

RESOURCES: PART ONE - COMMUNITY PROFILES

The following information was extracted from the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development **Community Information Summaries (CIS)** and *The Alaska Wilderness Milepost* (7th Edition, 1993). It is provided as a quick reference to some types of available services. For complete and current information on specific communities within the subarea, visit the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development website on the Internet at:

http://www.dced.state.ak.us/mra/CF_COMDB.htm

A. Regional Organizations

No organized boroughs or municipalities are located in the Prince William Subarea. Most major regional organizations are listed below.

Regional Native Corporations:

Ahtna, Incorporated P.O. Box 649 Glennallen, AK 99588

Phone: 907-822-3476, Fax: 907-822-3495, Web: <http://www.ahtna-inc.com>

Chugach Alaska Corporation 560 E. 34th Avenue #300 Anchorage, AK 99503-4396

Phone: 907-563-8866, Fax: 907-563-8402, Web: <http://www.chugach-ak.com>

Doyon, Limited 1 Doyon Place, Suite 300 Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Phone: 452-4755, Fax: 459-2060, Web: <http://www.doyon.com>

School Districts:

Alaska Gateway Schools P.O. Box 226, Tok, AK 99780,

Phone 907-883-5151, Fax 907-883-4356, E-mail: aweinberg@tok.agsd.schoolzone.net, Web: <http://sztok.tok.agsd.schoolzone.net/index.htm>

Copper River Schools P.O. Box 108 Glennallen, AK 99588

Phone: 907-822-3235 Fax: 907-822-3949

E-Mail: trother@crsd.k12.ak.us Web: <http://www.crsd.k12.ak.us>

Cordova City Schools P.O. Box 140 Cordova, AK 99574-0140

Phone: 907-424-3265 Fax: 907-424-3271 E-Mail: struhs@ctcak.net

Valdez City Schools, P.O. Box 398, Valdez, AK 99686,

Phone 907-835-4357, Fax 907-835-4964,

E-mail: steve_cathers@valdez.cc, Web: <http://www.valdezcityschools.org/>

Regional Development:

Copper Valley Economic Development Council, P.O. Box 9 Glennallen, AK 99588 Phone: 907-822-5001 Fax: 907-822-5009
E-Mail: cvedc@alaska.net Web: <http://www.alaskaeconomicdevelopment.org>

Prince William Sound Economic Development District
2207 Spenard Road #207, Anchorage, AK 99503,
Phone 907-222-2440, Fax 907-222-2411, E-mail: pwsedc@alaska.net

Housing Authorities:

Copper River Basin Regional Housing P.O. Box 199 Copper Center, AK 99573
Phone: 907-822-3633 Fax: 907-822-3662 E-Mail: crbrha@alaska.net

Regional Health Corporations:

Copper River Native Association. P.O. Box H Copper Center, AK 99573
Phone: 907-822-5241 Fax: 907-822-5247 E-Mail: madodds_2000@yahoo.com

Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium P.O. Box 4 Gakona, AK 99586
Phone: 907-822-5399 Fax: 907-822-5810
(Serves Chistochina, Mentasta Lake, Gakona villages.)

B. COMMUNITY PROFILES

Please note that additional details, including historical and cultural information, are provided in the Community Profiles available on the Internet at the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development website: http://www.dced.state.ak.us/mra/CF_COMDB.htm

The information included in the following profiles is meant to assist responders by providing the most vital contacts and useful facts available for a community. Efforts have been made to provide the most current information, but things change. Also, information is still being sought for some categories (note the blank spaces), especially those concerning a town or village's chosen priority locations for protection in case of a spill. A survey was distributed to all of the communities in the subarea requesting a list of the top five priority locations/sensitive areas that the community deemed the most important for protection if a spill should occur. All completed lists returned by the communities have been included in the respective village's community profile. The plan holders welcome any inputs that might make this a more useful and instructive document.

Be aware that most of the smaller villages have no organized fire department, volunteer or otherwise. Law enforcement varies from village to village. Some may have a city government-backed police department, though it may only consist of a chief and one officer. Most Native villages have a Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO), a position that generally receives funding through both a Native corporation and the state's Dept. of Public Safety, from which they also receive training. A few villages have a Village Police Officer (VPO) or a Tribal Police Officer (TPO), positions that are contracted directly by the local government or tribal council, respectively.

CHENEGA BAY

Population: 99 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp.: Chugach Alaska Corp.

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO: State VPSO (573-5132); Public Safety Garage

Village Police Officer (contract): None

State Troopers:

Fire: State VPSO (573-5132)

Medical: Chenega Bay Health Clinic 573-5129. Auxiliary care provided by Chenega Bay EMS (Clinic 573-5129)

Organizations with Local Offices

Chenega Corporation – 3333 Denali St. Anchorage, AK 99503 Charles Totemoff, CEO Phone: 907-277-5706 Fax: 907-277-5700 E-Mail: jhueners@chenegacorp.com Web: <http://www.chenega.com>
(Village Corporation)

Chenega IRA Council – P.O. Box 8079 Chenega Bay, AK 99574 Larry Evanhoff, President Phone: 907-573-5132 Fax: 907-573-5120 E-Mail: chenegaira@aol.com (Village Council. BIA-Recognized IRA Council)

Location & Climate

Chenega Bay is located on Evans Island at Crab Bay, 42 miles southeast of Whittier in Prince William Sound. It is 104 air miles southeast of Anchorage and 50 miles east of Seward. It lies at approximately 60.06571° N Latitude and -148.01038° W Longitude. (Sec. 24, T001S, R008E, Seward Meridian.) Chenega Bay is located in the Valdez Recording District. Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28; summer temperatures range 49 to 63. Average annual precipitation includes 66 inches of rain and 80 inches of snowfall

Transportation

Accessibility:

Airport Facilities: A new 3,000' gravel runway and float plane landing area are available. Scheduled and chartered flights depart from Cordova, Valdez, Anchorage, and Seward.

Airline Services:

Freight:

Vessel Support: Chenega Bay has a small boat harbor and dock.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: United Utilities Inc.

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; United Utilities

Internet Service Provider: School Only - GCI (www.gci.net)

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KCHU-AM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Valdez Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Chenega IRA Electric.

Fuel: *Gasoline, diesel, and propane.*

Fuel Storage – Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Village Council (6 @ 52,000 gals.)

Housing: Chenega Bay Hotel

Services:

Water & Sewage: A surface water collection system with a dam, treatment, and storage capacity of 50,000 gallons, allows for piped distribution to all 25 homes in Chenega. Water treatment/storage improvements and a groundwater well source are needed; the community has periodic boil water notices.

Sewage is piped to a 20,000-gallon community septic tank; some homes use individual septic tanks.

Miscellaneous: Refuse collection services are provided. An oil and hazardous waste recycling center was completed in 1998. Funds are needed to complete the purchase of an incinerator.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Community building

School – Chenega Bay Community School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Commercial fishing, a small oyster farming operation and subsistence activities occur in Chenega. Three residents hold commercial fishing permits. Cash employment opportunities are very limited. In recent years, Chenega's population has fallen dramatically.

History, Culture & Demographics

The name of this Alutiiq village was first reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 census. At that time, the village was located on the southern tip of Chenega Island. A post office was established in 1946. The village was destroyed and over half of all residents perished by tsunamis in the Sound after the 1964 earthquake. The village was reestablished twenty years later on Evans Island, at the site of the former Crab Bay herring saltery. In the summer of 1984, 21 homes, an office building, community hall, school, 2 teacher's houses, a church and community store were constructed.

A federally recognized tribe is located in the community – the Native Village of Chenega. 77.9% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. Chenega Bay is an Alutiiq community practicing a subsistence and commercial fishing lifestyle. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 27 total housing units, and 5 were vacant. 2 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 23 residents were

employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 14.81%, although 51.06% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$53,750, per capita income was \$13,381, and 15.58% of residents were living below the poverty level.

CHISTOCHINA

Population: 85 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp.: Ahtna, Incorporated

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers:

Fire: Chistochina Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS and Building

Medical: Chistochina Health Clinic (822-3280). Auxiliary care provided by Copper River EMS Council (822-3671).

Organizations with Local Offices

Cheesh'na Tribal Council P.O. Box 241 Gakona, AK 99586 Larry Sinyon, President Phone: 907-822-3503 Fax: 907-822-5179 (Village Council. BIA-Recognized Traditional Council)

Chistochina Pub Safety & Community Development, P.O. Box 307 Gakona, AK 99586 Larry Gondek, President, Phone: 907-822-3831 (Community Non-Profit)

Location & Climate

Chistochina is located at mile 32.7 on the Tok Cutoff to the Glenn Highway, 42 miles northeast of Glennallen. Sinona Creek, Bolder Creek, Chistochina River and Copper River surround the village. It lies at approximately 62.565° N Latitude and -144.66472° W Longitude. (Sec. 16, T009N, R004E, Copper River Meridian.) Chistochina is located in the Chitina Recording District. The climate in Chistochina is continental, characterized by long, cold winters and relatively warm summers. Snowfall averages 61 inches, with a total annual precipitation of 13 inches. Temperature extremes have been recorded from -62 to 91.

Transportation

Accessibility: Chistochina is accessible year-round by the Glenn and Richardson Highways.

Airport Facilities: Small aircraft may land at a State-owned 2,060' turf/gravel airstrip.

Airline Services: None

Freight:

Vessel Support: None

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc. (www.cvtc.org)

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KCAM-AM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Glennallen Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Alaska Power Company. Electricity is provided out of Tok.

Fuel: *Gasoline, diesel, and propane.*

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity):

Housing: Chistochina Lodge & Trading Post (907-822-3366; www.alaska.net/~busyfam); Sinona Creek RV Campground; Chistochina B&B

Services:

Water & Sewage: Almost half of residences have individual wells; the remainder haul treated water from the Community Center. Some residents use individual septic tanks, but the majority have outhouses or pit privies. About 40% of homes are completely plumbed. Refuse disposal at the local landfill is the responsibility of each individual.

Miscellaneous: The community needs a washeteria and a new landfill.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Community Hall

School – Chistochina School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering are the basis of the village's economy. Most cash employment is seasonal.

Culture & Demographics

Chistochina began as an Ahtna fish camp and a stopover place for traders and trappers. The village access road later became part of the Valdez-Eagle Trail, constructed by miners during the gold rush to the Eagle area in 1897. Chistochina Lodge was built as a roadhouse for prospectors. The Trail was used for construction of U.S. Army Signal Corps telegraph lines from Valdez to Eagle between 1901 and 1904. Gold was mined along the upper Chistochina River and its runoff creeks. The area was settled by homesteaders, although it has remained a traditional Native village.

