities exist for the rental of local residents' homes.	
<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. The landfill is a permitted landfill and is operated and maintained. A new cell was constructed during 2014, and Cell 1 is being closed.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
<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 Anderson, AK 99744	582-2500 582-2496 (fax)	<a href="http://www.anderson.govoffice.com">www.anderson.govoffice.com</a> 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

**Vessel Support:** | Not applicable.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<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. Anderson operates two sewage solids monofills, one of which includes an active septage facility. Anderson residents dispose of waste at the Denali Borough Landfill.

COMMUNICATIONS

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
<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 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>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'ait Gwich'in ("residents of the north side") lived a highly nomadic life. They traditionally used seasonal camps and semi-permanent settlements, such as Arctic Village, Christian, Venetie and Sheenjak, in pursuit of fish and game. They traded with Inupiat Eskimos on the Arctic coast. There is archaeological evidence that the Arctic Village area was populated as early as 4,500 BC. In 1863, Archdeacon McDonald of Fort Yukon observed that the Chandalar Kutchin were important providers of caribou meat for the residents of Ft. Yukon. Reverend Albert Tritt, a Neets'ait 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'ait Gwich'in of Arctic Village led 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.
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**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)	<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>	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. A new permitted landfill is in the final stages of completion.	

**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

**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>	<b>Doyon, Limited</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>	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>	<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

	Gwich'in/Koyukuk Athabascan 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>	Everts 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)	<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>	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 permitted landfill was recently completed.	

#### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
<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 (692-5036); NPS EMTs at Kanuti Wildlife Refuge HQ (692-5494)

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>Alaska Power and Telephone Company City of Bettles</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)	
	PO Box 26023	692-5191	<a href="http://www.cityofbettles.blogspot.com">www.cityofbettles.blogspot.com</a>
	Bettles, AK 99726	692-5021 (fax)	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, 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. Bettles Air Service (479-7018).
<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>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<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, info@bettleslodge.com); 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.	

#### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230; Bettles Lodge (692-5111, <a href="mailto:info@bettleslodge.com">info@bettleslodge.com</a> ); Evansville Tribal Council (692-5005); City of Bettles/Bettles Volunteer Fire Department Fire Hall (692-5191)
<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**

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<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

<b>Economy</b>	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.
	Big Delta's location along the Richardson Highway provides the opportunity to serve summer tourist traffic. Whitestone Farms, Inc. operates Rika's Roadhouse in the Big Delta State Historical Park. Agriculture, small business, and State and federal highway maintenance jobs have provided sources of employment. Pogo Mine became operational in 2006 in pursuit of a world-class gold deposit located in the upper Goodpaster River valley, 85 miles east-southeast of Fairbanks and 38 miles northeast of Delta Junction. Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. operates the mine, which operates 24 hours per day, 365 days per year and employs approximately 300 workers.

#### 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> Tihteet'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>	

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 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> <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>Tihteet'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>	GCI	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	GCI	
<b>TV Stations</b>	None	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	None	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	GCI	
<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&PF (1,000 gallons)	
<b>Housing</b>	Privately owned and coordinated through Tribal Government.	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	Residential water is not available in the community. Honeybuckets are disposed of in the sewage lagoon or outhouses are used. No homes are plumbed. A new water intake, water treatment improvements, washeteria renovation, and sewage lagoon were recently completed. Funds are needed to repair the water tank and foundation, built in 1979.	
<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

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
<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 Glennallen, AK 99588	822-3476 822-3495 (fax)	<a href="http://www.ahtna-inc.com">www.ahtna-inc.com</a>
<b>Community of Cantwell</b>	Cantwell, AK		
<b>Copper River Basin</b>	PO Box 89 Glennallen, AK 99588	822-3633 822-3662 (fax)	<a href="http://www.crbrrha.org">www.crbrrha.org</a>
<b>Regional Housing</b>			
<b>Copper River Native Association</b>	PO Box H Copper Center, AK 99573	822-5241 822-8803 (fax)	<a href="http://www.crnative.org">www.crnative.org</a>
<b>Native Village of Cantwell</b>	PO Box 94 Cantwell, AK 99729	768-2591 768-1111 (fax)	hallvc@mtaonline.net

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	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.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	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.
<b>Economy</b>	Cantwell's economy is based on highway tourism and transportation. Part-time seasonal construction jobs also provide income. Most Native residents also depend on subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit.

**TRANSPORTATION**

<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

**Freight** | Freight service is provided by the Alaska Railroad and truck.  
**Vessel Support:** | 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>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>	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>	Two commercial fuel stations provide diesel, unleaded gasoline, and motor oil.	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	ADOT&PF has a 6000 gallon capacity tank.	
<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>	ADOT Facilities – Tom Williams ph. 451-5280
<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 Central, AK 99730	520-1893	<a href="http://www.cdhs.us">www.cdhs.us</a>
<b>Gold Country Energy</b>	PO Box 30114 Central, AK 99730	520-5681	
<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>	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 the Department of Transportation enabled goods to be delivered on a regular schedule by truck.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	None

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<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> )
<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>	Central Road House Motel/Campground and Cafe/Bar/Grocery; The Yacht Club.
<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.

COMMUNICATIONS

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
<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.

**Economy** Wage opportunities are limited and primarily part-time with the school district, village council, clinic, or state and federal agencies. Fire firefighting for the BLM, making sleds and snowshoes, trapping and handicrafts provide some cash income and seasonal work. Subsistence plays an important role in the village economy; moose, caribou, sheep, salmon and whitefish provide a relatively stable source of food.

TRANSPORTATION	
<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)	<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>	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 new landfill site has been selected and approved by ADEC. The community has one school, attended by 21 students.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Allakaket ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
<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
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
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	None

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<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 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>	ADOT Facilities – Dennis Bishop Ph. 883-5128 or John Burns Ph. 883-5128.
<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 Hanl'ai 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	773-1222	
	Circle, AK 99733		
<b>Circle Electric Utility</b>	PO Box 3	773-3474	
	Circle, AK 99753	773-1200 (fax)	
<b>Circle Native Community</b>	PO Box 89	773-2822	angela@arcticrg.com
	Circle, AK 99733	773-2823 (fax)	
<b>Danzhit Hanl'ai Corporation</b>	PO Box 71372	455-8484	
	Fairbanks, AK 99701		
<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>	Circle is located on the south bank of the Yukon River at the edge of the Yukon Flats, 160 miles northeast of Fairbanks, at the eastern end of the Steese Highway . It lies at approximately 65.8255°N/144.060°W (Sec. 31, T012N, R018E, Fairbanks Meridian). Circle has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes in temperature: winters are long and harsh, and summers are warm and short. Summer temperatures range from 65° to 72°F; winter temperatures can range from -71° to 0°F. Rainfall averages 6.5 inches, and snowfall averages 43.4 inches. The Yukon River is ice-free from mid-June through mid-October.
<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 Athabascan, but there are several non-Native families. The Circle Civic

**Economy**

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.

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>	<b>Circle Telephone Co.; AT&amp;T:(1-800-288-2020)</b>	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	<b>GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / <a href="http://www.gci.net">www.gci.net</a>) – School Only</b>	
<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 is a permitted facility, operated by Circle Native Community, and is located at mi. 156.5 Steese Hwy. The community has one school, attended by 20 students.	

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall (M&O Superintendent for Interior Aviation) Ph. 451-5230
<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> )	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<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.	

**Miscellaneous** | 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**

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE</b>	<b>WEBSITE/EMAIL</b>
<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 Greely five miles south of Delta Junction in 1942 as part of the Al-Can Highway construction project. In 1946, a dairy farm was established, and seven years later, homesteaders began raising beef cattle. Delta Junction was incorporated as a second-class city in 1960. Construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline between 1974 and 1977 brought a dramatic upswing to the population and economy. In August 1978, the state initiated the Delta Agricultural Project I, a 60,000-acre demonstration agricultural project, which included a lottey sale of twenty-two parcels, averaging 2,700 acres in size. Delta Agricultural Project II, an additional land release of 15 parcels totaling 25,000 acres, took place in early 1982. Success of the Delta Agricultural Projects has been highly variable. In 1980, the 70,000-acre Delta Bison Range was created to confine the bison and keep them out of the barley fields. About 6,000-11,000 people apply each year for an average of 40 permits to hunt Delta bison. The population of the community consists of 6% Alaska Native or part Native. Delta Junction is strategically located to provide services to summer tourist traffic. Schools and a visitor center are available.
<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>	<b>ACS:</b> (1-800-808-8083); <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> )	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	<b>Knix.Net:</b> ( <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>		
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</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 septage disposal facility.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Refuse is collected by a private firm and is deposited in the city-owned permitted landfill. The city operates the landfill. The community has four schools, attended by 1,051 students.	

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	ADOT Facilities – Dennis Bishop Ph. 883-5128 or John Burns Ph. 883-5128.
<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

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES			
ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<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)	<a href="mailto:jimelliott@dbsd.org">jimelliott@dbsd.org</a>

GENERAL	
<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 Association, the Denali Borough School District, the National Park Service, and tourism-related industries and road services provide the majority of employment in the Denali Borough. Denali National Park is a major visitor attraction; over 350,000 visitors use the Park for recreation annually. Hotels, cabins, RV campgrounds, rafting guides, sightseeing, restaurants and gift shops serve visitors. Nearly 40% of the summer employees in the area come from outside Alaska, and another 42% from outside the borough. One borough resident holds a commercial fishing permit.

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

<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**

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>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 Village of Dot Lake</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>
	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

**Economy**

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 Athabascan village with 75% of the population Alaska Native or part Native. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Village of Dot Lake. Employment in the area is limited to the Dot Lake Village Council and Dot Lake Lodge and Dot Lake School. In the summer, the BLM hires firefighting crews. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. Dot Lake lies along the Alaska highway. Supplies are brought in by truck or bus. Regular bus services to Fairbanks and Delta Junction are available. The nearest public airstrips are at Delta Junction and Tok; a privately-owned strip in Dot Lake was converted to a helicopter landing pad. Cars, trucks, snowmachines and ATVs are used for local transportation. Dot Lake is not accessible by water, since the Tanana River is over 2 miles away. A few residents own riverboats, which they use for fishing and hunting. Dot Lake Village – Employment in the area is limited to the Dot Lake Village Council. Parkas, moccasins, beadwork and other handicrafts are sold by local residents. Subsistence activities are particularly important -- moose, ducks, geese, ptarmigan, porcupines, caribou, whitefish, and other freshwater fish are utilized. Salmon are primarily obtained from the Copper River area, where a number of residents have extended families.

**TRANSPORTATION**

<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 community of Dot Lake has one school, attended by approximately 10 students. There is a permitted class III landfill.	

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<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	323-4192	
	Delta Junction, AK 99737	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	

**Miscellaneous** | There is a central electrical system. The community operates a private Christian school, grades K through 12. Dry Creek Community operates the Class III landfill Ph. 323-4000.

**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 City of Eagle</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)	
	PO Box 1901 Eagle, AK 99738	547-2282 547-2338 (fax)	eaglecty@aptalaska.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
	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>Interior Regional Housing Authority Native Village of Eagle</b>	PO Box 19 Eagle, AK 99738	547-2281 547-2318 (fax)	eagle.village@yahoo.com
	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>	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 Freight</b>	40 Mile Air, Arctic Circle Air Service, Everts Air Alaska, Servant Air
<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>	ADOT Facilities – Dennis Bishop Ph. 883-5128 or John Burns Ph. 883-5128.
<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>	<p><b>Village</b> Native Village of Eagle (Federally Recognized Tribe)</p> <p><b>Profit</b> Hungwitchin Corporation</p>

**EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>VPSO</b>	State VPSO (547-2356)
<b>State Troopers</b>	Serviced through the Northway 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>Hungwitchin Corporation</b>	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 Athabaskan 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>	AP&T: (1-800-982-0136); AT&T:(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 Eagle landfill is a permitted Class III 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**

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<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>	EAFB has numerous fuel tanks that may be used for storage	
<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 wastewater treatment facility, and all homes are fully plumbed.	

**Miscellaneous** | Refuse is collected at a transfer station and then transported to the Fairbanks North Star Borough landfill. There are three schools located on the base, attended by approximately 995 students.

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

*(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 (377-1110, Base Operator).
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	Multiple sites may exist on base; contact base command for availability (377-1110, Base Operator).
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	Base maintains spill response equipment on site; contact base command for availability (377-1110, Base Operator).

**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. Local placer mining occurs in the region and provides support to the local 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)	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<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, diesel	
<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>	<p><b>Regional</b> Doyon, Limited</p> <p><b>Village</b> Evansville Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</p> <p><b>Non-Profit</b> Tanana Chiefs Conference</p> <p><b>Profit</b> Evansville, Incorporated</p>

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	1-800-982-0136	<a href="http://www.aptalaska.com">www.aptalaska.com</a>
	Port Townsend, WA 98368	360-385-5177 (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>Evansville Village</b>	PO Box 26087	692-5005	evansvillealaska@gmail.com
	Bettles Field, AK 99726	692-5006 (fax)	
<b>Evansville, Incorporated</b>	PO Box 60670	374-7084	<a href="http://www.kazwork.net">www.kazwork.net</a>
	Fairbanks, AK 99706	374-7085 (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.tananachiefs.org">www.tananachiefs.org</a>
	Fairbanks, AK 99701	459-3851 (fax)	

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 individual water wells, septic tanks, systems and complete plumbing. Recently new well and septic systems have been installed for the new clinic site and additional housing. A septic pumper routinely pumps the septic systems on an annual basis. Less than half of the homes have individual water wells, septic tanks and complete plumbing. Funds were recently provided to install individual systems for several homes that are without indoor plumbing.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	A new landfill, operated by the City of Bettles, was recently completed in Evansville. The new landfill has an incinerator, drum crusher, and glass crusher. The community has no state-operated schools.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<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

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

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

**GENERAL**

<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>	<p><b>Regional</b> Doyon, Limited</p> <p><b>Non-Profit</b> Denakkanaaga' Incorporated; Fairbanks Native Association; Tanana Chiefs Conference</p>

**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</p>

	Telephone service, fire protection, sanitation ordinances, electricity and steam heat and founded the Washington-Alaska Bank. By 1910, the official population had grown to 3,541, although more than 6,000 miners lived and worked their claims on creeks north of town. The University of Alaska Fairbanks was established in 1917. Ladd Field (now Fort Wainwright) was constructed in 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.
<b>Economy</b>	The city is part of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the third-largest population settlement in Alaska. As the regional service and supply center for Interior Alaska, Fairbanks offers a diverse economy, including city, borough, state and federal government services, transportation, communication, manufacturing, financial, and regional medical services. Tourism and mining also comprise a significant part of the economy. Including Eielson Air Force Base and Fort Wainwright personnel, over one-third of local employment is in government services. The University of Alaska Fairbanks is also a major employer. Approximately 325,000 tourists visit Fairbanks each summer. The Fort Knox hard rock gold mine produces 1,200 ounces daily with 360 permanent year-round employees. Currently, 126 city residents hold commercial fishing permits.

