

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.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm

A. REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Southeast Subarea encompasses four boroughs and a large unorganized area. Listed below are the major organizations in the subarea.

Boroughs/Municipalities:

Haines Borough

P.O. Box 1209, Haines, AK 99827

Phone 907-766-2231; Fax 907-766-3179

E-mail jcozzi@haines.ak.us Web <http://www.hainesborough.us/>

City & Borough of Juneau

155 South Seward Street, Juneau, AK 99801

Phone 907-586-5240; Fax 907-586-5385

E-mail city_clerk@ci.juneau.ak.us Web <http://www.juneau.org>

Ketchikan Gateway Borough

344 Front Street, Ketchikan, AK 99901

Phone 907-228-6625; Fax 907-247-6625

E-mail mgr@borough.ketchikan.ak.us Web <http://www.borough.ketchikan.ak.us>

City & Borough of Sitka

100 Lincoln Street, Sitka, AK 99835

Phone 907-747-3294; Fax 907-747-7403

E-mail colleen@cityofsitka.com Web <http://www.cityofsitka.com>

City & Borough of Yakutat

P.O. Box 160, Yakutat, AK 99689

Phone 907-784-3323; Fax 907-784-3281

E-mail cbyman@starband.net; yakclerk@starband.net

Regional Native Corporations:

Sealaska Corporation

One Sealaska Plaza #400, Juneau, AK 99801

Phone 907-586-1512; Fax 907-586-2304

E-mail chris.mcneil@sealaska.com Web <http://www.sealaska.com/>

Regional Native Non-Profit: Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska

320 W. Willoughby Ave., Suite 300, Juneau, AK 99801

Phone 907-586-1432; Fax 907-586-8970

E-mail econdev@ccthita.org Web <http://www.ccthita.org>

School Districts:

Haines Borough School District

P.O. Box 1289, Haines, AK 99827-0636

Phone 907-766-2644; Fax 907-766-2508

E-mail wwilson@server.hbsd.net

Juneau Borough Schools

10014 Crazy Horse Dr., Juneau, AK 99801

Phone 907-463-1700; Fax 907-463-1768

E-mail cowanp@jsd.k12.ak.us Web <http://www.jsd.k12.ak.us>

Ketchikan Gateway Schools

333 Schoenbar Road, Ketchikan, AK 99901-6278

Phone 907-225-2118; Fax 907-225-2356

E-mail martinh@kgbsd.org Web <http://www.kgbsd.org>

Sitka Borough Schools

P.O. Box 179, Sitka, AK 99835-0179

Phone 907-747-8622; Fax 907-966-1260

E-mail bradshaws@mail.ssd.k12.ak.us Web <http://www.ssd.k12.ak.us>

Yakutat School District

P.O. Box 429, Yakutat, AK 99689-0429

Phone 907-784-3317; Fax 907-784-3446

E-mail jnovak@yakutatschools.org

Regional Development:

Alaska Municipal League

217 Second Street #200, Juneau, AK 99801

Phone 907-586-1325; Fax 907-463-5480

E-mail juliek@pobox.alaska.net Web <http://www.akml.org/>

Alaska State Chamber of Commerce

217 Second Street #201, Juneau, AK 99801

Phone 907-586-2323; Fax 907-463-5515
E-mail info@alaskachamber.com Web <http://www.alaskachamber.com/>

Juneau Economic Development Council
612 W. Willoughby Ave., Suite A, Juneau, AK 99801
Phone 907-463-3662; Fax 907-463-3929
E-mail admin@jedc.org Web <http://www.jedc.org>

Southeast Alaska Conservation Council
419 Sixth St., #328, Juneau, AK 99801
Phone 907-586-6942; Fax 907-463-3312
E-mail info@seacc.org Web <http://www.seacc.org>

Southeast Alaska Tourism Council
P.O. Box 20710, Juneau, AK 99802-0710
Phone 907-586-4777; Fax 907-463-4961

Southeast Conference
P.O. Box 21989, Juneau, AK 99802
Phone 907-463-3445 x23; Fax 907-463-4425
E-mail Loren_Gerhard@seconference.org Web <http://www.seconference.org>

Housing Authorities:

Tlingit-Haida Regional Housing Authority
P.O. Box 32237, Juneau, AK 99803
Phone 907-780-6868; Fax 907-780-6895
E-mail thrha@thrha.org Web <http://www.thrha.org/>

Ketchikan Indian Corporation
2960 Tongass Avenue, Ketchikan, AK 99901
Phone 907-225-5158; Fax 907-247-5158
E-mail kictribe@ktn.org Web <http://www.kictribe.org/>

Baranof Island Housing Authority
P.O. Box 517, Sitka, AK 99835
Phone 907-747-5088; Fax 907-747-5701
E-mail sitkabiha@yahoo.com

Regional Health Corporations:

Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (Regional Native Health Corporation)
3245 Hospital Dr., Juneau, AK 99801
Phone 907-463-4000; Fax 907-463-4075
E-mail ken.brewer@searhc.org Web <http://www.searhc.org>

B. COMMUNITY PROFILES

Please note that additional details, including village or city photos for many communities, are provided in the Community Profiles available on the Internet at the Alaska Department of 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.

ANGOON

Population: 481 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: 2ND Class City
Regional Native Corp: Sealaska Corporation

Emergency Services

Police: City Public Safety Dept. (907-788-3631)

VPSO: None

Village Police Officer (contract): None

State Troopers: None

Fire: City Public Safety Dept./EMS/Ambulance & Volunteers; City Fire Hall

Medical: Angoon Health Clinic Clinic/Hospital Phone (907-788-3633); Angoon EMS/Ambulance (Clinic 788-3411); flight to Sitka or Juneau

Organizations with Local Offices

City - City of Angoon, P.O. Box 189, Angoon, AK 99820,

Phone 907-788-3653, Fax 907-788-3821, E-mail: mayor820@eagle.ptialaska.net

School District - Chatham Schools, P.O. Box 109, Angoon, AK 99820,

Phone 907-788-3302, Fax 907-788-3252, E-mail: whopkins@do.chathamisd.org

Village Corporation - Kootznoowoo, Incorporated, 8585 Old Dairy Road #201, Juneau, AK 99801,

Phone 907-790-2992, Fax 907-790-2995

Village Council - Angoon Community Association, P.O. Box 188, Angoon, AK 99820,

Phone 907-788-3411, Fax 907-788-3412

Location & Climate

This Tlingit community is the only permanent settlement on Admiralty Island, located on the southwest coast at Kootznooh Inlet. Angoon, 55 miles southwest of Juneau and 41 miles northeast of Sitka, lies at approximately 57.50333° North Latitude and -134.58389° West Longitude. (Sec. 25, T050S, R067E, Copper River Meridian.) Angoon is located in the Juneau Recording District. Angoon's maritime climate is characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Summer temperatures range from 45 to 61 degrees Fahrenheit; winter temperatures range from 25 to 39. Extremes in temperature have been recorded from -6 to 77. Angoon receives much less precipitation than is typical of Southeast Alaska, averaging 43 inches annually, including 63 inches of snowfall. Strong north winds during winter months cause rough seas, which may prevent aircraft landings.

Transportation

Accessibility: Angoon is accessible only by float plane or boat.

Airport Facilities: Scheduled and charter float plane services are available from the State-owned seaplane base on Kootznooh Inlet.

Airline Services: Alaska Coastal; Wings of Alaska; Ward Air; Bellair; L.A.B. Flying Service; Loken Aviation

Freight: Freight arrives by barge and ferry.

Vessel Support: Angoon's facilities include a deep draft dock, a small boat harbor, and a State ferry terminal.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: ACS Internet (www.acsalaska.net)

TV Stations: ARCS; KTOO

Radio Stations: KCAW-FM

Cable Provider: Angoon CATV (City)

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Angoon Oil & Gas (4 @ 95,000 gals.); Tlingit Haida Regional Electric Assoc. (3 @ 62,468); City Water (1 @ 3,000)

Housing: Kootznooh Inlet Lodge (907-788-3501); Whalers Cove Sportfishing Lodge/Favorite Bay Inn (907-788-3125); Thayer Lake Lodge; Sophie's Place B&B

Services:

Water & Sewage: City

Miscellaneous: There is one school located in the community, attended by 125 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – City Youth Center, ANB Hall; Angoon Community Building

School – Angoon School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None

Other government facilities – None

Local Spill Response Equipment:

ADEC response equipment conex may be available; see *Part Two – Equipment*, pages B-62 to B-64.

Economy

Commercial fishing is a major source of income; 56 residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily hand-trotling for king and coho salmon. A shellfish farm was recently funded by state and federal grants. The Chatham School District is the primary employer. Logging on Prince of Wales Island provides occasional jobs. Subsistence remains an important part of the lifestyle; the most important resources are deer, salmon, bear, halibut, shellfish, geese, seaweed and berries.

History, Culture & Demographics

Admiralty Island has long been the home of the Kootznoowoo Tlingit tribe. Kootznoowoo means "fortress of bears." From the 1700s to the mid-1800s, fur trading was the major money-making activity in the area. In 1878, the Northwest Trading Company established a trading post and whaling station on nearby Killisnoo Island and villagers were employed to hunt whales. Whaling, a BIA school and a Russian Orthodox Church attracted many Tlingits to Killisnoo. In 1882, a whaling vessel's harpoon charge accidentally misfired and exploded, killing a Native crewmember - a Tlingit shaman, or medicine man. Villagers demanded payment of 200 blankets to the man's family, as was customary. The Northwest Trading Co. felt threatened and sought assistance from the U.S. Navy at Sitka. The village and a summer camp were subsequently shelled and destroyed by the Navy Cutter U.S.S. Corwin. Native accounts of the attack claim six children died by smoke inhalation. In 1973, Angoon won a \$90,000 out-of-court settlement from the Federal government for the 1882 bombardment. Whaling did not last long, and the company switched to herring processing. During this time, many Tlingits moved to Killisnoo for employment at the plant. In 1928, Killisnoo was destroyed by fire, and many Tlingits returned to Angoon. The Angoon post office was established in 1928. A city was formed in 1963. Many summer homes have developed on Killisnoo Island.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community, the Angoon Community Association, with over 85% of the population Alaska Native or part Native. Angoon is a Tlingit village with a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle. Possession of alcohol is banned in the community. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 221 total housing units, with 37 vacant, and 25 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 13%, with 197 residents employed, although 50% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$29,861, per capita income \$11,357, and 28% of residents were living below the poverty level.

COFFMAN COVE

Population: 177 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: 2ND Class City
Regional Native Corporation: None

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO: None

Village Police Officer (contract): None

State Troopers: State Troopers in Klawock, 755-2955

Fire: City Volunteer Fire/EMS

Medical: Coffman Cove Fire/EMS (329-2209/2213/2302) or Prince of Wales Island Area EMS (826-2367/3330); driving to Craig or flight to Ketchikan

Organizations with Local Offices

City - City of Coffman Cove, P.O. Box 18135, Coffman Cove, AK 99918, Phone 907-329-2233, Fax 907-329-2212, E-mail: cityclrk@coveconnect.com, Web: <http://www.coffmancove.org/>

Location & Climate

Coffman Cove is on the northeast coast of Prince of Wales Island in Southeast Alaska. It lies 73 miles northeast of Ketchikan and 42 miles southeast of Wrangell, at approximately 56.01389° North Latitude and -132.82778° West Longitude. (Sec. 28, T068S, R082E, Copper River Meridian.) Coffman Cove is located in the Ketchikan Recording District. The area is dominated by a cool maritime climate. Summer temperatures range from 46 to 70; winter temperatures range from 32 to 42.

Transportation

Accessibility: The State Ferry landing at Hollis provides access to the Prince of Wales Island road system.

Airport Facilities: The nearest landing strip is in Klawock. A State-owned seaplane base is available, and Taquan and Ketchikan Air provide daily scheduled air service from Ketchikan.

Airline Services: Taquan and Ketchikan Air Service.

Freight: Freight arrives by cargo plane, barge, ship and by road from Craig.

Vessel Support: A boat launch and dock are available.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: Cove Connect (www.coveconnect.com)

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KRBD-FM; KRSA-AM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Alaska Power Company.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Louisiana Pacific/Ketchikan Pulp Co. (7 @ 45,842 gals.); Power Utility (6,300 gals); Gas Plus (2 @ 7,800 gals)

Housing: Coffman Cove Wilderness Lodge (907-329-2249); Coffman Cove Bunkhouse (907-329-2219); King Fisher Cabins (329-2235); Ocean View RV Park (329-2015)

Services:

Water & Sewage: City

Miscellaneous: There is one school located in the community, attended by 29 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Coffman Cove Community Building

School – Howard Valentine School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport – None

National Guard Armory – None

Other government facilities – None

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Logging support services and the local school provide the majority of employment. Coffman Cove is one of the major log transfer sites on Prince of Wales Island. Logs are tied together and towed to trans-shipment points for export. Oyster farming also occurs in Coffman Cove. Five residents hold commercial fishing permits. The City is conducting a study of the feasibility of a marine commercial/industrial complex. Recreation includes hunting (bear and deer), fishing, hiking and boating.

History, Culture & Demographics

The site was named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A.S. Snow, USN, for Lt. Dewitt Coffman, a member of his party. Coffman Cove was first settled as a logging camp in the 1950s. Land was made available for private ownership through selection under the Alaska Statehood Act. Coffman Cove's pioneer lifestyle and clean, safe environment were featured on ABC's "20/20" program in 1984, prompting a deluge of mail from persons around the country wanting to relocate. The city government was incorporated in 1989. The city serves as a supply and service base for the Island. The majority of houses are mobile homes. There is a general store, gift shop and a gas station

Six percent of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 99 total housing units, with 36 vacant and 11 of these used only seasonally. In 2000, unemployment rate at that time was 10%, with 111 residents employed, although 34% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$43,750, per capita income \$23,249, and 5% of residents were living below the poverty level.

CRAIG

Population: 1,127 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: 2ND Class City
Regional Native Corp.: Sealaska Corporation

Emergency Services

Police: City Police Dept. (826-3330);

VPSO: None

Village Police Officer (contract): None

State Troopers: State Troopers Post (755-2291)

Fire: City Volunteer Fire Dept.; City EMS/Ambulance; City EMS Firehall

Medical: Seaview Medical Center (826-3257); Alternate Health Care: Craig EMS (826-2367/826-3330) or Prince of Wales Island Area EMS (826-2367/3330); flight to Ketchikan or Sitka

Organizations with Local Offices

Chamber of Commerce - Prince of Wales Chamber of Commerce/Craig, P.O. Box 497, Craig, AK 99921, Phone 907-826-2353, Fax 907-826-2926, E-mail: powcvc@eagle.ptialaska.net, Web: <http://208.151.102.165>

City - City of Craig, P.O. Box 725, Craig, AK 99921, Phone 907-826-3275, Fax 907-826-3278,

E-mail: tbriggs@aptalaska.net

School District - Craig City Schools, P.O. Box 800, Craig, AK 99921, Phone 907-826-3274, Fax 907-826-3322, E-mail: jholst@ccsd.k12.ak.us, Web: <http://www.ccsd.k12.ak.us>

Village Corporation - Shaan-Seet, Incorporated, P.O. Box 690, Craig, AK 99921,

Phone 907-826-3251, Fax 907-826-3980, E-mail: ssinc.@ptialaska.net

Village Council - Craig Community Association, P.O. Box 828, Craig, AK 99921, Phone 907-826-3996, Fax 907-826-3997

Location & Climate

Craig is located on a small island off the west coast of Prince of Wales Island but connected by a short causeway. It is 31 road miles west of Hollis and lies 56 air miles northwest of Ketchikan, 750 air miles north of Seattle, and 220 miles south of Juneau, at approximately 55.47639° North Latitude and -133.14833° West Longitude. (Sec. 06, T074S, R081E, Copper River Meridian.) Craig is located in the Ketchikan Recording District. Prince of Wales Island is dominated by a cool, moist, maritime climate. Summer temperatures range from 49 to 63; winter temperatures range from 32 to 42. Average annual precipitation is 120 inches, including 40 inches of snow. Gale winds are common in the fall and winter months.

Transportation

Accessibility: The State ferry serves Hollis 30 miles away and enables transportation of passengers, cargo and vehicles to the Island. A paved road exists between Hollis, Craig, Klawock, and north to the airport. Three miles of pavement were completed on the north-bound road in 1997, and further paving is scheduled

Airport Facilities: A State-owned seaplane base at Klawock Inlet and a USCG heliport are maintained in Craig.

Airline Services: Scheduled air transportation to Ketchikan is available from the nearby Klawock airport. Ketchikan Air Service; Taquan Air; Pro-Mech Air; Duke's Charter

Freight: Freight arrives by cargo plane, barge and ferry in Hollis.

Vessel Support: There are two small boat harbors, at North Cove and South Cove, a small transient float and dock in the downtown area, and a boat launch ramp at North Cove. The J.T. Brown Marine Industrial Center is under development on False Island, on the north side of Crab Bay. The facility will include a dock and boat launch.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

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

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

Internet Service Provider: Alaska Power & Telephone Company (www.aptalaska.net)

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KRBD-FM; KGTW-FM; KTKN-FM

Cable Provider: Craig Cable TV, Inc.

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Alaska Power Company.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Petro Marine Services (12 @ 320,010 gals.); Ward Cove Packing (2 @ 5,100); Alaska Power & Telephone (10,698); City (968); AT&T Alascom (2,000); Senior Apartment (1,100).

Housing: Ruth Ann's Hotel (826-3378); Haida Way Lodge (826-3268); Shelter Cove Lodge (<http://www.ktn.net/shelter/> or 826-2939); Sunnahae Lodge (826-4000); Inn of the Little Blue Heron B&B (826-3606); Windy Way Lodge (826-3082); Out Back RV Park; Big Salt Lake RV Park

Services: Taxis: Chief Wiah Cab; Craig/Klawock Taxi; Irish Cab Car Rentals: Wilderness Car Rental (755-2691) or www.wildernesscarrental.com); TLC (826-2966 or www.alaskarentals-tlc.com); Shaub-Ellison Tire & Fuel (826-3450)

Water & Sewage: City Service

Miscellaneous: There are 4 schools located in the community, attended by 860 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Craig City Hall

School – Craig Alternative & Correspondence School, Craig Elementary School, Craig Middle & High School, PACE

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport – None

National Guard Armory – None

Other government facilities – None

Local Spill Response Equipment:

ADEC response equipment conex may be available; see *Part Two – Equipment*, pages B-62 to B-64.

Economy

The economy in Craig is based on the fishing industry, logging support and sawmill operations. A fish buying station and a cold storage plant are located in Craig. 200 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Craig has grown as a service and transportation center for the Prince of Wales Island communities. Shan-Seet Village Corporation timber operations, the Viking Lumber Co. sawmill, fishing, fish processing, government and commercial services provide most employment. Deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab are harvested for recreational or subsistence purposes.

History, Culture & Demographics

The Tlingit and Haida peoples have historically utilized the area around Craig for its rich resources. With the help of local Haidas, a fish saltery was built on nearby Fish Egg Island in 1907. Between 1908 and 1911, the Lyndenburger Packing Company and cold storage plant was built at the present site of Craig. In 1912, a post office, school, sawmill, and salmon cannery were constructed. The cannery and sawmill peaked during World War I. A city government was formed in 1922. Excellent pink salmon runs contributed to development and growth through the late 1930s -- some families from the Dust Bowl relocated to Craig during this time. During the 1950s, the fishing industry collapsed due to depleted salmon runs. In 1972, a large sawmill was built six miles from Craig near Klawock, which provided year-round jobs and helped to stabilize the economy. Craig is still predominantly a fishing community.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community, the Craig Community Association, with 31% of the population Alaska Native or part Native. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 580 total housing units, 57 vacant, with 11 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 9%, with 719 residents employed, although 30% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$45,298, per capita income \$20,176, and 10% of residents were living below the poverty level.