A federally recognized tribe is located in the community – the Chistochina Village Council. 63.4% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. Chistochina is the most traditional of all Copper River Athabascan Indian villages. Subsistence activities are a crucial component of the lifestyle in the village. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 59 total housing units, and 22 were vacant. 7 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 30 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 41.18%, although 63.86% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$24,107, per capita income was \$12,362, and 28.57% of residents were living below the poverty

level.

CHITINA

Population: 132 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp.: Ahtna, Incorporated

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers:

Fire: Chitina Volunteer Fire Dept. (823-2263/2250)

Medical: Chitina Health Clinic 823-2213. Clinic was damaged by an avalanche; needs major repairs or replacement. Copper River EMS Council (822-3671)

Organizations with Local Offices

Chitina Electric Inc. P.O. Box 88 Chitina, AK 99566 Lonita Lohnse Phone: 907-823-2220 Fax: 907-823-2220 (Electric Utility)

Chitina Native Corporation P.O. Box 3 Chitina, AK 99566 Millie Buck, President Phone: 907-823-2223 Fax: 907-823-2202 E-Mail: jhart@ahтна-inc.com (Village Corporation)

Chitina Traditional Village Council P.O. Box 31 Chitina, AK 99566 Harry Billum, President Phone: 907-823-2215 Fax: 907-823-2233 (Village Council. BIA-Recognized Traditional Council; also mjoe@ahтна-inc.com)

Community Improvement Ass. of Chitina P.O. Box 2 Chitina, AK 99566 Art Koeninger, President Phone: 907-823-2222 Fax: 907-823-2233 (Community Non-Profit)

Location & Climate

Chitina is located on the west bank of the Copper River at its confluence with the Chitina River, at mile 34 of the Edgerton Highway, 53 miles southeast of Copper Center. It lies outside the western boundary of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, 66 miles southeast of Glennallen. It lies at approximately 61.51583° N Latitude and -144.43694° W Longitude. (Sec. 14, T004S, R005E, Copper River Meridian.) Chitina is located in the Chitina Recording District. The climate in Chitina is continental, characterized by long, cold winters and relatively warm summers. Snowfall averages 52 inches, with a total annual precipitation of 12 inches. Temperature extremes have been recorded from -58 to 91.

Transportation

Accessibility: The Edgerton Highway and Richardson Highway link Chitina with the rest of the state road system. The State owns the Chitina Airport, with a 2,850' gravel airstrip, 5 miles north of town along the Edgerton Highway.

Airport Facilities:

Airline Services: Wrangell Mountain Air

Freight:

Vessel Support:

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: None

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: None

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Glennallen Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Chitina Electric Inc.

Fuel: *Gasoline, diesel, and propane.*

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity):

Housing: Chitina Guest Cabins; Caribou Clan Cabins; Eagle Clan Cabin; McCarthy Road Farm & Rides; Chitina Motel

Services:

Water & Sewage: Residents haul water from a treated well source at the Fire Hall or have individual wells. The water system is operated by the Community Improvement Association of Chitina. Outhouses and individual septic systems provide sewage disposal. Less than 20% of homes are completely plumbed.

Miscellaneous: Refuse collection services are available from Copper Basin Sanitation. To serve the heavy influx of tourists in summer, the community has asked for funding for a public facility with parking and an RV dump station. DOT is constructing a visitor wayside.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. –

School – There are no schools located directly in Chitina.

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Employment is primarily with the village council, village corporation, or the National Park Service. Many residents are self-employed or work in retail establishments. The summer influx of fishermen, tourists and campers provides some cash income in fish guiding and other services. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. Many villagers participate in subsistence activities year-round.

History, Culture & Demographics

Athabascan Indians have reportedly occupied this region for the last 5,000 to 7,000 years. Archaeological sites are located to the south and east of Chitina. Chitina was historically a large Native village whose population was slowly decimated by the influx of people, disease and conflicts. Rich copper deposits

were discovered at the turn of the century along the northern flanks of the Chitina River valley, bringing a rush of prospectors and homesteaders to the area. The Copper River & Northwestern Railway enabled Chitina to develop into a thriving community by 1914. It had a general store, clothing store, meat market, stables, a tinsmith, five hotels, rooming houses, a pool hall, bars, restaurants, dance halls and a movie theater. Almost all of Chitina was owned by Otto Adrian Nelson, a surveying engineer for the Kennecott Mines. He supplied electric power to all structures with a unique hydroelectric system. After the mines closed in 1938, support activities moved to the Glennallen area, and Chitina became a virtual ghost town with only the Natives and a few non-Natives staying on. In 1963, the Nelson estate was purchased by “Mudhole” Smith, a pioneer bush pilot, who sold off the townsite and buildings.

A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Chitina Traditional Indian Village. 48.8% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. Students are home-schooled or attend school at Kenny Lake, 28 miles away. Most Athabascan residents are involved in subsistence activities year-round. During the summer, subsistence dipnetting for salmon on the Copper River brings a large number of Alaskans from Anchorage and other areas of the state. Gardening, berry picking, herb gathering and other “wildcrafting” are popular pursuits, as are various arts and crafts. Winter activities include trapping, snow machining, dog mushing, skiing and skijoring, ice fishing. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 54 total housing units, and 2 were vacant. 39 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 32.69%, although 62.5% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$26,000, per capita income was \$10,835, and 12.69% of residents were living below the poverty level.

COPPER CENTER

Population: 400 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp.: Ahtna, Incorporated

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers:

Fire: Copper Center Volunteer Fire Dept. & Fire Hall

Medical: The clinic is newly-constructed Copper Center Health Clinic (822-3541). Auxiliary care is provided by Copper River EMS Council (822-3671).

Organizations with Local Offices

Copper River Basin Reg Housing P.O. Box 199 Copper Center, AK 99573 Jeff Doty, Executive Director Phone: 907-822-3633 Fax: 907-822-3662 E-Mail: crbrha@alaska.net (Housing Authority)

Copper River Native Assoc. P.O. Box H Copper Center, AK 99573 Eileen Ewan, Chairman Phone: 907-822-5241 Fax: 907-822-5247 E-Mail: madodds_2000@yahoo.com (Regional Health Corporation. Non-Profit for Ahtna Corp. Also Public Law 93-638 tribal gov't contractor.)

Native Village of Kluti-Kaah P.O. Box 68 Copper Center, AK 99573 Carl Pete, President Phone: 907-882-5541 Fax: 907-882-5130 (Village Council. BIA-Recognized Traditional Council)

Location & Climate

Copper Center is located along the Richardson Highway between Mileposts 100 and 105. It is on the west bank of the Copper River at the confluence of the Klutina River. It lies just west of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park. It lies at approximately 61.955° N Latitude and -145.30528° W Longitude. (Sec. 18, T002N, R001E, Copper River Meridian.) Copper Center is located in the Chitina Recording District. Copper Center is located in the continental climate zone, with long, cold winters and relatively warm summers. Temperature extremes have been recorded from -74 to 96. Snowfall averages 39 inches, with total precipitation of 9 inches per year.

Transportation

Accessibility: The Richardson Highway connects Copper Center to Anchorage, Fairbanks and outside year-round.

Airport Facilities: A State-owned 2,500' gravel airstrip provides for chartered flights and general aviation.

Airline Services:

Freight:

Vessel Support:

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative
Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; GCI
Internet Service Provider: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc. (www.cvtc.org)
TV Stations: ARCS
Radio Stations: KCAM-AM
Cable Provider: None
Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network

Electricity: Provided by **Copper Valley Electric Association.**

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity):

Housing: Copper Center Lodge; Klutina River B&B; private campgrounds

Services:

Water & Sewage: The majority of homes use individual water wells and septic tanks. Others haul treated well water from a site operated by Copper Center Safe Water. A private Glennallen firm delivers water to home storage tanks for a fee. The washeteria is currently not functioning. The well at Kluti-Kaah Memorial Hall is contaminated and on boil water notice. The school operates its own well water system. 75% of homes are fully plumbed.

Miscellaneous: Refuse collection services are available from Copper Basin Sanitation. There is a local landfill, and an incinerator at mile 102 Richardson Hwy. Copper Valley Electric purchases power from the state-owned Solomon Gulch Hydro Facility, and owns diesel plants in Glennallen and Valdez.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. –

School –

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

The economy is based on local services and businesses and highway-related tourism. The National Park Service's Wrangell-St. Elias Visitor Center was completed in 2002. The Copper River Princess Wilderness Lodge was also completed in 2002. Two RV Parks and three river boat charter services operate from Copper Center. Many Native residents depend on subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. Eight residents hold commercial fishing permits.

History, Culture & Demographics

The Ahtna people have occupied the Copper River basin for the past 5,000 to 7,000 years. They had summer fish camps at every bend in the river and winter villages throughout the region. Copper Center was a large Ahtna Athabascan village at one time. In 1896, Ringwald Blix built Blix Roadhouse, which was very highly regarded for its outstanding services. The Trail of '98 from Valdez joined with the Eagle

Trail to Forty Mile and Dawson. 300 destitute miners spent the winter here, and many died of scurvy. Copper Center became the principal supply center for miners in the Nelchina-Susitna region. A telegraph station and post office were established in 1901. A school was constructed in 1905, which brought a number of Native families to Copper Center. In 1909, it was designated a government agricultural experiment station. In 1932, the original roadhouse was destroyed in order to build the Copper Center Lodge. This lodge is on the National Register of Historic Roadhouses and is now considered the jewel of Alaskan roadhouses. In the late 30s and early 40s, construction of the Richardson and Glenn Highways made the region more accessible. The first church in the Copper River region, the Chapel on the Hill, was built here in 1942 by Vince Joy and U.S. Army volunteers stationed in the area. Mr. Joy built other churches and a bible college in the area over the years.

A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Kluti-Kaah. 50.6% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. Athabascan Indians represent the primary Alaska Native group. There are two distinct settlements, a Native village and a non-Native area. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 163 total housing units, and 31 were vacant. 13 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 90 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 26.83%, although 62.03% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$32,188, per capita income was \$15,152, and 18.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

CORDOVA

Population: 2,372 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Home Rule City
Regional Native Corp.: Chugach Alaska Corp.

Emergency Services

Police: City Police Dept. (424-6100); State Troopers Post (424-3184); State Fish & Wildlife Protection
VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers:

Fire: City Fire Dept. & Volunteer Fire/EMS/Search & Rescue

Medical: Cordova Community Medical Center; Ilnka Health Center The hospital is a qualified Acute Care and Long Term Care facility (424-8000). Auxiliary care provided by Cordova Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS/Search & Rescue (424-6117/424-6100).