TRANSPORTATION	
<b>Accessibility</b>	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.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	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.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Arctic Air, Alaska Air, Arctic Circle Air Service, Everts Air Alaska, Ravn Alaska (formerly ERA), Warbelow's Air Venture, Wright's Air Service
<b>Freight</b>	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.
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	

FACILITIES & UTILITIES		COMMUNICATIONS
<b>Telephone Wireless and Internet</b>	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net ) ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net ), Verizon Wireless (1-800-256-4646)	
<b>TV Stations</b>	KATN; KJNP; KFXF; KUAC; KTVF; K13XD	
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KAKQ-FM; KCBF-AM; KFAR-AM; KIAK-AM/FM; KKED-FM; KSUA-FM; KUAC-FM; KUWL-FM; KWLF-FM; KXLR-FM	
<b>Cable Provider</b>	GCI Cable, Inc	
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Fairbanks Legislative Information Office; GCI.	
<b>Electricity</b>	Golden Valley Electric Association	
<b>Fuel</b>	Diesel, unleaded gasoline, propane, motor oil, white gas, and other petroleum products	
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	FBX Municipal Utilities (180,000 gallons); Ben Lomond Inc. (82,000 gallons); Golden Valley Electric (238,400 gallons); Petroleum Sales (510,600 gallons); UAF Power Plant (200,000 gallons); Farmers Loop Market (25,000 gallons); FBX Int'l Hydrant Fueling (100,000 gallons); ADOT/Peger Road (38,000 gallons); PetroStar Inc./North Pole Refinery (123,000 gallons).	
<b>Housing</b>	Multiple local hotels. Availability may be limited during peak tourist season (June-August).	
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	City water, sewer and electric systems are operated by a private company.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Being the third largest city in the state, most any service is available locally. The Fairbanks North Star Borough has a Class 1 landfill on South Cushman Road; Fort Wainwright operates its own landfill.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	Fairbanks City Hall – Capacity >100 (459-6793); ADEC PERP Fairbanks Offices (451-2124); FNSB Emergency Operations (David Gibbs, Director 459-1481; Craig Malloy, Emergency Manager 459-1219).

<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	Fairbanks Public Works – Capacity >20,000 sq. ft. of equipment, warm storage space; >20 acres outside space; ADEC PERP Fairbanks parking lot (451-2124).
<b>Local Spill Response Equipment</b>	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
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: (1-800-478-3211); AT&amp;T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net )</b>	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<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 Denali Borough regional landfill in Anderson. The community has no state-operated schools.	

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<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 RESERVATION 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 )	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<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 Association
<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. Fort Greely has a permitted inert waste monofill and a class II landfill.

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<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</p>

**Economy**

Support Command, headquartered at Fort Wainwright, also has units at Fort Richardson. Fort Wainwright is home to Medical Activity-Alaska and Dental Activity-Alaska and to Bassett Army Community Hospital. The varied terrain, extreme seasonal climates, and over 870,000 acres of available training land make Fort Wainwright an ideal location for conducting military training. 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.

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>	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net )
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net ), Verizon Wireless (1-800-256-4646)
<b>TV Stations</b>	KATN; KJNP; KFXF; KUAC; KTVF; K13XD
<b>Radio Stations</b>	KAKQ-FM; KCBF-AM; KFAR-AM; KIAK-AM/FM; KKED-FM; KSUA-FM; KUAC-FM; KUWL-FM; KWLF-FM; KXLR-FM
<b>Cable Provider</b>	GCI Cable, Inc
<b>Teleconferencing</b>	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Fairbanks Legislative Information Office; GCI.
<b>Electricity</b>	Doyon Utilities
<b>Fuel</b>	Two commercial gas stations on base provide gasoline and diesel.
<b>Fuel Storage</b>	
<b>Housing</b>	Base housing/lodging may be available.
<b>Water &amp; Sewage</b>	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Fort Wainwright operates a class I landfill.

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 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> info@doyon.com
<b>Gwitchyaa Zhee Corporation</b>	PO Box 329 Fort Yukon, AK 99740	662-2933 662-3056 (fax)	<a href="http://www.gzcorporation.org">www.gzcorporation.org</a> gzcorporation@yahoo.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 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

	<p>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.</p>
<b>Economy</b>	<p>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.</p>

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

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<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. ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	Barge Landing (662-2479); Old City Hangar (662-2581); Arc Tec/LRR (662-2986)

**Local Spill Response Equipment**

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

**FOX COMMUNITY PROFILE**

<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)	<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>	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 taken to a local transfer station then transported to the Fairbanks North Star Borough landfill. The community has no state-operated schools.	

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<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	<a href="mailto:estherwarner@hotmail.com">estherwarner@hotmail.com</a>
	Galena, AK 99741	656-1716 (fax)	sharilyn.notti@yahoo.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>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>	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 Athabascan 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 Loudon 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 Loudon Tribal Council --and the community consists of 68% Alaska Native or part Native. The population is mixed Athabascan and non-Native, and traditional festivals attract visitors from other river villages.

**Economy** Galena serves as the transportation, government and commercial center for the western Interior. State, federal, city, school and village government jobs dominate the employment market, but Galena has many other jobs in air transportation and retail businesses. Currently, 31 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence food sources include salmon, whitefish, moose and berries. Other seasonal employment, such as construction work and BLM fire fighting, provide income for some. The Illinois Creek gold mine, 50 miles southwest of Galena, is currently closed.

TRANSPORTATION	
<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, Everts 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		COMMUNICATIONS
<b>Telephone</b>	Interior Telephone: (1-888-797-5200)	
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	Arctic.Net/TelAlaska, Inc.: ( <a href="http://www.arctic.net">www.arctic.net</a> ); 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>	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. Galena has a permitted class III landfill.	

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>	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
<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**

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>	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.	

**Miscellaneous** | Harding-Birch Lake refuse is taken to a local transfer station and then transported to the Fairbanks North Star Borough landfill. There are no state operated schools located in the community.

**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> )	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<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>	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
<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>	<p><b>Regional</b> Doyon, Limited</p> <p><b>Village</b> Healy Lake Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</p> <p><b>Non-Profit</b> Tanana Chiefs Conference</p> <p><b>Profit</b> Mendas Cha-ag Native Corporation</p>

**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	1-800-982-0136	<a href="http://www.aptalaska.com">www.aptalaska.com</a>
	Port Townsend, WA 98368	360-385-5177 (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>Healy Lake Village</b>	PO Box 74090	479-0638	jpolstonhltc@live.com
	Fairbanks, AK 99706	479-0639 (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>Mendas Cha-ag Native Corporation</b>	457 Cindy Drive	452-3094	
	Fairbanks, AK 99701		
<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 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)
<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>	

COMMUNICATIONS

<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 K'oyit'ots'ina, Limited</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>	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.

**Economy** | Subsistence is the focus of the local economy; salmon, freshwater fish, moose, black bear, rabbits, waterfowl and berries are utilized, and caribou sought when available. Most cash is earned from part-time jobs with the city, school, tribal clinic or local store. BLM emergency firefighting, construction work, skin sewing, beadwork, sled building, and trapping also provide seasonal income.

**TRANSPORTATION**

<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, Everts 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)	<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>	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 maintains a new 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>	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
<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'oyitl'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'oyitl'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'oyitl'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 City of Huslia</b>	4831 Eagle St	561-1818	
	Anchorage, AK 99503	562-4086 (fax)	
<b>Doyon, Limited</b>	PO Box 10	829-2266	elsiesv@gci.net
	Huslia, AK 99746	829-2224 (fax)	
<b>Huslia Village</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 K'oyitl'ots'ina, Limited</b>	PO Box 70	829-2294	husliatribe@gmail.com
	Huslia, AK 99746	829-2214 (fax)	
<b>Tanana Chiefs Conference</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>	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>	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

**Economy** 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 Native or part Native. Huslia is an Athabascan village, and most residents are related by birth or marriage.

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

**TRANSPORTATION**

<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>	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>	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. Huslia Landfill is a permitted facility.	

**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>	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
<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 City of Kaltag</b>	4831 Eagle St	561-1818	
	Anchorage, AK 99503	562-4086 (fax)	
<b>Doyon, Limited</b>	PO Box 9	534-2301	jdsnicholas@hotmail.com
	Kaltag, AK 99748	534-2236 (fax)	
<b>Gana-A'Yoo, 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>Tanana Chiefs Conference Village of Kaltag</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 Village of Kaltag</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>Village of Kaltag</b>	PO Box 129	534-2224	esmailka32@hotmail.com
	Kaltag, AK 99748	534-2299 (fax)	

GENERAL	
<b>Location and Climate</b>	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.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Kaltag, located in Koyukon Athabaskan territory, is on an old portage trail that led east through the mountains to Unalakleet. Surrounding villages used the Kaltag location as a cemetery. The Athabascans had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps and moved as the wild game migrated. There were 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. Russians named the village for the Yukon Indian named Kaltaga. A smallpox epidemic, the first of several major epidemics, struck the Koyukon area in 1839. A military telegraph line was constructed along the north side of the Yukon around 1867. Missionary activity was intense along the Yukon, and a Roman Catholic Mission and school opened upriver in Nulato in 1887. Steamboats on the Yukon, which supplied gold prospectors, peaked in 1900 with 46 in operation, a year when food shortages and a measles epidemic struck down one-third of the Native population. The village of Kaltag was established shortly thereafter, when survivors from three nearby seasonal villages moved to the area to regroup. A post office opened in 1903, but closed a year later. Gold seekers left the mid-Yukon River area after 1906, but other mining activities, such as the Galena lead mines, began operation in 1919. As a downriver village on a major transportation route, Kaltag witnessed rapid economic change. The post office reopened in 1909 and operated until 1920. Kaltag's first school opened in 1925, and the post office

reopened again in 1933. The old cemetery, which was located on Front Street, caved into the river around 1937. A watering point, airport and clinic were constructed during the 1960s. The city government was incorporated in 1969. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Huslia Village. The population of the community consists of 95% Alaska Native 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.

**Economy** 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, Everts Air Alaska, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures.
<b>Freight Vessel Support:</b>	Barges typically deliver heavy cargo three times a year.

#### 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; 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. Kaltag has a 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>	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
<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.

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

**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)	<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>	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. Koyukuk has a 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>	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
<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>		<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>	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 Elliot Hwy has been closed. The community has no state operated schools.	

**SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	ADOT Airport Facilities – Jeff Russell ph. 451-2207 or Josh Fischer ph. 451-5235.
<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>	<p><b>Regional</b> Doyon, Limited</p> <p><b>Village</b> Manley Hot Springs Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</p> <p><b>Non-Profit</b> Tanana Chiefs Conference</p> <p><b>Profit</b> Bean Ridge Corporation</p>

### **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**

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE</b>	<b>WEBSITE/EMAIL</b>
<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 struck in 1961, 1962 and 1982. A federally-

<b>Economy</b>	<p>recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Manley Village Council. The population consists of 24% Alaska Native or part Native, and most Native residents are Athabascan.</p> <p>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.</p>
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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 Manly Hot Springs permitted landfill is at mile 158 of the Elliott Highway.	

**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>	ADOT Airport Facilities – Jeff Russell ph. 451-2207 or Josh Fischer ph. 451-5235
<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 )
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	

COMMUNITATIONS

<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>	The majority of residents haul water, use outhouses and do not have indoor plumbing. Individual water wells and septic systems serve the hotels and other tourist-related businesses. The population is highly seasonal.
<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. ADOT Airport Facilities – Jeff Russell ph. 451-2207 or Josh Fischer ph. 451-5235.
<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 Athabaskan 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.

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<b>Accessibility</b>	Minto is accessible via the Elliott Highway, 118 road miles from Fairbanks. The Tolovana River allows boat access to the Tanana and Nenana Rivers. Trucks, cars, snowmachines, ATVs and riverboats are used for transportation, recreation and subsistence purposes.
<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>	

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>		
<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; 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. Minto has a permitted landfill.	

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
<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
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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)	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<b>Wireless and Internet</b>	ACS Internet: ( <a href="http://www.acsalaska.net">www.acsalaska.net</a> ); MosquitoNet: ( <a href="http://www.mosqitonet.com">www.mosqitonet.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. Moose Creek refuse is taken to a local transfer station and then transported to the Fairbanks North Star 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.