GUSTAVUS

Population: 473 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

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

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO: None

Village Police Officer (contract): None

State Troopers: None

Fire: Gustavus Comm. Assoc. Emergency Response 907-697-3008

Medical: Gustavus Community Clinic (697-3008); Gustavus Emergency Response (697-2222/697-2290) or flight to Juneau

Organizations with Local Offices

Community Non-Profit - Gustavus Community Assoc., P.O. Box 62, Gustavus, AK 99826, Phone 907-697-2451, Fax 907-697-2451, E-mail: president@gca.gustavus.ak.us, Web: <http://www.gca.gustavus.ak.us/>

Economic Development - Gustavus Visitors Association, P.O. Box 167, Gustavus, AK 99827, Phone 907-697-2285

Electric Utility - Gustavus Electric Company, P.O. Box 102, Gustavus, AK 99826, Phone 907-697-2299, Fax 907-697-2355

Location & Climate

Gustavus lies on the north shore of Icy Passage at the mouth of the Salmon River, 48 air miles northwest of Juneau in the St. Elias Mountains, at the entrance to Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, adjacent to Park land, at approximately 58.41333° North Latitude and -135.73694° West Longitude. (Sec. 12, T040S, R058E, Copper River Meridian.) Glacier Bay Park is 3.3 million acres, and offers 16 tidewater glaciers. Gustavus is located in the Juneau Recording District. The area encompasses 37.7 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. The area's maritime climate is characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Summer temperatures range from 52 to 63; winter temperatures from 26 to 39 degrees Fahrenheit.

Transportation

Accessibility: Air traffic is relatively high during peak summer months, and several cruise ships include the Bay in their itinerary. There is a 10-mile local road connecting Bartlett Cove with the airport.

Airport Facilities: Gustavus offers a State-owned airport with jet capability and other scheduled flights. The airport has a 6,700' asphalt runway and is currently undergoing major improvements. Float planes land at nearby Bartlett Cove.

Airline Services: Alaska Airlines (summers only); Glacier Bay Airways; Skagway Air Service; Air Excursions; Haines Airways; L.A.B. Flying Service; Wings of Alaska

Freight: Freight arrives by barge.

Vessel Support: Regulations limit the number of boats entering Glacier Bay, to protect the humpback habitat. Permits are required for boaters between June 1 and August 31, and may be obtained from the National Park Service (907-697-2268). Tours are available from Bartlett Cove, Gustavus and Juneau.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: SEAKnet (www.seaknet.alaska.edu)

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KTOO-FM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Gustavus Electric Company.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Glacier Bay Nat'l Park (5 @ 7,600); Whalesong Lodge (1,000 gals.); Dick Levitt (4 @ 128,630)

Housing: Glacier Bay Lodge; Glacier Bay Country Inn; Gustavus Inn (907-697-2254); Aimee's Guesthouse; Annie Mae Lodge (907-697-2346); Beyond Good River; Fairweather Lodge; Faraway Nearby Studio Cottage; Noah's Ark;

Salmon River Cabins; Spruce Tip Lodge; The Growley Bear Inn; Whalesong Lodge (907-697-2288); Glacier Bay B & B; Good River B & B; A Puffin's B & B Lodge; Tri B & B

Services: Taxis: TLC Taxi Service (907-697-2239) Car Rentals: BW Auto Rental (907-697-2245)

Water & Sewage: Individuals; US Park Service

Miscellaneous: There is one school located in the community, attended by 45 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – None

School – Gustavus Comm. Assoc. Public Lib. & School Library

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None

Other government facilities – None

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Gustavus has a seasonal economy; the Glacier Bay National Park attracts a large number of tourists and recreation enthusiasts during the summer months. Gustavus has tree kayaking companies and a 9 hole golf course. There are several sport fishing guides and some commercial fishing occurs. Over 50% of the working people are employed by the Park Service. The lodge, airport, school, and small businesses also offer employment. Permanent residents number approximately 429 but the number doubles in the summer. Approximately 60,000 tourists visit or transit this small community annually. Gardening is a prevalent activity during the summer.

History, Culture & Demographics

When Capt. George Vancouver sailed through Icy Strait in 1794, Glacier Bay was completely covered by the Grand Pacific Glacier. Over the next century, the glacier retreated some 40 miles, and a spruce-hemlock forest began to develop. By 1916, it had retreated 65 miles from the position observed by Vancouver in 1794. Originally known as Strawberry Point due to the abundant wild strawberries, Gustavus, located on a flat area formed by the outwash from the glacier, an area that is still growing, began as an agricultural homestead in 1914. President Calvin Coolidge established Glacier Bay National Monument (including Gustavus) in 1925. After many appeals the homesteaders were able to keep their land and the Gustavus area was excluded from the monument, which became a National Park in 1980 with the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. The City of Gustavus was incorporated on April 1, 2004. Gustavus is primarily a "lifestyle" settlement community with a number of seasonal-use homes for Juneau residents. The nearby Glacier Bay Park is a major recreation and tourist attraction in Southeast Alaska. Many of the residents have relocated to Gustavus for the lifestyle, the nearness to natural resources, the beauty of the area, and the availability of subsistence activities.

Just over 8% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 345 total housing units, with 146 vacant and 60 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 14%, with 190 residents employed, although 45% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$34,766, per capita income \$21,089, and 15% of residents were living below the poverty level.

HAINES

Population: 1,562 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Haines Borough

Incorporation Type: 1st Class City
Regional Native Corp.: Sealaska Corporation

Emergency Services

Police: City Police Dept. (766-2121)

VPSO: None Identified

State Troopers: State Troopers Post (766-2552)

Village Police Officer (contract):

Fire: City Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS/Ambulance; Borough/Klehini Valley Fire Hall

Medical: Haines Medical Clinic (766-2521); Haines Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS (766-2115/766-2121)

Organizations with Local Offices

Chamber of Commerce - Haines Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 1449, Haines, AK 99827,

Phone 907-766-2202, Fax 907-766-2271, E-mail: chamber@haineschamber.org, Web: <http://haineschamber.org>

City - City of Haines, P.O. Box 1049, Haines, AK 99827, Phone 907-766-2231, Fax 907-766-3179,

E-mail: svjohnston@wytbear.com, Web: <http://www.cityofhaines.org>

Economic Development - Haines Visitors Bureau, P.O. Box 530, Haines, AK 99827, Phone 907-766-2234,

Fax 907-766-3155, E-mail: hainesak@wwa.com, Web: <http://www.haines.ak.us>

Media - Chilkat Valley News, P.O. Box 630, Haines, AK 99827, Phone 907-766-2688, Fax 907-766-2689,

E-mail: cvn@chilkatvalleynews.com, Web: <http://www.chilkatvalleynews.com>

Media - KHNS Radio, P.O. Box 1109, Haines, AK 99827, Phone 907-766-2020, Fax 907-766-2022

Village Council - Chilkoot Indian Association of Haines, P.O. Box 490, Haines, AK 99827-0490,

Phone 907-766-2323, Fax 907-766-2365, E-mail: DaveBerry@wytbear.com

Location & Climate

Haines is located on the western shore of Lynn Canal, between the Chilkoot and Chilkat Rivers, 80 air miles northwest of Juneau, just south of the Canadian border at British Columbia, and 600 air miles southeast of Anchorage and Fairbanks. By road, it is 775 miles from Anchorage. It lies at approximately 59.23583° North Latitude and -135.445° West Longitude. (Sec. 34, T030S, R059E, Copper River Meridian.) Haines is located in the Haines Recording District. Haines has a maritime climate characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Summer temperatures range from 46 to 66; winters range from 10 to 36. Temperature extremes have been recorded from -16 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Total precipitation averages 52 inches a year, with 133 inches of snowfall.

Transportation

Accessibility: Haines is a major trans-shipment point because of its ice-free, deep water port and dock, and year-round road access to Canada and Interior Alaska on the Haines and Alaska Highways. It is a northern terminus of the Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System, cruise ship port-of-call, and hub for transportation to and from SE Alaska.

Airport Facilities: Haines has a State-owned 4,600' paved runway, with daily scheduled flights to Juneau by small aircraft. There is also a State-owned seaplane base.

Airline Services: Haines Airways; L.A.B. Flying Service; Wings of Alaska; Glacier Bay Airways; Skagway Air.

Freight: Freight arrives by ship, barge, plane and truck.

Vessel Support: There are two small boat harbors with a total of 190 moorage slips, a State Ferry terminal, and a cruise ship dock.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Alaska Telephone Company/AP&T **Long-Distance Phone:** AT&T Alascom; GCI

Internet Service Provider: GCI (www.gci.net); ICE Communications (www.wytbear.com); SEAKnet (www.seaknet.alaska.edu)

Cable Provider: Haines & Skagway Cable TV

TV Stations: ARCS; KTOO

Radio Stations: KHNS-FM; KRSA-FM

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Alaska Power Company.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): White Pass Alaska (1,072,900 gals.); Delta Western (3,240,000); Ward Cove Packing (18,000); Tlingit Haida Reg. Electric (23,000); Klukwan Forest Products (60,000).

Housing: Captain's Choice Motel; Eagles Nest Motel; Fort Seward Lodge; Hotel Halsingland; Mountain View Motel; Thunderbird Motel; Riverhouse B & B; Summer Inn B & B; Officers Inn B & B; Fort Seward B & B; Chilkat Eagle B & B; Cathedral Peaks B & B; Little Red House: Chilkat Valley Inn B & B; Bear Creek Camp & International Hostel; Haines Hitch-Up RV Park; Eagle Camper Park; Portage Cove State Recreation Site; Chilkoot Lake State Recreation Site; Chilkat State Park; Mosquito Lake State Recreation Site

Services: Taxis: Haines Taxi; New Other Guys Car Rentals: at local hotels

Water & Sewage: City; Crystal Cathedrals Water

Miscellaneous: There are 3 schools located in the community, attended by 319 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Borough/Chilkat Center for the Arts, Bingo-ANB-ANS Hall, Museum-Borough/Sheldon Museum & Cultural Center, Library-Borough Public Library & School Libraries

School – Haines Elementary School, Haines High School, Haines Junior High School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None Identified

Other government facilities – None Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

ADEC response equipment conex may be available; see *Part Two – Equipment*, pages B-62 to B-64.

Economy

Commercial fishing, timber, government, tourism, and transportation are the primary employers. 128 area residents hold commercial fishing permits. Many jobs are seasonal. Tourism and the traffic Haines draws as a result of its road connection to the State Ferry are important. In 2001, Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines ceased serving Haines as a port of call; the town now averages around 45,000 cruise ship passenger visit yearly. The Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve draws visitors from around the world.

History, Culture & Demographics

The Haines area was called "Dei Shu" by the Tlingit, meaning "end of the trail." The Chilkat Tlingit tightly controlled the trading routes between the coast and the Interior. The first non-Native to settle here was an agent for the North West Trading Co., in 1880. In 1881, a Presbyterian minister received permission from the Chilkat to build the Willard Mission and school, which was renamed Haines in 1884. During the Klondike gold rush in the late 1890s, Haines grew as a mining supply center since the Dalton Trail from Chilkat Inlet to Whitehorse offered an easier route to the Yukon for prospectors. Gold was also discovered 36 miles from Haines in 1899. Four canneries had been constructed in the area by the turn of the century. The city incorporated in 1910. The first permanent U.S. military installation was constructed south of Haines in 1904, and until World War II, it was the only U.S. Army post in Alaska. It was deactivated in 1946 and sold as surplus property to a group of veterans who established it as Port Chilkoot. In 1970, the City of Port Chilkoot (formed in 1956) merged with Haines into one municipality. In 1972, the post was designated a national historic site and the name, Fort William Seward, was restored. The last of the early canneries closed in 1972 due to declining fish stocks. Expansion of the timber industry in the early 1970s fueled growth, but the sawmills closed in 1976. In 2002, the city was consolidated with the Haines Borough. Haines is home to the world's largest congregation of bald eagles, who feed from the hot spring-fed rivers. The Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve, located 18 miles from Haines, is a major attraction in Southeast Alaska.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community, the Chilkoot Indian Assoc. of Haines., with 19% of the population Alaska Native or part Native. Historically Chilkat Indian territory, Haines is now predominantly a non-Native community. There are two Chilkat Indian Villages in the area, the Chilkoot, in Haines and the Chilkat in Klukwan. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 895 total housing units, with 143 vacant, and 47 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 14%, with 772 residents employed, although 44% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$39,926, per capita income \$22,505, and 8% of residents living below the poverty level.

HOONAH

Population: 841 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: 1st Class City
Regional Native Corporation: Sealaska Corp.

Emergency Services

Police: City Police Dept. (945-3655)

VPSO: None Identified

Village Police Officer (contract): None Identified

State Troopers: State Troopers Post (945-3620)

Fire: City Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS

Medical: Hoonah Medical Clinic (945-3235); Hoonah Volunteer EMS (945-3631/945-3655)

Organizations with Local Offices

City - City of Hoonah, P.O. Box 360, Hoonah, AK 99829, Phone 907-945-3663, Fax 907-945-3445

School District - Hoonah City Schools, P.O. Box 157, Hoonah, AK 99829-0157, Phone 907-945-3611, Fax 907-945-3492, E-mail: howarddiamond@yahoo.com, Web: <http://www.hcs.k12.ak.us>

Village Corporation - Huna Totem Corporation, 9301 Glacier Hwy. #A-103, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-789-1773, Fax 907-789-1896

Village Council - Hoonah Indian Association, P.O. Box 602, Hoonah, AK 99829, Phone 907-945-3545, Fax 907-945-3703, E-mail: JDybd1111@aol.com

Location & Climate

Hoonah is a Tlingit community located on the northeast shore of Chichagof Island, 40 air miles west of Juneau, at approximately 58.11° North Latitude and -135.44361° West Longitude. (Sec. 28, T043S, R061E, Copper River Meridian.) Hoonah is located in the Sitka Recording District. Hoonah's maritime climate is characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Summer temperatures average 52 to 63 degrees Fahrenheit; winter temperatures average 26 to 39. Temperature extremes have been recorded from -25 to 87. Precipitation averages 100 inches annually, with 71 inches of snowfall. The airport is closed 20 to 30 days a year due to poor weather; usually foggy periods in the spring and fall.

Transportation

Accessibility: Hoonah depends on both air transportation for movement of small freight and passengers and the Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System, which offers passenger and vehicle service. There is an extensive logging road system on northwest Chichagof Island.

Airport Facilities: The State owns and operates an airport with a 3,000' paved runway and a seaplane base that are served by scheduled small aircraft from Juneau.

Airline Services: L.A.B. Flying Service; Haines Airways; Wings of Alaska; Glacier Bay Airways; Skagway Air.

Freight: Freight arrives by barge, plane, or the Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System.

Vessel Support: The State ferry terminal and a harbor/dock area are available.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: Hoonah.Net (www.hoonah.net)

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KTOO-FM

Cable Provider: Tlingit & Haida Central Council

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Hoonah Oil Co./L Kane Store (5 @ 101,360 gals.); THREA (5 @ 34,484); Hoonah Trading (6 @ 212,105); School District (3,000); Ward Cove Packing (2 @ 6,100); Tlingit-Haida Reg. Housing (1,100); Hoonah Cold Storage (1,971); Tom Budd (700); Hoonah Public Works (2,000)

Housing: Hoonah Lodge (945-3663); Mary's Inn (945-3228); Snug Harbor Lodge; Tina's Room Rentals & Apts (945-3442); Whale Water Lodge; Hubbard's B&B (945-3414); Dancing Bears B&B; The Bucking Salmon B&B

Services: Taxis: Papa's Cab

Water & Sewage: City

Miscellaneous: There are 2 schools located in the community, attended by 192 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – ANB/ANS Hall; Hoonah City Hall, City Youth Center, Senior Center, Bingo Hall, Museum-Hoonah Indian Assoc., Public Library & School Library

School – Hoonah Elementary School, Hoonah Jr./Sr. High School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None Identified

Other government facilities – None Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

ADEC response equipment conex may be available; see *Part Two – Equipment*, pages B-62 to B-64.

Economy

Fishing, with 117 residents hold commercial fishing permits, and local government are mainstays of the economy.. Some employment occurs at the Hoonah Cold Storage plant. Whitestone Logging Inc. and Southeast Stevedoring (a sort yard and timber transfer facility) are major private employers. The city and the school district are the main public sector employers. In 2004, Hoonah began hosting cruise ship visitors from the Celebrity Summit twice each week at Icy Strait Point. Subsistence activities are an important component of the lifestyle; salmon, halibut, shellfish, deer, waterfowl and berries are harvested.

History, Culture & Demographics

Hoonah means "village by the cliff" and is the principal village for the Huna, a Tlingit tribe which has occupied the Glacier Bay/Icy Strait area since prehistory. Local legend tells of an original ancestral home in Glacier Bay that was destroyed by a glacial advance. The Northwest Trading Co. built the first store in Hoonah in 1880, and the next year the Presbyterian Home Mission and school were built. By 1887, 450 to 500 people were wintering in the village, and a post office was established in 1901. In 1912, the Hoonah Packing Co. built a large cannery one mile north of town. The Thompson Fish Company still operates today as Hoonah Cold Storage. In 1944, a fire destroyed much of the city and many priceless Tlingit cultural objects; the federal government assisted in rebuilding the community. The City of Hoonah was incorporated in 1946. Commercial fishing and logging remain major industries, and most residents maintain a subsistence lifestyle.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community, the Hoonah Indian Association, with 70% of the population Alaska Native or part Native. Hoonah is the largest Tlingit village in Alaska. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 348 total housing units, with 48 vacant, and 10 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 21%, with 317 residents were employed, although 52% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$39,028, per capita income \$16,097, and 17% of residents living below the poverty level.

HYDABURG

Population: 349 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: 1st Class City
Regional Native Corporation: Sealaska Corp.

Emergency Services

Police: None Identified

VPSO: State VPSO (285-3321)

Village Police Officer (contract): None Identified

State Troopers: None Identified

Fire: City Volunteer Fire Dept.; City Fire Hall

Medical: Hydaburg Health Clinic; 907-285-3462, Alternate Health Care: Hydaburg EMS (285-3375); Prince of Wales Island Area EMS (826-2367/3330)

Organizations with Local Offices

City - City of Hydaburg, P.O. Box 49, Hydaburg, AK 99922,

Phone 907-285-3761, Fax 907-285-3760, E-mail: hydaburgcity@hotmail.com

School District - Hydaburg City Schools, P.O. Box 109, Hydaburg, AK 99922-0109,

Phone 907-285-3491, Fax 907-285-3391, E-mail: hydaburgschools@hotmail.com

Village Corporation - Haida Corporation, P.O. Box 89, Hydaburg, AK 99922,

Phone 907-285-3721, Fax 907-285-3944, E-mail: ceo-haida@excite.com

Village Council - Hydaburg Cooperative Association, P.O. Box 349, Hydaburg, AK 99922,

Phone 907-285-3666, Fax 907-285-3667

Location & Climate

Hydaburg is located on the southwest coast of Prince of Wales Island, 45 air miles northwest of Ketchikan, 36 road miles west of Hollis, site of the State Ferry landing. Hydaburg is located in the Ketchikan Recording District and lies at approximately 55.20806° North Latitude and -132.82667° West Longitude. (Sec. 12, T077S, R083E, Copper River Meridian.) Prince of Wales Island is dominated by a cool, moist, maritime climate. Summer temperatures range from 49 to 63 degrees Fahrenheit; winter temperatures range from 32 to 42. Average annual precipitation is 120 inches, including 40 inches of snow.

Transportation

Accessibility: Scheduled flights from Hydaburg connect to Ketchikan. An emergency heliport is also available. A road leads to Craig, Klawock and Hollis, where the State ferry docks.

Airport Facilities: The State owns and operates a seaplane base in Hydaburg, with a FAA-designated approach.

Airline Services: Taquan Air Service; Ketchikan Air Service

Freight: Weekly barges from Seattle deliver goods, and cargo also arrives on the ferry and is trucked to Hydaburg.

Vessel Support: The city owns a dock and small boat harbor; they want to construct a breakwater and boat launch.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

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

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

Internet Service Provider: Alaska Power & Telephone Company (www.aptalaska.net)

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KRBD-FM

Cable Provider: Hydaburg Cable TV, Inc. (Village Corp.)