Organizations with Local Offices

City of Cordova P.O. Box 1210 Cordova, AK 99574 Phone: 907-424-6200 Fax: 907-424-6000 E-mail: cityclerk@cityofcordova.net Web Page: <http://www.cityofcordova.net>

Chugach Alaska Corporation 560 E. 34th Avenue #300 Anchorage, AK 99503-4396 Barney Uhart, President & CEO Phone: 907-563-8866 Fax: 907-563-8402 E-Mail: webmaster@chugach-ak.com Web: <http://www.chugach-ak.com/> (Regional Native Corporation. Cordova, Eyak, Tatitlek, Valdez, Chenega, Seward, Port Graham, English Bay)

Cordova Chamber of Commerce & Visitors Center P.O. Box 99 Cordova, AK 99574 Kerin Kramer, President Phone: 907-424-7260 Fax: 907-424-7259 E-Mail: cchamber@ctcak.net Web: <http://www.cordovachamber.com> (Chamber of Commerce)

Cordova City Schools P.O. Box 140 Cordova, AK 99574-0140 Chad Struhs, Superintendent Phone: 907-424-3265 Fax: 907-424-3271 E-Mail: struhs@ctcak.net Web: <http://szcordova.cordova.schoolzone.net/school/> (School District)

Cordova Electric Cooperative 705 Second Street Cordova, AK 99574 Valerie Covell Phone: 907-424-5555 Fax: 907-424-5527 E-Mail: vjceec@cordovanet.com (Electric Utility)

KLAM Radio P.O. Box 60 Cordova, AK 99574 Phone: 907-424-3796 Fax: 907-424-3737 E-Mail: bayview@ctcak.net Web: <http://www.ctcak.net/~bayview> (Media)

The Cordova Times P.O. Box 200 Cordova, AK 99574 Jon Holland Phone: 907-424-7181 Fax: 907-424-5799 E-Mail: cdvtimes@ptialaska.net (Media)

Location & Climate

Cordova is located at the southeastern end of Prince William Sound in the Gulf of Alaska. The community was built on Orca Inlet, at the base of Eyak Mountain. It lies 52 air miles southeast of Valdez and 150 miles southeast of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 60.54278° N Latitude and -145.7575° W Longitude. (Sec. 28, T015S, R003W, Copper River Meridian.) Cordova is located in the Cordova Recording District. Winter temperatures average from 17 to 28; summer temperatures average 49 to 63. Annual precipitation is 167 inches, including 80 inches of snowfall.

Transportation

Accessibility: Cordova is accessed by plane or boat. It is linked directly to the North Pacific Ocean shipping lanes through the Gulf of Alaska. It receives year-round barge services and State Ferry service. A 48-mile gravel road provides access to the Copper River Delta to the east. Plans for a highway up the Copper River to connect with the statewide road system have been controversial.

Airport Facilities: The Merle K. "Mudhole" Smith Airport at mile 13 is State-owned and operated, with a 7,500' asphalt runway and 1,900' gravel crosswind runway. The State-owned and City-operated Cordova Municipal Airport has a 1,840' gravel runway. Float planes land at the Lake Eyak seaplane base or the boat harbor.

Airline Services: Daily scheduled jet flights and air taxis are available. Alaska Airlines; Era Aviation; Cordova Air Service; Ketchum Air Service.

Freight: It receives year-round barge services and State Ferry service.

Vessel Support: Harbor facilities include a breakwater, dock, a 500-slip small boat harbor, boat launch, boat haul-out, a ferry terminal, and marine repair services.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Cordova Telephone Cooperative

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; GCI

Internet Service Provider: ACS Internet (www.acsalaska.net); Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc. (www.cvtc.org); GCI (www.gci.net)

TV Stations: ARCS; KUAC; KYAC

Radio Stations: KCDV-FM; KLAM-AM; KCHU-FM

Cable Provider: GCI Cable, Inc.

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Cordova Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Cordova Electric Co-op (60,000 gals.); U.S. Coast Guard (22,000 gals.)

Housing: Cordova Hotel; Heney Creek Cabins; Alaskan Hotel; The Blue Heron; Dragon Lady Berth & Breakfast; Northern Lights Inn; Eyak Lake Campground; Cabin Lake Campground

Services:

Water & Sewage: Cordova utilizes water from Murcheson Falls, Heney Creek dam, Meals Reservoir, the Orca Reservoir, and Eyak Lake. The water is treated, but only the Eyak water is filtered. Water storage capacity is 2.1 million gallons. The City operates a piped water and sewer system. Sewage is treated before discharge. Over 90% of homes are fully plumbed. Some homes use individual wells and septic systems. The City wants to design a new wastewater treatment plant.

Miscellaneous: A new Class 2 landfill and sludge disposal is available at Mile 17. The community participates in recycling and a household hazardous waste program. Cordova Electric Cooperative operates two diesel-powered plants, at Eyak and Orca, and the Humpback Creek Hydro Facility.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. –

School –

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –
National Guard Armory –
Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Cordova supports a large fishing fleet for Prince William Sound and several fish processing plants. 343 residents hold commercial fishing permits, and nearly half of all households have someone working in commercial harvesting or processing. Copper River red salmon, pink salmon, herring, halibut, bottom fish and other fisheries are harvested. Reduced salmon prices have affected the economy. The largest employers are North Pacific Processors, Cordova School District, Cordova Hospital, the City, and the Department of Transportation. The U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Coast Guard maintain personnel in Cordova.

History, Culture & Demographics

The area has historically been home to the Alutiiq, with the addition of migrating Athabascan and Tlingit natives who called themselves Eyaks. Alaskan Natives of other descents also settled in Cordova. Orca Inlet was originally named “Puerto Cordova” by Don Salvador Fidalgo in 1790. One of the first producing oil fields in Alaska was discovered at Katalla, 47 miles southeast of Cordova, in 1902. The town of Cordova was named in 1906 by Michael Heney, builder of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, and the City was formed in 1909. Cordova became the railroad terminus and ocean shipping port for copper ore from the Kennecott Mine up the Copper River. The first trainload of ore was loaded onto the steamship “Northwestern,” bound for a smelter in Tacoma, Washington, in April 1911. The Bonanza-Kennecott Mines operated until 1938 and yielded over \$200 million in copper, silver and gold. The Katalla oil field produced until 1933, when it was destroyed by fire. Fishing became the economic base in the early 1940s.

15% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. Cordova has a significant Eyak Athabascan population with an active Village Council. Commercial fishing and subsistence are central to the community’s culture. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 1,099 total housing units, and 141 were vacant. 68 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 1,221 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 6.86%, although 33.75% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$50,114, per capita income was \$25,256, and 7.52% of residents were living below the poverty level.

GAKONA

Population: 214 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp.: Ahtna, Incorporated

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers:

Fire: Gakona Volunteer Fire Dept.

Medical: Gakona Health Clinic (822-3646). Auxiliary care provided by Copper River EMS (822-3671) and Gulkana Clinic.

Organizations with Local Offices

Gakona Village Council P.O. Box 303 Copper Center, AK 99586 Linda Tyone, President Phone: 907-822-3497 Fax: 907-822-5247 (Village Council. BIA-Recognized Traditional Council; also linda@copperrieverna.org)

Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium P.O. Box 4 Gakona, AK 99586 Wilson Justin, Health Director Phone: 907-822-5399 Fax: 907-822-5810 (Regional Health Corporation. Serves Chistochina, Mentasta Lake, Gakona villages.)

Location & Climate

Gakona is at the confluence of the Copper and Gakona Rivers, 15 miles northeast of Glennallen. It lies at mile 2 on the Tok Cutoff to the Glenn Highway, just east of the Richardson Highway. It lies at approximately 62.30194° N Latitude and -145.30194° W Longitude. (Sec. 18, T006N, R001E, Copper River Meridian.) Gakona is located in the Chitina Recording District. Gakona is located in the continental climate zone, with long, cold winters and relatively warm summers. Temperature extremes have been recorded from -62 to 91. Snowfall averages 61 inches, with total precipitation of 13 inches per year.

Transportation

Accessibility: The Glenn Highway, Richardson Highway, and Tok Cutoff provide access to the Anchorage, Fairbanks and the Lower 48.

Airport Facilities: A 5,000' paved runway is available at nearby Gulkana.

Airline Services: None

Freight: No information.

Vessel Support: Not applicable

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; GCI

Internet Service Provider: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc. (www.cvtc.org)

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KCAM-AM; KUAC-FM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Glennallen Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Copper Valley Electric Association.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity):

Housing: Gakona Junction Village; Grizzly Lake Ranch B&B; Gakona Fish Camp B&B; Riverview B&B; Grizzly Lake Campground; Gakona Lodge & Trading Post; Devil's Mountain Lodge; Gakona Wilderness RV Campsite/B&B

Services:

Water & Sewage: All residences have individual wells and septic systems and complete plumbing. The school uses its own well water system. Funds have been requested to construct a new water well and storage tank for a HUD housing complex.

Miscellaneous: Refuse collection services are available from Copper Basin Sanitation, which hauls waste to the Glennallen landfill.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – None

School – Gakona Elementary School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Gakona depends upon local businesses and seasonal tourist travel. There is a motel, restaurant, bar, newspaper print shop, sawmill and dog sled maker in Gakona. Summers provide income for local fishing and hunting guides, rafting operations and outfitters. Three residents hold commercial fishing permits. Some residents rely on subsistence activities and trapping. Recording equipment for the High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program (HAARP) is located near Gakona.

History, Culture & Demographics

Ahtna Indians have lived in the Copper River basin for 5,000 to 7,000 years. Gakona served as a wood and fish camp, and later became a permanent village. In 1904 Doyle's Roadhouse was constructed at the junction of the Valdez-Eagle and Valdez-Fairbanks Trails, and became an essential stopping point for travelers. There was also a post office, stagecoach station and blacksmith shop here. Some buildings are still standing. Gakona Lodge was built in 1929 and is on the National Register of Historical Places. The lodge contains many old relics of the gold rush era.

A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Gakona. 17.7% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. The community has a commercial district, a non-Native residential area, and an Athabascan village. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 90 total housing units, and 6 were vacant. 2 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 63 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 14.86%, although 59.35% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$33,750, per capita income was \$18,143, and 10.78% of residents were living below the poverty level.

GLENNALLEN

Population: 574 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corporation: Not applicable

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers: State Troopers Post (822-3263)

Fire: Glennallen Volunteer Fire Dept.

Medical: The Cross Road Medical Center is a qualified Emergency Care Center and provides Critical Care Air Ambulance Services (822-3203). Auxiliary care provided by Copper River EMS Council (822-3671).