**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 Nenana, AK 99760	832-5441 892-5503 (fax)	<a href="http://www.nenana.org">www.nenana.org</a> nenana1@nenana.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>Nenana City School District</b>	PO Box 10 Nenana, AK 99760	832-5464 832-5625 (fax)	<a href="http://www.nenanalynx.org">www.nenanalynx.org</a> supt@nenanalynx.org
<b>Nenana Native Association</b>	PO Box 369 Nenana, AK 99760	832-5461 832-1077 (fax)	nenananativecouncil@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>
<b>Toghotthele Corporation</b>	PO Box 249 Nenana, AK 99760	832-5832 832-5834 (fax)	<a href="http://www.toghotthele.com">www.toghotthele.com</a>

**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 Athabascan Indian territory. Early explorers first entered the Tanana Valley in 1875 and 1885. The Tanana people already were accustomed to contact with Europeans, due to trading journeys to the Village of Tanana, where Russians bartered European goods for furs. The discovery of gold in Fairbanks in 1902 brought intense activity to the region. A trading post/roadhouse was constructed in 1903 to supply river travelers and for trade with Natives. St. Mark's Episcopal mission and school was built upriver in 1905, and a post office opened in 1908. Native children from other communities, such as Minto, attended school in Nenana. In 1915, construction of the Alaska Railroad doubled Nenana's population. The Nenana Ice Classic, a popular competition to guess the date and time of the Tanana River ice break-up each spring, originated among surveyors for the Alaska Railroad in 1917. The community incorporated as a city in 1921, and the railroad depot was completed in 1923, when President Warren Harding drove the golden spike at the north end of the 700-foot steel bridge over the Tanana River. Nenana was now a key stop on the rail link between Fairbanks and Seward. According to local records, 5,000 residents lived in Nenana at that time. However, an economic slump followed completion of the railroad, and

by 1930 the population had dropped to 291. In 1961, Clear Air Force Station was constructed 21 miles southwest, and many civilian contractors commuted from Nenana on a road that was constructed to Clear. Vehicles traveling north toward Fairbanks required a ferry to cross the Tanana River. In 1967 the community was devastated by one of the largest floods ever recorded in the valley; the following year, a \$6 million bridge was completed across the Tanana River, which gave the city a road link to Fairbanks and replaced the river ferry. The George Parks Highway was completed in 1971, which provided a shorter, direct route to Anchorage. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Nenana Native Association. The population consists of 47% Alaska Native or part Native, most are Athabascans. The majority of residents participate in subsistence activities. Several Iditarod sled dog race competitors and former champions are residents of Nenana.

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

#### TRANSPORTATION

<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>	
<b>Freight</b>	The railroad provides daily freight service.
<b>Vessel Support:</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.

#### 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.)

**Potential Command Posts** | 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
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 nor New Allakaket have road links, but winter trails connect it with Hughes, Bettles and Tanana. The river serves as an important transportation corridor in the summer and when frozen in the winter.
<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.

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	<b>AP&amp;T:</b> (1-800-982-0136); <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>	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 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

<b>SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT</b>	
<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. Petro Star refinery operates a small fuel distillery. As of 2014 Flint Hills has closed its refinery and is converting to a distribution terminal where it will distribute gasoline, heating fuel, and ultra-low sulfur diesel. Nine residents hold commercial fishing permits. Every Christmas season, "Santa's helpers" are hired to respond to the thousands of letters mailed to the North Pole.

**TRANSPORTATION**

<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>	<p><b>Regional</b> Doyon, Limited</p> <p><b>Village</b> Nulato Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)</p> <p><b>Non-Profit</b> Tanana Chiefs Conference</p> <p><b>Profit</b> Gana-A'Yoo, Limited</p>

**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</b>	4831 Eagle St	561-1818	
	Anchorage, AK 99503	562-4086 (fax)	
<b>City of Nulato</b>	PO Box 65009	898-2205	nulatocleark@gmail.c
	Nulato, AK 99765	898-2203 (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>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>Nulato Village</b>	PO Box 65049	898-2339	<a href="http://www.nulatotribe.org">www.nulatotribe.org</a>
	Nulato, AK 99765	898-2207 (fax)	nulatotribe@yahoo.com
<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>	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, Everts 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)	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>	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>	Nulato has a permitted Class III landfill. The community has one school, attended by 41 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>	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
<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</b>	PO Box 71267 Fairbanks, AK 99707	459-1351 459-1102 (fax)	
<b>Pleasant Valley Community Association</b>	PO Box 16110 Two Rivers, AK 99716		

**GENERAL**

<b>Location and Climate</b>	Pleasant Valley is in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, east of Fox and Two Rivers, on Chena Hot Springs Road. It lies at approximately 64.890°N/146.887°W (Sec. 25, T001N, R004E, Fairbanks Meridian). Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes: average January temperatures range from -19°F to -2°F; average July temperatures range from 49° to 71°F. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 67.8 inches of snowfall.
<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>	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)	<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>	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	456-6259	
	Fairbanks, AK 99707	456-4486 (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 Rampart Village</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)	
	PO Box 29	358-3312	ibredeman@gmail.com
<b>Tanana Chiefs Conference</b>	Rampart, AK 99767	358-3115 (fax)	
	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>	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)	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<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. The Rampart landfill is a permitted facility. The community has no state-operated schools.	

#### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
<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); A new clinic is expected to be constructed

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

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<b>City of Ruby</b>	PO Box 90 Ruby, AK 99768	468-4401 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 Native Village of Ruby</b>	828-27 <sup>th</sup> Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701 PO Box 68210 Ruby, AK 99768	452-8315 456-8941 (fax) 468-4479 468-4474 (fax)	<a href="http://www.irha.org">www.irha.org</a> 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.tananachiefs.org">www.tananachiefs.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>	Everts 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>	<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>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 washeteria was constructed in 2012. The school operates its own well.	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	The community has one school, attended by 33 students. Ruby has a permitted Class III landfill.	

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>	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
<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)	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<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. Salcha refuse is taken to a local transfer station and then transported to the Fairbanks North Star 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.tananachiefs.org">www.tananachiefs.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 Athabaskan 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>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>	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 and operated by the village of Stevens and is located 1.5 miles northwest of the new airport.	

#### 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>	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
<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

<b>Accessibility</b>	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.
<b>Airport Facilities</b>	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.
<b>Airline Services</b>	Arctic Circle Air Service, Everts Air Alaska, Frontier Flying Service, Larry's Flying Service, Tanana Air Service, Warbelow's Air Ventures
<b>Freight</b>	Via cargo plane and barge
<b>Vessel Support:</b>	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)	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
<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 Tanana landfill is permitted and does not use an incinerator. The landfill utilizes a Tok Burn unit to decrease the volume of their refuse. The facility is owned and operated by the City of Tanana.	

#### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

<b>Potential Command Posts</b>	None identified
<b>Potential Staging Areas</b>	ADOT Facilities – Jeremy Worrall Ph. 451-5230
<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>	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(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	<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>	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.
<b>History, Culture, &amp; Demographics</b>	Known to early explorers as Old Robert's Village or Chandalar Village, Venetie was founded in 1895 by a man named Old Robert who chose the location because of its plentiful fish and game. In 1899, the U.S. Geological Survey tallied about 50 Natives living on the Chandalar River; some in small settlements of cabins about 7 miles above the mouth of the river, but most in the mountainous part of the country beyond the Yukon Flats. The Natives spent only the coldest winter months in cabins and the remainder of the year traveling for various food sources. In 1905, Venetie was a settlement of a half a dozen cabins and 25 or 30 residents, but that expanded with the gold rush to the Chandalar region in 1906-07. A mining camp of nearly 40 cabins and attendant services was established at Caro, upriver from Venetie, and another store was located near the mouth of the East Fork. But by 1910, the Chandalar gold fields were largely played out and Caro almost completely abandoned. In 1943, the combined efforts of the residents of Venetie, Arctic Village, Christian Village and Robert's Fish Camp, working together to protect their land for subsistence, established the Venetie Indian Reservation. At about this same time, a school was established at Venetie, encouraging additional families to settle in the village, and eventually an airstrip, post office and store were built. During the 1950s and 1960s, the use of seasonal camps declined, but the advent of the snowmachine enabled Venetie residents to renew use of areas that traditionally and seasonally had been occupied. When the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was passed in 1971, Venetie and Arctic Village opted for title to the 1.8 million acres of land in the former reservation, which they own as

	tenants in common through the Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government -- as well as the Venetie Village Council, which is combined with Arctic Village, but is not recognized as an ANCSA traditional council. The population consists of 97% Alaska Native or part Native. Subsistence activities are an important part of the local culture. Venetie is comprised largely of descendants of the Neets'ai Gwich'in, and to a lesser extent the Gwichyaa and Dihaii Gwich'in.
<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, Everts 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)	<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>	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. The landfill is a permitted facility. The landfill underwent extensive improvements in 2014. The facility is preparing to undergo a vertical expansion to increase the lifespan of the landfill.	

#### SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

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

<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, which 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>	

<b>FACILITIES &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
<b>Telephone</b>	Summit Telephone Company; AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)
<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.

COMMUNICATIONS

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

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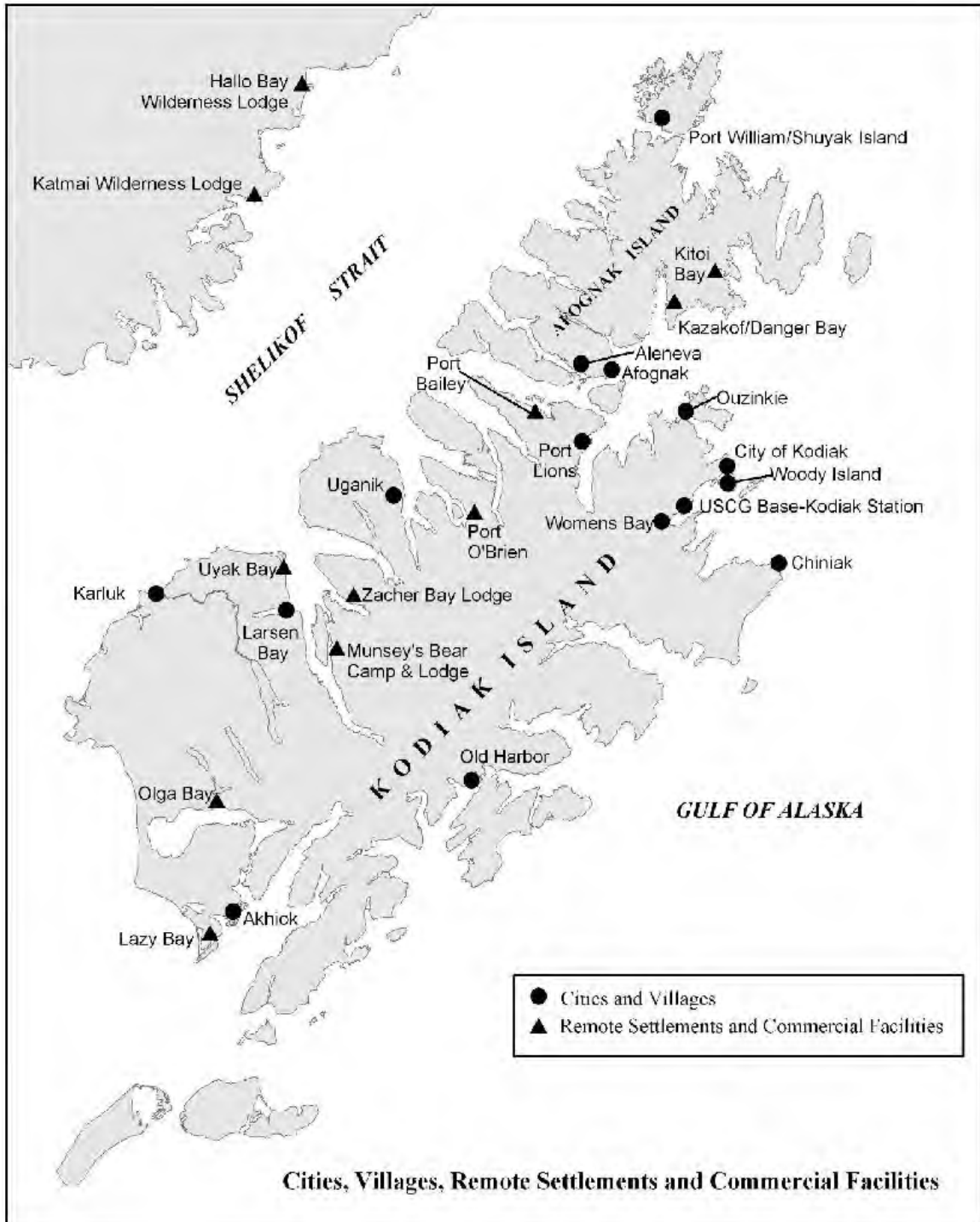


Figure 1 - Kodiak Subarea Communities

## Remote Settlements and Commercial Facilities

The following locations have seasonal populations that may fluctuate widely, but should still be considered in the event of a spill incident:

- Ben Thomas Logging Camp (Kazakof/Danger Bay)
- Big Sandy Logging Camp
- Hallo Bay Wilderness Lodge
- Katmai Wilderness Lodge
- Kitoi Bay Hatchery
- Lazy Bay/Alitak Cannery
- Munsey's Bear Camp & Lodge
- Olga Bay Cannery
- Port Bailey Cannery
- Uyak Bay (Parks) Cannery
- Zacher Bay Lodge (Cannery) - Uyak Bay

The following presents regional organizational information for the Kodiak Subarea:

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

### Borough:

**Kodiak Island Borough**, 710 Mill Bay Road, Kodiak, AK 99615

Phone: 486-9310; Fax: 486-9391;

E-mail: [info@kib.co.kodiak.ak.us](mailto:info@kib.co.kodiak.ak.us) Web: [www.kodiakak.us](http://www.kodiakak.us)

### Regional Native Corporation:

**Koniag, Incorporated**

Anchorage Office: 4300 B Street, Suite 407, Anchorage, AK 99503

Phone: 561-2668; Fax: 562-5258

Kodiak Office: 202 Center Ave, Kodiak AK 99615

Phone: 486-2530; Fax: 486-3325

E-Mail: [wanderson@koniag.com](mailto:wanderson@koniag.com) Web: <http://www.koniag.com>

### School District:

**Kodiak Island Borough School District**, 722 Mill Bay Road, Kodiak, AK 99615;

Phone: 486-9210; Fax: 486-9277;

E-Mail: [smcdonald01@kodiakschools.org](mailto:smcdonald01@kodiakschools.org) Web: [www.kodiak.k12.ak.us](http://www.kodiak.k12.ak.us)

### Regional Development:

**Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference**, 3300 Arctic Blvd. #203, Anchorage, AK 99503

Phone: 562-7380; Fax: 562-0438

E-mail: [mcatsi@swamc.org](mailto:mcatsi@swamc.org) Web: <http://www.southwestalaska.com>



**Housing Authority:**

**Kodiak Island Housing Authority**, 3137 Mill Bay Road, Kodiak, AK 99615;

*Phone:* 486-8111; *Fax:* 486-4432;