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Alaska Power Company.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Haida Oil Products (6 @ 100,000 gals.); Haida Apartment Bldg. (1,100); Alaska Power & Telephone (2 @ 21,000)

Housing: Marlene Edenshaw's Boarding House (907-285-3254); Fran Sanderson's B&B (907-285-3139)

Services:

Water & Sewage: City

Miscellaneous: There are 2 schools located in the community, attended by 94 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – ANB Hall; Hydaburg Municipal Building

School – Hydaburg Elementary School, Hydaburg Jr./Sr. High School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None Identified

Other government facilities – None Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Hydaburg has a fishing and timber-based economy, with 39 residents holding commercial fishing permits. The Haida Corporation owns a substantial timber holding, although it suspended logging in 1985 due to a decline in the timber market. The Corporation's log storage facility and sort yard are leased to Sealaska Corp., where residents are employed with Southeast Stevedoring part-time in shipping and loading timber. The city, school, Haida Corp. and SEARHC are other leading employers. The community is interested in developing a fish processing facility, a U.S. Forest Service Visitor Center, specialty woodworking, and a mini-mall/retail center. Subsistence food sources include deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab.

History, Culture & Demographics

During the mid to late 1700s, the Haida Indians migrated to Prince of Wales, a predominantly Tlingit area, from Graham Island in the Queen Charlotte Islands, Canada. In 1911, three Haida villages (Sukkwan, Howkan and Klinkwan) combined at the present site for their children to attend school; it was designated as the Hydaburg Indian Reservation in 1912. The new village established a trading company, store and sawmill. However, the villagers were never comfortable with the arrangement, and at their request in 1926, the land was restored to its former status as part of the Tongass National Forest, with 189 acres of land reserved for the school and townsite disposals. Hydaburg was incorporated as a city in 1927, three years after its people had become citizens of the United States. The first fish processing plant opened in 1927, and three other canneries operated through the 1930s. When the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) was amended in 1936 to include Alaska Natives, Hydaburg became the first village in Alaska to form an IRA Council. Hydaburg remains the largest Haida village in Alaska. Residents maintain a subsistence and commercial fishing lifestyle. A totem park, developed in the 1930s, is located in the village.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community, the Hydaburg Cooperative Association, with 90% of the population Alaska Native or part Native. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 154 total housing units, with 21 vacant, and 4 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 31%, with 90 residents were employed, although 66% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$31,625, per capita income \$11,401, and 24% of residents living below the poverty level.

HYDER

Population: 83 (2004 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Regional Native Corp: NA

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO: None

Village Police Officer (contract): None

State Troopers: State Troopers in Ketchikan, 225-5118

Fire: Hyder VFD (250-636-9148); Hyder Emergency Services (250-636-6804/2722)

Medical: Hyder Health Clinic; Stewart General Hospital in B.C., Canada; or flight to Sitka or Juneau

Organizations with Local Offices

Community Association - Hyder Community Association, Inc., P.O. Box 149 Hyder, AK 99923-0149
Phone 250-636-9148, Fax 250-636-2518

Electric Utility - Tongass Power & Light Company, 5220 Keith Avenue Terrace, BC V8G 4R5
Phone 250-638-8101, Fax 250-638-5695

Location & Climate

Hyder is nestled at the head of Portland Canal, a 70 mile-long fjord which forms a portion of the U.S./Canadian border. Hyder is just 2 miles from Stewart, British Columbia, and 75 air miles from Ketchikan. It is the only community in southern Alaska accessible by road. It lies at approximately 55.916940° North Latitude and -130.02472° West Longitude. (Sec. 01, T069S, R100E, Copper River Meridian.) Hyder is located in the Ketchikan Recording District. The area encompasses 14.8 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Hyder is in the maritime climate zone with warm winters, cool summers and heavy precipitation. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 57; winters range from 25 to 43. Temperature extremes have been measured from -18 to 89. Rainfall averages 78 inches annually, with annual mean snowfall of 162 inches.

Transportation

Accessibility: Hyder is accessible by boat, float-plane or truck. A deep-draft dock and a gravel airstrip are located in adjacent Stewart, B.C. A spur road off the Cassiar Hwy. through Canada provides road access north to the Alaska Hwy. or south to the Yellowhead Hwy.

Airport Facilities: Hyder generally is accessed by the twice-weekly mail plane or chartered float plane out of Ketchikan. A gravel airstrip is located in Stewart B.C.

Airline Services: Taquan Air Service

Freight: Freight arrives by barge, plane or truck.

Vessel Support: Nearby Stewart B.C.'s facilities include a deep draft dock.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

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

Long-Distance Phone: Telus (Canadian Company)

Internet Service Provider: Telus (www.onewayout.net)

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: CFPR; CJFWO-FM; CFMI-FM; KRBD-FM

Cable Provider: Community of Hyder

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Ketchikan Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Tongass Power & Light Company

Fuel: *No data available.*

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): *No data available.*

Housing: Kathy's Korner B&B (250-636-2393); Sealaska Inn (604-636-9001); Grand View Inn (604-636-9174); King Edward Hotel in Stewart, BC (604-636-2244)

Services: *None identified.*

Water & Sewage: Individuals

Miscellaneous: There is one school located in the community, attended by 10 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Hyder Public Safety/Community Hall

School – Hyder School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None

Other government facilities – None

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Hyder's economy is based primarily on tourism today; visitors cross the border from Canada. Four of the five largest employers are tourist-related, and visitor services are shared with Stewart, B.C. A bottled water business employs local residents. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits. Recreational fishing and hunting provide food for some families. Deer, salmon, shrimp and crab are the favorite resources.

History, Culture & Demographics

Nass River Indians called the head of Portland Canal "Skam-A-Kounst," meaning "safe place," probably referring to the site as a retreat from the harassment of the coastal Haidas. The Nass used this area as a seasonal berry-picking and bird-hunting site. In 1896, Capt. D.D. Gaillard of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers explored Portland Canal. Gold and silver lodes were discovered in this area in the late 1898, mainly on the Canadian side in the upper Salmon River basin. The Stewart brothers arrived in 1902. Hyder was originally called Portland City, and the name was changed in 1914 after Frederick Hyder, a Canadian mining engineer who predicted a bright future for the area. Hyder was the only practical point of access to the silver mining properties in Canada, and the community became the ocean port, supply point, and post office for miners by 1917. Hyder's boom years occurred between 1920 and 1930, when the Riverside Mine on U.S. territory extracted gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and tungsten. The mine operated from 1924 until 1950. In 1948, the townsite, built on pilings, was destroyed by fire. By 1956, all major mining had closed except for the Granduc Copper Mine in Canada, which operated until 1984. Westmin Resources Ltd. currently operates a gold and silver mine.

The population of the community consists of 4.1% Alaska Native or part Native. Hyder is dependent on tourism from ferry and highway visitors. It is known as the "Friendliest Ghost Town in Alaska." During the 2000 U.S. Census, total housing units numbered 72, and vacant housing units numbered 25. Vacant housing units used only seasonally numbered 21. U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 24 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 46.67 percent, although 68.83 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$11,719, per capita income was \$11,491, and 54.08 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

JUNEAU

Population: 30,966 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Incorporation Type: Unified Home Rule Municipality

Borough Located In: Juneau
Regional Native Corporation: None

Emergency Services

Police: Borough Police Dept. (586-0600)

VPSO: None

Village Police Officer (contract): None

State Troopers: State Troopers Post (465-4000)

Fire: Borough Volunteer Fire/Rescue/EMS Dept.; Borough Fire Stations, Equipment & Ambulances

Medical: Bartlett Regional Hospital (907-586-2611); SEARHC Medical/Dental Clinic (463-4000); Capital City Fire/Rescue/Medevac (586-6561); Juneau Quick Response Dive Rescue Team; Juneau Mountain Rescue Group (789-2161); Airlift Northwest/Air Ambulance (790-4944); Greens Creek EMS (789-8116); U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center (463-2000)

Organizations with Local Offices

City & Borough - City & Borough of Juneau, 155 South Seward Street, Juneau, AK 99801,

Phone 907-586-5240, Fax 907-586-5385, E-mail: Laurie.Sica@ci.juneau.ak.us, Web: <http://www.juneau.org>

Chamber of Commerce - Juneau Chamber of Commerce, 3100 Channel Drive, Suite 300, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-463-3488, Fax 907-463-3489

Economic Development - Juneau Convention & Visitors Bureau, 369 S. Franklin Street, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-586-1737, Fax 907-463-4961, E-mail: jcvb@ptialaska.net, Web: <http://www.juneau.com/>

Economic Development - Juneau Economic Dev. Council, 612 W. Willoughby Avenue, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-463-3662, Fax 907-463-3929, E-mail: admin@jedc.org, Web: <http://www.jedc.org>

Electric Utility - Alaska Electric Light & Power Co., 5601 Tonsgard Court, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-463-3304, Fax 907-463-3304, E-mail: webmaster@aelp.com, Web: <http://www.aelp.com/>

Electric Utility - Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority, P.O. Box 210149, Auke Bay, AK 99821, Phone 907-789-3196, Fax 907-798-0585, E-mail: roxanne_drake@threa.ccmil.compuserve.com

Housing Authority - Tlingit-Haida Reg Housing Authority, P.O. Box 32237, Juneau, AK 99803, Phone 907-780-6868, Fax 907-780-6895, E-mail: thrha@ptialaska.net

Media - Capitol Information Group, 319 Seward St. #6, Juneau, AK 99501, Ph 907-586-3118, Fax 907-586-1987

Media - KTOO Radio & TV, 360 Egan Drive, Juneau, AK 99801-1748, Phone 907-586-1670, Fax 907-586-2561

Media - KJUD TV, 175 S. Franklin, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-586-1670, Fax 907-586-2561

Media - KATH TV, 1107 W. 8th, Suite 1, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-586-8384, Fax 907-586-8394, E-mail: kathtv@ptialaska.net

Media - KJNO/KTKU Radio, 311 Channel Drive, Suite 2, Juneau, AK 99801, Ph 907-586-3630, Fax 907-463-3685

Media - KINY/KSUP Radio, 1107 W. 8th Ave., Suite 2, Juneau, AK 99801, Ph 907-586-1800, Fax 907-586-3266

Media - Alaska Fishermen's Journal, 2 Marine Way, Suite 208, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-463-5455, Fax 907-463-5415, E-mail: junobob@alaska.net

Media - Juneau Empire, 3100 Channel Drive, Juneau, AK 99801-7814, Phone 907-586-3740, Fax 907-586-3028, Web: <http://www.juneauempire.com>

Other - Alaska Municipal League, 217 Second Street #200, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-586-1325, Fax 907-463-5480, E-mail: juliek@pobox.alaska.net, Web: <http://www.akml.org/>

Other - Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, 419 Sixth St., #328, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-586-6942, Fax 907-463-3312, E-mail: info@seacc.org, Web: <http://www.seacc.org>

Regional Development - Southeast Conference, P.O. Box 21989, Juneau, AK 99802, Phone 907-463-3445, Fax 907-463-4425, E-mail: Loren_Gerhard@seconference.org, Web: <http://www.seconference.org>

Regional Health Corporation - Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium, 3245 Hospital Dr., Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-463-4000, Fax 907-463-4075, E-mail: webmaster@searhc.org, Web: <http://www.searhc.org/>

Regional Native Corporation - Sealaska Corporation, One Sealaska Plaza #400, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-586-1512, Fax 907-586-1826, E-mail: ross.soboleff@sealaska.com, Web: <http://www.sealaska.com/>

School District - Alyeska Central School, 3141 Channel Dr., #100, Juneau, AK 99801-7897, Phone 907-465-2835, Fax 907-465-2935, E-mail: michael_opp@eed.state.ak.us, Web: http://www.eed.state.ak.us/Alaskan_Schools/ACS/home.html

School District - Juneau Borough Schools, 10014 Crazy Horse Dr., Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-463-1700,

Fax 907-463-1768, E-mail: baderg@jsd.k12.ak.us, Web: <http://www.jsd.k12.ak.us>

Village Corporation - Goldbelt, Incorporated, 9097 Glacier Hwy. #200, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-790-4990, Fax 907-790-4999, E-mail: goldbelt@goldbelt.com, Web: <http://www.goldbelt.com>

Village Council - Aukquan Traditional Council, 9296 Stephen Richards Memorial Dr., Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-465-4120, Fax 907-790-2550

Village Council - Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, 320 W. Willoughby Ave, #300, Juneau, AK 99801, Phone 907-586-1432, Fax 907-586-8970, E-mail: econdev@ccthita.org, Web: <http://www.ccthita.org>

Location & Climate

Located on the mainland of Southeast Alaska, opposite Douglas Island, Juneau was built at the heart of the Inside Passage along the Gastineau Channel. The city lies 900 air miles northwest of Seattle and 577 air miles southeast of Anchorage, at approximately 58.30194° North Latitude and -134.41972° West Longitude. (Sec. 23, T041S, R067E, Copper River Meridian.) Juneau, located in the mildest climate zone in Alaska, has a mild, maritime climate. Average summer temperatures range from 44 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit; winter temperatures range from 25 to 35. Annual precipitation is 92 inches in downtown Juneau, and 54 inches ten miles north at the airport. Snowfall averages 101 inches.

Transportation

Accessibility: Juneau is accessible only by air and sea. Scheduled jet flights and air taxis are available at the Municipally-owned Juneau International Airport, and the Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System offers passenger and vehicle service. Juneau is a regional transportation hub with numerous air taxi services to surrounding communities.

Airport Facilities: Municipally-owned Juneau International Airport includes a paved 8,456' runway and a seaplane landing area.

Airline Services: Alaska Airlines; Air North; Alaska Coastal; Loken Aviation; Haines Airways; L.A.B. Flying Service; AirOne; Era Helicopters; Skagway Air Service; Temsco Helicopters; Ward Air; Wings of Alaska; Alaska Fly 'n' Fish Charters; Glacier Bay Airways

Freight: The Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System and cargo barges provide year-round services.

Vessel Support: Marine facilities include a seaplane landing area at Juneau Harbor, two deep draft docks, five small boat harbors and the State ferry terminal.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of Alaska

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

Internet Service Provider: ACS Internet (www.acsalaska.net); AOL (www.aol.com); Arctic.Net/TelAlaska, Inc. (www.arctic.net); AT&T WorldNet (www.worldnet.att.net); Chugach.Net (www.chugach.net); GCI (www.gci.net); Sinbad Network Communications (www.sinbad.net)

TV Stations: KATH; KJUD; KTOO

Cable Provider: GCI Cable, Inc.

Radio Stations: KINY-AM; KJNO-AM; KTOO-FM; KTKU-FM; KSUP-FM

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Alaska Electric Light & Power Company.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): AEL&P/Auke Bay Power Plant (125,000 gals.); AEL&P Lemon Creek Power Plant (200,000); Klukwan Forest Products (11 @ 126,500); Echo Bay Alaska Inc./Kensington Mine (3 @ 60,000); Greens Creek Mine/Admiralty Island (6 @ 366,000); Landfill (12,500).

Housing: Alaskan Hotel; The Driftwood Lodge; Breakwater Inn; Prospector Hotel; Cashen Quarters B&B; Blueberry Lodge B&B; Inn at the Waterfront; Silverbow Inn; Super 8 Motel; Best Western Country Lane Inn; Pearson's Pond Luxury Inn and Garden Spa; Juneau International Youth Hostel.

Services: Taxis: Municipal Bus System; Capital Cab; Taku Glacier Cab; Alaska Cab Car Rentals: Avis; Hertz; All Star; Payless; Rent-a-Wreck

Water & Sewage: City & Borough; Individuals

Miscellaneous: There are 12 schools located in the community, attended by 5,506 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Youth Center: Private/Zach Gordon Youth Center Community Hall: Centennial Hall; Borough Assembly Chambers; Moose Lodge; Elks Lodge; Bingo Hall, Movie Theater, Museum, Library

School – Alyeska Central Correspondence, Auke Bay Elementary School, Dzantik'i Heeni Middle School, Floyd Dryden Middle School, Gastineau Elementary, Glacier Valley Elementary, Harborview Elementary, Johnson Youth Center, Juneau Community Charter School, Juneau District Correspondence School, Juneau-Douglas High School, Mendenhall River Community School, Riverbend Elementary School, Yakoosge Daakahidi Alt. High School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None Identified

Other government facilities – None Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

State government, the City & Borough of Juneau, and federal agencies provide nearly 45% of the employment in the community. Juneau is home to State legislators and their staff during the legislative session between January and May. Tourism, based primarily on ships cruising the Inside Passage, is a significant contributor to the private sector economy during the summer months, providing a \$130 million income and nearly 2,000 jobs. Over 690,000 visitors arrive by cruise ship, and another 100,000 independent travelers visit Juneau each year. Support services for logging and fish processing contribute to the Juneau economy, and 519 residents hold commercial fishing permits. DIPAC, a private non-profit organization, operates a fish hatchery that increases the local salmon population. The Kennecott Green's Creek Mine produces gold, silver, lead and zinc, and is the largest silver mine in North America.

History, Culture & Demographics

The area was a fish camp for the indigenous Tlingit Indians. In 1880, nearly 20 years before the gold rushes to the Klondike and Nome, Chief Kowee of the Auk Tribe lead Joe Juneau and Richard Harris to Gold Creek, where they found mother lode deposits upstream, staked mining claims, and developed a 160-acre-incorporated city, which brought many prospectors to the area. The City of Juneau was formed in 1900, and the State capital was transferred from Sitka to Juneau in 1906. The Treadwell and Ready Bullion mines across the channel on Douglas Island became world-scale mines, operating from 1882 to 1917, when a cave-in and flood closed the Treadwell mine. In 1916, the Alaska-Juneau gold mine was built on the mainland, becoming the largest operation of its kind in the world, before closing in 1944. A sawmill, fishing, canneries, and transportation and trading services contributed to Juneau's growth through the early 1900s. In 1970, the City of Juneau and City of Douglas were unified into the City & Borough of Juneau. As the State capital, State and federal employment provide the bulk of jobs, with tourism providing a major seasonal boost. Juneau, the third largest community in Alaska, has a Native Tlingit history along with a strong historical influence from the early prospectors and boom town that grew around mining operations. About one-third of residents live downtown or on Douglas Island; the remaining two-thirds live elsewhere along the road system, mostly in the Mendenhall Valley.

Federally-recognized tribes located in the community include the Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska; the Douglas Indian Association; and the Aukquan Traditional Council (not recognized), and 17% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 12,282 total housing units, with 739 vacant, and 185 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 5.35%, with 16,688 residents were employed, although 28% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$62,034, per capita income \$26,719, and 6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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KETCHIKAN

Population: 7,691 (2004 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In: Ketchikan Gateway Borough

Incorporation Type: Home Rule City
Regional Native Corporation: None

Emergency Services

Police: City Police Dept. (225-6631)

VPSO: None Identified

Village Police Officer (contract): None Identified

State Troopers: State Troopers Post (225-5118)

Fire: City Volunteer Fire/EMS; Borough Fire Halls; Pond Reef Vol Fire/EMS (225-1950/247-2697)

Medical: Ketchikan General Hospital (907-225-5171); Ketchikan Tribal Health Clinic; Gateway Center for Human Services (225-4135); U.S. Coast Guard Ketchikan Dispensary (228-0320), South Tongass Fire/EMS Division (225-13226); Pond Reef Vol. Fire/EMS (247-2698); Temsco Helicopters/Pond Reef Medi-Flite (225-5141)

Organizations with Local Offices

Chamber of Commerce - Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 5957, Ketchikan, AK 99901, Phone 907-225-3184, Fax 907-225-3187, E-mail: kchamber@ktn.net, Web: <http://www.ketchikanchamber.com>

City - City of Ketchikan, 334 Front Street, Ketchikan, AK 99901, Phone 907-225-3111, Fax 907-225-5075, E-mail: mayor@city.ketchikan.ak.us, Web: <http://www.city.ketchikan.ak.us>

Economic Development - Ketchikan Visitors Bureau, 131 Front Street, Ketchikan, AK 99901, Phone 907-225-6166, Fax 907-225-4250, E-mail: kvb@ktn.net, Web: <http://www.visit-ketchikan.com/>

Media - Ketchikan Cable News, P.O. Box 7900, Ketchikan, AK 99901, Phone 907-225-3157, Fax 907-225-1096, E-mail: mailbag@ktn.net

Media - KTKN-AM/KGTW-FM, 526 Stedman St., Ketchikan, AK 99901, Phone 907-225-3699, Fax 907-225-0444, E-mail - ktnkgtw@ktn.net

Media - KFMJ Radio, 516 Stedman, Ketchikan, AK 99901, Phone 907-247-3699, Fax 907-247-5365, E-mail: kfmj@ktn.net, Web: <http://www.thelocalpaper.com>

Media - KRBD Radio, 123 Stedman Street, Ketchikan, AK 99901, Phone 907-225-9655, Fax 907-247-0808, E-mail: bdnews@ptialaska.net

Media - Ketchikan Daily News, P.O. Box 7900, Ketchikan, AK 99901, Phone 907-225-3157, Fax 907-225-1096, E-mail: kdn@ktn.net, Web: <http://www.ketchikandailynews.com>

Village Council - Ketchikan Indian Corporation, 2960 Tongass Avenue, Ketchikan, AK 99901, Phone 907-225-5158, Fax 907-247-5158, E-mail: kictribe@ktn.org, Web: <http://www.kictribe.org/>

Location & Climate

Ketchikan is located on the southwestern coast of Revillagigedo Island, opposite Gravina Island, near the southern boundary of Alaska. It is 679 miles north of Seattle and 235 miles south of Juneau, at approximately 55.34222° North Latitude and -131.64611° West Longitude (Sec. 30, T075S, R091E, Copper River Meridian.) in the Ketchikan Recording District. The area lies in the maritime climate zone noted for its warm winters, cool summers, and heavy precipitation. Summer temperatures range from 51 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit; winter temperatures range from 29 to 39. Ketchikan averages 162 inches (13.5 feet) of precipitation annually, including 32 inches of snowfall.