Organizations with Local Offices

Ahtna, Incorporated P.O. Box 649 Glennallen, AK 99588 Ken Johns, President & CEO Phone: 907-822-3476 Fax: 907-822-3495 Web: <http://ahtna-inc.com/> (Regional Native Corporation. Also represents merged corporations of Cantwell, Chistochina, Copper Center, Gakona, Gulkana, Mentasta Lake, Tazlina)

Clearwater Environmental, Inc. P.O. Box 649 Glennallen, AK 99588 Ed Cronick, President Phone: 907-822-3476 Fax: 907-822-3495 (Village Corporation)

Copper River Schools P.O. Box 108 Glennallen, AK 99588 Thomas Rother, Superintendent Phone: 907-822-3235 Fax: 907-822-3949 E-Mail: trother@crsd.k12.ak.us Web: <http://www.crsd.k12.ak.us> (School District. REAA 17)

Copper Valley Comm. Library Ass. P.O. Box 173 Glennallen, AK 99588 Marcy White, President Phone: 907-822-5427 E-Mail: cvcla@alaska.net (Community Non-Profit)

Copper Valley Economic Development Council, P.O. Box 9 Glennallen, AK 99588 John Downes, Executive Director Phone: 907-822-5001 Fax: 907-822-5009 E-Mail: cvedc@alaska.net Web: <http://www.alaskaeconomicdevelopment.org> (Regional Development. ARDOR for Copper River region)

Copper Valley Electric Association P.O. Box 45 Glennallen, AK 99588-0045 Paul Kildal, President Phone: 907-822-3211 Fax: 907-822-5586 E-Mail: bedrick@cvea.org Web: <http://www.cvea.org/> (Electric Utility)

Glennallen Improvement Assoc. P.O. Box 343 Glennallen, AK 99588 Scott Strauss, Manager (Community Non-Profit)

Greater Copper Valley Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 469 Glennallen, AK 99588 Tamara Lozano, President Phone: 907-822-5555 Fax: 907-822-5558 (Chamber of Commerce)

Location & Climate

The community of Glennallen lies along the Glenn Highway at its junction with the Richardson Highway, 189 road miles east of Anchorage. It is located just outside the western boundary of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park. It lies at approximately 62.10917° N Latitude and -145.54639° W Longitude. (Sec. 23, T004N, R002W, Copper River Meridian.) Glennallen is located in the Chitina Recording District. Glennallen is located in the continental climate zone, with long, cold winters, and relatively warm summers. Temperature extremes range from -74 to 96. The mean temperature in January is -10; in July,

56. Snowfall averages 39 inches, with total precipitation of 9 inches per year.

Transportation

Accessibility: The Glenn and Richardson Highways provide year-round road access to Anchorage, Fairbanks and other areas of the state.

Airport Facilities: Brenwick's Airport provides public air access, and scheduled services are available. The 2,070' turf airstrip is owned and operated by Copper Basin District, Inc. The Gulkana Airport is located 4.3 miles northeast.

Airline Services: Ellis Air Taxi; Gulkana Air Service; Wrangell Mountain Air

Freight:

Vessel Support: A public boat launch site is available at Lake Louise.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative

Long-Distance Phone: GCI; Copper Valley Telephone

Internet Service Provider: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc. (www.cvtc.org); GCI (www.gci.net)

TV Stations: ARCS; KIMO

Radio Stations: KXGA-FM; KCAM-AM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Copper Valley Electric Association. Copper Valley Electric purchases power from the state-owned Solomon Gulch Hydro Facility, and owns diesel plants in Glennallen and Valdez.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Standard Oil/Chevron Bulk Plant (8 @ 98,000 gals.)

Housing: New Caribou Hotel/Cafe; Ranch House Lodge; Wrangell Mountain Lodge; Lake Louise Lodge; Tangle River Inn; Northern Nights Campground/RV Park; Bishop's RV Park; Brown Bear Rhodehouse (cabins); Carol's B&B; Poplar's B&B; The Point at Lake Louise; Historic Kennicott B&B; Upstairs B&B; Tallinn Glacier Lodge; Slide Mountain RV Cabins; Cranberry Hill House B&B; Dry Creek State Campground

Services:

Water & Sewage: All year-round homes are fully plumbed. Although most residents have private wells in the Glennallen area, the water is often of very poor quality. Glennallen Heights utilizes two wells to serve a piped system, and a local private business delivers water by truck to fill home water tanks. The majority of downtown is connected to a piped sewage system operated by The Glennallen Improvement Corp. The sewage system serves 52 homes and businesses, and is being expanded to the Alaska Bible College and the Glennallen Heights subdivision. Most residences have individual septic tank systems, but permafrost and high water tables cause drainage failures.

Miscellaneous: Refuse collection services and the Class 2 permitted landfill are operated by Copper Basin Sanitation in Glennallen.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. –
School – Copper River Correspondence, Glennallen Elementary School, Glennallen Jr./Sr. High School, Lottie Sparks Elementary School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –
National Guard Armory –
Other government facilities – Bureau of Land Management Glennallen Field Office
(phone 822-3217, fax 822-3120) at milepost 186.5 of the Glenn Highway

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Glennallen is the supply hub of the Copper River region. Local businesses serve area residents and Glenn Highway traffic, supplies and services, schools and medical care. State highway maintenance and federal offices are in Glennallen. RV parks, lodging, fuel and other services cater to independent travelers. The National Park Service's Wrangell-St. Elias Visitor Center and the Copper River Princess Wilderness Lodge were completed in 2002 at Copper Center. Offices for the Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Troopers, and the Dept. of Fish and Game are located here. There are several small farms in the area. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits.

History, Culture & Demographics

The name was derived from Maj. Edwin Glenn and Lt. Henry Allen, both leaders in the early explorations of the Copper River region. It is one of the few communities in the region that was not built on the site of a Native village.

12.1% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. The area has historically been occupied by the Ahtna, although Glennallen is currently a non-Native community. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 269 total housing units, and 65 were vacant. 35 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 303 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 5.02%, although 33.99% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$38,846, per capita income was \$17,084, and 8.04% of residents were living below the poverty level.

GULKANA

Population: 98 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp.: Ahtna, Incorporated

Emergency Services

Police: None
VPSO: None
Village Police Officer (contract): None
State Troopers: None
Fire: None
Medical: Gulkana Community Health Clinic (822-3646).

Organizations with Local Offices

Gulkana Village Council P.O. Box 254 Gakona, AK 99586 Eileen Ewan, President Phone: 907-822-3746 Fax: 907-822-3976 (Village Council. BIA-Recognized Traditional Council)

Location & Climate

Gulkana is located on the east bank of the Gulkana (Kulkana) River at its confluence with the Copper River. It lies at mile 127 of the Richardson Highway, 14 miles north of Glennallen. It lies at approximately 62.27139° N Latitude and -145.38222° W Longitude. (Sec. 27, T006N, R001W, Copper River Meridian.) Gulkana is located in the Chitina Recording District. Gulkana is located in the continental climate zone, with long, cold winters, and relatively warm summers. Temperature extremes range from -65 to 91. Average snowfall is 47 inches, with 11 inches of precipitation per year.

Transportation

Accessibility: The Richardson Highway passes close by the village and is maintained year-round.
Airport Facilities: A State-owned 5,000' paved runway is available at the Gulkana Airport.
Airline Services: Ellis Air Taxi and Gulkana Air Service.
Freight: No information.
Vessel Support: No information.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative
Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; GCI
Internet Service Provider: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc. (www.cvtc.org)
TV Stations: None
Radio Stations: KCAM-AM
Cable Provider: Gulkana Village Council/Ahtna
Teleconferencing: None

Electricity: Provided by Copper Valley Electric Association.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity):

Housing: Sourdough Campground

Services:

Water & Sewage: Water is currently derived from a well, is treated and stored in a 100,000-gal. tank. Due to iron and magnesium levels, a new infiltration gallery on the Gulkana River and water treatment improvements are under construction. A piped water and sewer system serves most homes. A community septic tank treats wastewater. Individual wells and septic tanks are also used by a number of residences. A Master Plan is underway to examine connection of all homes to a new system. Permafrost and high water tables are problematic in this region.

Miscellaneous: Copper Basin Sanitation provides refuse collection, using the Glennallen landfill. A laundromat was constructed by the PHS in 1976, but it is not functioning -- a washeteria is needed in the community.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. –

School – There are no schools located directly in Gulkana.

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Residents of Gulkana depend somewhat on subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. Employment is limited to the village council and seasonal construction.

History, Culture & Demographics

The Ahtna people have occupied this area for 5,000 to 7,000 years. Gulkana was originally established in 1903 as a telegraph station, and was named “Kulkana” after the nearby river. The Gulkana Roadhouse was built in the early 1900s by C.L. Hoyt, a fur dealer who ran the roadhouse until 1916. A store, post office and Orr stage station were located nearby. Gulkana was originally located across the river from its present site; it was cut in half during construction of the Richardson Highway during World War II. In the early 1950s, the first house was built at the new site. Chief Ewan and his family were the first Native residents, and eventually all of the villagers relocated.

A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Gulkana Village Council. 73.9% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. Gulkana is an Athabascan village. Subsistence activities supplement incomes. The sale, importation and possession of alcohol are prohibited. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 43 total housing units, and 10 were vacant. 4 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 22 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 38.89%, although 63.93% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$26,875,

per capita income was \$13,548, and 40.74% of residents were living below the poverty level.

KENNY LAKE

Population: 369 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corporation: Not applicable

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO: None

Village Police Officer (contract): None

State Troopers:

Fire: Kenny Lake Volunteer Fire Dept.

Medical: Kenny Lake does not have a health clinic. Health care is provided by Copper River EMS Council (822-3671) and Copper Center Clinic.

Organizations with Local Offices

Kenny Lake Community League HC 60 Box 231, Kenny Lake Copper Center, AK 99573 Alfred Roig, Chairman Phone: 907-822-3731 Fax: 907-822-3731 (Community Non-Profit)

Location & Climate

Kenny Lake lies off of the Richardson Highway, between mile 1 and 17 on the Edgerton Highway, and between mile 1 and 8 of the Old Edgerton Highway. It is along the preferred route into the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park. It lies at approximately 61.68361° N Latitude and -144.85234° W Longitude. (Sec. 31, T001S, R003E, Copper River Meridian.) Kenny Lake is located in the Chitina Recording District. Kenny Lake lies in the continental climate zone, with long, cold winters, and relatively warm summers. Temperature extremes range from -58 to 91. Snowfall averages 52 inches, with total precipitation of 12 inches per year.

Transportation

Accessibility: From the Edgerton Highway, Kenny Lake has access to the entire state road system.

Airport Facilities: No airport facilities. Landing strips are available nearby for general aviation.

Airline Services: None

Freight: No information.

Vessel Support: No information.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; GCI

Internet Service Provider: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc. (www.cvtc.org)

TV Stations: None

Radio Stations: KCAM-AM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Glennallen Legislative Information Office
Electricity: Provided by Copper Valley Electric Association.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity):

Housing: Kenny Lake Mercantile & RV Park

Services:

Water & Sewage: Most residents and businesses haul water from one of two community wells, located at Mile 5 of the Edgerton Highway, or have water delivered by truck from Glennallen. There are a few successful private wells. The schools use their own well water systems. The majority of the occupied households use individual septic tank systems and are fully plumbed.