*E-mail:* [kiha@kiha.org](mailto:kiha@kiha.org) *Web:* <http://www.kiha.org>

**Regional Health Corporation:**

**Kodiak Area Native Association**, 3449 E. Rezanof Drive, Kodiak, AK 99615

*Phone:* 486-9800; *Fax:* 486-9898 *Web:* <http://www.kanaweb.org>

**9770.5.01 – Kodiak Island Borough**  
**KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH**

**Population:** 6,088 (2005 State Demographer est.)  
**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough

**Incorporation Type:** Borough  
**Regional Native Corp:** N/A

**Emergency Services**

**City of Kodiak Police** 486-8000  
**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121  
**City of Kodiak Fire:** 486-8040

**Medical:**

- Alutiq Health Clinic, 486-9825
- Kodiak Community Health Center, 486-9557
- U.S. Coast Guard Rockmore-King Medical Clinic (emergency care hospital), 486-5757

**Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

**Organizations with Local Offices**

**Borough Offices:** Kodiak Island Borough  
710 Mill Bay Road, Kodiak, AK 99615  
Phone: 486-9310;  
Fax: 486-9391  
E-Mail: [info@kib.co.kodiak.ak.us](mailto:info@kib.co.kodiak.ak.us)  
Website: <http://www.kodiakak.us/>

**Native Housing Authority:** Kodiak Island Housing Authority  
3137 Mill Bay Road, Kodiak, AK 99615  
Phone: 486-8111  
Fax: 486-4432  
Email: [kiha@kiha.org](mailto:kiha@kiha.org)  
Website: <http://www.kiha.org/>

**School District:** Kodiak Island Borough School District  
722 Mill Bay Road, Kodiak, AK 99615;  
Phone: 486-9210  
Fax: 486-9277  
E-Mail: [smcdonald01@kodiakschools.org](mailto:smcdonald01@kodiakschools.org)  
Web: [www.kodiak.k12.ak.us](http://www.kodiak.k12.ak.us)

**Location and Climate**

The Kodiak Island Borough encompasses Kodiak Island in the Gulf of Alaska, its nearby islands, and a portion of the mainland on the Alaskan Peninsula along Shelikof Straits. Kodiak Island, the "Emerald Isle," is the largest island in Alaska, second only to Hawaii in the U.S. The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge encompasses nearly 1.9 million acres on Kodiak and Afognak Islands. The climate is dominated by a strong marine influence, with minimal freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February.

## **Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Kodiak is accessible by air and sea.

**Airport Facilities:** The State-owned Kodiak Airport provides three asphalt runways. These runways measure: 7,562' long by 150' wide; 5,398' long by 150' wide; and, 5,011' long by 150' wide. Kodiak Municipal Airport offers a 2,475' long by 40' wide paved runway.

**Airline Services:** Three scheduled airlines serve Kodiak with several daily flights, and a number of air taxi services provide flights to other communities on the island. City-owned seaplane bases at Trident Basin and Lilly Lake serve floatplane traffic.

**Freight:** The Alaska Marine Highway System operates a ferry service to and from Seward and Homer to Kodiak. Travel time to Homer by ferry is approximately 12 hours.

**Vessel Support:** The Port of Kodiak includes two boat harbors with 600 boat slips and three commercial piers – the ferry dock, city dock and container terminal. Boat launch ramps and vessel haul-outs are also available. A \$20 million breakwater on Near Island provides another 60 acres of mooring space at St. Herman Harbor. The replacement of the 32-year-old float system at the St. Paul Inner Harbor downtown was completed in 2000.

## **Facilities & Utilities**

### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*TV Stations:* ARCS, KMXT-LPTV;

*Long-Distance Phone and Internet Service Providers:* AT&T Alascom; GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net)); ACS of the Northland; ACS Internet ([www.acsalaska.net](http://www.acsalaska.net)); AT&T WorldNet, ([www.worldnet.att.net](http://www.worldnet.att.net))

*Radio Stations:* KMXT-FM; KVOK-AM/KRXX-FM; KWVV; KPEN

*Cable Provider:* GCI Cable, Inc.; Communications Unlimited, Inc., Kodiak-Kenai Cable Co. (in conjunction with expansion of cellphone service, company is bringing broadband connections to all Native villages).

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Telecon. Network; Legislative Information Office; GCI Cable, Inc; AT&T Alascom

**Electricity:** Kodiak Electric Association, hydro-, diesel- and wind-power generation.

### **Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Kodiak Electric (40,000 gals.)
- Western Alaska Fisheries (80,000)
- US Coast Guard Support Center (1,598,000)
- U.S. DOT/FAA/Woody Island (54,000)
- Kodiak Oil Sales Inc. (1,719,000)
- Petro Marine Services (1,932,000)

### **Housing:**

- Shelikof Lodge, 486-4141
- Best Western 888-563-4254
- Inlet Guest Rooms 486-4004
- Multiple bed and breakfast inns

**Services:** Several restaurants, Safeway and Wal-Mart Stores, sporting goods and hardware stores.

**Water & Sewage:** The majority of households (>99%) are on public water and sewer systems.

## **Spill Response Support**

*Contact local officials at the applicable town or village to determine what may be available and practicable for use.*

### **Economy**

Fishing, fish processing, retail, services and the health care industries are the key employers. The Coast Guard, city, borough, State and federal agencies also provide employment. Over 700 borough residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities and sport fishing are prevalent. The Kodiak Chamber of Commerce provides economic development services to the area ([www.kodiak.org](http://www.kodiak.org)). The Kodiak Launch Complex, a \$38 million low-Earth orbit launch facility on 27 acres near Chiniak, 45 miles from the City of Kodiak, is the only commercial launch range in the U.S. that is not co-located with a federal facility. The KLC launched its first payload in November 1998, and various agencies/businesses continue to contract the facility for a variety of launches.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

Kodiak Island has been inhabited since 8,000 B.C. Russian fur trappers first settled there in 1792, and sea otter pelts became the primary incentive for Russian exploration. Kodiak was the first capital of Russian Alaska, but the capital was later moved to Sitka when Alaska was purchased by the U.S. in 1867. Since the Aleutian Campaign of World War II, several branches of the military have maintained a presence in Kodiak. The 1960s brought growth in commercial fisheries and fish processing. The borough was incorporated in 1963. The population of the community consists of 18% Alaska Native or part Native. The Island culture is grounded in commercial and subsistence fishing activities and is primarily non-Native. A Russian Orthodox Church seminary is based in Kodiak, one of the two existing seminaries of this kind in the U.S. U.S. Coast Guard facilities and land occupy a significant portion of the borough.

## 9770.5.02 - Afognak

### **AFOGNAK**

**Population:** 0, abandoned village site  
**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated  
**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough  
**Regional Native Corp:** Koniag, Inc.

### **Emergency Services**

*No local services are available.*

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121

**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

### **Organizations with Local Offices**

*(These organizations represent the former residents of Afognak and Afognak's tribal members)*

**Village Council:** Native Village of Afognak  
204 E. Rezanof Drive, Suite 100, Kodiak, AK 99615  
Phone: 486-6357  
Fax: 486-6529  
Email: tribe@afognak.net

**Village Corporation:** Afognak Native Corporation  
215 Mission Road, Suite 212, Kodiak, Alaska 99615  
Toll Free: 800-770-6014  
Phone: 486-6014  
Fax 486-2514.

### **Location and Climate**

This traditional Alutiiq (Russian-Aleut) village was located on Afognak Bay, on the southwest coast of Afognak Island, north of Kodiak Island. It lies at approximately 58.008° North Latitude and 152.767° West Longitude. (Sec. 13, T025S, R022W, Seward Meridian.) Afognak is located in the Kodiak Recording District. The Kodiak Archipelago is warmed by the Japanese current. The climate is similar to Southeast Alaska, with less precipitation. January temperatures range from 14 to 46 degrees Fahrenheit; July temperatures vary from 39 to 76 degrees Fahrenheit. Average annual rainfall is 74 inches.

### **Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Transportation is provided by float plane from Kodiak. Float Plane access is found in various areas around the island.

### **Facilities & Utilities:**

*There are no local facilities, except for a few lodges.*

**Housing:** Afognak Native Corp. operates a few wilderness hunting and fishing lodges, contact the corporation for possible housing options (see above & Afognak Wilderness Lodge, 486-

6442). The Afognak Island State park has two restored US Forest Service cabins: one at Pillar Lake, the other at Laura Lake (486-6339).

### **Spill Response Support**

*Contact tribal officials to determine potential facilities for use in spill response.*

### **Economy**

The economy is based on minor tourism, subsistence and logging activities.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

Afognak was one of ten permanent settlements founded by the Russian-American Co. between 1770 and 1799. The village name was derived from Afognak Island, and was first reported in 1839 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev. The Census of 1890 noted a series of settlements along the beach, including Rutkovsky village, a group of retired employees of the Russian American Company. A post office was maintained intermittently from 1888 to 1958. The Good Friday earthquake of 1964 generated a tsunami, which destroyed the village. A new village was constructed on the northeast coast of Kodiak Island, called Port Lions, and the residents of Afognak moved there permanently in December 1964. The abandoned village of Afognak does not have a resident population. Many of the former residents and their descendants are members of the Native Village of Afognak. There are a few small logging camps and fishing lodges on Afognak Island. Aleneva, a Russian Old Believers community has been established elsewhere on Afognak Island.

## 9770.5.03 – Akhiok

**AKHIOK** - (Pronunciation: AH-key-ock)

**Population:** 35 (2007 State Demographer est.)

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Koniag, Incorporated.

### **Emergency Services**

**Police/VPSO:** 836-2213/2205

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121

**Fire:** Akhiok VFD, 836-2213

**Medical:** Akhiok Health Clinic, 836-2230

**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

### **Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** City of Akhiok

P.O. Box 5050, Akhiok, AK 99615

Phone: 836-2229

**Village Council:** Native Village of Akhiok

P.O. Box 5030, Akhiok, AK 99615-5030

Phone: 836-2312/2313

Email: [akhiok\\_tribal@yahoo.com](mailto:akhiok_tribal@yahoo.com)

**Village Corporation:** Akhiok/Kaguyak Inc.

1400 W. Benson Blvd., #425, Anchorage, AK 99503

Phone: 258-0604

OR Ayakulik Inc.

3741 Richmond #5, Anchorage, AK 99514

Phone: 279-7911

**Native Housing Authority:** [Insert Name, Address, Phone, Fax, Email, Web – as available]

### **Location and Climate**

Akhiok is located at the southern end of Kodiak Island at Alitak Bay, 80 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak, and 340 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 56.946° North Latitude and 154.170° West Longitude. (Sec. 28, T037S, R031W, Seward Meridian.) The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 35 inches. Temperatures generally remain within a narrow range of 25 to 54 degrees F.

### **Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Air service from Kodiak, or boat.

**Airport Facilities:** State-owned gravel runway 3,320' in long by 60' wide, and a private seaplane base at Moser Bay

**Airline Services:** Scheduled or charter air service from Kodiak; Island Air Service offers regular passenger service.

**Freight:** Barge (sporadic service) or airplane.

**Vessel Support:** Barge services are sporadic. A breakwater and boat launch are available, but the existing dock is a temporary structure.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom

*Internet Service Provider:* None

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KMXT-FM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** City of Akhiok; diesel power

**Fuel Availability:** Marine gas, diesel, gasoline.

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- City (108,000 gals.)
- Ward Cove Packing/Alitak

**Housing:** Arrange for accommodations at Community Building by contacting City of Akhiok, 836-2323. No other facilities or services here.

**Services:** Nearest store at Alitak cannery site, 7 miles by boat. No restaurants.

**Water & Sewage:** Water is derived from a dam and reservoir on a small stream, is treated and stored. Akhiok provides a piped gravity water and sewer system that serves all 25 homes in the community. The community is currently boiling its drinking water -- a new water source is needed.

**Miscellaneous:** There is one school in the community attended by 16 students. A new landfill site is under development.

#### **Spill Response Support**

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

#### **Potential Command Posts:**

- Akhiok School; 836-2203
- City Office Building; 836-2229
- Community Building; 836-2323

#### **Potential Staging Areas:**

- Akhiok School; 836-2203
- Airport
- Equipment storage warehouse; contact city: 836-2229



**Local Spill Response Equipment:** One conex; check with local officials for location and access.

### **Economy**

Public sector employment and seasonal work provide cash flow in the community. Five residents hold commercial fishing permits. Almost all of Akhiok's residents depend heavily on subsistence fishing and hunting, including salmon, crab, shrimp, clams, ducks, seal, deer, bear, rabbit, berries and plants. The community is interested in developing a fish smokery and cold storage facility. Since January 2003, each Akhiok shareholder received \$200,000 from sales of a \$36 million trust fund provided in the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

The original village of Kashukugniut was occupied by Russians in the early 19th century. The community was originally a sea otter hunting settlement, located at Humpy Cove. The name Akhiok was reported in the 1880 Census. In 1881, residents relocated to the present site at Alitak Bay. The community's Russian Orthodox church, Protection of the Theotokos Chapel, built around 1900 at the site of an earlier structure, is now on the National Register of Historic places. A post office was established in 1933; the city incorporated in 1972. Residents of nearby Kaguyak relocated to Akhiok after the 1964 earthquake and tsunami destroyed their village. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Akhiok; Kodiak Island Inter-Tribal Council. The population of the community consists of 94% Alaska Native or part Native. Akhiok is an Alutiiq village dependent upon fishing and subsistence activities.

## 9770.5.04 - Aleneva

### ALENEVA

**Population:** 48 (2007 DOL Estimated Population)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** N/A

### Emergency Services

**No local emergency services in community or on island.**

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121

**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

### Organizations with Local Offices

No local organizations listed in community database.

### Location and Climate

Aleneva is located on the southern coast of Afognak Island, north of Kodiak Island, along the shore of Raspberry Strait, across from Little Raspberry Island. It lies at approximately 58.014° North Latitude and 152.909° West Longitude (Sec. 18, T025S, R022W, Seward Meridian.). The Kodiak Archipelago is warmed by the Japanese current. The climate is similar to Southeast Alaska, with less precipitation. January temperatures range from 14 to 46 degrees Fahrenheit. July temperatures range from 39 to 76 degrees Fahrenheit. Average annual rainfall is 74 inches.