Transportation

Accessibility: Regularly-scheduled jet services offer three northbound and three southbound departures daily. Ketchikan is a regional transportation hub, with numerous air taxi services to surrounding communities. Ketchikan is the first Alaska port of call for northbound cruise ships and State ferries, and the 2.2 million acre Misty Fiords National Monument lies 22 air miles to the east. The Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System provides passenger and vehicle transport. The Inter-Island Ferry Authority, based in Craig, is coordinating funding to develop a twice-daily, year-round ferry service between Ketchikan and Hollis on Prince of Wales Island.

Airport Facilities: The State-owned Ketchikan International Airport, located on nearby Gravina Island, a 10-minute ferry ride to the waterfront, offers a paved, lighted 7,500' runway. There are four float plane landing facilities: Tongass Narrows, Peninsula Point, Ketchikan Harbor, and Murphy's.

Airline Services: Alaska Airlines; Ketchikan Air Service; AirOne; Taquan Air; Pro-Mech Air; Seaside Air; Misty Fjords Air & Outfitting; Temsco

Freight: The Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System and cargo barges provide year-round services.

Vessel Support: Harbor and docking facilities include a breakwater, a deep draft dock, five small boat harbors, a dry dock and ship repair yard, boat launch, and a State ferry terminal. The shipyard is privately-owned, and is used for repairs to the Alaska Ferry and offshore fish processors.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Ketchikan Public Utilities (City)

Long-Distance Phone: GCI; ACS Long Distance

Internet Service Provider: ACS Internet (www.acsalaska.net); AT&T WorldNet (www.worldnet.att.net); GCI (www.gci.net); Ketchikan Public Utilities (www.kpunet.net); SkyTalkwest Telecom (www.soapys.com)

TV Stations: KTOO; KUBD; KJMW (low power TV)

Radio Stations: KTKN-AM; KRBD-FM; KGTW-FM; KFMJ-FM

Cable Provider: GCI Cable, Inc.

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Information Office; City of Ketchikan

Electricity: Provided by Ketchikan Public Utilities.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Island Fuels Inc./Petro Alaska (3 @ 60,000 gals.); Boyer Alaska Barge Lines (5 @ 150,000); Ketchikan Utilities (230,000); E.C. Phillips & Son (9,100); Andrews Oil (920,500); White Pass Alaska (6,902,100); Ward Cove Packing (7,000); Salmon Falls Marine

Housing: Westmark Cape Fox Lodge; Best Western Landing; Ingersoll Hotel; Gilmore Hotel; Best Western Landing; Super 8 Motel; Ketchikan Youth Hostel (summer only); Alaska's Rain Forest Inn; Clover Pass RV; Internet Reservations for 20 B&Bs (<http://www.ktn.net/krs/index.html>)

Services: Taxis: Borough Transit System; Sourdough; Alaska Cab; Yellow Taxi Car Rentals: Avis; Payless; Alaska Car Rental

Water & Sewage: City; Borough

Miscellaneous: There are 9 schools located in the community, attended by 2,334 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Ted Ferry Civic Center; American Legion Hall, Coliseum Twin Theatre, City Public and school Library

School – Houghtaling Elementary School, Ketchikan Charter School, Ketchikan Correspondence, Ketchikan High School, Point Higgins School, Revilla Jr./Sr. High School, Schoenbar Middle School, Southeast Island Correspondence, Valley Park Elementary School, White Cliff Elementary School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None Identified

Other government facilities – None Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Ketchikan is an industrial center and a major port of entry in Southeast Alaska, with a diverse economy. Ketchikan is supported by a large fishing fleet, fish processing, tourism and timber industries. Over 400 area residents hold commercial fishing permits. Several processing and cold storage facilities support the fishing industry. The state operates the Deer Mountain Hatchery, which produces over 450,000 King, Coho, Steelhead and Rainbow Trout annually. Cruise ships bring over 650,000 visitors, and another 50,000 independent travelers visit Ketchikan each year.

History, Culture & Demographics

Tongass and Cape Fox Tlingits have used Ketchikan Creek as a fish camp, which they called "kitschk-hin," meaning creek of the "thundering wings of an eagle." The abundant fish and timber resources attracted non-Natives to Ketchikan. In 1885, Chief Kyan sold 160 acres, which later became the township. The first cannery opened in 1886 near the mouth of Ketchikan Creek and four more were built by 1912. The Ketchikan Post Office was established in 1892, and the city incorporated in 1900, by which time, nearby gold and copper discoveries briefly brought bustling activity to Ketchikan as a mining supply center. During 1936, seven canneries were in operation, producing 1.5 million cases of salmon. The need for lumber for new construction and packing boxes spawned the Ketchikan Spruce Mills in 1903, which operated for over 70 years. Spruce was in high demand during World War II, and Ketchikan became a supply center for area logging. A \$55 million pulp mill was constructed at Ward Cove near Ketchikan in 1954, and its operation fueled growth in the community. After 43 years, the mill's 50-year contract with the U.S. Forest Service for timber was canceled, and the pulp mill closed in March 1997. The largest collection of totem poles in the world is found at Totem Bight State Historical Park, Saxman Native Village, and the Totem Heritage Center Museum.

A federally-recognized tribes located in the community include the Ketchikan Indian Corporation and the Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska. Over 22% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native, and most Native residents are Tlingit. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 3,645 total housing units, with 448 vacant, and 65 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 8%, with 3,974 residents were employed, although 35% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$45,802, per capita income was \$22,484, and 8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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KLAWOCK

Population: 848 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: 1st Class City
Regional Native Corporation: None

Emergency Services

Police: City Police Dept. (755-2777)

VPSO: Not identified

Village Police Officer (contract): Not Identified

State Troopers: State Troopers Post (755-2918)

Fire: City Volunteer Fire/EMS/Ambulance

Medical: Alicia Roberts Medical Center, Klawock Volunteer Fire/EMS (755-2261); Prince of Wales Island Area EMS (826-2367/3330)

Organizations with Local Offices

City - City of Klawock, P.O. Box 469, Klawock, AK 99925, Phone 907-755-2261, Fax 907-755-2403,

E-mail: dgasaway@cityofklawock.com, Web: <http://www.cityofklawock.com/>

Community Non-Profit - Big Salt Community Association, P.O. Box 57, Klawock, AK 99925, Phone 907-755-2184, Fax 907-755-2174

School District - Klawock City Schools, P.O. Box 9, Klawock, AK 99925-0009,

Phone 907-755-2220, Fax 907-755-2913, E-mail: v_steward@hotmail.com, Web: <http://www.klawock.k12.ak.us>

Village Corporation - Klawock Heenya Corporation, P.O. Box 129, Klawock, AK 99925, Phone 907-755-2270, Fax 907-755-2966, E-mail: marge@klawockheenya.com, Web: <http://www.klawockheenya.com>

Village Council - Klawock Cooperative Association, P.O. Box 430, Klawock, AK 99925, Phone 907-755-2265, Fax 907-755-8800

Location & Climate

Klawock is located on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, on Klawock Inlet, across from Klawock Island. It is 7 miles road north of Craig, 24 road miles from Hollis, and 56 air miles west of Ketchikan, at approximately 55.55222° North Latitude and -133.09583° West Longitude. (Sec. 09, T073S, R081E, Copper River Meridian.) Klawock is located in the Ketchikan Recording District. Prince of Wales Island is dominated by a cool, moist, maritime climate. Summer temperatures range from 49 to 63; winter temperatures range 32 to 42. Average annual precipitation is 120 inches, including 40 inches of snow.

Transportation

Accessibility: Klawock is dependent on air transportation from Ketchikan, however it is connected by the Island road system to other communities, including Hollis where the Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System offers passenger and vehicle service.

Airport Facilities: The only airstrip on Prince of Wales Island is located here, a 5,000' paved runway. A seaplane base is operated by the State on the Klawock River.

Airline Services: Ketchikan Air Service; Taquan Air; AirOne

Freight: Freight arrives by cargo plane, barge, State ferry, and trucks between island communities.

Vessel Support: Klawock has a small boat harbor and boat launch ramp. A deep draft dock is located at Klawock Island, which is primarily used for loading timber. Ferry transportation is available in Hollis, 24 miles away.

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)

TV Stations: ARCS; KTOO

Radio Stations: KRBD-FM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Alaska Power Company.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Klawock Island Fuels (4 @ 120,000 gals.); THREA (1,000); Viking Lumber Co. (19,984)

Housing: Fireweed Lodge/Restaurant (907-755-2930); Columbine Inn; Log Cabin Resort/RV Park (907-755-2205); Bay Inn; Prince of Wales Lodge (907-755-2227); P&P RV Park School
Services: Chief Wiah Cab; Irish Setter Cab; Prince of Wales Transporter; Car Rentals: Log Cabin Sports Rentals
Water & Sewage: City
Miscellaneous: There is one school located in the community, attended by 157 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – City Youth Center, AND/ANS Hall,
School – Klawock City School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –
National Guard Armory – Not Identified
Other government facilities – Not Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

The economy has been dependent on fishing and cannery operations in the past, but the timber industry has risen in prominence; Sealaska's logging operations through a contract with Shaan-Seet, Inc. provide employment in logging and ship-loading in the Klawock and Craig area. The state operates a fish hatchery on Klawock Lake that contributes to the local salmon population, and 47 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Cannery operations were closed in the late 1980s. City and school district employment also provide significant local employment. Subsistence foods include deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab.

History, Culture & Demographics

Early inhabitants were from Tuxekan, a Tlingit winter village to the north. Klawock was used as a summer fishing camp, and has been known as Klawerak, Tlevak, Clevak and Klawak. The history of Klawock is closely tied to the fishing industry. A trading post and salmon saltery were established in 1868, and the first cannery in Alaska was built here by a San Francisco firm in 1878. The subsequent canneries that sprouted in the area were operated under contract with Chinese laborers. A hatchery for red salmon operated at Klawock Lake between 1897 and 1917. In 1929, Klawock incorporated as a city, and a school was constructed. In 1934, Klawock received federal funds under the Wheeler Howard Act to develop a local cannery, on the condition that residents vote to be liquor-free. In 1971 the Alaska Timber Corp. build a sawmill. Soon after, the Klawock-Heenya Village Corp., the Shaan Seet Corp. of Craig, and Sealaska Timber Corp. expanded area facilities with a log sort yard outside of Klawock and a deep-water dock on Klawock Island. The State constructed a salmon hatchery on Klawock Lake in 1978, very near the former hatchery site. Most residents pursue a subsistence lifestyle to provide food sources. The community takes great pride in its Totem Park, which displays 21 restored totem poles and replicas from the old village; the Totem Park includes a Heritage Center and Long House. Sale of alcohol is restricted to the City-owned package store.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community, the Klawock Cooperative Association, and 58% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. Klawock is a mixed Tlingit and non-Native city. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 368 total housing units, with 55 vacant, and 6 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 16%, with 372 residents employed, although 401% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$35,000, per capita income \$14,621, and 14% of residents were living below the poverty level.

METLAKATLA

Population: 1,370 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Federal Indian Reservation
Regional Native Corporation: None

Emergency Services

Police: Metlakatla Police Dept. (886-4011)

VPSO: Not Identified

Village Police Officer (contract): None

State Troopers: Not Identified

Fire: Metlakatla Volunteer Fire/EMS/Search & Rescue; Fire Hall

Medical: Annette Island Family Medical Center (886-4744); Metlakatla Vol. Fire/EMS/Ambulance (886-7922/886-4011); or flight to Ketchikan

Organizations with Local Offices

City - Metlakatla Indian Community, P.O. Box 8, Metlakatla, AK 99926,

Phone 907-886-4441, Fax 907-886-7997, E-mail: lauth@metlakatla.net

Economic Development - Metlakatla Office of Tourism, P.O. Box 450, Metlakatla, AK 99926-0450,
Phone 907-886-1216, Fax 907-886-4161

Housing Authority - Metlakatla Housing Authority, P.O. Box 59, Metlakatla, AK 99926,

Phone 907-886-6500, Fax 907-886-6503, E-mail: methouse@ptialaska.net

School District - Annette Island Schools, P.O. Box 7, Metlakatla, AK 99926-0007,

Phone 907-886-6332, Fax 907-886-5130, E-mail: dirksen@aisd.k12.ak.us, Web: <http://aisd.k12.ak.us/>

Location & Climate

Metlakatla is located at Port Chester on the west coast of Annette Island, 15 miles south of Ketchikan. By air, it is minutes from Ketchikan, 3.5 hours from Anchorage and 1.5 hours from Seattle. It lies at approximately 55.12959° North Latitude and -131.57496° West Longitude. (Sec. 05, T078S, R092E, Copper River Meridian.) Metlakatla is located in the Ketchikan Recording District. Metlakatla is in the maritime climate zone with warm winters, cool summers, and an average annual precipitation of 115 inches (nearly 10 feet,) including 61 inches of snowfall, and 200 inches of annual rainfall has been recorded. Summer temperatures range from 36 to 52; winter temperatures range 28 to 42.

Transportation

Accessibility: Metlakatla is accessible by air and water. Scheduled float plane services are available from Ketchikan. The State ferry serves Metlakatla from Ketchikan only between the spring and fall. Significant improvements to the ferry facilities are under construction, and a \$40 million road is under construction to link the northern end of Annette Island and Ketchikan with a proposed hourly ferry; the 14.7-mile road is expected to be completed by 2007.

Airport Facilities: The Annette Island Airport is owned and operated by the community, with a 7,500' asphalt runway and a 5,700' gravel crosswind runway. Two seaplane bases are available: one State-owned and one community-owned at Tamgas Harbor.

Airline Services: Ketchikan Air Service

Freight: Freight arrives by barge and ferry.

Vessel Support: Port facilities include a dock with a barge ramp, two small boat harbors, and two marine ways. The Corps of Engineers is providing major improvements to Tamgas Harbor.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Alaska Telephone Co./AP&T **Long-Distance Phone:** AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: Metlakatla.Net (www.metlakatla.net)

TV Stations: ARCS; KTOO

Radio Stations: KRBD-FM; KTKN-AM

Cable Provider: Metlakatla Indian Community

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Metlakatla Power & Light.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Guthrie Fuel Service (4 @ 117,000 gals.);

Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan (5 @ 11,300); Annette Island Gas Service (79,948); Electric Utility (410,000); High School (10,000); Wm. Duncan Church (1,000); Annette Island Packing (33,000); Community Hall (1,000); Mini Mart (1,000)

Housing: Metlakatla Hotel & Suites (907-886-3456); Uncle Fred's

Services:

Water & Sewage: Community

Miscellaneous: There are 3 schools located in the community, attended by 287 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Metlakatla Town Hall, Senior Center, Centennial Public Library

School – Leask Middle School, Metlakatla High School, Richard Johnson Elementary School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – Not Identified

Other government facilities – Not Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Metlakatla's economy is based primarily on fishing, fish processing and services. Because it is a federal Indian reservation, there are no local taxes. The community built a salmon hatchery on Tamgas Creek, which releases millions of fry of all five salmon species. The largest employer is the Metlakatla Indian Community, which operates the hatchery, the tribal court, and all local services. Annette Island Packing Co. is a cold storage facility owned by the community. The cannery and two sawmills no longer operate, but 49 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Salmon, halibut, clams, waterfowl, cod, and seaweed serve as important subsistence food sources for residents. The community is interested in developing tourism.

History, Culture & Demographics

Metlakatla means "saltwater channel passage," and was founded by a group of Canadian Tsimshians who migrated from Prince Rupert, British Columbia in 1887 seeking religious freedom. They were led by a Scottish lay priest who traveled to Washington D.C. to personally request land from President Grover Cleveland for the Tsimshians. The Island was selected by a local search committee, and by 1890, there were 823 residents. Congress declared Annette Island a federal Indian reservation in 1891. Residents built a church, school, sawmill, and cannery, and constructed homes in an orderly grid pattern. In 1927, the community built a hydroelectric plant. During World War II, the U.S. Army constructed a large air base a few miles from town, which was later used for commercial amphibian flights to Ketchikan. The U.S. Coast Guard also maintained a base on the island until 1976. The Annette Island Reserve remains the only federal reservation for indigenous peoples in Alaska. The community was not part of ANSCA. The 86,000 acre Island reservation and surrounding 3,000 feet of coastal waters are locally-controlled and not subject to state jurisdiction. The community regulates commercial fishing in these waters, and also operates its own tribal court system, including a Tribal Juvenile Court and Tribal Appellate Court.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community, the Metlakatla Indian Community (Annette Island Federal Reserve), and 90% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 531 total housing units, with 62 vacant, and 11 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 21%, with 501 residents employed, although 49% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$43,516, per capita income \$16,140, and 8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

PELICAN

Population: 118 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: 1st Class City
Regional Native Corporation: None

Emergency Services

Police: None Identified

VPSO: None

Village Police Officer (contract): None

State Troopers: None Identified

Fire: City Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS

Medical: Pelican Health Clinic – 907-735-2250, Pelican Volunteer Fire & EMS (735-2245)

Organizations with Local Offices

City - City of Pelican, P.O. Box 737, Pelican, AK 99832, Phone 907-735-2202,

Fax 907-735-2258, E-mail: pelikan@ptialaska.net, Web: <http://www.pelican.net/>

Economic Development - Pelican Visitors Association, P.O. Box 737, Pelican, AK 99832, Phone 907-735-2259,

Fax 907-735-2259, E-mail: AKCharters@worldnet.att.net, Web: <http://www.alaskaone.com/pelican/index.htm>

Electric Utility - Pelican Utility Company, P.O. Box 110, Pelican, AK 99832,

Phone 907-735-2204, Fax 907-735-2281

School District - Pelican City Schools, P.O. Box 90, Pelican, AK 99832-0090,

Phone 907-735-2236, Fax 907-735-2263, E-mail: pelsd1@ptialaska.net

Village Council - Pelican Traditional Council, P.O. Box 27, Pelican, AK 99832

Location & Climate

Pelican is located on the northwest coast of Chichagof Island on Lisianski Inlet, 80 miles north of Sitka and 70 miles west of Juneau., at approximately 57.96083° North Latitude and -136.2275° West Longitude. (Sec. 19, T045S, R057E, Copper River Meridian.) Pelican is located in the Sitka Recording District. Pelican has a maritime climate characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Summer temperatures range from 51 to 62; winter temperatures range 21 to 39. Temperature extremes have been recorded from -3 to 84. Annual precipitation is 127 inches, including 120 inches of snow. During winter months, fog, winds and high seas can limit access. Most of the community is built on pilings over the tidelands.