Miscellaneous: Refuse dumpsters are available from Copper Basin Sanitation, who provide disposal at the Glennallen landfill. The 1990 Census found that nearly half of all homes were used only seasonally.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Kenny Lake Community Hall

School – Kenny Lake School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Agricultural crops such as hay and vegetables are grown locally, and cattle are raised as well. A school, sawmill and lumber business, a fur farm, a feed and seed supplier, a glass company and a construction company are located in Kenny Lake. Horse backpacking trips are available for visitors.

History, Culture & Demographics

The Ahtna people have occupied the region historically. The area was settled in the 1960s by a number of homesteaders due to the rich fertile soil and agricultural potential. However, a number of homesteaders cleared 20 acres of land, built a cabin and lived there for 6 months of every year for five years as required to obtain ownership, then subdivided and sold the property. There are still four original homesteaders farming their land. Until the 1970s the Old Edgerton Highway was the only road into Kenny Lake.

13.4% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. Kenny Lake is an agricultural community. The Kenny Lake Community League organizes activities, is an advocate for local concerns, and administers state grants. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 190 total housing units, and 47 were vacant. 33 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 102 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 3.77%, although 67.62% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$28,750, per capita income was \$13,121, and 25.88% of residents were living below the poverty level.

MCCARTHY

Population: 53 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corporation: Not applicable

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers:

Fire: None

Medical: No clinic in McCarthy. Alternate health care provided by Chitina Health Clinic or Copper Center Clinic.

Organizations with Local Offices

Community Non-Profit - McCarthy Area Council, P.O. Box MXY, Glennallen, AK 99588, Phone

Location & Climate

McCarthy lies 61 miles east of Chitina off the Edgerton Highway. It is on the Kennicott River at the mouth of McCarthy Creek, 12 miles northeast of the junction of the Nizina and Chitina Rivers, in the heart of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. It lies at approximately 61.43333° North Latitude and -142.92167° West Longitude. (Sec. 16, T005S, R014E, Copper River Meridian.) McCarthy is located in the Chitina Recording District. It is located in the continental climate zone. Temperature extremes range from -58 to 91. Snowfall averages 52 inches, with total precipitation of 12 inches per year.

Transportation

Accessibility: McCarthy is accessible from the Richardson and Edgerton Highways. The 58-mile McCarthy Road starts in Chitina and continues into the Park in summer only. Since the Kennicott River bridge washed out several years ago, residents and visitors cross the river by a hand-pulled tram. A footbridge is expected to be completed by Summer 1997.

Airport Facilities: There are two gravel airstrips in the vicinity. The Jake's Bar airstrip is 1,650'; McCarthy No. 2 is 3,500'. The May Creek Airport, across the Nizina River from McCarthy, is currently under expansion.

Airline Services: Wrangell Mountain Air

Freight: No information.

Vessel Support: No information.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: None

TV Stations: None

Radio Stations: KXKM-FM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: None

Electricity: Provided by individual generators.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity):

Housing: McCarthy Lodge (333-5402); McCarthy Road Farm & Rides; Fireweed Mountain Lodge; Kennicott Glacier Lodge (258-2350)

Services:

Water & Sewage: Water is drawn by hand from a clear water spring. Outhouses are prevalent, although a few septic systems are in use.

Miscellaneous:

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. –

School – There are no schools located directly in McCarthy.

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Employment is limited and seasonal. Local businesses include lodges, a museum, a small store, gift shop, and guide services.

History, Culture & Demographics

The Kennecott copper mines and camp were established about 1908 across from the Kennicott Glacier, 4.5 miles up the mountain from McCarthy. An early misspelling named the mine and mining company Kennecott, while the town, river and glacier are spelled Kennicott. In 1911, the Copper River & Northwestern Railway carried its first car load of ore from Kennecott to Cordova. Since no gambling or drinking were allowed at the town of Kennicott, nearby McCarthy developed as a colorful diversion for the miners. It provided a newspaper, stores, hotels, restaurants, saloons, a red light district, housing over 800 residents. Kennicott became a company town with homes, a school, hospital, gym, tennis court and silent movie theater. Over its 30-year operation, \$200 million in ore was extracted from Kennecott, the richest concentration of copper ore known in the world. In 1938, the mines closed and both towns were abandoned.

0% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. The old mine buildings, artifacts, and colorful history attract visitors during the summer months. The area ranks as one of the nation's most endangered landmarks by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Emergency stabilization of the old buildings

has been required, and future work will be necessary. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 47 total housing units, and 21 were vacant. 21 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 3 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 80%, although 89.66% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$17,188, per capita income was \$16,045, and 15.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

NORTHWAY

Population: 82 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corporation: Not applicable

Emergency Services

Police:

VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers: State Troopers Post (778-2245)

Fire: Northway Village Volunteer Fire Dept.

Medical: No clinic in Northway. Alternate health care provided by Northway First Responder Service (778-2343/2311) or Northway Clinic at the native village.

Organizations with Local Offices

No local organization or contact is available for this community.

Location & Climate

Northway is located on the east bank of Nabesna Slough, 50 miles southeast of Tok. It lies off the Alaska Highway on a 9-mile spur road, adjacent to the Northway airport. It is 42 miles from the Canadian border in the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge. Northway presently consists of three dispersed settlements: Northway Junction, at milepost 1264, Northway, at the airport, and the Native village, 2 miles north. It lies at approximately 62.96167° North Latitude and -141.93722° West Longitude. (Sec. 26, T014N, R018E, Copper River Meridian.) Northway is located in the Fairbanks Recording District. Northway lies in the Continental climate zone, with long, cold winters and relatively warm summers. Temperatures range from -27 to 70. The average low temperature in January is -27; the average high during July is 69. Extreme temperatures have been recorded from -72 to 91. Average precipitation is 10 inches per year; snowfall is 30 inches annually.

Transportation

Accessibility: Northway is connected to the Alaska Highway by an unpaved road. Scheduled buses are available.

Airport Facilities: There is a State-owned 5,100' asphalt runway, with an FAA station and U.S. Customs office. Regular flights are available to Fairbanks, as well as charter services.

Airline Services:

Freight:

Vessel Support: Trucking services deliver freight to the community.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: Alaska Power & Telephone Company (www.aptalaska.net); School Only - GCI (www.gci.net)

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KCAM-AM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Tok Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Alaska Power Company.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Alaska DOT (99,000 gals.); Northway Power Plant (13,500 gals.)

Housing: Northway Lodge/Airport Motel

Services: There is a motel, cafe, bar and pool hall, grocery store.

Water & Sewage: Over half of households are not plumbed. Due to high groundwater and deep permafrost, individual water wells and septic systems often freeze. A flush/haul system is currently under construction for 100 area homes. The Northway Village Council operates the local washeteria.

Miscellaneous: An ADEC permitted, Class 3 landfill is operated by Naabia Niign, Ltd.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Northway Community Center

School - Walter Northway School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Most wage employment is with facilities or services for the airport. An FAA Flight Service Station and U.S. Customs office are located at the airport. A motel, cafe, bar and pool hall, grocery store, and electric utility provide some employment. Fire fighting, construction and trapping also income. Subsistence is important to the Native population.

History, Culture & Demographics

The area around Northway was first utilized by semi-nomadic Athabascans who pursued seasonal subsistence activities in the vicinity of Scottie and Gardiner Creeks and Chisana, Nabesna, and Tanana Rivers. The Native settlement of Northway Village is located 2 miles south of Northway. The Native village was named in 1942 after Chief Walter Northway, who adopted his name from a Tanana and Nabesna riverboat captain. The development and settlement of Northway was due to construction of the airport during World War II. The Northway airport was a link in the Northwest Staging Route, a cooperative project between the U.S. and Canada. A chain of air bases through Canada to Fairbanks were used to supply an Alaska defense during World War II, and during the construction of the Alcan Highway. A post office was first established in 1941.

82.1% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. The area was traditionally Athabascan, though

road construction and the airport have brought a permanent non-Native population. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 40 total housing units, and 10 were vacant. 6 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 32 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 13.51%, although 62.35% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$59,375, per capita income was \$16,429, and 21.05% of residents were living below the poverty level.

PAXSON

Population: 44 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corporation: Not applicable

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers:

Fire: None

Medical: No clinic within Paxson. Alternate health care provided by Copper River EMS (822-3671); Delta Junction Health Clinic or Gulkana Clinic.

Organizations with Local Offices

Community Non-Profit - Paxson Community Affairs, Pouch 7, Paxson, AK 99737, Phone 907-822-3130, Fax 907-822-3357

Location & Climate

Paxson lies on Paxson Lake, at mile 185 of the Richardson Highway, at its intersection with the Denali Highway. It is south of Delta Junction and 62 miles north of Gulkana. It lies at approximately 63.03333° North Latitude and -145.49167° West Longitude. (Sec. 05, T022S, R012E, Fairbanks Meridian.) Paxson is located in the Chitina Recording District. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. January temperatures average from -22 to -2; July temperatures average 50 to 72. Annual precipitation is 11.3 inches.

Transportation

Accessibility: The Richardson Highway provides access to Anchorage or Fairbanks. The Denali Highway provides summer access to Cantwell and the Denali Park.

Airport Facilities: Paxson Lodge owns and maintains a 2,800' gravel airstrip, and float planes can land at Summit Lake.

Airline Services: None

Freight: No information

Vessel Support: No information

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: None

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KIAK-FM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Glennallen Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Private generators are used for electricity.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): None identified

Housing: Paxson Inn & Lodge; Maclaren River Lodge; Tangle River Inn; The Waters Edge

Services: There are five lodges with restaurants and bars in the area, several gift shops, a post office, gas station, grocery store and bunk house.

Water & Sewage: Individual wells and septic tanks are used by residents, and public water sources are available for hauling. Over half of all homes are completely plumbed.

Miscellaneous: Garbage collection is provided monthly by Copper Basin Sanitation, then hauled to the Glennallen landfill. A large number of homes in this area are only used seasonally. Funds have recently been provided to develop residential telephone service.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – None identified

School – There are no schools located directly in Paxson.

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

There are five lodges with restaurants and bars in the area, several gift shops, a post office, gas station, grocery store and bunk house. This area has been a testing site for snowmachine companies for the past several years. Most income is generated during the summer months. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. Hunting and other subsistence activities contribute to their livelihoods.