### Transportation

**Accessibility:** Transportation is provided by float plane from Kodiak. There are no public facilities.

**Airline Services:** Charter aircraft from Kodiak.

**Freight:** Via float plane.

**Vessel Support:** There are no public facilities.

### Facilities & Utilities

*No public services available. Electricity is provided by Individual Generators. There are no state operated schools located in the community.*

### Spill Response Support

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

**Potential Command Posts:** None identified.

**Potential Staging Areas:** None identified.

**Local Spill Response Equipment:** None identified.

### Economy

There are a few small logging camps on Afognak Island, but no other source of employment. The economy is based on subsistence activities and some commercial fishing.

### History, Culture & Demographics

The Census of 1890 noted a series of settlements along the beach, including Rutkovsky village, a group of retired employees of the Russian American Company. A post office was maintained

intermittently from 1888 to 1958. The Good Friday earthquake of 1964 generated a tsunami, which destroyed the village. Aleneva is currently a settlement of "Russian Old Believers," whose ancestors settled in Woodburn, Oregon after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 forced them out of Russia. The first Old Believer settlers in Alaska received a grant from the Tolstoy Foundation in New York and purchased land on the Kenai Peninsula in 1967. Russian Old Believers have established various settlements in Alaska, including Aleneva.

The population of the community consists of 2% Alaska Native or part Native. The Old Believers in this area lead a family-oriented, self-sufficient lifestyle. They use modern utilities, and food sources are from gardening, small livestock, fishing and hunting. Families are typically very large (8 to 12 children.) Traditional clothing is worn, Russian is the first language, and the church dictates that males do not shave. Boys typically marry at age 15 or 16, while girls are married at 13 or 14.

## 9770.5.05 - Chiniak

**CHINIAK** - (Pronunciation: CHEE-nee-uk)

**Population:** 42 (2007 State Demographer est.)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** N/A

### Emergency Services

**Police/VPSO:** None

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121

**Fire:** Chiniak EMS, 486-9800/9827

**Medical:**

**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

### Organizations with Local Offices

None

### Location and Climate

The community, located 45 miles southeast of the City of Kodiak, on the easternmost point of Kodiak Island, lies at approximately 57.617° North Latitude and 152.164° West Longitude. (Sec. 33, T029S, R018W, Seward Meridian.) The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence, with little freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February, with annual precipitation of 60 inches. January temperatures range from 14 to 46 degrees Fahrenheit, July from 39 to 76 degrees Fahrenheit.

### Transportation

**Accessibility:** Via road or boat. Chiniak can be reached by road from Kodiak, 45 miles away. Kodiak offers jet service, float plane services, ferry service and boat rentals.

**Airport Facilities:** An old airstrip may be used for emergency landings.

**Airline Services:** Float plane charter service from Kodiak.

**Freight:** Via road from Kodiak or float plane

**Vessel Support:** Anchorage and dock at Thumb's Up Bay

### Facilities & Utilities

**Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom

*Internet Service Provider:* ACS Internet ([www.acsalaska.net](http://www.acsalaska.net))

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KMXT-FM; KVOK-AM/KRXX-FM

*Cable Provider:* Starband Satellite

*Teleconferencing:* None

**Electricity:** Kodiak Electric Association, hydro and diesel power

**Fuel Availability:** None.

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners:** N/A

**Housing:** None available.

**Services:** None available.

**Water & Sewage:** Approximately 60% of homes in Chiniak have individual wells, septic systems, and plumbing; the remainder hauls treated water from the Chiniak School.

**Miscellaneous:** One school is located in the community, attended by 17 students. Refuse is hauled to the borough landfill in Kodiak.

#### **Spill Response Support**

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

**Potential Command Posts:** School (486-8323) or library

**Potential Staging Areas:** School or the former landing strip

**Local Spill Response Equipment:** None identified.

#### **Economy**

The school, post office and local roadhouses are the primary year-round employers. There are no stores or gas stations in Chiniak. Several residents commute to Kodiak for employment. Many work in construction, fishing, or other seasonal industries outside of the community. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits. The Kodiak Launch Complex, a 27-acre low-Earth orbit launch complex operated by the Alaska Aerospace Dev. Corp., lies nearby at Cape Narrow; the complex is the only commercial launch range in the U.S. that is not co-located with a federal facility; the \$38-million KLC launched its first payload in November 1998.

#### **History, Culture & Demographics**

Named "Cape Greville" in 1778 by Capt. Cook, Chiniak is an Alutiiq (Russian-Aleut) name first reported in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. Tanner, USN, of the steamer Albatross. During the mid-1950s, an Air Force White Alice Radar Tracking Station was constructed in Chiniak. The population of the community consists of 4% Alaska Native or part Native. This community is active in local issues and planning through the Chiniak Community Forum. There is a library and school.

## 9770.5.06 - Karluk

**KARLUK** - (Pronunciation: KAR-luck)

**Population:** 27 (2007 State Demographer est.)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Koniag, Incorporated

### **Emergency Services**

**VPSO:** 241-2209

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121

**Fire:** Karluk Village Response Team, 241-2222

**Medical:** Karluk Health Clinic, 241-2212

**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

### **Organizations with Local Offices**

**Village Council:** Native Village of Karluk

P.O. Box 22, Karluk, AK 99608

Phone: 241-2218

Fax: 241-2208

Tribal council: 241-2224

Village Council President e-mail: [A96lynn@aol.com](mailto:A96lynn@aol.com)

### **Location and Climate**

Karluk is located on the west coast of Kodiak Island, on the Karluk River, 88 air miles southwest of Kodiak and 301 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 57.570° North Latitude and 154.454° West Longitude. (Sec. 17, T030S, R032W, Seward Meridian.) The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms and winds are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 23 inches. Temperatures generally range from 25 to 56 Fahrenheit.

### **Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Karluk is accessible by air and water.

**Airline Services:** Kodiak Island Air Service – scheduled & chartered flights from Kodiak

**Airport Facilities:** State-owned gravel airstrip (2,000' long by 50' wide) or a seaplane base at Karluk Lake.

**Freight:** Aircraft or barge

**Vessel Support:** Barge service is available twice a month from Kodiak, and goods are lightered to shore by skiff.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom

*Internet Service Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KMXT-FM

*Cable Provider:* Starband Satellite

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Alutiq Power Company, operated by Village Council; diesel powered

**Fuel Availability:** None

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):** Village Council (50,000 gals.)

**Housing:** No year-round overnight accommodations or restaurant available at the village.

Accommodations in summer at Karluk Lodge, located across Karluk Lagoon from the village.

**Services:** Limited groceries, first-aid supplies and hardware available at small store operated by tribal council; most supplies obtained from Kodiak. No banking services, Laundromat, rental transportation, major repair services, moorage facilities nor fuel available.

**Water & Sewage:** A piped water and community septic system was constructed in 1978. Water is supplied by a creek, treated and stored in a 50,000-gallon tank. All occupied homes are fully plumbed. A feasibility study is needed to examine alternatives for water treatment, sewage disposal and solid waste.

**Miscellaneous:** The one school in the community is often closed for the year. There is no refuse collection service, and the landfill is a temporary, unpermitted site.

### **Spill Response Support**

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

#### **Potential Command Posts:**

- Karluk School (241-2220)
- tribal offices
- community hall (241-2217)

#### **Potential Staging Areas:**

- Karluk School (241-2220)

**Local Spill Response Equipment:** None identified.

### **Economy**

While fish processing was the primary source of livelihood at one point and most still depend upon the fishing industry for livelihood, today many residents participate in other types of work, as well as subsistence hunting and fishing activities. Salmon, trout, ducks, seals, deer, berries and plants are harvested.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

The mouth of the Karluk River is thought to have been populated by Natives for more than 7,000 years; 36 archaeological sites exist in the area. Russian hunters established a trading post here in 1786; at that time, the village was located on both sides of the Karluk River, in the area of Karluk Lagoon. Between 1790 and 1850, many tanneries, salteries and canneries were established in the area. By 1900, Karluk was known for having the largest cannery and the greatest salmon stream in the world. A post office was established in 1892. In the early 1900s, more canneries were constructed by the Alaska Packers Association, but over-fishing of the area forced the canneries to close in the late 1930s. After a severe storm in January 1978, the village council decided to relocate the community to the present site, upstream on the south side of

the lagoon. HUD constructed 23 houses at the new community location. The Ascension of Our Lord Russian Orthodox Chapel, built in 1888, is a national historic site. A few high school students attend Mount Edgecumbe in Sitka. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Karluk; Kodiak Island Inter-Tribal Council. The population of the community consists of 96% Alaska Native or part Native. Karluk is an Alutiiq village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The school was closed during the 1999/2000 year and again for the 2002/2003 year due to low enrollment.



## 9770.5.07 - Kodiak

### **KODIAK**

**Population:** 5,691 (2007 State Demographer est.)

**Incorporation Type:** Home Rule City

**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Koniag, Incorporated

### **Emergency Services**

**Police:** City Police Dept., 486-8000

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121

**Fire:** Kodiak Area Fire & Rescue, 486-8040

#### **Medical:**

- Alutiiq Health Clinic, 486-9825
- Kodiak Community Health Center, 486-9557
- U.S. Coast Guard Rockmore-King Medical Clinic, 487-5757

**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281 (*This hospital and the USCG clinic are acute care facilities.*)

### **Organizations with Local Offices**

#### ***Government Organizations:***

**City Offices:** City of Kodiak

710 Mill Bay Road, Kodiak, AK 99615

Phone: 486-8640

Fax: 486-8600

Email: [manager@city.kodiak.ak.us](mailto:manager@city.kodiak.ak.us)

Web Page: <http://www.city.kodiak.ak.us>

**Borough Offices:** Kodiak Island Borough

710 Mill Bay Road, Kodiak, AK 99615

Phone: 486-9310

Fax: 486-9391

E-Mail: [info@kib.co.kodiak.ak.us](mailto:info@kib.co.kodiak.ak.us)

Website: <http://www.kodiakak.us/>

**School District:** Kodiak Island Borough School District

722 Mill Bay Road, Kodiak, AK 99615

Phone: 486-9210

Fax: 486-9277

E-Mail: [smcdonald01@kodiakschools.org](mailto:smcdonald01@kodiakschools.org)

Web: [www.kodiak.k12.ak.us](http://www.kodiak.k12.ak.us)

#### ***Native Organizations & Tribes:***

**Regional Native Corporation:** Koniag, Inc. *(Also represents merged corporations of Karluk and Larsen Bay)*

*Anchorage Office:* 4300 B Street, Suite 407, Anchorage, AK 99503

Phone: 561-2668

Fax: 562-5258

E-Mail: [wanderson@koniag.com](mailto:wanderson@koniag.com)

Web: <http://www.koniag.com>

*Kodiak Office:* 202 Center Ave., Suite 201, Kodiak, AK 9915

Phone: 486-2530

Fax: 486-3325

**Village Council:** Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak

312 W Marine Way, Kodiak, AK 99615

Phone: 486-4449

Fax: 486-3361

E-Mail: [tribe@ptialaska.net](mailto:tribe@ptialaska.net)

**Native Housing Authority:** Kodiak Island Housing Authority

3137 Mill Bay Road, Kodiak, AK 99615;

Phone: 486-8111

Fax: 486-4432

Email: [kiha@kiha.org](mailto:kiha@kiha.org)

Website: <http://www.kiha.org/>

**Regional Health Corporation:** Kodiak Area Native Association

3449 E. Rezanof Drive, Kodiak, AK 99615

Phone: 486-9800

Fax: 486-9898

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

***Economy & Industry Organizations:***

**Chamber of Commerce:** Kodiak Chamber of Commerce

100 E. Marine Way, #300, Kodiak, AK 99615

Phone: 486-5557

Fax: 486-7605

E-Mail: [chamber@kodiak.org](mailto:chamber@kodiak.org)

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

**Urban Corporation:** Natives of Kodiak, Inc.

215 Mission Rd. #201, Kodiak, AK 99615

Phone: 486-3606, (800) 648-8462

Fax: 486-2745

E-Mail: [nokcak@ptialaska.net](mailto:nokcak@ptialaska.net)

*(One of four Urban Corporations established in ANCSA. The only one in Kodiak)*

**Village Corporation:** Shuyak, Inc.

P.O. Box 727, Kodiak, AK 99615  
Phone: 486-3842  
Fax: 486-5097

**Village Corporation:** Litnik, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1962, Kodiak, AK 99615  
Phone: 486-4833

**Visitor Industry:** Kodiak Island Convention & Visitors Bureau  
100 Marine Way , Kodiak, AK 99615  
Phone: 486-4782  
Fax: 486-6545  
E-Mail: [visit@kodiak.org](mailto:visit@kodiak.org)  
Web: <http://www.kodiak.org>

**Media/ Newspaper:** Kodiak Daily Mirror  
1419 Selig Street, Kodiak, AK 99615  
Phone: 486-3227  
Fax: 486-3088  
E-Mail: [jbrooks@kodiakdailymirror.com](mailto:jbrooks@kodiakdailymirror.com)  
Web: <http://www.kodiakdailymirror.com>

**Electric Utility:** Kodiak Electric Association  
P.O. Box 787, Kodiak, AK 99615-0787  
Phone: 486-7700  
Fax: 486-7720  
E-Mail: [dscott@keaconnect.net](mailto:dscott@keaconnect.net);  
Web: <http://www.kodiakelectric.com>

### **Location and Climate**

The City of Kodiak is located near the northeastern tip of Kodiak Island in the Gulf of Alaska, 252 air miles south of Anchorage, a 45-minute flight and a 4-hour flight from Seattle. It lies at approximately 57.789° North Latitude and 152.402° West Longitude. (Sec. 32, T027S, R019W, Seward Meridian.) Kodiak Island, "the Emerald Isle," is the largest island in Alaska, second only to Hawaii in the U.S. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge encompasses nearly 1.9 million acres on Kodiak and Afognak Islands. The climate of the Kodiak Islands has a strong marine influence, little freezing weather, moderate precipitation, occasional high winds, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual rainfall is 67 inches, and snowfall averages 78 inches. January temperatures range from 14 to 46; July temperatures vary from 39 to 76.