Transportation

Accessibility: Pelican is dependent on float planes and the Alaska State Marine Highway (ferry) system, which offers passenger and vehicle service. The ferry provides two monthly departures during the summer and one monthly departure during winter. Daily scheduled air taxis are available from Juneau and Sitka.

Airport Facilities: State-owned seaplane base

Airline Services: Wings of Alaska; Loken Aviation

Freight: Cargo barges deliver goods on a similar schedule to the ferry runs.

Vessel Support: Facilities include a small boat harbor, dock, and the State ferry terminal.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: ACS Internet (www.acsalaska.net)

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KCAW-FM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Pelican Utility Company.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Pelican Seafoods/Kake Tribal Corp. (7 @ 145,185 gals.); City School District (2,000)

Housing: Rose's Plaza; Harbor B&B (907-735-2310); Lisianski Lodge (907-735-2266); Reddings B&B; Off the Beaten Path B&B; Otter Cove B&B; PB&G B&B

Services:

Water & Sewage: Kake Tribal Corp, City

Miscellaneous: There is one school located in the community, attended by 18 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Youth Center: City/Community Hall, Community Hall: Pelican City Hall

School – Pelican School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None Identified

Other government facilities –

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Commercial fishing and seafood processing are the mainstays of Pelican's economy, and 41 of the residents hold commercial fishing permits. Most employment occurs at Pelican Seafoods, which also owns the electric utility, a fuel company and store. The plant processes black cod, halibut, ling cod, rockfish, and salmon, and experiences a seasonal population influx of commercial fishermen and cold storage plant workers. The city and school provide some employment.

History, Culture & Demographics

A cold storage plant was the first development at this site in 1938. Kalle (Charley) Raataikainen bought fish in this area, which he transported to Sitka. He chose this protected inlet as an ideal cold storage site, and named the place after his fish-packing vessel "The Pelican." Two of his fish-buying scows were used as a cookhouse, mess hall, bunkhouse and warehouse, and the community of Pelican grew around this operation. A store, office, sawmill, post office and sauna had been erected by 1939. A school and cannery were constructed in the 1940s, and a city was formed in 1943. A boardwalk serves as the town's main thoroughfare, due to the lack of flat land and that much of the community is built on pilings over tidelands.

Approximately 25% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 94 total housing units, with 24 vacant, and 9 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 8%, with 83 residents employed, although 35% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$48,750, per capita income \$29,347, and 5% of residents were living below the poverty level.

PETERSBURG

Population: 3,123 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Home Rule City
Regional Native Corporation: None

Emergency Services

Police: City Police Dept. (772-3838)

VPSO: None

Village Police Officer (contract): None

State Troopers: State Troopers Post (772-3100)

Fire: City Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS

Medical: Petersburg Medical Center (772-4291); Petersburg Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS (772-3355/772-3830)

Organizations with Local Offices

City - City of Petersburg, P.O. Box 329, Petersburg, AK 99833, Phone 907-772-4519, Fax 907-772-3759, E-mail: clerk@ci.petersburg.ak.us, Web: <http://www.ci.petersburg.ak.us>

Media - KFSK Coast Alaska Radio, P.O. Box 149, Petersburg, AK 99833, Phone 907-772-3808, Fax 907-772-9296, E-mail: kfsknews@pobox.alaska.net

Media - KRSA Radio, P.O. Box 650, Petersburg, AK 99833, Phone 907-772-3891, Fax 907-772-4538, E-mail: krsa@alaska.net

Media - Petersburg Pilot, P.O. Box 930, Petersburg, AK 99833, Phone 907-772-9393, Fax 907-772-4871, E-mail: pgspub@mitkof.net, Web: <http://www.petersburgpilot.com>

School District - Petersburg City Schools, P.O. Box 289, Petersburg, AK 99833-0289, Phone 907-772-4271, Fax 907-772-4719, E-mail: super@psgsd.k12.ak.us

Village Council - Petersburg Indian Association, P.O. Box 1418, Petersburg, AK 99833, Phone 907-772-3636, Fax 907-772-3637, E-mail: piatrd@gci.net

Chamber of Commerce - Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 649, Petersburg, AK 99833, Phone 907-772-3646, Fax 907-772-3646, E-mail: pcoc@alaska.net, Web: <http://www.petersburg.org>

Location & Climate

Petersburg is located on the northwest end of Mitkof Island, where the Wrangell Narrows meet Frederick Sound. It lies midway between Juneau and Ketchikan, about 120 miles from either community, at approximately 56.8125° North Latitude and -132.95556° West Longitude. (Sec. 27, T058S, R079E, Copper River Meridian.) Petersburg is located in the Petersburg Recording District. Petersburg's climate is characterized by mild winters, cool summers, and year-round rainfall. Average summer temperatures range from 40 to 56 degrees Fahrenheit; winters from 27 to 43. Annual precipitation averages 106.3 inches, including 97 inches of snow.

Transportation

Accessibility: Petersburg is accessed by air and water. It lies on the mainline Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System route. There is no deep water dock for large ships such as cruise ships; passengers are lightered to shore. Plans are underway to construct a new "fast-ferry" terminal at Blind Slough on south Mtikof Island, 24 miles south of town.

Airport Facilities: The State-owned James A. Johnson Airport and Lloyd R. Roundtree Seaplane Base (on the Wrangell Narrows) allow for scheduled jet and float plane services. The runway is paved, at 6,000'.

Airline Services: Alaska Airlines; Ketchikan Air Service; Wings of Alaska; AirOne; Alaska Island Air; Temsco

Freight: Freight arrives by barge, ferry or cargo plane.

Vessel Support: Harbor facilities include three docks, two petroleum wharves, two barge terminals, three boat harbors with moorage for 600 boats, a boat launch and a boat haul-out.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Alaska Telephone Company/AP&T **Long-Distance Phone:** AT&T Alascom; GCI
Internet Service: GCI (www.gci.net); Mitkof.net (www.mitkof.net); SEAKnet (www.seaknet.alaska.edu)
TV Stations: ARCS; KTOO **Radio Stations:** KRSA-AM; KFSK-FM

Cable Provider: GCI Cable, Inc.

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Petersburg Municipal Power & Light

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): White Pass Alaska (299,000 gals.); Unocal 76 (396,000)

Housing: Tides Inn (907-772-4288); Scandia House (907-772-4281); Narrows Inn; Beachcomber Inn (907-772-3888); Jewels by the Sea (907-772-4820); Green Rocks Lodge; Rocky Point Resort; Lodge Across the Bay; Nordic House; Broom Hus; Water's Edge; Mountain Point; Harbor Day; LeConte RV Park; Twin Creek RV Park

Services: Taxis: City Cab; Chris Cab Car Rentals: Avis;

Water & Sewage: City

Miscellaneous: There are 3 schools located in the community, attended by 623 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Youth Center, Community Hall: City/Community Recreation Center

School – Mitkof Middle School, Petersburg High School, Rae C. Stedman Elementary School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – Not Identified

Other government facilities – Not identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Since its beginning, Petersburg's economy has been based on commercial fishing and timber harvests. Petersburg currently is one of the top-ranking ports in the U.S. for the quality and value of fish landed. Several processors operate cold storage, canneries and custom packing services. The State runs the Crystal Lake Hatchery, which contributes to the local salmon resource, and 469 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Residents include salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab in their diet. Petersburg is the supply and service center for many area logging camps. Independent sportsmen and tourists utilize the local charter boats and lodges, but there is no deep water dock suitable for cruise ships.

History, Culture & Demographics

Tlingit Indians from Kake used the north end of Mitkof Island as a summer fish camp. Some reportedly began living year-round at the site. Petersburg, named after Peter Buschmann, a Norwegian immigrant and pioneer in the cannery business, arrived in the late 1890s and built the Icy Strait Packing Company cannery, a sawmill, and a dock by 1900. His family's homesteads grew into this community, populated largely by people of Scandinavian origin. In 1910, a city was formed, and within 10 years 600 people lived in Petersburg year-round. During this time, fresh salmon and halibut were packed in glacier ice for shipment. Across the narrows is the town of Kupreanof, which was once busy with fur farms, a boat repair yard and a sawmill. Alaska's first shrimp processor, Alaska Glacier Seafoods, was founded in 1916, and a cold storage plant built in 1926. The cannery has operated continuously and is now known as Petersburg Fisheries, a subsidiary of Icicle Seafoods, Inc. Petersburg has developed into one of Alaska's major fishing communities.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community, the Petersburg Indian Association, and 12% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. The community maintains a mixture of Tlingit and Scandinavian history. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 1,367 total housing units, with 127 vacant, and 25 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 10%, with 1,528 residents were employed, although 36% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$49,028, per capita income \$25,827, and 5% of residents were living below the poverty level.

PORT ALEXANDER

Population: 69 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: 2ND Class City
Regional Native Corporation: None

Emergency Services

Police: None

VPSO: Not Identified

Village Police Officer (contract): None

State Troopers: None Identified

Fire: City Volunteer Fire/EMS

Medical: Port Alexander EMS (568-2210) or flight to Sitka

Organizations with Local Offices

City - City of Port Alexander, P.O. Box 8068, Port Alexander, AK 99836,
Phone 907-568-2211, Fax 907-568-2207

Location & Climate

Port Alexander is located on the south end of Baranof Island, 65 miles south of Sitka, at approximately 56.24972° North Latitude and -134.64444° West Longitude. (Sec. 07, T065S, R070E, Copper River Meridian.) Port Alexander is located in the Petersburg Recording District. Port Alexander is in the maritime climate zone, marked by cool summers and mild winters. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 55; winter temperatures from 32 to 45. Record temperatures range from 4 to 80. The average total precipitation is 172 inches per year, including 85 inches of snow. The town's location provides a safe harbor during the gales and storms that frequent Chatham Strait.

Transportation

Accessibility: Transportation is by float plane and boat. Passengers can fly on the mail float plane from Sitka or can charter flights from Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell and Juneau. There are no roads; skiffs are used for local transportation. Most families purchase groceries and other items from outside of the community.

Airport Facilities: A State-owned seaplane base is available.

Airline Services: None Identified

Freight: A freight boat delivers lumber and other goods each summer.

Vessel Support: The facilities include a breakwater, dock and small boat harbor for moorage.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T

Alascom Internet Service Provider: None

TV Stations: None

Radio Stations: KCAW-FM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Individual Generators

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): School (12,212 gals.); Store (2,000); Pelican Cold Storage (25,000)

Housing: Cape Omaney Lodge; Rainforest Retreat; Laughing Raven Lodge (seasonally)

Services: City/Bear Hall Community Center

Water & Sewage: City; Individuals

Miscellaneous: There is one school located in the community, attended by 12 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – City/Bear Hall Community Center

School – Port Alexander School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport – None Identified

National Guard Armory – None Identified

Other government facilities – None Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Commercial fishing and subsistence uses of marine and forest resources constitute the economic base. The city, school and post office provide the only year-round cash employment. Deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab are favorite food sources, and 35 residents hold commercial fishing permits.

History, Culture & Demographics

In 1795, the British explorer Capt. George Vancouver, recorded his entry into this sheltered while looking for Natives to trade with, but found only a deserted village. The site was named Port Alexander in 1849 by the Governor of the Russian American colonies. In 1913, salmon trollers discovered the rich fishing grounds of the South Chatham Strait area, and fishermen began using the area as their seasonal base. Two floating processors arrived soon after. By 1916, there was a fishing supply store, a shore station owned by Northland Trading and Packing Company, and a bakery. Families of fishermen began coming to the community during the summers, and many of the first arrivals lived in tents. Karl Hansen, a Norwegian immigrant, operated a fish-buying station, the Pacific Mild Cure Company. He also sold supplies and fuel, and installed a wireless station. During the 1920s and 1930s, a year-round community had evolved around the prosperous fishing fleet, and houses, stores, restaurants, a post office and a school were constructed. A soda fountain, butcher shop, dairy, dance hall and hotel were built. During the summer, over 1,000 fishing boats would anchor in the protected harbor. Beginning in 1938, fish stocks declined dramatically and processing became uneconomical. The outbreak of World War II essentially collapsed the town's economy; Karl Hansen left Port Alexander in the late 1940s, after 20 prosperous years and 10 years of struggle, bankrupted. By 1950, 22 residents lived in the town year-round. In the 1970s, State land disposal sales and upswings in salmon stocks enabled new families to build and settle in the community. A city was incorporated in 1974 and seceded from the City and Borough of Sitka during that year.

Port Alexander is a fishing community with a quiet, family-oriented lifestyle. The sale of alcohol is prohibited, although importation and possession are allowed. Approximately 13% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 79 total housing units, with 45 vacant, and 20 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 9%, with 29 residents were employed, although 40% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$31,563, per capita income \$14,767, and 23% of residents were living below the poverty level.

SAXMAN

Population: 391 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Ketchikan Gateway

Incorporation Type: 2ND Class City
Regional Native Corporation: None

Emergency Services

Police: City Public Safety Bldg

VPSO: None Identified

Village Police Officer (contract): None Identified

State Troopers: None Identified

Fire: City Fire Dept./EMS; Borough Fire Halls

Medical: Saxman EMS (225-9616) and Ketchikan General Hospital (3 miles away)

Organizations with Local Offices

City - City of Saxman, Route 2, Box 1 - Saxman, Ketchikan, AK 99901, Phone 907-225-4166, Fax 907-225-6450, E-mail: saxcity@ptialaska.net, saxman_city_clerk@yahoo.com

Village Corporation - Cape Fox Corporation, P.O. Box 8558, Ketchikan, AK 99901, Phone 907-225-5163, Fax 907-225-3137

Village Council - Organized Village of Saxman, Route 2, Box 2, Saxman, AK 99901, Phone 907-247-2502, Fax 907-247-2504, E-mail: igapihp@ptialaska.net

Location & Climate

Saxman is located on the west side of Revillagigedo Island, 2 miles south of Ketchikan on the South Tongass Highway, at approximately 55.31833° North Latitude and -131.59583° West Longitude. (Sec. 33, T075S, R091E, Copper River Meridian.) Saxman is located in the Ketchikan Recording District. Saxman lies in the maritime climate zone noted for its warm winters, cool summers, and heavy precipitation. Average summer temperatures range from 46 to 59; average winter temperatures range from 29 to 48. The record high temperature is 97; the record low is -4. Precipitation averages 163 inches per year, including 69 inches of snow.

Transportation

Accessibility: Saxman and Ketchikan are connected by the South Tongass Highway. The community relies on Ketchikan for its boat moorage and State ferry services.

Airport Facilities: The community relies on those of Ketchikan.

Airline Services: Scheduled jet and air taxi services are available in Ketchikan.

Freight: Some local services available, as well as in Ketchikan.

Vessel Support: A dock and commercial barge off-loading facilities are available at the Saxman Seaport.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Ketchikan Public Utilities (City)

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

Internet Service Provider: Ketchikan Public Utilities (www.kpunet.net)

TV Stations: KTOO **Radio Stations:** KFMJ-FM; KGTW-FM; KRBD-FM; KTKN-AM

Cable Provider: GCI Cable, Inc.

Teleconferencing: None

Electricity: Provided by Ketchikan Public Utilities.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

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

Housing: See the profile on Ketchikan.

Services:

Water & Sewage: City

Miscellaneous: There are no state operated schools located in the community.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Community Hall, Cape Fox Heritage Building; Beaver Tribal House

School – No Schools

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport – None Identified

National Guard Armory – None Identified

Other government facilities – None Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Most residents are employed in Ketchikan. The City and Saxman Seaport provide some employment, and the Cape Fox Corporation offers tourist- and timber-related employment. The Saxman Totem Park has become a major attraction for Ketchikan-area visitors; the park includes a tribal house, a carving center, and a cultural hall for traditional Tlingit dance exhibitions. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. Deer, salmon and halibut significantly contribute to residents' diets.

History, Culture & Demographics

In 1886, Tlingits from the old villages of Tongass and Cape Fox wanted a new site to construct a central BIA school and Presbyterian Church. The village subsequently was named for Samuel Saxman, a Presbyterian teacher who was lost at sea with a Cape Fox elder while searching for the new site. By 1894, the new village site was chosen, ideally located on a protected harbor off the Tongass Narrows. A small sawmill was built and construction of the school and houses began immediately. Fishing and cutting lumber for the growing towns of Saxman and Ketchikan were the economic mainstays of the new village. By 1900, 142 people were living in Saxman. In 1929, the community incorporated as a city. During the 1930s, many totem poles and ceremonial artifacts, such as carvings and masks, were retrieved by the Civilian Conservation Corps from the abandoned villages at Cape Fox, Tongass, Cat Island and Pennock Island. Totem poles were restored and relocated to Saxman as part of a U.S. Forest Service program. A recently-developed totem pole carving center is fostering traditional skills and providing tourism opportunities. A rail-barge terminal at the Saxman Seaport was completed in 1967; it serves as the Ketchikan's major cargo container terminal.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community, the Organized Village of Saxman, and 70% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. Most residents are Tlingit and lead a subsistence lifestyle. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 146 total housing units, with 19 vacant, and one of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 26%, with 182 residents were employed, although 48% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$44,375, per capita income \$15,642, and 12% of residents were living below the poverty level.

SITKA

Population: 8,805 (2004 State Demographer est.) **Incorporation Type:** Unified Home Rule Municipality
Borough Located In: Sitka **Regional Native Corporation:** None

Emergency Services

Police: Borough Police Dept. (747-3245)

VPSO: None

Village Police Officer (contract): None

State Troopers: State Troopers Post & Academy (747-6611)

Fire: Borough Fire Dept./Ambulance/Rescue & Public Safety Bldg.

Medical: SEARHC Mt. Edgumbe Hospital (907-966-2411); Sitka Community Hospital (747-3241); U.S. Coast Guard Air Station & Medevac (966-5430); Sitka Fire Dept./Ambulance/Rescue (747-3233/747-3245); SEARHC Air Medical (966-2411)

Organizations with Local Offices

Borough - City & Borough of Sitka, 100 Lincoln Street, Sitka, AK 99835,

Phone 907-747-3294, Fax 907-747-7403, E-mail: colleen@cityofsitka.com, Web: <http://www.cityofsitka.com>

Chamber of Commerce - Greater Sitka Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 638, Sitka, AK 99835,

Phone 907-747-8604, Fax 907-747-7413, E-mail: sitkacoc@ptialaska.net, Web: <http://www.sitka.org>

Economic Development - Sitka Convention & Visitors Bureau, P.O. Box 1226, Sitka, AK 99835,

Phone 907-747-5940, Fax 907-747-3739, E-mail: scvb@ptialaska.net, Web: <http://www.sitka.org>

Economic Development - Sitka Economic Development Assoc., 329 Harbor Drive #212, Sitka, AK 99835,

Phone 907-747-2660, Fax 907-747-7688, E-mail: info@sitka.net, Web: <http://www.sitka.net/>

Electric Utility - Sitka Electric Department, 1306 Halibut Point Road, Sitka, AK 99835,

Phone 907-747-6633, Fax 907-747-3208

Housing Authority - Baranof Island Housing Auth., P.O. Box 517, Sitka, AK 99835,

Phone 907-747-5088, Fax 907-747-5701, E-mail: board@ptialaska.net

Media - Sitka Sentinel, 112 Barrack St., Sitka, AK 99835, Phone 907-747-3219, Fax 907-747-8898,

E-mail: sitkanews@ptialaska.net, Web: <http://www.sitkasentinel.com>

Media - KIFW-AM Radio, 611 Lake Street, Sitka, AK 99835,

Phone 907-747-5439, Fax 907-747-8455, E-mail: kifw@ptialaska.net

Media - KCAW Radio, 2 Lincoln Street, Suite B, Sitka, AK 99835,

Phone 907-747-5877, Fax 907-747-5977, E-mail: ravennews@worldnet.att.net

School District - Mt. Edgumbe High School, 1330 Seward Ave., Sitka, AK 99835-9348,

Phone 907-966-2201, Fax 907-966-2442, E-mail: hal_spackman@mte.educ.state.ak.us, Web:

<http://www.mehs.educ.state.ak.us>

School District - Sitka Borough Schools, P.O. Box 179, Sitka, AK 99835-0179,

Phone 907-747-8622, Fax 907-966-1260, E-mail: bradshaws@mail.ssd.k12.ak.us, Web: <http://www.ssd.k12.ak.us>

Village Corporation - Shee Atika, Incorporated, 201 Katlian St. #200, Sitka, AK 99835,

Phone 907-747-3534, Fax 907-747-5727

Village Council - Sitka Tribe of Alaska, 456 Katlain Street, Sitka, AK 99835-7505,

Phone 907-747-3207, Fax 907-747-4915

Location & Climate

Sitka, situated on the west coast of Baranof Island on Sitka Sound, fronting the Pacific Ocean, is 95 air miles southwest of Juneau, 185 miles northwest of Ketchikan, and 862 air miles north of Seattle. Located at approximately 57.05306° North Latitude and -135.33° West Longitude (Sec. 36, T055S, R063E, Copper River Meridian), Sitka is in the Sitka Recording District. An extinct volcano, nearby Mount Edgumbe rises 3,200 feet above the community. January temperatures range from 23 to 35 degrees Fahrenheit; summers vary from 48 to 61. Average annual precipitation is 96 inches, including 39 inches of snowfall.