History, Culture & Demographics

More than 400 archeological sites indicate that this area has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years. In 1906 Alvin Paxson established the Timberline Roadhouse at mile 192, which consisted of a small cabin for a kitchen and two tents for bunkhouses. His cook, Charles Meier, later started Meier's Roadhouse at mile 174. Paxson then built a two-story roadhouse at mile 191. He later added a barn with a drying room, pump and sleeping quarters, two rooms and a bath. A post office, store, wood house and small ice room followed. The Denali Highway was built in the 1950s from Paxson to Cantwell and the Denali National Park. The 160-mile gravel road was the only access into the park prior to construction of the George Parks Highway. The Denali Highway also provides access to the Tangle Lakes Recreation Area, Summit Lake, and the largest active gold mine in Alaska.

0% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. The primary residents of Paxson are State highway maintenance personnel and their families. There is no local school. It is a non-Native

community. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 117 total housing units, and 96 were vacant. 96 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 14 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 0%, although 36.36% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$46,500 and per capita income was \$26,071, and none of residents were living below the poverty level.

TANACROSS

Population: 144 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corporation: Doyon, Ltd.

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers:

Fire: Tanacross Volunteer Fire Dept. & Fire

Medical: Tanacross Health Clinic (883-4131). Alternate health care can be obtained in Tok or Fairbanks.

Organizations with Local Offices

Village Corporation - Tanacross, Incorporated, P.O. Box 76029, Tanacross, AK 99776, Phone 907-883-4130, Fax 907-258-4129

Village Council - Tanacross Village Council, P.O. Box 76009, Tanacross, AK 99776, Phone 907-883-5024, Fax 907-883-4497, E-mail: Tanacros@aptalaska.net

Location & Climate

Tanacross is located on the south bank of the Tanana River, 12 miles northwest of Tok, off of the Alaska Highway. It lies at approximately 63.38528° North Latitude and -143.34639° West Longitude. (Sec. 32, T019N, R011E, Copper River Meridian.) Tanacross is located in the Fairbanks Recording District. Tanacross lies within the continental climatic zone, with cold winters and warm summers. In the winter, cold air settles in the valley and ice fog and smoke are common. The average low during January is -22; the average high during July is 65. Extreme temperatures have been measured from -75 to 90.

Transportation

Accessibility: Tanacross is a mile north of the Alaska Highway. Regular bus services are available out of Tok.

Airport Facilities: A 5,100' paved runway provides regular flights to Fairbanks. It is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

Airline Services:

Freight:

Vessel Support:

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Alaska Telephone Company/AP&T

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: School Only - GCI (www.gci.net)

TV Stations: None

Radio Stations: None

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Tok Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Alaska Power Company.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): None identified.

Housing: None identified.

Services: None identified.

Water & Sewage: Piped services have been available in Tanacross since 1976. Water is treated, stored in a 25,000-gal. tank, and piped to most homes. Some residents have individual wells. A piped sewage and septic system serve approximately half of the community; individual septic tanks are also used. Funds have been requested to replace seven failing individual septic tanks with a piped central septic system.

Miscellaneous: The landfill is not permitted.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – There is a community hall.

School – There is one school (Tanacross School).

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Many residents are able to work during the summer as emergency fire fighters for the BLM. Some people engage in trapping or in making Native handicrafts to sell. Nearly every family depends on subsistence activities for food. Whitefish, moose, porcupine, rabbit, ptarmigan, ducks and geese are utilized. Caribou may be hunted by lottery permit. Some travel to Copper River for salmon each summer. Employment at the washeteria and clinic is provided by the tribe. They have formed two profit making corporations, Orh Htaad Global Services and Dihthaad Construction, to employ members of their tribe.

History, Culture & Demographics

Residents are Tanah, or Tinneh, Athabascan Indians. Most villagers relocated from Mansfield Village, Kechumstuk and Last Tetlin in 1912 when Bishop Rowe established St. Timothy's Episcopal Mission. The village was originally located on the north side of the Tanana River, and was called "Tanana Crossing." It is located where the Eagle Trail crossed the Tanana River. A trading post opened near the mission in 1912, and the St. Timothy's post office opened in 1920. More Natives moved from Mansfield when a formal school opened in 1932, although classes had been held at the mission. The name was eventually shortened to Tanacross. In the mid-1930s, an airfield was built across the river from the village. In 1941, the village gave the military permission to use its airfield as an emergency deployment

post during World War II. The airfield was paved in 1942, and temporary camps were established. Thousands of troops were deployed through Tanacross airfield during the War. People of the village served as volunteer scouts and backup support for the army. After the war, the airfield was closed. In 1972, the village relocated from the north bank of the Tanana River to the south bank, due to water contamination. In 1979, the old village site burned when a grass fire spread out of control.

A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Tanacross. 90% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. Tanacross is a traditional Athabascan village with a subsistence lifestyle. The possession of alcohol is banned in the community. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 53 total housing units, and 11 were vacant. 24 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 57.14%, although 79.13% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$22,083, per capita income was \$9,429, and 33.33% of residents were living below the poverty level.

TATITLEK

Population: 111 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp.: Chugach Alaska Corp.

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers:

Fire: None

Medical: Local hospitals or health clinics include Tatitlek Health Clinic (325-2235). Auxiliary health care is provided by Tatitlek EMS (325-2235/2301/2313).

Organizations with Local Offices

Village Corporation - Tatitlek Corporation, P.O. Box 650, Cordova, AK 99574, Phone 907-424-3777, Fax 907-424-3773.

Village Council - Native Village of Tatitlek, P.O. Box 171, Tatitlek, AK 99677, Phone 907-325-2311, Fax 907-325-2298.

Location & Climate

Tatitlek is located on the northeast shore of Tatitlek Narrows, on the Alaska Mainland in Prince William Sound. It lies 30 miles east of Valdez by sea near Bligh Island, and 30 air miles northwest of Cordova. It lies at approximately 60.86472° North Latitude and -146.67861° West Longitude. (Sec. 32, T011S, R008W, Copper River Meridian.) Tatitlek is located in the Valdez Recording District. Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28; summers average 49 to 63. Annual precipitation includes 28 inches of rain and 150 inches of snowfall.

Transportation

Accessibility: Boats are the primary means of local transportation. A breakwater and small boat harbor are under construction by the Corps of Engineers.

Airport Facilities: Tatitlek has a State-owned 3,700' lighted gravel airstrip and a seaplane landing area; air charters are available from Valdez and Cordova.

Airline Services:

Freight:

Vessel Support:

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: School Only - GCI (www.gci.net)

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KCHU-AM; KVAK-AM

Cable Provider: GCI Cable, Inc.

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Valdez Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Tatitlek Electric Utility.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): School (20,000 gals.); Village Council (2 @ 12,000); ADOT (3,000)

Housing: Village Council apartment

Services:

Water & Sewage: A dam provides water, which is treated and stored in a 170,000-gallon tank. A piped water and sewer system serves all 34 homes. The piped community septic tank system discharges via an ocean outfall. The village has received funds to expand the water storage capacity and treatment due to recent water shortages, and for solid waste improvements.

Miscellaneous: An oil and hazardous waste recycling center was completed in 1998.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Youth Teen Center, Tatitlek Community Center

School – There is one school.

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Fish processing and oyster farming provide some employment in Tatitlek. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food items. A coho salmon hatchery at Boulder Bay is nearing completion for subsistence use. A fish and game processing facility is under construction. A small community store has recently opened.

History, Culture & Demographics

It is an Alutiiq village first reported in the 1880 U.S. Census as “Tatikhlek,” with a population of 73. The present spelling was published in 1910 by the U.S. Geological Survey, who wrote that the village originally stood at the head of Gladhaugh Bay, but was moved to its present site in the shadow of Copper Mountain around 1900. A post office was established in 1946. Many residents of Chenega moved to Tatitlek following its destruction by tsunami after the 1964 Good Friday earthquake. The dominant feature in the village is the blue-domed Russian Orthodox Church.

A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Tatitlek. 85% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. Tatitlek is a coastal Alutiiq village with a fishing- and subsistence-based culture. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 57 total housing units, and 19 were vacant. 14 of these vacant housing units are

used only seasonally. 35 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 7.89%, although 50.7% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$36,875, per capita income was \$13,014, and 24.21% of residents were living below the poverty level.

TAZLINA

Population: 192 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp.: Ahtna, Incorporated

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers:

Fire: None

Medical: No clinic in Tazlina. Auxiliary health care is provided by Copper Center Clinic or Cross Road Medical Center in Glennallen.

Organizations with Local Offices

Community Non-Profit - The Assoc. of Tazlina Residents, P.O. Box 532, Glennallen, AK 99588, Phone 907-822-8311.

Village Council - Tazlina Village Council, P.O. Box 87, Glennallen, AK 99588, Phone 907-822-4375, Fax 907-822-4375.

Location & Climate

Tazlina is located 5 miles south of Glennallen on the Richardson Highway, at mile 110.5. It is comprised of several small residential subdivisions and a business district. Copperville, Aspen Valley, Tazlina Terrace and Copper Valley School Road are all part of this area. It lies at approximately 62.05079° North Latitude and -145.43588° West Longitude. (Sec. 21, T003N, R001W, Copper River Meridian.) Tazlina is located in the Chitina Recording District. Tazlina is located in the continental climate zone, with long, cold winters, and relatively warm summers. Temperature extremes range from -74 to 96. Snowfall averages 39 inches, with total annual precipitation of 9 inches.

Transportation

Accessibility: Tazlina is located on the Richardson Highway, which is maintained year-round. Air travel is not of great importance to local people because it is costly and can be more time consuming than road travel. Guides and subsistence hunters use planes extensively.

Airport Facilities: There is a State-owned 900' gravel airstrip, and a seaplane facility at Smokey Lake.

Airline Services: None identified.

Freight: No information.

Vessel Support: No information.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; GCI

Internet Service Provider: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc. (www.cvtc.org)

TV Stations: ARCS
Radio Stations: None
Cable Provider: None
Teleconferencing: None

Electricity: Provided by Copper Valley Electric Association.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): None identified

Housing:

Services: Local businesses include a combined grocery, liquor, hardware, gas and sporting goods store, a wholesale bread distributor, a freight service, and an RV park.

Water & Sewage: Occupied homes are fully plumbed. The majority of residents have individual wells and septic systems. Others haul well water from the Copper Center Safewater well, or have water delivered by truck from Glennallen. The community wants to develop a watering point and RV dump station to meet summer demand.

Miscellaneous: Refuse is collected by a Copper Basin Sanitation from Glennallen.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Hockey Ring, Community Building
School – There are no schools located directly in Tazlina.

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –
National Guard Armory –
Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Some residents depend on subsistence fishing and hunting. Local businesses include a combined grocery, liquor, hardware, gas and sporting goods store, a wholesale bread distributor, a freight service, and an RV park. The Prince William Sound Community College, Division of Forestry, State Highway Maintenance station, Division of State Parks, and Division of Communications: are located in the area.