### **Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Kodiak is accessible by air and water.

**Airport Facilities:** The State-owned Kodiak Airport provides three asphalt runways. These runways measure: 7,562' long by 150' wide; 5,398' long by 150' wide; and, 5,011' long by 150' wide. Kodiak Municipal Airport offers a 2,475' long by 40' wide paved runway. City-owned seaplane bases at Trident Basin and Lilly Lake serve floatplane traffic.

**Airline Services:** Alaska Air, Era Aviation, Island Air Service provide daily scheduled flights between Anchorage and Kodiak, as well as several other major towns. Charter service may also be available from these airlines. Multiple air charter companies provide service between Kodiak and other island communities on both a scheduled and charter basis.

**Freight:** The Alaska Marine Highway System operates a ferry service to and from Seward and Homer. Travel time to Homer by ferry is 12 hours.

**Vessel Support:** The Port of Kodiak includes two boat harbors with 600 boat slips and three commercial piers – the ferry dock, city dock and container terminal. Boat launch ramps and vessel haul-outs are also available. A breakwater on Near Island provides another 60 acres of mooring space at St. Herman Harbor.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom; CGI

*Internet Service Provider:* ACS Internet ([www.acsalaska.net](http://www.acsalaska.net)); AT&T WorldNet ([www.worldnet.att.net](http://www.worldnet.att.net)); GCI ([www.gci.net](http://www.gci.net)); Starband Satellite

*TV Stations:* ARCS; KXMT-LPTV; K11UQ

*Cable Provider:* GCI Cable, Inc.

*Radio Stations:* KMXT-FM; KVOK-AM/KRXX-FM; KWVV; KPEN

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Information Office

**Electricity:** Kodiak Electric Association; hydro and diesel

**Fuel Availability:** Several fueling stations are located in Kodiak, providing gasoline, diesel and jet fuel. Additional fuels (heating oil, propane) are available from Petro Marine or Kodiak Oil Sales.

#### **Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Kodiak Electric (40,000 gals.)
- Western Alaska Fisheries (80,000)
- Other (150,000)
- US Coast Guard Support Center (1,598,000)
- U.S. DOT/FAA/Woody Island (54,000)
- Kodiak Oil Sales Inc. (1,719,000)
- Petro Marine Services (1,932,000)

#### **Housing:**

- Shelikof Lodge, 486-4141
- Best Western, 888-563-4254
- Inlet Guest Rooms, 486-4004
- There are approximately 30 “bed and breakfast” establishments.

**Services:** A Safeway grocery store, Wal-Mart, several hardware and general merchandise stores, car and boat repair services, and a variety of restaurants serve the community. There are three rental car agencies; taxi services are available. Tourism-based van & bus sight-seeing and tour companies operate out of Kodiak.

**Water & Sewage:** Pillar Creek and Monashka Creek Reservoirs provide water, which is stored and distributed by pipe throughout the area. All homes are fully plumbed. The piped system has been expanded to Miller Point and Spruce Cape, to replace individual wells and septic tanks in those areas. Piped sewage is processed in a treatment plant.

**Miscellaneous:** The community has 7 schools, attended by 2,252 students. Refuse collection services are provided by the borough; the landfill is located 6 miles north of the city at Monashka Bay.

### **Spill Response Support**

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

**Potential Command Posts:** city hall, borough offices, community centers, schools.

- KIB Assembly Chambers, Kodiak Island Borough Building, 710 Mill Bay Rd;  
Contact KIB Clerk: 486-9311
- Kodiak City Manager's Office, KIB Bldg., 710 Mill Bay Rd.; 486-8640
- Kodiak Inn conference room, 236 W. Rezanof Dr.; 486-5712.
- National Guard Armory, 125 11th Ave.; 486-3433
- Kodiak High School, Rezanof Dr.; 486-9211
- Bayside Volunteer Fire Dept. Training Building, 4606 Rezanof Dr. East; 486-4536

### **Potential Staging Areas:**

- USCG Air Station-Base/Lash Dock - various locations (See Kodiak Station & Women's Bay profiles)
- National Guard Armory; 125 Powell Avenue; 486-3433
- Kodiak Airport; 486-8060
- St. Paul's Harbor (City of Kodiak), 403 Marine Way; 486-8080
- SeaLand Terminal; 486-5795

**Port Facilities:** Sea-Land Service, Inc. 486-5795; Harbormaster: 486-8080

- Pier 1/Ferry Dock - 204 feet long. 28 foot draft (MLLW). Water & bulk fuel services. (486-3800)
- Pier 2/City Dock - 360 feet long by 64 feet wide. 38 foot draft (MLLW). Used for loading & unloading of commercial freight vessels and mooring of fishing vessels. Bulk fuel, water, covered warehouse, 20 & 90 ton cranes and forklifts. (486-5795)
- Pier 3/Container Terminal - 490 feet long by 64 feet wide. 38 foot draft (MLLW). Water and 30-ton Gantry crane available. (486-5795)
- Small boat harbors - Slips for 600 commercial and recreational vessels. Maximum vessel length: 120 feet. (486-8080)

**Local Spill Response Equipment:** ADEC and Kodiak Island Borough response equipment conexes; contact KIB: 486-9310.

### **Economy**

The Kodiak economy is based on fishing, seafood processing, retail services and government. Adaptability and diversification in a variety of fisheries has enabled the Kodiak economy to develop and stabilize. Approximately 665 area residents hold commercial fishing permits, and numerous fish processing companies operate here year-round. The largest processors include Trident, Ocean Beauty, North Pacific, and Western Processors. The hospital and the city also rank among the top employers. The largest U.S. Coast Guard station sits ten miles south of the city. The Kodiak Launch Complex, a \$38 million low-Earth orbit launch facility on 27 acres, lies at Cape Narrow near Chiniak; operated by the Alaska Aerospace Dev. Corp., it is the only commercial launch range in the U.S. that is not co-located with a federal facility. The KLC

launched its first payload in November 1998, and launches planned over the next five years could be worth up to \$40 million. The Kodiak Chamber of Commerce provides economic development services to the area ([www.kodiak.org](http://www.kodiak.org)).

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

The island has been inhabited for the past 8,000 years. The first non-Native contacts were in 1763, by the Russian Stephen Glotov, and in 1792 by Alexander Baranov, a Russian fur trapper. Sea otter pelts (which could be sold in China for the equivalent of \$45,000 each in today's dollars) were the primary incentive for Russian exploration, and a settlement was established at Chiniak Bay, the site of present-day Kodiak. At that time, there were over 6,500 Sugpiaqs (Koniags) in the area and the island was called "Kikhtak," but later was known as "Kadiak," the Inuit word for island. Kodiak became the first capital of Russian Alaska, and Russian colonization had a devastating effect on the local Native population. By the time Alaska became a U.S. Territory in 1867, the Koniag region Eskimos had almost disappeared as a viable culture. Alutiiq (Russian-Aleut) is the present-day Native language. The intensive sea otter fur harvesting eventually led to the near extinction of the species.

In 1882, a fish cannery opened at the Karluk spit, sparking development of commercial fishing in the area. The "Town of Kodiak" was incorporated in 1940. Fort Abercrombie was constructed in 1939, and later became the first secret radar installation in Alaska. During the Aleutian Campaign of World War II, the Navy and the Army built and expanded bases on the island. After the war, commercial and residential development continued, and the 1960s brought growth in commercial fisheries and fish processing. The 1964 earthquake and subsequent tidal wave virtually leveled downtown Kodiak; the fishing fleet, processing plant, canneries, and 158 homes were destroyed – \$30 million in damage. The infrastructure was rebuilt, and by 1968 Kodiak had become the largest fishing port in the U.S. in terms of dollar value. The Magnusson Act in 1976 extended the U.S. jurisdiction of marine resources to 200 miles offshore, which reduced competition from the foreign fleet, and over time, allowed Kodiak to develop a groundfish processing industry.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak; Kodiak Island Inter-Tribal Council (tribal contractor). Kodiak is primarily non-Native; the population of the community consists of 13% Alaska Native or part Native, and the majority of the Native population is Alutiiq. Filipinos are a large subculture in Kodiak due to their work in the canneries. The local cultures surround commercial and subsistence fishing activities. The Coast Guard comprises a significant portion of the community, and there is a large seasonal population change. A Russian Orthodox Church seminary, one of two existing seminaries in the U.S., is based in Kodiak. A branch of the University of Alaska Anchorage, Kodiak College is located in the City of Kodiak.

## 9770.5.08 – Kodiak Station

### KODIAK STATION

**Population:** 1,817 (2007 State Demographer est.)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** N/A

#### Emergency Services

**Police:** Military Police

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121

**VPSO:**

**Village Police Officer (contract):**

**Fire:** USCG Kodiak Fire & Rescue, 487-5808

**Medical:** U.S. Coast Guard Rockmore-King Medical Clinic, 487-5757

**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

**Organizations with Local Offices:** No city or borough offices.

#### Location and Climate

Kodiak Station, located on the western shore of Kodiak Island, south and adjacent to the City of Kodiak, lies at approximately 57.738130° North Latitude and -152.503680° West Longitude. (Sec. 21, T028S, R020W, Seward Meridian. The climate is dominated by a strong marine influence – little freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 60 inches. January temperatures average 14 to 46; July temperatures vary from 39 to 76.

#### Transportation

**Accessibility:** Kodiak Station is adjacent to the city of Kodiak and regular access to the city exists via air or water. See the Kodiak Community Profile, above, for transportation options.

**Airport Facilities:** The Coast Guard uses the State-operated Kodiak Airport for transportation of personnel and materials.

**Vessel Support:** The Station has private docking facilities for large cutters and fishing vessels.

#### Facilities & Utilities

##### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T/Alascom; GCI

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Internet Service Provider:*

*Radio Stations:* KVOK-AM/KRXX-FM; KMXT-FM; KPEN-FM; KWVV-FM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

*Cable Provider:* GCI Cable, Inc.

**Electricity:** Kodiak Electric Association hydro plant

**Fuel Availability:** (See Kodiak Community Profile)

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):** N/A

**Housing:** *(See Kodiak Community Profile)*

**Services:** *(See Kodiak Community Profile)*

**Water & Sewage:** The USCG operates its own piped water and sewer system. Water is derived from a surface source and treated. All homes and facilities are fully plumbed.

**Miscellaneous:** The borough operates the local landfill.

### **Spill Response Support**

*Contact USCG, City of Kodiak, and Kodiak Island Borough officials to determine possibility of using community and/or Station facilities.*

#### **Potential Command Posts:**

- \* USCG MSD Kodiak, Building #10, ISC Kodiak; 487-5750
- \* USCG ISC Kodiak, various locations; 487-5760

#### **Potential Staging Areas:** LASH Terminal; Koniag Corp. uplands

- \* USCG MSD Kodiak, Building #10, ISC Kodiak; 487-5750
- \* Lash Corp. dock and warehouse space; 487-3215
- \* Warehouse, hangar, or tarmac space at USCG base; 487-5760

**Local Spill Response Equipment:** USCG ISC Kodiak; 487-5500. USCG Seventeenth District Response Advisory Team, Juneau; 463-2807.

### **Economy**

Kodiak Station residents are Coast Guard members or civilian support personnel and their families. The Kodiak Chamber of Commerce provides economic development services to the area ([www.kodiak.org](http://www.kodiak.org)).

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

This large tract of military property on Kodiak Island has been occupied since the World War II Aleutian Campaign. Originally an Army Base, it has also served as a Naval Base, but Kodiak Station is presently a U.S. Coast Guard Base. (The Air Force has also been active on Kodiak – they built a tracking station at Chiniak after the war.) The population of the community consists of 3% Alaska Native or part Native. Kodiak Station houses around 2,000 military and their families. The base is self-contained, providing its own water and sewer systems. However, many Coast Guard families live off-base in the surrounding area.



## 9770.5.09 – Larsen Bay

### LARSEN BAY

**Population:** 83 (2007 DCCED Certified Population)

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Koniaq, Inc.

### Emergency Services

**VPSO:** State VPSO, 847-2262

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121

**Fire:** Volunteer Fire Department, 847-2262

**Medical:** Larsen Bay Health Clinic & Larsen Bay Village Response Team , 847-2208

**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

### Organizations with Local Offices

**City Offices:** City of Larsen Bay

Phone: 847-221

Fax: 847-2239

Email: [cityoflarsenbay@aol.com](mailto:cityoflarsenbay@aol.com)

**Village Council:** Larsen Bay Tribal Council

Phone: 847-2207

Fax: 847-2307

Email: [nativeoflarsenbay@starband.net](mailto:nativeoflarsenbay@starband.net)

### Location and Climate

Larsen Bay is located on Larsen Bay, on the northwest coast of Kodiak Island, 60 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak and 283 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 57.539° North Latitude and 153.978° West Longitude. (Sec. 32, T030S, R029W, Seward Meridian.) The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence – little freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 23 inches of rain, 23 inches of snow. Temperatures generally remain within a narrow range, from 30 to 62 Fahrenheit.

### Transportation

**Accessibility:** Larsen Bay is accessible only by air and by water. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak.

**Airport Facilities:** There is a State-owned lighted 2,700' long by 75' wide gravel airstrip and a seaplane base.

**Airline Services:** Island Air Service

**Freight:** A cargo barge arrives every six weeks from Seattle.

**Vessel Support:** Docking facilities are available. The Corps of Engineers began construction of a breakwater and boat harbor in the summer of 1997 and completed it in the fall of 2002.

## **Facilities & Utilities**

### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom

*Internet Service Provider:* STARBAND

*Cable Provider:* None

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KMXT-FM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Larsen Bay Utility Company; hydro; diesel backup

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

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Icicle Seafoods (128,900 gals.)
- City (75,400)

**Housing:** Advanced reservations may provide accommodations at:

- Larsen Bay Lodge, 847-2238
- Uyak Bay Lodge, 847-2350
- Wick's Adventure Lodge
- Panamaroff Lodge
- Kodiak Lodge
- Bayview B&B

**Services:** During the summer months, the Larsen Bay Mercantile (847-2233) provides limited groceries, clothing, first-aid supplies and hardware. No hotels, restaurants, Laundromats, banking services, or major repair facilities. No vehicles, but private boats may be rented and aircraft chartered locally.