Transportation

Accessibility: Daily jet service is provided, and several scheduled air taxis, air charters and helicopter services are available. Cruise ships anchor in the harbor and lighter visitors to shore; a new lightering facility is needed. The Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System, whose docking facility is twelve miles from downtown, provides passenger

and vehicle service..

Airport Facilities: The State-owned Rocky Gutierrez Airport on Japonski Island has a 6,500' paved and lighted runway, an instrument landing system, and a 24-hour FAA Flight Service Station.

Airline Services: Alaska Airlines; Bell Air; Mountain Aviation; AirOne

Freight: Freight arrives by barge and cargo plane.

Vessel Support: The City & Borough operates five small boat harbors with 1,350 stalls, and a seaplane base on Sitka Sound, at Baranof Warm Spring Bay. There is a breakwater at Thompson Harbor, but no deep draft dock. A boat launch, haul-out, boat repairs and other services are available.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

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

Internet Service Provider: ACS Internet (www.acsalaska.net); AT&T WorldNet (www.worldnet.att.net); Chugach.Net (www.chugach.net); GCI (www.gci.net); Sinbad Network Communications (www.sinbad.net)

TV Stations: KSCT; KTNL

Radio Stations: KSBZ-FM; KIF W-AM; KCAW-FM; KRSA-FM

Cable Provider: GCI Cable, Inc.

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Sitka Electric Department.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): City & Borough Incinerator (25,000 gals.); Petro Marine Services (865,500); Alaska Pulp Corp. (1,572,800); Hidden Falls Hatchery (22,000); Sitka Fuel (155,000)

Housing: Sitka Hotel; Cascade Inn; Potlatch House; Super 8 Motel; Westmark Shee Atika, AAA B & B; Abner's B & B; Alaska Ocean View B & B; Annahootz B & B; Archangel B & B; Biorka B & B; By the Sea B & B; Creeks Edge Guest House; Eagle's Landing B & B; Gavan Hill B & B; Hannah's B & B; Karras B & B; Pacific Sunset B & B; Seaview B & B; Vonnie's on Shelikof; youth hostel; campgrounds

Services: Taxis: Arrowhead; Sitka Cabs; Ferry Transit Bus Car Rentals: Baranof Motors; Avis; Allstar; Advantage

Water & Sewage: City and Borough

Miscellaneous: There are 6 schools located in the community, attended by 1,545 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Municipal/Sitka Teen Resource Center, Municipal/Harrigan Centennial Hall; Tribal/Sheetka Kwaan Naa Kahidi Community House; ANB Hall, American Legion Post #13, Coliseum Theatre, 2 Public Municipal, School, College Libraries

School – Baranof Elementary School, Blatchley Middle School, Keet Gooshi Heen Elementary School, Mt. Edgumbe High School, Pacific High School, Sitka Correspondence, Sitka High School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None Identified

Other government facilities – None Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Fishing, fish processing, tourism, government, transportation, retail, and health care services provide a diversified economy for Sitka. Cruise ships bring over 200,000 visitors annually. Fish processing provides seasonal employment, Sitka Sound Seafood and the Seafood Producers Co-op are major employers, and 586 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Regional health care services, the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Coast Guard also employ a significant number of residents.

History, Culture & Demographics

Sitka was originally inhabited by a major tribe of Tlingits, who called the village "Shee Atika." The village was discovered by the Russian Vitus Bering expedition in 1741, and the site became "New Archangel" in 1799. St. Michael's Redoubt trading post and fort were built here by Alexander Baranof, manager of the Russian-American company. Tlingits burned down the fort and looted the warehouse in 1802. Two years later the Russians retaliated by destroying the Tlingit Fort, in the Battle of Sitka. This was the last major stand by the Tlingits against the Russians, and the Indians evacuated the area until about 1822. By 1808, Sitka was the capital of Russian Alaska. During the mid-1800s, Sitka was the major port on the north Pacific coast, with ships calling from many nations. Furs destined for European and Asian markets were the main export, but salmon, lumber and ice were also exported to Hawaii, Mexico and California. After the purchase of Alaska by the U.S. in 1867, Sitka remained the capital of the Territory until 1906, when the seat of government moved to Juneau. Presbyterian missionary Sheldon Jackson started a school that still exists today, and in 1878 one of the first canneries in Alaska was built in Sitka. During the early 1900s, gold mines contributed to its growth, and the city was incorporated in 1913. During World War II, the town was fortified and the U.S. Navy built an air base on Japonski Island across the harbor, with 30,000 military personnel and over 7,000 civilians. After the war, the BIA converted some of the buildings to be used as a boarding school for Alaska Natives, Mt. Edgecumbe High School. The U.S. Coast Guard now maintains the air station and other facilities on the island. A large pulp mill began operations at Silver Bay in 1960, but closed amid controversy in 1999. In 1971, the City and Borough governments were unified. Sitka offers abundant resources and a diverse economy. Tlingit culture, Russian influences, arts and artifacts remain a part of the local color. Sitka has year-round access to outdoor recreation in the Gulf of Alaska and Tongass National Forest.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community, the Sitka Tribe of Alaska, plus the Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, and 25% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 3,650 total housing units, with 372 vacant, and 169 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 8%, with 4,567 residents employed, although 32% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$51,901, per capita income \$23,622, and 8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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SKAGWAY

Population: 870 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: 1st Class City
Regional Native Corporation: None

Emergency Services

Police: City Police Dept. (983-2232)

VPSO: None

State Troopers: None Identified

Village Police Officer (contract): None

Fire: City Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS

Medical: Dahl Memorial Medical Clinic (983-2255); Skagway Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS (983-2450/983-2300)

Organizations with Local Offices

City - City of Skagway, P.O. Box 415, Skagway, AK 99840,

Phone 907-983-2297, Fax 907-983-2151, E-mail: bwarmgr@aptalaska.net

Chamber of Commerce - Skagway Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 194, Skagway, AK 99840,

Phone 907-983-1898, Fax 907-983-2031, E-mail: coc@ptialaska.net, Web: <http://www.skagwaychamber.org>

Economic Development - Skagway Convention & Visitors Bureau, P.O. Box 1025, Skagway, AK 99840,

Phone 907-983-2854, Fax 907-983-3854, E-mail: infoskag@aptalaska.net, Web: <http://www.skagway.org>

Economic Development - Skagway Development Corporation, P.O. Box 1236, Skagway, AK 99840,

Phone 907-723-3536, E-mail: akleo@aptalaska.net

Electric Utility - Alaska Power & Telephone (Southeast), P.O. Box 222, Port Townsend, AK 98368,

Phone 360-385-1733, Fax 360-385-1733, E-mail: dianeturtle@olympus.net

Media - Skagway News, P.O. Box 498, Skagway, AK 99840-0498,

Phone 907-983-2354, Fax 907-983-2356, E-mail: skagwaynews@ptialaska.net, Web: <http://www.skagwaynews.com>

School District - Skagway City Schools, P.O. Box 497, Skagway, AK 99840-0497,

Phone 907-983-2960, Fax 907-983-2964, E-mail: rplee@hotmail.com, Web: <http://www.skagwayschool.org>

Village Council - Skaqua Traditional Council, P.O. Box 1157, Skagway, AK 99840,

Phone 907-983-4068, Fax 907-983-3068, E-mail: skaqua@pobox.aptalaska.net

Location & Climate

Skagway, located 90 miles northeast of Juneau at the northernmost end of Lynn Canal, at the head of Taiya Inlet, lies 108 road miles south of Whitehorse, just west of the Canadian border, at approximately 59.45833° North Latitude and -135.31389° West Longitude. (Sec. 11, T028S, R059E, Copper River Meridian.) The town experiences a maritime climate with cool summers and mild winters. Average summer temperatures range from 45 to 67; winter temperatures average 18 to 37. Within the shadow of the mountains, Skagway receives less rain than is typical of Southeast Alaska, averaging 26 inches of precipitation per year, and 39 inches of snow.

Transportation

Accessibility: The Klondike Highway and Alaska Highway provide a connection through British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, Canada, to the lower 48 states or north to Interior Alaska. Skagway is accessed by air, road, water, and rail services. The Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System provides passenger and vehicle service. Skagway receives regular barge services.

Airport Facilities: The State owns the 3,750' paved runway, and a seaplane base at the boat harbor offers scheduled air taxis.

Airline Services: Skagway Air; L.A.B. Flying Service; Wings of Alaska; Glacier Bay Airways; Temsco Helicopters

Freight: Freight arrives by barge, ferry and truck.

Vessel Support: A breakwater, ferry terminal, cruise ship dock, small boat harbor, boat launch, and boat haul-out are available. The White Pass and Yukon Route Company owns two deep draft docks for cargo loading and storage.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: Alaska Telephone Co./AP&T

Long-Distance: AT&T Alascom; Alaska Telephone

Internet Service Provider: Alaska Power & Telephone Co. (www.aptalaska.net); ICE Communications (www.wytbear.com)

Cable Provider: Haines & Skagway Cable TV

TV Stations: ARCS; KTOO

Radio Stations: KHNS-FM

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Alaska Power Company

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): White Pass Alaska (2,860,000 gals.); White Pass Upper Plant (6,993,800); Alaska Power & Telephone (15,000)

Housing: Gold Rush Lodge; Golden North Hotel; Westmark Hotel; Skagway Inn B & B; Sgt. Preston's Lodge; Wind Valley Lodge; Gramma's B & B; Mile Zero B & B; Portland House; Cindy's Place; Skagway Home Hostel; Pullen RV Park; Handusek RV Park; Garden City RV Park

Services: Car Rentals: Avis; Sourdough Shuttle; ABC Car Rental

Water & Sewage: City

Miscellaneous: There is one school located in the community, attended by 116 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – City Civic Center, Bingo Hall

School – Skagway City School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None Identified

Other government facilities – None Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

The tourist industry flourishes in Skagway, as a port of call for cruise ships and a transfer site for rail and interior bus tours. Over 600,000 cruise ship passengers and numerous State ferry travelers visit Skagway each year. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits. The Klondike Gold Rush Historical Park and White Pass and Yukon Railroad are major attractions. An Economic Impact Study in 1999 found that 51% of the owners of visitor-related businesses are not year-round residents. Trans-shipment of lead/zinc ore, fuel and freight occurs via the Port and the Klondike Hwy to and from Canada.

History, Culture & Demographics

In June 1887, Capt. W. Moore and Skookum Jim, a Tlingit from the Yukon Territory, discovered the White Pass route from the coastal area of "Skagua," a Tlingit name meaning "the place where the north wind blows," into Interior Canada. In July 1897, gold was discovered in the Klondike, and by October Skagway had grown from a concourse of tents to a fair-sized town with well-laid-out streets and numerous frame buildings, stores, saloons, gambling houses, dance houses and a population of about 20,000. Five thousand stampedees alone landed in February 1898. Skagway became the first incorporated city in Alaska in 1900 with a population of 3,117, the second-largest settlement in Alaska. Tales of fortune seekers, lawlessness and Soapy Smith are legendary. Once the gold rush ended in 1900, Skagway might have become a ghost town if not for the White Pass and Yukon Railroad construction in 1898. The railroad, the first in Alaska, provided freight, fuel and transportation to Whitehorse and served the Anvil Gold Mines in the Yukon. The mine closed in 1982 but the Klondike Hwy, constructed in 1979, gave Skagway a link to the Alaska Highway. Skagway, with its historical Tlingit influences and colorfully restored downtown buildings that reflect the history of the gold rush through the Chilkoot Pass, boasts a large tourist industry supported by the highway and the connection to the Inside Passage, which brings cruise ships and the State ferry.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community, the Skaqua Traditional Council and 5% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 502 total housing units, with 101 vacant, and 47 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 14%, with 478 residents employed, although 32% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$49,375, per capita income \$27,700, and 4% of residents were living below the poverty level.

TENAKEE SPRINGS

Population: 105 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

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

Emergency Services

Police: State VPSO (736-2211)

VPSO: State VPSO (736-2211)

Village Police Officer (contract): None

State Troopers: None Identified

Fire: State VPSO/City Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS

Medical: Tenakee Springs Health Clinic (736-2347); Auxiliary health care provided by Tenakee Springs Volunteer Fire/EMS (736-2211).

Organizations with Local Offices

City - City of Tenakee Springs, P.O. Box 52, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841, Phone 907-736-2207, Fax 907-736-2207

Location & Climate

Tenakee Springs is located on the east side of Chichagof Island, on the north shore of Tenakee Inlet, 45 miles southwest of Juneau and 50 miles northeast of Sitka, at approximately 57.78083° North Latitude and -135.21889° West Longitude. (Sec. 21, T047S, R063E, Copper River Meridian.) Tenakee Springs is located in the Sitka Recording District. Tenakee Springs has a maritime climate with cool summers and mild winters. Summer temperatures range from 45 to 65; winters 24 to 39. The highest recorded temperature is 84, and the lowest recorded temperature is 3. Total precipitation averages 69 inches a year, with 62 inches of snow.

Transportation

Accessibility: Tenakee Springs is dependent on seaplanes and the Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System for transport. The State ferry provides passenger transportation only, since there are no vehicle landing facilities or local roads in Tenakee. Scheduled or chartered float planes are available from Juneau. There is a 3-mile-long main street. Local transportation is primarily by bicycle or ATV.

Airport Facilities: The city owns a seaplane base and heliport.

Airline Services: Wings of Alaska; L.A.B. Flying Service

Freight: Barges deliver fuel and goods six times a year.

Vessel Support: The marine facilities include a small boat harbor and ferry terminal. Snyder's Mercantile owns a fuel dock.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: None

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KCAW-FM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Tenakee Springs Electric Utility.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Snyder Mercantile (4 @ 71,869 gals.); Electric Utility (700)

Housing: Snyder Mercantile Co. cabins (736-2205); Tenakee Hot Springs Lodge (736-2400); Tenakee Inn & Tavern (736-2241)

Services:

Water & Sewage: Individuals

Miscellaneous: There is one school located in the community, attended by 12 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – City/Tenakee Community Building, Public Library

School – Tenakee Springs School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None Identified

Other government facilities – None Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Tenakee Springs has long been considered a retirement community, though commercial fishing is an important source of income, and 18 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Tourism is becoming increasingly important. City government and the store are the only local employers.

History, Culture & Demographics

The word Tenakee is from the Tlingit word "tinaghu," meaning "Coppery Shield Bay." This refers to three copper shields, highly prized by the Tlingits, that were lost in a storm. Early prospectors and fishermen came to the site to wait out the winters and enjoy the natural hot springs in Tenakee. Around 1895, a large tub and building were constructed to provide a warm bathing place for the increasing number of visitors. In 1899, Ed Snyder established Snyder's Mercantile, which still operates today. A post office opened in 1903. Originally called Tenakee, the name was altered to Tenakee Springs in 1928. Improvements to the hot springs facilities were made in 1915 and 1929; the existing bathhouse was constructed in 1940. Three canneries operated in the area between 1916 and 1974. A logging camp operated for a time at Corner Bay. The city, incorporated in 1971, is predominantly a retirement community and summer retreat for Juneau and Sitka residents. Many residents practice a subsistence lifestyle and actively exchange resources with their neighbors. The 108-degree sulfur hot springs is the social focus of the community. Bathing times are posted for men and women.

Approximately 5% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 144 total housing units, with 85 vacant, and 79 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 14%, with 44 residents employed, although 37% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$33,125, per capita income \$20,483, and 12% of residents were living below the poverty level.

THORNE BAY

Population: 497 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: 2ND Class City
Regional Native Corporation: None

Emergency Services

Police: State VPSO (828-3905); City Public Safety Facility

VPSO: State VPSO (828-3905); City Public Safety Facility

Village Police Officer (contract): None Identified

State Troopers: None Identified

Fire: State VPSO & City Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS/Ambulance; City EMS Firehall

Medical: Thorne Bay Health Clinic-907-828-3906, Alternate Health Care: Thorne Bay Volunteer Rescue Squad/EMS (828-3313); Prince of Wales Island Area EMS (826-2367/3330)

Organizations with Local Offices

City - City of Thorne Bay, P.O. Box 19110, Thorne Bay, AK 99919, Phone 907-828-3380, Fax 907-828-3374, E-mail: cityoftb@aptalaska.net, Web: <http://www.thornebayalaska.net/city.html>

Economic Development - Thorne Bay Business Association, P.O. Box 19492, Thorne Bay, AK 99919, Phone , E-mail: tbba@thornebayalaska.net, Web: <http://www.thornebayalaska.net>

School District - Southeast Island Schools, P.O. Box 19569, Thorne Bay, AK 99919-8340, Phone 907-828-8254, Fax 907-828-8257, E-mail: darensman@sisd.k12.ak.us, Web: <http://www.sisd.k12.ak.us>

Location & Climate

Thorne Bay is 47 air miles northwest of Ketchikan on the east coast of Prince of Wales Island. On the Island road system, it lies 60 miles from Hollis and 36 miles east of the Klawock Junction. It lies at approximately 55.68778° North Latitude and -132.52222° West Longitude. (Sec. 12, T071S, R084E, Copper River Meridian.) Thorne Bay is located in the Ketchikan Recording District. Prince of Wales Island is dominated by a cool, moist, maritime climate. Summer temperatures range from 49 to 63; winter temperatures from 32 to 42. Average annual precipitation is 120 inches, including 40 inches of snow.

Transportation

Accessibility: Thorne Bay is accessed by float plane, the airport at Klawock, and the Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System at Hollis. The logging road provides access to other Prince of Wales Island communities.

Airport Facilities: State-owned seaplane base

Airline Services: Ketchikan Air Service; Taquan Air; Pro-Mech

Freight: Freight arrives by cargo plane, barge, ship, ferry at Hollis, and trucks between communities.

Vessel Support: A breakwater, dock, small boat harbor and grid, boat launch and State-owned seaplane base are available.

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)

TV Stations: ARCS; KTOO

Radio Stations: KRBD-FM

Cable Provider: Thorne Bay Community TV, Inc.

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Thorne Bay Public Utility.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Petro Alaska (12 @ 276,000 gals.); City (2 @ 6,000); US Forest Service (2 @ 20,455); Taquan Air (2 @ 6,000); The Tackle Shop (3,000); Bayview Fuel & Tire (2,000)

Housing: Brenda's Beehive B&B (907-828-3945); Jennings' B&B (907-828-3918); MacFarland's Floatel (907-828-3335); Deer Creek Cottages (907-828-3393); Thorne Bay Inn & Cabins (907-828-3400); The Welcome Inn B&B; Boardwalk Wilderness Lodge (907-828-3918)

Services:

Water & Sewage: City

Miscellaneous: There is one school located in the community, attended by 75 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – City/Bay Chalet

School – Thorne Bay School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None Identified

Other government facilities – None Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Employment is primarily in small sawmills and in U.S. Forest Service management of the Tongass, with some commercial fishing, tourism and government employment; 22 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Thorne Bay is one of the log transfer sites on Prince of Wales Island. To supplement incomes, residents fish and trap. Deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab are popular food sources, but many locals prefer to purchase goods from Craig and Ketchikan.