History, Culture & Demographics

The village reportedly was a fishing camp of the Ahtna Indian tribes who historically moved up and down the Copper River and its tributaries. Tazlina is Athabascan for “swift water.” By 1900 a permanent village had been established on the north and south banks off the Tazlina River near its confluence with the Copper River. During the pipeline era, Tazlina developed around the old Copper Valley School, built to board students from all over the state. It closed in 1971, when local high schools were constructed in the remote areas of the state and boarding schools were discontinued.

A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Tazlina. 30.2% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. Two organization represent Tazlina: the Athabascan village council and The Association of Tazlina Residents. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 87 total

housing units, and 28 were vacant. 10 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 70 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 12.82%, although 34.58% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$56,000, per capita income was \$23,992, and 8.11% of residents were living below the poverty level.

TETLIN

Population: 137 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corporation: Not applicable

Emergency Services

Police:

VPSO: State VPSO (324-2137)

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers:

Fire: State VPSO (324-2137)

Medical: Local hospitals or health clinics include Tetlin Health Clinic (324-2151). Auxiliary health care is provided by flight to Tok or Fairbanks.

Organizations with Local Offices

Village Council - Tetlin Tribal Council, P.O. Box TTL, Tetlin, AK 99779, Phone 907-324-2130, Fax 907-324-2131.

Location & Climate

Tetlin is located along the Tetlin River, between Tetlin Lake and the Tanana River, 20 miles southeast of Tok. It lies in the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge. The village is not connected by road to the Alaska Highway. It lies at approximately 63.13722° North Latitude and -142.51611° West Longitude. (Sec. 29, T018N, R015E, Copper River Meridian.) Tetlin is located in the Fairbanks Recording District. Tetlin lies within the continental climatic zone, with cold winters and warm summers. In the winter, cold air settles in the valley and ice fog and smoke are common. The average low during January is -32; the average high during July is 72. Extreme temperatures have been measured from -71 to 99.

Transportation

Accessibility: A road is available only during summer months. Many residents own skiffs and snowmachines for hunting, fishing and hauling wood. Tetlin is accessible by riverboat.

Airport Facilities: The village owns and maintains a 1,700' turf airstrip. Scheduled and charter flights are available from Tok.

Airline Services:

Freight: Freight is often delivered by plane. Goods are also brought from Tok during the summer.

Vessel Support:

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Alaska Telephone Company/AP&T

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: School Only - GCI (www.gci.net)

TV Stations: ARCS; KYUK

Radio Stations: None

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Tok Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Alaska Power Company.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Village Council (3 @ 45,000 gals.); Village Corp. (120,000 gals.)

Housing: No information

Services: There is a clinic, store and post office.

Water & Sewage: At present, all residents haul treated well water from the school or washeteria, and use honeybuckets or outhouses. Construction of a flush/haul system is underway, including plumbing for 42 homes.

Miscellaneous: The landfill is not permitted.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Community Hall

School – There is one school (Tetlin School).

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

The school, tribe, clinic, store and post office provide the only employment. Many residents engage in trapping or making handicrafts for sale. Fire fighting for BLM employs members of the community in the summer. Nearly all families participate in subsistence activities throughout the year. Whitefish, moose, ducks, geese, spruce hens, rabbits, berries and roots are harvested.

History, Culture & Demographics

The semi-nomadic Athabascan Indians have historically lived in this area, moving with the seasons between several hunting and fishing camps. In 1885, Lt. H.T. Allen found small groups of people living in Tetlin and Last Tetlin, to the south. The residents of Last Tetlin had made numerous trips to trading posts on the Yukon River. In 1912, villagers from Tetlin would trade at the Tanana Crossing Trading Post. During the Chisana gold stampede in 1913, a trading post was established across the river from Tetlin. When two trading posts were opened in the village during the 1920s by John Hajdukovich and W.H. Newton, residents from Last Tetlin relocated to Tetlin. A school was constructed in 1929, and a post office was opened in 1932. The 786,000-acre Tetlin Indian Reserve was established in 1930. An airstrip was constructed in 1946. When the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was passed in 1971, the reserve was revoked. Tetlin opted for surface and subsurface title to the 743,000 acres of land in the former Reserve.

A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Tetlin. 97.4% of the

population are Alaska Native or part Native. Due to the community's isolation, the residents are able to pursue a traditional Athabascan culture and lifestyle. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 55 total housing units, and 13 were vacant. 12 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 17 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 46.88%, although 75.71% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$12,250, per capita income was \$7,371, and 48.42% of residents were living below the poverty level.

TOK

Population: 1,435 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corporation: Not applicable

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers: State Troopers Post (883-5111)

Fire: Volunteer Fire Dept.; Search & Rescue Truck

Medical: The Tok Community Clinic (883-5855) is a qualified Emergency Care Center. Auxiliary health care is provided by Tok Area EMS/Ambulance (883-5873/883-5111), Tok EMT Association/Ambulance (883-2301), and 40 Mile Medevac Service (883-5094).

Organizations with Local Offices

Chamber of Commerce - Tok Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 389, Tok, AK 99780, Phone 907-883-5887, Fax 907-883-3682, E-mail: info@tokalaskainfo.com, Web: <http://www.tokalaskainfo.com/>

Community Non-Profit - Tok Community Umbrella Corp., P.O. Box 547, Tok, AK 99780, Phone 907-883-3080, Fax 907-883-3286, E-mail: dmuir@aptalaska.net

Regional Native Non-Profit - Tok Native Association, P.O. Box 372, Tok, AK 99780, Phone 907-883-5181, Fax 907-883-1114

Regional Native Non-Profit - United Crow Band, Inc., P.O. Box 2279, Dot Lake, AK 99737-2279, Phone 907-883-5137, Fax 907-883-4223

School District - Alaska Gateway Schools, P.O. Box 226, Tok, AK 99780, Phone 907-883-5151, Fax 907-883-4356, E-mail: aweinberg@tok.agsd.schoolzone.net, Web: <http://sztok.tok.agsd.schoolzone.net/index.htm>

Location & Climate

Tok is located at the junction of the Alaska Highway and the Tok Cutoff to the Glenn Highway, 200 miles southeast of Fairbanks. It is called the “Gateway to Alaska,” as it is the first major community upon entering Alaska, 93 miles from the Canadian border. It lies at approximately 63.33667° North Latitude and -142.98556° West Longitude. (Sec. 18, T018N, R013E, Copper River Meridian.) Tok is located in the Fairbanks Recording District. Tok is in the continental climate zone, with cold winters and warm summers. In the winter, ice fog and smoke conditions are common. The average low temperature during January is -32; the average high during July is 72. Extreme temperatures have been measured from -71 to 99. Annual precipitation is 11 inches, including 33 inches of snow.

Transportation

Accessibility: Tok is directly accessible to Anchorage and Fairbanks because of its location at the junction of two highways. Bus services are available to Anchorage and Fairbanks, and freight is delivered by truck.

Airport Facilities: Recently, the Tok Airport gravel runway was lengthened to 3,000’, paved and lighted. A 2,510’ paved runway is also available at Tok Junction. There are two additional private

airstrips in the vicinity.

Airline Services:

Freight:

Vessel Support:

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Alaska Telephone Company/AP&T

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; Alaska Telephone

Internet Service Provider: ACS Internet (www.acsalaska.net); Alaska Power & Telephone Company (www.aptalaska.net); School Only - GCI (www.gci.net)

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KJNP-AM

Cable Provider: None Teleconferencing: Alaska

Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Alaska Power Company.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Dartt's Fuel Service (9 @ 160,000 gals.); Northern Energy Corp. (5 @ 42,000 gals.); Alaska DOT (15,500 gals.); US Coast Guard Loran Station/Tok (20,000 gals.); 40 Mile Air Ltd. (20,000 gals.); Village Texaco (30,000 gals.); Alaska Power & Telephone (33,800 gals.); Tundra Lodge (30,000 gals.)

Housing: Westmark Inn Tok; Tundra Lodge & RV Park; Young's Motel; Burnt Paw; The Bull Shooter RV Park; Tok RV Village; Golden Bear Motel; Cheryl's Old Fashion B&B; Lois's B&B; Rita's Campground/RV Park; Snowshoe Motel; Sourdough Campground; Tok Lodge; Cleft of the Rock B&B; A Winter Cabin B&B; Wayfarer's Motel

Services:

Water & Sewage: There is no central water and sewer in Tok, because businesses and residences are spread out over a wide area. Most homes use individual wells at 50- to 125-foot depths and individual septic tanks.

Miscellaneous: A private firm, J.D. Refuse Service, provides household refuse collection and disposal at the landfill, located at mile 120.5 Glenn Hwy.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Community Recreation Center, Public Library

School – There are two schools in Tok.

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Tok is the transportation, business, service and government center for the Upper Tanana region. Employment and business revenues peak in the summer months, with the rush of RV travelers on the Alaska Highway. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence and recreational activities are prevalent. Moose, bear, rabbit, grouse, and ptarmigan are taken. Dahl sheep and caribou are hunted outside of the region, but only through lottery permits. Salmon are obtained from the Copper River to the south. Berry-picking and gardening are also popular activities.

History, Culture & Demographics

There are several versions of how Tok obtained its name. The nearby “Tokai River” was first reported in 1887 by Lt. Allen. “Tok River” was recorded in 1901 by the USGS. Tok began in 1942 as an Alaska Road Commission camp. So much money was spent in the camp’s construction and maintenance that it earned the name “Million Dollar Camp” by those working on the highway. In 1944 a branch of the Northern Commercial Company was opened, and in 1946 Tok was established as a Presidential Townsite. With the completion of the Alcan Highway in 1946, a post office and a roadhouse were built. In 1947 the first school was opened, and in 1958 a larger school was built to accommodate the many newcomers. The U.S. Customs Office was located in Tok between 1947 and 1971, when it was moved to Alcan, at the border. Between 1954 and 1979, a U.S. Army fuel pipeline operated from Haines to Fairbanks, with a pump station in Tok. The pump station’s facilities were purchased as area headquarters for the Bureau of Land Management. The U.S. Coast Guard constructed a LORAN (Long Range Aid to Navigation) station in 1976. Four 700’ towers, located 6 miles east of Tok junction, transmit radio navigation signals for air and marine traffic in the Gulf of Alaska. In July of 1990, Tok faced extinction when a lightning-caused forest fire jumped two rivers and the Alaska Highway, putting both residents and buildings in peril. The town was evacuated and even the efforts of over a thousand firefighters could not stop the fire. At the last minute a “miracle wind” (so labeled by Tok’s residents) came up, diverting the fire just short of the first building. The fire continued to burn the remainder of the summer, eventually burning more than 100,000 acres. Evidence of the burn can be seen on both sides of the highway just east of Tok.

19% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. The area was traditionally Athabascan, although the current population is primarily non-Native. Tok has become known as the “Sled Dog Capital of Alaska.” Although residents have chosen not to incorporate as a municipality, there are numerous local volunteer committees for various community functions and various membership organizations. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 748 total housing units, and 214 were vacant. 66 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 518 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 17.99%, although 47.94% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$37,941, per capita income was \$18,521, and 10.5% of residents were living below the poverty level.

VALDEZ

Population: 4,060 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Home Rule City
Regional Native Corporation: Not applicable

Emergency Services

Police: City Police Dept. (835-4560)

VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers: State Troopers Post (835-4307)

Fire: City Fire Dept./EMS (835-4560); Robe River Fire Hall; Civil Air Patrol

Medical: Valdez community Hospital; Valdez native Tribe Clinic 907-835-2249/835-4951. Auxiliary health care provided by Valdez Fire Dept/EMS (835-4560 x301).

Organizations with Local Offices

Chamber of Commerce - Valdez Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 512, Valdez, AK 99686, Phone 907-835-2330, Fax 907-835-4943, E-mail: vcc@alaska.net, Web:

<http://www.alaskagold.com/valdez/index.html>

City - City of Valdez, P.O. Box 307, Valdez, AK 99686, Phone 907-835-4313, Fax 907-835-2992, E-mail: clerkvdz@alaska.net, Web: <http://www.ci.valdez.ak.us>

Economic Development - Valdez Convention & Visitors Bureau, P.O. Box 1603, Valdez, AK 99686, Phone 907-835-2984, Fax 907-835-4845, E-mail: valdezak@alaska.net, Web:

<http://www.valdezalaska.org/>

Media - The Valdez Vanguard, P.O. Box 98, Valdez, AK 99686, Phone 907-835-2211, Fax 907-835-5101, E-mail: vangrd@alaska.net

Media - KCHU Radio, P.O. Box 467, Valdez, AK 99686, Phone 907-835-4665, Fax 907-835-2847, E-mail: kchu@alaska.net

Regional Development - Pr. Wm. Sound Econ. Dev. District, 2207 Spenard Road #207, Anchorage, AK 99503, Phone 907-222-2440, Fax 907-222-2411, E-mail: pwsedc@alaska.net, Web:

<http://www.alaska.net/~pwsedc/>

School District - Valdez City Schools, P.O. Box 398, Valdez, AK 99686, Phone 907-835-4357, Fax 907-835-4964, E-mail: steve_cathers@valdez.cc, Web: <http://www.valdezcityschools.org/>

Village Corporation - Valdez Native Association, P.O. Box 1108, Valdez, AK 99686, Phone 907-835-4951, Fax 907-835-5589

Village Council - Valdez Native Tribe, P.O. Box 1108, Valdez, AK 99686, Phone 907-835-4951, Fax 907-835-5589

Location & Climate

Valdez is located on the north shore of Port Valdez, a deep water fjord in Prince William Sound. It lies 305 road miles east of Anchorage, and 364 road miles south of Fairbanks. It is the southern terminus of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline. It lies at approximately 61.13083° North Latitude and -146.34833° West Longitude. (Sec. 32, T008S, R006W, Copper River Meridian.) Valdez is located in the Valdez Recording District. January temperatures range from 21 to 30; July temperatures are 46 to 61. Annual precipitation is 59.3 inches. The average snowfall is, incredibly, 300 inches (25 feet) annually.

Transportation

Accessibility: The Richardson Highway connects Valdez to Anchorage, Fairbanks and Canada. Port Valdez is ice-free year round and is navigated by hundreds of ocean-going oil cargo vessels each year. The State Ferry provides transport to Whittier, Cordova, Kodiak, Seward and Homer in the summer; Cordova only in the winter.

Airport Facilities: The airport is operated by the state, with a 6,500' paved runway, instrument landing system and control tower. A State-owned seaplane base is available at Robe Lake.

Airline Services: Era Aviation; Era Helicopters; Ketchum Air Service

Freight: Both barges and trucking services deliver cargo to the City.

Vessel Support: Valdez has the largest floating concrete dock in the world, with a 1,200' front and water depth exceeding 80'. Numerous cargo and container facilities are present in Valdez. A small harbor accommodates 546 commercial fishing boats and recreational vessels. Boat launches and haul-out services are available.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; GCI; Copper Valley Telephone

Internet Service Provider: Chugach.Net (www.chugach.net); Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc. (www.cvtc.org); GCI (www.gci.net); Sinbad Network Communications: (www.sinbad.net)

TV Stations: ARCS; KUAC; KYAC

Radio Stations: KVAK-AM/FM; KCHU-AM

Cable Provider: GCI Cable, Inc.

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Copper Valley Electric.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): None identified

Housing: Westmark Valdez; Valdez Village Inn; Totem Inn; The Pipeline Club; Keystone Hotel; Bear Paw RV Park; Eagle's Rest RV Park; numerous B&Bs

Services:

Water & Sewage: Water is derived from four primary wells and is stored in two 750,000-gal. reservoirs prior to piped distribution throughout Valdez. Water storage capacity is 2.24 million gallons. The sewage treatment plant is capable of processing 1.25 million gallons a day. Sewage is deposited in a secondary treatment lagoon. Over 95% of homes are fully plumbed. Many homes use individual wells and septic tanks.

Miscellaneous: The Class 2 landfill uses a balefill system. An oil and hazardous waste recycling center was completed in 1998.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

SERVS VEOC (835-6620)

MSO Valdez

Community hall, etc. – Valdez Convention & Civic Center (835-4440); Black Gold Recreation Hall; Valdez Teen Center; Valdez Native Assoc. Bingo Hall; Valdez Senior Citizens Center; Valdez Consortium Library and Valdez Museum.

School – Prince William Sound Comm. College (834-1600); Valdez High School (835-4767); Valdez Jr. High (835-2244); Valdez Elementary (835-4728)

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport – State Operated Airport (835-5658)

National Guard Armory – AKNG Armory (835-2234)

School – Prince William Sound Comm. College (834-1600); Valdez High School (835-4767); Valdez Jr. High (835-2244); Valdez Elementary (835-4728)

Other government facilities – State District Court; ADEC Warehouse (835-4698); Harbor (835-4981)

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Valdez has one of the highest municipal tax bases in Alaska as the southern terminus and off-loading point of oil extracted from Prudhoe Bay on the North Slope. Four of the top ten employers in Valdez are directly connected to the oil terminus. Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. employs nearly 300 persons. Valdez is a major seaport, with a \$48 million cargo and container facility. City, state, and federal agencies combined provide significant employment. 42 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Three fish processing plants operate in Valdez, including Peter Pan and Seahawk Seafoods. Valdez Fisheries Dev. Assoc. will open its year-round processing facility in October 2003. 7 cruise ships will dock in Valdez in 2004. Valdez is a Foreign Free Trade Zone.

History, Culture & Demographics

The Port of Valdez was named in 1790 by Don Salvador Fidalgo for the celebrated Spanish naval officer Antonio Valdes y Basan. Due to its excellent ice-free port, a town developed in 1898 as a debarkation point for men seeking a route to the Eagle Mining District and the Klondike gold fields. Valdez soon became the supply center of its own gold mining region, and incorporated as a City in 1901. Fort Liscum was established in 1900, and a sled and wagon road was constructed to Fort Egbert in Eagle by the U.S. Army. The Alaska Road Commission further developed the road for automobile travel to Fairbanks; it was completed by the early 1920s. A slide of unstable submerged land during the 1964 earthquake destroyed the original City waterfront, killing several residents. The community was rebuilt on a more stable bedrock foundation 4 miles to the west. During the 1970s, construction of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline terminal and other cargo transportation facilities brought rapid growth to Valdez. In March 1989, it was the center for the massive oil-spill cleanup after the “Exxon Valdez” disaster. In a few short days, the population of the town tripled.

10.2% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. As a result of significant oil taxation revenues, the City offers a variety of quality public services. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 1,645 total housing units, and 151 were vacant. 46 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 2,076 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 6.2%, although 30.64% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$66,532, per capita income was \$27,341, and 6.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

WHITTIER

Population: 178 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: 2ND Class City
Regional Native Corporation: Not applicable

Emergency Services

Police: City Police (472-2340)

VPSO:

Village Police Officer (contract):

State Troopers:

Fire: City Volunteer Fire Dept.; City Fire Hall; City Ambulance

Medical: 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).

Organizations with Local Offices

Chamber of Commerce - Greater Whittier Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 607, Whittier, AK 99693,
Phone 907-344-3340, Fax 907-472-2491

City - City of Whittier, P.O. Box 608, Whittier, AK 99693, Phone 907-472-2327, Fax 907-472-2404, E-mail: admin@ci.whittier.ak.us, Web: <http://www.ci.whittier.ak.us>

Location & Climate

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, 75 miles southeast of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 60.77306° North Latitude and -148.68389° West Longitude. (Sec. 24, T008N, R004E, Seward Meridian.) Whittier is located in the Anchorage Recording District. Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28; summer temperatures average 49 to 63. Average annual precipitation includes 66 inches of rain and 80 inches of snowfall.

Transportation

Accessibility: Whittier has an ice-free port and a 70' city dock. A small boat harbor has slips for 360 fishing, recreation and charter vessels. It is served by road, rail, the state ferry, boat and aircraft. A \$70 million road connection was completed in the Summer of 2000. The railway carries passengers, vehicles and cargo 12 miles from the Portage Station, east of Girdwood.

Airport Facilities: The State-owned 1,480' gravel airstrip accommodates charter aircraft, and a City-owned seaplane dock is available for passenger transfer.

Airline Services: None

Freight:

Vessel Support:

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Yukon Telephone Co.

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: Core Communications: (www.corecom.net); School Only - GCI (www.gci.net)

TV Stations: ARCS; KUAC; KYAC

Radio Stations: KCHU-AM

Cable Provider: Supervisions Cable TV

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Valdez Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Chugach Electric Association

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Shoreside Petroleum Inc. (48,000 gals.); Department of Defense.

Housing: June's Whittier B&B Suites; Anchor Inn; Sportsman's Inn; Tent/RV Park

Services:

Water & Sewage: 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.

Miscellaneous: 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.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Community Hall: Begich Towers Cullum Room, City Library, Whittier Historical & Fine Arts Museum

School – Whittier Community School.

-CDFU Facility

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory –

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

The City, school, local services and summer tourism support Whittier. Tours, charters and sport fishing in Prince William Sound attract seasonal visitors. Nine residents hold commercial fishing permits.

History, Culture & Demographics

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 & 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.

12.6% of the population are Alaska Native or part Native. Residents enjoy sport-fishing, commercial fishing and subsistence activities. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 213 total housing units, and 127 were vacant. 79 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 90 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 15.89%, although 37.06% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$47,500, per capita income was \$25,700, and 7.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.