**Water & Sewage:** Water is supplied by two groundwater sources – a gravity feed from the hydro plant and a backup well, and stored in a 200,000-gallon steel tank. A water supply line is connected to the penstock of the hydroelectric plant and used a majority of the time to reduce utility expenses to both the service plant and the customers. All 40 homes are connected to the piped water system. A community septic tank with outfall line serves approximately half of these homes and the rest are on individual septic systems.

**Miscellaneous:** Weekly refuse collection services are provided. The community has one school, attended by 25 students.

### **Spill Response Support**

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

#### **Potential Command Posts:**

- School building (10,000 sq. feet); 847-2252
- Larsen Bay Community Hall (designated tsunami shelter); 847-2211
- City library or city hall
- Tribal offices

#### **Potential Staging Areas:**

- School building (10,000 sq. feet); 847-2252

- Airport
- Iccicle Seafoods (several warehouses, some heated; large dock; tank farm); 847-2250

**Local Spill Response Equipment:** One conex; check with local officials for location and access.

### **Economy**

The economy of Larsen Bay is primarily based on fishing. Seventeen residents hold commercial fishing permits. There are very few year-round employment positions. Seasonal lodging and charter hunting and fishing services provide employment for months at a time. A large majority of the population depends on subsistence activities, which include salmon, halibut, seal, sea lion, clams, crab, deer, berries and plants.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

The area is thought to have been inhabited for at least 2,000 years; hundreds of artifacts have been uncovered in the area. Russian fur traders frequented the island in the mid-1700s. The bay was named for Peter Larsen, an Unga Island furrier, hunter and guide. In the early 1800s, there was a tannery in Uyak Bay. The present-day Natives are Alutiiq (Russian-Aleuts). Alaska Packers Association built a cannery in the village in 1911. The city incorporated in 1974.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Larsen Bay; Kodiak Island Inter-Tribal Council. The population of the community consists of 79% Alaska Native or part Native. Larsen Bay is a traditional Alutiiq settlement practicing a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

## 9770.5.10 – Old Harbor

### OLD HARBOR

**Population:** 188 (2007 DCCED Certified Population)

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Koniag, Inc.

### Emergency Services

**Police:**

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121

**VPSO:** State VPSO, 286-2275

**Fire:** Old Harbor Village Response Team, 286-2293/2270; Volunteer Fire Department, 286-2275

**Medical:** Old Harbor Health Clinic, 286-2205

**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

### Organizations with Local Offices

**City Offices:** City of Old Harbor

Phone: 286-2204

Fax: 286-2278

**Village Council:** Old Harbor Tribal Council

Phone: 286-2215

Fax: 286-2277

E-mail: [ohtribal@hotmail.com](mailto:ohtribal@hotmail.com)

**Village Corporation:** Old Harbor Native Corporation

Phone: 286-2286

Fax: 286-2287;

Email: [OHNCorp@starband.net](mailto:OHNCorp@starband.net)

### Location and Climate

Old Harbor, located on the southeast coast of Kodiak Island, 65 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak and 320 miles southwest of Anchorage, lies at approximately 57.203° North Latitude and 153.304° West Longitude. (Sec. 29, T034S, R025W, Seward Meridian.) The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence – little freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 60 inches. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 24 to 60 Fahrenheit.

### Transportation

**Accessibility:** Old Harbor is accessible only by air and water.

**Airport Facilities:** A new State-owned 2,750' long by 60' wide gravel runway and a seaplane base serve air traffic.

**Airline Services:** Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak.

**Freight:** Barge services are no longer available.

**Vessel Support:** There is a harbor and docking facilities for 55 boats.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom

*Internet Service Provider:* GCI

*Cable Provider:* Community

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KMXT-FM; KVOK-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Alaska Village Electric Cooperative; diesel-powered

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel and gasoline

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Old Harbor Fuel Co. (76,400 gals.)
- AVEC (41,200)

**Housing:** Accommodations and meals at...

- Sitkalidak Lodge, 286-9246
- Oceanview Lodge
- Bay View B&B.

**Services:** The stores Tidal Wave and Gwendolook's offer some groceries, clothing, first-aid supplies, and hardware. No banking services, Laundromat, nor major repair services or boat haulout. Transportation available from Older Harbor Shuttle Service and Larionoffs Car Rental

**Water & Sewage:** Water is supplied by a dammed creek and an infiltration gallery, treated and stored in a tank, then distributed via pipes. A community septic tank treats piped sewage. All residences are connected to the public water and sewer system and have complete plumbing.

**Miscellaneous:** Refuse collection services are not available, although the city has requested funding for dumpsters and garbage collection vehicles; the landfill was recently relocated. The city is interested in developing hydroelectricity. The community has one school, attended by 62 students.

### **Spill Response Support**

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

#### **Potential Command Posts:**

- Old Harbor School; 286-2213
- Community hall; (286-2203
- Old Harbor Native Corp. offices (above fire garage); 286-2286

#### **Potential Staging Areas:**

- Old Harbor School (7500 sq. feet); 286-2213
- Old Harbor Volunteer Fire Dept. building (warehouse/garage space); 286-2217
- Airport hangar
- City shop (40' x 70': 3000 sq. ft.)
- Dock space at boat harbor

**Local Spill Response Equipment:** One conex; check with local officials for location and access.

### **Economy**

Many residents are commercial fishermen or crew; thirty-two residents hold commercial fishing permits. Most depend to some extent on subsistence activities for food sources, such as salmon, halibut, crab, deer, seal, rabbit, bear, berries and plants. A sports fish charter boat industry has become popular.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

The region around Old Harbor is thought to have been inhabited for nearly 2,000 years. The area was visited by the Russian Grigori Shelikov and his "Three Saints" flagship in 1784. Three Saints Bay became the first Russian colony in Alaska, but in 1788 a tsunami destroyed the settlement. Two more earthquakes struck before 1792, and in 1793 the town relocated on the northeast coast to "Saint Paul's," now known as Kodiak. A settlement was reestablished at Three Saints Harbor in 1884; the town was recorded as "Staruigavan," meaning "old harbor" in Russian. The present-day Natives are Alutiiq (Russian-Aleuts.) The Old Harbor post office was opened in 1931. In 1964, the Good Friday earthquake and resulting tsunami destroyed the community; only two homes and the church remained standing. The community was rebuilt in the same location. The City government was incorporated in 1966.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Village of Old Harbor; Kodiak Island Inter-Tribal Council. The population of the community consists of 86% Alaska Native or part Native. Old Harbor practices its traditional Alutiiq culture and subsistence lifestyle. Fishing provides income to the community. Residents of Kaguyak, a summer fish camp, also live in Old Harbor.

## **9770.5.11 – Ouzinkie**

**OUZINKIE** - (Pronunciation: ooh-ZINK-ee)

**Population:** 155 (2007 DCCED Certified Population)

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Koniag, Incorporated

### **Emergency Services**

**VPSO:** State VPSO, 680-2365

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121

**Fire:** City Volunteer Fire Department; USCG

**Medical:**

**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

### **Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** City of Ouzinkie

Phone: 680-2209

Fax: 680-2223

Email: [cityofouzinkie@starband.net](mailto:cityofouzinkie@starband.net)

**Village Council:** Native Village of Ouzinkie

Phone: 680-2259

Fax: 680-2214

Email: [ouzclerk@starband.net](mailto:ouzclerk@starband.net)

**Village Corporation:** Ouzinkie Native Corporation

Phone: 680-2208

Fax: 680-2268

### **Location and Climate**

Ouzinkie, located on the west coast of Spruce Island, adjacent to Kodiak Island, lies 10 miles northwest of the City of Kodiak at approximately 57.924° North Latitude and 152.502° West Longitude. (Sec. 15, T026S, R020W, Seward Meridian.) The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence – little freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 60 inches, with 87 inches of snowfall. Temperatures generally remain within a narrow range, from 24 to 62° F.

### **Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Ouzinkie is accessible by air and water.

**Airport Facilities:** There is a State-owned 2,085' long by 80' wide gravel airstrip and a float plane landing area at Ouzinkie Harbor. No fuel available; visual inspection recommended before landing. The State is constructing a new airport with a longer airstrip farther north of the townsite.

**Airline Services:** Island Air Services; Paklook Air Services

**Freight:** Barges provide cargo delivery from Seattle or Anchorage and Kodiak.

**Vessel Support:** Ouzinkie Harbor facilities include a breakwater, small boat harbor and dock. A new breakwater and small boat harbor is currently under design by the Corps of Engineers.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom

*Internet Service Provider:* Starband Satellite

*Cable Provider:* Starband Satellite

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KMXT-FM; KVOK-AM

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** City of Ouzinkie; hydro, diesel backup

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Ouzinkie Native Corp. Fuel Facility (71,600 gals.)
- Kodiak Island Schools (5,200)
- City (1,400)

**Housing:** Make arrangements for accommodations with Ouzinkie Native Corporation (680-2208) or the City of Ouzinkie.

**Services:** No stores, restaurants, banking services, Laundromat, major repair services, rental transportation or public moorage facilities available.

**Water & Sewage:** Water is supplied by a dam on Mahoona Lake and Katmai Creek, is treated and piped throughout the city, but a 400,000-gallon water tank for adequate treatment and storage is needed. The system serves 80 homes and commercial facilities. A piped sewage system, central septic treatment system and sludge disposal site are used for waste. Over 90% of all homes are completely plumbed.

**Miscellaneous:** The community has one school, attended by 40 students. Refuse is collected by the city, and a new landfill site was recently completed. The community participates in a hazardous waste collection program, but would like a facility to recycle scrap metal.

### **Spill Response Support**

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

#### **Potential Command Posts:**

- Community building, 680-2202
- Ouzinkie School, 680-2204
- Ouzinkie Native Corp., 680-2208
- Ouzinkie City Offices, 680-2209

#### **Potential Staging Areas:**

- National Guard Armory
- Airport

**Local Spill Response Equipment:** One conex; check with local officials for location and access.



### **Economy**

Ouzinkie's economic base is primarily commercial salmon fishing; twenty-six residents hold commercial fishing permits. Almost all of the population depends to some extent on subsistence activities for various food sources, including salmon, crab, halibut, shrimp, clams, ducks, deer, rabbit, berries and plants.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

Nestled in a small cove among spruce and hemlock, Ouzinkie became a retirement community for the Russian American Company; the Russians referred to the settlement in 1849 as "Uzenkiy," meaning "village of Russians and Creoles." In 1889, the Royal Packing Company constructed a cannery at Ouzinkie, and shortly afterward, the American Packing Company built another. In 1890, the community built a Russian Orthodox Church, and next to it in 1906 the Nativity of Our Lord Chapel, which is now a national historic site. Cattle ranching was popular in the early 1900s. In 1927, a post office was established. The Good Friday Earthquake of 1964 and the resulting tsunami destroyed the Ouzinkie Packing Company cannery; following the disaster, Columbia Ward bought the remains and rebuilt the store and dock, but not the cannery. Later in the 1960s, the Ouzinkie Seafoods cannery was constructed, later sold to Glacier Bay and burned down in 1976 shortly after the sale; no canneries have operated since. The city incorporated in 1967.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Ouzinkie; Kodiak Island Inter-Tribal Council. The population of the community consists of 88% Alaska Native or part Native Ouzinkie is an Alutiiq village. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities support the community.

## **9770.5.12 – Port Lions**

### **PORT LIONS**

**Population:** 179 (2007 DCCED Certified Population)

**Incorporation Type:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City

**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** Koniag, Incorporated

### **Emergency Services**

#### **Police:**

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121

**VPSO:** State VPSO, 454-2330

**Village Police Officer (contract):**

**Fire:** Port Lions Public Safety/EMS, 454-2330/2299

**Medical:** Port Lions Health Clinic, 454-2275

**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

### **Organizations with Local Offices**

**City Offices:** City of Port Lions

Phone: 454-2332

Fax: 454-2420

Email: [cityofportlions@hotmail.com](mailto:cityofportlions@hotmail.com)

**Village Council:** Port Lions Traditional Tribal Council (Merged councils for Afognak and Port Lions),

P.O. Box 69, Port Lions, AK 99550

Phone: 454-2234

Fax: 454-2434

Email: [NVOPL@starband.net](mailto:NVOPL@starband.net)

**Village Corporation:** Afognak Native Corporation (Merged corporations of Afognak and Port Lions)

3201 C Street, Suite 305, Anchorage, AK 99615

Phone: 486-6014

Fax: 486-2514

### **Location and Climate**

Port Lions, located in Settler Cove on the north coast of Kodiak Island, 19 miles from the City of Kodiak and 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage, lies at approximately 57.868° North Latitude and 152.882° West Longitude. (Sec. 05, T027S, R022W, Seward Meridian.) The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence – little freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 54 inches, with 75 inches of snowfall. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 20 to 60° F.

### **Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Port Lions is accessible by air and water.

**Airport Facilities:** There is a State-owned 2,200' long by 75' wide gravel airstrip; the city dock may be used by seaplanes.

**Airline Services:** Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak; Island Air Service.

**Freight:** The State Ferry operates bi-monthly from Kodiak between May and October. Barge service is available from Seattle.

**Vessel Support:** The boat harbor with breakwater and dock provide 82 boat slips.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* Interior Telephone Co./TelAlaska

*Internet Service Provider:* None

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom; Interior Telephone

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Radio Stations:* KMXT-FM

*Cable Provider:* Eyecom Cable, Inc./TelAlaska

*Teleconferencing:* Alaska Teleconferencing Network

**Electricity:** Kodiak Electric Association; diesel-operated.

**Fuel Availability:** Diesel and gasoline (Kizuyak Oil Sales, 454-2422).

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

- Kizhuyak Oil Sales/Village Council (90,600 gals.)
- Kodiak Electric Assoc (1,100)

**Housing:** Accommodations & meals by reservation at...

- Port Lions Lodge, 454-2264
- Wilderness Beach condos, 454-2301
- Settlers Cove B&B, 454-2573
- Kodiak Wilderness Adventures, 454-2418
- Lions Den Lodge

**Services:** Settlers Cove Market carries groceries, clothing, and hardware. No banking services or Laundromat. Public moorage and marine engine repair available.