History, Culture & Demographics

Thorne Bay developed as a result of a long-term timber sales contract between the U.S. Forest Service and the Ketchikan Pulp Company starting in 1954. In 1960, a floating logging camp was built in Thorne Bay, and two years later, Ketchikan Pulp moved its main logging camp from Hollis to Thorne Bay. A shop, barge terminal, log sort yard and camp were built to replace facilities at Hollis. Roads were then constructed to connect Thorne Bay with Hollis, Craig and Klawock. During this time, it was considered the largest logging camp in North America. Thorne Bay evolved from a company-owned logging camp to an incorporated city by 1982, due in part to the land selection program provided for in the Alaska Statehood Act. Evolving from a work camp, Thorne Bay has become a year-round home to many logging employees.

Approximately 5% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 327 total housing units, with 108 vacant, and 43 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 15%, with 269 residents employed, although 41% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$45,625, per capita income \$20,836, and 8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

WRANGELL

Population: 2,023 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Unorganized

Incorporation Type: Home Rule City
Regional Native Corporation: None

Emergency Services

Police: City Police Dept. (874-3304)

VPSO: None

State Troopers: State Troopers Post (874-3215)

Village Police Officer (contract): None

Fire: City Volunteer Fire Dept./Rescue

Medical: Wrangell Medical Center (874-7000); Wrangell Health Center, Alternate Health Care: Wrangell Volunteer Fire Dept./Rescue (874-3223)

Organizations with Local Offices

City - City of Wrangell, P.O. Box 531, Wrangell, AK 99929,

Phone 907-874-2381, Fax 907-874-3952, E-mail: ctyclerk@aptalaska.net, Web: <http://www.wrangell.com>

Chamber of Commerce - Wrangell Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 49, Wrangell, AK 99929,

Phone 907-874-3901, Fax 907-874-3905, E-mail: chamber@seapac.net, Web: <http://www.wrangell.com>

Media - KSTK Radio, P.O. Box 1141, Wrangell, AK 99929,

Phone 907-874-2345, Fax 907-874-3293, E-mail: kstknews@aptalaska.net

Media - The Wrangell Sentinel, P.O. Box 798, Wrangell, AK 99929,

Phone 907-874-2301, Fax 907-874-2303, E-mail: wrgsent@aptalaska.net

School District - Wrangell City Schools, P.O. Box 2319, Wrangell, AK 99929-2319, Phone 907-874-2347, Fax

907-874-3137, E-mail: woody_wilson@fc.wsd.k12.ak.us, Web: <http://www.wrangell.com/community/education.htm>

Village Council - Wrangell Cooperative Association, P.O. Box 868, Wrangell, AK 99929,

Phone 907-874-3481, Fax 907-874-2982

Location & Climate

The City of Wrangell is located on the northwest tip of Wrangell Island, 155 miles south of Juneau and 89 miles northwest of Ketchikan. It is near the mouth of the Stikine River, an historic trade route to the Canadian Interior, at approximately 56.47083° North Latitude and -132.37667° West Longitude. (Sec. 25, T062S, R083E, Copper River Meridian.) Wrangell is located in the Wrangell Recording District. Wrangell is in the maritime climatic zone and experiences cool summers, mild winters, and year-round rainfall. Summer temperatures typically range from 42 to 64; winter temperatures range from 21 to 44. Average annual precipitation is 82 inches, including 64 inches of snowfall. Fog is common from September through December.

Transportation

Accessibility: The city is accessible by air and water. The Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System offers regular passenger and vehicle service. Alaska Airlines offers regular jet service and scheduled air taxi services are available.

Airport Facilities: The State-owned 6,000' paved lighted runway enables jet service. A seaplane base is adjacent to the runway.

Airline Services: Alaska Airlines; Sunrise Aviation; Ketchikan Air Service; AirOne

Freight: Freight arrives by barge, ship, ferry, and cargo plane.

Vessel Support: The marine facilities include a breakwater, deep draft dock, State Ferry terminal, two small boat harbors with 498 slips, and a boat launch.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

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

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; GCI

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

(www.gci.net); SEAKnet (www.seaknet.alaska.edu)

Cable Provider: GCI Cable, Inc.

TV Stations: ARCS; KTOO

Radio Stations: KSTK-FM; KRSA-AM

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Wrangell Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by Wrangell Municipal Light & Power.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Unocal 76 (7 @ 239,000 gals.); Delta Western (370,000); Power Utility (10,000)

Housing: Stikine Inn (907-874-3388); Harding's Sourdough Lodge; Roadhouse Lodge; Thunderbird Hotel; Hungry Beaver Hotel; Rooney's Roost B&B; The Anchor B&B; Harbor House; Triple B; Presbyterian Church Hostel; Snoddy's B&B; Fennimore's B&B

Services: Taxis: Porky's Cab; Star Cab Car Rentals: Practical Rent-A-Car

Water & Sewage: City

Miscellaneous: There are 3 schools located in the community, attended by 437 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Salvation Army Community Center, City Hall/Civic Center; American Legion Hall, Wrangell Recreation Facilities, Wrangell Museum; City/Our Collections Museum, City Public Library & School Libraries

School – Evergreen Elementary School, Stikine Middle School, Wrangell High School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None Identified

Other government facilities – None Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Wrangell's economy is based on commercial fishing and timber from the Tongass National Forest. Fishing and fish processing are an important segment of the economy, and 250 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Dive fisheries are also under development; presently about 60 divers harvest sea urchins, sea cucumbers and geoducks. Although Wrangell offers a deep-water port, the city caters to the smaller cruise ships. Stikine River sportfishing attracts independent travelers. The Alaska Pulp Corp. sawmill, Wrangell's largest employer, closed in late 1994, but its primary assets were sold to Silver Bay Logging and the sawmill reopened in April 1998 with 33 employees.

History, Culture & Demographics

Wrangell is one of the oldest non-Native settlements in Alaska. In 1811, the Russians began fur trading with area Tlingits and built a stockade named Redoubt Saint Dionysius in 1834. The British of Hudson's Bay Co. leased the fort in 1840, and named the stockade Fort Stikine. A large Stikine Indian village known as Kotzlitzna was located 13 miles south of the fort. The Tlingits claimed their own ancient trade rights to the Stikine River and protested when the Hudson Bay Company began to use their trade routes. But two epidemics of smallpox, in 1836 and 1840, reduced the Tlingit population by half. The fort was abandoned in 1849 when furs were depleted, but remained under the British flag until Alaska's purchase by the U.S. In 1868, a U.S. military post called Fort Wrangell was established, named for the island. The community continued to grow as an outfitter for gold prospectors in 1861, 1874-77, and in 1897. Riotous activity filled gambling halls, dance halls, and the streets. Thousands of miners traveled up the Stikine River into the Cassiar District of British Columbia during 1874, and again to the Klondike in 1897. Glacier Packing Company began operating in Wrangell in 1889. The Wilson & Sylvester Sawmill provided packing boxes for canneries, and lumber for construction. The city was incorporated in 1903. By 1916, fishing and forest products had become the primary industries; four canneries and a cold storage plant were constructed by the late 1920s. In the 1930s, cold packing of crab and shrimp was occurring. Abundant spruce and hemlock resources have helped to expand the lumber and wood products industry.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community, the Wrangell Cooperative Assoc., and 24% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. Wrangell is primarily a non-Native community with a mixture of Tlingit, Russian, British and American historical influences. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 1,092 total housing units, with 185 vacant, and 11 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 8%, with 1,081 residents employed, although 37% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$43,250, per capita income \$21,851, and 9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

YAKUTAT

Population: 680 (2004 State Demographer estimate)
Borough Located In: Yakutat

Incorporation Type: Home Rule Borough
Regional Native Corporation: None

Emergency Services

VPSO/ Police: State VPSO & Borough Police Dept. (784-3206)

State Troopers: State Troopers Post (784-3220)

Village Police Officer (contract): None

Fire: Borough Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS/Ambulance

Medical: Yakutat Community Health Center (784-3275); Yakutat Volunteer EMS/Rescue (784-3206)

Organizations with Local Offices

Borough - City & Borough of Yakutat, P.O. Box 160, Yakutat, AK 99689,

Phone 907-784-3323, Fax 907-784-3281, E-mail: bmanager@ptialaska.net

Regional Native Non-Profit - Yakutat Native Association, P.O. Box 418, Yakutat, AK 99689,

Phone 907-784-3932, Fax 907-784-3238

School District - Yakutat School District, P.O. Box 429, Yakutat, AK 99689-0429,

Phone 907-784-3317, Fax 907-784-3446, E-mail: cdoyle@ptialaska.net

Village Corporation - Yak-Tat Kwaan, Incorporated, P.O. Box 416, Yakutat, AK 99689,

Phone 907-784-3335, Fax 907-784-3622

Village Council - Yakutat Tlingit Tribe, P.O. Box 418, Yakutat, AK 99689,

Phone 907-784-3238, Fax 907-784-3595

Location & Climate

Yakutat is isolated among the lowlands along the Gulf of Alaska, 225 miles northwest of Juneau and 220 miles southeast of Cordova, at the mouth of Yakutat Bay, one of the few refuges for vessels along this stretch of coast. The Hubbard and Malaspina Glaciers are nearby. It lies at approximately 59.54694° North Latitude and -139.72722° West Longitude (Sec. 30, T027S, R034E, Copper River Meridian). Yakutat has a maritime climate characterized by relatively mild, often rainy weather. Summer temperatures range from 42 to 60; winter temperatures, 17 to 39. Yakutat receives some of the heaviest precipitation in the state, averaging 132 inches, including 219 inches of snowfall

Transportation

Accessibility: Scheduled jet flights, air taxis and float planes serve Yakutat. The Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System offers passenger and vehicle service, but severe seas in the Gulf of Alaska during winter months restrict ferry access.

Airport Facilities: The State owns two jet-certified runways; one is 6,663' of concrete, the other is 7,750' of asphalt. The airport is located 3 miles southeast of town; a seaplane base is available one mile northwest. The U.S. Forest Service owns five airstrips in the vicinity, and the National Park Service operates one at East Alsek River.

Airline Services: Alaska Airlines; Totem Air Taxi; Gulf Air Taxi

Freight: Barges deliver goods monthly during the winter, and more frequently in summer.

Vessel Support: The borough operates the State-owned boat harbor and the Ocean Cape dock. Monti Bay is the only sheltered deep water port in the Gulf of Alaska.

Facilities & Utilities

Communications:

In-State Phone: ACS of the Northland

Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom

Internet Service Provider: ACS Internet (www.acsalaska.net)

TV Stations: ARCS

Radio Stations: KCAW-FM

Cable Provider: None

Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Sitka Legislative Information Office

Electricity: Provided by City & Borough of Yakutat.

Fuel: Gasoline, diesel, and propane.

Fuel Storage - Tank Owners (Number of Tanks and Capacity): Delta Western (6,468,000 gals.); Alaska DOT (14,800); Sitka Sound Seafoods (12,200)

Housing: Glacier Bear Lodge (784-3202); Leonard's Landing Lodge & Cabins (784-3245); Silver Tip Guest House

(784-3533); Yakutat Lodge (784-3232); Hanson's B&B; Harlequin Lodge (784-3341); Blue Heron Inn B&B (784-3287)

Services: Taxis: Rose's Taxi Car Rentals: Situk Leasing

Water & Sewage: City & Borough

Miscellaneous: There is one school located in the community, attended by 145 students.

Spill Response Support

Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.

Potential Command Posts:

Community hall, etc. – Youth Center: Greg's Place/YNA Bldg., Community Hall/ANB Hall; Yakutat City Hall, School Gym, School Libraries

School – Icy Bay School, Yakutat School

Potential Staging Areas:

Airport –

National Guard Armory – None Identified

Other government facilities – None Identified

Local Spill Response Equipment:

None identified.

Economy

Yakutat's economy is dependent on fishing, fish processing and government. North Pacific Processors is the major private employer, and 162 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Recreational fishing opportunities, both saltwater and freshwater fishing in the Situk River, are world-class. Most residents depend on subsistence hunting and fishing, harvesting salmon, trout, shellfish, deer, moose, bear and goats.

History, Culture & Demographics

Yakutat has a diverse cultural history. The original settlers are believed to have been Eyak-speaking people from the Copper River area who were conquered by the Tlingits. Yakutat means "the place where the canoes rest." In the 18th and 19th centuries, English, French, Spanish and Russian explorers came to the region. Fur traders were attracted to the region's sea otters. The Russian-American Co. built a fort in Yakutat in 1805 to harvest sea otter pelts. Because the Russians would not allow local Tlingits access to their traditional fisheries, a Tlingit war party attacked and destroyed the post. In 1884, the Alaska Commercial Co. opened a store in Yakutat. By 1886, the black sand beaches in the area were being mined for gold, and in 1889 the Swedish Free Mission Church opened a school and sawmill in the area. Beginning in 1903 the Stimson Lumber Co. constructed a cannery, sawmill, store and railroad. Most residents moved to the current site of Yakutat to be closer to this cannery, which operated through 1970. During World War II, a large aviation garrison and paved runway were constructed. Troops were withdrawn after the war, but the runway is still in use. The City of Yakutat was formed in 1948, but in 1992 a borough that incorporated the city into its government was organized. The area maintains a traditional Tlingit culture with influences from the original Eyak Athabascans, as well as Russian, English and American traders and miners. Fishing and subsistence activities are prevalent.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community, the Yakutat Tlingit Tribe of the Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, and 47% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 499 total housing units, with 234 vacant, and 178 of these used only seasonally. The unemployment rate at that time was 8%, with 440 residents employed, although 28% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$46,786, per capita income \$22,579, and 14% of residents were living below the poverty level.

RESOURCES: PART TWO - EQUIPMENT

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

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

A: COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT

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

B: NON-COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT

1. USCG-Maintained Conex and Spill Response Equipment Inventory
2. ADEC Community Spill Response Agreements & Spill Response Containers

C: INDUSTRY SPILL COOPERATIVE EQUIPMENT

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A: COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT

1. VESSELS

The home ports of vessels are provided, but at anytime vessels maybe on contract at distant locations. The length, width and depth when fully-loaded are given in feet in the column L/B/D. Though some berthing numbers are provided, the required crews on tugs will generally use most of the bunks.

TUG INVENTORY

Location	Vessel Name	Operator	Contact	Phone	Horsepower	L/B/D (FT)	Berth
Wrangell	L.T. Campbell	Campbell Towing	Mike Clemens	874-3318	2400	100/28.6/13.9	9
Wrangell	Lynne	Campbell Towing	Mike Clemens	874-3318	2200	101/26.7/12.6	8
Wrangell	Leonard M	Campbell Towing	Mike Clemens	874-3318	2000	94.3/25/13.6	7
Wrangell	Peril Strait	Campbell Towing	Mike Clemens	874-3318	850	65.4/21.4/8.2	5
	Samson Mariner	Samson Tug & Barge	Wally Stilson	747-8559 (24 HR: 738-3380)	3700	91/29/10	4
	Powhatan	Samson Tug & Barge	Wally Stilson	747-8559 (24 HR: 738-3380)	1500	82/24/9	2
	Lutak Pride	Samson Tug & Barge	Wally Stilson	747-8559 (24 HR: 738-3380)	600	61/	2
	Modoc	Samson Tug & Barge	Wally Stilson	747-8559 (24 HR: 738-3380)	257	36/18/5	0

BARGE INVENTORY

Location	Barge Name	Operator	Contact	Phone	Barge Type	L/B/D	Remarks
Juneau	Jena	Trucano Construction	Douglas Trucano or Jeffrey Trucano	586-2444 (24 HR: 586-2449; 586-8303; or cell 321-3988)	Deck	57/14/4	
Sitka	Fairweather	Samson Tug & Barge	Wally Stilson	747-8559 (24 HR: cell 738-3380)	Deck	290/79/20	
Sitka	Annahootz	Samson Tug & Barge	Wally Stilson	747-8559 (24 HR: cell 738-3380)	Tank	240/70/18.5	
Juneau	YF 727	SE Alaska Lighterage	John Gitkov	789-4210	Deck	250/50/15	

WORK BOAT INVENTORY

Location	Vessel Name	Type	Operator	Contact	Phone	Horsepower	L/B/D (FT)
	Alaskan Salvor	Salvage	AK Diving Service	Del Hansen	225-3667	300	65/18
Juneau	MV David V	Landing Craft	Gumpton Freight	Mitch Falk	789-4233 (24 HR: 789-4233; 790-4789)	400	70/20/5
Juneau	David V	Landing Craft	SE Alaska Lighterage	J. Gitkov	789-4210	370	66/20/7
Juneau	Alsek	Landing Craft	SE Alaska Lighterage	J. Gitkov	789-4210	330	52/14/6
Juneau	Julie Ann	Landing Craft	SE Alaska Lighterage	J. Gitkov	789-4210	330	54/14/6
Pelican		Skiff	Pelican Seafoods	Tom Whitmarsh	735-2204 (24 HR: 735-2225)	80	26
Petersburg	F/V Chelsea Roseann	Longliner/Seiner	Jeffrey J. Berg	Jeff Berg	772-3648 (24 HR: 209-9379)	320	46/15/6
Petersburg	M/V Wild Mustang	Landing Craft, LCM-8	Jeffrey J. Berg	Jeff Berg	772-3648 (24 HR: 209-9379)	720	75/21/5
Petersburg	AK 4705 P	Work Skiff	Jeffrey J. Berg	Jeff Berg	772-3648 (24 HR: 209-9379)	140	18/8/0.6
Petersburg		Response Skiff	Petro Marine	Bob Volk	772-4251	88	19
Sitka	Jamie Lee	Landing	Ken Kimball	Ken Kimball	747-3403	330	56/14/5.6
Skagway		Skiff	Petro Marine	Scott Mulvihill	983-2259 (24 HR: 209-3455)	90	18

2. BOOM

Location	Owner	Type/Size	Length (ft.)	Lbs/ft (est)	Design Use	Contact	Work #
Juneau	SE Alaska Lighterage	Abasco 18"	1650		Seas to 3'	John Gitkov	789-4210
Juneau	SE Alaska Lighterage	Hydrotechnik	1120		Seas to 3'	John Gitkov	789-4210
Juneau	SE Alaska Lighterage	Jet Line 18"	100		Seas to 3'	John Gitkov	789-4210
Juneau	SE Alaska Lighterage	Kepner 40"	2600		Seas to 4'	John Gitkov	789-4210
Juneau	SE Alaska Lighterage	Kepner 18"	300		Seas to 3'	John Gitkov	789-4210
Juneau	SE Alaska Lighterage	OMI 36"	1200		Seas to 4'	John Gitkov	789-4210
Juneau	SE Alaska Lighterage	PSI 18"	600		Seas to 3'	John Gitkov	789-4210
Juneau	SE Alaska Lighterage	Texaboom 18"	4250		Seas to 3'	John Gitkov	789-4210
Pelican	Pelican Seafoods	Kepner 8x12	500	1.7	Seas to 3'	Tom Whitmarsh	735-2204 (24 HR: 735-2225)
Petersburg	Petro Marine	Kepner 8x12	1000	1.7	Seas to 3'	Bob Volk	772-4251
Skagway	Petro Marine	Kepner 7x13	1500	1.7	Seas to 3'	Scott Mulvihill	983-2259 (24 HR: 209-3455)
Wrangell	Wrangell Oil	Kepner 8x12	500	1.7	Seas to 3'	Bill Privitt	874-3276

3. SKIMMERS

<u>SKIMMER INVENTORY</u>									
Location	Operator	Contact	Phone	Type	Qty.	Nameplate Capacity [Bbl/Hr]	20% Capacity Derated	12-Hr Recovery Derated [Bbls]	24-Hr Recovery Derated [Bbls]
Petersburg	Petro Marine	Bob Volk	772-4251	Douglas Engineering Skim Pak; Rope Mop	1	Unknown	Unknown		Unknown
Skagway	Petro Marine	Scott Mulvihill	983-2259 (24 HR: 209-3455)	MW41 Rope Mop Skimmer	1	48			
Wrangell	Wrangell Oil	Bill Privitt	874-3276	Skim Pac	1				

4. MISCELLANEOUS

<u>SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT</u>						
Location	Owner	Type/Size of Item	Quantity	Contact	Work #	24 Hour #

<u>CAMP EQUIPMENT</u>			
Location	Owner	Type/Size of Item/Quantity	Contact Phone #

B. NON-COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT

1. USCG-MAINTAINED CONEX AND SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

For MSO Juneau-based equipment, contact 907-463-2450.