**Water & Sewage:** The community system was built by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service in 1965. Over 100 residences are connected to the city's piped water and sewer systems, and 95% of these have complete plumbing. The Branchwater Creek Reservoir provides water, which is treated and stored in a 125,000-gallon tank. The existing dam is weakening and funding has been provided to make repairs; a local priority is to construct a new 500,000-gal dam on the creek.

**Miscellaneous:** The community has one school, attended by 48 students.

### **Spill Response Support**

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

#### **Potential Command Posts:**

- Community hall, 454-2275
- Port Lions School , 454-2237
- Port Lions Youth Center , 454-2454

**Potential Staging Areas:**

- KEA warehouse - Port Wakefield side (2000 sq. ft.)
- Harbor/dock (warehousing and storage space available)

**Local Spill Response Equipment:** One conex; check with local officials for location and access.

**Economy**

The economy of Port Lions is based primarily on commercial fishing, fish processing and tourism. Twenty-four residents hold commercial fishing permits. All of the residents depend to some extent on subsistence food sources, such as salmon, crab, halibut, shrimp, clams, duck, seal, deer, rabbit, berries and plants.

**History, Culture & Demographics**

The town was founded in 1964 by the displaced inhabitants of Afognak, which was destroyed by tsunami after the Good Friday Earthquake. The community was named in honor of the Lions Club, for their support in rebuilding and relocating the village; the city incorporated in 1966. For many years, Port Lions was the site of the large Wakefield Cannery on Peregrebni Point; the cannery burned down in March, 1975. Soon thereafter, the village corporation purchased a 149-foot floating processor, the Smokwa; although sold in 1978, the Smokwa processed crab in the area intermittently between 1975 and 1980. A small sawmill, located south of town, operated until 1976. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Port Lions Traditional Council; Native Village of Afognak; Kodiak Island Inter-Tribal Council. The population consists of 64% Alaska Native or part Native; the majority is Alutiiq. Most residents lead a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

**9770.5.13 – Port William/Shuyak Island**

## **PORT WILLIAM/ SHUYAK ISLAND**

**Population:** 0 – Unpopulated  
**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated  
**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough  
**Regional Native Corp:** N/A

### **Emergency Services**

*No local services available.*

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121  
**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

### **Organizations with Local Offices**

*No known local organizations.*

### **Location and Climate**

Port William is located on the southern tip of Shuyak Island, facing Afognak Island, about 45 air miles north of Kodiak. It lies at approximately 58.483° North Latitude and 152.583° West Longitude. (Sec. 33, T019S, R020W, Seward Meridian.) The Kodiak Archipelago is warmed by the Japanese current. The climate is similar to Southeast Alaska, with less precipitation. January temperatures average 14 to 46° F; July temperatures range from 39 to 76° F. Average annual rainfall is 74 inches.

### **Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Port William is accessible by floatplane and boat.  
**Airport Facilities:** A private seaplane base is owned by Washington Fish & Oyster.  
**Airline Services:** Scheduled flights and charters by floatplane available from Kodiak or Homer.  
**Freight:** Mail plane delivers freight.  
**Vessel Support:** Port William is the only deep-water port between Seldovia and Kodiak and is a popular stop-over for sea planes and marine vessels.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

**Communications:** Mail plane and single-sideband or marine radio.

*In-State Phone:*

*Long-Distance Phone:*

*Internet Service Provider:*

*Cable Provider:*

*TV Stations:*

*Radio Stations:*

*Teleconferencing:*

**Electricity:** Individual generators; diesel

**Fuel Availability:** Unknown

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):** Unknown

**Housing:** Accommodations and meals available at Port William Lodge, 688-2253

**Services:** Laundry facilities, showers and saunas available at lodge.

**Water & Sewage:** Treated lake water provides community with water.

## **Miscellaneous:**

### **Spill Response Support**

*Contact lodge operators to determine possibility of using local facilities.*

**Potential Command Posts:** None identified.

**Potential Staging Areas:** None identified.

**Local Spill Response Equipment:** None identified.

### **Economy**

Port William is home to a sport fishing and wilderness lodge. Visitors are drawn from all over the world to travel Shuyak's protected interior waterways by kayak, to enjoy the spectacular wildlife, or for world-class sportfishing opportunities. Near neighbors are Big Bay Ranger Station, Redfox Bay, and Bluefox Bay.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

Before 1930, Port William, a herring saltery, was owned by S. Sklaroff and Sons. In 1930 it was purchased by Peter Wold and began salmon operations as Port William Packing Company. After a poor season, the plant sat idle until 1934 when the president of Washington Fish and Oyster (est. 1909,) leased the cannery and installed his son as superintendent. After a successful 1935 season, Washington Fish & Oyster purchased Port William at a U.S. Marshall's sale. In 1940 a cold-storage plant with capacity of 300,000 lbs. was installed and coho were frozen there, the next year expanding to herring and halibut. Salmon labels used by Washington Fish and Oyster included Ocean Beauty, Silver Beauty, Bay Beauty, and Sound Beauty for red, coho, pink, and chum respectively. After the 1976 season, with the advent of the new fish processing ships, the cannery was sold to a Kodiak commercial fisherman. In 1986, it was sold to the owners of Y Knot Halibut Charter (est. 1979.); Port William operates today as Y Knot Charter's Port William Lodge Tourism, and sport fishing related to Y Knot Charters and the Port William Lodge sustain the seasonal community.

## 9770.5.14 – Uganik Bay

**UGANIK BAY** - (Pronunciation: Yoo-GAN-ik)

**Population:** 10-15 (unofficial estimate)  
**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated  
**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough  
**Regional Native Corp:**

### **Emergency Services**

*No local services available.*

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121

**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

### **Organizations with Local Offices**

*No local organizations.*

### **Location and Climate**

Uganik Bay is located within the Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge, on the northwest side of Kodiak Island, 40 miles west of Kodiak, 270 miles southwest of Anchorage. Mean daily maximum temperature in July is 64°F; mean daily maximum in January is 36°F. Average annual precipitation is 44 inches, with 51 inches of snow.

### **Transportation**

**Accessibility:** Accessible only by seaplane.

**Airport Facilities:** No known float plane docking facilities or other air craft support facilities.

**Airline Services:** Charter air service available from Kodiak.

**Freight:** Available by mail plane, barge or vessel.

**Vessel Support:** No known facilities.

### **Facilities & Utilities**

**Communications:** By mail plane and shortwave radio.

**Electricity:** Individual generators

**Water & Sewage:** Sewage systems vary from flush toilets to pit toilets.

***No known suppliers of fuel, food or other goods.***

Local accommodation may be available by reservation from Quartz Creek Lodge (Satellite phone:011-8816-3144-4939) [quartzcreek@starband.net](mailto:quartzcreek@starband.net)

### **Spill Response Support**

**Potential Command Posts:** None identified.

**Potential Staging Areas:** None identified.

**Local Spill Response Equipment:** None identified.

### **Economy**

Some commercial fishing and tourism, with visitors traveling to the area for deer and bear hunting and birding.



### **History, Culture & Demographics**

The Village Islands in Uganik Bay (Quartz Creek Lodge sits on the opposite side of the bay) were the location of an Alutiiq village first reported in the 1800s. One of the earliest Russian maps of Kodiak Island, drawn in 1805 by Iurii Lisianskii, shows a village at the head of Uganik Bay on the west side of Kodiak Island. In 1838, 81 survivors of the smallpox epidemic at Uganik village moved to Karluk, leaving their homes behind. In 1896, the Alaska Packers Association built a salmon cannery near the mouth of Uganik Bay, and families returned there from Karluk to build a new settlement. By 1901, Uganik had a Russian Orthodox church, an Alaska Commercial Company store, a U. S. government school, and 18 Alutiiq barabaras. The village closed down sometime between 1914 and 1920. There were three canneries operating in the bay in the 1920s and one operating in 2001. Several homes, most seasonally occupied, lie at West Point and in Mush Bay. Uganik Bay is located within the Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge.

## 9770.5.15 – Women’s Bay

### WOMENS BAY

**Population:** 830 (2007 State Demographer est.)

**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated

**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough

**Regional Native Corp:** N/A

### Emergency Services

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121

**Fire:** Women’s Bay Fire Hall, Volunteer Fire Department

### **Medical:**

- Alutiiq Health Clinic, 486-9825
- Kodiak Community Health Center, 486-9557
- U.S. Coast Guard Rockmore-King Medical Clinic, 487-5757

**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

### Organizations with Local Offices

*No local organizations.*

### Location and Climate

Womens Bay is on the west coast of Kodiak Island, approximately 8 miles south of Kodiak, at the foot of Old Womens Mountain, along a bay of the same name. It lies at approximately 57.694° North Latitude and 152.623° West Longitude. (Sec. 04, T028S, R019W, Seward Meridian.) The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence – little freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 60 inches. January temperatures average 14 to 46° F; July temperatures vary from 39 to 76° F.

### Transportation:

Accessible via road from Kodiak; see Kodiak Community Profile, above, for transportation options.

### Facilities & Utilities

#### **Communications:**

*In-State Phone:* ACS of the Northland

*Long-Distance Phone:* AT&T Alascom

*Internet Service Provider:* ACS; GCI

*Cable Provider:* Island Cable TV; Starband Satellite

*TV Stations:* ARCS

*Teleconferencing:*

*Radio Stations:* KMXT-FM; KVOK-AM/KRXX-FM; KWVV; KPEN

**Electricity:** Kodiak Electric Association; hydro and diesel-powered.

**Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Capacity):**

**Services:** The nearest lodging is at the Comfort Inn (487-2700), near the airport, approximately 3 miles to the north. Additional lodging and other services and supplies, including fuel, food and general merchandise, must be obtained in nearby Kodiak.

**Water & Sewage:** All homes use individual wells and septic tanks and are fully plumbed.

**Miscellaneous:** Refuse is transported to the borough landfill north of the City of Kodiak. The community has no school; students attend schools in Kodiak or the school adjacent to the USGC Support Center.

**Spill Response Support**

*Contact Kodiak officials to determine possibility of using local facilities.*

**Potential Command Posts:**

- USCG MSD Kodiak, Building #10, ISC Kodiak; 487-5750
- USCG ISC Kodiak, various locations; 487-5760

**Potential Staging Areas:** LASH Terminal; Koniag Corp. uplands

- USCG MSD Kodiak, Building #10, ISC Kodiak; 487-5750
- Lash Corp. dock and warehouse space; 487-3215
- Warehouse, hangar, or tarmac space at USCG base; 487-5760

**Local Spill Response Equipment:** USCG ISC Kodiak; 487-5500

**Economy**

Residents are employed in a variety of positions in Kodiak or at the Coast Guard Station.

**History, Culture & Demographics**

Originally inhabited by homesteaders, the property in this area had been transferred to the State, then to the Kodiak Island Borough. The community was named for the bay it overlooks. The community population consists of 12% Alaska Native or part Native. Due to its close proximity to Kodiak Station, many residents are Coast Guard families. A community association advocates for local concerns.

## 9770.5.16 – Woody Island/Leisnoi Island

### WOODY ISLAND (LEISNOI ISLAND)

**Population:** No year-round residents  
**Incorporation Type:** Unincorporated  
**Borough Located In:** Kodiak Island Borough  
**Regional Native Corp:** Koniag, Incorporated

#### Emergency Services

*Village unoccupied - No local services available.*

**State Troopers:** Kodiak Post, 486-4121

**Nearest Hospital:** Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, 486-3281

#### Organizations with Local Offices

**Village Council:** Leisnoi Village  
P.O. Box 9009, Kodiak, AK 99615  
Phone: 486-2821  
Email: [witc@alaska.com](mailto:witc@alaska.com)

**Village Council:** Woody Island Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 9009, Kodiak, AK 99615  
Phone: 888-414-2821  
Fax: 486-2738  
Email: [info@woodyisland.com](mailto:info@woodyisland.com)  
Web: <http://www.woodyisland.com>

**Village Corporation:** Leisnoi, Inc.  
711 H St., Suite 360, Anchorage, AK 99515-3925  
Phone: 562-1126  
Fax: 562-1128

#### Location and Climate

Woody Island (local name is Leisnoi Island), located in Chiniak Bay, 2.6 miles east of Kodiak, lies at approximately 57.780000° North Latitude and -152.355220° West Longitude. (Sec. 31, T028S, R020W, Seward Meridian.) The Kodiak Archipelago is warmed by the Japanese current. The climate is similar to Southeast Alaska, with less precipitation. January temperatures range from 14 to 46; July temperatures vary from 39 to 76. Average annual rainfall is 74 inches.

#### Transportation

**Accessibility:** Access is available by boat or float plane.

**Airport Facilities:** No airstrip; float plane or helicopter landings only.

**Airline Services:** Charter air service available.

**Freight:** Private boat.

**Vessel Support:**

### **Facilities & Utilities**

*Village only occupied seasonally - No local services available.*

### **Spill Response Support**

*Contact tribal officials to determine possibility of using any community facilities.*

**Potential Command Posts:** None identified.

**Potential Staging Areas:** None identified.

**Local Spill Response Equipment:** None identified.

### **Economy**

The village is normally unoccupied.

### **History, Culture & Demographics**

The island is occupied on a seasonal basis. Although Woody Island is a recognized Native village, it has been abandoned by the Alutiiq of Leisnoi Village who now mostly live in Kodiak and Anchorage.

It is believed that the Russians were using Woody Island as an agricultural colony as early as 1792. The Russian American Ice Company (known as Kodiak Ice Co. after 1867) imported horses to Woody Island and built a road around the island. Boat-building flourished both at Kodiak and Woody Island during the late 1800s. A post office was established in 1894, but discontinued in 1895. Woody Island was the site of a Civil Aviation Authority (later Federal Aviation Administration) Overseas Foreign Airways Communications Station from the late 1930s through the 1980s; it was a 24-hour air traffic control station for both military and general aviation. The American Baptists maintained 500 acres as an orphanage site until 1937, a ranch until the 1980s, and a summer youth camp (Camp Woody), which has operated since 1956. Summer cabins are also scattered over the island.