For MSD Ketchikan-based equipment, contact 907-225-4496 (including equipment in Klawock, Metlakatla and Petersburg).

For MSD Sitka-base equipment, contact 907-966-5454.

Transport Options: No Government options generally available. Commercial trailer required to move the two 20' conex boxes

Current inventory information is available online at <http://www.uscg.mil/d17/m/response.shtml>.

CONEXES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT				
Category	Owner	Quantity	Description	Location
20' Containers	USCG	1		Hoonah (new site scheduled for 2005)
Anchoring systems	USCG	4		Hoonah (new site scheduled for 2005)
Diesel Pump	USCG	1	3" diesel pump	Hoonah (new site scheduled for 2005)
Generators	USCG	1	Gasoline powered	Hoonah (new site scheduled for 2005)
Sorbent material	USCG		Sorbent boom, pads, sweep	Hoonah (new site scheduled for 2005)
20' Containers	USCG (MSO Juneau)	3		Juneau
Anchoring systems	USCG (MSO Juneau)	13		Juneau
Boom	USCG (MSO Juneau)	200 feet	American 4x6"	Juneau
Boom	USCG (MSO Juneau)	600 feet	American 6x10"	Juneau
Boom	USCG (MSO Juneau)	500 feet	Kepner 8x12"	Juneau
Boom	USCG (MSO Juneau)	400 feet	10x16" Containment System	Juneau
Boom	USCG (MSO Juneau)	1300 feet	Kepner 10x16"	Juneau
Portable Tanks	USCG (MSO Juneau)	3	1,000 gallons; 1,100 gallons & 1,800 gallons respectively	Juneau
PPE Tote	USCG (MSO Juneau)	1	60 Person PPE Tote	Juneau

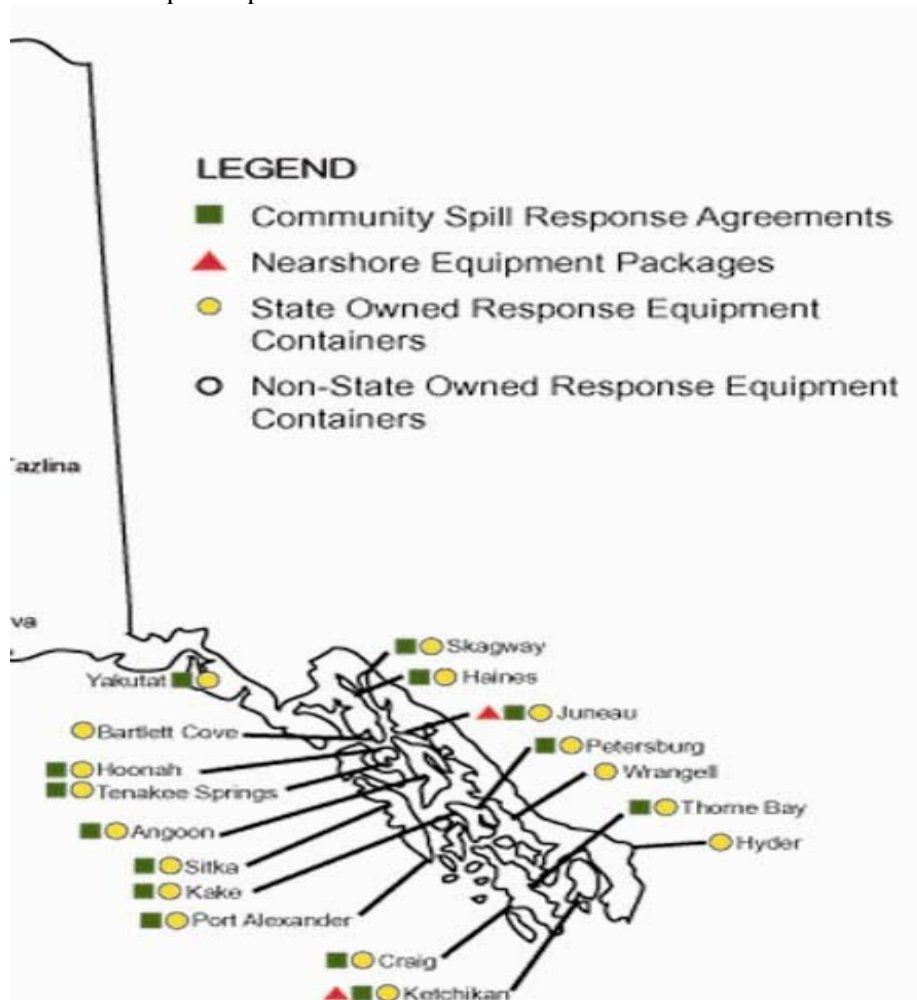
CONEXES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT				
Category	Owner	Quantity	Description	Location
Sorbent material	USCG (MSO Juneau)		Sorbent boom, pads, sweep	Juneau
Generators	USCG (MSO Juneau)	2	Gasoline powered	Juneau (one to Hoonah in 2005)
Diesel Pump	USCG (MSO Juneau)	1	3" diesel pump	Juneau (to go to Hoonah in 2005)
Boom	USCG (MSO Juneau)	500 feet	Kepner 8x12"	Juneau (to go to Hoonah in 2005)
20' Containers	USCG (MSD Ketchikan)	6		Ketchikan
Boom	USCG (MSD Ketchikan)	200 feet	4x6" Containment System	Ketchikan
Boom	USCG (MSD Ketchikan)	500 feet	Kepner 8x12"	Ketchikan
Boom	USCG (MSD Ketchikan)	1600 feet	Kepner 10x16"	Ketchikan
Diesel Pump	USCG (MSD Ketchikan)	1	2" diesel pump	Ketchikan
Generators	USCG (MSD Ketchikan)	1	Gasoline powered	Ketchikan
Portable Tanks	USCG (MSD Ketchikan)	4	2-1,000 gallons; 1-1,100 gallons & 1-1,800 gallons respectively	Ketchikan
PPE Tote	USCG (MSD Ketchikan)	2	60 Person PPE Tote	Ketchikan
Sorbent material	USCG (MSD Ketchikan)		Sorbent boom, pads, sweep	Ketchikan
20' Containers	USCG	1		Klawock
Anchoring systems	USCG	3		Klawock
Boom	USCG	200 feet	Kepner 8x12"	Klawock
Sorbent material	USCG			Klawock
20' Containers	USCG	1		Metlakatla
Anchoring systems	USCG	2		Metlakatla
Boom	USCG	400 feet	Kepner 10x16"	Metlakatla
PPE Tote	USCG	1	10 Person PPE Tote	Metlakatla

CONEXES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT				
Category	Owner	Quantity	Description	Location
Sorbent material	USCG		Sorbent boom, pads, sweep	Metlakatla
20' Containers	USCG	1		Petersburg
Anchoring systems	USCG	8		Petersburg
Boom	USCG	1000 feet	Kepner 8x12"	Petersburg
PPE Tote	USCG	1	60 Person PPE Tote	Petersburg
Sorbent material	USCG		Sorbent boom, pads, sweep	Petersburg
Boom	USCG (MSD Sitka)	300 feet	4x6" Containment System	Sikta
Boom	USCG (MSD Sitka)	200 feet	American 6x12"	Sikta
Boom	USCG (MSD Sitka)	500 feet	Kepner 8x12"	Sikta
Boom	USCG (MSD Sitka)	500 feet	Kepner 8x12"	Sikta
Boom	USCG (MSD Sitka)	800 feet	Kepner 10x16"	Sikta
Boom	USCG (MSD Sitka)	1200 feet	Kepner 10x16"	Sikta
20' Containers	USCG (MSD Sitka)	4		Sitka
Anchoring systems	USCG (MSD Sitka)	12		Sitka
Work Boat	USCG (MSD Sitka)	1	CGC Maple , Buoy Tender w/ large onboard skimming system	Sitka

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EQUIPMENT IS AVAILABLE THROUGH THE US NAVY, SUPERVISOR OF SALVAGE (NAVSUPSALV) IN ANCHORAGE. REQUESTS FOR NAVSUPSALV SUPPORT SHOULD BE MADE THROUGH THE ALASKA REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM: CONTACT 907-384-2968 FOR INFORMATION. REFER TO THE UNIFIED PLAN, ANNEX E, APPENDIX 1 FOR A LISTING OF NAVSUPSALV EQUIPMENT.

2. ADEC COMMUNITY SPILL RESPONSE AGREEMENTS AND SPILL RESPONSE CONTAINERS

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



Community with CSRA	Community Contact	
City of Angoon	Mayor	
City of Craig	City Administrator	826-3257
City & Borough of Haines	City Manager	766-2231
	Mayor	766-2711
City of Hoonah	Mayor	945-3663
City and Borough of Juneau	City Manager	586-5240
	Fire Chief	586-0260
	Police Chief	586-2780
City of Kake	Mayor	785-3804
City of Ketchikan	Mayor	225-3111
	City Manager	225-3111
City of Petersburg	City Manager	772-4519
City of Port Alexander	Mayor	568-2211
City & Borough of Sitka	Mayor	747-3294
	City Administrator	747-1812
	Fire Chief	747-3233
City of Skagway	City Manager	983-2151
	Fire Chief	983-2450
City of Tenakee Springs	Mayor	736-2207
City of Thome Bay	City Manager	828-3380
City of Yakutat	City Manager	784-3323

Nearshore Equipment Packages: In an effort to enhance spill response capabilities in the Southeast Alaska region, ADEC provided for the construction of two high-speed response vessels, designed specifically for oil spill response and fully-equipped with containment and recovery gear. In order to have the vessels in strategic locations, ADEC transferred ownership of the vessels to the local governments of Juneau and Ketchikan. Under this transfer arrangement the vessel and equipment would be accessible to the local government for its own local response efforts, but made available to the State for emergency response activities. The harbor masters in Juneau and Ketchikan are the local contacts for information on these vessels and their current state of maintenance and availability.

Spill Response Containers: ADEC, as the State of Alaska’s lead agency for responses to oil and hazardous substance spills, has developed a network of response equipment packages positioned in at-risk areas throughout the state. Many Alaskan communities are isolated from the larger population centers and the spill response equipment that is likely to be available there. This is especially true in Southeast Alaska where most communities are widely separated and reached only by vessel or airplane. To enhance the State’s response capability and to assist these remote communities, ADEC has located packages of spill response materials and equipment, stored in steel containers of the “conex” type, which are air transportable, in communities around the Southeast Subarea. These local equipment response packages provide an immediate on-site response capability that can be accessed by trained personnel in a timely manner. Most of the packages are designed to assist in the initial response and cleanup of nonpersistent oil spills in harbor areas. ADEC maintains spill response containers in seventeen communities across the Southeastern Subarea, as pinpointed by the circles in the map above. The table below provides a listing of materials and gear typically stored within a conex. The list on the following page gives conex locations, contact numbers, and the local placement of the conex.

Spill Response Container Inventory

(listed are the typical contents stored within a conex, but the inventory of each conex may vary)

Oil Snares without rope (Pom-Poms)	– 10 bales
Sorbent Pads, 17' X 19" 100 pads per bale	– 65 bales
Sorbent Boom, 5" X 10' 4 per bale	– 10 bales
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	– assorted
Overpack Drum, Steel 85-gallon	– 1
JABSCO Rotary Vane Pump	– 1
40' X 40' Plastic 20 mil Liner	– 2
Drum Liner - 8 mil, 85-gallon, 50 bags per roll	– 2 rolls
Sorbent Materials Hand Wringer	– 1
500-watt halogen light single head, light stand	– 2
4" oil-absorbing endless loop poly-mop	– 100-ft
1,800-gallon portable storage tank system	– 1
Smart Ash Incinerator w/55gallon open-top drum	– 1
5,000 watt portable generator	– 1
Portable water cleaning system w/absorbent material	– 1
Knaak30 steel locking toolbox (w/ assorted tools, eqpt)	– 1
MW41 rope mop skimmer w/ return pulley (& 55gallon open-top drum)	– 1
Ice auger w/8" steel auger bit & 18" extension, 2 hp, gas mix	– 1
85 gallon response drums loaded w/sorbents, bags, & PPE	– 3

SPILL RESPONSE CONEX COMMUNITY, CONTACT AND PLACEMENT

City	Point of Contact	Location of conex
City & Borough of Juneau	Chuck Wescott Harbor Master 586-5255 or Bob Clauder, Asst HM 789-0819	Auke Bay Harbor
City & Borough of Sitka	Ray Majeski, Harbor Master 747-3439	Thompson Boat Harbor
City & Borough of Yakutat	Brent Peterson, Public Works 784-3323	City Dock Delta Western Facility
City & Borough of Haines	Jim Mock, Harbor Master 766-3010	AML Dock
City of Angoon	Albin Fredrikson, Harbor Master 788-3653	Ferry Dock 2.5 mi. out of town
City of Craig	Mike Kampnich, Harbor Master 826-3404	Harbor Masters parking lot
Hyder Community Assoc.	Paul Larking, Harbor Master 250 636-9148	Hyder DOT Maintenance Facility
City of Hoonah	Paul Dybdauhi, Harbor Master 945-3670	Head of Transit Dock
City of Kake	Delbert Kadake, City Administrator 785-3804	City Boat Harbor
City of Ketchikan	Lori Kolanko, Director of Ports & Harbors 228-5632	Parking lot behind Madison Hardware
City of Petersburg	Jim Stromdahl, Harbor Master 772-4688	Downtown boat harbor behind bank
City of Port Alexander	Contact # 568-2211	
City of Skagway	Ken Russo, Harbor Master 983-2628	East side of harbor near ferry staging
City of Tenakee Springs	Mary Amly, Mayor 736-2207 or Fire Chief 736-2211	Head of ramp at small boat harbor
City of Thorne Bay	Brian Garrett, Harbor Master 828-3380	Next to boat ramp
City of Wrangell	Greg Meisner, Harbor Master 874-3736	Boyer Barge Line
Glacier Bay Nat'l Park	Chuck Young, Chief Ranger 8679-2410	Tank farm, Bartlett Cove

C. INDUSTRY SPILL COOPERATIVE EQUIPMENT

The Southeast Alaska Petroleum Resource Organization (SEAPRO) is the industry spill response cooperative in Southeast Alaska. The following highlights the significant items in the SEAPRO inventory. For specific questions regarding SEAPRO spill response equipment assets, contact Pete Pritchard at 888-225-7676.

SEAPRO - <u>BOOM</u>											
	Size	Flotation	Zone 1 Ketchikan/ Metlakatla	Zone 2 Craig/ Klawock	Zone 3 Petersburg/ Wrangell	Zone 4 Kake	Zone 5 Sitka	Zone 6 Pelican/ Elfin Cove	Zone 7 Juneau	Zone 8 Haines/ Skagway	Zone 9 Yakutat
Acme	8" x 12"	Internal	4,000			2,000	3,000	3,000	5,700	1,000	2,000
Vikoma	8" x 12"	Inflatable	820				820		820		
Oil Stop	18" x 25"	Inflatable	600				300				
Optimax	8" x 12"	Internal		2,000	2,000					1,000	
CSI	8" x 12"	Internal					4,000				
Ro-Boom 1000	14.7" x 17"	Inflatable								5,000	
Ro-Boom Beach	12" x 13"	Inflatable	500						500		

SEAPRO - <u>BLADDERS</u>										
	Gallons	Zone 1 Ketchikan/ Metlakatla	Zone 2 Craig/ Klawock	Zone 3 Petersburg/ Wrangell	Zone 4 Kake	Zone 5 Sitka	Zone 6 Pelican/ Elfin Cove	Zone 7 Juneau	Zone 8 Haines/ Skagway	Zone 9 Yakutat
Unitor 1000m ³	264,180	2				1				
Unitor 100m ³	26,418	2				1				
Canflex FCB-60	6,600	1						1		1
Canflex FCB-43E	4,300	1		1	1		1		1	
Vikoma 3.3K	3,300		1	1		1		1		

SEAPRO - <u>SKIMMERS</u>										
	EDRC	Zone 1 Ketchikan/ Metlakatla	Zone 2 Craig/ Klawock	Zone 3 Petersburg/ Wrangell	Zone 4 Kake	Zone 5 Sitka	Zone 6 Pelican/ Elfin Cove	Zone 7 Juneau	Zone 8 Haines/ Skagway	Zone 9 Yakutat
LORI Brush 3-3.5	3,715	1					1	1	1	1
LORI Brush 2-2.5	2,477	2						2		
Marco Sidewinder	994	1						1		
Aquaguard RBS	720	1				1				
AP Multi 24	480		1	1	1				1	
Foilex TDS- 250	3,936	2				1				
Crucial Rope Mop	120	1					1		1	1

SEAPRO - <u>TANKS</u>										
	Gallons	Zone 1 Ketchikan/ Metlakatla	Zone 2 Craig/ Klawock	Zone 3 Petersburg/ Wrangell	Zone 4 Kake	Zone 5 Sitka	Zone 6 Pelican/ Elfin Cove	Zone 7 Juneau	Zone 8 Haines/ Skagway	Zone 9 Yakutat
Fastank 5	1,200	1								
Canflex CF- 1000	1,000		1	1	1		1	1	2	1
Foilex OWS	2,000	2				1				

SEAPRO - BARGES										
	Gallons	Zone 1 Ketchikan / Metlakatla	Zone 2 Craig / Klawock	Zone 3 Petersburg / Wrangell	Zone 4 Kake	Zone 5 Sitka	Zone 6 Pelican / Elfin Cove	Zone 7 Juneau	Zone 8 Haines / Skagway	Zone 9 Yakutat
40' -- 249 BBL	10,458	2					2	2	2	
55' -- 249 BBL	10,458									1

SEAPRO - BOATS									
	Zone 1 Ketchikan/ Metlakatla	Zone 2 Craig/ Klawock	Zone 3 Petersburg/ Wrangell	Zone 4 Kake	Zone 5 Sitka	Zone 6 Pelican/ Elfin Cove	Zone 7 Juneau	Zone 8 Haines/ Skagway	Zone 9 Yakutat
21' Jet Boats	2					2	2	2	
30' Widgeon	1								
48' Bay	1						1		

SEAPRO - SORBENTS										
		Zone 1 Ketchikan/ Metlakatla	Zone 2 Craig/ Klawock	Zone 3 Petersburg/ Wrangell	Zone 4 Kake	Zone 5 Sitka	Zone 6 Pelican/ Elfin Cove	Zone 7 Juneau	Zone 8 Haines/ Skagway	Zone 9 Yakutat
Boom	8 Feet	1000	200	200	200	1000	300	1060	200	200
Sweep	Roll	4	4	12	12	10	14	10	5	10
Pads	Bale	17	12	4	4	5	7	5	10	10

SEAPRO - <u>ADSORBENTS</u>									
	Zone 1 Ketchikan/ Metlakatla	Zone 2 Craig/ Klawock	Zone 3 Petersburg/ Wrangell	Zone 4 Kake	Zone 5 Sitka	Zone 6 Pelican/ Elfin Cove	Zone 7 Juneau	Zone 8 Haines/ Skagway	Zone 9 Yakutat
Pom Pom/String	2000"						2000"		

SEAPRO - <u>GEO-BAGS</u>									
	Zone 1 Ketchikan/ Metlakatla	Zone 2 Craig/ Klawock	Zone 3 Petersburg/ Wrangell	Zone 4 Kake	Zone 5 Sitka	Zone 6 Pelican/ Elfin Cove	Zone 7 Juneau	Zone 8 Haines/ Skagway	Zone 9 Yakutat
Roll	38	3	3	3	10	5	5	2	3